
ALLENDALE FARM
HIGH WESTWOOD
CO. DURHAM

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

AUGUST 2011



Prepared for: <i>Mr Featherstone</i>	By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i>
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Allendale Farm High Westwood Co. Durham

Historic Buildings Recording



Frontispiece: View of the farm buildings range from the south-east.

Oasis Project No. *thearcha2-107010*
Grid Ref.: *NZ117 556*

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SUMMARY

A limited programme of building recording has been carried out in advance of the conversion of redundant farm buildings to residential units at Allendale Farm (NZ 117 556) on the south flank of the Derwent Valley 1km north of Medomsley, the aim of the work being to provide a record of the fabric and features disturbed or uncovered during redevelopment works. The work was requested as a condition of planning permission granted by Durham County Council.

The report deals with the two-storeyed South Range of the quadrangle, and the southern part of the single-storeyed East Range, as well as a block attached to the east end of the south side of the South Range.

The photographic recording was undertaken during May 2011 using monochrome print and colour digital photography. In addition, a new measured plan of the buildings has been produced and annotated to show phasing, and Architect's plans of the buildings, provided by the client, are also presented in the report. In addition, an attempt was made to research the history of the farm through locally available historic maps and records. Although little of direct relevance was found apart from historic Ordnance Survey plans, the following provide some contextual information.

It is concluded that the buildings recorded in the present exercise are of mid-19th century origin, with an additional attached block of buildings to the south-west – probably the previous house¹ – having been removed by c1938. The character of the buildings suggests that they cannot long pre-date 1860; the use of Welsh slates indicates that they are unlikely to be earlier than c1840. The single storey ranges on the north, east and west of the yard could well be a little earlier than the more sophisticated South Range² which is a very typical early Victorian farm building for the area, sub-divided into byres and stables on the ground floor and with longer granaries above. It remains very much in its original condition, although its windows have been renewed.

The South East building has been more extensively altered; its form suggests that it was originally a horse engine house or gin-gang, with a hip-ended roof; the odd buttress on the west wall would have provided additional support for a heavy east-west beam supporting the wheel mechanism. It was remodelled early in the 20th century with its present gable-ended roof, the east wall (which probably had a corresponding buttress) being removed to make the two broad openings we see today.

No further historic buildings recording is recommended with respect to these farm buildings prior to their conversion.

¹ Its outline, with a small porch-like block projecting into the road and a small yard at the rear, suggests a domestic use.

² Although they have very similar angle quoins.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Allendale Farm (NZ 117 556) stands on the southern flank of the Derwent Valley 1.2 km east of Ebchester and 1km north of Medomsley. The early 19th century farmhouse, with its quadrangle of old buildings to the north, stand on the east side of a minor road that runs from Medomsley north to the hamlet of High Westwood before dividing to descend east into the valley towards Hamsterley Mill, or drop steeply west to Ebchester. The Farm appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan (surveyed c.1855) in essentially its present form, with four ranges of buildings forming a courtyard. The present barn attached to the south also appears, but has been extended subsequently. Also present on the early plan is a roadside building at the south-west corner of the complex, possible the original farmhouse, which was removed in the period between c1920-40.

Built south of Allendale Farm sometime in the second half of the 19th century, contemporary with a drift mine just east of Allendale farm (also shown on the 2nd edn OS plan), was the settlement of Allendale Cottages, a hamlet just south of High Westwood between Medomsley and Hamsterley Colliery (OS grid reference NZ116553). The hamlet comprised 6 terraces of houses and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to the north (between Allendale Farm and the hamlet), with the West Road Primitive Methodist chapel on the west side of the hamlet. The hamlet was presumably built to house miners at Westwood Colliery – a sort of overflow estate for the village of High Westwood – and was built on land belonging to Allendale Farm. Subsequently, by 1920, the entrance to the drift had been moved closer to the hamlet, being placed on its north-east corner, just south of the farm, along with an attached coal depot. The Wesleyan Methodist Church closed about 1977, having survived the closure of the Primitive Methodist chapel by some three decades. Today, only Allendale Farm survives from this former complex of mining- and farming-related buildings.

The following records provide some contextual information with regard to the development site:

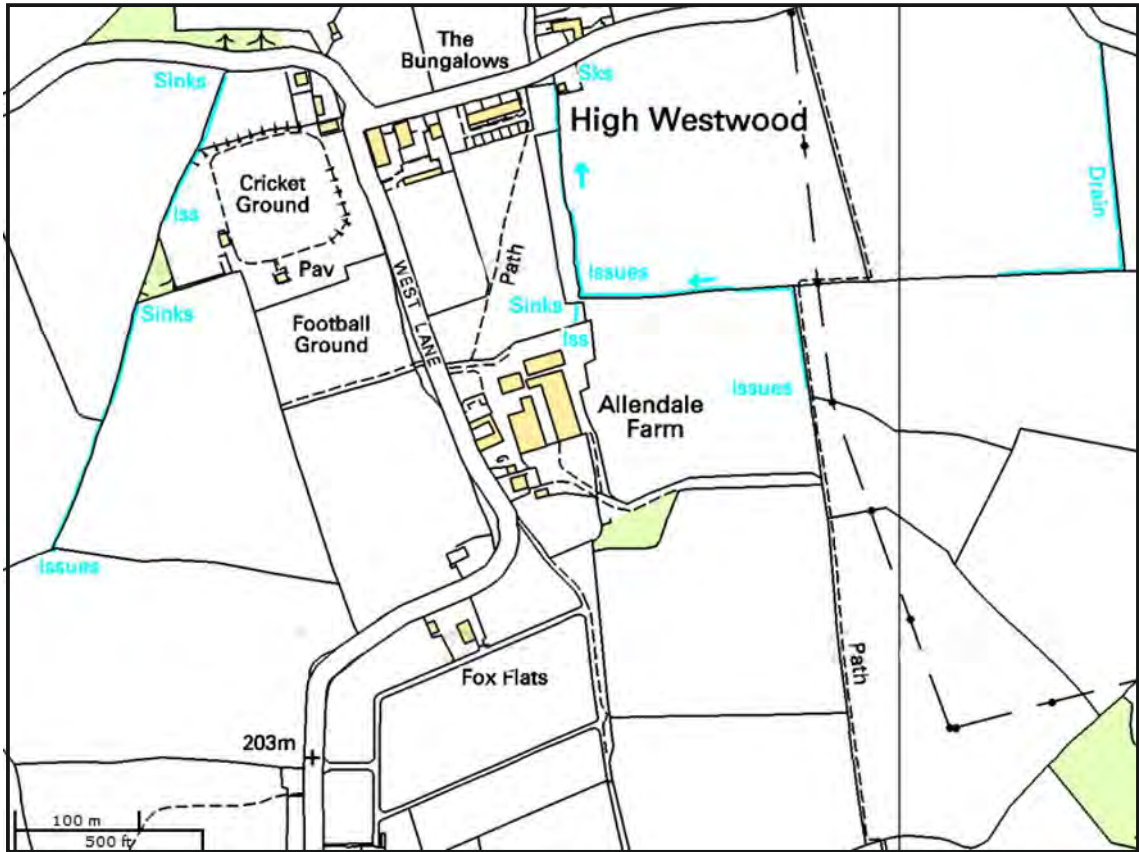
Durham Records Office Ref No. RD/La 143/101: Plan of proposed alterations to Allendale Farm, Medomsley, (plan no. 285), approved 4 August 1881, Scale: 4 feet to 1 inch (1 plan, 51.6cm. x 35.5cm., paper). Not seen.

1.2 Methodology

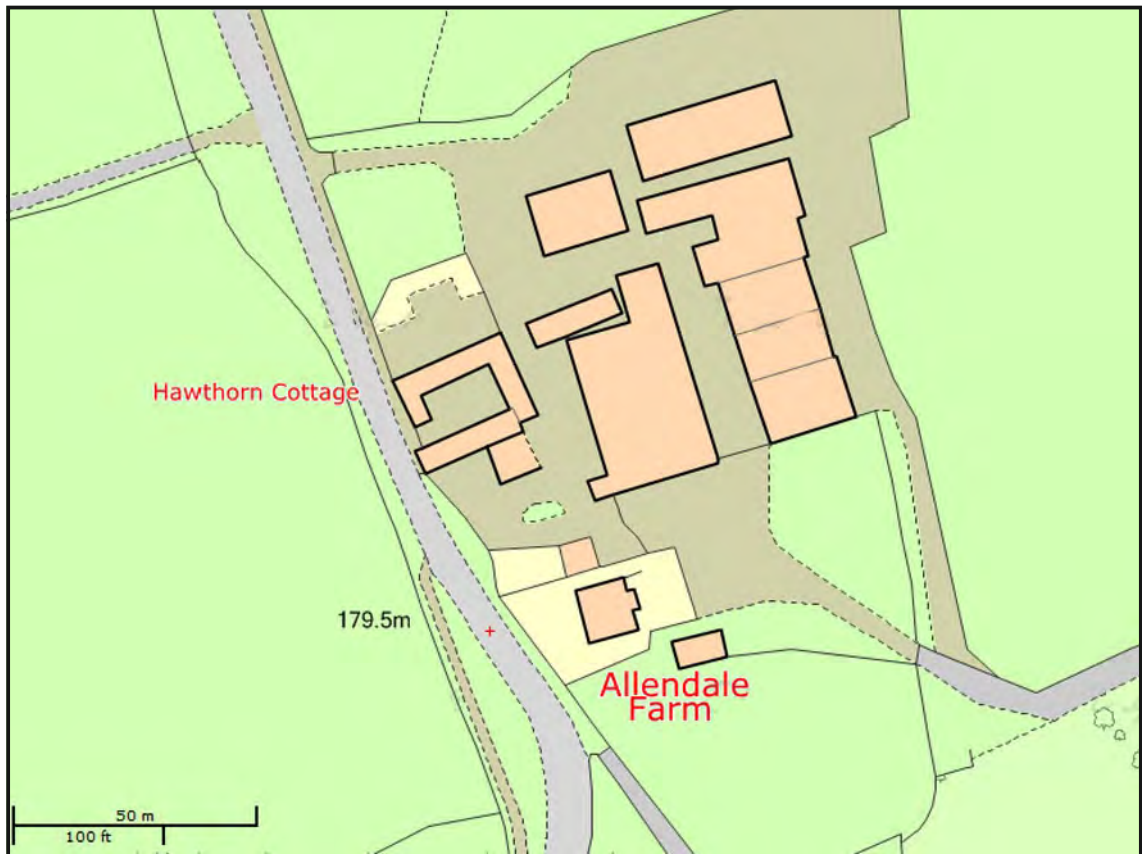
The present report deals with the two-storeyed South Range of the quadrangle, and the southern part of the single-storeyed East Range, as well as what is here termed the South-East Building, a block attached to the east end of the south side of the South Range. The other parts of the ranges around the quadrangle were converted into domestic accommodation a few years ago, and are outside the scope of this survey.

The photographic recording was undertaken during May 2011 using monochrome print and colour digital photography. All elevations were photographed as far as possible face-on and from a consistent height and perspective. Where possible, all record photographs included a scaled ranging pole. Where it was not possible to capture an entire elevation in a single photograph because of the constricted nature of the site, a series of partial elevations were recorded along with an oblique overall view of the full elevation.

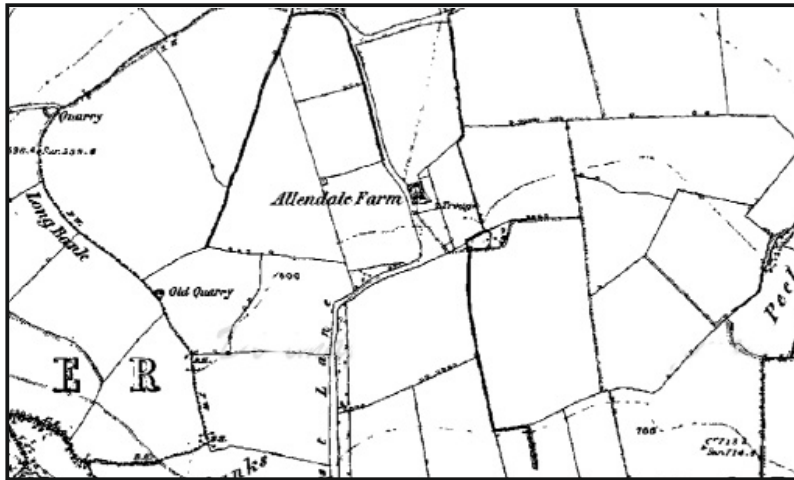
In addition, an attempt was made to research the history of the farm through locally available historic maps and records.



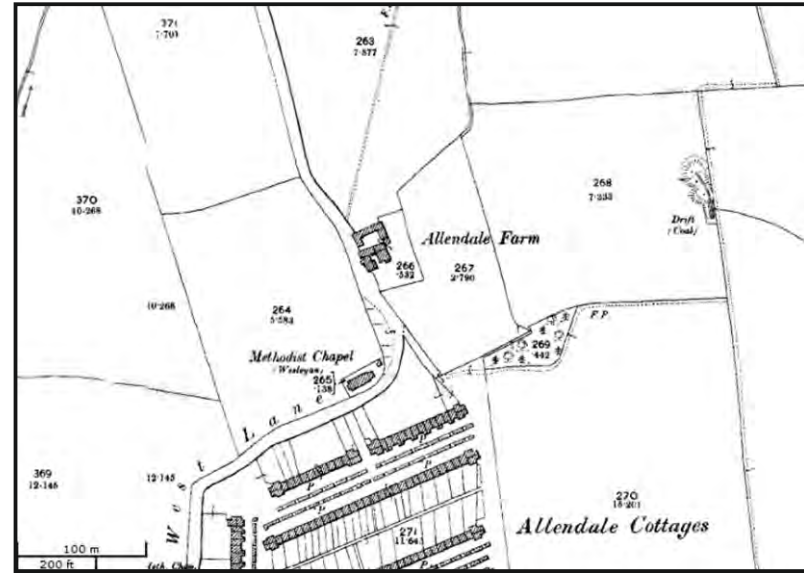
Illus. 01: The location of Allendale Farm, High Westwood, to the north-east of Consett, County Durham.



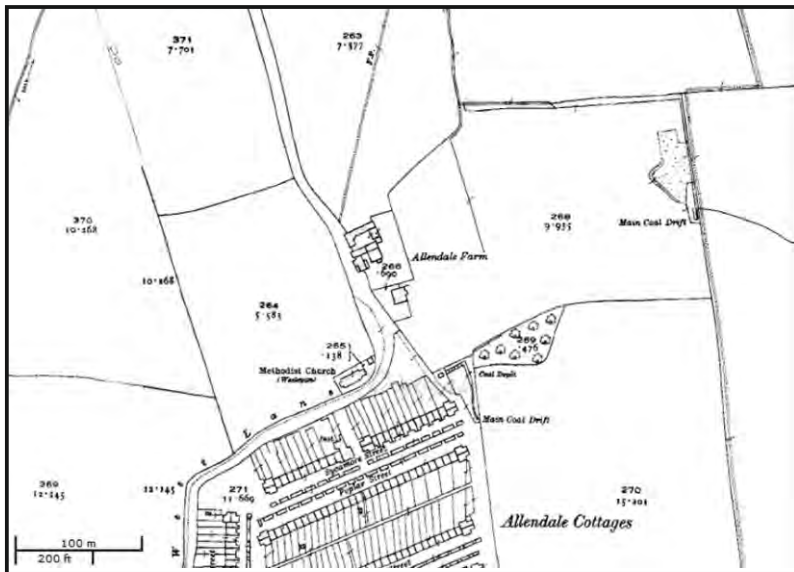
Illus. 02: A detailed plan of Allendale Farm.



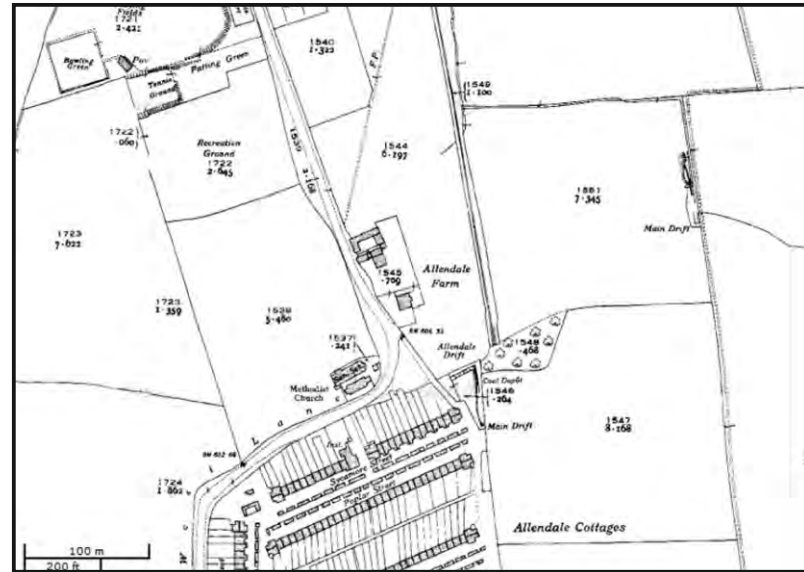
Illus. 03: First Edition Ordnance Survey plan c.1865.



Illus. 04: Second Edition Ordnance Survey plan c.1898.



Illus. 05: Third Edition Ordnance Survey plan c.1916.



Illus. 06: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey plan c.1938.

2. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The South Range

Exterior

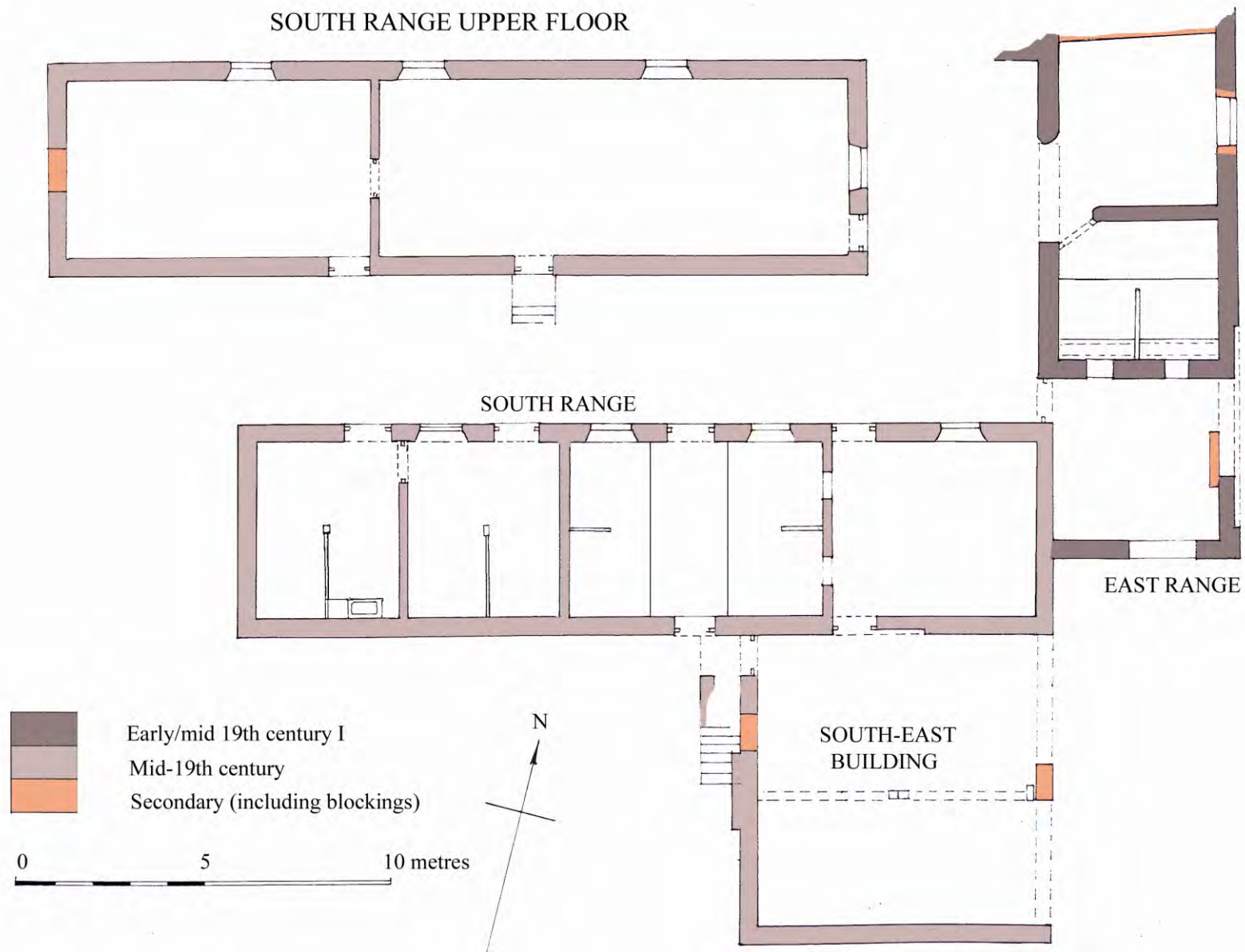
This range is built of coursed rubble, largely obscured by heavy pointing, and has heavy alternating quoins of grey sandstone which have a distinctive 'pecked' finish. The doorways and windows of the front and end elevations have lintels and slightly-projecting sills of smooth ashlar. The roof, of Welsh slates, is now in poor condition; many of the shaped ridge tiles have been lost, and only one raised ridge ventilator remains, close to the east end.

The front (north) elevation of the range is of eight narrow bays; numbering from the east end, there are doorways in bays 2,4, 6 and 8, those in 2 and 6 having boarded doors and those in 4 and 8 stable doors, the former a folding one. There are ground-floor windows in bays 1,3,5 and 7, and first-floor ones in bays 2 and 5; some have lost their carpentry, and the others have been 20th-century top-opening casements. The lower part of the east end of the range is partly covered by the overlapping end of the East Range; on first floor level are a boarded door set to the south of a central window. The west end of the range (towards the road) has a blocked doorway set centrally to the first floor. The rear elevation has a boarded door with a timber lintel, set just to the west of the South-East Building, and partly concealed by the external stone stair which rises alongside the west wall of that structure to give access to a boarded door to the granary, directly above the lower door; there is a similar boarded door (which would require a ladder for access) a short distance further west, both the granary doors have lintels at the level of the eaves. There is also a series of orange pipe vents (some single, some double, some triple) at around first-floor level.

Interior

The interior of the range is subdivided by brick cross walls; on the ground floor there are four compartments (the second from the east being the largest) but on the upper floor only one wall, that to the west of the second compartment, is carried up. The upper floor is of narrow boards, carried on sawn softwood joists of upright section, set north-south.

Describing the ground floor, from east to west, the first section has an opposed pair of doors (the southern leading into the South-East Building) and an inserted axial beam, set on a pair of posts, providing support for the decaying upper floor. The floor is of concrete, and in the west wall are a pair of hatches, covered by horizontally-sliding boarded shutters, serving the two feeding troughs on the east of the byre beyond. Standing by the northern door is a crushing and rolling mill (perhaps for barley or cow cake?) with a maker's plate by Henry Bamford and Sons, Uttoxeter (see panel of 4 photographs, below).

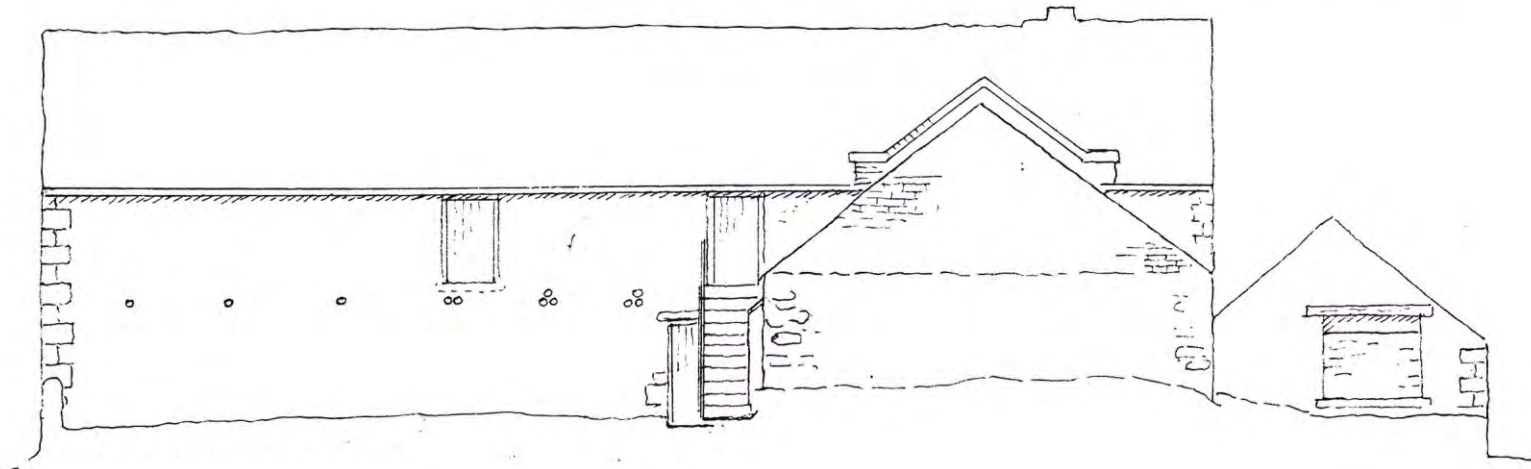


Illus. 07: Phased plan of farm buildings at Allendale Farm drawn by Peter Ryder.

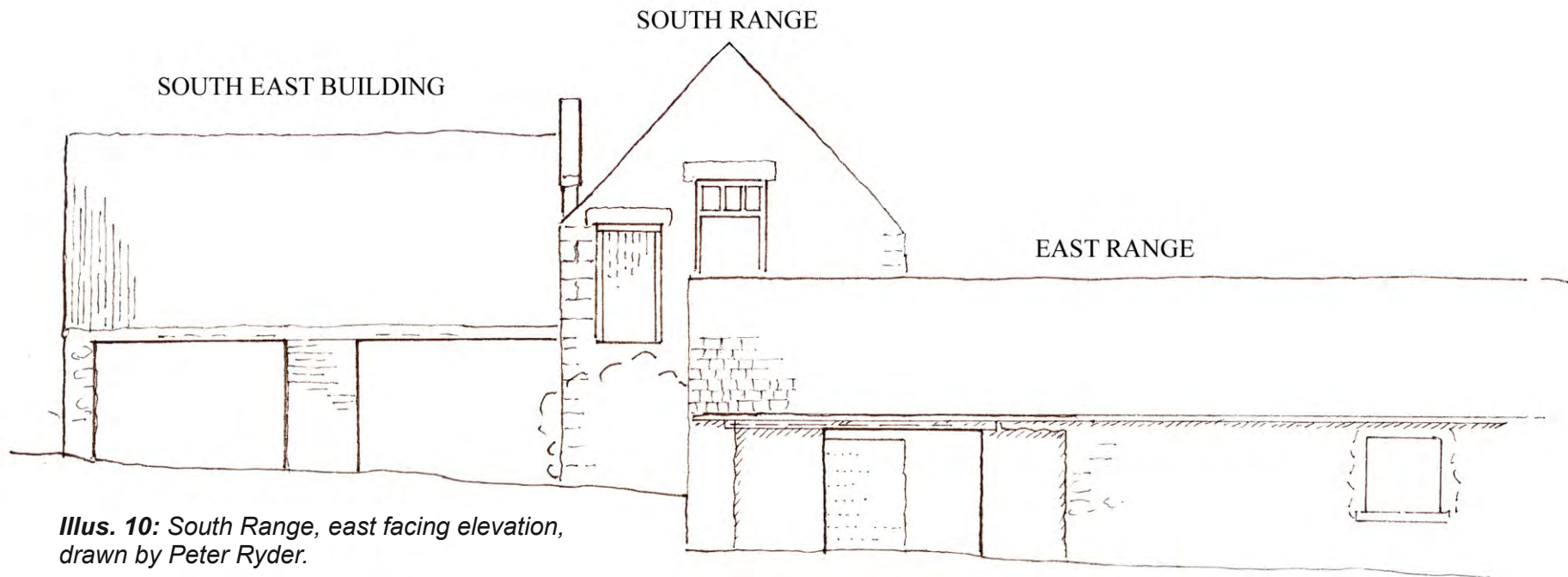


Illus. 08: North facing elevation, drawn by Peter Ryder.

0 5 10 metres

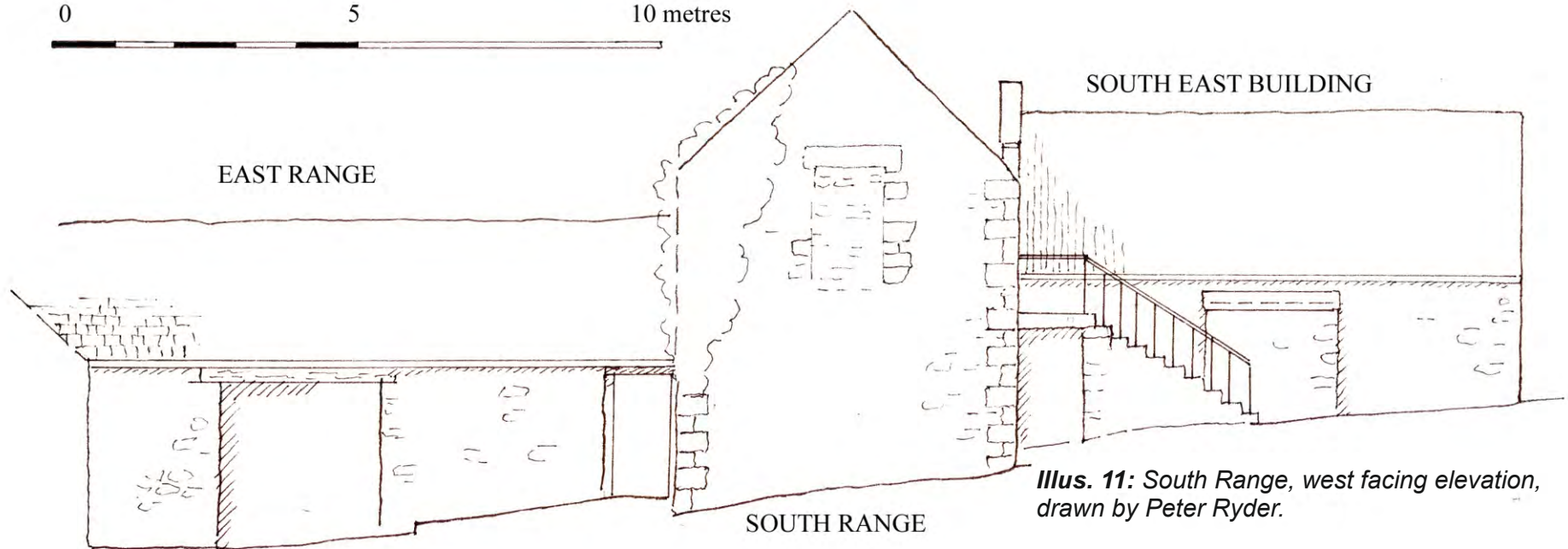


Illus. 09: South facing elevation, drawn by Peter Ryder.



Illus. 10: South Range, east facing elevation, drawn by Peter Ryder.

0 5 10 metres



Illus. 11: South Range, west facing elevation, drawn by Peter Ryder.



Crushing and rolling mill standing by the northern door of the interior South Range, first section (from E-W), with a maker's plate identifying its manufacturer, Henry Bamford and Sons, Uttoxeter.



The byre has a central doorway and a window to either side, the windows being provided with horizontal bars, set close to the internal wall face, to prevent damage by animals. There is a central walkway and two stalls, set against the end walls, divided by curved concrete divisions, and provided with concrete feeding troughs.

The two compartments at the west end of the range have been stables, and each have grooved concrete floors and a pair of stalls set against the south wall, with a boarded partition between them, with a swept top, framed into a central post, with neatly-rounded corners, rising to an axial stop-chamfered beam. The first stable has a loft ladder set against the east wall, and the internal recess of its window, unlike those of the others in the range, is continued down to the floor. Both stables have some old harness pegs on the walls, and the eastern stall of the second retains a ceramic feeding trough by J. Jamieson and Sons of Corbridge-upon-Tyne.

The granary on the upper floor of the range is entered from the external stair on the south, but its floor is in such poor condition as to preclude entry. The walls are plastered, and concreted (as often in granaries) up to c 0.50 m above the floor. The roof of the main eastern granary is of five bays, with collar-beam trusses that spring from the walls above short timber pads; the collars are notched and lapped onto the west face of the trusses, which carry a ridge board and a single level of through purlins. The brick partition wall to the west has a doorway set south-of-centre; the western section has a three-bay roof with similar trusses.

The East Range

Exterior

This is constructed of coursed roughly-squared stone, and has a Welsh slate roof with interlocking ridge tiles. The front (west) elevation of this single-storeyed range has a central broad opening with rounded jambs and a heavy timber lintel, and a boarded door at its south end leading into a through passage, at the outer end of which there is a much broader opening, spanned by a heavy timber lintel, that has been reduced by a recent blockwork wall. Externally the opening is set in an even broader recess (for a sliding door?) with a timber plate above that ends above the northern jamb of the opening, and is continued by an oversailing stone course. Further north is a recently-inserted window. The south end of the range has a window with a timber lintel, set a little east-of-centre, that has had its sill raised at some stage, reducing the opening to no more than a horizontal slot.

Interior

Internally the main part of the range is divided by a cross wall that ends short of the west side of the building, and is overlapped by the broad opening there. The northern section has a wall of orange engineering brick to the north, and a three-bay roof that has king-post trusses which have raking struts notched into the lower section of the post; there is a ridge board and a single level of purlins. The southern section is entered by a boarded door hung diagonally between the west end of the cross wall and the south jamb of the broad opening; it contains a pair of stalls set against the south wall, divided by a ramshackle boarded partition fixed onto a raking timber that rises from the end wall to the tie-beam of a third king-post truss. The stalls are served by feeding hatches in the south wall, accessed from the through passage at the south end of the range. Above them is a doorway, set centrally, with a timber lintel, blocked except for a low opening at the top. The south end of the range, with the through passage, is spanned by a fourth king-post truss (this time without the raking struts), the east end of which is carried on the heavy timber spanning the east end of the passage. The west end of the south wall appears to butt up against the east end of the South Range, although it could be that this is just a ragged joint left by the demolition of corner of the range to accommodate a later building.

The South East Building

Exterior

The walls of this are of coursed rubble, again heavily pointed, without the large cut quoins of the other two ranges, except for the south gable end, above eaves level, which is of yellow engineering brick (English Garden Wall Bond 1 & 5). On the east are a pair of recent corrugated iron doors, set in broad openings under timber lintels, with a broad pier of yellow rick between. At the south end of the west wall, beneath the external stair to the South Range granary, is a boarded door with a timber lintel, and c 1.0 m south of it a second, now blocked and almost invisible externally. South again, and overlapped by the lower part of the stair, is a shallow buttress-like projection that seems of one build with the wall.

Interior

The blocked doorway in the west wall is much more clearly visible internally. The boarded door on the north, into the eastern compartment of the South Range, has a shallow recess to its east, clearly designed to accommodate a sliding door, both doorway and recess having a common timber lintel. Above this lintel are a series of sockets for removed timbers, and the stub end of one substantial beam. The centre of the building is spanned by two heavy east-west timbers of rough rounded section, carried by a central post and a second upright set against the internal face of the brick pier on the east. The two roof trusses are of collar-beam, form, with collars bolted on

from the north, carrying a pair of ridges and three levels of purlins; indications of an earlier and lower roof are faintly traceable on the north wall.

Discussion

The quadrangle of buildings appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of c1860, with an additional attached block of buildings to the south-west. The present farmhouse, despite its 19th century appearance, is not present on the 2nd edition 25":1 mile map of c1898, only appearing on the 3rd of c1916. The south-western block – probably the previous house³ – is present on the c1916 map but has been removed by the c1938 one.

The character of the buildings suggests that they cannot long pre-date 1860; the use of Welsh slates indicates a post-railways date, so they would seem unlikely to be earlier than c1840. The single storey ranges on the north, east and west of the yard could well be a little earlier than the more sophisticated South Range⁴ which a very typical early Victorian farm building for the area, sub-divided into byres and stables on the ground floor and with longer granaries above. It remains very much in its original condition; its windows have been renewed but the old openings remain.

The South East building has been more extensively altered; its form suggests that it was originally a horse engine house or gin-gang, with a hip-ended roof; the odd buttress on the west wall would have provided additional support for a heavy east-west beam supporting the wheel mechanism. It was remodelled early in the 20th century with its present gable-ended roof, the east wall (which probably had a corresponding buttress) being removed to make the two broad openings we see today.

Peter F Ryder, May 2011

³ Its outline, with a small porch-like block projecting into the road and a small yard at the rear, suggests a domestic use.

⁴ Although they have very similar angle quoins.

3. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Table 1: Catalogue of colour digital and black and white print photographs

Photo no.	Description
1	View of the farmbuildings from the south.
2	View of the south range and south-east building from the south-west.
3	View of the west end of the south range from the north-west.
4	The west elevation of the south range.
5	The west part of the south elevation of the south range.
6	Part of a funerary monument resting against the south elevation of the south range (see Photo 05 for position)
7	Steps in the centre of the south elevation of the south range, leading to first floor granary.
8	Steps to first floor granary built against the west elevation of the attached south-east building.
9	View of the south-east building from the south-west side.
10	South elevation of the south-east building, attached at the east end of the south range.
11	View from the south-east of the farm-buildings complex, with the south-east building, the probable engine, house with its early 20th century brick gable in the foreground, and the south gable end of the East Range to the right.
12	The east elevations of the south-east building (left of view) and south range.
13	The south elevation of the east range.
14	The south end of the east elevation of the east range.
15	The middle and north parts of the east elevation of the east range.
16	The north end of the east elevation of the east range.
17	The west elevation of the east range.
18	Doorway into the central compartment of the east range.
19	The east part of the north elevation of the south range.
20	The west part of the north elevation of the south range.
21	View eastwards from the west end of the south elevation of the south range, towards the east range.
22	Internal view of the west compartment of the south range.
23	Close-up view of water trough and other fittings against the south wall of the west compartment of the south range.
24	View SW into the west-central compartment of the south range.
25	View to the east wall of the west-central compartment of the south range.
26	View to the south wall and south-west corner of the east-central compartment of the south range, with external door opening under the granary stairs.
27	View of the east wall of the east-central compartment of the south range, showing stall division and blocked openings.
28	View north-westwards from the SE corner of the east compartment of the south range, showing blocked openings in the dividing wall and rolling machine to centre of view.
29	View from the south of a rolling machine in the east compartment of the south range.
30	View from the south-east of the internal west wall of the south range, first floor.

31	View from the south-west of the internal east wall and east end of the north wall of the south range, first floor.
32	View from the west into the north compartment of the east range, showing the internal west wall and part of the roof structure.
33	The internal south wall of the north compartment of the east range.
34	View towards the internal south wall of the central compartment of the east range, with openings to entrance corridor, byre division and part-flagged floor.
35	View from the south side of the south compartment of the east range, showing openings in an internal dividing wall which forms the north side of an entrance between opposed doorways in the east and west sides of the range.
36	View westwards from within the south compartment of the east range towards the west doorway into the range.
37	View from the south-east within the south-east building of the south elevation of the east range.
38	Doorway and adjacent blocked opening at the north end of the west wall of the south-east building interior.
39	Detailed view of a blocked opening at the north end of the west wall of the south-east building interior.



Photo 01: View of the farmbuildings from the south.



Photo 02: View of the south range and south-east building from the south-west.



Photo 03: View of the west end of the south range from the north-west.



Photo 04: The west elevation of the south range.



Photo 05: The west part of the south elevation of the south range.



Photo 06: Part of a funerary monument resting against the south elevation of the south range (see Photo 05 for position)



Photo 07: Steps in the centre of the south elevation of the south range, leading to first floor granary.



Photo 08: Steps to first floor granary built against the west elevation of the attached south-east building.



Photo 09: View of the south-east building from the south-west side.



Photo 10: South elevation of the south-east building, attached at the east end of the south range.



Photo 11: View from the south-east of the farm-buildings complex, with the south-east building, the probable engine house with its early 20th century brick gable in the foreground, and the south gable end of the East Range to the right.



Photo 12: The east elevations of the south-east building (left of view) and south range.



Photo 13: The south elevation of the east range.



Photo 14: The south end of the east elevation of the east range.



Photo 15: The middle and north parts of the east elevation of the east range.



Photo 16: The north end of the east elevation of the east range.



Illus. 17: The west elevation of the east range.



Photo 18: Doorway into the central compartment of the east range.



Photo 19: The east part of the north elevation of the south range.



Photo 20: The west part of the north elevation of the south range.



Photo 21: View eastwards from the west end of the south elevation of the south range, towards the east range.



Photo 22: Internal view of the west compartment of the south range.



Photo 23: Close-up view of water trough and other fittings against the south wall of the west compartment of the south range.



Photo 24: View SW into the west-central compartment of the south range.



Photo. 25: View to the east wall of the west-central compartment of the south range.



Photo. 26: View to the south wall and south-west corner of the east-central compartment of the south range, with external door opening under the granary stairs.



Photo. 27: View of the east wall of the east-central compartment of the south range, showing stall division and blocked openings.



Illus. 28: View north-westwards from the SE corner of the east compartment of the south range, showing blocked openings in the dividing wall and rolling machine to centre of view.



Photo. 29: View from the south of a rolling machine in the east compartment of the south range.



Photo. 30: View from the south-east of the internal west wall of the south range, first floor.



Photo. 31: View from the south-west of the internal east wall and east end of the north wall of the south range, first floor.



Photo. 32: View from the west into the north compartment of the east range, showing the internal west wall and part of the roof structure.



Photo. 33: The internal south wall of the north compartment of the east range.



Photo. 34: View towards the internal south wall of the central compartment of the east range, with openings to entrance corridor, byre division and part-flagged floor.



Photo. 35: View from the south side of the south compartment of the east range, showing openings in an internal dividing wall which forms the north side of an entrance between opposed doorways in the east and west sides of the range.



Photo. 36: View westwards from within the south compartment of the east range towards the west doorway into the range.



Photo. 37: View from the south-east within the south-east building of the south elevation of the east range.



Photo. 38: Doorway and adjacent blocked opening at the north end of the west wall of the south-east building interior.



Photo. 39: Detailed view of a blocked opening at the north end of the west wall of the south-east building interior.

APPENDIX 1: Project Design for the production Historic Buildings Recording of Allendale Farm, High Westwood, County Durham

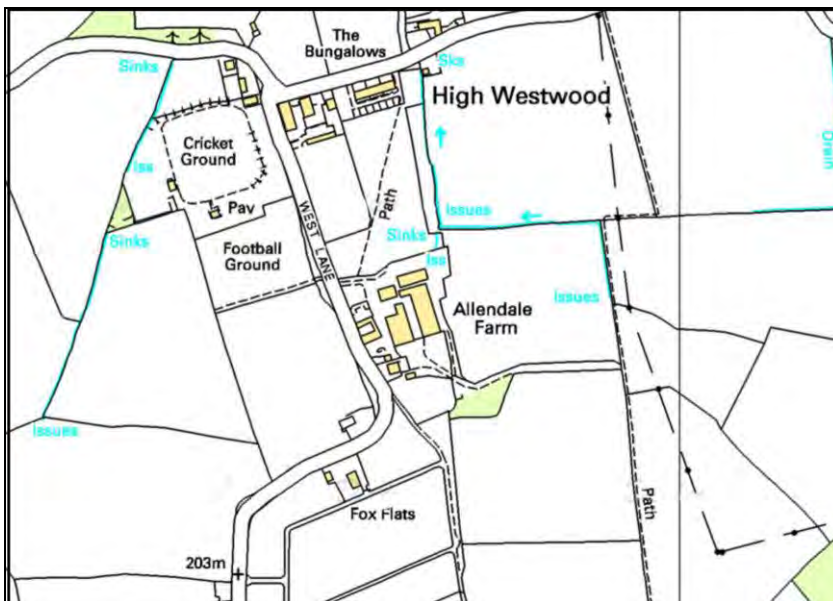
Prepared by

The Archaeological Practice Ltd., May 2011

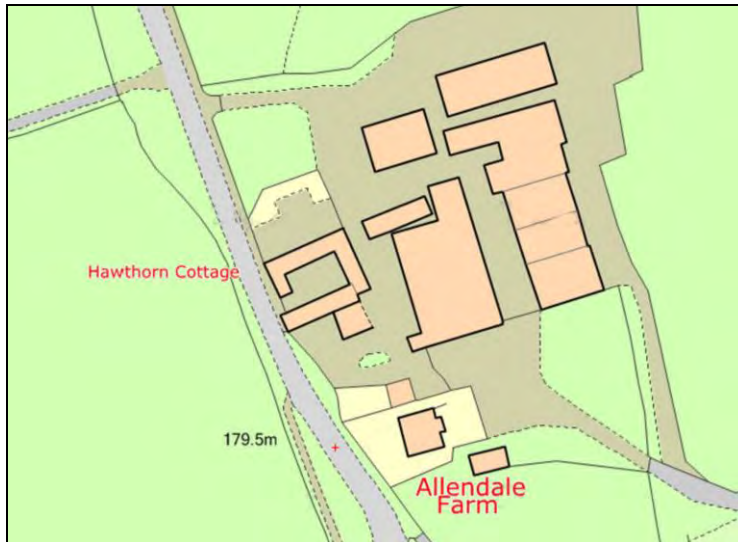
1. INTRODUCTION

The following represents a project design for a limited programme of building recording in advance of the conversion of redundant farmbuildings to residential units. The aim of the work is to provide a record of the fabric and features disturbed or uncovered during the conservation works. The work has been requested as a condition of planning permission granted by Durham County Council.

Changing farm practices and diversification across the country are rapidly rendering traditional farm buildings surplus to requirements of modern agricultural practice, resulting in the loss or conversion of an increasing number of buildings. In order to ensure that an archival record of such buildings is made, a programme of historic building recording has been requested in this case in advance of the conversion.



Illus. 01: The location of Allendale Farm, High Westwood.



Illus. 02: Detailed plan of Allendale Farm and Hawthorn Cottage.

1.1 History and Significance of the site

Allendale Farm appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan (surveyed c.1855) in essentially its present form, with four ranges of buildings forming a courtyard. The present barn attached to the south also appears, but has been extended subsequently. Also present on the early plan is a roadside building at the south-west corner of the complex, possible the original farmhouse, which was removed in the period between c1920-40.

2. SCHEME OF RECORDING

The objectives of the historic building recording are to provide a record of the original building and the conversion works undertaken.

The recording strategy used during monitoring work will include detailed, analytical recording using colour digital and black & white print photography, written records, annotation of existing plans and elevation drawings to show the position of any significant pieces of masonry and to show the extent of masonry removed or rebuilt.

The report will make reference to:

- The internal and external appearance of the individual buildings and the farm complex and its setting as a whole

- Internal or external fixtures, fittings or features within the building due to be altered or removed as part of the development, particularly those associated with farming practice

- Any features of special interest unique to the farm complex

Following the recording it is proposed to produce an archive and fully illustrated report on the work, including mounting and cataloguing record photographs & drawings.

3. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 The Field Investigation will be carried out by means of Archaeological Photography, planned survey and written description.

3.2 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

3.3 All archaeological staff will be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Before commencement of work they will have been made aware of what work is required under the specification and they will understand the aims and methodologies of the project.

3.4 *The recording of these buildings will broadly adhere to Level 3 of the English Heritage guidelines. A Level 3 record is fully analytical, comprising an introductory written description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, principally being obtained via an examination of the building itself. The record will include the following:*

3.5 Drawn Record

- The report will include scale plans of all main floors as existing, and will should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance. Drawn sections should illustrate the vertical relationships within the buildings.
- Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- The recorded buildings should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

3.6.1 Photography

In addition to the photographic survey detailed in Section 3.2 (above), any features of archaeological note will be recorded on b&w film stock. A system will be used for identifying the archaeological features photographed. The record will include, in addition to general views of the exterior of the building:

- Detailed coverage of the external appearance of the building.
- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the building which does not show adequately on general photographs,
- The relationship of the building to its setting and to other buildings, sites or viewpoints.

3.7 An appropriate control network for the survey of any archaeological remains revealed in excavation will be established, if appropriate.

3.8 The survey control network will be related to the OS grid.

3.9 The survey control network and the position of recorded structures, features and finds will be located on a map of an appropriate scale (1:2500 or 1:500)

3.10 At least one absolute height value related to OD will be recorded for each archaeological context.

3.11 Although unlikely to be necessary in this case, all processing, storage and conservation of finds will be carried out in compliance with the relevant IFA and UKIC (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation) guidelines.

3.12 As above, although unlikely to be necessary in this case, any portable remains will be removed by hand; all artifacts encountered will be recovered.

3.13 Written descriptions - each built feature or architectural fragment will be recorded on a pro-forma sheet. Minimum recorded details will consist of the following: a unique identifier; an objective description which includes measurements of extent and details of colour and composition; an interpretative estimate of function, clearly identified as such; location; the identifiers of related contexts and a description of the relationship with such contexts; references to other recording media in which representations of the feature, context or object are held (plans, sections, photographs).

4. REPORTING

4.1 Three copies of the report will be provided for the employer, the County Historic Environment Record and Durham Archives within four months of the completion of fieldwork. Each copy will be bound, with each page and heading numbered. Any further copies required will be produced electronically. It will include as a minimum the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Site description including a location plan of the site
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Summary statement of the results, with plans and sections of all features recorded, and a catalogued record of mounted photographs
- Analysis and conclusions
- Index and location of archive
- References and bibliography
- Copy of project design

4.2 Summary reports of the project will be prepared, if appropriate, for inclusion in *Durham Archaeology* and submitted to the Durham HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.

4.3 Where appropriate arrangements should be made to publish the results of the investigations through a local or national journal.

4.4 An entry for inclusion in the Durham County Sites and Monuments Record will be prepared and submitted.

4.5 OASIS - The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the Durham HER Officer. The Contractor agrees to the procedure whereby the information on the form will be placed in the public domain on the OASIS website, following submission to or incorporation of the final report (see 2.6) into the Durham County HER.

5. TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

Prior to commencement of works on site, a risk assessment will be carried out prior to the commencement of work and a Safety Officer will be nominated within the framework of an agreed Health and Safety Policy.

It is proposed to carry out the historic buildings recording fieldwork in May 2011. Further time required to produce an appropriately illustrated report on the work, as detailed above.

Personnel:

Archaeological Practice Staff

PA: Project Archaeologist – Richard Carlton with specialist input from Peter Ryder

Sub-Contractors

N/A

AA: Assistant Archaeologist – Claire MacRae

APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVAL RECORDS

The following records provide some contextual information with regard to the development site and its immediate locality:

National Coal Board Records (Durham Record Office) – Westwood Colliery

- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/5** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Eden, Elm Park, Hunter, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, Ives Drift and a theodolite survey of New Houses, Schools and Roman Catholic Church between Ebchester and Low Westwood Co-operative Store, 5 December 1919 - 8 June 1920
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/6** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Delves, Derwent, Eden, Hunter, Medomsley, Shield Row, Victory and Westwood Collieries, 8 February - 12 October 1921
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/7** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Crookhall, Delves, Derwent, Eden, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 24 October 1921 - 31 March 1922
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/8** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Allendale Firecoal Drift, Crookhall, Derwent, Eden, Martin's Fell, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 18 December 1922 - 28 April 1923
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/9** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Eden, Hunter's Pit, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 30 April - 30 November 1923
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/10** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Hunter's Pit, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, and to determine the position of Allendale Cottages Aged Miners' Homes, 7 December 1923 - 26 June 1924
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/11** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Eden, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 17 March 1925 - 15 February 1927
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/12** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 17 February 1927 - 6 March 1928
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/13** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 8 March 1928 - 21 May 1929
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/14** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 18 August 1930 - 6 November 1931
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/15** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 31 March 1933 - 10 May 1934
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/16** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 1 June 1934 - 2 December 1935
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/17** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 3 January 1936 - 4 June 1937
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/18** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of face surveys of seams in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 23 June 1937 - 2 September 1938
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/19** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 16 September 1938 - 14 March 1940
- Ref: **NCB 19/2/4/20** — Consett Iron Co. Ltd. - Details of surveys in Derwent, Medomsley and Westwood Collieries, 28 March 1940 - 29 July 1941

Durham Mining Museum - Westwood Colliery (Consett Iron Co. Ltd.)c 1884-1940 (Source: <http://www.dmm.org.uk>)

Output:

- 1873 - Coal.
- 1888 - Coal.
- 1896 - Coal: Coking, Manufacturing.
- 1902 - Coal: Coking, Manufacturing.
- 1914 - Coal: Coking, Manufacturing.
- 1921 - Coal: Coking, Manufacturing.

1930 - Coal: Coking, Gas, Steam.

1935 - Coal: Coking, Gas, Manufacturing, Steam.

Employment:	Year	Pit	Total	250	500	750	1000	Below	Above
	1896		541					427	114
	1902		28					19	9
	1914		862					767	95
	1921		584					507	77
	1930		370					277	93
	1935		327					270	57
	1940		245					245	

Seams Worked: 1914 - Brockwell, Three Quarter, Tilley, Top and Bottom Busty, Towneley

1921 - Brockwell, Three Quarter, Tilley, Top and Bottom Busty, Towneley

1930 - Brockwell, Hutton, Main, Three Quarter, Tilley

1935 - Brockwell, Busty, Hutton, Main, Three Quarter, Tilley, Towneley