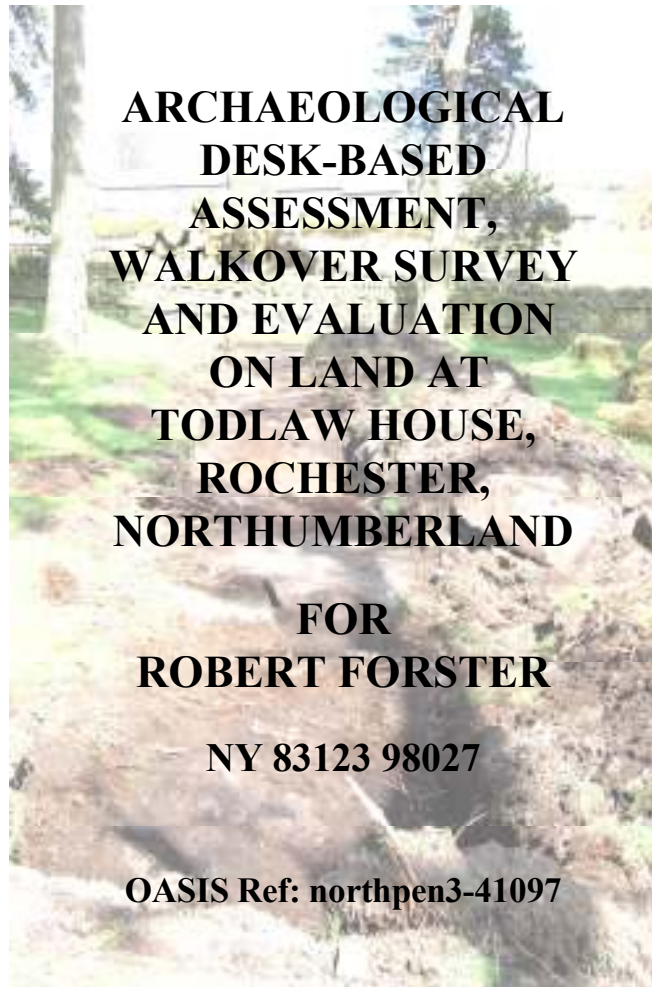


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# **NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

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**Client Reports No. CP/674/08**



Cat Peters, BA (Hons), MLitt & Nicola Gaskell, BA (Hons)  
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre  
Nenthead  
Alston  
Cumbria CA9 3PD  
Tel: (01434) 382045  
Fax: (01434) 382294  
Email: [info@nparchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@nparchaeology.co.uk)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In April 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was invited by Robert Forster to undertake a rapid archaeological desk based assessment and field evaluation on land to the north of Todlaw House, Rochester, Northumberland (NY 83123 98027). The site is located within an area of known archaeological interest, particularly concerning the Roman Fort of *Bremenium*, and the medieval village of Rochester. As a result the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) recommended a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to, and approved by the NNPA. These works require a rapid desk-based assessment study of the area, followed by a field evaluation to investigate the archaeological potential of the site prior to redevelopment.

The desk-based study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the Northumberland County Records Office at Woodhorn, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Northumberland, held at Morpeth. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information on the site.

The rapid desk-based assessment showed that two late prehistoric settlement sites and one important medieval village are located within close proximity to the proposed ground-works. A study of cartographic sources has shown that little post medieval or modern activity has affected the area, and that should sub-surface archaeological remains exist in the area, they are likely to be undisturbed and well preserved. The walkover survey has shown that anomalies in the form of raised linear feature and a round feature are visible within the site boundary.

The subsequent evaluation of three linear trial trenches within the site boundary revealed no layers, deposits, features or artefacts of a significant archaeological nature. Trench 1 contained a small deposit of ash, presumably from the fire grates of the neighbouring houses and a few sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery from kitchen jugs and plates. Trenches 2 and 3 provided no such information, only naturally accumulated layers. As this report comprises the recommendations for archaeological recording of the developments relating to works at Todlaw House, Rochester, it is considered that no further work is necessary.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Robert Forster, for commissioning the project. Thanks also to Chris Jones, of the Northumberland National Park Authority, and to Liz Williams for access to the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the area, and all other interesting historical information on the site. Further thanks are extended to all of the staff at the Northumberland County Record Office at Woodhorn.

The desk-based assessment and figures were undertaken by Cat Peters. The evaluation was undertaken by Nicola Gaskell, assisted by Claire Mason. The evaluation report was produced by Nicola Gaskell. The project was managed by Matt Town, Senior Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Juliet Reeves.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 The Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) has held pre-application discussions with Smiths Gore Architects and Robert Forster regarding a proposal to develop land to the rear of Todlaw House, Rochester (NNPA Ref. 9.07.14/CJ/preapp). The development site, centred on NY 83123 98027 (Figure 1), is within an area of known archaeological potential, relating to the nearby Roman Fort and *vicus* of *Bremenium*, and the medieval village of Rochester, and deposits of archaeological significance may exist in the area of the proposed works. As a result, a programme of archaeological work was required in accordance with the written scheme of investigation, approved by the National Park Authority, to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16), and with Policy C16 of the Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan.
- 1.1.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) was invited by Robert Forster to undertake the required rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation. The objective of the evaluation was to obtain an adequate record of any archaeological deposits or finds, which may have been disturbed or exposed by work associated with the proposed development. Prior to the commencement of the works, a rapid desk-based assessment was completed in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IFA 1994a and 1994b).
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Northumberland HER, the Northumberland County Record Offices in Woodhorn (NRO) and the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the extent of the anticipated archaeological remains, and to assess the impact that the development will have upon them.
- 1.1.4 This report comprises the results of the various stages of the archaeological work programme, namely: the rapid desk-based assessment and the written report following the archaeological field evaluation, as outlined in the approved written scheme of investigation.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Robert Forster for a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation of the site, in accordance with a brief prepared by the Northumberland National Park Authority. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were historic maps and plans of the area and secondary sources, with a brief surmise of the Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 2.2.2 ***Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Morpeth, a database of archaeological sites within the county was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, find-spots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and has been included in Appendix 1. All secondary sources were also examined, and no geotechnical data was available for the development site. One aerial photograph of the area was located, and is referenced in 3.4
- 2.2.3 ***Northumberland County Record Office (Woodhorn):*** the catalogues of the County Record Office in Woodhorn (NRO) were checked regarding documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps, were particularly required. Unfortunately no tithe or enclosure maps were listed. Several sketches and pencil drawings of Rochester are cited but as the records are unavailable for copying, and as they are not strictly relevant to the study site (they relate to the nearby Roman Fort), these have not been included. Various documents relating to the genealogy of families in the area are also included but these bear little relevance to possible sub-surface archaeological features in the area. All relevant information has been summarised in 3.2.
- 2.2.4 ***English Heritage NMR and Archaeology Data Service:*** an electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories. No additional relevant sources

were provided in the Archaeology Data Service catalogue that were not previously found elsewhere.

- 2.2.5 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL)***: various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library.

## **2.3 ARCHIVE**

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to a suitable repository, where viewing will be made available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA08, TLH-A, CP674/08.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this survey will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.



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## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The site is centred upon National Grid Reference NY 83123 98027 in the parish of Rochester in Redesdale in West Northumberland (Figure 1). The site lies on a natural south-west facing escarpment, in an area of trees behind the buildings fronting the A68 (Figure 2). The following geological background information has been gleaned from Northumberland National Park's geology information background, located online on the National Park website at:  
<http://www.northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk/understanding/geology/geologicalhistory/quaternarydeposits.htm>.
- 3.1.2 The Quaternary Period Spans the last 2 million years. Throughout much of the Devensian glaciations large areas of Northumberland lay beneath fast-moving, dynamic parts of the British ice-sheet. The effects of warm-based ice streams can be seen in the landscape surrounding the Cheviot massif, in the Tweed Basin and Tyne Gap, where they have effectively moulded and streamlined the land. However, the Cheviot massif appears to have deflected much of the streaming ice around it to the north, and south, remaining relatively unaltered. The solid geology of the site is Low Water Formation of the Borrowdale Volcanic Group, with glacial till surface drift (British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology Sheet 38 Ambleside).
- 3.1.3 Carboniferous rocks formed approximately 354 to 290 million years ago. In the Carboniferous period times the district lay in the Northumberland Trough, bounded by two fault systems which influenced sedimentation: the North Solway Fault to the north and the Stublick–Ninety Fathom Fault to the south. During Dinantian and early Namurian times over 2500 metres of shallow marine and deltaic deposits, derived from the north and east, were laid down in the Northumberland Trough. This is in stark contrast to the much thinner succession laid down south of the Stublick Fault, on the more buoyant 'Alston Block'.
- 3.1.4 The Namurian rocks typically comprise thick successions of shales, siltstones and sandstones with some, generally thin, beds of limestone and coals. During Westphalian times equatorial forests of huge primitive trees, ferns and other vegetation flourished on swampy delta slopes and thick deposits of peat derived from the partial decay of this vegetation accumulated from time to time on this surface forming the material that was eventually preserved as coal. The great diversity of form and chemical composition amongst coal 'types' is due, in part, to essential differences in the plant material from which they have evolved, as well as to geological processes which progressively altered the nature and maturity of coals. It is likely that rocks of later Namurian and Westphalian age once covered the whole of the district but were later removed. Much of this erosion probably took place in the late Carboniferous and early Permian periods.

## 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. Much has been gleaned from background information provided by the Historic Environment Record, and by the on-line access to the Historic Environment Record holdings, at [www.keystothepast.info](http://www.keystothepast.info). In addition, a full study has been made of Rochester in the form of a historic village atlas (TAP 2004), and it is not within the remit of this project to undertake a separate thorough study. Information from these sources has been used, where directly relevant to the study site. The cartographic sources are discussed with the secondary sources in this section, in chronological sequence. All site numbers referred to are summarised in Appendix 1, and shown in Figure 3.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric Period:** evidence for prehistoric habitation in Rochester comes from the finds of two stone axes dating to the Neolithic period near Elishaw Bridge and Troughend. Two examples of long cairns, a rare occurrence in Northumberland, have also been found in the parish, also dating to the Neolithic period, at Bellshiel Law and Dour Hill. A Bronze Age cist burial also lies within the vicinity of Dour Hill. Further evidence for Neolithic activity in the region comes from the appearance of cup marked stones in the parish. Bronze Age cairns are more common, located at Dour Hill, Ravens Pike, Bellshiel Law, Bellshiel Bridge and Yatesfield. A burial of the period has also been recovered from the centre of Three King's Stone Circle. Several hut circles in the area show that habitation continued right up until the Roman invasion. Examples have been found at Woolaw, and evidence for cord and rig plough marks show late prehistoric agricultural practices at Nether Houses and Yatesfield.
- 3.2.3 Evidence for land use in the Iron Age has been found in the form of a sub-rectangular double-banked enclosure to the west of the later Roman fort of *Bremenium*, c. 500m to the north of the proposed development site (Crow 2004, 216-7). This is a rare example of an Iron Age site of this size in Redesdale, and may help to explain the siting of the fort, to supersede the pre-existing community base. This is the only evidence for prehistoric activity occurring within close proximity to the site.
- 3.2.4 **Romano-British Period:** there is considerable evidence for Romano-British activity in the area. Although the site is to the north of Hadrian's Wall, the Romans did advance northwards into Scotland along Dere Street. Several temporary Roman camps relating to these excursions have been found at Dargues, Sills Burn South, Sills Burn North and Silloans. Two further examples lie c. 250m to the north-west of the site, and are known as Birdhope I and Birdhope II (Site 4). The Romans also constructed two forts in the area, one at Blakehope and one at High Rochester. That at High Rochester is only 500m to the north of the site (Site 2). The remains are particularly well preserved with stone gateways, earthwork defences, and there is also evidence for a *vicus* that had developed alongside the fort (Site 11). In addition, a Roman cemetery lies to the east of the site, known as Petty Knowes (Site 5), holding four monumental tombs and at least one hundred small barrows (Site 3). A Roman quarry, utilised for stone for Dere Street or *Bremenium* Roman fort, also lies to the east of the site (Site 10).

- 3.2.5 Much of the indigenous population would have continued much as they did before the arrival of the Romans. Small farmsteads and evidence for agricultural activity from these communities has been found at Yatesfield Hill, Rattenraw Farm and Whitelee.
- 3.2.6 **Medieval Period:** very little is known of the medieval period after the Roman withdrawal in Rochester. One of the few known villages of the period must have been close to the development site, at Rochester (Site 8). The exact location of Rochester deserted Roman village is not known, and no specific documentary evidence is known for a settlement at that time, the earliest reference occurring in 1552 (TAP 2004, 59).
- 3.2.7 **Post-Medieval Period:** evidence for settlement at Rochester continuing into the post-medieval period comes from the existence of bastles, which were defended farmsteads. These were popular during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries as feuds between families and skirmishes from Scotland increased. Two such towers utilised the already defended site of *Bremenium* Roman fort to the north of the site, known as Rose Cottage Bastle (Site 1) and The Bastle (Site 18), both of which are Listed Grade II. By the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the problems had subsided, and less defensive farmsteads were once again popular. Several such sites survive in the area, including Hopesley House (Site 19), Nether Rochester (Site 20), Rochester House (Site 21) and several cottages (Sites 22 and 23).
- 3.2.8 This expanse in population must have related to farming, although small scale industry in the form of mining, lime kilns and milling did occur in the area, evidenced by Sills Burn bell-pits (Site 6), Netherhouses limekiln (Site 9) and two mills (Sites 7 and 16). This increase in population required an increase in facilities, seen by the establishment of a schoolhouse in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (Site 14), a Scottish Presbyterian Church, built in 1836 to replace a Meeting House of 1672 (Site 12) and a manse for the church (Site 17). Transport must have improved in this period, both for passenger travel, and industry, and Rochester Bridge was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Site 24), and a milestone of the period also survives close to the development site (Site 13).
- 3.2.9 **Modern Period:** in around 1920, a war memorial was constructed in Rochester to commemorate those lost during the First World War (Site 15). A search of cartographic sources has shown that very little has changed within the area of the development site. The Inclosure Award of 1866 (Figure 4) appears to suggest that the land was used as agriculture, but this must have been relatively short-lived, as the earliest Ordnance Survey mapping shows trees populating the site. The original Ordnance Survey Maps were consulted. They show little change in the area between the production of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout, the site seems to have been covered with trees. This is further evidenced by an aerial photograph of 1945, which still shows trees within the development site (Figure 5).

### 3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

- 3.3.1 No previous archaeological investigation is known to have taken place on the site. Several projects have been undertaken in the vicinity, however, and their locations have been depicted in Figure 3. The details are summarised in the table below:

Bibliographic Reference	Type of Project	HER reference	Details
ASUD 1994	Magnetic Survey	Event 13396	Undergraduate dissertation on area to east and south-east of fort. Located field systems, kiln, <i>vicus</i> , buildings and road
Airfield Research Publishing 2003	Building Recording	Event 13214	Building recording of surviving structures at Redesdale Camp prior to demolition and redevelopment
ASUD 2003	Photographic Survey	Event 13213	Survey of surviving structures at Redesdale Camp prior to demolition and redevelopment
TAP 2003	Watching Brief	Event 13324	Watching Brief during excavation of foundation trenches for a new build. No archaeology encountered
GeoQuest Associates nd	Geophysical Surveys	Events 13400 and 134001	Magnetometry survey within 2 areas of fort, and an area immediately to the west of the fort. Raw data only-no interpretation
Northumbrian Surveys nd	Ground Penetrating Radar Survey	Event 13395	GPR and Topographical Survey of area between the fort wall and Dere Street.

- 3.3.2 Although none of these investigations are within the proposed development site itself, the number of them, all within 500m of the site, show the high level of archaeological potential of the area.

### 3.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 3.4.1 The Northumberland Historic Environment Record offices include a collection of aerial photographs of the county. One of the photographs shows the proposed development site (HER Ref: RAF 106G/UK/628 frame 3166) and was taken on 10<sup>th</sup> August 1945 (Figure 5). It shows the entire site occupied with trees.

### 3.5 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

- 3.5.1 The site was visited on Monday 21<sup>st</sup> April 2008, to assess the area for any visible potential archaeological anomalies, and to inform on the locating of the evaluation trenches, based on any sub-surface services, and access arrangements to the site.

- 3.5.2 The site lies on a natural south-west facing slope with a trackway associated with Todlaw House forming the southern boundary, a boundary wall separating the site from the track to Rochester House forming the eastern boundary, and a further wall separating the site from the adjoining properties to the north and west. A footpath runs on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment from the direction of Rochester House to steps to the west of Todlaw House, and an outbuilding is located in the south-west corner of the site.
- 3.5.3 A number of raised features were visible within the site boundary, which may relate to previous tree and root activity. Two were of particular interest, located towards the southern part of the site. The easternmost was linear, and the western one was more oval-shaped. They may relate to pre-existing wall structures, as two were logged close by as extant.

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## 4 EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 4.1.1 TRENCH 1 – (Figure 6 and Plates 1, 2 and 3) was situated in the north-eastern corner of the site approximately 3m from the boundary wall and was aligned in a north-south direction. It measured 20m in length and 1.6m in width with a minimum excavated depth of 0.33m and a maximum excavated depth of 0.75m. It comprised of only four observed layers; the sandstone bedrock (**103**) was encountered at various depths across the trench, the appearance of it dictated the limit of possible excavation. No features of archaeological interest were noted cutting into this layer. The sandstone was pale yellowish-grey in colour and prone to breaking along its various bedding planes.
- 4.1.2 In discreet areas within the trench the sandstone was overlaid by a sub-soil layer (**102**) of pale grey to yellow slightly silty-sand, probably formed by the degrading of the stone below. This layer carried no inclusions, was moderately compacted and was only observed in the deeper parts of the trench, where the sandstone natural stepped down.
- 4.1.3 At the northern end of the trench and observed only in the east facing section was a layer of ash (**101**), which may have accumulated over a period of time as a result of the neighbouring houses using the area of trees as a dumping ground for the ash removed from their fire grates, within the last 50 years (*pers comm* Forster 2008). This layer was recorded as measuring approximately 2.15m in length and was up to 0.10m in thickness. The ash layer, subsoil and sandstone bedrock were all overlaid by the topsoil (**100**), which comprised moderately compacted very dark grey to black sandy silt which was smooth and humic and contained only occasional pieces of small platy, angular stones, but was heavily infiltrated by tree roots.



*Plates 1, 2 and 3: Trench 1 views, looking north, south and the east facing section*

- 4.1.2 TRENCH 2 – (Plates 4, 5 and 6) was placed extending away from the north-eastern dry-stone wall boundary of the site in a north-east, south-west alignment, measuring 20m in length and 1.6m in width. The minimum excavated depth of the trench was 0.03m and the maximum depth excavated was 0.80m, these depths were again dictated by the presence of the sandstone bedrock **(202)** at the base of the trench. It was pale grey in colour and naturally stepped at various intervals along the length of the trench. In the areas of the trench where the bedrock was deeper it was overlaid by a subsoil layer



(201) of slightly silty sand that varied in colour but was moderately compacted and devoid of any inclusions. This layer was observed in the sections of the trench at various points and its maximum thickness was 0.40m.

- 4.1.3 Overlying both the subsoil and the bedrock was the topsoil layer (200) which comprised very dark grey sandy silt that was heavily affected by tree roots and contained occasional small platy angular sandstone pieces. This layer was seen across the length and width of the trench and varied in its thickness the maximum reached was 0.40m. No artefacts or layers of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.



*Plates 4, 5 and 6: Trench 2 views looking northeast, southwest and the northwest facing section*



- 4.1.4 TRENCH 3 – (Plates 7, 8 and 9) was situated towards the south-eastern corner of the evaluation area, aligned in a north-west, south-east direction, measuring 20m in length and 1.6m in width. The minimum excavated depth of the trench was 0.03m whilst the maximum was 0.75m, affected by the height of the underlying sandstone natural, which at points was immediately below the present ground surface. The sandstone **(302)** was pale grey in colour and friable at points, breaking into large pieces along its bedding planes. In the deeper areas of the trench it was overlaid by subsoil **(301)**, which averaged 0.25m in thickness and comprised pale yellowish grey slightly silty sand which had no inclusions and was moderately compacted.
- 4.1.5 The overlying topsoil **(300)** was moderately compacted very dark grey to black soft sandy silt that only had occasional inclusions of small, platy, angular pieces of sandstone. This layer covered the length and width of the trench and varied in its thickness, on average being 0.30m thick. Areas of the trench were not excavated beyond 0.05m because of the presence of a great number of tree roots, to have removed them may have destabilised the trees concerned. No features, layers or datable artefacts of archaeological interest were observed within this trench. The trench had to be curved slightly to avoid the trees.



*Plates 7 and 8 : Trench 3 views looking southeast and northwest*



*Plate 9: Trench 3 southwest facing section*

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## 5 FINDS

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### 5.1 FINDS

- 5.1.1 Several pieces of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics were recovered from Trench 1 these all came from the topsoil layer **(100)**, and were briefly assessed before being considered suitable for discarding. There were five sherds in total, two were glazed dark brown all over and both pieces showed two breaks. The curve of the pieces indicated them to be parts of a handle from a jug. A third piece had the same dark brown glaze on its exterior and a pale yellow glaze on the interior side, which allows liquid to be contained within, as the glaze protects against seeping. It may have come from the same vessel as the two handle pieces. The fourth piece was glazed black on its interior face and showed only a strip of glaze on the outside, the rest of the exterior face showing the fired red clay that made up the piece. Internal glazing once again means that wet or liquid material could be held in the vessel. The final piece was a partial rim sherd of a tin glazed china plate with a decorative blue paint strip along the outer edge.

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## 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment showed that known Romano-British and Medieval activity occurred within close proximity to the proposed groundworks. A study of cartographic sources has shown that little post medieval or modern activity has affected the area, and that, should sub-surface archaeological remains exist in the area, they are likely to be undisturbed and well preserved.
- 6.1.2 Despite the proliferation of prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval sites known to exist in the area immediately around Rochester the evaluation revealed no deposits, layers, features or datable artefacts of archaeological interest within the confines of the trenches. The assumption that there is no evidence of archaeological activity within the treed area behind Todlaw House may be concluded.

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 The present scheme of works has been sufficient enough to show that significant archaeological remains are not present within the patch of land behind Todlaw House that has been the focus of this investigation. No further work is recommended by NPAL.

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## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

Aerial Photograph, 10<sup>th</sup> August 1945 (HER Ref: 106G/UK/628 frame 3166)

Inclosure Award for Rochester, 27<sup>th</sup> December 1866 (NRO QRA44)

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, HMSO © Crown Copyright

Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, HMSO © Crown Copyright

Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, HMSO © Crown Copyright

### 6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Airfield Research Publishing (2003) 'Building Recording at Redesdale Camp, Otterburn Training Area' *unpublished archaeological report on behalf of the Ministry of Defence* (HER Ref: Event 13214)

ASUD (1994) 'A Magnetic Survey at Bremenium Roman Fort, High Rochester' *unpublished archaeological report* (HER Ref: Event 13396)

ASUD (2003) 'Photographic Survey at Redesdale Camp, Otterburn Training Area' *unpublished archaeological report on behalf of the Ministry of Defence* (HER Ref: Event 13213)

Crow, J. (2004) 'Survey and Excavation at Bremenium Roman Fort, High Rochester, 1992-8', in P. Frodsham (ed.) *Archaeology in Northumberland National Park*. Council for British Archaeology Report 136: York, 246-261

English Heritage (1991) *MAP II: The Management of Archaeology Projects, Appendix 3*

Frodsham P. (ed.) (2004) *Archaeology in Northumberland National Park*. Council for British Archaeology Report 136: York, 246-261

Geoquest Associates (nd) 'Geomagnetic Surveys at High Rochester Roman Fort' *unpublished archaeological report on behalf of Northumberland National Park* (HER Refs: Event 13400 and Event 13401)

Grundy, J. (1987) *The Historic Buildings of Northumberland National Park*, ROC 16

Hodgson, J.C. (1827) *History of Northumberland*, part 2, volume 1

IFA (2001) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*

IFA (1994) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

MCG (1992) *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*

Northumbrian Surveys (nd) 'Ground Penetrating Radar Survey at Roman Fort, High Rochester' *unpublished archaeological report* (HER Ref: 13395)

TAP (2003) 'Watching Brief at Bremenium Way, Rochester' *unpublished archaeological report by The Archaeological Practice on behalf of Mr T. Tait* (HER Ref: Event 13324)

TAP (2004) 'Rochester, Northumberland: an archaeological and historical study of a border village and township' *unpublished archaeological report as part of the Northumberland National Park Historic Village Atlas, produced on behalf of Northumberland National Park*

UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*

## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

*The locations of the following sites are shown in Figure 3.*

Site No.	Source	Name	Description	Period	NGR (NY)
1	HER 8090	Rose Cottage, Bastle	Pele tower built of Roman masonry: Listed Grade II	Post Medieval	8327 9865
2	HER 8091	Bremenium Roman station	Bremenium Roman fort: Listed buildings Grade II. <b>Scheduled Monument No. 20</b>	Roman	8320 9860
3	HER 8092	Roman Tombs	Tombs within Petty Knowes Roman Cemetery. <b>Scheduled Monument No. 13432</b>	Roman	8383 9817
4	HER 8094	Roman Camps	2 temporary Roman Camps, Birdhope I and Birdhope II. <b>Scheduled Monument No 20946</b>	Roman	8278 9887
5	HER 8105	Petty Knowes Cemetery	c. 80 burials within Roman cemetery site. <b>Scheduled Monument No. NTOT223</b>	Roman	8370 9820
6	HER 8120	Sills Burn Bell Pits	3 cropmarks thought to be bell pits	Post Medieval	8280 9830
7	HER 8121	Birdhope (BirdhopeCraig) Mill	Site of a corn mill, disappeared by 1887	Post Medieval	8290 9840
8	HER 8144	Deserted Medieval Village	Site of Rochester deserted medieval village	Medieval	8300 9800
9	HER 8146	Netherhouses Limekiln	Surviving limekiln structure set in hillside	Post Medieval	8290 9750
10	HER 8148	Roman Quarry	Quarry, probably exploited to build Dere Street, or for High Rochester fort	Roman	8360 9820
11	HER 8149	<i>Vicus</i>	Civilian settlement adjoined to High Rochester fort	Roman	8343 9860
12	HER 8152	Birdhopecraig United Reformed Church	Formerly Scottish Presbyterian Church. Built 1826 to replace meeting house of 1672. Listed Grade II	Post Medieval	8278 9818
13	HER 13595	Milestone	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century milestone, 'Newcastle 35 miles, Jedboro 21 miles' Listed Grade II	Post Medieval	8279 9815
14	HER 13597	Old School House	Built mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century as a school now a house. Listed Grade II	Post Medieval	8336 9789
15	HER 13598	War Memorial	Erected c.1920 in Arts and Crafts Style. Listed Grade II	Modern	8338 9787

Site No.	Source	Name	Description	Period	NGR (NY)
16	HER 14771	Stobbs/ Todlaw Mill	Site of mill. First recorded in 1748, and last recorded in 1779	Post Medieval	8291 9750
17	HER 14837	The Manse	19 <sup>th</sup> century minister's house for Birdhopecraig URC	Post Medieval	8277 9818
18	HER 14944	The Bastle	Pele tower built of rubble with Welsh slate roof. Listed Grade II	Post Medieval	8324 9858
19	HER 14945	Hopesley House	Farmhouse built c. 1800	Post Medieval	8329 9817
20	HER 14957	Nether Rochester	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage with Roman altar built into wall	Post Medieval	8312 9811
21	HER 14958	Rochester House	House built c. 1820 with adjoining earlier outbuildings	Post Medieval	8316 9810
22	HER 14959	Snack Bar and Post Office	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses, now connected internally	Post Medieval	8318 9798
23	HER 14960	Cottage	Cottage, built 1793	Post Medieval	8315 9799
24	HER 14964	Rochester Bridge	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century bridge, re-erected mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Post Medieval	8284 9812



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## APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

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