

APPENDIX 2

THE SILL PROJECT, ONCE BREWED, NORTHUMBERLAND

Interim Desk-based Assessment and Field Survey

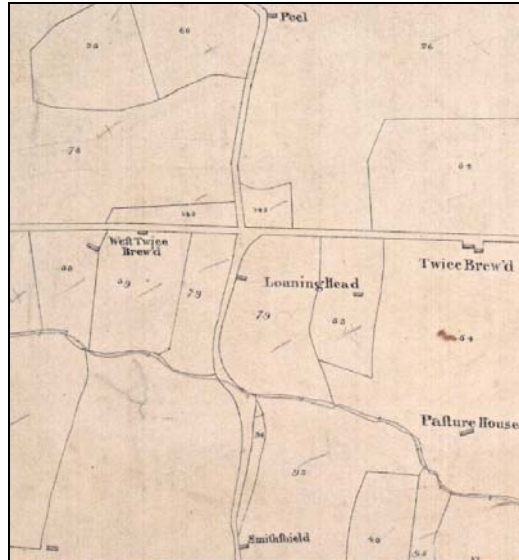
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Oxford Archaeology North

July 2013

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Issue No: 2013-14/1420
OA North Job No: L10627
NGR: NY 75248 66892



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SUMMARY

The Sill Project relates to land at Once Brewed, Henshaw, Northumberland (NY 75248 66892). It is part of the partnership *The Sill: Unspoilt Landscapes, Inspiring People*, between the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) and the Youth Hostel Association (YHA) (England and Wales), which is managed by the Sill Project Board. It has been proposed that the YHA hostel and visitor centre at Once Brewed be redeveloped and, in order to inform the project proposals and to ensure the long-term conservation management of the site, and to provide learning and engagement opportunities, a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is required. The site is situated within an extremely rich historic landscape and lies close to numerous scheduled monuments and within the boundary of the UNESCO Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.

NNPA, on behalf of the partnership, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North to undertake the CMP. The first phase of data acquisition for the CMP comprised desk-based research and a walkover survey to provide an understanding of the CMP project area and the local historic landscape. This interim report briefly sets out a summary of the current understanding of the historic environment of the CMP area and provisional recommendations for further archaeological work and mitigation. The desk-based research, walkover survey, and architectural assessment were undertaken in July 2013. The primary focus of the assessment is the CMP boundary, which will be subject to proposed development, with an outlying study area extending 250m from the CMP boundary.

The study area is situated within an extremely rich area of the historic environment and the great density of sites relating to Roman military activity is reflected by the inclusion of the area within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, with the Wall being the most conspicuous and well-known historic monument in the local area. The Vallum earthwork runs to the south of Hadrian's Wall and part of this monument runs through the CMP area. The study area also lies close to areas with evidence for human activity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age, early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods. The study area includes known sites of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date and the potential exists for further, previously unknown, sites of archaeological interest within the area that may survive as sub-surface remains.

In total, 54 sites have been identified within the study area as a result of the initial desk-based research and walkover survey. Of these, nine sites were recorded within the Northumberland HER (Sites **43-51**), 13 had been identified by the National Mapping Programme (**03, 05-06, 10-13, 15-17, 19-20, 53**), 24 were identified during the walkover survey (**01-02, 04, 07-09, 14, 18, 21-33, 37-9**), and seven were identified during the historic research (**34-6, 40-42, 52, 54**). Five of these sites are of very modern origin and are not considered to be heritage assets (Sites **08, 23, 33, 38, 39**). These sites have been included and identified as being of modern origin in order to avoid any potential for uncertainty about their character or value. A large proportion of the identified sites are associated with post-medieval agricultural activity. Two sections of the Vallum, that lie within the CMP area, are scheduled monuments (Site **43**: SM 26063; Site **44**: 26061). Part of the scheduled area of a Roman camp (Site **45**: SM 26017) lies within the CMP area, and a second scheduled Roman camp (Site **46**: 26008) lies within the wider study area. West Twice Brewed (Site **48**: LB 1156416) is a grade II listed building that lies within the wider study area. Site **54** represents the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, which includes numerous individual elements and within which the CMP area lies.

Of the identified sites, 46 (Sites **01-45** and **54**) lie partly or wholly within the CMP area, with the remaining sites (Sites **46-53**) lying within the surrounding 250m radius study area.

Intrusive ground works associated with the proposed development present the potential for negative impacts upon all 46 of the sites within the CMP area (Sites **01-45** and **54**), in the form of damage and destruction to the physical remains. This includes the potential for direct physical impacts upon scheduled portions of the Vallum (Site **43**: SM 26063; Site **44**: 26061), which form part of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (Site **54**). The potential also exists for visual impacts upon the settings of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (Site **54**), the Vallum (Site **43**: SM 26063; Site **44**: 26061), two scheduled Roman camps (Site **45**: SM 26017; Site **46**: 26008), and the grade II listed building at West Twice Brewed (Site **48**: LB 1156416).

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work, comprising several elements, is undertaken in order to ensure that the character and extent of remains of archaeological interest within the CMP area is fully understood and, therefore, that mitigative strategies can be proposed to ensure either the preservation *in situ* or preservation by record of the heritage assets, as will be determined to be appropriate according to the type and significance of each heritage asset. This further work will also identify considerations relating to the assessment of the potential for impacts upon the settings of heritage assets as a result of the proposed development. The recommended further works comprise: further documentary research, topographic and photographic survey, geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation trenching, watching brief of geotechnical works, and consideration of visual impacts upon the settings of heritage assets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) for commissioning the project, and specifically Laura Sole, the Project Coordinator, of the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA), Alison Thornton Sykes of JDDK Ltd, Chris Jones, archaeologist for the NNPA, Mark Newman of the National Trust, and Mike Collins of English Heritage. Thanks are also due to the staff of Northumberland Historic Environment Record and the Northumberland Archives.

Alastair Vannan undertook the historic research and also compiled the report. Peter Schofield undertook, and reported upon, the field survey, and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Emily Mercer managed the project and also edited the report.



Plate 1: An aerial view of the CMP area

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 The Sill Project relates to land at Once Brewed, Henshaw, Northumberland (NY 75248 66892). It is part of the partnership *The Sill: Unspoilt Landscapes, Inspiring People*, between the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) and the Youth Hostel Association (YHA) (England and Wales), which is managed by the Sill Project Board. It has been proposed that the YHA hostel and visitor centre at Once Brewed be redeveloped and, in order to inform the project proposals and to ensure the long-term conservation management of the site, and to provide learning and engagement opportunities, a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is required. The site is situated within an extremely rich historic landscape and lies close to numerous scheduled monuments, and within the boundary of the UNESCO Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.
- 1.1.2 NNPA, on behalf of the partnership, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the CMP, which will be prepared in accordance with the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) guidance (2012). The first phase of data acquisition for the CMP comprised desk-based research and a walkover survey to provide an understanding of the CMP area and the local historic landscape. This interim report briefly sets out a summary of the current understanding of the historic environment of the CMP area and provisional recommendations for further archaeological work and mitigation. The desk-based research, walkover survey, and architectural assessment were undertaken in July 2013.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The Sill Project area occupies the site of the current YHA Hostel and visitor centre at Once Brewed, in addition to the field immediately to the south of the car park, and a second field to the east of the north/south road to Henshaw. The whole of the CMP area lies to the south of the B6318, which runs approximately west-south-west/east-north-east with the exception of a small rectangular area defined by a possible pinfold at the north-western corner of the crossroads. Both fields are currently under grass. The land in this area slopes from north to south and is highly undulating and crossed by steep stream gullies, including Brackies Burn, which defines the southern boundary of the CMP area. The land varies across the CMP area between approximately 200m and 226m (aOD).
- 1.2.2 The local bedrock is part of the Yoredale group and comprises limestone with subordinate sandstone and argillaceous rocks (British Geological Survey 2013). No drift geological deposits have been recorded in the CMP area, although the surrounding areas include glacial till and peat deposits have accumulated in stream gullies (*ibid*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 HISTORIC RESEARCH

2.1.1 A study area that encompassed a radius of 250m beyond the CMP area was used to collect data desk-based assessment (Fig 1). The sources consulted included the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Northumberland Archives, in addition to information held by the NNPA HER, the National Trust SMR, and the OA North library. The results of the historic research were collated into a summary gazetteer of sites (*Section 3*). The methodology conformed to the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* compiled by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2012).

2.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.2.1 The survey was undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (English Heritage 2007). This is a rapid level survey that provides sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal, and can also serve as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work. The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. The survey recorded the existence, location, and extents of sites of archaeological interest. The sites identified from the Historic Environment Record (HER) and historic maps were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as newly discovered sites. The survey involved four elements: reconnaissance, mapping, description and photography.

2.3 ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

2.3.1 The architectural assessment was carried out on the structures identified for demolition at the Once Brewed site, based on only an external examination in order to provide justification for removal and replacement. It consisted of Level 1+ recording standard in accordance with English Heritage (2006) guidelines. A Level 1 record is the most basic, being a visual record and mainly of external elements, whilst a Level 2 is relatively detailed in which the internal elements, i.e. each room and all fixtures and fittings of archaeological or architectural significance, will be recorded with cross-section and elevation drawings included. The aim in this instance was to provide a more detailed record than a Level 1 offers, in order to provide the information necessary to understand the buildings and assess their heritage value, contribution to the setting and context, significance, and the impact resulting from their demolition. As the appraisal is only intended to be external, in line with the brief, a Level 2 record would not have been appropriate. Therefore, a compromise of the two levels was carried out. The initial survey comprised photographs, sketch plans, and a brief written record of the buildings.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a brief summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area and is not intended to present a comprehensive review of all of the data that will be used to inform the CMP. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context. The most conspicuous sites of archaeological interest in the local area relate to Roman military activity, with Hadrian's Wall, the Vallum, the Stanegate, Roman forts and camps lying in the environs of the CMP area. However, this landscape was also the focus of activity both before and after the Roman occupation and the potential exists for the remains of sites of varying date within the CMP area.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,800 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	2,500 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1914
Modern	Post-1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIODS

3.2.1 **Bronze Age period:** there is evidence from the wider area around the CMP area for human activity during prehistoric periods. A possible Bronze-Age field boundary lies to the south of Sycamore gap (HER 6676), 1km to the north-east of the CMP area. In addition to such evidence for agriculture and, therefore, settlement during this period, Bronze-Age funerary monuments are also known from the local area. A round cairn built on a slight natural knoll lies 1.5km to the east of the CMP area and occupies the 190m contour. It consists of a mound of stone and earth and measures approximately 18m across and 0.4m high (HER 6586). A ring cairn (HER 6955) with a funerary function lies within 3.5km to the north of the CMP area, to the south of the woodland plantation on Henshaw Common.

3.2.2 **Iron Age period:** there is also evidence for Iron-Age activity in the wider vicinity of the CMP area, with likely settlement represented by the remains of an enclosure 2km to the south of the CMP area on Shawhead Hill (HER 15329). The enclosure is approximately rectangular and is similar to others of putative Iron Age date known from Northumberland. A second enclosure situated to the east of Henshaw (HER 15336) may also be of prehistoric origin. Numerous areas of cord rig cultivation (HER 12318, HER 12319, HER 12320, HER 12322, HER 12346, HER 12371, HER 12396, HER 12397, HER 12398), which is indicative of prehistoric farming, have been identified to the west of Greenlee Lough, approximately 3km to the north of the CMP area, on a south-facing slope at 240-270m (aOD).

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIODS

- 3.3.1 **Roman period:** whereas in some areas of Britain, the Roman occupation may have caused little change in the general practices and day to day experience of people living in rural settlements, the environs of the CMP area were subject to dramatic modifications and reorganisation by the Roman military. The conspicuous traces of this activity comprise forts, temporary camps, roads, and the unique and colossal complex of structures that forms the World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall, the Vallum, and associated ditches, turrets, milecastles, forts, and quarries. It is commonly misconceived that Hadrian's Wall represents the northernmost limit of Roman activity and influence in Britain, but the Roman army had advanced deep into Scotland, north of Dundee, by AD 83 (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 10). Indeed, the Tyne Solway isthmus did not begin to represent a limit of Roman activity until the later AD 90s; probably as a result of strategic and pragmatic decision making, rather than a catastrophic military failure to hold the occupied zone in Scotland (*op cit*, 10-14).
- 3.3.2 Although Hadrian's Wall presents the most obvious linear structure in the area, the earliest potential system of movement control along this frontier landscape consisted of the Stanegate, which was established along the line of a road that had been built under Agricola (AD 77-84), or his successors, and ran from east to west from Carlisle to Corbridge, in between the Tyne and the Solway (*op cit*, 16). Forts were established along the line of this road as early as the Flavian period (AD 69-96), although the road was built as a strategic route, rather than as a frontier (*op cit*, 17). It has been argued that an initial establishment of large forts was augmented with the construction of smaller forts lying between the earlier sites and that these may have been constructed under Trajan (AD 98-117) in order to establish an interlinked system separated by intervals of half a day's march (see *op cit*, 16-23). However, it has been suggested that this may be an oversimplification of the development of this network of roads and forts and that it may have been established gradually, according to successive immediate requirements, rather than in a systematic way (*ibid*). It does, however, appear to have become a frontier road during the Trajanic period (*op cit*, 23).
- 3.3.3 The beginning of the second century saw much unrest in the north of England, and the Roman Army struggled to consolidate territorial gains that they had made in the late first century. In around AD 105, such unrest culminated in the destruction of many of the forts to the north of the Tyne-Solway line, probably at the hands of hostile tribesmen (Daniels 1978, 5). During a visit to Britain by the Emperor Hadrian in AD 122, the decision was made to create a continuous and permanent frontier barrier from the Tyne to the Solway, which, according to Hadrian's biographer would 'divide the Romans from the barbarians' (*op cit*, 26). Aulus Platorius Nepos, governor of Britain from AD 122, began construction of the Wall, which was largely completed in its initial format during the AD 120s.
- 3.3.4 As originally designed, east of the River Irthing, the Wall was to be 10 Roman feet wide, based on a foundation of stone and puddled clay, or large flagstones. The foundations were laid in advance of the main structure of the Wall, and this continued from Newcastle to the North Tyne and thereafter intermittently as far as Willowford, before a decision to complete the work to a narrower gauge was taken. Hence, between the North Tyne and Willowford, the Wall is largely Narrow Gauge but in places it stands on foundations prepared for the Broad Gauge. Variations also occur in the construction of the Wall's lowest courses. These may take the form of a single course of large stones above the foundation, and then a single offset course, or consist of three or four courses of small stones above the foundation, then the offset (Daniels 1978, 18). West of the River Irthing the Wall was originally constructed of turf.
- 3.3.5 The Vallum, part of which runs through the northern portion of the Project area, lies to the south of Hadrian's Wall. Although it is not considered to have been part of the original design of the frontier system, it appears to have been conceived soon after work on the Wall began. Indeed, the relationship between the Wall and Vallum in certain places suggests that they were almost contemporary (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 56-7). The Wall and the Vallum appear to have formed a military zone within which a civilian presence may have required explanation (Frere 1974, 134). Within this zone, military stores, buildings, and camps had some protection (Salway 1981, 180), the completed frontier separating possibly rebellious Britons to the south from tribes to the north with whom alliances might be found (Frere 1974, 134). Another purpose for the Vallum may have been as a concealed route of communication (Shotton 1997, 48).
- 3.3.6 The Vallum comprises a ditch measuring up to 6m wide and up to 3m deep, with a flat bottom some 2.5m wide. It is flanked on either side by mounds that measure 6m wide at the base, which are set back from the ditch by 'berms' that are up to 9m wide, although in the vicinity of East Bog, to the west of the CMP area, the berm measures slightly less, at 6m in width. In addition, in several places, a marginal mound has been found on the southern berm. This has been thought to be a result of the cleaning of the Vallum ditch, but recently such a mound has been proved to have been part of primary activity in the area (Wilmott and Bennett 2009). Together, the elements of the Vallum form an impressive structure measuring up to 38.5m wide (Salway 1981, 180). A metallised surface has also been identified on the southern berm of the Vallum, near to Milecastle 50 (Turf Wall) (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 58), on the northern berm at Burgh-by-Sands in Cumbria (Austen 1994, 41), and at Black Carts in central Northumberland (Wilmott and Bennett 2009), but elsewhere, as at Denton in Newcastle, such metallising was absent. It has been suggested that such a surface forms part of the third century Military Way (Bidwell 1999, 21-22).
- 3.3.7 In AD 139 the Roman Army made a new advance into Scotland, which seemingly resulted in the virtual abandonment of Hadrian's Wall. Gains in Scotland were not consolidated however, and Hadrian's Wall was re-occupied during the later AD 150s. At some point between the late second century and the early third century, the Wall was breached by the northern tribes, who inflicted much damage and destruction to the fortifications. This uprising was rapidly suppressed, but the Wall required some restoration. The late second and early third centuries saw a period of continued rebuilding and modification along the Wall and, nearly a century later, a further programme of Wall restoration and modification occurred under Constantius, although nothing is known of the condition of the Vallum throughout this long period (Daniels 1978).
- 3.3.8 The area defined by the Wall and Vallum was not necessarily a militarised zone, free of civilian activity. The abandonment of the Vallum in the third century allowed civilians to build homes and shops right up to the walls of the forts on the Wall (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 203). A native rural settlement (HER 6587), lying 1.5km to the north-east of the CMP area, was established between the Vallum and the Wall and comprised a rectangular stone-walled enclosure with internal stone-walled hut circles and a possible external field system. Pottery dating to the second century AD was found, which may suggest settlement contemporary with

- the use of the Vallum. This does not appear to have been a planned settlement, officially established by the Roman authorities, but may have reused, or even continuously occupied, a late prehistoric site.
- 3.3.5 The year AD 367 is recorded by Ammianus Marcellinus (Syme 1968), as the date when Roman rule was overrun in Britain, and although the invaders were subsequently quelled by Count Theodosius, and the Wall was again restored, the end of Roman occupation had been signalled and ended in *c* AD 409.
- 3.3.6 **Early medieval period:** leading up to the withdrawal of Roman rule from Britain, the population of the area in the vicinity of the Wall is likely to have diminished as a result of decreasing numbers of soldiers (*eg* Breeze and Dobson 2000, 244). However, activity did continue in this area and there is evidence that elements of the Wall system, particularly some forts and even milecastles, remained in occupation beyond the formal end of Roman administration (Wilmott 1997). Indeed, the soldiers stationed on the Wall were not formally withdrawn, but simply ceased to receive pay (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 245-6). Many soldiers will have been local to the area, or will have established families in the local area, and many are likely to have stayed in the local areas, with some living as mercenaries or bands of brigands, and others perhaps living more domestic lives (*op cit*, 246). Activity within forts during the fifth century is attested by, for example, the excavation of a ditch and the repair of a gate at South Shields, while the establishment of earth banks around parts of the fort walls at Housesteads, Birdoswald, and Vindolanda could also date to the fifth century (*op cit*, 245). A possible church at Vindolada may also have been in use around this period and excavations at Birdoswald, 13km to the west of the CMP area, have revealed a substantial timber hall erected over an earlier granary, with a successive hall being built after AD 411 (*ibid*).
- 3.3.7 **Medieval period:** Henshaw was a medieval manor that developed into the township of Henshaw, within which the study area lies. The current name of Henshaw is a corruption of earlier forms such as *Hethingeshalt* and *Hedeneshalgh*, and was first recorded in the twelfth century when it was awarded by David I of Scotland to Richard Cumin and Hextilda, countess of Ethelred (Hodgson 1840, 325).
- 3.3.8 An examination of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping demonstrates the presence of numerous place-names in the local area that incorporate elements similar to ‘shield’, such as Winshields and High Shield. This appears to attest to a predominance of shielings in the locale, which were used as accommodation by shepherds who accompanied their flocks onto summer pastures at a distance from the permanent farmstead. A medieval shieling (HER 6644) has been recorded 0.5km to the north of the CMP area, and a small building, known as Crows Nest (Site 49) on the historic OS mapping, was named as Bank Head Shields on the Henshaw tithe map of 1842. A probable medieval farmhouse (HER 6586) was excavated close to Hadrian’s Wall, approximately 0.5km to the north of the CMP area, which included finds of medieval pottery. A medieval settlement and associated field systems (HER 6584) has been identified 1km to the north-east of the CMP area, and this lies close to a group of medieval shielings (HER 6629). Twice Brewed Roman camp (Site 45) appears to have been subject to cultivation during the medieval period, and faint traces of associated ridge and furrow have been identified at the site. Other Roman camps in the local area (*eg* HER 6567, HER 6570) also appear to have been subject to ploughing during the medieval period, presumably reflecting the choice of level areas to site such camps within the undulating landscape. A second area of putative medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified just extending into the western side of the study area (Site 54) through the inspection of aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Much of the study area, and surrounding locale, therefore, appears to have comprised open pasture during the medieval period, interspersed with farmsteads associated with land that was delineated for arable agriculture. The particular character of this agricultural landscape was influenced by its specific geographical location in the borderlands of England and Scotland, and long-standing and violent feuding between families in this area became a regional phenomenon, with raiding farmers, known as reivers, operating with little effective resistance from the English or Scottish authorities (Young *et al* 2003, 313-4).
- 3.3.9 **Post-medieval period:** the historic township of Henshaw appears to have followed a general pattern of land use that is typical of the wider area. Settlements in this area have tended to accumulate in the portions of the township adjacent to the South Tyne and it is in this area that the nucleated villages, such as Henshaw, Melkridge, and Bardon Mill developed. The land upslope of the river appears from historic mapping to have remained as an agricultural landscape of dispersed farmsteads and open grazing lands during the post-medieval period. Evidence for the continued unsettled and dangerous nature of life in this remote landscape, as a result of raiding from reivers, is provided by examples of defended farmhouses dating to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, known as bastles, such as those at Bradley Hall (HER 6608), 2.5km to the east of the CMP area. The raiding phenomenon reduced considerably during the seventeenth century, however, as the result of an aggressive and ruthless campaign of suppression under James I of England (Young *et al* 2003, 313-4).
- 3.3.10 One of the most conspicuous modifications to the immediate environs of the CMP area was the construction of the Newcastle to Carlisle Military Road, between 1751 and 1759 (Site 53). This was constructed by General Wade following the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, during which the movement of troops across the country had proved difficult (*op cit*, 316). Hadrian’s Wall was severely affected by the construction of the road: ‘Stones that may easily be got out of the ruin of the Old Roman Wall must be reserved to make a Stone Wall on each side of the Road...’ (Lawson 1973, 181), and for some of its course the Military Road was built directly on top of Hadrian’s Wall. In the central section of the Wall, the Military Road follows the lower-lying land to the south of the Wall, close to the Vallum, and at Once Brewed the road runs along the ditch of the Vallum.
- 3.3.11 The general character of the study area appears to have been established by the nineteenth century and the Northumberland Historic Landscape Characterisation programme describes all of the associated land to the east of the road to Henshaw, as well as the land to the south of Brackies Burn, on the western side of the road, as fieldscapes that developed as a result of piecemeal enclosure between the seventeenth and mid-eighteenth centuries. The land lying to the north of Brackies Burn, and to the west of the road, was described as straight-edged fieldscape dating to between the mid-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Evidence of the intensified use of the landscape for agriculture during these periods is provided by aerial photographs, the interpretation of which by the National Mapping Programme has revealed the presence of numerous field boundaries and examples of narrow ridge and furrow. This includes several examples that lie within the CMP area (Sites 05, 06, 10-13, 15-17, 19-20). Many of the sites identified within the CMP area are of agricultural origin and date to this period (Sites 01, 05-7, 09-20, 24, 27, 30-31, 35-7, 40, 42, 48-50).

3.3.12 Comparisons of the field boundaries recognisable from aerial photographs and the earliest detailed map of the study area, which is the Henshaw tithe map of 1842 (Fig 2), show that by the mid nineteenth century much of the earlier network of small fields had been consolidated within larger enclosed fields. By 1842, a property called Loaning Head (Site 42) lay to the east of the road to Henshaw, and a property called Bank Head Shields (Site 49), which would later become Crow's Nest, was shown to the east of this. A building in the location of the current Twice Brewed public house appeared to be named 'West Twice Brewed' on the tithe map, although this name was applied to the currently listed building lying to the west of this (Site 48) by the time of the OS mapping of 1895. By 1895 (OS 1895) West Twice Brewed was shown as a public house but by 1925 (OS 1925) the Twice Brewed was named and shown as the public house. Although the quarrying (Site 47) of the Vallum to the north of the military road was not depicted on the tithe mapping, this plot was described in the accompanying schedule as 'Awarded Quarries' and appears to have been owned by the Newcastle Upon Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company. Other post-medieval industrial sites are represented within the study area, with sow kilns and limestone quarries (Sites 50-1) having been identified at Once Brewed. The small enclosure (Site 27) to the north of the military road was not depicted on the tithe map of 1842, but was shown on the OS mapping of 1859-62 (Fig 3). A small house named as 'Pasture House' (Site 40) was present to the east of the current youth hostel by 1859-62 (OS 1859-62) and a small roofed building was shown close to the former location of Loaning Head (Site 42), which was no longer depicted.

3.3.13 **Modern period:** the most conspicuous change to the CMP area during the twentieth century was the addition of the original youth hostel building to the western side of Pasture House/Lane End in 1934. This had been demolished by the time of the production of the OS mapping of 1976 and had been replaced with a complex of buildings that was modified and incorporated into the current buildings on the site in the later twentieth, or early twenty-first centuries. The expansion of the youth hostel and visitor centre in the later twentieth century included the provision of additional car parks to the south of the buildings.

3.4 SUMMARY GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

3.4.1 The interim results of the historic research and walkover survey were collated into the following summary gazetteer of sites (Table 2). Additional detail relating to the sites examined and identified during the walkover survey is provided in *Appendix 1*.

Site No.	Site Name	Period	HER No.	Statutory Designation	Within Proposed Development Area?
01	Gate stoup	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
02	Quarry	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
03	Vallum earthworks, east of crossroads	Roman	Part of 6545	Scheduled Monument 26063	Yes
04	Broad ridge and furrow	Medieval/ post-medieval	-	-	Yes

05	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
06	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
07	Hollow way	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
08	Modern clearance cairn	Modern	-	-	Yes
09	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
10	Narrow ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
11	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
12	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
13	Narrow ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
14	Quarry or gate entrance	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
15	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
16	Narrow ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
17	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
18	Water smoot	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
19	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
20	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
21	Disturbed ground	Unknown/ ?Modern	-	-	Yes
22	Oval mound	Unknown	-	-	Yes
23	Modern clearance cairn	Modern	-	-	Yes
24	Boundary stone	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
25	Spoil mound	?modern	-	-	Yes
26	Vallum Earthworks, west of cross roads	Roman	Part of 6677	Scheduled Monument 26061	Yes
27	Garden/pinfold	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
28	Gate stoup	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
29	Vallum: northern part to the west of the crossroads	Roman	Part of 6677	Scheduled Monument 26061	Yes
30	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes

31	Hollow way	Medieval/ Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
32	Inscribed stone: 'yha 1934'	Modern	-	-	Yes
33	Commemorative stone (NNPA)	Modern (C21st)	-	-	Yes
34	Milestone	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
35	Trackway	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
36	Field boundary	? Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
37	Field boundary	? Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
38	Visitor centre building	Modern	-	-	Yes
39	Youth hostel building	Modern	-	-	Yes
40	Pasture House/Lane End	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
41	Site of former youth hostel (1934)	Modern	-	-	Yes
42	Site of Loaning Head building	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
43	Vallum: scheduled area east of cross roads	Roman	6545	Scheduled Monument 26063	Yes
44	Vallum: scheduled area west of cross roads	Roman	6677	Scheduled Monument 26061	Yes
45	Twice Brewed Roman temporary camp	Roman	6571	Scheduled Monument 26017	Yes
46	Seatsides 2 Roman temporary camp	Roman	6572	Scheduled Monument 26008	No
47	Quarry on line of the Vallum	Post-medieval	12316	-	No
48	West Twice Brewed	Post-medieval	13712	Grade II listed building no. 1156416	No
49	Bank Head Shields/Crow's Nest	Post-medieval	24651	-	No
50	Sow Kiln at Once Brewed	Post-medieval	24652	-	No
51	Sow Kilns and limestone quarries at Once Brewed	Post-medieval	24653	-	No

52	General Wade's military road	Post-medieval	-	-	No
53	Medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval	-	-	No
54	Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site	Roman	-	UNESCO World Heritage Site	Yes

Table 2: Summary Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey was undertaken on the 9th and 10th July 2012. All of the proposed development area was investigated, except the woodland and field plot west of the Youth Hostel, which fell under the ownership of the family at the Twice Brewed Inn and who declined access. The individual sites are each described and visually represented within the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*).
- 4.1.2 **Ground conditions:** these were extremely favourable for identifying subtle earthwork features as the grass in both the west and east fields had been recently cut, thus leaving a very short rolled sward. Both fields have been ploughed relatively flat, each have had some degree of stone clearance from them, and are both mostly contained within well-maintained stone-walled field boundaries. The edges of the eastern field, in particular on the Vallum bank (3) and adjacent field boundaries (5 and 6), had been left as long grass (Plate 2). The centre of this field contained slight evidence for a series of ribbon-like palaeochannels running downslope and draining to the south-east corner of the field; this was best seen on aerial photography and has been plotted (Fig 1). In the western field, the steep ground adjacent to the stream on the west side, and the steep south-facing slope around boundary bank 17, had been left as grass ley (Plate 3). The eastern edge of this field also contains a small triangular wooded plantation located adjacent to the road. The small plots of land immediately adjacent to the west side of the Youth Hostel and Visitor Centre car park were overgrown, containing tall nettles and/or scrubby undergrowth, and a small plantation of silver birch had been planted (around site 25) on the site in 1992. The strip of land on the north side of the Youth Hostel and the garden to the west contained mature trees and undergrowth (Plate 4). The land surrounding the car parks had short cut grass and a certain amount of landscaping had occurred east of the Visitor Centre.



Plate 2: Ground conditions within the eastern development field by the Vallum bank (Site 03)



Plate 3: Ground conditions within the south end of the western development field



Plate 4: The narrow woodland strip on the Vallum bank (Site 26) immediately north of the Youth Hostel

4.2 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED SITES

- 4.2.1 In total, the walkover survey identified earthwork/structural evidence for 36 archaeological sites within the immediate curtilage of the development area (Fig 1).
- 4.2.2 The most significant features identified from the walkover survey consisted of the extensive Roman period earthwork remains of the Vallum contained within the Scheduled areas on the northern edge of the development area. These earthworks are positioned on both the east and west sides of the crossroads, where the southern Vallum bank survives (Sites 3 and 26). To the east of the crossroads, the Vallum bank (Site 3) is truncated by quarrying on the west end (Site 2), and a gap where a trackway would have led up to a farmstead near the east end (Site 35). To the west of the crossroads, the western end of the Vallum bank (Site 26) is truncated near to the car park of the Twice Brewed Inn but continues to the east into the curtilage of the Youth Hostel. The earthwork on the north side of the Youth Hostel is within mature woodland and tapers slightly and becomes narrower as it runs further to the east and peters out as a visible earthwork feature next to the Youth Hostel car park. This end will have been cleared during the construction of the original 1934-dated Youth Hostel (41). In addition, a well-preserved section of the Vallum ditch, berm and northern bank (Site 29) was recorded on the opposite side of the Military Road, located beneath scrubby woodland within the pinfold/enclosure on the north-west corner of the crossroads (Site 27).
- 4.2.3 The majority of identified archaeological features were of predominantly agrarian function and of post-medieval or modern date. The individual sites consisted of field boundary banks, often

with adjacent areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (Sites 5-6, 9-13, 15-17 and 19-20). The ridge and furrow cultivation was extremely difficult to observe from the ground and was best identified through aerial photography. There was evidence of an enclosure/pinfold (Site 27); field boundary furniture (Sites 1, 18, 24 and 28); field clearance (Sites 8 and 23); quarries or disturbed ground/mounds (Sites 2, 14, 21-22 and 25) and a trackway and hollow way/lane (Sites 7 and 31). The latter hollow way site may have had medieval origins, and the mostly ploughed-out vestiges of an area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation (Site 4), identified in the north end of the eastern development field, may also be of potential medieval date. It was abutting the south side of the southern Vallum bank earthwork (Site 3) within the curtilage of the Scheduled area (SM 26061).

- 4.2.4 The mid-twentieth century constructed Northumberland National Park Visitor Centre and adjacent Youth Hostel have been assigned site numbers (Sites 38-39) and these have been subject to more detailed assessment (Section 5). In addition, two associated sites were recorded, these were a modern commemorative stone adjacent to the east side of the Visitor Centre (Site 33), and a relict date stone that was inscribed 'Y.H.A 1934' situated at the entrance to the youth hostel car park. This stone is the last surface vestige for the earlier Youth Hostel building that was demolished and now lay under the north end of the car park (Site 41).
- 4.2.5 Finally, there was no surviving surface evidence for six archaeological sites identified by the desk-based assessment (Section 3) within the proposed development area (Sites 34-35, 37 and 40-42).

5. ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The architectural assessment concentrated on two adjoining buildings; the Northumberland National Park Visitor Centre (Site 38) and the Once Brewed Youth Hostel (Site 39). The survey was undertaken on 9th and 10th July 2012. Both buildings were visually inspected externally, photographed, and their ground plan dimensions measured (Fig 4). Full access around both of the buildings was available, although in certain places the vegetation cover precluded wide-angled photography of the wall elevations, and the west elevation of the west wing of the visitor centre is masked by an equipment store.

5.2 ONCE BREWED YOUTH HOSTEL

5.2.1 The extant Once Brewed Youth Hostel was constructed in the 1960s to replace an earlier structure (Site 41). The original core of the building is L-shaped and is constructed of squared quarried yellow sandstone. It consists of a north/south-orientated two-storey dormitory building with a flat-roofed single-storey communal and administrative eastern wing (including school rooms, offices and kitchens etc). A probable later single-storey glass-fronted entranceway/corridor existed on the south side of the eastern wing, and a much later two-storey western dormitory wing extension with a probable manager's residence was on the western end.



Plate 5: Once Brewed Youth Hostel entrance viewed from the south

5.2.2 The main entrance to the building is on the south-facing elevation (Plate 5) and consists of a double wood-framed door set on the front of an L-shaped corridor of uPVC replacement windows, with wood cladding above, that leads west to the dormitory. Pertinent details include metal signage next to the door and a metal YHA sign above it (Plates 6 and 7).



Plate 6: Detail of the metal signage at the main entrance to the 1960s YHA building



Plate 7: Detail of the metal YHA sign near the main entrance to the 1960s YHA building

5.2.3 The communal eastern wing forms a J-shape behind the entrance corridor. It is single-storey and flat-roofed and probably contains offices/reception immediately east of the main entrance, and probably kitchens to the east of that (Plate 8). The south-facing wall elevation has three uPVC replacement windows with concrete lintels and ceramic slate-effect tiled sills, and a wooden door. The south-east corner of the building has a protruding wall stub which is in alignment with the same on the north-west corner of the NNPA Visitor Centre, this alignment mirrors a removed north/south-aligned plot boundary (Site 37). The long east/west-orientated part of the east wing has at least one large hall or school room with a series of five narrow metal-framed sliding privacy windows near roof level on the north-facing wall elevation (Plate 9). The east-facing elevation contains a wooden door, possibly leading into the kitchens, and there is a row of four wood-framed windows and a door set back in a slight rebate, with vertical clad wooden pillars and surrounds (Plate 10). External to this wall elevation are (from north to south) a wire-fenced enclosure containing three LPG tanks, a wooden garage with doorway on the east side and a small wooden shed with a door on the west side.



Plate 8: Main south-facing entrance and adjoining externally wood-clad corridor in the communal part of the 1960s YHA building



Plate 9: North-facing elevation of the communal part of the 1960s YHA building



Plate 10: Detail of windows and door with wood-clad surround on the east-facing elevation of the communal part of the 1960s YHA building

5.2.4 The north/south-orientated rectangular two-storey dormitory range is on the western end of the original 1960s YHA building. The ground floor is constructed of yellow sandstone and has a second floor of rectangular pebble-dashed segmental concrete slab construction that is set on a concrete slab floor that overhangs the ground floor significantly on both gable ends (Plate 11). The range has a pitched slate roof and a series of modern uPVC windows, with concrete sills and lintels on all elevations and both floors. The windows on the ground floor of both the north and south gable-ends has uPVC windows separated by plain black concrete mullions and the first floor windows have grey slate-effect tiled sills. The north gable end also has a wooden door with metal ventilation panels. There are two small wooden framed metal louvre windows, one on each floor on the north end of the west-facing wall elevation, that possibly relate to toilets, and there is a double door emergency exit on the south end of the east-facing elevation. The southern end of the range has two projecting wall stubs flanking the south-west

and north-east corners. The range is attached to the newer dormitory extension on the north-west end by a recessed two-storey wood-clad corridor (Plate 12).

- 5.2.5 There is an east/west-orientated two-storey dormitory wing that has been constructed on to the north-east corner of the 1960s YHA building. It is built in the same style as the main dormitory range but the key differences are the sandstone blocks are of a greyer colour on the ground floor and the first floor is rendered in grey pebble dash rather than being concrete slab constructed. All windows on both floors are modern uPVC with concrete lintels and sills and there is a wood-framed emergency exit door in the centre of the south-facing wall elevation.
- 5.2.6 The western end of the dormitory extension probably consisted of the manager's accommodation as it lay behind a fence with privacy signs and backs onto a private garden (Plate 13). The windows are identical in form to the dormitory extension, except for a wooden-framed metal louvre window on the small east-facing elevation. There is a wood-framed, glass-panelled, emergency exit door with external steps leading into the garden on the west-facing elevation and a lean-to wood-clad porch entrance with slate roof on the north-facing elevation with a wooden glass panel door on the east side.



Plate 11: East-facing elevation of the original dormitory wing of the 1960s YHA building



Plate 12: North-facing elevation of western dormitory wing extension and the wood-clad corridor adjoining it to the 1960s YHA building



Plate 13: Manager's living accommodation, on the end of the western dormitory wing extension

5.3 NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VISITOR CENTRE

5.3.1 The Northumberland National Park Visitor Centre (Plate 14), is a rectangular single-storey sandstone structure with pitched slate roof, a wooden-clad garage/store on the western end and two small southern wings flanking the main entrance and facing onto a modern car park. The original rectangular section of the building was depicted on the 1976 OS mapping with the wing extensions built at a later date. There is a commemorative stone located to the east of the entrance (33).



Plate 14: NNPA Visitor Centre viewed from the south

5.3.2 The main east/west-orientated rectangular range is constructed of squared quarried yellow sandstone. On the south-elevation it has a main entrance consisting a metal-framed sliding door, and single wooden door with window leading onto a lateral corridor separating the main visitor space and the public toilets (Plate 15). The only windows on this part of the building are on the north-facing elevation, where there is a wooden-framed, five light array of windows surrounded by wood cladding (Plate 16). This elevation also contains a wooden-framed full-height double door with windows set into a 1m deep niche with a grey ceramic tiled step, leading onto the lateral corridor. In addition, there is a single wooden door with sandstone lintel and two projecting wall stubs on both north-west and north-east corners of the structure.



Plate 15: The south-facing elevation of the original west-facing NNPA Visitor Centre building, with entrance to shop and toilet



Plate 17: Wooden-clad store attached to the west-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre



Plate 16: Rear north-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre

- 5.3.3 The western end of the main structure has a flat-roofed rectangular wooden-clad garage/store attached on the end with a stone end wall (Plate 17).
- 5.3.4 The two south-facing flanking wings were both clearly built at a later date to the main structure, and they are both constructed of similar-sized blocks of sandstone, but of a slightly greyer hue. The west wing extension is part pebble-dashed render and on the west-facing elevation, in a fenced yard/ tool store, it has two wooden-framed windows and a metal security door with an exposed RSJ lintel (Plate 18). The south-facing gable end elevation is blank wall. The west-facing elevation is exposed stone, except for an area of pebble-dashed render on the northern end. It has a single metal-framed security door with window light above leading into the NNPA offices (Plate 19).
- 5.3.5 The east wing extension has a clear wall scar on the east-facing elevation where it has been built onto the main structure (Plate 20). The west-facing elevation is blank (Plate 21) and there are wooden-framed windows with concrete lintels and sills on both the south- and east-facing elevations.



Plate 18: The exposed section of the east-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre, on the west wing



Plate 20: The east-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre, showing the wall scar where the east wing extension has been constructed (left of photo).



Plate 19: The east-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre, on the west wing



Plate 21: The west-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre, on the east wing

5.4 CONCLUSION

5.4.1 The current buildings, associated with both the hostel and the visitor centre, are regularly used and are valued for their contribution to providing a focus from which to gain information regarding the Park and its landscape, including Hadrian's Wall. However, from the external assessment both the hostel buildings and the visitor centre do not appear to be of any significance that would warrant preservation, and preclude more suitable replacements that would provide more space and more modern facilities for public use and exhibitions, for example. In particular, the materials from which the buildings have been constructed are basic and of low economic value and quality, such as the use of segmental concrete slabs and the concrete sills for instance, and in terms of architectural significance, both sets of buildings are again considered to be of low or negligible value, with no outstanding architectural features. These factors combined provide little contribution to any aesthetic appreciation or value. In terms of any historic or heritage value, the hostel replaced the original early twentieth century buildings during the 1960s and the visitor centre was newly constructed in phases thereafter, but further research will be undertaken during the compilation of the CMP regarding the associations with the YHA movement and the decisive phases of building in the 1930s and 60s to more precisely understand the site. A more detailed assessment of the value of the buildings will also be undertaken during the CMP, particularly in terms of the historic or social value, and the overall significance. However, on present evidence, there appears to be little justification for their retention.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 In total, 54 sites have been identified within the study area as a result of the initial desk-based research and walkover survey (Fig 1). Of these, nine sites were recorded within the Northumberland HER (Sites **43-51**), 13 had been identified by the National Mapping Programme (**03, 05-06, 10-13, 15-17, 19-20, 53**), 24 were identified during the walkover survey (Sites **01-02, 04, 07-09, 14, 18, 21-33, 37-9**), and seven were identified during the historic research (**34-6, 40-42, 52, 54**). Five of these sites are of very modern origin and are not considered to be heritage assets (Sites **08, 23, 33, 38, 39**). These sites have been included and identified as being of modern origin in order to avoid any potential for uncertainty about their character or value. The CMP area lies within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and two sections of the Vallum that lie within the CMP area are scheduled monuments (Site **43**: SM 26063; Site **44**: 26061). Part of the scheduled area of a Roman camp (Site **45**: SM 26017) lies within the CMP area and a second scheduled Roman camp (Site **46**: 26008) lies within the wider study area. West Twice Brewed (Site **48**: LB 1156416) is a grade II listed building that lies within the wider study area. Site **54** represents the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, which includes numerous individual elements and within which the CMP area lies.

6.1.2 Of the identified sites, 46 (Sites **01-45** and **54**) lie partly or wholly within the CMP area, with the remaining sites (Sites **46-53**) lying within the surrounding 250m radius study area. Any intrusive ground works associated with the proposed development present the potential for negative impacts upon all 46 of the sites within the CMP area (Sites **01-45** and **54**) in the form of damage and destruction to the physical remains. This includes the potential for direct physical impacts upon scheduled portions of the Vallum (Site **43**: SM 26063; Site **44**: 26061), which form part of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (Site **54**). The potential also exists for visual impacts upon the settings of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (Site **54**), the Vallum (Site **43**: SM 26063; Site **44**: 26061), two scheduled Roman camps (Site **45**: SM 26017; Site **46**: 26008), and the grade II listed building at West Twice Brewed (Site **48**: LB 1156416).

6.1.3 The presence of numerous sites of archaeological interest within the study area, and the wider vicinity, indicates that there is an extremely high potential for the presence of previously unidentified sites of archaeological interest within the CMP area. There is potential for previously unidentified remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval date.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work, comprising several elements, is undertaken in order to ensure that the character and extent of remains of archaeological interest within the CMP area is fully understood and, therefore, that mitigative strategies can be proposed to ensure either the preservation *in situ* or preservation by record of the heritage assets, as will be determined to be appropriate according to the type and significance of each heritage asset. This further work will also identify considerations relating to the assessment of

the potential for impacts upon the settings of heritage assets as a result of the proposed development.

- 6.2.2 **Further documentary research:** further documentary research is scheduled to be undertaken as part of the ongoing preparation of the CMP for The Sill.
- 6.2.3 **Archaeological topographic and photographic survey:** all portions of the Vallum (Sites **03**, **26**, **29**, **43**, and **44**) that lie within the CMP area should be subject to an archaeological topographic earthwork survey and detailed photographic survey, in order to preserve by record their physical form above ground prior to any disturbance. Topographic and photographic survey should also be undertaken for all boundary banks (Sites **05**, **06**, **09**, **11**, **12**, **15**, **17**, **19**, **20**, **27**, **30**, **36**, **37**), the broad ridge and furrow (Site **04**), and the hollow way (Sites **07**). A detailed photographic survey should be undertaken of all extant boundary furniture (Sites **01**, **18**, **24**, **28**, **32**, and **33**). Site **25** should be subject to further inspection when vegetation has been cleared and may also require topographic and photographic survey.
- 6.2.4 **Geophysical survey:** there is a high potential for remains of several periods within the CMP area. Geophysical survey will aid in the identification of sub-surface remains of previously unidentified sites, as well as providing additional information relating to the extents of sites that have been identified as visible earthworks. The use of geophysical survey will provide additional information that will be able to be used to inform the precise siting of archaeological evaluation trenches. The survey results will also be incorporated into the long-term conservation management of The Sill project area.
- 6.2.5 **Archaeological evaluation trenching:** archaeological evaluation trenching should be undertaken within the proposed development area. The number of trenches and percentage of the area that should be subject to investigation will be determined by the historic environment officer for the NNPA and the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Hadrian's Wall). These will include three trenches across the Vallum, to the north of the youth hostel. The precise location of the trenches will be informed by the geophysical and topographic surveys.
- 6.2.6 **Watching brief:** given the presence of 48 known heritage assets within the area, and the potential for previously unidentified sub-surface remains dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods, it is recommended that a watching brief should be undertaken during all intrusive ground works prior to trial trenching specifically the proposed geotechnical site investigation. Site investigation by drilling/coring should also be used as an opportunity for archaeological sampling of deposits overlying bedrock.
- 6.2.7 **Visual impacts upon the settings of heritage assets:** the potential for visual impacts upon the setting of heritage assets as a result of the proposed development will be examined with reference to the English Heritage Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008) and the guidance provided by *Seeing the History in the View* (English Heritage 2011), and will be reported upon within the CMP. This will be relevant in relation to the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (Site **54**), the Vallum (Site **43**: SM 26063; Site **44**: 26061), two scheduled Roman camps (Site **45**: SM 26017; Site **46**: 26008), and the grade II listed building at West Twice Brewed (Site **48**: LB 1156416).

Site No.	Site Name	Recommendations
01	Gate stoup	Photographic survey.
02	Quarry	None
03	Vallum earthworks, east of crossroads	Topographic and photographic survey.
04	Broad ridge and furrow	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
05	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey.
06	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey.
07	Hollow way	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
08	Modern clearance cairn	None
09	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
10	Narrow ridge and furrow	None
11	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
12	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
13	Narrow ridge and furrow	None
14	Quarry or gate entrance	None
15	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
16	Narrow ridge and furrow	None
17	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
18	Water smoot	Photographic survey
19	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
20	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
21	Disturbed ground	None
22	Oval mound	Watching brief during SI works

23	Modern clearance cairn	None
24	Boundary stone	Photographic survey
25	Spoil mound	Further inspection following clearance of vegetation. Possible topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
26	Vallum Earthworks, west of cross roads	Topographic and photographic survey.
27	Garden/pinfold	Topographic and photographic survey.
28	Gate stoup	Photographic survey.
29	Vallum: northern part to the west of the crossroads	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
30	Boundary bank	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
31	Hollow way	None
32	Inscribed stone: 'yha 1934'	Photographic survey.
33	Commemorative stone (NNPA)	Photographic survey.
34	Milestone	Photographic survey.
35	Trackway	None
36	Field boundary	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
37	Field boundary	Topographic and photographic survey. Watching brief during SI works.
38	Visitor centre building	None
39	Youth hostel building	None
40	Pasture House/Lane End	Watching brief during SI works.
41	Site of former youth hostel (1934)	None
42	Site of Loaning Head building	Watching brief during SI works.
43	Vallum: scheduled area east of cross roads	Topographic and photographic survey. Assessment of visual impact.
44	Vallum: scheduled area west of cross roads	Topographic and photographic survey. Assessment of visual impact.
45	Twice Brewed Roman temporary	Assessment of visual impact.

	camp	
46	Seatsides 2 Roman temporary camp	Assessment of visual impact.
47	Quarry on line of the Vallum	None
48	West Twice Brewed	Assessment of visual impact.
49	Bank Head Shields/Crow's Nest	None
50	Sow Kiln at Once Brewed	None
51	Sow Kilns and limestone quarries at Once Brewed	None
52	General Wade's military road	None
53	Medieval ridge and furrow	None
54	Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site	Assessment of visual impact.

Table 3: Archaeological recommendations for gazetteer sites

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS

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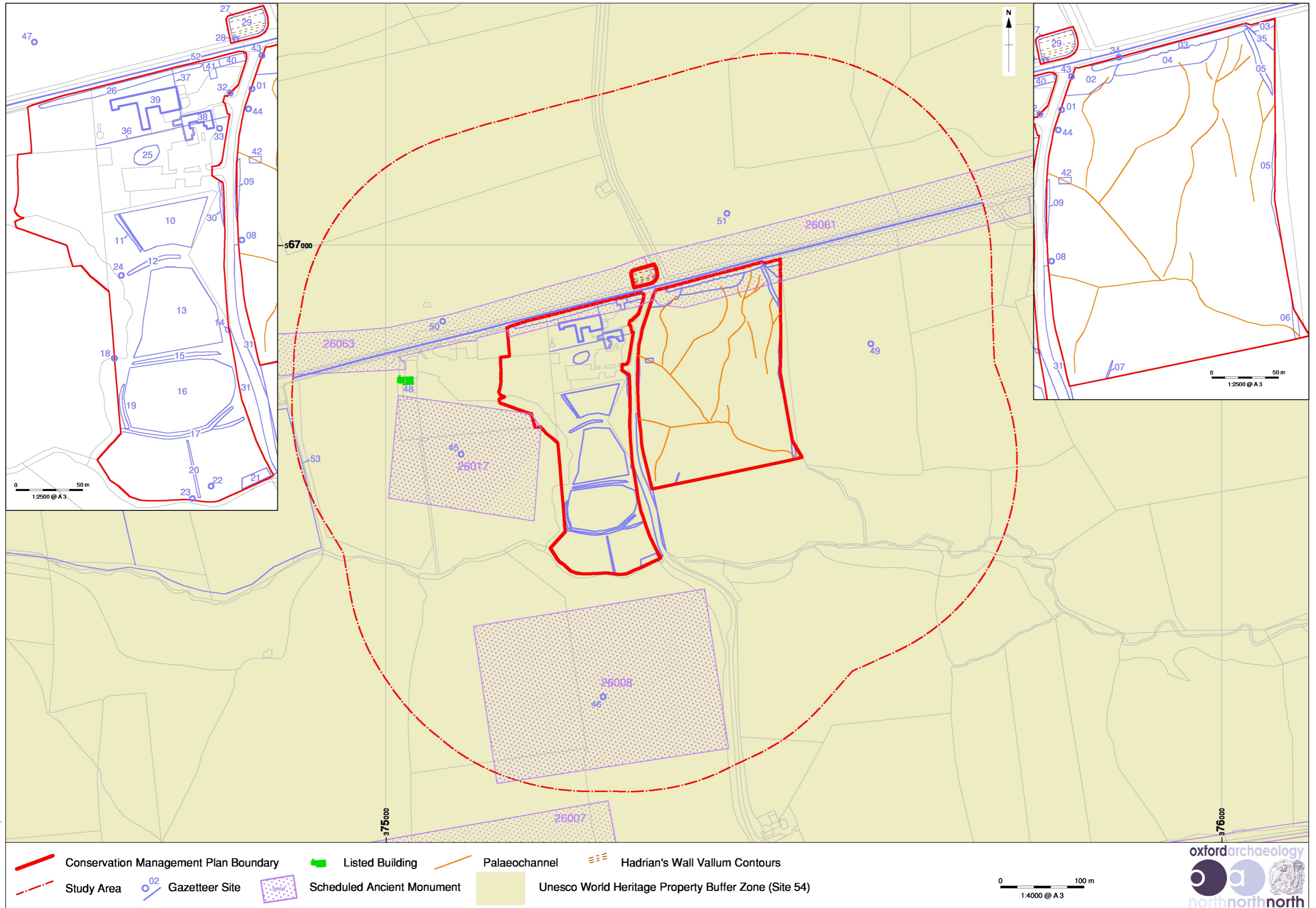
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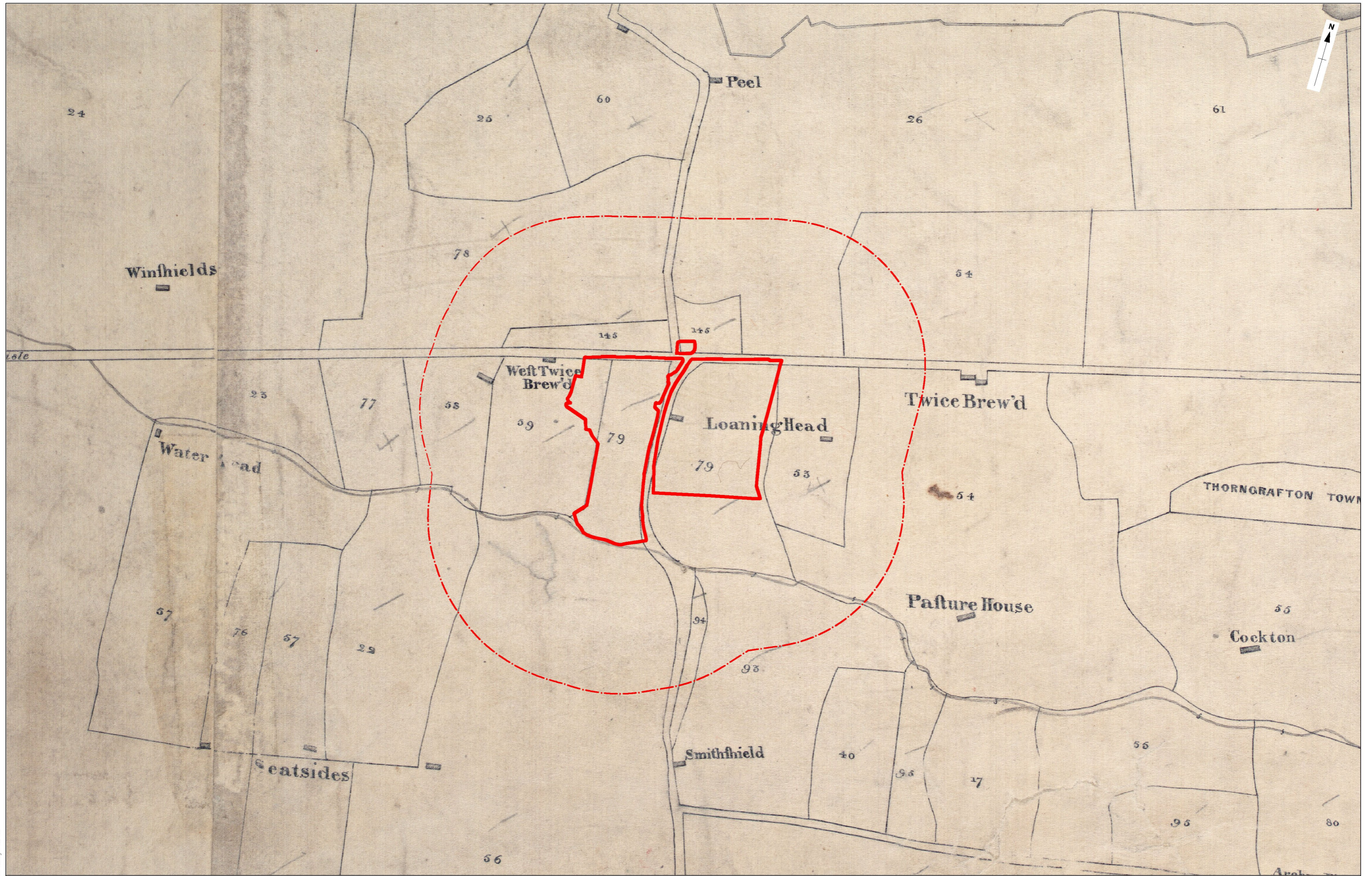
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Figure 1: Plan of gazetteer sites



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-  Conservation Management Plan Boundary
-  Study Area

Figure 2: Extract of the Henshaw Tithe Map of 1842

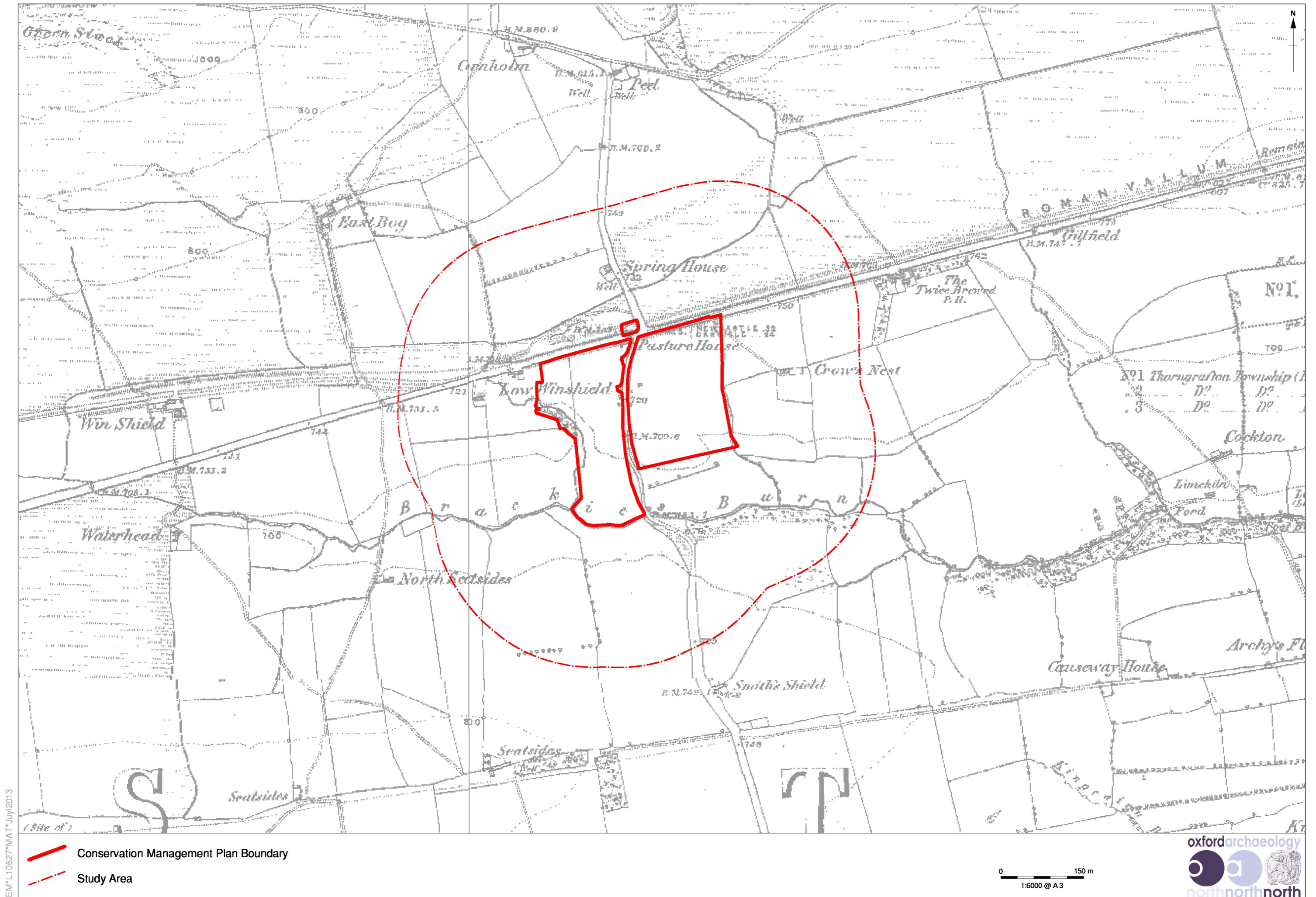


Figure 3: Extract of the Ordnance Survey first edition 6:1 mile map of 1859-62



Figure 4: Photographic location plan

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES IDENTIFIED DURING THE WALKOVER SURVEY

Site Number 1
Site Type Gate Stoup
NGR NY 75312 66915
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6873.jpg and 6959.jpg
Description A single stone gate stoup located on the south side of the farm gate into the eastern field.



Site Number 2
Site Type Quarry
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 75333 66939
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6875.jpg , 6878.jpg and 6885.jpg
Description A sub-rectangular area of shallow quarrying located adjacent to the crossroads that has disturbed the western end of the vallum bank (3). The east side of the quarry scoop is defined by a small stub of earthen bank that was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. Overall the site measures approximately 35m by 18m.



Site Number 3
Site Type Vallum Earthworks, East of Crossroads
SM No. 26061
NMR No. 1408072
HER No. 6545
NGR NY 75398 66963
Period Roman
Photograph(s) 6886.jpg – 6893.jpg and 6904.jpg – 6906.jpg
Description The vallum between the road to Steel Rigg car park and the road in Caw Gap in wall miles 39, 40 and 41. The earthwork was defined by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The earthwork survives within the development area up to 6m wide by over 1.5m in height. The western end is disturbed at the crossroads by a quarry (2), the eastern end has been cut through by the route of a post-medieval trackway (35), adjacent to a field boundary bank (5).



Site Number 4
Site Type Broad Ridge and Furrow Cultivation
NGR NY 75,92 66952
Period Medieval to Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6893.jpg and 6899.jpg-6902.jpg
Description A small sub-rectangular area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation in the northern end of the eastern development field. It measures approximately 0.08 hectares, is located abutting the south side of the vallum bank (3), is of a north/south orientation and survives as shallow 7m wide ridges. The edge of the cultivation was picked out as a wavy line on the edge of the vallum earthwork by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation.



Site Number 5
Site Type Boundary Bank
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 75469 66,930
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6914.jpg, 6919.jpg , 6924.jpg and 6932.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly NNW/SSE on the eastern edge of the eastern development field. It was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary is separated from the boundary surrounding the field to the east (6) by a deep ditch.



Site Number 6
Site Type Boundary Bank
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 75488 66754
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6940.jpg – 6941.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly N/S on the south-eastern corner of the eastern development field. It was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary is separated (outside of the development area) from the boundary surrounding the field to the west (5) by a deep ditch.



Site Number 7
Site Type Hollow Way/ Trackway
NGR NY 75347 66719
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6950.jpg – 6952.jpg
Description A short section of NNE/SSW orientated hollow way located on the south-west corner of the eastern development field. It survives in the development area as a very shallow ploughed-out linear feature. In the field to the south it is a well-defined feature that can be observed on aerial photographs (but was not recorded in the NMP aerial photographic interpretation).



Site Number 10
Site Type Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation
NMR No. 1402652
NGR NY 75246 66811
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6971.jpg , 6985.jpg, and 6987.jpg
Description An 0.16 hectare area of N/S orientated narrow ridge and furrow cultivation identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation in the western development field. The subtle cultivation features could not be observed on the ground during the present walkover survey.



Site Number 8
Site Type Clearance Cairn
NGR NY 75305 66802
Period Modern
Photograph(s) 6955.jpg – 6956.jpg
Description A machine-dumped clearance cairn piled against the boundary wall on the western edge of the eastern development field.



Site Number 11
Site Type Boundary Bank
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 75220 66808
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7046.jpg – 7047.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly NW/SE on the west side of the western development field. It was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary defines the west edge of an area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (10).



Site Number 9
Site Type Boundary Bank
NGR NY 75301 66841
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6957.jpg – 6958.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly N/S on the west side of the eastern development field. The boundary consists of a 0.5m-0.75m deep lynchet falling away to the modern field wall on the west side. There are several mature trees on top of this boundary. The feature may be a continuation to the sunken lane (31) located further to the south.



Site Number 12
Site Type Boundary Bank
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 75240 66787
Period Post-Medieval
Photograph(s) 6986.jpg
Description A slightly curvilinear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly W/E in the north end of the western development field. It was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary defines a boundary between two areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (10 and 13).



Site Number 13
Site Type Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation
NMR No. 1402652
NGR NY 75258 66749
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6989.jpg
Description An 0.30 hectare area of N/S orientated narrow ridge and furrow cultivation identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation in the western development field. The subtle cultivation features could not be observed on the ground during the present walkover survey.



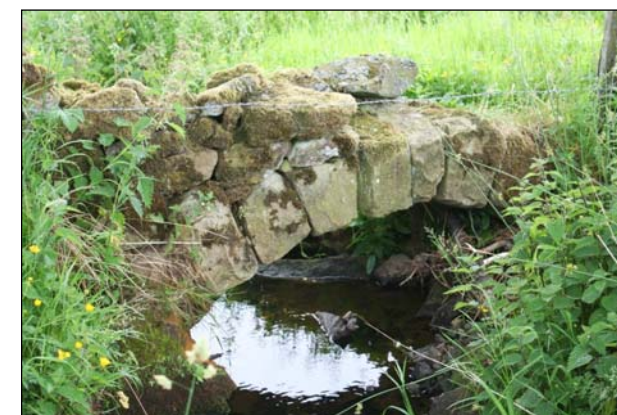
Site Number 17
Site Type Boundary Bank
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 75259 66654
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7004.jpg – 7009.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly W/E on the south end of the western development field. It was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary defines the southern edge of an area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (16).



Site Number 14
Site Type Quarry
NGR NY 75294 66734
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7001.jpg – 7002.jpg
Description A shallow D-shaped quarry scoop or relict field entrance located on the eastern field boundary of the western development field. It measures approximately 5m by 4m and up to 0.5m deep.



Site Number 18
Site Type Water Smoot
NGR NY 75209 66713
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7039.jpg – 7041.jpg
Description An arched stone water smoot set into the N/S orientated walled field boundary crossing the beck on the western edge of the western development field.



Site Number 15
Site Type Boundary Bank
NGR NY 75257 66715
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 6995.jpg – 6996.jpg and 7000.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly W/E in the centre of the western development field. It was not identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary defines a boundary between two areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (13 and 16).



Site Number 19
Site Type Boundary Bank
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 7,215 66677
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) N/A
Description A slightly curvilinear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly N/S on the west end of the western development field. It was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary defines the western edge of an area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (16).

Site Number 16
Site Type Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation
NMR No. 1402652
NGR NY 75257 66686
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) N/A
Description An 0.38 hectare area of N/S orientated narrow ridge and furrow cultivation identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation in the western development field. The subtle cultivation features could not be observed on the ground during the present walkover survey.

Site Number 20
Site Type Boundary Bank
NMR No. 1408114
NGR NY 75269 66631
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7024.jpg-7026.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly NNW/SSE on the south end of the western development field. It was identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation.



Site Number 21
Site Type Disturbed Ground
NGR NY 75315 66624
Period Modern
Photograph(s) 7015.jpg – 7016.jpg
Description A sub-rectangular slightly sunken area of disturbed ground located in the south-east corner of the western development field. It measures approximately 20m by 9m. The site was not depicted on the NMP aerial photographic interpretation but a modern rectangular structure is possibly depicted on the aerial photography.



Site Number 24
Site Type Boundary Stone
NGR NY 75214 66775
Period Post-Medieval
Photograph(s) 7044.jpg – 7045.jpg
Description A small unscribed rectangular boundary stone located near the east bank of the stream in the western development field.



Site Number 22
Site Type Mound
NGR NY 75282 66618
Period Unknown
Photograph(s) 7017.jpg-7020.jpg
Description A small oval turf-covered mound located in the south end of the western development field. It measures approximately 5.5m by 3.5m. There is no obvious stone within the construction of the earthwork.



Site Number 25
Site Type Spoil Mound
NGR NY 75,234 66865
Period Modern?
Photograph(s) 7048.jpg – 7049.jpg
Description A large sub-oval spoil mound located in a small wooded area immediately to the south of the Youth Hostel and adjacent to the Visitor Centre car park. The site is probably spoil cleared in construction of the buildings or car park but the present vegetation cover precluded more detailed investigation. A nearby sign indicated that the woodland was planted in 1992.



Site Number 23
Site Type Clearance Cairn
NGR NY 75268 66608
Period Modern?
Photograph(s) 7022.jpg
Description A machine-dumped clearance cairn located on the edge of slope down into the stream on the south side of the western development field.



Site Number 26
Site Type Vallum Earthworks, West of Crossroads
SM No. 26063
HER No. 6677
NGR NY 75398 66963
Period Roman
Photograph(s) 7051.jpg – 7078.jpg
Description The vallum between the road to Steel Rigg car park and the road in Caw Gap in wall miles 39, 40 and 41. The earthwork was not defined by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation as it lay within woodland in the Scheduled Monument area on the north side of the Youth Hostel. The earthwork survives within the development area up to 6m wide by over 1.5m in height. The western end of the vallum bank is truncated near to the car park of the Twice Brewed Inn (cleared away by the farmer in the 1950s – Twice Brewed owner, *pers comm*) but continues to the east into the curtilage of the Youth Hostel. The earthwork on the north side of the Youth Hostel tapers slightly and becomes narrower as it runs further to the east and peters out as a visible earthwork feature next to the Youth Hostel car park. This end will have been cleared during the construction of the original 1934-dated Youth Hostel (41).



Site Number 27
Site Type Garden/Pinfold
NGR NY 75322 66967
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7086.jpg – 7087.jpg, 7092.jpg, 7099.jpg – 7101.jpg, 7104.jpg and 7109.jpg-7110.jpg
Description An extant rectangular garden or pinfold enclosure located on the north-west corner of the crossroads to the north of the development. The drystone walled structure was shown on the OS 1859-62 mapping and was probably associated with the demolished Lane End house (43) on the opposite side of the road. It has a narrow gateway on the south side (28) and contains extant Vallum earthworks beneath scrubby woodland (29).



Site Number 30
Site Type Boundary Bank
NGR NY 75289 66832
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7134.jpg – 7135.jpg, 7137.jpg and 7139.jpg – 7140.jpg
Description A linear section of field boundary bank orientated roughly N/S on the east side of the western development field. It was not identified by the NMP aerial photographic interpretation. The boundary defines the east edge of an area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (10), and the western edge of a hollow way (31). The boundary disappears into a wooded area on the south end, has been landscaped adjacent to the Visitor Centre but still retains a veteran tree along its length adjacent to the car park entrance.



Site Number 28
Site Type Gate stoup
NGR NY 75300 66952
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7105.jpg-7107.jpg
Description A narrow gateway giving access to the south side of a garden/pinfold enclosure (27). It consists of a pair of small quarried stone stoups.



Site Number 31
Site Type Lane / Hollow Way
NGR NY 75304 66728
Period Medieval to Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7141.jpg – 7148.jpg , 7150.jpg and 7155.jpg
Description A curvilinear lane orientated roughly N/S and bisecting the two development area fields. The southern end of the feature is cut into the ground as a large and wide sunken hollow way over 2m deep as it descends the hillside towards a bridged crossing point of Brackies Burn.



Site Number 29
Site Type Vallum Earthworks, West of Crossroads
SM No. 26063
HER No. 6677
NGR NY 75309 66965
Period Roman
Photograph(s) 7104.jpg and 7109.jpg
Description The Vallum between the road to Steel Rigg car park and the road in Caw Gap in wall miles 39, 40 and 41. The extant earthworks of the vallum ditch and northern bank found within the pinfold enclosure (27) on the north side of the crossroads on the Military Road. The bank survives up to 6m wide by 1.5m high with a slight flat berm separating it with the boggy ditched area that abuts and follows the southern wall of the enclosure.



Site Number 32
Site Type Inscribed Stone
NGR NY 75296 66,911
Period Modern
Photograph(s) 7161.jpg - 7163.jpg
Description An inscribed stone slab set into the wall at the entrance to the Youth Hostel. Inscribed 'YHA 1934'. A remnant of the first Youth Hostel built on the site which opened in that year (41).



Site Number 33
Site Type Commemorative Stone
NGR NY 75288 66885
Period Modern
Photograph(s) 7085.jpg
Description An inscribed stone slab commemorating the 50 year anniversary of Northumberland National Park.



Site Number 38
Site Type Building
NGR NY 75272 66894
Period Modern
Photograph(s) See Building Assessment
Description The Northumberland National Park Visitor Centre. A rectangular single storey sandstone structure with wooden clad garage on the western end and two small southern wings facing onto a modern car park. The original rectangular section of the building was depicted on the 1976 OS mapping with the wing extensions built at a later date. There is a commemorative stone located to the east of the entrance (33).



Site Number 34
Site Type Milestone
NGR NY 75355 66954
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) N/A
Description The site of a removed milestone originally located on the south side of the Military Road. It is depicted on all epochs of historic OS mapping 'Carlisle 24 miles, Newcastle 32 miles' up until at least the 1980s OS mapping.

Site Number 39
Site Type Building
NGR NY 75240 66907
Period Modern
Photograph(s) See Building Assessment
Description Once Brewed Youth Hostel, built in the 1960s to replace an earlier structure (41). The core of the building consists of a N/S-orientated two-storey concrete slab-constructed dormitory building with a flat-roofed single-storey eastern wing (including school rooms). A probable later single-storey glass-fronted entranceway/corridor on the eastern wing and a much later two-storey western dormitory wing with a probable manager's residence on the western end.



Site Number 35
Site Type Trackway
NGR NY 75460 66969
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) N/A
Description The site of a short NW/SE-orientated section of trackway that would have originally run upslope from the Military Road to the building named as 'Crows Nest' on the historic OS mapping. There is an eroded area of the Vallum bank (3) where the trackway would have cut through to the Military Road.

Site Number 40
Site Type Site of Building
NGR NY 75297 66937
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) 7080.jpg – 7082.jpg
Description The site of a demolished cottage/farmhouse located on the south-west side of the crossroads and in the north-east corner of the western development field. The site was originally depicted as a rectangular building called 'Pasture House' on the 1859-62 OS mapping with a small attached smithy on the western end. In later editions of the historic mapping the building is called 'Lane End'. The site was demolished by the 1976 OS mapping and is now part of the Youth Hostel Car Park.



Site Number 36
Site Type Field Boundary
NGR NY 75245 66883
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) N/A
Description Partially removed E/W field boundary defining a plot to the west of the demolished Lane End house (43) that predated the 1960s Youth Hostel. It is depicted from the OS 1946 mapping and defined the east edge of an orchard where the Youth Hostel it located.

Site Number 37
Site Type Field Boundary
NGR NY 75257 66907
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) N/A
Description Removed N/S field boundary defining a plot to the west of the demolished Lane End house (43) that predated the 1960s Youth Hostel. It is depicted on the OS 1946 and 1952 mapping.

Site Number 41
Site Type Site of Building
NGR NY 75283 66932.
Period Modern
Photograph(s) 7080.jpg – 7082.jpg
Description The site of the original demolished Youth Hostel located on the south-west side of the crossroads and in the north-east corner of the western development field. The site was originally depicted as a T-shaped building built on the western end of the cottage/farmhouse of 'Lane End' in 1934. There is a surviving commemorative date stone located at the entrance to the modern Youth Hostel Car Park (32). The site was demolished by the 1976 OS mapping and is now part of the Youth Hostel Car Park.



Site Number 42
Site Type Site of Building
NGR NY 75,315 66862
Period Post-medieval
Photograph(s) N/A
Description The site of a demolished farm building, possibly a barn/byre located on the west side of the eastern development field. The site was depicted as an un-named rectangular roofed building on the 1859-62 OS mapping. The structure was demolished before later editions of the historic mapping.