
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP 322/06

**REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT
CARRAW FARM, HUMSHAUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND.**



**COMMISSIONED BY
JSA DODDS AND SON**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2006 *North Pennines Archaeology Ltd* undertook an archaeological watching brief on land at Carraw Farm, Humshaugh, Northumberland, (NGR: NY 919000 713000), on behalf of Mr Jeremy Dodds of *JSA Dodds and Son*. The work was required in a brief provided by Mike Collins of English Heritage to monitor ground works involving the construction of a car park, and the insertion of a new tank for a treatment plant. The proposed car park area is situated directly to the south of the B6318 Military Road and lies partially over earthworks thought to be robber-trench remains of Hadrian's Wall which lies immediately to the north of the site. The Roman *Vallum* defensive ditch lies some 20 metres to the south of the car park area. The whole area is classified within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref # 26069), and is situated near a cluster of other archaeological sites of national significance, including *Brocolitia* (Carrawburgh) Roman Fort, a Roman Mithraic Temple, Roman Milecastle 32, and other earthworks of medieval and prehistoric date.

The east and north portions of the watching brief area yielded no significant archaeological remains. There was no obvious trace of Hadrian's Wall remaining in these areas, and it must be concluded that it had been robbed out in previous centuries.

Significant archaeological remains were located in the southwest corner of the watching brief area, lying parallel to, and being some 10.5 metres west of, the west wall of the principal dwelling building of Carraw Farm. These remains comprised of a 7m (N-S length) x 0.9m (E-W width) x 0.2-0.4m (depth) section of reused dressed Roman sandstone wall with no returns (context 101), a possible cobbled interior floor surface, and a stone rubble demolition layer. These features have been collectively interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval building (of probable mid 18th century origin) associated with the Carraw Farm complex. Archaeological small finds and other archaeological material found in association with the wall, include an abundance of pottery, glass and metalwork, the majority of which firmly support a post medieval 18th-19th century date.

Upon inspection of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1866 it is apparent that whilst other buildings associated with the Carraw Farm complex existed at the time, the building discovered during this archaeological watching brief did not, and we must therefore speculate that the building was demolished sometime before 1866. It is most likely that the building belongs to the same period as the principal farm dwelling building at Carraw Farm and indeed with the construction of the Military Road shortly after the second Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. Both the Military Road and the buildings at Carraw Farm utilised the readily available dressed sandstone from sites such as Hadrian's Wall and Milecastle 32 in their construction, stone which is identical to the newly discovered building. A rough date of between 1745-1866 can therefore be applied to the lifespan of this building although further excavation would be required to confirm this theory.

Further visible earthworks were also noted immediately to the south and west of the watching brief area, on the northern edge of the *Vallum* (see plate 8). These seemed to indicate buried wall lines of a similar nature and on the same alignment as Wall 101. It is recommended that these features would merit further archaeological investigation if the site were to be developed in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Jeremy Dodds and his father, of *JSA Dodds and Son* for commissioning the project, and for their assistance and enthusiasm throughout the fieldwork. Martin Sowerby is thanked for his exemplary on-site excavation and recording skills; Matt Town, Frank Giecco, Mark Dodd and especially Gareth Davies for their advice and technical know-how; Frances Wood, Cat Peters and Jen Kinsman for finds analysis. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend thanks to Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist, for his unwavering support and professionalism.

The archaeological watching brief at Carraw Farm and the production of this report was conducted by Marc Johnstone.

The overall project was managed by Gareth Davies, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Project Officer, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In May 2006 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were invited by Mr. Jeremy Dodds of JSA Dodds and Son to conduct an archaeological watching brief on works liable to impact on Hadrian's Wall at Carraw Farm, Humshaugh, Northumberland. The area is within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref # 26069).
- 1.1.2 Scheduled Monument Consent and Planning Permission had been granted for these works, but because of the archaeological sensitivity of the site as outlined above, all of the ground-works had to be excavated under a full watching brief condition. The work was required in a brief provided by Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for English Heritage (EHHWA).
- 1.1.3 It was a requirement of these works that any discovered remains of Hadrian's Wall were to be left *in situ*, as well as every effort made to preserve any other archaeological features encountered. If significant archaeological remains were encountered, it was accepted by all parties that the archaeologist on site would advise the contractors as to whether the level of the car park would have to be raised over the remains to allow their preservation. In the event of dispute, a site meeting of all interested parties would take place and every effort made to reach an acceptable solution, although the final decision rests with the Secretary of State, advised by English Heritage.
- 1.1.4 The works at Carraw Farm involved the construction of a car park, and the insertion of a new tank for a treatment plant. The construction of the car park involved the excavation of an area measuring approximately 13m in width by 19.5m in length and up to 500mm in depth. The insertion of the new tank involved the disturbance of an area 2,450mm in diameter by 1,950mm deep, and is located on the northern side of the Hadrian's Wall Vallum. The insertion of the tank was a direct replacement of an existing tank, along with appropriate sewerage piping, and once this was confirmed on-site no further monitoring of this element of the construction was necessary.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by *North Pennines Archaeology Ltd* in response to a request by Jeremy Dodds of JSA Dodds and Son, for an archaeological watching brief in accordance with Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for English Heritage. Following acceptance of the project design, *North Pennines Archaeology Ltd* was commissioned by the client to undertake the work.

2.1.2 The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 SITE SPECIFIC AIMS

2.2.1 Site-specific aims of the watching brief were defined as follows:

- to monitor, as per specifications and project design, all groundworks within the determined excavation area;
- to advise groundworks team of maximum permitted excavation depths specified in the brief and ensure that these depths are kept to;
- to detect, if possible, any surviving evidence of Roman activity;
- to define the location, character, extent and state of preservation of Hadrian's Wall, Military Way and the Vallum, or any other significant archaeological remains, should these be encountered in the development area, and protect them from impact by the development works;
- to prepare a report for our client detailing the results of the watching brief, and providing recommendations for any future archaeological work that may be deemed necessary.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 Excavation was undertaken by the client's contractor, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The entire area of excavation for the car park foundations was closely monitored, and all archaeological features discovered were investigated and recorded according to the NPA standard procedure as set out in the company Excavation Manual (Giecco, 2003).

2.3.2 A Photographic record of all aspects of the archaeological watching brief was made using Pentax K1000 and Pentax P30 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) manual cameras. A

photographic record of all contexts was taken in colour transparency and black and white print and included a graduated metric scale. Digital photographs were also taken where applicable (see plates).

- 2.3.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 1994).
- 2.3.4 All references to cardinal directions refer to site grid north, aligned approximately with Ordnance Survey (OS) grid north.
- 2.3.5 Archaeological Watching brief was undertaken by Marc Johnstone and Martin Sowerby of North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 The full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 2nd Ed. 1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 06, CAF-B.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The site of Carraw Farm lies on the line of Hadrian's Wall between the Roman Fort of *Brocolitia* (Carrawburgh) to the east and Milecastle 32 to the west, on the B6318 Military Road, in Northumberland National Park. The proposed watching brief area is situated directly to the south of the B6318 Military Road and lies partially over earthworks thought to be robber-trench remains of Hadrian's Wall itself to the north of the site (see plate 9). The Roman *Vallum* defensive ditch lies some 20 metres to the south of the car park area (see plate 7). The whole area is classified within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref # 26069), and is situated within a cluster of other archaeological sites of national significance, including *Brocolitia* (Carrawburgh) Roman Fort and its associated civilian settlement (*Vicus*), a Roman Temple to Mithras, two Roman Shrines (*Coventina's Well* and the *Shrine of the Nymphs and the Genius Loci*), Roman Milecastle 32, and other earthworks of medieval and prehistoric date.
- 3.1.2 Carraw Farm is situated in one of the wildest sections of Hadrian's Wall, at a height of c.220m AOD, commanding extensive views across moorland in all directions but especially across the valley to the south created by the Newbrough Burn. The Roman name for the nearby Fort, *Brocolitia*, meaning 'heathery spot' or 'rocky spot' is appropriate for the area.
- 3.1.3 The solid geology consists of sedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous age, a repetitive succession of limestones, sandstones and shales belonging to the Middle or Upper Limestone groups (*ibid*). The drift geology consists of melt out debris and fluvio-glacial deposits dating from the Devensian period, which are predominately clay or boulder till (Countryside Commission 1998).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric:** Little is known of prehistoric times in the Carraw Farm area, largely because archaeological investigation has primarily focused on the substantial Roman remains. However, several records relating to prehistoric archaeology in the Carraw Farm area do occur in the National Monuments Record and are outlined below:

- **Bronze Age.** NY 84897025. Round cairn, 670m NNE of Middle House. Scheduled on 20th June 1994, national monument number 25050.
The monument includes the remains of a round cairn of prehistoric date, situated on a gentle south-east facing slope. The cairn, of earth and stone construction, measures 13m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.5m. The top of the cairn has the appearance of being rather flattened, the probable result of unrecorded partial

excavation in the 19th century.

The round cairn NNE of Middle House survives well and contains significant archaeological deposits. It is one of a scatter of cairns situated in an area adjacent to the Roman frontier and will contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the pre-Roman landscape here.

It is suggested that the cairn may be a stack stand of post-medieval date. It stands on the edge of a large expanse of broad ridge and furrow cultivation.

- **Iron Age.** South Carrawburgh enclosure. Centred NY 86927067. A semicircular earthwork, defined by a prominent ditch, was identified from aerial photographs. It stands in the shelter of a rocky bluff which overlooks the site from the west.

3.2.2 ***The Roman Period:*** In 122AD Hadrian came to Britain to establish the northern limit of the Empire. The time of the visit could have followed a period of insurrection by northern tribes culminating in the construction of Hadrian's Wall (Taylor 2000).

3.2.3 ***The Stanegate System:*** the Tyne-Solway isthmus was the first possible strategic frontier line south of Scotland. A road between the Tyne and the Solway was already in existence by the Trajanic period, having seemingly been built under Quintus Petillius Cerialis, governor of Britain from AD 71 to 74, or one of his successors (Shotter 1997). The road, later named the Stanegate or 'stoney street' in medieval times, possibly linked the two forts at Corbridge in the east to Carlisle in the west, both of which guarded major river crossings. It is likely that the road was extended to the east of Corbridge, possibly heading for the fort at Washing Well and subsequently to South Shields. Along the Stanegate a number of military sites have been discovered suggesting that they may be part of the Trajanic frontier. On pottery evidence forts at Corbridge, Vindolanda, Nether Denton and Carlisle had been in existence since the Flavian period (AD 75 -120).

3.2.4 The Stangate system was not efficient enough to police the local tribes of the Brigantes, Selgovae and Novantae effectively. It is suggested that there may have also been interaction between the Brigantes (within Roman Provincial territory) and the Selgovae (in Lowland Scotland). British threats to the Empire had become a pressing concern at the beginning of Hadrian's reign; this is indicated by his biographer who mentions that 'The Britain's could no longer be kept under control' (Taylor 2000).

3.2.5 ***Hadrian's Wall:*** the Wall was a composite military barrier, which in its final form, comprised several separate elements; a stone wall fronted by a V-shaped ditch, and a number of purpose-built stone garrison fortifications such as forts, milecastles and turrets. A large earthwork and ditch, built parallel with and to the south of the Wall, known as the Vallum and a metalled road linking the garrison forts, which is known as the 'Roman Military Way'. The Wall begins in the east at Wallsend in Tyneside and continues to the west terminating at Bowness-on-Solway in Cumbria, a distance of 80 Roman miles (73.5 English miles or 117 kilometres). The Wall conceived by Hadrian was to be ten feet wide and about fifteen feet high. The front face of the wall most likely sported a crenulated parapet, behind which the soldiers patrolled along a paved

rampart-walk (Bedoyere 1998). The foundations of Hadrian's ten-foot wide Wall were laid from Newcastle-upon-Tyne eastward for 23 Roman miles to Chesters in Northumberland, but thereafter, apart from a few short lengths further west, the wall is reduced to eight or sometimes, six feet in width. We can assume that at some time during the early construction of the Wall, a decision was made to reduce its width, probably in order to speed-up the work during times of threat from the tribes of southern Scotland. The wall to the west of the River Irthing was originally built out of turf and about sixteen feet wide, topped by a wooden palisade and walkway and punctuated by timber-framed turrets and milecastles. This 'turf-wall' did not endure long, and it was all replaced in stone within a few years, section by section. It is thought that the reason the western part of the Wall was built of turf was due to the fact that there were no ready supplies of stone or lime close to hand at the time of construction, and it was left to a later date to replace this with a regular stone wall. The interior structures in each milecastle seem to have varied, but all contain at least one recognizable barrack-block. They housed a varying number of men with a conjectured maximum of approximately 64 soldiers, and were effectively large gate-houses, whose garrison were originally stationed to control egress through the Wall, and perhaps to levy a tax on goods carried through.

- 3.2.6 Between each milecastle were two smaller turrets, equidistant from each other and the milecastles to either side. They were of a uniform pattern, about 20 feet square, recessed into the Wall and built-up above the height of the Wall rampart walk. In the original plan the Wall was to be garrisoned and patrolled from the milecastles, and there was no requirement for any large forts to be built on the Wall itself. The wall was to be reinforced when needed, from the forts already in existence along the Stanegate, which runs parallel, to the rear of the wall. This format was to prove inadequate, however, and the wall was soon modified by the inclusion of several auxiliary forts along its length. These garrison forts were of a standard 'playing-card' profile, but varied in size between 3 and 5 acres, depending on the type of unit it was built to house. In the infantry forts, the Wall itself generally formed the northern defences of the camp, which projected wholly to the south, as is the case with the milecastles and turrets. In the cavalry forts, or those of part-mounted units, the forts were generally built across the line of the Wall with three of its major gates opening out onto its northern side, part of the wall having to be demolished in order to accommodate the fort. In some cases forts were sited on top of milecastles, which had to be demolished, as at Bowness on Solway.
- 3.2.7 The original concept of the Wall fulfilled what Hadrian's biographer wrote, that he 'drew a wall along the length of eighty miles to separate barbarians and Romans' (Birley 1976). This concept reflected the form of the German Raetian *limes* in that the Wall relied on the forts of the Stanegate for reinforcements in case of need. Its main purpose was to control movement in and out of the Province, as well as forming a base for military activity on or north of the frontier, and was never intended to be a defensive feature (*ibid*).
- 3.2.8 ***The Vallum:*** shortly after work on the Wall had been completed a large earthwork was constructed a short distance to the south, which followed along almost the full length

of the Wall. This earthwork, known as the vallum, consisted of a continuous steep-sided trench, with a flat-bottom. Unlike the ditch fronting the Wall to the north, which had a normal Roman military V-shaped profile this flat-bottomed ditch, twenty Roman feet (5.9m) wide and 20 feet deep, was flanked by 10 feet (3m) high and 20 feet wide mounds, positioned 30 feet (8.9m) away on either side. These features combined created a 120-foot (35m) wide system of earthworks. The vallum usually diverts around forts therefore, it is probably safe to assume that it was created after work on the Wall had commenced. The vallum may have formed part of the original plan but was perhaps not scheduled to be constructed until Hadrian's Wall was substantially completed. The Vallum followed the route of the Wall closely for almost its entire length, being conspicuously absent in the stretch from Wallsend to Newcastle, but running uninterrupted from the bridge over the River Tyne to the large auxiliary fort at Bowness on the Solway Firth. The vallum runs almost parallel to the Wall all the way to the fort at Stanwix in Carlisle deviating from this route for only a short stretch at Castlesteads. Beyond the large cavalry fort at Stanwix, the vallum proceeds westwards to the Bowness terminus with only three or four relatively minor re-alignments, and mostly ignores, the meandering course of the Wall in this part of the Solway region. It is thought that the vallum was intended to mark-out a kind of rearward boundary or "exclusion zone" behind the Wall, another school of thought is that its main purpose was as a communication route. An idea recently expounded, is that the vallum served no other purpose than to punctuate the northern frontier of Rome, and was deliberately built on a monumental scale on the orders of emperor Hadrian.

3.2.9 ***The Military Way:*** at first, the Wall garrisons were supplied along roads, which issued from the gates at the rear of each fort and were possibly connected to the Stanegate, which ran parallel with the Wall. These supply-roads were provided to each of the main forts on the Wall, and also to a few of the milecastles. Around the time that the vallum went out of use *c* AD 140, the Wall was provided with its own purpose-built, metalled supply road, which ran between the Wall and the vallum. This new road connected each of the garrisons on the Wall, and ran through the rear portion of each fort. In addition to providing a shorter and more secure route between each fort, there were branch-roads serving the milecastles, and pathways to all of the turrets probably branched-off from it (Bedoyere 1998). The modern name for this road is the Roman Military Way.

3.2.10 ***Carrawburgh Roman Fort (Brocolitia):*** Carrawburgh Fort is 3.9 acres in size, and lies south of Hadrian's Wall line under the present B6318 Military Road. Little excavation has been conducted at Carrawburgh although aerial photographs show that the site is well preserved. The site is thought to have been built around the year AD130, though the evidence is far from conclusive (Bedoyere 2000). Carrawburgh was a later addition to the line of forts on Hadrian's Wall, evidenced by the fact that the Vallum lies directly beneath it, apparently being back-filled upon the construction of the fort. Limited excavations have taken place at the fort, including the headquarters building, however most archaeological investigations have concentrated upon external Roman features such as the fort's civilian settlement (*vicus*), the bath house, a temple to the deity *Mithras*, a well shrine to the goddess *Coventina*, a shrine to *the Nymphs and the Genii Locii*, and a burial ground. Various inscriptions have been unearthed at

Carrawburgh most of which, however, are testament to visitors making religious dedications at the site. The Mithraeum is the best studied of its kind in the U.K, and shows a complex development across a century following its construction shortly after AD205. The sacred well was of particular interest because of the many thousands of coins left as votive offerings to the deity (Jones and Wooliscroft 2001). On the ground little can be seen of the fort and vicus, although from the air the vicus does seem to extend to the south and west of the fort.

3.3 RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.3.1 The proposed development is within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and comprises the Wall itself, the Military Way and the Vallum, which are all protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (NY 9190 7130).
- 3.3.2 There are no extant remains of Hadrian's Wall in the development corridor, though the earthwork of the wall is located immediately to the north of the development. The wall is likely to have been heavily robbed during the construction of the Military Road.
- 3.3.3 During the construction of the Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail, a number of archaeological watching briefs were undertaken at Carrawburgh by LUAU (now Oxford Archaeology North) between 1997 and 2002. The archaeological work involved the monitoring of small holes for fences, kissing gates and sign posts and produced little in the way of archaeological evidence.
- 3.3.4 In July 2005, North Pennines Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation on the site of Carraw Farm, Northumberland (Jones 2005). The work involved the excavation of three trial trenches in order to assess the presence/absence, extent, nature and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the development site. Each trench was mechanically excavated to the natural substrate, which was observed at a depth of between 0.35 and 0.50m below ground level. No significant archaeological remains were revealed during the evaluation. The report concluded that the absence of well defined archaeological remains, along the same line as an earthwork reputed to be the remains of Hadrian's Wall in the area, suggested that the site had been extensively disturbed and all traces of the Wall removed by later activity. The total absence of medieval or early post-medieval activity also suggested that this disturbance took place in the 19th century or later.
- 3.3.5 No further archaeological work is known to have taken place adjacent to the development area. The brief for this project was discussed with Mike Collins, English Heritage's Archaeologist for the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site at a pre-application stage.

4 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 4.1.1 Summary results of the watching brief are presented below. The context list is reproduced in Appendix 1, with Figure 2 showing the locations of the watching brief and Figure 3 the location of the archaeological features.
- 4.1.2 The area of the field selected for the car park was mechanically stripped of turf using a toothless ditching bucket on a 360° mechanical excavator. The stripping commenced from the northeast side of the field parallel to the western wall of the main building of Carraw Farm. The stripped area measured approximately 13m in width by 19.5m in length and up to 500mm in depth. No archaeological features were observed over the line of Hadrian's Wall or in the majority of the excavated area, with the exception of the southwest corner where a series of features were identified.
- 4.1.3 The latest deposit encountered was fairly loose, dark brown silty-sand topsoil, **(100)**. The turf and topsoil was excavated by machine and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. Topsoil (100) extended across the entire watching brief area.
- 4.1.4 In the southwest corner of the site a section of walling **(101)** orientated North-South and located 10.5m to the west and parallel to the west wall of Carraw Farm was located. The wall was constructed from roughly hewn medium to large sandstones (re-used stones from Hadrian's Wall) on average 0.4 x 0.2m. The wall was randomly coursed and lay two courses high, the lower of which appeared to be the foundation. Evidence for a pale grey lime mortar was visible on the foundation course. The wall measured 7m (length) x 0.9m (width) x 0.2-0.4m (depth). There is no evidence of any returning walls or of a terminus and there is no clear evidence of a foundation trench.
- 4.1.5 Wall (101) was abutted by a layer **(102)**, which was interpreted as a demolition/dump of mixed rubble. It comprised of fairly loose, evenly spread mid-dark brown silty-sand (60-40%), containing 80% small- medium and occasionally large sandstones. The rubble layer was located immediately to the east of wall (101).
- 4.1.6 Beneath rubble layer (102), lay a possible cobbled surface **(103)**, consisting of compacted small to medium stones, approximately 0.10 x 0.10m in size and being sub-angular/sub-rectangular in shape. It was impossible to observe the stratigraphic positioning of this layer during the watching brief, but it may also abut to wall (101).
- 4.1.7 The natural soil in the watching brief area **(104)**, truncated by wall (101), was a compacted, mid yellow to grey, clayey sand with under 10% inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.

5 FINDS

5.1 INTRODUCTION (SEE APPENDIX 2 FOR FULL REPORT SPREADSHEET)

- 5.1.1 **Pottery:** a total 82 fragments of pottery were recovered from layer **(102)** during the watching brief. Practically all of the pottery sherds were of a post-medieval date from the 18th - 19th centuries and were a broad range of domestic wares typical of the period. One small fragment of 4th century colour-coated ware, belonging to the Roman period was also discovered.
- 5.1.2 **Glass:** 67 sherds of glass were also found in context 102, again like the pottery assemblage, the glass fragments were all of a post-medieval date. Two smashed beer bottles were also recovered during the watching brief.
- 5.1.3 **Iron Objects:** 8 fragments of iron were recovered from the watching brief in context 102, all dating from the post-medieval period. One piece of iron has been identified as a stirrup for horse riding.
- 5.1.4 **Part of a trough:** 2 pieces of a ceramic water trough for livestock were identified with context 102 and dates to the 19th century.
- 5.1.5 **Horn/bone handled knife:** This is a typical sheep's foot penknife from the post-medieval period found in context 102.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 The east and north portions of the proposed car park areas yielded no significant archaeological remains, there being no obvious trace of Hadrian's Wall left in this area, it must be concluded that its stone had been removed entirely in previous centuries, probably as a result of the construction of the B6318 Military Road around AD1745, which utilized stone from Hadrian's Wall in its foundation.
- 6.1.2 Significant archaeological remains were discovered at the southwest corner of the car park area, lying parallel to and being some 10.5 metres away from the west wall of the principal dwelling building of Carraw Farm. They comprised of a 7m (length) x 0.9m (width) x 0.2-0.4m (depth) section of reused dressed Roman sandstone wall with no returns (101), a possible cobbled interior floor surface (103), and an overlying stone rubble demolition layer (102). These features have been collectively interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval building (of probable mid 18th century origin) associated with the Carraw Farm complex.
- 6.1.3 Archaeological small finds and other archaeological material found in association with wall (101), include an abundance of pottery, glass and metalwork, the majority of which firmly supports a post medieval 18th-19th century date for the building remains.
- 6.1.4 The cobbled surface (103) located in the southwest corner of the excavated area, is most likely to represent an original floor level to the post-medieval building, however due to the limit of excavation and time constraints further excavation would be required to confirm this.
- 6.1.5 The demolition/dump layer (102) of mixed rubble material, probably relates to the disuse or demolishing of the post-medieval building.
- 6.1.6 Upon inspection of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1866 it is apparent that whilst other buildings associated with the Carraw Farm complex existed at this time, the building discovered during this archaeological watching brief did not, and we must therefore speculate that the post-medieval building was demolished before this date.
- 6.1.7 It is most likely that the building observed during this watching brief, belongs to the same period as the principal farm dwelling building at Carraw Farm and indeed with the construction of the Military Road shortly after the second Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. Both the Military Road and the buildings at Carraw Farm utilised the readily available dressed sandstone from sites such as Hadrian's Wall and Milecastle 32 in their construction, stone which is identical to the newly discovered building. A rough date of between 1745-1866 can therefore be attributed to the lifespan of this building,

although due to the limitations of this archaeological work, further excavation would be required to confirm this theory.

- 6.1.8 The orientation of the post-medieval building, as visible from the single stretch of wall (101), and its proximity to other buildings in the Carraw Farm complex, suggests a relationship with the farm. Furthermore the suspected date of the building makes it contemporary with several other buildings on the Carraw Farm complex and implies that it was an early construction associated with the farm.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 Significant archaeological remains were located in the southwest portion of the car-park area as represented by remains of a post-medieval building. If future development was to impact on this archaeology it is recommended that further archaeological investigations would be necessary to establish to extent of the building and its relationship to the Carraw Farm complex.
- 6.2.2 It is noteworthy that further earthworks are visible immediately to the south and west of the car park area, on the edge of the *Vallum* (see plate 8), these seem to represent buried wall lines of a similar nature and on the same alignment as Wall 101. It is recommended that these features would merit further archaeological investigation if the site were to receive any future development that might impact on such archaeological remains.

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7.3 WEBSITES

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<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Category	Interpretation
100	Layer	Topsoil
101	Masonry	Wall
102	Deposit	Demolition/Dump Layer
103	Deposit	Cobbled Surface
104	Layer	Natural

APPENDIX 2: FINDS REPORT

Context	Description	No. of Finds	Weight (kg)	Period
102	Glass	67	0.491	post medieval
102	Plaster with paint	1	0.034	modern
102	Stone with paint	1	0.052	uncertain
102	Horn/ bone handle	1	0.059	post medieval
102	FE	8	0.858	post medieval
102	Clay pipe	5	0.023	post medieval
102	Part of trough	2	0.473	19th century
102	Colour-coated ware	1	0.018	4th century
102	Transfer printed ware	11	0.017	post medieval
102	Brown ware with slip	4	0.031	post medieval
102	Cream ware with brown glaze	5	0.018	post medieval
102	Salt glaze stone ware	2	0.021	post medieval
102	Cream ware	28	0.06	post medieval
102	Tin glazed ware	1	0.005	post medieval
102	Black ware	23	0.133	post medieval
102	Fine glazed brown ware	3	0.005	post medieval
102	Combed slipware	1	0.008	post medieval
102	White slip on redware with mocha decoration	2	0.004	post medieval
102	Green glazed ware	1	0.008	18th century