

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/196/06



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Summer 2006 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook a watching brief on land located to the rear of Unit 3 Atley Way, Nelson Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland. The fieldwork consisted of watching the stripping of topsoil from the site, followed by watching the machine excavation of foundation trenches for the industrial site development. No features of archaeological interest or importance were observed during the watching brief.



Plate 1. The site, looking west, during topsoil strip.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Northern Developments at a site to the rear of Unit 3, Atley Way, Nelson Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland. The aim of the intermittent watching brief (covering twenty-one working days from to July 5th to September 27th 2006) was to record any significant deposits uncovered during the stripping of ground and excavation of foundations for a proposed industrial unit complex. The area of the groundworks lies in the area defined as being of post-medieval archaeological interest.
- 1.1.2 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the results of the archaeological recording undertaken during the watching brief.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Fieldwork

- 2.1.1 All fieldwork methodology was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 All fieldwork was done in accordance with the Archaeological Brief produced by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council.
- 2.1.3 Location plans of the groundworks were drawn based on the location plans produced by Northern Developments. If any archaeological features were located, these features were surveyed in. The location plans are at scale 1:500, with more detailed unit by unit plans drawn at 1:200, the latter measured and drawn by the archaeologist on site.
- 2.1.4 Section drawings were undertaken in the Unit areas, using the pads as targets. The sections were drawn to show the depth of the building pads and footings, as well as any archaeology or geological features in the given section. Note that finds types per strata were recorded in the given context numbers. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and labelled as per facing direction and identifying Unit number. Section locations were marked on 1:200 plans of the excavated areas.
- 2.1.5 Any finds on site were collected and bagged, with the appropriate site code and context number recorded on the bag.
- 2.1.6 Context numbers were recorded site-wide, not by Unit area. Context Numbers were recorded in the On-Site Archive as well as on draughting-film original site drawings.
- 2.1.7 The site was photographed primarily using digital photography (base 300dpi) as well as using 35mm Colour Transparency and 35mm black and white print.
- 2.1.8 A site datum was set on the flat road surface outside Fonelogistics' main doors (Fonelogistics is the building directly to the west of the development area). This datum was set by the subcontracted site engineer, JAF Limited, at an arbitrary height of 50m, due to the lack of ordnance height data for the area. All levels taken by North Pennines Archaeology are from this supplied data.
- 2.1.9 A detailed day-by-day on-site diary was kept.
- 2.1.10 The methodology in the Archaeological Watching Brief supplied by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland (see *Appendix 2*) was deviated from in the following manner and for the following reasons:
- *Section 2.2 Point 4:* "The watching brief should cover the following groundworks for the development... Significant landscaping and soil removal". Northern Developments disagreed that this should include the topsoil strip, and the watching brief was halted on the first day by the client. An on-site meeting between the client, Karen Derham (Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland) and a representative of North Pennines Archaeology took place, where it was decided that a vertical strip of topsoil

running north-east to south west of the extent of the site would be excavated under archaeological watching brief conditions to determine the depths and extents of the topsoil. Unfortunately, Northern Developments was unable to undertake this task and without archaeological or further consultation, removed the topsoil of the site with the North Pennines Archaeologist on site being called after removal had taken place. Though no archaeological remains were visible in the bleached, cracked and dusty surface (due to hot and dry weather conditions), the result of the lack of topsoil removal watching meant that further groundworks were required to be undertaken under full watching brief conditions.

- *Section 2.2 Points 2 and 3:* It was agreed after a full watching brief on the excavation of all foundation trenches that no further archaeological work was required on either the services or new access areas of the development, due to the lack of an archaeological presence. This was suggested by North Pennines Archaeology, and agreed to by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland.

2.2 Project Archive

- 2.2.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The unique site identifier is NPA 06 CRM-A.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Location

- 3.1.1 The watching brief is located on land to the rear of Unit 3 Atley Way, Nelson Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland, at NGR NZ 2540 7873. To the north lies the A192, with the industrial estate being bounded by the A1068 on the west and the A1171 on the east.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.2.1 The area to the north of the development area (220m north west) was subject to a scheme of archaeological investigation involving geophysical survey, trial trenching and excavation on the site of the Favourite Pit. The work revealed evidence of a circular mine shaft some 11m in diameter. A number of associated features including boundary fences are also uncovered, and the work concluded that the mine-head was stripped of useable resources such as wood during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 3.2.2 19th century maps marked most of the visible mining remains in the area, but it was proposed that activity earlier than the 19th century could be present on the development area.
- 3.2.3 There is a growing presence of known prehistoric activity in the area surrounding the development area (*Karen Derham pers comm*) so the development site potentially held important prehistoric features and/or artefacts.

4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 Topsoil Strip

- 4.1.1 The watching brief of the topsoil strip as specified in the Archaeological Brief provided by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist did not take place as required, due to misunderstanding of the Brief by the sub-contractors on site. A secondary scheme, that of a test trench through the topsoil of the site to ascertain the topsoil depth was put in place, but again this was misunderstood by the sub-contractors on site and North Pennines Archaeology was only able to record any of the topsoil strip once after half the site had been stripped, and again after the remainder had been removed.
- 4.1.2 The nature of the strip and the weather conditions had resulted in a 'bleached' and obscured surface, meaning that the archaeological nature of any deposits on site could not be ascertained. This resulted in a full watching brief on all foundation trenches within the development area.



Plate 2. The development site after the topsoil strip, looking south.

4.2 Units 2A-2B

- 4.2.1 *Figure 2* shows the location and orientation of Units 2A and 2B, the smallest dimensionally of the foundation units within the development area.
- 4.2.2 Units 2A-2B consisted of ten shallow pads c.1m deep with foundation base trenches 0.45m deep. The geology consisted of modern hardcore/building surface [102] to a

depth of 0.30m and redeposited clay [103] lying beneath that (0.20m thick) and natural clay [101] beneath this.

4.2.3 No archaeological features or deposits were present in this Unit.

4.3 Units 4A-4B, 5 and 6

4.3.1 *Figure 2* shows the location and orientation of Units 4A-4B, 5 and 6, with long axis aligned east-west within the development area. *Figure 4* shows an east-facing section across one of the pads, and its location within Unit 5.

4.3.2 Units 4A-4B, 5 and 6 consisted of twenty six pads the deepest of which averaged c.1m deep with foundation base trenches 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of modern hardcore/building surface [102] to a depth of 0.30m and redeposited clay [103] lying beneath that (0.12m thick) and natural clay [101] beneath this.

4.3.3 No archaeological features or deposits were present in this Unit.



Plate 3. *The excavation of the southern arm of Units 4A-4B, 5 and 6, looking west.*

4.4 Unit 7

- 4.4.1 *Figure 2* shows the location and orientation of Unit 7, a standalone unit on the western edge of the development area. *Figure 5* shows an east-facing section across one of the pads, and its location within Unit 7.
- 4.4.2 Unit 7 consisted of eight pads, averaging c.0.75m deep with foundation base trenches 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of modern hardcore/building surface [102] to a depth of 0.15m and redeposited clay [103] lying beneath that (0.10m thick) and natural clay [101] beneath this.
- 4.4.3 No archaeological features or deposits were present in this Unit.

4.5 Units 8-19

- 4.5.1 *Figure 2* shows the location and orientation of Units 8-19, sitting centrally within the development area/
- 4.5.2 Units 8-19 consisted of twenty pads of varying sizes depending on the expected weight of the building support needed. The largest pads were cut to c.1.45m deep with foundation base trenches 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of modern hardcore/building surface [102] to a depth of 0.5m and redeposited clay [103] lying beneath that (0.65m thick) and natural sand [112] beneath this.
- 4.5.3 No archaeological features or deposits were present in this Unit.



Plate 4. *The excavation of the eastern extents of Units 14-19, looking south.*

4.6 Units 20-25

- 4.6.1 *Figure 2* shows the location and orientation of Units 20-25, running long axis north south against the western edge of the development area. *Figure 6* shows an south-facing section across one of the pads, and its location within Unit 22.
- 4.6.2 Unit 20-25 consisted of twenty-eight pads, averaging c.0.75m deep with foundation base trenches 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of modern hardcore/building surface [102] to a depth of 0.10m and clay [109] lying beneath that (0.90m thick) and natural sand [112] beneath this.
- 4.6.3 No archaeological features or deposits were present in this Unit.

4.7 Units 26-32

- 4.7.1 *Figure 2* shows the location and orientation of Units 26-32, running long axis east-west on the northern extent of the development area.
- 4.7.2 Units 26-32 consisted of eighteen pads with smaller pads to the south and the larger pads to the north averaging c.0.75m deep with foundation base trenches 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of modern hardcore/building surface [102] to a depth of 0.10m and clay [109] lying beneath that (0.90m thick) and natural sand [112] beneath this.
- 4.7.3 No archaeological features or deposits were present in this Unit.

4.8 Units 3, 33-38

- 4.8.1 *Figure 2* shows the location and orientation of Units 3, 33-38, the longest dimensionally of the foundation units within the development area. *Figure 3* shows a section drawing of one of the pads within Unit 37.
- 4.8.2 Units 3, 33-38 consisted of thirty-eight pads thirty-eight deep (averaging 1.70m deep) with foundation base trenches c.0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of modern hardcore/building surface [102] to a depth of 0.28m, with a further 0.36m of [103], a mottled grey/orange redeposited clay containing modern domestic pottery. Beneath this were deposits [104] and [105] for a further 0.16m, indicating landscaping. Beneath this landscaping level was a further deposit of clay, [106], a mottled clay with brick inclusions, beneath which was a further level of brown sandy clay, [107]. In the eastern extents of Unit 3, 37 and 38, the section also showed [108], a narrow band of sandy red clay which in Unit 37 included one very small body sherd of post-medieval pottery. Beneath this level was clay [109]/[111], which in the same pad as the sherd of post-medieval pottery was found (see *Figure 3*), showed evidence of a spade cut, now filled with sand [110]. Beneath this was natural clay [101].
- 4.8.3 Archaeologically [104] and [105] were interpreted as landscaping, with [108] (some 0.82m deep) containing a sherd of post-medieval pottery. [110] was interpreted as a spade cut into clay [109]/[111] on top of which [108] was deposited.

- 4.8.4 Barring the noted above, no further archaeology was discovered within the foundation for these Units.



Plate 5. South-facing section of an eastern pad in Unit 37.

4.9 Main Access

- 4.9.1 A large area was excavated without archaeological supervision (139m x 8m to a depth of 0.5m) against the western fence line between the substation and Units 2A and 2B. The resulting trench was observed by North Pennines Archaeology, with only modern service cuts showing.

4.10 Sub Station

- 4.10.1 The Sub Station located by the southern entrance to the site, an area measuring c4m x 4m. This area was excavated and filled with concrete without archaeological supervision. Due to the concrete it is impossible to ascertain what was present archaeologically in plan, though the section indicates modern disturbance to a depth between 0.20m and 0.50m (deeper towards the eastern edge) with clay [101] beneath it. The precise depth of the excavation was unknown, again due to the presence of the concrete.



Plate 6. Southern sub-station, looking north-east.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

- 5.1.1 The watching brief encountered no substantial features of an archaeological nature during the excavations associated with the foundations within the development area, with only a few archaeological strata discovered indicating some landscaping in the nineteenth/early twentieth centuries.
- 5.1.2 Although no features of an archaeological nature were encountered during these groundworks, the potential for a post-medieval industrial presence in the surrounding area still remains high.

5.2 Recommendations

- 5.2.1 This watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning permission advised by Northumberland County Council. As no features of substantial archaeological interest were encountered during the groundworks for the building foundations it is suggested that no further archaeological intervention will be required.

APPENDIX 1

Context	Type	Description
[100]	Topsoil/Turf	Topsoil
[101]	Natural	Natural Clay. Compact heavy grey/brown clay with inclusions of coal.
[102]	Deposit	Modern Hardcore/building surface (2006 resurface)
[103]	Deposit	Mottled grey-orange clay, containing modern domestic pottery and pockets of brown loamy soil.
[104]	Deposit	Pale brown gritty sand. Evidence of landscaping and levelling.
[105]	Deposit	Compact dark brown/grey silty clay with modern brick inclusions.
[106]	Deposit	Mottled yellow/brown silty clay with brick and grit inclusions.
[107]	Deposit	Brown sandy clay with inclusions of small stones.
[108]	Deposit	Narrow band of sandy red clay
[109]	Deposit	Dense compact red/brown clay with inclusions of small stones, grit and coal.
[110]	Deposit	Narrow band of hard packed yellow sand
[111]	Deposit	Dense compact red/brown clay with inclusions of small stones, grit and coal. Same as [109]
[112]	Natural	Natural sand

Table 1. List of Contexts

APPENDIX 2

Planning ref: 04/00467/OUT
NCCCT ref: BV3/3; 3801
Grid ref: NZ 2540 7873

LAND AT TO THE REAR OF UNIT 3, ATLEY WAY, NORTH NELSON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND

Brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief

1 Introduction

- 1.1 An outline planning application has been submitted for industrial development on land to the rear of Unit 3, North Nelson Industrial Estate, Cramlington (Fig 1). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1860 and later maps show a number of old mine workings in the area surrounding the application area. It is likely that further mine workings and associated remains originally covered a much wider area.
- 1.2 The area to the north of the site was the subject of a multi-phased programme of archaeological investigation involving geophysical survey and trial trenching followed by an excavation on the site of the Favourite Pit, c.220m north-west of the proposed development area. The excavation was carried out prior to the installation of a concrete capping slab over the pit shaft. It revealed evidence of a circular mine shaft, measuring c.11m in diameter. A number of features associated with mining activity at the site were also recorded, including probable fences around two sides of the shaft. There was no evidence in the vicinity of any winding gear or waggonway features, which may have been incorporated into a raised mound around the pit head which has been subsequently levelled. The archaeologists concluded that any timber lining around the top of the mine shaft had been carefully removed, possibly for re-use in other mines, before periodic episodes of backfilling during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 1.3 While 19th century maps appear to have marked the most visible mining remains in this area, there is the potential that further mining activity pre-dating the 19th century could be present on the proposed development area. Northumberland County Council Conservation Team has therefore advised Blyth Valley Borough Council that, should permission be granted, a condition should be attached to the permission requiring an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.4 This brief constitutes Northumberland County Council Conservation Team's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the programme of archaeological recording. **This brief does not constitute the 'written scheme of investigation' required in the planning condition.**
- 1.5 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 Method Statement, Project Design or Specification to the Conservation Team for approval prior to work commencing. The project design 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 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- 1.6 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.

2 Method of work

2.1 The purpose of this work is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being adequately recorded.

2.2 The proposed development has the potential to disturb important archaeological remains associated with pre-19th century mining activity. It is considered that in this case a watching brief is the appropriate archaeological response. The watching brief should cover the following groundworks for the development:

- Foundations for the buildings
- Excavations for the provision of services
- New access arrangements
- Significant landscaping and soil removal

2.3 **Should the groundworks not exceed modern disturbance or equally should they exceed the depth at which archaeological remains are present, the County Archaeological Officer should be contacted in order to establish whether the watching brief need continue in these specific areas.**

2.4 General Standards

- i) All work should be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA)¹ and should follow the IFA Standards for Watching Briefs.²
- ii) All staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles.
- iii) 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.
- iv) **The archaeological contractor should note that the formulation of an appropriate environmental sampling strategy is a mandatory part of this project. Advice on such a strategy must be obtained from the English Heritage Scientific Advisor for North East England, Dr Jacqui Huntley, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham. Tel. 0191 374 3643**
- v) This observation shall involve the systematic examination and accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and artefacts identified.
- vi) **If archaeological remains are uncovered, the archaeologist should be given the opportunity of excavating and recording the remains before they are destroyed.**
- vii) A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate. Where skeletons are encountered, they should be recorded by photography and the use of pro forma skeleton recording sheets.
- vii) The area watched by the archaeologist should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. All

¹ Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000, Code of Conduct

² Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001, Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief

- archaeological deposits and features and at the top and base of all groundworks must be recorded with an **above ordnance datum (aOD)** level.
- viii) A photographic record of all contexts should be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs should be kept.
 - ix) In the event of human burials being discovered, the archaeologist will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857.
 - x) **Where any part of a human burial is disturbed, the whole burial must be archaeologically excavated.**
 - xi) Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation must be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.
 - xii) During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material).

3 Contingency arrangements

- 3.1 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than anticipated, such as extensive mining remains, work will cease and the County Archaeological Officer and a representative of the developer will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and any provision for their recording or preservation in situ as appropriate.
- 3.2 The contingency for this project has been set at 20 person-days.

4 Post excavation work, archive, and report preparation

4.1 Finds

- 4.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds must be carried out in compliance with the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work and those set by UKIC.
- 4.1.2 The deposition and disposal of artefacts must 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 should be provided by the developer.
- 4.1.3 All retained artefacts must be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

4.2 Site Archive

- 4.2.1 The archive and the finds must be deposited in the appropriate local museum, within **6 months** of completion of the post-excavation work and report.
- 4.2.2 Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact should be made with the landowners and with the appropriate local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership should be provided by the developer. Details of the appropriate museum can be provided by the Assistant County

Archaeologist.

4.2.3 Northumberland County Council will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum before recommending to the local planning authority that the condition should be fully discharged.

4.3 Report

4.3.1 The archaeological consultant or contractor must submit a copy of the report to their client and Northumberland County Council Conservation Team within 2 months of completion of the work.

4.3.2 **The Conservation Team require two copies of the report (one bound and one unbound)**

4.3.3 **Northumberland County Council Conservation Team will need to approve the report before discharging the condition on the planning permission**

4.3.4 The report should be bound, with each page and paragraph numbered

4.3.5 The report should include as a minimum the following:

- i) Planning application number, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- ii) A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- iii) A location plan of the extent of the watching brief 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
- iv) Plans and sections of archaeology located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate)
- v) A summary statement of the results
- vi) A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds
- vii) **Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted**

4.4 OASIS

4.4.1 Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and SMR 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.

4.4.2 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 SMR prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, Northumberland SMR 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 County Council Conservation Team for approval

4.5 Publication

- 4.5.1 A summary should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland SMR Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.
- 4.5.2 A short report of the work should also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

5 Monitoring

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

6 Further Guidance

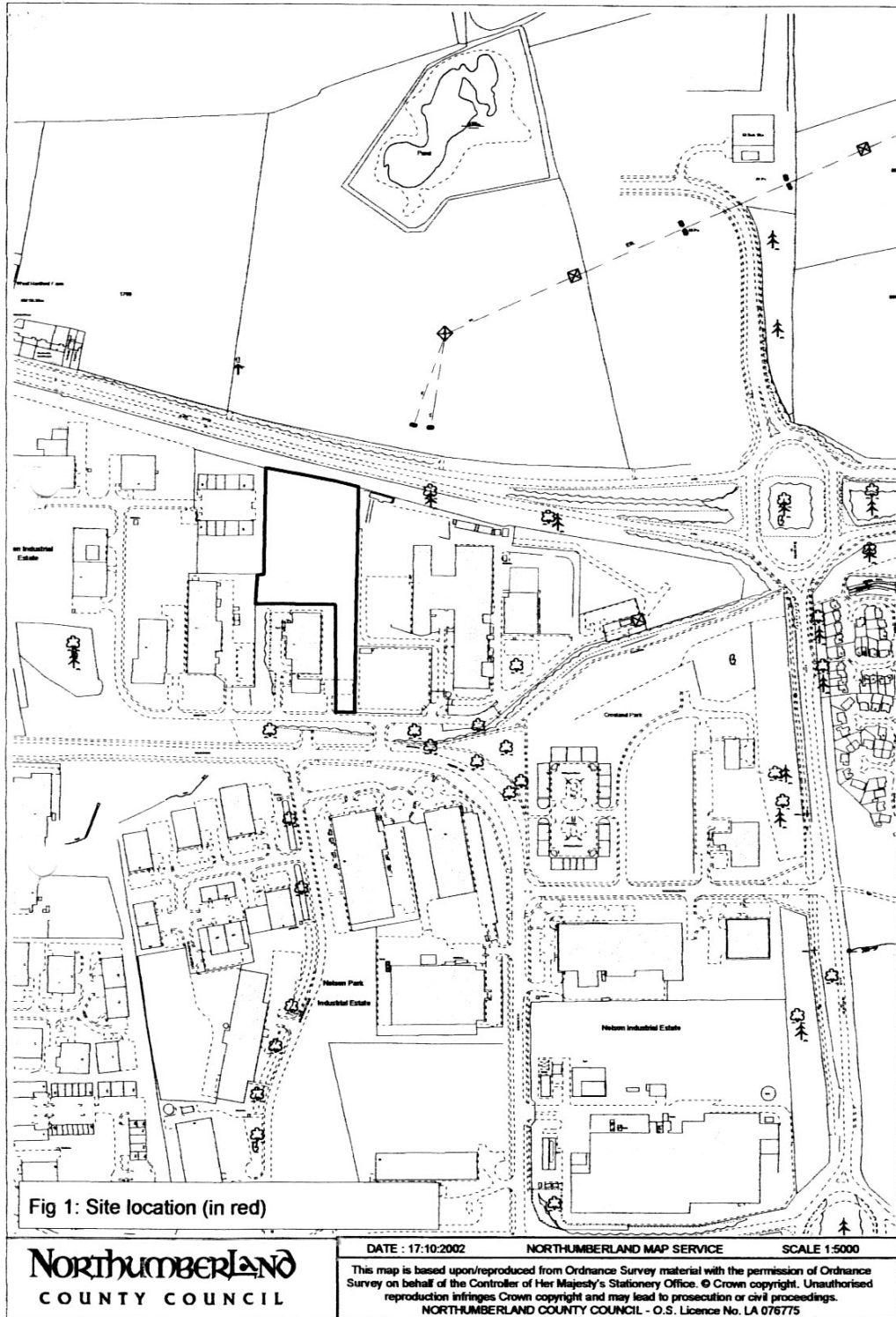
- 6.1 Any further guidance or queries regarding the provision of a specification should be directed to:

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

Tel: 01670 534057 / 166
Fax: 01670 533086
e-mail: kderham@northumberland.gov.uk

8/10/04

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



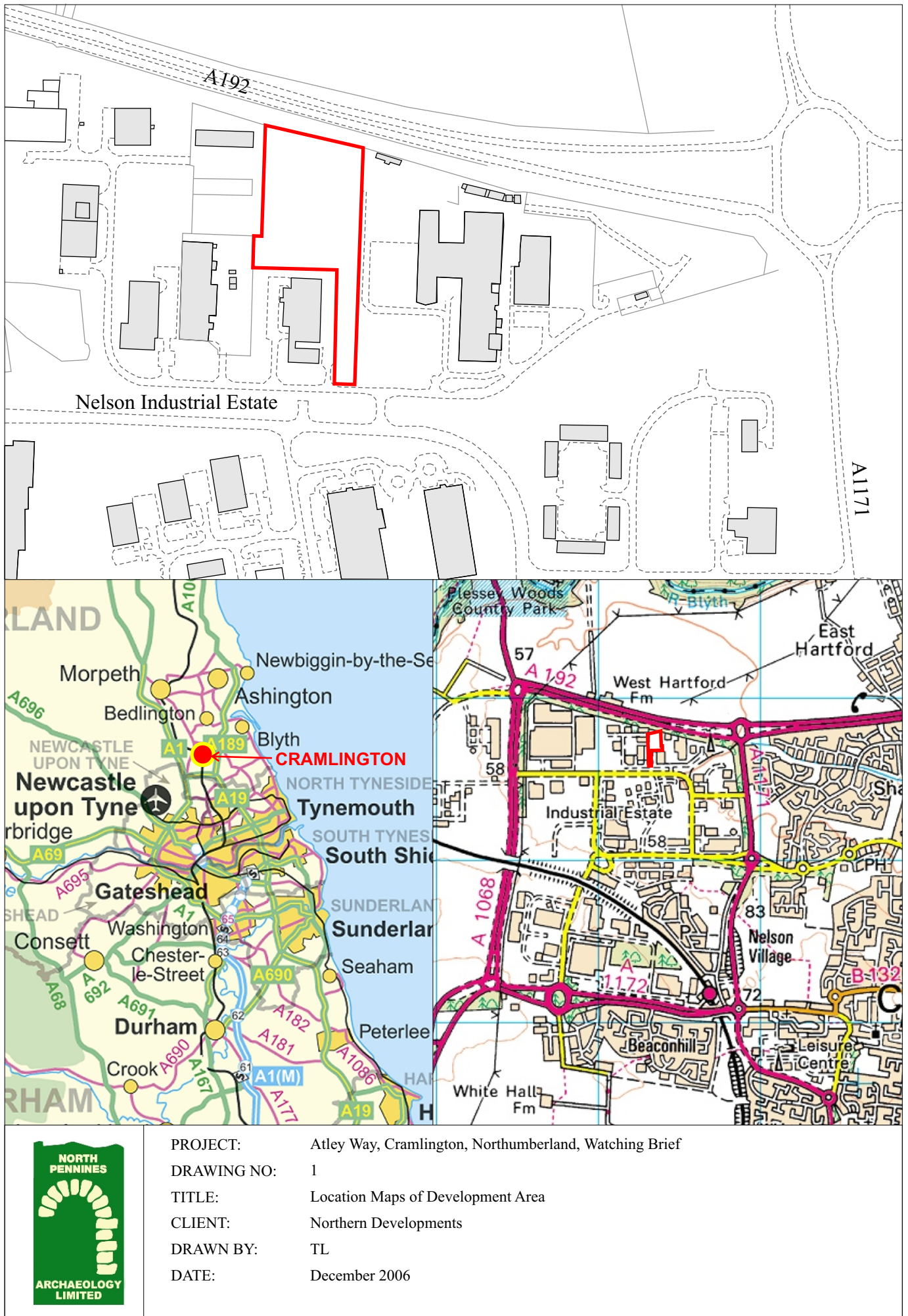


Figure 1. Location Maps of Development Area

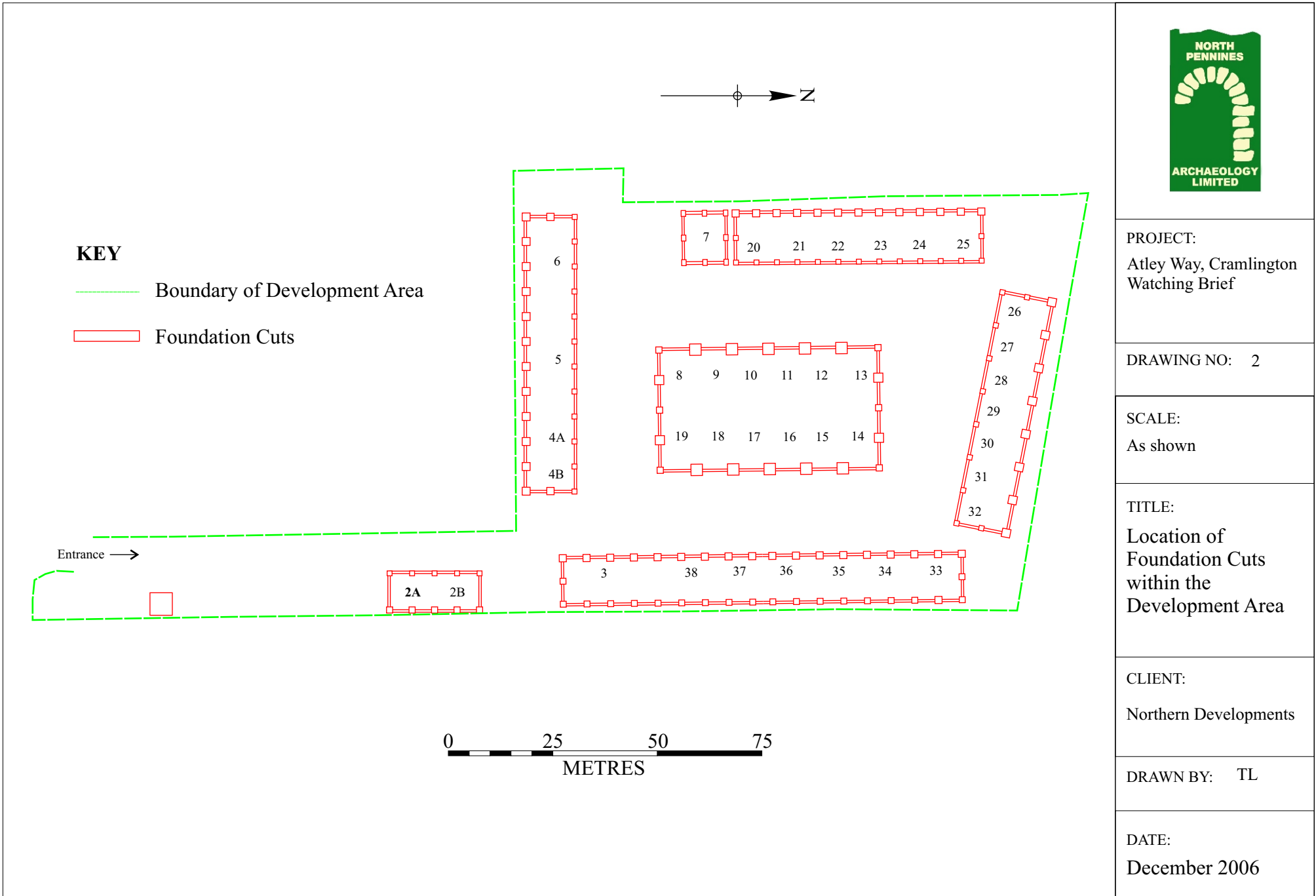
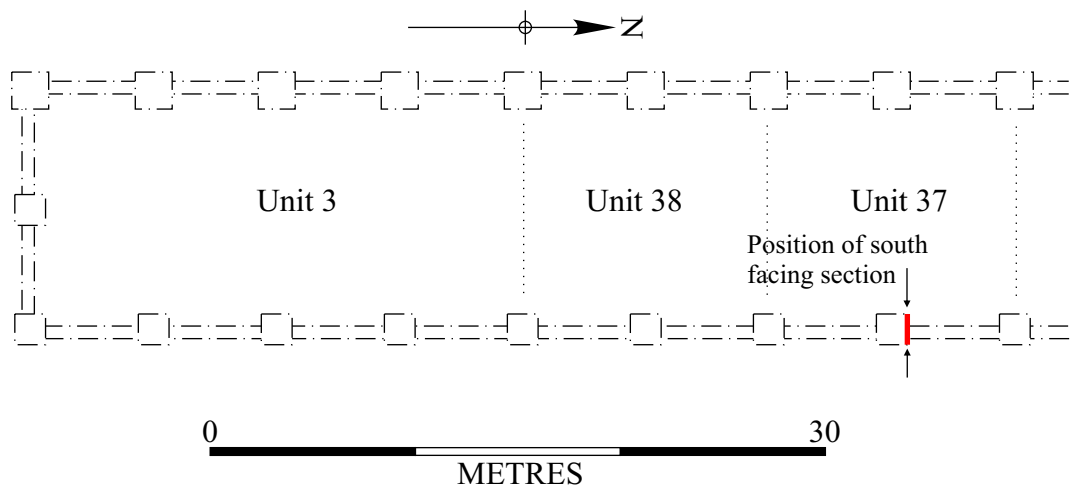
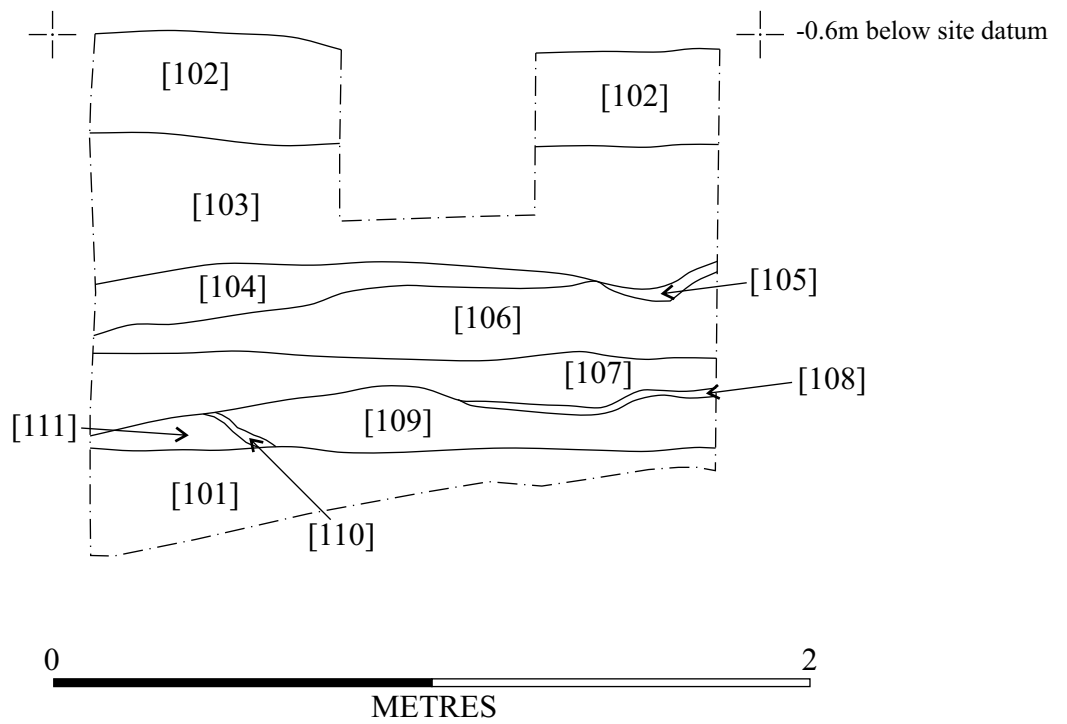
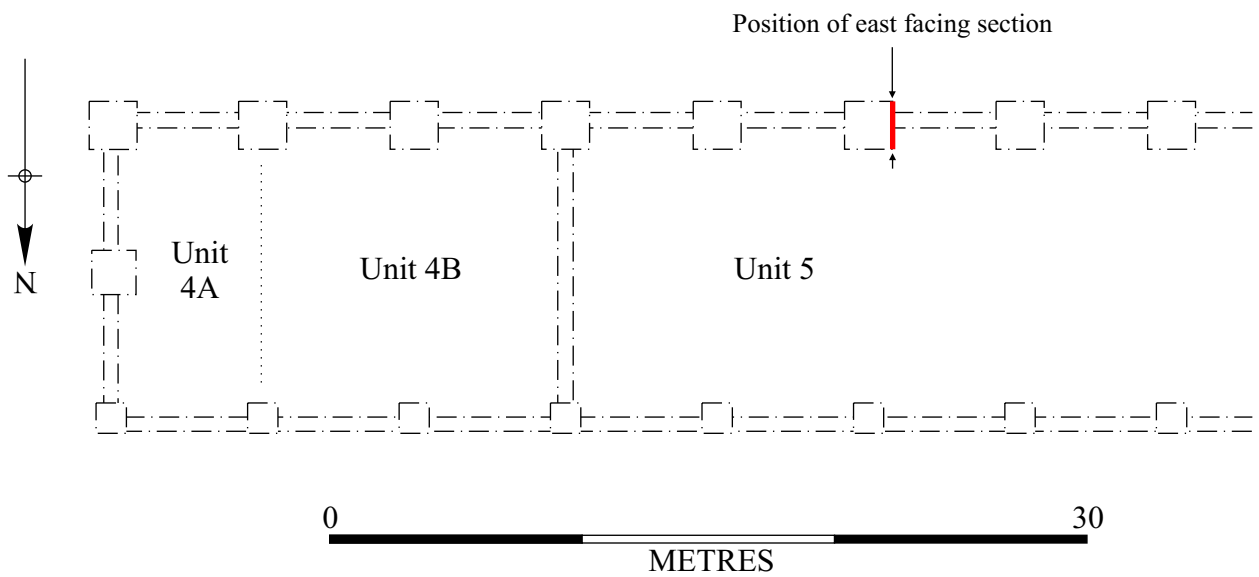
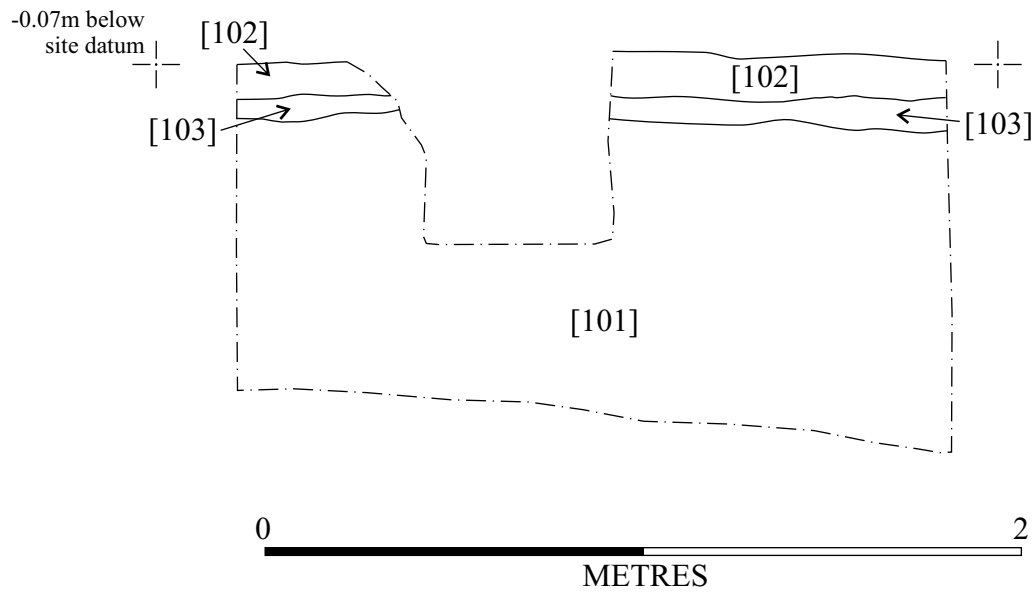


Figure 2. Location of Foundation Cuts within the Development Area.



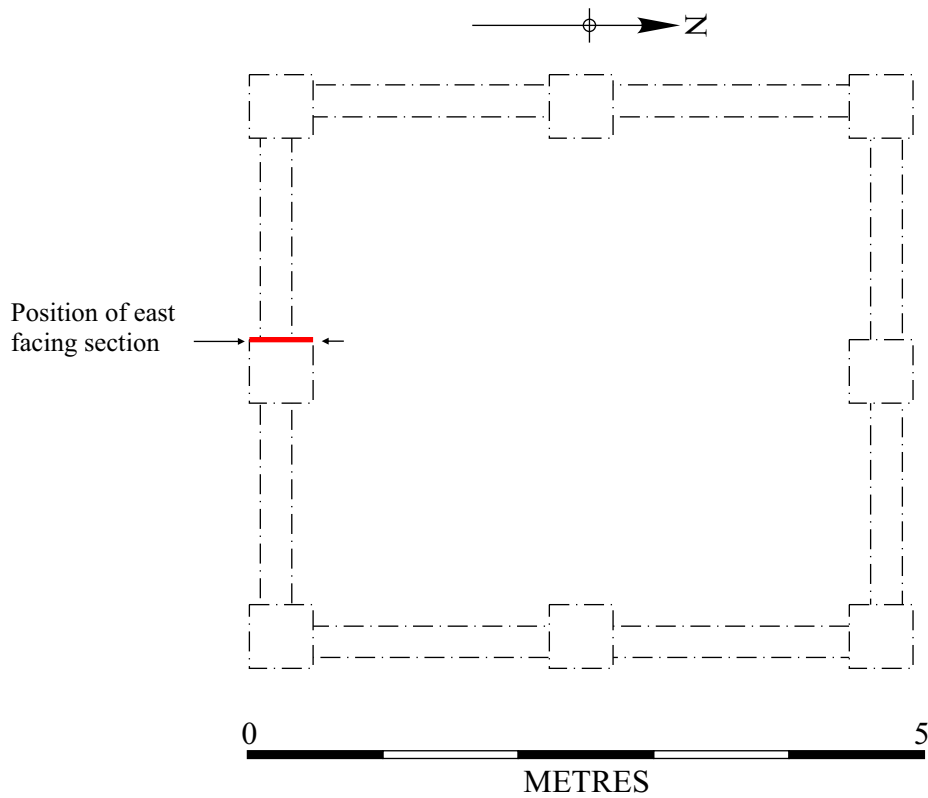
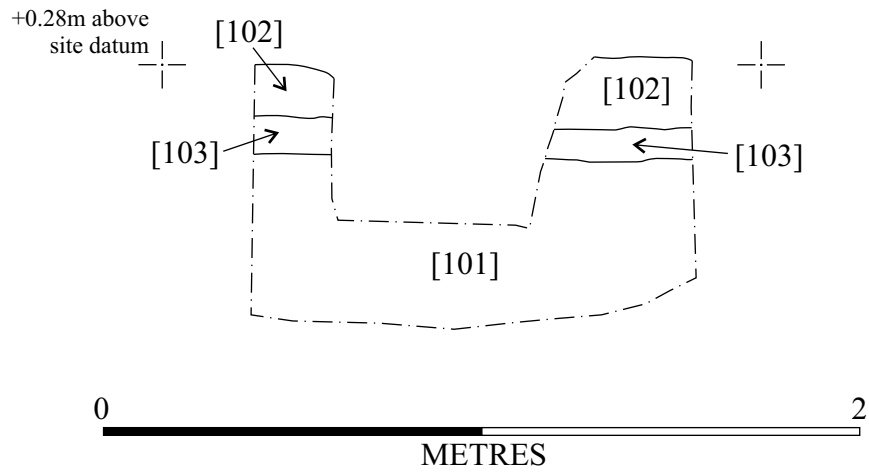
PROJECT: Atley Way, Cramlington, Northumberland, Watching Brief and Wear
 DRAWING NO: 3
 SCALE: See Section and Plan
 TITLE: South facing pad section and location within Unit 37.
 CLIENT: Northern Developments
 DRAWN BY: TL
 DATE: December 2006

Figure 3. South facing pad section and location within Unit 37



PROJECT: Atley Way, Cramlington, Northumberland, Watching Brief and Wear
 DRAWING NO: 4
 SCALE: See Section and Plan
 TITLE: East-facing pad section and location within Unit 5.
 CLIENT: Northern Developments
 DRAWN BY: TL
 DATE: December 2006

Figure 4. East-facing pad section and location within Unit 5.



PROJECT: Atley Way, Cramlington, Northumberland, Watching Brief and Wear

DRAWING NO: 5

SCALE: See Section and Plan

TITLE: East facing pad section and location within Unit 7.

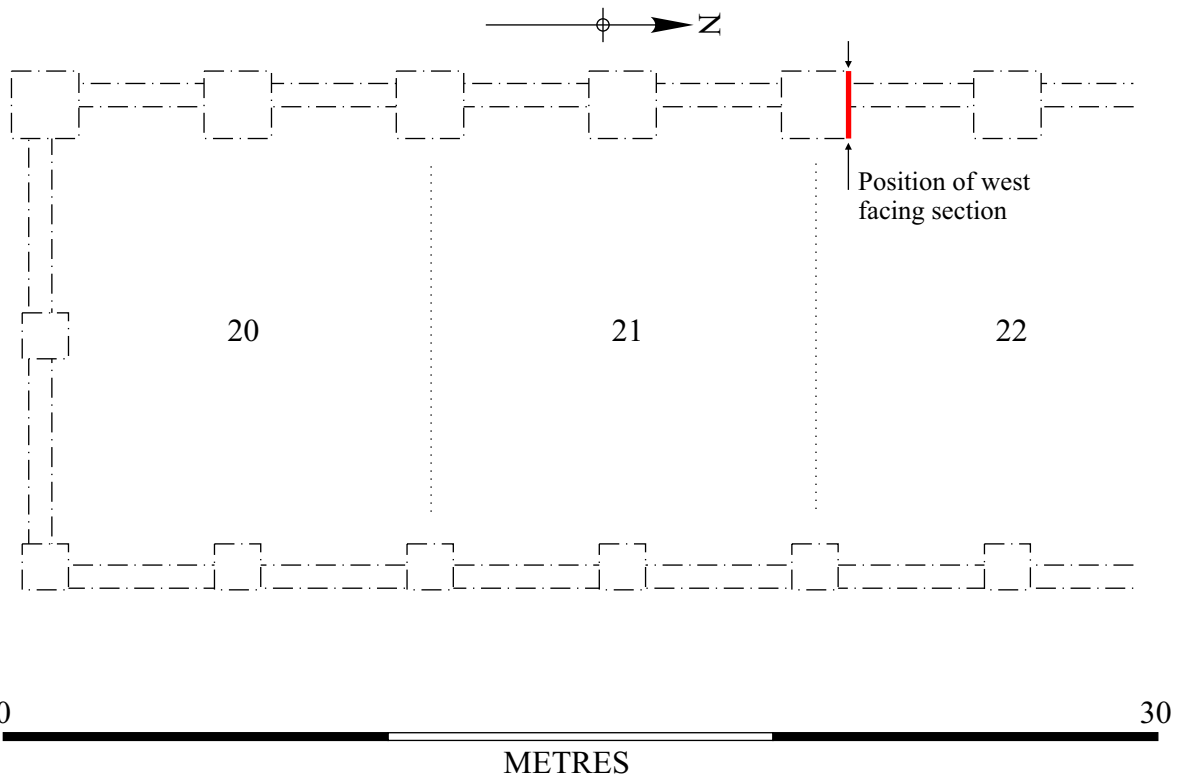
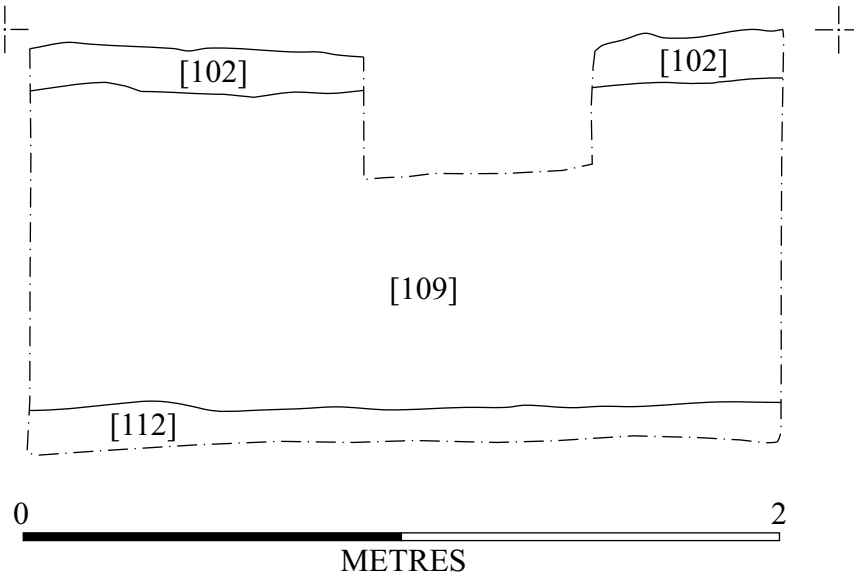
CLIENT: Northern Developments

DRAWN BY: TL

DATE: December 2006

Figure 5. East facing pad section and location within Unit 7.

+0.16m above
site datum



PROJECT: Atley Way, Cramlington, Northumberland, Watching Brief and Wear
DRAWING NO: 6
SCALE: See Section and Plan
TITLE: South facing pad section and location within Unit 21.
CLIENT: Northern Developments
DRAWN BY: TL
DATE: December 2006