

President Letter

In our previous Newsletter, I mentioned our plans to rationalise the Society's stock of publications by having back numbers of our journals digitised. Since the spring, committee members have been working on this project. Thanks to the kind assistance from The Auckland Project and our committee colleague John Castling, we have been able to gather the entire collection together in one place and catalogue exactly what we have. The collection, which has been kept in garages, in offices, and under the spare beds of various past and present committee members, as well as on borrowed shelf space at Palace Green Library, is quite extensive.

Perhaps surprisingly, however, we do not possess anything like a complete run of journals. The first series, Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, was published between 1870 and 1965. Eleven volumes, each in two, three, four and, in the case of Volume 11, six parts, cover this period. To make things even more complicated, the earliest ones don't have volume numbers. Our collection contains very few of these early editions. Remarkably, some of the parts we do own have pages that are still uncut: we also found a paper-wrapped parcel, still tied up with string, just as it was delivered by the printers in

the 1920s. The New Series of Transactions appeared in six volumes between 1968 and 1982, and Prof. Anthony Harding established the Durham Archaeological Journal in 1984. We are exploring the possibility of having the 'missing' parts of our collection, copies of which are in Palace Green Library's collection, digitised so that the Society will be able to offer members access to a complete run.

In an extraordinary turn of events, the AASDN's bank accounts were recently closed by Barclays, without any proper notice. Our Treasurer has had to spend a good deal of time and effort trying to find out why this has happened and where our balances are. We now have a new account with a different bank. This sort of inexplicable and outrageous behaviour by banks has been in the news a lot recently. It's a little odd to find ourselves in the same 'debanked' boat as Nigel Farage...

Richard Annis

President | Architectural & Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland (AASDN, aka Arch & Arch)



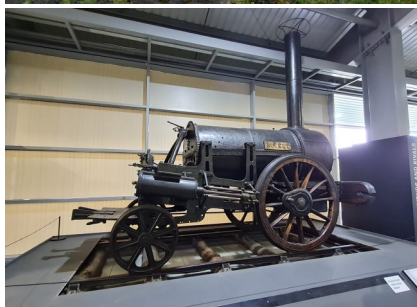
2023 Excursions

A visit to Shildon, 'Cradle of the Railways'

The Society held its 2023 Annual General Meeting on Saturday, 13th May at Locomotion, The National Rail Museum at Shildon. Our first stop was a talk by Paul from Brusselton Incline Group at the Brusselton Incline. Described as a 'Georgian engineering marvel,' the Brusselton Incline was part of George Stephenson's original route for the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

The rope-hauled incline was built in the 1820s to bring coal from the South Durham Coalfield, over Brusselton hill, down to Shildon, where it met the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Wagons were hauled on ropes over the east-west ridge that divides the Wear and Tees valleys by a stationary engine at the summit of the incline.

The original Stephenson engine consisted of two 30hp engines on a single axle. Within months of the Stockton and Darlington Railway's opening in 1825, the engineering supervisor, Timothy Hack-



worth, had to make major modifications. By 1831 the engine had to be replaced by one more powerful, designed by Hackworth and built by R & W Hawthorne. The new engine could move 2,120 tons of coal in a day. Breakdowns and accidents made the inclines inefficient. In 1856 a line was built which linked West Auckland to Shildon Tunnel, and so Brusselton Incline was no longer required. An advert from 20th July 1859 lists seven steam engines used on the inclines on the Stockton and Darlington Railway and the stationary 80hp Brusselton Engine for sale.

We saw the engineman's house and the engine house (now a domestic house). We also observed the trackbed of the incline, which has been archaeologically excavated, and some of the original stone sleeper blocks have been laid back out. An accommodation bridge was built so farm traffic could pass beneath. See <https://brusseltonincline.group> for more information and a short film.

We reconvened at Locomotion Museum for a guided tour of the main hall. Stephenson's Rocket of 1829 is currently on display at Locomotion, on loan from the Sci-



ence Museum Group. Alongside is No.1 0-4-0 'Locomotion', built in 1825 by Robert Stephenson & Co, and used on the opening day of the S&DR on 27th September 1825. It is the first time that the two steam locomotives have been on display together. Locomotion Museum is undergoing exciting development. We look forward to the opening of a new building in due course, which will house another 45 railway vehicles; see <https://locomotion.org.uk>.

After lunch, we enjoyed a guided walk through Shildon Conservation Area, which was designated in 1993 and amended in 2011. There is much to see in relation to the S&DR and Timothy Hackworth's Soho Works. Soho Engine Shed (listed grade II*), with its tall chimney, was built in 1826 as a paint shop, but later converted to an engine house containing a 1833 beam engine, with pattern room above. It was restored in 1975 to become the Timothy Hackworth Museum (Locomotion opened in 2004). A group of four railway line-side cabins (known as Black Boy Stables, although none appear to have been used as such) are grade II listed. Crenellated 'Castle Cabin' may pre-date 1839 and may have been a proto-signal box at the junction of three railway lines. Building 3 was added between 1897 and 1915. The buildings were probably used by plate layers, who inspected and maintained the railway.

Shildon Station opened on Byerley Road in 1842. The site is now occupied by the Mason's Arms (there were no ale houses directly next to the Works in Hackworth's day as he was a staunch methodist). Of station buildings, only the red brick signal box (listed grade II) and an adjacent sandstone building, possibly the signalman's cottage, now survives.

Imposing coal drops (listed grade II), commissioned in 1846, and built from sandstone, buff bricks and reused railway sleeper blocks, were where the locomotives were refuelled. Coal was dropped down a timber chute from wagons above. The coal drops are being repaired so that the replica Locomotion can provide rides to museum visitors on the surviving length of track to the Goods Shed again.

The Goods Shed, also constructed with sandstone and reused railway sleeper blocks, was built around 1855. Locomotives pulled into the shed and its cargo or freight was loaded onto horse drawn carts for delivery. Coal for local domestic use was stored in cells at the rear of the shed. Movement of goods from the shed was managed by staff in the timber parcel office, added in 1925. It is painted in LNER colours.

Timothy Hackworth's house is one of a pair of houses, which date to around 1825. His brother lived next door. Adjacent

to this, Soho Cottages (listed grade II), date to circa 1833, were built for railway workers. No. 1 was and workers lived in adjacent single storey cottages. In 1841 twenty-one people lived here, including an engineman, a moulder, two fitters plus their families. There are later workers houses, built in the second half of the 19th century, on Soho Street, Victoria Street and Station Street.

Hackworth is thought to have founded a Wesleyan Chapel on Chapel Street. This became a Congregational Church when a new imposing Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and manse (both listed grade II) were built, on Cross Street, in 1876. The methodists built the brick Sunday School, where we held our business meeting, on Soho Street in 1888. See <https://www.Durham.gov.uk/ShildonCA>.

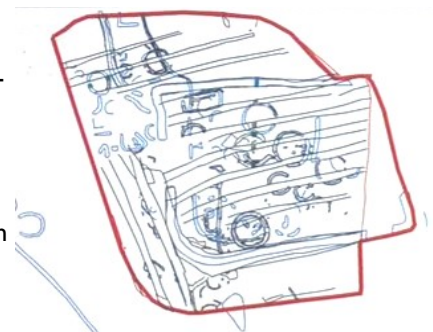
The Society thanks Sarah Price, Head of Locomotion, and the Brusselton Incline Group for our fascinating visit.



Iron Age and Roman settlement at Burdon Lane, Ryhope

On the 11th of August, members of Arch & Arch were invited by BWB Consulting Ltd to visit the ongoing archaeological excavations that have been in progress since January 2022. These excavations are being conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS) in advance of a housing development. Prior to the excavations, a geophysical survey by Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU) had revealed an enormous complex consisting of several probable enclosed settlements with multiple phases of roundhouses, associated field systems, and possible stock enclosures.

Subsequent evaluation trenching, also performed by ASDU, confirmed that the remains dated to the



Sketch plan of one of the enclosures containing roundhouses by WYAS.



late prehistoric and Roman periods, as suspected from the geophysical survey. Some of the most promising areas of the archaeological site are being preserved in-situ under grassy sections within the housing development, while the rest, a considerable area, is being subjected to archaeological excavation. Notably, the latest discoveries on the site include a large rectangular building of Roman origin (function yet unknown) and an inhumation burial. The site has yielded a rich array of artifacts typically found on domestic sites, including various types of pottery, such as Samian ware, quernstones for grain grinding, spindle whorls for spinning, and coins.

We have requested that the archaeologists join AASDN to discuss this exciting site once the excavations are complete and they have begun analysing the results. AASDN extends its gratitude to Mathew James of BWB Consulting Ltd and Kylie Buxton of WYAS Services for an excellent morning. Thanks go to Gil Mackay for the group photos.

Jennifer Morrison
Honorary Secretary | AASDN

From Hornby

Showing Your Sympathies 15th Century Style

We are all familiar with people working for public-facing companies having name badges identifying themselves and, more often than not, displaying clear corporate branding. This is by no means a new practice. From the late 14th century through the early 16th century, the practice eventually was abolished by the Tudor Government, and it was commonplace for major landowners to pay for the services of other local landowners and professionals, such as lawyers, through the payment of a livery or retainer. This practice, also known as "Bastard Feudalism," ensured the political control of a locality by its dominant landowner. During times of political crisis, such as in the reign of Henry VI and in the aftermath of the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, it could lead to the subversion of the activities of the National Government and even the judicial system. A physical manifestation of the livery system was the issuance of livery badges, which are occasionally found by metal detectorists and on late Medieval archaeological sites.

During this summer's fieldwork season, a gilt bronze bull's head was recovered at Hornby. This bull's head was the livery badge of Ralph Neville, the 1st Earl of Westmorland, who resided at Raby Castle in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. He had a close



friendship with Henry Bolingbroke, the Earl of Derby, and played a key role in the deposition of King Richard II and the coronation of Bolingbroke as King Henry IV. Ralph Neville's funeral effigy is situated in Staindrop Church, and his golden spurs, discovered by a metal detectorist in the early 2000s, are now housed in the Yorkshire Museum. His connection to Bolingbroke led to his marriage to Bolingbroke's cousin, Joan Beaufort, and a subsequent rise in his national status. His second family, centred at Middleham Castle in Wensleydale, played a pivotal role, along with their supporters, on the Yorkist side during the Wars of the Roses. This connection explains the significance of the find at Hornby.

The bull's head is a reference to the legend of Beavis the Bull, which is said to have been wrestled by Bertrand de Bulmer, an early 12th century ancestor of the Bertrand de Bulmer family, at Sheriff Hutton in the Vale of York.

Victorian Election Memorabilia

Populist politicians "putting on a bit of a show" and sailing close to the wind to get elected is nothing new. In 1879, William Ewart Gladstone, the leader of the Liberal Party, decided to bolster his credentials as a national leader by running for election in a constituency that would later become Leeds West.

Prints were distributed, depicting enthusiastic potential constituents participating in torchlight processions to welcome Gladstone and his wife to the city. They also showed the city's elite entertaining him in style at the City Hall. However, there was a significant problem: it was as illegal then as it is now to represent two constituencies simultaneously, as Gladstone was already an MP for Mid Lothian in Scotland. Consequently, his election was invalidated, and in the subsequent by-election, his eldest son was elected.



A medal struck to commemorate the ill-fated election has been recovered at Hornby during this summer's fieldwork season. The curious question is what it was doing there, as the then landowners, the Osborne Dukes of Leeds, were implacable political opponents of Gladstone.

Erik Matthews
Fieldwork Officer | AASDN

Ruins, Replicas, and Replacements

You sometimes hear people say, when they're looking at the remains of a castle or a Roman fort - or almost any other kind of archaeological site - "wouldn't it be nice to see it put back to how it used to be?" A lovely idea, but it would obviously be an extremely difficult, expensive, and very probably controversial task. What methods and materials to use?

What part of the site's development to reconstruct? What information to base the rebuilding on?

There are, of course, some spectacular examples of real projects of this kind. The painted caves at Altamira in Cantabria, and at Lascaux in the Vézère, are faithful reconstructions of sites that, while intact, cannot be made accessible by other means. The financial and technical challenges of creating these replicas were huge and, even with the best possible information, materials and artistry, some people still find them unacceptable. When a replica of the cave at Chauvet in the Ardèche, with its famous Gallery of Lions, was completed - at the cost of millions of Euros of French government money - an article in a British newspaper said "don't fall for a fake ... you wouldn't pay to see a Rembrandt copy." And while it's obviously true that a replica isn't the real thing, the effects of visiting such sites means that the real thing can only be seen by means of photographs, films, virtual reality, or replicas.



Guédelon Castle. Photo by Espirat, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/index.php?curid=59857028>.

Sometimes, things are 'rebuilt' for special reasons. The removal of the Abu Simbel temple in 1968, to avoid its inundation by Lake Nasser, is a famous example. In other places replicas or replacements have been made for research as well as display. Places like the pioneering Iron Age farm at Butser, on the Hampshire downs, or Guédelon Castle in Burgundy, which has been described as 'the world's biggest archaeological experiment.' There are some fine replicas in our region, too, such as the Roman gatehouse at Arbeia, the bathhouse at Wallsend or the Anglo-Saxon farm at Jarrow Hall. These and others offer a different and vivid way to see aspects of our past.

However, much money and expertise is available, however, no replica or reconstruction



The Gap. Photo by Barbara Spearman.

can hope to really replace what has gone. As you'll probably have guessed, these thoughts were brought to mind by the shocking news about Sycamore Gap. "It's just a tree," someone said. Of course, it was much more than that. What was destroyed in this inexplicable act of vandalism wasn't directly archaeological, but it had a powerful resonance for anyone interested in the heritage and landscape of our region. No replica or reconstruction can ever really make up for the loss.

Richard Annis
President | AASDN

Barningham Moor rock art – NEW research! A waste of time or a step in the right direction?

During the Covid pandemic, desk-based research was completed on Barningham Moor to try to understand the potential age of the rock art panels and to offer some insight into the choice of panels for enhancement. Here is a summary of the results.

The landscape of Barningham Moor, County Durham, is well known for its prehistoric structures (Figure 1). With 168 carved rocks, numerous stone cairns, ring cairns, cairnfields, burnt mounds, trackways, enclosures, ancient field divisions, burial mounds, and a stone circle, they represent the largest concentration of prehistoric sites in the county, yet the relationships between them are very poorly understood. Added to that, the rock art itself is very enigmatic. Why would people choose seemingly random boulders and gouge peck marks into shapes on rocks in upland landscapes (Figures 2, 3 & 4—next page)? Why are the Barningham motifs simple cups, rings, and grooves, rather than the more complex designs found on Northumberland's larger panels? Why were certain stones and locations chosen over others to create these unique panels of art?

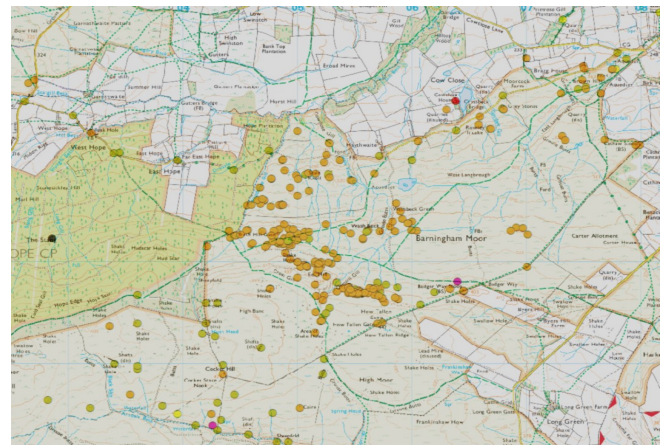


Figure 1. The prehistoric landscape of Barningham Moor, County Durham. Points on the map: orange = structures, green = sites; red = buildings; pink = findspots; black = overview.

So, during lockdown, when travel to Barningham was forbidden, desk-based research on the Moor's rock art panels was conducted using the England Rock Art (ERA) website and Durham County Council's Historic Environment Record (DCC HER). The superb work by the Northumberland and Durham Rock Art Group, who visited and studied the panels between 2005 and 2008, hugely supported this research.



Figure 2. H1008 (DCC HER)/ERA ID: 819/
Panel 20; cups, rings & grooves, Scale Knoll.



Figure 3. H1005 (DCC HER)/ERA ID: 849/
Panel 50; multiple cup marks, Wash Beck.



Figure 4. H5617 (DCC HER)/ERA ID: 899/
Panel 96; cups & linear grooves, Bragg House.

The research considered numerous reasons to explain how and/or why the panels were created: steadfast versus moved boulders; the panels' geology; the angles and heights of the panels from the ground upwards; their heights above sea-level; the directions the panels face; the complexity of the individual panels; and the proximity of individual panels both to other nearby rock art and to other prehistoric structures on the Moor.

Results and Discussion:

None of the methods studied offered any explanations for the positioning of the carvings, for the choice of design or for the complexity of the panels. In fact, the 168 panels are each as individual as their locations are random. Nevertheless, over 15% of the carved panels on the Moor have complex carvings over more than half of the panel face. This does seem to challenge the view that County Durham's rock art is perhaps deemed less important than that on other panels in northern England and south-west Scotland and certainly warrants further study.

In fact, whether simple cup marks, cup-and-ring markings, or complex panels of all types of carving, only their geology provides any clues to their *raison d'être*. Of those stones chosen to be enhanced, all but three are sandstone. This makes sense as it would be fairly easy to carve and the mica and silica particles in the stone would have gleamed in both sun- and moon-light. However, as the boulders are found on northerly-facing slopes with the panels facing in every compass direction, it is clear that the chosen panels for the Barningham Moor rock art did not deliberately face towards the sun, implying that the creators sought moonlight to show off the sparkle of their newly created designs. Furthermore, the majority of the panels were designed without any link to or interest in any other structures on the Moor, whether other rock art panels or other Bronze Age monuments. This implies that the rock art must either pre-or post-date the other structures on the Moor.

Added to this, as certain rock art panels were possibly re-used within Barningham's Early Bronze Age burial cairns, the likelihood is that these portable rocks are likely to be earlier than those monuments. This may indicate that these stones were seen as heirlooms, accompanying other special artefacts within the graves. The 1897 How Tallon barrow excavation yielded Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowheads, carefully selected and strategically placed within the burial mound. This practice may have been aimed to establish a connection between the interred individuals and their ancestors, emphasizing the sig-

nificance of linking the deceased to the land and the shared landscape with their kin.

However, the people who carved these stones did so for their own enigmatic reasons, without specific reference to any point or feature in the landscape that we can see today. Targeted excavation and further research into prehistoric routeways and into the other monuments on the Moor might unlock some answers but, for now, the reasons for their creation elude us again.

Further details of the results of the study can be found in the 23rd edition of the *Durham Archaeological Journal* (2022, 1-18) or by contacting the author, emma.watson2@durham.gov.uk.

Emma Watson

Senior Archaeologist | Durham County Council

A Trading Town on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast

While searching for a last-minute package holiday departing from Teesside Airport, I intentionally steered clear of the tourist 'hell' of Sunny Beach. Instead, I chose the charming family resort of Sozopol, located to the south of the bustling port of Burgas. My decision turned out to be a remarkable discovery – I found a treasure.

Sozopol boasts a history dating back to the Bronze Age. During Greek times, it gained significance and adopted the name Apollonia, after one of its temples. The Romans ransacked it in 72 BC, but the town later flourished. After its Christianization in the 4th century, it acquired its modern name, which translates to "city of salvation." Even though it fell under nominal Turkish rule after 1453, Sozopol retained its predominantly Greek character until the early 20th century when regional unrest led to an exchange of Greek speakers for Bulgarian.

A leisurely wander through the old town on the peninsula reveals Byzantine and later medieval remnants, including the seaward walls that once shielded it from Venetian, Gen-



Traditional house, Sozopol



The Black Sea from Sozopol fortification.

Nessebar church façade.

oese, and Turkish intruders. You'll also find several small museums, traditionally constructed wooden houses, and Orthodox churches. The churches are often partially submerged to comply with Ottoman orders, which prohibited structures taller than a mounted cavalrman of the Sultanate.

Just off the coast of Sozopol lies St. John's Island, home to the ruins of John the Baptist Monastery. An ancient grave dedicated to a John from the early 1st century was discovered here, leading to intriguing speculations, although I remain sceptical about such claims.

A quick Seacat trip transports you to the World Heritage town of Nessebar, an upmarket version of Sozopol and its historical rival. If, for some reason, you still wish to visit Sunny Beach, it's just a short journey along the causeway.

Linda Chadd
Member | AASDN

The Fitzhugh Library: Middleton-in-Teesdale

The Fitzhugh Library is soon to mark its 35th year as an institution and charitable organization. Despite several changes in its location over the years, its fundamental principles, goals, and core values have remained unwavering.

Its primary objective is to amass a diverse array of materials, including books, documents, maps, press clippings, photographs, posters, and ephemera, all related to the historical lands of the County Palatine of Durham, as they existed prior to 1836, when the last vestiges of Palatinate authority were assumed by the Crown. Additionally, we actively seek materials pertaining to the former ecclesiastical parish of Romal Kirk as it stood before the establishment of the Laith-kirk parish in 1844.

Our areas of interest are extensive, encompassing a broad spectrum of human and natural activities, such as history, archaeology, biographies, genealogy, mining, railways, and religion. To date, we have catalogued more than 16,600 books and documents, as well as approximately 30,000 press cuttings, about 5,000 ephemeral items, and the remarkable F. Parkin Raine collection, boasting over 12,000 photographs. Furthermore, we house nearly 2,000 maps and plans, along with nearly 1,200 aerial photographs. Altogether, we estimate that our collection comprises nearly 70,000 items and continues to grow.

While we do acquire new items as they become available, we also appreciate donations, especially of materials often discarded due to a lack of a suitable home. As a research library, we encourage visitors to explore and engage in scholarly pursuits. It's quite common for them to lose themselves in hours of exploration, delving into box files on our shelves and discovering hidden treasures.

The sheer extent of our collection has grown to a point where no single individual possesses a comprehensive understanding of its scope. Among the recent finds are notable gems, including a postcard from a German prison camp during World War I sent back to Teesdale and a copy of the Northern Echo dated April 17, 1912, featuring front-page news about the Titanic's tragic sinking.

Our volunteers play a vital role in our success. They comprise retired historians, librarians, published authors, genealogists, and experts in cartography. Over the years, we've supplied valuable information for a graduate thesis at Durham University, contributed to several books, exhibitions (such as The Bowes Museum), websites like the North East War Memorials Project, and a diverse array of groups, including the Stockton & Darlington Railway Society and the Witham Hall Archive Team in Barnard Castle. Additionally, researchers for the Victoria County History series regularly utilize our resources.

Two members of our team even participated in a Radio 4 series discussing the theme of "Solitude." They explored the local poet Richard Watson and his daily journey to the lead mine at Little Egglestone.

Special collection areas of interest include:

Archaeology and Architectural Interest: We house an extensive collection of materials covering a wide geographical area, with a notable emphasis on Upper Teesdale. Particularly, we have a wealth of reports produced by Denis Coggins and Ken Fairless, both of whom have made substantial contributions to our collection. Notably, Denis, a former trustee of the Library until his passing, generously bequeathed his collection of slides documenting various excavations he conducted in Teesdale, including Middle Hurth and Simy Folds. These slides have been converted to jpgs and are accessible on one of the Library's computers.

Our architectural section boasts approximately 750 items listed in our computer catalogue, but our holdings extend to other sections that may pique your interest. Additionally, we maintain a substantial inventory of Archaeological Aeliana, spanning the third, fourth, and fifth series, as well as various reports from Archaeo-Environment Ltd. Most of the latter reports were generated in support of planning-related decision-making processes.

Maps and Aerial Photographs: The majority of our map collection comprises Ordnance Survey maps, encompassing a range of editions, including first, second, third, and fourth editions, as well as those featuring the national grid. As for our aerial photographs, they predominantly date back to the 1960s and 1970s, although it's important to note that our coverage is not exhaustive.

Photographs: The F. Parkin Raine photographic collection offers a comprehensive visual record of life in Teesdale, featuring images by various photographers, including Elijah Yeoman, a pioneer in documenting the region. This collection is available for online searches and in-person viewing at the Library. Our archives also house photos from diverse sources, such as the Teesdale Heritage Group, the John Wearmouth collection showcasing farms in upper Teesdale, and images from Darlington Forge, which played a vital role in crafting components for ocean liners like the Mauretania and Queen Mary between 1905 and 1936.

Hannah Hauxwell Collection: Hannah, known for her role in "Too Long a Winter" on Yorkshire Television, left a distinctive family archive. It comprises letters, funeral cards, and memorabilia that offer a glimpse into life in Upper Dale, dating back to her great-grandparents. The collection includes items related to her Uncle Tommy, a Methodist lay preacher, such as his long service certificate, family members' membership and camp cards, and sermon notes.

Visiting the Library: Plan ahead by specifying your area of interest for efficient searching in our online catalog, which allows searching by title, keyword, or class number (e.g., 61 for Archaeology and 78 for Architecture). With our extensive experience, we can also provide valuable referrals to other organizations, individuals, and contacts. For group visits of up to 15 people, we recommend scheduling them outside our regular opening days to ensure undivided attention and assistance.



The Fitzhugh Library, perched in Middleton-in-Teesdale's upper Town Hall rooms at 51 Market Place (DL12 0QH), is conveniently situated above the Village Bookshop, right across from the Teesdale Hotel. Contact us at 01833 640074 or at fitzhughlibrary@gmail.com. Further information is available on our website: www.thefitzhughlibrary.co.uk.

Operating hours are Mon & Tues, 10:30 AM to 2:30 PM, except on Bank Holidays. However, you can make special arrangements for access outside these times. Please note that the Library is only accessible via stairs and lacks disabled access, but we're always ready to welcome you with a cup of tea upon your arrival.

Derek Sims
Trustee | The Fitzhugh Library

North East Publications of Interest

Journal Articles

Birch F, Theodossopoulos D (2023) The Production of Berwick Bridge. *International Journal of Architectural Heritage*, 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15583058.2023.2254268>

Campbell L (2023) The Vindolanda Vessel: pXRF and Micro-photography of an Enamel-Painted Roman Gladiator Glass. *Heritage*, 6(4), 3638-3672. <https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage6040194>

Newman A, Black N, Davenport B (2023) The use of emotion regulation by visitors to contemporary art commissions in heritage sites. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2023.2263759>

Watson KG (2023) Heritage-making in the capitalocene: deconstructing fishing heritage and regeneration in an English fishing port. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2023.2220329>

Books/Book Chapters

Abraham R (2023) *Walking St Oswald's Way and Northumberland Coast Path: Heavenfield and Cresswell to Holy Island*. United Kingdom: Cicerone Press. ISBN:9781787650183, 1787650189

Botfield SJ, Hey G (2023) Grooved Ware in northern England since 2000. In Whittle A, Sheridan, & Copper M (eds.) *Revisiting Grooved Ware: Understanding Ceramic Trajectories in Britain and Ireland, 3200–2400 cal BC*, ISBN: 9798888570333.

Collins R, Harrison J, Kille I, Murphy K, Shaw K (2023) *Community Archaeology on Hadrian's Wall 2019–2022*. Oxbow Books, ISBN: 9781789259605, 1789259606.

Collins R, Kille I, O'Donnell K (2023) *Fabric of the Frontier: Prospection, Use, and Re-Use of Stone from Hadrian's Wall*. United Kingdom: Oxbow Books. ISBN: 9781789259513, 1789259517

Durham K (2023) *Strongholds of the Border Reivers: Fortifications of the Anglo-Scottish Border 1296–1603*. Bloomsbury Publishing. United Kingdom: Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN: 9781472864581, 1472864581

Topping P (2023) *Excavations on Wether Hill, Ingram, Northumberland, 1994–2015*. Oxbow Books.

PhD Thesis/MA Dissertation

Boettinger CEK (2023) *Shoe Modifications and Foot Health: A Case Study from Roman Britain*. MA dissertation, Western University. <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/etd/9502>

Di Donato G (2023) *Vindolanda: a Roman military settlement as a legal model of integration*. PhD thesis, University of Surrey. <https://doi.org/10.15126/thesis.900584>

Glanfield ML (2023) *Applying 3D Structured Light Scanning to Roman Leather Insoles From Vindolanda: A Novel Approach to Podiatric Data Collection*. MA dissertation, The University of Western Ontario. <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/etd/9550/>

Goulet Paterson OB (2023) 'Against the Invasion and Incurse of Scottes in tyme of warre': An examination of motivations behind fortified building in Northumberland, 1296-1415. PhD thesis, University of Glasgow. <http://theses.gla.ac.uk/83648/>

Kobeisse S (2023) *Touching the past: developing and evaluating tangible AR interfaces for manipulating virtual representations of historical artefacts*. PhD thesis, Northumbria University. <https://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/51592/>

Other resources

Northumberland County Council (2023) [Heritage Statement Guidance](#)

Unlocking History: The Missing Piece Project by Historic England

In a world that's constantly evolving, there's something extraordinary about the enduring stories that reside in the historic nooks and crannies of England. These stories are waiting to be discovered, shared, and cherished. And you can play a vital role in making that happen through the [Missing Piece Project](#) by Historic England.



Imagine a vast tapestry woven with threads of history, stretching across the picturesque landscapes of England. This tapestry is often linked to the unique, significant, and memorable places on [National Heritage List for England](#) that safeguards and celebrates nationally protected historic buildings and sites, preserving the essence of England's past.

But, like any puzzle, there are missing pieces. These pieces represent your unique perspective, your memories, and your personal connection to these historical sites. The *Missing Piece Project* is an invitation to bring these fragments to life.

Your visit to a historic site, your family's connection to a place, or your photographic masterpiece are all significant pieces waiting to be added to the mosaic of history. Every snapshot and story you share is a precious contribution to the bigger picture. It's your chance to make a mark on England's rich heritage.

Historic England invites you to embark on a journey through time, to explore the countless untold stories and hidden treasures of our nation's past. By taking part in the project, you become an integral part of the narrative. Share your unique perspective, your cherished memories, and your favourite photographs to complete the puzzle of England's heritage – visit [Missing Pieces Project](#) to learn more.

Myra Giesen
Newsletter Editor | AASDN

2023 Membership Survey Findings

Again, we wish to extend our sincere appreciation to all our members who took part in the membership survey conducted during the month of April. This survey was a significant

opportunity for us to gather insights from our diverse membership base. It encompassed a total of 162 possible responses, which were categorized as follows: Joint (62 respondents), Single (77 respondents), Associate (20 respondents), and Honorary (3 respondents). We are pleased to report that we received valuable feedback from 65 members, which translates to a commendable response rate of 40%.

General Observations: It is gratifying to note that, on the whole, our members express a high degree of satisfaction with their membership in the Society. This overall contentment is further substantiated by the constructive suggestions provided by our members, which are aimed at enhancing the accessibility of our offerings. In many respects, the survey has confirmed our understanding of our membership's profile: it primarily consists of loyal individuals, often of mature age, who consistently exhibit moderate to high levels of satisfaction. Throughout the survey, the feedback consistently reflects a positive perspective on the Society, its programs, and activities, all of which are deeply appreciated and widely supported.

Key Themes and Suggestions:

Below are some of the key themes and suggestions that were raised in the survey responses. The Committee is committed to addressing them and other topics raised in the survey.

Live Streaming or Recording of Lectures: Many members have expressed a strong desire for the live streaming or recording of our lecture series. To address this, we are actively exploring the feasibility of using available resources and software to provide these features. Additionally, we acknowledge we need to retain representative from Durham University to our Committee to ensure the continuity of this capability.

Membership Demographics – Age Profile: The survey has confirmed that our membership is aging, with the majority of responses coming from individuals over the age of 60. This trend is common in long-standing organisations. In light of this, we recognize the importance of addressing the needs of our mature members while actively working to recruit younger members. We understand that this is not always a straightforward process, but as a Committee, we are committed to this endeavour, and we hope our members will support our efforts.

We already ready initiated efforts to attract university students in the area to join the Society. Additionally, we are aware that mobility is a significant concern for some of our members. Therefore, we are in the process of considering more activities with a mixed offering, allowing for additional comfort breaks and catering to various levels of physical activity. We welcome suggestions on how we can further improve in this regard.

Costs and Transportation for Excursions: The survey highlighted concerns regarding the costs and transportation for excursions, which appear to impact both members without access to transportation. We are committed to keeping excursion costs low, but acknowledge that this is becoming increasingly challenging.



AASDN Committee Members

President: **Richard Annis**[◊]
Past President: **Adrian Green**
Vice President: **Julie Biddlecombe-Brown**[◊]
Honorary Secretary: **Jennifer Morrison**^{*}
Honorary Treasurer: **Simon Alderson**^{*}
Honorary Journal Editor: **David Mason**^{*}
Assistant Secretary—Fieldwork: **Erik Matthews**^{*}
Assistant Secretary—Membership: **Jenny Parker**^{*}
Assistant Secretary—Webmaster/Social Media:
Gary Bankhead^{*}
Excursion Coordinator: **Laura Anderson**[◊]
Minute Taker: **Sheila Hingley**[◊]
Newsletter Editor: **Myra Giesen**[◊]
At Large Committee Member: **John Castling**[◊]
Sarah Price[◊] & **Anne Allen**[◊]

^{*}annually re-elected, [◊]elected

Committee members' biographies are available [here](#).
 You can reach individual committee members by emailing archandarch.dandn@gmail.com.

AASDN Upcoming Events

- 11 November 2023** [lecture] **Durham and Northumberland OS Name Books** **Diana Whaley** & **Rob Pearson** (Newcastle University)
- 9 December 2023** [lecture] **Archaeological Work at Bamburgh Castle** **Graeme Young** (Bamburgh Research Project)
- 13 January 2024** [lecture] **A North Northumberland Early Anglo-Saxon high-status site: targeted later by the Viking Great Army?** **Jane Harrison** (Newcastle University)
- 10 February 2024** [lecture] **Raby Castle** **Richard Annis** & **Julie Biddlecombe-Brown**
- 9 March 2024** [lecture] **Catholic country houses in Durham and Northumberland 1570-1829** **Richard Pears** (Durham University)
- 13 April 2024** [lecture] **Excavation and Building Recording at Eglescliffe Old Hall** **Kate Chapman** (ECUS Ltd (formerly Northern Archaeological Associates))
- 11 May 2024** [Annual General Meeting, lecture & tour] **Lumley Castle**
 - details of the AGM will be circulated by email closer to the time.
- June** [lecture] Title to be confirmed (York Archaeology)

All lectures take place in person at 14:30 at [Elvet Riverside](#) room ER140 at Durham University's campus, located at DHI 3JT. After each lecture, there's an opportunity to socialize over drinks at the County Hotel for those interested. You can find details of additional upcoming lectures on our lecture [calendar](#), which will be regularly updated. We are actively exploring options for livestreaming the lectures or making them accessible online. Stay tuned for updates on this exciting development.

2023 Membership Survey Findings—continued

Expanding Representation Beyond the County Durham

(CD) Area: Members desire wider representation and activities for the Society, including increased membership, speakers, and activities from beyond the CD area. The Committee actively support broadening our offer beyond the CD area.

Emphasizing Local and Regional Interests: The survey indicated a strong interest in local and regional topics inclusive of archaeology, architecture, history, and heritage. Therefore, we are committed to maintaining a diverse lecture series, encouraging members to provide suggestions regarding topics or speakers they would like to hear more about.

In conclusion, the survey yielded valuable insights and opportunities for future planning and enhancement. We sincerely thank all members for their participation, and we look forward to incorporating these findings to improve the Society and the experiences of our valued members.

AASDN Committee

Newsletter Contributions

We are happy to receive news articles and items of interest related to archaeology, architecture, and/or heritage in North East England, encompassing County Durham, Northumberland, and Tyne & Wear. Both members and non-members are welcome to submit items, but please make sure to read our [submission guidelines](#) beforehand. We publish biannual, with submission deadlines falling around: **mid-April** for early May and **mid-October** for early November. Note,

you can submit items at any time. Find previous newsletters [here](#).

We are *seeking someone to help* with the newsletter, either chasing stories or working as a reporter to generate fresh content. If you are interested, please get in touch with Myra, our [Newsletter Editor](#).

Membership

[Membership](#) subscription are due **January 1st**. Members with Standing Orders must update them with the Society's new bank account. Also, please ensure you are paying the correct subscription rate. Membership enquiries can be emailed to Jenny P, our [Membership Secretary](#).

2023 subscription rates: **Ordinary**, includes Journal — £20.00; **Joint** (two people at same address), includes one Journal — £25.00; **Associate** (senior citizens, students, unwaged), Journal not included — £10.00; **Institutional**, includes Journal — £25.00; and **Overseas**, includes Journal — £30.00.

2023 AASDN Research Award

Are you doing research in the North East of England (Durham, Northumberland, or Tyne and Wear) and a paid-up member of the Society? Then consider putting in a bid for the Society's annual research award (£500 maximum). This year's application deadline is **31 December 2023**, but you can apply at any time during the year. Consult [application guidelines](#) for more details or email our [Secretary](#), Jenny M, with any questions.