

BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT

WALLED GARDEN BAMBURGH NORTHUMBERLAND



REPORT ON TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Compiled for Mr Mark Swearman by The Bamburgh Research Project: Commercial Projects Section

BRP 16/05b

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SUMMARY

This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) for Mr Mark Swearman during November and December 2016 and details the results of the trial trench evaluation undertaken within the Walled Garden, Bamburgh, Northumberland. The work was undertaken in compliance with a WSI prepared by BRP in October 2016 and in order to fulfil a requirement for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the consideration of the planning application. The present study represents the first phase in a process of archaeological assessment and is intended to assess the need for additional work to be conducted, prior to the submission and determination of a planning decision. The NCC planning reference is 16/00357/PREAPP and the OASIS reference is bamburgh1-270806.

The proposed development area lies in the central part of Bamburgh Village, 7km east of Belford in north east Northumberland, within a walled market garden immediately west of the village green and is centred on grid reference NU 7880 34845 (Figures 1 and 2).

The Northumberland HER for the vicinity of the site, to a radius of 1km, lists eighty entries. Fifty six of these are of post-medieval date, including numerous listed buildings and World War II defensive items. Five items are of prehistoric date, including evidence for Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age burial and probably Iron Age cropmarks, indicative of a settled landscape. With the exception of one undated feature the remaining thirty eight items are of early medieval and medieval date, underlining the importance of Bamburgh in the Middle Ages.

A number of medieval features and sites are known to have been present in and around the site of the present village. The church of St Aidan located at the west side of the village (HER 5257) contains structural work of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. Masonry believed to be a part of The Master of Bamburgh's Tower, first noted in AD 1415, is preserved within the east wall of the churchyard (HER 5258). A cell of Augustinian canons was founded at Bamburgh in AD 1121. According to a legend preserved by Aelred of Rievaulx, all of the ecclesiastical property at Bamburgh was in the possession of one 'Algar the priest' in the post-Conquest period (Raine 1864, 55). This would represent the possession of the church of St Aidan in Bamburgh village, the chapel within the castle, and both their associated lands. This property was granted to the Priory of Nostell, an Augustinian order, in 1121 by Henry I. The first grant is somewhat obscurely worded and does not mention the two churches - St Oswald's and St Aidan's - but the later confirmation does clarify this (Bateson 1893, 74). The condition of the grant was that it should occur after the death of Algar. The church properties at Bamburgh were wealthy and ranked highly in the Priory's properties (Rollason 1995, 173–4). Masonry remains now built into the farm buildings adjacent to Bamburgh Hall are noted as possibly representing part of the monastic buildings (HER 24160). If this is the case then it clearly demonstrates that, as postulated for the early medieval church site, the boundary of St Aidan's in the medieval period was substantially larger than the present churchyard.

The post-medieval history of the village is dominated by its ownership by a series of great estates beginning with the purchase of the castle and village by Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in the early 18th century. It was purchased by the first Lord Armstrong in 1888 and remains in the ownership of the Trustees of Lord Armstrong to the present.

Four trenches, 1.5m wide, were to be excavated. Trench 1 measured 20m long and was oriented north to south. Trench 2 was L-shaped, c. 5m along each arm, located to give general coverage. Trench 3, was 10m long and oriented east to west and located in the general area of the proposed drainage options. Trench 4 was also 10m long and located in the area into which the two poly tunnels are to be located along with the children's play area. The trenches were distributed to give

a wide coverage of the site with an emphasis on the eastern boundary, close to the focus of the proposed shop and cafe development (Figures 2 and 3).

Slightly south of the centre of Trench 1 a stone wall (105) crossed the trench on an east to west alignment. It was 0.9m wide and constructed from undressed, very roughly squared sandstone blocks. It survived two courses high and comprised facing stones with a rubble core and was clay bonded throughout. To the south of the wall and butting against its face a thin clay layer (108), perhaps a crude surface, 0.1m thick, was seen within the sondage sited to investigate the wall. To the north side of the wall a rubble layer (106) overlay the subsoil and was in turn sealed by a mid grey-brown clay silt layer (104) that also sealed over the upper course of the wall. Seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from (104) including sherds that were sharp edged whilst others displayed clear wear such that only a broadly high medieval date (13th to 15th century) can be suggested at the moment (Section 2). A very small patch of what might have been a laid stone surface (116) overlying layer 104 and abutting the north face of the wall lay close to the east section of the trench. The terminal of a crude stone structure (114) was present within a cut (115) at the south end of the trench. It comprised a crude series of unworked sandstone blocks of varying size set in a sandy silt matrix (113) (Section 4).

Trench 2 revealed no features and Trench 3 contained a single broad but relatively shallow ditch (302), 3m wide and 0.35m deep with a concave base and shallow profile. The ditch contained a dark grey-brown sandy silt (303) reminiscent of the topsoil from which it may have been derived. Two linear gullies (402 and 404) were present within Trench 4 together with a square cornered pit (406).

Given the long history of the site as a walled garden topsoil was uniformly quite thick with a minimum of 0.5m deep. Trench 1, at the east extent of the site and closest to the centre of the village, unsurprisingly, produced the most interesting features and the only unambiguous dating evidence. The top of wall (105) in Trench 1 lay 0.58m below ground level (24.19m OD) mostly covered by a thin layer of a medieval deposit (104). A small patch of what could be a stone surface also lay on layer (104) adjacent to the wall. No similar structural features were encountered and as a consequence it is not possible to speculate, from the current evidence, what the structure was a part of, beyond it being relatively substantial given the wall is 0.9m wide and two faced. It is tempting to see it as part of a building rather than a garden wall and from its form and the pottery from the sealing layer it is almost certainly medieval. The crude stone feature at the south end of the trench is of unknown form and unlikely to be part of anything substantial.

The gullies in Trench 4 are hard to interpret given a lack of general context and no associated finds. An agricultural origin is likely, though one of uncertain period. As with pit (406) the absence of finds may tentatively indicate a pre-modern date. The single shallow ditch-like feature in Trench 3 was also undated and shallow and again may be an agricultural feature. The absence of features in Trench 2 does help to demonstrate that the area of the walled garden does not have a high archaeological feature density.

The absence of occupational evidence or indication of burgage plots suggests that it is highly likely that the urban extent of the medieval borough did not extend into the area of the walled garden. The presence of at least one stone built medieval structure in Trench 1 may suggest that the cartographic evidence for an enclosure, or precinct, associated with one of the church sites remains a viable hypothesis. With regard to the proposed development it is clear that the developed topsoil on the site indicates consistently that any features of archaeological interest are unlikely to be encountered above 0.5m to 0.6m below ground level and that much of the site may be devoid of such features at all.

**WALLED GARDEN
BAMBURGH
NORTHUMBERLAND
REPORT ON
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

2.0 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.0.2 The work was undertaken in compliance with a WSI prepared by BRP in October 2016 and in order to fulfil a requirement for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the consideration of the planning application. The present study represents the first phase in a process of archaeological assessment and is intended to assess the need for additional work to be conducted, prior to the submission and determination of a planning decision. The NCC planning reference is 16/00357/PREAPP and the OASIS reference is bamburgh1-270806.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area lies in the central part of Bamburgh Village, 7km east of Belford in north east Northumberland within a walled market garden immediately west of the village green, and is centred on grid reference NU 7880 34845 (Figures 1 and 2).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.0.1 The table below (Table 1) summarises the evidence entered on the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) for the vicinity of the site, to a radius of 1km. Fifty six of the seventy nine entries are of post-medieval date, including numerous listed buildings and World War II defensive items. Six items are of prehistoric date, including evidence for Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age burial and probably Iron Age cropmarks, indicative of a settled landscape. With the exception of two, undated feature, the remaining fifteen items are of early medieval and medieval date, underlining the importance of Bamburgh in the medieval period.

Table 1: HER Sites

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Period	Grid Ref.
5089	Bamburgh Castle	Restored medieval castle with extensive medieval ruins and post-medieval structures	Medieval	NU 183351
5092	Mesolithic flints	11 microliths, 5 scrapers and 1 burin	Mesolithic	NU167353
5094	Castle Windmill	Listed post-medieval building	Post-medieval	NU18203520
5095	Flints found at Bamburgh Castle	Flint implements	Mesolithic	NU184350
5105	Wynding House	Wynding House. Grade II listed building. Early to mid 18 th century	Post-medieval	NU1804735060
5106	Pinfold	The Pinfold. Grade II listed. Stray animals pound, 18 th or early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1785535311
5107	No. 1-7 odd The Wynding	Nos 3-7 (odd) The Wynding. Grade II listed building. Terrace of three houses built in 1906 by Ernest Hart for Lord Armstrong. Arts and Crafts style	Post-medieval	NU17993505
5108	Pillbox by Harkness Rocks	Pillbox recorded during field visit between October 2009 and January 2010. The pillbox includes an anti tank/machine gun emplacement and embrasure. It is located within the dune grass of the area	WWII	NU17723554
5109	Pillbox	D-shape concrete pillbox	WWII	NU17823548
5110	Pillbox	D-shape concrete pillbox	WWII	NU17823541
5253	Bamburgh Friary	The Dominican Friary at Bamburgh was founded in 1265 and dissolved in 1539. It was included in the Visitation of York. In 1300 there were ten friars	Medieval	NU17453483
5254	Leper hospital	Magdelene leper hospital	Medieval	NU173342
5255	Mesolithic flint	Series of over 300 flint finds from the hills to the south of Budle bay	Mesolithic to Bronze Age	NU1734
5256	Pant and trough	St Aidan's Well, Bamburgh, is on what was formerly the village green, now a small plantation, near the church gate	Medieval and post-medieval	NU1803134913
5257	St Aidan's Church	Church of St Aidan, Grade I listed building. 12 th , 13 th and 14 th centuries. Restored 1830 and later 19 th century	Medieval and post-medieval	NU17953493
5258	Master of Bamburgh's Tower	Fragment of wall believed to represent part of Pele Tower	Medieval	NU17883495

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5270	Malvoisin	Medieval siege castle from 1095	Medieval	NU182349
5275	Dovecote	A dovecote of conical or beehive shape constructed of rubble masonry, with a diameter at base of 6.7m. Similar examples of this type of dovecot seen in North Yorkshire and south Durham have been ascribed to the 17 th century	Post-medieval	NU18173483
5281	Enclosure	Rectilinear cropmark enclosure	Prehistoric	NU179345
5306	Monument to Grace Darling	Monument to Grace Darling c.30 yards west of Church of St Aidan. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NU1778934960
5307	Mackenzie and Robb Grave	Mackenzie and Robb graves c.50 yards south west of Church of St Aidan. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NU178349
5308	Bamburgh Hall	Bamburgh Hall. Grade II listed building. 17 th and 18 th century, re-fronted early 19 th century. Early 18 th century staircase inside	Post-medieval	NU17903494
5309	Farm buildings	Farm buildings c.50 yards north east of Bamburgh Hall. Grade II listed building. Shelter sheds, threshing barn, granary and gingang. Early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1793634991
5310	Farm House	Dukesfield farmhouse, Grade II listed building of c. 1820	Post-medieval	NU17133417
5311	Castle Hotel	No 7 (The Castle Hotel) Front Street. Grade II listed building. 18 th century inn	Post-medieval	NU1796534840
5312	No. 8 Front Street	No 8 Front Street. Grade II listed building. 18 th century	Post-medieval	NU17983485
5313	No. 9 and 10 Front Street	No.s 9 and 10 Front Street. Grade II listed building. Pair of cottages, formerly one house. Dated 1699	Post-medieval	NU1798534855
5314	No. 11 Front Street	No 11 (The Village House) Front Street. 18 th century house, remodelled early 20 th century	Post-medieval	NU1799434857
5315	No.s 13 and 13 Front Street	No.s 12 and 13 Front Street. Two late 18 th century cottages. No 13 is where Grace Darling died	Post-medieval	NU1800834865
5316	No. 16 Front Street	No. 16 (Bamburgh House) Front Street. Grade II listed building. c.1840	Post-medieval	NU1802534835
5317	Garden Wall	Garden wall attached to south of No 16 (Bamburgh House), Front Street. Grade II listed. c.1840	Post-medieval	NU1803634834
5318	No.s 17-23 Front Street	No.s 17-23 Front Street. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NU18053489

		building. Terrace of six cottages built in 1809 in Gothick style		
5319	No. 23 Front Street	No. 23 (The Post Office) Front Street. Grade II listed building. 1891 in Gothick style	Post-medieval	NU18083490
5320	No.s 25 and 26 Front Street	No.s 25 and 26 (The Village Store) Front Street. Grade II listed building. Shop and cottage, now one property. 18 th century, with 20 th century shop front	Post-medieval	NU18093492
5321	No. 27 Front Street	No. 27 (The Lord Crewe Arms) Front Street. Grade II listed building. Mid 19 th century with older masonry	Post-medieval	NU18113492
5322	No. 28 Front Street	No. 28 (The Toby Jug Restaurant) Front Street. Grade II listed building. Formerly a house, now part of The Lord Crewe Arms. Early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1812534935
5323	Armstrong House	Armstrong House. Grade II listed building. Rest home built by Lord Armstrong in 1925 for workers in his Tyneside factories. Built to a modification of a 1914 design by Ernest Hart of Bamburgh and George Reavell of Alnwick. Arts and Crafts style	Post-medieval	NU18173488
5325	Walled garden	Walled garden at west end of The Grove. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NU17873487
5326	No.s 6 and 8 Ingram Road	No.s 6 and 8 (Blacksmith's Forge) Ingram Road. Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	NU17953473
5327	No. 5 Radcliffe Road	No. 5 Radcliffe Road. Grade II listed building. House, 18 th century	Post-medieval	NU1781534880
5328	No. 7 Radcliffe Road	No. 7 Radcliffe Road. Grade II listed building. Late 18 th or early 19 th century house	Post-medieval	NU17813488
5329	The Friars	The Friars. Grade II listed building. House, built 1820-30	Post-medieval	NU17323478
5330	Gate Piers and wall	Gatepiers and garden wall c.15 yards east of The Friars. Grade II listed. Early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1733634769
12986	Parish overview	Overview of Bamburgh Parish from Key to the Past website	Uncertain	NU1775233931
14634	Monitoring post	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post	20 th century	NU16573496
14935	Ditched Enclosure	Possible large ditched enclosure to the south of Lucker Road	Uncertain	NU1787234614
15035	Cartshed at the Friars	An early 19 th century cartshed. Six bays with segmental arches	Post-medieval	NU1742434851

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15036	Farm buildings at Friary Farm	18 th century farm buildings incorporating medieval masonry of the former Dominican Friary. Four ranges around a farmyard, with a gingang	Post-medieval	NU1744534818
18679	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1731334209
18680	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1750534749
18681	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1756734790
18682	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1804634740
18683	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1814934951
18684	Milepost	Milepost	Post-medieval	NU1727433808
19890	Quarry	Quarry to the north west of Bamburgh village as shown on the OS map of 1866	Post-medieval	NU1763835211
19961	Fire trench	Fire trench	WWII	NU178354
19962	Pill box	Anti-tank pill box	WWII	NU178356
19963	Pill box	Lozenge pill box	WWII	NU179354
20732	Trench/dug out	Small rectangular, almost square, trench/dugout in dunes overlooking anti-tank cubes and burn mouth to the sea	WWII	NU178354
21751	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1766135236
22024	Flints	During a test pitting survey in 2002 by the Bamburgh Research Project worked prehistoric flint was recovered from test pits around Friary Farm at the west end of the village	Prehistoric	NU17483477
22701	Spindle whorl	Lead spindle whorl recorded as part of the PAS	Medieval	NU1734
22706	Seal	Medieval copper alloy seal, recorded as part of the PAS	Medieval	NU1734
22872	Medieval ditch	A substantial ditch was identified during a watching brief at the Grace Darling Museum in 2007	Medieval	NU17833487
22873	Rubbish pit	A substantial feature was identified during a watching brief at the Grace Darling Museum in 2007	Medieval	NU17833487
22874	Rubbish pit	A sub-circular pit was identified during a	Medieval	NU17833488

		watching brief at the Grace Darling Museum in 2007		
24157	Possible tumulus	A locally prominent knoll, some 60m in diameter and up to 7.25m high above the surrounding land surface. Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks appear to respect the western side of the mound	Uncertain	NU18253464
24158	Medieval village	The extent of the medieval village is unknown but it is likely that the basic infrastructure of the village remains despite several instances of destruction	Medieval	NU17763490
24160	Augustinian Friary	A cell of Augustinian Canons was established at Bamburgh about 1121, and it appears to have been conventual for a prior after 1228. It was dissolved in 1537	Medieval	NU17803494
24161	Ditched enclosure	Geophysical survey (Area 6) in 2004, west of the Mizen Head Hotel, revealed a double-ditched feature	Iron Age	NU17753464
24253	Siege of Bamburgh AD 993	Early medieval siege at Bamburgh in AD 993	Early-medieval	NU1816934935
24254	Siege of Bamburgh AD1464	Civil War siege of Bamburgh during the Wars of the Roses, AD 1464	Medieval	NU1816934935
24278	Tank traps	Series of World War II anti tank blocks recorded between October 2009 and January 2011	WWII	NU1796435394
24279	Tank Traps at Harkness Rocks	World War Two concrete cubes, or tank traps, on Harkness Rocks. Two are painted red and white to resemble dice	WWII	NU1775035589
25078	Wooden structure	The remains of a possible wooden structure were identified in work between October 2009 and January 2010 in the dunes north of Bamburgh	WWII	NU1776835514
25097	Linear earthwork	Linear earthwork recorded in a field visit between October 2009 and January 2010	WWII	NU1769235644
25098	Trench	World War II trench located in the dunes north of Bamburgh between October 2009 and January 2010	WWII	NU1782335424
25099	Trench	Two separate trenches of World War II date are noted in the dunes area north of Bamburgh close to the car park	WWII	NU1782735395
25491	War memorial	War memorial located in a carved niche within the crag on which Bamburgh Castle sites. The war memorial is a	20 th century	NU1828635078

		Portland stone cross with a tapering shaft and crucifix on a pedestal, plinth and square base		
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3.1 The prehistoric period (8,000 BC to 1st century AD)

- 3.1.1 The earliest human activity in the Bamburgh area dates from the Mesolithic period (8,000 BC to 4,000 BC) that followed the end of the last ice age. The population during this early period is usually perceived as small numbers of hunter-gatherers occupying temporary camps, often to be found by the sea and along river or stream courses. At Howick, however, 17km south of Bamburgh, recent excavation has uncovered a circular, sunken-floored house of Mesolithic date, proving that permanent settlements could also exist (Waddington 2003, 394-6). A similar house has also recently been discovered near Dunbar.
- 3.1.2 Finds of flints of Mesolithic date have been identified at two find spots near Budle, one of which comprised over 300 flints, and also on Brada Hill, west of the village. Mesolithic activity can be demonstrated within the village envelope by a finds of such flints immediately south of the castle site (HER 5092 and HER 5095) (Figure 3).
- 3.1.3 The Neolithic period (4,000 BC to 2,500 BC) marked the introduction of farming together with the production of pottery and many more permanent settlements. Finds of Neolithic date within the area are not common and are represented by an axe head found near to Budle during the cutting of a trench and a further fragment of a shale axe identified immediately south of Glororum. It is far from certain that a settlement would have existed in the area of Bamburgh Village at this early time, but the rich farmland of the coastal plain of Northumberland would have been extensively exploited from that time. Evidence for early farming activity may well underlie the area of the present village.
- 3.1.4 Finds of Bronze Age date (2,500 BC to 800 BC) within the area comprise the discovery of a arrowhead at Budle and part of a stone mould for a rapier discovered just north of Hoppen Hall. At Bamburgh, the presence of a putative round barrow (HER 5251) - a scheduled ancient monument attests to a Bronze Age presence in the village area of some status. The 'barrow' was investigated during the 19th century, when a cist containing a human burial was discovered. A further putative barrow was investigated by the Bamburgh Research Project in 2003 and found to be a geological feature. It is quite likely therefore that the scheduled barrow is also of geological origin, but that it became the focus of Bronze Age cist burial due to its barrow-like appearance. Some degree of settlement activity, of Bronze Age date, is likely, though the focus of such activity may lie on the defensible rock plateau now occupied by the castle.
- 3.1.5 The discovery of pottery of Iron Age date (800 BC to 1st century AD) during excavation undertaken within the West Ward of Bamburgh Castle demonstrates that the castle site represented the focus of settlement activity at Bamburgh from at least that time if not earlier (Hope-Taylor 1960, 11). No further finds of Iron Age date are known from the village area.
- 3.1.6 The dating of cropmark sites, or those identified by geophysical survey, is an uncertain art. Nevertheless, the reported presence of a hut circle on Brady Crag and of a number of cropmark enclosures identified in the Bamburgh area, including one located in a field to the immediate south-west of the village (HER 5381, 14935 and 24161), would indicate that the Bamburgh environs were a settled landscape during the later prehistoric period, and therefore that features and sites of such a date could be present beneath the village

properties.

- 3.1.7 The discovery of a small number of potentially worked flints within test pits, dug by the Bamburgh Research Project, at the western end of the village (HER 22024) provides further evidence for prehistoric activity within the village envelope (BRP 2003, 7).

3.2 The Roman period (1st century AD to 5th century AD)

- 3.2.1 Pottery of Romano-British date was recovered during the excavations by Dr Hope-Taylor within Bamburgh Castle, demonstrating occupation of this site in the Romano-British period. Although Bamburgh does not appear in the documentary record from this time it seems likely that native rulers or client chiefs occupied the fortress for at least part of this period. The presence of a wider settlement landscape at Bamburgh for this period can be predicted, but clear evidence for such activity is currently lacking (Hope-Taylor 1960, 11).

3.3 The early medieval period (5th century AD to 12th century AD)

- 3.3.1 Bamburgh like Edinburgh and Dumbarton is believed, from documentary evidence, to have formed a focus to a British kingdom in the immediate post-Roman period. Anglo-Saxon settlement is thought to have begun at Bamburgh in the mid 6th century (H.E., 562). By the 7th century Bamburgh had become the pre-eminent centre of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty that came to dominate Northumbria.
- 3.3.2 It is clear from archaeological and documentary sources that an early medieval site of international importance lies beneath the castle. It is also highly probable that an early medieval site also lies in the area of the modern village. While references to Bamburgh in pre-conquest documents use the Latin term *urbs* (walled city) to denote the residence of the kings, Bede notes the existence of a separate but closely linked settlement nearby. St. Aidan is stated as having died within a church in a royal *vill* (*villa regis*) near to the *urbs* of Bamburgh. Royal *vills* were the centres of extensive estates, to which the local populace owed service and taxes (Campbell 1979, 44). The present parish church at Bamburgh (HER 5257) is unique as the only known medieval dedication to St. Aidan. This, together with its position, strongly suggests that the church in which St. Aidan died was the predecessor of the present parish church, and that a royal *vill* or estate centre lies under the present village (Cambridge 1995, 136-8).
- 3.3.3 Aidan and his successors used the various royal *vills* as centres for missionary work (Bede, H.E., 262), and in many, groups of non-monastic priests are believed to have been established (Cambridge 1984, 79-80). Early medieval church sites are often of substantial scale such that it is entirely possible, even likely, that the early church occupied a wider perimeter than the present church yard. It is possible therefore that the early medieval church site could be extensive over the northern part of the area occupied by the present village. Indeed it is possible to speculate that a large, broadly rectangular, enclosure is present on the 1st Edition OS and Tithe maps, extending to the west of the church and potentially including part of the area of the market garden site. Whilst the antiquity of such an enclosure cannot be certainly demonstrated from cartographic evidence, there is an established tendency for friary sites to be sited within vacant ground and on the periphery of urban centres. If this is assumed to be the case at Bamburgh, then the position of the Dominican Friary, immediately to the west of this putative enclosure, can be taken as evidence for its existence as a boundary in the mid 13th century (Figure 5). A substantial ecclesiastical establishment is also consistent with the tradition, reported by Aired of Rievaulx, that a monastery was present at Bamburgh during the Anglo-Saxon period (Bateson 1893, 73).

3.3.4 In addition to a potentially large ecclesiastical presence, the royal *vill* settlement is likely to have covered an extensive area. The potential scale of which is testified to by Bede's use of the terms *urbs* and *civitas* to describe the royal centres at Bamburgh. The combination of the two terms is used only rarely to describe sites of the importance of London and Canterbury (M. Welsh, 1992, 24-5). The excavated site at Yeavinger covered an area in excess of 350m by 250m, while cropmarks at Milfield (which may have been in use longer) covered an area 1100m by 450m, including apparent clusters of rectangular sunken-featured-buildings (Hope-Taylor 1977, fig. 12, Tinniswood and Harding 1991, 96; Scull and Harding 1990, 3). By their size, the Yeavinger and Milfield sites would cover the majority of Bamburgh village. No evidence for such a settlement has emerged during the limited archaeological interventions within the village area to date, however, such sites, though extensive in area, contain ephemeral structures, notoriously difficult to identify within small trenches, and substantial open spaces.

3.4 The medieval period (12th century AD to 16th century AD)

3.4.1 A number of medieval features and sites are known to have been present in and around the site of the present village. The church of St Aidan located at the west side of the village (HER 5257) contains structural work of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. Masonry believed to be a part of The Master of Bamburgh's Tower, first noted in AD 1415, is preserved within the east wall of the churchyard (HER 5258). A cell of Augustinian canons was founded at Bamburgh in AD 1121. According to a legend preserved by Aelred of Rievaulx, all of the ecclesiastical property at Bamburgh was in the possession of one 'Algar the priest' in the post-Conquest period (Raine 1864, 55). This would represent the possession of the church of St Aidan in Bamburgh village, the chapel within the castle, and both their associated lands. This property was granted to the Priory of Nostell, an Augustinian order, in 1121 by Henry I. The first grant is somewhat obscurely worded and does not mention the two churches - St Oswald's and St Aidan's - but the later confirmation does clarify this (Bateson 1893, 74). The condition of the grant was that it should occur after the death of Algar. The church properties at Bamburgh were wealthy and ranked highly in the Priory's properties (Rollason 1995, 173-4). Masonry remains now built into the farm buildings adjacent to Bamburgh Hall are noted as possibly representing part of the monastic buildings (HER 24160). If this is the case then it clearly demonstrates that, as postulated for the early medieval church site, the boundary of St Aidan's in the medieval period was substantially larger than the present churchyard.

3.4.2 Two further ecclesiastical sites were present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A Dominican friary (HER 5353), founded in AD 1265, lay some 300m west of St Aidan's church at Friars Farm. The original land holding was not recorded but Henry III granted an additional seven acres to the friars in the year of its foundation (Bateson 1893, 138-142). Six additional acres 'in the old mill pond of Bamburgh' and four more in the 'Greenwellflat' were granted in 1266. Parts of the medieval fabric of the main friary buildings survived and were incorporated into the post medieval Friary Farm and elements are extant to the present day. In a survey of c.1715 mention was made of a 'Friary with a church in ruins, length 42 (yards), breadth 7 (yards)' (Hodgson, 4). A sketch made c.1780, and now held by the Bodleian Library, show the structure of the friary church as a substantial ruin.

3.4.3 The third site, that of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene, in existence by AD 1256 and defunct by AD 1326, cannot be located with great accuracy. It is known from documentary evidence to have shared a common boundary with the Dominican friary site, or a property of the friary. Traditionally, the hospital is equated with a low hill called Mizen Head at the south-west edge of the village, the name postulated to be a corruption of the Norman

French *Maison Dieu* 'House of God' (Bateson 1893, 137). In addition, the upper part of the Mill Burn, north-west of Mizen Head hill, was called the Spitalburn as late as AD 1774. Geophysical survey and limited trial trenching by the Bamburgh Research Project over the fields either side of Lucker Road, on the village perimeter, identified a number of features of interest, but failed to identify a strong candidate for the hospital site. The HER notes that place name evidence from a 17th century survey and an 18th century map, place the site some distance to the west of the village between the friary and Dukesfield (HER 5254), also the site of a deserted medieval village. The leper hospital site is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map as having lain in a field off Ingram Road. It is unclear what evidence this identification is based on, but it is as good a candidate as any. Wherever its location, a survey dated AD 1376 stated that the (by then ruined) hospital contained a chapel, hall, pantry, kitchen and other chambers, in an enclosed site (*ibid*, 136-7). Although potentially close to the friary site, we have no evidence placing the hospital to the west of the friary in the location of the proposed development.

- 3.4.4 A borough is known from documentary sources to have been present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A burgess, noted as paying a fine in AD 1170, confirms its presence at that time, but a royal charter was not issued till AD 1255. The names of six streets within the town are mentioned by these records. Spitalgate was a major thoroughfare that extended beyond the legal limits of the borough. A linear earthwork to the north of the County Council car park, that aligns with South Victoria Terrace, has been proposed as the former line of Spitalgate since the 19th century (*ibid*. 113), an interpretation reinforced by Stewart Ainsworth during the Time Team investigations of 2010 (Ainsworth *pers comm*). If correctly identified it adds some substance to the identification of the hospital as having occupied the enclosure on the west side of the village, as demarked on the 2nd Edition OS. The further streets named in the documentation are: Ratonrawe, Pestethgate, Southgate, Headrow and Northrawe (*ibid*, 127-30). Ratonrawes are common medieval street names whose derivation is a matter of some debate. The origin of the name has been suggested as deriving from the presence of rats in a run down area, from the Anglo-Saxon *hrother* (cattle), indicating cattle driving or butchery, or from the Norman French *roi* (kings or royal road). In the case of Bamburgh Ratonrawe is known to have been in close proximity to the *cucking stole* that must have stood in the market square, almost certainly in the area of the modern village green. This would be consistent with the line of the modern Church Street and Radcliffe Road and favour the cattle or royal road derivation, being one of the principal streets of the town. A further unnamed road described, in a grant of 1413, as 'off Pestethgate to the sea' must have been located in the east side of the borough, probably to the north, as must Pestethgate itself. Northrawe and Southgate are likely to be secondary streets to the main thoroughfares and their position speculatively assigned along with Headrow, at the 'head' of the market.
- 3.4.5 Further features known to be present within the medieval borough include the Marketstead and three wells, Wyndewell, Edynwell and Maudelynswell, the later named as the principle source of the stream that turned the kings mills. The mills themselves, two are mentioned, must have lain along the Mill Burn, and the ponds seen on the 1st Edition OS are our only potential clues to their location. Maudeleynswell lay on a boundary shared by the Dominican friary and the hospital and could be the well marked on the 2nd Edition OS, assuming the friary owned lands within the village, which seems to be the case. In addition to the numerous streets of the town, reference is made to properties in *La Baille* of the castle (*ibid*, 129). While this may refer to one of the wards within the castle, it may signify an outer bailey, in the area of the present castle car park. Excavation in this area in 1961 revealed two medieval occupation layers, one of late 12th / early 13th century date, the other of 14th or 15th century date, both covered by large quantities of wind-blown sand (Hope-Taylor 1962, 5-6).

3.4.6 The borough may have originally had a port located to the north of the castle. However by the mid 13th century documentary evidence notes the foundation of a harbour for the borough at Warenmouth, modern Newtown (Bateson 1893, 193-5). The outbreak of fairly continuous warfare between England and Scotland at the end of the 13th century resulted in the decline of Bamburgh as an urban centre during the latter part of the medieval period. In both the early 14th and early 15th centuries, pleas were made to the king for tax relief, and in the latter case, the townsfolk stated that the borough had been depopulated as a result of Scottish raids. The decline was accelerated by the great siege of the castle in AD 1464, and by the time of a survey in AD 1575, the town was stated as being in advanced decay, with few houses and the abandonment of the burgage-plot arrangement in large areas (ibid, 123-5, 132-3, 152-4).

3.5 The post medieval period (16th century to the present)

3.5.1 The post-medieval history of the village is dominated by its ownership by a series of great estates beginning with the purchase of the castle and village by Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in the early 18th century. Lord Crewe's death prompted the foundation of the Bamburgh Trust, which functioned as an experiment in social welfare, providing opportunities for education for the local community and administering payments to the poor. By the later 19th century the roll of the trust had been to a large extent taken over by national legislation. It was purchased by the first Lord Armstrong in 1888 and remains in the ownership of the Trustees of Lord Armstrong to the present.

3.5.2 The village remained modestly populated during the period of administration by the Lord Crewe Trust. The Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1774 mentions many of the fields that are shown on the 1846 Tithe Map. Numerous of the field names from these documents, and from a 17th century survey of Friars Farm contain the element 'close' (an enclosed piece of land), implying that the original medieval open field system was being gradually divided and enclosed for some time before 1774 (Field 1993, 20-1).

3.5.3 A lintel built into the walled garden displays a date of 1693, but the main brick wall in stretched Flemish bond, with ashlar dressings, appears to be of 18th century date suggesting that the lintel may be re-used (HER 5325).

3.6 Cartographic evidence

3.6.1 Speed's map of AD 1610 depicts Bamburgh in a stylised fashion and is unable to contribute any information regarding the layout of the village. Armstrong's map of AD 1769 is the first to depict the village with any detail, showing the triangular plan of the village green and an indication of houses along the streets together with the church and what appears to be a structure or structures in the area of the walled garden. This is repeated on Fryers map of AD 1820, but it is not at all clear if this the depiction of the garden or a stylised indication of the village core. Greenwood's map of AD 1828 depicts the village in somewhat greater detail, and appears to confirm the presence of the core of the walled garden in the form that persists to the present day (BRP 2014a and b).

3.6.2 The Tithe map of AD 1846 does not depict the walled garden in detail, but the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, of c. AD 1869, is the first to depict the village and site with reliable detail. The proposed development site is shown as containing trees and paths in the manner of an orchard. The Tithe map and the 1st edition both depict a large broadly rectangular enclosure to the west of the garden and the churchyard. It is tempting to see this as part of a long standing ecclesiastical enclosure.

3.7 Archaeological interventions

- 3.7.1 Excavation undertaken within the site of the Grace Darling Museum, at the time of the building's reconstruction in 2007, revealed the presence of a substantial ditch and a series of medieval pits indicating occupation within this area (HER 13837). In addition the geophysical survey, discussed below, was also undertaken in the field to the north west of this site (BRP 2014a) and indicated the presence of numerous archaeological features. Trial trench evaluation and a watching brief, undertaken in advance of development at the Mizen Head Hotel, produced no evidence of archaeological material. (HER 13583) It could be tentatively speculated, from this, that the large ecclesiastical enclosure proposed to the west of the church contains features of archaeological interest from the medieval period but that the medieval village did not extend any distance to the west of Ingram Road, explaining the absence of features of interest on the Mizen Head site and the absence of street front structures on the Grace Darling Museum site that would be expected had the borough extended west into this area.

4.0 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.0.1 Bamburgh is noted within the North East Region Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 61) as a site of national as well as regional importance. It is problematic that the extent of the urban settlement in the early medieval period can only be speculated upon, using analogy with comparable sites within the region, as no direct evidence for early medieval Bamburgh has been identified, within the village, to date. Such potential raises the possibility that such material could be present within the proposed development. The ephemeral and distributed nature of such sites would make the identification of such material problematic even with trial trenching but the proximity to the church which is likely the site of the original 7th century church built by St Aidan adds to the potential for such material in this general area.
- 4.0.2 The available evidence provides a quite compelling argument that later medieval Bamburgh was more extensive, and potentially more densely settled, than the present village. The clear implication of this is the potential for archaeological material, of importance, to be present within the site, and vulnerable to development activity. It is likely that the site lay within a precinct area rather than the borough, but as this is speculation based on very limited archaeological intervention and cartographic evidence it is by no means certainly the case. The presence of trees depicted on the 1st edition raises the possibility that the site could have contained an orchard which could have implications for the disturbance or truncation of archaeological material by roots.
- 4.0.3 It is clear, due to the historic nature of the area that the new development will have the potential to impact on preserved archaeological remains. The proposed development however has been designed to limit the potential impact by the use of rafted foundations for the café build and by limiting the potential for disturbance to the area of the concession stands together with the options currently being assessed for drainage. As a result the trench locations are aimed at providing insight into the areas of likely disturbance for each of these as well as giving a reasonably wide coverage. The proposed trial trenching evaluation will advance our understanding of the potential impact of the development and further aid the formation of a mitigation strategy.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Trial Trench Evaluation

- 5.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trial trenches, totalling 50m in length by 1.5m, and representing 75m² in area, located to investigate the area to be impacted by the footprint of the proposed development and to provide a representative sample of the site to a safe working depth or to subsoil.
- 5.1.3 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of conduct of the Certified Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014) and will follow their Standard and Guidance for Excavation (CifA 2014) and Field Excavation (CifA 2014).
- 5.1.4 The excavation of the trenches was undertaken using a machine with a toothless bucket, in controlled spits, until features of archaeological interest were encountered or subsoil reached. Excavation was subsequently undertaken by appropriately trained members of the archaeological staff, excavating by hand.

5.2 General standards

- 5.2.1 All archaeological features identified will be sample excavated according to their type and form.

50% of all discrete features.

25% of the area of a linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill.

10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill.

- 5.2.2 A 40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental sample will be taken from all features recognised as suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 5.2.3 Secure contexts will be sampled for dating where appropriate, whether on site or as sub samples of bulk samples. Any concentrations of charcoal or other carbonised material recovered on site will usually be retained.
- 5.2.4 Pottery and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples whilst significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to processing. All finds will be recorded and processed according to the BRP system and submitted for post-excavation assessment. Finds recovery and storage strategies will be in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995 and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials CifA 2014). Should artefacts of gold or silver covered by the 1996 Treasure Act be recovered, appropriate procedures will be followed.
- 5.2.5 In the event of Human burials being revealed they will be left *in situ* and treated in an appropriate manner. After consultation with the County Archaeological Officer, if excavation is required, work will comply with the relevant home Office regulations.
- 5.2.6 Any archaeological features encountered will be hand-cleaned, excavated and recorded:
1. A photographic record will be taken using black and white print, colour slide film at 35mm format. In addition a digital photographic record will be compiled and provision
 2. made for deposition with the ADS as part of the site archive.

3. A written description of features will be recorded using the BRP *pro forma* context recording system.
 4. All features will be drawn at an appropriate scale using pre-printed permatrace. Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.2.7 All archaeological features and horizons will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.2.8 Arrangements will be made with the appropriate museum for the deposition of the site archive within 6 month of the completion of the post-excavation report.

6.0 EXCAVATION RESULTS

6.0.1 Four trenches, 1.5m wide, were to be excavated. Trench 1 measured 20m long and was oriented north to south. Trench 2 was L-shaped, c. 5m along each arm, located to give general coverage between the other trenches. Trench 3, was 10m long and oriented east to west and located in the general area of the proposed drainage options. Trench 4 was also 10m long and located in the area into which the two poly tunnels were to be located along with the children's play area. The trenches were distributed to give a wide coverage of the site with an emphasis on the eastern boundary, close to the focus of the proposed shop and cafe development (Figures 2 and 3).

6.1 Trench 1

6.1.0 Subsoil within the trench was exposed between 0.5 and 0.6m below ground level, deepening slightly to the north. Three variations of subsoil were present, within the northern three quarters of the trench a dark brownish-red clay-silt with numerous moderate stones from 10mm to 700mm across (107) was present and a yellow sand with a silt content with some small to medium sized irregular sandstone fragments (112) was present at the southern end. Within a sondage subsoil (107) was found to overly a deeper subsoil layer (102), a similar brownish red clay somewhat lighter in colour and with a high clay content.

6.1.2 Slightly south of the centre of the trench a stone wall (105) crossed the trench on an east to west alignment. It was 0.9m wide and constructed from undressed, very roughly squared sandstone blocks (Section 2 and Plate 1). It survived two courses high and comprised facing stones with a rubble core and was clay bonded throughout. No cut was traceable and it is quite possible that it was constructed directly on the subsoil. To the south of the wall and butting against its face a thin clay layer (108), perhaps a crude surface, 0.1m thick, was seen within the sondage sited to investigate the wall. To the north side of the wall a rubble layer (106) overlay the subsoil and was in turn sealed by a mid grey-brown clay silt layer (104) that also sealed over the upper course of the wall. This layer was up to 0.3m thick and extended for some 8m in the central part of the trench. Seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from (104) in at least four fabric groups, including two with reduced cores, and with a strap handle fragment. Some fragments were sharp edged and others displayed clear wear such that only a broadly high medieval date (13th to 15th century) can be suggested. A very small patch of what might have been a laid stone surface (116) overlying layer (104) and abutting the north face of the wall close to the east section of the trench was also present. The terminal of a crude stone structure (114) was present within a cut (115) at the south end of the trench. It comprised a crude series of unworked sandstone blocks of varying size set in a sandy silt matrix (113) (Section 4 and Plate 2).

6.1.3 A series of one linear and two circular thin spreads of ash and fire-waste were present overlying deposit (104) to both north and south of the wall (Section 1). No dating evidence was produced by any of these deposits and they were directly sealed by the topsoil (100), a dark grey-brown sandy silt between 0.5m and 0.6m thick.

6.2 Trench 2

6.2.1 Subsoil (201) within the trench was exposed between 0.7 and 0.8m in depth, and subsoil comprised a bright yellow sand with some silt content with some small to medium sized irregular sandstone fragments. The topsoil (200) over the trench was deep and rich and comprised of a dark grey-brown sandy silt with rare stones (Plate 3).

6.3 Trench 3

- 6.3.1 Subsoil within the trench was revealed as a series of layers, exposed within a ditch section. The lowest layer comprised a yellow sand (306) at 1.56m below ground level. It was overlaid by a band of dark grey-brown sandy silt (305), 0.4m thick, that was in turn sealed by a further yellow sand deposit (304), up to 0.2m thick. Layer 304 was cut by the only feature identified within the trench a broad but relatively shallow ditch (302), 3m wide and 0.35m deep with a concave base and shallow profile. The ditch contained a dark grey-brown sandy silt (303) reminiscent of the topsoil from which it may have been derived (Section 5 and Plates 4 and 5). A buried soil horizon (301), 0.2m thick, underlay the topsoil (300) that sealed it to a depth of 0.66m. Both layers comprised a dark grey-brown sandy silt with rare stones, the lower of the two layers being slightly lighter in hue.

6.4 Trench 4

- 6.4.1 Subsoil (407) within the trench was exposed at a depth of 0.5m in depth and comprised a mid brownish-yellow sand with some silt and numerous very small, small and medium stones from 10mm to 200mm across. Two linear gullies (402 and 404) and a square cornered pit (406) were seen to cut the subsoil. The two gullies extended parallel to each other, some 0.4m apart in the central southern part of the trench on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. Gully (402) was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (401), a dark grey-brown silt with some sand and very common sandstone fragments of varying size (Section 6 and Plate 7). Gully 404 was 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep, also with a U-shaped profile and a single fill (403) that comprised dark grey-brown silt with some sand and very common sandstone fragments of varying size (Section 7 and Plate 8). The pit (406) lay at the south end of the trench and was exposed for 0.9m along both exposed sides, but as its west and southern extents lay beyond the limit of the trench the full extent of the feature is not known. It was 0.5m deep with very steep sides and had a flat base giving it a square section profile and contained a dark grey-brown silt (405) with some sand and very rare very small sandstone fragments (Section 8 and Plate 6). Topsoil (400) was 0.5m thick and comprised a dark grey-brown silt.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.0.1 Subsoil was somewhat variable and likely of glacial origin and sealed by a fairly thick layer of topsoil throughout, perhaps no surprise given the long history of the site as a walled garden. Trench 1, at the east extent of the site and closest to the centre of the village, unsurprisingly, produced the most interesting features and the only clear indication of dating evidence. The top of wall (105) in Trench 1 lay 0.58m below ground level (24.19m OD) mostly covered by a thin layer of a medieval deposit (104). A small patch of what could be a stone surface (116) also lay on layer (104) adjacent to the wall. No similar structural features were encountered and as a result, from the current evidence, interpretation is problematic, beyond it being a relatively substantial structure given that the wall is two faced and 0.9m wide. It is tempting to see it as part of a building rather than a garden wall and from its form and the pottery from the sealing layer it is almost certainly medieval. The crude stone feature (114) at the south end of the trench is of unknown form and unlikely to be part of anything substantial. Although no dating evidence was associated with the ash waste layers they may well be post-medieval in date rather than contemporary to the stone structure.
- 7.0.2 The gullies in Trench 4 are hard to interpret given a lack of general context and no associated finds. An agricultural origin is likely, though one of uncertain period. As with pit

(406) the absence of finds may indicate a pre-modern date. The single shallow ditch-like feature in Trench 3 was also undated but it is insubstantial and again may be an agricultural feature. The absence of features in Trench 2 does help to demonstrate that the area of the walled garden does not have a high archaeological feature density.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.0.1 Two of the outstanding archaeological questions regarding Bamburgh Village are the location and extent of the early medieval and later medieval settlements. In regard to the former the present investigation has little to add, but with regard to the latter given the absence of occupational evidence or indication of burgage plots it seems highly likely that the urban extent of the medieval borough did not extend into the area of the walled garden. The presence of at least one stone built medieval structure in Trench 1 may suggest that the cartographic evidence for an enclosure, or precinct, associated with one of the church sites remains a viable hypothesis.
- 8.0.2 With regard to the proposed development it is clear that the developed topsoil on the site indicates consistently that any features of archaeological interest are unlikely to be encountered above 0.5m to 0.6m below ground level and that much of the site may be devoid of such features at all.

Text and illustrations: Graeme Young
BRP 16/05b

December 2016

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APPENDIX I: WRITTEN SCHEDULE OF EXCAVATION

**THE WALLED GARDEN
BAMBURGH
NORTHUMBERLAND**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
WRITTEN SCHEDULE OF INVESTIGATION**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) for Mr Mark Swearman during October 2016 and comprises a Written Schedule of Investigation for the trial trench evaluation within the walled garden at Bamburgh, Northumberland, currently proposed for development that includes a café and wedding marquee area.
- 1.0.2 The document has been prepared in order to fulfil a requirement for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the consideration of the planning application, and in order to inform the decision. The present study represents the second phase in a process of archaeological assessment. It will provide evidence to inform the design process and also to assess the need for additional work to be conducted, prior to the submission and determination of an application.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area lies in the central part of Bamburgh Village, within a walled market garden immediately west of the village green, 7km east of Belford in north east Northumberland and is centred on grid reference NU 7880 34845 (Figures 1 and 2).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.0.1 The table below (Table 1) summarises the evidence entered on the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) for the vicinity of the site, to a radius of 1km. Fifty six of the seventy nine entries are of post-medieval date, including numerous listed buildings and World War II defensive items. Six items are of prehistoric date, including evidence for Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age burial and probably Iron Age cropmarks, indicative of a settled landscape. With the exception of two, undated feature, the remaining fifteen items are of early medieval and medieval date, underlining the importance of Bamburgh in the medieval period (Figure 3).

Table 1: HER Sites

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Period	Grid Ref.
5089	Bamburgh Castle	Restored medieval castle with extensive medieval ruins and post-medieval structures	Medieval	NU 183351
5092	Mesolithic flints	11 microliths, 5 scrapers and 1 burin	Mesolithic	NU167353
5094	Castle Windmill	Listed post-medieval building	Post-medieval	NU18203520
5095	Flints found at Bamburgh Castle	Flint implements	Mesolithic	NU184350
5105	Wynding House	Wynding House. Grade II listed building. Early to mid 18 th century	Post-medieval	NU1804735060
5106	Pinfold	The Pinfold. Grade II listed. Stray animals pound, 18 th or early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1785535311

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5107	No. 1-7 odd The Wynding	Nos 3-7 (odd) The Wynding. Grade II listed building. Terrace of three houses built in 1906 by Ernest Hart for Lord Armstrong. Arts and Crafts style	Post-medieval	NU17993505
5108	Pillbox by Harkness Rocks	Pillbox recorded during field visit between October 2009 and January 2010. The pillbox includes an anti tank/machine gun emplacement and embrasure. It is located within the dune grass of the area	WWII	NU17723554
5109	Pillbox	D-shape concrete pillbox	WWII	NU17823548
5110	Pillbox	D-shape concrete pillbox	WWII	NU17823541
5253	Bamburgh Friary	The Dominican Friary at Bamburgh was founded in 1265 and dissolved in 1539. It was included in the Visitation of York. In 1300 there were ten friars	Medieval	NU17453483
5254	Leper hospital	Magdelene leper hospital	Medieval	NU173342
5255	Mesolithic flint	Series of over 300 flint finds from the hills to the south of Budle bay	Mesolithic to Bronze Age	NU1734
5256	Pant and trough	St Aidan's Well, Bamburgh, is on what was formerly the village green, now a small plantation, near the church gate	Medieval and post-medieval	NU1803134913
5257	St Aidan's Church	Church of St Aidan, Grade I listed building. 12 th , 13 th and 14 th centuries. Restored 1830 and later 19 th century	Medieval and post-medieval	NU17953493
5258	Master of Bamburgh's Tower	Fragment of wall believed to represent part of Pele Tower	Medieval	NU17883495
5270	<i>Malvoisin</i>	Medieval siege castle from 1095	Medieval	NU182349
5275	Dovecote	A dovecote of conical or beehive shape constructed of rubble masonry, with a diameter at base of 6.7m. Similar examples of this type of dovecot seen in North Yorkshire and south Durham have been ascribed to the 17 th century	Post-medieval	NU18173483
5281	Enclosure	Rectilinear cropmark enclosure	Prehistoric	NU179345
5306	Monument to Grace Darling	Monument to Grace Darling c.30 yards west of Church of St Aidan. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NU1778934960
5307	Mackenzie and Robb Grave	Mackenzie and Robb graves c.50 yards south west of Church of St Aidan. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NU178349
5308	Bamburgh Hall	Bamburgh Hall. Grade II listed building. 17 th and 18 th century, re-fronted early 19 th century. Early 18 th century staircase inside	Post-medieval	NU17903494
5309	Farm buildings	Farm buildings c.50 yards north east of Bamburgh Hall. Grade II listed building. Shelter sheds, threshing barn, granary and gingang. Early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1793634991

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5310	Farm House	Dukesfield farmhouse, Grade II listed building of c. 1820	Post-medieval	NU17133417
5311	Castle Hotel	No 7 (The Castle Hotel) Front Street. Grade II listed building. 18 th century inn	Post-medieval	NU1796534840
5312	No. 8 Front Street	No 8 Front Street. Grade II listed building. 18 th century	Post-medieval	NU17983485
5313	No. 9 and 10 Front Street	No.s 9 and 10 Front Street. Grade II listed building. Pair of cottages, formerly one house. Dated 1699	Post-medieval	NU1798534855
5314	No. 11 Front Street	No 11 (The Village House) Front Street. 18 th century house, remodelled early 20 th century	Post-medieval	NU1799434857
5315	No.s 13 and 13 Front Street	No.s 12 and 13 Front Street. Two late 18th century cottages. No 13 is where Grace Darling died	Post-medieval	NU1800834865
5316	No. 16 Front Street	No. 16 (Bamburgh House) Front Street. Grade II listed building. c.1840	Post-medieval	NU1802534835
5317	Garden Wall	Garden wall attached to south of No 16 (Bamburgh House), Front Street. Grade II listed. c.1840	Post-medieval	NU1803634834
5318	No.s 17-23 Front Street	No.s 17-23 Front Street. Grade II listed building. Terrace of six cottages built in 1809 in Gothick style	Post-medieval	NU18053489
5319	No. 23 Front Street	No. 23 (The Post Office) Front Street. Grade II listed building. 1891 in Gothick style	Post-medieval	NU18083490
5320	No.s 25 and 26 Front Street	No.s 25 and 26 (The Village Store) Front Street. Grade II listed building. Shop and cottage, now one property. 18 th century, with 20 th century shop front	Post-medieval	NU18093492
5321	No. 27 Front Street	No. 27 (The Lord Crewe Arms) Front Street. Grade II listed building. Mid 19 th century with older masonry	Post-medieval	NU18113492
5322	No. 28 Front Street	No. 28 (The Toby Jug Restaurant) Front Street. Grade II listed building. Formerly a house, now part of The Lord Crewe Arms. Early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1812534935
5323	Armstrong House	Armstrong House. Grade II listed building. Rest home built by Lord Armstrong in 1925 for workers in his Tyneside factories. Built to a modification of a 1914 design by Ernest Hart of Bamburgh and George Reavell of Alnwick. Arts and Crafts style	Post-medieval	NU18173488
5325	Walled garden	Walled garden at west end of The Grove. Grade II listed	Post-medieval	NU17873487
5326	No.s 6 and 8 Ingram Road	No.s 6 and 8 (Blacksmith's Forge) Ingram Road. Grade II listed building	Post-medieval	NU17953473
5327	No. 5 Radcliffe Road	No. 5 Radcliffe Road. Grade II listed building. House, 18 th century	Post-medieval	NU1781534880

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5328	No. 7 Radcliffe Road	No. 7 Radcliffe Road. Grade II listed building. Late 18 th or early 19 th century house	Post-medieval	NU17813488
5329	The Friars	The Friars. Grade II listed building. House, built 1820-30	Post-medieval	NU17323478
5330	Gate Piers and wall	Gatepiers and garden wall c.15 yards east of The Friars. Grade II listed. Early 19 th century	Post-medieval	NU1733634769
12986	Parish overview	Overview of Bamburgh Parish from Key to the Past website	Uncertain	NU1775233931
14634	Monitoring post	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post	20 th century	NU16573496
14935	Ditched Enclosure	Possible large ditched enclosure to the south of Lucker Road	Uncertain	NU1787234614
15035	Cartshed at the Friars	An early 19 th century cartshed. Six bays with segmental arches	Post-medieval	NU1742434851
15036	Farm buildings at Friary Farm	18 th century farm buildings incorporating medieval masonry of the former Dominican Friary. Four ranges around a farmyard, with a gingang	Post-medieval	NU1744534818
18679	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1731334209
18680	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1750534749
18681	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1756734790
18682	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1804634740
18683	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1814934951
18684	Milepost	Milepost	Post-medieval	NU1727433808
19890	Quarry	Quarry to the north west of Bamburgh village as shown on the OS map of 1866	Post-medieval	NU1763835211
19961	Fire trench	Fire trench	WWII	NU178354
19962	Pill box	Anti-tank pill box	WWII	NU178356
19963	Pill box	Lozenge pill box	WWII	NU179354
20732	Trench/dug out	Small rectangular, almost square, trench/dugout in dunes overlooking anti-tank cubes and burn mouth to the sea	WWII	NU178354
21751	Well	Well	Post-medieval	NU1766135236
22024	Flints	During a test pitting survey in 2002 by the Bamburgh Research Project worked prehistoric flint was recovered from test pits around Friary Farm at the west end of the village	Prehistoric	NU17483477
22701	Spindle whorl	Lead spindle whorl recorded as part of the PAS	Medieval	NU1734

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22706	Seal	Medieval copper alloy seal, recorded as part of the PAS	Medieval	NU1734
22872	Medieval ditch	A substantial ditch was identified during a watching brief at the Grace Darling Museum in 2007	Medieval	NU17833487
22873	Rubbish pit	A substantial feature was identified during a watching brief at the Grace Darling Museum in 2007	Medieval	NU17833487
22874	Rubbish pit	A sub-circular pit was identified during a watching brief at the Grace Darling Museum in 2007	Medieval	NU17833488
24157	Possible tumulus	A locally prominent knoll, some 60m in diameter and up to 7.25m high above the surrounding land surface. Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks appear to respect the western side of the mound	Uncertain	NU18253464
24158	Medieval village	The extent of the medieval village is unknown but it is likely that the basic infrastructure of the village remains despite several instances of destruction	Medieval	NU17763490
24160	Augustinian Friary	A cell of Augustinian Canons was established at Bamburgh about 1121, and it appears to have been conventual for a prior after 1228. It was dissolved in 1537	Medieval	NU17803494
24161	Ditched enclosure	Geophysical survey (Area 6) in 2004, west of the Mizen Head Hotel, revealed a double-ditched feature	Iron Age	NU17753464
24253	Siege of Bamburgh AD 993	Early medieval siege at Bamburgh in AD 993	Early-medieval	NU1816934935
24254	Siege of Bamburgh AD1464	Civil War siege of Bamburgh during the Wars of the Roses, AD 1464	Medieval	NU1816934935
24278	Tank traps	Series of World War II anti tank blocks recorded between October 2009 and January 2011	WWII	NU1796435394
24279	Tank Traps at Harkness Rocks	World War Two concrete cubes, or tank traps, on Harkness Rocks. Two are painted red and white to resemble dice	WWII	NU1775035589
25078	Wooden structure	The remains of a possible wooden structure were identified in work between October 2009 and January 2010 in the dunes north of Bamburgh	WWII	NU1776835514
25097	Linear earthwork	Linear earthwork recorded in a field visit between October 2009 and January 2010	WWII	NU1769235644
25098	Trench	World War II trench located in the dunes north of Bamburgh between October 2009 and January 2010	WWII	NU1782335424
25099	Trench	Two separate trenches of World War II date are noted in the dunes area north of Bamburgh close to the car park	WWII	NU1782735395

25491	War memorial	War memorial located in a carved niche within the crag on which Bamburgh Castle sits. The war memorial is a Portland stone cross with a tapering shaft and crucifix on a pedestal, plinth and square base	20 th century	NU1828635078
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3.1 The prehistoric period (8,000 BC to 1st century AD)

- 3.1.1 The earliest human activity in the Bamburgh area dates from the Mesolithic period (8,000 BC to 4,000 BC) that followed the end of the last ice age. The population during this early period is usually perceived as small numbers of hunter-gatherers occupying temporary camps, often to be found by the sea and along river or stream courses. At Howick, however, 17km south of Bamburgh, recent excavation has uncovered a circular, sunken-floored house of Mesolithic date, proving that permanent settlements could also exist (Waddington 2003, 394-6). A similar house has also recently been discovered near Dunbar.
- 3.1.2 Finds of flints of Mesolithic date have been identified at two find spots near Budle, one of which comprised over 300 flints, and also on Brada Hill, west of the village. Mesolithic activity can be demonstrated within the village envelope by a finds of such flints immediately south of the castle site (HER 5092 and HER 5095) (Figure 3).
- 3.1.3 The Neolithic period (4,000 BC to 2,500 BC) marked the introduction of farming together with the production of pottery and many more permanent settlements. Finds of Neolithic date within the area are not common and are represented by an axe head found near to Budle during the cutting of a trench and a further fragment of a shale axe identified immediately south of Glororum. It is far from certain that a settlement would have existed in the area of Bamburgh Village at this early time, but the rich farmland of the coastal plain of Northumberland would have been extensively exploited from that time. Evidence for early farming activity may well underlie the area of the present village.
- 3.1.4 Finds of Bronze Age date (2,500 BC to 800 BC) within the area comprise the discovery of an arrowhead at Budle and part of a stone mould for a rapier discovered just north of Hoppen Hall. At Bamburgh, the presence of a putative round barrow (HER 5251) - a scheduled ancient monument attests to a Bronze Age presence in the village area of some status. The 'barrow' was investigated during the 19th century, when a cist containing a human burial was discovered. A further putative barrow was investigated by the Bamburgh Research Project in 2003 and found to be a geological feature. It is quite likely therefore that the scheduled barrow is also of geological origin, but that it became the focus of Bronze Age cist burial due to its barrow-like appearance. Some degree of settlement activity, of Bronze Age date, is likely, though the focus of such activity may lie on the defensible rock plateau now occupied by the castle.
- 3.1.5 The discovery of pottery of Iron Age date (800 BC to 1st century AD) during excavation undertaken within the West Ward of Bamburgh Castle demonstrates that the castle site represented the focus of settlement activity at Bamburgh from at least that time if not earlier (Hope-Taylor 1960, 11). No further finds of Iron Age date are known from the village area.
- 3.1.6 The dating of cropmark sites, or those identified by geophysical survey, is an uncertain art. Nevertheless, the reported presence of a hut circle on Brady Crag and of a number of cropmark enclosures identified in the Bamburgh area, including one located in a field to the immediate south-west of the village (HER 5381, 14935 and 24161), would indicate that the Bamburgh environs were a settled landscape during the later prehistoric period, and therefore that features and sites of such a date could be present beneath the village properties.
- 3.1.7 The discovery of a small number of potentially worked flints within test pits, dug by the Bamburgh Research Project, at the western end of the village (HER 22024) provides further evidence for prehistoric activity within the village envelope (BRP 2003, 7).

3.2 The Roman period (1st century AD to 5th century AD)

- 3.2.1 Pottery of Romano-British date was recovered during the excavations by Dr Hope-Taylor within Bamburgh Castle, demonstrating occupation of this site in the Romano-British period. Although Bamburgh does not appear in the documentary record from this time it seems likely that native rulers or client chiefs occupied the fortress for at least part of this period. The presence of a wider settlement landscape at Bamburgh for this period can be predicted, but clear evidence for such activity is currently lacking (Hope-Taylor 1960, 11).

3.3 The early medieval period (5th century AD to 12th century AD)

- 3.3.1 Bamburgh like Edinburgh and Dumbarton is believed, from documentary evidence, to have formed a focus to a

British kingdom in the immediate post-Roman period. Anglo-Saxon settlement is thought to have begun at Bamburgh in the mid 6th century (H.E., 562). By the 7th century Bamburgh had become the pre-eminent centre of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty that came to dominate Northumbria.

- 3.3.2 It is clear from archaeological and documentary sources that an early medieval site of international importance lies beneath the castle. It is also highly probable that an early medieval site also lies in the area of the modern village. While references to Bamburgh in pre-conquest documents use the Latin term *urbs* (walled city) to denote the residence of the kings, Bede notes the existence of a separate but closely linked settlement nearby. St. Aidan is stated as having died within a church in a royal *vill* (*villa regis*) near to the *urbs* of Bamburgh. Royal *vills* were the centres of extensive estates, to which the local populace owed service and taxes (Campbell 1979, 44). The present parish church at Bamburgh (HER 5257) is unique as the only known medieval dedication to St. Aidan. This, together with its position, strongly suggests that the church in which St. Aidan died was the predecessor of the present parish church, and that a royal *vill* or estate centre lies under the present village (Cambridge 1995, 136-8).
- 3.3.3 Aidan and his successors used the various royal *vills* as centres for missionary work (Bede, H.E., 262), and in many, groups of non-monastic priests are believed to have been established (Cambridge 1984, 79-80). Early medieval church sites are often of substantial scale such that it is entirely possible, even likely, that the early church occupied a wider perimeter than the present church yard. It is possible therefore that the early medieval church site could be extensive over the northern part of the area occupied by the present village. Indeed it is possible to speculate that a large, broadly rectangular, enclosure is present on the 1st Edition OS and Tithe maps, extending to the west of the church and potentially including part of the area of the market garden site. Whilst the antiquity of such an enclosure cannot be certainly demonstrated from cartographic evidence, there is an established tendency for friary sites to be sited within vacant ground and on the periphery of urban centres. If this is assumed to be the case at Bamburgh, then the position of the Dominican Friary, immediately to the west of this putative enclosure, can be taken as evidence for its existence as a boundary in the mid 13th century (Figure 5). A substantial ecclesiastical establishment is also consistent with the tradition, reported by Aired of Rievaulx, that a monastery was present at Bamburgh during the Anglo-Saxon period (Bateson 1893, 73).
- 3.3.4 In addition to a potentially large ecclesiastical presence, the royal *vill* settlement is likely to have covered an extensive area. The potential scale of which is testified to by Bede's use of the terms *urbs* and *civitas* to describe the royal centres at Bamburgh. The combination of the two terms is used only rarely to describe sites of the importance of London and Canterbury (M. Welsh, 1992, 24-5). The excavated site at Yeavinger covered an area in excess of 350m by 250m, while cropmarks at Milfield (which may have been in use longer) covered an area 1100m by 450m, including apparent clusters of rectangular sunken-featured-buildings (Hope-Taylor 1977, fig. 12, Tinniswood and Harding 1991, 96; Scull and Harding 1990, 3). By their size, the Yeavinger and Milfield sites would cover the majority of Bamburgh village. No evidence for such a settlement has emerged during the limited archaeological interventions within the village area to date, however, such sites, though extensive in area, contain ephemeral structures, notoriously difficult to identify within small trenches, and substantial open spaces.

3.4 The medieval period (12th century AD to 16th century AD)

- 3.4.1 A number of medieval features and sites are known to have been present in and around the site of the present village. The church of St Aidan located at the west side of the village (HER 5257) contains structural work of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. Masonry believed to be a part of The Master of Bamburgh's Tower, first noted in AD 1415, is preserved within the east wall of the churchyard (HER 5258). A cell of Augustinian canons was founded at Bamburgh in AD 1121. According to a legend preserved by Aelred of Rievaulx, all of the ecclesiastical property at Bamburgh was in the possession of one 'Algar the priest' in the post-Conquest period (Raine 1864, 55). This would represent the possession of the church of St Aidan in Bamburgh village, the chapel within the castle, and both their associated lands. This property was granted to the Priory of Nostell, an Augustinian order, in 1121 by Henry I. The first grant is somewhat obscurely worded and does not mention the two churches - St Oswald's and St Aidan's - but the later confirmation does clarify this (Bateson 1893, 74). The condition of the grant was that it should occur after the death of Algar. The church properties at Bamburgh were wealthy and ranked highly in the Priory's properties (Rollason 1995, 173-4). Masonry remains now built into the farm buildings adjacent to Bamburgh Hall are noted as possibly representing part of the monastic buildings (HER 24160). If this is the case then it clearly demonstrates that, as postulated for the early medieval church site, the boundary of St Aidan's in the medieval period was substantially larger than the present churchyard.
- 3.4.2 Two further ecclesiastical sites were present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A Dominican friary (HER 5353), founded in AD 1265, lay some 300m west of St Aidan's church at Friars Farm. The original land holding was not recorded but Henry III granted an additional seven acres to the friars in the year of its foundation (Bateson 1893, 138-142). Six additional acres 'in the old mill pond of Bamburgh' and four more in the 'Greenwellflat' were granted in 1266. Parts of the medieval fabric of the main friary buildings survived and were incorporated into the post medieval Friary Farm and elements are extant to the present day. In a survey of

c.1715 mention was made of a 'Friary with a church in ruins, length 42 (yards), breadth 7 (yards)' (Hodgson, 4). A sketch made c.1780, and now held by the Bodleian Library, show the structure of the friary church as a substantial ruin.

- 3.4.3 The third site, that of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene, in existence by AD 1256 and defunct by AD 1326, cannot be located with great accuracy. It is known from documentary evidence to have shared a common boundary with the Dominican friary site, or a property of the friary. Traditionally, the hospital is equated with a low hill called Mizen Head at the south-west edge of the village, the name postulated to be a corruption of the Norman French *Maison Dieu* 'House of God' (Bateson 1893, 137). In addition, the upper part of the Mill Burn, north-west of Mizen Head hill, was called the Spitalburn as late as AD 1774. Geophysical survey and limited trial trenching by the Bamburgh Research Project over the fields either side of Lucker Road, on the village perimeter, identified a number of features of interest, but failed to identify a strong candidate for the hospital site. The HER notes that place name evidence from a 17th century survey and an 18th century map, place the site some distance to the west of the village between the friary and Dukesfield (HER 5254), also the site of a deserted medieval village. The leper hospital site is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map as having lain in a field off Ingram Road. It is unclear what evidence this identification is based on, but it is as good a candidate as any. Wherever its location, a survey dated AD 1376 stated that the (by then ruined) hospital contained a chapel, hall, pantry, kitchen and other chambers, in an enclosed site (*ibid*, 136-7). Although potentially close to the friary site, we have no evidence placing the hospital to the west of the friary in the location of the proposed development.
- 3.4.4 A borough is known from documentary sources to have been present at Bamburgh during the medieval period. A burgess, noted as paying a fine in AD 1170, confirms its presence at that time, but a royal charter was not issued till AD 1255. The names of six streets within the town are mentioned by these records. Spitalgate was a major thoroughfare that extended beyond the legal limits of the borough. A linear earthwork to the north of the County Council car park, that aligns with South Victoria Terrace, has been proposed as the former line of Spitalgate since the 19th century (*ibid*. 113), an interpretation reinforced by Stewart Ainsworth during the Time Team investigations of 2010 (Ainsworth *pers comm*). If correctly identified it adds some substance to the identification of the hospital as having occupied the enclosure on the west side of the village, as demarked on the 2nd Edition OS. The further streets named in the documentation are: Ratonrawe, Pestethgate, Southgate, Headrow and Northrawe (*ibid*, 127- 30). Ratonrawes are common medieval street names whose derivation is a matter of some debate. The origin of the name has been suggested as deriving from the presence of rats in a run down area, from the Anglo-Saxon *hrother* (cattle), indicating cattle driving or butchery, or from the Norman French *roi* (kings or royal road). In the case of Bamburgh Ratonrawe is known to have been in close proximity to the *cucking stole* that must have stood in the market square, almost certainly in the area of the modern village green. This would be consistent with the line of the modern Church Street and Radcliffe Road and favour the cattle or royal road derivation, being one of the principal streets of the town. A further unnamed road described, in a grant of 1413, as 'off Pestethgate to the sea' must have been located in the east side of the borough, probably to the north, as must Pestethgate itself. Northrawe and Southgate are likely to be secondary streets to the main thoroughfares and their position speculatively assigned along with Headrow, at the 'head' of the market.
- 3.4.5 Further features known to be present within the medieval borough include the Marketstead and three wells, Wyndewell, Edynwell and Maudelynswell, the later named as the principle source of the stream that turned the kings mills. The mills themselves, two are mentioned, must have lain along the Mill Burn, and the ponds seen on the 1st Edition OS are our only potential clues to their location. Maudeleynswell lay on a boundary shared by the Dominican friary and the hospital and could be the well marked on the 2nd Edition OS, assuming the friary owned lands within the village, which seems to be the case. In addition to the numerous streets of the town, reference is made to properties in *La Baille* of the castle (*ibid*, 129). While this may refer to one of the wards within the castle, it may signify an outer bailey, in the area of the present castle car park. Excavation in this area in 1961 revealed two medieval occupation layers, one of late 12th / early 13th century date, the other of 14th or 15th century date, both covered by large quantities of wind-blown sand (Hope-Taylor 1962, 5-6).
- 3.4.6 The borough may have originally had a port located to the north of the castle. However by the mid 13th century documentary evidence notes the foundation of a harbour for the borough at Warenmouth, modern Newtown (Bateson 1893, 193-5). The outbreak of fairly continuous warfare between England and Scotland at the end of the 13th century resulted in the decline of Bamburgh as an urban centre during the latter part of the medieval period. In both the early 14th and early 15th centuries, pleas were made to the king for tax relief, and in the latter case, the townsfolk stated that the borough had been depopulated as a result of Scottish raids. The decline was accelerated by the great siege of the castle in AD 1464, and by the time of a survey in AD 1575, the town was stated as being in advanced decay, with few houses and the abandonment of the burgage-plot arrangement in large areas (*ibid*, 123-5, 132-3, 152-4).

3.5 The post medieval period (16th century to the present)

- 3.5.1 The post-medieval history of the village is dominated by its ownership by a series of great estates beginning with the purchase of the castle and village by Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in the early 18th century. Lord Crewe's death prompted the foundation of the Bamburgh Trust, which functioned as an experiment in social welfare, providing opportunities for education for the local community and administering payments to the poor. By the later 19th century the roll of the trust had been to a large extent taken over by national legislation. It was purchased by the first Lord Armstrong in 1888 and remains in the ownership of the Trustees of Lord Armstrong to the present.
- 3.5.2 The village remained modestly populated during the period of administration by the Lord Crewe Trust. The Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1774 mentions many of the fields that are shown on the 1846 Tithe Map. Numerous of the field names from these documents, and from a 17th century survey of Friars Farm contain the element 'close' (an enclosed piece of land), implying that the original medieval open field system was being gradually divided and enclosed for some time before 1774 (Field 1993, 20-1).
- 3.5.3 A lintel built into the walled garden displays a date of 1693, but the main brick wall in stretched Flemish bond, with ashlar dressings, appears to be of 18th century date suggesting that the lintel may be re-used (HER 5325).

3.6 Cartographic evidence

- 3.6.1 Speed's map of AD 1610 depicts Bamburgh in a stylised fashion and is unable to contribute any information regarding the layout of the village. Armstrong's map of AD 1769 is the first to depict the village with any detail, showing the triangular plan of the village green and an indication of houses along the streets together with the church and what appears to be a structure or structures in the area of the walled garden. This is repeated on Fryers map of AD 1820, but it is not at all clear if this the depiction of the garden or a stylised indication of the village core. Greenwood's map of AD 1828 depicts the village in somewhat greater detail, and appears to confirm the presence of the core of the walled garden in the form that persists to the present day (BRP 2014a and b) (Plate 1).
- 3.6.2 The Tithe map of AD 1846 does not depict the walled garden in detail, but the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, of c. AD 1869, is the first to depict the village and site with reliable detail. The proposed development site is shown as containing trees and paths in the manner of an orchard. (Plate 2). The Tithe map and the 1st edition both depict a large broadly rectangular enclosure to the west of the garden and the churchyard. It is tempting to see this as part of a long standing ecclesiastical enclosure.

3.7 Archaeological interventions

- 3.7.1 Excavation undertaken within the site of the Grace Darling Museum, at the time of the building's reconstruction in 2007, revealed the presence of a substantial ditch and a series of medieval pits indicating occupation within this area (HER 13837). In addition the geophysical survey, discussed below, was also undertaken in the field to the north west of this site (BRP 2014a) and indicated the presence of numerous archaeological features. Trial trench evaluation and a watching brief, undertaken in advance of development at the Mizen Head Hotel, produced no evidence of archaeological material. (HER 13583) It could be tentatively speculated, from this, that the large ecclesiastical enclosure proposed to the west of the church contains features of archaeological interest from the medieval period but that the medieval village did not extend any distance to the west of Ingram Road, explaining the absence of features of interest on the Mizen Head site and the absence of street front structures on the Grace Darling Museum site that would be expected had the borough extended west into this area.

4.0 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.0.1 Bamburgh is noted within the North East Region Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 61) as a site of national as well as regional importance. It is problematic that the extent of the urban settlement in the early medieval period can only be speculated upon, using analogy with comparable sites within the region, as no direct evidence for early medieval Bamburgh has been identified, within the village, to date. Such potential raises the possibility that such material could be present within the proposed development. The ephemeral and distributed nature of such sites would make the identification of such material problematic even with trial trenching but the proximity to the church which is likely the site of the original 7th century church built by St Aidan adds to the potential for such material in this general area.
- 4.0.2 The available evidence provides a quite compelling argument that later medieval Bamburgh was more extensive, and potentially more densely settled, than the present village. The clear implication of this is the potential for archaeological material, of importance, to be present within the site, and vulnerable to development activity. It is likely that the site lay within a precinct area rather than the borough, but as this is speculation based on very limited archaeological intervention and cartographic evidence it is by no means certainly the case. The presence of trees

depicted on the 1st edition raises the possibility that the site could have contained an orchard which could have implications for the disturbance or truncation of archaeological material by roots.

- 4.0.3 It is clear, due to the historic nature of the area that the new development will have the potential to impact on preserved archaeological remains. The proposed development however has been designed to limit the potential impact by the use of rafted foundations for the café build and by limiting the potential for disturbance to the area of the concession stands together with the options currently being assessed for drainage. As a result the trench locations are aimed at providing insight into the areas of likely disturbance for each of these as well as giving a reasonably wide coverage. The proposed trial trenching evaluation will advance our understanding of the potential impact of the development and further aid the formation of a mitigation strategy.

5.0 OBJECTIVES

- 5.0.1 The objective of the evaluation is to investigate the archaeological potential of the development area by the excavation of four trial trenches, totalling 50m in length by 1.5m, and representing 75m² in area. The trenches are to be located to provide a wide coverage of the development area, with an emphasis on the area most likely to be impacted by the new structures and drainage arrangements (Figure 4).
- 5.0.2 The excavation of the trial trenches will identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area. Any archaeological remains encountered will be sampled in order to establish the location, extent, date and nature of any areas of archaeological activity and the degree of preservation of any remains encountered.
- 5.0.3 The results of the evaluation will enable the impact of the proposed development on any deposits of archaeological significance to be more accurately assessed in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy can be devised.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Pre-development evaluation

- 6.1.1 The evaluation will comprise the investigation of 76m² of the site area within four trial trenches located to investigate the areas most likely to be impacted by the footprint of the building and drainage also distributed to provide a representative sample of the site.
- 6.1.3 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of conduct of the Certified Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and will follow their Standard and Guidance for Excavation (CIfA 2014) and Field Excavation (CIfA 2014).
- 6.1.4 Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket, under direct supervision of an appropriate member of the archaeological staff. Machine excavation will be undertaken in successive shallow spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the natural subsoil. Once significant archaeological deposits or subsoil is encountered the trench, including all relevant sections, will be cleaned to an archaeological standard so that features can be identified. All further excavation will be conducted by hand.

6.2 General standards

- 6.2.1 All archaeological features identified will be sample excavated according to their type and form.
- 50% of all discrete features.
25% of the area of a linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill.
10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill.
- 6.2.2 A 40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental sample will be taken from all features recognised as suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 6.2.3 Secure contexts will be sampled for dating where appropriate, whether on site or as sub samples of bulk samples. Any concentrations of charcoal or other carbonised material recovered on site will usually be retained.
- 6.2.4 Pottery and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples whilst significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to processing. All finds will be recorded and processed according to the BRP system and

submitted for post-excavation assessment. Finds recovery and storage strategies will be in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995 and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials CifA 2014). Should artefacts of gold or silver covered by the 1996 Treasure Act be recovered, appropriate procedures will be followed.

- 6.2.5 In the event of Human burials being revealed they will be left *in situ* and treated in an appropriate manner. After consultation with the County Archaeological Officer, if excavation is required, work will comply with the relevant home Office regulations.
- 6.2.6 Any archaeological features encountered will be hand-cleaned, excavated and recorded:
1. A photographic record will be taken using black and white print, colour slide film at 35mm format. In addition a digital photographic record will be compiled and provision
 2. made for deposition with the ADS as part of the site archive.
 3. A written description of features will be recorded using the BRP *pro forma* context recording system.
 4. All features will be drawn at an appropriate scale using pre-printed permatrace. Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.2.7 All archaeological features and horizons will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.2.8 Arrangements will be made with the appropriate museum for the deposition of the site archive within 6 month of the completion of the post-excavation report.

7.0 CONTINGENCY

- 7.0.1 A contingency has been allowed within the evaluation program to allow for the excavation of an additional 25m of trenches, in order to answer particular issues that may arise during fieldwork. This additional work will be undertaken after discussion with, and with the agreement of the client and the Assistant County Archaeological Officer.

8.0 MONITORING

- 8.0.1 Access will be made available at all reasonable times to the archaeological representatives of the Northumberland County council Conservation Team to inspect the excavation site.
- 8.0.2 Access to the site will be on the basis of prior notification and subject to any relevant health and safety considerations.

9.0 POST-EXCAVATION WORK, ARCHIVE AND REPORT COMPILATION

- 9.0.1 On completion of the excavation an assessment of the site records and finds will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (1991) guidelines. This will include:
- collation of all site records
 - compilation of a report
 - production of context, photographic, finds and illustration databases
 - analysis of the finds assemblage by relevant specialists
 - environmental assessment of selected bulk samples
- 9.0.2 The assessment report, with each page and paragraph numbered and with cross referenced illustrations, will include:
- summary of the project background
 - site location
 - methodology
 - results of the watching brief
 - site location plans and illustrations of results at appropriate scales
 - interpretation of the results in an appropriate context

- post-excavation assessment of the site archive
- catalogue and assessment of the artefactual archive
- catalogue and assessment of the faunal remains
- catalogue and assessment of the palaeoenvironmental samples recovered
- appendix containing a list and summary of each recorded context

- 9.0.3 A copy of the report should be submitted by the archaeologist to the commissioning client, and the County Council Conservation Team within 15 working days of completion of the work. A summary will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and an article will be submitted to a local or national journal if appropriate.
- 9.0.4 The site archive will be prepared to the standard specified in the Management of Archaeological Projects, appendix 3 (HBMC 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). A summary account of the context record will be included and written by the supervising archaeologist. The archive will be deposited at the specified museum within 6 months of completion of the work on site.
- 9.0.5 An online OASIS form will be completed for the project as part of the post-excavation assessment process.

10.0 PERSONNEL

- 10.0.1 The designated project manager Graeme Young, is one of the five directors of the Bamburgh Research Project. A graduate of Newcastle University, with 28 years of experience in field archaeology including directing a number of excavations of urban medieval sites in Newcastle and Durham.
- 10.0.2 The excavation of the trial trenches will be undertaken over a period of 10 working days. Additional field staff, with appropriate archaeological experience, will be engaged as required. Resources have been allocated for a site supervisor and a site assistant with provision of a second site assistant for four days should they be required. An additional five person days has been set aside should additional trenching be required.

11.0 SUB-CONTRACTED SPECIALISTS

- 11.0.1 Although it is not possible to predict the range of artefacts that may be recovered provision has been made for the analysis of the most common artefacts.

Material	Specialist
Medieval pottery	Jenny Vaughan
Post-medieval pottery	Jenny Vaughan
Prehistoric pottery	Blaise Vyner
Roman Pottery	Blaise Vyner
Animal bone	Durham University Archaeological Services
Palaeoenvironmental	Durham University Archaeological Services
Conservation	Karen Barker

12.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 12.0.1 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. It is policy for a vehicle to be present at an excavation and staff must be appropriately equipped for bad weather.
- 12.0.2 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.

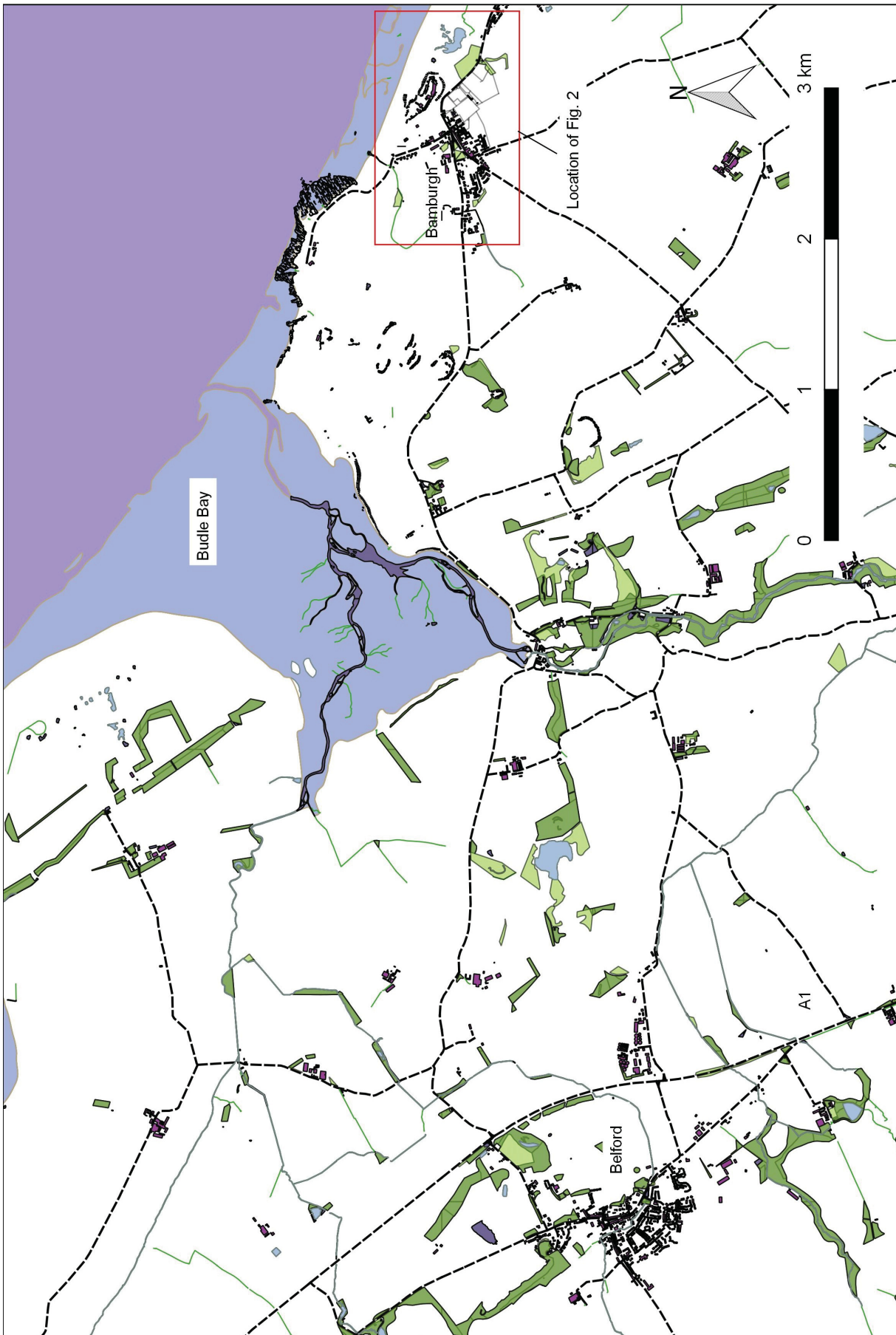


Figure 1: Location plan

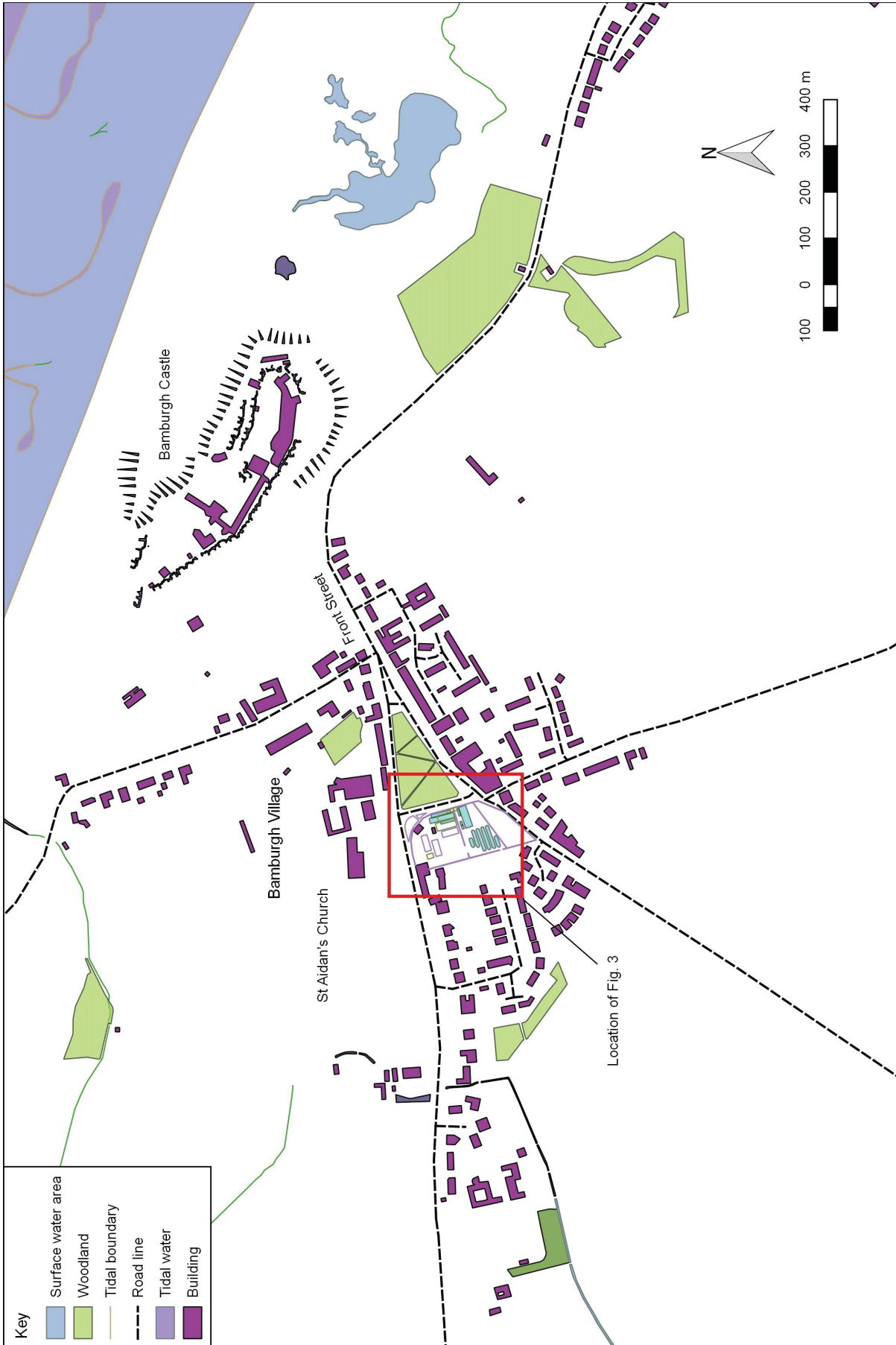


Figure 2: Location of the development area in Bamburgh Village

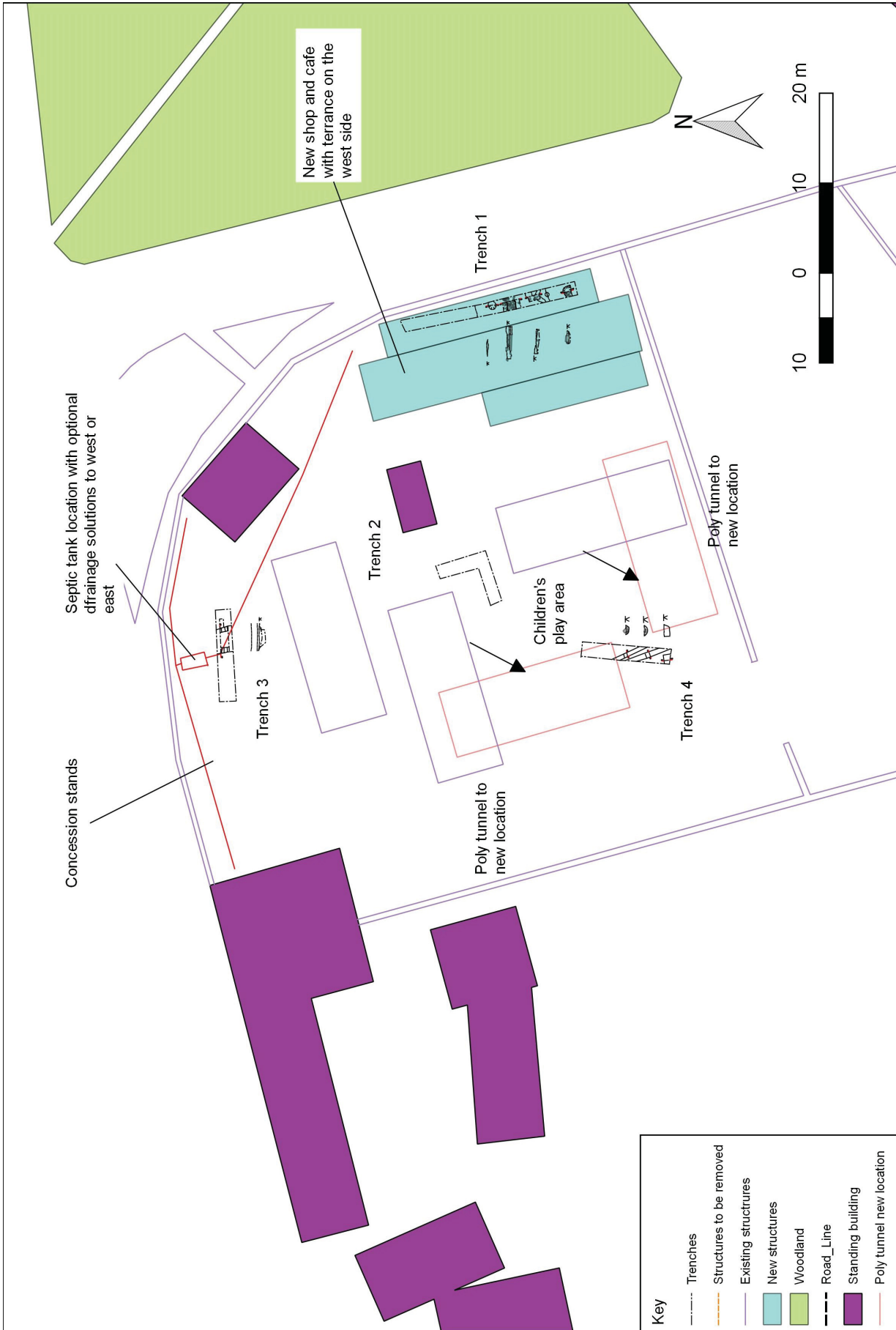


Figure 3: Plan of new structures and trench locations

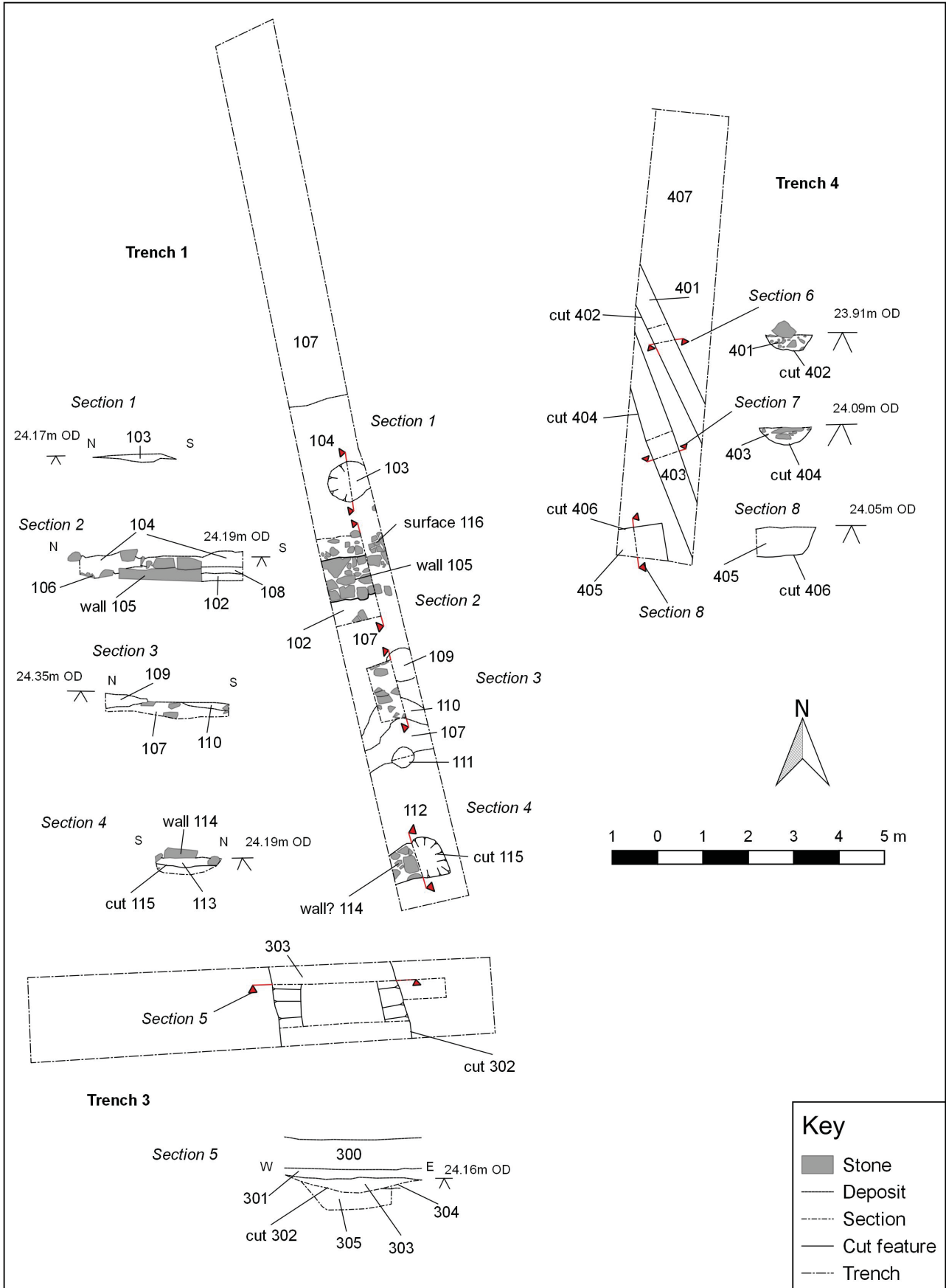


Figure 4: Trench plans and sections at same orientation and scale



Plate 1: Trench 1, wall 105, facing east



Plate 2: Trench 1, facing north



Plate 3: Trench 2, facing south



Plate 4: Trench 3, facing east



Plate 5: Trench 3, ditch 302, facing north-east



Plate 6: Trench 4, facing north



Plate 7: Gully 402, facing south-south-east



Plate 8: Gully 404, facing north-north-west