

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge



View looking north-east towards Trench 1 and the B6318
trunk road

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Services Ltd

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Sunny Brae, Halton Shields,
Corbridge**

ARS Ltd Report 2016/15

January 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

Project Name: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge

Site Code: SUN16

Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council

Geology: Devensian Till

NGR: NZ 01822 68713

Date of Report: January 2016

Date of Fieldwork: January 2016

In January 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge. The watching brief was carried out as part of emergency remediation works to a ruptured water pipe on land north of Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge and land west of Carhill Farm, Corbridge. Repairs to the damaged section of water pipe required the excavation of two trenches inside the boundary of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1010623) and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000098) between wall miles 20 and 21. 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 trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) which were excavated in order to gain access to a 0.35m wide water pipe. Trench 1 measured 1.09m x 0.7m x 0.57m and was located on the grass verge 5.2m south of the B6318. Trench 2 was aligned on an east-west orientation, measured 4m x 0.5m x 0.56m and was located in a field 230m west of Carhill Farm.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief. However, it should be noted that the absence of archaeological features coupled with the location of Trenches 1 and 2 would also support the current interpretation for the projected routes of both the wall ditch (north of Trench 1) and the Vallum (south of Trench 2).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In January 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, and Corbridge. The watching brief was carried out as part of emergency remediation works to a ruptured water pipe on land north of Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge and land north west of Carhill Farm Corbridge. Repairs to the damaged section of water pipe required the excavation of two trenches inside the boundary of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1010623) and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000098) between wall miles 20 and 21. 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 NZ 01822 68713 on the grass verge south of Military Road, Sunny Brae, Halton Shields c.5.4km north-east of Corbridge town centre. 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 (British Geological Survey 2016).

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

3.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified at Halton Shields. However, the area was likely exploited in later prehistory and it is not unreasonable to assume that traces of prehistoric agricultural activity may survive, particularly if sealed beneath Roman features. A standing stone (HER N10306) of probable Neolithic-Bronze Age date is situated c.2km to the north-east of Halton Shields at Standing Stone Farm (Beckensall 1983).

Romano-British

3.2 The groundworks took place inside the boundary of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument between Sunny Brae at Halton Shields and Haltonchesters Roman fort in wall miles 20 and 21 (NHLE 1010623). Hadrian's Wall intermittently represented the northern frontier of the Roman Empire from the early second century AD until the Roman withdrawal from Britain in the late fourth century AD. Sixteen forts were constructed along the line of the wall, separated by smaller walled fortlets, termed milecastles, which were constructed at mile-wide intervals. The milecastles often pierced the northern face of the wall and could be utilised to control movement north and south of the frontier. An east-west aligned defensive ditch, the *Vallum*, was constructed south of the wall and served to restrict access to the forts, milecastles and wall turrets from the south. A road, termed the Military Way was also constructed, between both the wall and the *Vallum*, to facilitate communication between the

various military installations. The military road, the wall, the *Vallum* and the northern wall ditch survive in the vicinity of the site as both earthworks and buried features.

3.3 Trench 1 was located approximately 29m north-east of Milecastle 20 (HER N9953) which was examined during archaeological excavations in 1935 (Simpson 1936). The wall and fragments of the Military Way were also identified c.50m south-west of Trench 1 during archaeological works at Halton East Farm in 2000, 2001 and 2006 (Railton 2006). The previous archaeological works conducted in close vicinity to Trench 1 suggested that Trench 1 was situated south of the wall ditch and immediately north of Hadrian's Wall. Trench 2 was located in fields 230m west of Carhill Farm, 300m east of Turret 20a (HER N9955) and immediately north of the *Vallum* which is visible as earthworks in the fields east and west of the site.

Medieval

3.4 The earliest reference to a settlement at Halton Shields derives from a survey of the local area in 1524. No indication of the settlement's form was mentioned in the document. It is not unreasonable, however, to assume that the medieval settlement at Halton Shields functioned as a small village set within a wider agricultural landscape, broadly contemporary with the occupation of the deserted medieval village of Clarewood (HER N10309) 2.4km to the north.

Post-Medieval to Present

3.5 During the eighteenth and nineteenth century Halton Shields developed into a farming and industrial village flanking both sides of the modern B6318 road. A number of post-medieval coal shafts (NER N12306), likely sunk and exploited by the community at Halton Shields, have been identified in the fields 900m north-west of the site (Railton 2006).

3.6 Similarly, the farm buildings at Halton East Farm, c.50m south-west of Trench 1 date from the eighteenth century and a nineteenth century horse powered engine (HER N9988) was identified adjoining the eastern face of the farmhouse. The horse-powered engine house was later demolished during the twentieth century.

4. AIMS

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

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) which were excavated in order to gain access to a 0.35m wide water pipe. Trench 1 measured 1.09m x 0.7m x 0.57m and was located on the grass verge 5.2m south of the B6318. Trench 2 was aligned on an east-west orientation, measured 4m x 0.5m x 0.56m and was located 7m south of the B6318 (Figure 2 and 3).

5.2 The trenches were excavated by a 360° 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).

5.3 The deposits were recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. Each context was recorded on pro-forma records which included the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers.

5.4 A plan of the trench was produced at a 1:20 scale and all archaeological features encountered were planned and drawn in section at a suitable scale.

5.5 A photographic record was maintained throughout all excavation work comprising digital images with a graduated photographic scale.

6. RESULTS

Trench 1

6.1. Trench 1 was excavated through a 0.25m thick, grey-brown topsoil deposit (101) containing occasional, small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. Topsoil (101) overlay a 0.32m thick, grey-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (102) (Figures 4 and 5). Subsoil (102) sealed a brown-yellow natural clay till (103) which was identified at a depth of 0.57m below ground level. Subsoil (102) and the till (103) were truncated by an east-west aligned modern pipe trench F104. Pipe trench F104 measured 0.5m in width and consisted of a vertical-sided cut [105] backfilled by a discrete deposit of grey-brown silty-clay (104). Backfill deposit (104) contained a fragment of white-glazed twentieth century pottery and sealed a 0.35m wide water pipe. The pipe was revealed at a depth of 0.55m below ground level. Pipe trench F104 was visible across the full 1.09m width of Trench 1 and continued beyond the eastern and 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 the same grey-brown topsoil deposit (201) that was encountered in Trench 1 having an average thickness here of 0.28m (Figure 6). Topsoil deposit (201) sealed a 0.28m thick yellow-brown, silty-clay subsoil (202) also equivalent to the subsoil encountered in Trench 1. Subsoil (202) overlay a brown-yellow natural clay till (203) which was identified at a depth of 0.56m below ground level aOD (Figure 6). Both subsoil deposit (202) and natural clay till (203) were truncated by an east-west aligned modern pipe trench F204. Trench F204 consisted of a vertical-sided cut [205] filled by a discrete poorly sorted grey-brown, silty clay backfill (204). Backfill deposit (204) sealed a 0.35m wide water pipe which was identified at a minimum depth of 0.54m below ground level. Pipe trench F.204 measured 0.45m in width and extended across the full 4m width of Trench 2. Modern pipe trench F204 continued beyond both

the eastern and western limits of the trench. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 2.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1. The absence of archaeological features identified during the watching brief coupled with the location of Trenches 1 and 2 supports the current proposed projected routes of both the wall ditch (north of Trench 1) and the *Vallum* (south of Trench 2).

7.2 The results of the watching brief should be treated tentatively, however, due to the significant quantity of water present in both trenches and the very low light levels under which the groundworks took place.

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 John Shields of Northumbrian Water Ltd.

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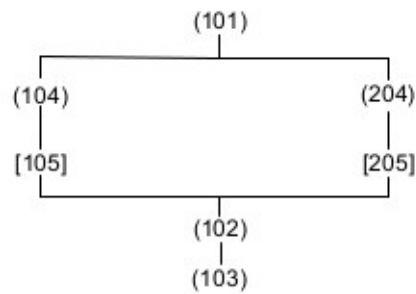
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The Archaeological Practice, 2001. *Halton Shields Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished report. The Archaeological Practice Ltd. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Appendix I

Context Register and Site Matrix

Context	Description
101	Grey/brown topsoil – Trench 1
102	Grey/brown subsoil – Trench 1
103	Brown/yellow 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	Yellow/orange subsoil – Trench 2 – Same as 102
203	Brown/yellow natural clay –Trench 2 - Same as 103
204	Fill of Modern Pipe Trench – Trench 2
205	Cut of Modern Pipe Trench – Trench 1



Site Matrix

Appendix II

Photograph Register

Shot	Description
1	View of the southern section of Trench 1
2	View of Trench 1 looking north-east towards the B6318
3	View of the northern section showing a representative section through topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) in Trench 2
4	Location shot of Trench 2

Appendix III

Figures

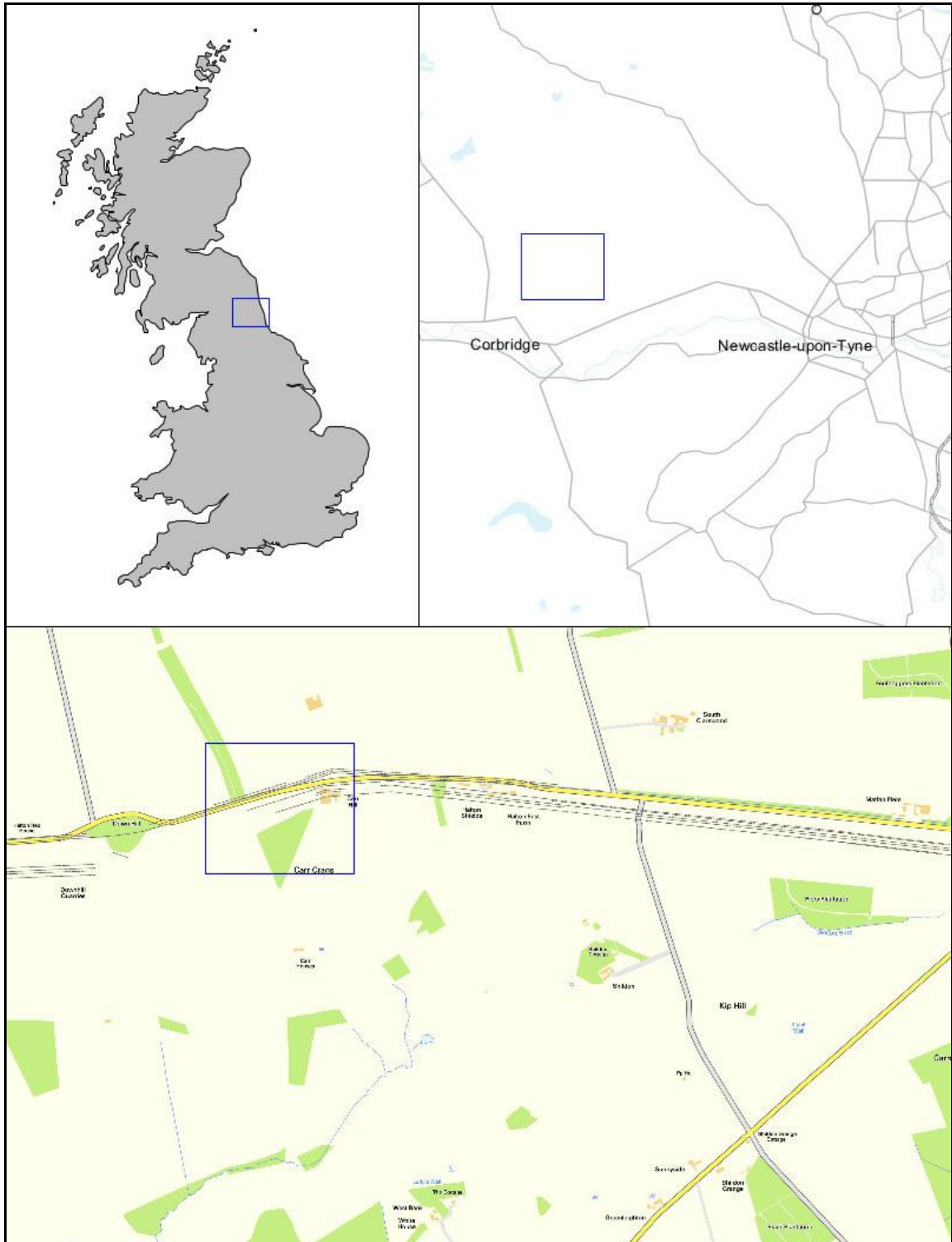


Figure 1. Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

Figure 2. Location of Trench 1

Scale: 1:400 @ A4
Drawn: RL

Key:
----- Projected Line of Water Pipe Trench



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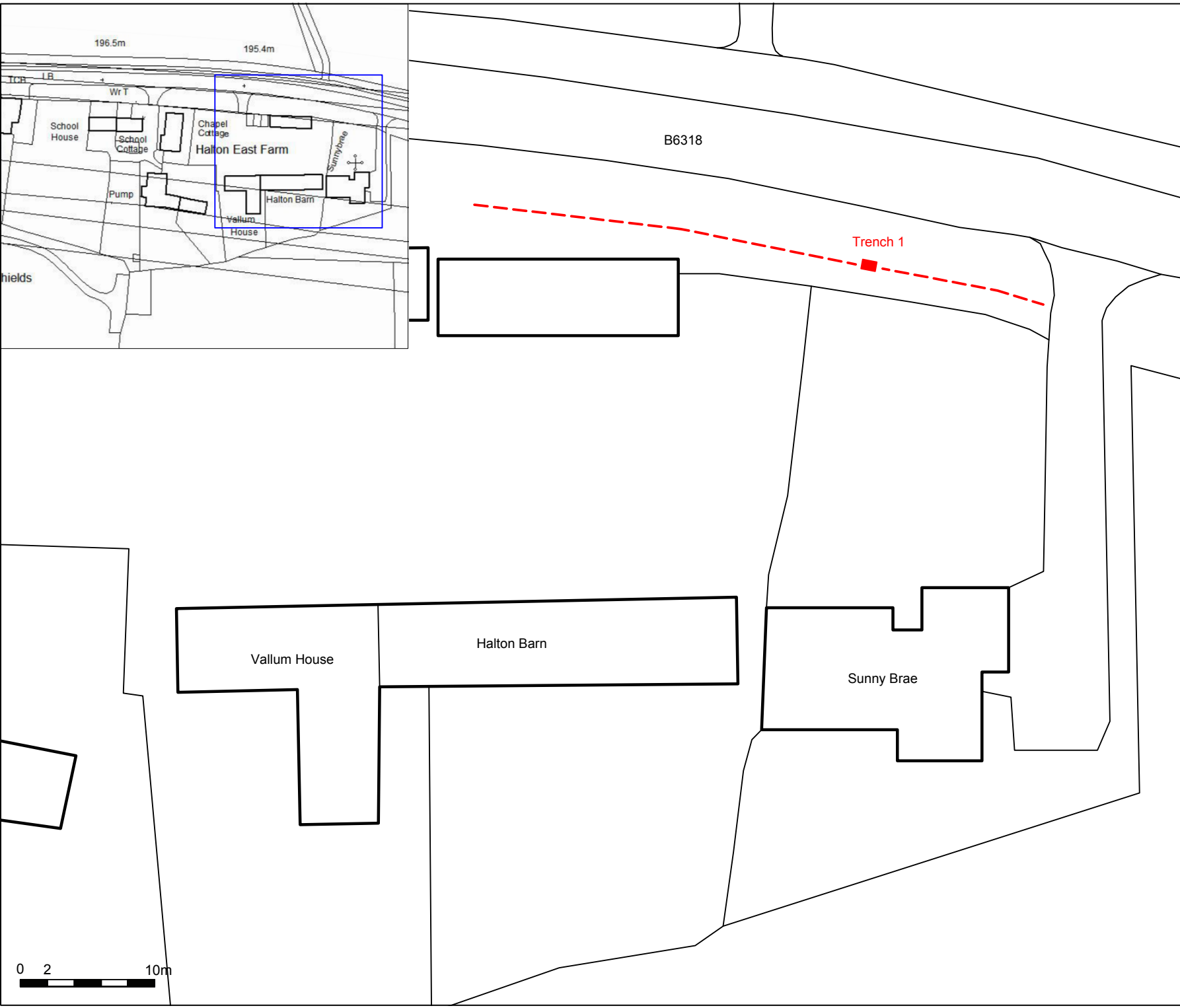
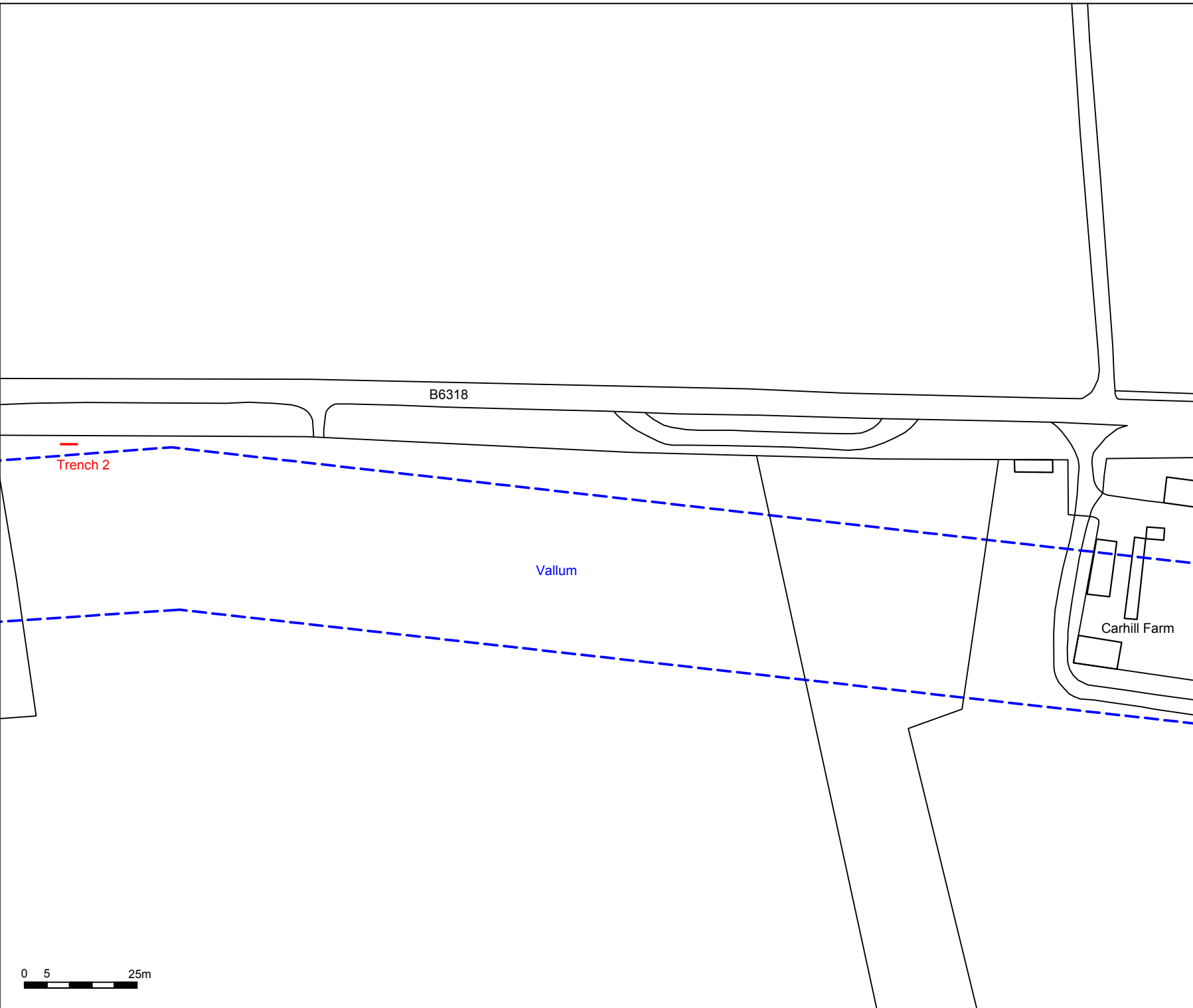


Figure 3. Location of Trench 2

Scale: 1:1250 @ A4
Drawn: RL

Key:



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0 5 25m



Figure 4. View of the southern section of Trench 1 (scale= 0.5m graduations).



Figure 5. View of Trench 1 looking north-east towards the B6318 (scale = 0.5m graduations).



Figure 6. View of the northern section showing a representative section through topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) in Trench 2 (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, 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 to the north and south of Military Road (B6318), Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge NE45 5PZ.

1.2 Two water main breaks were identified during a preliminary investigation of the area. Emergency repairs involve the excavation of two access trenches to conduct repairs.

1.3 Historic England has verbally 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 Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge, in accordance with guidance from Mike Collins, Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The monitoring site is located on the north side of Military Road, Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, 5.4km north-east of Corbridge town centre, and is located near NGR NZ 01712, 68734 (Figure 1). The site of the emergency mitigation works are located within the boundaries of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1010623) and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000098).

2.1.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is comprised of sandstone 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 deposits of Devensian till (BGS 2016).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical

2.2.1 The site of the mitigation works is located within the boundaries of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1010623) and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site



(NHLE 1000098). Hadrian's Wall, which was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, marks the most complex and best preserved of the frontiers of the Roman Empire (HWH 2013). Largely built between 120 and 130 AD under the orders of Emperor Hadrian, this 118km long wall served as the Empire's north-west frontier for nearly 300 years (Historic England 2016a). This stretch of the wall runs between Sunnybrae and Halton Shields in the east and the field boundary to the immediate east of Haltonchesters Roman fort in the west and survives as a buried feature beneath the B6318 (Military Road) throughout most of this section (Historic England 2016b).

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 Hadrian's Wall that may be encountered during the course of the groundworks are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

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

- ♦ To record the nature, extent and data of any surviving archaeological remains associated with Hadrian's Wall 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 trenches will be excavated through and along the route of a pre-existing pipe trench as to limit any further impact to undisturbed archaeological remains. Trench 1 (1m x 0.8m x 1.1m) is located on a grass verge, fronting Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, south of Military Road (B6318) and Trench 2 (3.5m x 0.5m x 1.1m) is located in a field 230m west of Carhill Farm, Corbridge and 10m south of Military Road (B6318) (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: Hadrian's Wall 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 Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall.

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 the Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall 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: Hadrian's Wall 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 the Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall.

Mike Collins
Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall
Historic England
Bessie Surtees House
41-44 Sandhill
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
NE1 3JF
Tel: 01912 691212

7.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall, 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. Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall 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: Hadrian's Wall 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 the Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Hadrian's Wall.

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.

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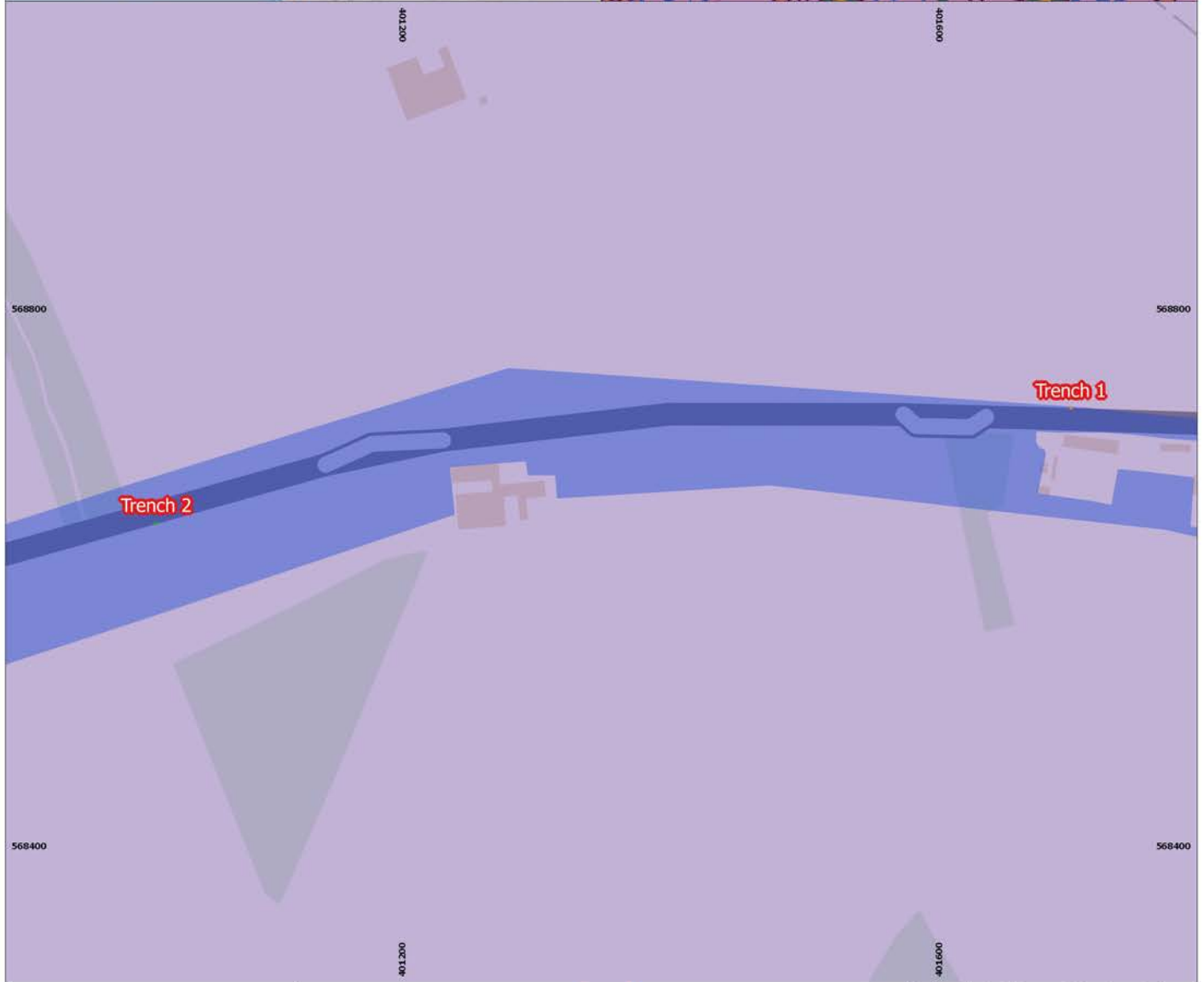
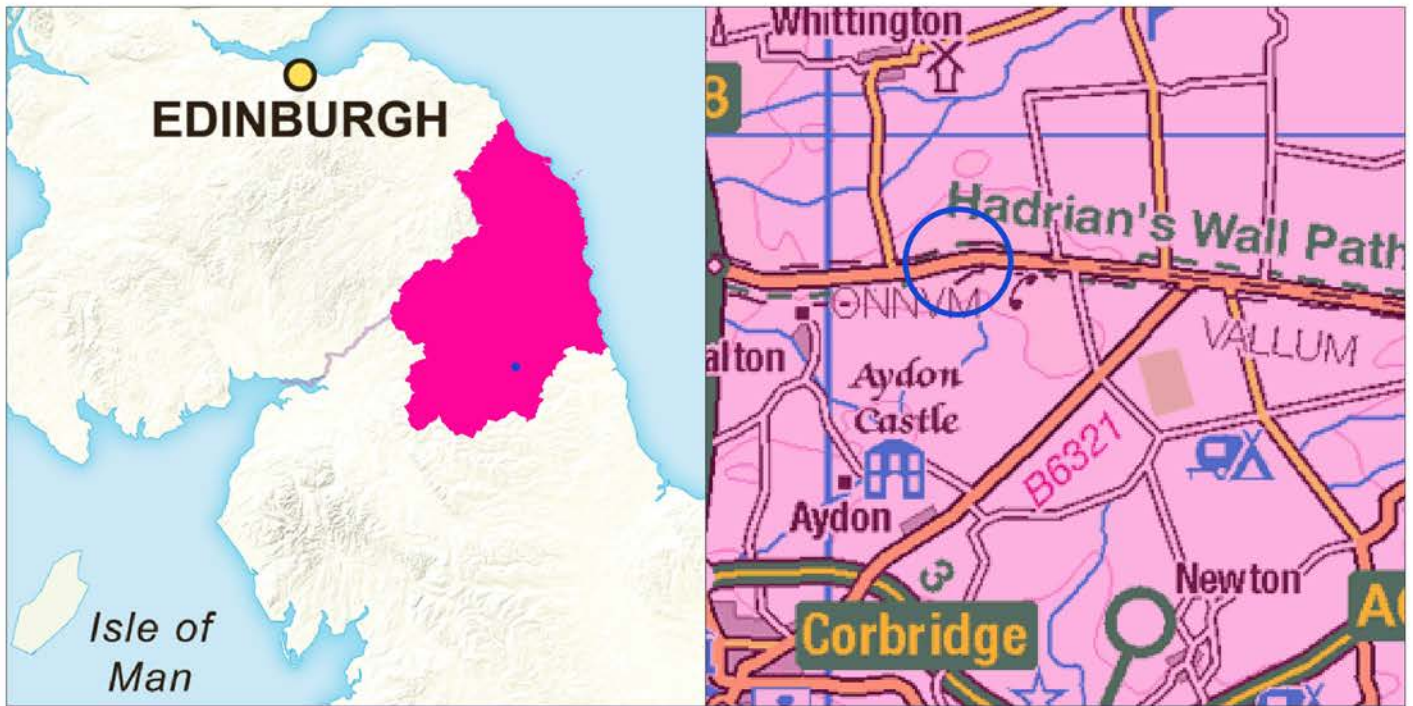
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FIGURES





Site name: Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, 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: 1m x 0.8m
- Trench 2: 3.5m x 0.5m
- Northumberland District
- Hadrian's Wall SM
- Hadrian's Wall WHS



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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-241246

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge
Short description of the project	In January 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge. The watching brief was carried out as part of emergency remediation works to a ruptured water pipe on land north of Sunny Brae, Halton Shields, Corbridge and land north west of Carhill Farm Corbridge. Repairs to the damaged section of water pipe required the excavation of two trenches inside the boundary of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1010623) and Hadrians Wall World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000098) between wall miles 20 and 21. 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). No finds of features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2016 End: 02-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 12 - Verge
Monument type	HADRIAN'S WALL Roman
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHUMBERLAND TYNEDALE CORBRIDGE Sunny Brae, Halton Shields
Postcode	NE45 5PZ
Study area	10 Square metres
Site coordinates	NZ 01822 68713 55.012896883919 -1.971505349831 55 00 46 N 001 58 17 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

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 Dr. Robin Holgate

Project supervisor Rupert Lotherington

Type of sponsor/funding body Northumbrian Water

Name of sponsor/funding body Northumbrian Water

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Northumberland HER

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Northumberland HER

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Other bibliographic details ARs Report No. 2016/15

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OASIS:

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