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Haggerston Dovecote, Ancroft, Northumberland Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. 1822

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**Haggerston Dovecote, Ancroft,
Northumberland
Archaeological Watching Brief**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief and excavation carried out at Haggerston Dovecote, Ancroft, Northumberland (NGR NU 0352 4359) (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in three separate phases by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), during September and October 2010 and August 2011. The work was commissioned by Robin Kent Ltd on behalf of Marshall Leisure Ltd.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 The site is a Scheduled Monument (NMR no. NU04SW3, Scheduled Monument no. ND/114) and is a Grade 2 listed building. The first phase of work was carried out under the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent obtained by Robin Kent Architecture and Conservation. The second and third phases of work were carried out following discussions between Robin Kent and Kate Wilson of English Heritage and the receipt of alterations to the existing Scheduled Monument Consent. A WSI for each phase of work, based upon documents passed to CFA by Edwin Thompson and communication between CFA and Robin Kent of Robin Kent Ltd, was produced by CFA and agreed by English Heritage.

1.2.2 A desk-based assessment (Carey 2008) was carried out by Archaeological Research Services (ARS) which outlined the dovecote's background. The purpose and date of the initial construction is unclear, although the Historic Environment Record (HER) suggests a 17th century date for original construction. Initial use as a cattle shelter from Scots Reivers is suggested but as yet unsupported by any documentation or other evidence, and indeed the small size of the structure would not accommodate many cattle. Early use as a windmill is strongly suspected; the ground level doorways and windows at various levels around the building paralleling other windmills both locally and nationally. The building is first annotated as a dovecote on Fryer's 1820 map of Northumberland (Fig. 2).

1.2.3 The monument is located on a small discrete knoll at the north edge of a pasture field (Fig. 1).

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 The objectives of the first phase of the project were to carry out a watching brief during two elements of site preparatory works:

- Clearance of the interior of the building to ascertain the original floor level.
- Excavation of two small trenches (2m x 1m) on the exterior adjacent to the dovecote to ascertain the depth and character of the foundations of the building.

- 1.3.2 Following the results of the first phase, the second phase was designed to identify the full depth of the building foundations and establish the nature and character of features discovered during Phase 1. During the course of this work a blocked doorway for a basement was revealed, including parts of retaining walls for the cut of an approach ramp leading to the basement.
- 1.3.3 The third phase of work was an archaeological watching brief during additional site exploratory works, which were required to inform the detailed design of the proposed new dwelling. The aims of this work were:
- To understand the construction and condition of the basement in order to identify any structural implications for the dovecote and to ascertain the stability of the ground floor level of the dovecote.
 - To characterise the archaeological deposits forming the fill of the basement.
- 1.3.4 The research aims of the work are to inform wider regional, national and period based research frameworks, particularly *The North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (2006). Although a small piece of fieldwork, the significance of the dovecote lies in both the date and function of the original building (considered to have been a windmill) and the economic/social/agricultural implications of its conversion to a dovecote. Haggerston is an unusual dovecote due to its past history, with its interest lying in its early conversion from a probable windmill, and in the survival of both its potence and nest boxes, a combination which is not very common in this part of the country.
- 1.3.5 The post-medieval research agenda for NERRF states that the use of a range of motive power sources, such as water, wind, steam and horses, varied widely across the region and further research is required into their technological development and the social context of their adoption, which would include the original windmill at Haggerston. It also states that an area for future research would be the factors that influenced the uptake of new crop and animal types, including social factors, investment and environmental issues.
- 1.3.6 The archaeological works, therefore, may provide new evidence for developments in agriculture and industry, in the use and technology of power sources and their subsequent demise, and the social and economic implications of the exploitation of new breeds of animal within the agricultural regime.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author expresses gratitude to Robin and Catherine Kent for their help, advice and enthusiasm throughout the project.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

2.1.2 All work was carried out under the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent obtained by Robin Kent Architecture and Conservation. A WSI to support the SMC application was produced by CFA.

2.2 Watching Briefs

2.2.1 The clearance works and trenching were carried out under constant archaeological supervision. The archaeologist performed an advisory role during the clearance and excavation works, advising the contractors when significant archaeological horizons or the original floor surface and foundation cuts/features have been reached. All exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand by the archaeologist. All further excavation required to fulfil the terms of the watching brief was carried out by hand by the archaeologist.

2.2.2 The internal clearance work (Phase 1) was intended to remove soil, debris and fallen structural timbers and stone/brickwork from the interior to expose the original floor surface. The positions of the fallen timbers in the interior were recorded in order to provide information about the roof and potence. Timbers were set aside for potential reuse following their removal. Fallen brick and masonry and roof tiles were also set aside for potential reuse following their removal.

2.2.3 The two external trenches (Phase 1) were intended to provide details of the dovecote's foundations for engineering purposes, and were excavated directly adjacent to the dovecote's external wall. Trench 1 measured 2m x 1m and was excavated on the north side of the dovecote. Trench 2 initially measured 2m by 1m but was extended to 2m by 2m during Phase 2 of the works, and was positioned to expose features associated with a ground-level relieving arch on the south side of the dovecote.

2.2.4 The basement investigation work (Phase 3) were intended to characterise the fill of the basement and establish the basement wall thickness and construction, and assess its ability to support the structure above including the ground floor level. Archaeological deposits were removed from the basement incrementally until the specific structural engineering questions could be answered satisfactorily. The work was carried out by professional stonemasons.

2.2.5 All structural details revealed during the clearance works were recorded.

2.2.6 Structures were not undermined.

2.3 Laser Scanning and Photographic Survey

- 2.3.1 A measured survey of the external and internal elevations of Haggerston Dovecote was required to inform the design of the roof and other aspects. This work was not a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 2.3.2 A 3D laser scanning survey was carried out by Oakes Surveys on behalf of CFA. A full 3D laser scan was carried out on all internal and external elevations of the dovecote. A series of site control points were installed and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. The equipment used was a Leica HDS 6000 and a telescopic tripod. All scans were pre-controlled with a minimum of four targets per scan. The resulting scan data adhered to the *3D Laser Scanning for Heritage guidelines* and was manipulated in Cloudworx.
- 2.3.3 Drawing showing the outline of the wall elevations including any major architectural features were produced from laser scan data and transposed into AutoCAD.
- 2.3.4 A telescopic photographic pole was used to take a series of digital photographs of the wallhead from above.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The dovecote is overall in fair condition (Figs 3-5). In profile it has a slight batter and is built in three faintly discernible tiers. The roof is missing and the top is incomplete; a few roof timbers survived in situ in 2010 but by 2011 these had fallen (Fig. 6). It has an entrance doorway facing to the east, and a second doorway facing to the west which has been partially blocked to form an open window. Both doorways are framed by rough quoins and have exterior lintels with overhead relieving arches (Fig. 7). Both have interior rebates forming door-checks which indicate that their doors would have opened inwards. Seven small windows, three of which are blocked, are present around the building. Similar tooled rebates are present in the visible interior window frames which suggest that they were once fitted with windows or shutters which opened inwards.
- 3.1.2 The main build (1) is random coursed rough hewn blocks and rubble of local sandstone. The wall is 700mm thick and is mortar bonded. The exterior has been rendered although much of this has fallen off.
- 3.1.3 The interior has occasional rough pointing but is unrendered. It has been lined with fired clay bricks forming a 360mm thick foundation wall and nest boxes (2) for doves, although two sections of this have collapsed. The nest box construction comprises a 1280mm high foundation incorporating two rat courses (Fig. 8), and up to fifteen storeys of nest boxes. The lower foundation walls have been rendered, and the date '1824' is etched into the render close to the entry door (Fig. 9).
- 3.1.4 The potence (3) survives in situ and is described in full below.
- 3.1.5 A single timber stub (4) is visible in the internal wall face, fixed into a socket and sawn off at an angle flush with the wall (Fig. 10). The timber measures 160mm square and is 3100mm above the floor. Its substantial size, fixing and angle would suggest that it is a floor joist for a phase of use predating the construction of the nest boxes in the interior.
- 3.1.6 Prior to the watching brief, the lower 1m of the interior was filled with accumulated compost (9) from bird droppings and included large quantities of fallen bricks and structural timber (7) (Fig. 11).

3.2 Interior Watching Brief (Phase 1)

- 3.2.1 The removal of up to 1m depth of soil (9) from the interior revealed the rest of the remains of the potence (3) (Fig. 12), an aggregate base (5) (Fig. 13) for the potence and a flagstone floor (6) (Fig. 15). Several architectural items were also recovered from the soil including structural timbers, door fittings, drainage and guttering, tapered roofing slates and brick tiles from the collapsed parts of the interior lining.

- 3.2.2 The locations of all fallen timbers were recorded in plan prior to their removal (Fig. 16).
- 3.2.3 The potence (3) survives as a largely free-standing timber arbre built in two halves, scarfed together at roughly mid height. The topmost part of the potence has rotted thus it is unclear how this was formed. The arbre is mainly octagonal in section, being a square-sided post with chamfered edges. It is four-sided at the scarf, and tapers towards the top. It has a surviving double-armed gallows pole fixed at roughly mid height under the scarf, fixed by a dovetail and dowel pinned. A second gallows pole would have been fixed but had fallen off, although it was recovered from the floor during clearance. A single timber arm extends from near the base of the arbre. The arm is supported by a diagonal brace which is fixed to the arbre by an angled mortice and tenon joint and pinned with a dowel. Carpenter's marks (Fig. 14) on the brace and arbre indicate that the components were prefabricated off site. The brace and arm are reinforced with an iron pin and the remains of a metal stub protrudes from beneath the arm. This stub is probably the remains of a wheel fixing.
- 3.2.4 The arbre is set into a bearing in a substantial aggregate base (5) which is centrally situated on the floor of the dovecote (Fig. 13). The base measures 2.1m in diameter and 0.21m thick. It has a 105mm deep and 160mm wide groove which runs around its surface at 115mm inside its circumference. The groove has a sloping profile at the outside and is vertical on the inside. It is likely that the groove acted as a wheel guide for the revolving potence.
- 3.2.5 The floor is covered in grey flagstones (6) which abut the brick tile nest box lining (2), indicating that the nest boxes were built prior to the installation of the floor. The relationship between the flagstones and the potence base (5) is unclear although it seems likely that the potence base sits on top of the flagstones. It was not possible to evaluate this without invasive work either into the floor or the potence base.
- 3.2.6 No internal excavation of the floor surface - either the removal of flagstones or the potence base - took place, following consultation with English Heritage, as it was preferred to leave these in situ.

3.3 Trial Trenches (Phases 1 and 2)

- 3.3.1 Two trial trenches were excavated on the exterior of the dovecote (Fig. 15). Trench 1 measured 2m x 1m and was dug against the north side of the dovecote. Trench 2 measured 2m x 2m (extended from 2m by 1m) and targeted the relieving arch visible at ground level on the south side (Fig. 17).

Trench 1

- 3.3.2 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1m beneath ground level (Fig. 18). The topsoil (001) was c.0.15m thick and overlay smooth stiff pinkish natural clay subsoil (000). The sub-surface foundations of the building (8) formed a scarcement of c.200mm. The foundation continued as a mortar bonded rubble-

coursed sandstone wall. No gap or infill between the wall and foundation cut was noted, the wall being built directly against the vertical cut into the natural (000). The base of the foundation was not reached in this trench.

Trench 2

- 3.3.3 Trench 2 was excavated to 2m in depth and revealed the foundation of the dovecote as well as a gap in the foundation wall containing a blocked doorway (10), two retaining walls (11) extending away from the dovecote, a small area of hard-standing (13) and re-deposited natural and rubble (12) infill of an approach to the doorway (Fig. 19, 24-25). At this depth, there was water ingress to the trench, possibly emerging from the dovecote's basement.
- 3.3.4 The foundation bottomed out at 1.9m beneath the surface and again had the wall built directly against a vertical cut into the natural (000). It is likely that the foundation comprised a circular found being excavated to this depth with the foundation walls being built directly against the cut for the entire circumference of the building, thus forming an extremely strong and well founded structure.
- 3.3.5 The blocked doorway (10) is 1.05m wide and comprises a flared entrance formed by rough quoins. The build is identical to that of the ground floor doorways including a relieving arch built over a large lintel (Fig. 19). It differs in orientation however; whereas the ground floor doorways are set for their doors to open inwards, the basement entrance is set for a door to open outwards. Both sides of the doorway have rebates forming door checks, and a cast iron hook for a door hinge survives on the right hand side (Fig. 20). The stub of a second hook has been sheared off flush with the stone. The doorway is blocked with mortared sandstone with a timber batten fixed across the base (Fig. 21), thus it is unclear whether the interior has been infilled or left empty. What is clear however is that the doorway and deep foundations confirm the existence of a basement.
- 3.3.6 Two low walls (Fig. 22-23) were revealed running southwards from the base of the doorway. They are aligned parallel to each other and form a 1m wide approach to the basement. The approach is set at a slightly off-perpendicular angle to the doorway. The walls are built of mortar bonded sandstone blocks, laid in a single skin abutting a cut into the natural (000). The cut (003) and the walls extend to the south beyond the edge of the trench. The walls survive to a maximum height of 0.75m but have been reduced in height, evidenced by the presence of loose mortar on their tops. A small fragmented area of hard standing (13) survives between the walls. It is c.0.05m thick and comprises compacted gravel. The remains of the hard standing abut the base of a wall and represent a running surface for access to the basement. It is set directly on the surface of the cut into the natural subsoil (000), which slopes downwards slightly towards the basement door. This suggests that access to the basement was via a shallow ramp rather than steps, or that the ground level had been lowered across the whole of the southern side of the dovecote.

3.3.7 The infill of the cut for access and entrance to the doorway was infilled with re-deposited clay and soil which contained large concentrations of lime mortar, fragments of black pantile and fired clay bricks of the type used in the build of the nest box lining. The skeletal remains of two medium-sized dogs were also recovered. The presence of the red fired clay bricks in the backfill indicates that the access to the basement was open at the time of the construction of the nest boxes.

3.4 Basement Doorway Watching Brief (Phase 3)

3.4.1 Approximately 1m in height of blockwork was removed from the top of the doorway revealed in Trench 2 in order to investigate the interior of the basement. This amounted to four courses of blockwork. Additionally, c.600mm of the interior rubble fill was removed (Fig. 26). This was deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the structural engineer and allowed the measurement of the foundation wall thickness.

3.4.2 Once the upper four courses of the blockwork were removed, the form of the doorframe was visible (Fig. 25 b, 27). The checks forming the door are tooled from the blocks forming the door entrance and have right angle rabbets on the outside edge and 45° chamfers on the inside edge. The chamfers are level with the inside curve of the basement foundation wall. The foundation wall is c.950mm thick.

3.4.3 The removal of part of the blockwork revealed that while the outer faces of the blocking stones were dressed and shaped, their unseen backs were rough and undressed. The interior of the basement appeared to be filled with rough stone rubble. The rubble infill is tightly packed and contains mortar bonding within the voids, forming a very solid and stable interior fill (Fig. 28). While only c.600mm of infill was removed, it seems likely that the inside is filled in a like manner.

3.4.4 It is not possible to be certain about the original form of the basement. While no trace of a vaulted structure was discernible, it is possible that the parts immediately above the doorway have been removed or collapsed. A more likely scenario is that, if there was a vault, it has either collapsed or been demolished in order to fill in the basement. The interior of the basement could alternatively have contained piers to support a timber joist floor.

3.5 Laser Scanning and Photographic Survey

3.5.1 A 3D laser scan of the building and a photographic survey using a telescopic pole were undertaken to provide detailed information on the building. The point cloud data was used to create sections through the building and interior and exterior elevations, with the elevations 'rolled out' to account for the curvature of the building (Figs. 29-31).

3.5.2 The photographic survey of the wallhead was successful in providing previously unseen details of the wallhead (Fig. 32).

4. DISCUSSION

- 4.1 Although no documentary evidence has been discovered confirming the initial purpose of Haggerston dovecote, the results from the archaeological work strongly support a hypothesis that the building was initially a windmill. Nothing was revealed to support anecdotal evidence of its earliest use as a cattle shelter or hide.
- 4.2 Externally, the building broadly conforms to a type of small vaulted tower mill, being built on what may be a low artificial mound and constructed in three tiers, with a subterranean basement which is presumed to be vaulted. This type of windmill is more associated with Scotland, although Haggerston is very close to the Scottish Borders and lies on the exposed and fertile coastal plain which stretches between the North-East of England and East Lothian. Vaulted windmills typically date to the 17th and 18th centuries, which coincides with the presumed date for Haggerston. The vaulted basements were typically used as receiving and dispatching areas (Donnachie & Stewart 1964-66).
- 4.3 Many vaulted tower mills had a basement which extended outwards from the mill to provide ground-level access at the base of the artificial mound, examples including Gordonstoun in Morayshire, Balgone Barns near North Berwick, East Lothian and Melville House, Colessie, Fife. This is not the case with Haggerston. Instead of an extended basement through a high artificial mound, Haggerston has what appears to be a deep foundation and ramped access cut through from ground level. The open and exposed nature of the Northumberland coast and the slightly elevated location occupied by the building may suggest that the mill was sufficiently exposed to the wind and additional height was not required. It seems highly unlikely that Haggerston ever had an extended basement entrance as the retaining wall stubs are not particularly substantial and if there had been any kind of extension, remains of it in the form of large quantities of stone would be expected within the backfill of the access cut.
- 4.4 Internally, two features further suggest an earlier use as a windmill prior to its conversion to a dovecote. The substantial size and location of the sawn-off timber (4) strongly suggests that is the stub of a floor joist. That this timber stub is only visible due to a collapsed portion of nest box brickwork hints that further joist stubs, or the sockets for them, may well survive behind the brick lining. The collapsed portion of brickwork has also revealed the inside of a window, which has tooled rabbets for a shutter or window frame; an indication that the windows were originally functional rather than merely decorative.
- 4.5 The presence of brick tiles contained deep within the backfill of the cut for the approach ramp to the basement indicates that construction of the dovecote nestboxes commenced or was completed while the access to the basement, if not necessarily the basement itself, was still open. The date of the blocking of the basement door itself is unclear.
- 4.6 The pantiles found in the infill in front of the basement door are unlikely to have come from the former roof of the dovecote as a pantile roof of this sort

would have been too heavy. It perhaps indicates the use for backfill of demolition material from another building in the locality.

- 4.7 The sequence of blocking and infilling of the basement appears to indicate that the original windmill ground floor was removed first, followed by the removal of the vault, assuming there was one originally. The basement doorway was then blocked up from the exterior while the empty basement void was infilled with rubble and mortar. While mortar bonded rubble seems unusual, it would appear to be a sound engineering design to support a floor upon which would be placed the potence and its aggregate base, which must represent a significant weight concentrated on a relatively small area in the centre of the floor. This rubble infill would have been surfaced at ground floor level to form the floor of the dovecote. The flagstone floor, set directly on to what is presumed to be a flat mortar surface, would have been the final step in the conversion.
- 4.8 The substantial quantity of stone required for the infilling of the basement could have come from a number of earlier Haggerston estate farm buildings which were out of use or in a derelict state.
- 4.9 The discoveries considered above all strongly indicate that Haggerston Dovecote was originally constructed and used as a windmill. It is unclear exactly when it went out of use but it is likely to have been in the early 19th century prior to its conversion to a dovecote in the early 1820s.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 A watching brief and excavation has been carried out at Haggerston Dovecote by CFA. The watching brief monitored the clearance of interior soil accumulations and the removal of blocking work from the basement doorway, and two hand-dug inspection pits were excavated on the exterior of the dovecote.
- 5.2 A large quantity of structural timbers, brick and iron guttering were recovered from the interior of the dovecote.
- 5.3 The dovecote potence survives in overall fair condition. An aggregate base for the potence incorporating a wheel groove and bearing was revealed, as was a flagstone floor. The floor surface abuts the brick lining forming the nest boxes and it seems likely that the potence base sits on top of the flagstones, and thus the floor was probably flagged during the dovecote conversion.
- 5.4 Two trenches were excavated to ascertain the depth, character and condition of the foundations, which were shown to be c.1.9m deep beneath the surface and set directly against the side of the circular foundation cut. A blocked doorway for a basement was revealed, including parts of retaining walls for the cut of an approach ramp leading to the basement.
- 5.5 Upper courses of stone were removed from the blocked basement doorway to reveal that the basement appeared to be infilled with mortared stone, which appears to support the floor above.
- 5.6 The morphology and layout of the building, the presence of an interior timber stub, windows which once held shutters or window frames and the discovery of a subterranean basement strongly indicate that Haggerston dovecote was originally built and functioned as a windmill prior to its conversion.
- 5.7 Any decision regarding any further work in mitigation lies with English Heritage and may require variations to the existing SMC or a new application for SMC and may include post-excavation analysis and reporting.
- 5.8 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle at the Great North Museum in Newcastle. Copies of this report will be deposited with English Heritage, Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record. The owner of the site (and hence of any finds recovered) will be encouraged to donate all 'finds' to the Great North Museum as part of the site archive. The online OASIS form will be completed as part of the archaeological work.

6. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

Carey, C 2008 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Haggerston Dovecote, Ancroft*. ARS Ltd Report.

Donnachie, IL& Stewart, NK 1966 'Scottish Windmills - An Outline and Inventory'. *Proc Soc An. Scot XCVIII* (1964-66), 276-299.

Douglas, G, Oglethorpe, M & Hume, JR 1984 *Scottish Windmills: A Survey*. Glasgow.

Cartographic

Fryer, J 1820 Map of the County of Northumberland.

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Standing Building Contexts

Context No.	Description
1	Main build, dovecote exterior
2	Brick nest box interior lining
3	Potence
4	Floor joist stub
5	Potence base stone
6	Flagstone floor
7	Interior collapsed timbers
8	Foundation courses of dovecote
9	Interior soil/compost
10	Blocked basement doorway
11	Retaining walls bounding approach ramp to basement
12	Redeposited rubble infill
13	Hard standing
14	Rubble infill of basement

Trial Trenches

Context No.	Description
000	Natural Subsoil: smooth pinkish clay
001	Topsoil
002	Redeposited clay in Trench 2
003	Cut into natural for approach ramp to basement

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Digital Photographs

Photo No.	Description	From
1-5	Interior fallen timbers	Various
6-7	Interior view of potence and roof timbers	Various
8-9	Interior fallen timbers	Various
10-17	Exterior view of dovecote	E
18	Exterior relieving arch	S
19-22	Interior view of nest boxes	Various
23	Interior view of potence and roof timbers	
24	Interior door lock plate	S
25	Interior carpenter's marks on potence	
26	Working shot of recovered timbers	
27	Interior showing soil accumulation	
28	Interior showing timber supports and netting	
29-31	Working shots	
32-34	Interior shots of soil accumulation and timbers	
35-37	Working shots	
38	Recovered timbers	
39	Recovered bricks	
40-41	Interior potence and nest boxes	
42	Interior nest boxes	
43-44	Interior sawn-off timber joist	
45-46	Interior detail of '1824' etched into render	
47-48	Interior detail of potence strut joint	

Photo No.	Description	From
49-50	Interior working shot showing pile of collapsed bricks	
51	Exterior working shot, Trench 2	SE
52-53	Interior detail shot of fallen timbers within soil accumulation	
54-59	Exterior working shots, Trench 2	Various
60-62	South facing elevation of blocked doorway, Trench 2	S
63	General shot of Trench 2	W
64-72	Detail shot s of possible retaining wall	W
73	Exterior detail of relieving arch and doorchecks, Trench 2	SW
74-77	Exterior detail of door check rebates, Trench 2	Various
78-82	Interior working shots, excavation around the potence arm	Various
83	Interior working shot showing pile of collapsed bricks	
84-88	North facing elevation of dovecote foundations, Trench 1	N
89-93	Interior, base of potence	Various
94-103	Interior, timber bracing of fully exposed potence arm	Various
104-107	Interior, base of potence	
108	Interior detail of potence bearing	
109	Interior, base of potence	
110	Interior detail of potence strut joint	
111-112	Interior, base of potence	
113-114	Interior detail of flagstone floor abutting the brick lining	
115	Interior general of flagstone floor	
116	Interior detail of brick lining with rat courses and nest boxes	
117	Detail of '1824' etched in render	
119-120	Interior detail of collapsed brickwork	
121	Interior detail of flagstone floor abutting the brick lining	
122	Interior detail of possible raised step	
123	Detail of doorplate	
124	Detail of door bar	
125	General of door plate and bar	
126	Detail of door hinge hook	
127	Interior detail of relieving arch and lintel, main entrance	W
128-131	Interior shots of timber bracing around potence	Various
132	Interior detail of relieving arch and lintel, blocked doorway	E
133-134	Interior shots of timber bracing around potence arm	Various
135	Interior detail of relieving arch and lintel above window showing rebates	E
136-147	Working shots, extension of Trench 2	Various
148-149	Elevation of blocked basement door	S
150	Elevation of retaining wall	E
151	Elevation of retaining wall	W
152	North facing section of Trench 2	N
153	Overhead view of retaining walls and approach to basement	S
154-155	Detail of retaining wall abutting basement foundations	W
156	Detail of blocked basement doorway and timber batten with hinge-hook	S
157	Detail of hinge-hook	
158	Detail of blocked basement doorway and timber batten with hinge-hook	S
159	Detail of basement foundation	SW
160	Detail of basement foundation	SE
161-162	Detail of blocked basement doorway	S
163	Detail of door check in basement doorway	SW
164	Detail of door check in basement doorway	S
165-166	General view of basement doorway	S
167-168	Dovecote exterior	W
169	Dovecote exterior	SW
170	Basement relieving arch and Trench 2 backfilled	S
171	Basement relieving arch and Trench 2 backfilled	SE
172-173	Dovecote exterior	E
174	Working shot, re-excavation of Trial pit 2	S

Photo No.	Description	From
175-185	Working shots, stonemasons removing blockwork of basement door	S
186-188	View of maximum extent of removed blockwork and rubble core	S
189	Detail of doorcheck	SE
190-191	Detail of doorframe and bolt socket	E
192	Detail of doorframe	W
193-195	Upwards view of lintel and relieving arch	N/A
196-197	Detail of core and hole through to ground floor	S
198-201	Detail of maximum extent of removed blockwork and rubble core	S
202	View of hole in ground floor showing brick nestbox structure set onto rubble	NE
203	View of gap between collapsed nestbox section and original wall	NW

Colour Slides and Black and White Prints

Photo No.	Description	From
Film 1		
1	Registration	
2-5	Interior fallen timbers	
6-9	Interior view of potence and roof timbers	
10-13	Exterior view of dovecote	
14-15	Exterior relieving arch	
16-17	Interior view of nest boxes	
18-19	Interior view of potence and roof timbers	
20-21	Interior door lock plate	
22-23	Interior carpenter's marks on potence	
24-25	Interior showing soil accumulation	
26-27	Interior showing timber supports and netting	
28-29	Interior nest boxes	
30-31	Interior sawn-off timber joist	
32-33	Interior detail of '1824' etched into render	
34-35	Interior detail of potence strut joint	
Film 2		
1	Registration	
2-3	South facing elevation of blocked doorway, Trench 2	S
4-5	Detail shot s of possible retaining wall	W
6-7	Interior working shots, excavation around the potence arm	
8-9	North facing elevation of dovecote foundations, Trench 1	N
10-11	Interior, base of potence	
12-13	Interior, timber bracing of fully exposed potence arm	
14-15	Interior, base of potence	
16-17	Interior detail of potence bearing	
18-23	Interior, base of potence	Various
24-25	Interior detail of potence strut joint	
26-29	Interior detail of flagstone floor abutting the brick lining	
30-31	Interior general of flagstone floor	
32-35	Interior detail of brick lining with rat courses and nest boxes	
Film 3		
1	Registration	
2-4	General view into dovecote showing potence	
5-6	Detail of potence base	
7-8	Detail of potence and arm	
9-10	Interior detail of potence strut joint	
11-12	Interior shots of timber bracing around potence arm	
13-14	Detail of grove in potence base	
15-16	Interior detail of flagstone floor abutting the brick lining	
17-18	Interior general of flagstone floor	
19-22	Interior detail of brick lining with rat courses and best boxes	

23-24	Detail of '1824' etched in render	
25-28	Interior detail of collapsed brickwork	
29-30	Interior detail of relieving arch and lintel, main entrance	
31-32	Detail of doorplate	
33-34	Detail of door bar	
35-36	Interior detail of relieving arch and lintel, main entrance	W
Film 4		
1	Registration	
2-5	South facing elevation of blocked basement doorway	S
6-7	East facing section of Trench 2 showing retaining wall	E
8-9	West facing section of Trench 2 showing retaining wall	W
10-11	North facing section of Trench 2	N
12-15	Overhead view of Trench 2 showing layout of retaining walls	S
16-17	Retaining wall elevation showing abutment with foundation	E
18-21	Detail of timber plank and hinge-hook at base of blocking	S
22-25	General view of Trench 2 and basement doorway	S
26-27	General view of dovecote	W
28-29	General view of dovecote	SW
30-31	General view of dovecote	E

Black and White Prints

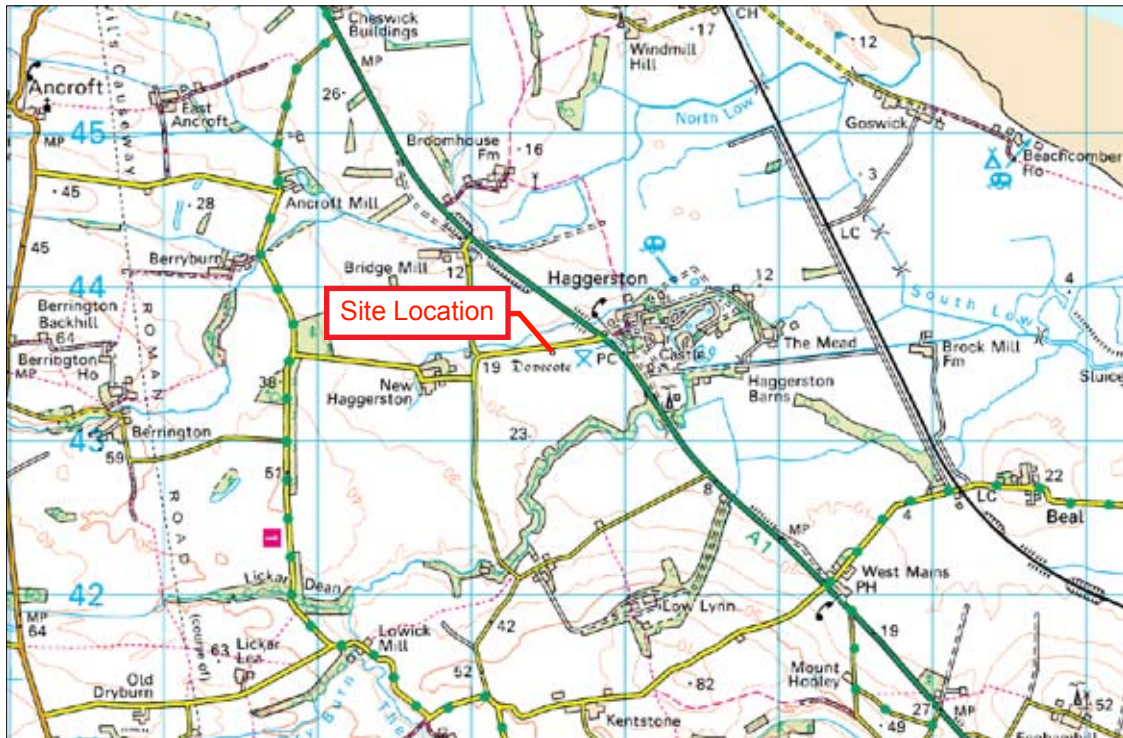
Photo No.	Description	From
1-3	General view of doorway as excavated	S
4-6	Detail of door check and internal chamfer, west side	E
7-9	Detail of door check and internal chamfer, east side	W
10-12	Detail of rubble and core fill beneath floor	S
13-15	Detail of lintel and relieving arch from below	
16-18	General view including removed blockwork stones	S
19-21	Detail of interior hole in floor edge above the basement doorway	N

Telescopic Mast Photos

Location	Photo Numbers
A	1-28
B	29-41
C	42-67
D	68-101
E	102-144

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Scale	Description
1	1	1:20	South facing elevation of Trench 2
1	2	1:10	Vertical profile of south facing elevation of Trench 2
1	3	1:10	Transverse profile of Trench 2
2	4	1:50	Plan of interior showing location of surface fallen timbers
3	5	1:50	Plan of interior showing location of buried fallen timbers
4	6	1:10	South facing elevation of blocked basement door, Trench 2
4	7	1:20	Plan of Trench 2
5	8	1:20	East facing section of Trench 2
5	9	1:20	West facing section of Trench 2
5	10	N/A	Measured sketch plan of dovecote
6	11	1:20	Survey plan of Trench 2
7	12	1:10	Plan of partially exposed basement doorway



Key:



Fig. No: 1 Revision: A Client: Marshall Leisure Ltd

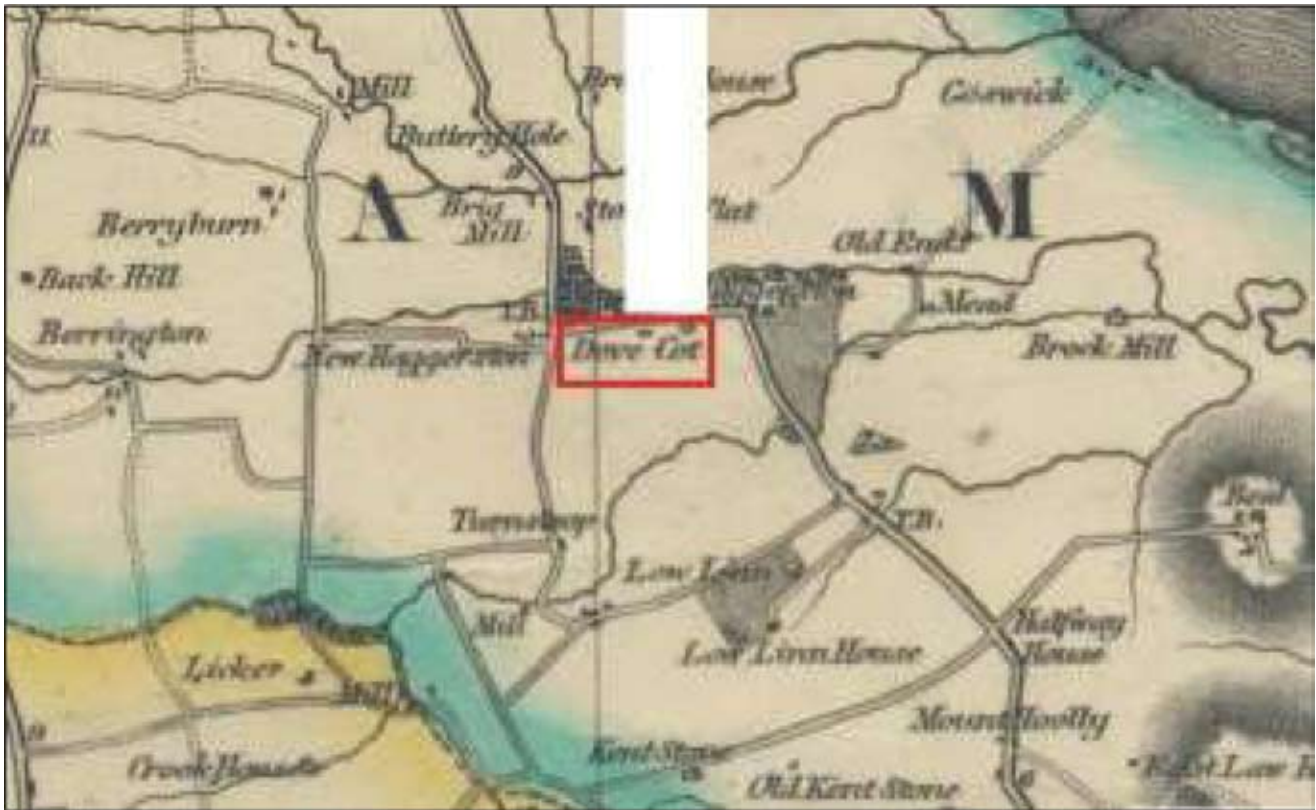
Title: Location Map

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Scale: 1:50,000@A4

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Key:

Fig. No:	2	Revision:	A	Client:	Marshall Leisure Ltd
Title:	Fryer's map of 1820				
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Fig.3 Exterior view of dovecote from the east



Fig.4 Exterior view of dovecote from the west



Fig.5 Exterior view of dovecote from the south-west


Key:	Fig. No:	3-5	Revision:	A	Client:	Marshall Leisure Ltd						
	Title:											
	Project:	Haggerston Dovecote, Ancroft, Northumberland										
Scale:												
						<p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ</p> <p>t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>						
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SW		1822										



Fig. 6 - Interior of dovecote showing potence, nest boxes and surviving roof timbers



Fig. 7 Relieving arch and lintel detail, main entrance


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Fig. 8 Nest boxes



Fig.9 '1824' graffiti


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Fig. 10 Joist stub and section of brick nest boxes



Fig. 11 - Fallen timbers prior to clearance


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	Title:										
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Fig. 12 Potence and base



Fig. 13 Potence and base


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						Drawn by: SW Page No: Report No: 1822



Fig.14 Dowel pin and carpenter's marks

Key:

Fig. No:	14	Revision:	A	Client:	Marshall Leisure Ltd
Title:					
Project:	Haggerston Dovecote, Ancroft, Northumberland				

Scale:

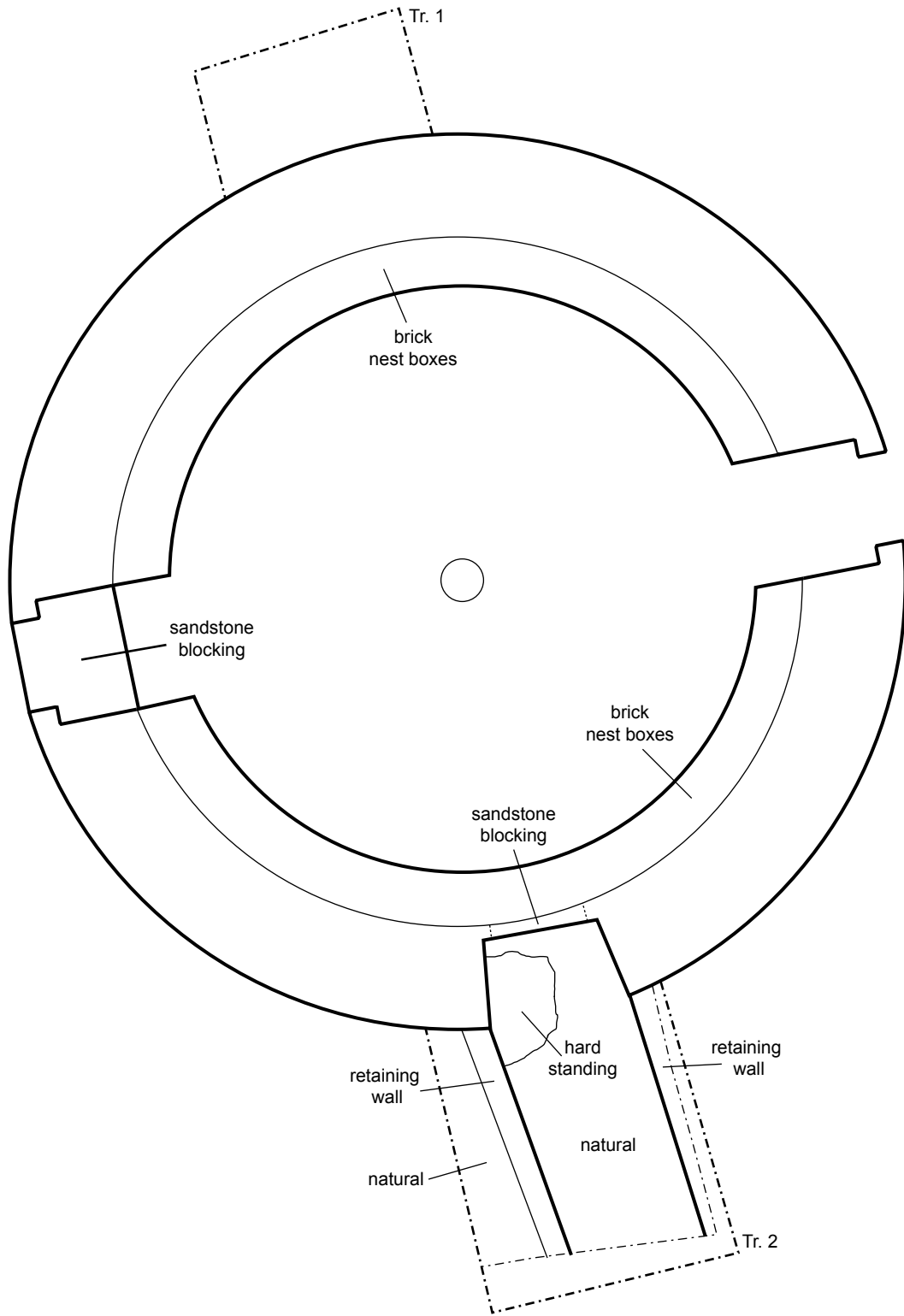


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Scale: 1:50@A4

Fig. No:	15	Revision:	A	Client:	Marshall Leisure Ltd
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Key:

-  wood
-  pipe

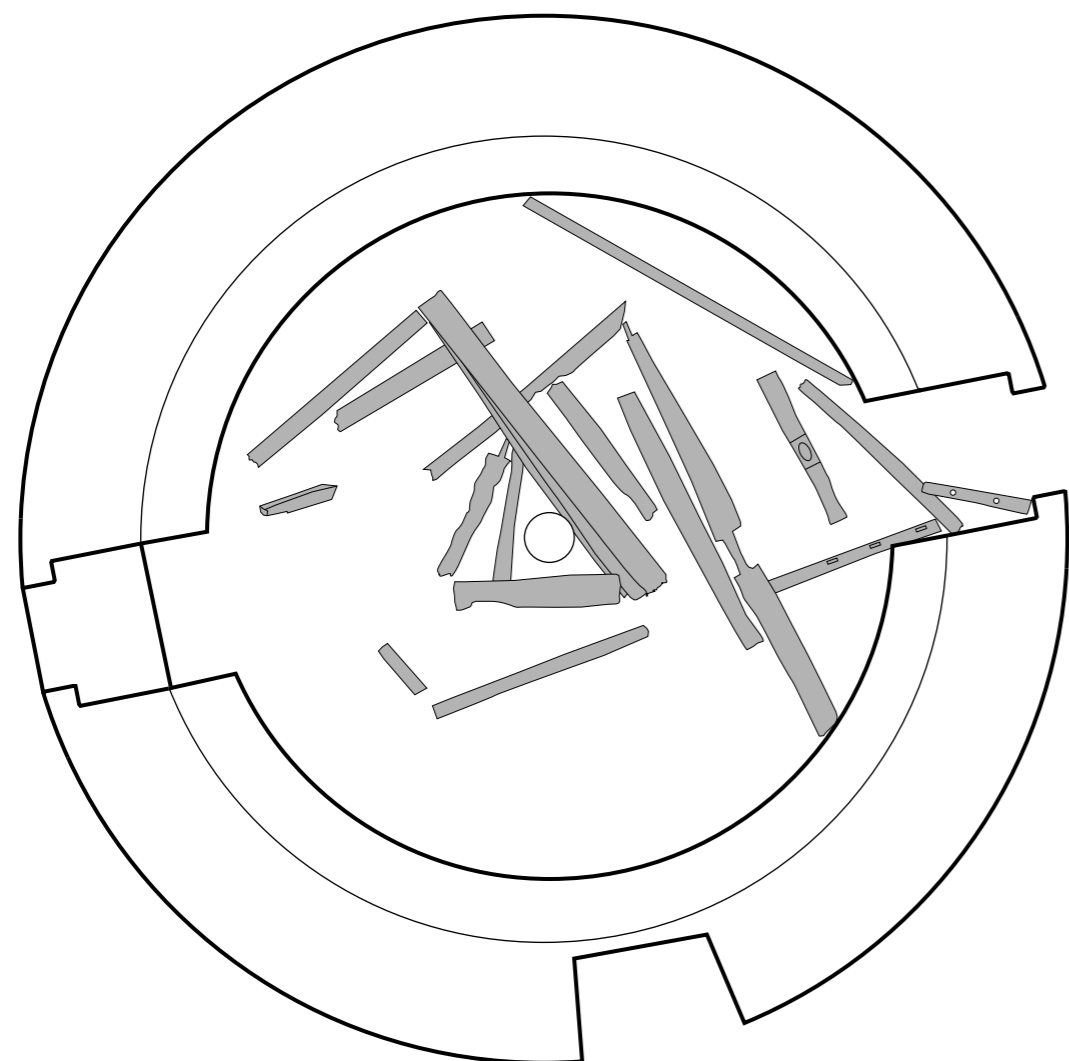


Fig. 16A Surface timbers

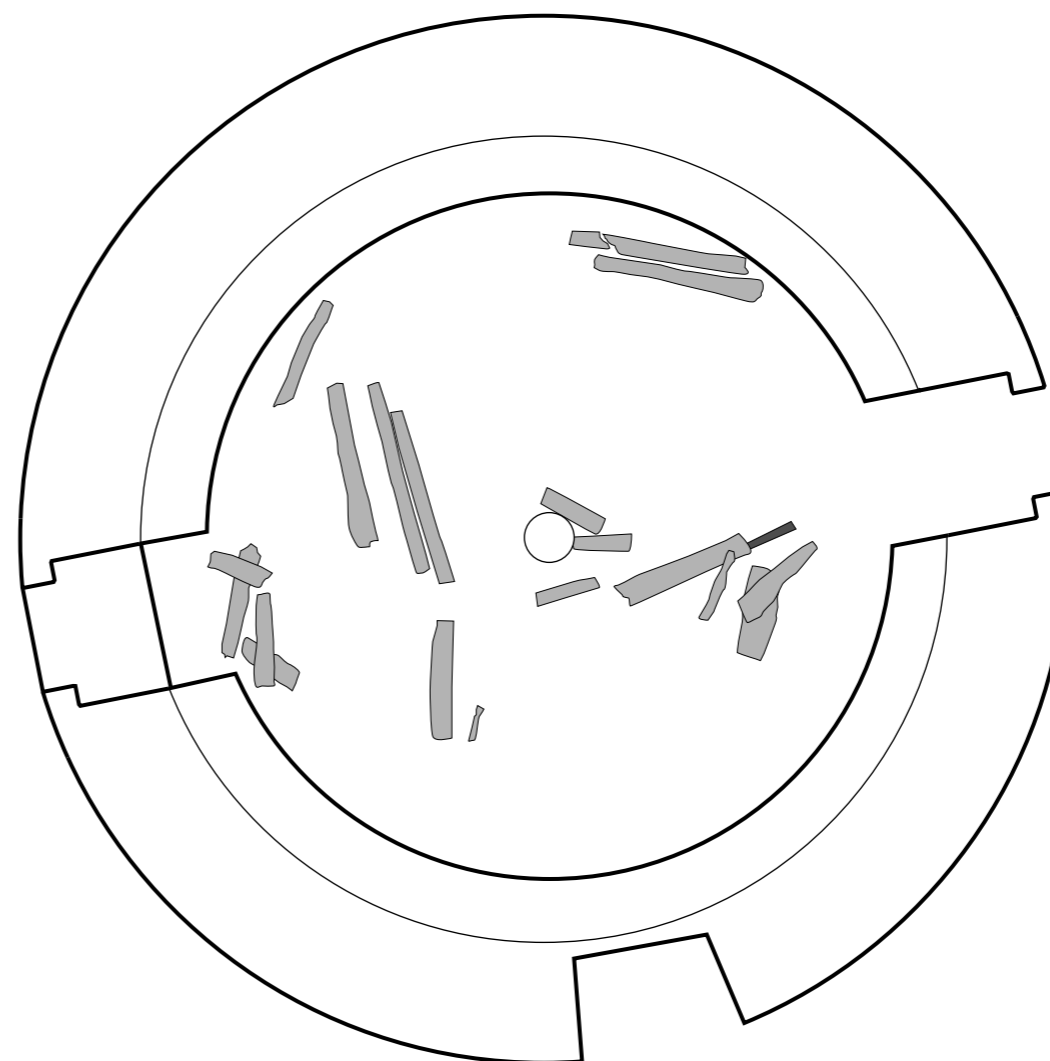


Fig. 16B Buried timbers





Fig. 17 - Trench 1 showing partial excavation of foundations



Fig. 18 - Relieving arch above subterranean blocked doorway prior to trench excavation


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Fig. 19 Basement door



Fig. 20 Detail of basement door blocking showing the door check and hinge-hook


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Fig. 21 Detail of basement door blocking



Fig. 22 Retaining walls and basement door



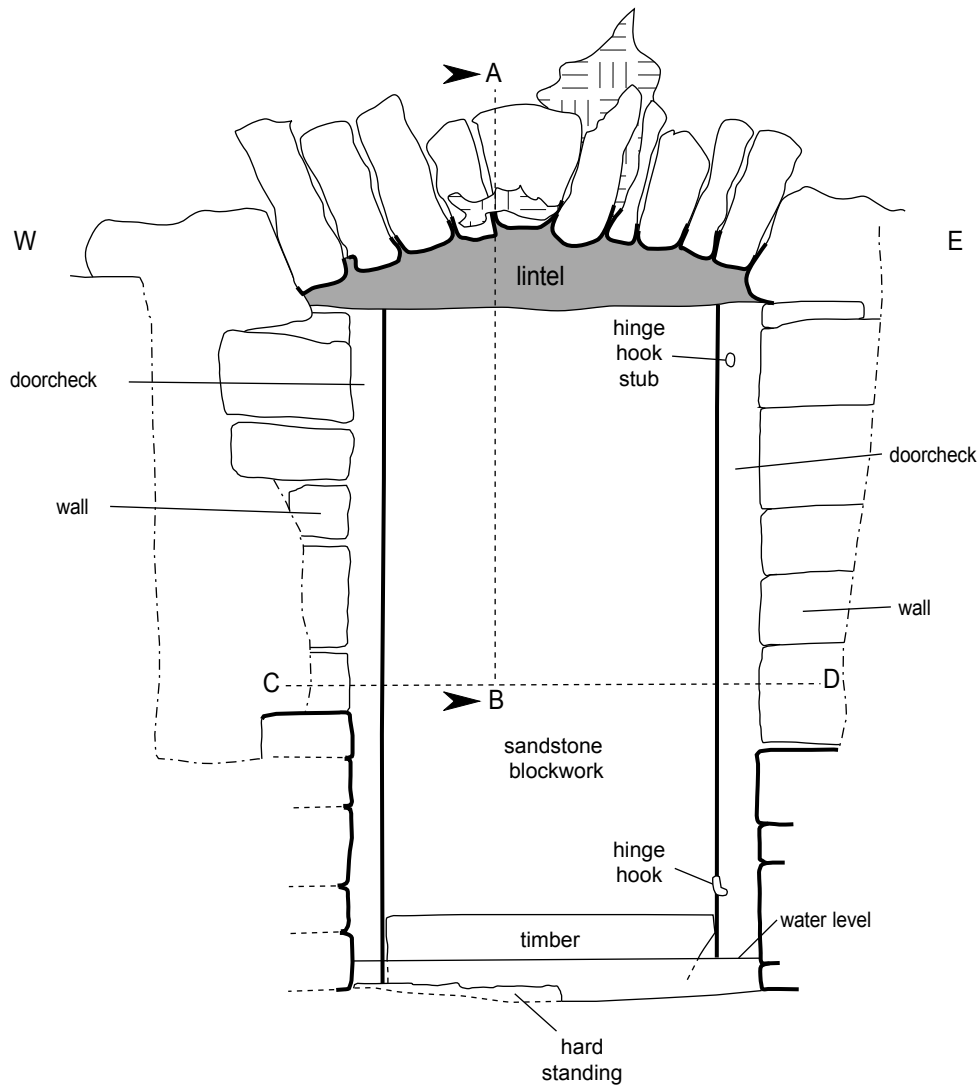
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Fig. 23 Retaining wall elevation

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Key:
 mortar render

Fig. No: **24** Revision: **A** Client: **Marshall Leisure Ltd**
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Fig. 25a - Profile of basement door with blocking in place

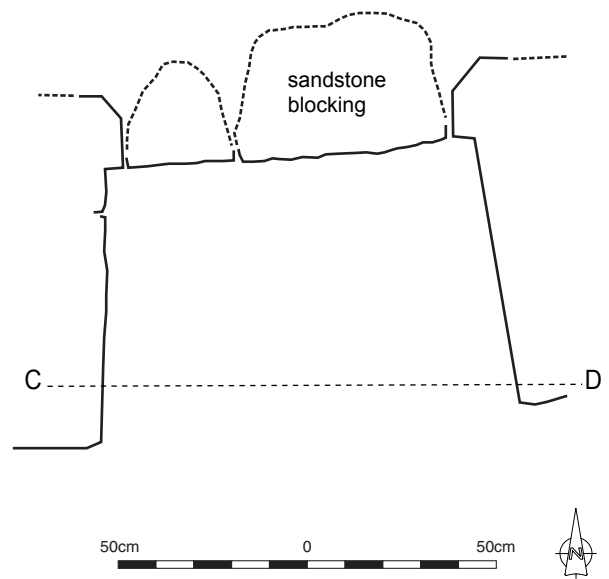


Fig. 25b - Section of basement door frame following partial removal of blocking


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Fig. 26 Basement doorway showing blocking work removed



Fig. 27 Detail of door frame

Key:

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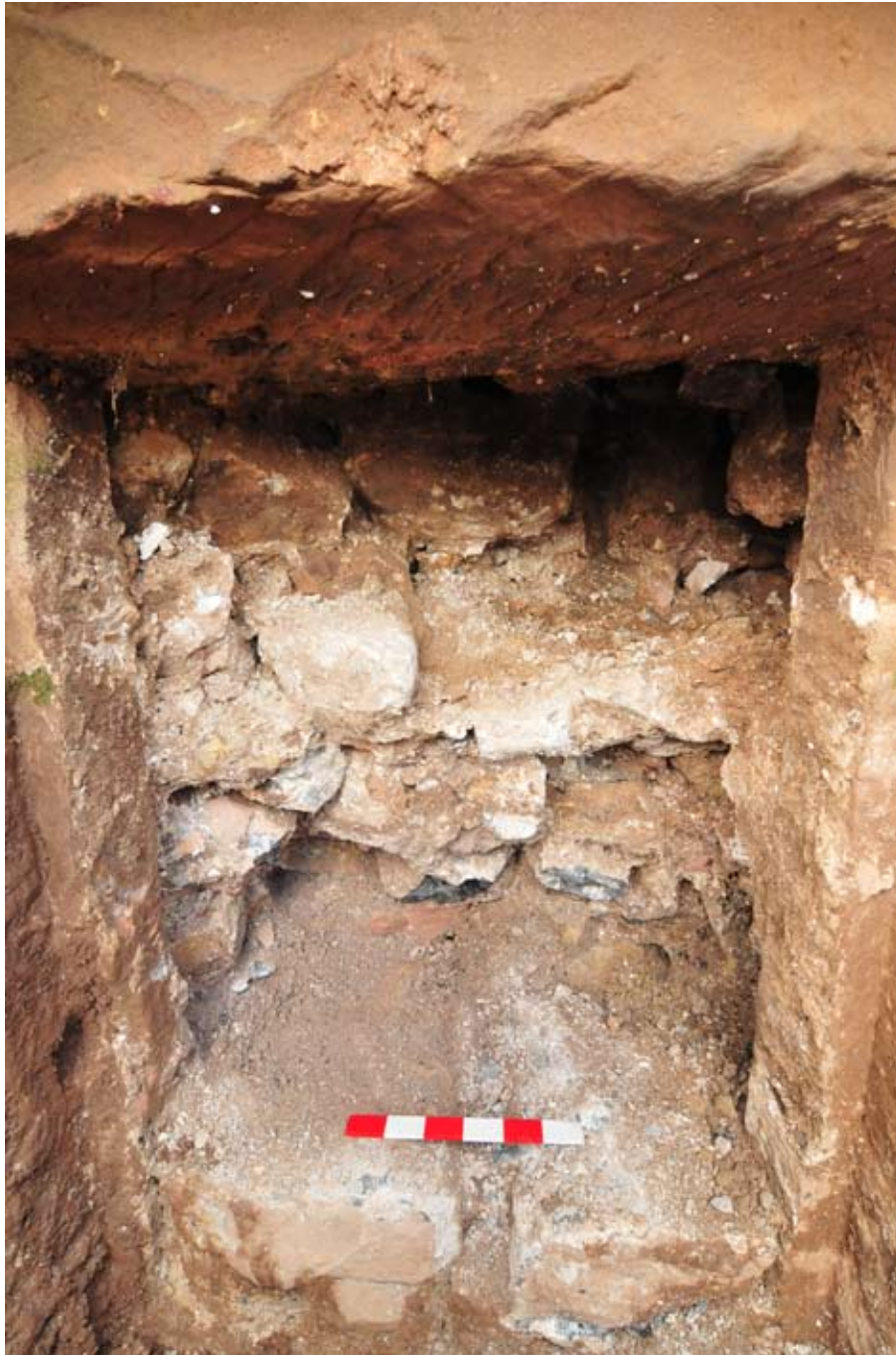


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Detail of mortared infill material

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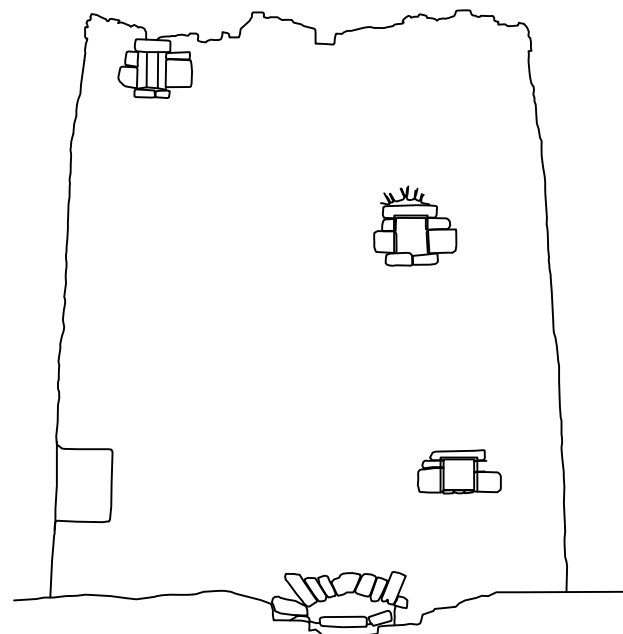


Fig. 29a - South-facing External elevation

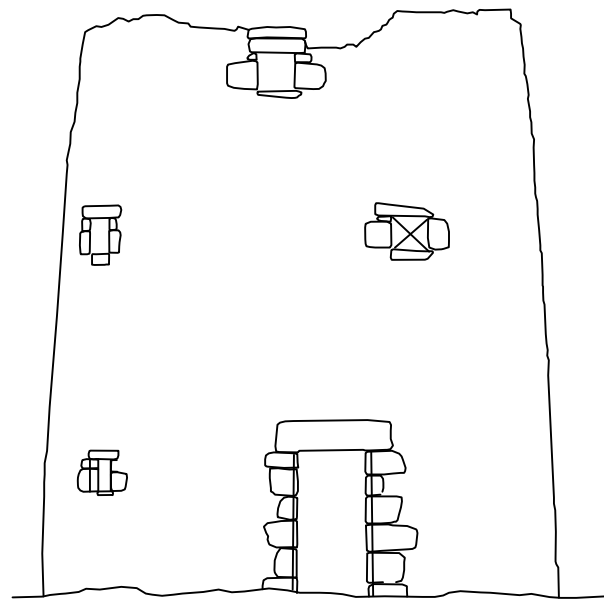


Fig. 29b - East-facing External elevation

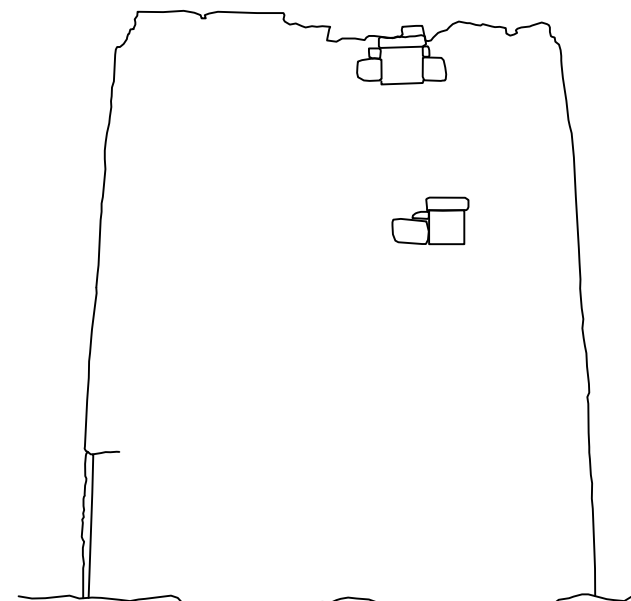


Fig. 29c - North-facing External elevation

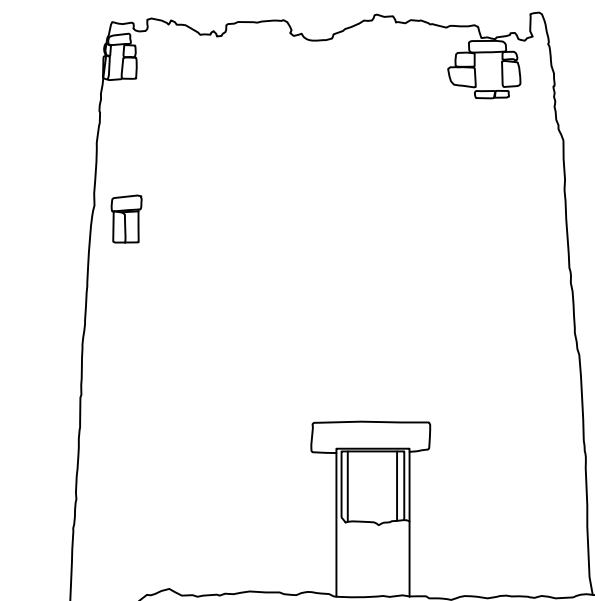
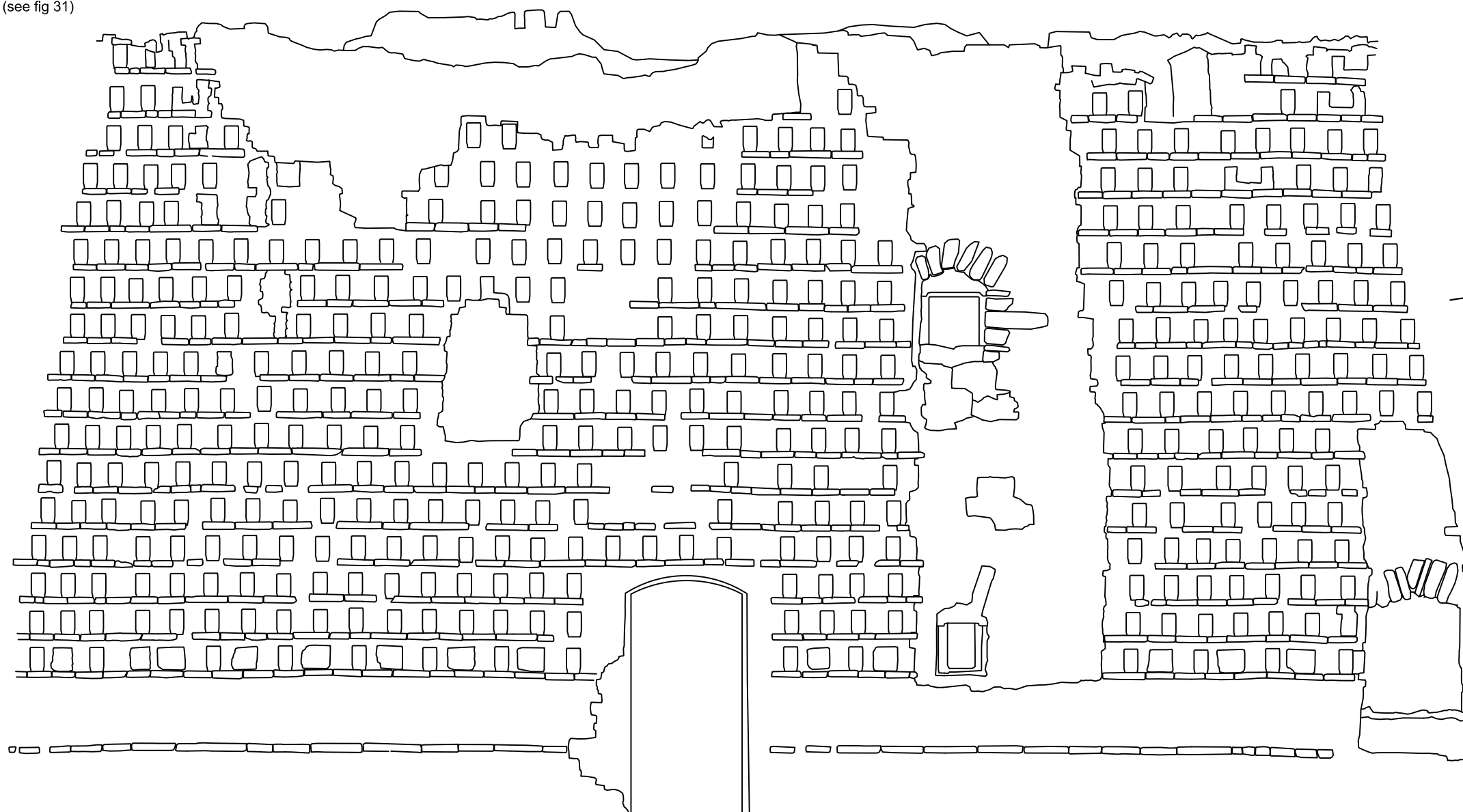


Fig. 29d - West-facing External elevation

Fig.30 - Interior Elevation A-B (see fig 31)



A

B

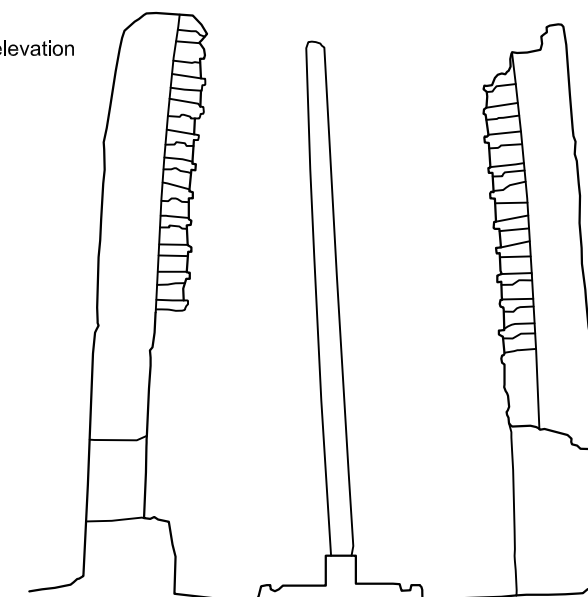
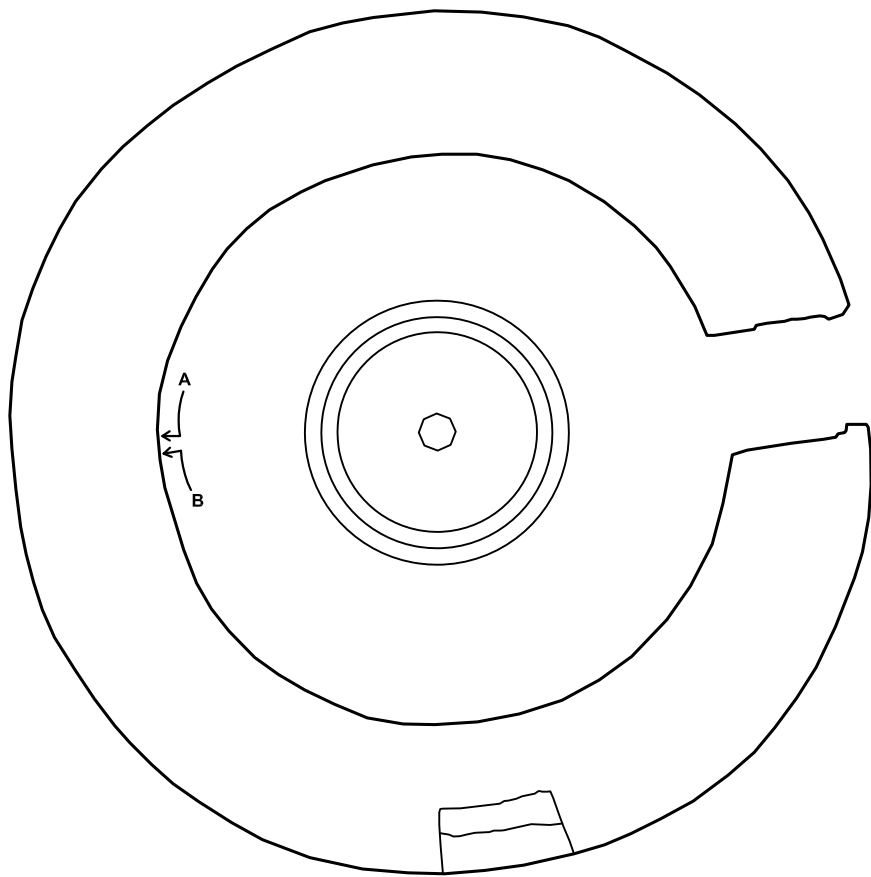
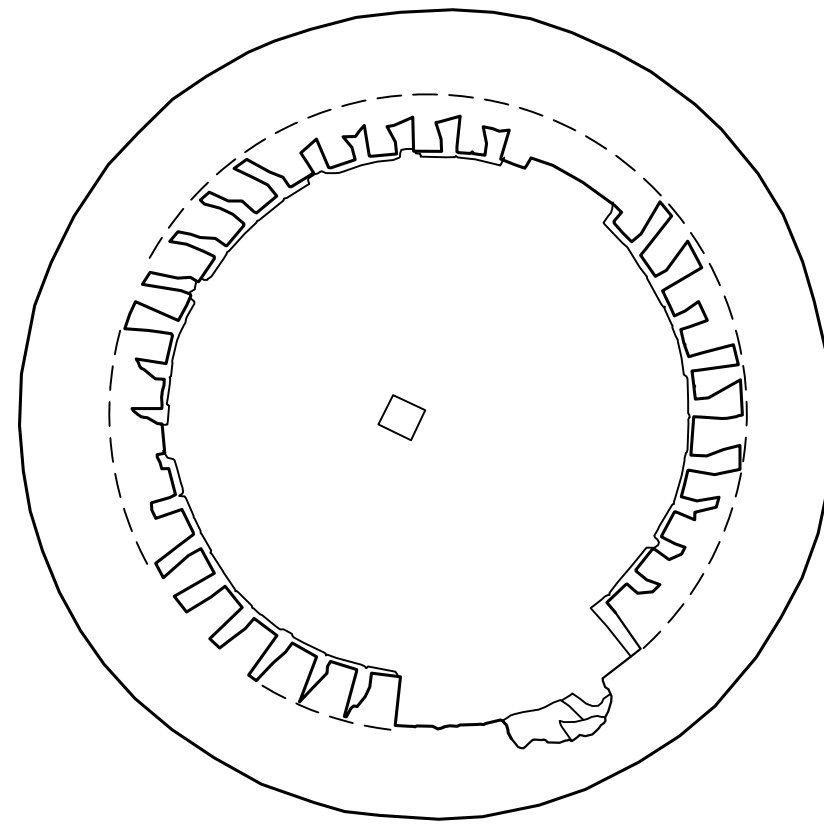


Fig. 29e - West-East section

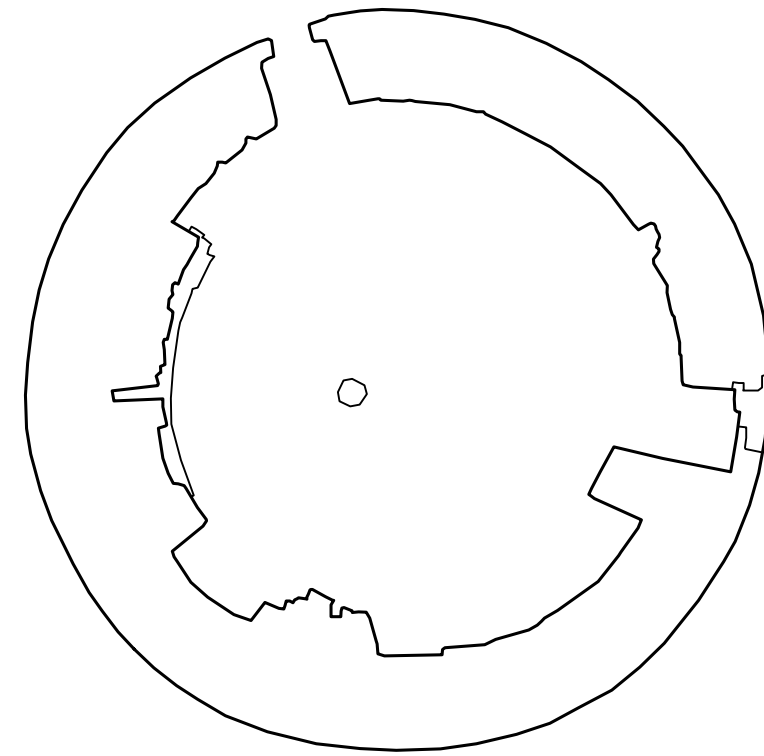
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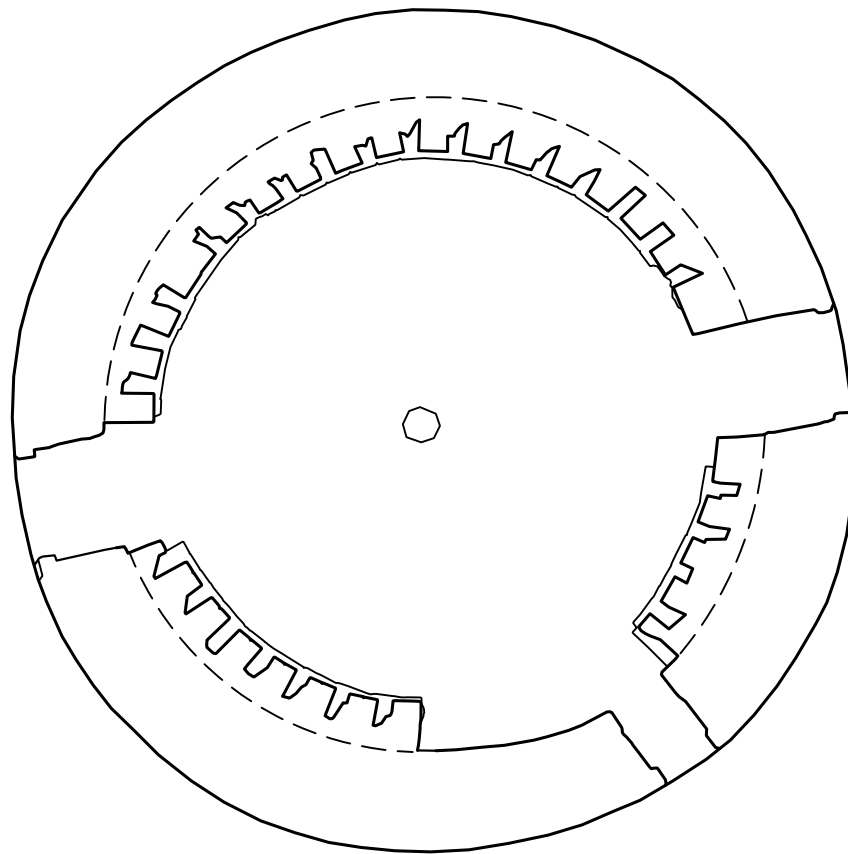
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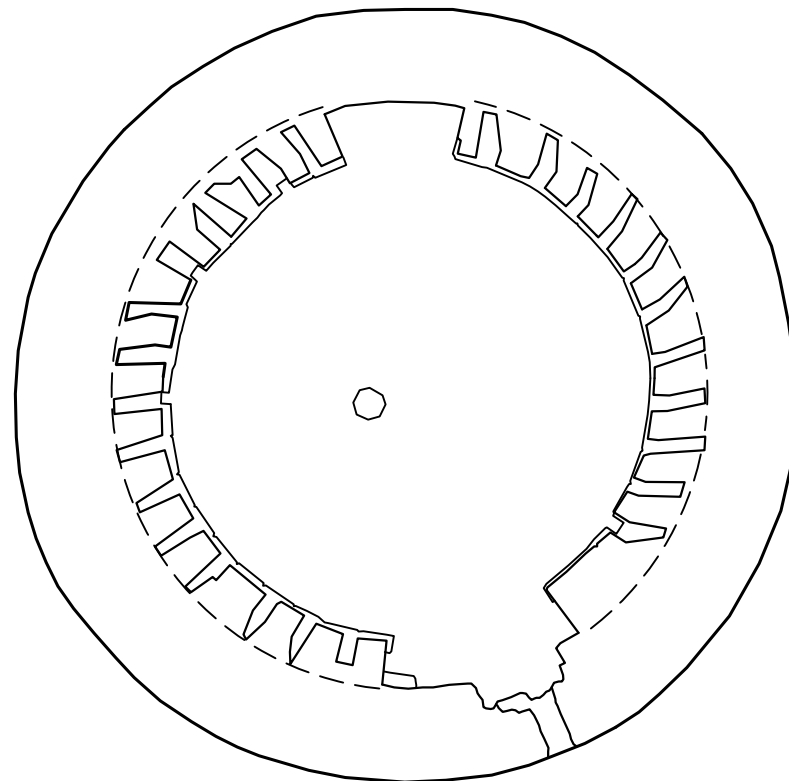
Level 2 - 20.00m



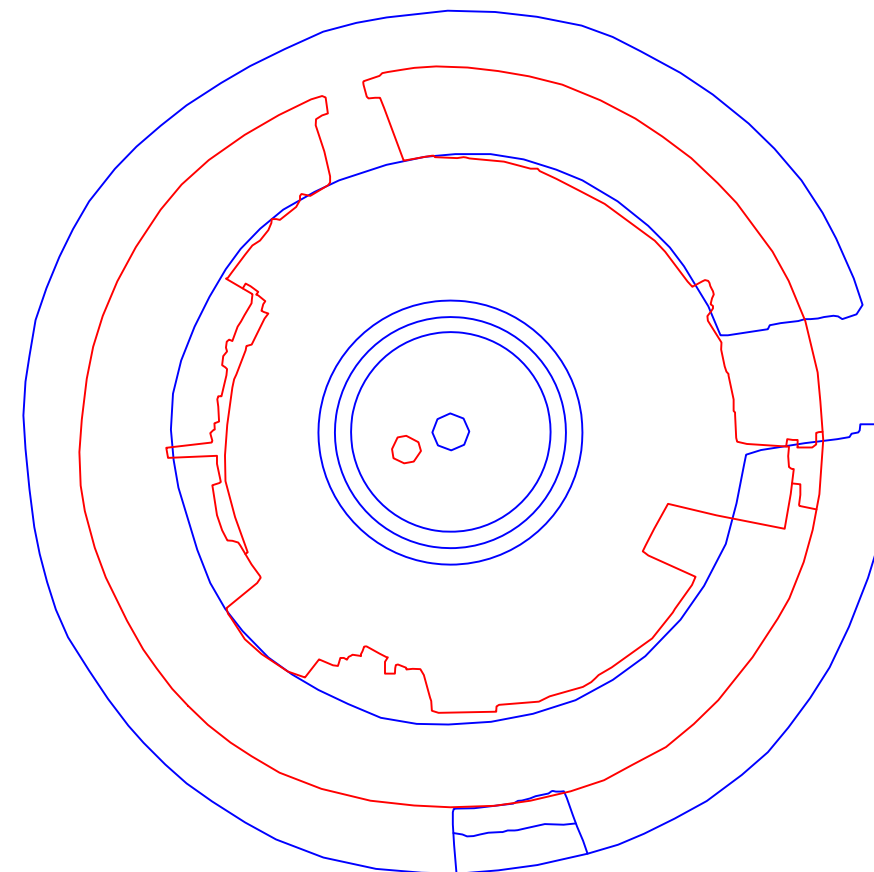
Level 4 - Top - 23.81m



Level 1 - 18.00m




Level 3 - 22.00m



Level 1 and 4





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	Title:	Wallhead of dovecote from above and north									
	Project:	Haggerston Dovecote, Ancroft, Northumberland									
Scale:						Drawn by:	SW	Page No:		Report No:	1822