

HADRIAN'S WALL PATH AT BOGLE HOLE

MELKRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING DURING
FORMATION OF PITCHED STONE SURFACES

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SUMMARY

Remedial works were undertaken subject to scheduled monument consent (SMC) between October and December 2017 on behalf of the National Trust along part of the Hadrian's Wall Path at the Bogle Hole, Melkridge, Northumberland (within The National Trust's Hadrian's Wall Estate, Northumberland National Park, and Scheduled Monument No 1010973). The works included pitching repairs to two severely eroded stretches of the path, the first on the slope climbing from Bogle Hole to the east (A) and the second a little way to the east (B), as well as placement of a boulder to block a developing line-of-desire route on the east flank of Caw Gap. The pitching works, although, designed to avoid impact on the Roman Wall (in this area, largely lost, its course marked by a drystone field-wall) or any other known Roman features, intermittently cut into a low linear bank on the south side of the Wall line which represents the remains of a concerted episode of robbing and sorting of stone from the monument probably in fairly modern times.

Archaeological monitoring of the works was carried out by Alan Williams Archaeology (AWA) as part of the SMC and continued during groundworks for the pitching which involved the manual excavation of a linear foundation slot or tray to accommodate the stones. This rarely exceeded 0.3m in depth (only where a substantial stone was removed or a large pitching stone required secure bedding) and never over 1m in width. Stratigraphy exposed beyond the linear bank was consistent: ginger-brown friable sandy loam which incorporated many stones derived from weathered bedrock. On the slope climbing east from the Bogle Hole, this was no more than 0.1m – 0.2m deep above bedrock and frequently bedrock was exposed at ground surface. Where impacted, the composition of the robbing bank was very similar but with more stone in the soil matrix, presumably core. Only one example of a facing stone was recovered from the bank during the works. In addition to the pitching an erosion gully, running alongside the south face of the drystone wall, was filled with spoil from the groundworks, the depth of the scour marked with sheep fleece.

A few fragments of 19th century pottery were recovered during the groundworks, probably spread from Shields Farm which sat, until relocation in the mid 19th century, a little way to the east of Bogle Hole on the line of the Wall near to Milecastle 41.

The following report has been prepared by AWA as fulfilment of the SMC.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The Project

Remedial works, subject to scheduled monument consent (S00169416), were carried out between October and December 2017 for the National Trust by Tom Reeves of Making Trax along part of the Hadrian's Wall Path (HWP) at the Bogle Hole, Melkridge, Northumberland (within The National Trust's Hadrian's Wall Estate, Northumberland National Park, and part of Scheduled Monument No 1010973). Works included pitching repairs to two severely eroded stretches of the HWP, the first on the slope climbing from Bogle Hole to the east (Area A), the second (Area B) further to the east and west of the site of Milecastle 41. In addition to these works, a boulder was set in place to block a developing line-of-desire route on the east flank of Caw Gap, south of the HWP. The pitching works, although, designed to avoid impact on Roman remains (in this area, the Wall itself has been largely removed, its course marked by a drystone field-wall) intermittently cut into a low bank on the south side of the Wall line which represents the remains of a concerted episode of robbing and sorting of stone from the Wall probably in fairly modern times.

1.2 The Site

Bogle Hole is one of the abrupt undulations or gaps along the exposed Whin Sill that Hadrian's Wall traverses as it proceeds westwards from Housesteads. The site lies within Melkridge Common (NY 7300 6700), the nearest major settlement is Haltwhistle three and a half miles to the south-west.

1.3 Remedial Works Required

The craggy west-facing slope of the Bogle Hole and another west-facing slope immediately to the east have suffered considerable wear and tear from walkers using the HWP. Footfall pressure is concentrated on a narrow hillside, further concentrated by the distribution of natural boulders and rock faces.

As well as footfall damage over a broad band of the slopes, a deep gully formed on the east slope of Bogle Hole against the south flank of the Wall, a preferred route. This collected surface water flow and accentuated erosion beyond the point where the feature had opportunity to "self-heal". In places, this exposed possibly *in situ* fabric of the Roman Wall. The worsening situation was monitored closely by the National Trust (NT), Historic England (HE) and the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA). A range of management approaches were trialled and discussed. In 2016, consensus was reached that the most sustainable approach would be to

form a pitched stone path along the areas of erosion. Additionally, in order to dissuade use of a developing desire-line path some way to the south of the Wall line and to the east of the road at Caw Gap, a blocking boulder would be set in place.

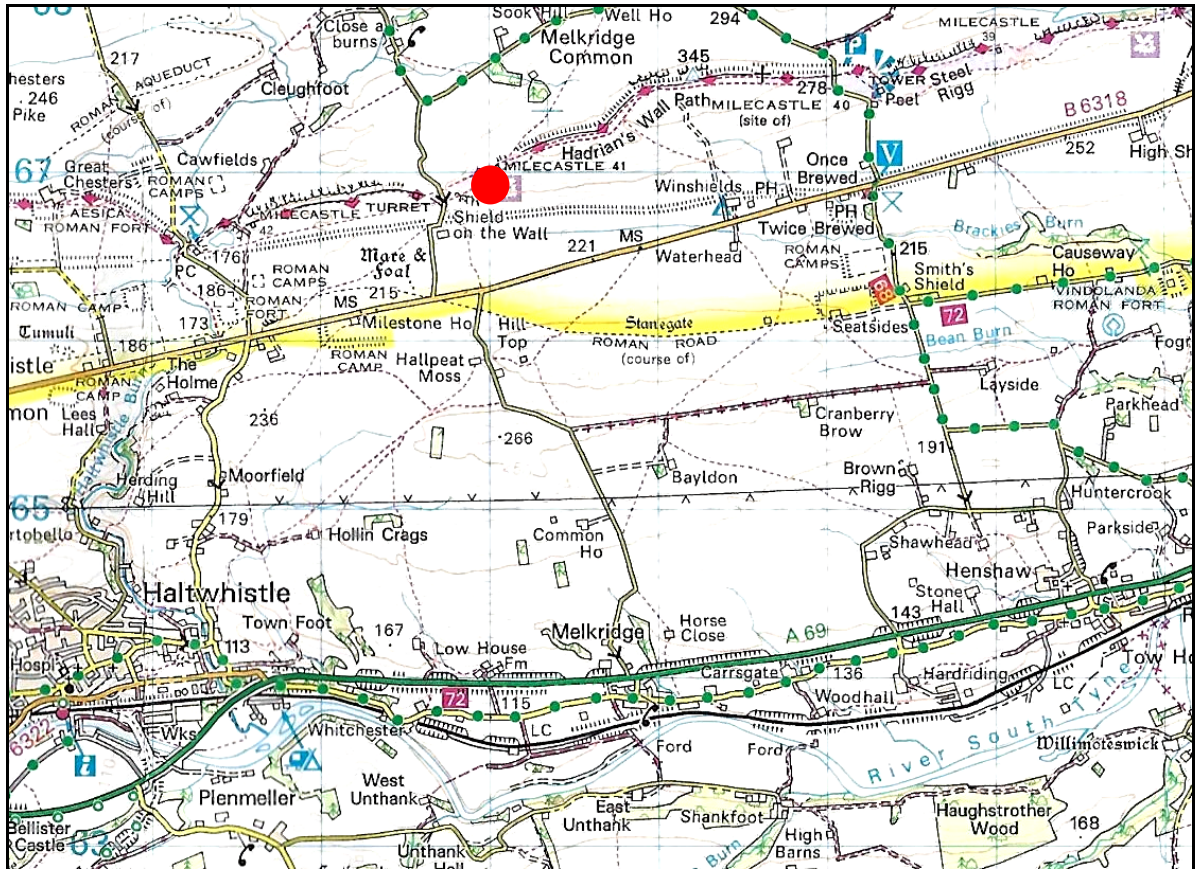


Figure 1: The location of Bogle Hall (red dot) along Hadrian's Wall, north-east of Haltwhistle. 1:50,000 Landranger Ordnance Survey Sheet 87. © Crown copyright 2009. All rights reserved. Licence number 100043652.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

2.1 Designations and Heritage Assets

The development area lies within scheduled monument No. 1010973 (Old County number Northumberland 28 (31)) and within the UNESCO World Heritage Roman Frontiers Site. There are 19 heritage assets entered on the National Trust HBSMR within a 250m radius of the development area.

2.2 The Roman Wall

The site sits within Wall Mile 41. Milecastle 41 lies to the east, still visible as an earthwork, with a stretch of the Military Way immediately to the south (NT HBSMR 12122). Turret 41a lies to the west of the site, beyond Caw Gap. From Caw Gap

eastwards, nearly as far as Turret 40b, the Roman Wall (NT HBSMR 12001) is mostly buried, marked only by an intermittent single course of Roman facework (the south face) occasionally visible at the southern base of an overlying dry-stone farm wall. A limited area possibly *in situ* Roman Wall fabric is also exposed in the erosion gully along the path. An irregular, accompanying 'robbing' bank to the south is formed of displaced and part-sorted remains of Wall fabric, on which the footpath frequently encroached. The Wall Ditch is intermittent to the east of Caw Gap due to the steep drops north of the Wall (NT HBSMR 12091 and 12092). The visible Vallum (NT HBSMR 12062) with its many crossings, lies well to the south of the Wall, beyond which runs the Stanegate.



Figure 2: First Edition Ordnance Survey (1858) showing Caw Gap, the Bogle Hole and the early site of Shield on the Wall Farm, immediately to the east of Milecastle 41.

2.3 Medieval to Modern

To the south of the Roman Wall at Bogle Hole are earthwork and buried remains of up to eleven buildings and an enclosure wall, forming a large undated shieling (NT HBSMR 12187). This site was surveyed in 1995 and excavations carried out for the NT in 1998 (Archaeological Practice 1998). Shield on the Wall Farm was established on the line of the Wall, adjacent to Milecastle 41, in the early 18th century. A number of dry-stone field boundaries were constructed in the area over the 18th and 19th centuries, including the wall built along the line of the Roman Wall eastwards from

Caw Gap. The site of Milecastle 41 was used as an allotment for the farm (NTSMR No. 12031). The farm was later moved to its present location.

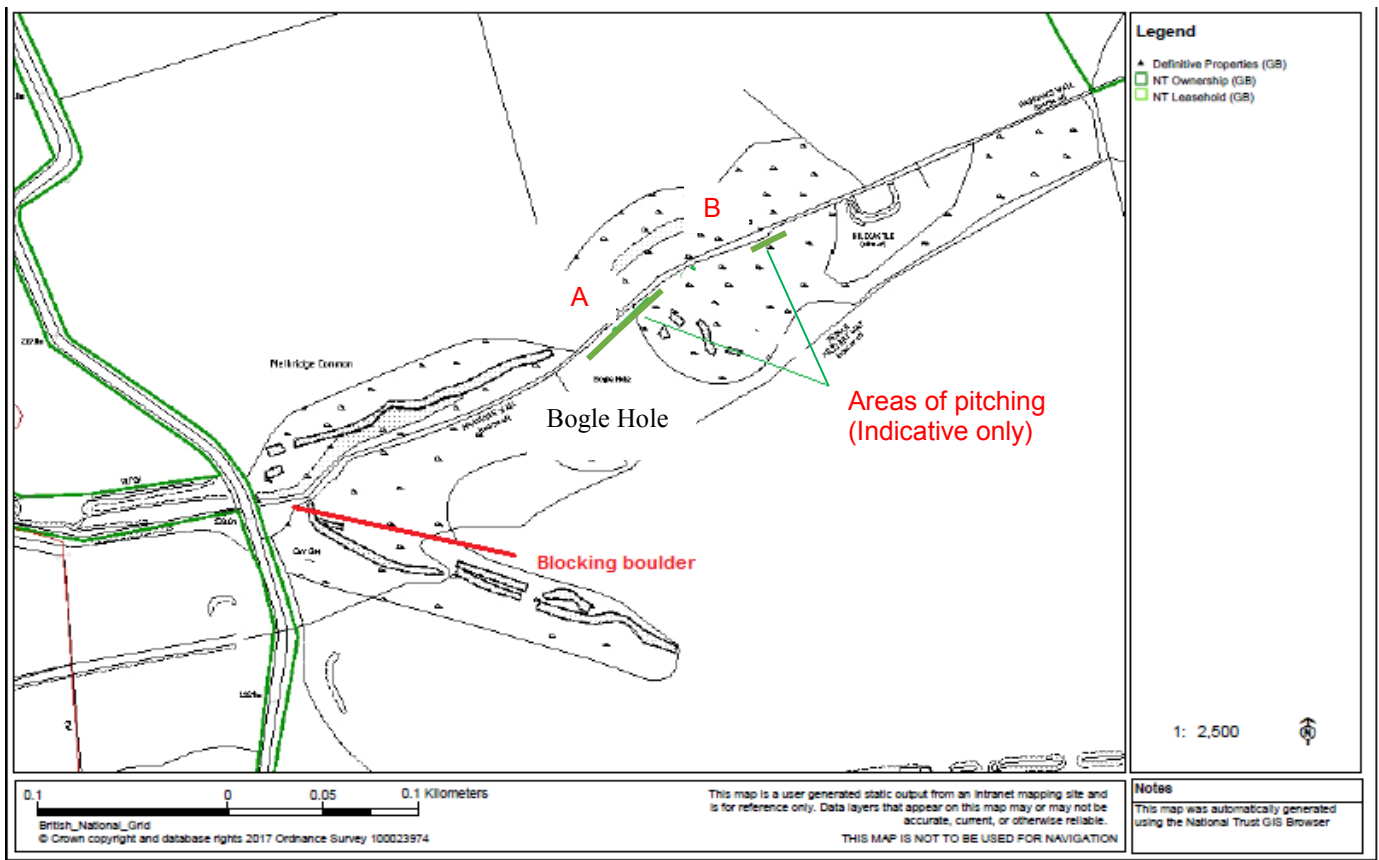


Figure 3: National Trust plan showing the areas of pitching along the Hadrian's Wall Path at Bogle Hole, west of Caw Gap and the location of the blocking boulder (National Trust 2017). Also see figure 4

2.4 Research Framework

Although the scale of intervention limited the research contribution that the works could make, objectives set out in the Hadrian's Wall research framework (Symonds and Mason 2009) were considered during monitoring works (see WSI (Appendix 1) for categories).

3. PITCHING WORKS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

3.1 Works involved

- Laying a pitched path on the existing principal desire line on the eastern slope of the Bogle Hole (Area A, 62m in length)
- Laying a section of similar pitching on the next short rise to the east from Bogle Hole (Area B, 16m in length)
- Infilling and landscaping over a deep erosion gully on the east slope of Bogle Hole adjacent to the line of the Wall (25m in length)

Given the difficult topography, pitching stones (plough-derived whin, sourced from field clearance on Chesters Estate) were air-lifted by helicopter to site in bags each weighing around 900kg and set in place for use up both slopes (front cover). Work was continued from the foot of the Bogle Hole slope eastwards. A tray or slot was manually cut along the favoured route to take the pitched stones, laid to create a comfortable walking surface and set to be in character with exposed Whinstone geology. The slot rarely exceeded 0.3m in depth (only where a substantial stone was removed or a large pitching stone required secure bedding) and never over 1m in width.

Stratigraphy exposed beyond the extent of the robbing bank (largely absent on the slope climbing eastwards from Bogle Hole) was a consistent ginger-brown friable sandy loam which incorporated many stones derived from weathered bedrock. On the slope climbing east from the Bogle Hole, this was never more than 0.1m – 0.2m deep above bedrock and frequently bedrock was exposed at ground surface. Where impacted by pitching, the composition of the robbing bank was very similar but with more stone in the soil matrix, presumably core. Only one example of a facing stone was recovered from the bank during the works, and only a very few patches of rotted sandy mortar seen, none adhering to stones.

In addition to the pitching work, an erosion gully running alongside the south face of the drystone field wall was filled with stone spoil from the groundworks and topped with turf which had also been removed during groundworks. The depth of the scour was marked with sheep fleece.

3.2 Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring of the works was carried out by Alan Williams Archaeology and continued throughout groundworks for the pitching which involved the manual excavation of the linear foundation slot or tray to accommodate the stones. Due to design of the route, the pitching works had very little impact on the archaeology of the area.

3.2.1 Accompanying Bank

The only discrete feature impacted was the 'robbing' bank alongside the south flank of the Wall line. This occurred at the top of the slope climbing east from Bogle Hole and confirmed the nature of the bank as a loose pile of stones and earth, presumably a product of the wholesale scouring and relocation of an existing mound

of earth overlying the remnants of the Wall in pursuit of facing stones. Only one exsitu Wall facing stone was recovered during the groundworks.

3.2.2 Wall Facing Stones

At one point on the upper area of the slope adjacent to Bogle Hole, a number of possibly *in situ* Wall facing stones had been partially exposed by the erosion gully. They were photographed as a record prior to filling of the gully.

3.2.3 Artefacts Recovered

A few fragments of 19th century pottery were recovered during the groundworks, probably reflecting the proximity of Shield on the Wall Farm which sat, until relocation in the mid 19th century, a little way to the east of Milecastle 41.

4. SOURCES

Archaeological Practice, 1998. *Excavations at The Bogle Hole* Limited circulation report for the National Trust

Breeze, D J, 2006. *J Collingwood Bruce's Handbook to the Roman Wall*, 14th edition (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Symonds, M F A and Mason, D J P, (eds) 2009. *Frontiers of Knowledge. A Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall, Part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, Volume II Agenda And Strategy.*

National Trust HBSMR. Entries as listed in the report.

5. ARCHIVE

A digital photographic record of the monitored works has been retained by The National Trust Archive. An OASIS record has also been prepared for this project (see front cover for reference).

6. PLATES



Plate 1: Looking east at Area A (the slope climbing eastwards from Bogle Hole) prior to pitching works.



Plate 2: The same area as works commenced. The white sacks hold the air-lifted pitching stone.



Plate 3: Area A. Looking east, following completion of the pitching. The developed path utilised natural contour to create an easier route.



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Plate 6: Looking east. Constructing steps at the western end of Area A.



Plate 7: Looking west. Area A. Manual excavation for the 'tray' or slot. Working upslope.



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Plate 9: *Sheep fleece set at the base of the erosion gully in Area A as a marker. Looking west.*



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Plate 12: Area B, looking east. Prior to remedial works.



Plate 13: The same area as shown on plate 12, during excavation of the foundation slot or 'tray' for the pitched stone steps. Looking east.



Plate 14: *The same area as shown on plate 12 following completion of the pitching works. Looking east.*

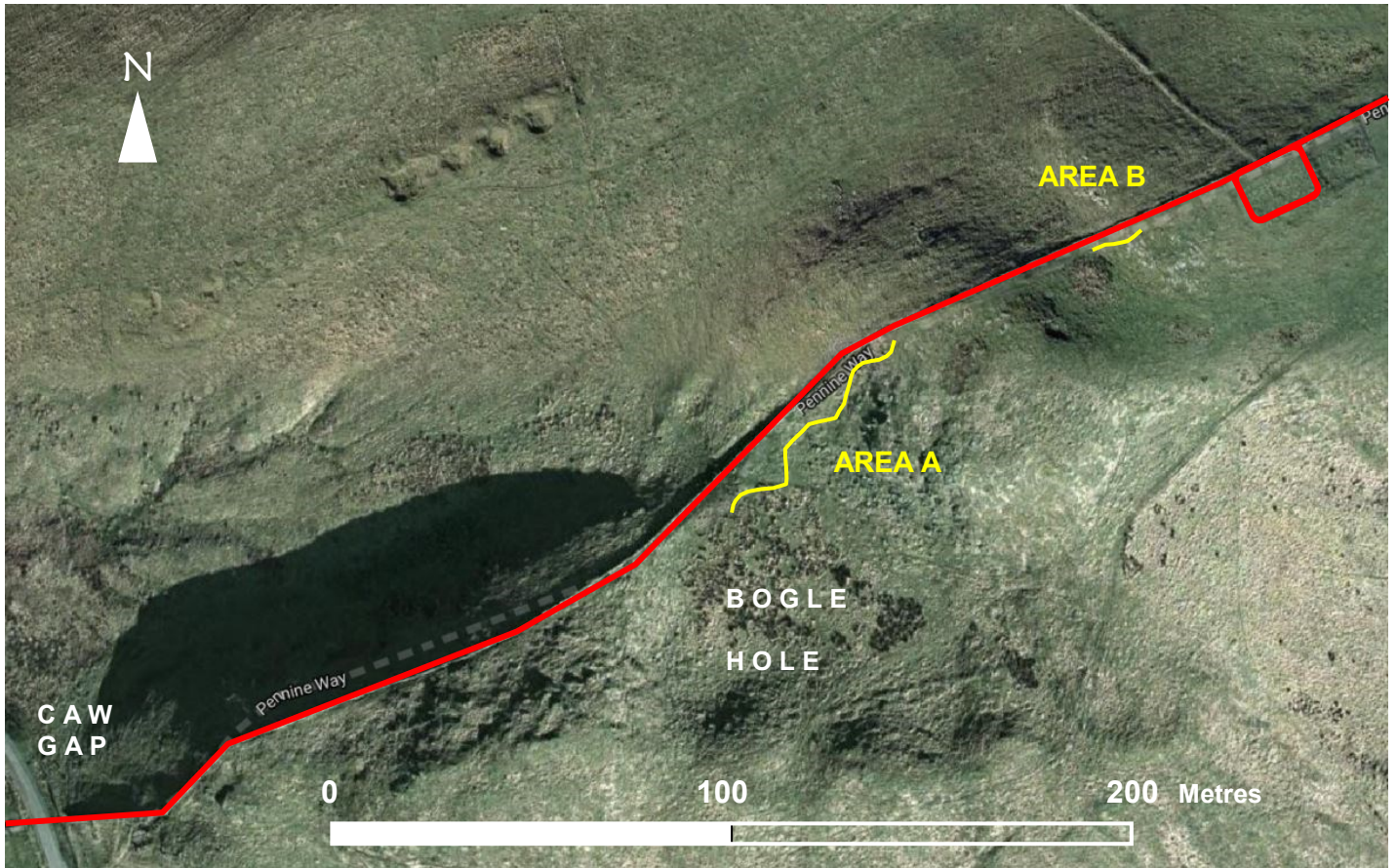


Figure 4: Areas of remedial work A and B shown on a Google Earth background. The approximate extents are shown in yellow line. The course of Hadrian's Wall, now overlaid by a modern drystone field wall, is shown in red as is the location of Milecastle 41, now marked only by earthworks. The Caw Gap road is at the lower left of the frame.

APPENDIX 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

HADRIAN'S WALL PATH AT BOGLE HOLE

MELKRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING DURING FORMATION OF PITCHED STONE
SURFACES AND INSTALLATION OF BLOCKING BOULDER

Autumn 2017



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Figure 3: Plan showing the areas of pitching along the Hadrian's Wall Path at Bogle Hole west of Caw Gap and the location of the blocking boulder (National Trust 2017)

PLATES

Front cover: The eastern slope of Bogle Hole with areas of erosion. Looking east

Plate 1: Area of deep erosion with exposed bedrock. East slope of Bogle Hole looking east

Plate 2: The eastern area of erosion, east of Bogle Hole

Plate 3: The area immediately east of Caw Gap, looking south-east

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Document

This document forms a written scheme of investigation (WSI) setting out the background to and the agreed terms of archaeological input during remedial works to be undertaken by The National Trust under scheduled monument consent (S00169916) along part of the Hadrian's Wall Path at or around the Bogle Hole, in the civil parish of Melkridge, Northumberland (figure 1). These include pitching repairs to eroded stretches of the path on the eastern slope of Bogle Hole and a little way to the east, as well as placement of a boulder to block a developing line-of-desire route to the east of Caw Gap. The works lie within The National Trust's Hadrian's Wall Estate and Northumberland National Park, and is part of Scheduled Monument No 1010973.

1.2 The Site

Bogle Hole is one of the abrupt undulations or gaps along the exposed Whin Sill that Hadrian's Wall traverses as it proceeds westwards from Housesteads. The site lies within Melkridge Common, the nearest major settlement is Haltwhistle three and a half miles to the south-west.

1.3 The Project

The craggy west-facing slope of the Bogle Hole and another west-facing slope immediately to the east suffer considerable wear and tear from walkers using the Hadrian's Wall path. Footfall pressure is concentrated on a narrow hillside, further concentrated by the distribution of natural boulders and rock faces. Erosion is exacerbated by the steepness of the slope and its exposure, inhibiting natural regeneration of vegetation and accentuating surface water erosion.

As well as footfall damage over a broad band of the slopes, a deeper gully has formed on the east slope of Bogle Hole to the north against the south flank of the Wall, where people often have a preference to walk. Now that this has formed it naturally attracts surface water flow, accentuating erosion well beyond the point where the feature has any opportunity to "self-heal". In places, this seems to have exposed – and threatens to dislodge – *in situ* fabric of the Roman Wall.

The worsening situation has been monitored closely by the National Trust (NT), Historic England (HE) and the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) for some time. A range of management approaches has been trialled and discussed. In 2016, consensus was reached that the most sustainable approach would be to form a pitched stone path along the areas of erosion. Additionally, in order to dissuade use of a developing desire-line path some way to the south of the Wall line and to the east of the road at Caw Gap, a blocking boulder will be set in place.

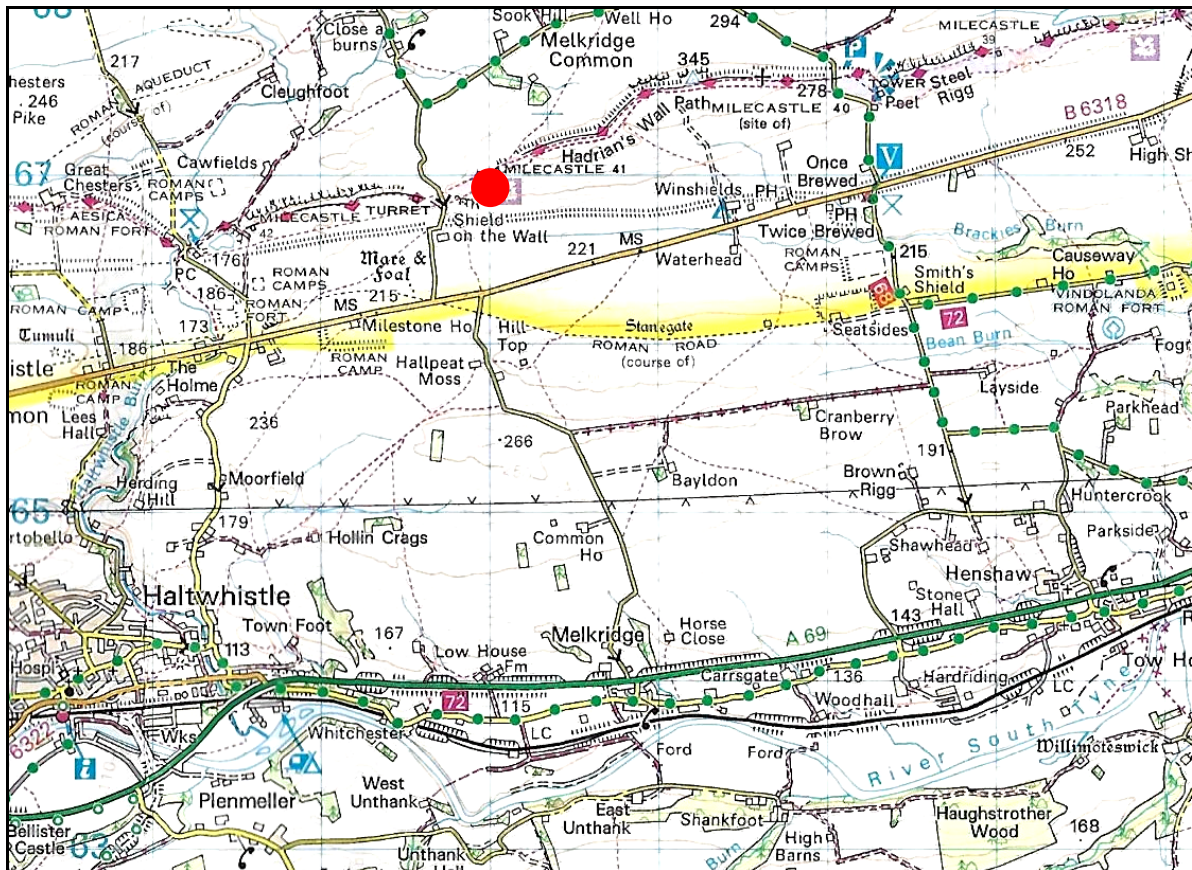


Figure 1: The location of Bogle Hall (red dot) along Hadrian's Wall, north-east of Haltwhistle. 1:50,000 Landranger Ordnance Survey Sheet 87. © Crown copyright 2009. All rights reserved. Licence number 100043652.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Designations and Heritage Assets

The development area lies within scheduled monument No. 1010973 (Old County number Northumberland 28 (31)) and within the UNESCO World Heritage Roman Frontiers Site. There are 19 heritage assets entered on the National Trust HBSMR within a 250m radius of the development area.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

There are few visible pre-Roman remains in the area around Caw Gap and Bogle Hole, a prominent exception being the 'Mare and Foal' standing stones which lie between Vallum and Stanegate south of Shield on the Wall Farm. They date to the Bronze Age.



Figure 2: First Edition Ordnance Survey (1858) showing Caw Gap, the Bogle Hole and the early site of Shield on the Wall Farm, immediately to the east of Milecastle 41.

Although there is a centuries old history of antiquarian and archaeological investigation of Hadrian's Wall, relatively little attention has been paid to the section at Bogle Hole. The site sits within Wall Mile 41. Short-axis Milecastle 41 (Melkridge) lies to the east, still visible as an earthwork, with a stretch of the Military Way visible immediately to the south (NT HBSMR 12122). Turret 41a lies to the west of the site, beyond Caw Gap. From Caw Gap eastwards, nearly as far as Turret 40b, the Roman Wall (NT HBSMR 12001) is mostly buried, marked only by an intermittent single course of Roman facework (the south face) visible at the southern base of a overlying dry-stone farm wall. Roman Wall fabric is also exposed in the erosion gully along the path. An irregular, low accompanying bank to the south is formed of tumbled and part-sorted remains of Wall fabric, on which the footpath occasionally encroaches. The Wall Ditch is intermittent to the east of Caw Gap due to the steep

drops north of the Wall (NT HBSMR 12091 and 12092). The visible Vallum (NT HBSMR 12062) with its many crossings, lies well to the south of the Wall, beyond which runs the Stanegate, only intermittently visible in this area.

2.3 Medieval to Modern

To the south of the Roman Wall at Bogle Hole are earthwork and buried remains of up to eleven buildings and an enclosure wall, forming a large undated shieling (NT HBSMR 12187). This site was surveyed and trial excavations carried out for the NT by The Archaeological Practice in 1995/98. Shield on the Wall Farm was established on the line of the Wall, adjacent to Milecastle 4, in the early 18th century. A number of dry-stone field boundaries were constructed in the area over the 18th and 19th centuries, including the wall built along the line of the Roman Wall eastwards from Caw Gap. The site of Milecastle 41 was used as an allotment for the farm (NTSMR No. 12031). The farm was later moved to its present location.

2.4 Research Framework

Although the scale of intervention limits the research contribution that the works can contribute, the following objectives in the Hadrian's Wall research framework (Symonds and Mason 2009) are relevant and will be considered during monitoring works:

- *S.2 The Pre-Roman Archaeology of the Tyne-Solway Isthmus - 2.2 The survival of pre-Roman horizons under later features:* It is possible that the exposure of Roman fabric in the erosion gully next to the Wall will overlie pre-Roman deposits.
- *S.4 The Wall - 4.1 Understanding the Wall - 4.1.2 The width of The Wall:* The Wall at Bogle Hole was not rebuilt by Clayton. Its dimensions and form are of great interest in an area where rebuilding is common.
- *S.6 Landscape and Environment - 6.3 Sites under threat:* opportunities provided by sites under erosion may be a useful random check with which to test hypotheses generated from elsewhere as eroding sites are not 'chosen' for specific archaeological reasons.

3. FOOTPATH REPAIR WORKS

3.1 Works will involve

- a) Laying a pitched path on the existing principal desire line on the eastern slope of the Bogle Hole (c.62m in length)
- b) Laying a section of similar pitching on the next short rise to the east from Bogle Hole (c.16m in length)
- c) Infilling and landscaping over the erosion gully on the east slope of Bogle Hole (c.25m in length)
- d) Installing a diversion boulder on an emerging desire line on the slope east of the road at Caw Gap.

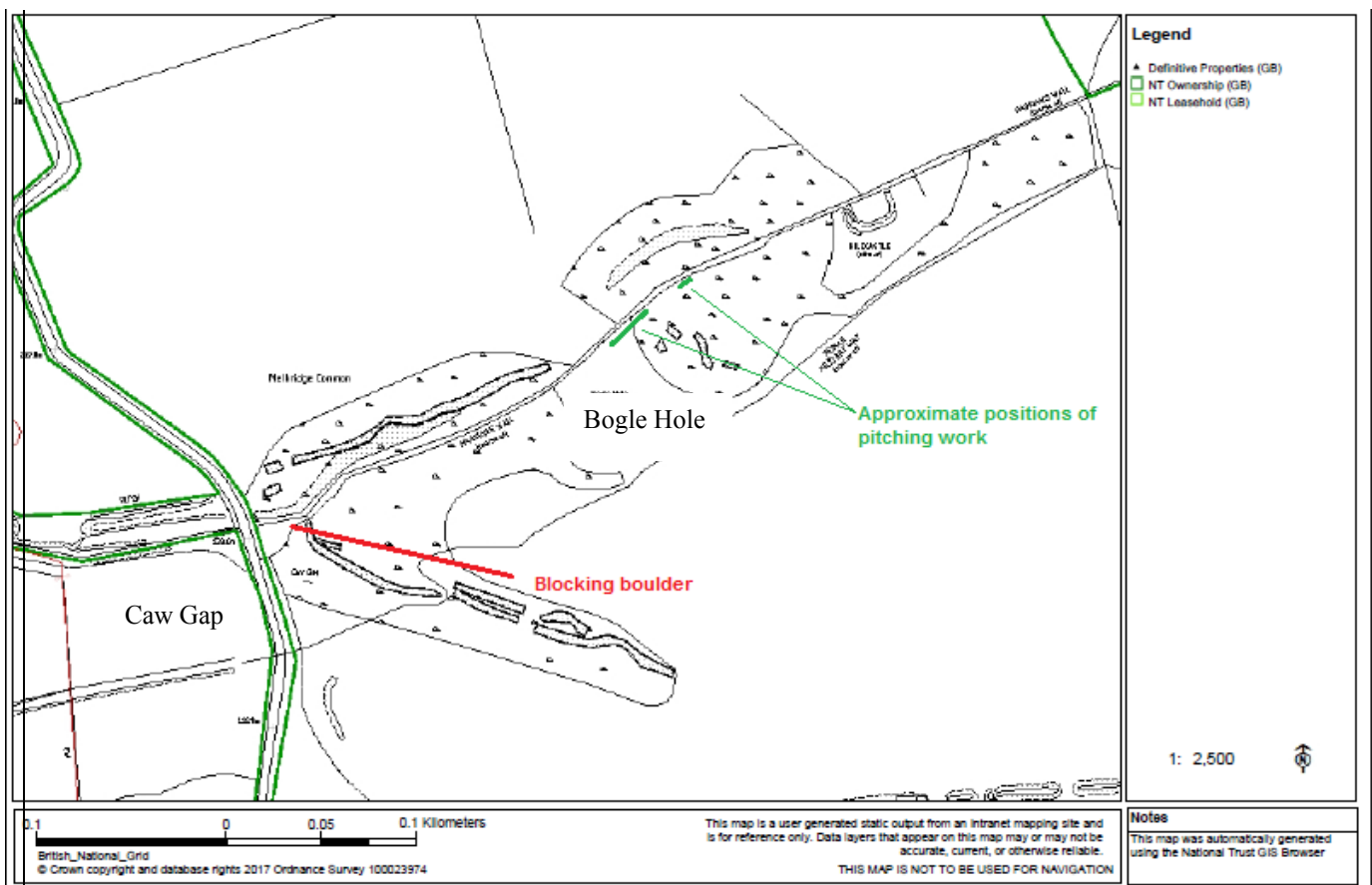


Figure 3: Plan showing the areas of pitching along the Hadrian's Wall Path at Bogle Hole, west of Caw Gap and the location of the blocking boulder (National Trust 2017).

3.2 Working Methodology

- a) A "tray" will be excavated, by hand, in which pitched stones will be laid, to create a comfortable walking surface, set to be in character with the natural geology. The excavated tray will be 1m wide and cut to the minimum depth required by individual stones (up to a maximum of 350mm below present

surface). Generally, excavation will be considerably less than this. Weathered plough-derived whin stone rocks will be employed, sourced from field clearance of farmland on the Great Chesters Estate. In the pitching work no materials other than the stone will be imported to site, and soil required will be obtained from local excavation of the tray.

- b) The pitching stones will be collected and stored at a location just outside the Scheduled Monument near Shield on the Wall Farm. They will be air-lifted onto site in bags weighing not more than 900kg. It is proposed to set these in place adjacent to their likely place of use, "stair fashion" up the slope. In one or two locations it may be necessary to move/dislodge large naturally occurring boulders in order to achieve a usable walking surface. This will only be considered as a matter of last resort.
- c) The erosion gully will be lined with fleece (marking the limit of current intervention) before primarily filling it with the same sort of stone that is to be employed in the pitching works. There may also be some consolidation with a small quantity of smaller whinstone chippings. The infill will then be topped off with soil and turf findings from the tray excavation for (a). If necessary, the site will also be seeded which may necessitate some light, superficial, scarification.
- d) A single boulder will be airlifted to site and put in place amid existing exposed rock-bed. The block will mainly be held in place by its own bulk, but some tightening-in may be necessary. If so, any soil will be obtained from findings as above, and any geological material from that imported for (c).

4. PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1 Physical impact

The amount of ground disturbance during the footpath repair works will be, as per design, limited. Although potential for impact cannot be completely eliminated, from previous observation, the only obvious archaeological resource directly impacted by the works will be the slight bank running along the south flank of the Wall, believed to have been formed by the sorting of Wall building materials at an unknown post-Roman date. This will only be touched on in isolated places by the proposed route. Beyond this there may be potential for archaeological deposits relating to the pre-Wall ground surface, construction or use of the wall to be impacted, but nothing is evident.

4.2 Visual impact

Visual impact will be fairly slight: the stone pitching will have a modest effect on the landscape and its present qualities. The acceptability and success of pitching is demonstrated nearby on the section rising from the road at Caw Gap to the west. However, it is recognised as an approach only to be adopted with reluctance and sparingly along the Hadrian's Wall trail, as it undoubtedly represents some degree of landscape change concessionary to the impact of modern tourism.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INPUT

Archaeological monitoring, recording and post-fieldwork reporting will conform to standards and guidance set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice* (2000) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

Archaeological work will largely involve recording and monitoring works including:

- 1) Photographic recording of the affected sites prior to intervention;
- 2) Recording of any exposures of Roman Wall fabric in the erosion gully prior to intervention
- 3) Monitoring of the tray excavations; it is planned to open these in short stretches, under archaeological supervision.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Manual-excavation carried out by the works contractor will be subject to a watching brief conducted by an appointed professional archaeologist.

6.2 Where useful – and safe to do so - the archaeologist will be permitted time and access to clean and record the faces of excavated trenches. In the event of significant (in the opinion of the supervising archaeologist) features or deposits being encountered, the buildings works contractor's work will be suspended to permit the supervising archaeologist to continue excavation by hand.

6.3 A record of all features exposed/excavated during the monitoring will be produced using an appropriate recording system. All features will have a written, photographic and drawn record which will be identified with a unique number on a site gazetteer. Measurements will be expressed in metres. Plans and sections will be produced at 1:10 or 1:20 scale using repeatable control points.

6.4 A digital camera will be used to record all features. The photographic archive will be deposited with the National Trust Archives.

6.5 Finds of significance will be deposited with the North East Museum (NEM) as agreed with the landowner.

6.6 In the event of the greater disturbance of archaeological remains than anticipated during development excavation, work will cease and the archaeological contractor will notify representatives of The National Trust and Historic England. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and provision for their recording or preservation in situ put in place as appropriate.

6.7 Specialist Analyses

6.7.1 The requirement for specialist analyses is a potential component of all archaeological work. The scientific investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant will be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this programme.

6.7.2 Environmental samples will be taken from appropriate deposits to elucidate the site regime. Deposits/fills with potential for providing environmental evidence will be assessed by taking bulk samples of 30 litres from contexts selected. 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.

6.7.3 On completion of the fieldwork, any 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.

6.8 Archive

6.8.1 The digital archive (photographs) will be deposited with The National Trust.

6.8.2 Final drawings will be provided in digital format.

6.9 If appropriate, arrangements will be made to publish the results of the investigations through a local or national journal. A summary report will be prepared for *Archaeology in Northumberland* and submitted to Liz Williams, NCC HER Officer

by December of the year in which the work is completed.

6.10 An entry for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will be created. 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/>.

6.11 Site Archive

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.

6.12 Report

A report will be supplied within 6 months (or shorter period by mutual agreement) of completion of the fieldwork. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, Historic England (one bound and one digital copy in Word or PDF format), Northumberland National Park Authority and the County Historic Environment Record. The report will contain:

- Summary
- Project and site background
- Aims, objectives and methodology
- Map and plan location of the site in its regional context and locally
- Results of recording and monitoring works including a gazetteer of features keyed to photographs and to drawings within the report
- Any recommendations for further work
- Photographs showing groundworks.
- Index and location of archive
- References and bibliography
- Copy of project design (WSI) and OASIS proforma

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

6.14 Finds of "Treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (revised 2003) procedures.

6.15 Management Responsibilities

Mark Newman, Archaeological Consultant for Yorkshire and the North East Region of the National Trust is the Project Director, responsible for coordination, management and delivery of the project and the appointment of the archaeological fieldwork contractor. As the applicant for SMC, he holds the legal responsibility to ensure the terms of SMC are fulfilled.

6. HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 All monitoring works will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act and subsequent additions and amendments.

7. SOURCES

Breeze, D J, 2006. *J Collingwood Bruce's Handbook to the Roman Wall*, 14th edition (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Symonds, M F A and Mason, D J P, (eds) 2009. *Frontiers of Knowledge. A Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall, Part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, Volume II Agenda And Strategy*.

National Trust HBSMR

8. PLATES



Plate 1: Area of deep erosion with exposed bedrock. East slope of Bogle Hole looking east. Dry stone wall overlies Roman Wall.

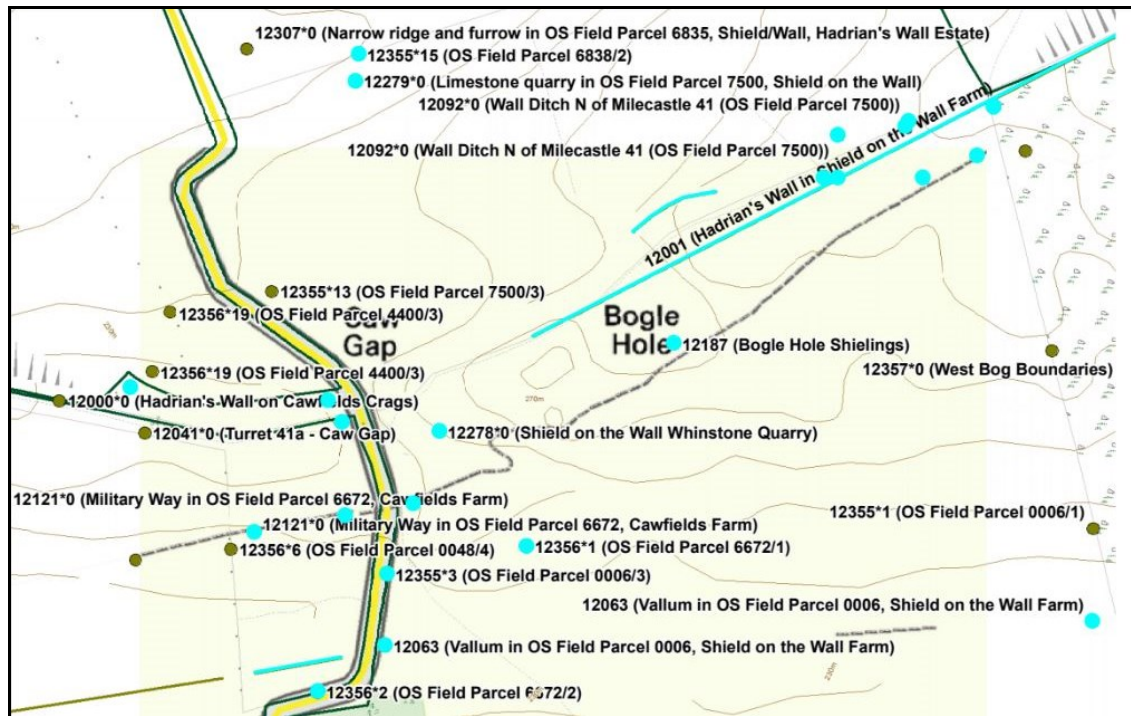


Plate 2: The eastern area of erosion, east of Bogle Hole. Dry stone wall overlies Roman Wall.



Plate 3: *The area immediately east of Caw Gap, looking south-east. The boulder will be placed along the desire line running across the middle of the frame. Pitched stone path running up to Wall line in foreground.*

APPENDIX 1: National Trust HBSMR Sites around Bogle Hole



APPENDIX 2: Plan of Scheduled Monument 1010973 (red tone)

