# North East NORTHUMBERLAND

#### Alnwick

1/262 (B.35.Q002)

### LOW HEDGELEY OUARRY, POWBURN

Low Hedgeley Quarry, Powburn, Northumberland, Desk-based Assessment

Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2003, 53pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs Richardson, J Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

The assessment was carried out in advance of a proposed new sand and gravel extraction area. Evidence for possible prehistoric to post-medieval remains within the area were identified, including crop marks suggesting ditches and pits, and listed post-medieval buildings. [AIP]

Archaeological periods represented: BA, MD, PM, RO, UD

1/263 (B.35.P001)

#### THE ALNWICK GARDEN, ALLERBURN CAR PARK

The Alnwick Garden, Allerburn Car Park. Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment Platell, A Durham : University of Durham, Archaeological Services, 2003, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Durham, Archaeological Services

The area of a proposed new car park had been open farmland since at least the 17th century, except for a small area along the north-eastern boundary that was turned into allotment gardens in the 19th century briefly before returning to farmland. This might be the origin of faint crop marks noted on aerial photographs. The site lay in close proximity to a Grade I registered historic garden and a Grade II listed garden gateway. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

# **Blyth Valley**

1/264 (B.35.P002)

## **QUAY ROAD, BLYTH**

**Ouav Road, Blyth, Northumberland, Archaeological Desktop Appraisal** 

Barnard Castle : Northern Archaeological Associates, 2003, 11pp, refs Buglass, J Work undertaken by: Northern Archaeological Associates

The assessment identified 29 archaeological and historic sites within the immediate vicinity of the site, two within the boundary of the site. Sparse evidence for prehistoric and Roman remains, greater medieval activity followed by the heyday of the site as a port in the 19th century, was recorded. The assessment recognised that the now buried foreshore may have contained information about medieval activities, such as boat building and fishing, and 18th century reclamation. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

NU 06901790 **NE66 2DX** 

NZ 31958140 **NE24 3AT** 

NU 19301330 NE66 1YU

North East

# WIMBOURNE QUAY, BLYTH

Wimbourne Quay, Blyth, Northumberland. Archaeological Desktop AppraisalBuglass, JBarnard Castle : Northern Archaeological Associates, 2003, 14pp, refsWork undertaken by: Northern Archaeological Associates

The study identified a total of 36 archaeological and historic sites in the immediate vicinity of the site. Of these, 16 lay within the boundary of the development. There was sparse evidence for human activity dating back to the prehistoric and Roman period onwards, culminating in the heyday of the port in the 19th century. There was also evidence for the now buried foreshore that related to possible finds associated with boat building, salt production and/or fishing activities from the medieval period onwards. A programme of archaeological monitoring and evaluation was recommended. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

**Castle Morpeth** 

1/266 (B.35.M001)

#### CRESSWELL

#### Cresswell, Northumberland. Archaeological Assessment

Brogan, G & Mabbit, J Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Tyne & Wear Museums Archaeology Department, 2003, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Tyne & Wear Museums Archaeology Department

Prehistoric remains were documented in and close to the site but it was the medieval and post-medieval periods that formed the landscape. Except for the farmhouse, the planned estate farm, including the dovecote, were derelict. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: , PM

1/267 (B.35.P004)

## PARK VIEW ESTATE, HADSTON

#### *Park View Estate, Hadston, Northumberland. Archaeological Deskstop Assessment* Buglass, J Barnard Castle : Northern Archaeological Associates, 2003, 10pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Northern Archaeological Associates

The study consisted of two areas, Area One with c.6.5 hectares and Area Two with c.6.8 hectares. Area One was a mixture of empty houses and wasteland, whereas Area Two was unused farmland. The study identified five sites of archaeological and historical interest, the lack of recorded archaeological evidence was thought to be the extensive open cast mine workings to both the north and the south, before this the area was predominantly used for agriculture. Only one of the identified sites, the possible remains of ridge and furrow and a hollow way, was thought to be at risk from the proposed redevelopment. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

NZ 29509240 NE61 5LG

NZ 25759980 NE65 9XF

NZ 31348197 NE24 1LZ North East

# Tynedale

1/268 (B.35.Q001)

NY 97807960 NE19 2BJ

# **DIVETHILL QUARRY, LITTLE BAVINGTON**

*Divethill Quarry, Little Bavington, Northumberland. Archaeological Assessment* Dodds, JMorley : Archaeological Services WYAS, 2003, 31pp, figs, refs *Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services WYAS

The assessment identified at least 48 archaeological sites and Listed Buildings in the general area of Divethill. The evidence suggested that Divethill sat within an archaeologically rich landscape. The immediate area around the proposed quarry, however, lacked any known archaeological monuments, features or findspots, although this could have reflected a bias in the archaeological research of the area. Despite this, the presence of numerous green field areas and the significant proportion of archaeological sites to the north-west might have suggested the site has some archaeological potential. [Au(adp)]