

An Archaeological Evaluation at Demesne Farm, Milfield



Demesne Farm, Milfield

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2007/68

October 2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2007 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Richard Armstrong to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Demesne Farm in Milfield, Northumberland. The work was carried out prior to the redevelopment of existing farm buildings into residential dwellings and gardens. After discussions with the Northumberland County Council Archaeologist, two trenches were placed to the south of the main farm building but contained no features of archaeological interest. It is likely that previous developments on the site, associated with the construction and demolition of extensions on the south elevation, have destroyed any archaeological remains that may have been present.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1. In October 2007 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Richard Armstrong to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Demesne Farm in Milfield, Northumberland (Fig. 1). The work was carried out prior to the redevelopment of existing farm buildings into residential dwellings and gardens.



Fig. 1 Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

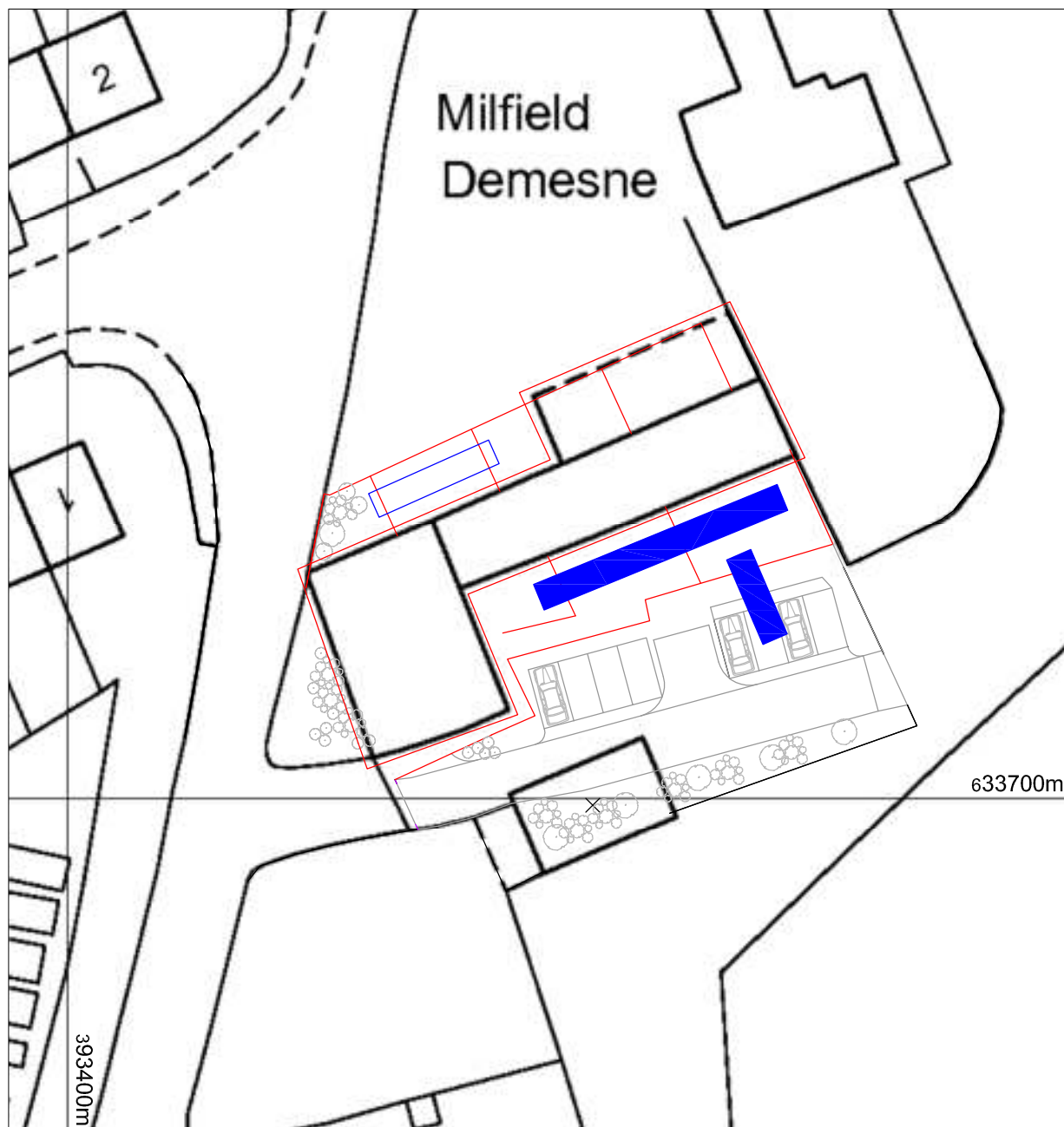
- 1.1.2. The study area is centred at NT 9343 3372 (Fig. 2) in the south-west of Milfield village and sits on land at approximately 48m aOD.

1.2. Geology and soils

- 1.2.1. The Milfield plain is an area of low-lying ground which contains a complex sedimentary sequence, with glaciodeltaic and glaciofluvial sand-and-gravel deposits fanning out from the valley of the River Glen to form a series of terraces (Passmore *et. al.* 2002). The solid geology of the site comprises Carboniferous, Tournaisian and Visean Limestone (British Geological Survey 2007).





2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. Two targeted evaluation trenches were located to the south of the farm building which is to be developed (Fig. 2). Trench One measured 20m by 2m and Trench Two measured 7m by 2m. The proposed length of 10m was reduced due to the location of a service pipe at the south-east end of the trench. The aim of the trenching was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains, their type, depth and condition of preservation. Following discussions with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council, a proposal to excavate a third trench to the north of the main building was abandoned. Due to the nature of the ground the trench would have been placed within an area of made-ground (Fig. 3) and the provision of service trenches and garden walls, which are proposed for that area, will not impact deeper than the made-ground.
- 2.2. The trenches were excavated by machine using a wide, toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil and unstratified modern material was removed in level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon. The trenches were then cleaned using appropriate hand tools in order to expose surviving archaeological features and deposits.
- 2.3. All deposits were given a unique context number (Harris Matrices can be found in Appendix I and a context register in Appendix II) and recorded using pro-forma record sheets and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:50. All contexts were photographed in colour transparency and black-and-white print and included a clearly visible, graduated metric scale (Photographic register is shown in Appendix III).



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Figure 2: Site plan and trench locations

- Key:
-  Extent of proposed building works
 -  Excavated trenches
 -  Poroposed un-excavated trench
 -  Area of proposed car park and access

Site Code: DEM07
Drawing Ref: Report Fig.2
Date: 12 Oct 2007
Drawn: CC
Scale: 1:500 at A4

Notes:

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Fig. 3 Area of proposed third trench. The grassed area is made-ground and the development will not impact deeper than this level.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1. Previous archaeological work in and around Milfield has demonstrated that the area is rich in archaeological remains. The Milfield Basin is particularly known for the quality of surviving archaeological features and deposits from the Mesolithic (Waddington 1999), Neolithic (Harding 1981; Miket 1981; 1987; Waddington 1999; Waddington 2000), Bronze Age (Northumberland HER) and Anglo-Saxon periods (Gates and O'Brien 1988; O'Brien and Miket 1991; Keeney 1935). Mesolithic material, characterised by worked stone tools, has been recovered from a large-scale field walking programme across the Milfield Basin (Waddington 1999), and the fluvio-glacial terraces of the Milfield plain would have been extremely favourable for exploitation by Mesolithic groups. The Milfield Basin would have remained a significant focus of resources within the landscape throughout the Neolithic, the period from which the largest concentration of archaeological sites around the quarry is known. This includes the extensive 'ritual landscape' comprising mortuary enclosures, henges, burial monuments and other features, such as settlement sites. The henges include those at Milfield North (NT933349), Milfield South (NT939225), Coupland (NT940330), Marleyknowe (NT942322), Ewart Park (NT956317), Akeld (NT958307), Yeaverling (NT92843042) and Wooler Cricket Pitch (NU00102781) of which Milfield South, Coupland and Marleyknowe appear to be linked by a bounded avenue or 'droveway' (Harding 1981; Waddington and Passmore in press). Excavations at Coupland, Thirlings, Cheviot Quarry, Lanton Quarry and Yeaverling have produced early and late Neolithic ceramic assemblages. Field walking within the site of Lanton Quarry also produced Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age lithics as well as Grimston Ware ceramics (Waddington 1999).
- 3.2. Bronze Age activity from the vicinity of the development area is evidenced by the numerous ring ditches and burial mounds, which include a barrow cemetery at

Whitton Hill (Miket 1985) and the recent discovery of two Bronze Age roundhouses at Cheviot Quarry (Johnson and Waddington in press). Within Cheviot Quarry early and late Beaker ceramic assemblages have been recovered.

- 3.3. There is good evidence for Iron Age settlement in the lowlands in the form of crop-marks of substantial, and often complex, fort sites, together with potential field systems and stock control boundaries. Romano-British settlement sites are also known from the surrounding vicinity in the form of both upstanding and crop-mark remains of enclosed rectangular farmsteads. Anglo-Saxon activity is well attested across the landscape, with the royal palace site of Yeavinger (Hope-Taylor 1977) to the south-west and the replacement palace site at Maelmin (Gates and O'Brien 1988) to the east of the development area. Excavations at Thirlings, to the south-east, produced evidence for extensive Early-Medieval settlement (O'Brien and Miket 1991) and two burials were found at nearby Galewood Farm in 1852. Excavations at New Bewick demonstrated the presence of a sunken-featured building amongst a crop-mark complex of many other such buildings (Gates and O'Brien 1988), and excavations at Lanton Quarry revealed evidence for six sunken-featured buildings and four post-built buildings, whilst the excavations at Cheviot Quarry found three post-built buildings which date to the late 5th or early 6th centuries A.D. (Johnson and Waddington in press). Later activity relates to the agricultural use of the plain, with nucleated settlements, one possibly near Milfield village and one beneath the present ornamental gardens at Ewart Park, surrounded by a patchwork of ridge-and-furrow field systems that are still visible on aerial photographs.
- 3.4. The earliest map studied which illustrated individual buildings in Milfield was Greenwood's 1828 Map of Northumberland, although the large scale made it difficult to identify the buildings.
- 3.5. Early Ordnance Survey Maps indicate that there have been a number of alterations to the farm building which is to be redeveloped. The first edition of 1860 shows two extensions running south from the eastern end of the southern elevation and a third to the western end by the time of the second edition of 1897. The extensions do not exist today but are important to consider as the construction and subsequent demolition may have destroyed or at least disturbed archaeological remains. The survey also shows a circular structure which is likely to be a gin-gan (horse wheel) located at the east end of the north elevation. Currently, the area where the gin-gan stood is occupied by a small rectangular building.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Trench One

- 4.1. Trench One (Figures 4 and 5) measured 20m by 2m at the base and was oriented northeast-southwest. The trench was located to the south of the building to be developed and was placed within an area of proposed development involving the construction of garden walls. The stratigraphy (Figures 6 and 7) consisted of made-ground (001) across the whole length of the trench, which measured 0.75m deep at the south-west end and 1.20m in depth at the north-east end. The made-

ground (001) consisted of sandy, light-brown soil mixed with building debris, bricks, rubble, and redeposited silty-sand. Directly underlying the made-ground (001) was natural orange/brown silty-sand (002) which continued beyond the depth of excavation. A metal agricultural hopper (003) was identified 10.40m from the south-west end of the trench and was centrally located within the trench sections in plan (Fig. 6). The hopper was located 0.10m below the present ground surface and measured 1.80m in diameter. The depth continued beyond the depth of excavation although was visible in the trench for 1.10m. A second agricultural hopper (004) was identified 8.5m from the south-west end of the trench and was visible in the south-east facing section (Figures 7 and 8). It was situated 0.60m below the present ground surface and measured 0.85m in width but the depth continued beyond the depth of excavation. At the far south-west end of the trench a modern, ceramic drainage pipe (008) ran in a northwest-southeast direction through the trench. There were no features of archaeological interest within the trench.

4.2. Trench Two

Trench Two (Fig. 9) measured 7m by 2m at the base and was orientated northwest-southeast. The proposed length of the trench was 10m but the exposure of a service drain (007) at the south-east end prevented further excavation (Fig. 7). The stratigraphy (Figures 7 and 10) consisted of made-ground (005) across the whole length, which measured 1.2m deep at the northwest side and 1.3m deep at the southeast side. The made-ground (005) consisted of sandy, light-brown soil mixed with building debris, bricks and rubble, and redeposited silty-sand. Directly underlying the made-ground (005) was natural orange/brown silty-sand (006) which continued beyond the depth of excavation. There were no features of archaeological interest within the trench.



Fig. 4 Trench One, south-west end,
scale 2 x 2m



Fig. 5 Trench One, north-east end with
some made-ground present
in the foreground, scale 2m



Fig. 6 Trench One, south-east facing section, scale 2m (0.50m sections)

Site Code: DEM07
Drawing Ref: Report Fig. 7
Date: 17 Oct 2007
Drawn: CC
Scale: 1:75 at A3

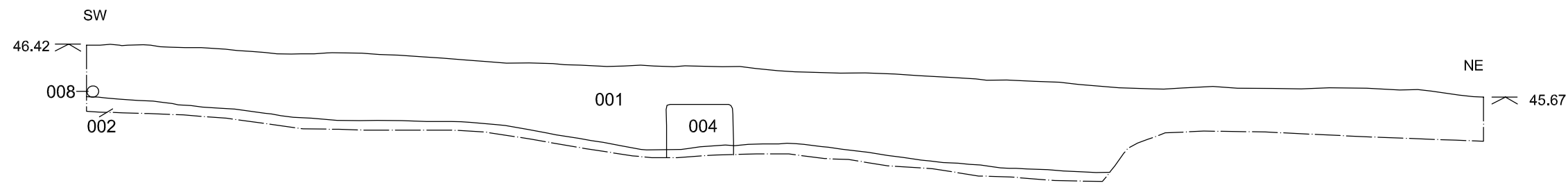
Title:
Figure 7: Section drawings and plans

Key:

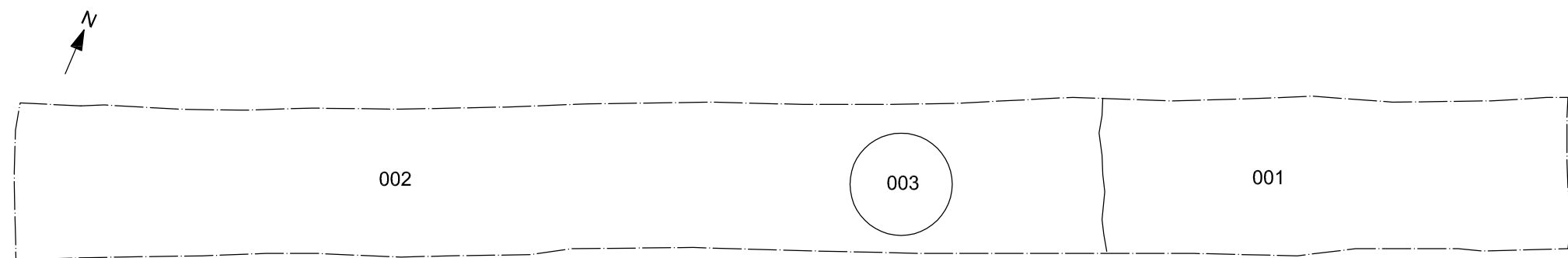
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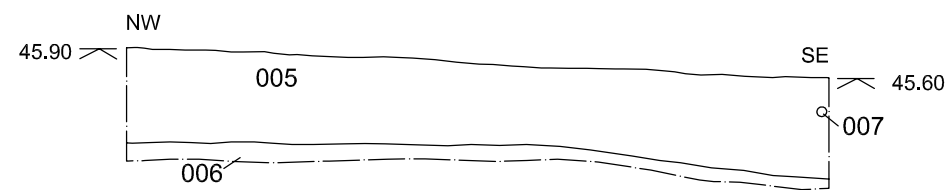
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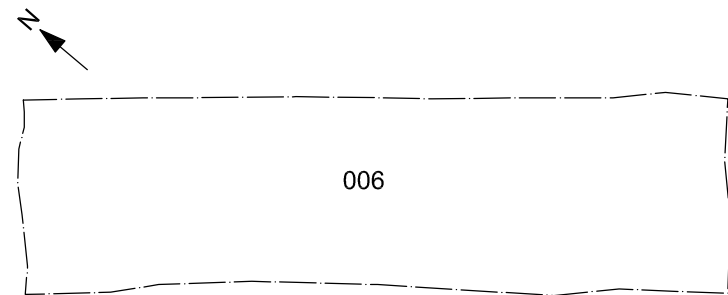
Trench One south-east facing section



Trench One plan



Trench Two south-west facing section



Trench Two plan





Fig. 8 Trench One, south-east facing section, scale 2m (0.50m sections)



Fig. 9 Trench Two, scale 2m



Fig. 10 Trench Two, south-west facing section, scale 2m (0.50m sections)

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1. Two trenches were placed within the proposed development area but no features of archaeological interest were recovered during the evaluation. It appeared that previous extensions to the south of the building proposed for development had destroyed any potential archaeological remains. The made-ground (001 and 005) which lay directly above the undisturbed deposits (002 and 006) was mixed with silty-sand which suggests that the undisturbed deposits (002 and 006) have been truncated during the previous construction and demolition of the extensions. Any archaeology that was present within the study area is likely to have been removed during those works.
- 5.2. The undisturbed natural deposits were recorded at a minimum depth of 47.17m aOD, which is 0.75m below the present ground surface (south-west end of Trench One) and a maximum depth of 44.42m aOD, which is 1.25m below the present ground surface (north-east end of Trench One). As the development will involve ground works for garden walls and some service trenches it is highly unlikely that it will impact on the undisturbed deposits.

6. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 6.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 6.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 7.1 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.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Richard Armstrong, Nick Best, the Northumberland County Council Archaeologist, and all those from Edwin Thomas who have assisted with this work.

9. REFERENCES

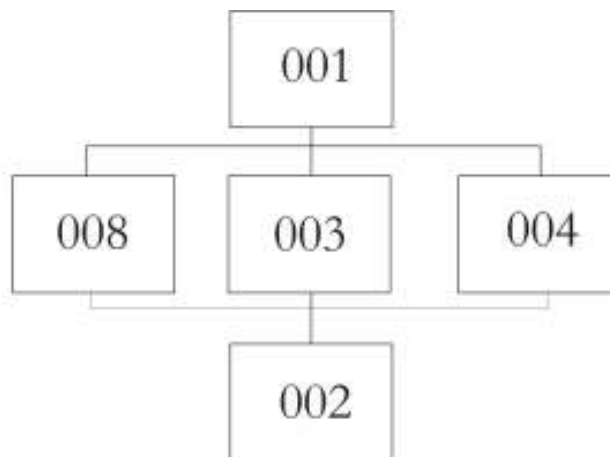
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APPENDIX I: HARRIS MATRICES

Trench One



Trench Two



APPENDIX II: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Location	Description
001	Trench One	Made-ground
002	Trench One	Natural silty-sand
003	Trench One	Agricultural hopper
004	Trench One	Agricultural hopper
005	Trench Two	Made-ground
006	Trench Two	Natural silty-sand
007	Trench Two	Service pipe
008	Trench Two	Ceramic drain

APPENDIX III: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film One: Black and White

Shot No.	Photograph content
1	Trench One, scale 2 x 2m
2	South-east facing section of Trench One, scale 2m
3	South-east facing section of Trench One, scale 2m
4	Trench One, scale 2 x 2m
5	Trench Two, scale 2 x 2m
6	South-west facing section of Trench Two, scale 2m

Film Two: Colour Transparency

Shot No.	Photograph content
1	Trench One, scale 2 x 2m
2	South-east facing section of Trench One, scale 2m
3	South-east facing section of Trench One, scale 2m
4	Trench One, scale 2 x 2m
5	Trench Two, scale 2 x 2m
6	South-west facing section of Trench Two, scale 2m

APPENDIX IV: SPECIFICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. A planning application has been submitted for redevelopment of the existing farm buildings on land at Demesne Farm, Milfield, Northumberland. The proposed extension and alteration of the existing historic farm buildings will significantly and irreversibly alter their character. In order to ensure that an archival record is made of such buildings before they are significantly altered, a programme of historic building recording will be undertaken prior to any such alterations taking place.
- 1.2. Archaeological work in and around Milfield during recent decades has demonstrated that the area is rich in archaeological remains. The Milfield basin is particularly known for the quantity and quality of surviving archaeological features and deposits from the prehistoric and Anglian periods. Numerous and extensive archaeological features are known from the vicinity of the development site, particularly dating from the Mesolithic (Waddington 1999), Neolithic (Harding 1981; Miket 1981; 1987; Waddington 1999; Waddington 2000) and Anglo-Saxon periods (Gates and O'Brien 1988; O'Brien and Miket 1991; Keeney 1935). Mesolithic material, characterised by worked stone tools, have been recovered from extensive fieldwalking programmes across the Milfield Basin (Waddington 1999). Neolithic monuments include the extensive ritual landscape of henges at Milfield North (NT933349), Milfield South (NT939225), Coupland (NT940330), Marleyknowe (NT942322), Ewart Park (NT956317) and Akeld (NT958307), of which Milfield South, Coupland and Marleyknowe are linked by a double ditched causeway. Excavations at Coupland, Thirlings, and Yeaverling have produced early and late Neolithic ceramic assemblages, and Thirlings produced evidence for Neolithic structures, as have excavations at Cheviot Quarry (Johnson and Waddington forthcoming), Lanton Quarry (Johnson and Stafford unpub.) and Whitton Park (Waddington 2006). Bronze Age activity from the vicinity of the development site is evidenced by numerous ring ditches and burial mounds, which include a barrow cemetery at Whitton Hill. Other later prehistoric sites include a palisaded enclosure, visible on aerial photographs, to the south of the development area. Anglo-Saxon activity is extensive across the landscape, with the royal palace site of Maelmin, the replacement for the palace site at Yeaverling, to the east of the development area. Excavations at Thirlings, to the south-east, produced evidence of extensive early medieval settlement and two burials were found at Galewood Farm in 1852. Later activity in the vicinity relates to the agricultural use of the plain, with nucleated settlements, one possibly near Milfield village and one beneath the present ornamental gardens at Ewart Park.
- 1.3. In view of the quantity of archaeological remains already known in immediate vicinity, there is a very high potential for archaeological features of comparable quality and significance to occur within the present application site. Northumberland County Council Conservation Team has therefore advised Berwick Borough Council that the archaeological potential of the site should be further investigated prior to the determination of this planning application. In this instance, it has been agreed that this should take the form of an archaeological evaluation. In order to assess the impact of the proposed development on archaeological features and deposits, a series of targeted trial

trenches will be excavated.

2. SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The client for this work is Richard Armstrong who is proposing to develop the site for residential use. The client has provided a plan of the layout of the residence and location of the access roads which has been consulted to determine the trench locations.
- 2.2 The work to be undertaken is a series of archaeological trenches measuring a maximum of 40m by 2m which aim to ascertain whether there are any archaeological constraints which may affect the planned development. This will be done by establishing the presence or absence of archaeological remains, their quality, depth and preservation.
- 2.3 The evaluation will comprise three evaluation trenches, two measuring 10m by 2m and one measuring 20m by 2m, targeted at the proposed new build elements of the development or extensions to existing buildings, areas of proposed landscaping and the footprint of the access route and any additional areas of hardstanding
- 2.4 The overall aim of the trial trenching will be:
 - to establish the presence/absence, nature, depth and character of any possible archaeological features
 - to make suggestions, where possible, about further mitigation which may be necessary to preserve archaeological features in situ, or
 - to make suggestions to preserve archaeological features by record, where necessary
 - to determine if further archaeological interventions are required
- 2.5 Should any changes in the trench dimensions or location become necessary, they will be discussed with the County Archaeologist and approved prior to work commencing on the site.
- 2.6 Access arrangements, especially for mechanical excavation equipment and access to the buildings have been confirmed with the client and utility information has been requested prior to work commencing on site, so that the utilities can be avoided.

3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STANDARDS

- 3.1. All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) (2001) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2001) and the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2001). The programme of building recording should be carried out to English Heritage standards, following the guidelines issued by that body in 2006.

- 3.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological building recording, excavation and recording. 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. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this written scheme of investigation to read. All members of staff employed by Archaeological Research Services Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding environmental and dating sampling will be made in the field.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The methodology will include an archaeological building recording of the current fabric of the buildings along with an archaeological evaluation in the form of targeted trenches.

4.2. Archaeological building recording

- 4.2.1. This programme of building recording will broadly adhere to Level 2 of the guidelines but some additional items will be included from other levels of the guidelines. These comprise:

Written Account

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

Drawn Record

- A scale plan of all floors as existing, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (including blocked windows and doors, former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in internal levels, internal fixtures and fittings)
- Architect's plans will be used, providing that they are at a recognisable planning scale and show sufficient structural detail. Any additional features and any discrepancies found on site will be amended on the plans.

Photography

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

4.3. Targeted evaluation trenches

- 4.3.1 The evaluation will focus on areas both to the north and south of the existing buildings and will be in the form of three evaluation trenches, two measuring 10m by 2m and one measuring 20m by 2m,, in total an area of 40 square m. The proposed location of the trenches is shown in Figure 1.
- 4.3.2 The trenches will be excavated by machine using a wide, toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed in level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon. No machinery will track over areas that have been stripped.
- 4.3.3 The trenches will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools in order to expose surviving archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.3.4 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on a pre-excavation plan before excavation, sampling and recording.
- 4.3.5 All features exposed will be excavated by hand. Sampling will typically comprise 50% of every discrete feature; 25% of linear/curvilinear features with non-uniform fill and 10% of linear features with a uniform fill.
- 4.3.6 In the event of human burials being discovered, they will be left in-situ, covered and protected and the coroners' office informed. If removal is essential, work will comply with relevant Home Office regulations.
- 4.3.7 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996.
- 4.3.8 Deposits that have the potential for providing environmental or dating evidence will be assessed while the work is in progress. An environmental sampling strategy has been agreed with the English Heritage Scientific advisor for North-East England, Jacqui Huntley. The sampling strategy comprises the following:
- All intact archaeological contexts will be sampled. Small pit features will be 100% sampled while bulk samples of 40 litres will be taken from larger feature contexts, such as linear ditch fills.
 - Any samples recovered will be floated on site in graduated sieves with the smallest being 500µm and the flots and residues collected. Samples will be analysed by B Johnson of Archaeological Research Services Ltd and an assessment report prepared in accordance with Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (HBMC 1991).
- 4.3.9 During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts and environmental samples will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled

storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions and immediate selection for conservation of valuable material).

- 4.3.11. Should any changes in the trench dimensions or location become necessary, they will be discussed with the County Archaeologist and approved prior to work commencing on the site.

4.4. Recording

- The evaluation trenches and historic buildings will be accurately related to the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area
- A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate
- The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposit have been identified
- All archaeological deposits and features, the current ground level and base of each trench will be recorded with an above ordnance datum (aOD) level
- A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept
- Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled
- Additional digital photographs will be taken for reference or inclusion in reports but are not a substitute for transparencies and prints which are required for long-term archiving.

4.5. Contingency

- 4.5.1. The programme of evaluation may, in answering the questions posed, also raise others of an unexpected nature. Every attempt will be made to deal with the problem by agreed modification of the specification while fieldwork is in progress.
- 4.5.2. A contingency sum has been allowed for the excavation of an additional 5m by 2m of trench to answer particular issues that may arise during fieldwork.
- 4.5.3. The activation of the contingency will only be undertaken after discussion with, and with the agreement of the County Archaeological Officer. A representative of the developer/owner etc will be present at such discussions.

4.6. Post-excavation work, archive, and report preparation

- 4.6.1. All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work and those set by UKIC.
- 4.6.2. The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision must be made for recording them. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.

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

4.7. Site Archive

- 4.7.1. The archive and the finds will be deposited in the appropriate local museum, within 6 months of completion of the post-excavation work and report.
- 4.7.2. Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact will be made with the landowners and with the appropriate local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.
- 4.7.3. Northumberland County Council will receive confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum.

4.8. Report

- 4.8.1. Copies of the report will be submitted to Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and their client within 28 working days of completing the fieldwork, unless agreed in advance with all relevant parties.
- 4.8.2. The Conservation Team will receive two copies of the report (one bound and one unbound).
- 4.8.3. Each page and paragraph will be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.
- 4.8.4. The report will include the following as a minimum:
- Planning application number, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
 - A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
 - A location plan showing trench locations 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 Sites and Monuments Record and the Historic Environment Record
 - Plans and sections of archaeology located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate)
 - A summary statement of the results
 - A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds
 - Any variation to the above requirements will be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted

4.9. OASIS

- 4.9.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will complete a full OASIS record for the work carried out.

4.10. Publication

- 4.10.1. A summary will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Sarah MacLean, Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.
- 4.10.2. A short report of the work will also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

5. Monitoring

- 5.1. The County Archaeologist will be informed on the start date and timetable for the evaluation in advance of work commencing.
- 5.2. Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the County Archaeologist or his/her nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation
- 5.3. Regular communication between ARS Ltd, the County Archaeologist and other interested parties will be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.