An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Haugh, Corbridge, Northumberland

South-east facing view of landslip at the northern extent of the site.

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Haugh, Corbridge, Northumberland

ARS Ltd Report 2016/20

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

February 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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List of Illustrations

Executive Summary

Project Name: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Haugh, Corbridge, Northumberland.
Site Code: FA16
Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council
Geology: Devensian Till
NGR: NY 99906 63184
Date of Fieldwork: January 2016
Date of Report: February 2016

In January 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Construction Marine Ltd on behalf of Network Rail to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Farnley Haugh, Corbridge, Northumberland. The watching brief was carried out as part of emergency stabilisation works caused by a landslip on land north-west of West Lodge, Corbridge. Stabilisation required coring to assess ground stability, the excavation of an access ramp, and a sloping 30 degree incline around the perimeter of the landslip to assist in consolidating the unstable ground 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 an access ramp approximately 8m in width and 20m in length to enable plant access and a sloping 30 degree incline around the perimeter of the landslip to a distance of 14m. An anchor point for machinery and an auger drilled borehole to determine the subsurface conditions of the surrounding undisturbed land were also monitored. In addition, a geophysical survey was undertaken to identify any archaeological features and to ascertain any subsequent damage caused by the landslip

The watching brief did not identify any finds or features of archaeological significance. The results of a geophysical survey identified no anomalies of archaeological significance that could be interpreted as outworks between the northern boundary of Roman Temporary Camp 3 (NHLE 1009156) and the landslip zone, however, part of the survey was obscured by a temporarily installed access road and may mask any potential archaeological remains. The lack of archaeological evidence within the excavation area does not preclude the existence of features within the rest of the scheduled monument boundary, as demonstrated through the results of the geophysical survey. Approximately 17m to the south west of the ground consolidation works the survey clearly identifies the location of the northern boundary of Camp 3 including the presence of possible internal features. Any in-situ deposits will almost certainly remain undisturbed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In January 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Construction Marine Ltd on behalf of Network Rail to undertake an archaeological watching brief carried out as part of emergency stabilisation works caused by a landslip on land at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge. Stabilisation required coring to assess ground stability, the excavation of an access ramp, and a sloping 30 degree incline around the perimeter of the landslip to assist in consolidating the unstable ground. In addition to groundworks, a geophysical survey was also carried out to ascertain the subsequent damage to surviving archaeological features and deposits.

1.2. The groundworks and survey took place within the boundary of Farnley Grange Scheduled Ancient 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 Caistron 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 during AD 122 to 128, some of the 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 southeast 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 aims of the archaeological watching brief were to record any archaeological features and deposits identified within the excavation areas and to ensure that all groundworks were kept to a necessary minimum.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1. The watching brief monitored the excavation of an access ramp approximately 8m in width and 20m in length to enable plant access, and a sloping 30 degree incline around the perimeter of the landslip to a distance of 14m. An anchor point for machinery and an auger drilled borehole to determine the subsurface conditions of the surrounding undisturbed land were also monitored. In addition, a geophysical survey was undertaken to identify any archaeological features and to ascertain any subsequent damage caused by the landslip.

5.2. The access ramp trench and the 4m, 10m, and 12m strips around the perimeter of the landslip were excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket in level spits until impact depth was reached or sensitive archaeological material was identified. The exposed archaeological horizon was then carefully examined and any potential archaeological features or deposits were cleaned by hand and investigated. 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

Geotechnical Investigation

6.1 Anchor points for the drilling rig to access the slope were required before borehole drilling could commence. One anchor point was piled into the ground within the boundary of the scheduled monument, and one borehole was drilled at the top of the slope but outside the scheduled monument boundary (Figure 2). The rest were drilled down slope and did not require further monitoring. The anchor point, 0.05m in diameter and the borehole, 0.25m in diameter, had a negligible impact on any potential subsurface archaeological deposits.

Ramp Access

6.2 A trench approximately 8m by 20m was excavated prior to the installation of a ramp for safe access to the effected landslip area (Figure 2). The trench revealed a 0.25m thick, dark grey-brown topsoil deposit (001) containing small-medium sub-rounded stones. Topsoil (001) overlay a 0.20m brown-orange sandy-silt (002). Subsoil (002) sealed a grey-brown natural clay (003) with pockets of grey-blue sands and occasional patches of medium, sub-rounded stones and was seen at a depth of 0.45m from the surface (Figures 3 and 6). Subsoil (002) and natural clay (003) were truncated by an east-south-east – west-north-west aligned modern pipe trench F004 (Figure 3).

Trench F004 measured 1.10m in width and consisted of a vertically sided cut [005] containing a deliberately deposited greyish-brown silty-clay backfill (004). Backfill deposit (004) sealed a 0.35m wide cast iron foul pipe. Additionally, pipe trench F004 was visible across the full 20m length of the trench and continued beyond the north-western and south-eastern limits of the trench. Pipe trench F004 truncated an earlier stone built land drain F006 (Figure 4 and 5). Land drain F006, orientated north-west – south-east, measuring 0.40m in width and within trench cut [007] was also observed to have truncated both subsoil (002) and natural clay (003). Land drain F006 was visible across the full 8m width of the trench and continued beyond the north-west and south-east limits of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from drain F006 and no finds or features of archaeological significance were identified within the trench.

4m, 10m and 12m strip

6.3. A 4m wide strip was excavated at the top of the slope surrounding the landslip area. This revealed a dark brown topsoil deposit (008) with an average depth of 0.19m. Topsoil (008) overlay a 0.24m thick orange-brown sandy-gravel subsoil (009). Subsoil (009) sealed a brown-yellow natural clay (010) with frequent patches of medium, sub-rounded stones and was seen at a depth of 0.43m (Figure 10). Topsoil (008), subsoil (009) and the natural substrate (010) were truncated by a north east – south west aligned hedge row ditch F011 (Figure 8). F011 measured 1.4m in width and formed part of the existing boundary separating the two fields occupied by Farnley Grange Temporary Camp 3 (NHLE 1009156). Foul pipe trench F005 first identified within the ramp access strip is again observed within the 4m wide strip.

6.4. A further 10m strip was excavated after the land had slipped further and a bigger remediation area was needed. The results were the same as seen within the 4m wide strip (Figures 7 and 10).

6.5. An additional 12m strip was later excavated due to engineering concerns that the ground was still unstable and liable to further slipping (Figure 11). This final strip predominantly extended west and east rather than south west towards Camp 3. Topsoil (008) and subsoil (009) were seen to be shallow in depth towards the south and by the southern limit of excavation the overall thickness of topsoil (008) had reduced to 0.11m and subsoil (009) to 0.09m. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified within the three phases of stripping.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The watching brief has successfully characterised the nature of the deposits within the remediation area and no finds or features of archaeological significance were identified. The results of a geophysical survey identified no anomalies of archaeological significance that could be interpreted as outworks between the northern boundary of Roman Temporary Camp 3 within Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156) and the landslip zone, however, part of the survey was obscured by a temporarily installed access road and may mask any potential archaeological remains (Durkin 2016). The lack of archaeological evidence within the excavation area does not preclude the existence of features within the scheduled

monument boundary, as demonstrated through the results of the geophysical survey. Approximately 17m to the south west of the ground consolidation works the survey clearly identifies the location of the northern boundary of Camp 3 including the presence of possible internal features (Figure 2). Any in-situ deposits will almost certainly remain undisturbed.

8. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPRIGHT

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 Lee McFarlane of Historic England and Will Johnson of Construction Marine Ltd.

11. REFRENCES

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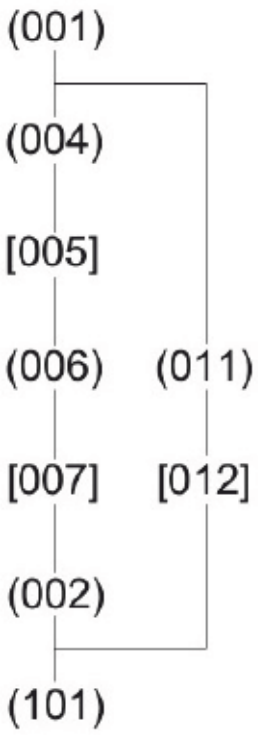
Appendix I

Context Register and Site Matrix

Context	Description
001	Grey/brown topsoil – Ramp access trench
002	Grey/yellow subsoil – Ramp access trench
003	Pink/yellow natural clay – Ramp access trench
004	Fill of modern pipe trench – Ramp access trench
005	Cut for modern pipe trench – Ramp access trench
006	Stone land drain – Ramp access trench
007	Cut for stone drain (006) – Ramp access trench
008	Grey/brown topsoil – 4m and 10m strip – Same as 001
009	Grey/yellow subsoil – 4m and 10m strip – Same as 002
010	Pink/yellow natural clay – 4m and 10m strip – Same as 003
011	Fill of hedge row ditch
012	Cut for hedge row ditch



Site Matrix

Appendix II

Photograph Register

Shot	Description
1	E-facing View of Ramp Access Trench (Scale - 2 x 1m)
2	W-facing View of Ramp Access Trench (Scale - 2 x 1m)
3	NE-facing View of Ramp Access Trench (Scale - 2 x 1m)
4	NE-facing View of Ramp Access Trench (Scale - 2 x 1m)
5	E-facing View of Ramp Access Trench (Scale - 2 x 1m)
6	Stone Land Drain F006. (Scale 1 x 1m)
7	S-facing view of Stone Drain F006. (scale 1 x1m)
8	S-facing view of Stone Drain F006. No scale
9	S-facing view of Stone Drain F006. (scale 1 x1m)
10	SE-facing section of Ramp Access Trench (Scale - 1 x 1m
11	NW-facing View 4m strip (Scale - 2 x 2m)
12	E-facing View 10m strip (Scale - 2 x 2m)
13	E-facing View 4m strip (Scale - 2 x 2m)
14	NE-facing View of Hedge row ditch F011. (Scale - 2 x 2m)
15	E-facing View 10m strip (Scale - 2 x 2m)
16	S-facing section of 10m strip (Scale - 0.25m)
17	S-facing section of 10m strip (Scale - 0.25m)
18	E-facing View 12m strip (Scale - 2 x 2m)
19	N-facing View 12m strip (Scale - 2 x 2m)

Appendix III

Figures

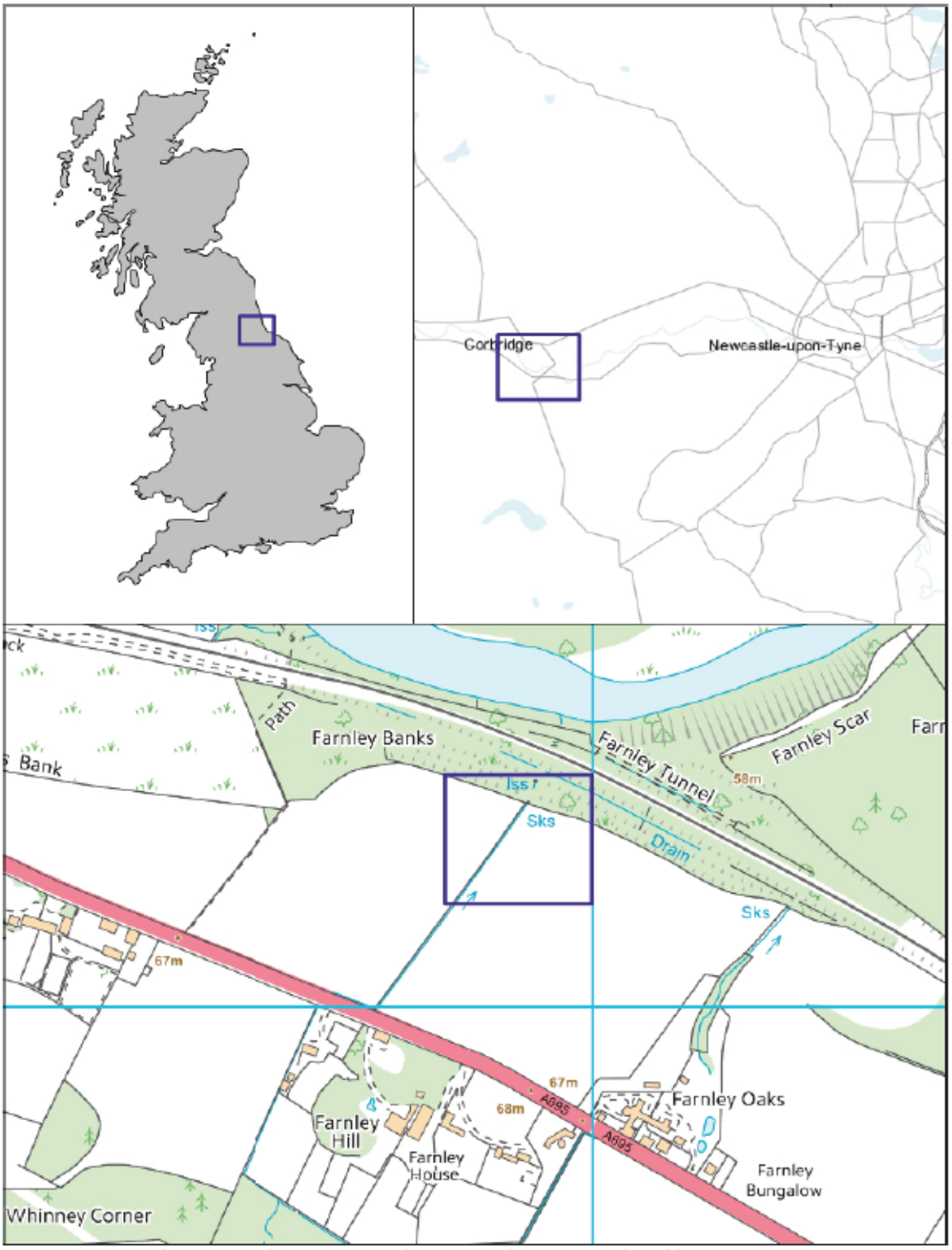


Figure 1. Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

Figure 2. Location of Final Boundary Exclusion Zone
Scale:1:1250 @ A4
Drawn: RL

nley Banks

Anchor point

Borehole

lss

Sks

Roman Temporary Camp
(Camp 3)

0 5m 25m

Key:

- Area of Landslip with 4m Exclusion Zone
- 10m Exclusion Zone
- Final Boundary
- Access Ramp

Geophysical Survey Results

- Location of Discrete Anomaly
- Location of Postitive Anomaly
- Location of Postitive Anomaly - Confirmed Archaeology
- Archaeological Features (based on Aerial Photography)

N

Figure 3. View looking north east of ramp access trench including foul pip trench F004 (scale= 2 x 1m).

Figure 4. Plan view of stone land drain F006 (scale 1 x1m).

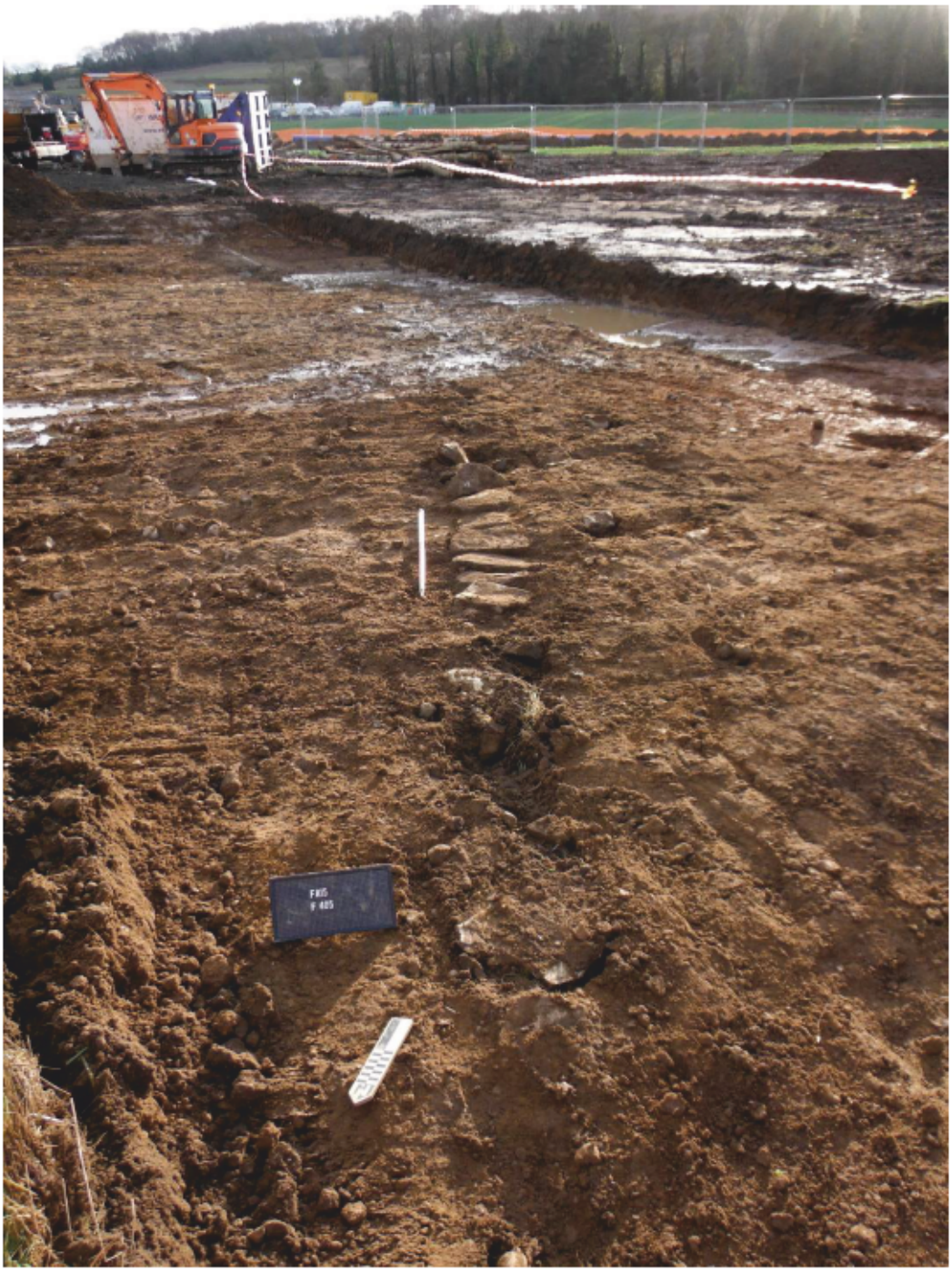


Figure 5. View facing south along stone drain F006 (scale 2 x 1m).

Figure 6. View facing north east showing a representative section through topsoil (008) and subsoil (009) in ramp access trench (scale 1 x 1m).

Figure 7. View looking east of 10m strip (scale= 2 x 1m).

Figure 8. View looking north east of hedge row ditch F011 within 10m strip (scale= 2 x 2m).

Figure 9. View looking east of 12m strip (scale= 2 x 2m).

Figure 10. View facing north east showing a representative section through topsoil (008) and subsoil (009) in 10m strip (scale 1 x 0.25m).

Figure 11. View looking east of 12m strip (scale= 2 x 2m).

Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge

Written Scheme of Investigation

2016

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on behalf of

Construction Marine Ltd

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

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

1.2 A landslip occurred within the field northwest of Farnley Grange, causing a 2m stretch of foul pipe to leak sewage into the River Tyne. Previous intervention works involved 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 works required to repair the landslip come 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 works 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.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The archaeological works 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 monitoring 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).

2.1.3 The soils of the mitigation area are classified as belonging to the NERCWYS Soil Association (542), which are stagnogleyic brown earths (SSEW 1983). These soils form as till from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sandstone and shale and are characterised as '*deep, fine, loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Associated with similar slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged soils*' (CU 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 Hadrian's Wall Research Framework Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 Research topics identified in *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) (2009) for camps along Hadrian's Wall include further investigation into camps, particularly their interiors as there has been only occasional and restricted investigations carried out in the past. Careful exploration of camp interiors has the potential to reveal indications of the size and type of unit, as well as the length of stay or degree of later reuse (Symonds *et al* 2009, 11).

3.3 Archaeological Monitoring Aims and Objectives

3.3.1 The principal aim of the archaeological works 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 necessary groundworks are not impacted upon any more than minimally necessary. If groundworks should entail the removal/destruction of archaeological remains, then it will be ensured that the remains are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

3.3.2 The objective of the geophysical survey is to identify anomalies of possible archaeological origin within the survey area in order to inform a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed mitigation works.

3.3.3 The objective of the archaeological monitoring is to record the nature, extent and data of any archaeological remains associated with the Scheduled Monument as a result of the urgent groundworks necessary for health and safety.

4 Geophysical Survey

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 It is intended to conduct a geophysical (magnetometer) survey over a *c.*0.13ha area (Figure 2).

4.2 Selected Technique

4.2.1 The geophysical survey technique selected for the site is magnetometry. Magnetometry using Fluxgate Gradiometer instruments is the preferred geophysical technique utilised for the detection of buried features such as iron-based features and objects, or those subjected to firing such as kilns, hearths and even the buried remains of brick walls. It is also used to locate more subtle features such as boundary or enclosure ditches, pits and post holes which have been gradually in-filled by more humic material. The breakdown of organic matter through microbiotic activity leads to the humic material becoming rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil allowing features to be detected. In addition to this, variations in the magnetic susceptibility between the topsoil, subsoil and bedrock have a localised effect on the Earth's magnetic field enabling the detection of features such as backfilled ditches or pits due to the fact that the topsoil has more magnetic properties than the subsoil or bedrock, resulting in a 'positive' magnetic anomaly. Conversely, earthwork or embankment features can also be identified as 'negative' magnetic anomalies due to the action of placing less magnetic subsoil on top of more magnetic top soil.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 A survey grid comprising 30m x 30m individual grids will be set up over the selected survey areas. The survey will use a temporary survey grid accurately positioned using a suitable DGPS system. The temporary grid will be co-registered to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using digital tiles provided by ARS Ltd or suitable digital map tiles provided by the client.

4.3.2 These grids will then be surveyed using a Bartington Grad 601-2 gradiometer. The Grad 601-2 has two gradiometer sensors and therefore collects two lines of data during each traverse. Data are collected in a zigzag fashion within the grid starting in the south-west corner, facing north. Readings are taken every 0.25m on traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 readings in a complete 30mx30m grid. Sensor balance will be checked and adjusted at regular intervals.

4.3.3 At the end of each day the data will be downloaded to a PC or laptop using Geoscan Geoplot V3.

4.3.4 All staff employed on the geophysical survey will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of geophysical survey.

4.3.5 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological potential of the area and will be fully briefed on the work required by this WSI.

4.4 Data Processing, Interpretation and Report

4.4.1 Data processing will be undertaken by a geophysicist using Geoscan Geoplot V3. Anomalies will be digitised and geo-referenced. They will be colour coded using ARS Ltd's standard scheme to provide the most likely interpretation. Anomalies will be numbered and catalogued as systematic groups or individual anomalies as appropriate. The final report will include a graphical and textual account of the techniques undertaken, the data obtained and an archaeological interpretation of that data and conclusions about any likely archaeology. The report will describe the work undertaken and the results obtained. It will (as a minimum) include the following.

- A non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical setting
- Methodology
- Discussion of archaeological and historical background
- Discussion on the results of the survey
- Conclusions and recommendations
- Sources
- Copy of brief

- Figure showing location of the site
- Figure showing location of survey grids and referencing
- Figure showing processed data
- Figure showing trace plots of processed data
- Figure showing abstraction and interpretation of anomalies
- Completed Historic England Geophysical Survey Database Questionnaire.

4.4.2 The presentation and interpretation of the results will be carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (2014b) and Historic England's *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). ARS Ltd is a corporate member of the International Society of Archaeological Prospection (ISAP).

4.4.3 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.

4.4.4 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be sent to Paul Lindford, Historic England's Geophysics Manager at Fort Cumberland.

4.4.4 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.

4.4.5 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).

5 Archaeological Mitigation Works

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 The following groundworks that will be carried out on site require archaeological monitoring (Figure 3):

- Borehole Pit (see 5.2.2 and 5.2.3)
- Any works around the landslip for stabilisation (see 5.2.4)
- Access site ramp (see 5.2.5).

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 Prior to the commencement of groundworks, all contracting staff will be appraised about the Scheduled Monument, its boundaries, and what can and cannot be carried out on site.

5.2.2 One anchor point containing a steel shaft is to be inserted into the ground 20m west of the landslip and 2m south of the northern fence line bordering the Scheduled Monument. The anchor point is expected to impact an area measuring 0.025m in diameter to the depth of approximately 1m. The anchor point will provide support for plant operating within the area affected by the landslip, north of the Scheduled Monument.

5.2.3 Borehole drill pits are to be excavated to the west and possibly south side of the landslip.

5.2.4 A sloping 30 degree slope is to be excavated around the perimeter of the landslip in order to assist in consolidation and remediation works. The slope is expected to extent no more than 4m southwards from the landslip. The groundworks will be conducted by a 360 mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and monitored by an attending archaeologist.

5.2.5 A 20m x 8m x 4m area of land will be excavated for the construction of an access ramp for plant. The topsoil and subsoil will be removed mechanically by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision, in successive level spits.

5.2.6 No unauthorised sub-surface groundworks are to be conducted on site without prior agreement from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East.

5.2.7 The archaeological monitoring during the excavation of an access ramp for plant will be carried out in accordance with the guidance laid out in CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014c). The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

5.2.8 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.

5.2.9 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.

5.2.10 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the archaeological monitoring, then said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. If significant archaeological features are identified, then the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

5.2.11 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 the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East.

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

5.2.13 All plant should utilise the temporary haul road and compound when traversing the site. Any plant movement beyond the limits of the haul road should be limited as much as possible to prevent further impact to sub-surface heritage assets.

5.2.14 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 North-East requirements.

5.2.15 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.

5.3 Recording

5.3.1 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 CIfA guidance and the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

5.3.2 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.

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

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

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

5.3.6 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.

5.4 Finds Processing and Storage

5.4.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2014d) *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.*

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

5.4.3 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.

5.4.4 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.

5.4.5 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).

5.4.6 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.

5.4.7 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.

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

5.5 Report

5.5.1 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

5.5.2 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.

5.5.3 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.

5.5.4 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).

6 Monitoring Arrangements

6.1 Notice of the commencement of works will be given to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East.

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

Office: 0191 269 1239
Mobile: 07774 331422

6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

6.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East, or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the works.

7 STAFFING

7.1 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.

7.2 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)

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 Deposition Guidelines

8.1.1 Should significant finds or stratigraphy be generated, than 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 CIfA (2013e) *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 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 informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

8.1.3 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 General Items

9.1 Health and Safety

9.1.1 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.

9.2 Insurance Cover

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

9.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

9.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East.

9.4 Publication

9.4.1 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.

10 Addendum

10.1 Following the completion of the original Written Scheme of Investigation, another landslip occurred within the area of the original landslip. The original 4m boundary that was to be excavated around the perimeter of the original landslip to

assist in consolidation and remediation works (see section 5.2.4) is no longer sufficient.

10.2 Preliminary results of the geophysical survey indicate that there are no archaeological features present within the area to the south of the landslip. Following consultation with Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East, it has been decided, based on the geophysical survey results and supported by the *Class 5 Consent* in the *Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994* (DCMS 1994), to extend the original perimeter a further 10m to the south to aid in the repair and consolidation process (Figure 4).

10.3 Any proposed changes to the perimeter detailed in section 10.2 above will be discussed with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East before implementation.

10.4 The works will be carried out as previously outlined in section 5.2 above.

11 References

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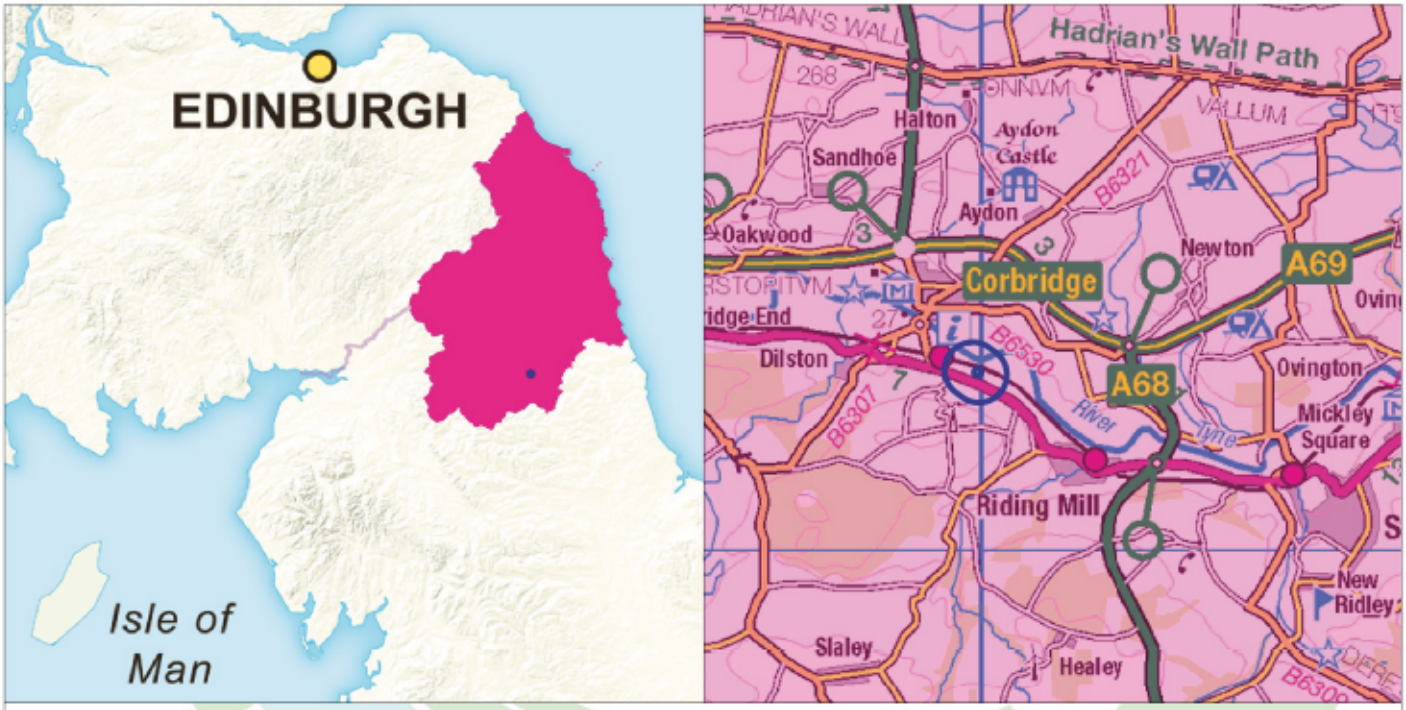
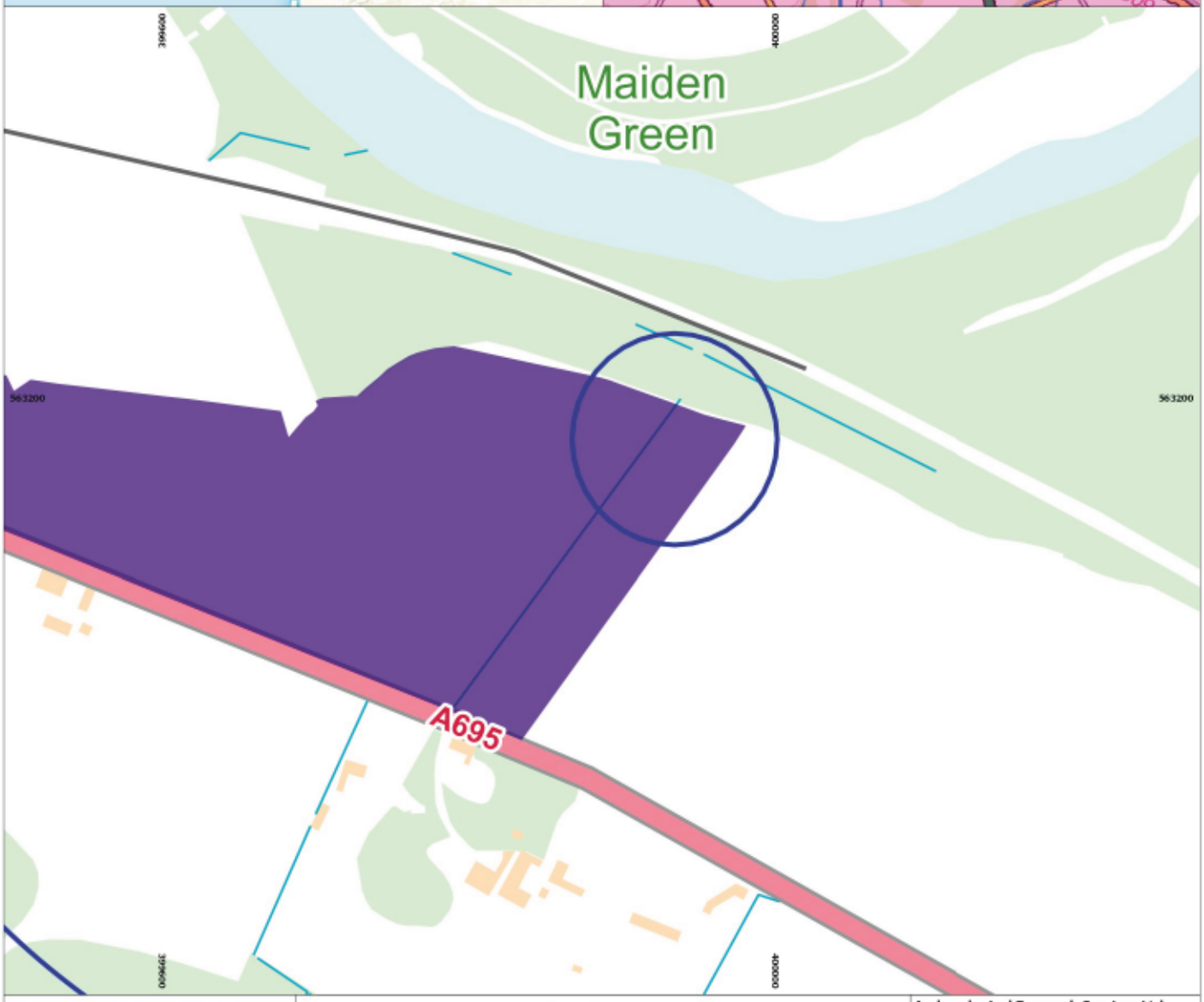
FIGURES





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

Figure 1: Site location

Archaeological Works Area
Scheduled Monument
Northumberland District

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

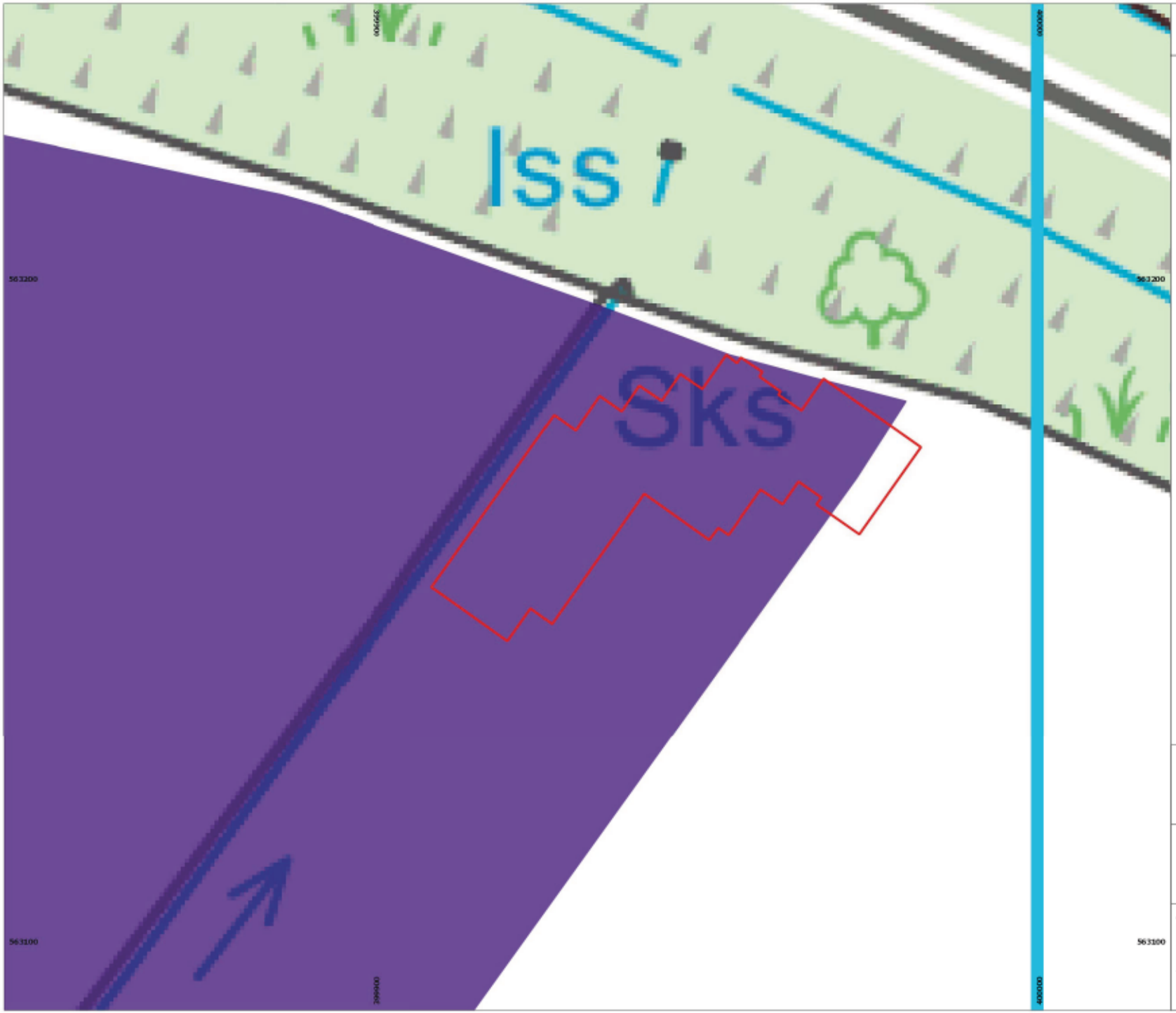


Figure 2: Geophysical Survey Location

Geophysics Area

Scheduled Monument

0 5 10 15 20 25 m

N

Site name: Farnley Grange, West Lodge,
Date: Corbridge
Drawn by: January 2016
Scale: MB
1:800 @ A4

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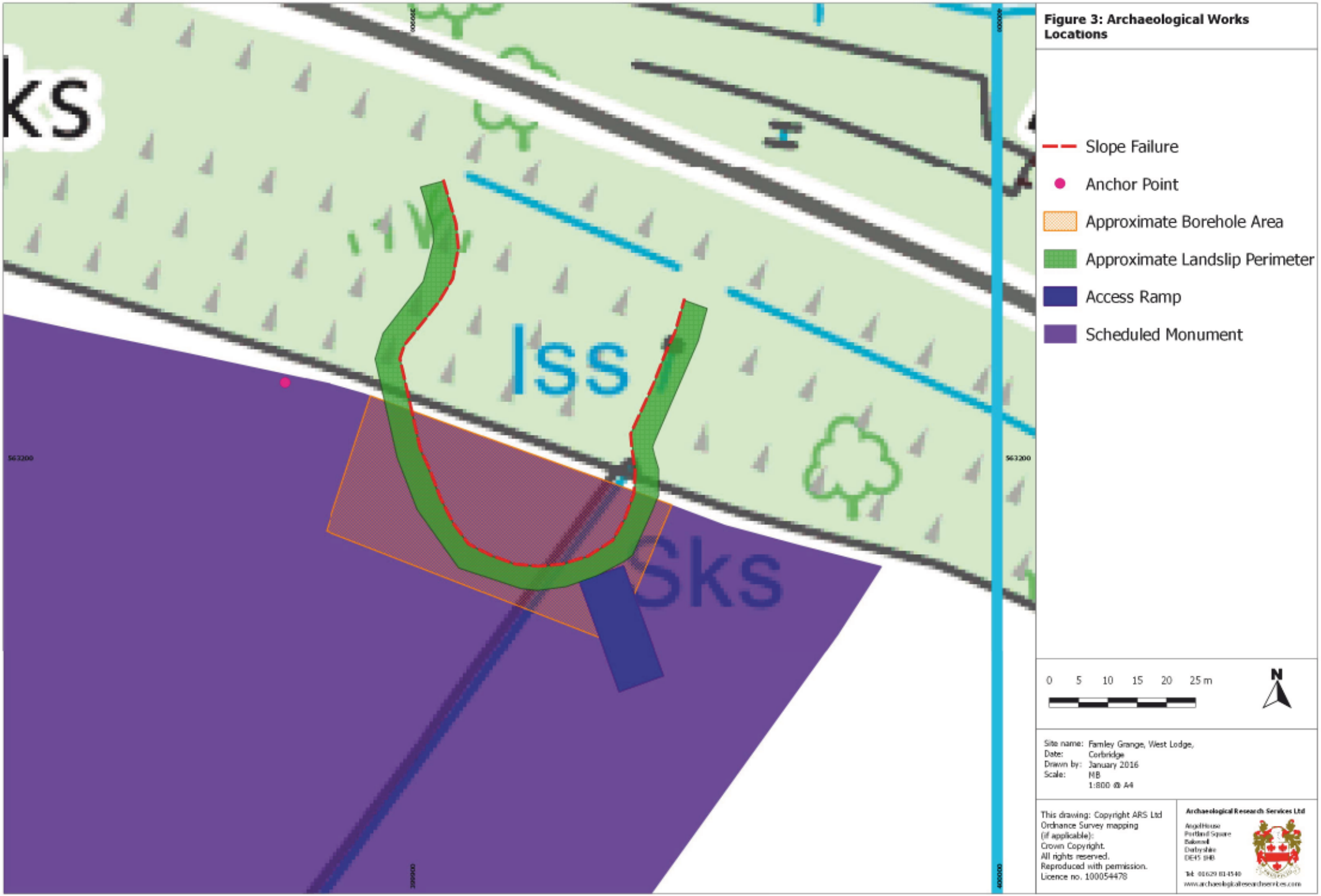

Figure 3: Archaeological Works Locations

Site name: Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge
Date: January 2016
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:800 @ A4

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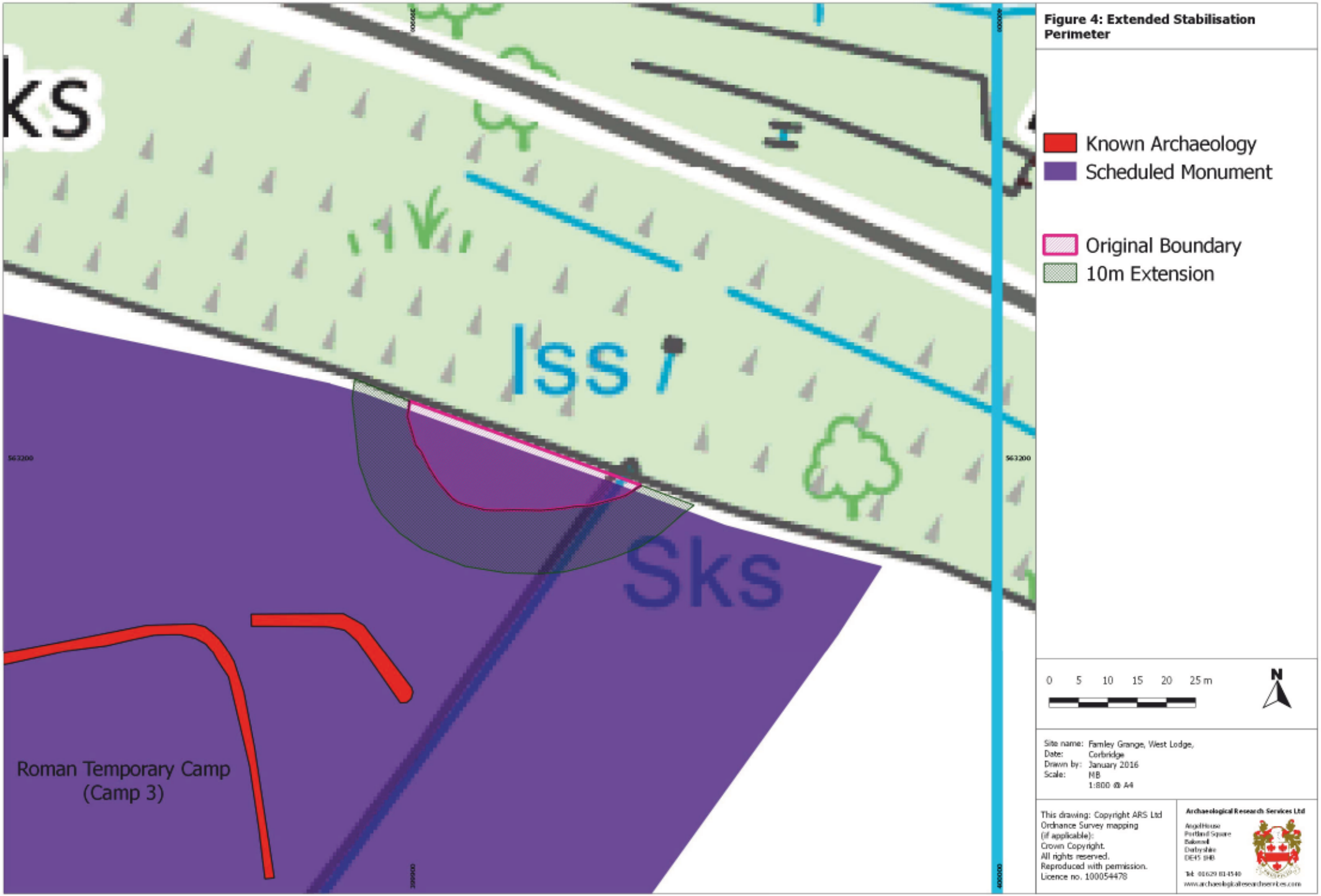

Figure 4: Extended Stabilisation Perimeter

Site name: Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge
Date: January 2016
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:800 @ A4

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-242609

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Haugh, Corbridge, Northumberland
Short description of the project	A watching brief monitoring remediation works on emergency stabilisation works caused by a landslip on land at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge. Stabilisation required coring to assess ground stability, the excavation of an access ramp, and a sloping 30 degree incline around the perimeter of the landslip to assist in consolidating the unstable ground. The watching brief occurred within the boundaries of Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156) and all groundworks were carried out under Class 5 Consent. Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument consists of three Roman Temporary Camps. No evidence of the Camps were identified during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2016 End: 29-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	archaeol5-240119 - OASIS form ID
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 9980 6320 54.963332 -2.0030791 54 57 48 N 002 00 11 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	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Rupert Lotherington
Type of sponsor/funding body	Network Rail
Name of sponsor/funding body	Network Rail

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
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 Farnley Haugh, Corbridge, Northumberland
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Michael Nicholson
Other bibliographic details	ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/20
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Hebburn

Entered by	Michael Nicholson (michael@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	15 February 2016

OASIS:

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 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
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