

## **An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge**



View looking north-west towards landslip at the northern edge of the site.

**ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/12**  
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Archaeological Research  
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# **An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge**

**ARS Ltd Report 2016/12**

January 2016

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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## **Executive Summary**

*Project Name: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge*

*Site Code: FA16*

*Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council*

*Superficial Geology: Devensian Till*

*NGR: NGR NY 99836 63111*

*Date of Fieldwork: January 2016*

*Date of Report: January 2016*

*In January 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge. The watching brief was carried out as part of emergency remediation works to a ruptured foul pipe caused by a landslip on land north-west of West Lodge, Corbridge. Repairs to the damaged section of foul pipe required the excavation of three trenches inside the boundary of Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156). Historic England confirmed that the watching brief could be conducted under Class 5 Consent: Works Urgently Necessary for Safety and Health as set out in the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 (DCMS 1994).*

*The watching brief monitored the excavation of two 3m x 3m x 1.5m trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) which were excavated in order to gain access to a 0.35m wide foul pipe. An east – west aligned trench (Trench 3), measuring 164m x 2.1m x 0.6m, was also excavated in order to construct a temporary connecting pipe between Trenches 1 and 2.*

*The watching brief identified two ditches, F307 and F308, which were tentatively interpreted as evidence for Roman activity related to the occupation of Roman Temporary Camp 3 within Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156). The validity of this interpretation was based on an aerial photographic survey of the site which revealed a curving feature at the north-eastern extent of Camp 3. The curving feature appeared to respect the location of Camp 3 and may be interpreted as a later defensive ditch representative of an expansion to the original camp layout. Ditch F307 was interpreted as a possible continuation of the curving feature identified during the aerial photographic survey conducted in the mid-twentieth century.*

*Although the route of the pipe trench bisected the proposed location of Camp 3 no other finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the archaeological watching brief.*

## **1. Introduction**

1.1. In January 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge. The watching brief was carried out as part of emergency remediation works to a ruptured foul pipe caused by a landslip on land north-west of West Lodge, Corbridge. Repairs to the damaged section of foul pipe required the excavation of three trenches inside the boundary of Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156). Historic England confirmed that the watching brief could be conducted under Class 5 Consent: Works Urgently Necessary for Safety and Health as set out in the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 (DCMS 1994).

## **2. Location and Geology**

2.1 The site was located at NY 99836 63111 on land approximately 1.5km south-east of Corbridge town centre and 80m south of the River Tyne. The solid geology of the area is a mudstone, sandstone and limestone bedrock of the Stainmore Formation overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian till formed during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey 2016).

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

### **Prehistoric**

3.1 Evidence of early prehistoric activity within the vicinity of Corbridge consists of Mesolithic flint findspots at Shorden Brae (HER N9038), Gallowhill (HER N8672) and Castron Field (HER N8683) (Wymer and Bonsall 1978; Waddington 2004, 69-70 and 72; ). A hoard of Bronze Age metal objects (HER N10055), consisting of dagger fragments, two spearblades and a flanged axe were also discovered 400m north-east of the site during construction of the Newcastle - Carlisle railway line in 1835. Additional later prehistoric activity close to Corbridge is restricted to a fortified Iron Age settlement, located at Shildon Hill, 5km north-east of Corbridge town centre (HER 9011) (Jobey, 1964). No prehistoric activity has been recorded within the site boundary.

### **Romano-British**

3.2 A Roman fort was established at Corbridge (NHLE 100098), approximately 1.9km north-west of the site, during the late first century AD. The fort was established on the line of the Stanegate Roman road. When Hadrian's Wall was built to the north of the Stanegate, running between the Tyne-Solway gap from AD 122 to 128, some of Stanegate forts became redundant as they were now situated within the hinterland of the newly established frontier. Corbridge, however, maintained its overall strategic importance due to its location guarding Dere Street, the main supply route from York to Newstead in Scotland, as well as the important crossing of the Tyne. An extra-mural

settlement was enclosed within the defences and a significant civilian *vicus* grew up around the military site. By the mid-second century AD Corbridge was a defended market town and later expanded to occupy an area of approximately 13ha-17ha by the third and fourth centuries (Finlayson and Hardie 2010).

3.3 The site is partly located inside the boundaries of Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156). The area of the Scheduled Monument includes the whole of one Roman temporary camp (Camp 3) and the northern sections of two adjacent camps (Camps 1 and 2). Temporary camps were used by the Roman military when on campaign or training manoeuvres. The camps often display a rectangular shape in plan and were bounded by a single ditch and bank. The camps at Farnley Grange, however, are no longer visible as upstanding earthworks as they lie in a heavily ploughed agricultural landscape, but their location and respective dimensions have been recorded as buried features by aerial photographic analysis where they have shown as cropmarks. Camp 1, the most westerly of the group, measures approximately 75m across, is orientated on a broadly north – south axis and has one possible entrance at the north-east corner. Camp 2 is similarly aligned on a north-south axis and measures 100m across. A possible entrance to Camp 2 is visible at the northern extent of the fortification. Both Camp 1 and Camp 2 are truncated by the route of the A695 trunk road, but broadly respect the orientation of Dere Street Roman Road, the principal Roman road between York and Scotland. Camp 3, the largest of the camps, is orientated on an east-north-east – west-south-west orientation and does not respect the alignment of Dere Street Roman Road (St Joseph 1951). This variation in orientation could indicate that Camp 3 pre-dated both the construction of Dere Street Roman road and the other two temporary camps located inside the scheduled area.

### **Medieval**

3.4 A deserted medieval settlement (HER N9040) has been recorded 300m south-east of the site in the grounds of Farnley House. However, no evidence of medieval activity has been recorded inside the boundaries of the site.

### **Post-Medieval to Present**

3.5 The land 300m south-east of the site is occupied by Farnley Farm (HER N15470), a complex of farm buildings (HER N15470 – 15473) originally constructed in the eighteenth century then remodelled and extended during the nineteenth century (Historic England 2016). Farnley Farmhouse and all associated outbuildings have been designated Grade II listed status.

3.6 The site is also bordered to the north by the Newcastle – Carlisle railway line which was constructed in 1834 but has since been bypassed by a modern railway extension. The east and west portals of a railway tunnel (HER N15475 and N15476) associated with the original nineteenth century line are located c.100m north of the site. The tunnel portals are protected and have been granted Grade II listed status.

3.7 No evidence for post-medieval activity has been identified inside the site boundary.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

4.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to record the extent and condition of any archaeological features and deposits identified within the excavation trenches.

#### **5. Methodology**

5.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of two 3m x 3m x 1.5m trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) which were excavated in order to gain access to a 0.35m wide foul pipe. An east – west aligned trench (Trench 3), measuring 164m x 0.5m x 2.1m, was also excavated in order to construct a temporary connecting pipe between Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 2).

5.2 The trenches were excavated by a 360<sup>0</sup> mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket in level spits until either the pre-existing service pipe was identified or the maximum impact depth had been reached. The base of each trench was then examined and cleaned by hand. All machine excavation was carried out under careful archaeological supervision. The evaluation followed the method set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix IV).

#### **6. Results**

##### **Trench 1**

6.1 Trench 1 was excavated through a 0.34m thick, grey-brown topsoil deposit (101) containing occasional small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. Topsoil (101) overlay a 0.31m thick grey-orange sandy-silt (102) (Figure 5). Subsoil (102) sealed a grey-brown natural clay (103) which was identified at a depth of 59.34m aOD. Subsoil (102) and natural clay (103) were truncated by a north-east – south-west aligned modern pipe trench F105. Trench F105 measured 1m in width, 1.16m in depth and consisted of a vertically sided cut [104] containing a deliberately deposited greyish-brown silty-clay backfill (105). Backfill deposit (105) sealed a 0.35m wide cast iron foul pipe. The pipe was revealed at a depth of 58.63m aOD. Additionally, pipe trench F105 was visible across the full 3m width of Trench 3 and continued beyond the north-eastern and south-western limits of the trench. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 1.

##### **Trench 2**

6.2 Trench 2 was excavated through a dark grey-brown topsoil deposit (201) with an average thickness of 0.27m (Figure 6). Topsoil deposit (201) sealed a 0.27m thick



grey-orange sandy-silt subsoil (202). Subsoil (202) overlay an orange-brown natural clay which was identified at a depth of 55.92m aOD (Figure 4). Both subsoil deposit (202) and natural clay (203) were truncated by a north-west - south-east aligned modern pipe trench F205. Trench F205 consisted of a vertically sided cut [204] filled by a poorly sorted grey-brown, silty clay backfill (205). Backfill deposit (205) sealed a 0.35m width cast iron pipe which was identified at a depth of 54.55m aOD. Pipe trench F.205 measured 1m in width and 1.79m in depth. Additionally, modern pipe trench F205 extended across the full 3m width of Trench 2 and continued beyond both the north-eastern and south-western limits of the trench. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 2.

### Trench 3

6.3 Trench 3 was excavated through a dark grey-brown topsoil deposit (301) with an average thickness of 0.35m (Figures 7-9). Topsoil (301) overlay a 0.3m thick brown-orange sandy-silt subsoil (302). Subsoil (302) sealed a 0.24m thick, orange-yellow, sandy-silt colluvium (304) and a grey-yellow natural clay (303) which was identified at a minimum depth of 59.34m aOD.

6.4 Natural clay (303) was truncated by two north-west – south-east orientated ditches F307 and F308, located 32m west of the eastern extent of the scheduled area. Ditches F307 and F308 were identified at the maximum impact depth of 0.6m below ground level. Both features were recorded in plan but were not excavated as they extended below the maximum impact depth. Ditch F307 was identified at a height of 56.50m aOD, measured 0.6m in width and bisected the full 1.0m breadth of Trench 3 (Figure 4). It is also worth noting that ditch F307 continued beyond the northern and southern limits of Trench 3. Ditch F.307 was filled by a greyish-brown, sandy-silt (307) containing occasional small stony inclusions. Deposit (307) filled cut [306] and was interpreted as a wind-blown deposit related to the abandonment ditch F307.

6.5 Ditch F308 was located 21m east of ditch F307 at a depth of 56.90m aOD (Figure 3). Ditch F308 was filled by a grey-brown sandy-silt, measured 2.06m in width and bisected the full 1m breadth of Trench 3. Deposit (308) filled cut [309] and was interpreted as a wind-blown deposit related to the abandonment ditch F308.

6.6 No dating evidence was recovered from ditches F307 or F308. However, both ditches F307 and F308 were tentatively dated to the Roman period due to their relative proximity to Farnley Grange Temporary Camp 3 (NHLE 1009156).

## **7. Discussion**

7.1. The watching brief identified two ditches (F307 and F308) which were tentatively interpreted as evidence for Roman activity related to the occupation of Roman Temporary Camp 3 within Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156). The aerial photographic survey of the site identified a curving feature north-east of Camp 3 (Figure 2). The full extent of the curved feature was obscured by subsequent ploughing and the creation of a field boundary ditch at the eastern extent of the scheduled area. The curving feature appeared to respect the both the location and orientation of Camp 3, however, and may be interpreted as a later defensive ditch representative of an expansion to the original camp layout. Ditch F307 was interpreted as a possible continuation of the buried curving ditch identified during the aerial photographic survey conducted in the mid-twentieth century. However, it should be noted that the above interpretation should be regarded as tentative without the support of further excavation or a programme of geophysical survey works.

7.2. Although the route of the pipe trench bisected the proposed location of Camp 3 no other finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

## **8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

8.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **9. Statement of Indemnity**

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

## **10. Acknowledgements**

10.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular Ben Ralston of Northumbrian Water Ltd.

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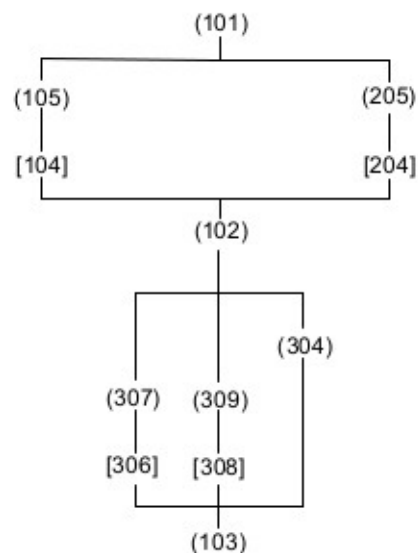
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**Appendix I - Context Register and Matrix**

Context	Description
101	Grey/brown topsoil – Trench 1
102	Grey/orange subsoil – Trench 1
103	Orange/brown natural clay – Trench 1
104	Cut of Modern Pipe Trench – Trench 1
105	Fill of Modern Pipe Trench – Trench 1
201	Grey/brown topsoil – Trench 2 – Same as 101
202	Grey/orange subsoil – Trench 2 – Same as 102
203	Orange/brown natural clay –Trench 2 - Same as 103
301	Grey/brown topsoil – Trench 3 – Same as 101
302	Brown/orange subsoil – Trench 3 – Same as 102
303	Grey/yellow natural clay – Trench 3 – Same as 103
304	Orange/yellow silty-sand Colluvium– Trench 3
305	VOID
306	Cut of Ditch F307 – Trench 3
307	Fill of Ditch – Trench 3
308	Fill of Ditch – Trench 3
309	Cut of Ditch F308 – Trench 3



Site Matrix

**Appendix II- Photograph Register**

<b>Shot</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	View of the south-western section of Trench 1
2	View of the south-eastern section of Trench 2
3	View of the southern section showing a representative section through topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) in Trench 3
4	Plan view of ditch F307
5	View of northern section of Trench 3, displaying ditch F308 in the foreground
6	Working view of Trench 1
7	View of Trench 3 looking south-east

**Appendix III - Figures**

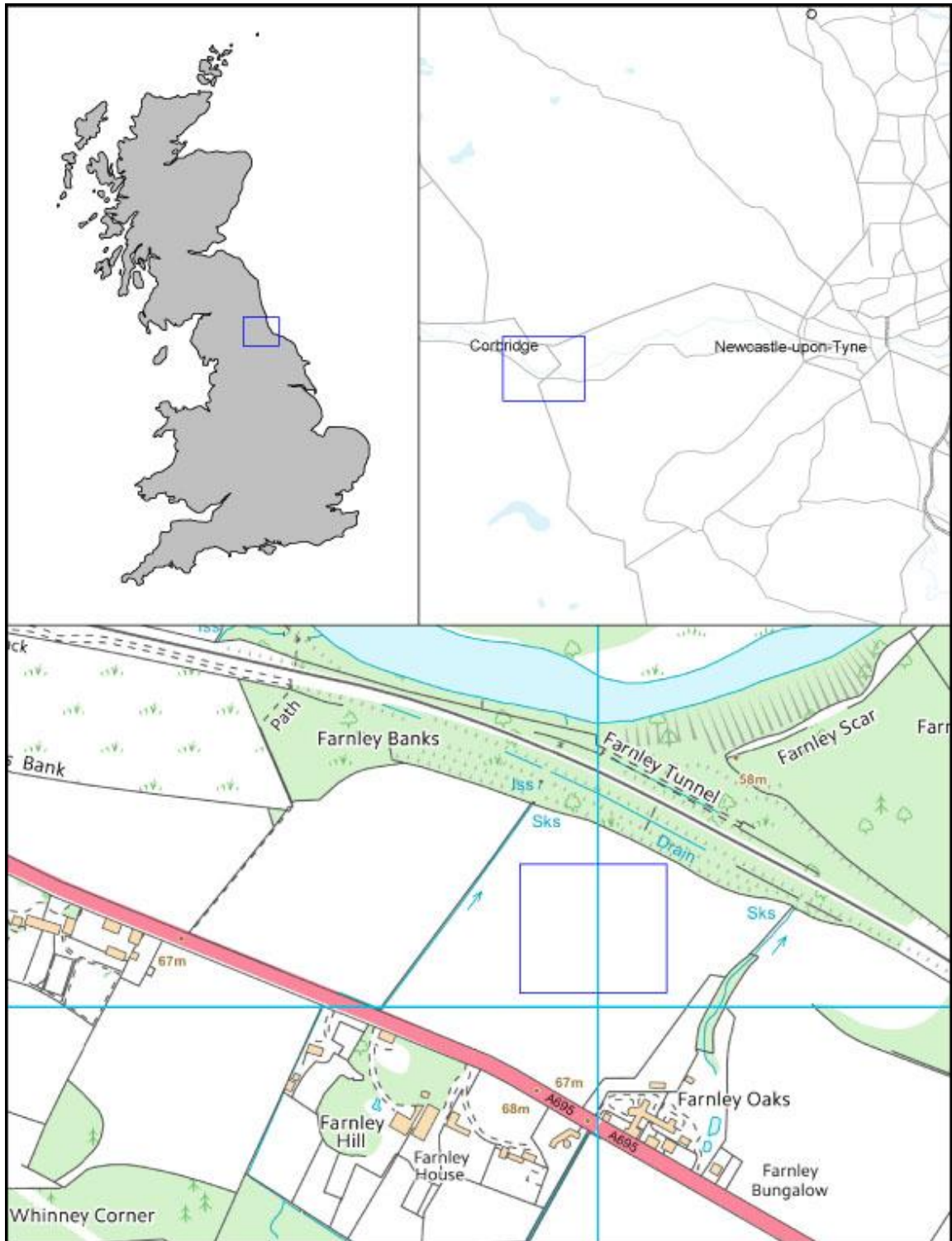







Figure 1. Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

Figure 2: Temporary Pipe Trench  
Location  
Scale: 1:2000 @ A4  
Drawn: RL

Key:

-  Area of Landslip
-  Archaeological Features (based on Aerial Photography)
-  Location of Temporary Pipe Trench
-  Projected route of Pre-existing Foul Pipe
-  - Limit of Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156)



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0 10 50m

Path

Farnley Banks

Farnley

Trench 1

Trench 3

Trench 2

Roman Temporary Camp  
(Camp 3)

Temporary Camp  
(Camp 2)

Iss

Sks

Figure 3: Location of Ditches F307 & F308  
 Scale: 1:250 @ A4  
 Drawn: RL

Key:

- Limit of Scheduled Monument Area
- Projected line of Pre-existing Foul Pipe
- Projected line of Feature



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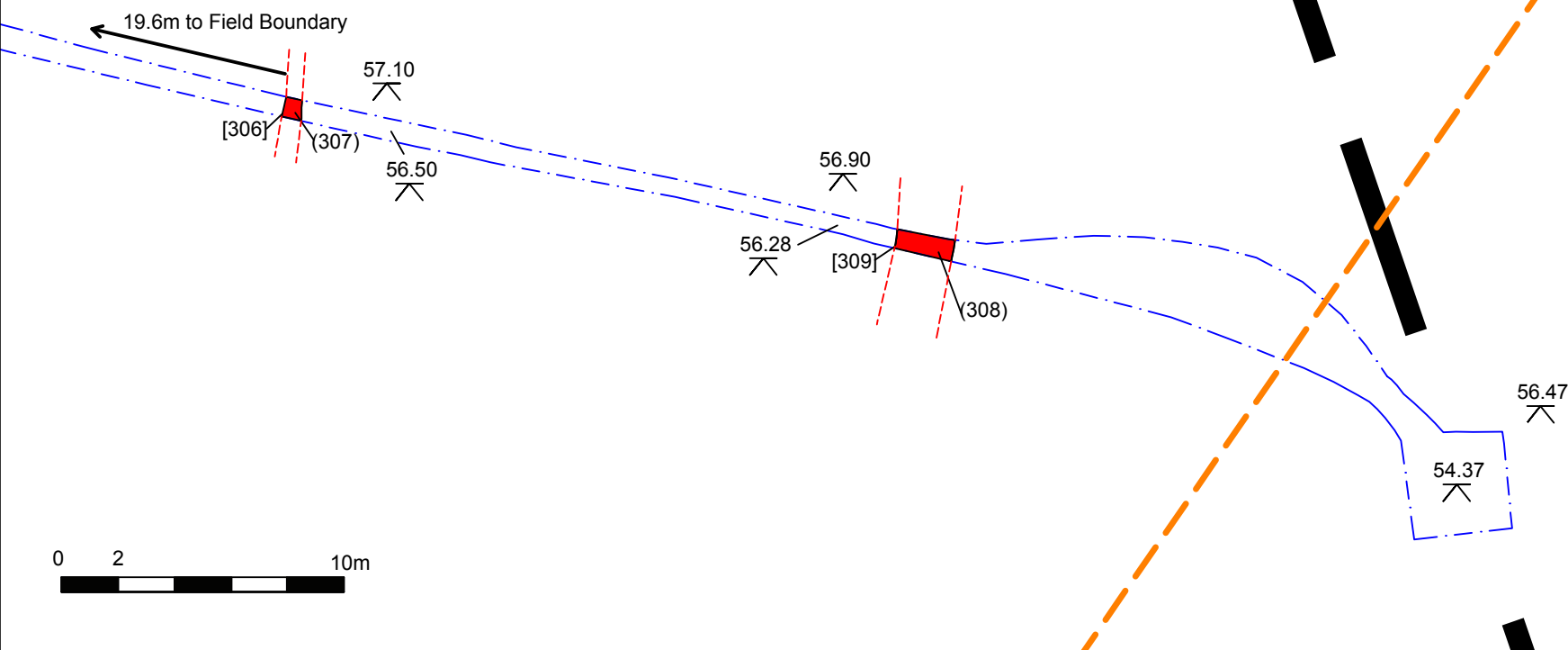
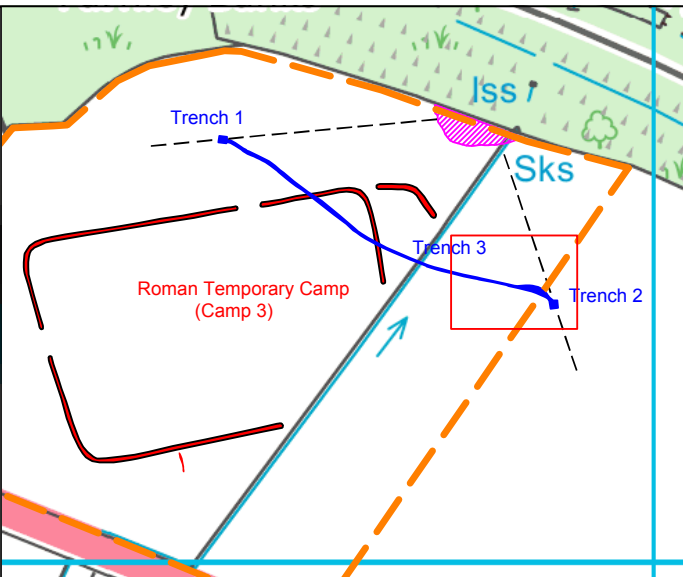




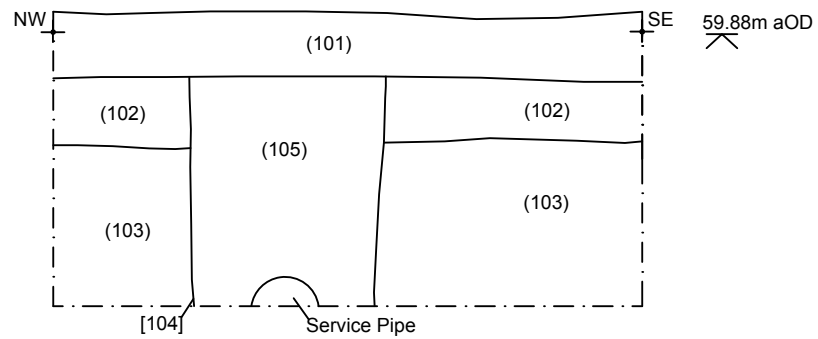
Figure 4: Representative Sections  
through Trenches 1, 2 & 3  
Scale: 1:40 @ A4  
Drawn: RL

Key:

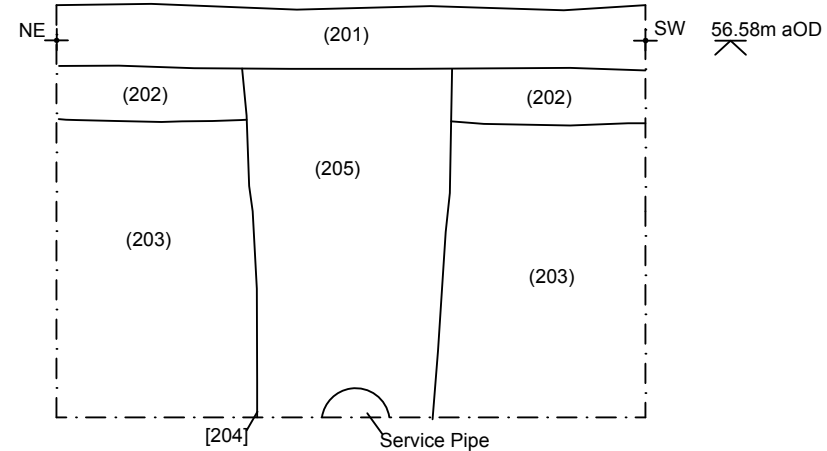
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South-west facing section through Trench 1



South-east facing section through Trench 2



South-west facing representative section through Trench 3

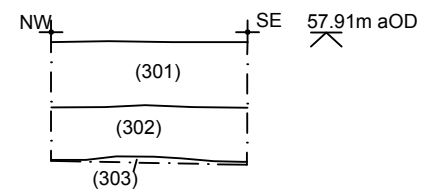




Figure 5. View of the south-western section of Trench 1 (scale= 0.5m graduations).



Figure 6. View of the south-eastern section of Trench 2 (scale = 0.5m graduations).





Figure 7. View of the southern section showing a representative section through topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) in Trench 3 (scale = 0.5m graduations).



Figure 8. Plan view of ditch F307 (scale = 1 x 2m).





Figure 9. View of northern section of Trench 3 displaying ditch F308 in the foreground (scale = 1 x 2m).

## **Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**

2016



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**on behalf of  
Northumbrian Water**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Northumbrian Water. It provides a WSI for archaeological monitoring during emergency mitigation works at land to the northwest of Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge NE45 5RP.

1.2 A landslip has occurred within the field northwest of Farnley Grange, causing a 2m stretch of foul pipe to leak sewage into the River Tyne. Emergency repairs involve the excavation of two trenches to gain access to the extant foul pipe and the construction of a temporary connecting pipe south-west and south-east of the damaged section.

1.3 Historic England has confirmed that the emergency works fall under Class 5 Consent as set out in the *Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994* (DCMS 1994):

*'Class 5: Works Urgently Necessary for Safety or Health*

*Permitted Works: Works which are urgently necessary in the interests of safety or health provided that –*

- ♦ *A) the works are limited to the minimum measures immediately necessary; and*
- ♦ *B) notice in writing justifying in detail the need for the works is given to the Secretary of State as soon as reasonably practicable.'*

1.4 This WSI confirms the nature of the archaeological monitoring to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge, in accordance with guidance from Lee McFarlane, Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East and Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council (NCC).

## 2 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The monitoring site is located on the south side of the River Tyne, 1.5km to the south-east of Corbridge town centre, and is centred at NGR NY 99912, 63168 (Figure 1). The site of the emergency mitigation works is partially located within the boundary of the three temporary camps at Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156).

2.1.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is comprised of mudstone, sandstone and limestone of the Stainmore Formation, formed during the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. This is overlain by superficial glaciofluvial deposits of Devensian sands and gravels (BGS 2016).



## 2.2 Archaeological and Historical

2.2.1 The archaeology of Corbridge is dominated by two settlements: namely the Roman garrison town of *Corstopitum* and the later, medieval town of Corbridge just to the east. *Corstopitum* was located at the junction of the Stanegate and Dere Street Roman roads and was originally established after 85AD as a fort and later converted into a supply base for the Roman military frontiers along Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall (NCC 2008).

2.2.2 The site of the emergency works is located 1.9km to the south-east of Corbridge Roman town (NHLE 1000098) and is partly located within the boundaries of the three temporary camps at Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156). This monument includes the whole of one Roman temporary camp and the northern sections of two adjacent camps. None of the camps survive as upstanding earthworks but they are clearly visible on aerial photographs. Camp 1, the smallest and most westerly in the group, measures about 75m across and has a main north-south axis. The southern extent of the camp is obscured by the adjacent A695 and Farnley Grange. The central camp, 2, is about 100m across and also has a main north-south axis. The largest of the camps, 3, lies to the east of camps 1 and 2 and its full extent has been identified. It measures about 160m WSW to ENE by 120m, with its main axis lying east-west. Breaks in the enclosing defences visible on the aerial photographs are identified as gateways. The three camps lie very close to Dere Street, the principal Roman Road between York and Scotland (Historic England 2016).

## 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research topics identified in *The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF) (2006) for Roman military presence includes placing any and all work on Hadrian's Wall and the associated military infrastructure in an international context. The world importance of the Wall is highlighted by its status as a World Heritage Site, and moves to integrate this research on other important Roman limes structures further emphasise this dimension of the region's Roman heritage (Petts *et al* 2006, 148).

### 3.2 Archaeological Monitoring Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The principal aim of the archaeological monitoring is to ensure that any potential archaeological remains associated with the three camps at Farley Grange Scheduled Monument that may be encountered during the course of the groundworks are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

3.2.2 The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing the following aim:





- ♦ To record the nature, extent and data of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Scheduled Monument followed by, on completion of the on-site works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication, and archiving.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

### 4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 Two 3m x 3m 1.5m trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) will be excavated in order to gain access to a 0.35m wide foul pipe to conduct emergency repairs. Next, an approximately 137m x 0.5m x 0.6m (Trench 3) will be excavated in order to construct a temporary connecting pipe between Trenches 1 and 2, which will allow the bypass of the damaged section of pipe (Figure 1).

4.1.2 The archaeological monitoring during excavation of the trenches will be carried out in accordance with the guidance laid out in ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b). The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

4.1.3 All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, then the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.1.4 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist during ground works on the site for archaeological monitoring. The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.1.5 All spoil removed during groundworks will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. All finds will be retained and recorded.

4.1.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

4.1.7 Any human remains discovered will initially be left in-situ and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist.

4.1.8 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996) procedures.

4.1.9 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded.



Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of both the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist requirements.

4.1.10 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

## **4.2 Recording**

4.2.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with ClfA guidance and the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.2.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.2.3 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.2.4 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

4.2.5 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

4.2.6 Site photography will be in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of the excavation area and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

## **5 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE**

5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.



5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

5.5 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeological Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (Historic England 2001) and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (Historic England 2006). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood* (Historic England 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2012).

5.6 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

5.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and repository museum prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

5.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

## **6 REPORT**

6.1 Following completion of the archaeological monitoring, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ♦ Non-technical executive summary
- ♦ Introductory statement
- ♦ Aims and purpose of the project
- ♦ Methodology
- ♦ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ♦ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ♦ An objective summary statement of results
- ♦ Conclusions



- ♦ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- ♦ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ♦ References
- ♦ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ♦ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ♦ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form

6.2 Upon completion of the report, one digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East for approval and sign off.

6.3 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

## **7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

7.1 Notice of the commencement of works will be given to both the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC Assistant County Archaeologist.

Lee McFarlane  
Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East  
Historic England  
Bessie Surtees House  
41-44 Sandhill  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
NE1 3JF  
Tel: 07774 331422

Karen Derham  
Assistant County Archaeologist  
Northumberland County Council  
County Hall  
Morpeth  
Northumberland  
NE61 2EF  
Tel: 01670 622655

7.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist, or their representatives, for the purposes of monitoring the works.



## 8 STAFFING

8.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Rupert Lotherington PCIfA, Projects Officer at ARS Ltd.

8.2 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA
♦ Romano-British pottery:	Paul Bidwell or Ian Rowlandson
♦ Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Glass, clay pipes and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Elise McLellan
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

## 9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

### 9.1 Deposition Guidelines

9.1.1 Should significant finds or stratigraphy be generated, then an accession number will be requested from the appropriate repository museum, and a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the repository museum and Museum Curator). The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).



9.1.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM that will be attached with the report.

## **9.2 OASIS**

9.2.1 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

## **10 GENERAL ITEMS**

### **10.1 Health and Safety**

10.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

### **10.2 Insurance Cover**

10.2 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

### **10.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation**

10.3 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of both the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and NCC's Assistant County Archaeologist.

### **10.4 Publication**

10.4 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.



## 11 REFERENCES

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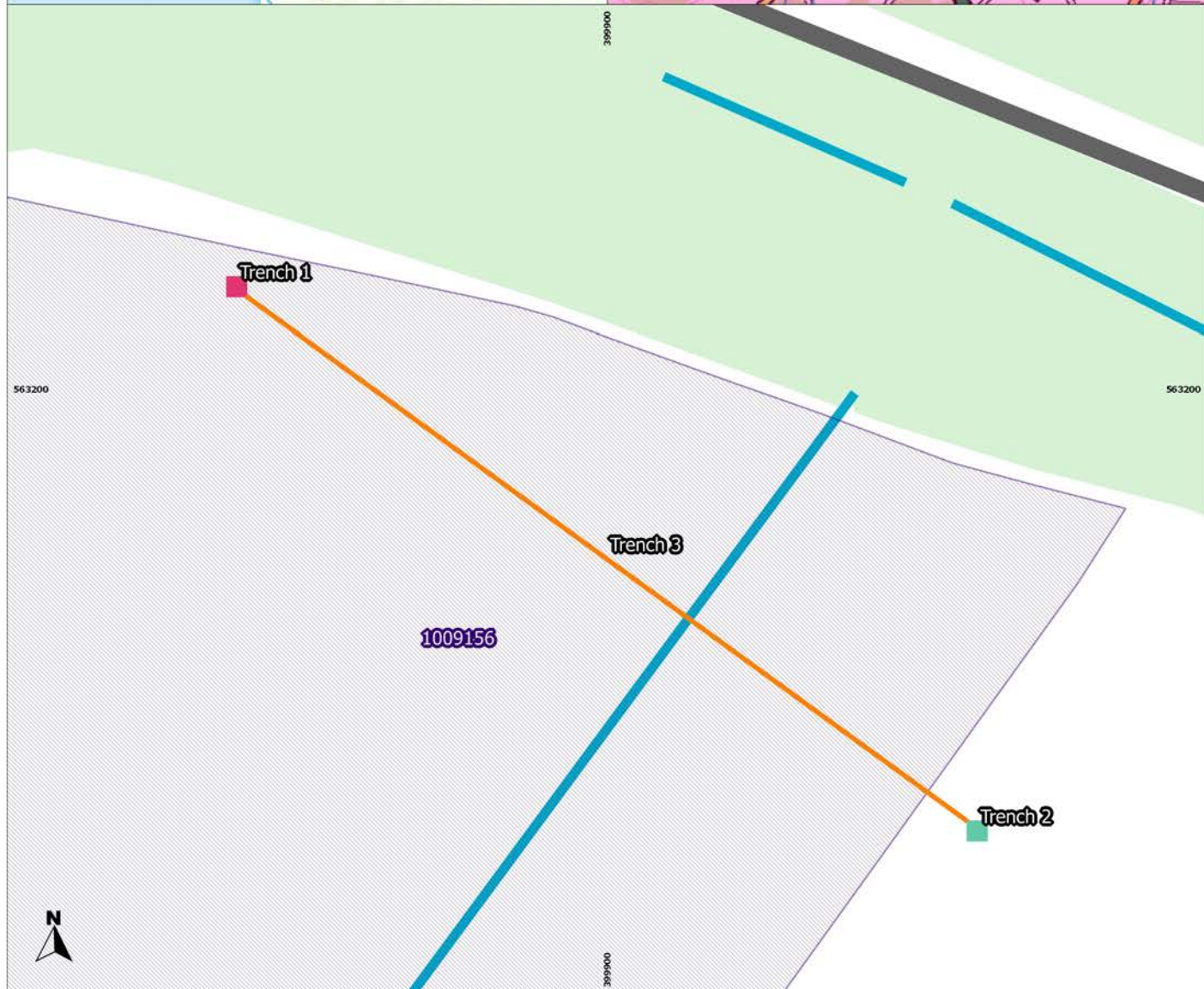
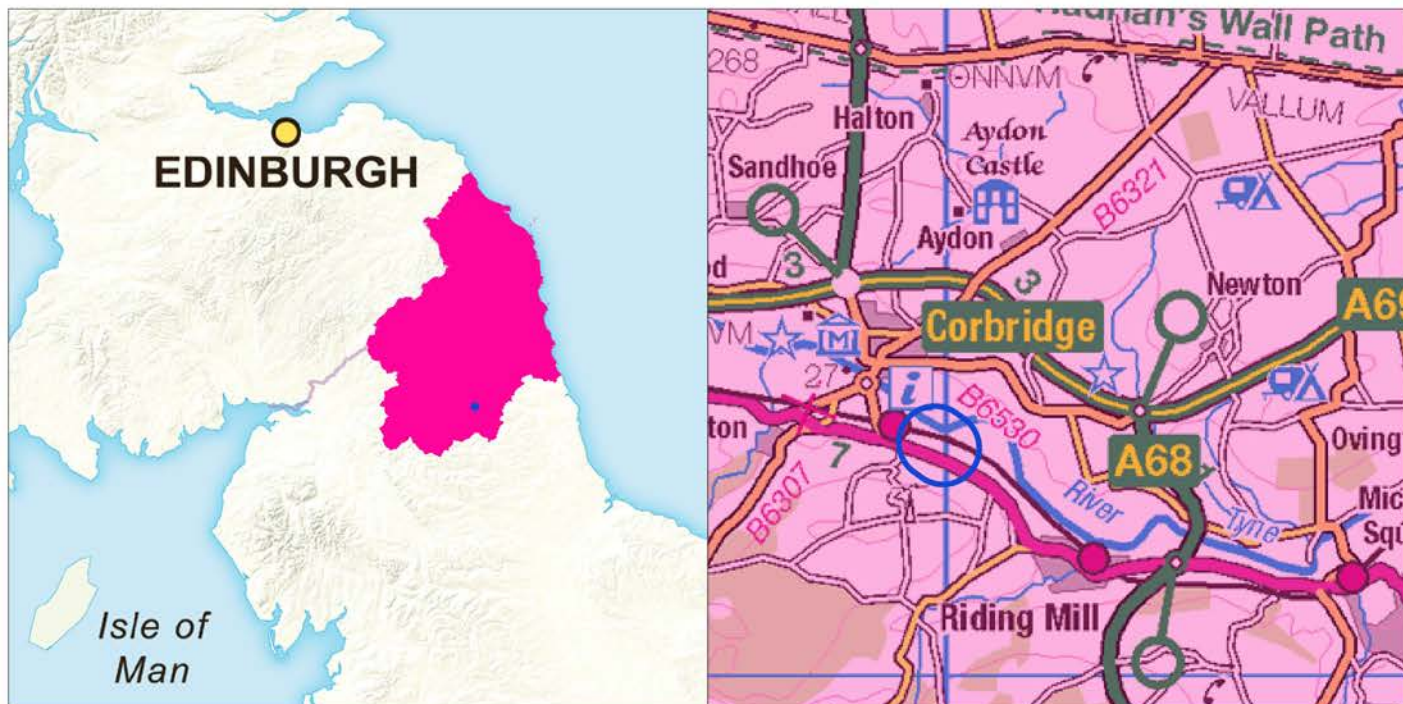
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.





## FIGURES





Site name: Farley Grange, West Lodge,  
Corbridge  
Date: January 2016  
Drawn by: MB  
Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey data.  
© Crown copyright and database right 2015

**Figure 1:  
Site location**

Trench 1: 3m x 3m  
 Trench 2: 3m x 3m

Northumberland District  
 Scheduled Monument

Trench 3: 137m x 0.5m

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-240119**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at West Lodge, Farnley Grange, Corbridge
Short description of the project	A watching brief monitoring remediation works on a foul pipe damaged during a landslide at Farnley Grange. Three trenches were excavated, two trenches to gain access to the pre-existing pipe and a third trench to lay an inter-connecting pipe to bypass the damaged section. The watching brief occurred within the boundaries of Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156) and all groundworks were carried out with the permission of Historic England under Class 5 Consent. Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument consists of three Roman Temporary Camps. The route of the groundworks bisected the north-eastern corner of Camp 3. No evidence for the defensive ditches were identified during the watching brief, however two north-west - south-east aligned ditches potentially related to a later expansion to the marching camp were identified at the eastern extent of the pipe trench. Both ditches were unexcavated and remain preserved in-situ as they were identified at the maximum impact depth.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2016 End: 12-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	TEMPORARY CAMP Roman
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHUMBERLAND TYNEDALE CORBRIDGE Farnley Grange
Postcode	NE45 5RP
Study area	2.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	NY 99836 63111 54.962553665775 -2.002561623358 54 57 45 N 002 00 09 W Point

Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 54.5m Max: 59.98m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Rupert Lotherington
Type of sponsor/funding body	Northumbrian Water
Name of sponsor/funding body	Northumbrian Water Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at West Lodge, Farnley Grange, Corbridge
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Rupert Lotherington
Other bibliographic details	ARS Report No. 2016/12
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Hebburn

Entered by Rupert Lotherington (rupert@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)  
Entered on 26 January 2016

# OASIS:

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