
THORNLEY GATE
ALLENDALE
NORTHUMBERLAND

~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ~

FEBRUARY 2019



Prepared for: <i>Mr David Fairlamb</i>	By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i>
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THORNLEY GATE, ALLENDALE
NORTHUMBERLAND

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared by:

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.



Frontispiece: *General shot of Trench looking northeast.*

Grid Reference: NY 82994 56417
Date of fieldwork: 11th February 2019
Oasis Number: thearcha2-354959

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Prepared by The Archaeological Practice, Jan 2019

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SUMMARY

This document reports on a process of archaeological evaluation conducted in February 2019, as part of a proposed development on land at Thornley Gate, Allendale, Northumberland. The development proposal envisages refurbishment of an existing agricultural building (byre), with an extension to the south gable to form a single private dwelling house over a total footprint of approximately 124 m² with, externally, a new driveway and ground source heat pump system. The proposal will include some excavation to the existing mound to construct the dwelling and driveway from the highway, and to provide a level access terrace to the south and east of the property. It was unknown whether this mound was of natural or man-made origin.

Northumberland County Council Conservation Team stipulated that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken on the site to ensure that any archaeological remains found to exist are appropriately recorded to determine their character and state of survival.

The evaluation took the form of one L-shaped trench along the back (western) wall of the byre. This 11.35 m long, 1.50 m wide section of trench was designed to investigate the relationship between the byre and the adjacent mound. From the southern end of this section, the trench ran in a right angle to the west for a further 11.30 m across the mound itself in order to investigate the composition and nature of this feature. The trench averaged 1 m in depth, becoming shallower up the slope of the mound towards the west.

The mound was composed of clean deposits of sand and gravel, with mineral stain banding indicating a slow leaching of chemicals throughout the material. Such deposits are consistent with glacial features, and it is highly likely that such is the origin of this mound.

The byre was partly terraced into the eastern face of this mound, with the western wall of the building set close up against a vertical construction cut through the sands and gravels. The original construction of the byre would have resulted in the western wall projecting some 0.20 m above the sloping side of the mound (with the above-ground section rendered for added protection) and topped by sheets of corrugated metal roofing with an iron gutter to channel rainwater around to the northern side of the byre, where a downpipe would discharge this water onto the lower ground away from the building. However, over time there was a build-up of silting and soil-creep against this western face, which gradually built up the soil levels here to a level over-topping the base of the metal roofing and gutter.

1. PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

This document reports on a process of archaeological evaluation conducted in February 2019, to mitigate the impact of development on a site at Thornley Gate, Allendale, Northumberland (*centred on grid reference NY 82994 56417; (Illus. 01-03).*

The Site is located in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty west of Thornley Gate, northwest of Allendale town, being bordered to the south by Common Bank and to the north, south and east by field boundaries. Topographically the site falls predominantly from South to North, with a central area of raised ground forming a low mound or hill, to the east of which is a small agricultural building which is partially cut into the mound.

The development proposal envisages refurbishment of the existing agricultural building, with an extension to the south gable to form a single private dwelling house, including living room; kitchen/dining area, two bedrooms and a bathroom over a total footprint of approximately 124 m² with, externally, a new driveway and ground source heat pump system. The proposal will include some excavation to the existing mound to construct the dwelling and driveway from the highway, and to provide a level access terrace to the south and east of the property. In addition to the adaptation and extension of the existing small byre, a second development is proposed, in the south east corner of the site, where a new dwelling is proposed in association with a number of adjacent domestic properties.

A site meeting was held between the developer's representatives and those of the planning authority, followed by a site visit by the project archaeologist and the developer's representatives, John Potter Architects. Further to subsequent consultation with the assistant county archaeologist for Northumberland, it was decided that the site of the stone barn proposed for conversion and extension required investigation by means of evaluation trenching in order to establish the nature of the mound to the rear of the building. A report on this work will need to be submitted prior to determination of the application as the results of the evaluation will inform the archaeological impact of the proposed development. The site of the second proposed development was not required to be subject to further archaeological investigation.

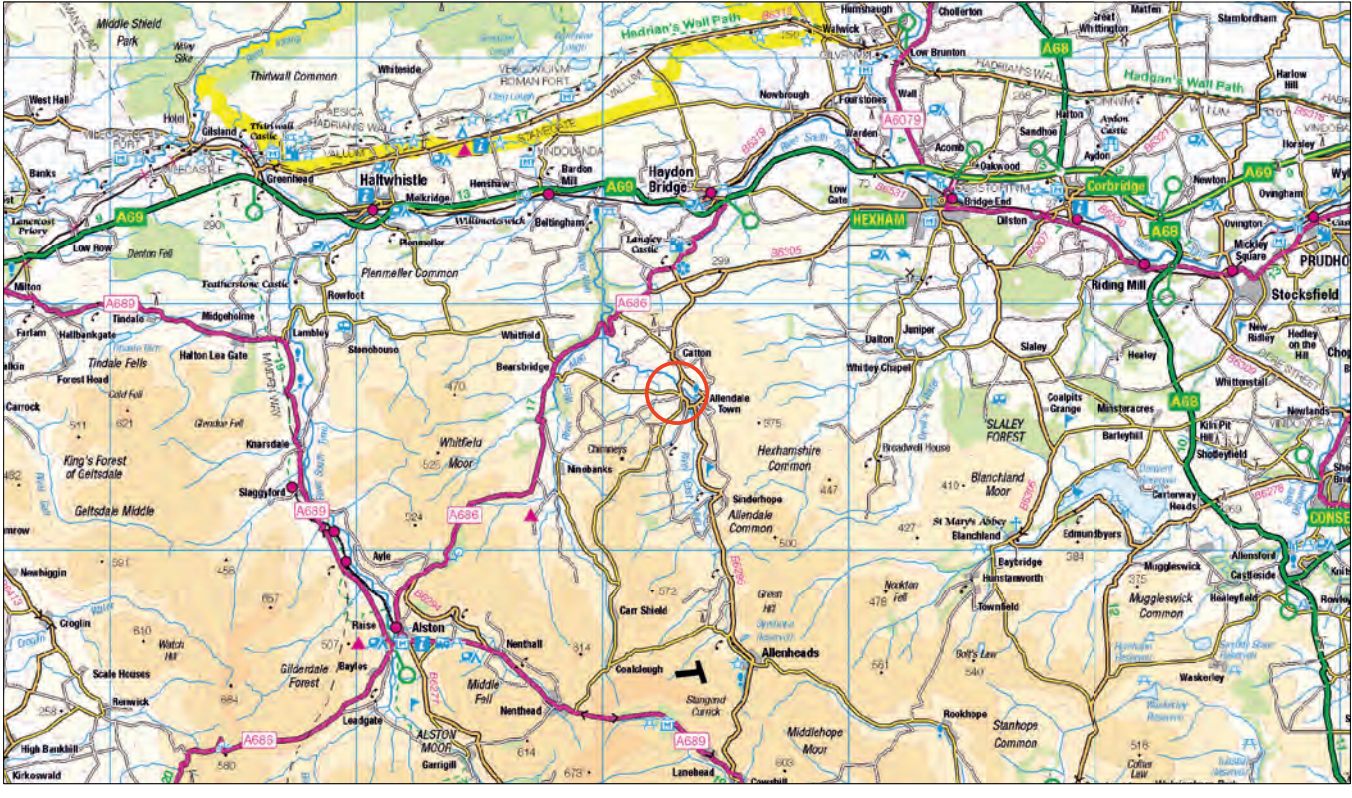
Cultural Background

Consultation of the Northumberland County Heritage Environment Record (HER) as well as English Heritage Lists of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings indicate that only two sites of recognised cultural heritage value lie within or close to the proposed development site but there are several others in the wider vicinity, and several others within the site display potential importance (*Illus. 12-13*).

Those of recognised importance within the site are as follows:

HER site 7407, the Allen Smelt mill flue (SCHEDULED MONUMENT 28561), running between NGR NY83135652 and NY80655345, a 19th century flue associated with a smelt mill of much earlier origin.

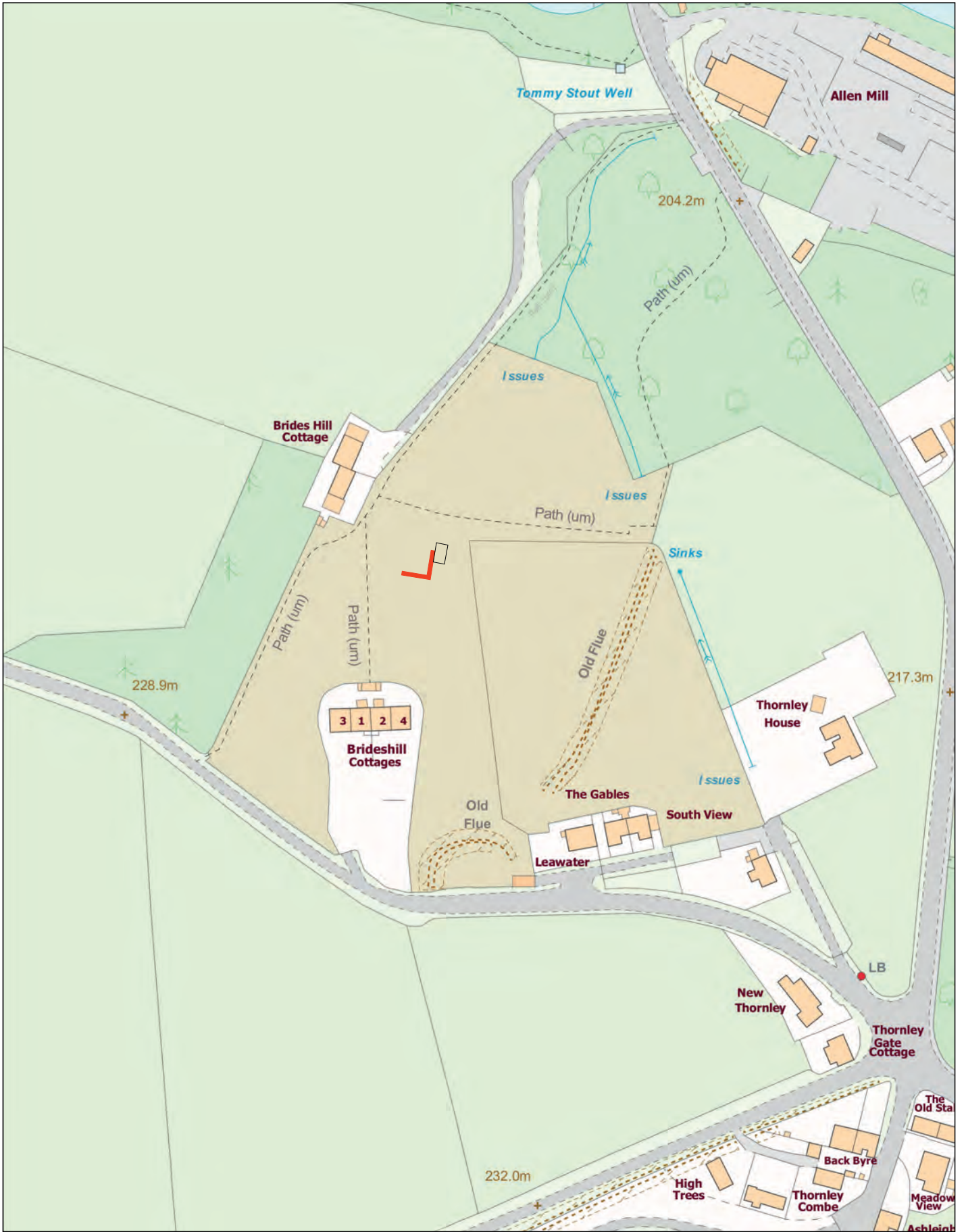
HER site 15232, the Brides Hill Holiday Home, a former school, dated 1851. Sites of unrecognised or potential importance include the original site of the Brides Hill School, established in 1704, in a cottage 100 m north of the present building.



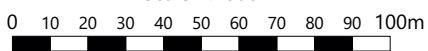
Illus. 01: Regional view, showing the location of Allendale (circled in red), south of Haydon Bridge in southern Northumberland



Illus. 02: Town view, showing Thornley Gate (circled in red), to the northwest of Allendale Town.



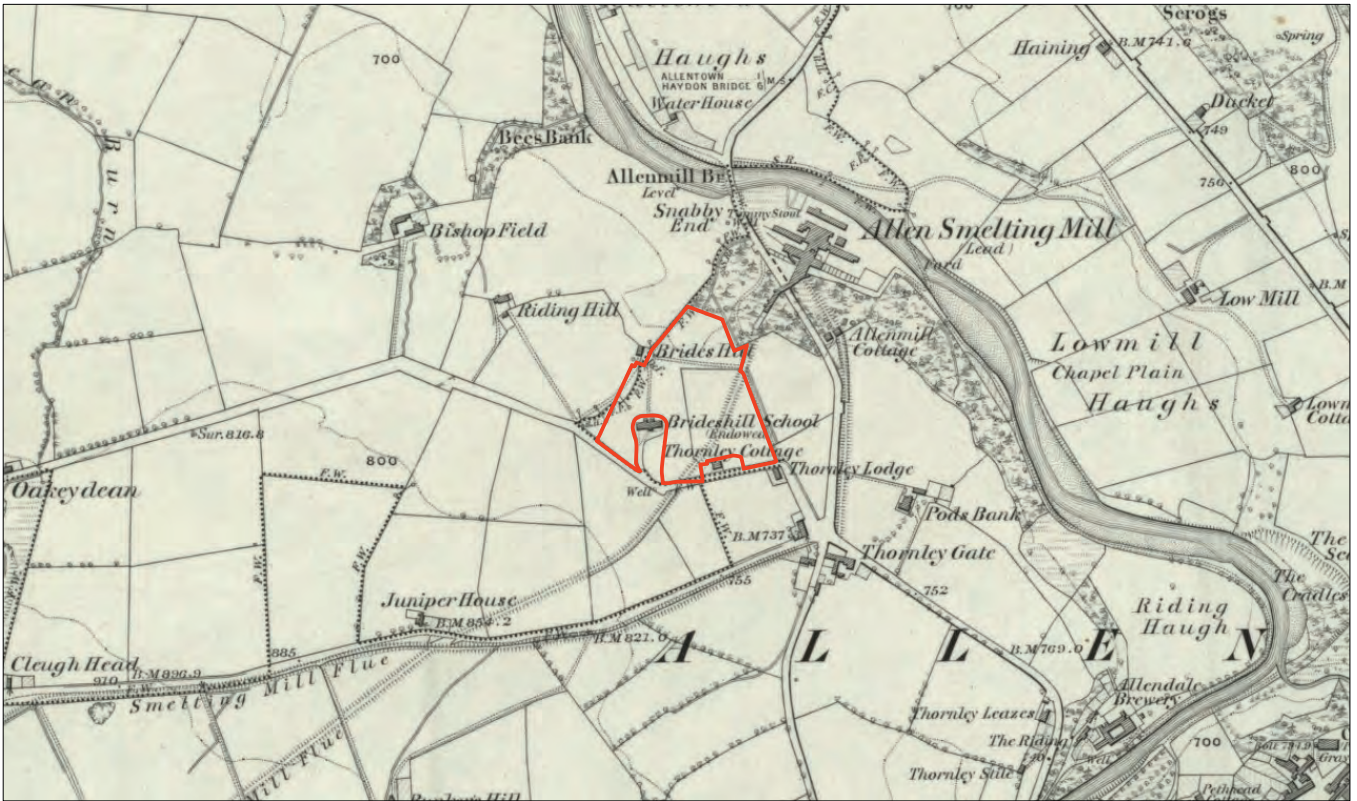
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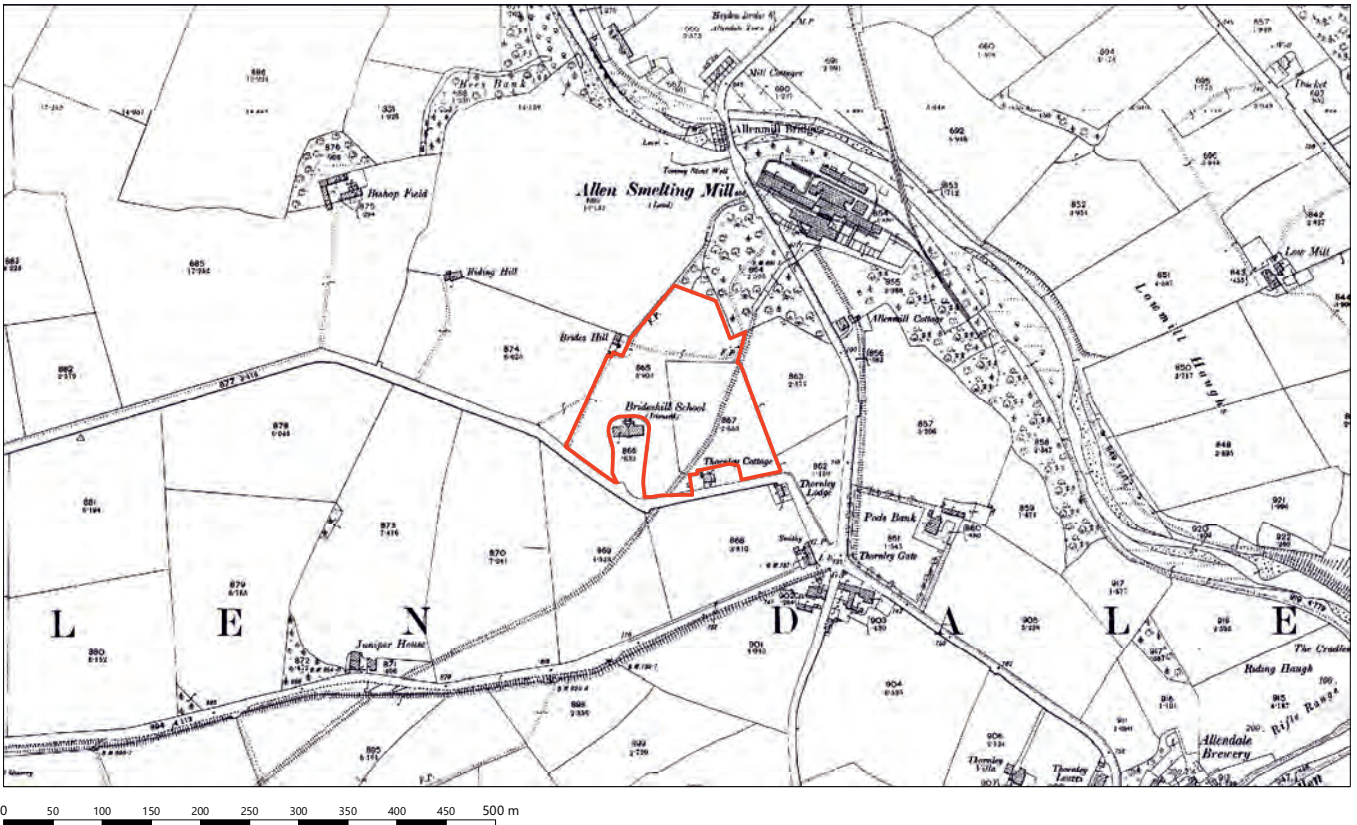
Illus. 03: Site view, showing the evaluation trench (highlighted in red) at Thornley Gate.

The central part of a range of single storey dwellings appears a good candidate for the site of the original school, although the HER shows it closer to the position of a separate building to the east. The latter building, a single-storey stone-build barn of likely late 19th or early 20th century origin, does not appear on any historic or modern Ordnance Survey plans and is shielded from view on aerial photographs by tree cover. While not an outstanding structure it is of some local interest and potential social historical value.

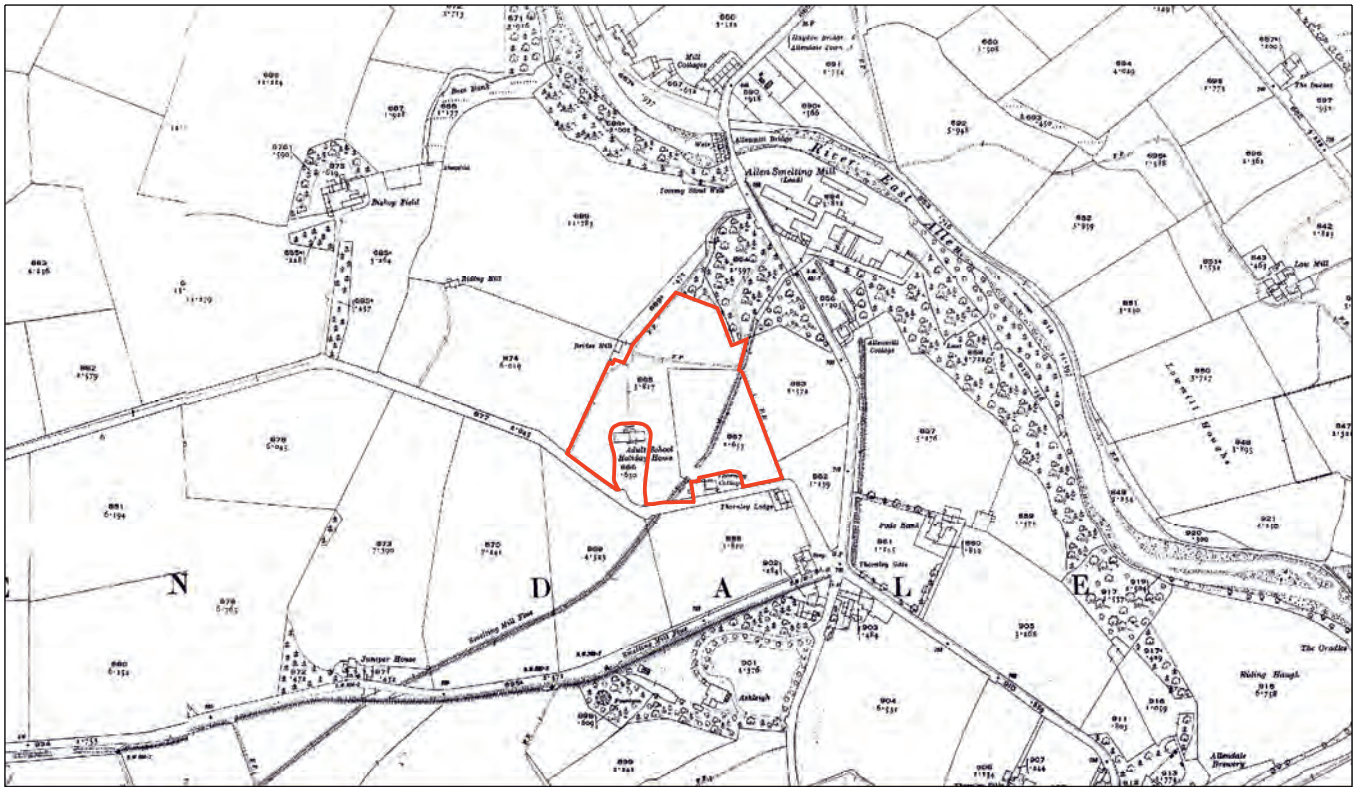
Also of potential cultural heritage interest is the hill into which the west, rear side of the stone barn is cut. Although likely of natural origin, this is not absolutely certain and there seems to be at least some modification of its form towards its crest and on its north side, as well as the cut for the stone byre. The byre itself does not appear on any Ordnance Survey mapping, and is therefore of uncertain date.



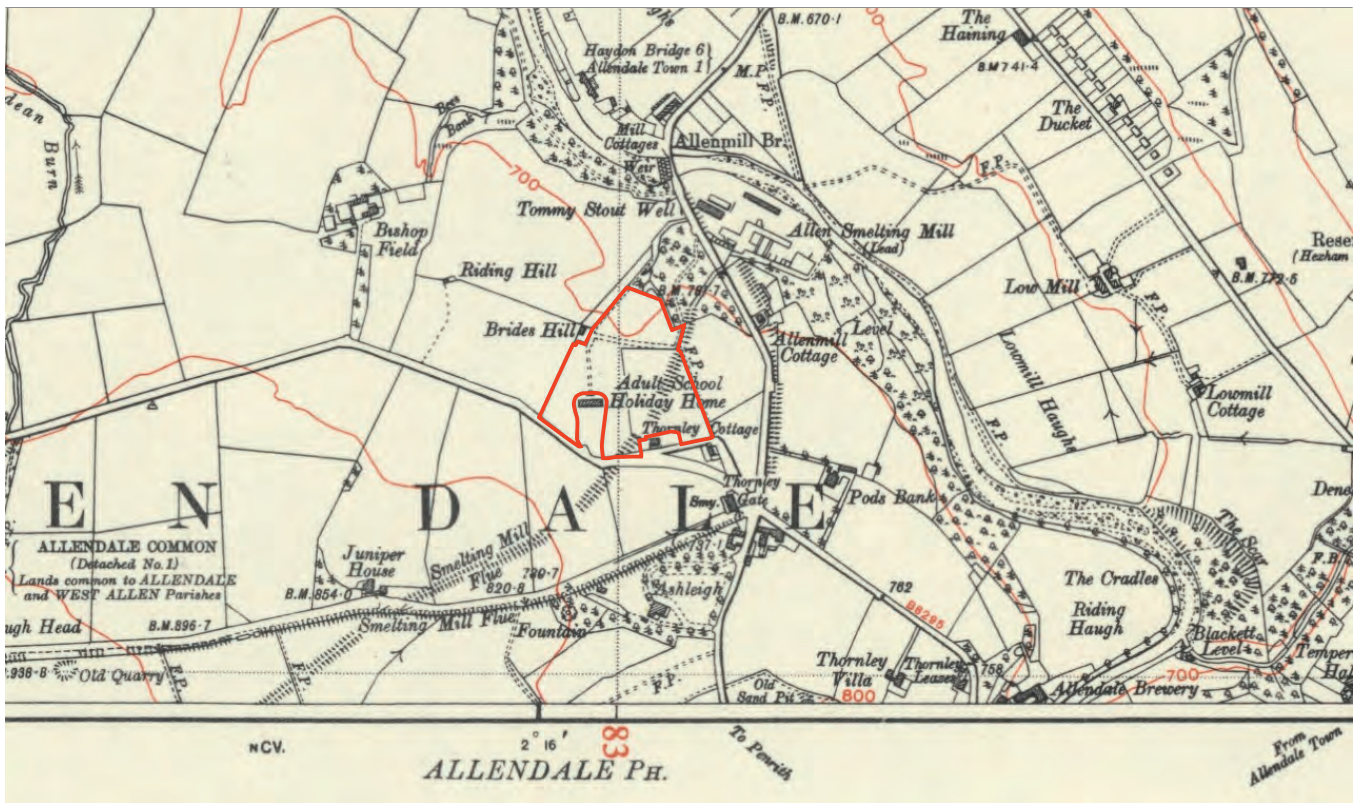
Illus. 04: Extract from the 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Plan c.1859, showing the assessment area (highlighted in red).



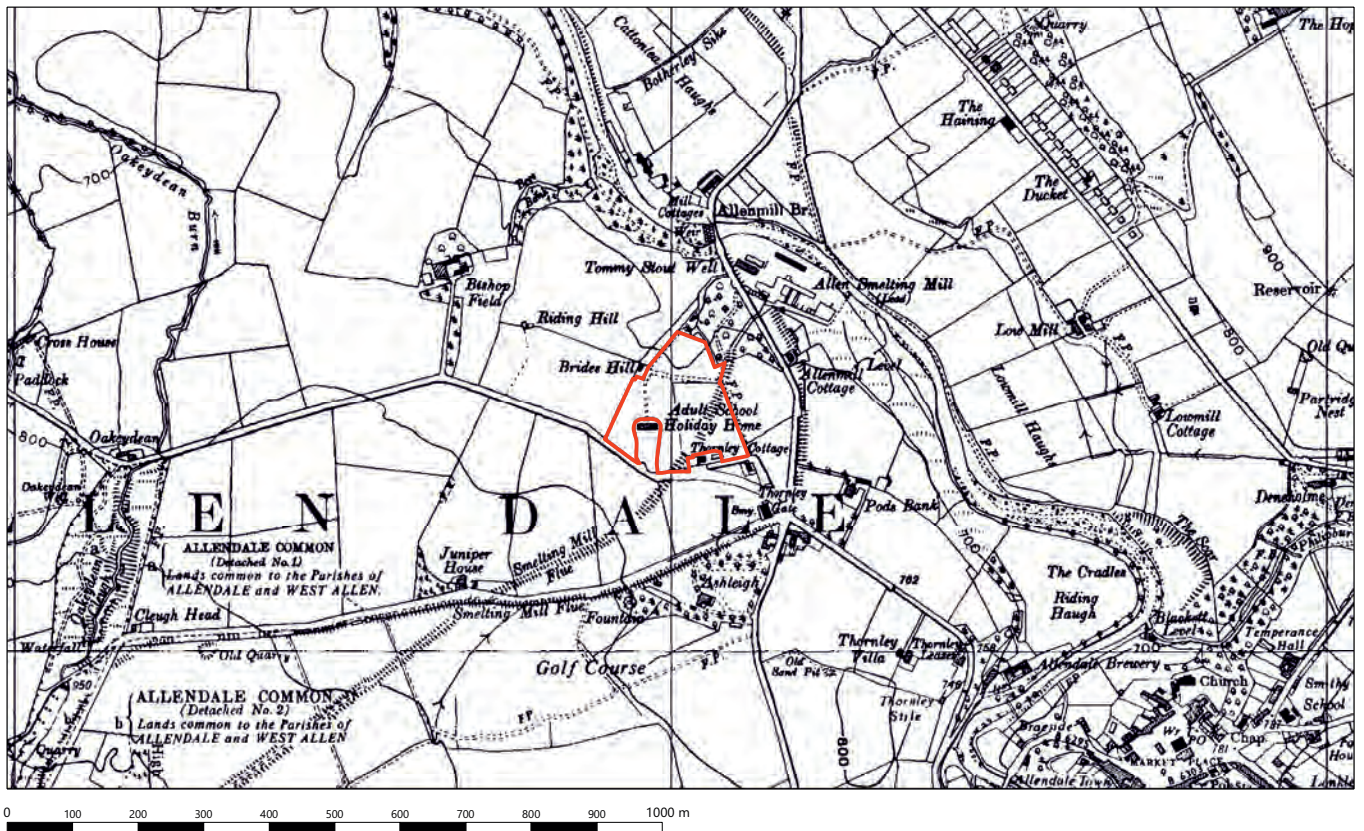
Illus. 05: Extract from the 2nd Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Plan c.1896, showing the assessment area (highlighted in red).



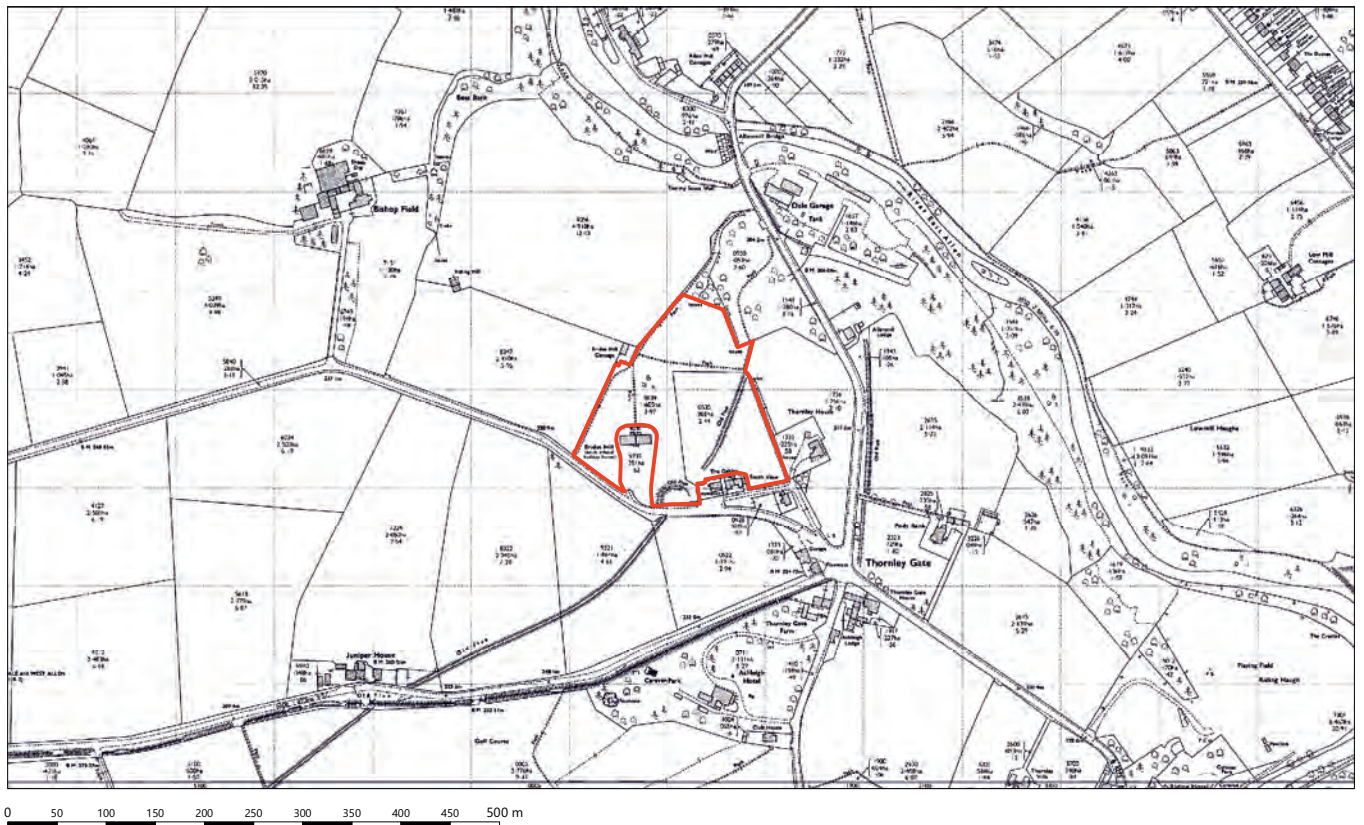
Illus. 06: Extract from the 3rd Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Plan c.1921, showing the assessment area (highlighted in red).



Illus. 07: Extract from the c.1946 Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, showing the assessment area (highlighted in red).



Illus. 08: Extract from the c.1957 Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, showing the assessment area (highlighted in red).



Illus. 09: Extract from the c.1973 Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, showing the assessment area (highlighted in red).

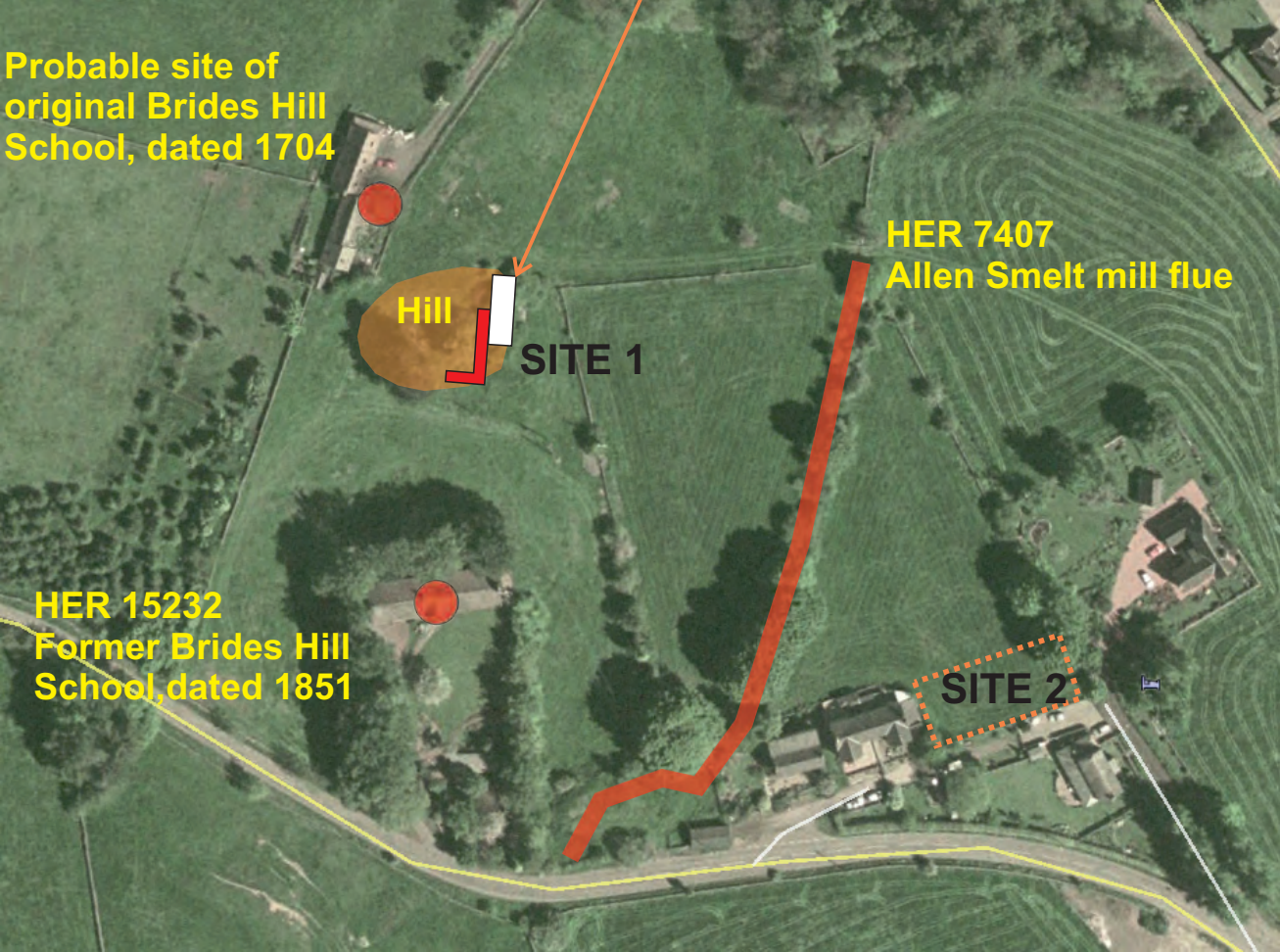


Illus. 10: Aerial photograph taken of the development site in June 1969 (Ref: OS_69241_V_043).

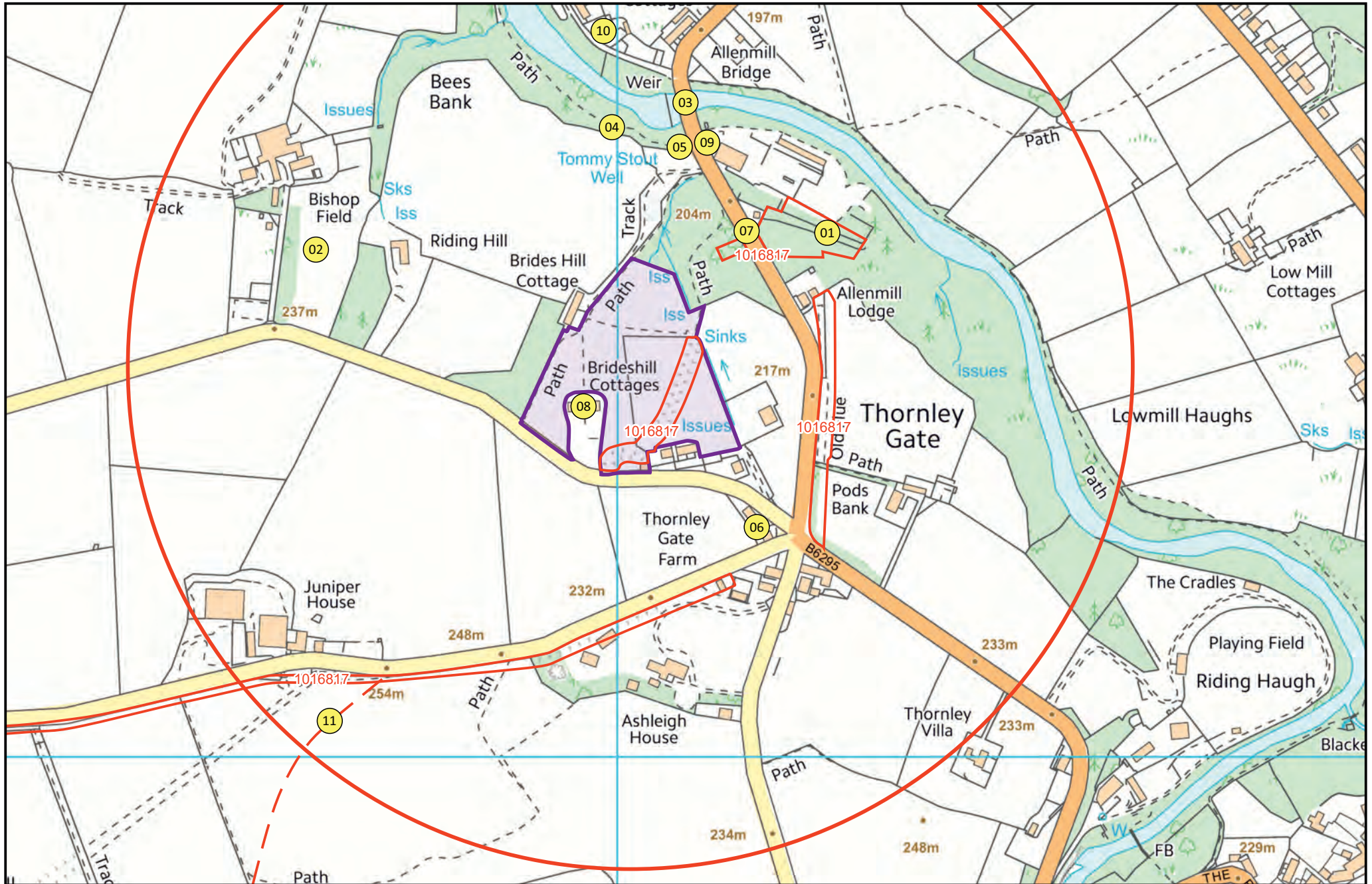


Illus. 11: Aerial photograph taken of the development site in June 1995 (Ref: ada_651_V_202).

Building of late 19th
or early 20th century
origin, absent from OS plans



Illus. 12: Aerial photograph with overlay of archaeological features.



Scale 1:5000



illus. 13: Plan showing sites of known cultural heritage significance within 0.5 km of the study area boundary (red line surrounding purple area at centre) - keyed to site Catalogue, Section 4.1.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The aims of the evaluation were to identify and determine the character of any remains uncovered during groundworks on the site, and to make an appropriate record of such finds by photographic and other means.

The evaluation took the form of one L-shaped trench along the back (western) wall of the byre (*Illus. 03*). This 11.3 m long, 1.50 m wide section of trench was designed to investigate the relationship between the byre and the adjacent mound. From the southern end of this section, the trench ran in a right angle to the west for a further 11.30 m across the mound itself in order to investigate the composition and nature of this feature.

The trench was initially excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern layers, after which the trenches were cleaned, further investigated and recorded by hand. All such excavations were undertaken by suitably trained and experienced archaeologists from The Archaeological Practice Ltd. The evaluation took place on Monday 11th February 2019.

3. RESULTS

Location and Dimensions (*see Illus. 03, 14, Plates 01-06*)

The evaluation took the form of one L-shaped trench along the back (western) wall of the byre. This 11.35 m long, 1.50 m wide section of trench was designed to investigate the relationship between the byre and the adjacent mound. From the southern end of this section, the trench ran in a right angle to the west for a further 11.30 m across the mound itself in order to investigate the composition and nature of this feature. The trench averaged 1 m in depth, becoming shallower up the slope of the mound towards the west.

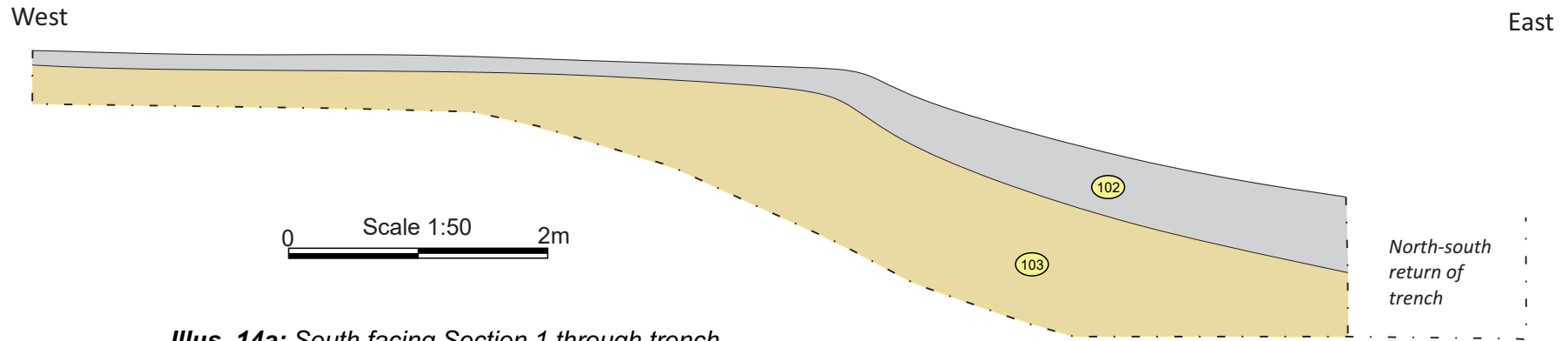
Stratigraphic Report

Upon excavation, the mound showed itself to consist of naturally deposited sands and gravels [103]. These were present in both the base and the majority of the sections of the trench and consisted of yellow-orange fine to medium grained sands with lenses of rounded pebbles and veins of redder iron-stained sand and blacker manganese-stained sand. Above these sands was the modern turf and topsoil [102]. This layer became thinner towards the top of the slope towards the western end of the trench, where it measured only around 0.10 m in thickness. As the trench followed the slope down towards the east however, the depth of the topsoil increased to an average of 0.30m in thickness, illustrating a natural drifting of material down the side of the hill. This process was especially apparent against the western side of the byre building, where the protection of the structure had allowed additional silting and soil accumulation [101] of up to a further 0.40 m in depth.

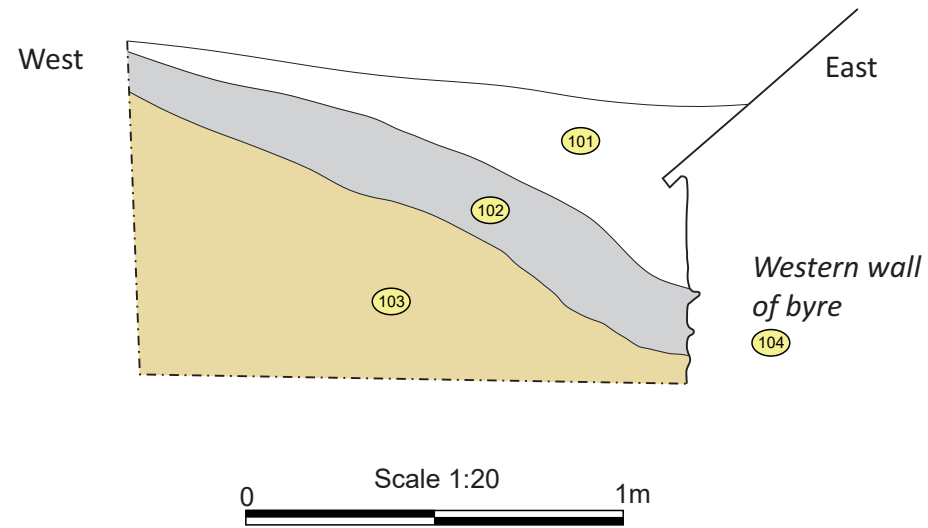
The western wall [104] of the byre itself was exposed to a depth of 1 m and formed the eastern edge of excavation within the trench. It was apparent that the byre had been cut into the sand and gravel mound, with the stones of the wall placed directly against the edge of the cut – perhaps to act as revetting against the cut away loose material. Although the western edge of the byre roof had become partially overlain by turf and topsoil by the modern day, the original construction would have stood slightly proud of the ground surface. Above the original ground level, and forming the top c.0.30 m of the byre wall, was a rendered section of sandstone wall leading up to an iron gutter which ran along the base of the corrugated metal roofing – all of which had been covered by the accumulation of silting [101] against the western side of the byre.

Context List

- [101] Modern silting and soil accumulation / topsoil and turf.
- [102] Historic soil accumulation / topsoil and turf.
- [103] Glacial sand and gravel mound.
- [104] Western sandstone wall of byre.



Illus. 14a: South facing Section 1 through trench



Illus. 14b: South facing Section 2 through trench

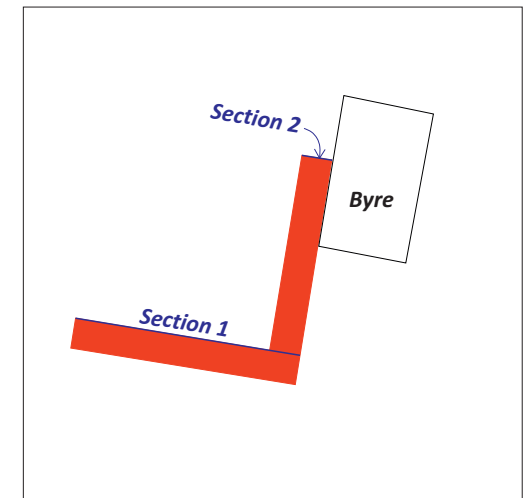




Photo 01: general shot looking west, showing byre with mound behind



Photo 02: North-south section of trench behind byre, showing glacial deposit of mound; looking north



Photo 03: East-west arm of trench running up glacial mound, looking west



Photo 04: South facing section behind west wall of byre, showing soil creep and silting against the wall and roof of the building



Photo 05: West wall of byre, showing wall tight up against construction cut through glacial mound.



Photo 06: West wall of byre, showing sandstone construction underlying rendered upper level

4. DISCUSSION

The primary goals of this evaluation were to both investigate the composition and origin of the mound and also the construction method of the byre which appeared to have been set into it. Both goals were successfully accomplished.

The mound is composed of clean deposits of sand and gravel, with mineral stain banding indicating a slow leaching of chemicals throughout the material. Such deposits are consistent with glacial features, and it is highly likely that such is the origin of this mound. Scars and apparent unevenness across the surface of the mound; most notably two distinct 'scoops' within its upper southern profile, are likely the result of historic extraction of the sands and gravels for construction purposes. In the case of these two scoops, the subsequent growth within them of two now well-established trees indicates some degree of age.

The byre was partly terraced into the eastern face of this mound, with the western wall of the building set close up against a vertical construction cut through the sands and gravels. Quite why the structure was built this way remains uncertain, but perhaps it needed to be close to this crossing of pathways through the fields and surrounding marshy area and the presence of the mound was merely seen as a minor inconvenience that could be worked around – or more precisely, through.

The original construction of the byre would have resulted in the western wall projecting some 0.20 m above the sloping side of the mound (with the above-ground section rendered for added protection) and topped by sheets of corrugated metal roofing with an iron gutter to channel rainwater around to the northern side of the byre, where a downpipe would discharge this water onto the lower ground away from the building. However, over time there was a build up of silting and soil-creep against this western face, which gradually built up the soil levels here to a level over-topping the base of the metal roofing and gutter. The actual date of construction for this byre remains uncertain as it has somehow escaped mapping on any of the earlier Ordnance Survey maps (see *Illus. 04-09*). This may have been due to the original presence of a copse of trees and shrubs across the glacial mound which would have masked the presence of the building. Stylistically, the structure may date to around the 1930's, but this remains uncertain.

APPENDIX 1:

Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation at Thornley Gate, Northumberland;
Prepared by The Archaeological Practice, Jan 2019

THORNLEY GATE
ALLENDALE
NORTHUMBERLAND

Project Design for an Archaeological Excavation

Prepared by

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

January 2019
vs.1

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1. INTRODUCTION
2. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY
3. EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
4. TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

1. INTRODUCTION

This document comprises a methods statement detailing how archaeological evaluation work will be undertaken with respect to development proposals for a site at Thornley Gate, south-west Northumberland (*Illus. 01-03*).

1.1 Project Background

The Site is located in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty west of Thornley Gate, North-West of Allendale town, being bordered to the south by Common Bank and to the north, south and east by field boundaries. Topographically the site falls predominantly from South to North, with a central area of raised ground forming a low mound or hill, to the east of which is a small agricultural building which is partially cut into the mound.

The development proposal envisages refurbishment of the existing agricultural building, with an extension to the South gable to form a single private dwelling-house, including living room; kitchen/dining area, two bedrooms and a bathroom over a total footprint of approximately 124 m² with, externally, a new driveway and ground source heat pump system. The proposal will include some excavation to the existing mound to construct the dwelling and driveway from the highway, and to provide a level access terrace to the south and east of the property.

In addition to the adaptation and extension of the existing small byre, a second development is proposed, in the south east corner of the site, where a new dwelling is proposed in association with a number of adjacent domestic properties.

1.2 Cultural Heritage Background

Consultation of the Northumberland County Heritage Environment Record (HER) as well as English Heritage Lists of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings indicate that only two sites of recognised cultural heritage value lie within or close to the proposed development site but there are several others in the wider vicinity, and several others within the site display potential importance (*Illus. 04-06*).

Those of recognised importance within the site are as follows:

HER site 7407, the Allen Smelt mill flue (SCHEDULED MONUMENT 28561), running between NGR NY83135652 and NY80655345, a 19th century flue associated with a smelt mill of much earlier origin.

and,

HER site 15232, the Brides Hill Holiday Home, a former school, dated 1851.

Sites of unrecognised or potential importance include the original site of the Brides Hill School, established in 1704, in a cottage 100 m north of the present building. The central part of a range of single storey dwellings appears a good candidate for the site of the original school, although the HER shows it closer to the position of a separate building to the east. The latter building, a single-storey stone-built barn of likely late 19th or early 20th century origin, does not appear on any historic or modern Ordnance Survey plans and is shielded from view on aerial photographs by tree

cover. While not an outstanding structure it is of some local interest and potential social historical value.

Also of potential cultural heritage interest is the hill into which the west, rear side of the stone barn is cut. Although likely of natural origin, this is not absolutely certain and there seems to be at least some modification of its form towards its crest and on its north side, as well as the cut for the stone barn.

Finally, there are a number of field boundaries within the site which are potentially of some age, and the possibility remains that unknown, previously unidentified and unsuspected features or deposits of significance survive there.

1.2.3 Recommendations following site visits carried out in 2018

A site meeting was held between the developer's representatives and those of the planning authority, followed by a site visit by the project archaeologist and the developer's representatives, John Potter Architect. Further subsequent consultation with the assistant county archaeologist for Northumberland, the following strategy has been developed for archaeological evaluation of the site.

The site of the proposed dwellings (Site 2) will not require archaeological evaluation by fieldwork.

The site of the stone barn (SITE 1) proposed for conversion and extension will need to be investigated by means of evaluation trenching in order to establish the nature of the mound to the rear of the building. A report on this work will need to be submitted prior to determination of the application as the results of the evaluation will inform the archaeological impact of the proposed development.

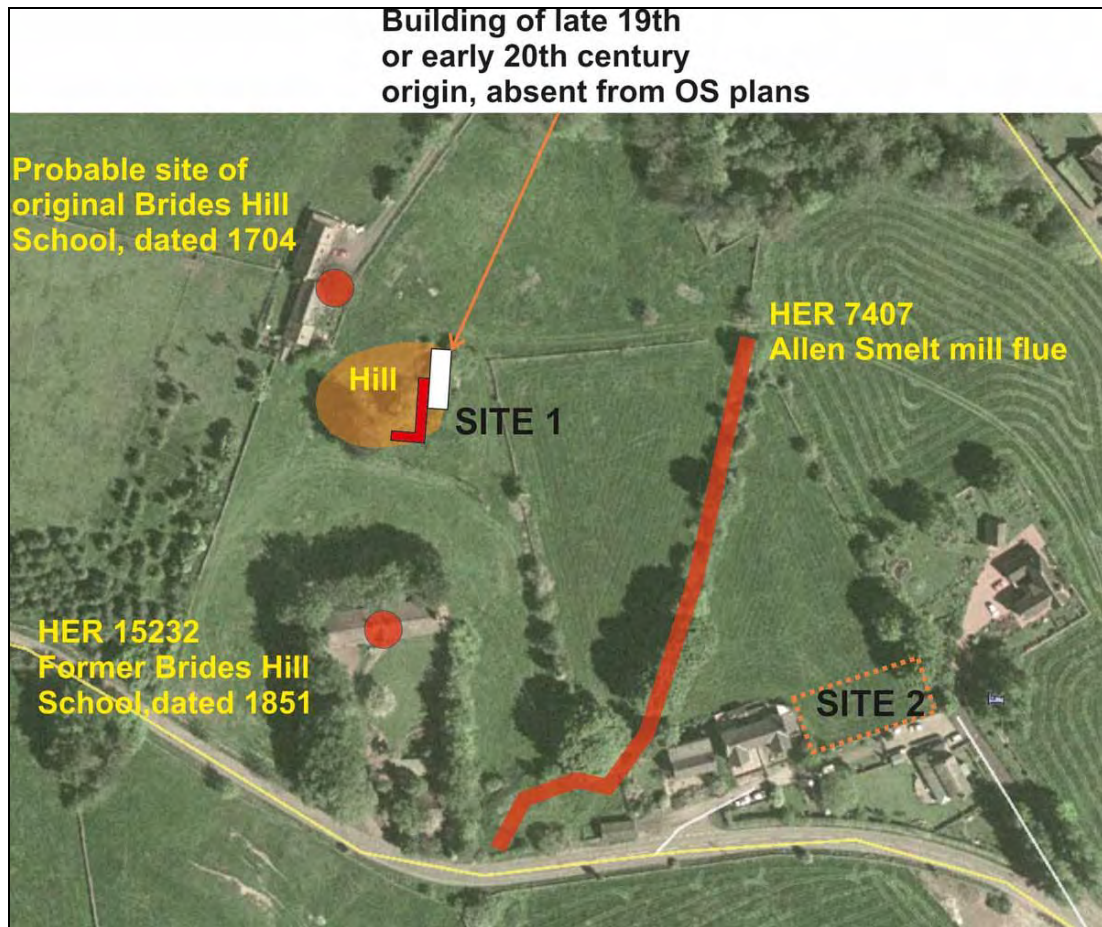
2. AIMS AND SCOPE OF EXCAVATION AND RECORDING

2.1 Aims

This excavation and recording exercise has the main purpose of establishing the presence and character of any archaeological remains within the footprint of the site. Specifically, the excavation and recording work has the aim of establishing the nature of and appropriately recording any archaeological remains surviving in positions identified for groundworks associated with the proposed construction work.

2.2 Scope of the Work

The excavations will be carried out in positions identified on the accompanying plan (*Illus. 02*). A trench will be excavated along the rear west side of the existing building in order to permanently clear infill from this area and expose an east-facing section for evaluation. A further trench, linked to the south end of the first and extending at right angles from it, will investigate the south side of the hill towards its base, in a position likely to be impacted by construction of an access roadway.



Illus. 06: Aerial view showing features of cultural heritage interest and the proposed trench plan for archaeological evaluation (L-shaped trench shown in red).

The L-shaped trench will be set out by the consultant archaeologist to depths 100 mm deeper than the anticipated depth of proposed groundworks in the area of the evaluation trench or to the depth at which undisturbed natural is encountered. In the event that significant and potentially preservable features are reached at any point then work will cease temporarily while a decision is reached with the Architect and assistant county archaeologist as to how best to proceed; such decisions can only be taken in the light of the results of the evaluation.

3. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 General

3.1.1 The Field Investigation will be carried out by means of Archaeological Excavation and monitoring.

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 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.

3.2 Excavation

3.2.1 The excavation will be carried out in the position indicated on *Illus. 06* (above). Excavation, recording and sampling procedures will be undertaken using the strategies indicated below.

3.2.2 The setting out of the trench will be undertaken by the archaeological contractor.

3.2.3 Unstratified modern overburden will be removed by hand. All manual excavation will be carried out by trained, archaeologically competent staff.

3.2.4 Spoil will be kept close-by and rapidly backfilled into the trenches at the conclusion of this work. Although the site is private property without public access, signs will be displayed to warn of deep excavations on the site.

3.2.5 All excavation of archaeological horizons and trench faces will be carried out by hand and every effort will be made to leave all potentially nationally important remains *in situ*.

3.2.6 All excavation of archaeological horizons will be carried out by hand and every effort will be made to leave all nationally important remains *in situ*.

3.2.7 Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be excavated by hand through a sampling procedure to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described. Pits and postholes will normally be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.

3.2.8 Archaeological stratigraphy revealed by excavation will be recorded by the following means:

3.2.9.1 **Written descriptions.** Each archaeological context 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; at least one absolute height value; the identifiers of related contexts and a description of the relationship with such contexts (for preference, executed as a mini Harris matrix); references to other recording media in which representations of the context are held (plans, sections, photographs).

3.2.9.2 **Measured illustrations.** Detail plans and sectional profiles of archaeological features will be at appropriate scales (1:20 or 1:10). Archaeological contexts will be referenced by their unique identifiers. All illustrations will be properly identified, scaled and referenced to the site survey control.

3.2.9.3 **Photographs.** A digital photographic record of all contexts will be taken and each photograph will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept and the location of all photographs will be recorded on a

plan base. A full archive of photographs will be maintained on the AP Ltd hard drive and provided to the County Archives and ASD, York.

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

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

3.2.12 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)

3.2.13 At least one absolute height value related to OD will be recorded for each archaeological context. Plans and sections produced in the report will include aOD levels.

3.2.14 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.

3.2.15 Portable remains will be removed by hand; all artefacts encountered will be recovered.

3.2.16 The potential requirement for specialist analyses (see below) is an unavoidable risk in all such excavations. The scientific investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant will be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this programme. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a costs only basis within the ceiling of costs established by the project brief.

3.3 Analysis and Reporting of Recovered Data

3.3.1 Following the completion of the Field Investigation and before any of the post-excavation work is commenced, an archive (the Site Archive) containing all the data gathered during fieldwork will be prepared. This material will be quantified, ordered, indexed and rendered internally consistent. It will be prepared according to the guidelines given in English Heritage's MAP 2 document, Appendix 3 (English Heritage 1991).

3.3.2 An interim report of no less than 200 words, containing preliminary recommendations for any further work required, will be produced within two weeks of completion of the field investigation for the commissioning client.

3.3.3 Following completion of the Field Investigation, an interim report will be produced within 30 days and a full report will be prepared within 3 months of the completion of fieldwork, collating and synthesizing the structural, artefactual and environmental data relating to each agreed constituent part of the evaluation works.

3.4 Environmental Sampling and Scientific Dating

3.4.1 The investigations will be undertaken in a manner consistent with "The Management of Archaeological Projects", English Heritage 1991 and with

“Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists”, English Heritage, 2003.

3.4.2 Don O’Meara, English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (0191 3341137 or 07713 400387) will be consulted to confirm the sampling strategy before the excavation begins.

3.4.3 Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by taking up to two bulk samples of 30 litres from any context selected for analysis by the excavator from suitable (i.e. uncontaminated) deposits. Deposits/fills totalling less than 30 litres in volume will be sampled in their entirety.

3.4.4 Deposits will be sampled for remains of pollen, food residues, microfossils, small boned ecofacts (e.g. fish & insects/micro-fauna), industrial residues (e.g. micro-slugs - hammer-scale and spherical droplets), cloth and timber. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.

3.4.5 Any significant animal bone assemblages, which can be used to explore themes such as hunting and fowling, fishing, plant use and trade, seasonality, diet, age structures, farrowing areas, species ratios, local environment will be assessed by a recognised specialist.

3.4.6 Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with following recommendations in *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather* (English Heritage and Archaeological Leather Group 1995).

3.4.7 Deposits will be assessed for their potential for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic (guidance is available in the Centre for Archaeology Guideline on Archaeometallurgy 2001) and Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating. As well as providing information on construction techniques, timbers will be assessed for their potential for dendrochronology dating, in which case sampling will follow procedures in *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (Hillam 1998) and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (R. Brunning 1996).

3.4.8 Information on the nature and history of the site, aims and objectives of the project, summary of archaeological results, context types and stratigraphic relationships, phase and dating information, sampling and processing methods, sample locations, preservation conditions, residuality/contamination, etc. will be provided with each sample submitted for analysis.

3.4.9 Laboratory processing of samples shall only be undertaken when it is considered there is a reasonable chance that they can be used to establish the date or function of a feature, deposit or features nearby.

3.4.10 Human remains will be treated with care, dignity and respect, in full compliance with the relevant legislation (essentially the Burial Act 1857) and local environmental health concerns. If found, human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the police, coroner and County Archaeologist informed. If it is agreed that removal of the remains is essential, the Archaeological Practice Ltd, will apply for a licence from the Home Office. Analysis of the osteological material will take place according to published guidelines, *Human Remains from Archaeological*

Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports (English Heritage 2002).

3.4.11 If anything is found which could be Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement to report it to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. The Archaeological Practice Ltd. will comply with the procedures set out in The Treasure Act 1996. Any treasure will be reported to the coroner and to The Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer, (0191 2225076) for guidance on the Treasure Act procedures. Treasure is defined as the following:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10% by weight of metal is precious metal and that is at least 300 years old when found
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find
- All coins from the same find provided that they are at least 300 years old when found, but if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least ten
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category

4 PRODUCTION OF FINAL REPORT

4.1 Copies of the report will be provided within three months of the completion of fieldwork to the Client and Northumberland County HER.

4.2 An electronic copy of the report will be supplied to the client and County Archaeologist/HER. The report will include as a minimum the following:

A summary statement of methodologies used.

A location plan of the site and any significant discoveries made.

Plans and sections of any archaeological discoveries of note.

A summary statement of results.

Conclusions

Recommendations

A table summarizing the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.

4.3 The report will finish with a section detailing recommendations for further archaeological work needed to mitigate the effects of the development upon any significant deposits revealed during the evaluation or if necessary, for further evaluation.

4.4 Following completion of the analysis and publication phase of the work, an archive (the Research Archive) containing all the data derived from the work done during the analysis phase will be prepared. The archive will be prepared to the standard specified by English Heritage (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation guidelines.

4.5 Arrangements will be made to deposit the Site Archive (including Finds) and the Research Archive with the designated repository within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. Additionally, a copy shall be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

4.6 Summary reports of the project will be prepared, if necessary, for inclusion in the appropriate Notices, Annual Reviews, Reports, etc.

4.7 An entry for inclusion in the Northumberland County Heritage Environment Record will be prepared and submitted.

5 OASIS

5.1 The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the relevant planning authority. 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 3.4) into the HER.

6. TIMESCALE

Following the agreement of the current WSI document with the planning archaeologist, it is proposed to carry out the above tasks according to the developer's schedule in February or March, 2019.

Environmental samples, ecofacts and artefacts will be submitted for analysis immediately following the fieldwork period and a reporting period of 2 months requested.

Structural reports on the trench will be completed to allow submission of an interim report within 30 days of completion of the fieldwork.

The full archive report will be produced using the structural report and any commissioned specialist reports within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

7. PERSONNEL

The Archaeological Practice Ltd. has been operating in its present form since 2002, previous to which it was a part of the former Department of Archaeology at the university of Newcastle. During this time it has considerable experience and expertise in producing reports based on a combination of fieldwork and documentary analysis.

The Archaeological Practice Ltd comprises **Richard Carlton** and **Dr Alan Rushworth**, both of whom are highly experienced in carrying out fieldwork and documentary studies leading to the production of detailed, analytical reports, and Claire MacRae who is principally engaged in documentary research and illustration. Associates of The Archaeological Practice who will be engaged in the current project include **Peter Ryder**, an historic buildings specialist who has previously worked extensively in the area.

The fieldwork will be carried out by Richard Carlton, **Marc Johnston** and **Michael Parsons**, all highly experienced fieldworkers, with the additional assistance of Alan Rushworth if required. Peter Ryder will be called upon to advise on any built structures or architectural fragments revealed by excavation.

Further details of The Archaeological Practice and its staff can be found on its website at: <http://www.archaeologicalpractice.co.uk>

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.



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