

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland



View looking south east towards Bondgate Tower.

ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/78

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Services Ltd

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bondgate Within, Alnwick,
Northumberland
ARS Ltd Report 2016/78**

June 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland

Site Code: BWA 16

Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council

Superficial Geology: Devensian Glaciofluvial deposits

NGR: NU 18846 13246

Date of Fieldwork: June 2016

Date of Report: June 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned in June 2016 by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 45 Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland. The watching brief was occasioned by the upgrading of the provision of services to number 45 Bondgate Within by Northumbrian Water Ltd and was undertaken by Michael Nicholson. The project was managed by Reuben Thorpe.

Bondgate Within sits within the medieval core of Alnwick. The pipe trench is located approximately 10m west of Bondgate Tower, the last upstanding remains of the medieval defences that once encompassed Alnwick, the exact route of which is still not fully known.

The watching brief was undertaken because of the proximity of the site to the Tower and its situation within the medieval core of the town. The aim of monitoring the groundworks was to record any archaeological features or finds that may have survived as buried deposits.

The water pipe trench measured 25.45m x 0.35m x 0.92m and ran parallel with the street of Bondgate Within, next to the pavement, approximately 2.2m from the shop frontages.

The watching brief identified modern services intersecting the trench as well as one feature of unknown function of Post-Medieval date.

No significant archaeological deposits or structures were identified during the watching brief. However, because the site lies within an area with high archaeological potential, the results of this watching brief are likely to reflect the small scale nature of the works rather than any wider absence of archaeology within such close proximity to Bondgate Tower and the medieval core of Alnwick.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a water supply to a 45 Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland.

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The water pipe was installed in a trench located at NU 18846 13246, within the centre of the town of Alnwick, Northumberland, immediately west of Bondgate Tower, a Grade I listed building which demarcates the former eastern boundary of the medieval town.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

3.1 The earliest evidence of human utilisation of the landscape in Alnwick is the chance discovery, in 1939, of a Neolithic, leaf-shaped, arrowhead which was found in a field to the west of the town.

3.2 A greater however this is the only indication of human activity within the area during this period. The weight of evidence attesting human beings within this landscape dates from the Bronze Age and comprises a number of burials, some including stone-lined graves (cists), however no trace of actual settlement has been found.

3.3 In contrast, the Iron Age is particularly well represented with several Iron Age homesteads uncovered in the area including the stone ramparts and evidence of structural remains at Alnwick Moor Camp (Archaeologia Aeliana 43. 64).

Medieval

3.4 The town of Alnwick has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period although there is no archaeological evidence for occupation from this time. The name, Alnwick, means 'settlement by the Aln', but it was not recorded until about 1160. It is thought that the town developed around the point where a number of early trackways crossed the river.

3.5 After the Norman Conquest the town was gifted to Lord Gilbert de Tesson and it's likely that he built the first motte and bailey castle there. However, Lord Gilbert was forced to give up his lands to Yvo de Vescy when he joined a rebellion against the King, and Vescy began building Alnwick Castle in 1096. The following decades saw the castle become the focus of a number of conflicts including from the King of Scotland, William the Lion, who besieged the castle in 1172 and again in 1174. The second siege resulted in William's forces being ambushed and he being captured. Once the final member of the De Vescy family had died the castle was sold to Henry Percy in 1309.

3.6 Alnwick became a walled town under royal licence during the reign of Henry VI in AD 1434. The only visible remnants of the defensive circuit surrounding Alnwick is the Hotspur or Bondgate Tower (HER 4830) a Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed

Building. Bondgate Tower, located at the junction of Bondgate Within, Hotspur Street and Bondgate Without, was one of four towers on the defensive wall around the town.

3.7 The wall and the other towers were demolished in the late post-medieval period leaving Bondgate Tower to fall into disrepair before undergoing restoration in the 18th and 19th centuries.

3.8 The town also grew during the later Medieval and Post-Medieval periods as it was an important staging point on the Great North Road, with a number of roadside inns which would have provided vitals for travellers.

3.9 The town also housed many small industries such as leather working, textiles, rope making and fishing tackle works.

3.10 It is beyond the scope of this report to replicate a full history of medieval occupation of Alnwick. For more detail see Alnwick: Northumberland Extensive Urban Survey (Finlayson 2009).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological features and deposits identified within the pipe trench.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CIfA's standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).

5.2 The archaeological watching brief comprised the excavation of one trench broadly aligned north–west to south-east and measured 25.45m x 0.35m X 0.92m deep with a 90 degree turn for the installation of a water pipe between existing pipework and No 45 Bondgate Within (Figures 2 and 3). The trench was situated approximately 10m west of the north west corner of Bondgate Tower, and ran parallel with Bondgate Within, next to the pavement, approximately 2.2m from the shop frontages (Figures 9 and 10).

5.3 The trench was excavated by a small 360° mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket in level spits until impact depth was reached or sensitive archaeological material was identified. The exposed archaeological horizon was carefully examined and potential archaeological features or deposits were cleaned by hand and investigated. All machine excavation was carried out under careful archaeological supervision. The watching brief followed the method set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix IV).

6 RESULTS

6.1 The excavated trench (Figure 2) was excavated parallel to Bondgate Within. The uppermost deposit comprised modern tarmac road surface (001) which sealed an earlier cobbled road surface (002), both of which abutted kerb stone and pavement (016).

6.2 Pavement (016) sealed a bedding deposit of modern concrete (017). Both cobbled surface (002) and concrete bedding deposit (017) covered deposits of sandy silt (003), interpreted as the use deposit of the Medieval carriageway.

6.3 It is of note that (003) had stony inclusions and pockets of concrete/lime mortar fragments at its upper interface. This is interpreted as the remnants of episodes of repair to surface (002) or possibly evidence for the maintenance of the earlier earth surface (003).

6.4 The geological natural substrate of yellow orange sand lay beneath (003) and was observed at a maximum depth of 0.49m below contemporary ground level (BGL).

6.5 A number of modern services, intersected by the excavation of the current pipe trench, were observed cutting through cobbled surface (002) and earlier deposits (Figure 8).

6.6 Carriageway use deposit (003) was truncated by a cut feature [008]. Feature [008] had what appeared to be a clear ditch profile and although present in both sections of the trench, given the narrow width of the excavation trench, the form of [008] could not be determined with any certainty (Figure 4, 6 and 7). Feature [008] contained fill (007), which was similar to deposit (003) in colour and composition but which also included several post-medieval handmade brick fragments. Given the homogenous nature of fill (007) and the lack of laminating within it, it's likely that (007) was backfilled rather rapidly which may suggest a hand excavated trench for an early installed service. No service was seen within [008] but the limits of the ditch extended beyond the depth of the trench. Cobbles (002) appeared to seal [008], however the cobbled surface displayed significant damage and repair across whole of the trench and therefor may have been re-laid after [008] had been backfilled.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1. Despite the limited nature of the observations made in the watching brief a clear sequence which can only be partially dated has been revealed. This sequence throws a wider light on site formation processes and the levels of truncation within this part of the modern, Post-Medieval and Medieval town.

7.2 The archaeological sequence demonstrates a tendency toward horizontal truncation and levelling down rather than successive episodes of carriageway or pavement renewal through levelling up and the superposition of urban strata.

7.3 The backfilling (007) of possible Ditch (008) is interpreted as being post-medieval in date. Though the digging of the feature itself may date to the later medieval period, in part due to its truncation of compacted trample deposit (003).

7.2 No other finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular Stephanie Bryant of Northumbrian Water Ltd and Assistant County Archaeologist Nick Best of Northumberland County Council.

11 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I - CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Type	Description
001	Surface	Tarmac road surface overlying cobbled surface (002) (D)-0.06m
002	Surface	Former cobbled surface with orange packing sand (D)-0.20m
003	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt. Use deposit of the Medieval Carriageway (D)-0.19m
004	Natural	Yellow sand natural substrate (BGL)-0.42m
005	Fill	Fill of modern service [006]
006	Cut	Cut for modern service
007	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional brick fragment inclusions. Fill of [008]
008	Cut	Cut for post-medieval feature aligned north east-south west. Possible ditch feature. Measured 2.5m x 0.70m+ x 0.35m+
009	Fill	Fill of modern service [010].
010	Cut	Cut for modern service. Measured 0.72m x 0.96m x 0.35m+
011	Fill	Orange sand backfill within modern service [013]
012	Fill	Primary fill of modern service [013]
013	Cut	Cut for modern service. Measured 0.74m x 1.94m x 0.35m+
014	Layer	Mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones. Levelling deposit above modern service cut [025]
015	Fill	Fill of modern service [025]. Measured 0.39m x 0.45m x 3.9m
016	Surface	Concrete paving slabs (D)-0.06m
017	Layer	Concrete bedding for (016) (D)-00.06m
018	Fill	Upper fill of modern service [020]
019	Fill	Primary fill of modern service [020]
020	Cut	Cut for modern service. Measured 0.52m x 0.40m x 0.80m+
021	Fill	Fill of modern service [022]
022	Cut	Cut for modern service. Measured 0.62m x 0.46m x 0.8m+
023	Fill	Fill of modern service [024]
024	Cut	Cut for modern service 0.50m+ x 0.51m+ x 0.80m+
025	Cut	Cut for modern service 0.36m x 0.70m x 4.53m
026	Fill	Fill of modern service [027]
027	Cut	Cut for modern service. Measured 0.36m x 3.24m x 0.89m

APPENDIX II- PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Description
1	SE	1m	View of the south section of Trench – east end
2	SW	1m	Oblique view of the south section of Trench
3	SE	1m	View of the south section of Trench – east end
4	SE	1m	View of the south section of Trench – east end
5	SE	1m	North facing section of feature [008]
6	E	1m	Oblique view of feature [008]
7	W	1m	Oblique view of feature [008]
8	SE	1m	North facing section of feature [008]
9	SE	1m	View of the south section of Trench
10	SE	1m	View of the south section of Trench
11	W	1m	Oblique view of the south section of Trench
12	SE	1m	North facing section of modern service cut [013]
13	SE	1m	North facing section of modern service cut [013]
14	SE	1m	North facing section of modern service cut [025]
15	SE	1m	North facing section of modern service cut [025]
16	W	1m	Oblique view of modern service cut [025]
17	SE	1m	North facing section of modern service cut [025]
18	NW	-	View of trench looking north west
19	E	-	View of trench and Hotspur Gate
20	E	-	View of trench and Hotspur Gate
21	E	1m	West facing section of modern service cuts [020], [022] and [024]
22	E	1m	West facing section of modern service cuts [020], [022] and [024]
23	E	1m	View of modern service cut [022]
24	E	1m	View of modern service cut [022]

APPENDIX III – THE FIGURES

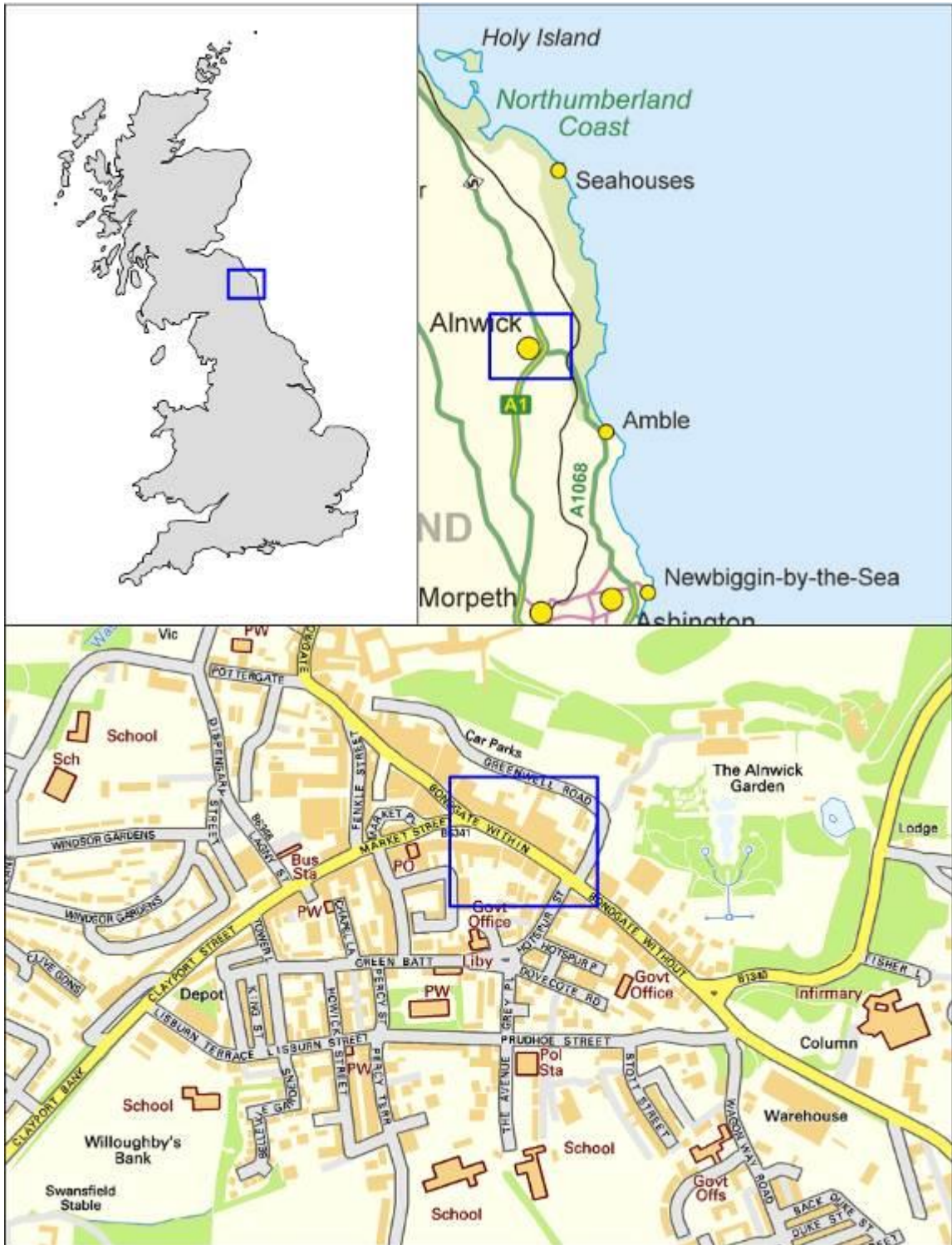


Figure 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

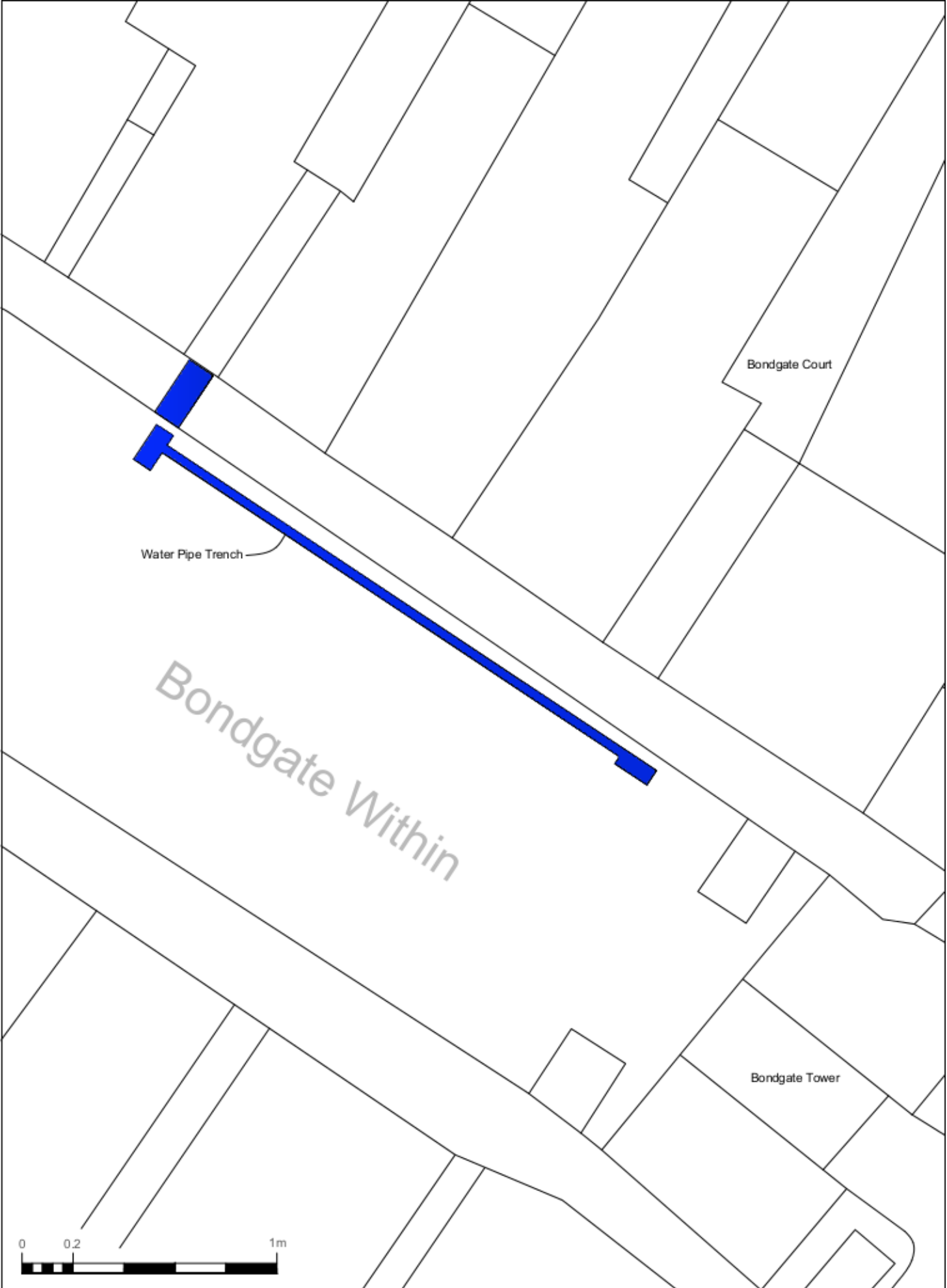


Figure 2. Plan of Trench Location

Section Scale: 1:200 @ A4
Drawn: MN



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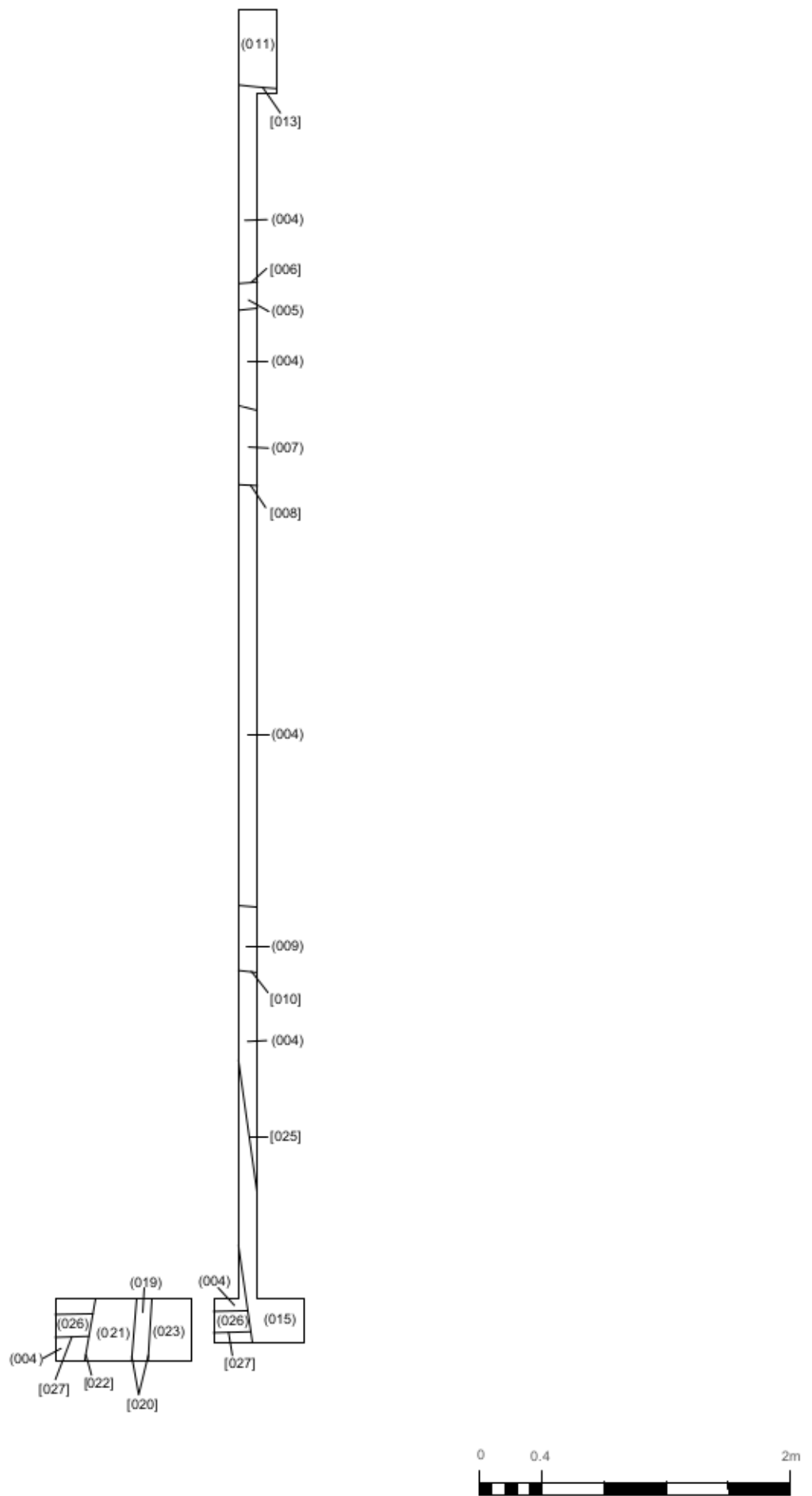


Figure 3. Plan of Water Pipe Trench

Section Scale: 1:100 @ A4
 Drawn: MN



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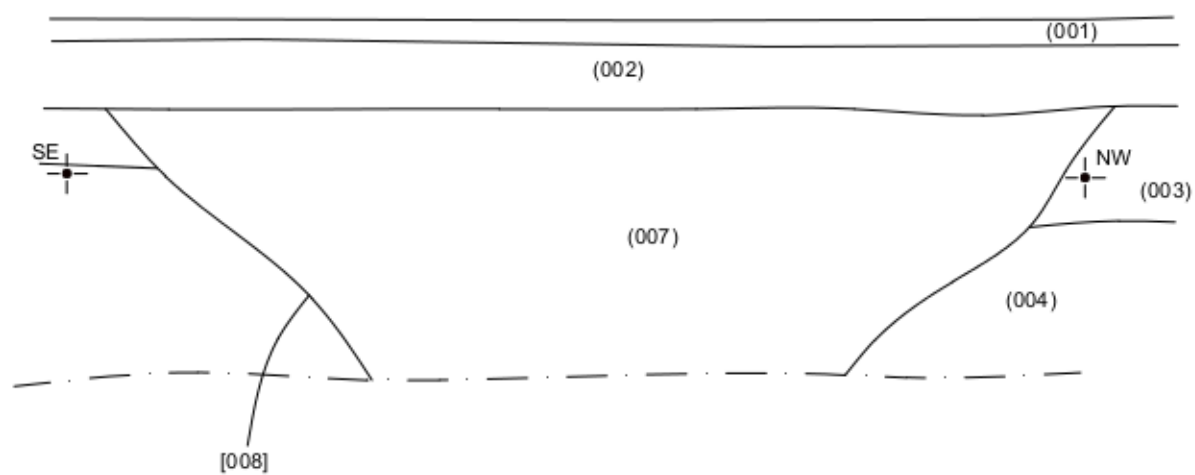


Figure 4. North east facing section of feature [008]

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Figure 5: View of the south section of Trench 1 (scale= 1 x 1m).



Figure 6: Oblique view of feature [008] (scale = 1 x 1m).



Figure 7: North west facing section of feature [008].



Figure 8: West facing section of service trenches [020], [022] and [024] (Scale 1 x 1m).



Figure 9: View of the trench looking north west (scale = 1 x 1m).



Figure 10: View of the trench looking south east. Note Bondgate tower in the background (scale = 1 x 1m)

APPENDIX IV - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumbria

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

June 2016



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Prepared on behalf of: Northumbrian Water

Date of compilation: June 2016

Compiled by: Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA

Local Authority: Northumberland County
Council

Site central NGR: NU 187 132

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf Northumbrian Water. It details a scheme of works for an archaeological watching brief to cover the installation of a water main at Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland, NE66 1TD (NGR: 418742 613293).

1.1.2 Bondgate was one of the foci of post-conquest medieval civilian settlement at Alnwick though the assertion that it formed one of the areas of pre-conquest settlement is unproven. Late-medieval occupation in this area is certain and post-medieval maps demonstrate burgage plots running back in long strips from the Bondgate frontage which formed one side of a central triangular open space which was almost certainly formed a market place during that period (Finlayson *et al.* 2009).

1.1.3 As statutory advisor to Northumberland County Council, Northumberland Conservation has requested that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during groundworks associated with service connections and to such effect issued a Brief (A4/12:25114) for archaeological works.

1.1.4 This WSI has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations of the brief in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist of Northumberland County Council.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The site is shown in Figure 1. It encompasses the excavation of a service trench some 12m long, 2m wide and 1.2m within Bondgate outside properties 12, 14 and sits with The Hotspur Gate to the east and the Grade II listed White Swan Inn to the north-west.

1.3 Topography

1.3.1 Alnwick sits at the north east end of the ridge of Alnwick Moor at the easternmost point of the arc of sandstone hills which form the prelude to the Cheviot and western uplands of Northumberland.

1.3.2 The site lies on Bondgate, a street which slopes from east to west from c. 61m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the east to c. 57m aOD to the west, inside the circuit of the medieval defences of Alnwick. The surviving Hotspur tower lies immediately adjacent to the east and the Grade II listed White Swan Inn to the west.

1.4 Geology

1.4.1 The solid geology of Carboniferous sandstone is overlaid by deposits of glacial boulder clay and gravels with later alluvial gravels and sands masking these close to the River Aln which meanders along the northern edge of the town.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General Background

2.1.1 A summary of the historical development of Alnwick is provided in *Alnwick. Northumberland Extensive Urban Survey* (Finlayson *et al.* 2009).

2.1.2 In the absence of any physical evidence Bondgate, which traverses the ridge upon which Alnwick is built, has been mooted as one of the centres of early medieval settlement. Bondgate is also held to be one of the foci of post-conquest settlement at Alnwick where it has been interpreted as forming the northern side of a triangular green.

2.1.3 Though the castle at Alnwick was built in the early 12th century, the town itself was not provided with a defensive circuit until the 15th century. Remains of Alnwick's defences, apart from the Hotspur Gateway (HER 4830; SM Northumberland 61) at Bondgate, have not survived to the present day and parts of the course of the defensive circuit remain uncertain.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. The Extensive Urban Survey of Alnwick (Finlayson *et al.* 2009. 70) sets out several research themes which may be addressed by the watching brief.

- Evidence of prehistoric activity around the market place.
- Earlier Medieval activity along Bondgate thought to be an early 'routeway'.
- Date at which medieval settlement around the market place was established
- The course of the town wall and its layout, evidence of a ditch.

3.2 Watching Brief Objectives

3.2.1. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- ♦ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits.
- ♦ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered and ensure no archaeological remains are destroyed without adequate record.

4 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The watching brief will encompass the archaeological monitoring of:

- Excavation of approximately 12m of pipe trench, 2m wide and 1.2m deep.

4.1.2 The watching brief will involve continuous monitoring during ground works. Should groundworks.



4.1.3 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains of greater volume, density, complexity, preservation or status than anticipated Northumberland Conservation will be notified. Provision for a contingency of up to 5 person days has been made.

4.2 Watching Brief Methodology

4.2.1. All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the Regional Statement of Good Practice (Yorkshire Museums 2009), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow the CIfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014b).

4.2.2 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.2.3 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 by this specification.

4.2.4 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

4.2.5 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken either by hand or by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland will be notified.

4.2.6 Excavation will be carried out in spits where possible. This will provide the maximum visibility of cut features such as postholes and pits and will allow for minimum disturbance of buried masonry structures. The attending archaeologist will supervise mechanical excavation to ensure maximum archaeological observation.

4.2.7 The on-site archaeologist will be given, at her/his request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate/record archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated/allowed for these tasks.

4.2.8 Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS) (2002).

4.2.9 All excavations will be recorded, for areas where no archaeological features are present this will include at minimum trench record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography.

4.2.10 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed, subject to the safety of entering excavations in order to do so.



4.2.11 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or landuse regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller.

4.2.12 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.2.13 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell et al. 2011).

4.2.14 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.15 Should hearths, kilns or ovens be encountered during the watching brief, provision will be made to collect one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings sites a minimum of one per building identified).

4.2.16 In such event samples will be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes and at point of discovery the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team will be contacted to discuss the appropriate response. The appropriate sampling strategy will also be discussed in advance of samples being taken with Historic England.

4.2.17 Any human remains will initially be left in-situ and, if deemed necessary, removal entailing the excavation of the entire burial will be undertaken, once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations. Excavation of human remains will follow discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist with the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team.

4.2.18 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer will also be notified.

Coroner
Mr. T. Brown
17 Church Street
Berwick-Upon-Tweed
Northumberland
TC15 1EE
Tel No: 01289 304318

Finds Liaison Officer
Ellie Cox
Archaeology Section
Durham County Council
County Hall
Durham
DH1 5UQ
Tel No: 03000 267 011



4.2.21 The Assistant County Archaeologist with the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

5 RECORDING

5.1 The site will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. field recording manual.

5.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate scale and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

5.3 For brick structures the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid 19th century.

5.4 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.5 The heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

5.6 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

5.7 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

6 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

6.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.



6.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

6.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

6.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

6.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

6.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Reasonable notice shall be provided before the commencement of works and to arrange monitoring visits.

*Nick Best
Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF
Tel no: 01670 622657*

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

7.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Assistant County Archaeologist of Northumberland County Council or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

8 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

8.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Tony Brennan Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Rupert Lotherington Project Officer at ARS Ltd.



8.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Ian Rowlandson/Paul Bidwell
- ◆ Samian ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Metalwork, glass and clay pipes: Mike Wood MCIfA
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

9 REPORT

9.1 Following completion of the watching brief, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ◆ Non-technical summary
- ◆ Introductory statement to include
 - ◆ Planning application number,
 - ◆ Northumberland Conservation reference,
 - ◆ OASIS reference number, Archive reference and an eight figure grid reference
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - ◆ Specialist Reports
 - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details including context summary tables with depths aOD and BGS
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location



- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form
- ◆ A copy of the Northumberland County Councils “check list”.

9.2 Within the report:

- All plans will be clearly related to the national grid.
- All levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

9.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified the report will include:

- Detailed description and plans (at 1:50 scale) of any areas which provided significant archaeological information, all feature plans and sections (at 1:10 or 1:20 scale), select artefact illustrations, photographs and an overall site plan showing all recorded archaeological features.
- Finds quantification and assessment.
- Assessment of any palaeo-environmental samples taken.
- A summary of the extent, depth and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site.

9.4 A copy of the report will be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 No later than six weeks after completion of the watching brief, a digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, will be submitted to the relevant museum. The Digital archive will be supplied to ADS and photographs will be supplied in uncompressed baseline TIFF format.

10.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

11 GENERAL ITEMS

11.1 Health and Safety

11.1.1 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 out 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. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

11.2 Insurance Cover

11.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

11.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

11.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Assistant County Archaeologist of Northumberland County Council.

11.4 Publication

11.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to an appropriate journal for publication. ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity.

11.5 Copyright

11.5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

12 REFERENCES

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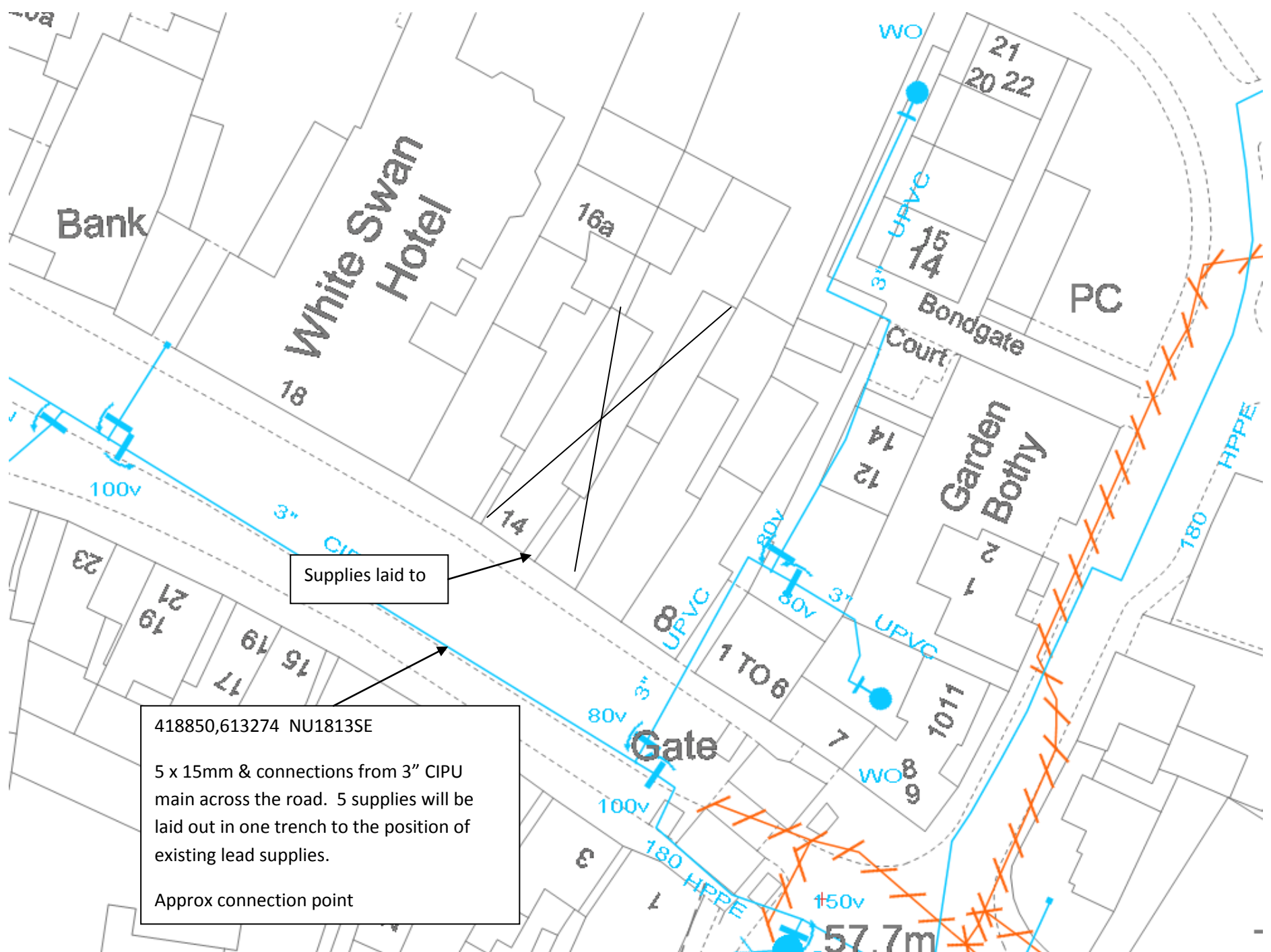
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Supplies laid to

418850,613274 NU1813SE
 5 x 15mm & connections from 3" CIPU main across the road. 5 supplies will be laid out in one trench to the position of existing lead supplies.
 Approx connection point

APPENDIX V - OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-256405

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland

Short description of the project In June 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a water supply to a 45 Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland.

Project dates Start: 20-06-2016 End: 24-06-2016

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes HER 4830 - HER event no.

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Other 11 - Thoroughfare

Monument type CARRIAGEWAY Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country England

Site location NORTHUMBERLAND ALNWICK ALNWICK Bondgate Within

Study area 20 Square metres

Site coordinates NU 18846 13246 55.412751961049 -1.702293528083 55 24 45 N 001 42 08 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project brief originator Northumbrian Water

Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project director/manager Reuben Thorpe

Project supervisor Michael Nicholson

Type of sponsor/funding Water Authority/Company

body

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Northumberland HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Northumberland HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Michael Nicholson
Other bibliographic details	ARS Ltd Report 2016/78
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	ARS Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Hebburn
Description	PDF
Entered by	Michael Nicholson (michael@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	8 July 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page