An Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge

View north-west of the lifting of the temporary pipe replacement

ARS Ltd Report No. 2017/146
OASIS ID - archaeol5-300473

Compiled By:
Dr David Cockcroft
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
The Eco Centre
Windmill Way
Hebburn
Tyne and Wear
NE31 1SR

Checked By:
Reuben Thorpe FSA MCIfA
Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657
admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

.

An Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge

ARS Ltd Report 2017/146

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
The Eco Centre Windmill Way Hebburn Tyne and Wear NE31 1SR
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Table of Contents

Executive Summary i
1. Introduction 2
2. Aims and Objectives 4
3. Method Statement 5
4. Results 7
5. Specialist Metalwork and Other Finds Assessment 8
6. Discussion 9
7. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright 9
8. Statement of Indemnity 9
9. Acknowledgements 10
10. References 10

Appendix I- Figures 12
Appendix II- Context Register 31
Appendix III- Photograph Register 33
Appendix IV-Metalwork Finds Assemblage 38
Appendix V- Written Scheme of Investigation and OASIS Form 41

List of Illustrations

Figure 1. Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420 13
Figure 2. Plan of test pit locations and Strip, Map and Record area 14
Figure 3. View facing north-east of Test Pit 1. Note the location of service trench F104 demarcated by the red lines (Scale = 1 x 1m). 15
Figure 4. View facing NNE of section through Test Pit 1 (Scale = 1 x 1m). 15
Figure 5. View facing east of section through Test Pit 2 (Scale = 1 x 2m). 16
Figure 6. View facing north-east of Test Pit 2 following excavation to maximum depth (Scale = 1 x 1m). 16
Figure 7. Oblique view facing west of Test Pit 3 (Scale = 1 x 1m). 17
Figure 8. View facing north-east of section through Test Pit 3 (Scale = 1 x 1m). 17
Figure 9. View facing east of Test Pit 4 (Scale = 2 x 2m). 18
Figure 10. View facing NNW of section through Test Pit 4 (Scale = 2 x 2m). 18
Figure 11. Representative section of Test Pit 4. 19
Figure 12. Representative section of Test Pit 4 (scale = 0.5m graduations). 20
Figure 13. Overview of partially stripped area adjacent to road (scale = 0.5m graduations). 20
Figure 14. Overview of stripped area adjacent to site compound (scale = 0.5m graduations). 21
Figure 15. North-west facing overview of (005) (scale = 0.01m graduations). 21
Figure 16. South facing section through (007) (scale = 0.01m graduations). 22
Figure 17. Pre-excavation overview of [008] (scale = 0.5m graduations). 22
Figure 18. Half-section of [008] (scale = 0.5m graduations). 23
Figure 19. Pre-excavation overview of ditch [009] (scale = 0.5m graduations). 23
Figure 20. South-west facing section through ditch [009] (scale = 0.01m graduations). 24
Figure 21. Plan and sections of features [010] and [011] identified during strip, map, and sample excavation. 25
Figure 22. Pre-excavation overview of feature [010] (scale = 0.5m graduations). 26
Figure 23. South-west facing section of ditch [010] (scale = 0.5m graduations). 26
Figure 24. Pre-excavation overview of ditch [011] (scale = 0.5m graduations). 27
Figure 25. Overview of ditch [011] (scale = 0.5m graduations). 27
Figure 26. Metalwork finds at Farnley Grange. 28
Figure 27. Metalwork finds at Farnley Grange by date. 29

List of Tables

Table 1. Features identified during strip, map, and sample excavation. 31
Table 2. Metal and metal production waste 39

Executive Summary

Project Name: An Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge
Site Code: FA17
Planning Authority: Northumberland County Council
Location: Farnley Grange, Corbridge, Northumberland
Geology: Stainmore Formation and Devensian Till
NGR: NY 99836 63111
Date of Fieldwork: June 2017
Date of Report: October 2017.

In March 2017 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge. A landslip in January 2016 caused major structural damage to a 200m section of Dilstonhaugh Rising Main which required rapid but temporary repairs to the compromised section of pipework. The Dilstonhaugh Rising Main bisects Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156) and the temporary repair measures effected by Northumbrian Water Ltd were 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). However, a permanent solution was required in order to mitigate against failure of the temporary solution and limit further impact to the archaeological remains preserved within the Scheduled Area. Consequently, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport instructed Historic England to grant Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC S00154119) for a scheme of works which will divert the sewer away from the Roman Temporary Camps situated within the Scheduled Area. The consent was granted under Section 2, Control of Works, of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended). The archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation monitored groundworks within the boundaries of the diverted pipeline route and sought to mitigate the effect of the development on below-ground archaeological remains located at Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument.

The Strip, Map, and Sample project identified a low density of archaeological features that were interpreted as relating to the post-medieval agricultural exploitation of the area. This was further corroborated by the metalwork and associated finds assemblage which were post-medieval or modern in date. The watching brief established a deposit sequence for the site but did not reveal any archaeologically significant finds or features.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 In March 2017 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge.

1.1.2 A landslip in January 2016 caused major structural damage to a 200m section of Dilstonhaugh Rising Main which required rapid but temporary repairs to the compromised section of pipework. The Dilstonhaugh Rising Main bisects Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156) and the temporary repair measures effected by Northumbrian Water Ltd were 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). However, a permanent solution was required in order to mitigate against failure of the temporary repair and limit further impact to the archaeological remains preserved within the Scheduled Area. Consequently, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport has instructed Historic England to grant Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC S00154119) for a scheme of works which will divert the water pipeline away from three Roman Temporary Camps situated within the Scheduled Area. The consent was granted under Section 2, Control of Works, of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended).

1.1.3 The archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation monitored groundworks within the boundaries of the diverted pipeline route and aimed to mitigate any damage caused to sub-surface archaeological remains situated within the development area. The exposed areas and the up-cast spoil generated by the archaeological groundworks were subject to a metal detector survey which was conducted in accordance with a Section 42 license granted by Lee Macfarlane, Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East.

1.2 Location

1.2.1 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 land is bordered by the A695 to the south and by fields to the east and west.

1.2.2 The site lies within an agricultural landscape situated within the hinterland of the nearby historic market town of Corbridge.

1.3 Landform Topography and Soils

1.3.1 The development area affected by the pipeline route is linear in plan, covers approximately 0.65ha and extends across an undulating landscape which rises from a height of 59.82m aOD in the south-east to 63.63m aOD in the north-west. The underlying solid geology of the site consists of mudstone, sandstone and limestone bedrock of the Stainmore Formation formed during the Carboniferous Period when the

local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian till formed during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey 2017).

1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric

1.4.1 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

1.4.2 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 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).

1.4.3 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 crop marks. 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.

1.4.4 Previous phases of fieldwork at Farnley Grange comprise a series of archaeological watching briefs and multiple phases of geophysical surveying at various locations within the Scheduled Area (NHLE 1009156). A watching brief conducted by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in 2016 revealed evidence for two north-south aligned ditches in the temporary repair trench immediately east of Roman Temporary Camp 3. The easternmost ditch broadly corresponded with a curvilinear cropmark previously identified by aerial photography and may suggest that external modifications to the north-east corner of Camp 3 were inserted following the marching camps initial construction (Lotherington 2016). Additionally, a geophysical survey conducted as part of a feasibility study in advance of the present phase of works revealed a north-south aligned linear anomaly immediately west of the western entrance of Camp 3. The anomalies form and location was characteristic of a defensive outwork or *titulus* intended to impede an enemy assault on the western entrance to the temporary camp. The geophysical survey also revealed the location of archaeological features underlying the northern boundary ditch of Camp 3. The anomalous archaeological features principally comprised the corner of a possible hitherto unknown camp or Iron Age/ native British enclosure with associated drove way or field system (Durkin 2016).

Medieval

1.4.5 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

1.4.6 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 granted Grade II listed status and are protected by law.

1.4.7 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 designated Grade II listed status.

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

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 Research topics identified in *The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF)* (2006) for the 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).

2.1.2 Additionally, 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).

2.1.3 The principal aim of the archaeological works is to ensure that any potential archaeological remains associated with the Roman Temporary Camps, encountered during the course of the groundworks, are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

2.1.4 The following objective will contribute towards accomplishing the aim: to record the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Roman Temporary Camps followed by, on completion of the on-site works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication, and archiving.

2.2 The Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample

2.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd and approved by Historic England assisted in the establishment of the project aims prior to the commencement of the archaeological works (See Appendix V).

2.2.2 The Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample aimed to:

- Identify, sample and fully record archaeological deposits within the test pits and the excavation area.
- Obtain, where possible, relative dating and dating frameworks for deposits and features encountered.

- Establish the nature, date, character, extents and level of preservation of any deposits and structures.

3. Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodologies for the archaeological watching brief, the strip, map, and sample excavation, and the metal detector survey are summarised below. The methodologies are described in detail in Appendix V.

3.2 Professional Standards

3.2.1 The archaeological monitoring during excavation of the Test Pits were carried out in accordance with the guidance laid out in CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).

3.2.2 Similarly, all elements of the strip, map and sample excavation were conducted pursuant to the guidelines laid out in CIFA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014d).

3.2.3 The metal-detector survey was carried out in accordance with English Heritage's *Our Portable Past* (2014), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2014c) and *Code of Conduct* (2014a).

3.2.4 Finds processing, conservation and storage was 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.*

3.2.5 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.3 Excavation and Recording

3.3.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of four trial pits. Two pits measuring 7m x 7m x 2m (Trenches 1 and 4) and a further two pits measuring 0.6m x 2m x 1.5m (Trenches 2 and 3). These were excavated to inform on the design strategy of the wider development scheme, and in addition, within Trenches 1 and 4, to gain access to the pre-existing foul pipe (Figure 2).

3.3.2 The strip, map and sample excavation area extended across the full extent of the new pipeline route and measured approximately 620m x 10m at its maximum extents (Figure 2). The strip, map and sample excavation area began to the north of the north-west extent of Roman Temporary Camp 3 before heading around the western and southern edge of Camp 3 and terminating at the south-east corner of the

easternmost field containing the Scheduled Monument. The route of the strip, map and sample excavation facilitated access to pre-existing sections of pipe whilst minimising impact to any buried archaeological remains within the boundary of the development area. The existing temporary diversion installed in January 2016 that passed across the north-east corner of Camp 3 was removed by pulling it out of the ground once the new pipe was installed minimising ground disturbance. The diversion was installed at a depth of only 0.3m and therefore the archaeology below was unlikely to be impacted upon.

3.3.3 All machine excavation was conducted under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavation continued, in level spits, until the level of the natural geology was reached. The on-site archaeologist was then allowed time to inspect and, if necessary, clean the exposed area to check for archaeological finds or features. If no archaeological features were present, excavation of the pipe trench continued through the natural geology to the required depth. If any archaeological finds or features were exposed during the excavation of the pipe trench, machine excavation ceased until the archaeology was dealt with. Where archaeological features extended beyond the extent of the pipe trench, such as in the case of ditches or gullies, the trench could be extended, in order to expose the features as fully as possible to allow for investigation, recording and interpretation.

3.3.4 All 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.

3.3.5 A photographic record was maintained including photographs of the trench. All images were taken in digital format (10 Megapixel minimum), and contain a graduated photographic scale.

3.3.6 All plans and spatial recording was conducted in accordance with The Ordnance Survey National Grid using either a Leica 1300 Smart rover GPS or an 800 Series Lecia Total Station.

Metal Detector Survey

3.3.7 The exposed areas and the up-cast spoil generated by the archaeological groundworks was subject to survey by a metal detector in accordance with guidance from Lee McFarlane, Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East. No discriminators were used. Any finds retrieved from the base of the trial trenches were accurately recorded in relation to the Ordnance Survey grid. All finds retrieved from the up-cast spoil were similarly located although provision was given for their location to be considered as approximate values.

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a detailed synthetic narrative of the archaeological deposits and features encountered during the watching brief, the strip, map, and sample excavation, and the metal detector survey. The areas detailed in this synthesis are shown in Figure 2 below. Greater contextual detail about individual stratiographic units is presented in the context summary table included with this report in Appendix II.

Watching Brief
(Figure 4 and Figure 9)

4.1.2 A simple depositional sequence was observed in all four trenches (TP1 - 4). This comprised an initial deposit of topsoil (001) overlying stony subsoil (002), which sealed the underlying silty-sand, geological natural substrate (003).

4.1.3 The geological natural in TP 1 and 4 was identified at an average depth of 0.80m below present ground level and comprised an orange-brown, silty-sand layer (003) with frequent, large, sandstone inclusions. The natural substrate in TP 2 and 3 was similarly characterised by an orange-brown silty-sand natural substrate which was identified at an average depth of 0.50m BGL (below present ground level).

4.1.4 The natural substrate in TP 1 and 4 was truncated by service trenches [105] and [405] respectively. Both service trenches were vertically sided and filled by a 12” inch cast-iron pipe sealed by a poorly sorted, modern backfill deposit (104/404). The pipes were identified at a depth of 1.8m and 1.4 BGL in TP 1 and 4 respectively.

4.1.5 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the archaeological watching brief phase of fieldwork.

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation
(Figure 13 - Figure 25)

4.1.6 The area was stripped to the level of the subsoil (002) as identified during the watching brief phase described above. Evidence of modern ploughing in the subsoil was evident, as shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14. The features that were identified are detailed in Table 1, Appendix II below. A north-east/south-west aligned ditch [009] was located in the south west corner of the stripped area, and another similar feature [011] was identified nearby. Evidence of previous features such as hedgerow [011] was also identified.

4.1.7 The features identified during the strip, map, and sample were interpreted as relating to the post-medieval agricultural cultivation of the site based upon post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments recovered from the ditch fills.

4.1.8 Following the completion of the strip, map and sample of the subsoil (002), the excavation of the pipe trench was carried out. No archaeological features were identified during this phase however representative sections of deposits were recorded. The deposit sequence was found to be similar throughout the site to that identified during the first watching brief phase described above (Figure 11 and Figure 12).

Metal Detection Survey

4.1.9 Following the initial strip of the development area, prior to the excavation of the pipe trench, a metal detection survey was carried out without discriminators. Positive results were tagged with survey markers and the location recorded using survey-grade GPS unit (the overall distribution shown in Figure 26). The assemblage of material was then examined by a specialist. The results of this examination are described in the section below.

5 Specialist Metalwork and Other Finds Assessment

By Mike Wood

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A mixed assemblage of metal and production waste was collected during archaeological investigation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge, Northumberland. Where identifiable the material was considered post-medieval date.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. No x-rays were available at the time of reporting. A summary of the material is recorded in Appendix IV.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 This assemblage contains a mix of iron objects and fuel waste including clinker and fuel ash, largely collected from the topsoil zone prior to undertaking a strip, map and record. The fuel waste is in reasonable condition, albeit frequently with adhered natural sediment and is not possible to accurately date.

5.3.2 The ironwork, which forms the bulk of the assemblage, is all corroded; in some cases with active corrosion and the object enveloped in a mass of corrosion product, which would be typical of material exposed to the elements in topsoil for a prolonged period of time. Where identifiable the ironwork appears to be of post-medieval or modern date comprising varieties of nails, fragments of bars and plates, a modern locking pin and folded strip. Seven iron objects cannot be identified at all due to the

level of corrosion and no x-rays were available at the time of writing to assist with identification.

5.3.3 Two copper alloy objects were collected; a post-medieval plain button and a 1937 penny.

5.4 Recommendations for further work

5.4.1 This is a relatively small assemblage of post-medieval to modern date, where identification has been possible (Figure 27). Given the provenance and relatively recent date of the majority of the assemblage, there is limited opportunity for further study and attempting stabilisation of corroded artefacts or confirmation of identification by radiography is unlikely to be of benefit to the project. All of the finds could be returned to the landowner or discarded.

6. Discussion

6.1 The previous phases of emergency remedial work uncovered evidence of the Roman encampment at Farnley Grange (Lotherington 2016) but the present phase of archaeological work was designed to mitigate the potential impact associated with the installation of the permanent pipeline. The absence of significant archaeological features and deposits identified during this final phase indicate that we have been successful in this endeavour.

6.2 The only archaeological features identified during the present phase of works were excavated through the subsoil and interpreted as relating to post-medieval agricultural land use. Similarly, the finds assemblage recovered during the metalwork survey were also considered to be post-medieval or modern finds relating to agricultural activity. The excavation of the pipe trench did not reveal any further finds or features of archaeological significance.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1 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.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular Ben Ralston of Northumbrian Water Ltd for commissioning the work and Lee McFarlane, Inspector of Ancient Monuments (North-East) for her advice and guidance.

10 References

British Geological Survey 2017. Geology of Britain viewer. http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html [Last accessed 30/10/2017]

Burgess, C. 1968. Bronze Age Dirks and Rapiers as Illustrated by Examples from Durham and Northumberland. *Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland. Vol I*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014b. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014c. *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014d. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014e. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cranfield University (CU) 2016. *The Soils Guide.* Available online at: http://www.landis.org.uk [Accessed 07/03/2017].

Davies, J. 1983. *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales,* Council for British Archaeology 20

Durkin, R. 2016. Geophysical Survey at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge for Northumbrian Water. ARS Unpublished Report No. 2016/133. Sheffield.

English Heritage. 2014. *Our Portable Past*. Swindon, English Heritage.

Finlayson, R & Hardie, C. 2010. *Corbridge: Northumberland Extensive Urban Survey*. Northumberland County Council.

Jobey, G. 1965. Hill Forts and Settlements in Northumberland. *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Vol XLIII.

Lotherington, R. 2016. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge. ARS Unpublished Report No. 2016/12. Hebburn.

St Joseph, J. 1951. Air Reconnaissance of North Britain. *Journal of Roman Studies*. Vol. XVI

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

Waddington, C. 2004. *The Joy of Flint*. Newcastle upon Tyne, Museum of Antiquities.

Wymer, J and Bonsall, C. 1978, *Gazetteer of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales.* Council for British Archaeology.

Appendix I- Figures

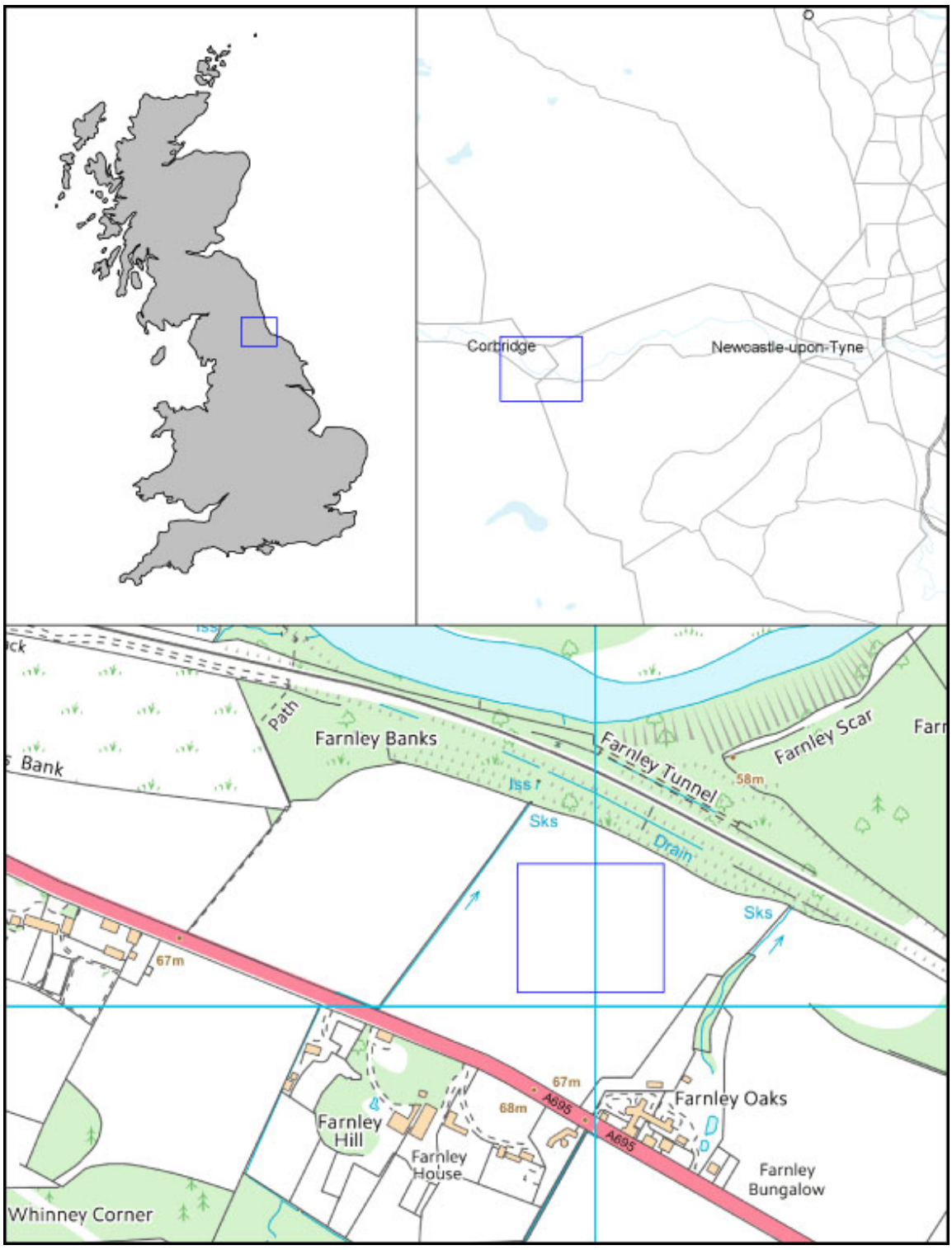
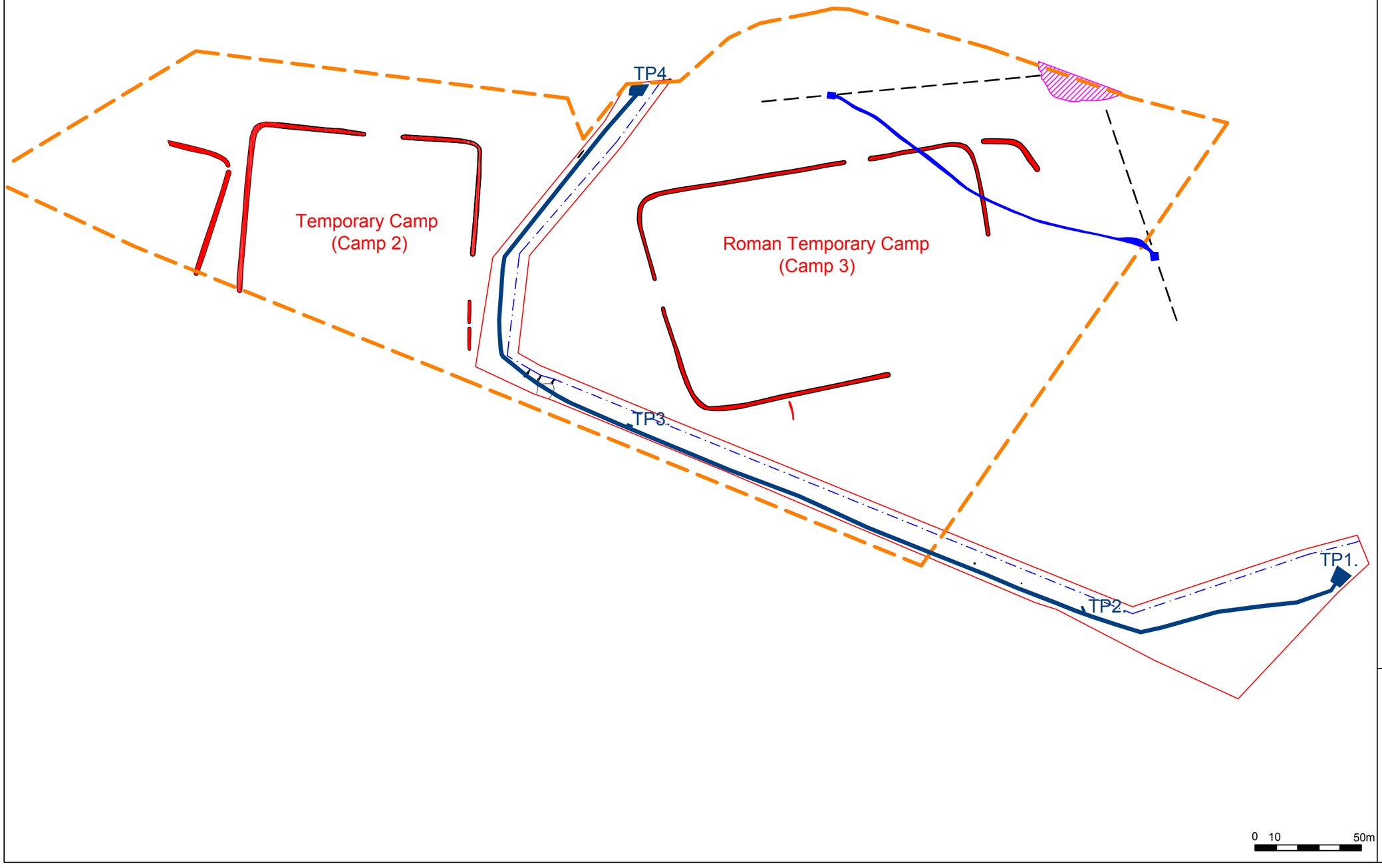


Figure 1. Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

Figure 2. Plan of test pit locations and Strip, Map and Sample areas
Scale: 1:100 @A3



Key:

- Overall development area
- Limit of Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156)
- Limit of excavation
- Pipe trench and test pits
- Area of Landslip
- Archaeological features (from Excavation)
- Archaeological Features (based on Aerial Photography)
- Location of Temporary Pipe Trench
- Projected route of Pre-existing Foul Pipe

N

Figure 3. View facing north-east of Test Pit 1. Note the location of service trench F104 demarcated by the red lines (Scale = 1 x 1m).

Figure 4. View facing NNE of section through Test Pit 1 (Scale = 1 x 1m).

Figure 5. View facing east of section through Test Pit 2 (Scale = 1 x 2m).

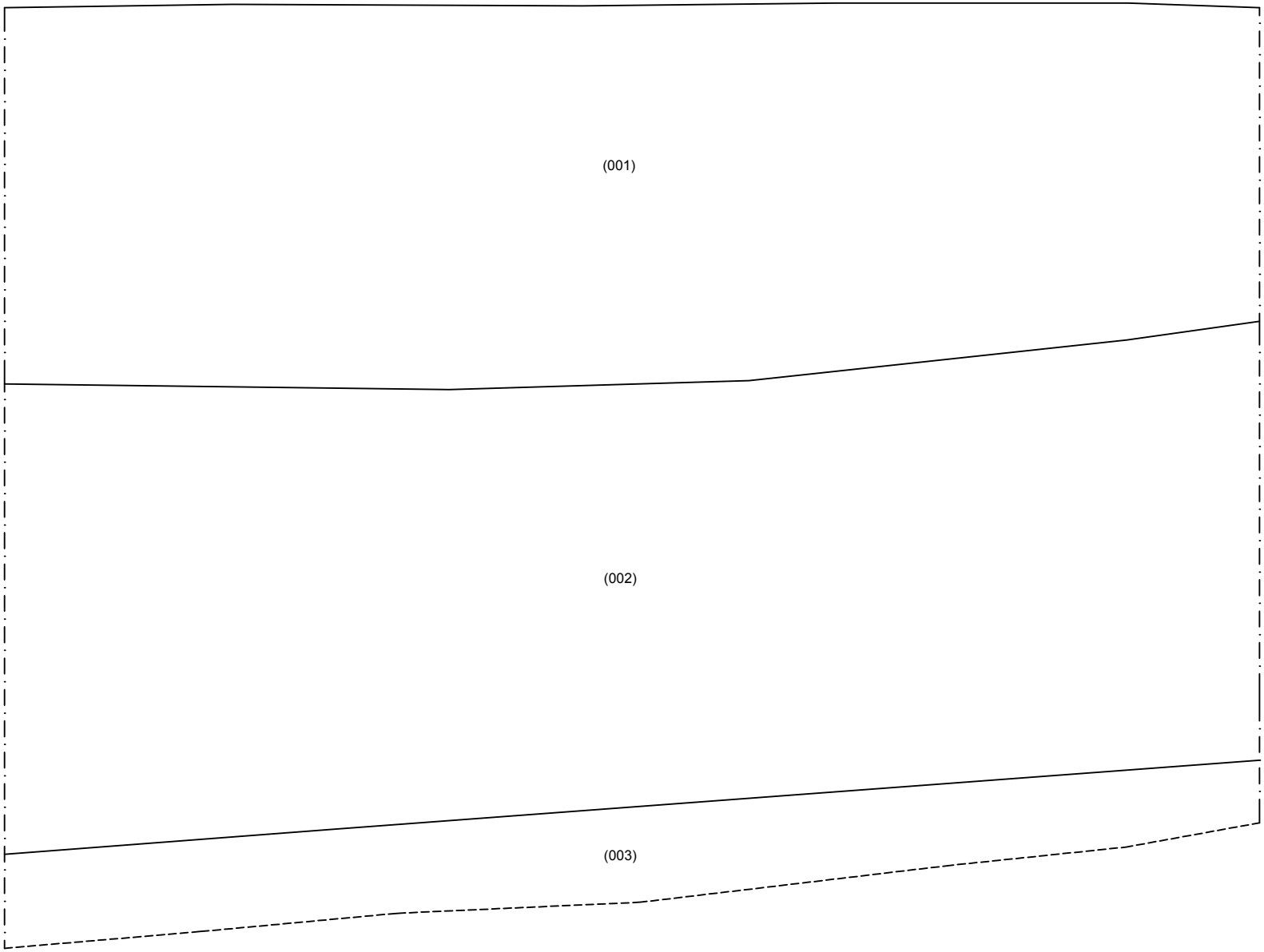
Figure 6. View facing north-east of Test Pit 2 following excavation to maximum depth (Scale = 1 x 1m).

Figure 7. Oblique view facing west of Test Pit 3 (Scale = 1 x 1m).

Figure 8. View facing north-east of section through Test Pit 3 (Scale = 1 x 1m).

Figure 9. View facing east of Test Pit 4 (Scale = 2 x 2m).

Figure 10. View facing NNW of section through Test Pit 4 (Scale = 2 x 2m).



0 0.2 1m

1:10@A4

Figure 11. Representative section of Test Pit 4.
Scale: 1:50@A4

Key:

N

Figure 12. Representative section of Test Pit 4 (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 13. Overview of partially stripped area adjacent to road (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 14. Overview of stripped area adjacent to site compound (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 15. North-west facing overview of (005) (scale = 0.01m graduations).

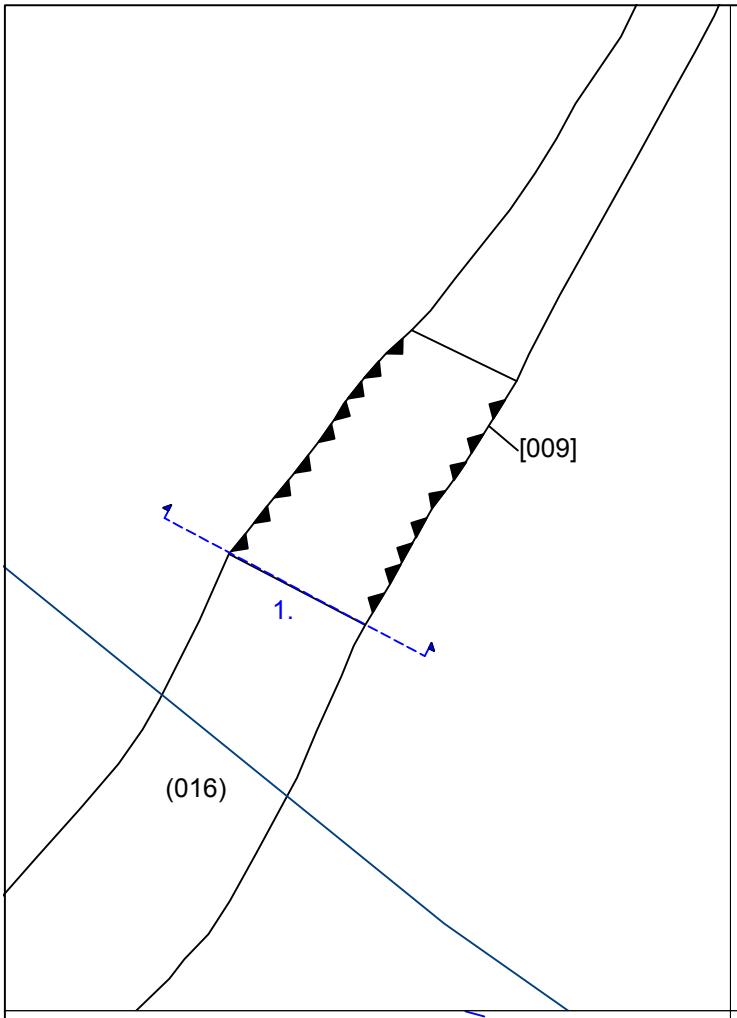
Figure 16. South facing section through (007) (scale = 0.01m graduations).

Figure 17. Pre-excavation overview of [008] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

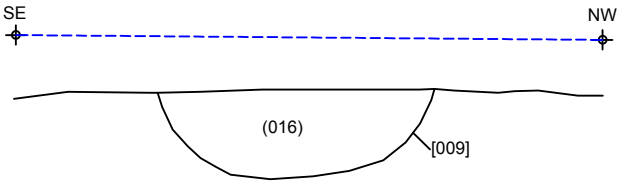
Figure 18. Half-section of [008] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

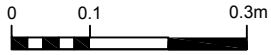
Figure 19. Pre-excavation overview of ditch [009] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 20. South-west facing section through ditch [009] (scale = 0.01m graduations).

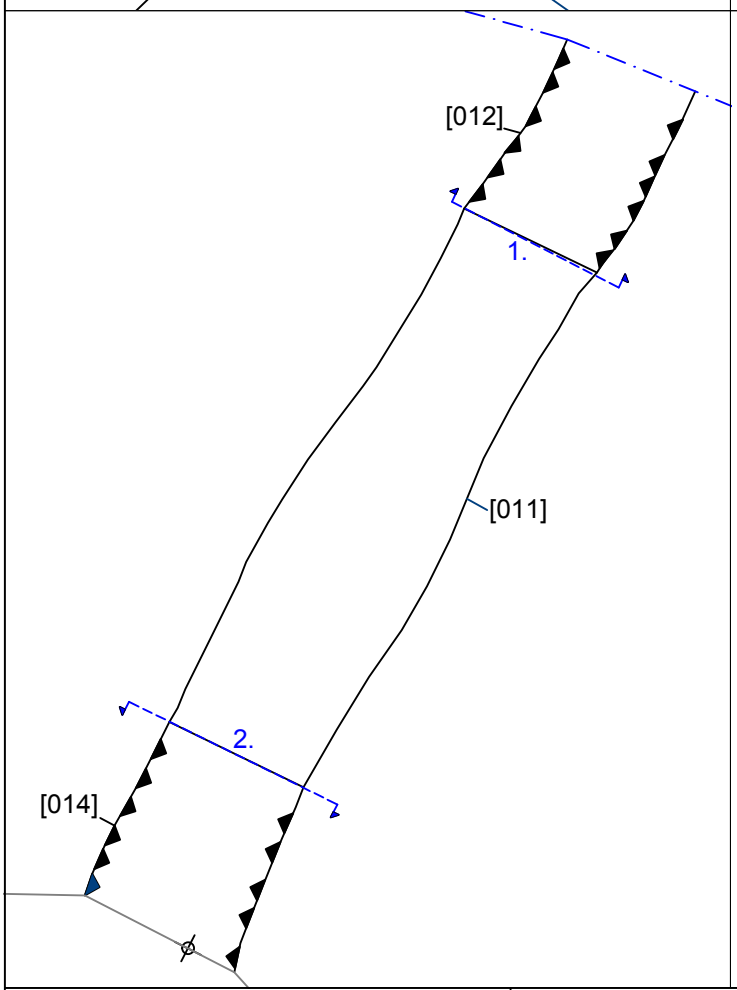


1. NE facing section of slot through ditch [009]

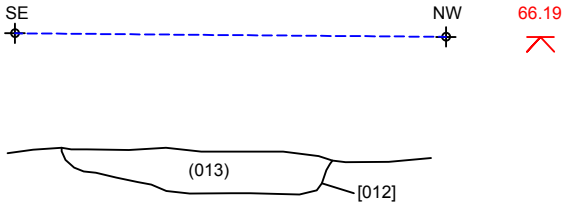




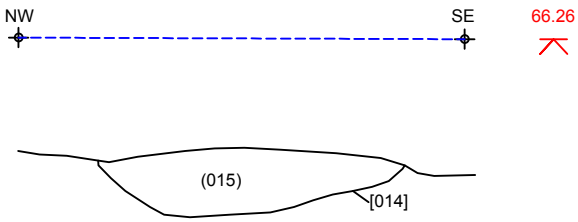
1:10@A4

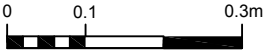


1. NE facing section of slot through ditch [011]



2. SW facing section of slot through ditch [011]





1:10@A4

Figure 21. Plan and sections of features [010] and [011] identified during strip, map, and sample excavation.
Scale: Plans = 1:20@A4
Section = 1:10@A4

Key:

N

Figure 22. Pre-excavation overview of feature [010] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 23. South-west facing section of ditch [010] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 24. Pre-excavation overview of ditch [011] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 25. Overview of ditch [011] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 26. Metalwork finds at Farnley Grange.

Legend

- Spoil LOE
- Strip LOE
- Metalwork Finds

0 50 100 m N

Site name: Farnley Grange
Date: November 2017
Drawn by: DGC
Scale:

Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Figure 27. Metalwork finds at Farnley Grange by date.

Legend

- Spoil LOE
- Strip LOE

Metalwork Finds

- 1937
- Modern
- Post-med
- Undated

0 50 100 m N

Site name: Farnley Grange
Date: November 2017
Drawn by: DGC
Scale:

Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Appendix II – Context Register

Context	Type	Description: *Processual Interpretation*	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
001	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy loam containing small sub-angular flecks of sandstone. ***Topsoil***	-	
002	Deposit	Mid orangey brown sandy silt with small sub-angular chunks of sandstone. ***Subsoil***	-	
003	Deposit	Dark orangey grey sandy clay with inclusions of large sandstone blocks. ***Natural substrate***	-	
004	VOID			
005	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt containing small sub-angular flecks of sandstone as well as plastic fragments ***Circular topsoil deposit within plough scar***	0.37m x 0.42m (visible)	67.18m
006	VOID			
007	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt containing small sub-angular flecks of sandstone as well as plastic fragments ***Circular topsoil deposit within plough scar***	0.69m x 0.62m (visible)	66.89m
008	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt containing small sub-angular flecks of sandstone ***Ploughsoil deposit within plough scar***	4.37m x 0.43m (visible)	63.20m
009	Cut	Linear feature, aligned NE/SW, with sharp break of slope at the top with rounded concave sides and rounded concave break of slop at the uneven base. ***Post-medieval ditch***	4.4m x 0.1m x 0.05m	66.10m
010	Deposit	Shallow curvilinear deposit, broadly aligned N/S, of mid greyish brown fine silty soil containing small sub-angular flecks of sandstone with mottled, uneven sides and base. ***Grubbed out hedgerow or rooting action***	5.5m x 0.1m x 0.01m	66.34m
011	Cut	Linear feature, aligned NE/SW, with sharp break of slope at top and u-shaped profile. ***Modern ditch***	2.5m x 0.4m x 0.1m	66.25m
012	Cut	Linear feature, aligned NE/SW, with sharp break of slope at top and u-shaped profile. Northernmost slot. ***Modern ditch***	2.5m x 0.4m x 0.1m	66.17m
013	Fill	Dark brown silty sand containing small pebbles of sub-angular sandstone within [012] ***Accumulated fill of modern ditch***	2.5m x 0.4m x 0.1m	66.25m
014	Cut	Linear feature, aligned NE/SW, with sharp break of slope at top and u-shaped profile. Southernmost slot. ***Modern ditch***	2.5m x 0.4m x 0.1m	66.31m
015	Fill	Dark brown silty sand containing small pebbles of sub-angular sandstone within [014] ***Accumulated fill of modern ditch***	2.5m x 0.4m x 0.1m	66.35m

Context	Type	Description: *Processual Interpretation*	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
016	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt containing small sub-angular flecks of sandstone as well as modern pottery fragments and pipe stem. ***Topsoil deposit within plough scar***	4.4m x 0.1m x 0.05m	66.10m

Table 1. Features identified during strip, map, and sample excavation.

Appendix III- Photograph Register

Watching Brief

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	NNE	1m	101 to 104	Overview of Test Pit 1
2.	NNE	1m	101 to 104	Overview of Test Pit 1
3.	NNE	1m	101 to 104	Overview of Test Pit 1
4.	NNE	1m	101 to 104	South facing section of Test Pit 1
5.	NNE	1m	101 to 104	South facing section of Test Pit 1
6.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 1
7.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 1
8.	SSE	1m	401 to 403	North facing upper section of Test Pit 4
9.	NE	1m	401 to 404	Mid-ex overview of Test Pit 4
10.	NW	1m	401 to 404	Mid-ex overview of Test Pit 4
11.	NNE	1m	401 to 404	South facing section of Test Pit 4
12.	W	1m	401 to 404	Overview of Test Pit 4
13.	W	1m	401 to 404	Overview of Test Pit 4
14.	-	-	301	Pre-excavation photograph of Test Pit 3
15.	SW	1m	301 to 303	North East facing section of Test Pit 3
16.	NW	1m	301 to 303	Overview of Test Pit 3
17.	W	1m	301 to 303	Oblique section of Test Pit 3
18.	NW	1m	301 to 303	Overview of Test Pit 3
19.	W	1m	301 to 303	Oblique section of Test Pit 3
20.	NE	1m	301 to 303	South West facing section of Test Pit 3
21.	NE	1m	301 to 303	South West facing section of Test Pit 3
22.	-	-	201	Pre-excavation photograph of Test Pit 2
23.	NE	1m	201 to 203	South West facing section of Test Pit 2
24.	E	1m	201 to 203	Oblique section of Test Pit 2
25.	SE	1m	201 to 203	Working photograph of south-western access to site
26.	NE	1m	201 to 203	South West facing section of Test Pit 2
27.	SW	1m	201 to 203	North East facing section of Test Pit 2

Strip, Map, and Sample Excavation

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
1.	-	-	-	Working shot overview of compound strip
2.	WSW	2m, 1m	002	Overview of partially stripped compound area
3.	W	2m, 1m	002	Overview of partially stripped compound area
4.	WSW	2m, 1m	002	Overview of partially stripped compound area without board
5.	W	2m, 1m	002	Overview of partially stripped compound area without board
6.	NW	2m, 1m	002	Overview of northern part of stripped compound area
7.	NW	2m, 1m	002	Overview of northern part of stripped compound area
8.	N	2m, 1m	002	Overview of northern part of stripped compound area
9.	SW	2m, 1m	002	Overview of stripped area
10.	SE	2m, 1m	002	Overview of Test Pit 1
11.	SW	2m, 1m	002	Overview of Test Pit 1
12.	NE	2m, 1m	002	Overview of stripped area
13.	N	2m, 1m	002	Overview of stripped area
14.	NE	0.25m	005	SW facing section of (005)
15.	N	0.25m	007	S facing section of (007)
16.	NW	0.25m	007	Location shot of (007)

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
17.	W	2m, 1m	002	Overview of stripped area
18.	W	2m, 1m	002	Overview of stripped area
19.	N	2m, 1m	002	Overview of stripped area
20.	WSW	2m, 1m	002	Oblique overview of stripped area
21.	ESE	2m, 1m	002	Oblique overview of stripped area
22.	-	-	-	Working photograph of exposure of Test Pit 4
23.	-	-	-	Working photograph of exposure of Test Pit 4
24.	N	2m, 1m	008	Pre-excavation overview of (008)
25.	-	-	-	Working photograph of south-western access to site
26.	NE	1m	008	SW facing section of (008)
27.	NE	1m	009	Pre-excavation overview of (009)
28.	NE	1m	009	Pre-excavation overview of (009)
29.	SW	1m	010	Pre-excavation overview of (010)
30.	SW	1m	010	Pre-excavation overview of (010)
31.	S	1m	010	Located pre-excavation overview of (010)
32.	NE	1m	011	Pre-excavation overview of (011)
33.	NE	1m	011	Located pre-excavation overview of (011)
34.	SW	0.2m	012, 013	NE facing section through [012]
35.	SW	0.2m	012, 013	NE facing section through [012]
36.	NE	0.2m	012, 013	SW facing section through [012]
37.	NE	0.3m	014, 015	SW facing section through [014]
38.	NE	0.3m	014, 015	SW facing section through [014] without board
39.	E	0.3m	014, 015	W facing section through [014]
40.	E	0.3m	014, 015	W facing section through [014] without board
41.	SW	0.3m	014, 015	E facing section through [014]
42.	SW	0.3m	014, 015	E facing section through [014] without board
43.	-	-	-	Working photograph of ditch (011)
44.	SW	1m	011, 014	Overview of [011] and [014] without board
45.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 1
46.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 1
47.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 4
48.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 4
49.	NNE	1m	010	Overview of slot through (010)
50.	SW	1m	010	Overview of slot through (010)
51.	NE	0.3m	009, 016	SW facing section through (009)
52.	NE	0.3m	009, 016	SW facing section through (009)
53.	NE	0.3m	009, 016	SW facing section through (009) without board
54.	NE	0.3m	009, 016	Located overview of SW facing section through (009)
55.	SE	0.3m, 1m	009, 016	Overview of (009)
56.	NE	1m	002	Overview of trench strip
57.	SW	1m	002	Overview of trench strip
58.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 4
59.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 4
60.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 4
61.	N	2m	001, 002, 003	Representative section of deposits in Test Pit 4
62.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 4
63.	-	-	-	Working photograph of Test Pit 4
64.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
65.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
66.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
67.	-	1m	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
68.	-	1m	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench base
69.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
70.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
71.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
72.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
73.	-	-	-	Working overview of partly backfilled main pipe trench
74.	-	-	-	Working photograph of partly backfilled main pipe trench
75.	-	-	-	Working overview of partly backfilled main pipe trench
76.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
77.	-	-	-	Working photograph of partly backfilled main pipe trench
78.	-	-	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
79.	-	-	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
80.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
81.	-	-	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
82.	SW	1m	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
83.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
84.	N	1m	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
85.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
86.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
87.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
88.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
89.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
90.	SW	1m	001, 002, 003	Representative section of main pipe trench
91.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
92.	-	-	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
93.	W	1m	001, 002, 003	Representative section of main pipe trench
94.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
95.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench
96.	-	-	-	Working photograph of excavations of main pipe trench

Shot no.	Direction	Scale	Context no.	Description
97.	-	-	-	Working photograph of main pipe trench section
98.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
99.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
100.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
101.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
102.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
103.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
104.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
105.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
106.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe
107.	-	-	-	Working photograph of lifting temporary replacement pipe

Table 2. Photograph Register

Appendix IV- Metalwork Assemblage

Context	Material	Object	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Comments
MF001	Slag	Fuel ash	Undated	1	18.4		Fuel ash
MF002	Clinker		Undated	1	8.2		Clinker
MF003	Fe	Unid	Undated	1	18.9	17.35x26.77x15.77	Corroded lump
MF004	Fe	Locking pin	Modern	1	103.0	158.3x20.45x18.49	Double ended locking pin.
MF005	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	10.8	52.61x9.76x7.03	Square shaft from a nail
MF006	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	24.8	50.56x17.48x14.99	Large square shafted nail
MF007	Fe	Rod	Post-med	1	26.9	29x7.86x8.29	Bent rod
MF008	Fe	Unid	Undated	1	8.6	31.66x15.91x11.64	Corroded fragment
MF009	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	11.0	39.28x9.62x10.54	Corroded wrought iron nail
MF010	Cu alloy	Penny	1937	1	8.1	25.3diam x1.8	George V penny.
MF011	Fe	Strip	Modern	1	559.60	233x27x41	Folded strip
MF012	Cu alloy	Button	Post-med	1	4.5	28.41x27.92x1.22	Disc button remnant of the stem survives.
MF013	Clinker			1	14.8		clinker
MF014	Clinker	-	Undated	2	38.2	-	Clinker.
MF015	Clinker	-	Undated	1	6.3	-	clinker
MF016	Slag	Fuel ash	Undated	1	4.6	-	Partially vitrified fuel ash
MF018	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	29.2	81.33x21.85x20.65	Massively corroded and fracturing nail. Round head and square shaft.
MF019	Fe	Nail	Post-med	2	29.2	47.73x23.68x19.21	Heavily corroded nail shaft and a large separate lump of corrosion.
MF020	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	4.8	56.85x10.81x10.42	Narrow round shafted nail with round head.

Context	Material	Object	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Comments
MF021	Fe	Plate?	Undated	1	68.7	72.55x37.27x17.06	Mass of corrosion surrounding a possible plate fragment
MF022	Fe	Horseshoe	Post-med	1	66.4	88.56x20.43x14.94	Fragment of horseshoe heavily corroded.
MF023	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	2.4	17.05x9.27x6.69	Corroded nail head
MF024	Fe	Unid	Undated	1	41.4		Corroded lump
MF025	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	11.2	48.81x135.53x10.42	Round head and square shaft.
MF026	Fe	Nail	Post-med	2	17.7	57.0814.3x11.52	Corroded nail shaft, snapped in two
MF027	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	6.0	31.56x7.71x6.87	Square shaft and round head
MF028	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	8.0	21.8x16.45x16.78	Part of a square sectioned shaft and head from a nail surrounded by large bloom of corrosion product.
MF029	Fe	Unid	Undated	1	35.1	49.89x38.93x29.66	Lump of corrosion product.
MF030	Fe	Unid	Undated	1	10.2	26.68x21.4x16.71	Corroded lump
MF031	Fe	Nail	Undated	1	7.6	32.20x16.52x16.65	Corroded nail shaft?
MF032	Fe	Plate?	Undated	1	327.9	96.69x67.9x33.81	Curving thick bodied plate with a circular hole positioned near one terminal. Very corroded.
MF033	Fe	Unid	Undated	3	8.0	23.67x11.77x10.45	Lumps of corrosion product. The largest piece may be a nail shaft.
MF034	Fe	Tine	Modern	1	18.3	184.13x35.23x14.26	Corroded harrow tine
MF035	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	19.1	74.11x11.96x15.18	Corroded nail, active corrosion. Square shaft and round head.
MF036	Fe	Unid	Undated	1	12.9	38.25x18.17x12.51	Corroded lump
MF037	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	30.7	67.26x17.99x15.38	Corroded round headed nail
MF047	Fe	Bar	Post-med	1	42.4	88.07x18.52x20.83	Corroded and splitting bar

Appendix V- Written Scheme of Investigation and OASIS Form

Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

2017

Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of:	Northumbrian Water Ltd
Date of compilation:	March 2017
Compiled by:	Rupert Lotherington
Local Authority:	Historic England and Northumberland County Council
Site central NGR:	NT 399666 563112

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1

2 BACKGROUND 2

2.1 Site Location 2

2.2 Landform, Geology and Soils 2

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background 2

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES 3

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives 3

3.2 Hadrian's Wall Research Framework Aims and Objectives 3

3.3 Aims and Objectives 3

4 METHOD STATEMENTS 4

4.1 Watching Brief Methodology 4

4.2 Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Methodology 5

4.3 Metal Detector Survey 6

4.4 Recording 7

4.5 Finds Processing and Storage 8

4.6 Report 9

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS 10

6 STAFFING 10

7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION 11

7.1 Deposition Guidelines 11

8 GENERAL ITEMS 11

8.1 Health and Safety 11

8.2 Insurance Cover 11

8.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation 12

8.4 Publication 12

9 REFERENCES 12

FIGURES 14

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 a watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation at land to the northwest of Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge NE45 5RP.

1.2 Previously a landslip, to the northwest of Farnley Grange, caused significant structural failure over a 200m length of the Dilstonhaugh Rising Main.

1.3 The area to the south of the railway cutting is a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) and an emergency permit was granted by Historic England to undertake temporary repair.

1.4 A temporary repair has been effected. However, to prevent any impact upon the possible archeology the temporary repair has been laid with only a 0.3m cover and has been fenced off to prevent damage.

1.5 A permanent solution is required to mitigate against failure of the temporary solution and ideally facilitate removal of the rising main from land adjacent to the railway cutting and out of the SAM site.

1.6 Northumbrian Water are looking to divert the sewer away from the railway line towards the A695 road to the south. However this route will need to cross the SAM.

1.7 As part of a feasibility study Historic England required a geophysical survey to be conducted within the scheduled area to determine a route of least impact for the diverted sewer pipeline and follows earlier work undertaken by ARS at the site (Durkin 2016 and Lotherington 2016).

1.8 The archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation are situated within the boundaries of the diverted pipeline route and will seek to mitigate the effect of the development on below-ground archaeological remains located at the site.

1.9 The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport has instructed Historic England to grant consent (SMC S00154119) for the archaeological works at Farnley Grange under Section 2, Control of Works, of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (amended). This consent is subject to condition, Condition C states:

> *C. No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.*

1.10 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 and has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations of Scheduled

Monument Consent (SMC S00154119) granted by Historic England. It describes the objectives and the methods to be employed and, in its final issued form, has been approved by Lee McFarlane, Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East and Karen Derham, Northumberland County Council Assistant County Archaeologist.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The 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 399666, 563112 (Figure 1). The site is in the centre of the scheduled monument comprising the three temporary camps at Farnley Grange (NHLE 1009156).

2.2 Landform, Geology and Soils

2.2.1 Physically the study area comprises two open fields which slope to the north, over a distance of 145m, from *c.* 67m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to c.61m aOD. The study area is bound by the A695 to the south and the Newcastle to Carlisle railway line to the north.

2.2.2 The underlying bedrock comprises 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 2017).

2.2.3 The soils of the 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).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 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).

2.3.2 The development site is located 1.9km to the south-east of Corbridge Roman town (NHLE 1000098) and is located within the boundaries of the three temporary camps at Farnley Grange Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009156).

2.3.3 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, camp 3, lies to the east of camps 1 and 2. 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 Aims and Objectives

3.3.1 The principal aim of the archaeological works is to ensure that any potential archaeological remains associated with the Roman Temporary Camps, encountered during the course of the groundworks, are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

3.3.2 The following objective will contribute towards accomplishing the aim:

- To record the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Roman Temporary Camps followed by, on completion of the on-site works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication, and archiving.

4 METHOD STATEMENTS

4.1 Watching Brief Methodology

4.1.1 The watching brief component of the archaeological works will monitor the excavation of approximately four, 7m x 7m trials trenches, which are intended to inform on the design and construction of the new rising main. The precise location of the trial trenches are illustrated in Figure 2 and annotated as TP1 – TP4.

4.1.2 The archaeological monitoring during excavation of the trial trenches will be carried out in accordance with the guidance laid out in CIfA'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 Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East and the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council 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 both Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East and the designated Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

4.1.8 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996) procedures (see section 4.2.12 below).

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 Historic England's 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 Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 The strip, map and sample excavation area extends across the full extent of the diverted pipeline route and measures approximately 530m x 10m at its maximum extents (Figure 2). The strip, map and sample excavation area passes over the north-east corner of Roman Temporary Camp 3; around the western and southern edge of Camp 3; and terminates at the south-east corner of the easternmost field containing the Scheduled Monument. The route of the strip, map and sample excavation is intended to facilitate access to pre-existing sections of sewer pipe whilst minimising impact to any buried archaeological remains situated within the boundary of the development area.

4.2.2 The excavation area will be machine stripped to the first archaeological horizon in successive level spits.

4.2.3 All machine excavation will be conducted under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

4.2.4 No machinery will track over any exposed area until that portion of the excavation has been signed off by either Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East and/or the designated Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council depending on the location of the stripped area.

4.2.5 The stripped areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.2.7 All spoil removed during ground works 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. The finds will be retained and recorded.

4.2.8 All archaeological features will be investigated, planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

4.2.9 All isolated, discrete features will be 100% sampled and all linear features will be 20% sampled in accordance with guidance from Lee McFarlane, Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East.

4.2.10 Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence.

4.2.11 In the event that human remains are discovered, they 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 both Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East and the designated Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

4.2.12 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008).

Coroner
Mr Eric Armstrong
HM Coroner for South Northumberland
Old Library
The Business Centre
54 Savillle Street
North Shields
NE30 1NT
Tel: 0191 643 6929/6930

Finds Liaison Officer
Andrew Agate
Great North Museum,
Barras Bridge,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Northumberland
NE2 4PT

4.2.13 Historic England's Science Advisor for North East and Hadrian's Wall, Don O'Meara will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site once the fieldwork is underway. For any deposits encountered that are relevant to the aims of the sampling strategy, 40-60 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh.

4.2.14 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and, where appropriate, arrangements made for specialists to visit the site in order to devise a suitable sampling strategy. Provision will also be allowed for other sampling, e.g. of industrial residues. The recovery of materials suitable for scientific dating techniques is a particular priority. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. All environmental sampling will be undertaken in line with Environmental Archaeology a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (Historic England 2011).

4.2.15 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.

4.3 Metal Detector Survey

4.3.1 The exposed areas and the upcast spoil generated by the archaeological groundworks will be subject to survey by a metal detector in accordance with guidance from Lee McFarlane, Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the North-East. All metals should be detected and discriminators should not be

used. The metal detector surveying will be undertaken by either Philippa Cockburn, Project Officer at ARS Ltd or Rupert Lotherington, Project Officer at ARS Ltd. Any finds retrieved from the base of the trial trenches will be accurately recorded in relation to the Ordnance Survey grid. All finds retrieved from the upcast spoil will be similarly located although provision is given for the location to be considered as approximate values given the nature of the findspot.

4.3.2 The metal detector survey of both the spoil, the exposed areas within the strip, map area and Trial Trenches 1 and 2 will take place within the Scheduled Area (see Figure 2) and is pursuant to the granting of a Section 42 License.

4.3.3 Section 42 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Amended) states that the use of 'any device designed or adapted for detecting or locating any metal or mineral in the ground' in a protected place requires the written consent of the Secretary of State.

4.3.4 Such consent, known as a Section 42 Licence, is obtainable direct from Historic England and is required before the use of such instruments in the boundaries of a Scheduled Monument or other 'protected place'.

4.3.5 Subject to the granting of the Section 42 License all elements of the survey will be carried out in accordance with English Heritage's *Our Portable Past* (2014), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2014) and *Code of Conduct* (2014).

4.3.6 Any finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996) (see also section 4.2.12 above).

4.3.7 Once the on-site work has been completed finds processing and specialist analysis will be undertaken, including any x-raying of metalwork that might be required.

4.3.8 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 undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 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.

4.4.2 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.

4.4.3 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded and a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

4.4.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded to metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD) or metres below ground level (BGL).

4.4.5 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.

4.5 Finds Processing and Storage

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

4.5.2 All excavated artefacts will be collected.

4.5.3 Bulk finds 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.

4.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged. 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.

4.5.5 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).

4.5.6 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.

4.5.7 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.

4.5.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum, which in this case is the Great North Museum in Newcastle upon Tyne.

4.6 Report

4.6.1 Following completion of the archaeological works, 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 descriptive narrative 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

4.6.2 Upon completion of the report, a digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and the designated Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council for approval and sign off.

4.6.3 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.

4.6.4 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).

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 The archaeological works fall under the jurisdiction of both Historic England and the local authority therefore notice of the commencement of works must be provided to both the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and the designated Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

Historic England
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

Northumberland County Council
Karen Derham
Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland Conservation
Development Services
Planning, Economy and Housing
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
NE61 2EF
01670 620305

5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and Northumberland County Council at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.3 Northumbrian Water will afford reasonable access to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East and the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council, or their representatives, for the purposes of monitoring the works.

6 STAFFING

6.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Reuben Thorpe FSA MCIfA, Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Rupert Lotherington ACIfA, Project Officer at ARS Ltd.

6.2 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: Dr Phil Mills
- Samian Ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- Romano-British small finds: Lindsay Allason-Jones MCIfA
- Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA

- Medieval and post-medieval glass, clay pipes and metalwork: Mike Wood MCIfA
- Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Luke Parker
- Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 Deposition Guidelines

7.1.1 An accession number will be requested from the Great North Museum and a digital archive and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of primary documents, plans, and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Great North Museum). 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 and the designated Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council 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 both the local authority and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments North-East informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

7.1.2 Copies of any report resulting from a survey for which a Section 42 Licence has been obtained must also be sent to the English Heritage Geophysics Team, Fort Cumberland, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD.

8 GENERAL ITEMS

8.1 Health and Safety

8.1.1 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.

8.2 Insurance Cover

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

8.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

8.3.1 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 and the Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

8.4 Publication

8.4.1 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.

9 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2017. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html [Accessed 07/03/2017].

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Code of Conduct.* Reading, Institute for Archaeologists

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey.* Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014d. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cranfield University (CU) 2016. *The Soils Guide.* Available online at: http://www.landis.org.uk [Accessed 07/03/2017].

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012. *The National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Department for Culture, Media & Sports (DCMS) 1994. *The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994.* London, The Stationery Office.

Lotherington, R. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Farnley Grange, West Lodge, Corbridge. ARE Report No. 2016/12.

Durkin, R. 2016. A Geophysical Survey at Farnley Haugh, Corbridge. ARS Ltd report 2016/13.

Historic England 2016. *Three Temporary Camps at Farnley Grange.* Available online at: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009156 [Accessed 07/03/2017].

Northumberland County Council (NCC) 2008. *Corbridge: Northumberland Extensive Urban Survey*. Northumberland County Council.

Petts, D. and C. Gerrard 2006. *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment.*

Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.* London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983. *Legend for the 1:250.000 Soil Map of England and Wales.*

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

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

FIGURES

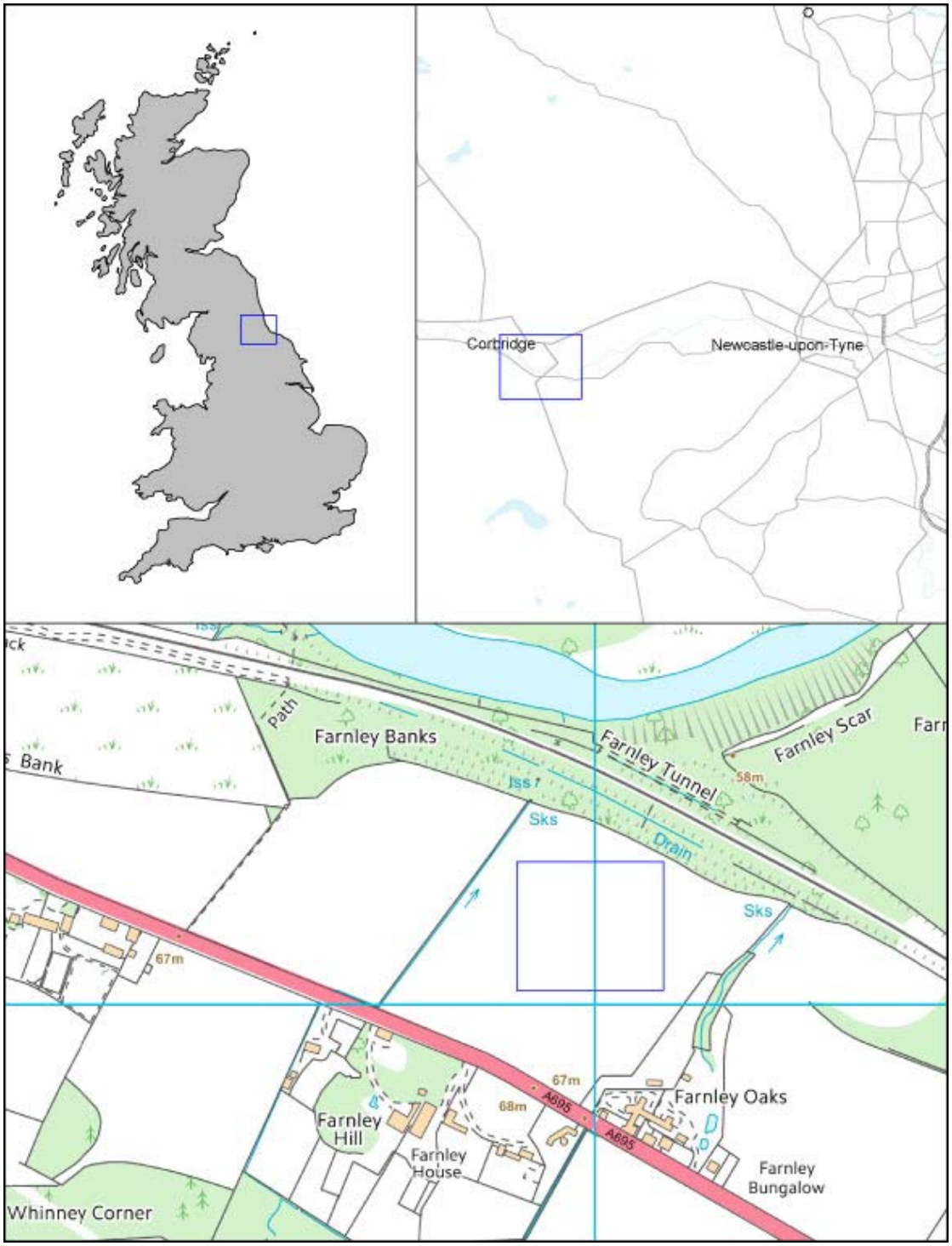


Figure 1. Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

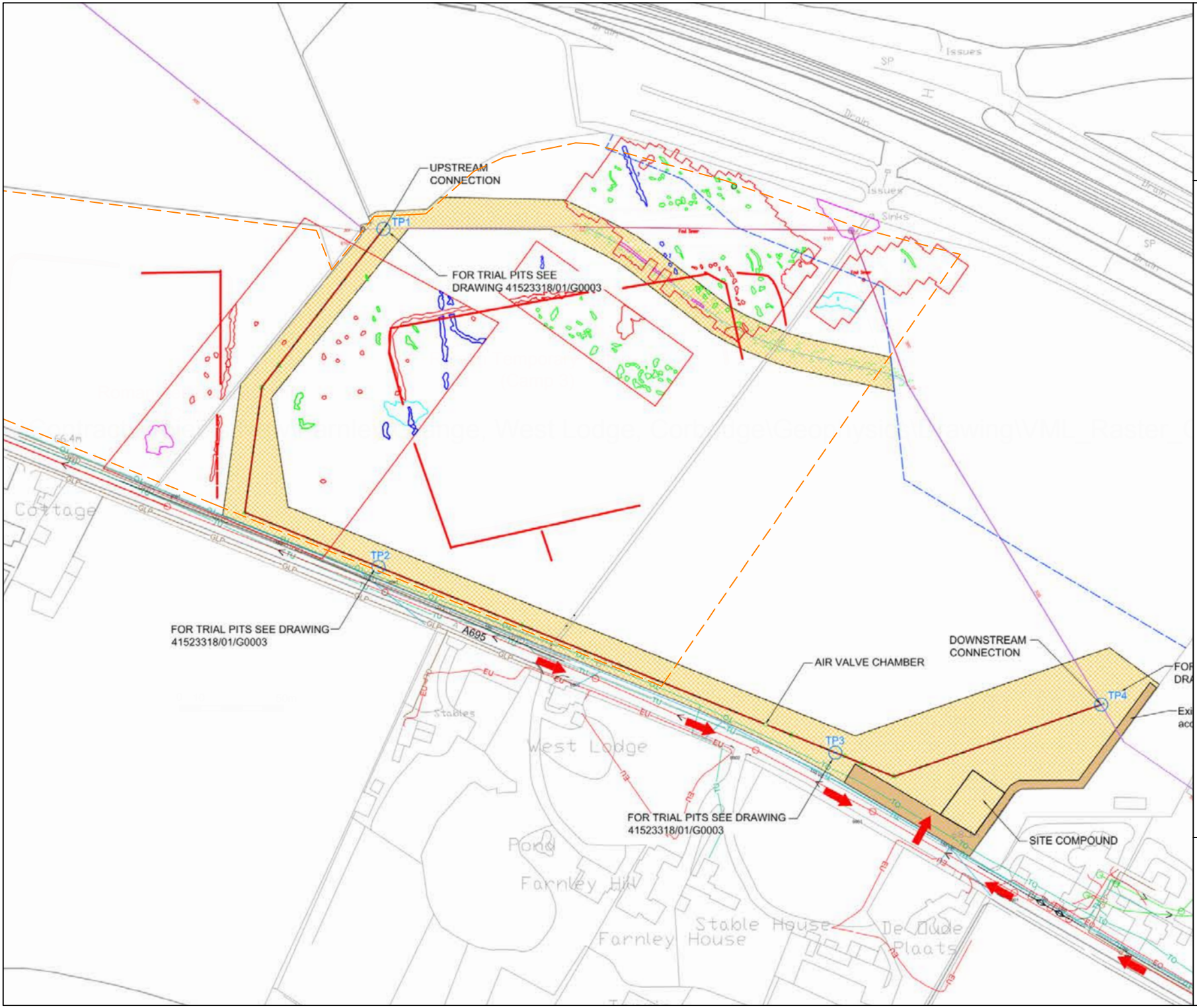


Figure 2: Scheme of Works (Base map courtesy of Northumbrian Water)
Scale: 1:2500 @ A4
Drawn: RL

Key:

- Strip, Map and Record Area
- Archaeological Features (based on Aerial Photography)
- Boundary of Scheduled Area
- Trial Pit Location

N

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-300473

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Northumbrian Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge to divert the sewer away from the Roman Temporary Camps situated within the Scheduled Area. The strip, map, and sample excavation identified post medieval archaeological features relating to agricultural exploitation of the area further corroborated by the metalwork and associated finds assemblage collected from the area. The watching brief element of this scheme of works established a deposit sequence but did not identify archaeologically significant finds or features.
Project dates	Start: 05-06-2017 End: 01-09-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FA17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1009156 - NHLE No.
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	MILITARY CAMP Roman
Monument type	MILITARY CAMP Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIPE STEM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHUMBERLAND TYNEDALE CORBRIDGE Farnley Grange
Postcode	NE45 5RP
Study area	6200 Square metres
Site coordinates	NY 99836 63111 54.962553665775 -2.002561623358 54 57 45 N 002 00 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 58.78m Max: 65.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Northumberland County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor	David Cockcroft
Type of sponsor/funding body	Northumbrian Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Great North Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at Farnley Grange, Corbridge
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cockcroft, D.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Tyneside
Description	A report describing the results of the archaeological watching brief and strip, map, and sample excavation carried out at Farnley Grange, Corbridge, Northumberland at the Scheduled Monument area of the site of three temporary Roman marching camps.

Entered by	David Cockcroft (david.cockcroft@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	8 November 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice