

BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT

FENWICK STEAD, BELFORD NORTHUMBERLAND



HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

Compiled on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson, Hoo-Be Agrics by the Bamburgh Research Project:
Commercial Projects Section

BRP 14/06b

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SUMMARY

This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Hoo-Bee Agrics during August 2014 and sets out the results of the recording of post medieval standing buildings at Fenwick Stead Farm that are threatened by a new development. Fenwick Stead, Northumberland lies just east of the A1 trunk road and approximately 5 miles north of the village of Belford (NGR NU 08051 39600) (Figure 1).

The standing building assessment was undertaken by Constance Durgeat and Claire Leever on the 18th July 2014. The buildings formed a basically rectangular range of structures that include three courtyard areas and two buildings. The building and courtyard areas were recorded in detail and have been delineated by letter codes from A to E on Figure 3 in order to allow for easy reference within the text. The building range subject to detailed survey comprised single storey structures, built predominately of stone, but with some later brick additions and repairs. The roof survived on only one of the buildings (Room A) and comprised a simple pitched slate roof. The structures are currently in a state of general collapse and much rubble has accumulated within them.

It is clear that the building range displays more than one phase of activity within its build. The two rooms at the front of the range are constructed from somewhat, better finished, stone, but it is highly likely that this represents an impressive frontage to the structures, rather than an separate phase. Indeed where these structures join the other elements the masonry appears to be keyed into the adjoining structures in a way that suggests a single building event. Infilling and repairs, using red brick, however clearly indicates later structural alterations.

Building A is a simple rectangular structure that measures 9m east to west by 4.8m north to south. The corner quoins and door surrounds represent larger, more regularly squared masonry blocks, though with a similar pecked finish. It has two entrances, one on the south wall that measures 2.55m wide, that is closed by a timber double door and a second more normal sized door, 1.09m wide, in the rear, north wall. It is the only building in the range where the roof survives, being covered by a simple pitched roof that carries slates. It shows evidence of a repair in the upper south-west corner in late 19th to early 20th century red brick.

Courtyard B measured 13m east to west by 17m north to south and adjoined the north-west side of Building A, entered either by a gate in the south wall or via the door in the north wall of Building A. As is the case with all of the courtyard areas it is constructed from roughly dressed, irregularly shaped, irregularly-coursed sandstone blocks. Although it represents a substantial open space, two stub walls, that extend from the west and east walls some 4.34m south of the north wall, demark off a separate area that was once a roofed section of structure. Three niches, measuring c. 0.77m wide and 0.6m high, are recessed into the north wall. They are now blocked with rubble and mortar but appear to have been windows through the wall and part of its original build. A stone bench extends along the east wall between the stub wall and Building A. A metal trough is set into the bench at its south end. It is possible that this eastern side of the courtyard, with the recessed bench, was also enclosed by a roof such that an L-shaped pair of sheds would have been present around a rectangular courtyard. The south and western walls of the courtyard are capped with crude coping stones indicating that they stand to the full extend of their intended build.

Courtyard C measures some 10.5m east to west by 17m north to south and was joined to Courtyard B by a gap in their shared east wall, some 3.94m wide, that is now in-filled by a crude sandstone rubble and mortar. A further entrance, 3.11m wide, was present in the south wall. The rectangular Building D, extends between Courtyards C and E, taking up the south-west corner of Courtyard C. The northern end of the courtyard shows two stub walls extending from the east and west sides, in a manner similar to that seen in Courtyard B. Suggesting that this end of the courtyard contained a roofed shed of the same style as that seen to the east. A similar series of three small blocked windows were also present in the north wall. A stone bench extended along the west wall from the shed to Building D. As with that seen in Courtyard B, a metal trough was set into its south end. In this case extending through into Courtyard E. It can be assumed that this area was also formerly roofed.

Building D was very similar in form and size to Building A, being 9m east to west by 5m north to south. A, 2.55m wide, entrance lay centrally in its south wall, closed by a pair of double wooden doors. Unlike building A, there were two doors in the north wall, each 1.09m wide and opening into the two courtyards C and E. As was also the case with Building A, the structure was constructed from squared masonry block but keyed into more crudely build courtyards to its north. The roof did not survive but it was clear that a simple pitched roof had formerly covered the building.

Courtyard E measures 10m east to west by 17m north to south and is entered via a gate in the south wall 3.14m wide. The west wall contained a section of masonry, 2.93m wide that was constructed from squarer and somewhat more regularly dressed blocks and either represented an older section of building incorporated into the wall or an entrance blocked with re-used masonry. The northern part of the yard was divided off by a stub wall extending from the east side but the west side was obscured by hay bails and building rubble of sufficient depth that the north-west corner of the structure could not be recorded. It seems likely, given the unit nature of the wider building range, that small blocked windows would have been traceable in the north wall had it been more accessible.

It is clear from the repeating pattern of structures and courtyards that the buildings subject to the present phase of recording had been built as a single phase. The elements in the south side had been constructed from better finished masonry blocks than the rear sheds and courtyards, but this was very likely a means of adding an impressive face to an otherwise utilitarian building range. It is clear from the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps that the range of building was formerly more extensive and appears to have extended eastwards into the area of the modern cow shed, and to have originally extended as far as the present farm road, a distance of 110m. The size of the range and the open fronted style of the sheds within the courtyards suggests cattle sheds with storerooms at the front of the range.

The Grade II listed cart shed and hen house lie immediately to the south of the range subject to the present recording. It seems likely that both ranges were constructed in the 18th to early 19th centuries, but the difference in the colour and finish of the stone indicates that they are not of a single build. In addition the previous demolition of the majority of the current range, in the later 20th century, to construct the present cattle shed, and the generally very poor state of preservation of the present range, substantially detracts from any group value.

The cattle sheds and associated structures represent part of a tradition associated with the agricultural improvement movement of the 18th and 19th centuries that included the construction of new stone farm complexes to replace the previously crude buildings of the late medieval tradition, as well as changes in crop rotation and livestock breeding. As such the present structures are of value as evidence of such changes, but fit into a common tradition.

FENWICK STEAD, BELFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND

REPORT OF THE RECORDING OF HISTORIC STANDING BUILDINGS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson of Hoo-Be Agrics during August 2014. The document sets out the written scheme of investigation for the recording of the standing buildings at Fenwick Stead, Belford, Northumberland.
- 1.0.2 The report details the historic building recording undertaken as part of the mitigation by recording of the buildings to be demolished to make way for a new development. The work has been undertaken in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project and based on the generic brief issued by the County Council Conservation Team. The Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference is B27/2: 18387, the Planning reference number is: 13/03162/FUL and the OASIS reference no. is: bamburgh1-187307.

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The development area lies north of Fenwick Stead Farm, Fenwick, Northumberland, just east of the A1 trunk road and approximately 5 miles north of the village of Belford (NGR NU 08051 39600) (Figure 1).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

- 2.0.1 The building recording was undertaken in line with the WSI based on the generic brief issued by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team for the recording of standing buildings. The building recording would also conform, as far as possible, with Section 3 of the English Heritage Guidelines.
- 2.0.2 All work was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of for Archaeologists (IfA) (IfA 2013) and will follow the IfA Standard and Guidance the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (IfA 2008) as well as those of English Heritage (EH 2006).

2.1 Building Recording

- 2.1.1 The building recording will evaluate the archaeological potential and significance of the buildings in the development area based on information derived from:

1. A written account.
 - Precise details of the location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish or town.
 - The National Grid reference of the building and details of listing or scheduling
 - The date when the record was made and the name of the recorder
 - A summary of the building's plan, type and purpose, materials used in construction and so far as is possible, the date of construction
 - The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners (if known)

2 Drawn Record

- A scale plan of all floors as existing, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (including blocked windows and doors, former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in internal levels, internal fixtures and fittings)

3. Photographic Record

- General views of the exterior of the building, from all angles
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
- Detailed photography of internal and external fixtures and fittings

2.2 General Standards

- 2.2.1 All staff will be suitably qualified and experienced and a brief CV will be included in this WSI and will be familiar with the archaeological background to the site. In addition they will be aware of the work to be undertaken.
- 2.2.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using *pro forma* record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- 2.2.3 The recorded buildings should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- 2.2.4 A photographic record should be taken in colour transparency, black and white print and digital and will include a clearly visible metric scale in each frame.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.0.1 Fenwick Stead farm comprises standing buildings that are included on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1870) and opposite these, to the south of the development area are the broadly contemporary cart shed and hen house which are Grade II listed. The cart shed has a granary above it and an attached hen house. The hen house dates to the eighteenth century and the cart shed from the mid nineteenth century. In the fields to the north of the farm there is evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation attributable to the medieval period.
- 3.0.2 The wider background of this area of east Northumberland encompasses prehistoric occupation since at least the Neolithic period, as evidenced by local finds of stone axes. Bronze age cist burials have been found at Kyloe and Iron age settlements including Fenhamhill, occupy crags and higher ground. Although there is little evidence of Roman occupation, the Roman road known as 'the Devils Causeway' passes through the parish of Kyloe. Although no evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement has been uncovered locally, the presence of Lindisfarne and Bamburgh as centres of power in the early middle ages mean that the area could have been settled during this period. The middle ages were heavily influenced by the proximity of Lindisfarne Priory. There is evidence of a grange and wind and water mills in the vicinity of the development area. Tower houses were built at Buckton, Kyloe and Berrington and there is some suggestion of a moated site at Fenwick Stead. During the 18th and 19th centuries the agricultural revolution prompted the founding of new farms, including that of Fenwick Stead, although to some extent these built on what was pre-existing. Granaries, including one at West Kyloe Berwick stored the products of these farms to be traded along the coast to Berwick and beyond. Coal workings are visible to the south of the development area, attributed to the nineteenth century.

4.0 RECORDING OF THE STANDING BUILDINGS

4.0.1 The standing building assessment was undertaken by Constance Durgeat and Claire Leever on the 18th July 2014. The buildings formed a basically rectangular range of structures that include three courtyard areas and two buildings. The rooms and courtyard areas were recorded in detail and have been delineated by letter codes from A to E on Figure 3 in order to allow for easy reference within the text. The building range subject to detailed survey comprised single storey structures, built primarily of stone but with some brick additions and repairs. The roof survived on only one of the buildings (Room A), and comprised a simple pitched slate roof. The structures are currently in a state of general collapse and much rubble has accumulated within them.

4.1 Building Sequence

4.1.1 It is clear that the building range displays more than one phase of activity within its build. The two rooms at the front of the range are constructed from somewhat better finished stone, but it is highly likely that this represents an impressive frontage to the structures rather than an separate phase. Indeed where these structures join the other elements the masonry appears to be keyed into the adjoining structures in a way that suggests a single building event. Infilling and repairs, using red brick, however clearly indicates later structural alterations.

4.2 Building A

4.2.1 Building A is a simple rectangular structure that measures 9m east to west by 4.8m north to south. It is constructed from roughly squared, irregularly coursed, sandstone blocks as a single build. The corner quoins and door surrounds represent larger, more regularly squared masonry blocks, though with a similar pecked finish. It has two entrances, one in the south wall that measures 2.55m wide, and is closed by a timber double door and a second more normal sized door, 1.09m wide, in the rear, north wall. It is the only building in the range where the roof survives, being covered by a simple pitched roof that carries slates. It shows evidence of a repair in the upper south-west corner by late 19th to early 20th century red brick.

4.3 Courtyard B

4.3.1 The courtyard measured 13m east to west by 17m north to south and adjoins the north-west side of Building A. It is entered either by a gate, 3.16m wide, in the south wall or via the door in the north wall of Building A. As with all of the courtyards it is constructed from roughly dressed, irregularly shaped, irregularly-coursed sandstone blocks. Although it represents a substantial open space, two stub walls, that extend from the west and east walls, some 4.34m south of the north wall, demark off a separate area that was once a roofed section of structure. The ends of the two stub walls are finished with dressed masonry blocks demonstrating that the walls ended in a deliberate build rather than due to later collapse. The gap represents an entrance 5.8m wide, with a further, entrance 2.76m wide within the eastern of the stub walls, now blocked by rubble built masonry. Three niches, measuring c. 0.77m wide and 0.6m high, are recessed into the north wall. They are now blocked with rubble and mortar but appear to have been windows through the wall and part of its original build. A stone bench extends along the east wall between the stub wall and Building A. A metal trough is set into the bench at its south end. It is possible that this eastern side of the courtyard, with the recessed bench, was also enclosed by a roof, such that an L-shaped pair of sheds would have been present around a rectangular courtyard. The presence if a brick structural base towards the north end of this speculative eastern range lends some support to this interpretation. The south and western walls of the courtyard are capped with crude coping stones indicating that they stand to the full extend of their intended build.

4.4 Courtyard C

4.4.1 Courtyard C measures some 10.5m east to west by 17m north to south and was joined to Courtyard B by a gap in their shared east wall some 3.94m wide, that is now filled by a crude sandstone rubble and mortar. A further entrance, 3.11m wide, was present in the south wall. The rectangular Building D, extends between Courtyards C and E, taking up the south-west corner of Courtyard C. The northern end of the courtyard shows two stub walls extending from the east and west sides, in a manner similar to that seen in Courtyard B. Suggesting that this end of the courtyard contained a roofed shed of the same style as that seen to the east. It is clear that the east end of the west stub wall had been either extended or repaired by a later masonry build that comprised more regular squared blocks. This aside all indications are that the shed would have stood open on its south side for 5.8m, the same as that seen in the shed at the north end of Courtyard B. A similar series of three small blocked windows were also present in the north wall. A stone bench extended along the west wall from the shed to Building D. As with that seen in Courtyard B, a metal trough was set into its south end. In this case extending through the wall into Courtyard E. It can be assumed that this area was also formerly roofed.

4.5 Building D

4.5.1 The building was very similar in form and size to Building A, being 9m east to west by 5m north to south. A, 2.55m wide, entrance lay centrally in its south wall, closed by a pair of double wooden doors. Unlike building A, there were two doors in the north wall, each 1.09m wide and opening into the two courtyards C and E. As was also the case with Building A the structure was constructed from squared masonry blocks, but keyed into the more crudely built courtyards to its north. The roof did not survive but it was clear that a simple pitched roof had formerly covered the building.

4.6 Courtyard E

4.6.1 The courtyard measures 10m east to west by 17m north to south and is entered via a gate in the south wall 3.14m wide. As with the adjacent yard a door in the north wall of Building D also communicated with the yard. The west wall contained a section of masonry, 2.93m wide. It was constructed from squarer and somewhat more regularly dressed blocks and either represented an older section of building incorporated into the wall or an entrance blocked with re-used masonry. The northern part of the yard was divided off by a stub wall, extending from the east side, but the west side was obscured by hay bails and building rubble of sufficient depth that the north-west corner of the structure could not be recorded. It seems likely, given the unit nature of the wider build, that small blocked windows would have been traceable in the north wall had it been more accessible. The expected bench and metal trough, extending through from the adjacent courtyard, was present along the east side between Building D and the stub wall.

4.7 Fixtures and fittings

4.7.1 A series of small rectangular sockets for timbers, were present at relatively uniform intervals, 0.6m from the ground, along the full, observable extent, of the north wall and in the north to south oriented walls where benches were present. This suggests the presence of fixings for feeding troughs within all of the putative cattle sheds, set around the courtyards. Cast iron drain pipes were present attached to Buildings A and D, but otherwise the structures were relatively plain.

5.0 IMPORTANCE OF THE STANDING BUILDINGS

- 5.0.1 The building range, of courtyards, cattle sheds and store rooms, fit into the general form of late post medieval farm buildings for Northumberland. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey almost certainly depicts them as part of a longer range extending originally as far as the farm road, some 110m. Although buildings at Fenwick Stead are depicted as early as Fryer's Map of 1820, it is by no means certain that they include the current structures. The building style would be consistent with a late 18th to mid 19th century construction date and they represent a range of structures that are representative of a common post medieval building tradition of agricultural improvement at Northumbrian farms.
- 5.0.2 The Grade II listed cart shed and hen house lie immediately to the south of the range subject to the present recording. It seems likely that both ranges were constructed in the 18th to early 19th centuries, but the difference in the colour and finish of the stone indicates that they are not of a single build. In addition the previous demolition of the majority of the current range, in the later 20th century, to construct the present cattle shed, and the generally very poor state of preservation of the present range, substantially detracts from any group value.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.0.1 It is clear from the repeating pattern of structures and courtyards that the buildings subject to the present phase of recording had been built as units within a single phase of contribution. The elements in the south side had been constructed from better finished masonry block than the rear sheds and courtyards, but this was very likely a means of adding an impressive face to an otherwise utilitarian building range. It is clear from the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps that the range of buildings was formerly more extensive and appears to have extended eastwards into the area of the modern cow shed, and to have originally extended as far as the present farm road, a distance of 110m. The size of the range and the open fronted style of the sheds within the courtyards suggests cattle sheds with storerooms at the front of the range.
- 6.0.2 The cattle byres and sheds and associated structures represent part of a tradition associated with the agricultural improvement movement of the 18th and 19th centuries that included the construction of new stone farm complexes to replace the previously crude buildings of the late medieval tradition, as well as changes in crop rotation and livestock breeding. As such the present structures are of value as evidence of such changes, but fit into a common tradition.

REFERENCES

Published and unpublished sources

- English Heritage *Archaeology Division Research Agenda*, 1997.
English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, 2006.
English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (EH product code 51125) 2006.
IFA 2008 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Building or Structures*.
IFA 2013 *Code of Conduct*
McCord, N. and Thomson, R. *The Northern Counties from AD 1000*, Newcastle.1998
- Armstrong's map of 1769
Fryer's map of 1820
Greenwood's map of 1828
1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile

APPENDIX I

FENWICK STEAD, BELFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR THE RECORDING OF STANDING BUILDINGS

1.0 Introduction

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson, Hoo-Be Agrics during June 2014. The document sets out the written scheme of investigation for the recording of the standing buildings at Fenwick Stead, Belford, Northumberland.
- 1.0.2 The written scheme of investigation details the proposed scheme of work to be undertaken as part of the mitigation by recording of the buildings threatened by the proposed development, and in line with the generic brief issued by the County Council Conservation Team. The Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference is B27/2: 18387 and the Planning reference number is: 13/03162/FUL.

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The development area lies north of Fenwick Stead Farm, Fenwick, Northumberland, just east of the A1 trunk road and approximately 5 miles from the village of Belford (NGR NU 08051 39600) (Figure 1).

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 Fenwick Stead farm comprises standing buildings that are included on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1870) and opposite these, to the south of the development area are the broadly contemporary cart shed and hen house which are Grade II listed. The cart shed has a granary above it and an attached hen house. The hen house dates to the eighteenth century and the cart shed from the mid nineteenth century. In the fields to the north of the farm there is evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation attributable to the medieval period.
- 1.2.2 The wider background of this area of east Northumberland encompasses prehistoric occupation since at least the Neolithic period, as evidenced by local finds of stone axes. Bronze age cist burials have been found at Kyloe and Iron age settlements including Fenhamhill, occupy crags and higher ground. Although there is little evidence of Roman occupation, the Roman road known as 'the Devils Causeway' passes through the parish of Kyloe. Although no evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement has been uncovered locally, the presence of Lindisfarne and Bamburgh as centres of power in the early middle ages mean that the area could have been settled during this period. The middle ages were heavily influenced by the proximity of Lindisfarne Priory. There is evidence of a grange and wind and water mills in the vicinity of the development area. Tower houses were built at Buckton, Kyloe and Berrington and there is some suggestion of a moated site at Fenwick Stead. During the 18th and 19th centuries the agricultural revolution prompted the founding of new farms, including that of Fenwick Stead, although to some extent these built on what was pre-existing. Granaries, including one at West Kyloe Berwick stored the products of these farms to be traded along the coast to Berwick and beyond. Coal workings are visible to the south of the development area, attributed to the nineteenth century.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

- 2.0.1 The building recording will be undertaken in line with the generic brief issued by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team for the recording of standing buildings. The building recording will also conform, as far as possible, with Section 3 of the English Heritage Guidelines.
- 2.0.2 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) (IFA 2000) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for building recording of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME 1996) and for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (IFA 1994).

2.1 Building Recording

- 2.1.1 The building recording will evaluate the archaeological potential and significance of the buildings in the development area based on information derived from:

1. A written account.
 - Precise details of the location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish or town.
 - The National Grid reference of the building and details of listing or scheduling
 - The date when the record was made and the name of the recorder
 - A summary of the building's plan, type and purpose, materials used in construction and so far as is possible, the date of construction
 - The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners (if known)
- 2 Drawn Record
 - A scale plan of all floors as existing, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (including blocked windows and doors, former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in internal levels, internal fixtures and fittings)
3. Photographic Record
 - General views of the exterior of the building, from all angles
 - The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
 - Detailed photography of internal and external fixtures and fittings

2.2 General Standards

- 2.2.1 All staff will be suitably qualified and experienced and a brief CV will be included in this WSI and will be familiar with the archaeological background to the site. In addition they will be aware of the work to be undertaken.
- 2.2.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- 2.2.3 The recorded buildings should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- 2.2.4 A photographic record should be taken in colour transparency, black and white print and digital will be made and should include a clearly visible metric scale in each frame.

3.0 REPORT COMPILATION

- 3.0.1 The report will be compiled in accordance with English Heritage MoRPHE guidelines (English Heritage 2008).
- 3.1 The report will include:
 - Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
 - Description of the results of the Standing Building Recording
 - An assessment of the importance of the standing buildings individually and as a group of buildings
 - 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

3.2 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
- Plans, Drawings and photographs appropriate to the building recording required

3.3 Site archive

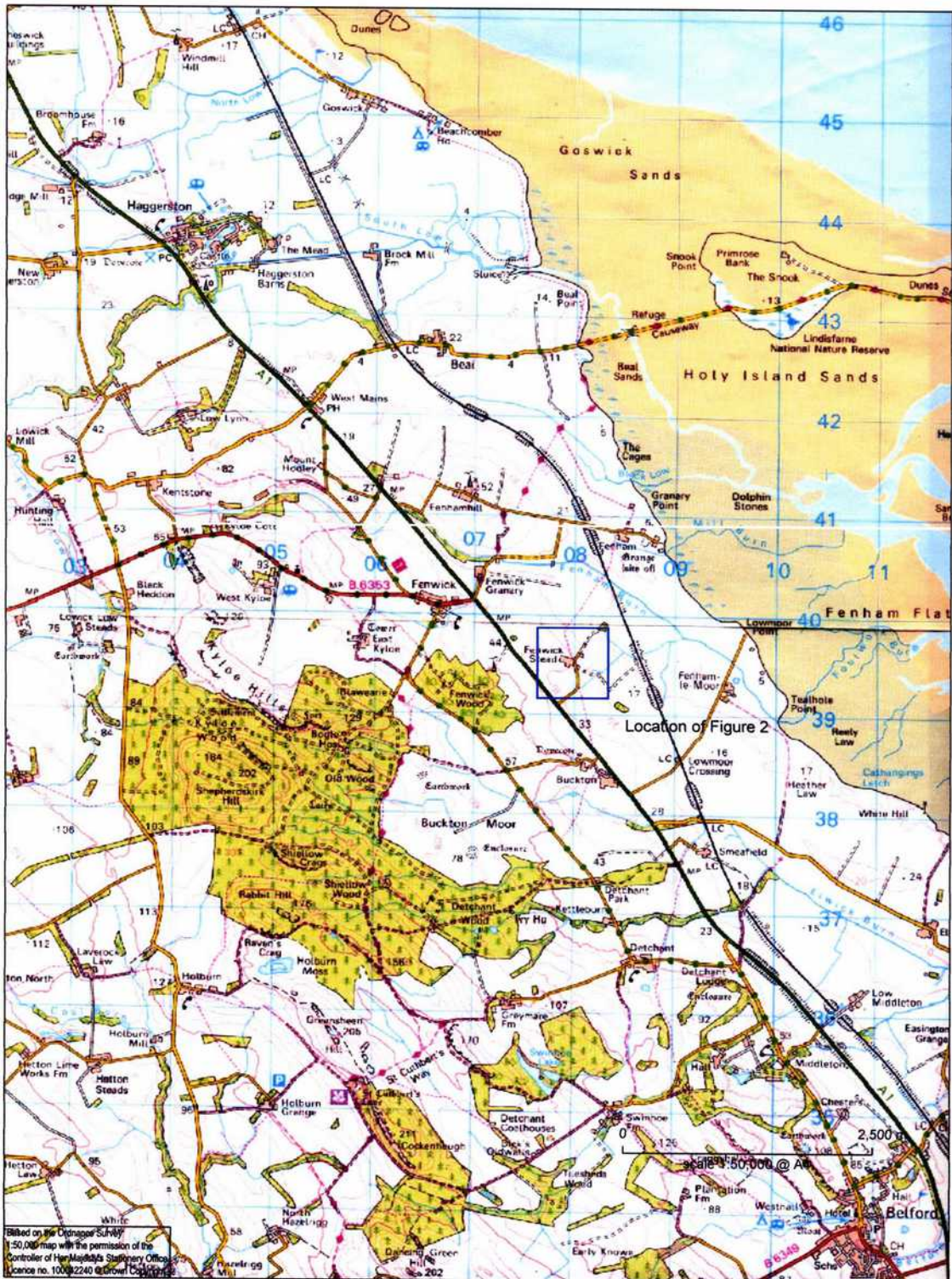
- 3.3.1 An archive containing a copy of the report and original illustrations and tracings that are not included in the report and digital copies of the report and illustrations will be deposited in the appropriate local museum within 6 months of the completion of the post excavation work.
- 3.3.2 An online OASIS form will be completed for the project as part of the post-excavation assessment process.
- 3.3.3 The site archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within six months of the completion of the report.
- 3.3.4 A summary of the recording report will be submitted to the County Council Conservation Team for inclusion in 'Archaeology in Northumberland' by December 2009.

4.0 PERSONNEL

- 4.0.1 The designated project manager Graeme Young, is one of the five directors of the Bamburgh Research Project. A graduate of Newcastle University, with 23 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 field 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.



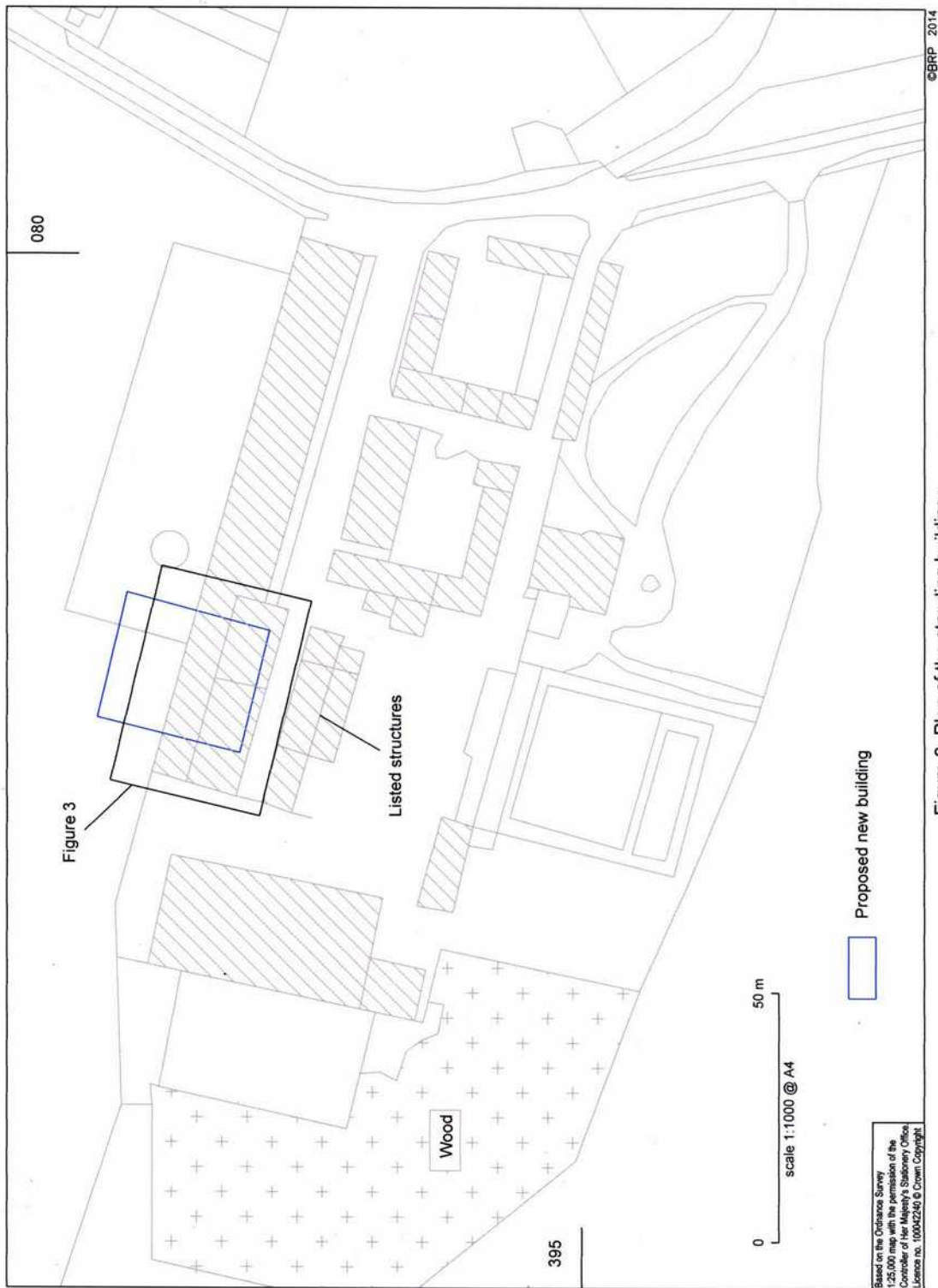


Figure 2 Plan of the standing buildings

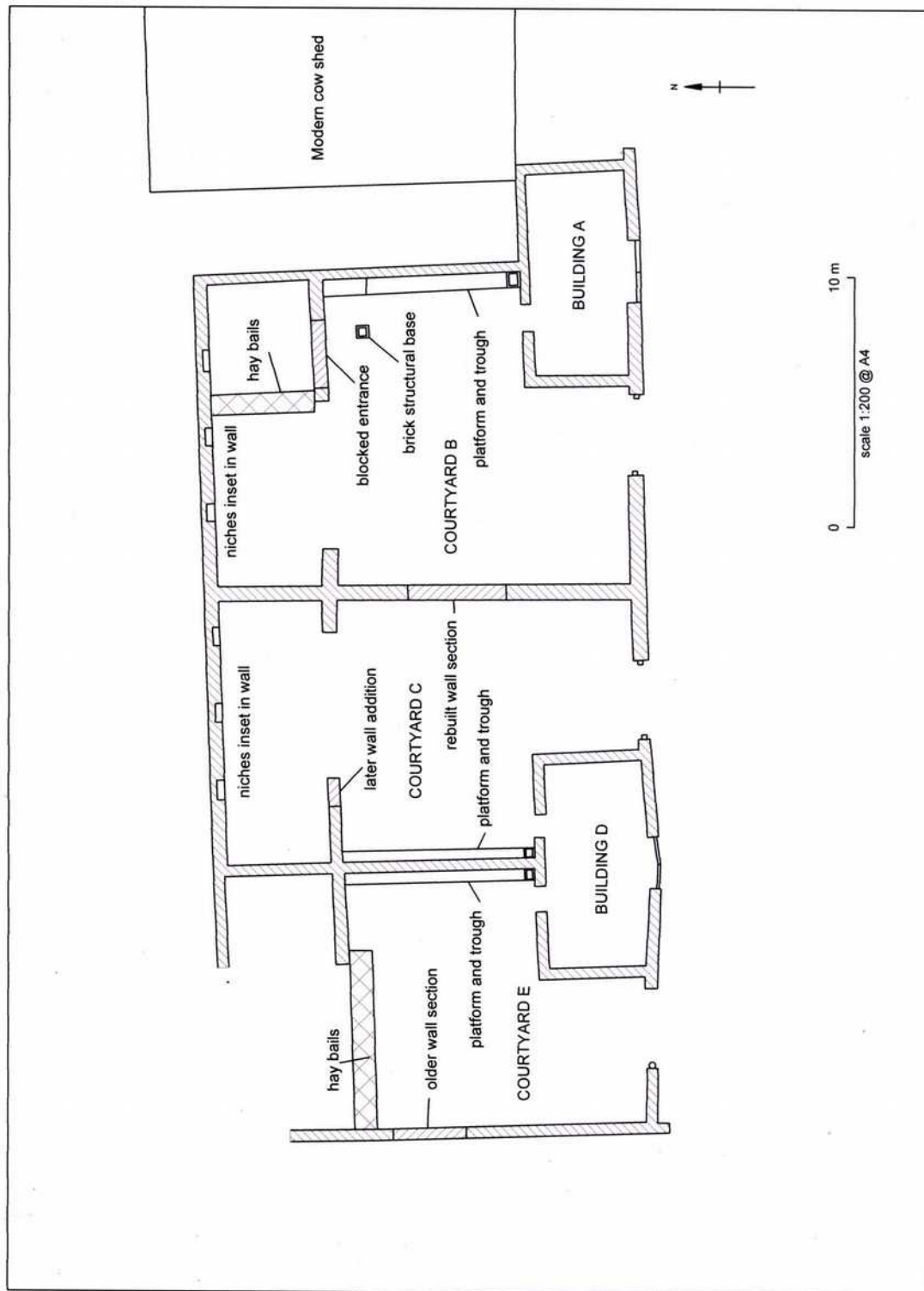


Figure 3 Plan of the buildings to be demolished



Plate 1: South side of range, facing east, north-east, Building B, foreground



Plate 2: East side of Building A, listed building's in the background



Plate 3: Building A, facing north-east, showing double door and later brick repair.



Plate 4: Rear, north side, of Building A, from within Courtyard B



Plate 5: Blocked entrance in stub wall at the rear of Courtyard B, facing north



Plate 6: Blocked windows in the south facing wall of Courtyard B



Plate 7: Blocked entrance between Courtyards B and C, facing west



Plate 8: Platform and trough on the west side of Courtyard C, and door into Building D



Plate 9: South face of Building D, showing double door and missing roof



Plate 10: The building range from Courtyard E, facing south-east, showing proximity to listed buildings