

**Allendale Common bridlepath,  
Northumberland**

**Walkover Survey**



HER 7530, Bridge over Blaeberry Cleugh

**ARS Ltd Report** 2016/25  
**OASIS ref:** archaeol5-243414  
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**Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd**

**Allendale Common, Northumberland**

**Walkover Survey**

**ARS Ltd Report 2016/25**

February 2016



**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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## **Executive Summary**

<i>Prepared on behalf of:</i>	<i>DJC Environmental Consultants</i>
<i>Planning Authority:</i>	<i>Northumberland County Council</i>
<i>Planning reference:</i>	<i>15/03659/FUL</i>
<i>Northumberland Conservation reference:</i>	<i>T2/2; 24156</i>
<i>Date of Fieldwork:</i>	<i>February 2016</i>
<i>Date of compilation:</i>	<i>February 2016</i>
<i>Site central NGR:</i>	<i>NY 86327 53932</i>

*In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by DJC Environmental Consultants to undertake a detailed walkover survey along the route of the existing bridlepath on Allendale Common, Northumberland. A planning application (15/03659/FUL) has been submitted to improve and widen the current route which would involve excavating an area 2m either side of the current line of the path to a depth of 300mm. The walkover survey was undertaken during the pre-determination stage of the planning process in order to establish whether or not any archaeological remains are likely to be impacted upon by the proposed development.*

*A detailed walkover survey was undertaken of the current path with the area 10m either side of the route being observed in order to establish the areas where the proposed development could potentially impact upon archaeological remains. A total of 11 sites were identified during the walkover survey, eight of which were within the 10m buffer zone either side of the line of the current route. These included a possible burial cairn which was observed towards the northern extent of the route, a quarry and a possible Holloway, together with other features of lesser significance.*

*It is recommended that, should permission for the footpath improvement be granted, and pending discussions between Northumberland County Council and the Allendale Estate, a detailed earthwork and photographic survey of the possible prehistoric burial cairn and the quarry is undertaken prior to development. Additionally, steps should be taken during any groundworks, including during the movement of heavy machinery, to protect the possible prehistoric cairn.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned to undertake a walkover survey of the current bridlepath on Allendale Common, Northumberland. An application for planning permission (Ref: 15/03659/FUL) has been submitted to improve and widen the current path, excavating it to a depth of 300mm and a width of 2m either side of the line of the current path. The walkover survey was intended to identify any archaeological remains that would be impacted upon by the proposed development. The results of the walkover survey will inform the outcome of the planning application and will help to determine whether further archaeological works are necessary should the development go ahead.

## 2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Allendale Common lies approximately 10.7km to the south of the A69 and 3.2km to the south-east of Allendale town in Northumberland. The study area is centred at NY 86327 53932. The current bridlepath runs from west to east for a distance of approximately 1.6km before it turns towards the south-west for a distance of approximately 2.2km. At this point the track meets a crossroads. The path runs from this point to the north-west for 0.86km, to the south-east for 1.7km and to the south-west for 1.2km (Figure 1).

2.2 The underlying solid geology of the PDA consists of Yoredale Group limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. This is overlain by superficial deposits of peat (BGS 2016).

## 3. PROJECT AIM

3.1 The aim of the walkover survey was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character and extent of any earthwork remains within the area of the proposed development. This information can then be used to inform the outcome of the planning application.

## 4. WALKOVER SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1. The walkover survey was conducted to Historic England Level 1 standard (Ainsworth *et al.* 2007). The methodology followed is set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1).

## 5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (see Figure 1 and Table 1)

5.1 The survey area is situated on Allendale Common, which comprises part of a large block of open upland moorland which rises to the east of the valley of the River East Allen, from which Allendale derives its name.

5.2 The earliest evidence for human activity in the Allendale area comprise Mesolithic flint tools which have been found at Flow Moss on Allendale Fell on the opposite side of Allendale,

c.5km of the west of the survey area (HER 7485). A stone axe head, and arrowheads and scrapers were all recovered from Kevelin Moor to the south-west of Allendale Town around 1900 (HER N7465), and a barbed and tanged arrowhead (HER 7484) of probable later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date attests to the continued exploitation of the upland landscape around Allendale during the prehistoric period.

5.3 On Allendale Common itself, a concentric stone circle of possible later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is located c.5km to the north-east of the survey area on the northern edge of the Common. A number of cup and ring inscribed rocks are also scattered across the Common: one is located on top of a stone cairn at Bulman's Rig c.3.2km to the north-east of the survey area (HER 7432), and cups have also been identified on the shaft of Stobs Cross (HER 7427) some 1.1km to the west of this, indicating that this medieval wayside cross reused stone from an earlier carved outcrop or monument. A cup marked stone was also discovered in 1990 on Burntridge Moor c.500m to the north of the survey area (HER 7463).

5.4 There is a possible standing stone (HER 7454) below the summit of Gaterly Hill, c.2.9km to the north east of the survey area, which also has a possible prehistoric cairn on its summit (HER 7363), and the Old Man or Long Stone c.2km to the north of the survey area may be prehistoric. There is also a standing stone on Burntridge Moor, c.875m to the north of the survey route.

5.5 There are two cairns of possible prehistoric date which lie close to the route of the survey area. A cairn with possible prehistoric origins at Stobb Cross is located c.50m to the north of the bridle way, although the HER entry records that all that remains here is a stony platform. A prehistoric round cairn (HER 7455) measuring c.8m across with hints of a kerb is located on Burntridge Moor, c.25m to the north of the bridleway, which was discovered in 1990.

5.6 There is no evidence for activity on Allendale Common during the later prehistoric or Roman periods, and medieval activity is only attested by the presence of the aforementioned wayside cross at Stobb Cross (HER 7427). Later activity on Allendale Common is confined to small-scale quarrying which is evidenced at numerous locations around the periphery of the upland on lower ground around the edge of the Common. The nearest known example to the survey route is c.300m to the north-west of the bridleway in an area enclosed from the Common in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 7606).

5.7 Other post-medieval features that are ubiquitous in the vicinity of the survey route are boundary markers or curricks. The course of the bridleway runs close to the historic parish boundary between Allendale and Hexham, and regular boundary stones are depicted on Ordnance Survey maps following this boundary. Two of these boundary markers are recorded on the HER, one of which is immediately adjacent to the bridleway (HER 7533) which marks a distinct change in direction on this parish boundary. The second example (HER 7540), which is named as Fully Currick on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, is located c.500m to the south of the route of the bridleway. There are also further curricks marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition in the vicinity of Stobb Cross. Also on this map a line of six curricks is depicted which is not following a parish or township boundary, and as these closely follow the course of the

bridleway, it is possible that they might be wayside markers. Only two of these are marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map.

<b>HER ID</b>	<b>Description</b>
7431	Long Rigg, Burnt Ridge Moor, stone circle?
7446	Quarry
7447	Firing range
7448	Shooting stand
7449	Quarry
7450	Quarry
7455	Cairn on Burntridge Moor
7458	Standing stone on Burntridge Moor
7463	Cup marked stone on Burntridge Moor
7467	Sinderhope, deserted medieval village (site of)
7480	High Studdon limekiln
7489	Sinderhope Bridge
7518	Quarries
7519	Quarry
7527	Outbuilding 30m north of Hayrake Farmhouse, with adjacent ruin to north
7528	Stobb Cross, cairns
7529	Westburnhope limekiln
7530	Bridge over Blaeberry Cleugh
7531	Bridge over Linn Burn
7533	Boundary marker
7540	Fully Currick, Boundary Marker
7543	Quarry
7544	Quarry
7545	Quarry

HER ID	Description
7548	Ladle Well
7549	Quarry
7552	Quarry
22116	Burntridge Well
24847	Gravestone of Thomas Williamston, Hayrake

Table 1. Table of HER results.

## 6. RESULTS

6.1 The walkover survey was undertaken by Philippa Cockburn and Richard Durkin of ARS Ltd on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2016. At the time of the survey there was very heavy heather cover along the length of the bridlepath route which obscured much of the ground surface. In addition, the ground surface is naturally undulating on Allendale Common which made identifying earthworks difficult at times. Some rectangular areas of heather appeared to have been harvested or cleared at various points along the pathway leaving patches of bare ground.

6.2 The survey recorded a total of eight sites within the 10m buffer zone either side of the current bridlepath route (see Table 2). The first of these, F002, was surveyed at the northern extent of the route, 1.12km from the western end of the northernmost bridlepath section, centred at NY 87620 55460 (see Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 8). F002 was a low circular mound on the northern side of the path which extended 2.5m within the 10m buffer zone. The mound had a diameter of approximately 12m and stood to a maximum height of 1.15m above the surrounding ground surface. Although the mound had grass and heather growing across its surface, a number of stones could be seen clearly protruding through the vegetation, particularly on the north-eastern side. This feature is evidently a stone cairn, but whether it is sepulchral or clearance in character remains unknown without further investigation.

6.3 Towards the northern extent of the main 'spine' of the bridlepath, three groups of stones were identified and surveyed as part of the walkover survey. The first of these three, F003, consisted of a group of boulders located 212m from the northern end of the path, centred at NY 87977 55189 (see Figure 2, Figure 4 and Figure 9). There were 11 large angular boulders on the western side of the current bridlepath arranged in a roughly linear arrangement orientated from north to south. The stones were not natural outcrops and appeared to have been deliberately placed, however they had not become overgrown with vegetation which would indicate that they had not been there for very long. F004 was located 17m to the south-west of F003, centred at NY 87966 55178, and consisted of a small group of stones arranged in a roughly circular formation (see Figure 2, Figure 4 and Figure 10). These stones were not natural outcrops and had been placed deliberately. This feature measured 1.5m in diameter. Feature 005 was located 139.5m to the south-west of F004, centred at NY 87851 55094, and consisted of a line of six large boulders located to the west of the current bridlepath and orientated from north to south (see Figure 2, Figure 4 and Figure 11). In the same way as F003 and F004, the



stones comprising F005 had been deliberately placed and were not natural. These three features were similar in that they all consisted of groups of stones that had been deliberately placed, however due to the lack of vegetation growth around them they are not believed to have been there very long. It is probable that they represent modern ground-clearance.

6.4 Post-Medieval boundary marker stone F006 (HER 7533) was located 560m to the south-west of F005 and 1.2m to the north-west of the bridlepath, centred at NY 87354 54844 (see Figure 2 and Figure 12). The stone measured 0.8m from top to bottom, was 0.3m deep and 0.18m wide but was no longer upright and had begun to slump towards the ground in a southern direction.

6.5 A roughly circular, shallow depression, F007, was located 99.5m to the east of the bridlepath crossroads and 7.7m to the north-east of the path, centred at NY 86405 53867 (see Figure 2 and Figure 13). This feature measured 2m in diameter and was filled with and surrounded by small and medium-sized stones. The stones were not natural and had been deliberately placed. They had become partially overgrown with moss and other vegetation indicating that they had been *in-situ* long enough for this process to occur. The function of this feature is unknown although it may represent ground clearance activity.

6.6 Located 1.3km to the south-east of F007 to the north of the path itself was a quarry (F008), centred at NY 87232 52802 (see Figure 2, Figure 5 and Figure 14). The quarrying scar was ovoid in shape and measured approximately 8m from north-west to south-east. It is most probable that this quarry is related to the production of stone to use in the construction of a dry-stone wall which was located immediately to the north.

6.7 Located on the southernmost section of the bridlepath, 554m from the southern extent and centred at NY 85818 53456, a shallow curvilinear ditch was observed as an earthwork with an approximate length of 122m (F011) (see Figure 2 and Figure 7). The ditch had a gentle 'S' shape in plan and ran almost parallel to the bridlepath. Due to its proximity to the path, the ditch is believed to represent an earlier path or holloway. Alternatively, it could represent an old stream bed which would explain its curving nature. This feature is visible on LIDAR data for the area.

6.8 A further three sites were observed during the site walkover that were located beyond the 10m buffer zone either side of the bridlepath. These included a possible earthwork (F001) which was observed along the northernmost section of the bridlepath route, 24.2m south of the path, centred at NY 87346 55473 (see Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 15). This feature, which could be observed for 40m in length from east to west, was observed as a linear ridge of raised ground covered by the heather. However, the density of the heather did not allow for further investigation. It is possible that harvesting of the heather has caused it to grow in this manner, but it is certainly a man-made feature. It is visible on LIDAR data for the area. The second site beyond the buffer zone was a possible collapsed marker stone or fence post (F009) which was observed 1.5km east of the bridlepath crossroads, approximately 17m to the south of the path, centred at NY 87367 52728 (see Figure 2 and Figure 16). The stone measured 2m in length and measured 0.4m at its widest. The third site which was located just beyond the buffer zone was a large circular arrangement of boulders (F010), centred at NY 85522 54227, which was observed

at the extreme western end of the bridlepath route, 861m to the north-west of the crossroads (see Figure 2, Figure 6 and Figure 17). The stone arrangement was approximately 6m wide and consisted of large boulders that had been deliberately placed. The function of these stones is unknown although they could represent evidence of modern ground-clearance activity.

<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Provisional date</b>
F001	Linear earthwork	1.2 x 40m	NY 87346 55473	-
F002	Circular mound - cairn?	12 x 12m	NY 87620 55460	Bronze Age
F003	Group of boulders	-	NY 87977 55189	Modern
F004	Small pile of stones	1.8m	NY 87966 55178	Modern
F005	Line of boulders	-	NY 87851 55094	Modern
F006	Boundary marker stone	0.8 x 0.3 x 0.18m	NY 87354 54844	Post-Medieval
F007	Depression with stones	2 x 2m	NY 86405 53867	-
F008	Quarry	6 x 4m	NY 87232 52802	Post-Medieval
F009	Collapsed marker stone?	2 x 0.4m	NY 87367 52728	Post-Medieval
F010	Large circle of boulders	6 x 6m	NY 85522 54227	Modern
F011	Curvilinear ditch earthwork	122 x 3m	NY 85818 53456	-

Table 2. Table of walkover survey results.

## **7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

7.1 The walkover survey was successful in identifying eight possible archaeological sites located within 10m of the existing bridlepath. Of particular archaeological interest is F002 which was located towards the northern extent of the bridlepath, just within the 10m buffer zone, and could represent a prehistoric cairn. Two cairns of possible prehistoric date are already known to lie close to the route of the path within 1km of the PDA (HER 7455 and 7528). The proposed development intends to extend the current path to 2m which would not directly impact upon the site but may cause disturbance to it due to heavy machinery and groundworks. Additionally, the cairn might become more noticeable to users of the bridlepath in the future which could make it more vulnerable. Pending discussions between Northumberland County Council and the Allendale Estate it is recommended that further investigation and recording of the feature is carried out. This should include a more in-depth earthwork survey as a minimum, accompanied by a more detailed photographic survey and perhaps careful removal of some vegetation to check whether it is kerbed and what its structural form is. This will help assess whether it is a clearance cairn or a burial cairn to inform its future management. If permission for the proposed development is granted, it will be included within the Construction Method Statement that steps will be taken to ensure that the site is protected against the movement of heavy machinery and ground disturbance during groundworks.

7.2 Former quarry F008 was located to the northern side of the current bridlepath, along the eastern portion. A further ten quarry sites have been identified from HER records within 1km of the PDA. Should planning permission be granted for the bridlepath extension, and pending discussions between Northumberland County Council and the Allendale Estate, it is recommended that a full earthwork survey of the feature is carried out so that it can be added to the HER in order to contribute to the record of post-medieval industrial activity on Allendale Common.

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## **10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

10.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in the completion of this work, particularly David Collins of DJC Environmental Consultants and Karen Derham of Northumberland County Council for her guidance and advice.

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#### **Websites**

British Geological Survey Online. <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/databases.html>

## APPENDIX I: FIGURES

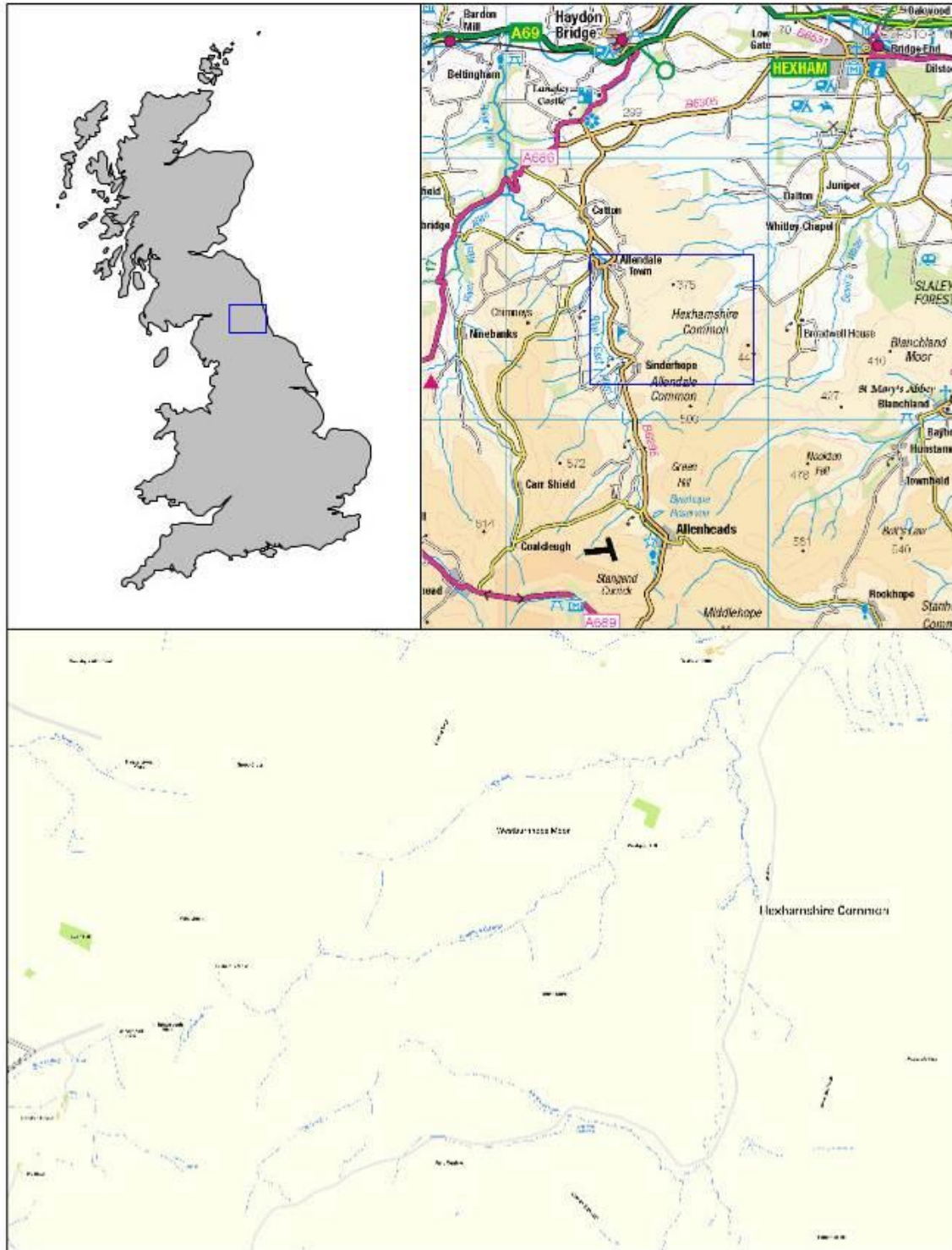


Figure 1. Location of site.

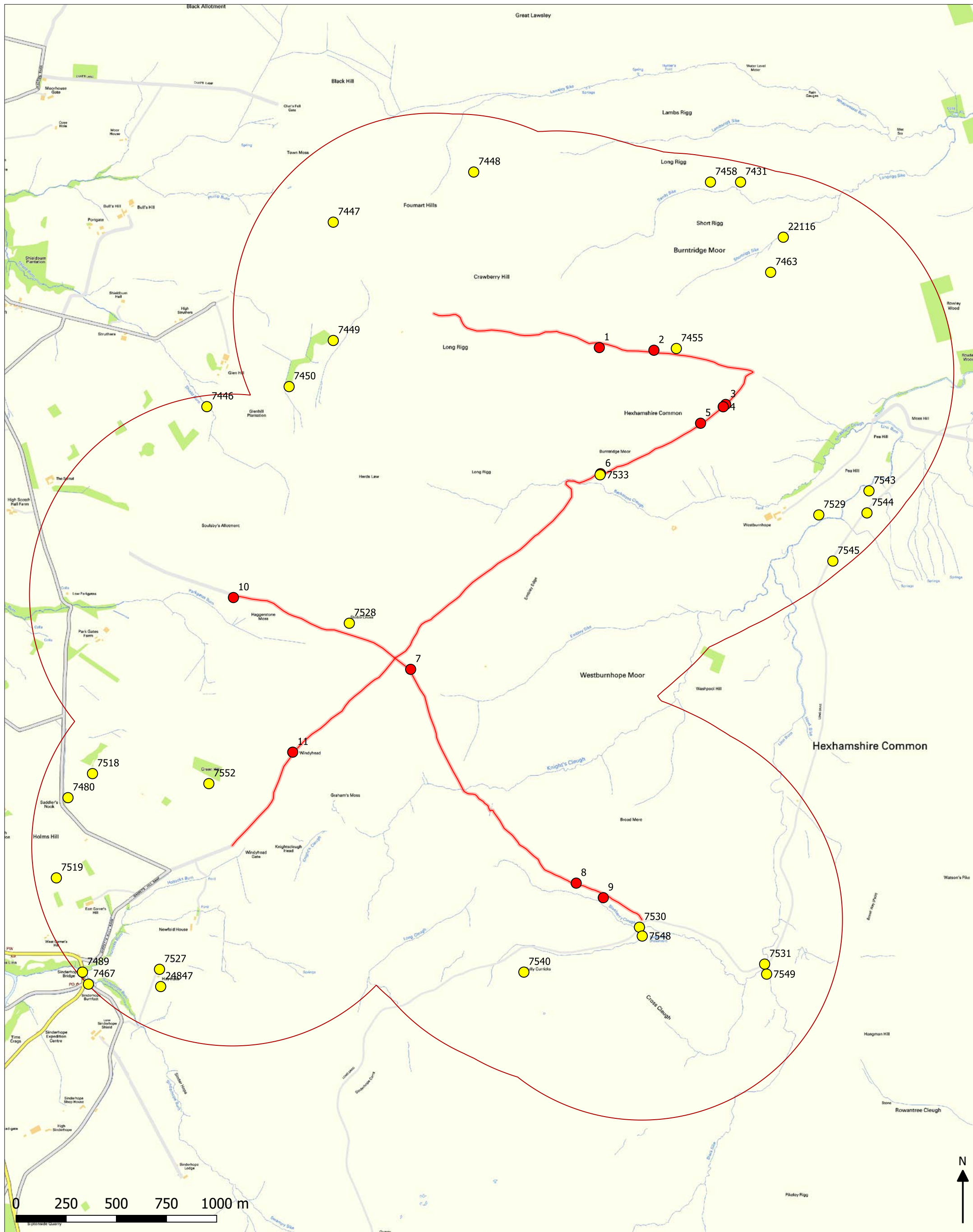


Figure 2.  
Site plan showing the bridlepeth route, the sites recorded during the walkover survey and the HER points.

- Key:**
- Historic Environment Record points
  - Walkover survey results
  - Bridlepeth
  - 10m buffer zone
  - 1km buffer zone

Site name: Allendale Common Date: 23.02.2016 Drawn by: PC	Archaeological Research Services Ltd  The Eco Centre Windmill Way Hebburn Tyne and Wear  0191 4775111  <a href="http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com">www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com</a>	
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Figure 3:

The extents of F001 and F002 and their proximity to the bridlepath and PDA bufferzone.

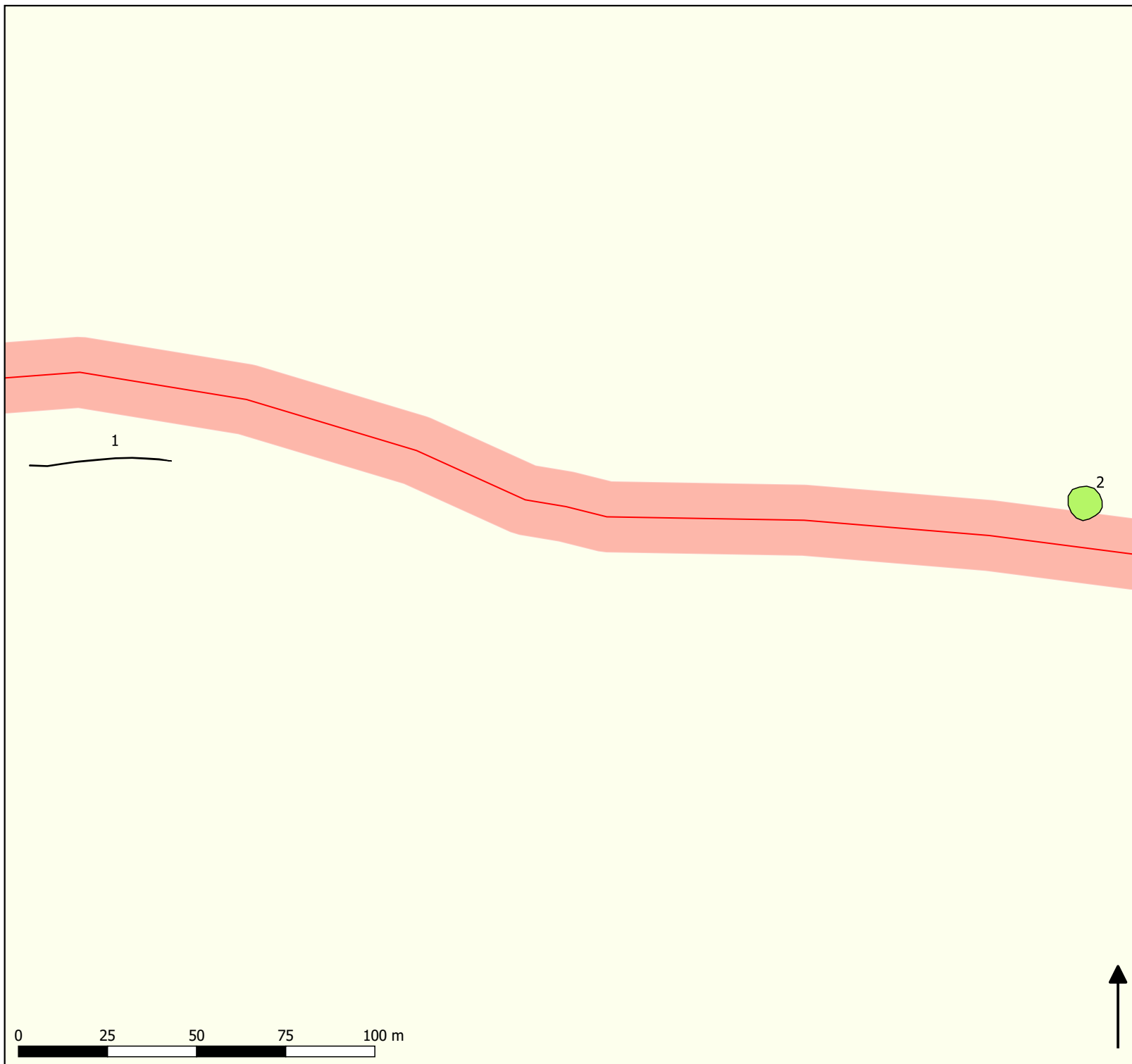
Scale = 1:1500 at A4

Key:

— Walkover survey route

■ Feature extents

■ Buffer



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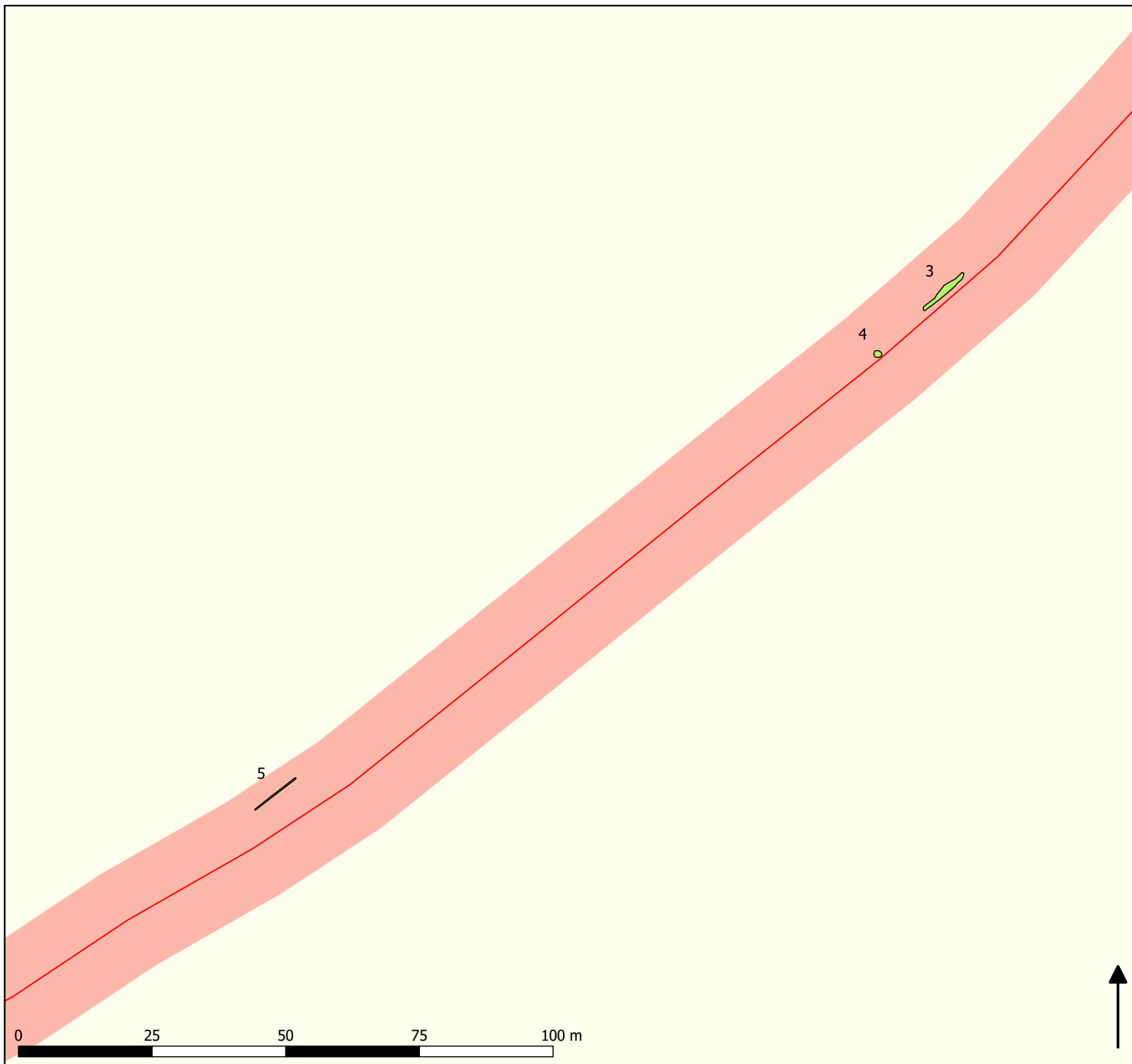
Figure 4:

The extents of F003, F004 and F005 and their proximity to the bridlepath and PDA bufferzone.

Scale = 1:1000 at A4

Key:

-  Walkover survey route
-  Feature extents
-  Buffer



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Figure 5:

The extent of F008 and its proximity to the  
bridlepath and PDA bufferzone.

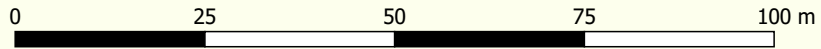
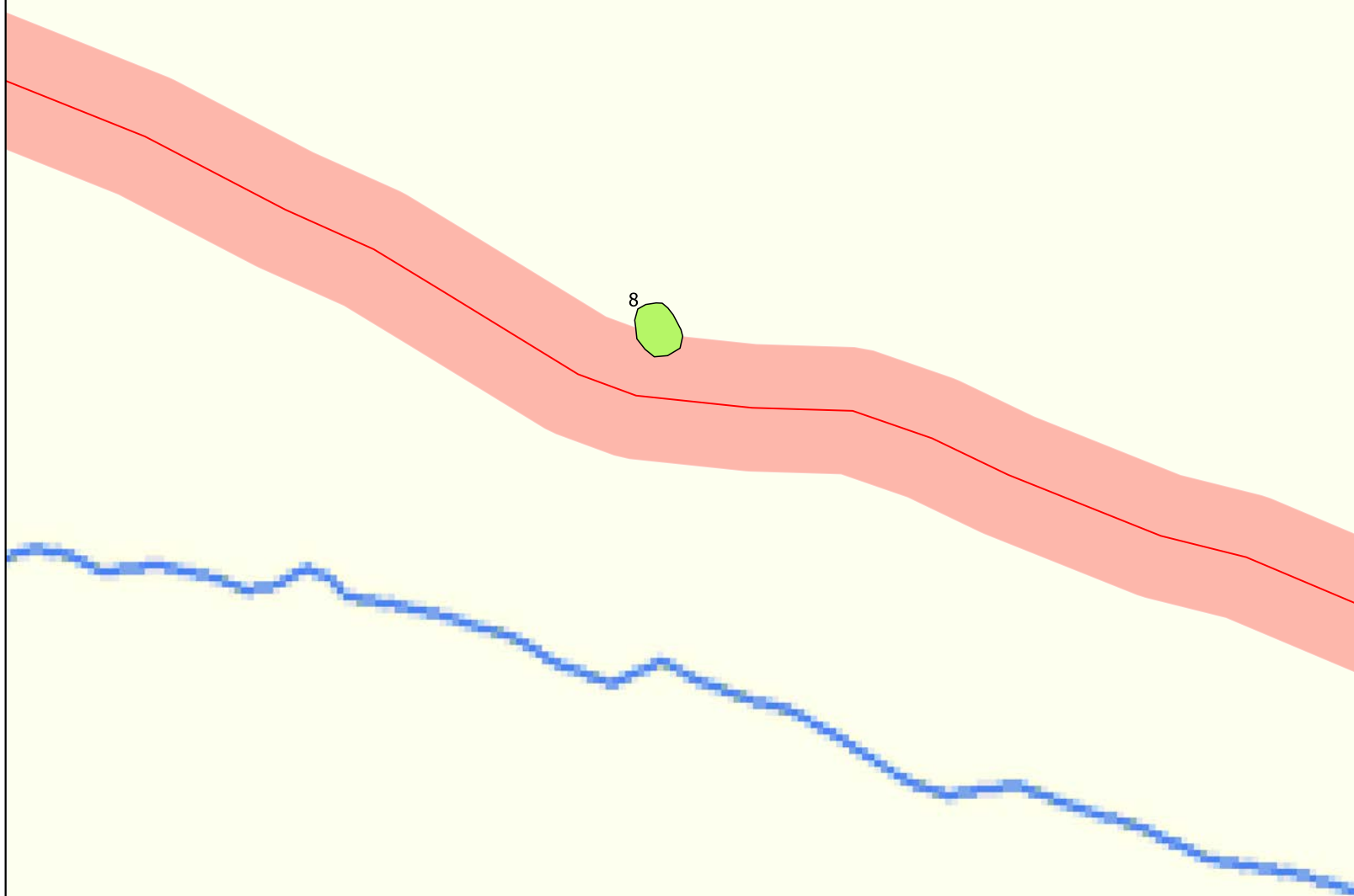
Scale = 1:1000 at A4

Key:

— Walkover survey route

■ Feature extents

■ Buffer



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Figure 6:

The extent of F010 and its proximity to the  
bridlepath and PDA bufferzone.

Scale = 1:1500 at A4

Key:

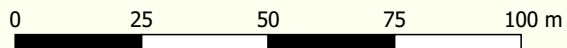
— Walkover survey route

■ Feature extents

■ Buffer



# Haggerstone Moss



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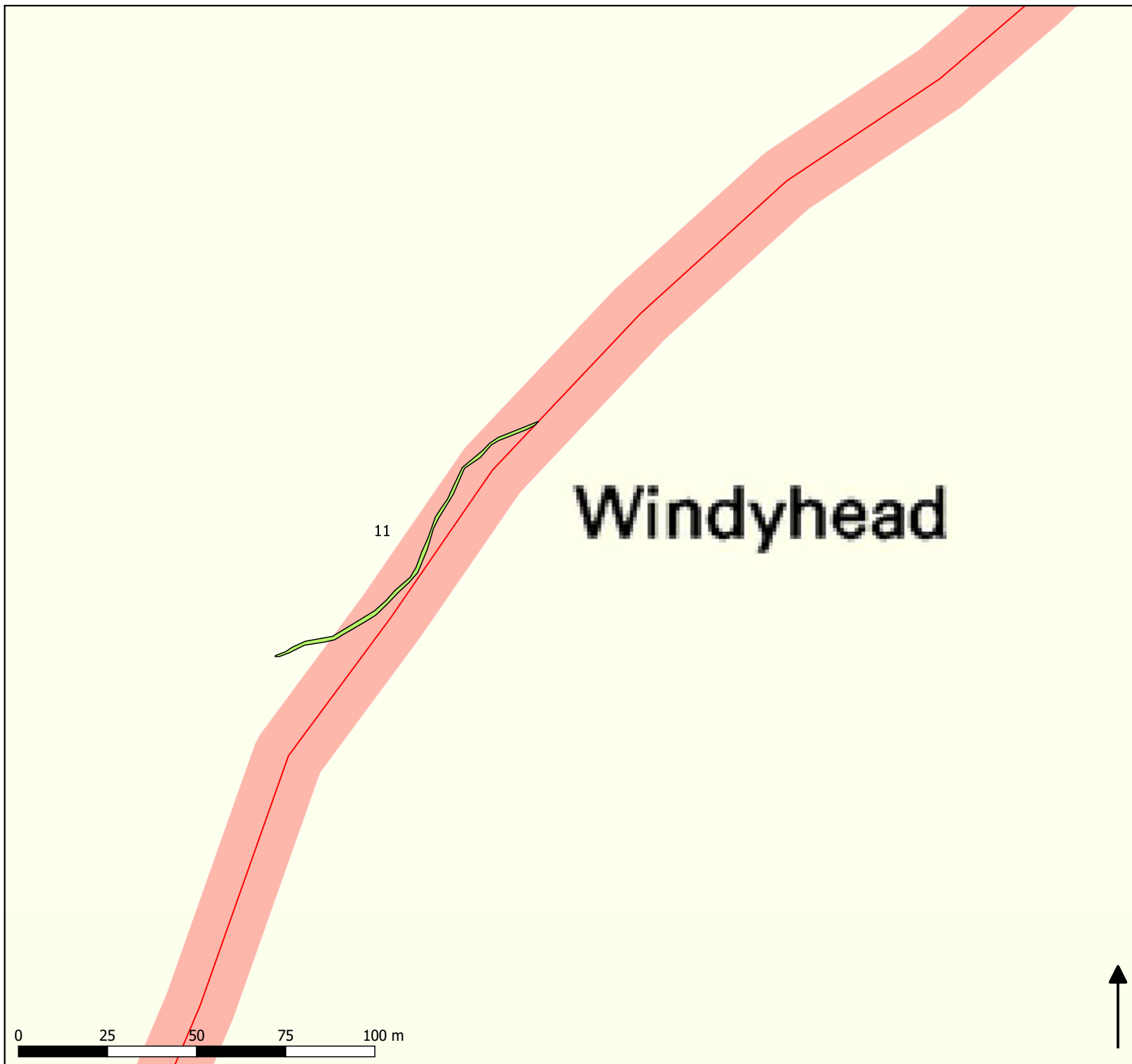


Figure 7:  
 The extent of F011 and its proximity to the  
 bridlepath and PDA bufferzone.  
 Scale = 1:1500 at A4

Key:

- Walkover survey route
- Feature extents
- Buffer

0 25 50 75 100 m



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Figure 8. Stone cairn F002 looking west (scale = 1m).



Figure 9. Group of large boulders F003 looking north-east (scale = 1m).



Figure 10. Small circle of stones F004 looking north (scale = 1m).



Figure 11. Line of large boulders F005 looking south (scale = 1m).



Figure 12. Boundary marker stone F006 (HER 7533) looking west (scale = 1m).



Figure 13. Depression filled and surrounded by stones F007 looking south-west (scale = 1m).



Figure 14: Stone quarry F008 looking south-east (scale = 1m).



Figure 15. F001, possible linear earthwork, looking west. Scale = 1m.



Figure 16. Possible collapsed boundary marker stone or gate post F009, looking south-east. Scale = 1m.



Figure 17. Large circle of boulders F010, looking north-west. Scale = 1m.



## **APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

## **Land on Allendale Common, Allendale, Northumberland**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Earthwork Assessment (Walkover Survey)**

2016



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Prepared on behalf of: DJC Environmental Consultants

Planning reference 15/03659/FUL

Date of compilation: February 2016

Site central NGR: NY 86327 53932

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This scheme of works relates to a planning application (Ref. 15/03659/FUL) for the proposed improvement of the public bridlepath surfacing on Allendale Common, which will result in the removal of soil to a depth of 300mm across a 2m width along the lengths of the bridlepaths (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 Pre-application consultation with Northumberland County Council (NCC)'s Assistant County Archaeologist solicited the following response: *'Our records indicate that there are potential prehistoric cairns in the area of Stobbs Cross and Burntridge Moor and a boundary marker on or close to the line of the existing bridlepaths. As the proposals will result in the removal of earth down to natural bedrock, generally for a 2m wide width, it is important to establish the extent and significance of archaeological remains that are likely to be affected by the proposed works. I would therefore advise that a detailed walkover survey is undertaken along the length of the proposed works before the application is determined. This will establish the areas where the proposed development is likely to impact of archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains are likely to be impacted by the proposed development, further pre-determination evaluation may be required to establish the extent and significance of these remains. The extent of the evaluation will be informed by the walkover survey. Once this work has been completed I will be able to provide an informed decision on the archaeological impact of the proposed development in line with paragraph 128 of the NPPF'*.

1.1.3 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological fieldwork to be undertaken Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Earthwork Assessment (Walkover survey)* issued by NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist (Appendix 3).

1.1.4 The aim of the programme of works is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraphs 128 – 129 which advise that:

- ◆ In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.
- ◆ The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
- ◆ As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.



- ◆ Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- ◆ Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1.1 The survey area is situated on Allendale Common, which comprises part of a large block of open upland moorland which rises to the east of the valley of the River East Allen, from which Allendale derives its name.

2.1.2 The earliest evidence for human activity in the Allendale area comprise Mesolithic flint tools which have been found at Flow Moss on Allendale Fell on the opposite side of Allendale, c.5km of the west of the survey area (HER 7485). A stone axe head, and arrowheads and scrapers were all recovered from Kevelin Moor to the south-west of Allendale Town around 1900 (HER N7465), and a barb and tanged arrowhead (HER 7484) of probable later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date attests to the continued exploitation of the upland landscape surrounding Allendale during the prehistoric period.

2.1.3 On Allendale Common itself, a concentric stone circle of possible later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is located c.5km to the north-east of the survey area on the northern edge of the Common. A number of cup and ring inscribed rocks are also scattered across the Common: one is located on top of a stone cairn at Bulman's Rig, c.3.2km to the north-east of the survey area (HER 7432), and cups have also been identified on the shaft of Stobs Cross (HER 7427) some 1.1km to the west of this, indicating that this medieval wayside cross reused stone from an earlier monument. A cup marked stone was also discovered in 1990 on Burntridge Moor, c.500m to the north of the survey area (HER 7463).

2.1.4 There is a possible standing stone (HER 7454) below the summit of Gaterly Hill, c.2.9km to the North East of the survey area, which also has a possibly prehistoric cairn of possible prehistoric origin on its summit (HER 7363), and the Old Man or Long Stone c.2km to the north of the survey area may be prehistoric. There is also a standing stone on Burntridge Moor, c.875m to the north of the survey route.



2.1.5 There are two further cairns of possible prehistoric date which lie close to the route of the survey area. A cairn with possible prehistoric origins at Stobb Cross is located c.50m to the north of the bridle way, although the HER entry records that all that remains here is a stony platform. A prehistoric round cairn (HER 7455) measuring c.8m across with hints of a kerb is located on Burntridge Moor, c.25m to the north of the bridleway, which was discovered in 1990.

2.1.6 There is no evidence for activity on Allendale Common during the later prehistoric or Roman periods, and medieval activity is only attested by the presence of the aforementioned wayside cross at Stobb Cross (HER 7427). Later activity on Allendale Common is confined to small scale quarrying which is evidenced at numerous locations around the periphery of the upland on lower ground around the periphery of the Common, the nearest example to the survey route being c.300m to the north-west of the bridleway in an area enclosed from the Common in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 7606).

2.1.7 Other post-medieval features that are ubiquitous in the vicinity of the survey route are boundary markers or curricks. The course of the bridleway run close to the historic parish boundary between Allendale and Hexham, and regular boundary stones are depicted on Ordnance Survey maps following this boundary. Two of these boundary markers are recorded on the HER, one of which is immediately adjacent to the bridleway (HER 7533) which marks a distinct change in direction on this parish boundary. The second example (HER 7540) which is named as Fully Currick on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map is located c.500m to the south of the route of the bridleway. There are also further curricks marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition in the vicinity of Stobb Cross; a line of six is depicted which is not following a parish or township boundary, and as these a closely following the course of the bridleway, it is possible that they might be wayside markers. Only two of these are marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 The regional research context is provided by *The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Petts and Gerrard 2006). The fieldwork has the potential to generate information that could contribute to the following key research theme:

##### ***NB4. Cairns***

*Large numbers of stone cairns survive in the upland regions of the North-East, including field clearance cairns and burial cairns. Further research should include:*



*i Detailed field survey of cairns and groups of cairns in order to record their precise form and place them in their wider landscape context.*

*ii The excavation of a representative sample of cairn types, building on the results of survey. Previous excavation on cairns has demonstrated the complexity of even apparently very simple structures, so, where possible, excavation should be total. It is important that scientific dating accompanies fieldwork.*

*iii Synthetic work on cairns in the North-East. The sheer range in their form and function has led to a reluctance to attempt this kind of task, which should be preceded by an attempt to refine definitions. The synthesis should draw on new field survey and excavation, and collate the evidence from earlier archaeological excavation. This would make an ideal PhD thesis.*

3.1.2 It should be noted that other research objectives may come to the fore should any archaeological features from other periods be identified as a result of the walkover survey.

## **3.2 Walkover Survey Objectives**

3.2.1 The archaeological work outlined in this WSI comprises a walkover and earthwork survey, with the following objectives highlighted within the Project Brief.

- ◆ To ascertain whether there are any archaeological constraints that may affect the planned development.
- ◆ To establish the presence or absence of archaeological earthwork remains over an area up to 10m in width on either side of the proposed access route.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Coverage**

4.1.1 The walkover survey is to cover the bridleways on Allendale that it is proposed to upgrade, as illustrated on Figure 1. The combined length of the bridleways to be surveyed measure of c.8.14km in length, and the survey is to include an area of up to 10m either side of the bridleways. A systematic survey of all features identified within the detailed survey area in accordance with Historic England's *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* Level 2 standard (Ainsworth, *et al.* 2007), the *Historic England Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage* (Andrews *et al* 2015) and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014).



## **4.2 Survey**

4.2.1 A series of stations along the route of the detailed survey area will be set out with a Leica Smartrover with external antenna which when connected to Leica Smartnet to receive RTK corrections can achieve 1cm accuracy. These stations will have an accuracy of c.1cm and will be tied in to the National Grid, and will be located to achieve good triangulation in any areas where archaeological remains are identified. Any such heritage assets identified will be surveyed with the differential GPS, although it is noted that as the efficacy of this technique is reliant upon an uninterrupted internet connection, a total station survey tied in to the surveyed stations might be required as a back-up technique should internet connectivity be deficient.

4.2.2 A detailed written description of each feature will be produced for inclusion in a gazetteer, and digital photographs of each feature complete with metrical scales and north arrows will be taken for inclusion in the final report. A photographic register will also be kept. Should features be identified that might warrant more detailed recording due to their complexity or proximity to the proposed works, Northumberland Conservation will be contacted to establish that the recording work is proportionate to the proposed development. If more detailed recording is required, accurate scale plans and profiles will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate, along with detailed photography with metrical scales and north arrows.

## **4.3 Report**

4.3.1 A report shall be produced outlining the results of the survey, and each page and paragraph within the report will be numbered, and the illustrations will be cross-referenced in the text. The report will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Planning application number, Northumberland Conservation reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference.
- ◆ The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information.
- ◆ A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000.
- ◆ A location plan showing the location of identified earthworks within the site. This will be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record.
- ◆ Larger scale plans and profiles (if appropriate) of earthworks located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100).





- ◆ Discussion of the known and potential archaeological earthworks within the proposed development area, their potential date, function and significance.
- ◆ A summary statement of the results.
- ◆ A table summarising the earthworks, dimensions etc.
- ◆ A description of the geology on the site.
- ◆ Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites.
- ◆ A copy of the brief issued by NCC.
- ◆ A copy of the 'check-list' appended to the brief.
- ◆ **Any variation to the above requirements will be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted.**

4.3.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.3.3 The Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Once the report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland Historic Environment Record may place the information on a web-site.

## **5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

5.1.1 Prior notice of the commencement of the survey will be given to NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist.

Karen Derham (Assistant County Archaeologist)  
Northumberland County Council  
County Hall  
Morpeth  
Northumberland  
NE61 2EF  
Tel: 01670 622655  
Fax: 01670 533409  
e-mail: Karen.derham@northumberland.gov.uk



5.1.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Assistant County Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.1.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Assistant County Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the survey.

## **6 STANDARDS AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

6.1.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the Code of Conduct of the CIfA (2014a). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

6.1.2 Examples of recent relevant research and survey projects staff in our Hebburn office have undertaken recently are outlined in Appendix 3.

6.1.3 All elements of the archaeological survey will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014a). All staff employed on the project are suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological earthwork survey. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the survey and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, which will ensure that appropriate decisions will be made in the field.

6.1.4 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Tony Brennan, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The survey Project Officers will be Dr Gillian Scott and Phillippa Cockburn AlFA, Project Officers at ARS Ltd, with survey support provided by Richard Durkin, Head of Geospatial Survey at ARS Ltd. CVs for the staff who will undertake the survey work are provided below, and examples of research and survey projects staff these Project Officers have undertaken are provided in Appendix 4.

### **Gillian Eadie BA, PhD, ACIfA**

Gillian gained her BA in Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast, where she focused on practical surveying and recording skills, as well as the study of medieval buildings and settlement. Gillian then developed as a medieval specialist, completing her PhD thesis at the same university for research focusing on late-medieval castles of the British Isles. She has over ten years' experience working as a professional field archaeologist. Since joining ARS Ltd Gillian completed English Heritage's week-long intensive training programme in historic building recording and assessment and is a specialist in desk-based research, earthwork surveying, historic



building recording, GIS and conservation management assessment. She is the current Chair of the Castle Studies Group and regularly publishes and presents papers on studies of fortified houses at conferences. She heads up ARS Ltd's landscape survey and historic building projects in the North East, and undertook the North East and North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessments, and was lead surveyor for the Wallington Estate survey and produced the desk-based assessment and assisted with the survey of the North York Moors alum-working sites.

**Philippa Cockburn BA, ACIfA**

Philippa gained her BA in Archaeology at York University. She is over seven years' experience in field archaeology and has worked on a number of large and small-scale archaeological survey and excavation projects. Philippa has vast experience of producing reports and is highly competent in both CAD and GIS and is able to work with a variety of illustrative software packages and web design software. She has also been involved in a number of education and outreach activities, including facilitating on-site activities and classroom sessions for schools, as well as the design and production of learning resources for schools, information panels, leaflets and popular booklets. She assisted with the surveys at Wallington Estate, the North York Moors alum-working sites, and an earthwork survey at Wynyard Park, near Hartlepool.

## **7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

7.1.1 If the survey identifies archaeologically significant features, then Northumberland Conservation and The Great North Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site. In addition, a digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data. The photographic record will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM. The archive will be deposited in line with the CfA (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and will be deposited within six months of the completion of the report.

7.1.2 In addition, the digital photographs will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long term storage within 6 months of the completion of the report, along with any other digital outputs associated with the project, such as survey data and GIS/CAD files. These files will be deposited in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors* and which sets out in detail how to correctly prepare data and compile metadata specifically for deposition with the ADS, and describes the ways in which data can be deposited.



7.1.3 Northumberland Conservation and the Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and Northumberland Conservation informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

## **8 GENERAL ITEMS**

### **8.1 Health and Safety**

8.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

### **8.2 Insurance Cover**

8.2.1 ARS Ltd holds full Employer's Liability (£10 million), Public Liability (£5 million) and Professional Indemnity (£2 million) insurance, which also cover community groups and volunteers working under the supervision of ARS Ltd staff.

### **8.3 Publication**

8.3.1 A summary will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.

8.3.2 A short report of the work will also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

## **9 REFERENCES**

Ainsworth, S., Bowden, M. and McOmish, D. 2007. *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Swindon, Historic England.

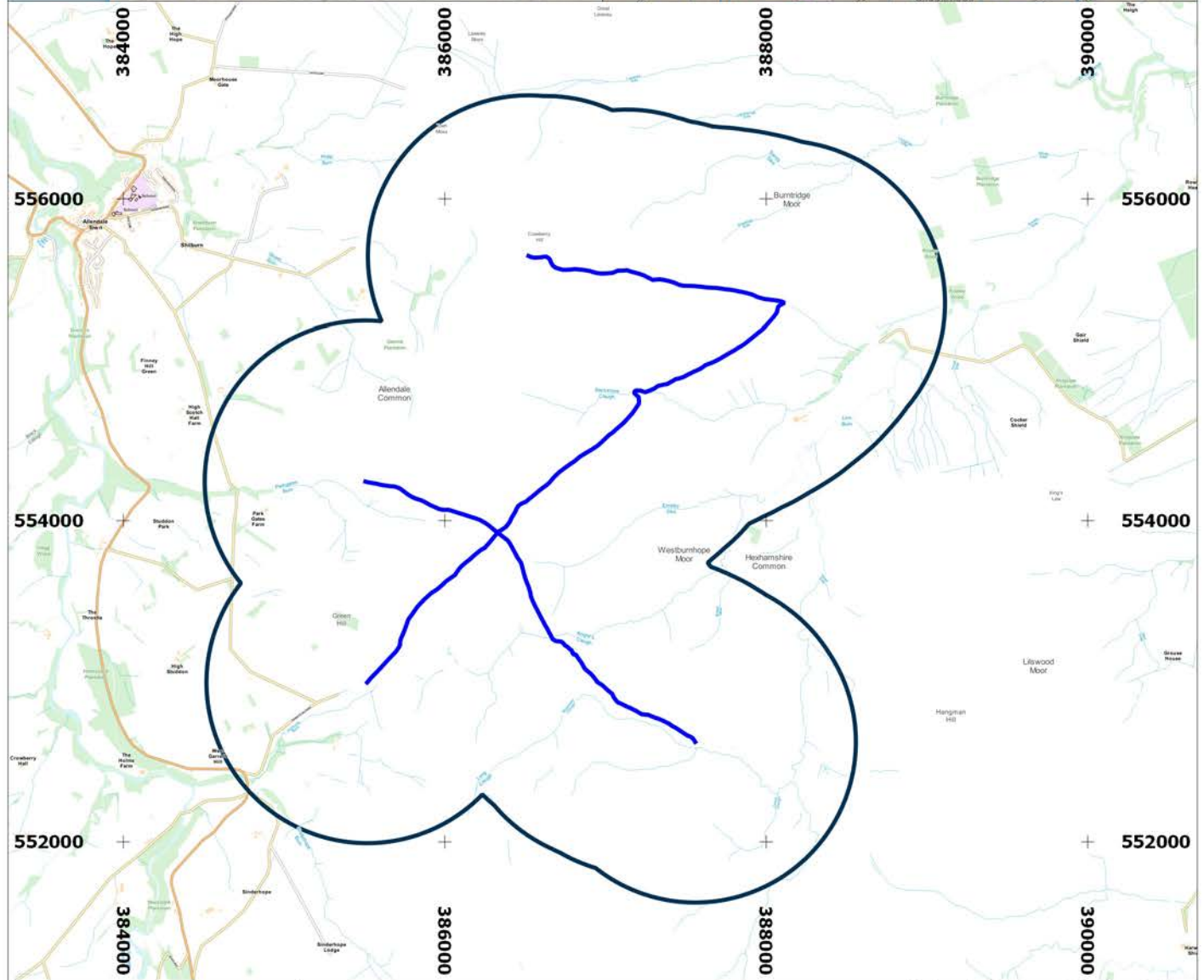
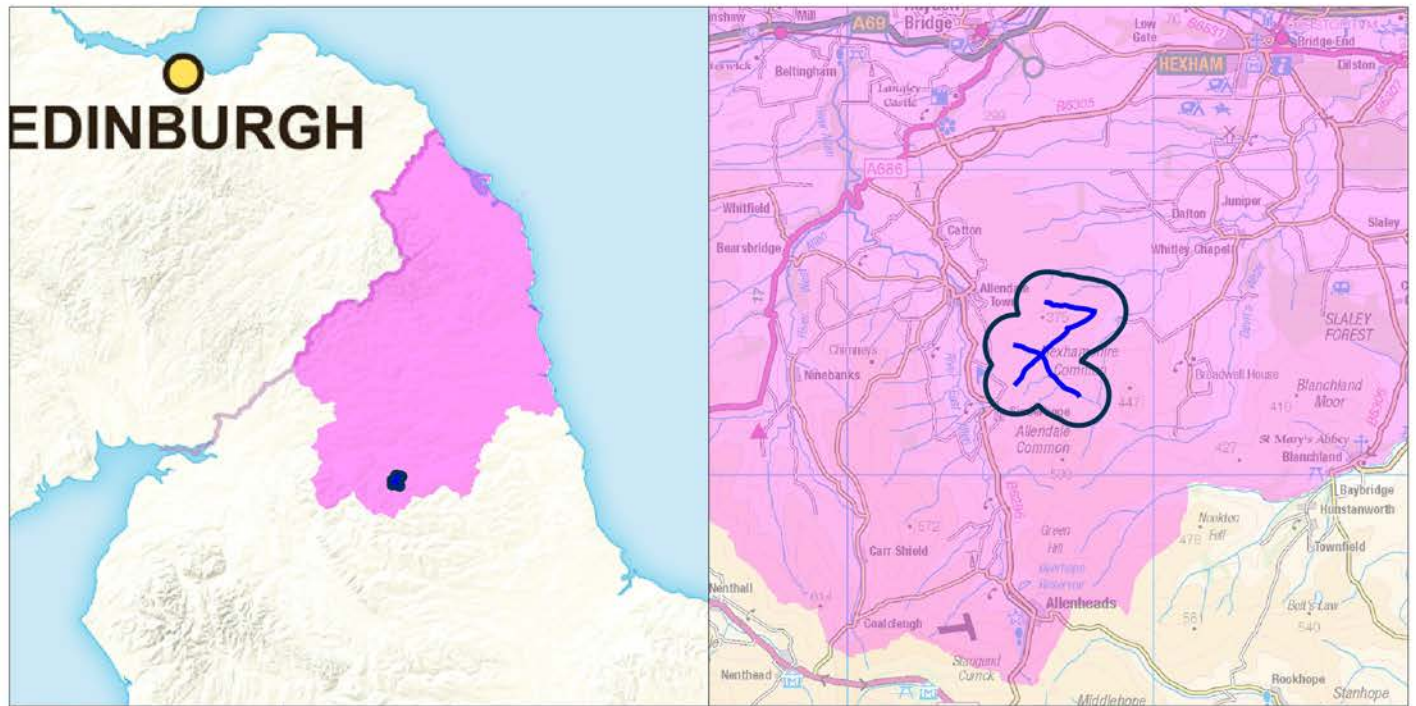


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**APPENDIX 1: FIGURES**





Site name: Allendale Common  
 Date: February 2015  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: Varies

 Northumberland      1km HER search area      Survey routes



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 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
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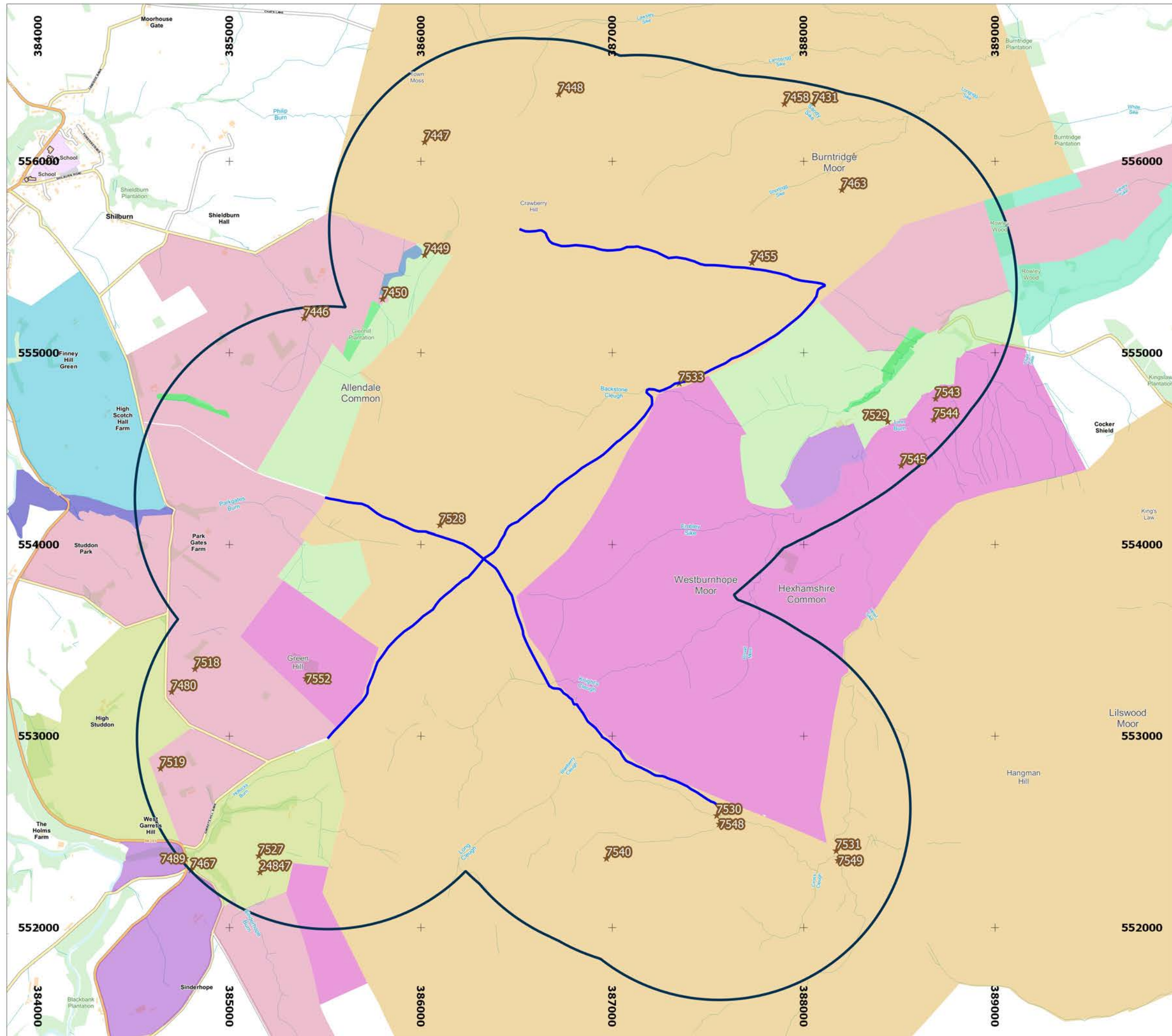


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**Figure 1:  
 Site location**



**Figure 2: HER records and HLC types**

- Bridleways to be surveyed
- 1km HER search area
- ★ HER entries
- HLC types**
- fields other C20
- fields other irregular upland
- fields other small surveyed upland
- fields surveyed enclosure erratic edge
- fields surveyed enclosure straight edged
- moorland enclosed upland
- moorland open upland
- moorland reverted
- woodland ancient replanted
- woodland C20
- woodland pre-1860

Information based upon Historic Environment Record Data © Northumberland County Council



Site name: Allendale Common  
 Date: February 2015  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: 1:2000 @ A3

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## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF HER RECORDS

HER ID	Description
7431	Long Rigg, Burnt Ridge Moor, stone circle?
7446	Quarry
7447	Firing range
7448	Shooting stand
7449	Quarry
7450	Quarry
7455	Cairn on Burntridge Moor
7458	Standing stone on Burntridge Moor
7463	Cup marked stone on Burntridge Moor
7467	Sinderhope, deserted medieval village (site of)
7480	High Studdon limekiln
7489	Sinderhope Bridge
7518	Quarries
7519	Quarry
7527	Outbuilding 30m north of Hayrake Farmhouse, with adjacent ruin to north
7528	Stobb Cross, cairns
7529	Westburnhope limekiln
7530	Bridge over Blaeberry Cleugh
7531	Bridge over Linn Burn
7533	Boundary marker
7540	Fully Currick, Boundary Marker
7543	Quarry
7544	Quarry
7545	Quarry



*Land on Allendale Common, Allendale, Northumberland: WSI for a Walkover Survey*

<b>HER ID</b>	<b>Description</b>
7548	Ladle Well
7549	Quarry
7552	Quarry
22116	Burntridge Well
24847	Gravestone of Thomas Williamston, Hayrake



**APPENDIX 3: BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EARTHWORK ASSESSMENT**



## LAND ON ALLENDALE COMMON, ALLENDALE, NORTHUMBERLAND

### Brief for an Archaeological Earthwork Assessment (Walkover survey)

#### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 A planning application has been submitted for a development relating to the proposed improvement of the public bridlepath surfacing on Allendale Common (Fig. 1). The proposals will result in the removal of soil to a depth of 300mm across a 2m width along the length of the bridlepaths (Fig.1).
- 1.2 Information held in the Northumberland Historic Environment Record indicates that there are potential prehistoric cairns in the area of Stobbs Cross and Burntridge Moor and a boundary marker on or close to the line of the existing bridlepath. There is the possibility that comparable, associated or other earthwork remains could be present in this area which have not previously been identified.
- 1.3 It is therefore important to establish the nature, extent, potential date and significance of earthwork remains both on the line of the proposed works and adjacent to the proposed works. Assessment of the adjacent areas will help to place the earthworks within their archaeological context and to identify the potential for below ground archaeological remains which may not be visible as earthworks.

#### 1.4 Policy Background

- 1.4.1 Policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the heritage resource within the planning system is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*, published on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012. The NPPF advises that the planning system should perform 'an environmental role', contributing to and protecting the built and historic environment<sup>1</sup> and that the pursuit of 'sustainable development' includes seeking improvements to the built, natural and historic environment.<sup>2</sup>
- 1.4.2 The Framework further clarifies that, in circumstances where heritage assets will be damaged or lost as a result of development, Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance the understanding of the asset to be lost in a manner appropriate to the significance of the asset. The evidence (and any archive) generated as part of the plan making process should be made publically accessible; copies of the evidence generated should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record and archives with the relevant museum.<sup>3</sup>
- 1.4.3 Paragraphs 128 – 129 of the NPPF advise that:
  - In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.
  - The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

---

<sup>1</sup> NPPF Paragraph 7

<sup>2</sup> NPPF Paragraph 9

<sup>3</sup> NPPF Paragraph 141 and footnote 30

- As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.
- Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

1.5 Northumberland Conservation considers that the application site has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest. Northumberland Conservation has advised Northumberland County Council (NCC) Development Management Team), that the planning application should provide sufficient information to understand the impact of the proposal on the significance of potential heritage assets. Northumberland Conservation considers that an earthwork assessment/survey is necessary to provide sufficient information to properly assess the archaeological impact of this application and to inform proportionate and quantifiable mitigation requirements.

1.6 This brief constitutes Northumberland Conservation's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the archaeological evaluation. The results of this work will be used to inform the planning decision.

## 1.7 Northumberland Conservation Charging Policy

1.7.1 Northumberland Conservation operates a charging policy. Charges are calculated to recover the costs of staff time and travel associated with the preparation and monitoring of archaeological assessment and mitigation work in the planning context.

1.7.2 A copy of the current charging policy is available to view via the Northumberland County Council website<sup>4</sup>.

1.7.3 This is an application for Minor application]. Applicable fees are **set out in Table 1 of the Fee Schedule.**

1.7.4 *Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision for any associated fees as part of any required tender submissions or project costings.*

## 1.8 Purpose of the Brief

1.8.1 This brief constitutes Northumberland Conservation's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the programme of archaeological assessment. **This brief does not constitute the required 'written scheme of investigation'.**

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1627> Charging Policy document

**1.8.2** The brief is intended to establish the project parameters to enable an archaeological consultant or contractor to tender for the work and, once commissioned, to prepare and submit an appropriate Written Scheme of Investigation/Project Design/Method Statement to Northumberland Conservation for approval prior to work commencing.

## **1.9 Purpose of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)**

1.9.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)/Project Design/Method Statement should be produced in line with the detailed requirements laid out in the brief.

1.9.2 The extent of the development (Fig 1) has been taken from plans attached to the planning application. The archaeological consultant or contractor will need to confirm the extent of the development and the nature of the works with the developer as part of the specification.

1.9.3 The WSI should be based on a thorough study of all relevant background information, in particular any assessment or evaluation reports or, in their absence, data held or referenced in Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). *Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision to consult the HER as part of any required tender submissions or project costings. **The submitted WSI should include a summary archaeological background informed by the results of the HER search.***

1.9.4 The archaeological contractor must confirm if they intend to use digital or slide and print photography. Contact should be made with the relevant Archives (see sections 3.4 and 6.1) to discuss their requirements **prior to the production of the WSI. Details of these requirements should be included in the WSI for approval.** *Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision for any associated fees as part of any required tender submissions or project costings.*

**1.9.5 *The project staff, in particular the staff undertaking the fieldwork, need to be suitably experienced in upland earthwork walkover survey and assessment work in Northumberland or adjacent counties. As a result a CV or list of comparable projects previously undertaken by the staff must be submitted with the WSI.***

1.9.6 Work should not commence on site until the WSI has been submitted to NCC Development Management Team and approved in writing on the advice of Northumberland Conservation. Northumberland Conservation now charges for this service. The current costs laid out in the charging document will apply for a minor application (Table 1).<sup>5</sup>

## **2 Site Specific Requirements**

2.1 The earthwork assessment proposed here is designed to ascertain whether there are any archaeological constraints that may affect the planned development. The purpose of assessment is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological earthwork remains over an area up to 10m in width on either side of the proposed access route (Fig. 1).

2.2 Access arrangements, should be confirmed with the person or body commissioning the

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1627> Charging Policy document

work, and where appropriate also with the land owner.

### 3 General Standards

3.1 All work should be carried out in compliance with the codes of conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) <sup>6</sup> and will follow the Historic England Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage<sup>7</sup>. All work should be carried out in compliance with the Regional Statement of Good Practice.<sup>8</sup>

3.2 ***The archaeological contractors undertaking the fieldwork must provide evidence (CV or lists of previous sites) that they have previously undertaken upland earthwork walkover surveys and assessments in Northumberland or adjacent counties.***

3.3 Details must also be supplied for office-based staff involved in the management and direction of the project and current insurance to undertake the fieldwork. The contractor should provide an indication of the resources they are proposing to use on the site, expressed where appropriate as a number of person days for each grade.

#### 3.4 Pre-site work preparation

- i) A specification in line with this brief must be submitted and approved by Northumberland Conservation prior to work commencing.
- ii) All staff must familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff must be aware of the work required under the specification, and must understand the projects aims and methodologies.
- iii) As required by Paragraph 128 the NPPF, the appointed contractor must consult the Historic Environment Record as part of the site assessment process. Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision for to consult the HER as part of any required tender submissions or project costings. The results should be included in the written scheme of investigation.
- iv) **The Great North Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and ADS (if digital photography is being used) should be contacted to discuss archiving prior to work commencing**

#### 3.5 Fieldwork

- i) Two archaeological contractors with appropriate experience (see 3.2) will undertake a walkover assessment across the proposed development area over an area up to 10m in width either side of the proposed access route.
- ii) The earthworks should be accurately related to the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- iii) Earthworks will be located with an accuracy of 0.5m or less using GPS, total station or measured survey
- iv) Earthworks should be recorded to an appropriate level of quantify dimensions and potential date and function
- v) A photographic record of all earthwork features should be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and should include a clearly visible,

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<sup>6</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*.  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

<sup>7</sup> Andrews, D., Bedford, J. & Bryan, P. 2015. Historic England. Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage  
<http://historicensland.org.uk/images-books/publications/metric-survey-specifications-cultural-heritage/>

<sup>8</sup> Yorkshire, The Humber and the North-East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process (25 November 2009)

graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs should be kept. ***If the archaeological contractor would prefer to use digital photography as standard, the digital photographs will need to be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long-term archive storage. ADS will need to be approached prior to the production of the Written Scheme of Investigation (see section 1.8.4) and the digital archiving details included in that document. Contact details can be provided by Northumberland Conservation on request.***

- vi) Features should be assessed for their potential for providing environmental or dating evidence.

#### **4 Contingency**

- 4.1 While the assessment is intended to provide sufficient information to accurately locate and quantify earthwork features, in some instances further more detailed recording may be required due to complexity of remains or proximity to the proposed works.
- 4.2 In these instances a full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made of all archaeological earthworks, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and profiles should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate with detailed photography with a graduated metric scale.
- 4.3 Northumberland Conservation should be contacted in advance of detailed recording taking place in order to establish that the recording work is proportionate to the proposed development.

#### **5 Site monitoring and visits**

- 5.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist must be informed on the start date and timetable for the earthwork assessment **in advance** of work commencing.
- 5.2 Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the Assistant County Archaeologist or his/her nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological assessment
- 5.3 Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the Assistant County Archaeologist and other interested parties must be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.
- 5.4 Northumberland Conservation has identified that up to 2 site visits may be required for the mitigation programme.
- 5.5 There will be no charge for the first visit but any additional visits will be charged at the standard hourly rate plus mileage. Any additional visits requested by the developer will be charged for at the rate stated in the charging document. Visits estimated that do not occur, will not be charged for. Site visits will be charged on the basis of return mileage from County Hall to the site.



## **6 Post excavation work, archive, and report preparation**

### **6.1 Site Archive**

6.1.1 Archiving work must be carried out in compliance with the ClfA Guidelines for Archiving<sup>9</sup>.

6.1.2 The archive and the finds must be deposited in the Great North Museum, within **6 months** of completion of the post-excavation work and report.

6.1.3 Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact should be made with the landowners and with the Great North Museum. Details of land ownership should be provided by the developer.

**6.1.4 *If the archaeological contractor would prefer to use digital photography as standard, the digital photographs will need to be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long-term archive storage within 6 months of completion of the post-excavation work and the report.***

**6.1.5 Northumberland Conservation will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant depository.**

### **6.2 Report**

**6.2.1** The archaeological evaluation is the first stage in a potentially multi-staged programme of archaeological assessment which has been requested to inform the determination of a planning application. Further stages of assessment may be required. **As required by Paragraph 128 of the NPPF, all stages of assessment should be undertaken prior to the determination of an application and the results used to inform the explanation of design concept and consideration of the impact of development on the significance of the heritage resource.**

**6.2.2 Northumberland Conservation require one bound paper copy and one digital copy (in Word or PDF format) of the report**

6.2.3 Each page and paragraph should be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.

6.2.4 The report should include the following as a minimum:

- i) Planning application number, Northumberland Conservation reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- ii) The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information
- iii) A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- iv) A location plan showing the location of identified earthworks within the site. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record
- v) Larger scale plans and profiles (if appropriate) of earthworks located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100)
- vi) Discussion of the known and potential archaeological earthworks within the proposed development area, their potential date, function and significance
- vii) A summary statement of the results

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<sup>9</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*:  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

- viii) A table summarising the earthworks, dimensions etc.
- ix) A description of the geology on the site
- x) Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites
- xi) A copy of this brief
- xii) A copy of the 'check-list' appended to this brief
- xiii) Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted**

### **6.3 OASIS**

6.3.1 Northumberland Conservation and HER support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

6.3.2 The archaeological consultant or contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the contractors are unfamiliar with OASIS, they are advised to contact Northumberland HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. **The archaeological consultant or contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the specification/project design/written scheme of investigation submitted to Northumberland Conservation for approval**

### **6.4 Publication**

6.4.1 A summary should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.

6.4.2 A short report of the work should also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

## **7 Further Guidance**

7.1 Any further guidance or queries regarding the provision of a specification should be directed to:

Karen Derham  
Assistant County Archaeologist  
Northumberland County Council  
County Hall  
Morpeth  
Northumberland  
NE61 2EF

Tel: 01670 622655  
Fax: 01670 533409  
e-mail: [Karen.derham@northumberland.gov.uk](mailto:Karen.derham@northumberland.gov.uk)

21/1/16

**FOR COPYRIGHT REASONS, ALL MAPS SUPPLIED BY NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL MUST BE RETURNED TO THEM ON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT**

## Archaeological Earthwork Assessment Report Check List

Site name:

Archaeological Contractor:

Check List	Contractor	Northumberland Conservation (NC)
Copy of report checklist		
Planning ref.		
Northumberland Conservation ref.		
OASIS ref.		
Confirmation that all OASIS sections completed incl. submission of grey literature		
8 figure grid reference		
<b>Results</b>		
Summary statement of the results looking at the earthworks, date, function and significance		
Table summarising the earthworks and dimensions		
<b>Plans and sections</b>		
Location plan at scale of at least 1:10000		
Plans showing location of archaeological work at recognisable planning scale		
Plans showing location of archaeological work with reference to national grid		
Detailed plans and profiles at recognisable planning scale, if appropriate		
Above Ordnance Datum levels and levels in relation to current ground level in the text		
Above Ordnance Datum levels included on plans and profiles		
Any variation approved by NC prior to work commencing		

Contractor checked:

NC Officer checked:

Date:

Date: