

NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

INSTALLATION OF GAS MAIN, 45 MILITARY ROAD, HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL

Report of negative results

Site Name: 45 Military Road, Heddon-on-the Wall **County:** Northumberland
Administrative Authority: Northumberland CC **Development:** New domestic gas supply
Client: Northern Gas Network **Contractor:** Northern Gas Network
Monitoring Archaeologist: Eddie Dougherty **Project Manager:** Oliver Cooper
Grid Reference: NGR 412908, 567118
Fieldwork Date: 12-06-2017 **Report Date:** 14-06-2017
NAA Project Number: 1389 **NAA Report Number:** 17/77

Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation in advance of the installation of a gas main at 45 Military Road (B6318), Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland (NGR 412908, 567118). The work was required as a condition of Scheduled Monument consent (S00162339) as the site lay partly within the Scheduled Monument of 'Hadrian's Wall and Vallum' (Scheduled Monument no. 26038, HA 1010617). The evaluation was undertaken to demonstrate the presence or absence of remains relating to Hadrian's Wall, in order to determine whether the gas main could be installed without damaging important archaeological remains. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared for the evaluation (RSK 2017), and is included as Appendix A.

The modern village of Heddon-on-the-Wall is known to overlie Roman remains, but the survival is variable and generally patchy within the locality. Within the wider area the wall and its accompanying defences survive as earthworks. Parallel to the wall are the remains of the Vallum, surviving as ploughed-out earthworks to the rear of the houses, which are set well back from the B6318 (at an average distance of 10m from the road). Along most of this stretch of Hadrian's Wall, a Roman road known as the Military Way ran along a corridor between the wall and the Vallum, linking the various turrets, milecastles and forts.

Archaeological works in the neighbouring properties from the early 2000s up to the present day have revealed few archaeological remains (e.g. Tyne and Wear 2003a; 2003b; PCA 2005; AD Archaeology 2016).

Work Location

Heddon-on-the-Wall is situated along the B6318 in Northumberland (Figure 1). The area of investigation was centred on no. 45 Military Road and the footway of the B6318 (NGR 412908, 567118; Figure 2). Access to the investigation area was from the footway of the main road, through the garden gate and along a concrete pathway. The front garden showed no visible evidence of the historic landscape, with a well-manicured lawn and flower beds.



Plate 1. Location of archaeological evaluation, 45 Military Road, Heddon-on-the-wall

Methodology

Two trenches were excavated, one in the footway of the B6318 and one in the adjacent garden (Figure 3). Some 3.2m of trenching was within the Scheduled Monument; the section in the garden was extended beyond the limit of the Scheduled Monument for a distance of 5m. The trenches were excavated by operatives from Northern Gas Network using a range of hand tools and a compressed air lance. The trenches were opened under close archaeological supervision, and each was measured and photographed with notes and descriptions made as appropriate.

Results

The garden topsoil was recorded as dark greyish brown silt clay. The natural geology was pale yellow boulder clay, containing fragments of laminated sandstone. In this part of Northumberland the underlying bedrock is recorded as Stainmore formation sandstone with superficial deposits of till and Devensian diamicton (RSK 2017).

Trench 1 NGR 412908,567118. Length 1.00m x width 0.40m x depth 0.75m; asphalt footpath 0.10m deep, overlay a segment of existing gas main. The pipe itself was set within a narrow east/west aligned trench, filled with re-deposited building debris. No Finds of any date were recovered and no samples were taken.



Plate 2: Trench 1, over the existing gas main, looking west along Military Road

Trench 2 NGR 412908,567118. Length 8.60m x width 0.30m x depth 0.45m; topsoil up to 0.20m deep overlay natural pale yellow boulder clay. No Finds were recovered and no samples taken.



Plate 3: Trench 2, north-west facing section through the front garden of 45 Military Road

Conclusion

The two trenches did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits and there were no artefacts. Natural boulder clay was located immediately beneath the modern footway and topsoil, suggesting that material had been removed from the site during levelling activities prior to the construction of the housing. It is considered that gas main installation will have no impact on any archaeological feature or deposit.

References

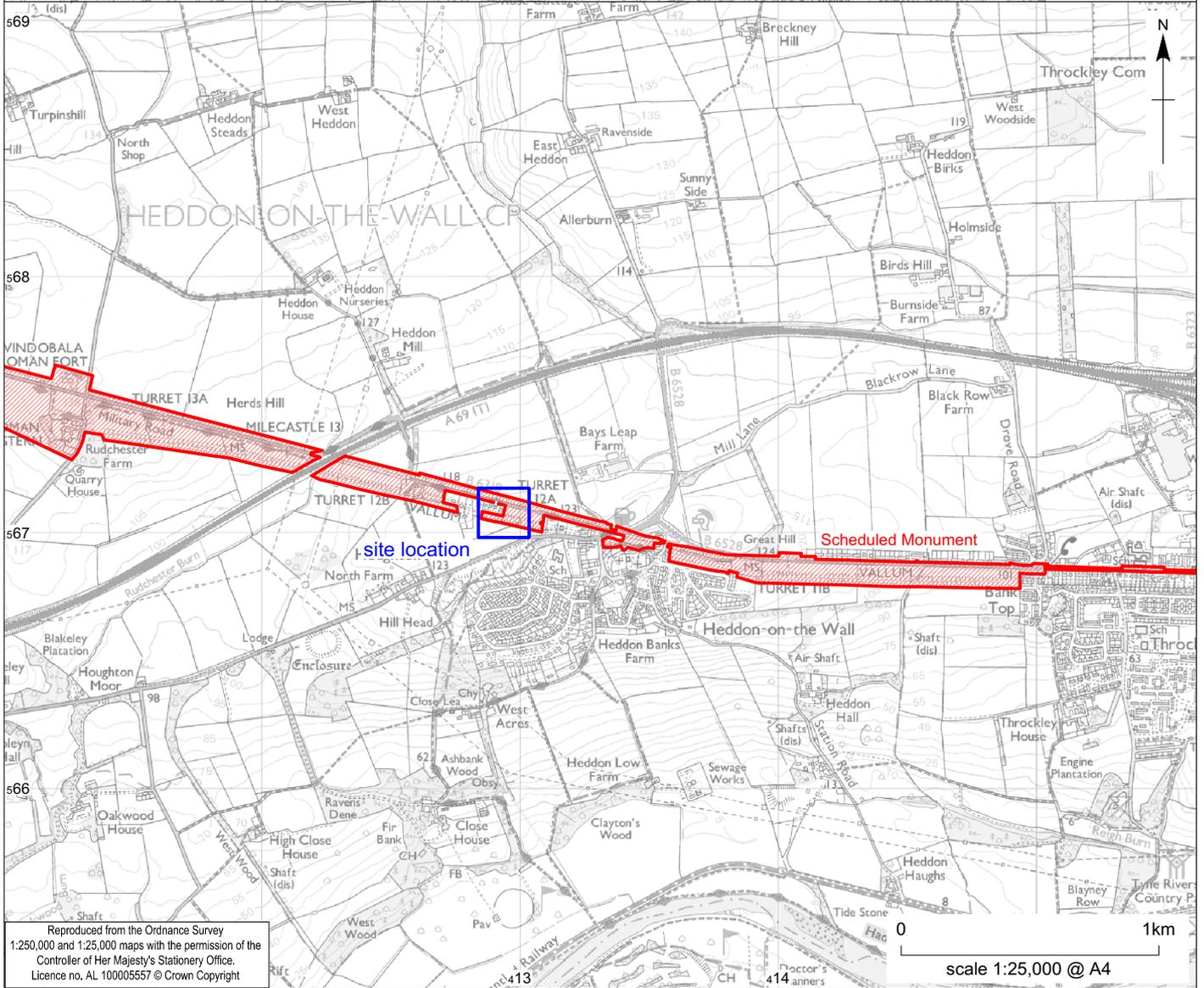
Tyne and Wear Museums (2003a) *Archaeological Watching Brief, no. 47 Military Road, Heddon-on-the-Wall*

Tyne and Wear Museums (2003b) *Archaeological Watching Brief, North Lodge, Heddon-on-the-Wall.*

Pre-construct Archaeology (2005) *Archaeological Trial Trenches, 23 Military Rd, Heddon-on-the-Wall.*

AD Archaeology Ltd (2016) *Archaeological Watching Brief, Heddon-on-the-Wall*

RSK Environment Ltd (2017) *Northern Gas Network, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. April 2017 No 661403*

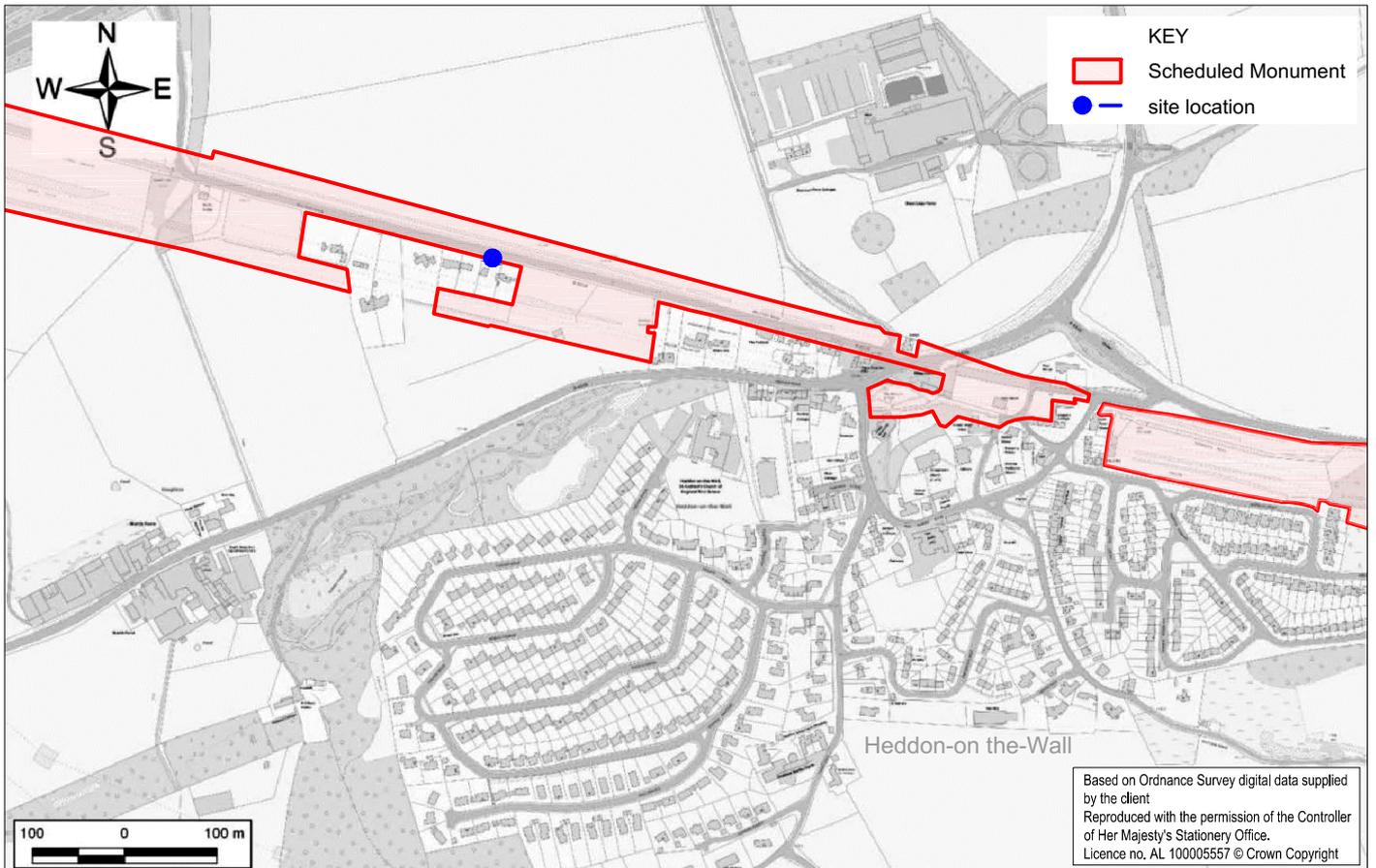


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Hedd-on-the-Wall: site location

Figure 1



Heddon-on-the-Wall: detailed site location

Figure 2



Heddon-on-the-Wall: trial trench location

Figure 3



Northern Gas Networks

Heddon-on-the-wall

Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

661403

APRIL 2017

RSK



RSK GENERAL NOTES

Project No.: 661403

Title: Heddon-on-the-Wall
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Northern Gas Networks

Date: 08th May 2017

Office: Manchester

Status: Final

Author

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Date: 08.04.17

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Date: 08.04.17

**Project
Manager**

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Date:

RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) has prepared this report for the sole use of the client, showing reasonable skill and care, for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement under which this work was completed. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express agreement of the client and RSK. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used, it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by RSK for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on the assumption that all relevant information has been supplied by those bodies from whom it was requested.

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK Environment Ltd.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document is a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits at Heddon-on-the-Wall (NGR 412908, 567118, nearest postcode NE15 0HA) (Figure 1).

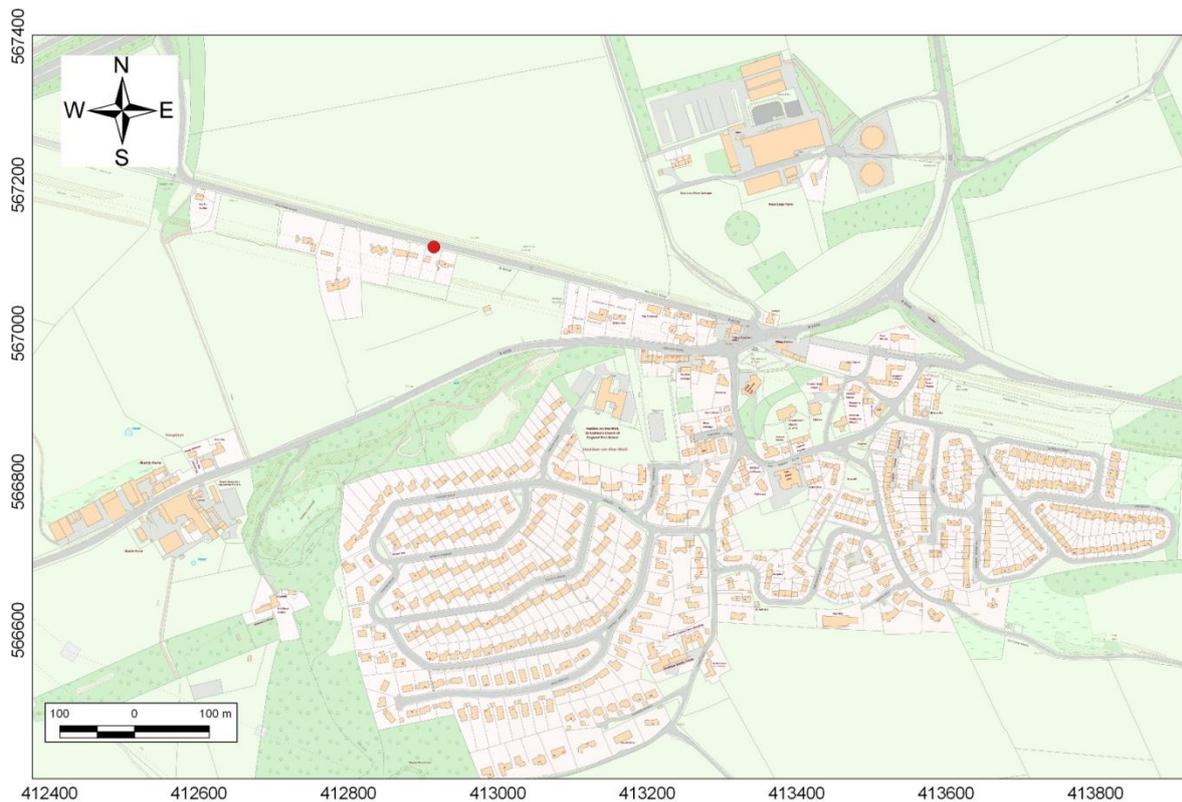


Figure 1. Site location (see red dot) and surrounds

Northern Gas Networks have proposed a scheme to install a domestic gas pipe, the extent of which falls partially within the limits of the scheduled monument 'Hadrian's Wall and Vallum from East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall to the A69 Trunk Road in Wall Mile 12, Newcastle'. Scheduled Monument No SM 26038, HA 1010617.

Due to the sensitive nature of the area and the possible presence of Hadrian's wall within the vicinity of the works, Historic England have requested an archaeological evaluation should take place within the footprint of the scheduled monument prior to any gas pipe works taking place. Scheduled monument consent was granted for the archaeological evaluation (application S00162339) with the following condition:

3. The Secretary of State is also required of the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be archaeological evaluation

necessary to assess the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits in order to provide information to underpin decisions on the management of the monument, changes in its land use, or development proposals'.

This is the written scheme of investigation for the archaeological evaluation.

2 POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 is the law which makes provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological and historical interest (including scheduled monuments). The following paragraphs are relevant to the work under consideration here:

2. Control of works affecting scheduled monuments.

(1) If any person executes or causes or permits to be executed any works to which this section applies he shall be guilty of an offence unless the works are authorised under this Part of this Act.

(2) This section applies to any of the following works, that is to say—

(a) any works resulting in the demolition or destruction of or any damage to a scheduled monument;

(b) any works for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument or any part of it or of making any alterations or additions thereto; and

(c) any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under which there is a scheduled monument.

(3) Without prejudice to any other authority to execute works conferred under this Part of this Act, works to which this section applies are authorised under this Part of this Act if—

(a) the Secretary of State has granted written consent (referred to below in this Act as “scheduled monument consent”) for the execution of the works; and

(b) the works are executed in accordance with the terms of the consent and of any conditions attached to the consent.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The NPPF (2012) provides a tool which Local Planning Authorities in England use to prepare Local Plans and ultimately control development within the framework and aims of sustainable development. Whilst NPPF is not directly applicable to the proposed gas pipe installation, it describes the rationale under which advance archaeological evaluation is undertaken to inform subsequent decisions.

Section 12 of the NPPF describes policies relating to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment through requirements to evaluate, preserve and, if necessary, mitigate impact on heritage assets. Paragraphs relevant to the current development are summarised as follows:

[Para. 128] “...Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning

authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

[Para. 141] “Local planning authorities should ... require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.”

3 SITE LOCATION AND SCHEME

The site is located at Heddon-on-the-Wall, NGR 412908, 567118, nearest postcode NE15 0HA. A mainline gas pipe currently exists in the road, within the scheduled monument. The proposed new connection would provide gas to a house at 45 Military Road, Heddon-on-the-Wall, the location of which is shown in Figure 2.

The proposed new gas connection also falls within the boundary of the scheduled monument (highlighted in green) at the northern end by approximately 2 metres (see red arrow). This is the area which will be subject to an evaluation.

The underlying bedrock is Stainmore Formation, sandstone with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian-Diamictic (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

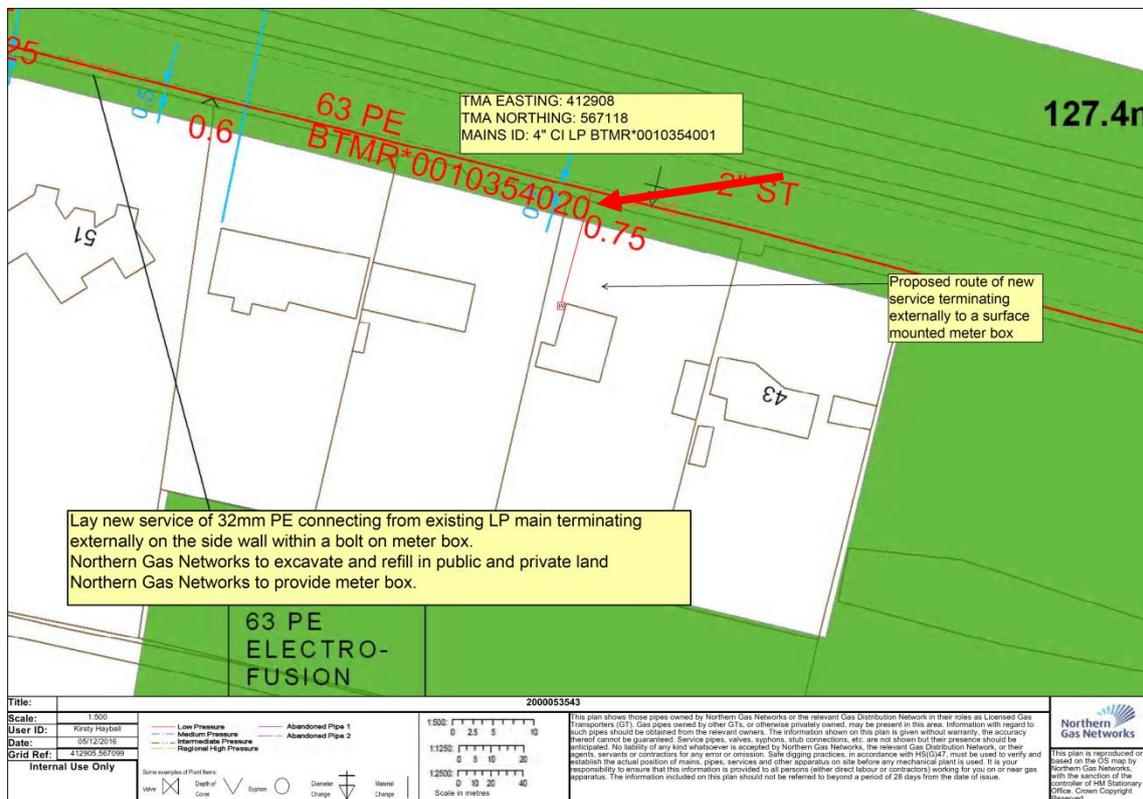


Figure 2. Plan showing proposed works

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following description of *Hadrian's Wall and vallum from East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall to the A69 trunk road in wall mile 12* is taken from Historic England's 'The List' (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010617>).

The monument includes a section of Hadrian's Wall, its external ditch and the vallum from Heddon-on-the-Wall in the east to the A69 trunk road in the west. This section of the Wall corridor has wide views overlooking the Tyne valley to the south and east, whereas to the north and west the ground rises gently giving a less extensive view. The Wall survives as a buried feature for the whole of this section of its course. It lies beneath the B6318 road except at the west end of this section where it continues in a field up to the A69 trunk road. (The proposed gas pipe installation will be located adjacent and partially through the section of the wall within the B6318 road (see Figure 2 above). The wall ditch survives as an earthwork for much of this section, to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The upcast counterscarp, usually known as the 'glacis', also survives up to 0.3m high in the area from north of the Three Tuns Inn to the north of North Lodge. Turret 12a survives as a buried feature below the B6318 road. The location of the turret is known from part excavation by Simpson in 1930. Turret 12b also survives as a buried feature below the B6318 road, probably extending south into the area of woodland to the west of North Lodge. As with turret 12a, part excavation by Simpson in 1930 located the site of this turret. The exact location of milecastle 12 has not yet been confirmed. In relation to the known sites of turret 12a and turret 11b, the site of milecastle 12 is expected to lie in the vicinity of Keeper's Cottage at Heddon-on-the-Wall. The vallum survives intermittently as an upstanding earthwork throughout this section. The mounds have been reduced by ploughing and the central ditch has silted up for most of its length. The south mound in this section reaches a maximum height of 1.5m, while the ditch has a maximum depth of 0.6m. The course of the Roman road known as the Military Way, which ran along the corridor between the Wall and the vallum linking the turrets, milecastles and forts, has not yet been confirmed in this section of the corridor. The property known as Tank House, North Lodge and an area east of it, between the Wall and the vallum, are totally excluded from the scheduling as are the houses and gardens numbered 43 to 57 Military Road. All other buildings, road surfaces and property and field boundaries within the protected area are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath them is included.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Events

A search of the online HER within 250m of the site reveals the following information regarding Hadrian's Wall (Table 1).

The results suggest the survival of the scheduled monument is variable within the immediate environs. While no remains were found within Military Road (1008367) and survival is generally patchy, there are areas within the local vicinity where the ditch survives to a depth of 1.5m-0.4m. It is possible the ditch or other features may survive under the road.

Table 1. Results of the online HER search

Event/Monument ID	Location	Outcome
1008367	NZ 1300 6719	No visible remains were encountered under the 18th century Military Road
1009060	NZ 1200 6735	No surface remains
1008356	NZ1200 6736	Course of Hadrians Wall ditch. Ploughed out and destroyed by the road building.
1008369	NZ 1300 6711	Hadrians Wall ditch, maximum depth 1.5m.
1009061	NZ 1277 6717	Hadrians Wall ditch up to 1.5m deep with slight remains of possible glacis about 0.3m high
1009062	NZ 1259 6721	Hadrians Wall ditch survives at a slight depression, about 0.4m deep.
1440388	NZ 12799 67177	Vallum of Hadrian's Wall, visible as earthworks on air photographs. The vallum ditch is flanked by a single bank each side.
22778	NZ 1304 6708	Turret 12A. Excavated in 1930. No surface remains. Walls were reduced to ground level beyond the edge of the roadway.
1008358	NZ 1283 6708	South facing scarp of south mound visible on old field boundary line about 0.5m high, ditch fading to the west, no north mound.
1008359	NZ 1259 6715	Course of vallum. Ploughed and levelled. North scarp survives for a short stretch, smoothed by parallel ridge and furrow.
1008372	NZ 1300 6703	Extant, south

		mound 0.4m high to the south and 0.5m to the north. Ditch 0.5m deep, north mound almost destroyed by parallel ridge and furrow.
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5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Trial Trenching

The aim of the evaluation is to inform determination of a future scheduled monument consent application for a gas pipe to be installed within the area of the scheduled monument.

The objectives of the evaluation are therefore to:

- Undertake an archaeological investigation targeted on the area within the scheduled monument likely to be disturbed by the proposed gas pipe installation;
- Establish the presence/absence, extent, depth, nature and preservation state of any archaeological remains;
- Contribute to the Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall (see below);
- Make a competent record of the location and character of any such remains;
- Recover any archaeologically significant artefacts;
- Recover samples of any material which has potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental or dating evidence from secure archaeological contexts;
- Prepare a report on the findings and material recovered, and their significance including an assessment of the potential impact of installing a gas pipe on the remains present;
- Create and deposit in a suitable repository a permanent descriptive and interpretive written and drawn archive.

5.2 Contribution to the Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall

The works should contribute to the research framework for Hadrian's Wall (accessed at <https://www.dur.ac.uk/resources/archaeology/pdfs/research/Vol.2AgendaStrategy.pdf> 08/05/2017). In particular the following points, taken from the framework (Volume II), may be addressed during the course of the excavation:

- *Very few archives relating to published excavations on the line of the Wall which are capable of yielding useful new information survive, and consequently significant new detail is most likely to be obtained through new excavations. (p.9)*
- *Establishing the chronological relationship between the key Wall elements was a major research priority in the first half of the twentieth century. While considerable progress was made, major gaps in knowledge still remain. The dating of many of the changes and adaptations to the Wall and its associated structures remains imprecise, while some relationships have become more complicated in the face of new discoveries. (p.9)*

- *The necessity to establish a series of secure measurements of the width of the Wall, both above and below the offsets, was identified in the Agenda and this additional aim could be integrated into a range of projects. This basic grammar of the Wall's construction is extremely important and opportunities to obtain further data may come from routine maintenance or management along the Wall, as well as developer-driven or research excavation (p.40).*

6 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

6.1 Health, Safety and Welfare

Risk Assessment

The archaeological contractor will operate in accordance with the health and safety procedures as set out in:

- The Health and Safety Work Act (1974) and related legislation;
- The Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers' Health and Safety Manual (2010).

Prior to commencing any stage of work on site a stage-specific health and safety risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) will be prepared by the archaeological contractor, to be read and acknowledged by all site staff. It is expected that measures will be introduced by the archaeological contractor to mitigate or control all identified hazards.

The risk assessment will include for the following (not exhaustive):

- Screening against other environmental constraints (primarily ecological and ground contamination sensitivities)
- Utilities/Services
 - It will be the responsibility of Northern Gas Networks to provide an up-to-date (less than 90 days) services (utilities) plan, and identify services within the planned excavation area.
 - NGN (or its contractor) will provide temporary fencing for the works.
 - It will be the responsibility of NGN to issue any required permit to dig.
- Personal Protective Equipment
 - Necessary personal protective clothing and equipment, including hard hats, reflective jackets, gloves and protective footwear will be used.
 - Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure the health and safety of any staff who may come into contact with contaminants; measures may include on-site adaptation of the agreed works.
- Competencies
 - All site staff, including subcontractors, machine operators and visitors, will prove that they have the necessary competencies (e.g. CITB training for machine operators) and any other necessary health and safety qualifications.

6.2 Trial Trenching

The ClfA defines archaeological field evaluation as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2014).

Programme

The evaluation will commence as soon as possible following agreement with Historic England. The site work is expected to take 2-3 days.

The final report on the results of the archaeological trial trenching will be prepared within 4 weeks of completion of the site works, pending receipt of specialist reports, and any specific requirements of Historic England.

Methodology

The location of the trench will be set out by a Northern Gas Networks surveyor. The trench is expected to be 3m x 1m and to be excavated to the depth required for the proposed future gas pipe (no greater than 1.2m). This will correspond to the area of the proposed pipe trench within the scheduled zone and enable a coherent record to be made of any deposits exposed. Basic characterisation of any archaeological remains exposed will be undertaken. Any intact remains from the Roman frontier will not be excavated or removed.

The trench will run from as close as possible to the northern property boundary (the verge of the road) out to the gas main and just beyond (within the road).

A 'before' record photograph will be taken.

NGN (or its contractor) will undertake a services check, and cut the surface with a mechanical saw (if appropriate) to aid reinstatement. Trenches will be mechanically opened using a machine under archaeological supervision. Back-acting plant utilised for the removal of overburden will be fitted with toothless (ditching) buckets. Plant movements will be controlled by a banksman.

During ground breaking activities non-supervising staff will keep at least 20m away from the machine, working in already open trenches. Under instruction from the designated trench supervisor, 'spits' will be removed, 50-200mm at a time. The supervising archaeologist will give the command to stop should archaeological deposits/structures become visible. At each soil horizon change, the supervising archaeologist will indicate to the machine driver that each stratum should be stored separately. Upon reaching the archaeological horizon or the natural horizon, whichever is encountered first, the machine is moved back one arm's reach and the process is repeated.

The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleaned by hand. A 'pre-excavation' photo will be taken of the cleaned trench.

The spoil will be stored by the side of the trench at a least 0.5m away from the edge. The subsoil and topsoil will be separated but any turf will not be.

Any archaeological features will be hand excavated and recorded using appropriate hand tools. Palaeo-environmental samples will be taken where possible/ appropriate.

Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Complex structural features will be left in situ but their extent and depth will be assessed.

A sample section will be cleaned, photographed and drawn to scale. A 'post-excavation' plan will be drawn to scale.

Plans of any archaeological features on the site will be drawn at 1:20,. Sections will be drawn at 1:10. All recorded levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.

The trench will be backfilled by machine using the original arising; no special reinstatement will be undertaken unless specifically requested by the client. NGN (or its contractors) will be responsible for making good the surface of the backfilled trench and removing any excess spoil.

An 'after' photograph will be entered into the photographic record.

Human remains

Any finds of human remains during the course of the Project will be left in situ, covered and protected and the Coroner will be notified.

If removal is agreed it will take place under appropriate regulations (normally a licence is required from the Ministry of Justice) and with due regard for health and safety issues and the requirements of the Burial Act 1857.

Environmental Policy

Palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken where possible/appropriate, and according to standard and accepted environmental sampling policies outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance documents, and the Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA) Site Manual (1994). The Historic England guidance Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) (2011) will also be followed.

Bulk environmental soil samples for charred plant macrofossils, small animal bones, and other artefacts will be collected from appropriate, well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. Samples of 40 litres will be collected, or 100% of smaller contexts.

For deposits where anaerobic preservation is identified, 20 litre bulk samples will be collected for the retrieval of uncharred plant macrofossils and insects.

Appropriate provision will be ensured for the application of scientific dating techniques.

Where necessary, the regional Historic England Science Advisor will be consulted.

Small finds policy

All artefacts identified during the course of the project will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed and stored appropriately. The treatment of artefacts and environmental samples will be in accordance with the ClfA's Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (ClfA Finds Group 2008).

Sufficient artefacts will be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. If unsure as to the date of the context, all artefacts will be retained for further assessment.

Artefacts will be bagged by archaeological context. The location of special (or 'small') finds will be three-dimensionally recorded.

Excavated spoil will be examined for artefacts and these will be retained and recorded, except for material of a modern date which will be noted but not retained.

Finds are the property of the Highways Authority (Northumberland County Council).

Contingency will be made for external specialist advice and conservation needs on-site should unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered. X-raying and storing of metalwork and other delicate objects will be undertaken by an appropriate external specialist facility.

Treasure

In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by the Treasure Act 1996 and subsequent legislation, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification to the relevant Archaeological Curator.

The 1996 Treasure Act (updated in 2003) defines what constitutes 'Treasure'. Nominated metal detector users will be required to sign a written agreement to waive all rights to claim any reward under the Treasure Act 1996, in accordance with section 81 of the Treasure Act Code of Practice.

6.3 Reporting

On the completion of the fieldwork, the site records will be checked and cross referenced. Any artefacts and samples recovered will be sent along with contextual information to the relevant specialists for analysis.

If samples with palaeoenvironmental potential are considered worthy of processing and reporting, this will not be commissioned until the necessity for this has been specified by Historic England and Northern Gas Network issues a specific instruction. This may be required by the Secretary of State.

The report will contain (as a minimum):

- a non-technical summary;
- a table of contents;
- an introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location and description of the fieldwork area;
- a statement of the project aims and objectives;

- an account of the investigation methodology undertaken, and an assessment of its effectiveness (to include a cross-reference back to the geophysical survey data, written by the geophysicists involved);
- a description of the archaeological findings;
- plans and section drawings at appropriate scales;
- a description of any finds and palaeoenvironmental samples collected including an exposition of the methodologies employed, a statement on the presence or absence of material and an assessment of preservation. An interpretation of the finds including reference to any unusual or important features of the assemblage will also be included. Specialist assessments of all important groups of finds, materials and samples as necessary, including proposals for any proportionate further analysis;
- a discussion and assessment of the results with a statement of the heritage significance of any identified archaeological features/sites on a local/regional/national scale;
- interpretive maps, plans, drawings and photographs as appropriate;
- a summary of any implication of the findings for the proposed development;
- a bibliography of sources consulted; and
- a list of contents of the project archive and a statement of its location/proposed repository.

Any observations on the content of the final report made by Northern Gas Networks and Historic England will be taken into account before the final version is issued. Bound and digital copies of the report will be issued to Northern Gas Networks and Historic England. A digital copy will be sent to the Northumberland HER. An OASIS record will also be completed for the project, which will include report texts. A note will be published in a local journal if the results merit it.

6.4 Archive (all stages)

The project archive will consist of all original records, artefacts, ecofacts/samples and all documentation that relates to the archaeological works. Copies of the written scheme of investigation, report and any relevant correspondence will be included.

In accordance with Section 4 of Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation Archaeological Archives Forum 2007 (revised 2011) a rigorous process of selection and discard will be followed so that only those elements that are considered of significance for potential future study will be retained. Bulk items such as ceramic building materials, stonework, large quantities of undiagnostic pottery, and material that is difficult and costly to conserve such as worked wood, may be selected for discard once appropriate recording and analysis has been undertaken, either on site or in the laboratory post-excavation.

Any artefacts discovered are the property of the landowner. The landowner will be contacted on completion of the site work to agree for the artefacts to be deposited with a museum as part of the site archive.

The archive will comply with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Archaeology Section) Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (1990) the Society of Museum Archaeologists Towards An Accessible Archive (1995) and to the reasonable requirements of the recipient museum.

The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the site works.

7 QUALITY STANDARDS

7.1 Implementation of this WSI

The archaeological delivery will be overseen by RSK archaeologists. RSK is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the ClfA. All archaeological works will be undertaken or supervised by appropriately qualified professionals with relevant experience, who are members of the ClfA at a commensurate level.

This WSI has been produced in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014) and the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014).

Fieldworks will be carried out by archaeological subcontractors, according to this WSI and any necessary stage-specific risk assessments and method statements (RAMS).

Appropriately experienced local specialists will provide on-site and post excavation support.

7.2 Monitoring

Historic England will be advised of the start date and likely duration of the evaluation at the earliest opportunity.

Historic England will be afforded access to monitor the evaluation.

If significant archaeological remains are encountered a meeting may be arranged to discuss the findings.

The contact at Historic England is:

Mike Collins
Historic England
Bessie Surtees House
41-44 Sandhill
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 3JF

Telephone: 0191 2691212

8 REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Code of Conduct

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The Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995, Towards an Accessible Archive

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Websites Consulted

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/10106>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>