

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ALONG THE B6318 MILITARY ROAD AND B6528 ROAD
AT HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, NORTHUMBERLAND**

An Archaeological Watching Brief along the B6318 Military Road and B6528 at Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland

**Central National Grid References: NZ 1412 6687
NZ 1024 6768
NZ 0910 6795
NZ 0347 6855
NZ 1259 6726**

Site Code: HOT 06

**Commissioned by:
Northumberland County Council
Community and Environmental Services Directorate
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF**



Tel: 01670 533 000

**Contractor:
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Northern Office
Unit N19a, Tursdale Business Park
Tursdale
Durham
DH6 5PG**

Tel: 0191 377 1111



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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological monitoring and recording exercise associated with Northumberland County Council's 'Minor Improvement Programme'. The work was undertaken at several locations along the B6318 Military Road and at one location on the B6528, at Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland. The National Grid References of the areas of investigation were NZ 1412 6687, 1259 6726, 1024 6768, 0910 6795 and 0347 6855.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and commissioned by the Community and Environmental Services Directorate, Northumberland County Council.
- 1.3 The archaeological investigations involved monitoring groundworks associated with the excavation of foundation trenches for new signage. Four areas of trenching were monitored; Trench 1 was located to the east of the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall beside the B6528, Trenches 2 and 3 were located to the west of Rudchester Roman fort on the grass verge beside the B6318, and Trench 4 was located to the west of Wall Houses, also on the grass verge beside the B6318. In addition, two signs had been erected to the west of Heddon-on-the-Wall on the grass verge to the east and west of the B6318, Trenches 5 and 6 comprised two foundation trenches for a single sign and Trench 7 was a single foundation trench. Although groundworks associated with these signs were not monitored, the spoil removed from the trenches was examined by an archaeologist.
- 1.4 The work was undertaken following recommendations by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and English Heritage. All of the areas of investigation lay within the Hadrian's Wall corridor, which has Scheduled Ancient Monument status in the areas of investigation. Scheduled Monument consent from English Heritage was therefore required prior to the work being undertaken. As the proposed works had the potential to disturb important archaeological remains, it was recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording be undertaken in association with all intrusive groundworks in order to record any archaeological remains of note that were exposed.
- 1.5 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of the investigations. Natural sub-stratum overlain by topsoil and turf was exposed in Trenches 1, 3 and 4. A deposit exposed across a small portion of Trench 2 may have been of Roman origin, but interpretation could not be definite due to the limited area excavated and the absence of any dating evidence. The spoil excavated from Trenches 5, 6 and 7 was examined by the attendant archaeologist and modern material, such as brick and tarmac, indicated that these trenches had disturbed only deposits of recent origin.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Background

- 2.1.1 An archaeological monitoring and recording exercise (hereafter 'watching brief') was carried out at several locations along the B6318 Military Road and at one location along the B6528 at Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland (Figure 1). The work was associated with Northumberland County Council's 'Minor Improvement Programme'.
- 2.1.2 The watching brief comprised monitoring groundworks associated with the excavation of foundation trenches for new signage.
- 2.1.3 The watching brief was commissioned by the Community and Environmental Services Directorate, Northumberland County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken on 11th January 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA).
- 2.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken following recommendations by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT) and English Heritage. The broad aim of the archaeological investigation was to allow preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks.
- 2.1.5 At the time of writing, the project archive is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, at Unit N19a Tursdale Business Park, Durham. The completed project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records will be ultimately deposited at the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle, under the site code HOT 06. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number is: preconst1-13139.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 Trench 1 was located on the grass verge running alongside the southern carriageway of the B6528 just east of the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall, c. 14km west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Figure 2). The central National Grid Reference (NGR) was NZ 1412 6687. Trench 2 was located c. 4km to the west of Trench 1 at central NGR NZ 1024 6768 on the grass verge on the south side of the B6318 Military Road, c. 30m west of the Whitchester crossroad (Figure 3). Trench 3 was located on the grass verge on the north side of the B6318 Military Road, c. 1.2km west of the Whitchester crossroad at central NGR NZ 0910 6795 (Figure 3). Trench 4 was located on the grass verge on the south side of the B6318 Military Road opposite the junction with the C342 road at Matfen Road End at central NGR NZ 0347 6855 (Figure 4).
- 2.2.2 Trenches 5, 6 and 7 were located west of Heddon-on-the-Wall, at central NGR NZ 1259 6726. Trenches 5 and 6 comprised two foundation trenches for a single sign located to the west of the B6318, close to the point at which the road changes direction and runs north-south. Trench 7 was located to the east of the B6318 opposite Trenches 5 and 6. All three trenches were located on grass verges running alongside the road.



Figure 1. Trench location
Scale 1:50,000

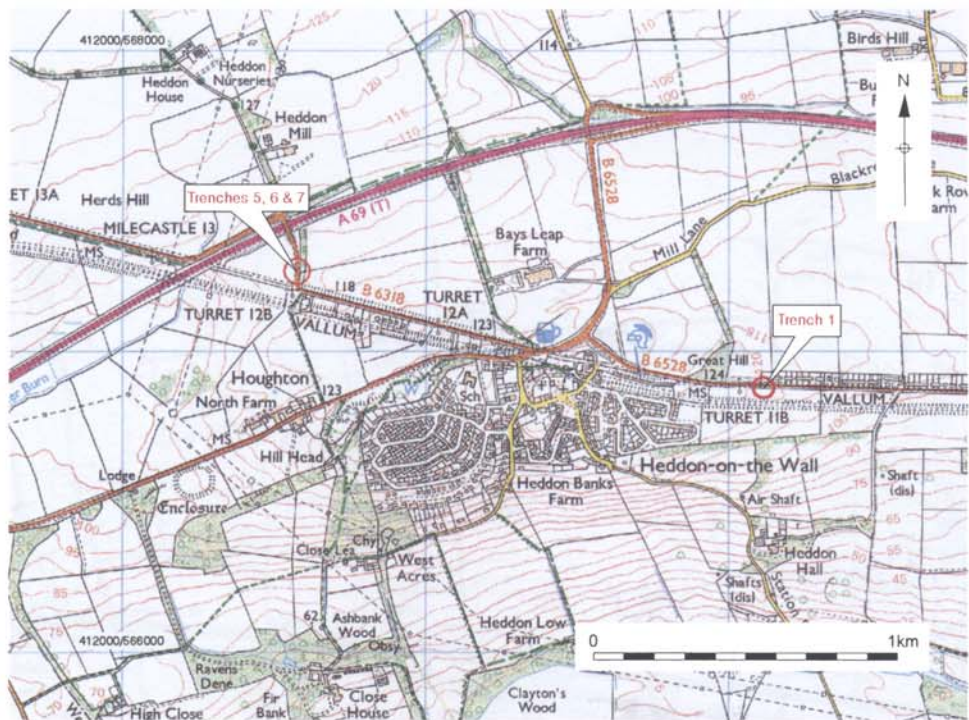


Figure 2. Location of Trenches 1, 5, 6, and 7. Scale 1:25,000

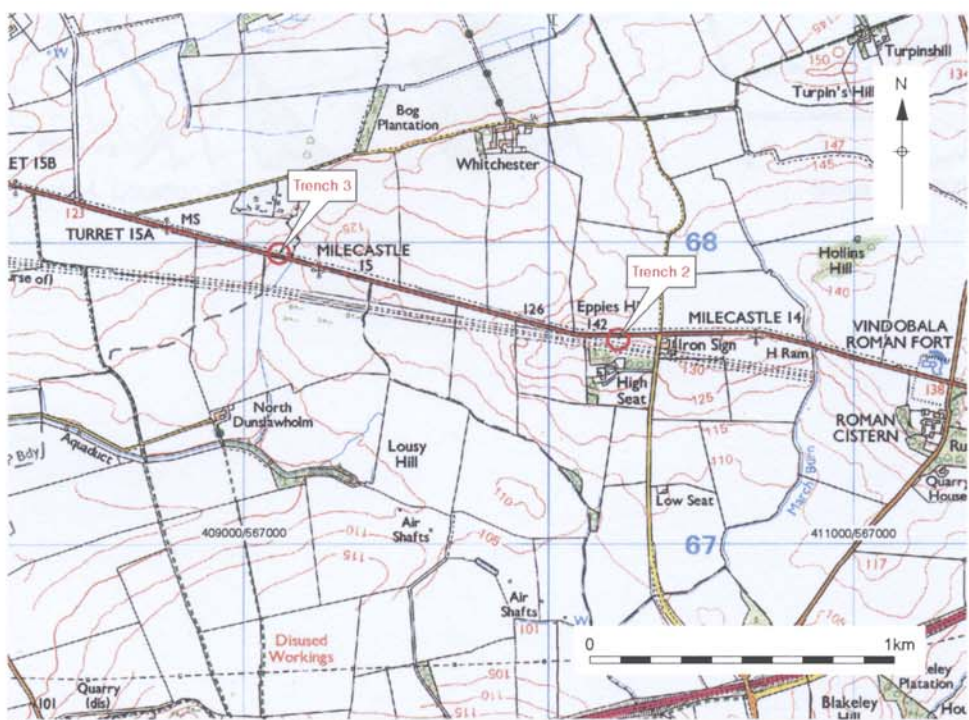


Figure 3. Location of Trenches 2 and 3. Scale 1:25,000



Figure 4. Location of Trench 4.

Scale 1:25,000

2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 The Tyne Gap is a distinctive lowland corridor which separates the North Pennines from the Border Moors and Forest, which to the east merges into the Tyne and Wear Lowlands.
- 2.3.2 The area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age. These Carboniferous rocks comprise a repetitive succession of limestones, sandstones and shales, locally with thin coals, and a small number of mineral veins. This area is characterised by Millstone Grit of Namurian age (middle part of the Carboniferous Period, 327 to 310 million years ago).
- 2.3.3 Throughout the Tyne Basin, the river valley landscapes owe much to the legacy of Pleistocene glaciation and thick glacial, periglacial and glaciofluvial deposits mantle hill slopes and infill valley floors.
- 2.3.4 Trench 1 was located c. 1.2km to the north of the River Tyne towards the upper part of the valley sides and ground level within the vicinity was at c. 124m OD. The other areas of investigation were located beyond the valley sides. Trench 2 was located c. 3km north of the Tyne and ground level was at c. 132m OD. Trench 3 was c. 4km north of the Tyne and ground level was at c. 114m OD. Ground level in the vicinity of Trench 4 was at c. 174m OD and in the vicinity of Trenches 5-7 was at c. 118m OD.

2.4 Planning Background

- 2.4.1 An application for planning permission to install new signs as part of Northumberland County Council's 'Minor Improvement Programme' has been made to the Local Planning Authority, Tynedale District Council. All affected locations lay within the boundaries of scheduled areas of Hadrian's Wall, and are therefore protected under the '*Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979*'. As such, any intrusive groundworks works required Scheduled Monument Consent from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).
- 2.4.2 National guidance on the need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in the document '*Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*' (PPG 16).¹ NCCCT has responsibility for archaeological development control in Northumberland and identifies planning proposals that will be subject to archaeological conditions. NCCCT provides archaeological advice in relation to planning matters to Local Planning Authorities, in this case Tynedale District Council.
- 2.4.3 Local guidance is set out in the '*Tynedale District Local Plan*', adopted in April 2000. Section 5, '*The Built Environment*', of the Local Plan, contains Policies BE27, BE28 and BE29 relating to regionally and locally important archaeological sites. In addition, Policy BE25 relates to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites of national importance and Policy BE26 relates to Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and its setting.²

¹ Department of the Environment, 1990.

² www.tynedale.gov.uk

- 2.4.4 NCCCT and English Heritage's Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist took the view that the proposed development, *i.e.* groundworks associated with the installation of the signs, had the potential to disturb important archaeological remains. Therefore, it was recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken in association with intrusive groundworks in order to record any archaeological remains of note that were exposed.

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.5.1 The areas of investigation all lie within an area of considerable archaeological sensitivity, since they are located within the Hadrian's Wall corridor, and all lie within Scheduled Ancient Monument boundaries. The Wall, constructed on the orders of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, from AD 122, marked the northern frontier of the Roman Empire. The Wall and its associated features represent the best-preserved frontier of the Roman world and consequently the Hadrian's Wall corridor has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- 2.5.2 The Wall was built in stone between Newcastle and the River Irthing, the eastern 45 miles, with the remaining 31 miles constructed in turf. From its inception, the Wall was planned with regularly spaced fortlets ('milecastles') at intervals of about 1 mile and the original design also planned for two equally spaced towers ('turrets') between each milecastle. At some point a fundamental change of plan occurred and forts were constructed along the line of the Wall; there are now known to be 16 forts either attached to the Wall or in close association with it. A further defensive element was added to the Wall after the decision had been taken to construct the forts. The 'vallum' comprised a broad flat-bottomed ditch flanked by a pair of linear banks constructed at some distance to the south of the Wall, sometimes adjacent to the Wall, and in some places up to 1km to its south. A road known as the Military Way, which linked all elements of the Wall defence, ran from fort to fort across the corridor between the Wall and vallum. South of the vallum and linking the forts at Corbridge and Carlisle ran the Stanegate road, which pre-dated the Wall and developed from a strategic highway into a frontier road.
- 2.5.3 Trench 1 lay within the section of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) Number 26037 which includes a section of Hadrian's Wall, its outer ditch and the vallum between Throckley and East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall. At the west end of this section there is a 255m stretch of upstanding consolidated wall between 2.8m and 3m in width with a maximum height of 1.7m. The core was originally set in puddled clay but is now reset in mortar. Turret 11b, which survives as a buried feature below the B6528, is located a few metres to the west of Trench 1 and was identified by excavation in 1919. The wall ditch is thought to survive as a buried feature underlying the gardens of houses to the north of the B6528, and west of the houses, in the vicinity of Trench 1, the ditch survives as an earthwork with a maximum depth of 1.9m with some rubble strewn over its scarps. The vallum survives as an earthwork in the fields to the south of the B6528 and lies about 50m south of the line of the Wall in this stretch of the corridor. On the summit of Great Hill, a short distance to the west of Trench 1, the works of the vallum are very well marked. The ditch is cut through rock and the south scarp shows Roman toll marks. The course of the Military Way is not known in this area.

- 2.5.4 Other archaeological sites and finds listed on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within the vicinity of Trench 1 include three Neolithic stone axes (SMR 10875), a Bronze Age axe (SMR 10868), two Roman inscriptions (SMR 10895) discovered a short distance to the south of Trench 1, the medieval church of St. Andrews (SMR 10870) which dates from the 12th and 13th centuries but with earlier remains incorporated, a medieval pottery kiln (SMR 10864) built into the fabric of the Wall at Heddon-on-the-Wall, a post-medieval mile post (SMR 16853) and an earth mound of uncertain origin (SMR 10896) located a short distance to the south-east of Trench 1.
- 2.5.5 Trenches 5, 6 and 7 lay within the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall (SAM 26038) which runs from Hadrian's Wall and vallum from East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall to the A69. The Wall survives as a buried feature for the whole of this section and lies beneath the B6318 except at the west end of this section where it continues in a field up to the A69. The wall ditch survives as an earthwork for much of this section, to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The upcast counterscarp, the *glacis*, survives up to 0.3m high. Turret 12b is located a few metres to the south of Trenches 5-7, this was identified by excavation in 1930, and survives as a buried feature below the B6318 and probably extending south into the area of woodland to the west of North Lodge. 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 on this section survives to a maximum height of 1.5m and the ditch to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The course of the Military Way has not been confirmed in this area.
- 2.5.6 Sites on the County SMR within the vicinity of Trenches 5-7 include a Roman drain (SMR 10894), a post-medieval mile post (SMR 16898) and an earthwork enclosure of uncertain date and purpose (SMR 10882).
- 2.5.7 Trenches 2 and 3 lie within Hadrian's Wall SAM 26040, this section runs from March Burn in the east to the west side of Oatens Bank, Harlow Hill in the west. The Wall aims for the high points throughout this section which includes the summits of Eppies Hill and Harlow Hill, unlike the vallum which takes a lower course skirting to the south of Harlow Hill. The Wall survives as a buried feature beneath the B6318 throughout this section. East of Harlow Hill, the Wall was recorded by antiquarians as being 7 feet 4 inches wide, indicating that it was of narrow gauge construction in this area. The Wall ditch survives intermittently in this section and is best preserved to the west of Eppies Hill to depths of between 2m and 3m. Elsewhere, the ditch is silted up and survives as a buried feature. Milecastle 14, c. 420m to the east of Trench 2, is situated on a crest of a slight knoll to the west of the March Burn. It survives as a turf-covered platform 0.4m high. The site has been heavily ploughed, resulting in the spread of the platform, and was partially excavated in 1946. Milecastle 15, c. 160m to the west of Trench 3, is situated east of a stream on a gentle east-west slope and survives as a turf-covered platform 1m high. The exact position of Turret 14a is unknown, although Horsley recorded that he saw the remains on top of the knoll known as Eppies Hill, a short distance to the west of Trench 2. The exact position of Turret 14b is also unknown, but its presumed site is equidistant from the summit of Eppies Hill and Milecastle 15, thereby placing it between Trenches 2 and 3. There are no visible remains of Turret 15a, which is located c. 400m west of Trench 3, and its remains, which lie partly under the B6318, were located by excavation in 1931.

- 2.5.8 The vallum runs in a straight line for most of this section, and west of Eppies Hill, where the Wall and vallum are 30m apart, the vallum diverges from the course of the Wall and takes a lower and straighter line to the south of Harlow Hill. The vallum survives intermittently as an upstanding earthwork and the south mound is between 0.3m and 0.4m high and the north mound is between 0.4m and 0.5m high. Where extant, the vallum ditch is between 1m and 1.6m deep, elsewhere it survives as a buried silted feature. The course of the Military Way is also unconfirmed in this section.
- 2.5.9 Other sites within the vicinity of Trench 2 listed on the County SMR include a Roman carved stone seen in 1851 (SMR 10861), Rudchester Hall (SMR 10874) which dates from the late 18th century but includes fabric from a 13th century hall, and the site of an 18th century toll house, although no remains survive (SMR 10983). Possible Roman earthworks (SMR 10033) are listed on the SMR to the north-east of Trench 3.
- 2.5.10 Rudchester Roman fort (SAM 26039), *Vindobala*, lies 1km to the east of Trench 2 and survives as a turf-covered platform up to 1.6m high to the north of Rudchester Farm. It covers an area of 1.8 hectares and would have accommodated a 500 strong part-mounted cohort. The site was very well preserved until the 18th century when it was reduced by stone robbing. It has been partially excavated on several occasions since 1887 and buildings identified as the Commanding Officer's House, Headquarters Building and a granary have been located. Finds from the site include a life-size statue of Hercules and five altars dedicated to Mithras. The east and west gateways were positioned north of the point where Hadrian's Wall adjoined the fort. The outlying civilian settlement, *vicus*, is located to the south and south-west of the fort. Terraces to the west of Rudchester Farm are associated with the *vicus* and include some probable building platforms. Although mostly between 0.3m and 1.5m high, these terraces reach a maximum height of 3.2m in some places and contain considerable quantities of stone. A rock-cut cistern known as the 'Giant's Grave' is located in an area of woodland to the west of Rudchester Farm. This measures 3.9m by 1.5m internally by at least 0.5m deep and probably supplied part of the *vicus* with water, as indicated by the drainage hole in its north-west corner. A Roman Mithraic Temple (SMR 10891 and 10898) is located to the south-west of the fort in the *vicus* area. The temple is almost rectangular in plan with a small apse at the north-west end an entrance hall at the south-east end. The maximum internal dimensions of the building are 7.3m by 16.4m and the surviving lower courses of the walls are stone-built. Excavations demonstrated that the temple was built in the early 3rd century, rebuilt in the late 3rd century and destroyed in the 4th century.
- 2.5.11 Trench 4 lies within Hadrian's Wall SAM 26044, this section runs between the B6321 in the east to Sunnybrae at Halton Shields in the west. The Wall survives as a buried feature beneath the B6318 throughout this section and the Wall ditch survives as an extant earthwork to the north of the road. The average depth of the ditch is 1.5m in this section, but in places it is up to 3m deep, and for most of its length is 12m wide. Milecastle 19 is located adjacent to Trench 4 and is situated on an east-facing slope. It survives as a turf-covered platform 0.15m high and measuring 27.8m east-west by 17m north-south. Excavation of the milecastle in 1931 uncovered an altar. The vallum runs straight throughout this section and survives as an upstanding earthwork in various states of preservation. The north and south mounds survive to a maximum height of 0.8m and the ditch to a maximum depth of 0.6m. As with the other sections, the course of the Military Way in this area is not confirmed.

- 2.5.12 Sites listed on the County SMR in the vicinity of Trench 4 include a Mesolithic flint (SMR 9978), a Roman temporary camp (SMR 9968), recorded as cropmarks but visible as earthworks until the early 1960s, and two post-medieval mile posts (SMR 16824 and 16825).

2.6 Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 The broad aim of the watching brief was to allow the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits exposed during the groundworks.
- 2.6.2 The specific aim of the work was to ensure that any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts exposed during the groundworks were systematically examined and accurately recorded, analysed and interpreted.
- 2.6.3 The project had the potential to make a significant contribution to archaeological knowledge of the area.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The archaeological investigations associated with groundworks for new signage as part of Northumberland County Council's 'Minor Improvement Programme' were undertaken on the recommendation of NCCCT and English Heritage. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).³ PCA is an IFA-Registered Organisation (RAO 23).
- 3.1.2 The excavation of foundation trenches at four locations (Trenches 1-4) were monitored (Figures 2-4). All of the trenches were located ON grass verges running alongside the B6318 and B6528 roads. The dimensions of the trenches were as follows:
- Trench 1: 0.50m N-S x 0.50m E-W x 0.60m deep.
 - Trench 2: 1.0m N-S x 0.60m E-W x 0.50m deep.
 - Trench 3: 11.0m N-S x 0.60m E-W x 0.50m deep.
 - Trench 4: 0.50m N-S x 0.50m E-W x 0.60m deep.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were excavated by hand and this work was carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded on *pro forma* sheets and test pit recording sheets were compiled for each trench excavated. A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR cameras and this included black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film).
- 3.1.5 Three further foundation trenches (Trenches 5-7) had been excavated for two signs; Trenches 5 and 6 comprised two foundations for a single sign (Figure 2). At the time of the archaeological investigations, the signs had already been erected and it was not possible to re-excavate the foundation trenches, which had been backfilled with concrete to support the signs. However, it was possible to examine the spoil which had been removed from the foundation trenches.

3.2 Post-excavation

- 3.2.1 The stratigraphic data for the project is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 9 archaeological contexts were defined during the archaeological investigations. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below.

³ IFA, 1999.

- 3.2.2 No artefactual or organic material was recovered from the site. The project's palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy was to recover bulk samples where appropriate, from well-dated (where possible), stratified deposits covering the main periods or phases of occupation and the range of feature types represented. To this end, no features of significance were encountered to warrant the recovery of bulk samples. No material was recovered that required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of potential for conservation research.
- 3.2.3 Survival of all materials from archaeological fieldwork depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, in this case comprising only written, drawn, and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation), will be packaged for long term curation. The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle University will be met in full.

4. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 The earliest deposit, [2], exposed across the base of Trench 1, comprised loose mid orange brown sand. This was located at a depth of 0.60m below the present ground surface and is interpreted as the natural sub-stratum, representing a glacial drift deposit.
- 4.1.2 Natural sub-stratum was overlain by topsoil and turf, [1], which comprised loose dark greyish brown clayey sand, up to 0.60m thick.

4.2 Trench 2

- 4.2.1 The earliest deposit, [5], exposed in Trench 2 comprised loose mid grey gritty clayey sand with three sub-angular sandstone fragments measuring up to 100mm x 170mm. This deposit was exposed at the northern end of Trench 2 for a distance of 0.60m east-west by 0.38m north-south, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. The top of the deposit sloped down from north to south and it was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.19m, its full thickness was not ascertained. Interpretation of this deposit cannot be certain as only a small area was exposed and no dateable material was recovered; it may be of recent origin associated with the construction of the B6318, or alternatively may be of Roman origin, possibly being associated with Hadrian's Wall.
- 4.2.2 Deposit [5] was overlain by deposit [4], comprising loose mid to dark brown clayey sand, which was located across the trench. This was excavated for a maximum thickness of 0.30m and continued below the base of excavation across the southern part of the trench. Interpretation of this deposit is again uncertain; if the underlying deposit [5] was of recent origin, then this deposit would also be associated with the construction of the road. Alternatively, if deposit [5] was of Roman origin, then this may be a developed soil which had accumulated after the Roman period.
- 4.2.3 The latest deposit, [3], in Trench 2 comprised topsoil and turf, loose dark greyish brown clayey sand, up to 0.19m thick.

4.3 Trench 3

- 4.3.1 The basal deposit, [7], exposed across Trench 3 comprised compact mid orange brown clayey sand exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.28m. This is interpreted as the natural sub-stratum.
- 4.3.2 Natural sub-stratum was overlain by topsoil and turf, [6], comprising loose dark greyish brown clayey sand up to 0.21m thick.

4.4 Trench 4

- 4.4.1 The basal deposit, [9], exposed across Trench 4 comprised loose mid orange brown clayey sand, interpreted as the natural sub-stratum.
- 4.4.2 This was overlain by topsoil and turf, [8], comprising loose dark greyish brown clayey sand up to 0.60m thick.

4.5 Trenches 5, 6 and 7

- 4.5.1 Foundation Trenches 5, 6 and 7 had already been excavated and the signs erected at the time of the archaeological investigations. It was not possible to re-excavate these foundation trenches as they had been infilled with concrete as the support for the signs, but the spoil removed from the trenches was examined by the attendant archaeologist. The presence of brick and tarmac suggests this material was derived from 'made ground', probably associated with the road.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 No features conclusively of archaeological significance were recorded during the investigations. No artefactual material was recovered or noted within any of the deposits exposed. Natural sub-stratum overlain by topsoil and turf was exposed across Trenches 1, 3 and 4. This would indicate that Trenches 1 and 4 were located within the area between Hadrian's Wall and the vallum, and that Trench 3 was located in the area between the Wall and the northern Wall ditch.
- 5.2 A deposit exposed in the northern part of Trench 2 may have been of Roman origin, possibly associated with Hadrian's Wall, but as only a small portion was exposed and no dating evidence was recovered, interpretation cannot be certain.
- 5.3 It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the information recovered from the investigations associated with Northumberland County Council's 'Minor Improvement Programme' along the B6318 Military Road and the B6528, at Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland.

6. REFERENCES

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7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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PCA Credits

Fieldwork: Adrian Bailey

Report: Jenny Proctor

Project Management: Robin Taylor-Wilson

CAD: Adrian Bailey