North East

NORTHUMBERLAND

Alnwick

7/88 (H.35.P002) NU 19901190 NE66 2PQ

LAND AT CAWLEDGE, ALNWICK

Land at Cawledge, Alnwick, Northumberland, Geophysical Surveys

Hale, D Durham: University of Durham, Archaeological Services, 2003, 12pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Durham, Archaeological Services

It was considered unlikely that any of the anomalies detected reflected archaeological remains. [Au(adp)]

Berwick-upon-Tweed

7/89 (H.35.M001) NT 95303270 NE71 6HW

WOODBRISGE QUARRY, MILFIELD

Geophysical Survey at Woodbridge Quarry, Milfield, Northumberland

Biggins, J Newcastle-upon-Tyne: TimeScape Surveys, 2003, 27pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: TimeScape Surveys

The presence of the RAF airfield and buildings caused severe interference with the survey. A curvilinear feature may represent ditches possibly associated with pits. Possible pits, presumably associated with the location of a house detected by previous excavation, were detected. A larger positive circular anomaly corresponded to the location of the previously located Bronze Age cremation burial. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

Blyth Valley

7/90 (H.35.P003) NZ 29408070 NE24 4EJ

LAND AT WEST BLYTH

Land at West Blyth, Geophysical Surveys

Hale, D Durham: University of Durham, Archaeological Services, 2003, 11pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Durham, Archaeological Services

Two areas were surveyed in advance of development; the anomalies in Area one were considered unlikely to reflect archaeological remains, however, the remains of ridge and furrow and a possible ditch were identified in Area two. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

North East

7/91 (H.35.M003) NZ 26207730 NE23 1RB

NORTHERN EXPANSION SITE, NELSON

Northern Expansion Site, Nelson, Cramlington, Northumberland. Final Geophysical Survey Report-Phases 1 & 2

Biggins, J Newcastle-upon-Tyne: TimeScape Surveys, 2003, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs *Work undertaken by:* TimeScape Surveys

The results suggested that many of the features detected on aerial photographs had non-archaeologically significant origins. The positive curvilinear feature may have indicated the location of a ditch of uncertain origin. Additionally, the possible building foundations were probably a fortuitous alignment of anomalies created during the landscaping of that field. In field four, a linear, negative anomaly may have indicated a former masonry wall. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

Castle Morpeth

7/92 (H.35.Q001) NU 25500040 NE65 9TA

LAND AT HADSTON FARM, HADSTON

Land at Hadston Farm, Hadston, Northumberland. Geophysical Survey

Webb, A Morley: Archaeological Services WYAS, 2003, 16pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out in fields surrounding Hadston Farm. The results identified evidence of ridge and furrow field systems, no anomalies consistent with the presence of a deserted medieval village were identified. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

7/93 (H.35.M002) NZ 22809490 NE61 5QA

NORTH STOBSWOOD PROPOSED SURFACE MINE, ULGHAM

North Stobswood Proposed Surface Mine, Ulgham, Northumberland, Geophysical Survey Report Biggins, J Newcastle-upon-Tyne: TimeScape Surveys, 2003, 43pp, figs, tabs, refs Work undertaken by: TimeScape Surveys

A number of negative anomalies may represent building foundations, whereas the enclosing toft and croft boundaries and paths may be represented by a number of linear positive and negative features. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

North Tyneside

7/94 (H.35.P001) NZ 31157175 NE27 0RE

LAND AT MOOR EDGE FARM, SHIREMOOR

Land at Moor Edge Farm, Shiremoor, North Tyneside-Phase 1, Geophysical Survey Still, D Durham: University of Durham, Archaeological Services, 2003, 10pp, figs, refs Work undertaken by: University of Durham, Archaeological Services

The survey produced evidence for a number of features of probable archaeological origin, including ridge and furrow cultivation, a possible double-ditched trackway, a linear ditch and several small curvilinear ditches. Other features included four spreads of presumably modern material [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

North East

Tynedale

7/95 (H.35.M004) NY 91267002 NE46 4ET

CHESTERS ROMAN FORT, CHOLLERFORD

A Magnetic and Resistance Geophysical Survey at Chesters Roman Fort, Chollerford, Northumberland

Biggins, J Newcastle-upon-Tyne: TimeScape Surveys, 2003, 40pp, colour pls, figs, refs *Work undertaken by:* TimeScape Surveys

The survey has shown that the archaeological deposits, especially directly east of the fort, have been affected by the erosion of the riverbank. Some anomalies were thought to be of relatively recent origin. The size of the buildings was significant and suggested that at least one was built around a courtyard. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO

7/96 (H.35.M005) NY 79006870 NE47 6NN

THE VICUS AT HOUSESTEADS ROMAN FORT

The Vicus at Houssteads Roman Fort. Geophysical Survey Report

Biggins, J Newcastle-upon-Tyne: TimeScape Surveys, 2003, 40pp, colour pls, figs, refs *Work undertaken by:* TimeScape Surveys

The concentration of buildings immediately to the south of the fort were bounded by ditches. The distinct definitions of the area given by the enclosed settlement, together with the clear allocation of land to field systems to the west of the fort, supported the thesis that the areas around the fort were precisely defined both in extent and use at a very early date by the army. The line of the footpath to the south of the site was clearly shown on the survey and as it crossed the vicus, it was possible that damage to archaeological deposits have already taken place. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, RO