

2022

County Durham

Historic
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FORMER AGRICULTURAL BUILDING NORTHWEST OF FIELD HEAD

Newbiggin
County Durham

NGR 391276 529026

Historic Building Recording

Project 416-22-HBR | April 2022



on behalf of Mr William Makepeace
DM/21/03556/FPA

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Historic Building Recording

Former agricultural building northwest of Field Head

Newbiggin
County Durham

April 2022



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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	1
SUMMARY OF PROJECT REFERENCES	3
CONCISE SUMMARY OF REPORT	3
1. THE PROJECT	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	5
1.2 Project location	6
1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).....	6
1.4 Professional standards	6
1.5 Health and Safety.....	6
1.6 Timetable of works	8
1.7 Archive.....	8
1.8 Research Agenda	8
2. BACKGROUND	9
2.1 Designation	9
2.2 Setting	9
2.3 Map regression	9
3. THE BUILDING RECORDING: EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS	11
3.1 Weather and lighting	11
3.2 Methodology.....	11
3.3 General	12
3.4 East-facing elevation.....	13
3.5 South-facing elevation.....	14
3.6 West-facing elevation	16
3.7 North-facing elevation.....	17
4. THE BUILDING RECORDING: INTERNAL SPACES	21
4.1 Methodology.....	21
4.2 Northern room.....	21
4.3 Southern lean-to/byre.....	25
5. DISCUSSION	31
5.1 Discussion.....	31
5.2 Conclusions	33
5.3 Classification.....	33
6. REPOSITORIES AND SOURCES	34
6.1 Repositories	34
6.2 Sources	34

Figures

<i>Figure 1. Location of the site, regionally</i>	4
<i>Figure 2. Location of the site, locally</i>	7
<i>Figure 3. Extract from the 1859 Ordnance Survey map</i>	9
<i>Figure 4. Extract from the 1897 Ordnance Survey map</i>	10
<i>Figure 5. Extract from the 1921 Ordnance Survey map</i>	10
<i>Figure 6. General overall images of the building and the fields to the south and west</i>	11
<i>Figure 7. The east and south facing external elevations, based upon drawings by Dark Skies Design</i>	16
<i>Figure 8. External elevation plates</i>	17

Figure 9. The west and north facing external elevations, based upon drawings by Dark Skies Design..... 18
 Figure 10. Internal plates and features of note21
 Figure 11. The 19th and 20th century plan superimposed on the current layout 31
 Figure 12. Suggested phasing of the present structure..... 32

Plates

Plate 1. Aerial view of the building location (aerial image © 2022 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky).....5
 Plate 2. LIDAR plot of the surrounding area (LIDAR dataset © 2022 Environment Agency)..... 9
 Plate 3. View of the building from the road (looking southwest) 12
 Plate 4. View of the building from the road (looking northwest) 12
 Plate 5. View of the building, looking northeast 13
 Plate 6. View of the building, looking southeast 13
 Plate 7. The east-facing elevation as seen from the road 14
 Plate 8. The south-facing elevation 14
 Plate 9. Southern elevation, D1 15
 Plate 10. Southern elevation, W1 15
 Plate 11. Southern elevation, W2 15
 Plate 12. Western elevation, W3 (blocked) 15
 Plate 13. The west-facing elevation 19
 Plate 14. The north-facing elevation..... 19
 Plate 15. Northern elevation, D220
 Plate 16. Northern elevation, W420
 Plate 17. Northern elevation, W520
 Plate 18. Northern elevation, blocked window, W620
 Plate 19. Northern room, looking east 22
 Plate 20. Northern room, looking west..... 22
 Plate 21. Northern room, looking northwest 22
 Plate 23. Door D2, internal view with blocked window W6 23
 Plate 24. Window W4, internal view 23
 Plate 22. Northern room, looking southeast 23
 Plate 25. Window W5 internal view 24
 Plate 26. Blocked opening W9, looking south 24
 Plate 27. Photogrammetric reconstruction of the internal north-facing wall 24
 Plate 28. Door D3 and blocked W8 looking south 25
 Plate 30. The byre looking west 26
 Plate 29. The byre looking east 26
 Plate 31 (above). The byre looking southeast..... 27
 Plate 32. Blocked window W3 27
 Plate 33. Animal stalls 28
 Plate 34. Door D3, view from the byre 28
 Plate 35. Animal stalls 28
 Plate 36. Animal stalls 28
 Plate 37. Animal stalls..... 29
 Plate 38. Animal stalls 29
 Plate 39. Doorway D1, interior 29
 Plate 40. Window W1, interior 29
 Plate 41. Window W2, interior 30

SUMMARY OF PROJECT REFERENCES

Name of location:	Building northwest of Field Head
Address of location:	Newbiggin, County Durham DL12 0UF
National Grid Reference:	NGR 391276 529026
Client:	Mr William Makepeace
Project Type:	Historic Building Recording
Local Authority Conservation Team:	Durham County Council Archaeology Section
Planning Application reference:	DM/21/03556/FPA
Planning Application Condition ref:	4 and 5
Project Site Code:	FHN22
Vindomora Solutions Ltd reference:	416-22-HBR
Report Author:	Tony Liddell
Report Version/Date:	V2 / 28 Apr 2022
This document date-stamp:	Thursday, 28 April 2022
OASIS Identifier:	vindomor1-505880
ADS Identifier:	20013503
Ordnance Survey Licence reference:	100053142
Google Earth Pro Licence:	Licensed 2015-22

CONCISE SUMMARY OF REPORT

In February 2022, Vindomora Solutions Ltd were commissioned by Mr William Makepeace to undertake an historic building recording scheme on a former agricultural building located northwest of Field Head, Newbiggin, County Durham. The recording was undertaken to fulfil Conditions 4 and 5 of the planning application DM/21/03556/FPA. The application seeks to convert the building into a dwelling, with associated landscaping and parking; as the building is classified as a non-designated heritage asset under Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework the recording was required before conversion could take place.

The external elevations and internal spaces of the building were recorded along with a desk-based study of resources pertinent to the building.

The recording project suggests that the structure was originally a potentially late 18th/early 19th century dwelling that had been extended during the 19th century. The census records suggest that the building may have been known as 'Currick Hill', though the connection is not definitive. No records could be found relating to Currick Hill after 1891. Prior to the occupation of the building by the Anderson family by 1881, a connection between the dwelling and a lime kiln that was situated within the same field is likely, though not necessarily absolute, with trackways leading west from the limekiln rather than northeast to the building. The building appears to have remained roofed through the 20th century, based upon mapping evidence, though who lived there or maintained them is unknown.

By the 1970s, the building had been converted into an agricultural structure with a byre.

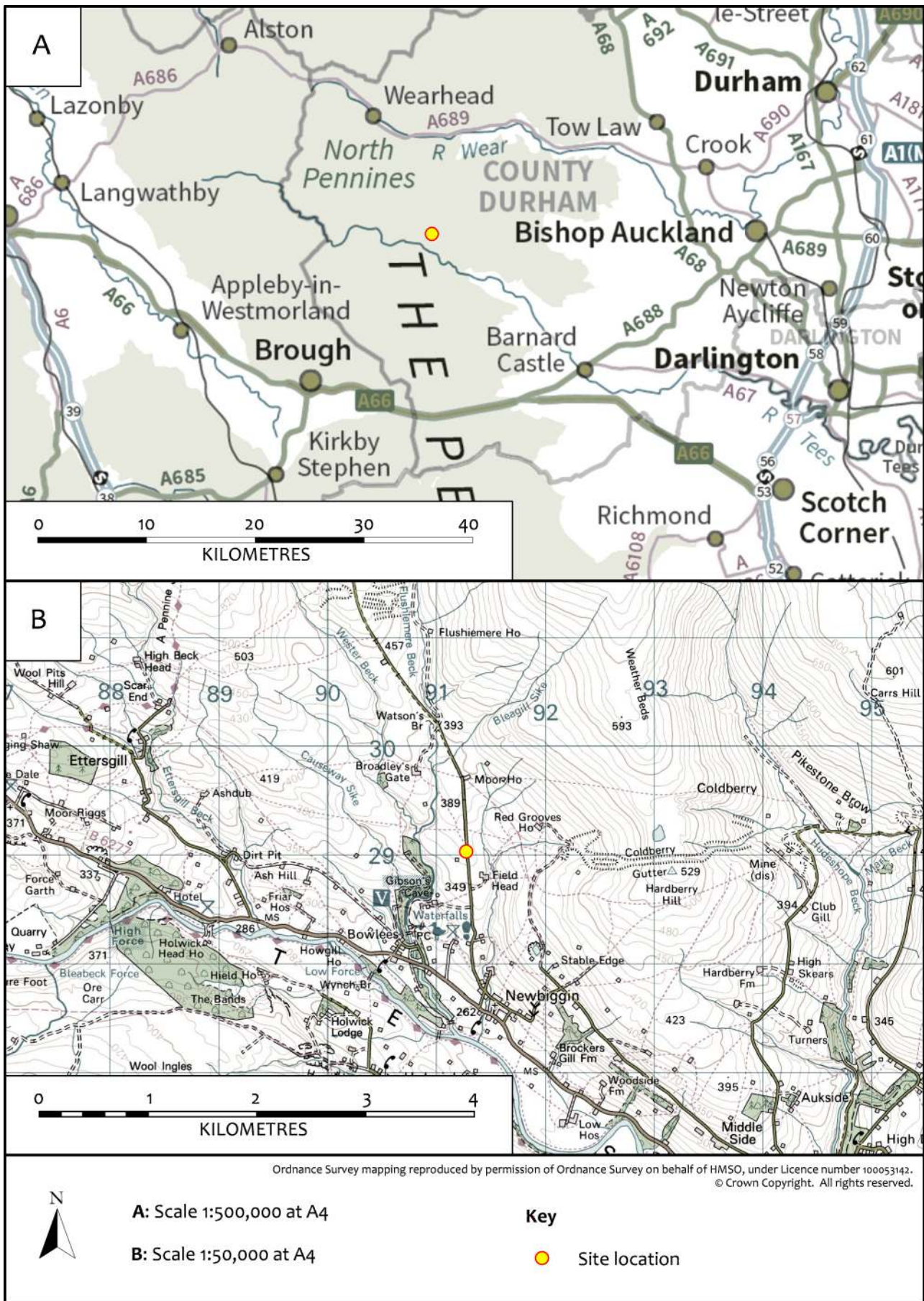


Figure 1. Location of the site, regionally

1. THE PROJECT



Plate 1. Aerial view of the building location, outlined in red (aerial image © 2022 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky)

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 On 21st February 2022 Vindomora Solutions Ltd were commissioned by Mr William Makepeace to undertake an historic building recording scheme on a former agricultural building, located northwest of Field Head, Newbiggin, County Durham. The recording was undertaken to fulfil Conditions 4 and 5 of the planning application DM/21/03556/FPA.

1.1.2 Planning application DM/21/03556/FPA seeks to convert the building into a dwelling, with associated landscaping and parking. The archaeological conditions read as following:

1.1.3 Condition 4: “No internal or external alterations to the building shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of the programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been approved in writing by the local planning authority as follows:

- i. Methodologies for a Historic England-style Level 2 building record prior to any conversion works or stripping out of fixtures and fittings.
- ii. A timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the approved strategy.
- iii. Monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to the County Durham Principal Archaeologist of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.
- iv. A list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including sub-contractors and

specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.

The development shall then be carried out in full accordance with the approved details.

- 1.1.4 Condition 5: “The development shall not be occupied until the post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results, and archive deposition, should be confirmed in writing to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority.”
- 1.1.5 The project was undertaken in accordance with Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Policy 44 of the County Durham Plan.
- 1.2 Project location
- 1.2.1 The former agricultural building is located on the west side of the Newbiggin to Westgate road, 225m northwest of Field Head farm, Newbiggin, County Durham (centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference 391276 529026).
- 1.2.2 The postcode for the site is DL12 0UF.
- 1.2.3 *Figure 1* shows the location of the scheme regionally and *Figure 2* locally.
- 1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
- 1.3.1 The *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Version 2, dated 15th March) for this project was produced by Tony Liddell, Principal Archaeologist for Vindomora Solutions Ltd and approved by Nick Boldrini, Historic Environment Officer for the Durham County Council Archaeology Section.
- 1.4 Professional standards
- 1.4.1 This project complied with the following professional standards:
- British Archaeologists’ and Developers’ Liaison Group (1988) *Code of Practice*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Code of Conduct*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*
 - Durham County Council Archaeology Section (2021) *Standards for all Building Recording work in County Durham and Darlington*
 - Historic England (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*
 - Historic England (2015) *Metric Survey Specification for Cultural Heritage*
 - Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice*
 - SYAS (rev 2019) *Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East: Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*
 - UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives for Long Term Storage*
- 1.5 Health and Safety
- 1.5.1 All work on site abided by the Health and Safety Act of 1974 and all its subsequent amendments. All fieldwork projects are undertaken in accordance with the Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers (FAME) manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*. Appropriate care and attention was taken during the works, and hi-vis clothing worn.

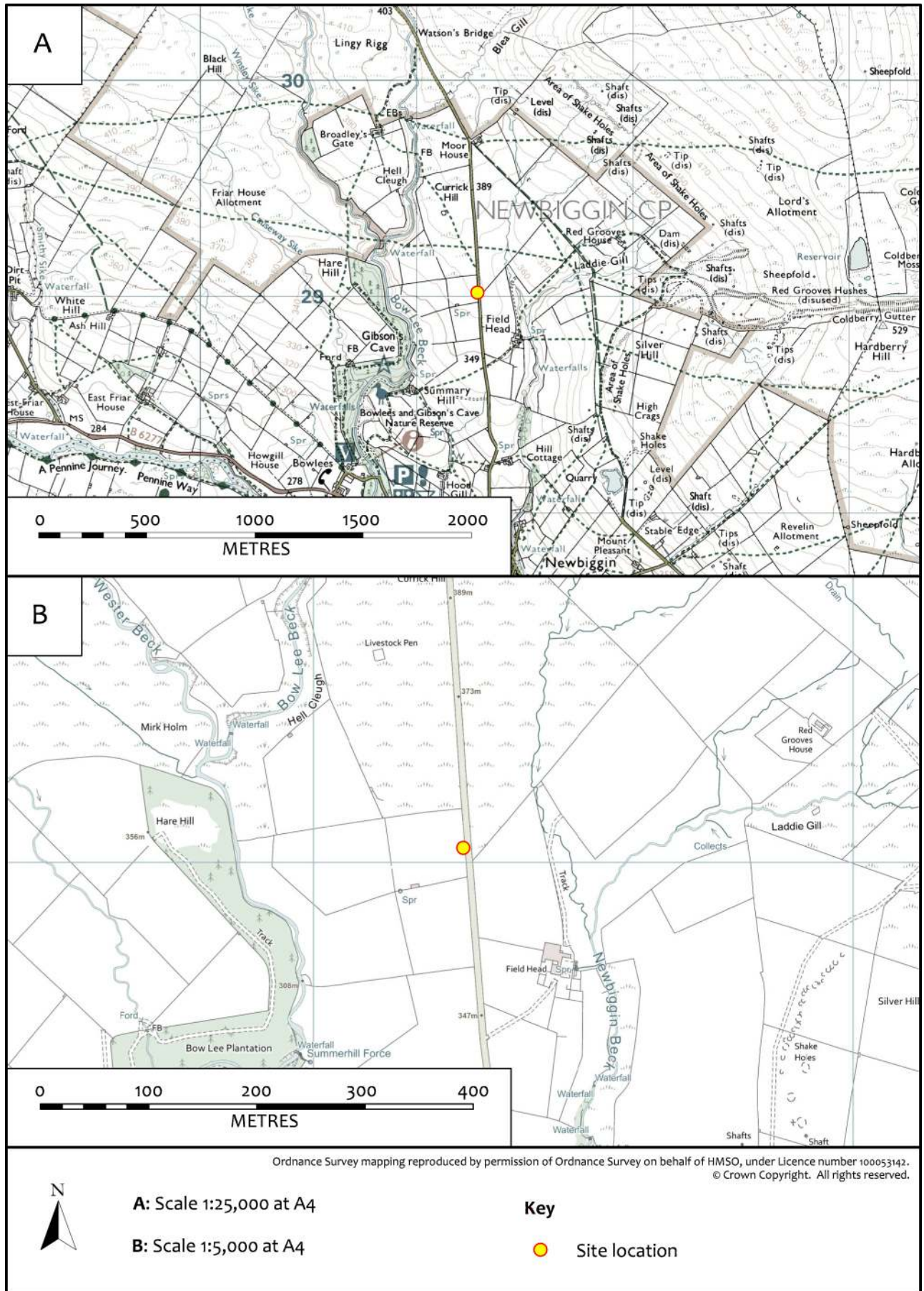


Figure 2. Location of the site, locally

1.6 Timetable of works

1.6.1 The fieldwork was undertaken on the 23rd March 2022.

1.6.2 The results of the project were compiled into this report, with the report finalised during the week beginning the 4th April 2022.

1.7 Archive

1.7.1 A full archive has been compiled in line with the specification and current UKIC and English Heritage Guidelines.

1.7.2 The project code is **FHN-22 (Field Head Newbiggin 2022)**.

1.7.3 Vindomora Solutions support the **Online Access** to the Index of Archaeological Investigations project (OASIS). As a result, this report will be made available to the project under the unique identifier **vindomor1-505880**. The digital photography archive, along with a plan showing the location and direction of each archived image is available from the Archaeology Data Service under project identifier **20013503**.

1.8 Research Agenda

1.8.1 Archaeological and historical research objectives are built into developer funded archaeological schemes of work. This is the result of a number of English Heritage national policy frameworks: Exploring our Past (1991), Frameworks for our Past (1996), Research Agenda (1997) and Policy Statement on Implementation (1999).

1.8.2 Research priorities with direct relevance to this project are set out in:

- **Historic Built Environment Knowledge Exchange (HISTBEKE):**
Section 5.3.1 (Recommendations Report)
- *Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: North East Region* (2006 Historic England)
- *Shared Visions: North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (2006):
Post-medieval: PMviii. Industrial intensification 1790-1830;
Modern: MOiii. Agriculture.

2. BACKGROUND

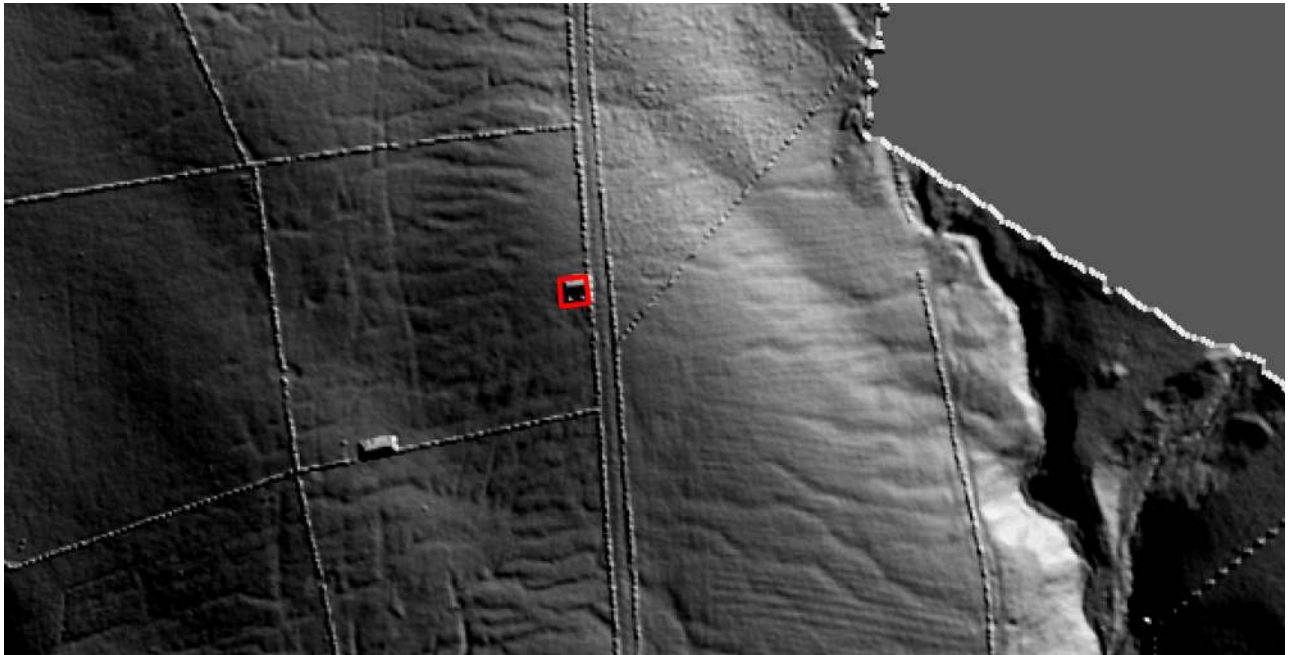


Plate 2. LIDAR plot of the surrounding area (LIDAR dataset © 2022 Environment Agency)

2.1 Designation

2.1.1 The former agricultural building is a *non-designated heritage asset* as classified within the NPPF.

2.2 Setting

2.2.1 The building is located 225m northwest of Field Head Farm, surrounded by enclosed fields that respect the main north-south road between Newbiggin to the south and Westgate to the north. *Plate 2* shows a plot of the LIDAR data covering the area. LIDAR is an abbreviation of *Light Detection and Ranging* which is a survey method wherein light is used in the form of a pulsed laser to measure heights and distances from an overhead aircraft, essentially generating a 3D laser model of the landscape. The LIDAR shows undulations in the fields to the north, south and west caused by drainage and natural watercourses, with the fields to the east (north of Field Head) holding remnants of a Post-medieval ridge and furrow field system with a wavelength of approximately 5.3m.

2.2.2 The building is situated within a miner-farmer landscape, with lead/silver historically being mined locally to the east at Laddie Gill, the northeast at Bleak Ley Green Hush and to the southeast at Silver Hills. Ironstone was also mined to the west at Bow Lee Beck.

2.3 Map regression

2.3.1 Field Head is not included on the 1768 map, the *County Palatine of Durham* by Armstrong.

2.3.2 The 1859 Ordnance Survey map (see *Figure 3*) shows a building on site, suggestive of a rectangular structure



Figure 3. Extract from the 1859 Ordnance Survey map

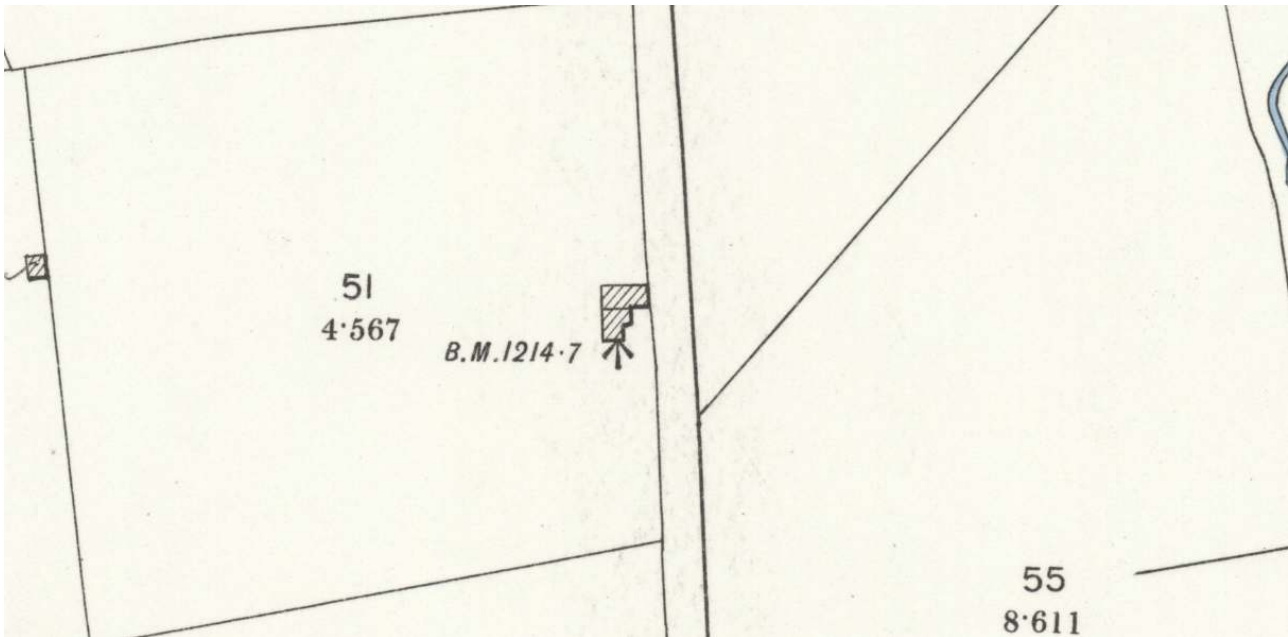


Figure 4. Extract from the 1897 Ordnance Survey map

aligned north-south. Of interest as well is that the map shows the presence of a limekiln approximately 65m southwest of the building.

- 2.3.3 By 1897 (see Figure 4), the structure amounted to two conjoined buildings, and no trace of the limekiln to the southwest remained. This overall form had not changed by 1921 (see Figure 5).
- 2.3.4 Ordnance survey mapping shows that the building remained in this form until the early 1970s (mapping not shown here due to copyright) when it was then depicted as the structure we see now.

Figure 5. Extract from the 1921 Ordnance Survey map



3. THE BUILDING RECORDING: EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

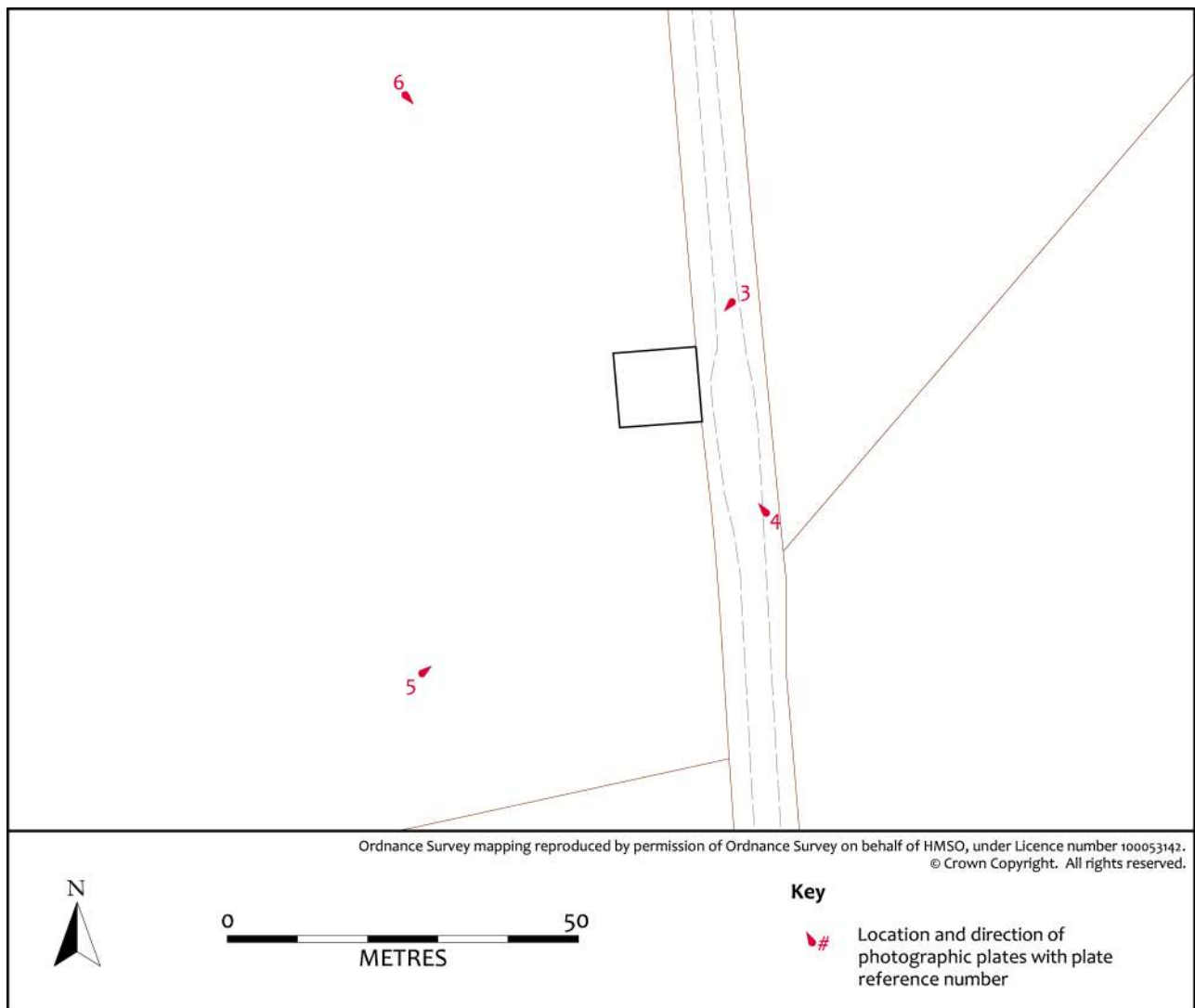


Figure 6. General overall images of the building and the fields to the south and west

3.1 Weather and lighting

3.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in clear weather conditions allowing optimal photography. The internal structure had sufficient ambient light that imported light sources were not needed.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The building was examined in a methodical manner, with the external structure being examined in a clockwise fashion starting at the northeastern angle of the building.

3.2.2 General images and architectural detail was noted and photographed on each elevation. Once the external structure had been recorded, the internal building areas were then recorded, starting with the northern room and then finishing with the southern room.

3.2.3 The photographic record was undertaken using a Nikon D3300 DSLR (24MP) with an 11-point Phase-Detect AF system along with a backup by a Sony ZV-1 (20.1MP) using a ZEISS® Vario-Sonnar® T* Lens with a focal area of 315 points (phase-detection AF).

3.2.4 The location and angle of each photographic plate within this section of the report can be seen



Plate 3. View of the building from the road (looking southwest)

Plate 4. View of the building from the road (looking northwest)



on Figures 6 and 7, with further images included in the digital photograph archive held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Figures 8 and 9 show elevation drawings of the building.

3.3 General

- 3.3.1 The structure comprises two main elements. On the north side is an original build with a double pitched asbestos roof and walls constructed of randomly coursed stone rubble, with quoins noted at the corners. On the south side is a lean-to structure with a stone-tiled roof. The external



Plate 5. View of the building, looking northeast

Plate 6. View of the building, looking southeast



walls are of roughly coursed stone rubble, with quoins visible at the corners. Plates 3-6 show the differing views of the structure within the landscape.

3.4 East-facing elevation

- 3.4.1 The east-facing elevation is the direct view of the building from the road. The relationship of the original northern (taller) build against the lean-to can be seen in detail in *Plate 7*, with the lean-to having only been partially tied into the older structure: only three tie stones are visible within the



Plate 7. The east-facing elevation as seen from the road

elevation, with the rest of the wall structure built butting against the older wall. The original wall also retains its quoined corner, still visible in the elevation. The quoins on the lean-to are a mix of stones similar to that of the original build, mixed with larger blocks. The elevation does not contain any blocked features: near the apex of the original build appeared to be the potential of a blocked small opening, but inspection of the photographs against the internal wall structure in the same area suggest that this ‘opening’ scar is merely a trick of the stone colouration.

3.5 South-facing elevation

- 3.5.1 The southern elevation belongs to the later lean-to structure. Central to the elevation is a central doorway (D1) with flanking very small windows (W1 and W2). All three features have stone

Plate 8. The south-facing elevation





Plate 9. Southern elevation, D1

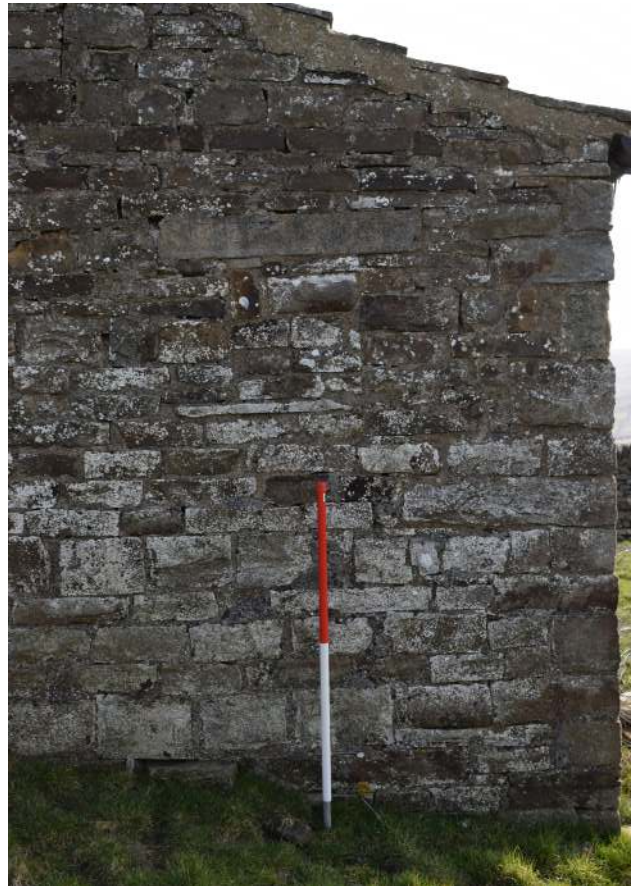


Plate 10. Southern elevation, W1

Plate 11. Southern elevation, W2



Plate 12. Western elevation, W3 (blocked)



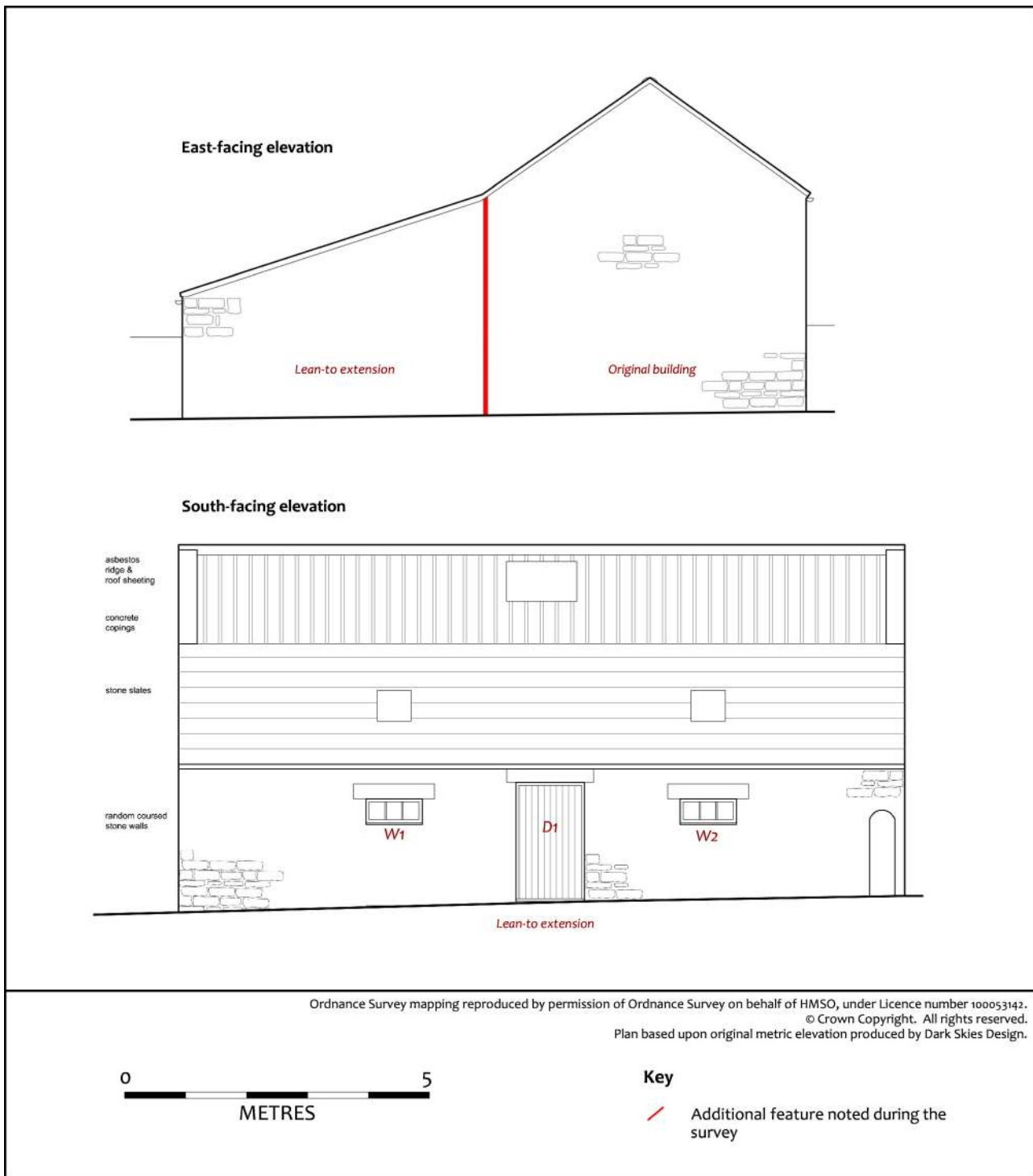


Figure 7. The east and south facing external elevations, based upon drawings by Dark Skies Design

lintels. The doorway has a stone threshold, with the two windows having thin stone sills.

3.6 West-facing elevation

- 3.6.1 Unlike the east-facing elevation where the division between the lean-to and the northern building was noted within the height of the join, the base of the west-facing elevation promotes a *visual* contiguous build: however, there is still a vertical modification scar 4.4m from the western extent of the wall (see *Plate 13*). Examination of the elevation suggests that the addition/repair of the southern section was likely constructed very soon after the northern part

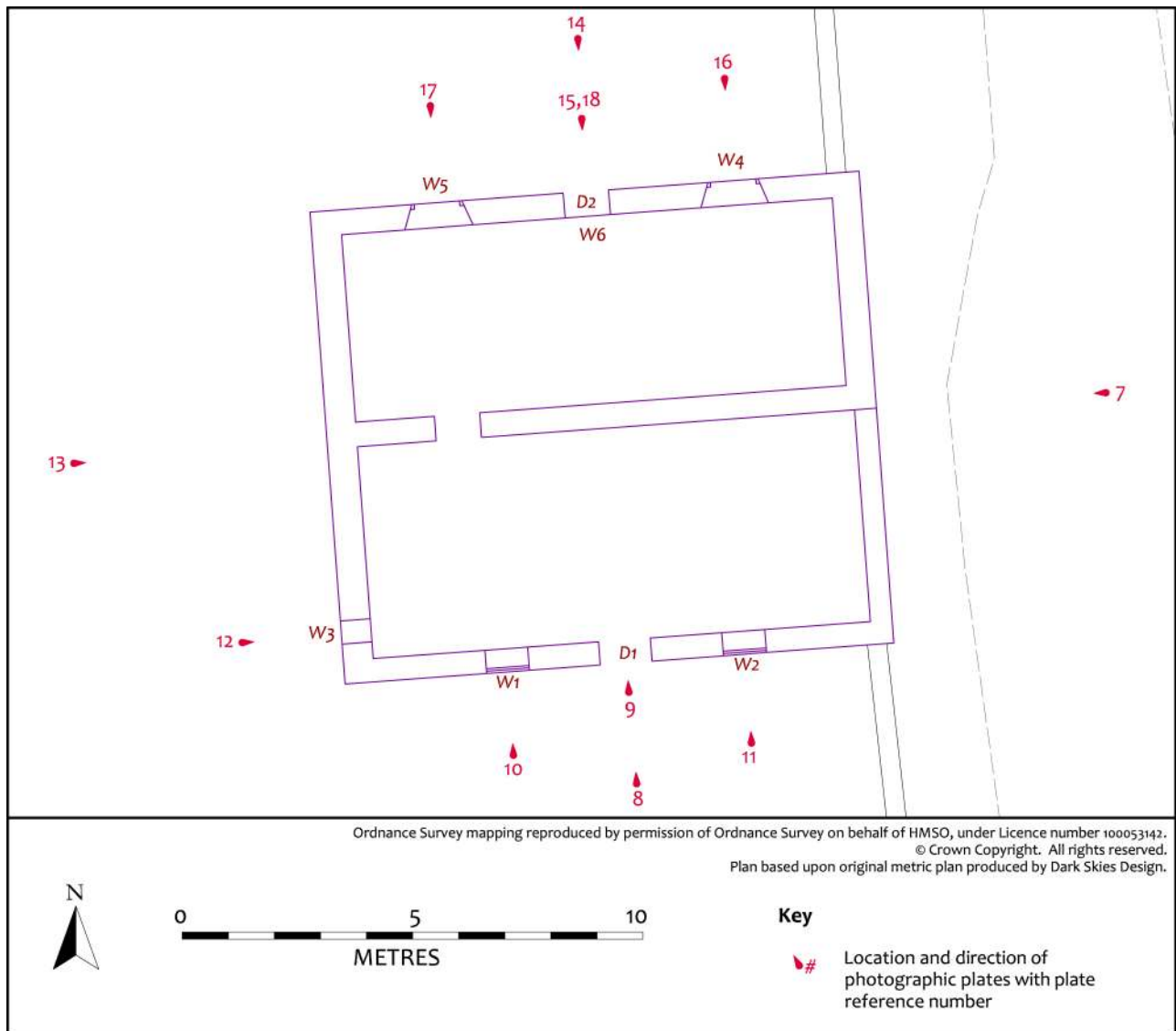


Figure 8. External elevation plates

of the wall, and represents an extension south of the building. Of note is a change in masonry type c.1m from the current ground surface which marries up with the potential original wall height of the extension as noted in Section 4.2.4.

- 3.6.2 Set in the southern extent of the lean-to wall is a blocked window, W₃, which can be seen on Plate 12. The window has a stone lintel and a haphazard thin stone sill.
- 3.6.3 Set in the western gable end of the northern structure are six ventilation pipes set at regular intervals.
- 3.7 North-facing elevation
 - 3.7.1 This primary façade is relatively symmetrical with a central door and flanking windows at lintel level. There are four ventilation pipes set at regular intervals at window sill level, with a further pipe noted in the upper northwestern corner of the elevation.
 - 3.7.2 The door, D₂, is set on a large stone sill with a substantial stone lintel over (see Plate 15 for details). The doorway potentially originally sported quoins up the door jambs, but repair work surrounding the opening means this is uncertain. The timber slatted door itself is of relatively new construction.

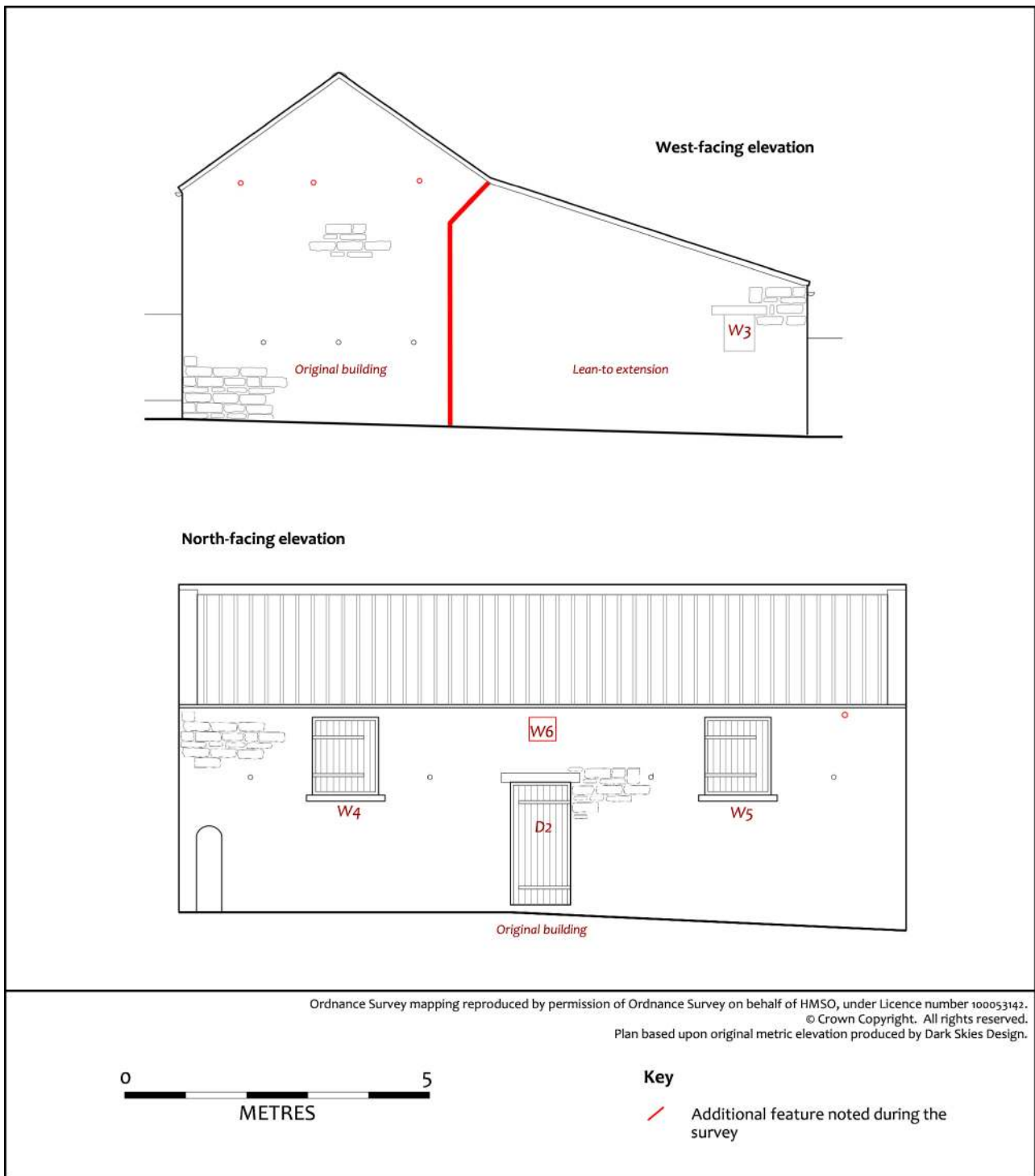


Figure 9. The west and north facing external elevations, based upon drawings by Dark Skies Design

- 3.7.3 The windows, W4 and W5 are both set on stone sills, which are level with the central door lintel. Each window opening is set with a timber frame, inserted at the same time as the window shutters were installed. These shutters are modern and date to the same installation as the door. See *Plates 16* and *17* for window detail.
- 3.7.4 Over the central door is a barely perceivable blocking that would originally have been a small opening. The location of this is highlighted in yellow on *Plate 18*.



Plate 13. The west-facing elevation

Plate 14. The north-facing elevation





Plate 15. Northern elevation, D2



Plate 16. Northern elevation, W4

Plate 17. Northern elevation, W5

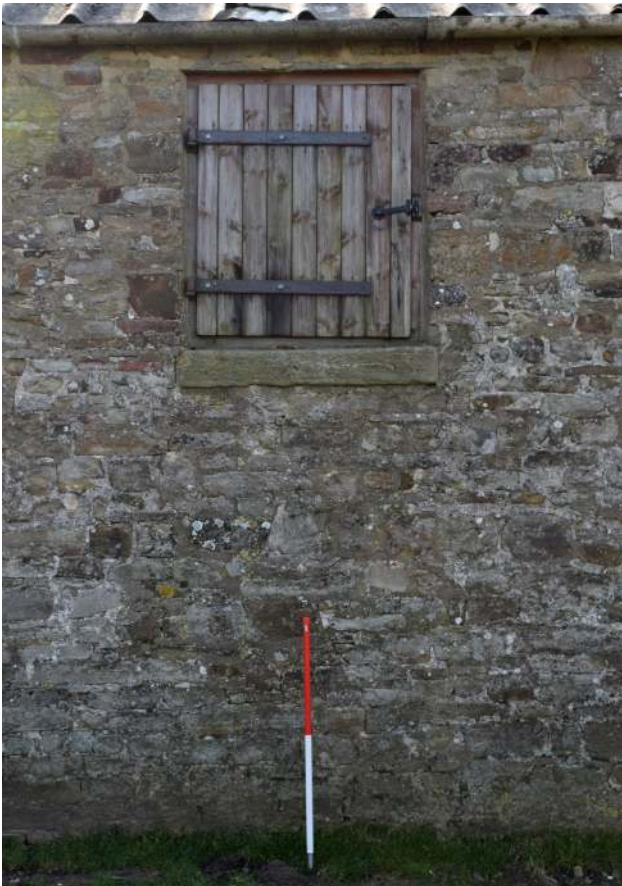


Plate 18. Northern elevation, blocked window, W6



4. THE BUILDING RECORDING: INTERNAL SPACES

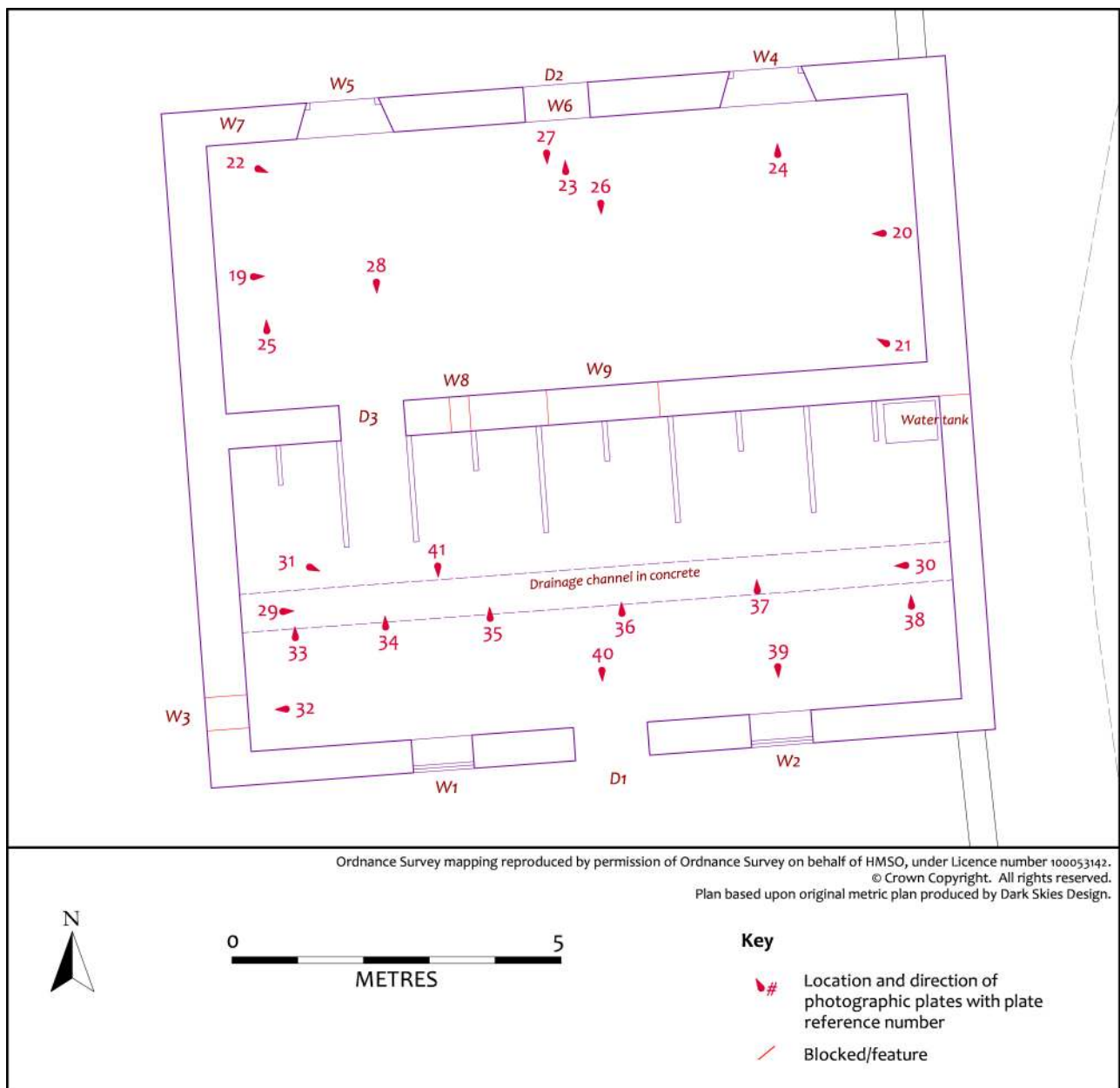


Figure 10. Internal plates and features of note

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 The location and angle of each photographic plate within this section of the report can be seen on Figure 10, with further images included in the digital photograph archive held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

4.2 Northern room

4.2.1 The northern building was a single room. At the time of the survey, the floor had been removed and a yellow painted line added, presumably formation levels for the proposed new floor.

4.2.2 The internal north, east and west walls were original to the build, with the exception of the upper eaves-high coursing of the western wall which could be seen to have been subject to infilling (see Plate 20). No further information of note could be seen within the east or west elevations.



Plate 19. Northern room, looking east



Plate 20. Northern room, looking west

Plate 21. Northern room, looking northwest





Plate 22. Northern room, looking southeast

Plate 23. Door D2, internal view with blocked window W6



Plate 24. Window W4, internal view





Plate 25. Window W5 internal view

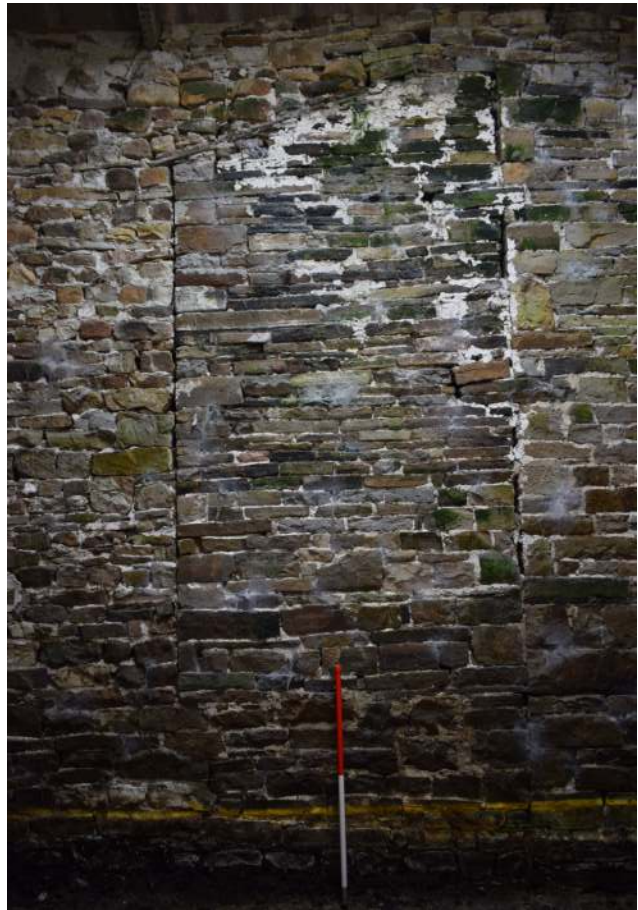


Plate 26. Blocked opening W9, looking south

4.2.3 The northern elevation's central door, D2, had its threshold stone set 0.65m from the base of the internal ground surface, with the floor having already been removed. The door itself could be seen to be modern (see Plate 23) and a blocked window opening, W6, was visible above it. The flanking high windows were noted to be modern, contemporary with the door, set within wooden frames and replacement wooden lintels over (see Plates 24 and 25). In the upper western corner of the northern elevation was a small opening, visible on Plate 25, which corresponded to the sole ventilation pipe visible at that height on the external face.

Plate 27. Photogrammetric reconstruction of the internal north-facing wall showing multiple phases of construction



Plate 28. Door D3 and blocked W8 looking south

4.2.4 The southern internal wall was a later insertion for the most part. *Plate 27* shows a photogrammetric scaled orthogonal view of the wall. The western end of the structure can be seen to have potentially the remains of the original wing ‘fossilised’ in the stonework, which headed south off the main building, noted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey mapping (see *Section 2.3*). *Plate 27* clearly shows the roofline of the structure, which also ties in with a change of external build as noted in *Section 3.6.1*.

4.2.5 This suggests that the original southwestern wing was 3.7m wide (internally). Rather than demolish this section of wall, it was retained, the roof removed and the elevation built on. The original material contains a doorway (D3), with a large block stone lintel above (see *Plate 28*). Within the later ‘filler’ above the roof line is another blocked window, W8, noted to have had a large lintel and small sill similar to W3.



4.2.6 To the east of the original elevation segment is a further blocked opening W9 (see *Plate 26*). This feature runs from foundation level to the height of the W8 window lintel and measures 1.7m wide. The head of this blocked feature lies at a 20° angle, suggesting a further roof line, the base of which can be traced running through the elevation to the eastern extent of the wall, with further stonework set above it.

4.3 Southern lean-to/byre

4.3.1 The room within the lean-to had been used as a byre, with a poured concrete floor complete with a drainage cut running east-west through the structure and a shallow ramp set over the drainage run toward doorway D3. This lean-to was likely constructed in the late 1960s, based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping of the area.

4.3.2 Internally, the roofing structure appears to be relatively modern, likely replaced within the last couple of decades (see *Plates 29-30*). The walls are constructed of similar materials to the older northern house, suggesting that the byre likely re-uses materials originally from the southwestern wing of the building. There are patchy areas of internal render visible on the western wall.

4.3.3 Set into the western wall is blocked window W3. This structure has a timber replacement lintel but the sill has gone, replaced by blocking. The window can be seen on *Plate 32*.

4.3.4 Cattle stalls are set against the northern wall. *Plates 33-38* show these features from west to east. The northern wall above the cattle stalls still held patches of render, and the pipes with dispenser taps were still in place to provide water to the stalls from the water tank above the eastern stall bay.



Plate 29. The byre looking east

Plate 30. The byre looking west





Plate 31 (above). The byre looking southeast

- 4.3.5 Plate 34 shows doorway D3 from the byre.
- 4.3.6 Plate 36 shows the location of opening W9. From this side of the dividing wall, the feature is recessed on its western side.
- 4.3.7 Plates 36-38 show a course of flat sandstones running through the wall springing from the eastern side of W9, at a height of approximately 2m from the byre floor. This seems to cap a lower wall build, suggesting that this section of the wall below the course may be repaired original construction.
- 4.3.8 The features in the southern wall comprise door D1 and windows W1 and W2. These can be seen on Plates 39-41 and are late 20th century in date.

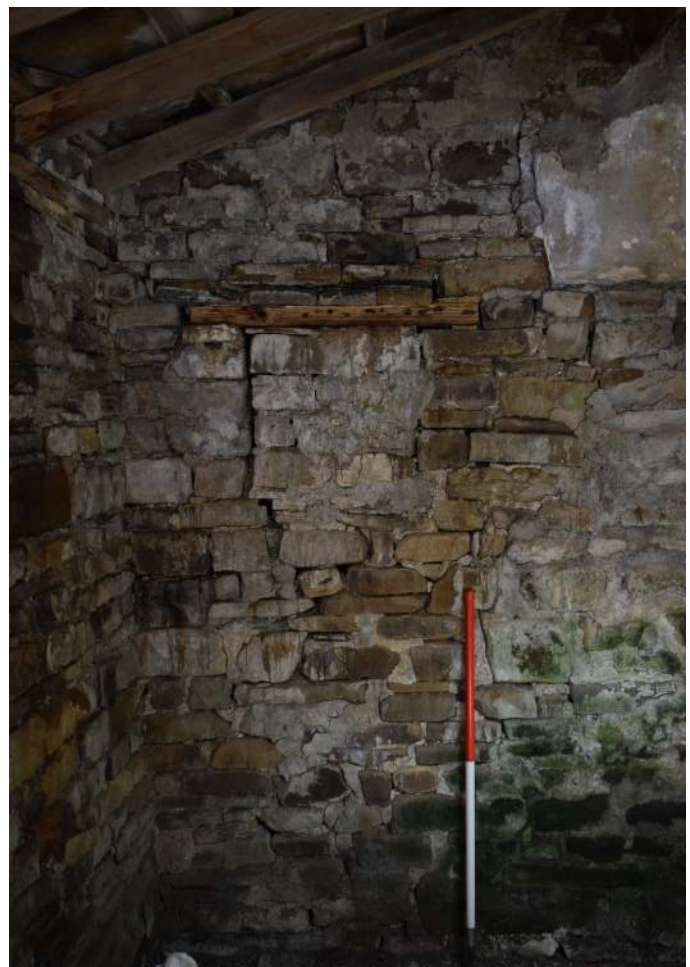


Plate 32. Blocked window W3



Plate 33. Animal stalls



Plate 34. Door D3, view from the byre

Plate 35. Animal stalls

Plate 36. Animal stalls





Plate 37. Animal stalls



Plate 38. Animal stalls

Plate 39. Doorway D1, interior



Plate 40. Window W1, interior





Plate 41. Window W2, interior

5. DISCUSSION

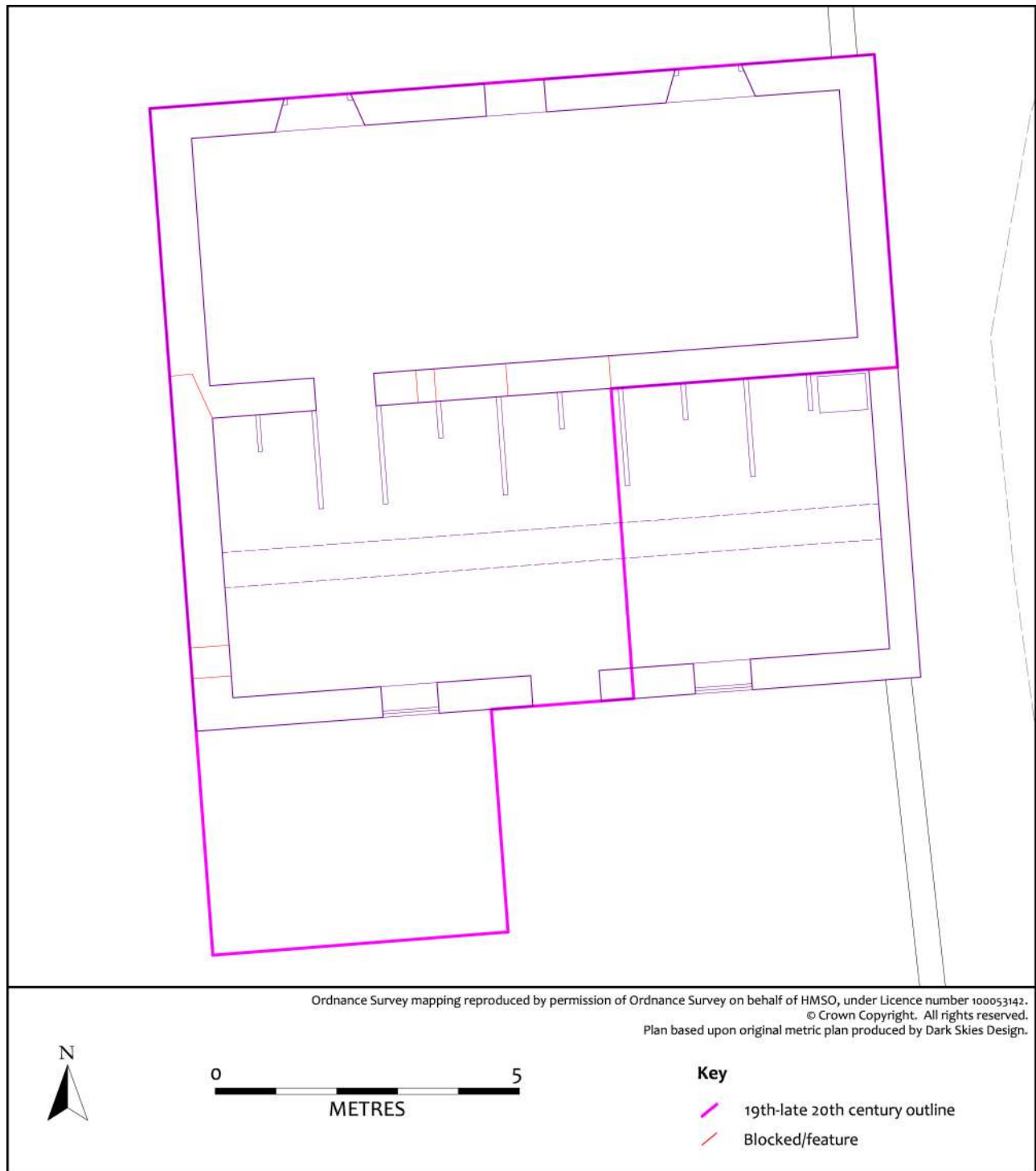


Figure 11. The 19th and 20th century plan superimposed on the current layout

5.1 Discussion

- 5.1.1 Figure 11 shows the outline of the building as depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1897 through to the late 20th century, superimposed on the building as it now stands. While the 1859 map does show a building present at the site, it does not provide enough detail to allow for definitive phasing of the structure.



Figure 12. Suggested phasing of the present structure

- 5.1.2 The construction of the byre/lean-to saw the demolition of the southern extent of the building, with the new southern elevation being building along the same foundation line as existing at the western extent of the structure and extended east. Examination of the elevation suggests a complete rebuild, as there is no discernable difference between where the wall would likely have pre-existed and the new construction. There is also no scarring or staining in the stonework where the demolished southern extension was removed.
- 5.1.3 The historic layout also suggests that the build was originally three phased, with the east-west aligned rectangular structure at the northern extent, a further mid extension attached to the south of that, and then the now gone smaller extension at the building's southern extent.
- 5.1.4 The northern build, essentially the first phase of the structure appears to have been originally designed as a dwelling, with the central door and flanking windows set looking north up the road. Internally though, the features which may have supported have gone: specifically a fireplace would be proof of this. However, with the floor removed, the roof replaced and the

southern wall of the build showing massive changes in form, a fireplace and chimney could have been set likely where the blocked area W9 now lies. Interestingly, despite the height of the building, there is no internal evidence for a first floor joist system.

- 5.1.5 According to *Figure 11*, the mid-extension's eastern wall marries with the eastern extent of blocked area W9. The structural evidence suggests that this block was likely in two parts, with a low-roofed structure running north-south to the western extent (evidenced by the roof-line noted in the western extent of the original build's southern wall) and an interconnected structure marked with the blocked area of wall. This may suggest the presence again of a fireplace that was modified to provide heat to the mid-extension.
- 5.1.6 As to the purpose of the now gone southern extension, with what appears to have been a rebuild of the southern wall of the mid extension for the construction of the present-day lean-to/byre, no evidence remains as to the nature or form of this build.

5.2 Conclusions

- 5.2.1 The building recording project suggests that the structure was originally a potential late 18th century/early 19th century dwelling that had been extended during the 19th century. The census records suggest that the building may have been known as 'Currick Hill', though the connection is not definitive. In 1881, James Anderson and his wife with five children lived at Currick Hill. James was a lead miner. By 1891, James had retired. No census records could be found relating to Currick Hill after this time. Prior to the occupation of the building by the Anderson family, a connection between the dwelling and the lime kiln that was situated to the southwest is likely, though not necessarily absolute.
- 5.2.2 The building appears to have remained roofed through the 20th century, based upon mapping evidence, though who lived there or maintained them is unknown.
- 5.2.3 By the 1970s, the building had been converted into an agricultural structure with a byre.

5.3 Classification

- 5.3.1 Utilising the *Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH)* thesaurus, the most recent use of the building would have been classed as:
- COW HOUSE / BYRE
- 5.3.2 In its original form, it was likely:
- DOMESTIC DWELLING / HOUSE.

6. REPOSITORIES AND SOURCES

6.1 Repositories

6.1.1 **Online:**

Beamish Museum People's Collection. Online at <http://collections.beamish.org.uk/>

Britain from Above Project. Online at <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

British Library. Online at <http://www.bl.uk/>

British Geological Survey. Online at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Historic England Archive. Online at <http://archive.historicengland.org.uk>

Keys to the Past. Online at <http://www.keystothepast.info>

PastScape Project. Online at <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/default.aspx>

Portable Antiquities Scheme. Online at <https://finds.org.uk/>

ViewFinder Project. Online at <http://viewfinder.english-heritage.org.uk/>

6.1.2 **Record Offices/archives:**

Newcastle City Library. Local Studies, Princess Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1DX

Durham Record Office. County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL

Tyne and Wear Archives. Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA

Vindomora Solutions Ltd Archive. Prospect House, Prospect Business Park, Leadgate, Consett, County Durham DH8 7PW

6.1.3 **Other:**

Google Earth Pro

6.2 Sources

6.2.1 **Chartered Institute for Archaeologists:**

(2014) Code of Conduct.

(2014) Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

(2014) Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

6.2.2 **Department for Communities and Local Government:**

(rev. 2019) Communities and Local Government: National Planning Policy Framework

6.2.3 **English Heritage:**

(2008) Conservation Principles - Policies and Guidance

(1991) Managing Archaeological Projects. Second edition

(2010) Measured and Drawn - Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings

6.2.4 **Historic England:**

(2015) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

6.2.5 **Ordnance Survey mapping:**

1861, 1862 Town Plan, 1896 Town Plan, 1898, 1940, 1952, 1970 and 2021 editions

6.2.6 **Research Frameworks:**

Petts, D. & Gerrard, C. (2006) Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment. Durham



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