
SHIELD HALL
SLALEY
NORTHUMBERLAND

~ HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AND WATCHING BRIEF ~

APRIL 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023



Prepared for: <i>Mr Gary Hall</i>	By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i>
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SHIELD HALL
SLALEY
NORTHUMBERLAND

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2022-23

Prepared by:

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.



Frontispiece: View south into the southern 19th-century component of the West Range.

Grid Reference: NY 9533 5870 (centre)
Client: Mr Gary Hall
Date of fieldwork: April 2022 – February 2023
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1. PLANNING BACKGROUND
2. CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND
3. HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
4. WATCHING BRIEF
5. DISCUSSION

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Shield Hall, Slaley, Northumberland - Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Works, *Prepared by* The Archaeological Practice Ltd., February 2022 (amended January 2023).

APPENDIX 2: Site plans and elevation drawings by amrGeomatics Chartered Land Surveyors, dated 23/10/21.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover Photo. Recording first floor flagged floor adjacent to a blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the northern medieval part of the West Range.

Frontispiece: View south into the southern 19th-century component of the West Range.

Illus. 01: Regional view, showing the location of Shield Hall (arrowed), near Hexham in southern Northumberland.

Illus. 02: District view, showing the location of Shield Hall (circled in red), west of Slaley.

Illus. 03: Settlement view, showing the location of Shield Hall (circled).

Illus. 04: Site plan, showing the location of Shield Hall (highlighted in red).

Illus. 05: HER map, showing sites of recognised historic cultural heritage significance in the vicinity of Shield Hall.

Illus. 06: Sketch from Slaley Tithe Award (1850).

Illus. 07: 1865 Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile.

Illus. 07: 1865 Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile.

Illus. 09: 1921 Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile.

Illus. 10: Survey plan of Shield Hall, c.1992 by Peter Ryder.

Illus. 11: Recording the upper floor and internal walls of the cross-wing prior to consolidation works.

Illus. 12: The north-facing rear façade of the cross-wing of a 13th-century house (rear) during consolidation works.

Illus. 13: The farmhouse (foreground) during consolidation works.

Illus. 14: Digital Scan of the east elevation of the east wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 15: Digital Scan of the internal west-facing elevation of the east wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 16: Digital Scan of the internal east elevation of the west wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 17: Digital Scan of the west elevation of the west wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 18: Digital Scan of the roof structure of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 19: Digital Scan of the first-floor plan of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 20: Digital Scan of the north elevation of the Medieval north part of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 21: Digital Scan of the south-facing internal face of the north wall of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 22: Digital Scan of the south elevation of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 23: Digital Scan of the north-facing internal face of the south end wall of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.

Illus. 24: Shield Hall, Ground Floor Plan after amrGeomatics Chartered Land Surveyors, 23/10/21, showing area of undercroft floor recorded by measured drawing.

Illus. 25: Shield Hall, First Floor Plan by amrGeomatics Chartered Land Surveyors, 23/10/21, showing area of first floor drawn at the north end of the West Range and highlighting the positions of interventions into masonry for purposes of consolidation or the insertion of new doorway/window openings.

Illus. 26: Plan of the ground floor of the medieval north part of the West Range, with sample areas of cobbles drawn and areas of interest highlighted

Illus. 27: Plan of flagged floor, first floor of the medieval north end of the West Range.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PHASE 1 Historic Buildings Record (Phase 1 – April 2022)

<i>Photo number</i>	<i>Internal/ External</i>	<i>Description</i>
01-10	External	South part of 19 th century West Range
11-20 & 25	External	East and North elevations of the medieval north part of the West Range.
21-24	External	Modern features, formerly part of a lean-to against the north wall of the West Range
26-47	Internal	Interior ground floor elevations of the medieval north part of the West Range
48-50	Internal	Floor surfaces within the ground floor of the medieval north part of the West Range
51-53	Internal	Floor surfaces within the first floor of the medieval north part and (Photo. 53) 19 th century south part of the West Range
54-65	Internal	Interior first floor elevations of the medieval north part of the West Range
66-74	Internal	Interior first floor elevations of the 19 th century north part of the West Range

PHASE 2 Historic Buildings Record and Watching Brief (July 2022 – February 2023)

<i>Photo number</i>	<i>Internal/ External</i>	<i>Description</i>
01-12	External/Internal	Additional Record Photographs of the standing structure
13-29	Internal	Record of the flagged floor at north end of the West Barn.
30-40	Internal	Test-pits in the cobbled ground floor of the vaulted north end of the West Barn.
41-58	External	Removal of masonry during consolidation of the North Wall
59-73	External/internal	Trial holes and insertion of a new window in the west wall of the barn
74-86	Internal	Removal of blocking from an inserted first floor doorway in the west wall of the barn.
87-100	External/internal	Record of the building following completion of structural works.

SUMMARY

The Shield Hall buildings complex principally comprises a 19th-century farmhouse on the west side of three ranges of farmbuildings arranged around a central yard which is open to the south. Historically and architecturally the most significant part of the complex is the north part of the West Range which probably represents the cross-wing of a 13th century house. A programme of historic buildings recording, carried out prior to, and during development works focused on the West Range, and was followed by several phases of archaeological works which included investigatory test-pitting, monitoring of built fabric during demolition works and monitoring of groundworks.

The consolidation and refurbishment work reported here involved minimal disturbance to the existing fabric of the standing buildings, but small patches of the subsiding north wall were removed and replaced in order to arrest cracking and subsidence, while a first-floor section of the west wall of the 19th century barn was removed for the insertion of a new window. No significant observations were made during this process either concerning structural features or worked stones removed from the standing fabric. The principal interventions, however, occurred at and close to the intersection between medieval and 19th-century components of the west wall where two exploratory interventions preceded the unblocking of an inserted doorway, presumably of 19th century date, in order to create a connecting doorway between the farmhouse and refurbished West Range. This process resulted in the exposure of quoins at the end of a section of walling, oblique to both the internal faces of the medieval and 19th-century phases of the west wall, which joins the original medieval wall with the thinner 19th-century barn wall, but was keyed into the former. Thus, it appears that when the cross-wing was truncated prior to building the 19th century barn, the south end of its west wall was narrowed or built onto in tapering form before quoins were added, presumably to consolidate the structure. The southern barn appears then to have been abutted to the formalised south end of the medieval structure.

In addition to work on the north and west walls of the West Range, excavation and recording was carried out prior to the demolition of a cross-wall and construction of the new end wall, while on the first floor above the vault the existing flagged floor was drawn and photographed prior to its removal and relaying. Neither of these interventions revealed features or finds or note.

The work carried out at Shield Hall in 2022-23 for purposes of consolidation and conversion to residential use confirmed the importance of the north part of the range and added something to what is known of its structural history. The recorded fabric interventions impacted minimally on surviving medieval built fabric and other remains at the north end of the range, whilst in the southern part the loss of fabric in the position of a new window does not significantly alter the character of this 19th century part of the range. Whilst it could be argued that lean-to structures on the north face of the range were a part of the recent history of the complex, their loss is of little significance, and, importantly, exposes the original north face of the medieval structure. Similarly, the insertion of a non-load-bearing end wall to the undercroft caused no loss of sub-surface remains and to some extent visually reinstates an end wall lost from close to that position during or prior to major 19th century alterations.

1. PURPOSE OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

1.1 Introduction

This document, prepared by the Archaeological Practice Ltd. for Mr Gary Hall, reports on a programme of archaeological work conducted between April 2022 and February 2023, to mitigate the impact of works associated with the upgrading for residential use of the Shield Hall complex near Slaley in south Northumberland

Shield Hall (NGR NY 9533 5870) is located c 2.5 km north-west of Slaley in Northumberland, on the east side of the valley of the Devil's Water. The house and its buildings face a little east of south (hereafter referred to as south); the house stands at the west end of the group, with an attached U-shaped group of outbuildings (now converted to domestic use) around a yard opening to the south. The north end of the west range of the farmbuildings is formed by the cross-wing of an early (13th century?) hall house. The house is Grade II listed, and the buildings have a Grade II* status.

1.2.1 An application for planning consent to undertake work upon and within the curtilage of Listed buildings at Shield Hall, Hexham was assessed from an archaeological perspective, leading the assistant county archaeologist for Northumberland, Karen Derham, to advise that, should planning permission be granted, a condition for a programme of archaeological work should be imposed in accordance with a brief provided by Northumberland Conservation (Ref. 21/04772/LBC & 21/04771/FUL).

1.1.2 A written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the Archaeological Practice and approved by NCC prior to the commencement of works in July 2020 provided a methodology for carrying out archaeological mitigation work to satisfy the terms of a planning condition on consent for the proposed development.

Mitigation was required to cover the impacts of development works on the upstanding masonry of existing buildings, including the conversion of existing farmbuildings, to create an integrated dwelling space, including the refurbishment of the existing house, the refurbishment of an attached farmbuildings range and the creation of a new link between this range and the house, as well as related service and landscaping works.

The works carried out included the following:

- *Removal of a section of medieval wall to enable access from the farmhouse*
- *Dismantling and rebuilding part of the north gable wall*
- *Dismantling and rebuilding part of the northern section of the east wall in the upper storey*
- *Works to the fabric of the barrel vaulting which required the flagstones to be removed, work carried out and the flagstones reinstated*
- *Work to the roof*
- *The roof was subject to Historic Building Recording prior to works commencing*
- *Work on the 19th-century part of the building, including introduction of a window into the west elevation.*
- *Additional groundworks limited to drainage runs.*

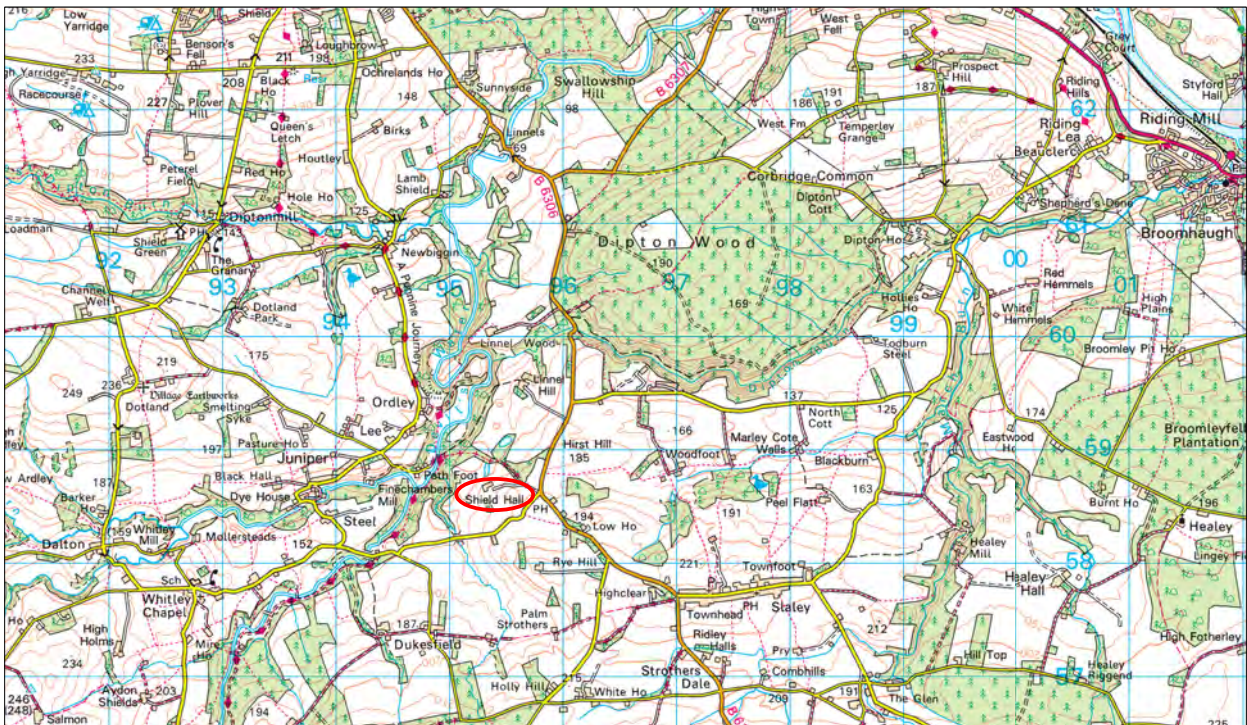
The work required reflected the complex nature of the site and high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within it, notably in the part of the site which is Scheduled as an ancient monument, or in places adjacent to it. The strategy for archaeological work within the site reflects this complexity. It was proposed, first, to carry out a Level 2 record of the listed building in order to record its current condition, principally by means of 3-D scanning and photographs, prior to its refurbishment. Second, it was proposed to carry out monitoring of works to the historic fabric of buildings and floor levels in the areas specified by NCC.

Completion of the initial historic buildings record together with the collection, enhancement and editing of additional site record material, including archive photographs, floor plans, etc., and its submission in draft form to NCC on 06/07/22 allowed discharge of Condition 3b. On 10th January 2023, a revised WSI was prepared and issued to deal with the remaining, watching brief elements of the archaeological programme. This programme began with test-pitting was carried out on the ground-floor of the medieval tower at the north end of the farmbuildings range on 06/06/22. Further episodes of monitoring followed during removal of small areas of built fabric from the Grade II* listed north end of the West Range and an area immediately adjacent to the south where a new doorway was created in the west wall of the adjoining 19th century barn.

All elements of the work, including those reported in draft form in July 2022 and the additional monitoring elements completed by March 2023 are reported here.



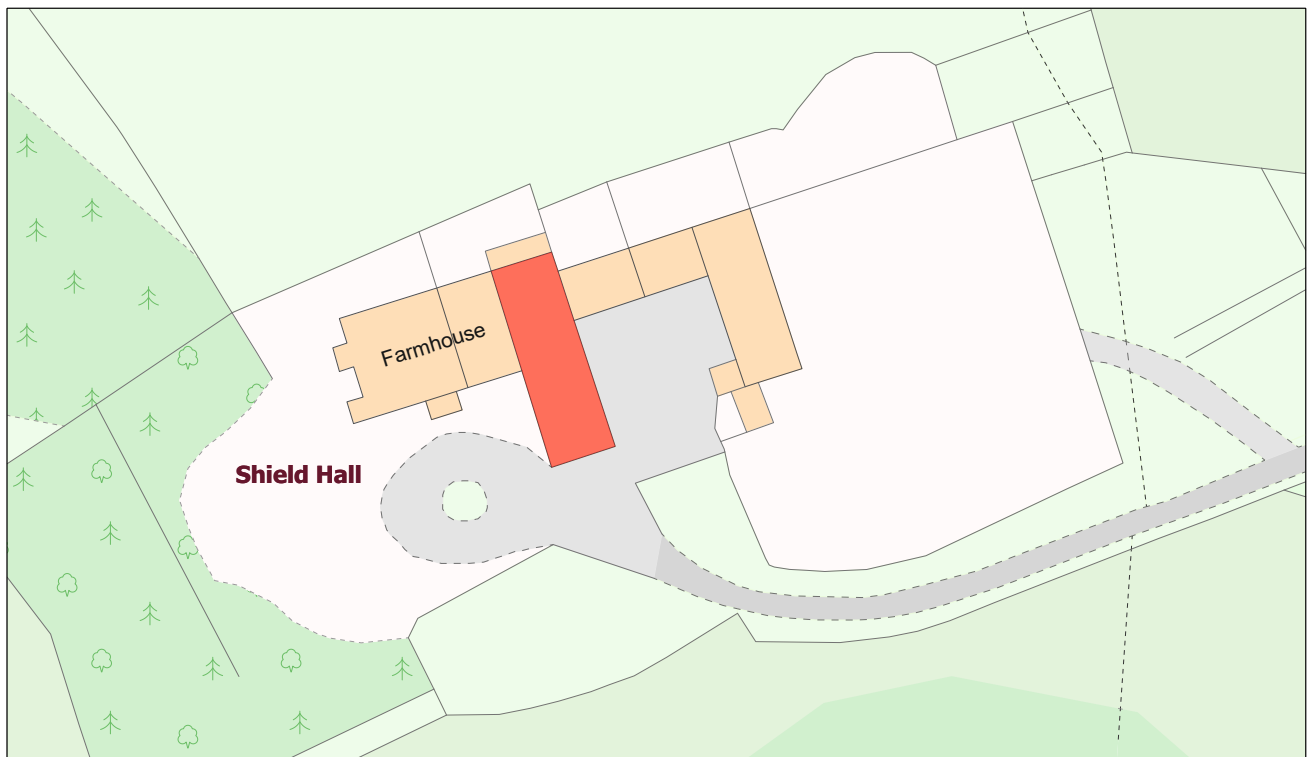
Illus. 01: Regional view, showing the location of Shield Hall (arrowed), near Hexham in southern Northumberland.



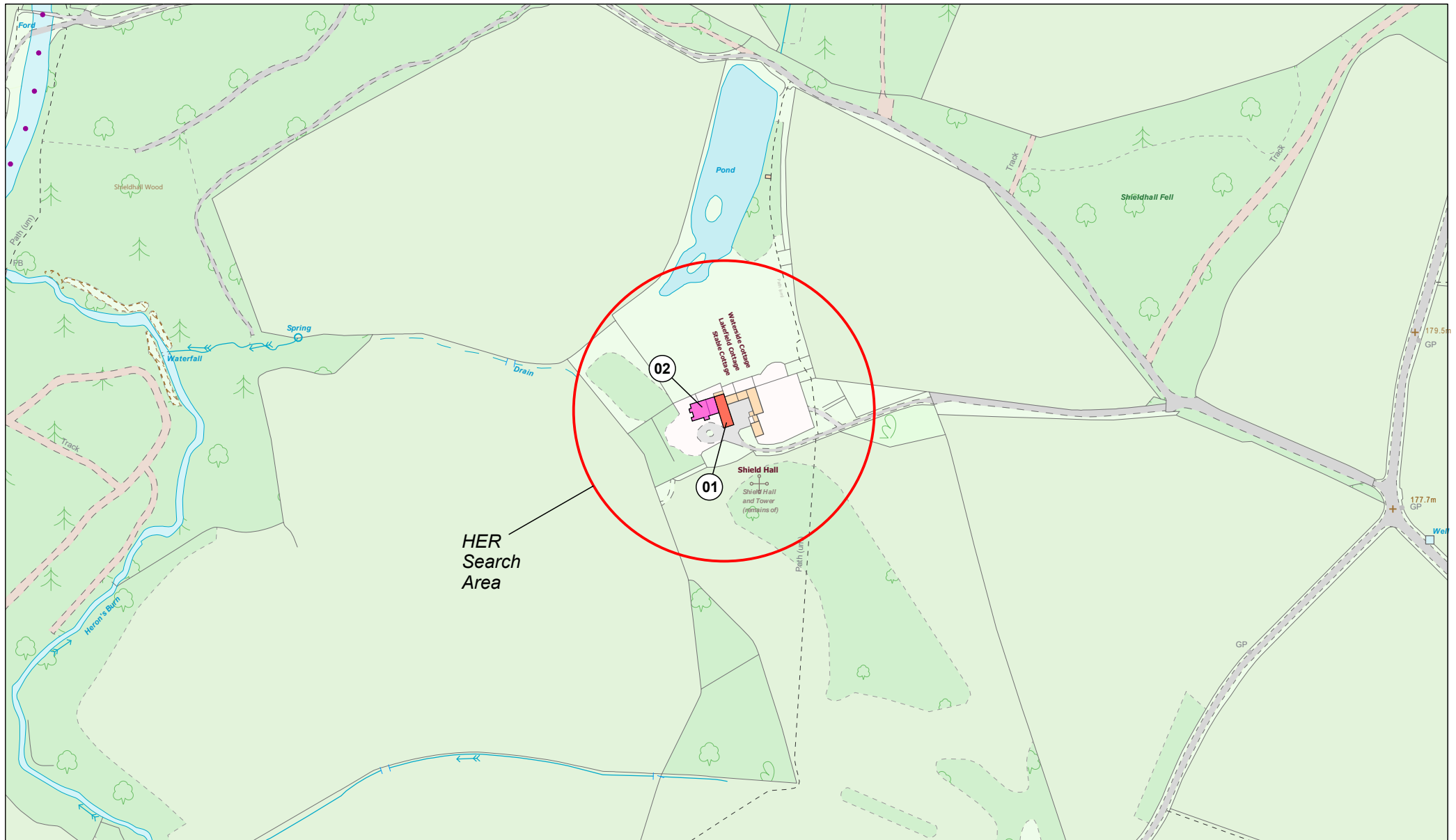
Illus. 02: District view, showing the location of Shield Hall (circled in red), west of Slaley.



Illus. 03: Settlement view, showing the location of Shield Hall (circled).



Illus. 04: Site plan, showing the location of Shield Hall (highlighted in red).



Scale 1:3500



Illus. 05: HER map, showing sites of cultural heritage significance in the vicinity of Shield Hall.

2. CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The earliest reference to Shield Hall is in the 1296 Subsidy Roll, where 'Wullawe and Schelis' (Wooley and Shields) are listed separately from Slaley. In 1569, at the time of the rebellion of the Earl of Westmorland, John Swinburne of Chopwell, the earl's commissioner, held 'at the lord's will' a tenement called 'Sheldhall' with gardens, orchards, and 28 acres of arable land, meadow and pasture. In February 1606/7 it was granted on a 50-year lease to Edward Ferrers, a London merchant, but in 1611 it was conveyed to John Heron of Birtley, and remained in the Heron family until the death of Cuthbert Heron in 1812 when it passed to his two daughters and co-heiresses, Elizabeth and Mary Anne; the estate was partitioned between their families in 1829, but re-united in 1855 when it was sold to Thomas Hughes who is recorded as having spent around £2000 in draining and building a new farmhouse and boundary walls. In 1858 he sold Shield Hall and Rye Hill to George Baynes of North Shields to whose daughter, Catherine Baynes, they belonged when the County History was written in 1902¹. Bulmer's 1886 directory lists an Edward Forrest as farmer at Shield Hall. and Kelly's 1910 directory a William Teesdale.

In terms of historic map evidence, the earliest detailed representation is on the Slaley Tithe Award map of 1850 which shows a rather narrower block, a simple rectangle in plan, in the position of the present house, and the west range of farmbuildings extending further to the north. The north and east ranges of farmbuildings are shown, along with a narrower southern continuation of the east range, which then returns west, stepping south midway along, to end roughly in line with the centre of the house.

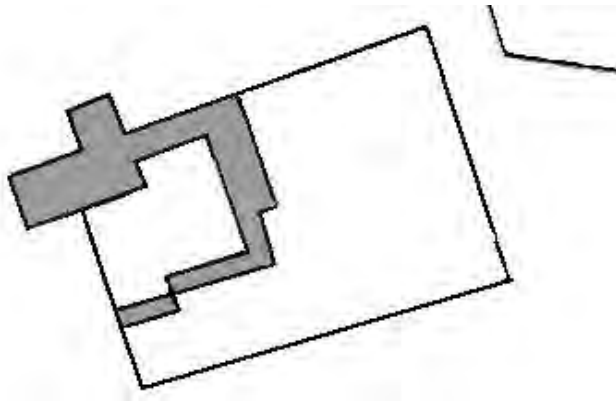
The more detailed 25":1 map of 1865 shows that considerable changes had taken place by then. The southern continuation of the east range, and all of its westward return, have gone, and a new U-plan group of buildings, set at a slightly skew angle and opening to the east have been built, immediately south-west of the house. The house itself appears to be divided into three parts, the western quite small (and with its own individual garden to the south) the central and eastern progressively extending further to the north, with the northern part of the eastern lapping round the north-east corner of the central part.

The 1896 25":1 mile map depicts a generally similar layout, except that the house is now a single block (with two small projections, perhaps outhouses, at the west end which are no longer apparent). The west range of farmbuildings has now been extended to the south (to its present extent).

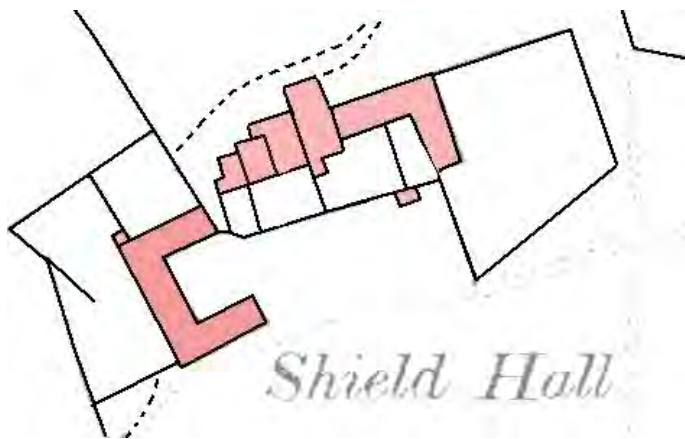
The 1921 25":1 mile map shows the house again divided into two parts, each with its own south porch.

The combined evidence of visible remains, map evidence and other historic documentation confirm that the northern part of the west range (i.e., that part which adjoins the house) is a medieval structure, referred to as a 'small tower or pele' in the *Northumberland County History* (1902, Vol. VI, 368) and several subsequent works. It has more recently been noted that possible remains of medieval fabric also survive in the north wall of the north farmbuilding range. The medieval building and attached farmbuildings are currently listed at Grade II*, and the farmhouse at Grade II.

¹ *Northumberland County History* (1902, Vol. VI, 368)

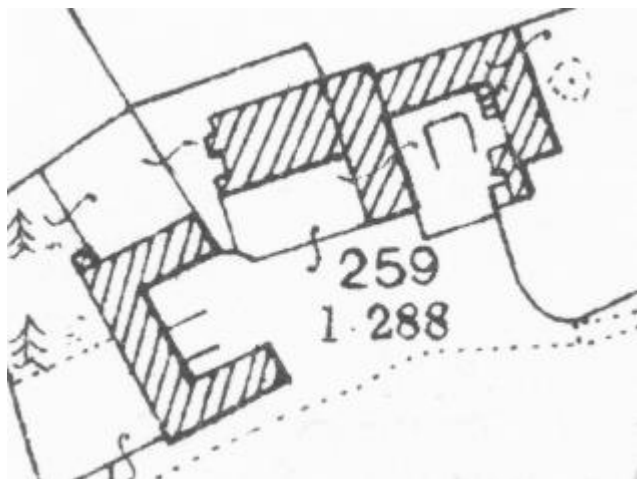


Illus. 06: Sketch from Slaley Tithe Award (1850)



Illus. 07: 1865 Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile

Illus. 08: 1896 Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile



Illus. 09: 1921 Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile



2.2 Structural History

Archaeological recording in March 1992 was made in advance of conversion of the north and east ranges of farmbuildings into a series of dwelling units; the following account is based on a report compiled at this time and enhanced with recent observation.

The northern part of the West Range is the oldest building on the site, and appears to represent a cross-wing at the west end of the hall block of a 13th century house - going by the stylistic character of the first-floor north window, which might not be that reliable a guide. It is certainly medieval. All we can say of the next phase is that at some time pre-1850 the hall block (and a possible eastern cross wing, the footings of which are now buried under the gardens of the houses formed from the North Range) had been replaced by the north range of farmbuildings, and a new block had been built on the west of the surviving medieval wing. Just how much of this block survives in the present house is unclear, as this was so drastically remodelled in the later 20th century. The map evidence seems to show that in the 1860s there were three separate houses/cottages here. Historically we know that Thomas Hughes who held Shield Hall 1855-1858 built a 'new farmhouse'. Hughes may also have built the U-shaped group south-west of the house, presumably of planned farmbuildings, which first appears on the 1865 map. The subdivision of the house, along with what appear to have been two separate groups of farmbuildings, strongly suggest that Shield Hall was operating as a pair of farms.

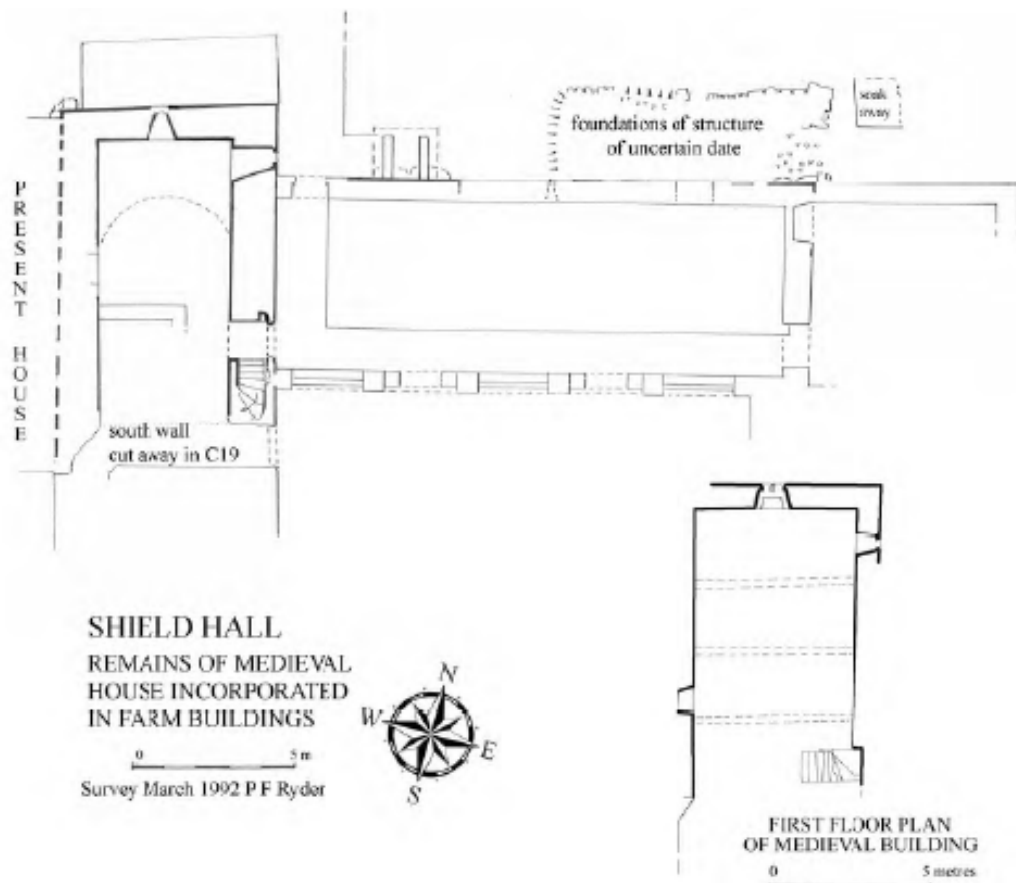
A pre-1977 photograph² shows the house as clearly being in two parts, a three-bay section to the west, with a central porch, and a two-bay section in apparently more-recent brick to the east, with a porch to its western bay. Both porches were gabled, with small windows in the end walls and doorways in the eastern returns. It is quite difficult to combine the evidence of this photograph – which seem to show a 3-bay house with a later cottage added to its east end – with that of the three maps. At some date post-1896 there were two dwellings, which each received a new front porch, then in 1977 there was a major remodelling and the house assumed its present form; the south-western farmbuildings were probably swept away at the same time.

The Present House, not included in the programme of works reported here, is a brick-built house of brown/orange brick in English Garden Wall Bond 1&3, with ashlar dressings. Its two-storeyed five-bay front elevation looks symmetrical at first glance, but closer inspection shows the facade is not the homogenous and symmetrical composition that it first appears. The north side is less regular and taller; the ground drops away and there is a basement beneath the eastern part. The north wall looks to be of a single build, but the 1865 Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map shows the wall stepping in midway along, with the western half of the building being narrower. The 1896 25":1mile map seems to show the building at its present size. The interior of the house seems to be largely the product of a remodelling in 1977 when it would appear the previous two dwellings were combined.

Other elements of the Shield Hall complex not included in the works described here include the north range which in its present form appears to be a typical section of planned farmbuilding of the 1830s or 1840s, having a range of four segmental arches (now infilled) on the ground floor and a granary above. North of this range, a low mound and some exposed boulder-footings visible in 1992 indicate the former presence of a structure of some sort, c.8.5m long and c.2.75m, adjacent to the north wall of the north range, its east end

² Seen by the writer in 1985 when he visited the house

corresponding with the eastern angle quoins of the medieval(?) structure incorporated in the range. It is conceivable that these could be remains of the medieval house.



Illus. 10: Survey plan of Shield Hall, c.1992 by Peter Ryder.

2.3 Significance

From a historical and architectural point of view the most significant part of the complex is the northern part of the West Range, which seems to represent the cross-wing of a 13th century house, a rare survival and one which fully merits the Grade II* listing, which extends to cover all three ranges of the farmbuildings – the southern part of the West Range, the longer North Range (incorporating vestiges of the medieval hall block) and the East Range. These are attractive early-19th century planned buildings of some significance, which on their own might merit a Grade II listing.

The farmhouse is listed as a Grade II structure, and described as of late 18th century date, extended to the east in the early 19th century, but recent research suggests that the list description is in error; the present house is no older than the 1850s, and has undergone extensive changes, most recently in 1977.

3. HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

3.1 Methodology

The photographic recording was undertaken to accompany digital scans, a drawn survey and written description in April 2022, using 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.

Descriptions, drawn records and photographs made during site visits 26/01-06/04-14/04 & 10/05/22, creation of orthophotos from 3-D data completed by 06/04/22, led to the production of an interim report on historic buildings recording dated 09/05/22. Additional recording of the ground- and first-floor floor surfaces by drawing and photography was carried out on 06/06/22.

Laser scanning on the northern, medieval, part of the building was used to create 2-D images of building elevations and floors which allowed additional interpretation of the date and phasing of the fabric to be carried out by professional historic buildings archaeologist, Peter Ryder. Level 2 survey of the southern, 19th-century, part of the building was carried out using existing drawings, digital scans and additional photography;

Recording and dating by dendrochronology of historic roof timbers was not required as the timbers were considered sound enough to remain in situ.

3.2 Description of the West Range of Farmbuildings

3.2.1 Exterior

The northern, medieval part of the structure, adjoins the current 19th century house and associated farmbuildings of similar date.

The north gable end of the oldest range (its lower part concealed by the range of 20th century out houses) has a chamfered set-back approximately at first floor level - this now ends short of the north east corner which, together with an adjacent area of the upper part of the east wall, appears to have been rebuilt in much smaller stonework (possibly in the 19th century); the original quoins may have been reset. Above the set-back and set centrally is a window, consisting of two lancet lights with an ogival piercing in the spandrel. The entire window head is cut in a single monolithic block; the individual lights have chamfered surrounds, interrupted on each side of the lancet head by what appears to be a large single nail head ornament. In the gable above is a small square-headed loop; the coping above is of flat slabs and is probably of 18th or 19th century date, except for a large shaped block at the foot of the eastern slope; this survives from the earlier coping of larger interlocking blocks on a gable of considerably steeper pitch and has been reset in the wall at a rather skew angle to adapt it to the present pitch.

Only a short length of the external east wall of the medieval structure is exposed to the north of the north wall of the adjacent north range. At ground floor level this has a small square-headed window, the outer opening of which has been renewed in the early 19th century; lintel and sill are formed by relatively thin slabs and the jambs are of very much the same nature as those of the doorway in the adjacent section of the north wall of the north

range, which may have had a chamfer cut away. At first-floor level the wall is largely rebuilt but hard up against the north range is a very small square-headed loop, chamfered round.

The east wall of the southern section of the range is built of snecked squared stone of 19th century character, except for a patch of larger and more irregular stonework at the north end which marks the south end of the surviving medieval fabric. Near the south end of the wall is a broad opening with a timber lintel, and further north two boarded doors, with ashlar lintels, as have the two 6-pane casement windows between them; on the upper floor are two boarded pitching doors and just below the eaves, in the centre of the wall, a range of five small openings for pigeons, with a stone alighting shelf below. The roof, of Welsh slate, is hipped at the south end.

In the south end of the range, at first-floor level, is a two-light window very like that in the north end, except that it does not have the nail-head detail to the heads of the individual lights. It is so like the window in the north wall that it must be a genuine medieval feature, re-set (and perhaps re-cut a little) when the range was extended.

The west wall of the range, south of the house, is all 19th century work and featureless.

3.2.2 The Interior

The ground floor of the medieval part of the range has a roughly segmental barrel vault; it is entered by a doorway towards the south end of the east wall which now has a roughly square head; the remains of the original chamfer seem to indicate that it formerly had a shouldered arch. The jambs have a drawbar socket on the north and tunnel on the south; the latter has been partly destroyed by the widening of an adjacent mural stair within the thickness of the wall. Towards the north end of the west wall is what appears to be the shouldered rear arch of another opening, perhaps a window; heavy pointing and remains of plaster conceal any other traces of the opening. The basement is lit by a single narrow loop in the centre of the north wall (hidden externally by 20th century outbuildings), with an almost semi-circular rear arch and a second small loop, also deeply splayed, at the north end of the east wall.

The mural stair, curving westward at the south east corner of the block, gives access to the stone flagged upper floor. The internal walls here are of roughly-coursed and roughly-shaped stone, with some quite large blocks; in contrast the upper 50 cm or so of the west wall (and of the northern section of the east wall) is of thinly coursed flaggy stone, and is probably secondary.

In the centre of the north end wall is a two-light window in the north end, which has a shouldered rear arch, and window seats, chamfered beneath, in each splay. Above this window, and a rough internal set-back at eaves level, is a small square headed loop in the gable, framed in thin slabs – it may be post-medieval. There is also the loop at the north end of the east wall (see exterior description) which has a deep and asymmetric internal splay, and possible traces of an opening further south.

At the south end of the west wall is a blocked doorway with a timber lintel, probably secondary, and then a little further north a small square-headed window, now blocked flush with the external face of the wall, with a flagstone lintel to its inner splay.

The present roof of the medieval part of the range consists of three simple principal rafter trusses of fairly low pitch, with one level of purlins and a later ridge board. The principal timbers and purlins are clearly of some age (some are clearly reused members) and are heavily worm eaten, although clearly post-medieval. A double corbel beneath the west end of the northern tie-beam is a modern insertion, although apparently old work re-used.

3.2.2 Interpretation

The traditional interpretation of the medieval block in the west range as a 'little tower or pele' is almost certainly wrong. There is no sign that the block was ever carried up above two storeys; the very marked thinning of the walls at first floor level suggests that it was never any taller. It seems much more likely that the block represents the cross wing at the west end of a hall block, evidence by the positioning of the ground and first floor windows at the north end of the east wall (so as to see round an adjacent structure) and by the apparent survival of medieval fabric in the north range itself.

The architectural features of the block suggest that it pre-dates the majority of Northumberland towers (mostly late 14th century onwards); the two shouldered arches might be expected in a 14th-century context, but the two-light window with its primitive tracery seems more likely to be c.1250-60, unless it is a piece of later medieval vernacular harking back to earlier traditions.

The relative status of the wing - hinted at by the window and window seats - suggest that it housed the solar of the medieval house; the length of the medieval north range would imply that it contained both a hall block and a service bay beyond that. The timber lintelled doorway in the north wall, although post-medieval in its present form, might perpetuate the position of a cross passage either within the service bay or at the low end of the hall.

It would appear that the hall block was remodelled, probably as an agricultural building, in the 17th or 18th century. The cruck trusses which provided the timbers reused in the present 19th century roof are typical of the late 17th and early 18th centuries and may have come from its predecessor. The medieval cross wing also suffered post-medieval alterations prior to the 19th century. The present low pitched roof structure looks of 18th century date. It may have remained in use as a dwelling until the present farmhouse was built, and then been relegated to an agricultural function (Ryder 1994-5). (Northumberland HER)

From a historical and architectural point of view this northern part of the West Range is the most significant part of the complex, apparently representing the cross-wing of a 13th century house, a rare survival and one which fully merits the Grade II* listing which extends to cover all three ranges of the farmbuildings – the southern part of the West Range, the longer North Range (incorporating vestiges of the medieval hall block) and the East Range, which are attractive early-19th century planned buildings of some significance.

3.3 The Record

3.3.1 PHASE 1 Digital Scans by AMR Geomatics, enhanced by Gianluca Foschi (*Illus. 10-*)

3.3.2 PHASE 1 Record Photographs

Summary

<i>Photo number</i>	<i>Internal/ External</i>	<i>Description</i>
01-10	External	South part of 19 th century West Range
11-20 & 25	External	East and North elevations of the medieval north part of the West Range.
21-24	External	Modern features, formerly part of a lean-to against the north wall of the West Range

26-47	Internal	Interior ground floor elevations of the medieval north part of the West Range
48-50	Internal	Floor surfaces within the ground floor of the medieval north part of the West Range
51-53	Internal	Floor surfaces within the first floor of the medieval north part and (Photo. 53) 19 th century south part of the West Range
54-65	Internal	Interior first floor elevations of the medieval north part of the West Range
66-74	Internal	Interior first floor elevations of the 19 th century north part of the West Range

01	The south and east elevations of the west range of farmbuildings (left) and the south elevation of the attached north range viewed from south-east (SE).
02	The north elevation of the north end of the West Range.
03	Central part (north and central part of the 19 th -century component) of the west elevation of the West Range.
04	Joint between the 19 th century house and West Range of farmbuildings showing, at centre, quoins of the northern medieval cross-wing part of the building.
05	Central part of the 19 th -century component of the west elevation of the West Range.
06	South part of the 19 th -century component of the west elevation of the West Range.
07	South elevation of the West Range (19 th century component)
08	South end of the east elevation of the West Range.
09	South-central part of the east elevation of the West Range.
10	North-central part of the east elevation of the West Range (north end of the 19 th century component).
11	The north end of the east elevation of the West Range (medieval cross-wind element) at ground-floor (GF) level, including window.
12	The north end of the east elevation of the West Range (medieval cross-wind element) at first-floor (F1) level, including window.
13	Oblique view from north north-west (NN) of the north end of the east elevation of the West Range including modern attached sheds.
14	The north elevation of the West Range - medieval cross-wing component with remains of recently de-roofed lean-to sheds attached to the north.
15	Distant view showing relationship of the house to the north elevation of the West Range - medieval cross-wing component with remains of recently de-roofed lean-to sheds attached to the north.
16	Central medieval window in the north elevation of the West Range, F1 level.
17	Oblique view of central window in the north elevation of the West Range.
18	View from the south-east (SE) of quoins in the NE corner of the West Range at F1 level.
19	Slit-window in the north end of the east elevation of the West Range (medieval cross-wind element) at first-floor (F1) level.
20	Subsidence in the north elevation of the West Range at first-floor (F1) level.

21	View from NW of the north elevation of the West Range - medieval cross-wing component - with remains of recently de-roofed lean-to sheds attached to the north.
22	Bedrock and foundations of the medieval cross-wing at the west end of the north elevation of the West Range.
23	Oblique view from NW of the de-roofed and stripped-out lean-to structure attached to the north end of the West Range.
24	Redundant boiler in lean-to structure attached to the north end of the West Range.
25	The north elevation of the West Range showing medieval two-light window with small square-headed loop towards the apex of the gable above, with areas of subsidence either side of the main window.
26	Internal ground floor (GF) view of the east part of the north elevation of a 19 th -century dividing wall at the north end of the 19 th century barn, with part of the vault visible to left of view.
27	Internal ground floor (GF) view of the west part of the north elevation of a 19 th -century dividing wall at the north end of the 19 th century barn, with part of the vault visible to right of view.
28	Internal view NW to a section of wall intermediary between the 19 th century (southern) and medieval (northern) parts of the west wall of the West Range, showing exploratory cuts into the masonry (see also PHASE 2 Record Photographs 59-71).
29	View north to the vaulted undercroft of the northern medieval cross-wing component of the West Range, showing the end of the vault and part of an intermediary wall which narrows to the SE until joining the main west wall of the 19 th century southern barn addition.
30	East elevation of the south part of the west wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft.
31	South elevation of a modern cross wall attached to the west wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft.
32	North elevation of a modern cross wall attached to the west wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft.
33	East elevation of the central part of the west wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft, with a shouldered rear arch of a (?window) opening.
34	East elevation of the north part of west wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft.
35	The south face of the north wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft, with a central single narrow loop window in a deeply splayed recess.
36	The narrow loop window in a recess at centre of the north wall.
37	The north part of the internal elevation of the medieval vaulted undercroft, with a small, deeply splayed loop window at the north end.
38	Loop window in splayed recess at the north end of the internal elevation of the vaulted undercroft.
39	The central part of the internal elevation of the medieval vaulted undercroft.
40	View south from the east side of the medieval undercroft through a gap between the east wall and the end of a cross-wall emanating from the west wall.
41	View east from the south side of the 19 th -century cross-wall within the vaulted undercroft towards the entrance to the mural stair and an external doorway.
42	Oblique view NE into the door passage with draw-bar socket visible next to external door.

43	Oblique view SE into the door passage, showing entrance on its south side to the mural stair.
44	View from the west of stone-flagged ceiling to the GF door passage of the vaulted undercroft.
45	View through the GF door passage of the vaulted undercroft into a passage providing access to the rear (north side) of the building from the yard between the West and South farmbuildings ranges.
46	The south part of the internal elevation of the medieval vaulted undercroft, with door passage/entrance to mural stair to the north (left of view) and door into the external yard outside the south end of the medieval (right of view).
47	Oblique view to NE of the truncated south end of the east wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft
48	Cobbled door passage entrance to a space between the truncated south end of the medieval cross-passage and 19 th century barn addition to the south.
49	View of floor surface within the south part of the vaulted undercroft showing cobbling and flags close to the south side of a 19 th century cross-wall.
50	View of floor surface within the north part of the vaulted undercroft showing cobbling and a socketed stone on the north side of a 19 th century cross-wall.
51	View, prior to refurbishment, northwards from the south end of the medieval cross-passage element forming the north end of the West Range at first floor (F1) level.
52	View northwards of the F1 flagged floor in the medieval cross-passage component of the West Range.
53	View southwards of the F1 boarded floor in the southern 19 th century barn component of the West Range.
54	View east to the junction of medieval (left of view) and 19 th century parts of the east wall of the West Range at F1 level.
55	West elevation of the south end of the east wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level.
56	West elevation of the central part of the east wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level.
57	West elevation of the north end of the east wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level, including a loop window opening at the north end of the east wall, with a deep and asymmetric internal splay.
58	Two-light window in the south elevation of the north wall at F1 level, with a shouldered rear arch and window seats, chamfered beneath, in each splay.
59	Oblique view from SW of the two-light window in the south elevation of the north wall.
60	East elevation of the north part of the west wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level.
61	East elevation of the central part of the west wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level.
62	East elevation of the south part of the west wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level showing at the south end a blocked doorway with a timber lintel, probably secondary, and a little further north a small square-headed window blocked flush with the external face of the wall, with a flagstone lintel to its inner splay.
63	Blocked doorway with a timber lintel at the south end of the truncated medieval part of the internal west wall of the F1 West Range, with exploratory patch of masonry removed from the intermediary stretch of 19 th century barn wall which connects the thick medieval wall to the remaining part of the west wall of the narrow-walled modern barn.

64	Oblique view from SE of the blocked doorway and adjoining oblique stretch of internal wall face south of the south end of the truncated medieval part of the internal west wall of the F1 West Range.
65	Oblique view from SSE towards the truncated end of the west wall of the north part of the West Range.
66	View west at F1 level to the north part of the east elevation of the west wall of the 19 th -century barn forming the southern component of the West Range.
67	Central F1 part of the east elevation of the west wall of the 19 th -century barn.
68	Northern F1 part of the east elevation of the west wall of the 19 th -century barn.
69	Internal view of the internal south end of the 19 th century barn forming the southern component of the West Range, featuring a re-set central two-light window similar to that in the north end.
70	Two-light window in the centre of the south end of the West Range, a probably medieval window like that in the north end but lacking the nail-head detail to the heads of the individual lights, re-set (and perhaps re-cut) when the range was extended.
71	Northern F1 part of the internal west elevation of the east wall of the 19 th -century barn.
72	Central F1 part of the internal west elevation of the east wall of the 19 th -century barn.
73	Openings, presumably for a dovecote, in the central F1 part of the west elevation of the east wall of the 19 th -century barn.
74	Northern F1 part of the internal west elevation of the east wall of the 19 th -century barn.

3.3.3 PHASE 2 Record Photographs

Additional record photographs were taken following the completion of the Phase I record during, and in preparation for, consolidation and repair works. The first of these works involved recording the flagged floor at the north end of the West Barn, followed by monitoring of trial removal of a section of flooring to reveal its sub-base, then carrying out trial test-pitting in the cobbled ground floor of the vaulted north end of the same structure to determine constraints in advance of building a new end wall to that structure.



Photo 01.



Photo 02.



Photo 03.



Photo 04.



Photo 05.



Photo 06.



Photo 07.



Photo 08.



Photo 09.



Photo 10.



Photo 11.



Photo 12.



Photo 13.



Photo 14.



Photo 15.



Photo 16.



Photo 17.



Photo 18.



Photo 19.



Photo 20.



Photo 21.



Photo 22.



Photo 23.



Photo 24.



Photo 25.



Photo 26.



Photo 27.



Photo 28.



Photo 29.



Photo 30.



Photo 31.



Photo 32.



Photo 33.



Photo 34.



Photo 35.



Photo 36.



Photo 37.



Photo 38.

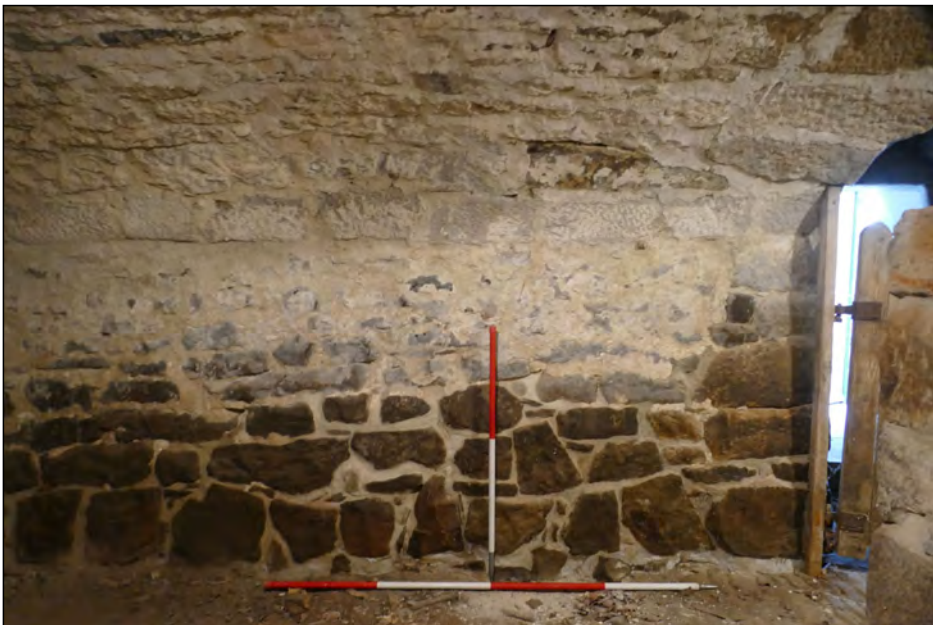


Photo 39.



Photo 40.



Photo 41.



Photo 42.



Photo 43.



Photo 44.



Photo 45.



Photo 46.



Photo 47.



Photo 48.



Photo 49.



Photo 50.



Photo 51.



Photo 52.



Photo 53.



Photo 54.



Photo 55.



Photo 56.



Photo 57.



Photo 58.



Photo 59.



Photo 60.



Photo 61.



Photo 62.



Photo 63.



Photo 64.



Photo 65.



Photo 66.



Photo 67.



Photo 68.



Photo 69.



Photo 70.



Photo 71.



Photo 72.



Photo 73.



Photo 74.



Illus. 11: Recording the upper floor and internal walls of the cross-wing prior to consolidation works.

Additional works involved the removal of masonry from the upper part of the north wall of the West Barn and trial removal of masonry from the west wall, principally close to the junction between medieval and 19th century builds, then subsequent removal of blocking from an inserted first floor doorway there. These additional works have been grouped into the following categories:

- Additional recording of the standing structure;
- Record of the flagged floor at north end of the West Barn;
- Test-pits in the cobbled ground floor of the vaulted north end of the West Barn;
- Removal of masonry from the upper part of the north wall of the West Barn;
- Trial holes in the west wall of the barn (see Section 4);
- Removal of blocking from an inserted first floor doorway in the west wall of the barn (see Section 4);
- Record of the building following completion of structural works.

Summary

<i>Photo number</i>	<i>Internal/ External</i>	<i>Description</i>
01-12	External/Internal	Additional Record Photographs of the standing structure
13-29	Internal	Record of the flagged floor at north end of the West Barn.
30-40	Internal	Test-pits in the cobbled ground floor of the vaulted north end of the West Barn.
41-58	External	Removal of masonry during consolidation of the North Wall
59-73	External/internal	Trial holes and insertion of a new window in the west wall of the barn
74-86	Internal	Removal of blocking from an inserted first floor doorway in the west wall of the barn.
87-100	External/internal	Record of the building following completion of structural works.



Illus. 12 & 13 (above left): The north-facing rear façade of the cross-wing of a 13th-century house (rear) and main house (foreground) during consolidation works.

01	Internal view during consolidation and grouting works - of the east elevation of the south part of the west wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level showing at the south end a blocked doorway with a timber lintel, probably secondary, and a little further north a small square-headed window blocked flush with the external face of the wall, with a flagstone lintel to its inner splay.
02	The central part of the west wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
03	The north part of the west wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
04	The west part of the north wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
05	The north wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
06	The north part of the east wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
07	The north-central part of the east wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
08	The south-central part of the east wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
09	The south part of the east wall of the medieval north part of the West Range at F1 level
10	View northwards into the roof structure of the medieval north part of the West Range.
11	External view of the central window at F1 level in the north wall of the West Range.
12	External view of the central loop window at GF level in the north wall of the West Range (formerly concealed by lean-to outbuildings).
13	View northwards to the flagged floor on the first floor of the medieval north part of the West Range.

14	View northwards of the flagged floor on the first floor of the medieval north part of the West Range.
15	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: NE corner.
16	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: E wall, second of four from NE corner.
17	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: E wall, third of four from NE corner.
18	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: E wall, fourth of four from NE corner.
19	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: central part, first of four from the south.
20	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: central part, second of four from the south.
21	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: central part, third of four from the south.
22	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: central part, fourth of four from the south.
23	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: north-west corner, first of four along the west wall from the north.
24	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: W wall, second of four from NW corner.
25	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: W wall, third of four from NW corner.
26	Detailed vertical view of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range: W wall, fourth of four from NW corner.
27	View of the F1 flagged floor from the south during excavation of a test-slot along the north end.
28	View from the west of a test-slot excavated in the underfloor of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range.
29	Vertical view of part of a test-slot excavated in the underfloor of the F1 flagged floor of the north end of the West Range.
30	View north over the cobbled floor of the vaulted medieval north end of the West Range at GF level.
31	View from the north of Test-Pits 1 & 2 in the east part of the south end of the cobbled floor of the vaulted medieval north end of the West Range at GF level.
32	View from the west of Test-Pit 1 against the east wall in the east part of the south end of the cobbled floor of the vaulted medieval north end of the West Range at GF level.
33	View from the west of Test-Pits 1 & 2.
34	View from the north of Test-Pit 2.
35	View from the south-west of Test-Pits 1 & 2.
36	View from the east of Test-Pit 3.
37	Close-up view from the east of Test-Pit 3.
38	Close-up vertical view of Test-Pit 3, showing the squared stone (post-pad?) south of (below on photo.) remains of timber stake.

39	Close-up view from the south of Test-Pit 3, with remains of a timber post or stake next to a possible post-pad.
40	Socketed stone in rubble removed from a GF 19 th -century dividing wall at the north end of the modern barn range.
41	Oblique view from NE across the face of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level.
42	The east end of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level, showing a small area of masonry removed in a subsided area above previously-consolidated fabric.
43	The eastern of two small patches of masonry removed from unsafe parts of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level.
44	Close-up view of the eastern of two small patches of masonry removed from unsafe parts of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level.
45	Removal of fabric from the eastern of two small patches of subsiding masonry in the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level.
46	Area of masonry removed at the east end of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level.
47	Close-up of an area of masonry removed at the east end of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level.
48	Oblique view of an area of masonry removed at the west end of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level, above a previously consolidated area.
49	View of an area of masonry removed at the west end of the north elevation of the north wall of the West Range at F1 level, above a previously consolidated area.
50	The north elevation of the west end of the West Range at roof-space level, showing an area of masonry removed for exploratory purposes at the west end.
51	Oblique view from the NE at roof-space level during removal of additional masonry from a subsiding area near the west end of the West Range.
52	View at roof-space level during removal of additional masonry from a subsiding area near the west end of the West Range.
53	Removal of additional masonry from a subsiding area near the west end of the north elevation of the West Range.
54	View from F1 level following the removal of additional masonry from a subsiding area near the west end of the north elevation of the West Range, above an area previously-consolidated.
55	Worked stones removed during consolidation works on two patches of masonry the north elevation of the West Range.
56	Worked stones removed during consolidation works on two patches of masonry the north elevation of the West Range.
57	Worked stones removed during consolidation works on two patches of masonry the north elevation of the West Range.
58	Consolidation work in progress on the north elevation of the West Range.
59	View of exploratory removal of stonework from the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn forming the southern component of the West Range
60	Oblique view from the SE of exploratory removal of stonework from the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn forming the southern component of the West Range
61	Patch of removed masonry south of a blocked door with timber lintel in the south end of the west wall of the northern medieval component of the West Range.

62	Close-up view of a patch of removed masonry south of a blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn forming the southern component of the West Range, with the external wall of the farmhouse visible beyond.
63	View through the void left by the exploratory removal of a patch of masonry at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn forming the southern component of the West Range, with the external wall of the farmhouse visible beyond and the quoins of the south end of the medieval range (this is at the end of a section of walling, oblique to both the internal faces of the medieval and 19 th century phases of the west wall of the West Range, the purpose of which is to join the original medieval wall with the thinner 19 th century barn, but was keyed into the medieval wall).
64	Detailed view, as above, through the void left by the exploratory removal of a patch of masonry at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn.
65	GF view westwards within a passage between the truncated southern end of the medieval cross-passage building and a dividing wall forming the end of the GF level of the southern barn, showing exploratory removal of stonework from the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn and from the oblique joining wall tied into the truncated end of the vaulted medieval structure.
66	Oblique GF view of exploratory patches of stonework, as above, from the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn and from the oblique joining wall tied into the truncated end of the vaulted medieval structure.
67	Oblique GF view of quoins at the south end of a wall extending from the truncated south end of the medieval west wall of the cross-passage building, exposed in an exploratory patch of removed stonework at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn
68	View NE within the farmhouse showing the removed stonework in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn
69	View from the farmhouse interior of removed stonework in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn
70	Detailed view from the farmhouse interior of removed stonework in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn
71	Detailed view from the farmhouse interior of removed stonework in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the 19 th century barn
72	Stonework removed from the west wall of the 19 th century barn for the creation of a new window.
73	Close-up view of stonework removed from the west wall of the 19 th -century barn for the creation of a new window.
74	Recording work in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
75	The commencement of blocking removal in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
76	View from the east of blocking removal in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
77	Blocking removal revealing brickwork of the farmhouse in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
78	Worked building stone removed from the blocking of the door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
79	Worked building stone removed from the blocking of the door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
80	Worked building stones removed from the blocking of the door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.

81	Worked building stone removed from the blocking of the door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
82	Worked building stones removed from the blocking of the door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
83	Blocking removed in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
84	Oblique view from the south-east of the removal of blocking at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range.
85	Blocking removed in the position of the blocked door at the north end of the west wall of the medieval part of the West Range, showing its north jamb.
86	Oblique view SE from the farmhouse during installation of a new doorway in the position of a former blocked doorway with timber lintel.
87	The north elevation of the West Range following consolidation.
88	The north end of the east elevation of the medieval north part of the West Range following its consolidation.
89	The south elevation of the West range following consolidation.
90	The west elevation of the West range following consolidation.
91	View southwards within the interior of the GF north medieval part of the West Range.
92	Blocked (?) window opening in the east elevation of the central part of the west wall of the medieval vaulted undercroft.
93	Eastward view down the mural stair from the south end of the F1 medieval component of the West Range.
94	View north to the newly-blocked truncated south end of the vaulted undercroft.
95	View south within the first floor of the north end of the West range, showing newly-re-laid floor and remaining roof timbers.
96	View south over the newly-re-laid floor of the first floor of the north end of the West range.
97	View north over the newly-re-laid floor of the first floor of the north end of the West range, with existing roof timbers also visible.
98	View north over the newly-re-laid floor of the first floor of the north end of the West range.
99	View south of the 19 th century barn at F1 level forming the south part of the West range.
100	Post-consolidation view of the two-light window in the south wall of the West range.

Additional Recording



Photo 01.

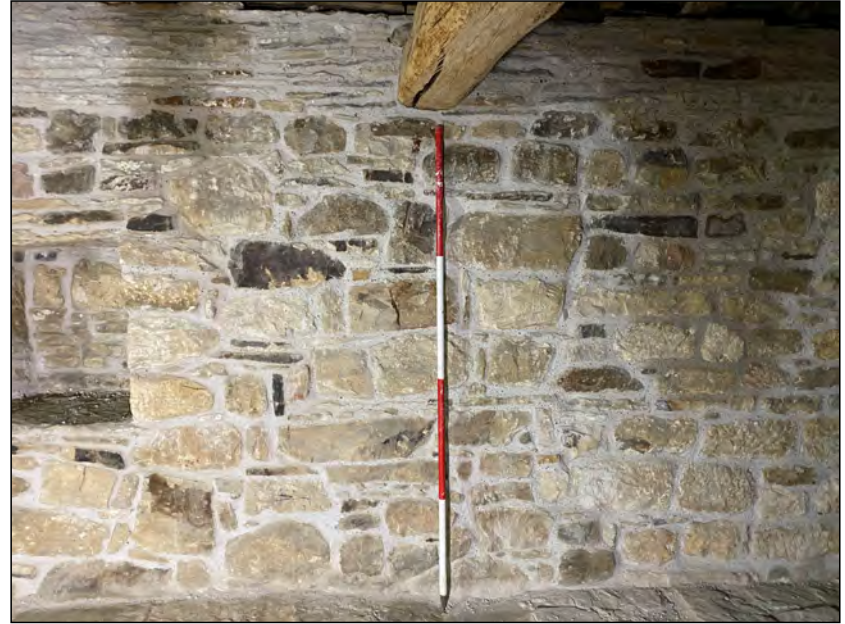


Photo 02.



Photo 03.



Photo 04.

Additional Recording



Photo 05.



Photo 06.



Photo 07.



Photo 08.

Additional Recording



Photo 09.



Photo 10.



Photo 11.



Photo 12.

First Floor, Floor Record



Photo 13.



Photo 14.



Photo 15.

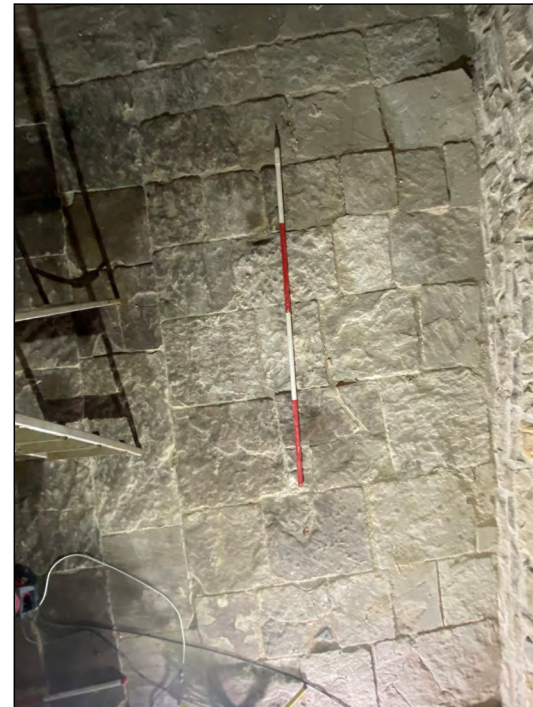


Photo 16.

First Floor, Floor Record



Photo 17.



Photo 18.



Photo 19.



Photo 20.

First Floor, Floor Record



Photo 21.



Photo 22.



Photo 23.



Photo 24.

First Floor, Floor Record



Photo 25.

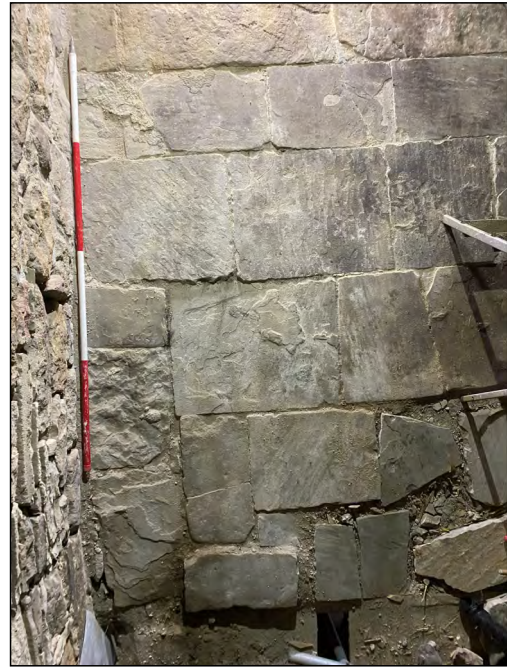


Photo 26.



Photo 27.



Photo 28.



Photo 29.

Ground Floor Test Pits



Photo 30.



Photo 31.



Photo 32.



Photo 33.

Ground Floor Test Pits



Photo 34.

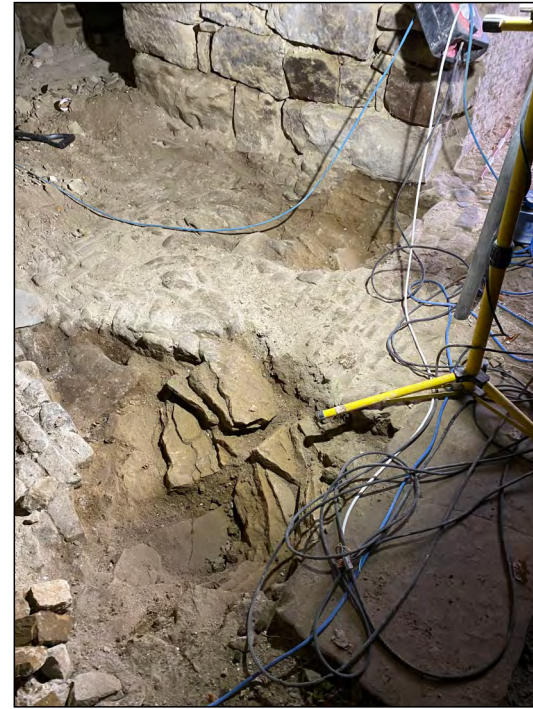


Photo 35.



Photo 36.



Photo 37.

Ground Floor Test Pits



Photo 38.



Photo 39.



Photo 40.

North Wall, Stone Removal



Photo 41.



Photo 42.



Photo 43.



Photo 44.

North Wall, Stone Removal



Photo 45.



Photo 46.



Photo 47.



Photo 48.

North Wall, Stone Removal



Photo 49.



Photo 50.



Photo 51.

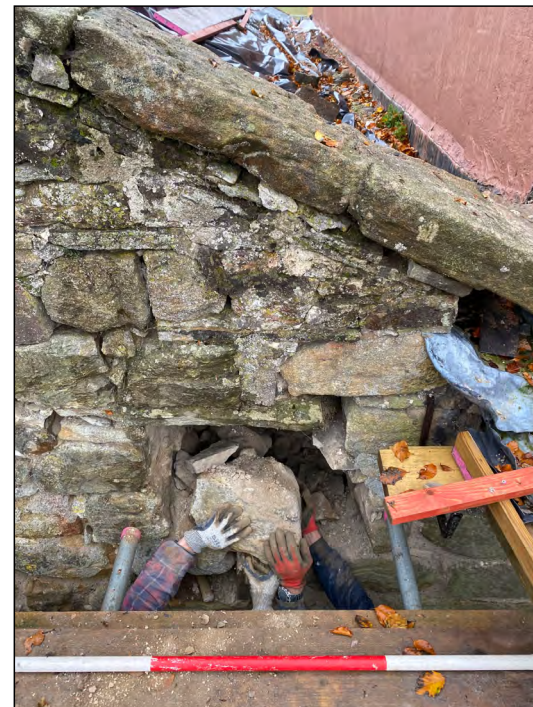


Photo 52.

North Wall, Stone Removal



Photo 53.

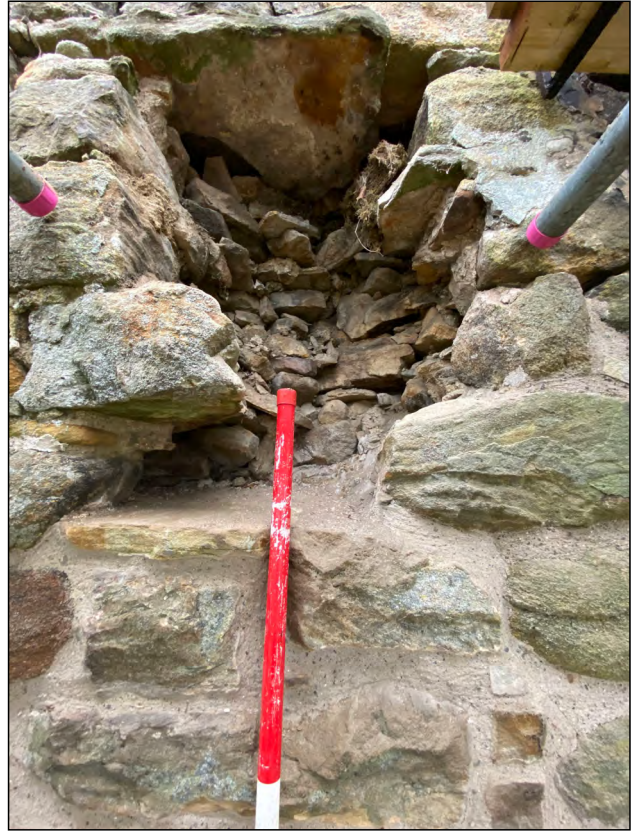


Photo 54.



Photo 55.



Photo 56.

North Wall, Stone Removal



Photo 57.



Photo 58.

West Wall Investigations



Photo 59.



Photo 60.



Photo 61.

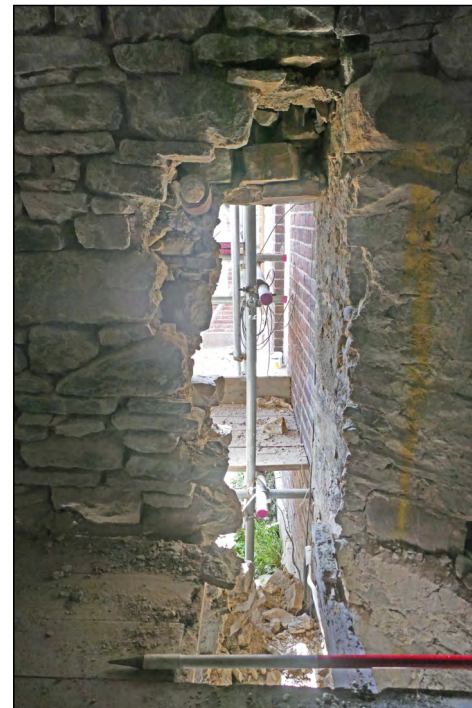


Photo 62.

West Wall Investigations



Photo 63.



Photo 64.



Photo 65.



Photo 66.

West Wall Investigations



Photo 67.



Photo 68.



Photo 69.



Photo 70.

West Wall Investigations



Photo 71.



Photo 72.



Photo 73.

West Wall, Blocked Door



Photo 74.



Photo 75.



Photo 76.

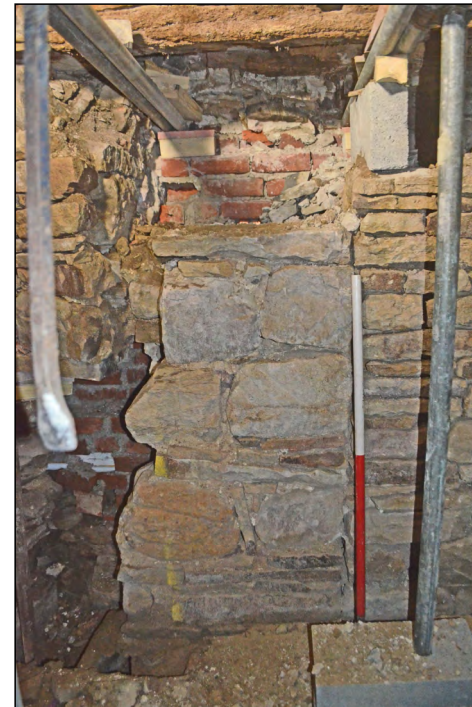


Photo 77.

West Wall, Blocked Door



Photo 78.



Photo 79.



Photo 80.



Photo 81.

West Wall, Blocked Door



Photo 82.



Photo 83.



Photo 84.



Photo 85.



Photo 86.

Post Fieldwork Completion



Photo 87.



Photo 88.

Post Fieldwork Completion



Photo 89.



Photo 90.



Photo 91.



Photo 92.

Post Fieldwork Completion



Photo 93.



Photo 94.



Photo 95.

Post Fieldwork Completion



Photo 96.



Photo 97.



Photo 98.

Post Fieldwork Completion



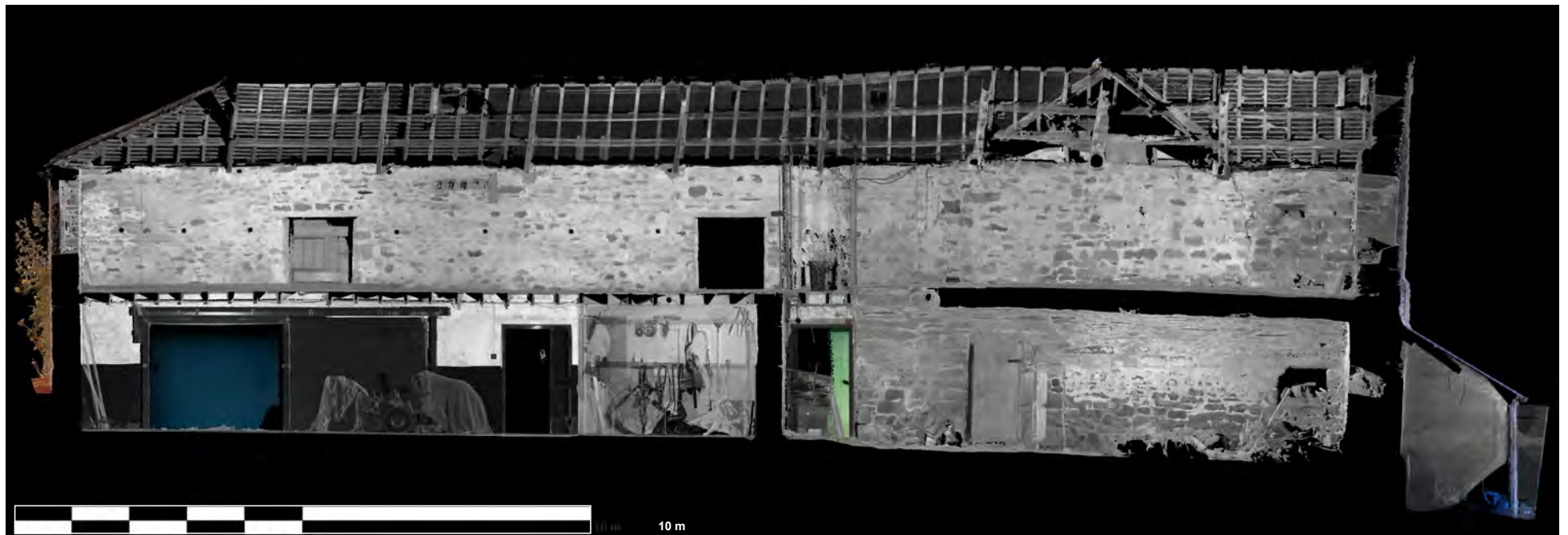
Photo 99.



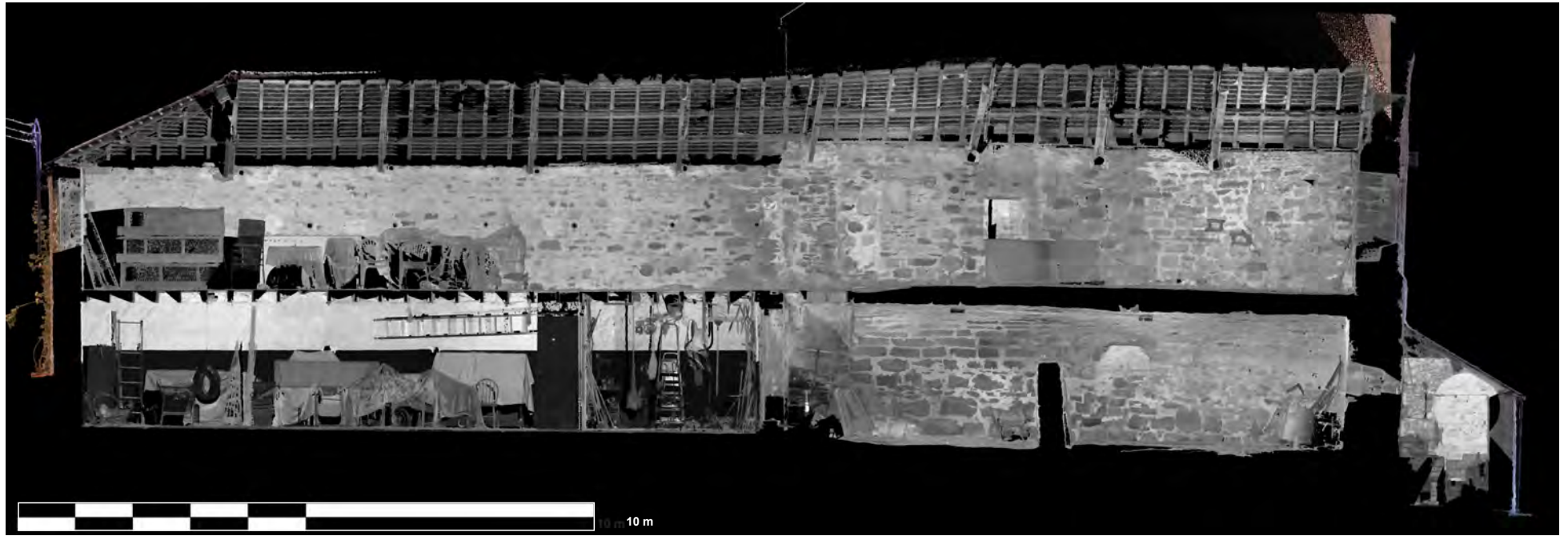
Photo 100.



Illus. 14: Digital Scan of the east elevation of the east wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



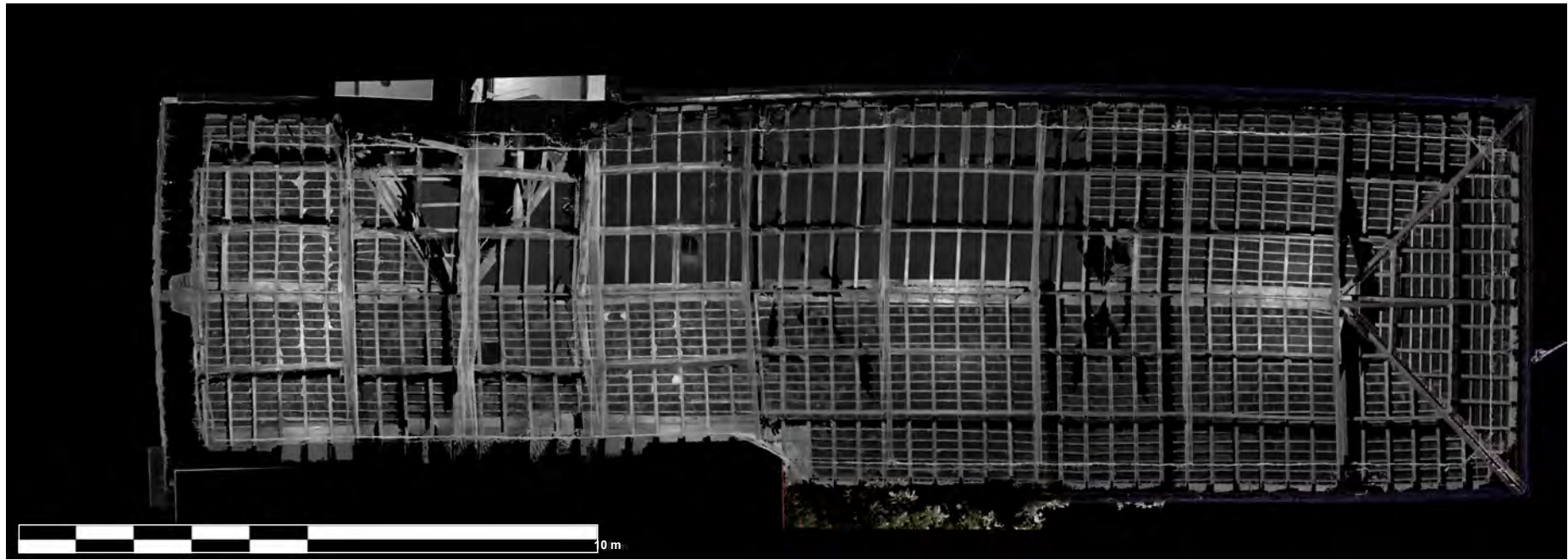
Illus. 15: Digital Scan of the internal west-facing elevation of the east wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



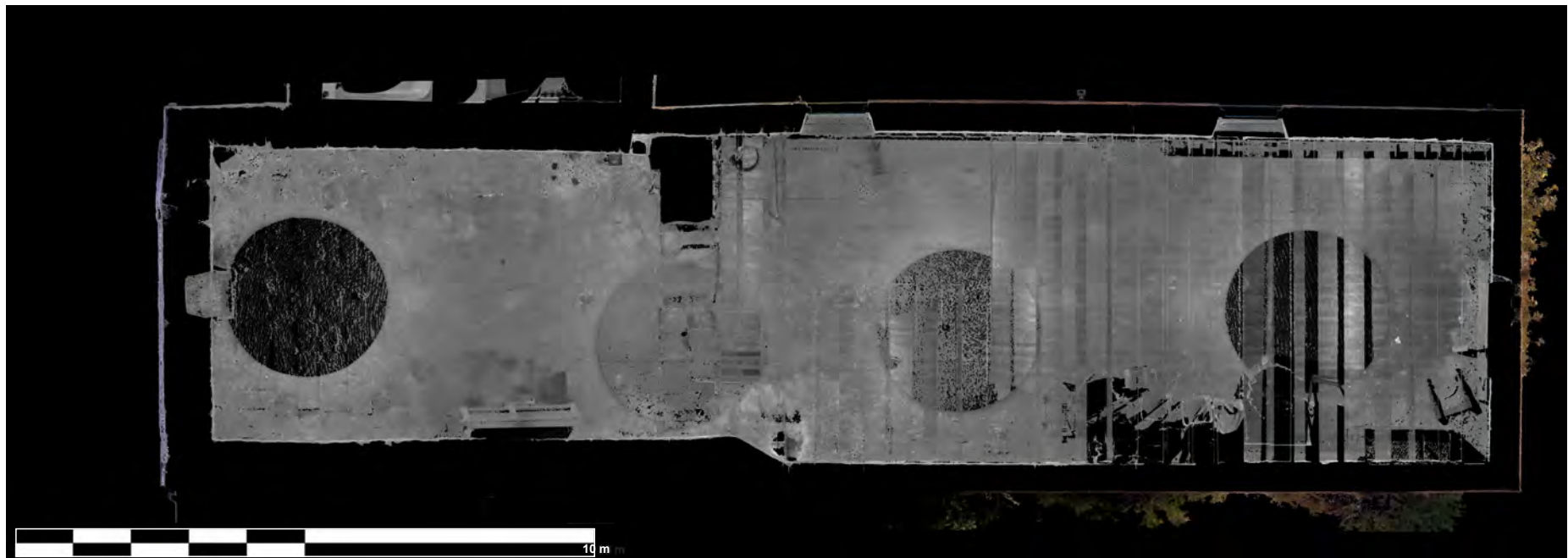
Illus. 16: Digital Scan of the internal east elevation of the west wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



Illus. 17: Digital Scan of the west elevation of the west wall of the West Range, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



Illus. 18: Digital Scan of the roof structure of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



Illus. 19: Digital Scan of the first floor plan of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



Illus. 20: Digital Scan of the north elevation of the Medieval north part of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



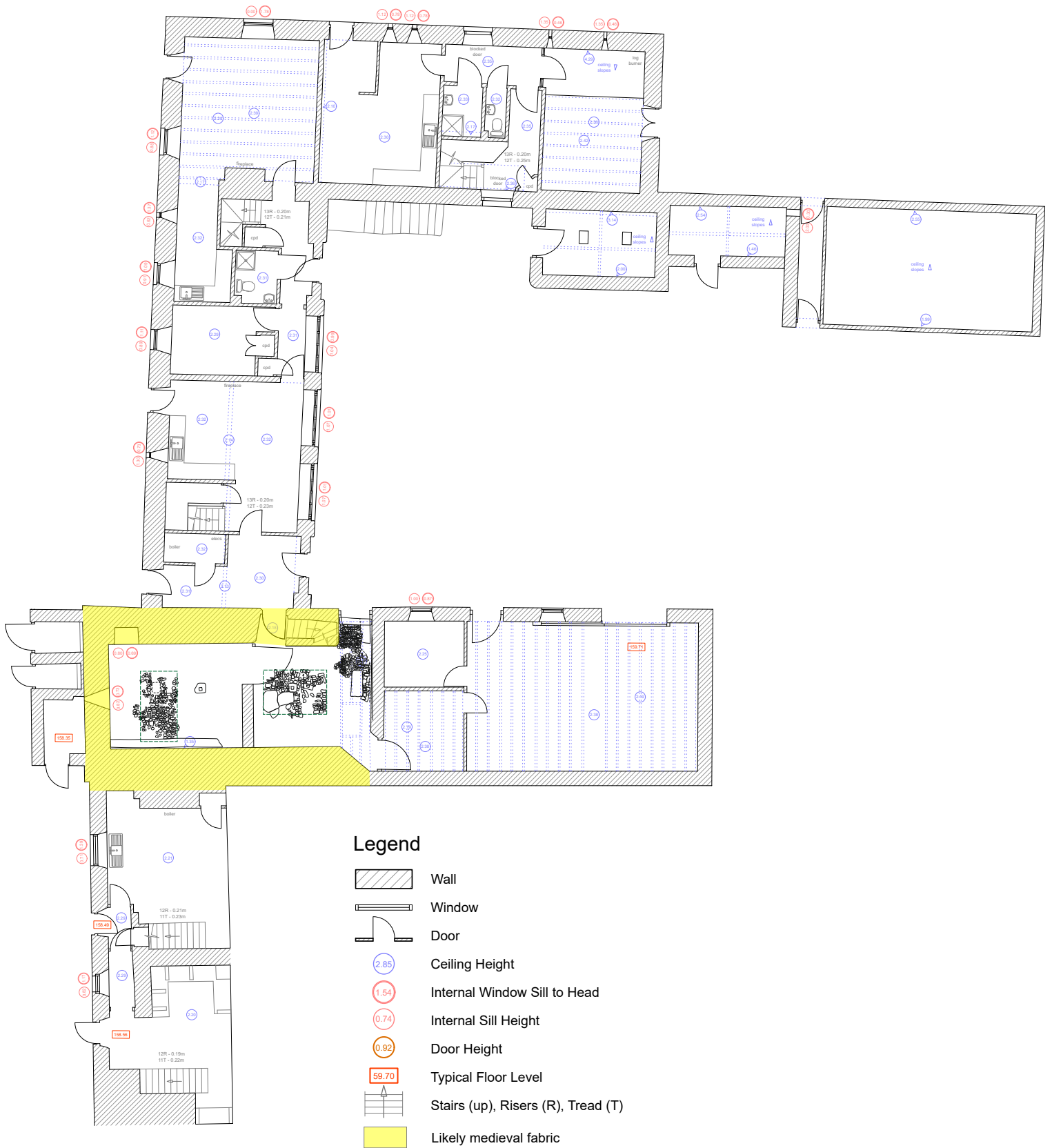
Illus. 21: Digital Scan of the south-facing internal face of the north wall of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



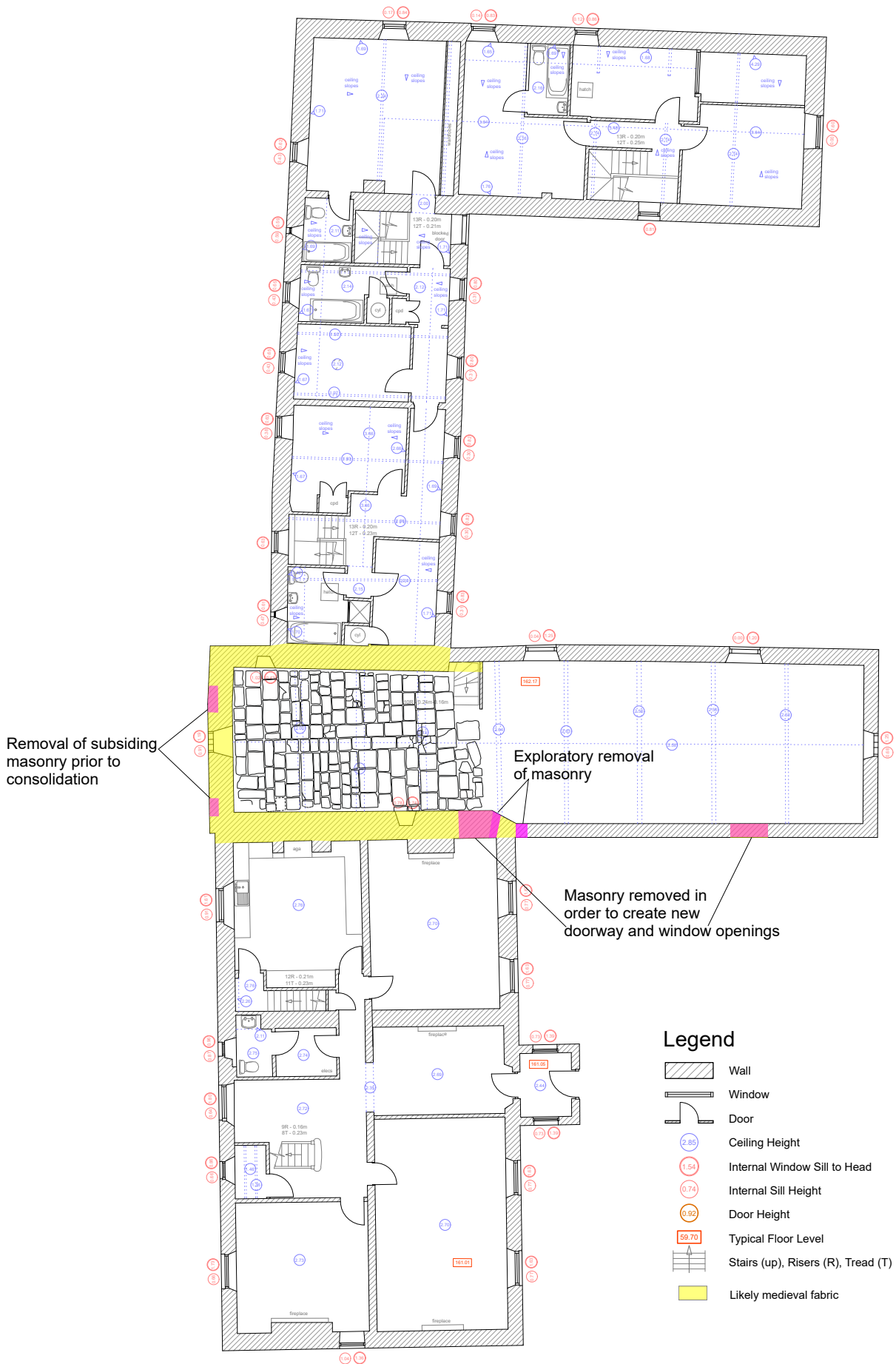
Illus. 22: Digital Scan of the south elevation of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



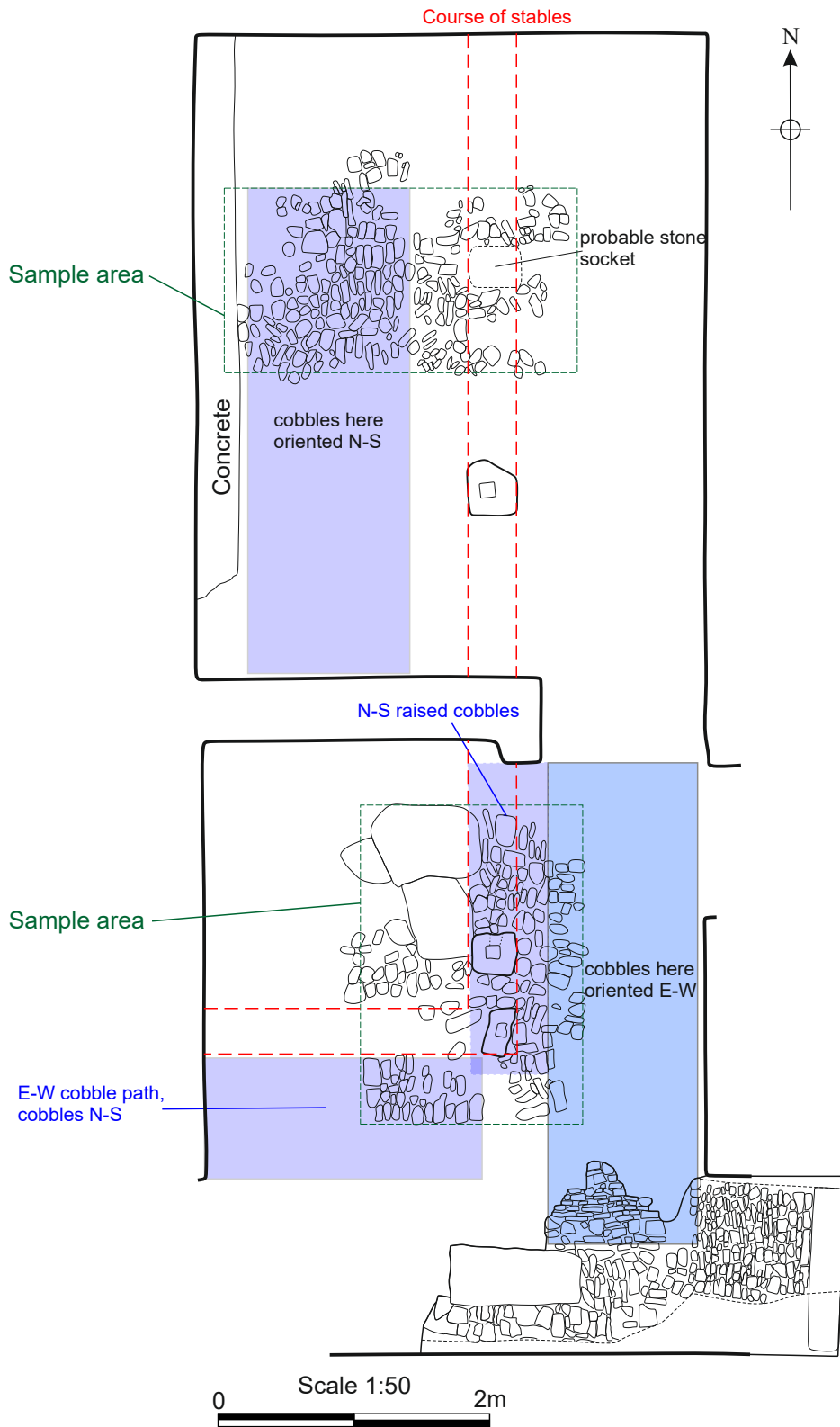
Illus. 23: Digital Scan of the north-facing internal face of the south end wall of the West Range, Shield Hall, processed by Gianluca Foschi, April 2022.



Illus. 24: Shield Hall, Ground Floor Plan after amrGeomatics Chartered Land Surveyors, 23/10/21, showing area of undercroft floor recorded by measured drawing.



Illus. 25: Shield Hall, First Floor Plan by amrGeomatics Chartered Land Surveyors, 23/10/21, showing area of first floor drawn at the north end of the West Range and highlighting the positions of interventions into masonry for purposes of consolidation or the insertion of new doorway/window openings.



Illus. 26: Plan of the ground floor of the medieval north part of the West Range, with sample areas of cobbles drawn and areas of interest highlighted.



Illus. 27:
Plan of flagged floor, first floor of the medieval north end of the West Range.

4. EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Events

The watching brief covered groundworks for the development, including excavations required for service connections and ground reduction, as well as the removal of historic fabric, particularly for the new doorway and flagged flooring. In advance of the construction of a new wall at the south end of the ground-floor medieval section of the attached barn test-pitting was carried out to determine the character and level of survival of sub-surface archaeological features.

The monitoring work comprised the following:

1. Test-pitting.
2. Watching brief during removal of first-floor flagged surface.
3. Watching Brief during creation of first floor doorway between the House and north end of the west wall of the 19th century barn.
4. Watching Brief during removal of built fabric from the north face of the west range.

These interventions were carried out in two main phases at the Shield Hall site, the second of which comprised several discrete interventions.

4.2 PHASE 1 – Archaeological Test-Pitting

Watching brief on limited demolition works to the historic built fabric of standing buildings was preceded by trial excavation by means of test-pitting in the ground floor of the medieval north end of the west range of farmbuildings. Prior to excavation part of the floor was drawn and photographed, during which it was noted that the arrangement of cobbles was somewhat random, suggesting multiple phases of patching, but contained some socket holes suggesting former partitions within the northern part of the space (see Phase 2 Record Photo. 30 for view of the cobbled floor surface and Photos. 31 & 40 for in situ and ex situ views of socketed stones). The purpose of this work, carried out on 20th October, 2022, was to determine the nature of potential archaeological remains at and below ground surface level in the position of a proposed new south end wall to the vaulted medieval structure. Three test-pits each of c. one sq. metre were excavated in a line from east to west, one against the east wall of the building its south-east corner abutting the north door jamb, another adjacent and c 1 m west of the first and a third on the same line against the west wall of the building.

The aims of the archaeological work 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.

Results

Test-pit 1 was excavated below a floor layer of disturbed cobbles and revealed, immediately below the floor, decaying sandstone bedrock with cavities containing a silty fill (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 31-33).

Test-pit 2 revealed the same sandstone bedrock directly below disturbed cobbles (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 33-35).

Test-pit 3 revealed sandstone bedrock or, potentially, a foundation course below the medieval west wall with a deposit of fill against it, below the disturbed cobbled floor to the east (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 36-39). Within the silty fill some 0.20 m below the floor level was a small squared stone c 0.12 m square set into the silty deposit next to the remains of squared timber post c 0.10 m square driven into the same deposit. These features, of unknown age, probably both served - as post-pad and post – as part of a dividing fence or gate within the cross-wing space.

4.3 PHASE 2

The aims of the archaeological monitoring work in all cases 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.

4.3.1 EVENT 1 Watching brief during removal of first-floor flagged surface.

Results

A watching brief on the removal of the first-floor flagging within the medieval cross-wing (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 27-29) was preceded by test-excavation of a strip of flags along the north wall. This showed the flags to be laid upon a base of loose stone chippings with finer silty material below the joints (i.e., material swept in from the floor through the joints). Although this material was not explored in detail, its depth was greater towards the sides than in the centre where the top of the vault rises to its apex. The floor base exposed against the north wall contained no architectural fragments or other finds of note. Upon removal of the rest of the floor prior to its replacement the same sub-base was noted with no significant finds.

4.3.2 EVENT 2 Watching Brief during creation of first floor doorway between the House and north end of the west wall of the 19th century barn.

Results

The creation of a new first-floor doorway at the south end of the west wall of the medieval cross-wing and north end of the west wall of the contiguous 19th-century barn was preceded by a limited amount of test-removal of stonework before the site of the new door was agreed upon. Small areas of stonework were thus removed from the extreme north end of the 19th century barn wall at its junction with the modern brick-built north wall of the farmhouse (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 59-62 & 68-71 from the house), with another smaller section just to the north where a crack in the stonework from roof to floor indicated the original end of the cross-wing part of the building (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 59-61 & 63-64), with the test-opening revealing its quoins. These interventions were continued into the ground floor section of the wall (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 65-67).

The site chosen for the new door was within an area of blocking below an inserted timber lintel (see Phase 2 Record Photo. 74). Removal of this section of masonry (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 75-77) revealed no significant features or worked stone with markings other than basic tooling, (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 78-82).

Another section of masonry was removed from the centre of the west wall of the 19th-century barn for the insertion of a new window (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 72-73), revealing no features or fabric of note.

4.3.3 EVENT 3 Watching Brief during removal of built fabric from the north face of the west range.

Results

Two small sections of masonry were removed from the north wall at first-floor level in order to repair areas of displaced or cracked masonry. The areas chosen, one to the east of the window (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 41-47) and one to the west (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 48-54) were featureless and did not include the central window or quoins. No significant features or worked stones were revealed during this intervention (see Phase 2 Record Photos. 55-57) which was followed by the infilling of the removed sections of masonry (see Phase 2 Record Photo. 58).

5. DISCUSSION

The Shield Hall buildings complex principally comprises a 19th-century farmhouse on the west side of three ranges of farmbuildings arranged around a central yard which is open to the south. Historically and architecturally the most significant part of the complex is the north part of the West Range which probably represents the cross-wing of a 13th century house. Medieval fabric also survives in the north range, the former medieval hall block, but the remaining buildings in the complex appear 19th century or later in origin.

The consolidation and refurbishment work recently carried out on the West Range and reported here involved minimal disturbance to the existing fabric of the standing buildings, but small patches of the subsiding north wall were removed and replaced in order to arrest cracking and subsidence, while a first-floor section of the west wall of the 19th century barn was removed for the insertion of a new window. No significant observations were made during this process either concerning structural features or worked stones removed from the standing fabric. The principal interventions, however, occurred at and close to the intersection between medieval and 19th-century components of the west wall where two exploratory interventions preceded the unblocking of an inserted doorway, presumably of 19th century date, in order to create a connecting doorway between the farmhouse and refurbished West Range. This process resulted in the exposure of quoins (also partially visible externally in the angle between farmhouse and West Range) at the end of a section of walling, oblique to both the internal faces of the medieval and 19th-century phases of the west wall, which joins the original medieval wall with the thinner 19th-century barn wall, but was keyed into the former. Thus, it appears that when the cross-wing was truncated prior to building the 19th century barn, the south end of its west wall (perhaps also the east wall) was narrowed or built onto in tapering form before quoins were, presumably to consolidate the structure. The southern barn appears then to have been abutted to the formalised south end of the medieval structure.

In addition to work on the north and west walls of the West Range, the floors of its north (medieval) end were recorded in advance of consolidation and construction works. At ground floor (undercroft) level the floor was planned in outline with detailed drawing of areas proposed for intervention, specifically at the south end where a new end wall to the undercroft was constructed and adjacent to the position of a modern cross-wall running from the west wall at right angles towards the east wall, which was subsequently removed. Prior to the construction of the new end wall three test-pits were excavated along its proposed course, revealing bedrock immediately below the cobbled floor which is presumed to be of relatively modern origin. On the first floor above the vault the existing flagged floor was drawn and photographed prior to its removal and relaying, a process which revealed no features or finds or note.

In summary, the recorded interventions carried out at Shield Hall in 2022-23 for purposes of consolidation and conversion to residential use confirmed the importance of the north part of the range and added something to what is known of its structural history. The fabric interventions impacted minimally on surviving medieval built fabric and other remains at the north end of the range, whilst in the southern part the loss of fabric in the position of a new window does not significantly alter the character of this 19th century part of the range. Whilst it could be argued that lean-to structures on the north face of the range were a part of the recent history of the complex, their loss is of little significance, and, importantly, exposes the original north face of the medieval structure. Similarly, the insertion of a non-load-bearing end wall to the undercroft caused no loss of sub-surface remains and to some extent visually reinstates an end wall lost from close to that position during or prior to major 19th century alterations.

APPENDIX 2: Shield Hall, Slaley, Northumberland - Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Works, *Prepared by The Archaeological Practice Ltd.*, February 2022 (amended January 2023).

[NCC refs. 22/03124/FUL & 22/03125/LBC]

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document is provided as a written scheme of investigation, or project design, for a programme of archaeological work and historic buildings recording at Shield Hall, Slaley, Northumberland (*Illus. 01 & 02*) in compliance with the requirements of Northumberland Conservation (refs. 22/03124/FUL & 22/03125/LBC). It covers works to mitigate the impacts of development works on the upstanding masonry of existing buildings, including the refurbishment of an existing farm building for use as a fitness room, den and utility room which will involve repairing floors, installing rooflights and new stairs and related service and landscaping works.

1.1.2 The historic buildings and watching brief works focus principally on a grade II* listed barn (infilled red on *Illus. 04*) which has its origins in the 13th century and appears to represent the cross wing at the west end of a hall block, evidence for which is provided by the positioning of the ground and first floor windows at the north end of the east wall and by the apparent survival of medieval fabric in the north range itself.

1.1.3 The building has a barrel-vaulted ground floor with flagged floor to the first floor, mural staircase and various surviving windows but has been subject to later alterations, including the loss of the south gable wall in the 19th century. The roof contains some hand-tooled timbers of considerable age which may have been reused, while the ground floor contains an internal wall and probable evidence of stalls, as well as areas of cobbling which may seal earlier buried surfaces. The building was extended for agricultural use in the 19th century when the present farmhouse was constructed.

1.1.4 The adjoining, 19th-century grade II listed Shield Hall farmhouse (see *Illus. 04*) appears to be a later 20th century amalgamation of three late-18th and early-19th century buildings into a single residence. This building is not subject to any archaeological works as part of the current planning condition.

1.1.5 Other than the two listed buildings noted above (see *Illus. 05*)-

Site No. 01. Shield Hall, manor house and bastle. HER ID: 8358; NGR: NY95342586701; GII* Listed No. 1302809

Site No. 02. Shield Hall Farmhouse. HER ID: 20403; NGR: NY9532958696; GII Listed No. 1370321

- no other sites of historic or archaeological importance are recorded by the Northumberland County Historic Environment record in or immediately adjacent to the farmstead complex.

The works to be carried out include the following:

Work on the Medieval part of the building

1.1.6 Removal of a section of medieval wall to enable access from the farmhouse

Given the limited impact on historic fabric of significance, there are no objections to the proposed works from an archaeological perspective, but Historic Building Recording is required prior to works commencing and intermittent archaeological monitoring will be required during the works.

1.1.7 Dismantling and rebuilding part of the north gable wall

Both medieval and 18th century fabric will need to be dismantled, but Historic Building Recording of the internal and external wall will be required prior to dismantling.

1.1.8 Dismantling and rebuilding part of the northern section of the east wall in the upper storey

Parts of the east wall will be dismantled and rebuilt, including the location of an existing but blocked window. This section of wall will need to be subject to detailed historic building recording prior to any works being carried out, monitoring during the window's removal and numbering of the stones which make up the window surround.

1.1.9 Works to the fabric of the barrel vaulting which requires the flagstones to be removed, work carried out and the flagstones reinstated

The stone floor will be recorded prior to it being lifted and intermittent monitoring will be required during the lifting of stones and renovation works.

1.1.10 Work to the roof

The roof will need to be subject to Historic Building Recording prior to works commencing. If the larger historic timbers require removal, dendrochronology may be required to date their origin, dependent on specialist advice.

Work on the 19th-century part of the building

1.1.11 Introduction of a door and window into the west elevation

There are no objections to the proposals providing that the building is subject to Historic Building Recording prior to work commencing.

Additional Groundworks

1.1.12 Additional groundworks are limited to drainage, which may impact on below ground remains associated with medieval and later activity. Work requiring attention by means of watching brief will be the excavation of a proposed drain along the line of the southern gable wall of the west wing of the original medieval building, turning to the north across the line of the demolished medieval building thought to have originally run east-west under the current farmbuildings.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 An application for planning consent to undertake work upon and within the curtilage of Listed buildings at Shield Hall, Hexham has been assessed from an archaeological perspective.

1.2.2 In consequence, the assistant county archaeologist for Northumberland, Karen Derham, has advised the planning case officer that, should planning permission be granted, a condition for a programme of archaeological work should be imposed in accordance with a brief provided by Northumberland Conservation (Ref. 21/04772/LBC & 21/04771/FUL). The archaeological scheme should comprise three stages of work:

1.2.3 The work required by NCC responds to the planning conditions. Historic building recording pertaining to the first of these was completed by 20th October, 2022. As of January 1st, 2023 the historic buildings recording had been completed (see section 1.2.4-B, below), leaving uncompleted the analysis, reporting, publication and archiving of both the historic buildings recording and watching brief elements.

Condition 1: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

A programme of archaeological work is required in accordance with NCC Environment and Design Team (NCEDT) Site Specific Requirements document for Historic Building Recording Work (dated 14/1/22 - a) and Historic England's 2016 Guidance document 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice'. The archaeological scheme shall comprise three stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

a) No development or Historic Building Recording shall commence on site until a written scheme of investigation based on NCEDT Site Specific Requirements and Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings' documents has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Condition 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

A programme of archaeological work is required in accordance with NCC Environment and Design Team (NCEDT) Standards for Archaeological Mitigation and Site-Specific Requirements document for an Archaeological watching brief (dated 6/12/22) and the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The archaeological scheme shall comprise two stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

a) The archaeological recording scheme required by NCEDT Standards and Site-Specific Requirements documents must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.

b) The programme of analysis, reporting, publication and archiving if required by NCEDT Standards and Site-Specific Requirements documents including Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings* documents must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.

1.2.4 Accordingly, the work required comprises the following:

A. WSI

Production of this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the defined stages of fieldwork, post-fieldwork analysis and reporting.

B. Historic Building Recording

Laser scanning on the northern, medieval, part of the building has already been carried out. This 3-D survey will be used to create 2-D images of building elevations and floors which will allow additional interpretation of the date and phasing of the fabric to be carried out by professional historic buildings archaeologist, Peter Ryder.

Level 2 survey of the southern, 19th-century, part of the building (seen on *Illus. 06*, below) using existing drawings and additional photography by a suitably experienced professional archaeologist;

Recording and dating by dendrochronology of historic roof timbers (seen on *Illus. 07*, below), if they are to be removed, depending on specialist advice. Drawings will be produced from the existing digital survey data, with dating carried out by the Nottingham Tree-ring Dating Laboratory (NTRDL).



Illus. 06 (above left): Southward view of the southern, 19th century extension to the barn.

Illus. 07 (above right): The medieval part of the barn with older roof timbers.

C. Watching Brief

The watching brief will cover groundworks for the development including excavations required for drainage and any service connections and ground reduction, as well as the removal of historic fabric, particularly for the new doorway, flagged flooring and if the window in the northern section of the east wall is removed [in this case the stone surround will be numbered and stored in a safe location to enable accurate reassembly in the same location].

1.3 Archaeological Strategy for the Development Site

1.3.1 This is a complex site with high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within it, notably in those parts of the site known to have medieval origins, and in places adjacent to them. The following strategy for archaeological work within the site reflects this complexity and contains the following elements: Historic Buildings Recording and Watching Brief.

1.3.2 It is proposed, first, to carry out a Level 2 record of the listed building on the site in order to record its current condition, principally by means of drawn record and photographs, prior to its refurbishment. Second, it is proposed to carry out monitoring of building- and ground-works elsewhere by means of a watching brief, making an appropriate record of any remains encountered.

2 METHOD OF BUILDING RECORDING

2.1 Scope of work

The building recording work requested comprises the following:

1. *Production an annotated plan and elevation drawings of the north and south parts of the barn, with any phasing depicted in differential shading.*
2. *Production of a descriptive record.*
3. *Production of a photographic record keyed to a catalogue and location plan.*
4. *Production of a final report in hard and digital forms, archiving of the digital record with ADS (York) and with OASIS.*

2.2 General

2.2.1 All work will be carried out to the standards of an English Heritage Level 2 historic buildings record, following the guidelines issued by EH in 2006, in compliance with the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

2.2.2 All fieldwork will be carried out in full compliance with the specifications of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland by staff of the Archaeological Practice and Peter Ryder, Historic Buildings Specialist and associate of the Archaeological Practice.

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 Each elevation of any upstanding built features identified as important, either during advance examination or during monitoring of works in progress, will be considered for recording by drawing and/or photography. Specifically, this will include any previously unrecognized features or features made apparent during stripping or other internal or external works will also be recorded appropriately.

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

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

2.2.7 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)

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

2.2.9 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.

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

2.2.11 Written descriptions - each built feature or archaeological context will be recorded on a pro-forma sheet. Minimum recorded details will consist of the following: a unique identifier; The National Grid reference of the building and details of listing or scheduling; the date when the record was made and the name of the recorder; 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).

2.2.12 All staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for recording historic buildings and a curriculum vitae will be supplied if requested to the Northumberland Conservation for approval prior to work commencing. Furthermore, all staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site and with the work required, and must understand the projects aims and methodologies.

2.3 Drawn Record

2.3.1 The report will show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, using scale plans of floor plans if appropriate. Drawn sections will illustrate the vertical relationships within the buildings.

2.3.2 Drawings will be produced by measures survey and/or by utilising existing data derived by electronic scanning.

2.3.3 Recording and dating by dendrochronology of historic roof timbers will be carried out - if they are to be removed - utilising existing data derived by electronic scanning.

2.3.4 Areas of modern disturbance will be noted on plans and/or elevations as this will help to identify areas where impact on historic fabric can be reduced in future applications within the buildings

2.3.5 Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate.

2.3.6 The recorded structures will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

2.4 Photography

2.4.1 Any features of archaeological note will be recorded digitally. A system will be used for identifying the archaeological features photographed. The record will include, in addition to the context of the building in its wider setting (with, where appropriate, its relationship to other buildings, sites or viewpoints):

- The building/structure's external appearance – typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building to give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate
- Detailed close-up coverage of the building/structure's external appearance – windows, doors, decorative detail, blocked openings, chimneys, etc.
- Overall appearance of the enclosed space.
- Internal close-up detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, fireplaces, staircases, doorcases, etc.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, maker's plates or graffiti, which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery.

2.4.2 All photographs will be in sharp focus, well-lit and will include a clearly visible 1 m or 2 m scale.

2.4.3 The positions of the record photographs will be placed in the context of the buildings complex as a whole by providing a plan of their locations and record photographs of the features in relation to other buildings and features.

2.4.4 Digital photographs will be taken using a Single Lens Reflex camera or equivalent (such as Lumix FZ1000), with high quality sensor, of 12 megapixels or more. Elevated views of the buildings complex will be taken using a UAV where appropriate. This method has been used extensively by AP Ltd over the past two years in order to record features photographically and in plan, as well as to view upper walls of structures from a horizontal perspective.

2.4.5 The format of photos will be archivally suitable as set out in HE guidance on photography (Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice). The RAW (camera-specific) setting will be used, allowing post-processing at the time of conversion to TIFF (Tagged Interchangeable File Format), thereby retaining maximum photographic quality. The RAW images must be converted to TIFF before they are deposited with ADS and the HER because camera-specific manufacturer may be needed to open RAW files.

2.4.6 Post photography processing for RAW images is as follows:

Download images
Edit out unwanted shots & rotate Batch re-number
Batch re-number and caption
Batch convert to TIFF
Edit in Photoshop or similar
Burn to CD or hard-drive

2.4.7 The digital photographs, including relevant digital files other than those of the photographic archive, should be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long-term archive storage.

2.5 Dating

2.5.1 Dating of the roof timbers in the older, northern part of the barn will be carried out by dendrochronology - if they are to be removed - in consultation with the Nottingham Tree-ring Dating Laboratory (NTRDL).

3 METHOD OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING BY WATCHING BRIEF

3.1 Fieldwork

3.1.1 The Field Investigation will be carried out by means of an Archaeological Watching Brief, with all work carried out in line with the Institute for Archaeologists *By-Laws – Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2010) and the *Yorkshire, The Humber and the North East Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (2009).

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 In order for the Archaeological Watching Brief to be successfully implemented, the developer will keep the archaeological contractor fully apprised of the timetable for groundworks, including any changes to the schedule and will notify the contractor when the various stages of the groundworks are about to commence so that visits can be timetabled accordingly. The archaeological contractor will, in turn, keep the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team apprised of any significant discoveries.

3.1.4 A constant presence will be maintained during the intrusive works included in the Brief, including the following:

- Groundworks associated with intrusive groundworks for foundations;
- Excavations for the provision of services;
- Groundworks associated with site clearance and landscaping activities.

3.1.5 There is the potential for this monitoring to be intermittent, depending on the nature and depth of the works and on its findings, which will be continually evaluated.

3.1.6 The site will be examined prior to invasive works in order to identify and record any potentially significant topographic features, or other indications suggestive of sub-surface remains.

3.1.7 All sections and deposits exposed during construction operations will be systematically examined to identify, excavate, sample and record, as appropriate, any previously unidentified archaeological features which survive within the area of excavation and which are threatened by development works.

3.1.8 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded photographically. Photographic recording shall also be undertaken where no archaeological features are encountered, and include general working shots.

3.1.9 Should any archaeological features be identified, sufficient time will be allowed to investigate and record these features within practicable operational parameters.

3.1.10 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of greater significance than anticipated, work will cease and the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and a representative of the developer will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and a mitigation strategy for recording or preservation *in situ*, as appropriate, will be agreed upon by all the parties.

3.1.11 In the event of human burials being discovered, the archaeological contractor will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857. Where any part of a human burial is disturbed, the whole burial will be archaeologically exhumed. Excavated human remains (see sections 3.2-3.5) will be treated in accordance with the guidance set out in McKinley & Roberts 1993 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13 and English Heritage/The Church of England 2005 *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* English Heritage.

3.1.12 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artifacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

3.2 Recording

3.2.1 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic, as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Written descriptions should comprise both factual data and interpretative elements. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate. Sections will be related to Ordnance Datum (i.e. levels will be recorded as above Ordnance Datum – aOD).

3.2.2 The stratigraphy of the excavation will be recorded even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

3.2.3 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

3.2.4 The excavation will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:1250 or 1:500 map of the area, using a total-station-theodolite.

3.2.5 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. The location of all photographs will be recorded on a plan base.

3.2.6 Drawings, photography and written records of discrete features, where deemed necessary, will be sufficient to allow interpretation of the material and the preparation of a report on the site.

3.3 Finds Processing

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be fit for the defined purpose.

3.3.3 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. Artefacts will be used to establish the potential for all categories of finds, should further archaeological work be necessary.

3.3.4 All bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds must be appropriately bagged and boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

3.3.5 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged. Vulnerable objects must be specially packaged, and textiles, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

3.3.6 Assessment and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples will be carried out by an approved, named specialist.

3.3.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision will be made for recording them.

3.3.8 During and after the excavation and watching brief, all objects will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

3.4 Environmental Sampling and Dating

The following strategy for environmental sampling has been confirmed with Don O'Meara, English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science:

3.4.1 If significant archaeological deposits are encountered, selective sampling will be carried out in a manner consistent with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists* (English Heritage 2003).

3.4.2 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. Samples will be taken from all deposits/fills containing charcoal, unless the contexts are evidently subject to modern contamination.

3.4.3 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.

3.4.4 Any significant ecofactual assemblages will be assessed by a recognised specialist.

3.4.5 Deposits will be assessed for their potential for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic 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). A maximum of 5 samples of material suitable for dating by scientific means (eg: Radiocarbon, Luminescence, Remnant Magnetism, etc.) will be collected.

3.4.6 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.

3.4.7 Laboratory processing of samples shall only be undertaken if deposits are found to be reasonably well dated, or linked to recognisable features and from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence.

3.4.8 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 Ministry of Justice. 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). This may involve extending the trench to remove a whole skeleton.

3.4.9 *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

3.4.10 The potential requirement for specialist analyses is an unavoidable risk in all such investigations. Although the evaluation results would suggest that the likelihood of such analyses being required in this case is relatively low, the possibility cannot be entirely dismissed, and the investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant would be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this specification. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a cost-only basis.

3.5 Production of Site Archive

3.5.1 The site archive will be prepared to the standard specified in MAP 2 and in accordance with the UKIC guidelines. This will include the indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original context records, object records, bulk finds records, sample records, skeleton records (if recovered), photographic records, drawing records, photographs, drawings, level books, site note-books, spot dating records, and conservation records; and ensuring that all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the site are packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions and that all their associated records are complete. This will be completed by the end of the field work. A summary account of the context record will be included and written by the supervising archaeologist.

3.5.2 The archive will be submitted to the Great North Museum in Newcastle upon Tyne within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. The location of artefacts will be stated in the archive.

4 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF RECOVERED DATA

4.1 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 *project management guidance provided in MoRPHE (EH 2006) and the accompanying Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*

4.2 Following completion of the Field Investigation, a full report will be prepared collating and synthesizing the structural, artefactual and environmental data relating to each agreed constituent part of the evaluation works.

4.3 Full provision will be made for post-excavation and reporting costs (estimated at 40% of all fieldwork costs, including any contingency fieldwork).

5. PRODUCTION OF FINAL REPORT

5.1 Digital copies of the report will be provided within two months of the completion of fieldwork to the Client and Northumberland County Archaeologist/HER.

5.2 The report will include as a minimum the following:

- A summary statement of methodologies used for historic buildings recording, excavation and monitoring.
- A location plan of the site showing buildings and sites investigated, along with any significant discoveries made.
- Annotated elevation drawings, phased plans and photographs linked to a key plan and written description of historic buildings recorded.
- A key plan showing the location and direction of photographs forming part of the historic building record.
- Plans, sections, photographs and written descriptions 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.

5.3 Following completion of the analysis and publication phase of the work, 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.

5.4 The digital photographic record will be archived with ADS (YORK).

5.5 Should the results of the work merit full publication, a paper on the findings of excavation will be offered to an appropriate regional or national journal, such as *Archaeologia*

Aeliana, while summary reports of the project will be prepared for inclusion in the appropriate Notices, Annual Reviews, Northumberland Archaeology (the Northumberland County Council Annual Reports Series), etc.

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

6. OASIS

The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the Northumberland County Archaeologist. 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.

7. TIMESCALE & PERSONNEL

Timescale

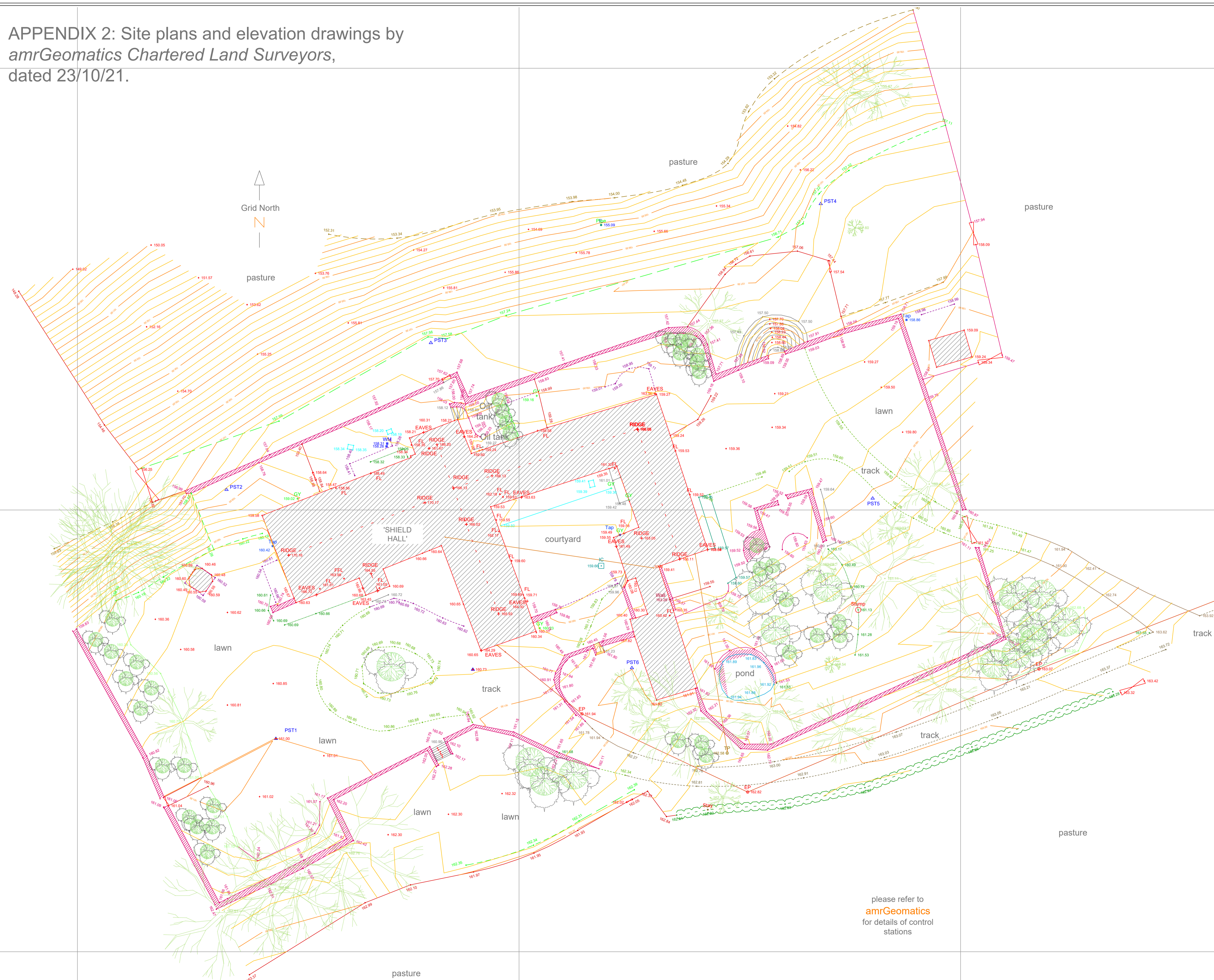
7.1 The Archaeological Practice will require advance notice of at least five working days in order to ensure attendance on site. However, once the works are ongoing decisions on whether attendance is required for monitoring purposes will be made regularly and continuously with the client and groundworks team

7.2 Following the completion of on-site work, further time will be required to produce an appropriately illustrated report on the work, as detailed above.

Personnel

7.3 The building recording and monitoring work will be carried out by Richard Carlton and Peter Ryder; excavation and watching brief work will be carried out by staff of The Archaeological Practice under the direction of Richard Carlton.

APPENDIX 2: Site plans and elevation drawings by
amrGeomatics Chartered Land Surveyors,
 dated 23/10/21.



please refer to
amrGeomatics
 for details of control
 stations

- Legend**
- Building
 - Barrier
 - Bottom of Bank
 - British Telecom
 - Concrete
 - Canopy
 - Drop Kerb
 - Drain
 - Fence
 - Flower Bed
 - Fence - Birdsmouth
 - Footpath
 - Fence - Security
 - Fence - Wire
 - Grass
 - Gate
 - Hedge
 - Kerb
 - Kerb Top
 - Lake / Pond
 - Marsh
 - Overhead Electricity Line
 - Overhead Telephone Line
 - Ramp
 - Sign Post
 - Tarmac
 - Top of Bank
 - Track
 - Verge
 - Wall
 - Contours
 - Steep Slope
 - Spot height in metres
 - Post Box
 - Borehole
 - Bus Stop
 - Cable TV
 - Electricity Pole
 - Earth Rod
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Floor Level
 - Flag Pole
 - Gas Valve
 - Gas Marker
 - Gate Post
 - Gully
 - Inspection Chamber
 - Invert Level
 - Lamp Post
 - Manhole
 - Marker
 - Rodding Eye
 - Road Sign
 - Stop Cock
 - Septic Tank
 - Survey Station
 - Sign Post
 - Stop Valve
 - Traffic Light
 - Telegraph Pole
 - Water Meter
 - Tree (deciduous)
 - Tree (coniferous)
 - Tree (unsurveyed)
 - Shrub



SURVEY STATIONS MARKED WITH ROAD NAILS AND PEGS
 WITH COORDINATES RELATING TO OSG636 NATIONAL GRID

SITE LEVELS MARKED AT STATIONS RELATE TO
 ORDNANCE DATUM OSGM15, VIA DIFFERENTIAL GPS.

USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE INDICATED BELOW

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No. Detail	DWG No.	Date	Intl.
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3			
4			

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Site "SHIELD HALL"
 SLALEY

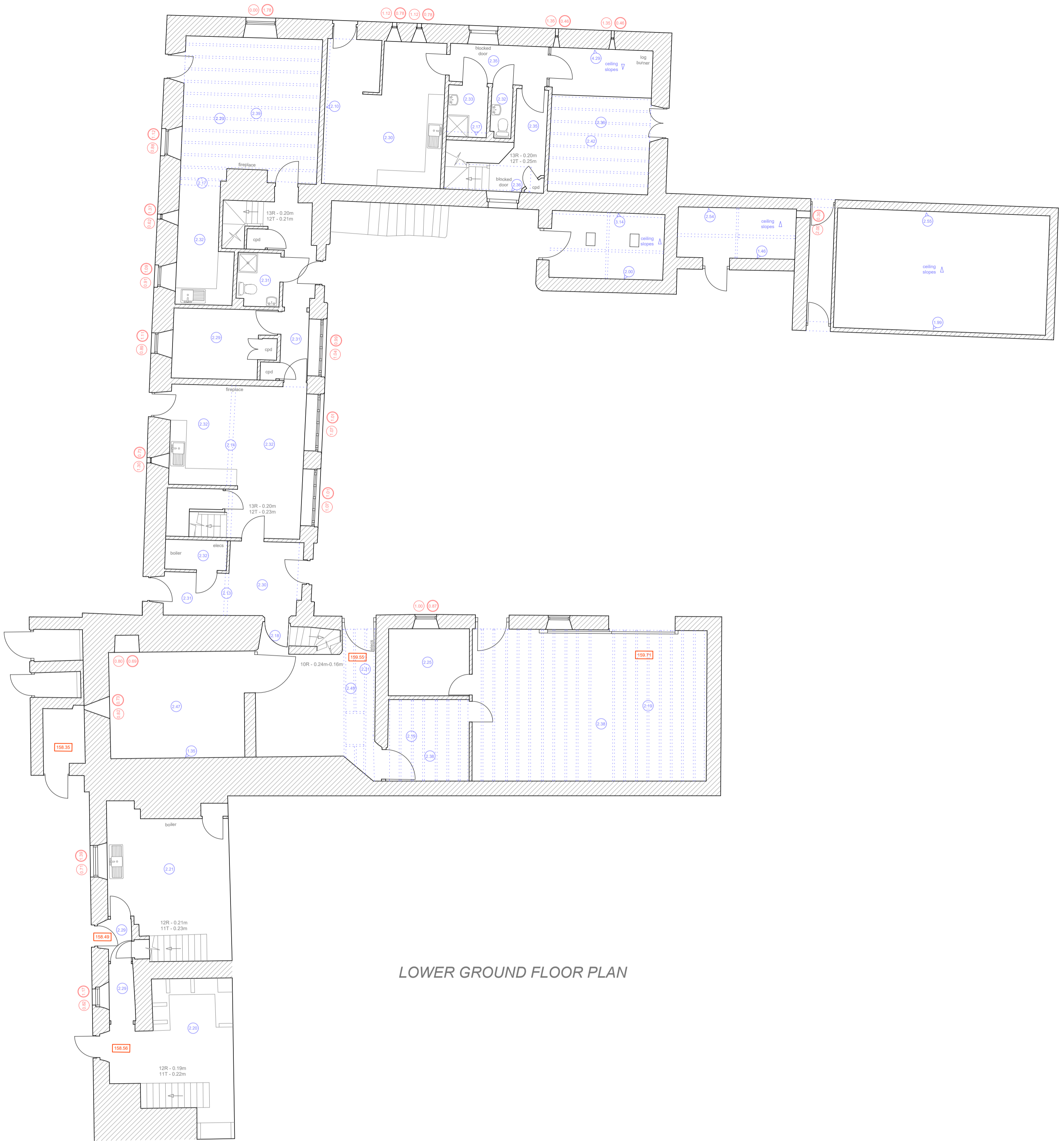
Drawing
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Date	09 OCT 2021	Drawing No.	P10799/amr/1
Scale	1: 200 @ A1		Subm. 01
Drawn By	LR	Checked By	MRH

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LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Legend

- Wall
- Window
- Door
- Ceiling Height
- Internal Window Sill to Head
- Internal Sill Height
- Door Height
- Typical Floor Level
- Stairs (up), Risers (R), Tread (T)
- Room Volume (cubic metres)
- Net Floor Area (square metres)
- Radiator
- Double / Single Electricity Socket
- Fluorescent / Ceiling / Wall Light
- Heated Rail
- Storage Heater
- Light Switch / Pull Cord



SURVEY STATIONS MARKED WITH ROAD NAILS AND PEGS WITH COORDINATES RELATING TO OSGB36 NATIONAL GRID

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Site **"SHIELD HALL"**
SLALEY

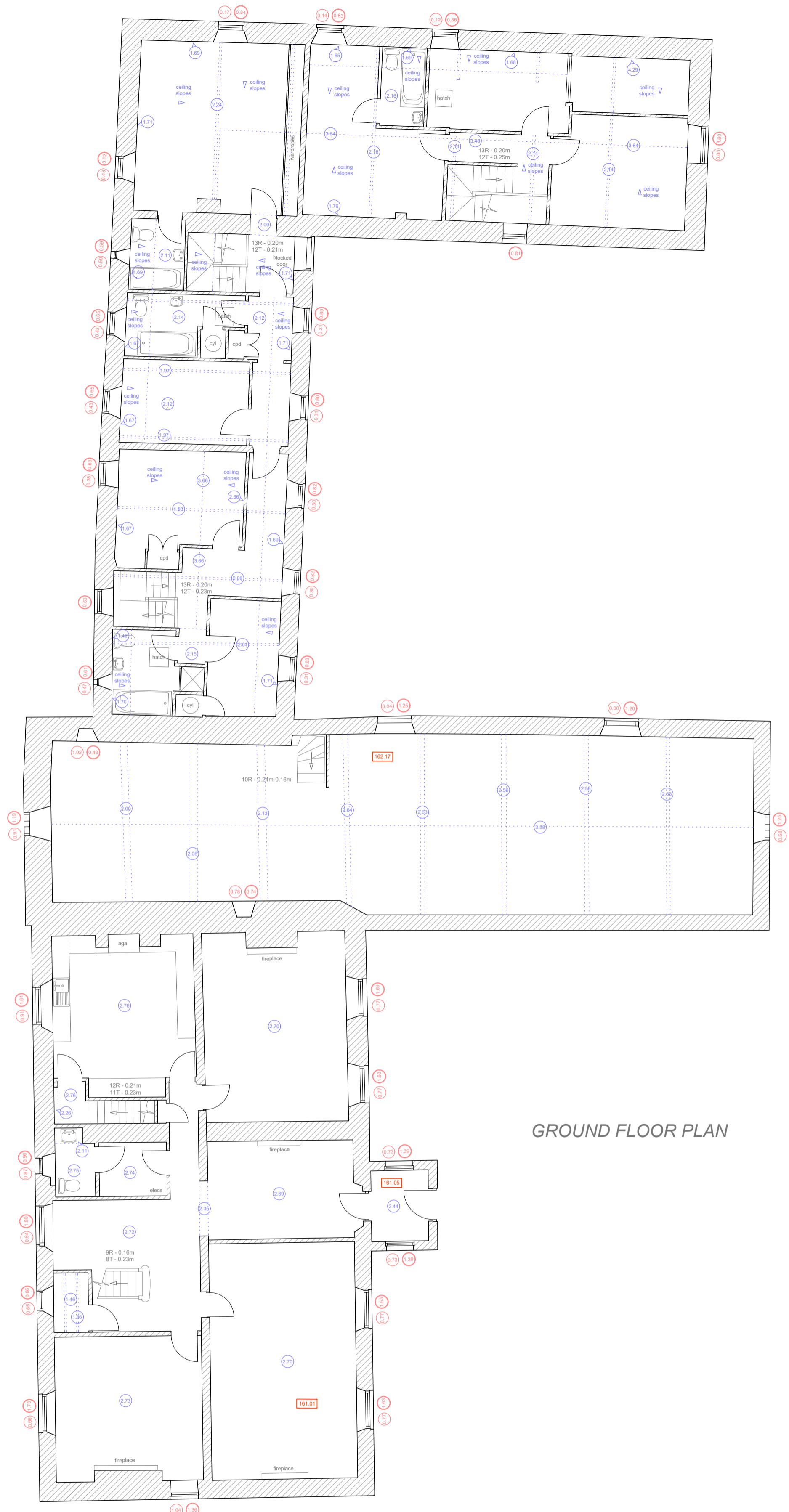
Drawing
**MEASURED FLOOR PLAN
(LOWER GROUND FLOOR)**

Date **23 OCT 2021** Drawing No. **P10799/amr/4**
Scale **1: 100 @ A2** Subm. **01**



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GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Legend

- Wall
- Window
- Door
- Ceiling Height
- Internal Window Sill to Head
- Internal Sill Height
- Door Height
- Typical Floor Level
- Stairs (up), Risers (R), Tread (T)
- Room Volume (cubic metres)
- Net Floor Area (square metres)
- Radiator
- Double / Single Electricity Socket
- Fluorescent / Ceiling / Wall Light
- Heated Rail
- Storage Heater
- Light Switch / Pull Cord



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Site **"SHIELD HALL"**
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Drawing **MEASURED FLOOR PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)**

Date **23 OCT 2021** Drawing No. **P10799/amr/5**
 Scale **1: 100 @ A2** Subm. **01**



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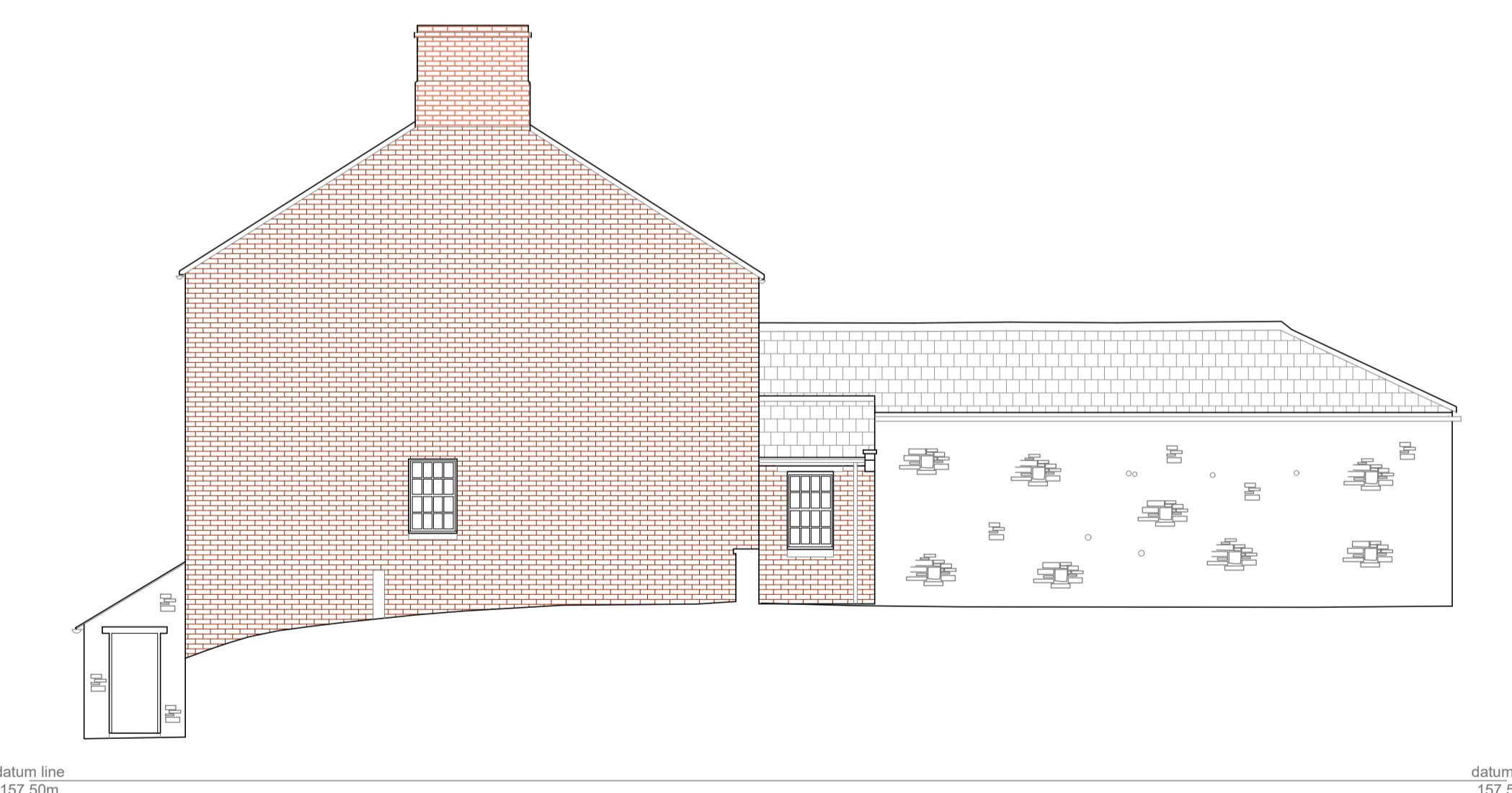
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SOUTH FACING ELEVATION



NORTH FACING ELEVATION



WEST FACING ELEVATION



EAST FACING ELEVATION

Legend

- Wall
- Window
- Door
- Ceiling Height
- Internal Window Sill to Head
- Internal Sill Height
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- Typical Floor Level
- Stairs (up), Risers (R), Tread (T)
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Site: "SHIELD HALL"
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MEASURED ELEVATIONS

Date	23 OCT 2021	Drawing No.	P10799/amr/3
Scale	1: 100 @ A1		Subm. 01
Drawn By	MRH	Checked By	LR

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