

Archaeological Evaluation at Iron Sign Farm, Northumberland



Excavating Trench Two

ARS Ltd Report No. ARS 54

August 2007

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ARS Ltd Report 2007/54

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2007 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by British Telecom to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Iron Sign Farm, Northumberland. The work was carried out prior to the installation of underground ducting to carry a telecommunications cable, on land adjacent to and beneath public roads close to Iron Sign Farm. The proposed route of the ducting crosses the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hadrian's Wall, the Hadrian's Wall Vallum and the line of the Roman Military Way at approximate right-angles. Previous work along the route of the B6318 has revealed the presence of archaeological remains associated with Hadrian's Wall and earthworks associated with the vallum are visible in fields to the east and west of the proposed development. The purpose of this evaluation to determine whether any remains survived, at what depth and in what condition.

Neither the fabric of Hadrian's Wall nor the vallum was identified during this evaluation along the proposed development route and there were no signs of features lying below the road surface. The original natural surface had been heavily truncated and redeposited during the construction of the road and it is likely that this process would have destroyed any surviving archaeology. The basal remains of a heavily truncated dry-stone boundary wall were identified in the southern end of Trench Two and followed the line of the modern road. The stone that had been used to construct the wall were large, dressed sandstone blocks and it is possible that they were reused from Hadrian's Wall, which would have been situated approximately 20m to the north. At the north end of Trench Two a number of large, dressed sandstone blocks were present within the made-ground directly below the tarmac surface and appeared to have been used for the foundations of the Military Road (B6318). It is also likely that they were taken from the ruined Hadrian's Wall and reused when the road was constructed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 In June 2007 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by British Telecom to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Iron Sign Farm, Northumberland (Fig. 1). The site is centred at NZ 10372 67660, approximately 2.8km to the west of Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland and lies at approximately 130m aOD.

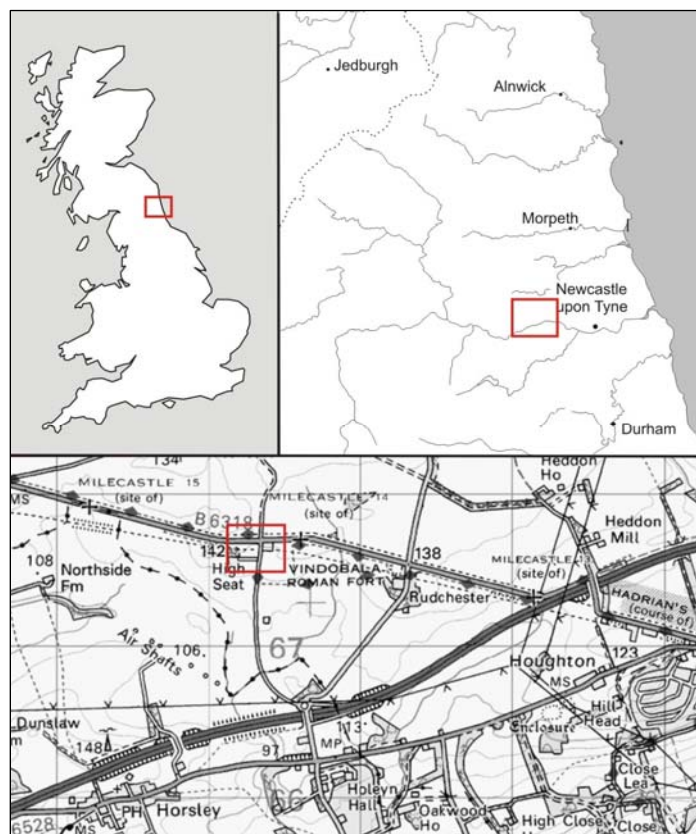


Fig. 1 Location of site.

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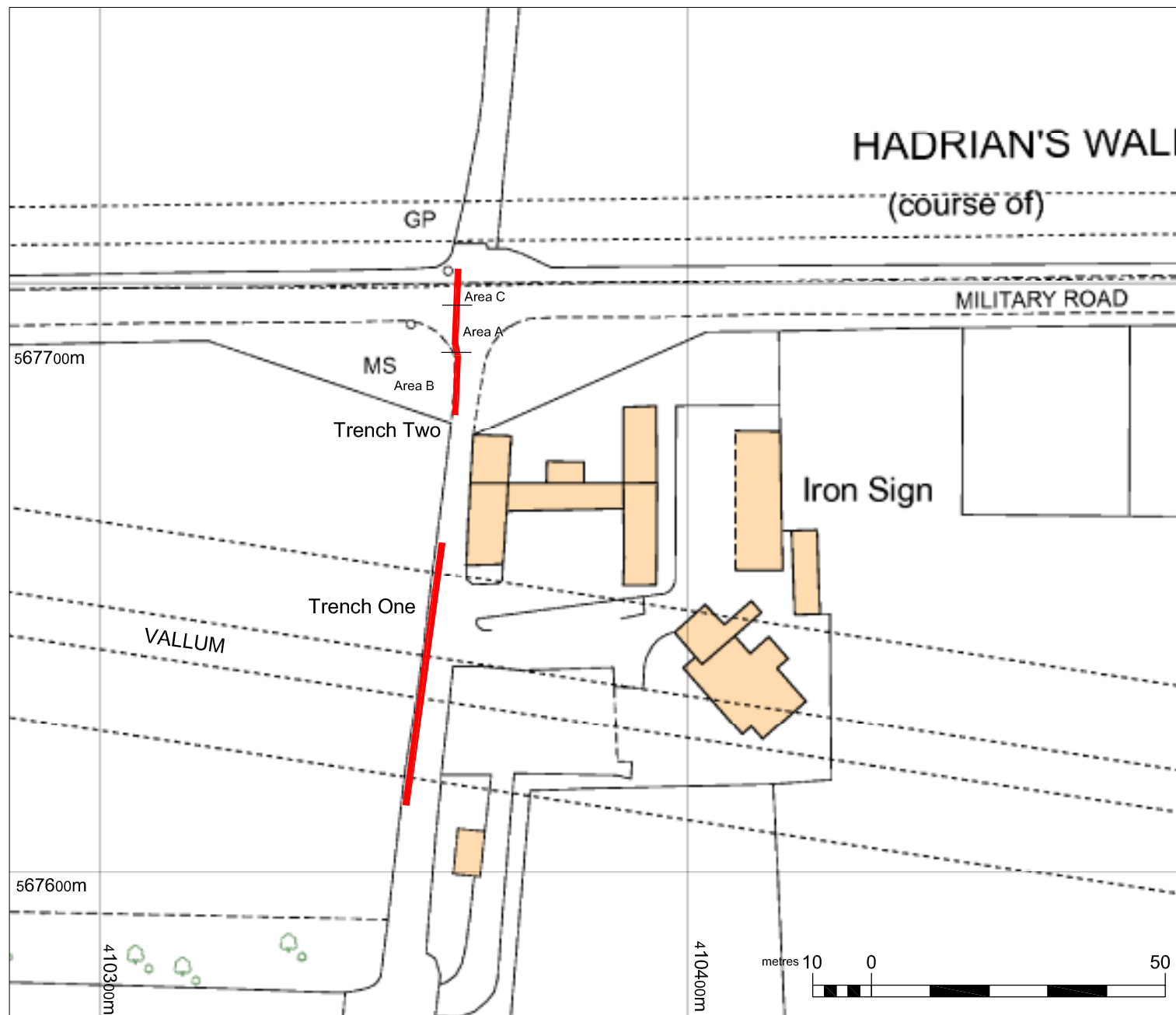
- 1.1.2. The work was undertaken prior to the installation of underground ducting to carry a telecommunications cable, adjacent to and beneath public roads close to Iron Sign Farm. The proposed ducting will run for approximately 195m along the minor road that lies on a north-south alignment to the west of Iron Sign Farm. The proposed route crosses the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hadrian's Wall, the Hadrian's Wall Vallum and the line of the Roman Military Way at approximate right-angles. Ninety-five metres of the proposed duct will lie within the legally protected area of Hadrian's Wall and this evaluation was undertaken to assess whether there were any archaeological features within the proposed development area.

1.2. Geology and soils

- 1.2.1. The solid geology of the area consists of Carboniferous, Namurian, Millstone Grit Series and the drift geology consists of glacial till (British Geological Survey 2007).

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to establish whether any archaeological features would be affected by the proposed development and to assess the depth and condition of any features. This involved the excavation of two targeted trenches (Fig. 2). Trench One was located over the line of Hadrian's Wall vallum and the Roman Military Way and Trench Two was located over the line of Hadrian's Wall as far north as the existing British Telecom junction box. Trench Two was excavated in three stages (A, B and C) due its location over a main road. The location of each stage is shown in Figure 2.
- 2.2. In plan, at the base, the dimensions of each trench were as follows:
- Trench One** 25m by 1m
Trench Two 45m by 1m
- 2.3. The trenches were excavated by machine using a toothless ditching bucket and the earth was removed in level spits until the natural level was exposed. This process was monitored by an archaeologist in order to assess whether any significant archaeological features were exposed during the process and to prevent over excavation of the natural level.
- 2.4. Each separate layer encountered was given a unique context number (a Harris matrix can be found in Appendix I and a full context register can be found in Appendix II) and the whole trench was then cleaned using hand tools in order to expose any potential archaeological features or deposits.
- 2.5. The trenches were photographed using colour transparency film, black and white print and digital formats (a photograph register is shown in Appendix III). Where necessary, section drawings were completed at a scale of 1:50.



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Site Code: IRS07
Drawing Ref: Report Fig. 2
Date: 22 June 2007
Drawn: BJ
Scale: 1:1000 at A4

Title:
Figure 2: Location of trenches

Key:
 Trench locations

Notes:

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3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistory

- 3.1.1. The earliest known activity close to the study area dates from the Mesolithic period where flint tools were found at Heddon Law and stone axes, thought to date to the Neolithic period, have been found at Heddon. A Bronze Age cairn was discovered at Heddon Law Farm and was later re-used in the Medieval period as a beacon. Evidence of circular structures dating from the Bronze Age/Iron Age were also found at Heddon while quarrying (Huntley and Allen 2004). At the nearby village of Horsley, situated approximately 1.7 kilometers to the south-west of the study area, there is evidence of Iron Age activity in the form of settlements located at Horsley Wood and a second at Horsley Hill, which both survive as a series of banks and ditches (Heddon website 2007). A defended Iron Age settlement with a protective ditch and bank was built to the east of the study area at Houghton.

3.2 Romano-British

- 3.2.1. There is extensive evidence for Roman activity in the area in the form of Hadrian's Wall and its associated forts and milecastles. Following a visit from the Emperor Hadrian in AD 122, the Romans began work on the wall and once complete it had an approximate length of 80 miles. The route ran roughly parallel to the 'Stanegate', the main Roman supply road from east to west running from Corbridge to Carlisle (Forde-Johnston 1978). Hadrian's Wall ran through Heddon-on-the-Wall and directly past Iron Sign Farm. The line of the vallum associated with the wall ran beneath Iron Sign Farm and the line of the wall is thought to be buried below the public road known as the 'Military Road' (B6318) which was originally built in 1745. The 80 miles of the wall were marked with 'Milecastles'. These Milecastles were fortified structures to house garrisons of soldiers.
- 3.2.2. The study area is situated near Milecastle 14 whose remains were still visible until the later twentieth century. Milecastle 14 was excavated in 1946 and again in 2000 which discovered the walls of the milecastle heavily damaged with only fragments surviving. It had also been damaged by ploughing (Keys to the past 2007). It is thought that many of the wall's milecastles and turrets lie beneath the Military Road. The Roman fort of Rudchester (Vindobala) lies just to the east of the study area.
- 3.2.3. The fort guarded the valley of the March Burn and was well preserved until the eighteenth century when many of the stones were removed to be used elsewhere. The site was then heavily ploughed and farmed. All that can be seen now is a slight earthwork. Since 1897 the site has been excavated several times and remains of the Commanding Officer's house, the Headquarters' Building and a granary have been discovered. Finds from the site include a life-size statue of the Roman god Hercules and five altars to Mithras. The vicus to the south and south-west of the fort and included a temple to Mithras. Milecastle 15 is located to the south west at the village of Horsley, although all that is visible are a series of hollows and an earthwork platform.

3.3. Early-Medieval

- 3.3.1. There is no direct evidence for Medieval settlement within the study area but the Church of St Andrew in Heddon contains late Saxon stonework incorporated into its nave. It is thought that the church was consecrated in 630 AD and has had many name changes over the years (Northumberland Communities 2007).

3.4. Medieval

- 3.4.1. Medieval hamlets and villages have been located at East Heddon, West Heddon, Rudchester and Houghton. In the thirteenth century a large house and tower were built at Rudchester, which may have been built to protect its occupants from Scottish raiders during the wars with Scotland. In the fourteenth century the church of St Andrew at Heddon was altered and during the sixteenth century many farms and villages began to develop in the area (Keys to the Past 2007).

3.5. Post-Medieval

- 3.5.1. The area continued to develop during the eighteenth century and although Iron Sign is not shown on Armstrong's 1769 map of Northumberland it is clearly visible on Fryer's 1820 map of Northumberland (Fig. 3). The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1860 shows Iron Sign as a public house named 'The Crown and Thistle' (Fig. 4). The name Iron Sign does not appear again until the second edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1897.

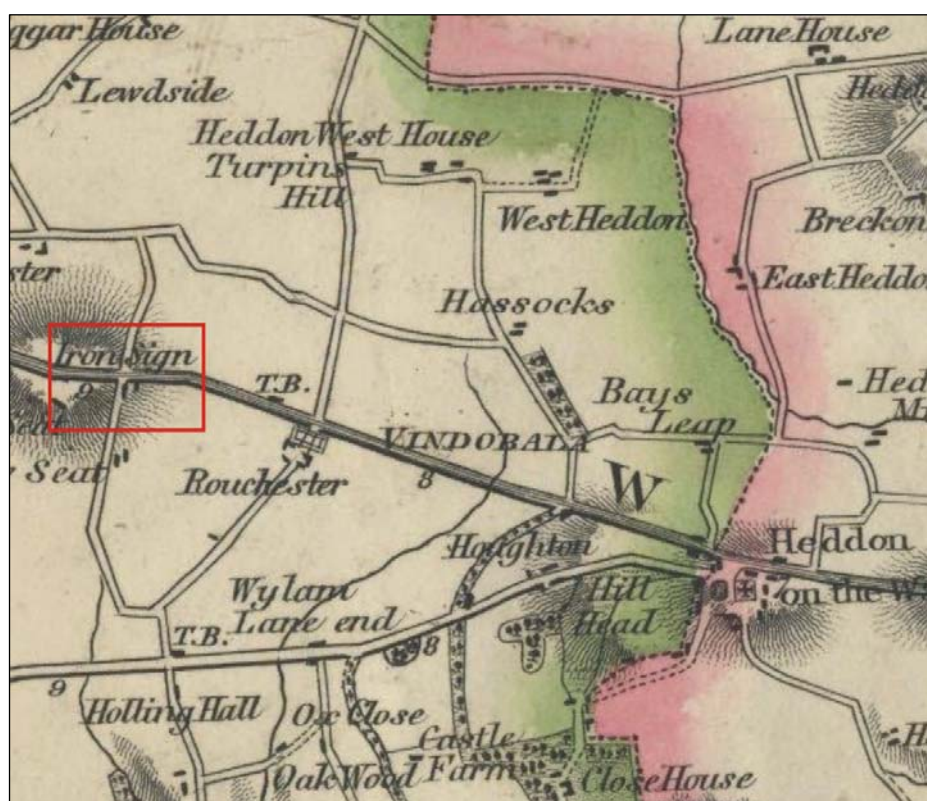


Fig. 3 Fryer's 1820 Map of Northumberland, Iron Sign Farm is shown in red

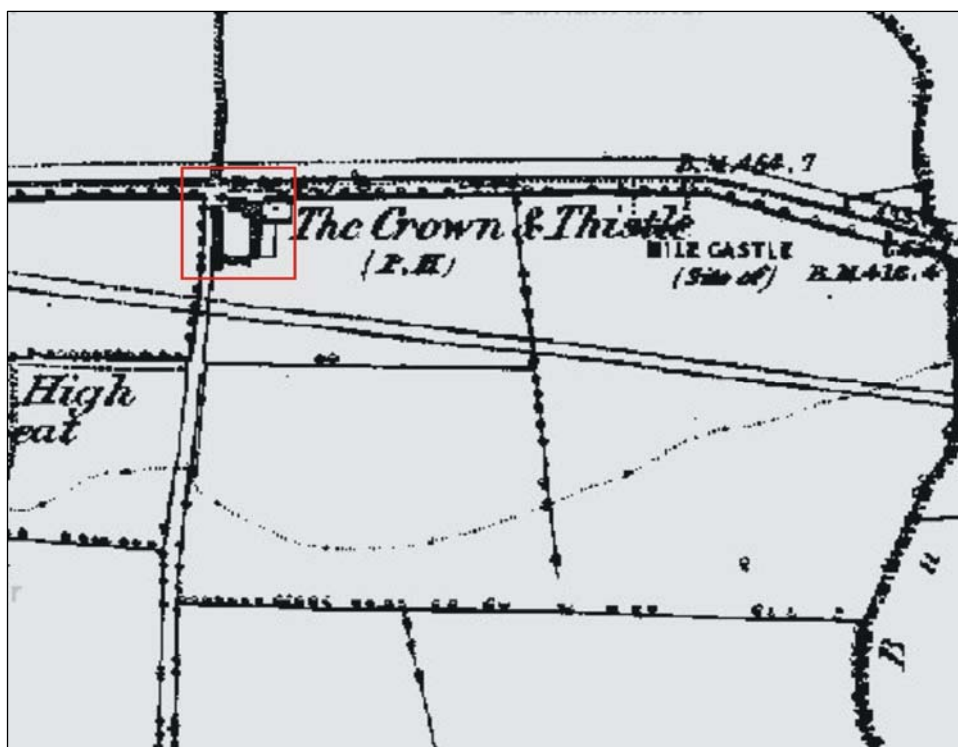


Fig. 4 First edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1860. The site of Iron Sign Farm is shown in red and labelled 'The Crown and Thistle'

4. RESULTS

4.1. The site was made up from various stratigraphic layers. These were as follows:

4.1.1. *Tarmac* (001 and 005)

Both trenches were located on modern roads and a layer of tarmac covered them entirely.

4.1.2. *Rubble* (006)

Directly below the tarmac layer (005) in Trench Two was a layer of coarse grey rubble of angular stones of approximately 5cm in diameter. This layer was only present in Trench Two as it was located beneath a major road which required a thicker layer of hardcore.

4.1.3. *Redeposited natural clay with sand* (002 and 007)

A layer of redeposited natural clay with sand (002 and 007) was present in both trenches. This deposit appeared to have been removed from the natural surface during the construction of the roads and redeposited when the ground was levelled. It comprised a mid-brown material with inclusions of modern brick and tile fragments along with small stones. At the far south and north ends of Trench Two were a number of large, dressed sandstone blocks.

4.1.4. *Natural clay with sand* (003 and 008)

Both trenches contained undisturbed natural clay with sand (003 and 008) which lay directly below the redeposited material (002 and 007). This consisted of mid-brown material with small stone inclusions.

4.2. Trench One

- 4.2.1. Trench One (Figures 5 and 6) was located over the line of Hadrian's Wall Vallum and the Roman Military Way and was oriented north-south. No archaeological features were present within the trench. The stratigraphy (Fig. 7) comprised a layer of tarmac (001) which made up the road surface and measured between 0.28m and 0.32m in depth. Directly below lay redeposited clay with sand (002) which was mixed with modern brick and tile and measured 0.26m in depth across the trench. The undisturbed natural clay with sand (003) lay below and continued beyond the depth of excavation. Cut into the natural clay with sand (003) was a modern British Telecom cable trench (004) which ran the whole length of the trench from north to south and continued beyond the trench edges. It measured 0.25m wide and was cut into the natural layer (003) for a depth of 0.20m.



Fig. 5 North end of Trench One showing the modern telephone cable trench (004) running the length of the trench. Scales = 2 x 2m



Fig. 6 South end of Trench One showing the modern telephone cable trench (004) running the length of the trench at the east side. Scales = 2 x 2m



Fig. 7 East facing section of Trench One. Scale = 2m (white section = 0.50m)

4.3. Trench Two

- 4.3.1. Trench Two (Figures 8 to 10) was located across the line of Hadrian's Wall and was oriented north-south. The stratigraphy (Fig. 11 to 13) comprised a layer of tarmac (005) which lay across the whole trench and measured between 0.22m and 0.28m in depth. Directly below was a layer of coarse rubble (006) which measured 0.14m in depth and was present across the whole trench. Below the rubble (006) lay redeposited clay with sand (007) which was mixed with modern debris such as brick and measured between 0.32m and 0.36m in depth across the trench. At the north and south ends of the trench a number of large, dressed sandstone blocks were present. It appeared that the stones at the north end of the trench were reused from the ruined section of Hadrian's Wall to build the foundations of the present road (B6318). The size and shape of the blocks indicates that they were possible taken from the wall but the scattered nature of the blocks and modern debris found associated with them indicated that they had been reused in a modern context. The stones in the southern end of the trench also appeared also to have been reused from Hadrian's Wall due to the size and shape but the associated modern debris again suggested that they were reused in a modern context. Directly below the redeposited natural clay with sand (007) lay the undisturbed natural clay with sand (008) and cut into this at the southern end were the foundations of an old dry-stone boundary wall (009) (Fig. 14) which followed the line of the modern curb. It appeared that the sandstone blocks at this end of the trench were once part of the boundary wall (009) but were truncated, along with the redeposited natural clay with sand (007), when the modern road was constructed. The undisturbed natural clay with sand (008) into which the foundation blocks lay continued beyond the depth of excavation and the modern telephone cable trench that was present in Trench One (004) continued through the full length of Trench Two (010), reaching the British Telecom junction box.



Fig. 8 Trench Two Area A, the modern telephone trench (010) running through the east side of the trench. Scale = 2m



Fig. 9 Trench Two Area B, the modern telephone trench (010) running through the centre of the trench. Scale = 2m



Fig. 10 Trench Two Area C, the modern telephone trench (010) running through the east side of the trench. Scale = 2m

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Site Code: IRON 07
Drawing Ref: Report Fig. 11
Date: 08 Aug 2007
Drawn: CC
Scale: 1:40 at A4

Title:
Figure 11: East facing section
of Trench Two (the first 7m only)

Key:

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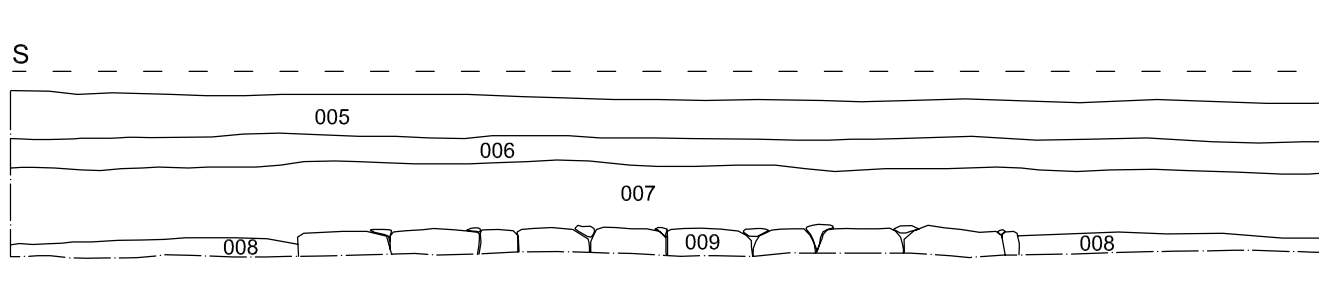




Fig. 12 West facing section in Trench Two. Scale = 2m (red section = 0.50m)



Fig. 13 East facing section in Trench Two above the dry-stone boundary wall (009). Scale = 2m (white section = 0.50m)



Fig. 14 Old dry-stone boundary wall (009) in the south end of Trench Two. Scale = 2m

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1. There were no surviving *in-situ* archaeological remains dating from the Roman period in Trench One or Two. In Trench Two a number of large, dressed sandstone blocks were found to exist in the levels of made-ground which was likely to have been deposited during the construction of the modern road. These blocks appear to have been taken from the ruined section of Hadrian's Wall in the vicinity and reused for the foundations of the modern road (B6318) in the northern end of the trench. At the southern end of Trench Two a number of blocks appeared to have been reused to build an old dry-stone boundary wall which followed the line of the modern curb. The upper levels of the wall appeared to have been truncated during the construction of the modern road running to the west of Iron Sign Farm and only the lower level of stone remained intact.
- 5.2. The lack of archaeological remains in an otherwise archaeological rich area can likely be attributed to the disturbance caused by the construction of the modern roads.

6. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 6.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 6.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Alan Cavender of British Telecom.

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Northumberland Communities <http://communities.northumberland.gov.uk>

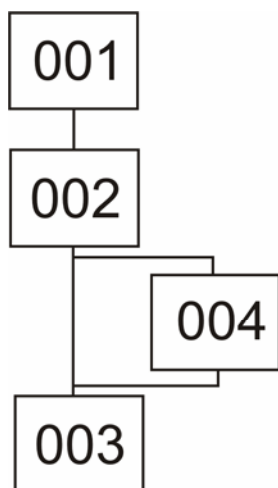
Keys to the Past <http://www.keystothepast.info/>

Roman Britain <http://www.roman-britain.org/>

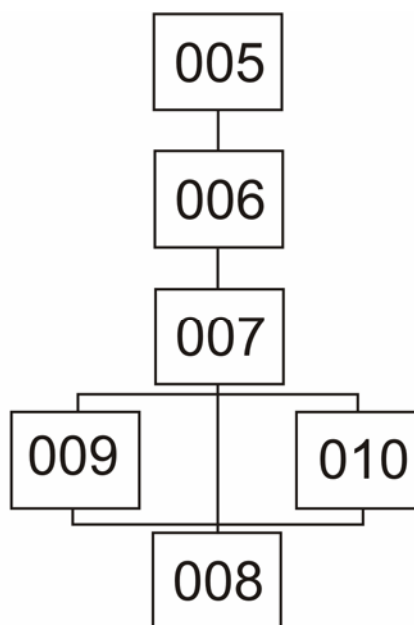
Heddon website <http://www.heddon.co.uk/>

APPENDIX I: HARRIS MATIRCES

Trench One



Trench Two



APPENDIX II: CONTEXT REGISTER

| Context No. | Trench | Description |
|-------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 001 | 1 | Tarmac road surface |
| 002 | 1 | Redeposited natural clay with sand |
| 003 | 1 | Undisturbed natural clay with sand |
| 004 | 1 | Modern telephone cable trench |
| 005 | 2 | Tarmac road surface |
| 006 | 2 | Rubble |
| 007 | 2 | Redeposited natural clay with sand |
| 008 | 2 | Undisturbed natural clay with sand |
| 009 | 2 | Old dry-stone boundary wall |
| 010 | 2 | Modern telephone cable trench |

APPENDIX III: PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Film One: Black and white

| Shot Number | Photograph Content |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Trench One north end |
| 2 | West facing section, Trench One |
| 3 | Trench One south end |
| 4 | Trench Two Area A |
| 5 | Trench Two Area B |
| 6 | Dry-stone boundary wall in Trench Two |
| 7 | West facing section, Trench Two |
| 8 | East facing section, Trench Two |
| 9 | Trench Two Area C |
| 10 | Trench Two Area C |
| 11 | East facing section, Trench Two Area C |

Film Two: Colour transparency

| Shot Number | Photograph Content |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Trench One north end |
| 2 | West facing section, Trench One |
| 3 | Trench One south end |
| 4 | Trench Two Area A |
| 5 | Trench Two Area B |
| 6 | Dry-stone boundary wall in Trench Two |
| 7 | West facing section, Trench Two |
| 8 | East facing section, Trench Two |
| 9 | Trench Two Area C |
| 10 | Trench Two Area C |
| 11 | East facing section, Trench Two Area C |

APPENDIX IV: SPECIFICATION

1. Introduction

- 1.1. An application has been made by British Telecom for scheduled monument consent for the installation of underground ducting, to carry a telecommunications cable, on land within public roads close to Iron Sign Farm, near Heddon on the Wall, Northumberland. This project design details the works to be undertaken during an archaeological evaluation at the site in accordance with the brief prepared by Mike Collins, English Heritage's Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist.
- 1.2 The proposed development is situated at OS grid reference 410372 567660 (centred), lies at c.130m aOD, and will cross the line of Hadrian's Wall, the Hadrian's Wall vallum and the line of the Roman Military Way at approximate right-angles. There have been no previously recorded archaeological works on this site.
- 1.3 Some 95m of the proposed route will lie within the legally protected scheduled monument area of Hadrian's Wall. British Telecom have made an application for scheduled monument consent for this work, and they are aware of the need to provide further information about its archaeological impact before any decision is taken on this application. The evaluation work will take place under Class Consent procedures, allowing such works to take place in advance of any formal decision on the main application.

2. Site Specific Requirements

- 2.1. The client for this work is British Telecom who are proposing to install telecommunications ducting. The client has provided a plan of the layout of the ducting which has been consulted to determine the trench locations.
- 2.2 The work to be undertaken is an archaeological evaluation which aims to ascertain whether there are any archaeological constraints which may affect the planned development. This will be done by establishing the presence or absence of archaeological remains, their quality, depth and preservation.
- 2.2. The evaluation will comprise two evaluation trenches, one measuring 25m long by 1m wide positioned to examine the line of Hadrian's Wall as far north as the BT junction box, and one measuring 45m long by 1m wide targeted to examine the line of the Hadrian's Wall vallum and the Roman Military Way.
- 2.3. The overall aim of the trial trenching will be:
 - to establish the presence/absence, nature, depth and character of any possible archaeological features
 - to make suggestions, where possible, about further mitigation which may be necessary to preserve archaeological features *in situ*, or
 - to make suggestions to preserve archaeological features by record, where necessary
 - to determine if further archaeological interventions are required

- 2.4. Should any changes in the trench dimensions or location become necessary, they will be discussed with the Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist and approved prior to work commencing on the site.
- 2.5. Access arrangements for mechanical excavation equipment have been confirmed with the client. Utility information will be requested prior to work commencing on site, so that the utilities can be avoided.

3. Project Management and Standards

- 3.1. The project will be carried out in compliance with the codes of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) (2000) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Excavations (1995).
- 3.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this written scheme of investigation to read. All members of staff employed by Archaeological Research Services Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding environmental and dating sampling will be made in the field.

4. Methods

- 4.1. Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed by a machine using a 1m wide, toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have been stripped.
- 4.2. The trenches will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools in order to expose surviving archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.3. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on a pre-excavation plan before excavation, sampling and recording.
- 4.4. All features exposed will be excavated by hand. Sampling will typically comprise 50% of every discrete feature; 25% of linear/curvilinear features with non-uniform fill and 10% of linear features with a uniform fill.
- 4.5. In the event of human burials being discovered, they will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected and the coroners' office informed. If removal is essential, work will comply with relevant Home Office regulations.
- 4.6. Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996.

- 4.7. Deposits that have the potential for providing environmental or dating evidence will be assessed while the work is in progress. An environmental sampling strategy has been agreed with the English Heritage Scientific advisor for North-East England, Jacqui Huntley. The sampling strategy comprises the following:
- All intact archaeological contexts will be sampled. Small pit features will be 100% sampled while bulk samples of 40 litres will be taken from larger feature contexts, such as linear ditch fills.
 - Any samples recovered will be floated on site in graduated sieves with the smallest being 500µm and the flots and residues collected. Samples will be analysed by B Johnson of Archaeological Research Services Ltd and an assessment report prepared in accordance with Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (HBMC 1991).
- 4.8. During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts and environmental samples will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions and immediate selection for conservation of valuable material).

5. Recording

- 5.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- 5.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- 5.3 The stratigraphy of the trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 5.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.
- 5.5 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept.
- 5.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

6. Access

- 6.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will give the Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist 10 working days (or less if so agreed) notice of the commencement of fieldwork.

- 6.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will afford access to the Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist or their representative at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.
- 6.3 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will maintain regular communication with the Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist to ensure that the project aims and objectives are met.

7. Finds Processing and Storage

- 7.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the IFA guidelines for Finds Work (2001) and those set out by UKIC (1990).
- 7.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.
- 7.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.
- 7.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated. Prehistoric pottery will not be cleaned or be subject to any abrasion or loss of adhering residues.
- 7.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.
- 7.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the Museum of Antiquities prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.
- 7.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

8. Site archive

- 8.1 The archive will be compiled in an orderly fashion to the standards and format set out in Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (HBMC 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). The archive will be deposited with the Museum of Antiquities within 6 months of the fieldwork once all post-excavation work is completed and the final report produced.

9. Report

9.1 One copy of the report will be submitted to the client, and two hard copies (one bound and one unbound) and one digital copy will be submitted to the Northumberland SMR within fourteen working days of the completion of the fieldwork. One bound copy of the report will be submitted to English Heritage's Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist. Each report will be bound with each page and paragraph numbered and will include as a minimum the following:

- executive summary
- a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with 10 figure central grid reference
- contractor's details including date work carried out
- nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
- description of the site location and geology
- trench plans to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
- discussion of the results of field work
- context & feature descriptions
- features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
- plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
- additional plans/map extracts to display noted and recorded archaeological features as appropriate
- recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, including publication
- bibliography

11. OASIS

11.1 ARS Ltd will complete an on-line OASIS form for this evaluation. ARS Ltd is a registered contractor on the OASIS system and has uploaded archaeological reports before.

12. Dissemination/Publication

12.1 A summary will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Sarah MacLean by the beginning of December of the year in which the work is completed.

12.2 A short article will be prepared for a local journal if appropriate.

13. References

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 1995. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000. *Code of Conduct*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation). 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage.*