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## Land to south of Stanegate Cottages, Newbrough, Northumberland

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report No. 3596

Author: Graeme Carruthers MA MCIfA



## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian  
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380  
Fax: 0131 273 4381  
email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Graeme Carruthers MA MCifA
Illustrator	Graeme Carruthers MA MCifA
Approver	Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MCifA
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**Land to the west of the B6319 and south of  
Stanegate Cottages, Newbrough,  
Northumberland**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Report No. 3596**

## CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Working Methods	6
3.	Archaeological Results	7
4.	Finds Assessment	8
5.	Environmental Sample Assessment	11
6.	Discussion	13
7.	Conclusion	15
8.	References	16

## Appendices

1.	Digital Photograph Register	18
2.	Context Register	18
3.	Drawing Register	19
4.	Sample Register	19
5.	Finds Register	19

## Figures (bound at rear)

Fig. 1	Site location and plan of features identified
Fig. 2	Plan and section of Pit <b>003</b> showing finds locations
Fig. 3	South-west-facing section through ditch <b>007</b> , Slot 1
Fig. 4	North-east-facing section through ditch <b>007</b> , Slot 3
Fig. 5	North-east-facing section through ditch <b>009</b> , Slot 1
Fig. 6	South and south-west-facing section through ditch <b>009</b> , Slot 3
Fig. 7	North-west-facing section through ditch <b>011</b> showing it being cut by <b>007</b> , Slot 6
Fig. 8	South-east-facing section through ditch <b>011</b> , Slot 2

- Fig. 9 Development Area pre-excavation, looking north
- Fig. 10 Pre-excavation of Pit **003** showing ceramic and partially perforated pebble on the surface
- Fig. 11 North-west-facing section of Pit **003**
- Fig. 12 Linear Ditch **007** running across the site, looking south-west
- Fig. 13 Ditch **007**, Slot 1, north-east-facing section
- Fig. 14 Curvilinear Ditch **009**, pre-excavation
- Fig. 15 Ditch **009**, Slot 2, north-east-facing section
- Fig. 16 Erosion Ditch **011**, pre-excavation
- Fig. 17 Erosion Ditch **011**, Slot 1, north-west-facing section showing cut by **007**
- Fig. 18 Flint objects
- Fig. 19 Pebble object
- Fig. 20 Pottery
- Fig. 21 Bead

## Summary

An archaeological strip and map was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Stanegate Cottages, Newbrough during August 2017. The excavation revealed a pit which contained the remains of two AOC Beakers, three flint knives, a hollowed pebble and a single jet-like bead. This was probably the plough damaged remains of what was a much deeper pit. The artefact assemblage is typical of a Beaker funerary context and it is assumed that the pit is a ploughed-out Beaker burial. The works also identified a linear ditch, a shallow curvilinear ditch and a natural erosion ditch. The ditch features may be part of the Romano-British group of cropmarks identified to the west of the development area and may form part of a wider series of prehistoric field divisions within the landscape.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological mitigation works carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in August 2017 for Lanpro Services on behalf of Partner Construction, in relation to the construction of new houses at land west of the B6319 and south of Stanegate Cottages, Newbrough, Northumberland. The CFA code and number for the project is NEWB/2333.

Northumberland Conservation advised that a strip, map and record was necessary in order to fully mitigate the potential archaeological impacts of the proposed development and provided a brief. A Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by Lanpro Services for Partner Construction and dated March 2017, was agreed in advance of works by Northumberland Conservation.

#### 1.2 Site Location and Description

The site occupies approximately 0.6ha situated on the south-western edge of the hamlet of Butt Bank, near Stanegate Cottages, approximately 500m to the east of Newbrough, Northumberland (centred at NY 8814 6775) (See Fig. 1).

The site forms part of the north-eastern edge of a large arable field that extends south-westwards, and is bounded to the east by the B6319. To the north of the site are a number of houses and the Newbrough Primary School, aligned along Stanegate.

The ground level within the site slopes gradually north-west to south-east from a height of approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to around 57m aOD adjacent to the B6319.

The bedrock geology within the site comprises limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Alston Formation overlain by river terrace deposits of silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2017). The recorded soils across the site consist of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscapes 2017).

### **1.3 Background**

A Planning Application for the construction of twelve affordable dwellings and four market dwellings, including associated access, parking, landscaping and other associated ancillary development has been submitted for the site.

Northumberland Conservation had advised that their records indicate that the development area is located within a wider landscape of archaeological activity. This ranges from Neolithic enclosures at Fourstones c.630m to the east, the Stanegate Roman road that runs east-west c.30 to the north and the Sidgate Roman military base, and its underlying Romano-British enclosure and cropmarks, which is located c140m to the west of the development area.

Due to the potential for remains associated with the aforementioned sites within the development area, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken in September 2016 by Archaeological Services Durham University. This identified no features of 'likely archaeological significance' though it did identify one anomaly on the north-east of the site which could possibly be a soil-filled feature (Archaeological Services Durham University 2016a).

Archaeological Services Durham subsequently undertook trial trenching in December 2016, with three trenches targeting possible geophysical anomalies (Archaeological Services Durham University 2016b). Within Trench 3 a shallow gully and a ditch, from which a single piece of flint was recovered, were identified. These features were deemed to be prehistoric in date and may relate to the series of cropmarks found to the west of the development area.

### **1.4 Objectives**

The objectives of the archaeological works were to conduct a strip, map and record within an area of the development identified by NCC to be of archaeological potential (see Fig. 1), to record any features or deposits of archaeological interest uncovered and produce a report on these, and if necessary undertake post-excavation analysis and produce a publication report.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

All work was undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014), and the terms of the WSI.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures. Archaeological remains were drawn to an appropriate scale, photographed and recorded using standard CFA recording forms.

### **2.2 Standards and Guidance**

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant CIfA Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014), Historic England guidance (2011a), and CFA's standard methodology.

### **2.3 Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all CFA records, will be ordered according to nationally recognised standards (CIfA 2014) and will be deposited with Great North Museum; copies of reports will be lodged with the Northumberland Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). A summary of the results of the archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS (cfaarch1-298486).

### **2.4 Strip, Map and Record**

A strip, map and record was undertaken during ground reduction works onsite, which covered an area of approx. 0.3ha, as prescribed in the WSI.

Excavations to remove topsoil and overburden down on to natural subsoil were undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.

On completion of the top soil removal, the excavated area and all exposed archaeological features were cleaned by hand and surveyed using survey-grade (cm accurate) GPS equipment to produce a pre-excavation plan. All archaeological features and deposits revealed were excavated by hand to an agreed strategy, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features. All features were investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits.

All discoveries, including soil profiles and subsoil characteristics, were recorded using standard CFA recording forms and digital photography.

Environmental sampling was undertaken in line with the WSI.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 3.1 General

Context numbers are in bold and are fully described in Appendix 2.

The strip, map and record area is depicted on Fig. 1. The topsoil consisted of up to 0.3m of dark brown/grey sandy silt with numerous small rounded pebble inclusions, (**001**). The shallow topsoil meant there was no visible subsoil. The natural substrate (**000**) was free draining bands of sands and gravels which comprised of rounded small to medium pebbles.

A linear ditch running north-east to south-west (**007**), a shallow curving ditch that started in the north-east and ended pointing west (**009**), a meandering ditch feature (**011**) and the remains of a small pit (**003**) were encountered during topsoil stripping (see Fig. 1).

#### 3.2 Excavation

Pit **003** was a shallow, sub-rounded pit, 0.7m in diameter. In section the pit had steep sides with a flat base (See Fig. 2, Fig. 10-11). Only the lower 0.08m of the pit survived, the upper levels having been subject to plough truncation.

The pit contained a single context (**004**) that was a compact, dark brown sandy-silt with numerous small pebble inclusions. On the surface of the context, Beaker pottery and a partially perforated pebble (SF1) were visible (Fig. 2). The fill (**004**) also contained the bases of two Beakers (SF2 and SF3) which were found upright, lying on the base of the pit and next to each other in the north-west quadrant. Three flint knives, (SF4, SF5 and SF6) were found on the base of the pit grouped together in the south-east corner, opposite the beakers (Fig. 2). A jet-like bead (SF7) was also recovered from **004** during sample processing.

Ditch **007** ran across the site from north-west to south-east and ran out of the stripped area. It cut the natural geology (**000**) and the irregular ditch feature (**011**). Six slots were dug across the ditch, (see Fig. 1, Fig. 12-13). The ditch was V-shaped in profile (See Figs. 3 and 4) and ranged from 1.1m to 1.5m in width and from 0.4m to 0.7m in depth. It was filled by a single context of a loose, mid-brown, sandy-silt that contained up to 50% small to medium sized pebbles and gravels. No finds were uncovered and no charcoal was noted.

Ditch **009** was a shallow, 0.15m deep, ditch that ran from the north-east corner of the development area to the south-west, gently curving around to eventually face west at its terminus (Fig. 2, Fig. 14). Three slots were dug along **009** including one at the terminus (see Fig. 1). It was 0.55m to 0.7m wide and shallow, no more than 0.16m deep (See Figs. 5-6, 15). It was filled by a single, loose, mid-brown, sandy-silt and gravel. No finds were recovered and no charcoal was noted.

Ditch feature **011** meandered in a lazy S from east to west following the natural topography and slope of the land. It was 2.5-3.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Two slots were dug across it (Fig. 1, Fig. 16). It was shallow with a U-shaped base (Fig. 7-8). It was



filled by two contexts at the western end and a single context at the eastern end (Fig. 17). The lower fill (**013**) was a compact, grey-brown silty-sand. It contained a few small rounded pebbles, mostly at its base, (Fig. 7). The upper fill (**012**) was a compact, dark brown silt with very few small rounded pebbles (Fig. 7-8). No finds or charcoal were noted. It is considered that this is a natural erosion feature and is not anthropogenic in origin.

All finds and the results of the sample processing are described below.

## **4. FINDS ASSESSMENT**

### **4.1 Stone by Ann Clarke**

Three flint knives and a small pebble with worked hollows were found in the fill of the Beaker pit **003**.

#### *The knives*

All of the flint knives are made from mottled grey flint and are in good condition with the exception of a brown concretion which adheres in patches on both faces of knives (SF4 and SF6) (Fig. 18).

The forms of the three knives vary considerably both in the choice of blanks for shaping and in the amount of reworking of the blank to produce the finished tool. The simplest knife was made on a thin inner flake (SF6) and bears nibbling blunting retouch around the distal end. Breakage along the left edge truncates this retouch and it may have occurred during the use of the flake as a knife.

A broad blade was chosen for a larger knife (SF5). This had blunting edge retouch worked continuously along the left edge and around the distal end. The right edge was modified with acute, semi-invasive retouch.

The finest knife is a tanged 'slug' knife (SF4) which was made on a robust broad blade. The profile of the dorsal face was thinned or flattened by the removal of flakes across the surface. The entire perimeter was then worked with steep edge retouch to shape a pointed distal end and a squared tang on the proximal end. The tang is 20mm long and 17mm wide and was shaped to insert into a haft.

Although the term 'knife' is used for this tool form there are signs that it had been used in rather different ways: the thick tip has been heavily rounded as if from prolonged use as a reamer and during this use a large flake became detached from the tip across the ventral face. Additional wear traces in the form of coarse edge damage occur along the middle of the left side just beyond the tang where it would have been covered by a haft and this was possibly from the use of this edge as a strike-a-light.

#### *The hollowed pebble*

The flat oval sandstone pebble (SF1) has two flat-based hollows worked from either face, both of which were placed in the same position off-centre towards the thinner

side (Fig. 19). The hollows are slightly oval in form and of similar dimensions: 22mm long by 20mm wide and 3mm deep. It is unlikely to be an unfinished perforated piece since the hollows are both flat-based and there is no sense that they were being worked through to perforate the pebble.

It could be classed as a small pebble hammer though these tools are usually perforated through the centre of the pebble (Roe 1979). Instead the hollows may have been designed to support hafts of either wood or bone that grasped the pebble and which were tightened by cord. The hollows may also have been made to form comfortable finger grips. There is no clear sign of damage around the perimeter of the pebble to indicate that it was used as a hammerstone.

Alternatively, the pebble may have been part of a more complex piece e.g. small objects such as shell or bone may have been held in place in the hollows. Given its small size and lack of wear the shaped pebble could be interpreted as a personal object, intended for a decorative or symbolic role.

### *Discussion*

Flint artefacts such as scrapers, barbed-and-tanged points, flakes, knives and strike-a-lights are often found with Beakers. Whereas the first three types are common across the different Beaker styles, according to D.L Clarke the knives and strike-a-lights are often associated together and with Basic Northern and Southern Beaker groups (Clarke 1970, Appendix 3.2). Interestingly pebble-hammers, though undefined in his analysis and few in number have a close association with these groups too (ibid).

As with most Beaker assemblages the related artefacts can be interpreted as personal items – either belonging to the deceased or as gifts to the deceased. In the Beaker pit at Newbrough three flint knives, one of which had been hafted and had prolonged use as a possible reamer and a strike-a-light, and a small unusually-shaped pebble together form an intimate collection of objects from a past life.

## **4.2 Pottery** by Melanie Johnson

Two groups of pottery sherds were recovered from context **004** (Pit **003**). It was believed during excavation that these groups corresponded to the remains of two separate vessels, and two SF numbers were allocated corresponding to the position of the base sherds. Analysis has shown that in fact the two vessels were comingled between the two groups, and accordingly a vessel number has been provided in addition to the small finds numbers. The vessels are described below.

### Vessel 1 (SF2)

This vessel was entirely contained within the sherd group labelled SF2 and weighed 212g and is an All Over Cord Beaker (Fig. 20). The vessel consisted of a complete circuit of the base (6 sherds) and a number of small, highly fragmented body sherds (54 sherds). No rim sherds were identified. The fabric is corky, with a dark grey core and yellowish-brown surfaces, which are well smoothed. It is decorated to the bottom of the wall with parallel horizontal lines of very fine, narrow twisted cord impressions. The base is slightly omphalos in shape, with a diameter of 10cm. The sherds are generally quite abraded.

### Vessel 2 (SF2, SF3)

This vessel was spread between SF2 and SF3, consisting of 7 base sherds, 49 body sherds and 10 rim sherds from an All Over Cord Beaker, weighing 553g (Fig. 20). The rim diameter is 13cm and the base diameter is 10cm. The vessel is made from a fine fabric, with a black core and brown to orange well smoothed surfaces, with a wall thickness of 6-7mm. It is decorated from the rim to a point 3cm above the base with parallel horizontal lines of twisted cord impressions; the cord is thicker and more widely spaced than on Vessel 1. The rim is very slightly flaring with a long concave neck, and the belly is low and rounded; it probably falls into Needham's (2005) Low Carinated Beaker category.

Further small sherds and fragments, weighing 26g, were recovered from the sample retents following processing.

All Over Cord decorated Beakers are generally considered to be the earliest Beaker type made in Britain, dating to the period 2500-2100 BC, and are usually found in funerary contexts at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age.

### **4.3 Bead** by Melanie Johnson

A single bead or button of a jet-like substance was found within the sample retent from context **004**. The object is an undecorated V-perforated dome-shaped bead or button, measuring approx 14mm by 12mm across by 10mm in height (Fig. 21). The bead has fragmented following sample processing.

This is most likely to be Early Bronze Age in date, probably post-dating 2200 BC, and most jet and jet-like beads of this period are found in funerary contexts. V-perforated buttons are a type of dress accessory that was adopted from Continental Beaker use, and some have been found associated with Beaker pottery in graves.

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Sample Assessment by Mhairi Hastie

Four bulk soil samples, ranging from 10-20 litres in volume, were retained during archaeological investigations at Newbrough, Northumberland.

Each sample was processed through a system of flotation. The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and the remaining material (retent) in the tank was washed through a 1mm mesh. Both the flot and retents fractions were then air-dried under controlled conditions.

The retents were sorted by eye for small finds and non-buoyant archaeobotanical remains and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris. Any archaeological significance material was removed and bagged.

The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 magnifications) and the presence of any charred plant remains and other archaeologically significance material recorded. Identifications of archaeobotanical material were carried out with reference to seed atlases and in-house reference collection.

The results are summarised in Table 1. Composition of flots and Table 2. Composition of retents.

### Results

The samples contained only small amounts of palaeoenvironmental remains.

**Burnt bone:** Occasional fragments of burnt bone were recovered from the fills of a pit (003) and two ditches (009 and 011). In all cases the bone fragments were very small, being less than 2mm in diameter and could not be identified to species level.

**Snail shell:** Occasional snail shells were recovered from two of the samples from the fill of two ditches (009 and 011). The snail shells were well preserved suggesting that they are likely to be modern contaminates.

**Magnetic Residue:** Small amounts of magnetic material were recovered from the fill of three ditches (007, 010 and 012). Initial scan of the material suggests that the bulk is gravel and small stones, however, occasional fragments of possible metal working debris (slag) was recovered from sample 2 (ditch 007). This material is extremely small in size (<1mm in diameter) and is not suitable for further analysis

**Carbonised Material:** Wood charcoal was recovered from all of the samples, albeit in very low quantities. None of the charcoal fragments were suitably large to allow identification of the wood species present and none are suitable for AMS dating. Occasional fragments of cinders were also noted in the fills of two ditches (010 and 011).

### Table 1. Composition of Flots

Sample number	Context number	Fill of	Feature type	Flot vol (ml)	Snail shell	Cinders	Charcoal
1	004	003	Pit	20			+ (VSF)
2	008	007	Ditch	20			+ (VSF)
3	010	009	Ditch	20	+	++	+ (VSF)
4	012	011	Ditch	10	+	++	+ (VSF)

Key: += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
SF = small fragments (<5mm in dia.), VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.)

**Table 2. Composition of Retents**

Sample number	Context number	Fill of	Feature type	Burnt bone	Shell	Magnetic Residue	Bead	Charcoal
1	004	003	Pit	+ (VSF)			+	++ (SF)
2	008	007	Ditch			+		+ (SF)
3	010	009	Ditch	+ (VSF)	+ (SF)	+		
4	012	011	Ditch	+ (VSF)		+		

Key: += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
SF = small fragments (<5mm in dia.), VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.)

No further detailed analysis is recommended.

There was no material recovered from the samples which was suitable for radiocarbon dating.

## 6. DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background below is drawn primarily from the archaeological Brief issued by the NCC Assistant County Archaeologist together with additional details from the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation trenching reports (Archaeological Services Durham University 2016a; 2016b).

The proposed development is located in a wider landscape containing a number of sites from the prehistoric period onwards. Two Neolithic enclosures were located at Fourstones, c.630m east of the proposed development area. The line of the Stanegate Roman road runs roughly east-west c. 30m north of the proposed development and has been recorded in several sections along the modern Stanegate Road in this area. Sidgate Roman military base is located c.140m west of the proposed development site. The military base overlay an earlier Romano-British sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by what appears to be two palisade trenches. The military base and enclosure have been designated a scheduled monument due to their national significance.

The Historic England funded National Mapping Project (NMP) for Hadrian's Wall looked at aerial photographs in this area and identified that the scheduled site is located within a much wider associated landscape. Without intrusive investigation, it is difficult to establish if these features are associated with the Romano-British enclosure or the military base. Archaeological investigations in south-east Northumberland and Tyne and Wear are increasingly revealing a much greater extent of settlement and land-use in the late Bronze Age/Iron Age/Romano British periods than previously anticipated with instances where sites are either masked by ridge and furrow or simply are not showing up on aerial photographs or geophysical survey.

As there is the possibility that associated remains may extend into the proposed development area, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey of the site was undertaken in September 2016 by Archaeological Services Durham University. This identified no features of a 'likely archaeological significance', although it did record 'one geomagnetic anomaly' on the north-eastern side of the site which could reflect a soil-filled feature (Archaeological Services Durham University 2016a).

Three archaeological evaluation trenches, each measuring 2m by 20m, were subsequently excavated to target possible geophysical anomalies. Trenches 1 and 2, on the western and southern sides of the site did not identify any archaeological remains. Trench 3, targeting the geophysical anomalies on the north-eastern side of the site, identified a shallow gully and a ditch, from which a single piece of flint débitage was recovered from the upper fill (Archaeological Services Durham University 2016b). The palaeoenvironmental evidence from this ditch, and the presence of flint indicate that these may be prehistoric in date. These remains are likely to form part of a larger archaeological site, potentially on a comparable alignment to the cropmarks to the west, identified in the NMP.

## 6.2 Discussion of Beaker pit

The Beaker pit was an unexpected discovery. There was nothing within the local archaeological background to suggest that Early Bronze Age features would be present; indeed, it was considered more likely that later prehistoric and Roman features would be present.

Beaker burials tend to be individual burials, usually with the iconic Beaker and grave goods and often beneath a barrow or cairn, and isolated burials are not uncommon. It is more typical in Northumberland for Beaker burials to be inhumed rather than cremated, but cremations are not unknown.

The contents of the Stangate Cottages pit included the remains of two AOC Beakers, three flint knives, a hollowed pebble and a single jet-like bead. The artefact assemblage is typical of a Beaker funerary context and it is assumed that the pit is a ploughed-out Beaker burial. Small fragments charcoal and burnt bone were present, which could not be identified to species, but which could be the remains of a human cremation. This pit is relatively rich in terms of its artefact content, and it is less usual for Beaker burials to contain more than one pot. It remains possible that the pit had originally been covered with a cairn which no longer survives, and the shallow nature of the pit indicates that plough truncation has removed much of the upper deposits so the grave is not complete.

Other Beaker burials are known from Northumberland. The following is not an exhaustive list but provides an indication of the variety present.

One of the richest Beaker graves in the north east was found at Kirkhaugh in 1935 (Maryon 1936), where a burial below a cairn was found accompanied by an AOC Beaker, gold hair ornament, barbed and tanged flint arrowheads, flint scrapers and a cushion stone. A second cairn covered a small cist.

A pit at Wether Hill contained an inhumation in an oak plank-lined pit accompanied by two Beaker vessels (one rusticated, one comb decorated), and later on the grave was opened and another burial was added which was accompanied by three Food Vessels (Topping 2001). Radiocarbon dates from the 'coffin' were 2335-186 BC. Cereal grain embedded in a Food Vessel pottery sherd was dated to 2020-1745 BC.

Several Beaker graves have been recorded at Low Hauxley, eroding from the cliff face. These include a stone cist under a possible cairn and a grave pit containing cremated human bone (Waddington and Cockburn 2009). One of the cists contained a plain Beaker. Human bone was dated to 2010-1875 BC and 1890-1690 BC. Another multi-phase cairn at Low Hauxley, excavated by the Rescued from the Sea project, contained eight burials (inhumations and cremations with Beakers) dating from 2400-1800 BC. It is noted by Waddington and Cockburn (2009) that Beaker period cemeteries, including cist cemeteries, at the coast is seen elsewhere in Northumberland.

More recently, a stone cist with a crouched inhumation and Beaker vessel was accidentally disturbed by a farmer near Rock.

The research framework indicates that Bronze Age mortuary behaviour in the North-East is diverse but with a particular emphasis on burial cairns, although ring ditches and flat cemeteries of cists are also known. It is noted that Beakers appear in the region around 2500 BC and include some of the earliest in the British Isles, while flint objects frequently appear in Beaker burials. Major variation is noticeable in the provision of grave-goods and in the treatment of the body (i.e cremation or inhumation), although the decisions behind these choices remain unclear. In this respect, the Stangate Cottages burial is of interest due to the fact that it contained a worked pebble and a bead as well as the vessels and flint, and provides a valuable addition to the corpus. It is not known whether this burial was a flat grave or had originally been beneath a cairn and an answer will not be forthcoming.

The research agenda notes that a firmer chronology is needed, both for sites and material culture, and that some areas of the North-East remain under-researched. While a lot of Bronze Age cairns have been excavated, there is a lack of clarity regarding the exact archaeological context of much of the material culture retained from the often antiquarian investigations, and lack of understanding of chronology. Again, it is noted that pottery is known from many sites, but its chronology, function and symbolic associations have not yet been the subject of concerted research. An improved chronology is particularly important for early prehistoric wares including Beakers. The research agenda suggests that provision should be made for the absolute dating of those contexts from which ceramics are recovered as part of the development-control process, where this can be achieved reliably. Unfortunately, at Stanegate Cottages, insufficient material was recovered for radiocarbon dating.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological strip, map and record was carried out at land west of the B6319 and south of Stanegate Cottages, Newbrough, Northumberland during ground works in advance of a housing development. The development area lies within an area with known local prehistoric archaeological features.

The work identified a pit (**003**) which contained the remains of two AOC Beakers, three flint knives, a hollowed pebble and a single jet-like bead. Pit **003** was probably the plough damaged remains of what was a much deeper pit. The artefact assemblage is typical of a Beaker funerary context and it is assumed that the pit is a ploughed-out Beaker burial.

The works also identified a linear ditch (**007**), a shallow curvilinear ditch (**009**) and a natural erosion ditch (**011**). The ditch features may be part of the Romano-British group of cropmarks identified to the west of the development area and may form part of a wider series of prehistoric field divisions within the landscape.

No other features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.

The excavation will be reported on in *Archaeology In Northumberland*.



## 8. REFERENCES

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<http://www.gefrin.com/rfts/cairn.htm>

## APPENDIX 1: Digital Photograph Register

Image No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from
1	003, pre-excavation	S
2	003, pre-excavation, detail showing ceramic	S
3	NW-facing section of 003	NW
4	NW-facing section of 003	NW
5	Post excavation of 003	SE
6	NW-facing section of 007 (Slot 1)	NW
7	NW-facing section of 007 (Slot 2)	NW
8	005, pre-excavation	NW
9	Ditch feature 007 crossing the site	NE
10	Ditch feature 007 crossing the site	NE
11	Ditch feature 009, before slots	NE
12	Feature 011	SE
13	SE-facing section of 007 (Slot 3)	SE
14	NE-facing section of 009 (Slot 1)	NE
15	NE-facing section of 009 (Slot 2)	NE
16	S-facing section of 009 (Slot 3) terminus	S
17	NW-facing section of 011 (Slot 1)	NW
18	NW-facing section of 011 (Slot 1) showing cut by 007	NW
19	Detail of 007 cutting 011	NW
20	S-facing section of 011 (Slot 2)	S
21	E-facing section of 007 (Slot 4)	E
22	E-facing section of 007 (Slot 5)	E
23	Site entrance	NE
24	Pre-exc shot of evaluation trench in foreground	NW
25	Pre-exc shot with evaluation trench	SW
26	Pre-exc shot of site	SE
27	Site entrance excavated	SW

## APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context no.	Fill of	Description
000		Natural geology across the site
001		Topsoil, approx 0.3m to 0.4m across the site
003		Circular cut for pit, 0.7m in diameter
004	003	Mid to dark brown sandy silt, with numerous small pebble inclusions, contains small finds 1-6
007		Cut for linear ditch the runs across the site north-east to south-west. Width varies from 0.7m to 1.4m and 0.45m to 0.75m deep. Steep sided V-shaped in section
008	007	A loose, mid brown sandy silt, contains up to 50% gravels with small to medium sized rounded pebbles. No finds or charcoal flecking
009		A narrow curving linear ditch 0.5m wide and 0.1m to 0.2m deep. Shallow U-shaped with a flattish base in section.
010	009	Mid brown sandy silt with small, rounded pebble inclusions. No finds or charcoal flecking.
011		A meandering S-shaped feature with a shallow U-shaped section and a flat base. It follows the slope of the land, probably a natural feature
012	011	A dark brown silt with few to rare small rounded stones. No finds or charcoal flecking
013	011	A grey-brown silty sand with gravel, (only found in Slot 1). Larger gravel pebbles are and the base of the context.

### APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

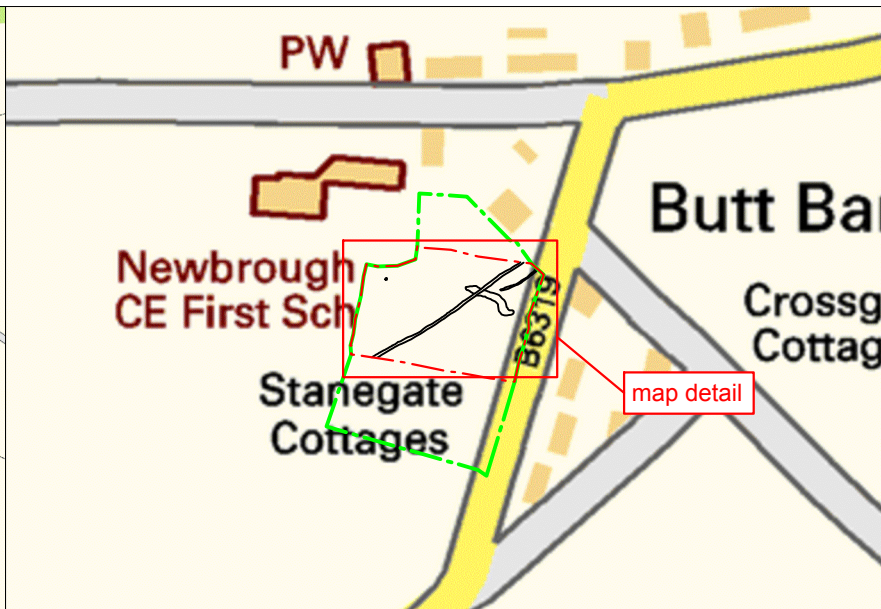
Dwg No	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:10	S	NW-facing section of 003
2	1	1:10	P	Post ex plan of 003
3	1	1:10	S	NW-facing section of 007, Slot 1
4	1	1:10	S	NW-facing section of 007, Slot 2
5	1	1:10	S	SE-facing section of 007, Slot 3
6	1	1:10	S	NE-facing section of 009, Slot 1
7	1	1:10	S	NE-facing section of 009, Slot 2
8	1	1:10	S	Section of terminus of 009, Slot 3
9	1	NTS	P	Sketch plan of site showing slots
10	2	1:20	S	NW-facing of 011, Slot6/1, showing cut by 007
11	2	1:50	S	S-facing section of 011, Slot 2
12	2	1:20	S	E-facing section of 007, Slot 4
13	2	1:50	S	E-facing section of 007, Slot 5

### APPENDIX 4: Sample Register

Sample No	Context	Fill of	Sample type	Reason	Volume
1	004	003	bulk	Fill of burial pit	20L
2	008	007	bulk	Ditch fill	10L
3	010	009	bulk	Ditch fill	10L
4	012	011	bulk	Ditch fill	10L

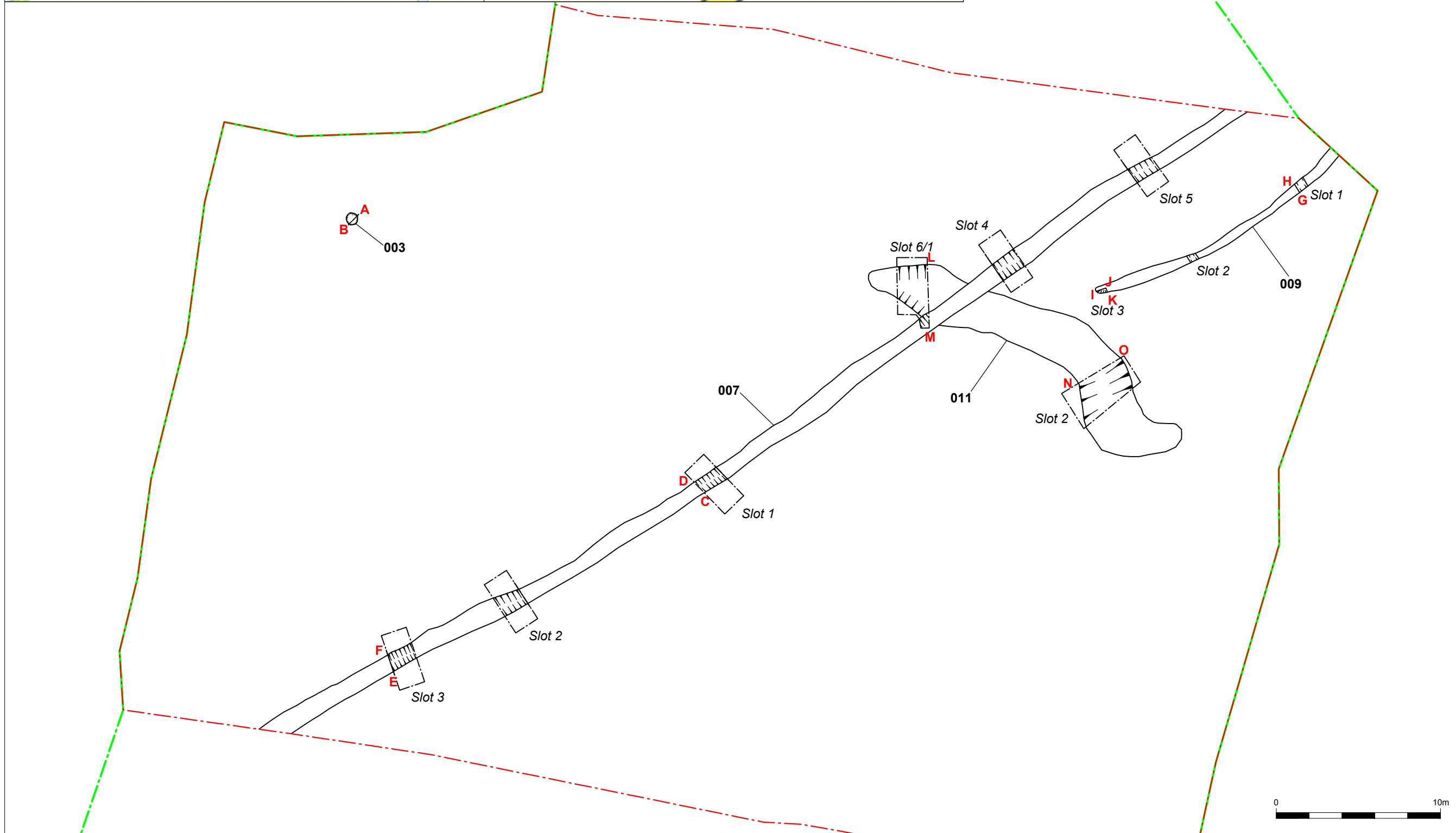
### APPENDIX 5: Finds Register

Find No	Context	Description
1	004	Partially perforated pebble
2	004	AOC Beaker, base and fragment
3	004	AOC Beaker, base and fragment
4	004	Flint knife
5	004	Flint knife
6	004	Flint knife
7	004	Jet-like bead (found in wet sieving)



Key:

- Development Area
- Strip and Record Area
- Archaeological features



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**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 Offices C1 & C2  
 Clayton Business Centre  
 Midland Road  
 Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 york@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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**Site location and plan of features identified**

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Client:  
**Lanpro Services**

Scale at A3:  
**1:250**

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 03/10/2017
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Report No: 3596	Fig. No: 1
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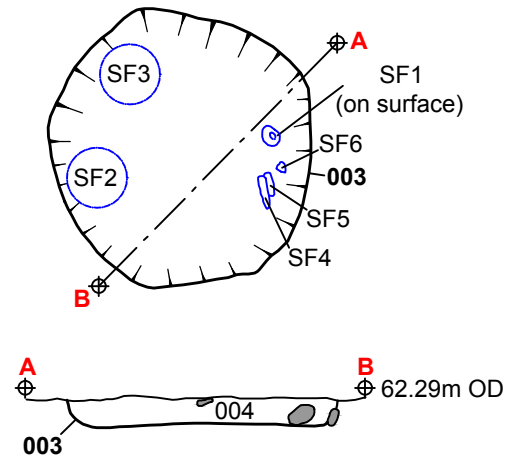


Fig. 2 Plan and section of Pit 003 showing finds locations

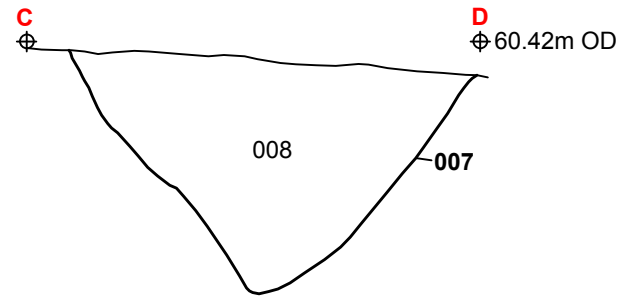


Fig. 3 South-west-facing section through ditch 007, Slot 1

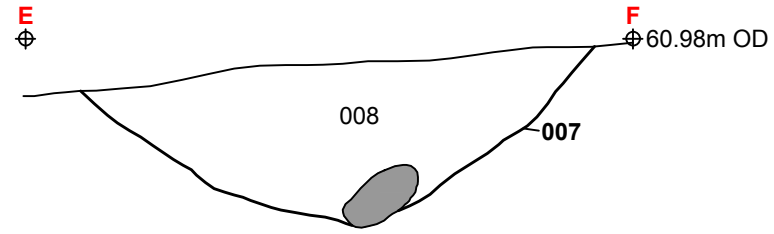


Fig. 4 North-east-facing section through ditch 007, Slot 3

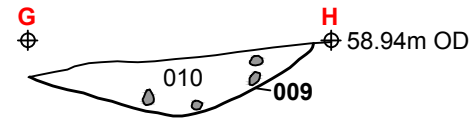


Fig. 5 North-east-facing section through ditch 009, Slot 1

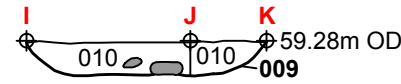


Fig. 6 South and south-west-facing section through ditch 009, Slot 3

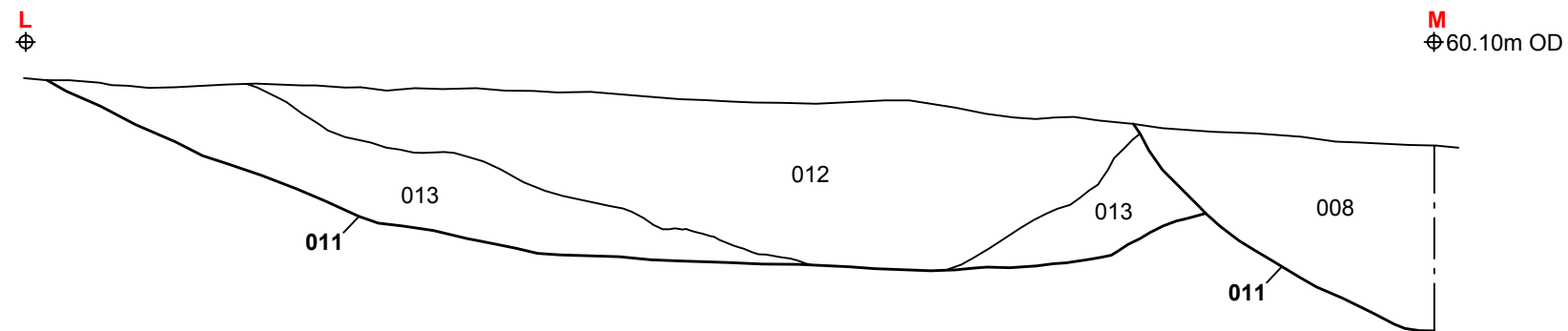


Fig. 7 North-west-facing section through ditch 011 showing it being cut by 007, Slot 6/1

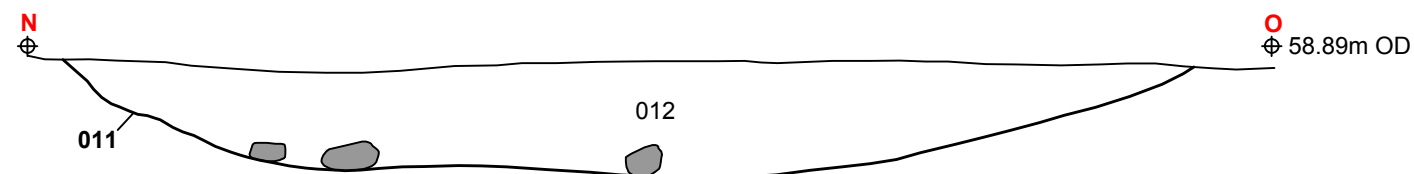


Fig. 8 South-east-facing section through ditch 011, Slot 2

Key:

- Stone
- Small finds



**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 Offices C1 & C2  
 Clayton Business Centre  
 Midland Road  
 Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
 T: 0113 271 6060  
 F: 0113 271 3197  
 york@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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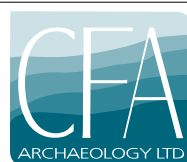


Fig. 9 Development Area pre-excavation, looking north



Fig. 10 Pre-excavation of Pit 003 showing ceramic and partially perforated pebble on the surface

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Offices C1 & C2  
Clayton Business Centre  
Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
T: 0113 271 6060  
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Fig. 11 North-west-facing section of Pit **003**



Fig. 12 Linear Ditch **007** running across the site, looking south-west

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Clayton Business Centre  
Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
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Fig. 13 Ditch **007**, Slot 1, north-east-facing section

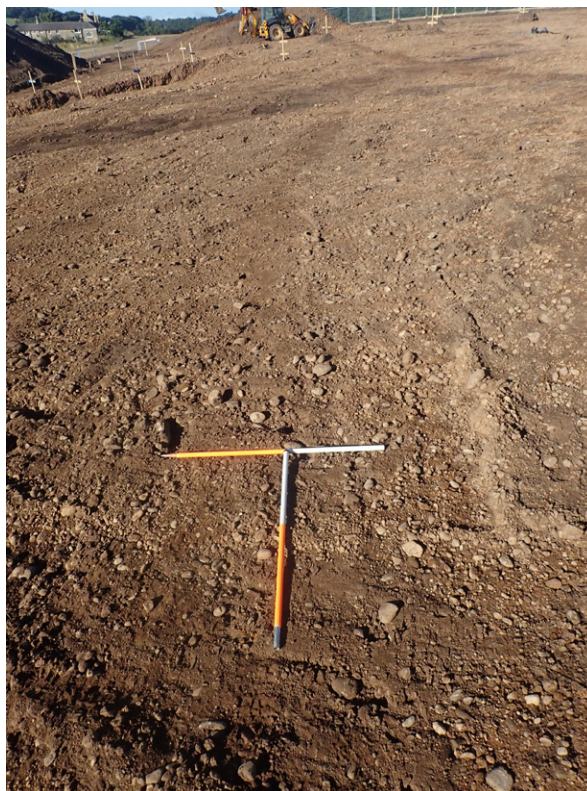


Fig. 14 Curvilinear Ditch **009**, pre-excitation

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F: 0113 271 3197  
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Fig. 15 Ditch **009**, Slot 2, north-east-facing section



Fig. 16 Erosion Ditch **011**, pre-excavation

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T: 0113 271 6060  
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Fig. 17 Erosion Ditch **011**, Slot 1, north-west-facing section showing cut by **007**

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Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
T: 0113 271 6060  
F: 0113 271 3197  
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2cm

SF 4



2cm



2cm

SF 5



2cm



2cm

SF 6



2cm

Fig. 18 Flint Objects



2cm

Fig. 19 SF 1 - Pebble Object

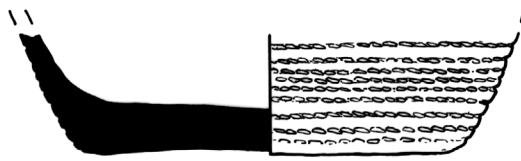
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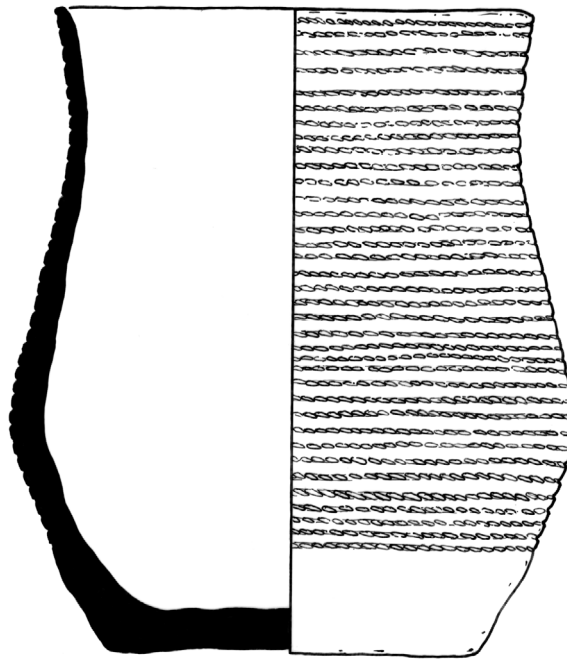
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Offices C1 & C2  
Clayton Business Centre  
Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
T: 0113 271 6060  
F: 0113 271 3197  
yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
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Vessel 1

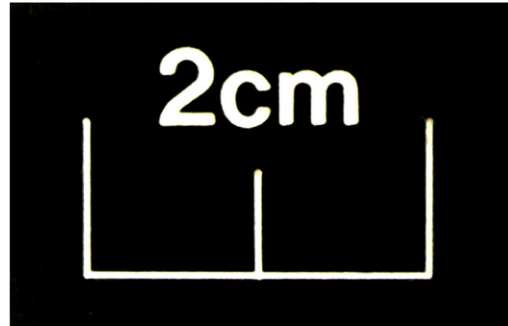


Vessel 2



Title: <b>Pottery</b>	Client: <b>Lanpro Services</b>
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	Scale at A4: <b>1:2</b>	Drawn by: <b>JP</b>	Checked: <b>MJ</b>	Date: <b>26/02/18</b>	Report No: <b>3596</b>



Bead

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
Offices C1 & C2  
Clayton Business Centre  
Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ  
T: 0113 271 6060  
F: 0113 271 3197  
yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY  
www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**HEAD OFFICE - Musselburgh**

Old Engine House  
Eskmills Park, Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

t: +44 (0) 131 273 4380  
e: enquiries@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Leeds**

Offices C1 & C2  
Clayton Business Centre, Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ

t: +44 (0) 113 271 6060  
e: yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Manchester**

44G9, Europa Business Park  
Bird Hall Lane, Cheadle Heath  
Manchester, SK3 0XA

t: +44 (0) 161 428 8224  
e: manchester@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Milton Keynes**

Town Hall  
Creed Street, Wolverton  
Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY

t: +44 (0) 1908 226 124  
e: miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Carlisle**

Warwick Mill Business Village  
Warwick Bridge, Carlisle  
Cumbria, CA4 8RR

t: +44 (0) 1228 564 531  
e: cumbria@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Sheffield**

Office 5, Ecclesfield Business Centre  
46 Stocks Hill, Ecclesfield  
Sheffield, S35 9YT

t: +44 (0) 114 327 1108  
e: sheffield@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Leicester**

Business Box  
3 Oswin Road, Brailsford Industrial Estate  
Leicester, LE3 1HR

t: +44 (0) 116 279 5156  
e: leicestershire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Hertfordshire**

Amwell House  
9 Amwell Street, Hoddesdon  
Hertfordshire, EN11 8TS

t: +44 (0) 845 017 9847  
e: herts@cfa-archaeology.co.uk