

BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT
POWER LINE INSTALLATION
BY UNDERGROUND LINE
DAN'S WATERSIDE COTTAGE
WELTON
NORTHUMBERLAND



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Compiled on behalf of Mr Malik Shahid Siddique by the Bamburgh Research Project: Commercial Projects Section

BRP 20/01b

February 2021

SUMMARY	3	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4	
1.1 Location	4	
1.2 Archaeological Background	4	
2.0 METHODOLOGY	7	
2.1 Archaeological monitoring	7	
2.2 General standards for excavation	6	
2.3 Contingency for excavation	8	
2.4 Staff and report	8	
2.5 Monitoring of work	9	
2.6 Post-excavation, archive and report compilation	9	
3.0 RESULTS	10	
3.1 Trenching associated with new service installation	10	
3.2 Installation of the new electricity pole	12	
3.3 General investigation of the house area	14	
5.0 DISCUSSION	16	
6.0 CONCLUSIONS	17	
REFERENCES	18	
APPENDIX I	The Written Schedule of Investigation	19
<i>Figure 1</i>	<i>Location plan</i>	
<i>Figure 2</i>	<i>Building plan and service trench location</i>	
<i>Figure 3</i>	<i>Location of the barns to be converted</i>	
<i>Plate 1:</i>	<i>Service trench fully excavated, facing north</i>	
<i>Plate 2:</i>	<i>Section of the service trench, facing west</i>	
<i>Plate 3:</i>	<i>Trench for electric pole, facing west</i>	
<i>Plate 4:</i>	<i>Electric pole installed, facing south</i>	
<i>Plate 5:</i>	<i>The site area to the west of the house at the time of the trench excavation watching brief, facing north-east</i>	
<i>Plate 6:</i>	<i>The area to the north of the house at the time of the trench excavation watching brief, facing east</i>	

SUMMARY

This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project Limited (BRP) for Mr Malik Shahid Siddique during February 2021 and comprises a report on archaeological monitoring of the groundwork undertaken during the installation of a new underground power-line and pole at Dan's Waterside Cottage, Welton, Northumberland. The work was in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project during August 2020 and based on the brief issued by the County Council Conservation Team. The Northumberland County Council planning reference number is: 15/03632/FUL and the OASIS reference no. is: bamburgh1-414986.

The proposed power-line installation lies to the rear and south-east of Dan's Waterside Cottage on the south side of the B6309 road, between Stamfordham and Bywell, and within the small settlement at Welton. Welton lies 5.5km north-east of Corbridge in central southern Northumberland, centred on grid reference NZ 6040 7519 (Figures 1 and 2).

Welton lies some 800m to the south of the military road that marks the general line of Hadrian's Wall through this part of Northumberland. Milecastle 17 and Turret 17a being the closest wall structures to the site. In addition two earthwork thought to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date lie some 600m to the west and north-west. The site lies within the well preserved medieval village of Welton that was first recorded in the 12th century AD. Parts of the village streets and many of the houses are seen as earthworks and some of the open fields beyond are also well preserved. A series of hollows that are believed to represent medieval fish ponds are also preserved within the village and are a scheduled ancient monument. The Barn, Slate House, a blacksmith and the farm are all listed buildings of the post medieval period.

A single narrow service trench was excavated from the south-east corner of the newly built house eastwards and curving to extend to the southern part of the garden area where the new pole for the power supply was to be installed. The trench was excavated on the 28th and 29th January 2021 It was 0.4m, wide and 21m long and some 0.5m deep and excavated by hand by the building contractor under archaeological supervision. The subsoil within the trench was a yellow-brown sandy clay with a high stone context and was exposed within the trench to a depth of 300mm. Topsoil sealed the subsoil and comprised a very dark grey-brown sandy silt with some clay and was generally some 200mm deep. The pole was set within a trench 1.2m by 0.6m and some 1.8m deep. It was excavated by mini-digger under archaeological supervision on the 2nd February 2021. As was the case in the hand dug trench the subsoil was a yellow-brown sandy clay with a high stone context and topsoil comprised a very dark grey-brown sandy silt with some clay and was generally some 200mm deep (Figure 2 and Plates 3 and 4).

The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of both the service trench and the electricity pole trench did not reveal any features of archaeological interest or any finds of pre-modern date. In the general area of the house build no archaeological material remained exposed on the surface. The absence of a structure fronting the road in the immediate vicinity of the servicetrench from as early as the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map is consistent with the absence of any archaeological material, including midden dumping. It is not at all inconsistent with a rather distributed small scale medieval rural village in which structural evidence and finds are scarce.

**POWER LINE INSTALLATION
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NORTHUMBERLAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project Limited (BRP) for Mr Malik Shahid Siddique during February 2021 and comprises a report on archaeological monitoring of the groundwork undertaken during the installation of a new underground power-line and pole at Dan's Waterside Cottage, Welton, Northumberland.
- 1.0.2 The work has been undertaken in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project during August 2020 and based on the brief issued by the County Council Conservation Team. The Northumberland County Council planning reference number is: 15/03632/FUL and the OASIS reference no. is: bamburgh1-414986.

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The proposed power-line installation lies to the rear and south-east of Dan's Waterside Cottage on the south side of the B6309 road, between Stamfordham and Bywell, and within the small settlement at Welton. Welton lies 5.5km north-east of Corbridge in central southern Northumberland, centred on grid reference NZ 6040 7519 (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 Welton lies some 800m to the south of the military road that marks the general line of Hadrian's Wall through this part of Northumberland. Milecastle 17 and Turret 17a being the closest wall structures to the site. In addition two earthwork thought to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date lie some 600m to the west and north-west of the site.
- 1.2.2 The site lies within the well preserved medieval village of Welton that was first recorded in the 12th century AD. Parts of the village streets and many of the houses are seen as earthworks and some of the open fields beyond are also well preserved. A series of hollows that are believed to represent medieval fish ponds are also preserved within the village and are a scheduled ancient monument.
- 1.2.3 The Barn, Slate House, a blacksmith and the farm are all listed buildings of the post medieval period.

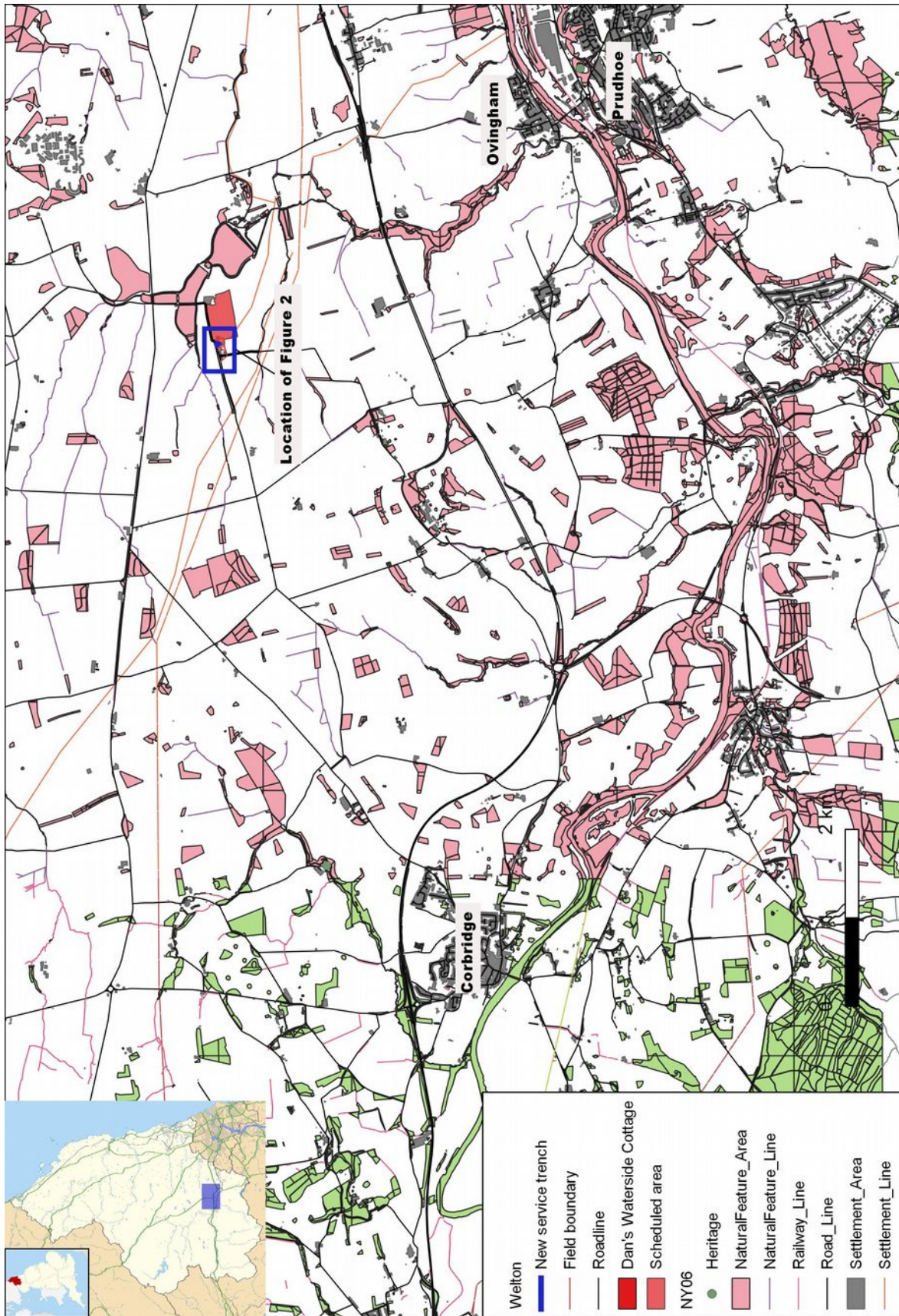


Figure 1: Location plan

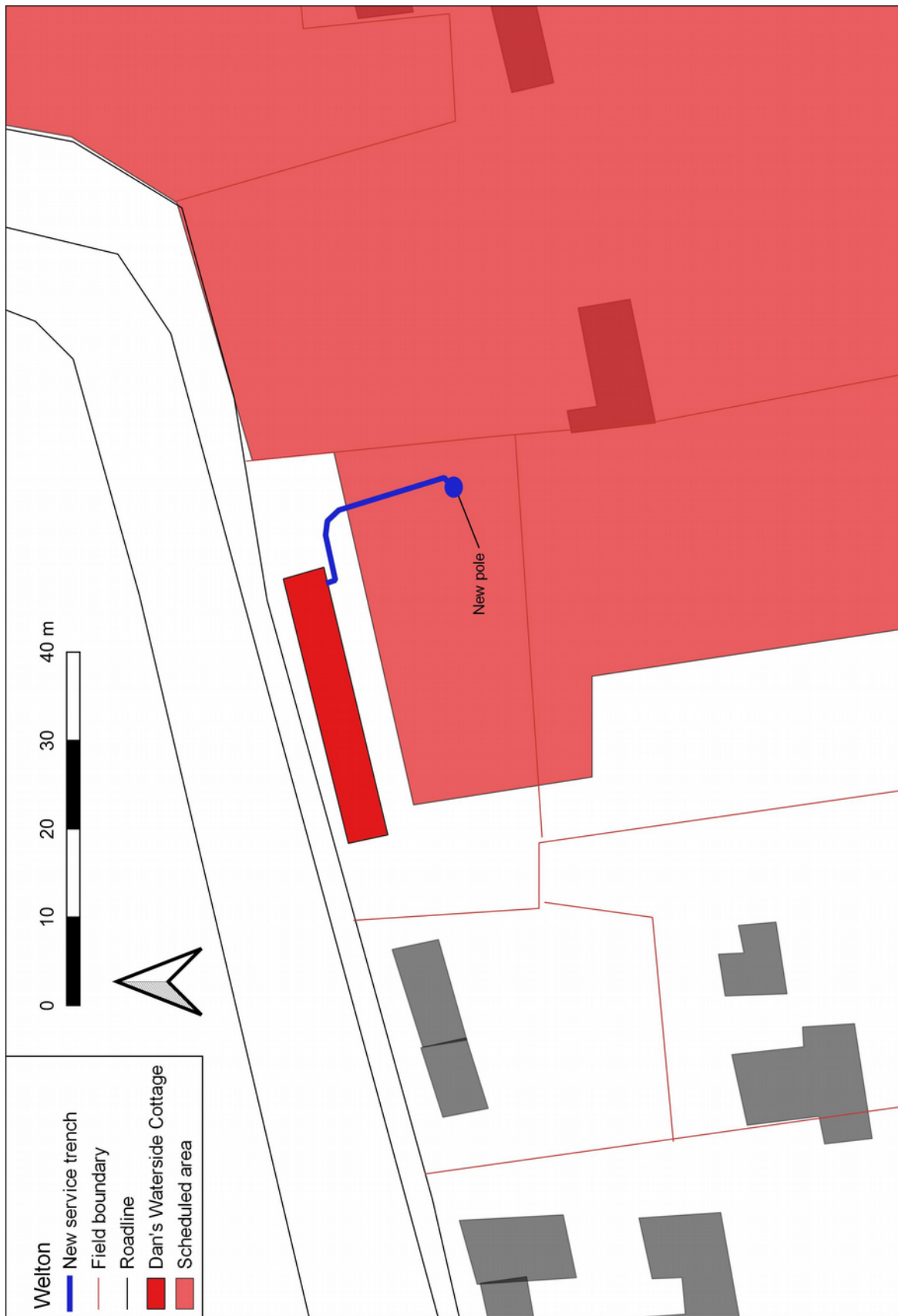


Figure 2: Building plan and service trench location

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Archaeological monitoring

- 2.1.1 During all excavation activity a suitably experienced archaeologist, familiar with the archaeological background of the site, would be present to record any items of interest revealed. All work would be carried out in compliance with the codes of conduct of the Certified Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and followed their Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014) and Field Excavation (CIfA 2014).
- 2.1.2 Topsoil and unstratified modern material was removed by hand by the building contractor and by machine under archaeological supervision in the case of the trench for the poerline pole to be emplaced.
- 2.1.3 A 'toolbox talk' briefing with the building contractor and subcontractors on the archaeological objectives and mitigation strategy was conducted by the archaeological contractor prior to activity on site. The briefing included the potential features, deposits and finds that might be expected to be encountered during the work and was repeated for any new subcontractors joining the team.

2.2 General standards for excavation

- 2.2.1 An appropriate level of excavation that will be sufficient to enable the date, character, form and stratigraphic relationships of features to be identified and recorded is proposed. All excavation will be by hand and will include a maximum of:
- 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
- 2.2.2 A 40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental sample will be taken from all features recognised as suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 2.2.3 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.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 In the event of Human burials being revealed they will be left *in situ* and treated in an appropriate manner. After consultation with the Conservation Team, if excavation is required, work will comply with the relevant home Office regulations.

2.2.6 Any archaeological features encountered (or that remain exposed from the previous monitoring) will be hand-cleaned, excavated and recorded:

1. A photographic record will be taken using a digital format and provision made for deposition with the ADS as part of the site archive.
2. A written description of features will be recorded using the BRP *pro forma* context recording system.
3. 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.

2.2.7 All archaeological features and horizons will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

2.2.8 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.

2.3 Contingency for excavation

2.3.1 A contingency was allowed within the monitoring program to allow for additional excavation in the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which were of a greater number or extent than could be dealt with in the normal course of the monitoring. In this instance the contingency was for 20 person days to be invoked after consultation by the archaeological contractor with the Assistant County Archaeologist and the developer.

2.3.2 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) were identified during the work, provision was made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples were to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures were identified, Northumberland Conservation was to be contacted to discuss the appropriate response.

2.4 Staff and report

2.4.1 All staff were suitably qualified and experienced and a brief CV was included in the WSI and were familiar with the archaeological background to the site and were aware of the work to be undertaken.

2.4.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) was made for all work, using *pro forma* record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings were to be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.

2.4.3 The recorded features and buildings would be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

2.5 Monitoring of work

2.5.1 Access was made available at all reasonable times to the archaeological representatives of the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and Historic England to inspect the excavation site.

2.5.2 Access to the site would be on the basis of prior notification and subject to any relevant health and safety considerations.

2.6 Post-excavation, archive and report compilation

2.6.1 On completion of the monitoring and recording an assessment of the site records and finds was to be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (1991) guidelines and with reference to Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (HE 2015). 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

2.6.2 The 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 of the monitoring at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100) and features referenced to aOD
- 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

2.6.3 A copy of the report should be submitted by the archaeologist to the commissioning client, and the County Council Conservation Team within two months of completion of each phase 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. In this instance the scale and nature of the journal submission will be

agreed with Northumberland Conservation before discharging the condition on the planning permission

- 2.6.4 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) and A strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995). 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.
- 2.6.5 An online OASIS form will be completed for the project as part of the post-excavation assessment process.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Trenching associated with new service installation

- 3.1.1 A single narrow service trench was excavated from the south-east corner of the newly built house eastwards and curving to extend to the southern part of the garden area where the new pole for the power supply was to be installed. The trench was excavated on the 28th and 29th January 2021 It was 0.4m, wide and 21m long and some 0.5m deep and excavated by hand by the building contractor under archaeological supervision. The subsoil within the trench was a yellow-brown sandy clay with a high stone content and was exposed within the trench to a depth of 300mm. Topsoil sealed the subsoil and comprised a very dark grey-brown sandy silt with some clay and was generally some 200mm deep (Figure 2 and Plates 1 and 2).



Plate 1: Service trench fully excavated, facing north



Plate 2: Section of the service trench, facing west

3.2 Installation of the new electricity pole

- 3.2.1 The pole was set within a trench 1.2m by 0.6m and some 1.8m deep. It was excavated by mini-digger under archaeological supervision on the 2nd February 2021. As was the case in the hand dug trench the subsoil was a yellow-brown sandy clay with a high stone content and was exposed within the trench to the full depth of the trench. Topsoil sealed the subsoil and comprised a very dark grey-brown sandy silt with some clay and was generally some 200mm deep (Figure 2 and Plates 3 and 4).



Plate 3: Trench for electric pole, facing west



Plate 4: Electric pole installed, facing south

3.3 General investigation of the house area

3.3.1 As no report had been forthcoming regarding the archaeological mitigation undertaken during the house build it was requested by the County Archaeologist that a record be made during the watching brief of any archaeological material that remained visible or accessible during the time of the power line installation watching brief. Sadly no such material was present at that time so not additional evidence could be collected.



Plate 5: The site area to the west of the house at the time of the trench excavation watching brief, facing north-east



Plate 6: The area to the north of the house at the time of the trench excavation watching brief, facing east

5.0 DISCUSSION

- 5.0.1 The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of both the service trench and the electricity pole trench did not reveal any features of archaeological interest or any finds of pre-modern date. Topsoil overlay subsoil and displayed little evidence of midden disposal or anthropogenic deposition contributing to its formation. In the general area of the house build no archaeological material remained exposed on the surface.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.0.1 The absence of a structure fronting the road in the immediate vicinity of the service trench from as early as the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map is consistent with the absence of any archaeological material, including midden dumping. It is not at all inconsistent with a rather distributed small scale medieval rural village in which structural evidence and finds are scarce.

REFERENCES

Published and unpublished sources

- BRP 2000 *Finds Manual, 2000*
- BRP 2013 *Health and Safety Document*
- CifA 2014 *Codes of Conduct*
- CifA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Excavation.*
- CifA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*
- CifA 2014 *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- CifA 2014 *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2, 1991.*
- English Heritage 1995 *A strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.* Ancient Monuments Laboratory.
- Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*
- UKIC Archaeology Section 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

APPENDIX I

POWER LINE INSTALLATION BY UNDERGROUND LINE DAN'S WATERSIDE COTTAGE WELTON NORTHUMBERLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING WRITTEN SCHEDULE OF INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project Limited (BRP) for Mr Malik Shahid Siddique during August 2020 and comprises a Written Schedule of Investigation for the archaeological monitoring associated with the installation of a new underground power-line and pole at Dan's Waterside Cottage, Welton, Northumberland.
- 1.0.2 The document has been prepared in order to fulfil a requirement for archaeological mitigation prior to and during groundwork, following the determination of the planning application. The planning application no. is: 15/03632/FUL.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed power-line installation lies to the rear and south-east of Dan's Waterside Cottage on the south side of the B6309 road, between Stamfordham and Bywell, and within the small settlement at Welton. Welton lies 5.5km north-east of Corbridge in central southern Northumberland, centred on grid reference NZ 6040 7519 (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 Welton lies some 800m to the south of the military road that marks the general line of Hadrian's Wall through this part of Northumberland. Milecastle 17 and Turret 17a being the closest was structures to the site. In addition two earthwork thought to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date lie some 600m to the west and north-west of the site
- 2.2.2 The site lies within the well preserved medieval village of Welton that was first recorded in the 12th century AD. Parts of the village streets and many of the houses are seen as earthworks and some of the open fields beyond are also well preserved. A series of hollows that are believed to represent medieval fish ponds are also preserved within the village and are a scheduled ancient monument.
- 2.2.3 The Barn, Slate House, a blacksmith and the farm are all listed buildings of the post medieval period.

2.3 Impact of the development

- 2.3.1 The available evidence demonstrates that the site at Welton is of substantial historical interest and indeed the designation of a substantial part of the site as a scheduled monument clearly demonstrates this. The present phase of work represents the final element of the fieldwork with monitoring of the previous elements already undertaken both within and without the scheduled area, although the report for this work remains outstanding. The excavation of the new service trench and installation of the pole will have the potential to impact of buried archaeological remains of the medieval village and monitoring will be undertaken on this.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

- 3.0.1 In the light of the potential for the construction works to impact upon any preserved archaeological remains it is proposed that a continuous watching brief be conducted during the intrusive ground work associated with the excavation of the new underground cable trench and pole installation. Provision will be made for the archaeological consultant to suspend works to allow for the rapid investigation and recording of objects or features encountered. Should archaeological material be encountered the consultant will keep the client and Assistant County Archaeologist informed.
- 3.0.2 In addition as the report phase of the initial work remains outstanding any archaeological material that can still be accessed within this area (scheduled and non scheduled areas) at this time will be recorded during the present watching brief and this along with the present monitoring will be included in the new report.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological monitoring

- 4.1.1 During all excavation activity a suitably experienced archaeologist, familiar with the archaeological background of the site, will be present to record any items of interest that are revealed. 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 Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014) and Field Excavation (CIfA 2014).
- 4.1.2 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 required depth.
- 4.1.3 A 'toolbox talk' briefing the building contractor and subcontractors on the archaeological objectives and mitigation strategy will be conducted by the archaeological contractor prior to any activity on site. The briefing will include the potential features, deposits and finds that might be expected to be encountered during the work and will be repeated for any new subcontractors joining the team. The intention of the briefing is to ensure that all site operatives understand the scope of the archaeological mitigation and the implication of its obligations.

4.2 General standards

- 4.2.1 An appropriate level of excavation that will be sufficient to enable the date, character, form and stratigraphic relationships of features to be identified and recorded is proposed. All excavation will be by hand and will include a maximum of:
- 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
- 4.2.2 A 40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental sample will be taken from all features recognised as suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 In the event of Human burials being revealed they will be left *in situ* and treated in an appropriate manner. After consultation with the Conservation Team, if excavation is required, work will comply with the relevant home Office regulations.

4.2.6 Any archaeological features encountered (or that remain exposed from the previous monitoring) will be hand-cleaned, excavated and recorded:

1. A photographic record will be taken using a digital format and provision made for deposition with the ADS as part of the site archive.
2. A written description of features will be recorded using the BRP *pro forma* context recording system.
3. 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.

4.2.7 All archaeological features and horizons will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

4.2.8 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.

4.3 Contingency for excavation

4.3.1 A contingency has been allowed within the evaluation program to allow for additional excavation in the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than can be dealt with in the normal course of the monitoring. In this instance the contingency will be for 20 person days and will be invoked after consultation by the archaeological contractor with the Assistant County Archaeologist and the developer.

4.3.2 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) are identified during the work, provision will be made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples are to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures are identified, Northumberland Conservation will be contacted to discuss the appropriate response. This specific aspect of the sampling strategy should also be discussed in advance with Historic England.

6.0 GENERAL STANDARDS

6.0.1 All staff will be suitably qualified and experienced and a brief CV will be included in this WSI and will be familiar with the archaeological background to the site. In addition they will be aware of the work to be undertaken.

2.2.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.

2.2.3 The recorded features and buildings should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

7.0 MONITORING

7.1 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.

7.2 Access to the site will be on the basis of prior notification and subject to any relevant health and safety considerations.

8.0 POST-EXCAVATION WORK, ARCHIVE AND REPORT COMPILATION

8.1 On completion of the monitoring and recording an assessment of the site records and finds will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (1991) guidelines and with reference to Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (HE 2015). 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

8.2 The 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 of the monitoring at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100) and features referenced to aOD
- 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

8.3 A copy of the report should be submitted by the archaeologist to the commissioning client, and the County Council Conservation Team within two months of completion of each phase 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. In this instance the scale and nature of the journal submission will be agreed with Northumberland Conservation before discharging the condition on the planning permission

8.4 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) and A strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995). 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.

8.5 An online OASIS form will be completed for the project as part of the post-excavation assessment process.

8.0 PERSONNEL

8.0.1 The designated project manager Graeme Young, is one of the four directors of the Bamburgh Research Project. A graduate of Newcastle University, with 32 years of experience in field archaeology including directing a number of excavations of urban medieval sites in Newcastle and Durham.

8.0.2 Additional field staff, with appropriate archaeological experience, will be engaged as required.

9.0 SUB-CONTRACTED SPECIALISTS

9.0.1 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

Medieval pottery
Post-medieval pottery
Prehistoric pottery
Roman Pottery
Animal bone
Palaeoenvironmental
Conservation

Specialist

Jenny Vaughan
Jenny Vaughan
Blaise Vyner
Blaise Vyner
Durham University Archaeological Services
Durham University Archaeological Services
Karen Barker

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.0.1 The Bamburgh Research Project maintains current appropriate insurance and 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.
- 10.0.2 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.