

# **CONVERSION OF AGRICULTURAL RANGE**

Wallhouses South Farm  
Matfen, Northumberland

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

September 2011



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*Prepared for Mr and Mrs W Lymburn, Wallhouses South Farm by:*

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<b>FIELDWORK DATES</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> September 2011</b>

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## SUMMARY

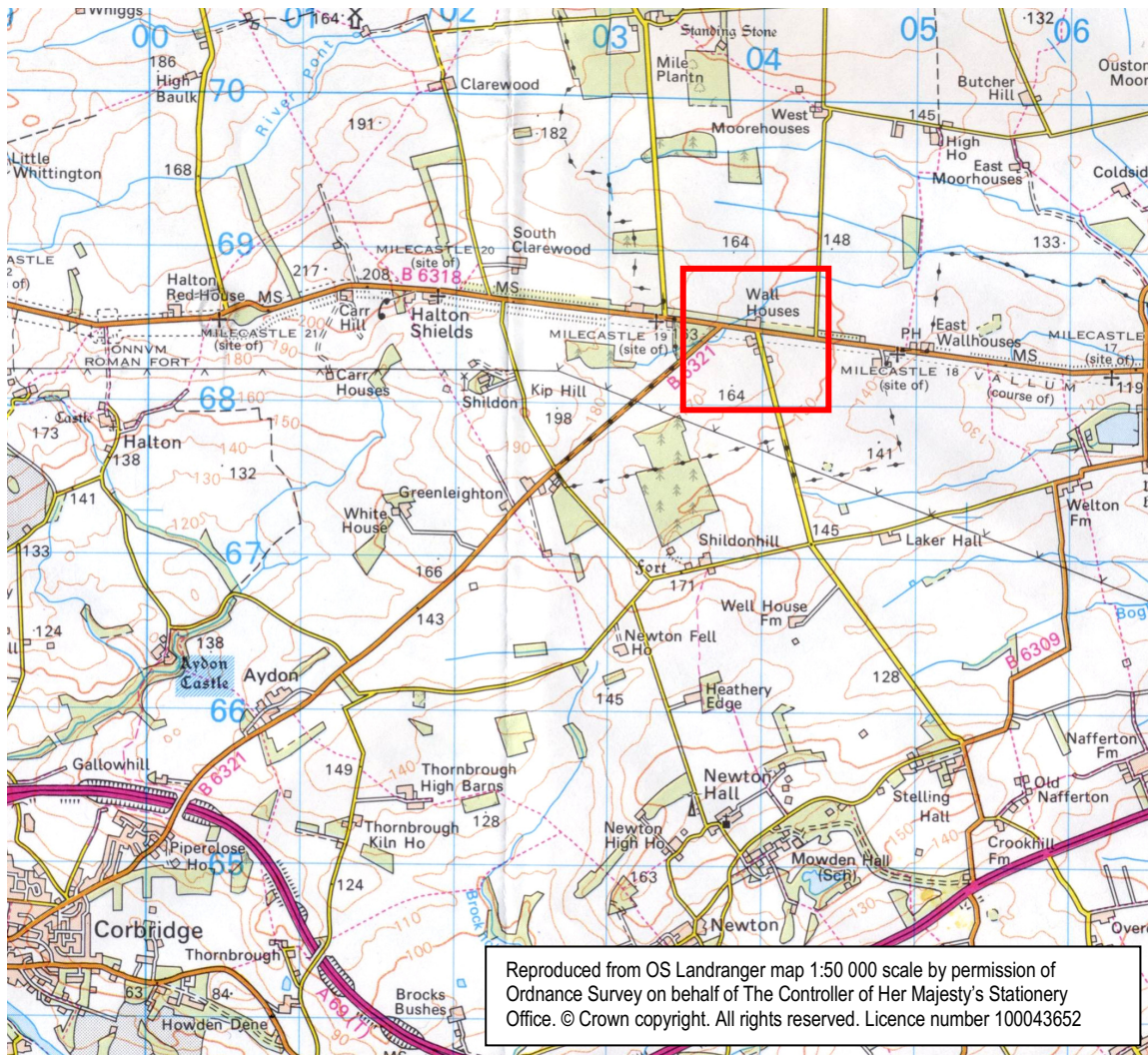
An archaeological watching brief was carried out in September 2011 during ground works for the conversion to residential use of a former agricultural range at Wallhouses South Farm, Matfen, Northumberland. The stone-built former workshop and byre, attached to the farmhouse, lies along the course of the north mound of the Vallum and possibly the Military Way both parts of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall and adjacent to scheduled monument 26043. No visible remains of either archaeological feature was visible within or adjacent to the ranges prior to the development, although the north Vallum mound is very marked in a pasture field immediately to the east of the farm.

During the development, the archaeological watching brief accompanied ground reduction within the range and during excavation for a new foul-water drain immediately to the north of the building. No evidence for either the Vallum north mound or for the Military Way was seen within the range, nor were any archaeological features seen within the external foul-water drain trench. Within the range, modern floor deposits directly overlay boulder clay and in the trench, modern courtyard surfacing directly overlay this same natural deposit.

During the watching brief, Mr Lymburn drew the attention of the writer to two architectural stones retained at the property, recovered from a pile of clearance stones in an adjacent field. They are the capital and part of the shaft of a column, possibly of Roman date. Identification of these stones is currently underway and a note on the results will be submitted for publication in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

## 1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

**1.1** Mr and Mrs W Lymburn, owners of Wallhouses South Farm, Corbridge Northumberland have received planning permission to convert a stone former agricultural range attached to the farmhouse to residential use. South Farm (NZ 0399 6850) lies immediately to the south of the B6318 Military Road and west of a minor road running south to Stelling Hall and the A69 (fig 1) within the parish of Matfen and four and a half miles to the north-east of the settlement of Corbridge. The farm buildings lie on the edge of but not within scheduled monument 26043, encompassing a stretch of the Hadrianic Frontier works. At this point, the Roman Wall (not standing) ran along the line of the B6318 and the Wall Ditch, still open and deep, to the north of the road. The Vallum, incorporating a broad flat-bottomed ditch with flanking mounds runs to the south of and parallel with the Wall. These features can be seen extending to the east and west of South Farm. The farmhouse and the attached former agricultural range, the subject of the proposed development, lie along the line of the north bank of the Vallum.



**Figure 1:** Location of Wallhouses on Hadrian's Wall and the B6318 within the red box. South Farm lies on the minor road running to Stelling Hall and the A69

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest evidence for human activity around Wallhouses is a flint scraper of probably Late Mesolithic date (between 10,000 and 6000 years ago) recorded in Davies (1983) and now stored at The Great North Museum (HER 9978). No detailed find-location exists for the piece although it is known to have come from fields to the north-east of South Farm across the B6318. There is no direct local evidence for further occupation until late prehistoric times. This is in the form of the marks of prehistoric plough cultivation or 'cord-rigg' preserved under the north mound of the Vallum seen during archaeological trial excavations carried out in 1980 prior to the insertion of a gas pipeline (HER Event No 14184).

The Hadrianic frontier works were constructed across the area in the early 120s AD. They consist of a series of linear features including the Roman Wall itself, which ran along the line of the present B6318 and in this area was appended with Turrets 18A and 18B to the east and west of South Farm respectively, and by Milecastle 19 to the west. Today there is no trace of the Wall, although its foundations lie underneath the road. Nor is there any visible evidence for the Turrets or Milecastle. Both of the turrets have been excavated, Turret 18A, to the east of South Farm in 1931 by T Hepple. It was found to be exceptionally well-preserved with its ladder platform for access to the upper storey standing to full height and incorporating six stone steps (HER 9948 and HER Event no 12571). The Wall Ditch, to the north of the line of the Wall, remains a prominent feature in the landscape tracking the verge of the B6318. In the vicinity of Wallhouses stretches of the ditch are up to 3m deep.

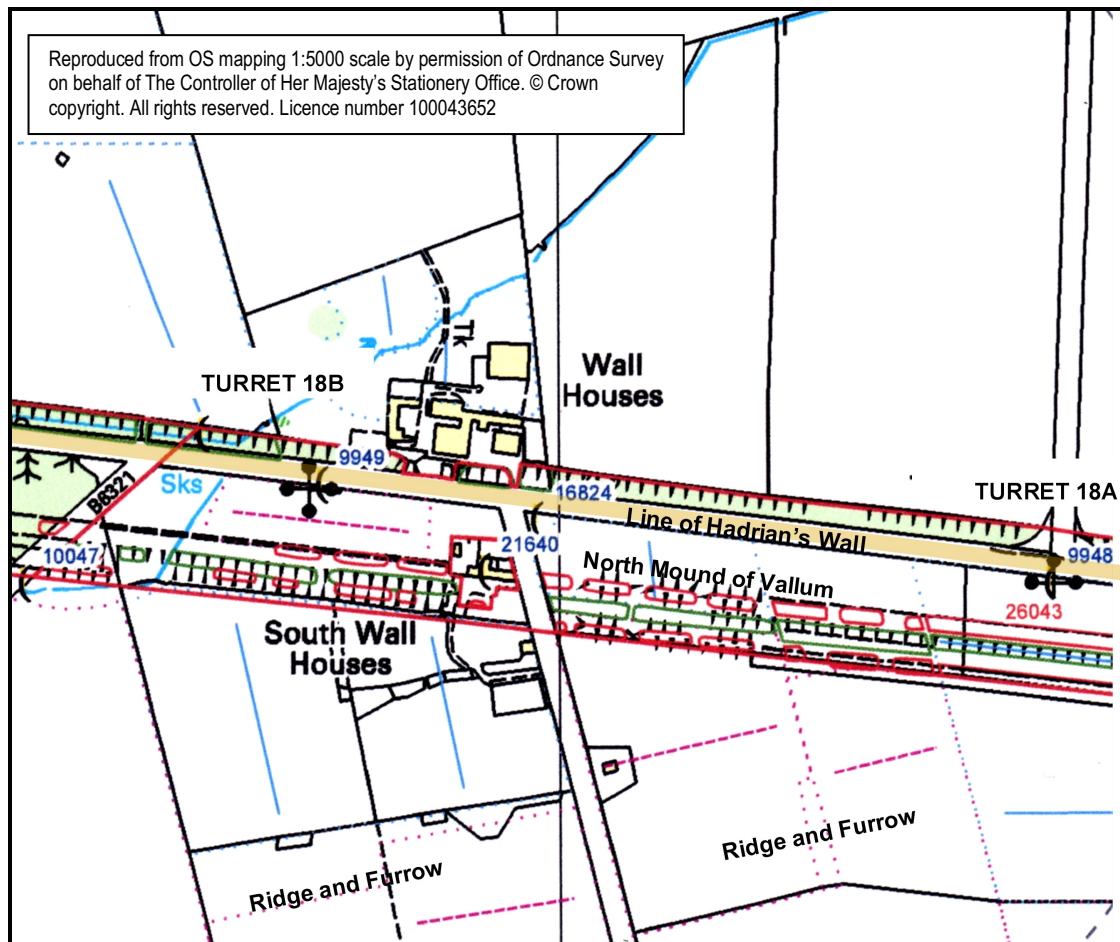
The southern flank of the military zone along the frontier was formed by the Vallum, a broad, flat-bottomed ditch accompanied by mounds or banks to north and south. Like the Wall Ditch, the Vallum and its associated features are prominent in the vicinity of Wallhouses, running across farm land to the south of the B6318 (figs 2 and 6). Both to east and west of South Farm, the mounds are interrupted with crossings. The vestige of the Vallum ditch can still be seen in the garden to the south of the farm ranges at South Farm but the north and south banks are not visible, either entirely reduced or masked. The course of the north bank would take it directly under the buildings. The north mound of the Vallum was seen during trial archaeological excavations about 400m to the east of South Farm and adjacent to Turret 18A in 1980 prior to the insertion of a gas pipeline (Event no 14183). It was revetted in stone and turf and had been partly levelled when the crossings mentioned above were cut across it. The Military Way, a road constructed by the Romans between Vallum and Wall, ran through this area but it cannot be seen in the landscape. Horsley mentions its presence in the 1730s. It was also located in the trial trenching in 1980 referred to above (c. 400m to the east of South farm) as a 10 feet wide spread of small, medium and large sandstone slabs immediately adjacent to the north side of the north Vallum mound. Material pushed from the mound during the insertion of crossings overlay much of the metalling and a secondary roadway had been constructed further to the north.

The array of Roman frontier works at Wallhouses is scheduled as monument no 26043 (HER 10047) but, as per the general presumption with scheduling, houses and building ranges, including those at South Farm, are excluded. However, remains of the frontier works revealed within the area are still to be regarded as of national importance.

Ridge and furrow earthworks in the fields to the south of the B6318 around South Farm indicate medieval or early post-medieval cultivation in the area, but whether this was associated with a site centred on the farm is not known. The Military Road was constructed over the remains of Hadrian's Wall in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and a toll

house (now demolished) was constructed over the site of Turret 18B. A milepost also lies at Wallhouses on the south side of the B6318 (HER 16824).

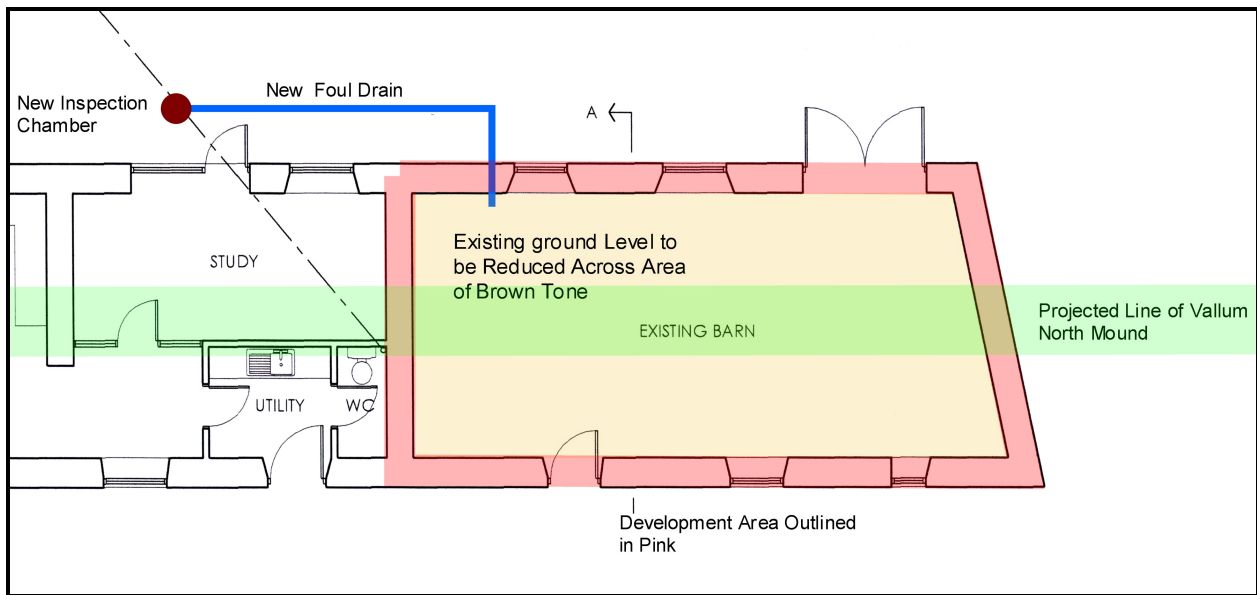
South Farm itself is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and is listed grade II (HER 21640). It consists of a stone-built farmhouse attached to what were formerly stables, a byre and a workshop, this latter including a blacksmiths window in its south face (figs 4 and 5). The eastern portion of the ranges is the subject of the proposed development (fig 3). The roof structure of this block is modern and of simple truss construction with upright members. It is surfaced with red pantiles. The floor of the building is intermittently hard standing and dark ashy earth, this latter possibly a reflection of the former use of a portion of the building as a workshop.



**Figure 2:** Wallhouses South Farm showing adjacent archaeological features. North to top of page

### 3. DEVELOPMENT WORKS

The developments at South Farm involve the conversion of the eastern range to residential occupation. The building will remain as standing with no extensions. A new door will be knocked through the west internal wall to access the existing domestic range and a window on the south face of the range will be increased in size to match the adjacent opening. A first floor will be added but the current roof structure retained.



**Figure 3:** The attached former agricultural range to be converted at South Farm  
North to top of page

### 3.1 Groundworks

**Reduction of Floor Level** This involves the lowering of the current floor level by c 400mm for the insertion of 100mm thick sheets of Celotex insulation and a 100mm thick overlying concrete floor slab. This will be general throughout the development.

**Drainage Works** A new 100mm diameter foul drain will run for 7m from a WC through the north wall of the building and to the existing foul water drain. At the junction of these runs a new inspection manhole will be inserted (see fig 3). Excavation for the drains and manhole will be a max. of c750mm deep.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

The development site lies within a very sensitive archaeological area within the extent of the nationally and internationally significant Hadrianic frontier complex. In particular, it straddles the course of the north mound of the Vallum and possibly that of the Military Way. Although no surface features immediately to east or west of the ranges indicate that either of these features survive in the area, and the construction works for the ranges will have almost certainly impacted on the features, it is feasible that deposits have built up over both mound and roadway and that significant archaeological features may survive. It is also possible that traces of prehistoric cord-rigg incised into sub soil will survive within the development area, sealed beneath the vallum mound.

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### 5.1 Results

The site was visited at the beginning of the developments as ground works were carried out on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

## **5.2 Lowering Floor Level Within the Range**

Lowering of floor level in the range was carried out on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> September 2011, the existing surface within the range was lowered by 400mm to accommodate the new floor construction. This was carried out using a mini excavator with a 600mm wide ditching blade. The existing floor, fairly consistently throughout the range 200mm deep, consisted of a dark, ashy, friable soil with numbers of substantial wooden sleepers within the matrix. It also contained some sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery including fragments of jars, plates and bowls. The floor directly overlay sticky grey-brown boulder clay which included numerous stone fragments. This was also removed by mini excavator.

At no point within the range did any deposit intervene between the relatively modern floor and the underlying boulder clay. It is likely that any build-up over the natural clay subsoil was stripped away when the range was constructed. Nor was there any evidence for features cut into the surface of the exposed boulder-clay such as cord-rigg.

## **5.3 Excavation of New Foul-Water Drain**

The drainage trench was cut on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2011. It is located as per the line shown on figure 3 within a yard area to the north of the range. The trench was cut by a mini-excavator with narrow bucket to a depth of 700mm and a width of 300mm. The gravel surface directly overlay the clay subsoil. No intervening layers over the subsoil nor discrete features cut into the subsoil were seen during the excavation.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

No evidence for the north mound of the Vallum, nor for the Military Way - if present in the vicinity - was seen during the watching brief. Any remnants of these positive features have been removed, probably when the ground surface was truncated to the level of boulder-clay subsoil for the construction of the farm ranges. No features cut into the boulder clay were noted during the groundworks.

No impacts on Roman features, or on any other archaeological remains, have been caused by the development.

## 6. PHOTOGRAPHS



**Plate 1:** *Beginning the excavation of the floor of the range*



**Plate 2:** *The west wall of the range sits directly on subsoil  
Post-excavation photograph. The scale is 2m long*



**Plate 3:** *Excavating the foul-water trench*



**Plate 4:** *Location of the trench alongside the range*

## 7. NOTE ON FRAGMENTS OF COLUMN FOUND AT WALLHOUSES

The following notes briefly describe the background and nature of two fragments of a column at Wallhouses South Farm. They are not connected with the current watching brief and are included here as a point of interest.

During the watching brief carried out during the developments in September 2011, Mr Lymburn pointed out to the writer two stones in the garden of the property which had been recovered some time ago from a pile of what were probably clearance stones in a field a little way to the south of Wallhouses. These are the greater part of a capital and a length of the shaft of an attached or engaged column.

Both pieces are of the same fine, buff-yellow sandstone. Both are worn but neither shows any certain evidence for plough strikes. Despite the damage it is still clear that the workmanship was competent.

About three-quarters of the original capital survives. It is 26cms high and 34cms wide. The top is squared in plan although with a portion broken away. The base of the piece is worked to a near-circular form. The three unattached faces are decorated in a foliate pattern, possibly acanthus leaves. The form does not conform to any specific classical order or model. The fourth, attached face is fractured and broken away. Neither top nor bottom edges of the capital have horizontal mouldings interrupting the foliate decoration. The piece of shaft is 35cms long with a diameter of 21cms. It is of good cylindrical form apart from the attachment on the rear. It has one original flat end and is broken away at the other. It appears proportionate in size to the capital.

The stones were photographed and measured at Wallhouses. It was agreed with Mr Lymburn that photographs could be distributed in order to establish an identity for the pieces. Peter Ryder, an expert on medieval and post medieval buildings in the region, does not consider that the decoration on the capital is medieval. It would seem possible that they are Roman, perhaps from a local shrine or temple. Initial review of architectural material from the Roman station at Corbridge, a little way to the south of Wallhouses, has not as yet located comparable material but a number of specialists in the field of Roman buildings have been consulted and positive identification as a Roman piece or otherwise is awaited. Should the capital be identified, it would be appropriate to submit a note and drawings for publication in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.



*The capital: Side (left) and front views*

## 8. SOURCES

HER 9978 Davies, J (1983) *Northern Archaeology* 4 part 2 18-24. Mesolithic scraper found at Wallhouses

HER Event No 12751; *Archaeologia Aeliana* 4, 9 1932 198-204, 258. Partial excavation of Turret 18A in 1931

HER Event Nos 14183 and 14184; The Vallum at Wallhouses, Northumberland: Excavations in 1980 and 1981 by Central Excavation Unit, English Heritage and geophysical survey of surrounding area in 1980 prior to insertion of gas pipeline

## APPENDIX 1

# WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING DEVELOPMENTS AT WALLHOUSES SOUTH FARM, MATFEN, NORTHUMBERLAND

(NZ 0399 6850)

March 2011

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1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
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Fig 2: Wallhouses South Farm showing adjacent archaeological features  
Fig 3: The development range  
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Fig 5: Inside the building looking west  
Fig 6: The Vallum running to the east from South Farm

## SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief has been requested by Northumberland County Council in line with Policy HE12 of National Planning Policy Statement 5 to accompany the conversion of a former agricultural range at Wallhouses South Farm, Matfen, Northumberland to residential use (County planning refs. CM20090752 & CM20090754). The stone-built former workshop and byre, attached to the farmhouse, lies along the course of the north mound of the Vallum and possibly the Military Way both parts of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall and adjacent to scheduled monument 26043.*

*Although the north bank of the vallum is not visible within the curtilage of South Farm, the archaeological watching brief will accompany ground reduction within the range and during excavation for a new foul drain immediately to the north of the building during the development.*

*The following document prepared by Alan Williams Archaeology provides a written scheme of investigation for the required site input and reporting as set out in a brief provided by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland.*

### 1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

**1.1** Mr and Mrs W Lymburn, owners of Wallhouses South Farm, Corbridge, Northumberland, propose to convert a stone former agricultural range attached to the farmhouse to residential use. South Farm (NZ 0399 6850) lies immediately to the south of the B6318 Military Road and west of a minor road running south to Stelling Hall and the A69 (fig 1) within the parish of Matfen and four and a half miles to the north-east of the settlement of Corbridge. The farm buildings lie on the edge of but not within scheduled monument 26043, encompassing a stretch of the Hadrianic Frontier works. At this point, the Roman Wall (not standing) ran along the line of the B6318 and the Wall Ditch, still open and deep, to the north of the road. The Vallum, incorporating a broad flat-bottomed ditch with flanking mounds runs to the south of and parallel with the Wall. These features can be seen extending to the east and west of South Farm. The farmhouse and the attached former agricultural range, the subject of the proposed development, lie along the line of the north bank of the Vallum.

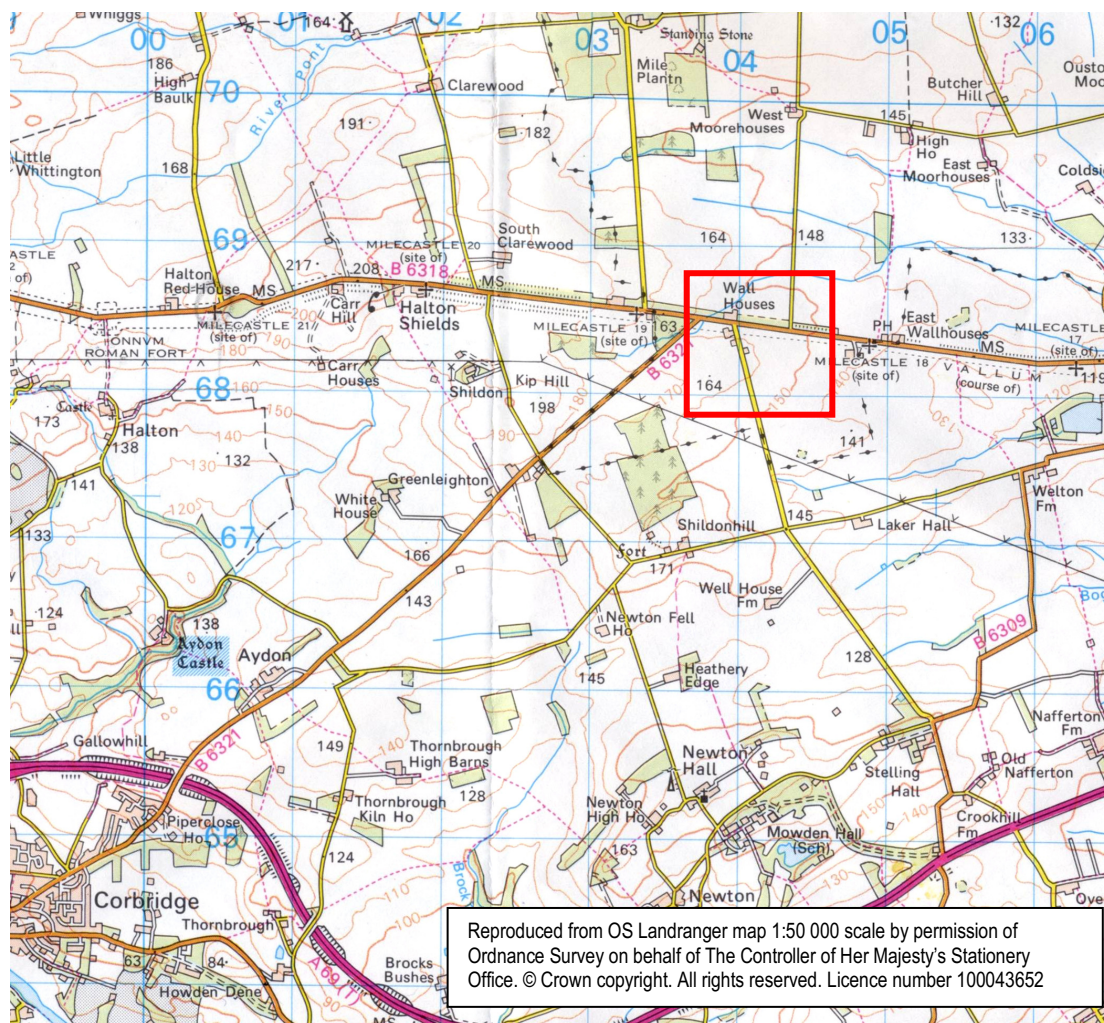
**1.2** The following document constitutes a written scheme of investigation to set out the terms of archaeological works to accompany the proposed development. It has been prepared to the terms of a brief set out by Karen Derham, the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland (NC ref: CM 13/2; 10414 & 10415).

### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest physical trace of human activity around Wallhouses is a flint scraper of probably Late Mesolithic date (between 10,000 and 6000 years ago) recorded in Davies (1983) and now stored at The Great North Museum (HER 9978). No detailed find-location exists for the piece although it is known to have come from fields to the north-east of South Farm across the B6318. There is no direct local evidence for further occupation until late prehistoric times. This is in the form of the marks of prehistoric plough cultivation or 'cord-rigg' preserved under the north mound of the Vallum seen during archaeological trial excavations carried out in 1980 prior to the insertion of a gas pipeline (HER Event No 14184).

The Hadrianic frontier works were constructed across the area in the early 120s AD. They consist of a series of linear features including the Roman Wall itself, which ran along the line of the present B6318 and in this area was appended with Turrets 18A and 18B to the east and west of South Farm respectively, and by Milecastle 19 to the west. Today there is no trace of the Wall, although its foundations lie underneath the road. Nor is there any visible evidence for the Turrets or Milecastle. Both of the turrets have been excavated, Turret 18A, to the east of South Farm in 1931 by T Hepple. It was found to be exceptionally well-preserved with its ladder platform for access to the upper storey standing to full height and incorporating six stone steps (HER 9948 and HER Event no 12571). The Wall Ditch, to the

north of the line of the Wall, remains a prominent feature in the landscape tracking the verge of the B6318. In the vicinity of Wallhouses stretches of the ditch are up to 3m deep.



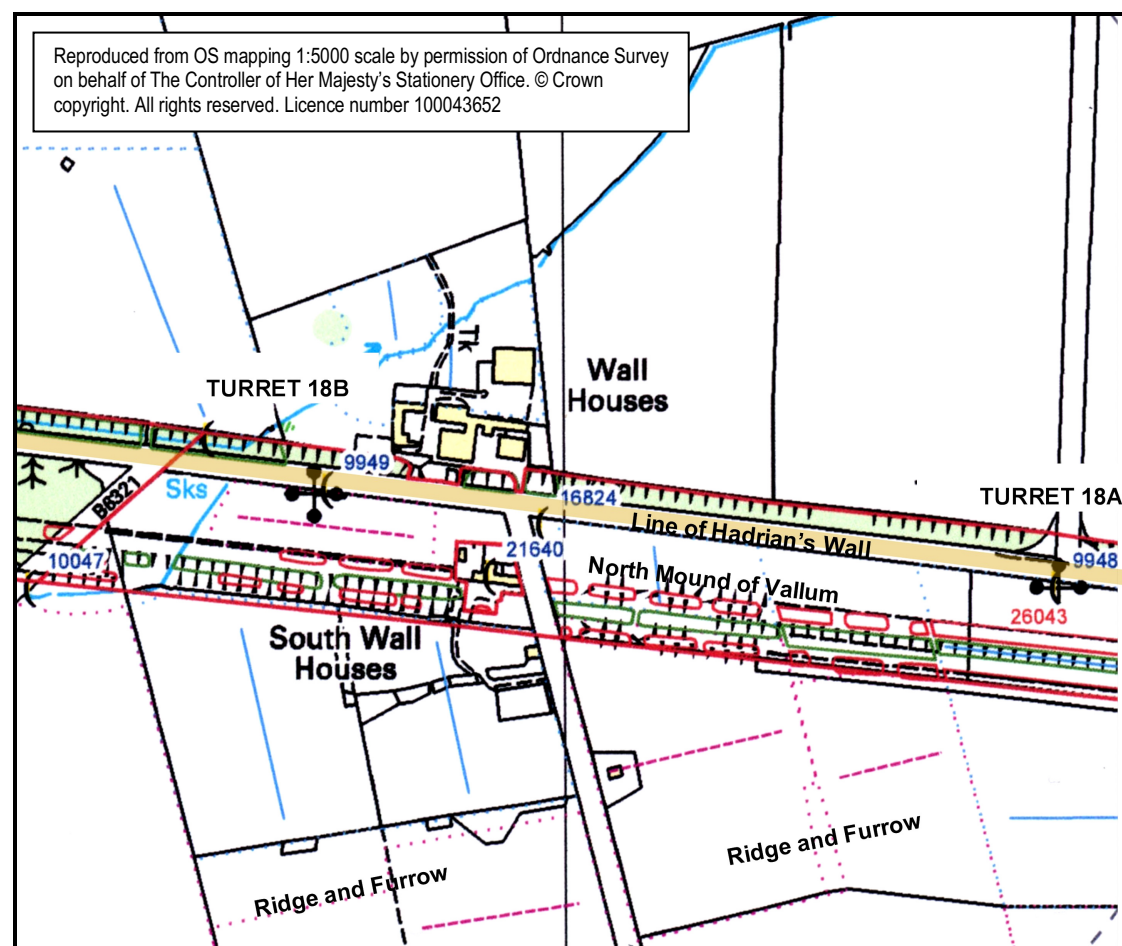
**Figure 1:** Location of Wallhouses on Hadrian's Wall and the B6318 within the red box. South Farm lies on the minor road running to Stelling Hall and the A69

The southern flank of the military zone along the frontier was formed by the Vallum, a broad, flat-bottomed ditch accompanied by mounds or banks to north and south. Like the Wall Ditch, the Vallum and its associated features are prominent in the vicinity of Wallhouses, running across farm land to the south of the B6318 (figs 2 and 6). Both to east and west of South Farm, the mounds are interrupted with crossings. The vestige of the Vallum ditch can still be seen in the garden to the south of the farm ranges at South Farm but the north and south banks are not visible, either entirely reduced or masked. The course of the north bank would take it directly under the buildings. The north mound of the Vallum was seen during trial archaeological excavations about 400m to the east of South Farm and adjacent to Turret 18A in 1980 prior to the insertion of a gas pipeline (Event no 14183). It was revetted in stone and turf and had been partly levelled when the crossings mentioned above were cut across it. The Military Way, a road constructed by the Romans between Vallum and Wall, ran through this area but it cannot be seen in the landscape. Horsley mentions its presence in the 1730s. It was also located in the trial trenching in 1980 referred to above (c. 400m to the east of South farm) as a 10 feet wide spread of small, medium and large sandstone slabs immediately adjacent to the north side of the north Vallum mound. Material pushed from the mound during the insertion of crossings overlay much of the metalling and a secondary roadway had been constructed further to the north.

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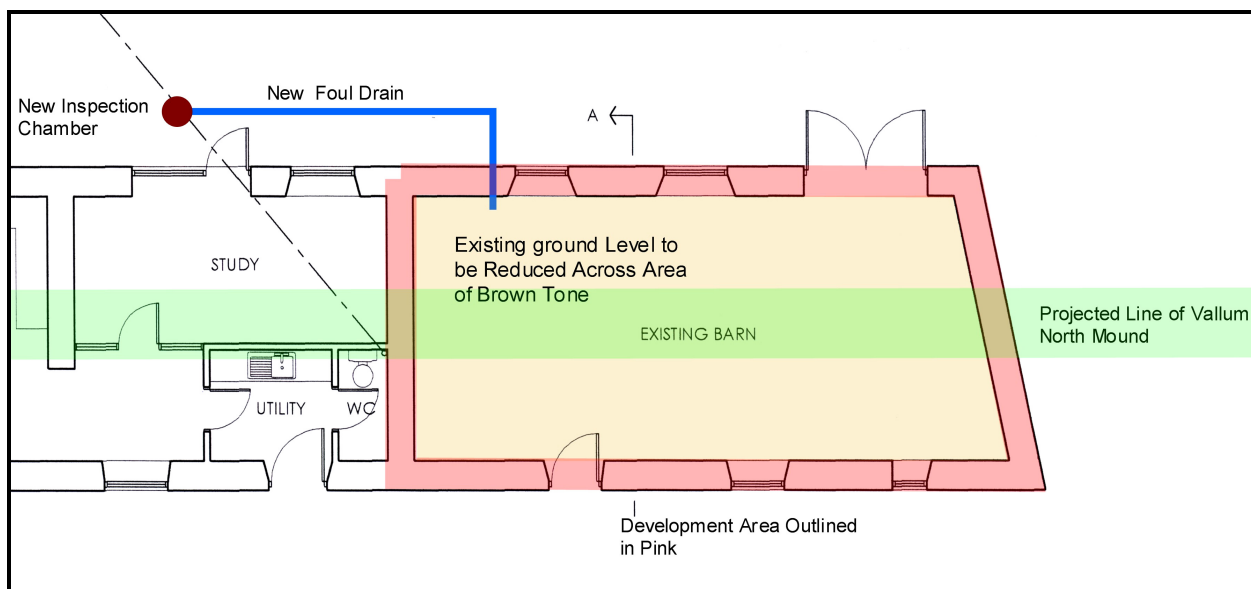
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**Figure 2:** Wallhouses South Farm showing adjacent archaeological features. North to top of page

### 3. DEVELOPMENT WORKS

The proposed development at South Farm involves the conversion of the eastern former range to residential occupation. The building will remain as standing with no extensions. A new door will be knocked through the west internal wall to access the existing domestic range and a window on the south face of the range will be increased in size to match the adjacent opening. A first floor will be added but the current roof structure retained.



**Figure 3:** The attached former agricultural range to be converted at South Farm  
North to top of page

#### 3.1 Groundworks

**Reduction of Floor Level** This will involve the lowering of the current floor level by c 200mm for the insertion of 100mm thick sheets of Celotex insulation and a 100mm thick overlying concrete floor slab. This will be general throughout the development.

**Drainage Works** A new 100mm diameter foul drain will run for 7m from a WC through the north wall of the building and to the existing foul water drain. At the junction of these runs a new inspection manhole will be inserted (see fig 00). Excavation for the drains and manhole will be a max. of c750mm deep.

### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

The development site lies within a very sensitive archaeological area within the extent of the nationally and internationally significant Hadrianic frontier complex. In particular, it straddles the course of the north mound of the Vallum and possibly that of the Military Way. Although no surface features to east or west of the ranges indicate that either of these features survive in the area, and the construction works for the ranges will have almost certainly impacted on the features, it is feasible that deposits have built up over both mound and roadway and that significant archaeological features may survive. It is also possible that traces of prehistoric cord-rigg incised into sub soil will survive within the development area, sealed beneath the vallum mound.

### 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 5.1 Requirement for Watching Brief

Given the sensitivity of the site, but in mind of the likely limited impact of development works, an archaeological watching brief will be put in place to accompany the reduction of floor level

within the range and during excavation of the new foul drain beyond it. This will monitor and record any archaeological remains exposed during the works. Should remains of national significance be located, the County Archaeologist and the English Heritage Archaeologist for Hadrian's Wall will be informed and a decision taken as to the progress of works. Development groundworks within the building will be undertaken manually.

## **5.2 Methodology**

A full record of all archaeological features exposed will be produced using appropriate archaeological context recording and sufficient time will be allowed by the building contractor for these works to be adequately completed. Measurements will be expressed in metres. Plans and sections will be produced at 1:10 or 1:20 scale using repeatable control points. Colour print film will be used to record all features.

**5.2.1** Pottery, metalwork and animal bone recovered during the archaeological input will be retained and located by context. Modern material will be discarded subsequent to the completion of fieldwork. Finds of significance will be deposited with the great north East Museum (the former Hancock Museum) as agreed with Mr Andrew Parkin.

**5.2.2** Loose architectural fragments will be treated as small finds and recorded individually (with reference to the appropriate repository standards and guidelines).

**5.2.3** Final drawings will be provided as ink on drafting film.

**5.2.4** The potential requirement for specialist analyses is an unavoidable risk in all such excavations. The scientific investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant will be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this programme. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a costs only basis

**5.2.5** Environmental samples will be taken from sealed and dateable deposits to elucidate the agricultural/ecological regime on the site over the period. Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by taking bulk samples of 30 litres from contexts selected for analysis. Deposits/fills totalling less than 30 litres in volume will be sampled in their entirety. Samples will be processed and analysed by Dr Charlotte O'Brien of Archaeological Services University of Durham.

**5.2.6** A maximum of 2 samples of material suitable for dating by scientific means (eg: Radiocarbon, Luminescence, Remnant Magnetism, etc.) will be collected if deemed appropriate and of archaeological value.

**5.2.7** On completion of the fieldwork, samples will be processed and artefacts cleaned, conserved, identified, labelled and packaged. An appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results will be completed if no further archaeological investigations are to be carried out.

## **6. ARCHIVE AND REPORT**

**6.1** The site archive will be prepared to the standards specified in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), English Heritage, 2006. Archive preparation and deposition will be undertaken with reference to the repository guidelines and standards, and where necessary the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC), United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) standards and guidelines.

**6.2** An illustrated report will be supplied within 3 months (or shorter period by mutual agreement) on completion of the fieldwork. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the English Heritage Archaeologist for Hadrian's Wall, the Archaeologist for the Northumberland National Park and the County Sites and Monument Record. The National Monuments Record will be asked if they wish to receive copies of the archive and report. The report will contain as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Assessment and recommendations
- Index and location of archive
- References and bibliography
- Copy of project design

**6.3** If appropriate, arrangements will be made to publish the results of the investigations through a local or national journal.

**6.4** AWA supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The online OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

## **7. SOURCES**

HER 9978 Davies, J (1983) *Northern Archaeology* 4 part 2 18-24. Mesolithic scraper found at Wallhouses

HER Event No 12751; *Archaeologia Aeliana* 4, 9 1932 198-204, 258. Partial excavation of Turret 18A in 1931

HER Event Nos 14183 and 14184; The Vallum at Wallhouses, Northumberland: Excavations in 1980 and 1981 by Central Excavation Unit, English Heritage and geophysical survey of surrounding area in 1980 prior to insertion of gas pipeline

## **8. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

**8.1** AWA will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act and subsequent additions and amendments.

**8.2** If the Provisions of Construction, Design and Management (CDM) Regulations 1994 are appropriate the employer will appoint a Planning Supervisor who will prepare a Health and Safety Plan which will be made available to the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of work.



**Figure 4:** The south face of the attached agricultural building The farmhouse lies to the left



**Figure 5:** Inside the building looking west



**Figure 6:** The Vallum running east from South Farm. The line of the north Vallum mound, interrupted by crossings, can be seen to the left of the ditch