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# INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY CABLE AT THE THREE TUNS INN AND HEXHAM ROAD, HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, NORTHUMBERLAND

~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ~

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APRIL-AUGUST 2017



Prepared for: <i>Northern Powergrid</i>		By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i>		
<i>Project code:</i> AP 16/62b	<i>Stage:</i> Final	<i>Compiled by:</i> MJ	<i>Control:</i> AR	<i>Completion date:</i> 01/05/18

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY CABLE  
AT THE THREE TUNS INN AND HEXHAM ROAD  
HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, NORTHUMBERLAND

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared by:

*The Archaeological Practice Ltd.*



**Frontispiece:** View looking northwest at the eastern end of electricity cable trench excavated outside the northeast corner of the Three Tuns Inn, Heddon-on-the-Wall in April 2017.

**Grid Reference:** NZ 13332 67009 (east end), NZ 13085 66991 (west end)  
**Date of fieldwork:** 5<sup>th</sup> April – 29<sup>th</sup> August 2017  
**Oasis Number:** thearcha2- 345022

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## SUMMARY

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*This document, prepared by the Archaeological Practice Ltd. reports on a programme of archaeological monitoring carried out between April-August, 2017 for Northern Powergrid at Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland, on the line of a long trench excavated for the provision of a new electricity supply cable, beginning at the Three Tuns Public House and running westwards along Hexham Road (the B6528).*

*The watching brief follows an archaeological evaluation at the east end of the site (AP Ltd. April 2017), where a trench was excavated across the Military Road, located over the line of Hadrian's Wall. The watching brief area, located immediately south of the evaluation site and therefore south of Hadrian's Wall, runs across the site of the Vallum – the large Roman ditch flanking Hadrian's Wall and part of the defensive frontier complex.*

*Given the potential archaeological sensitivity of the site, specifically the possibility of discovering preserved sub-surface features associated with the Hadrian's Wall frontier, a programme of archaeological monitoring during the trenching was requested by the Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for Historic England and the Northumberland Assistant County Archaeologist, in order to determine the character, nature, date, depth, and degree of survival of archaeological deposits there.*

*The results of archaeological watching brief concluded that no pre-modern remains were observed or impacted upon by cable trenching at the Heddon site; specifically, no remains of Roman origin were reported. The excavations encountered modern made ground, comprising the surface and sub-base of the modern road and pavement, as well as modern services.*

*The only area of limited archaeological interest recorded, was a possible construction cut and area of disturbance [07-08], measuring approximately 18 m in length, observed immediately to the west of the Three Tuns Inn carpark entrance. This has been interpreted as the robbed-out remains of an early 19th century terrace visible on the 1st Edition OS map of c.1859.*

*No further archaeological interventions are recommended with respect to the current services works along Hexham Road.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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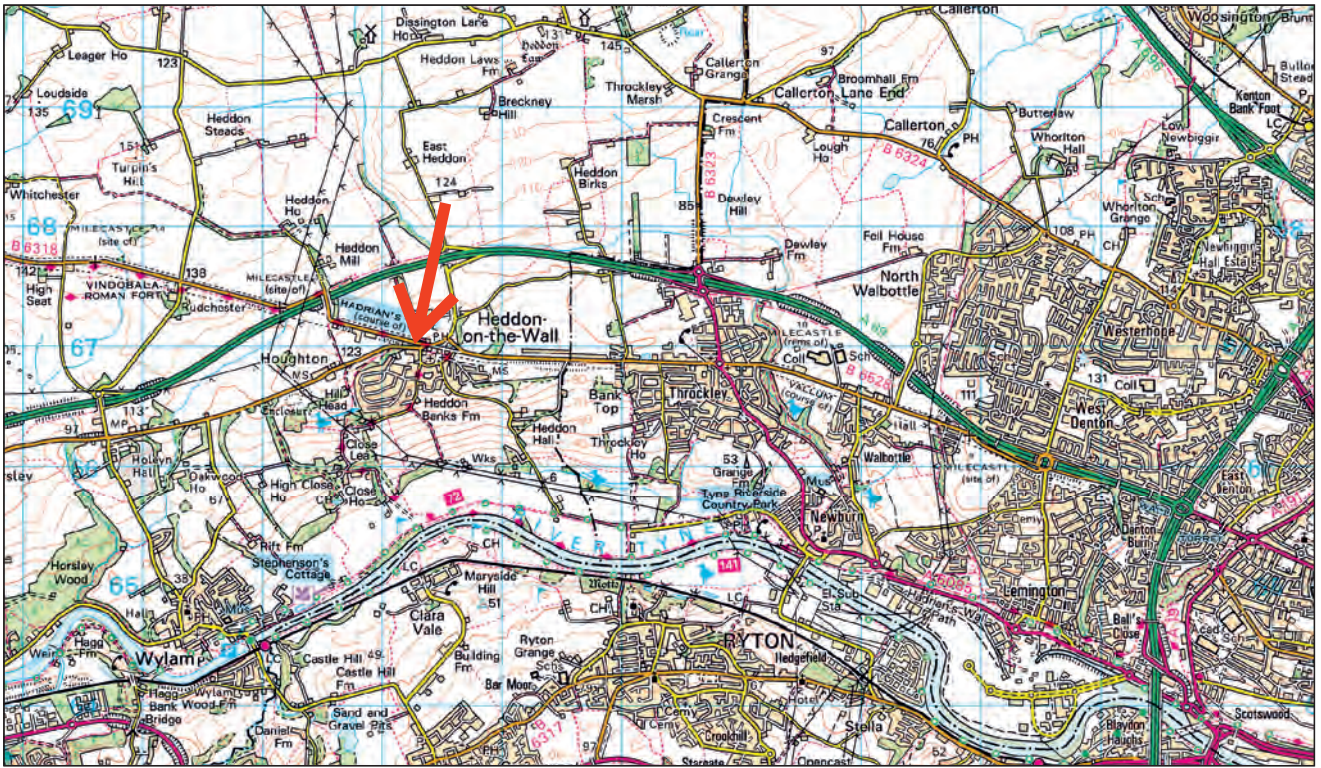
### 1.1 Location and Planning Background

This document, prepared by the Archaeological Practice Ltd. reports on a programme of archaeological monitoring carried out during April-August, 2017 for Northern Powergrid at Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland (*see Illus. 01-02*) on the line of a long trench excavated for the provision of a new electricity supply cable, located from the Three Tuns Public House and running westwards along Hexham Road (the B 6528) (NGR: NZ 13332 67009 east end, NGR: NZ 13085 66991 west end).

The watching brief follows on from an archaeological evaluation at the east end of the site (Archaeological Practice Ltd. April 2017), where a trench was excavated across the Military Road (B 6318) located entirely within the limits of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and within the Scheduled Monument itself. The results of evaluation concluded that exclusively modern made ground, comprising the surface and sub-base of the modern road, as well as modern services, were encountered during the excavation. No pre-modern remains were discovered; specifically, no remains of Roman origin were reported.

The site of secondary monitoring works associated with the scheme, was to be carried out as an archaeological watching brief along the north side of the B 6528 Hexham Road, which runs from the southeast side of the Three Tuns Public House westwards to the boundary between No. 18 Hexham Road and the first open field.

With regard to the invasive nature of proposed developments and Scheduled status of the site, the Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for Historic England and the Northumberland Assistant County Archaeologist, requested the scheme of archaeological evaluation and watching brief to investigate the areas of proposed groundworks associated with the development. The aims of the project were to investigate and record the character and degree of survival of any archaeological remains found to survive there.

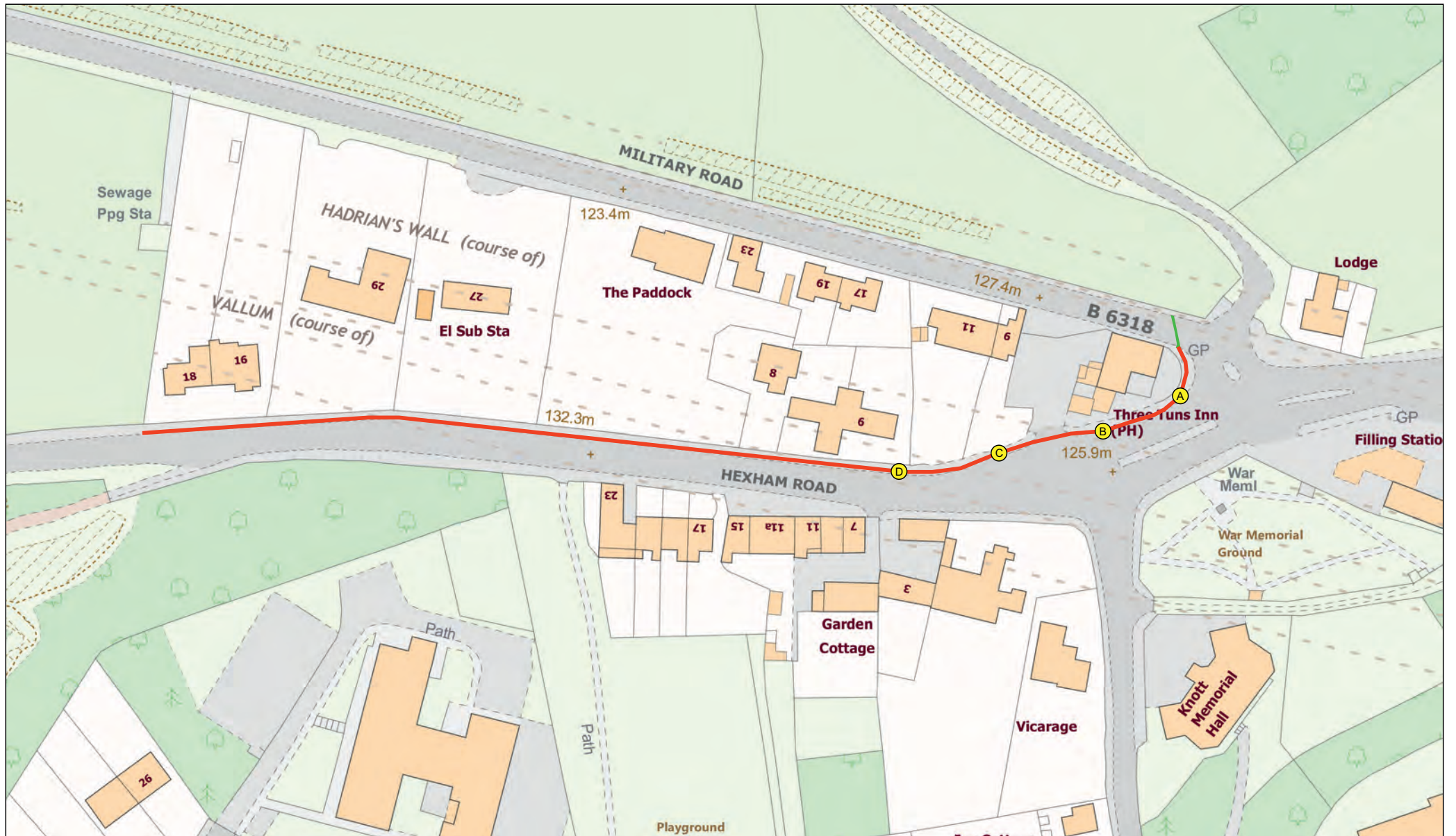


**Illus. 01:** The location of Heddon-on-the-Wall (indicated by red arrow), on the north side of the Tyne valley in Northumberland.

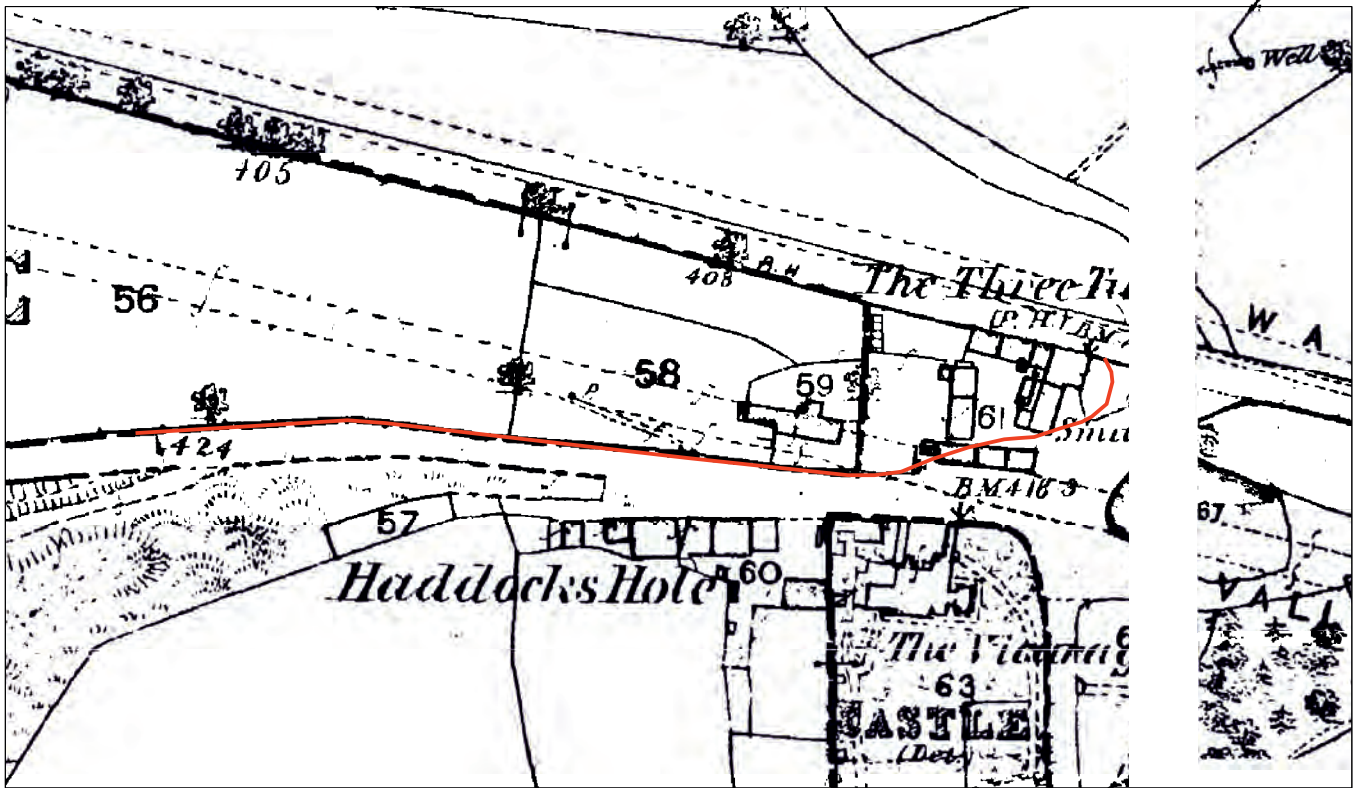


**Illus. 02:** Town view, showing the location of the watching brief site within Heddon-on-the-Wall (highlighted in red).

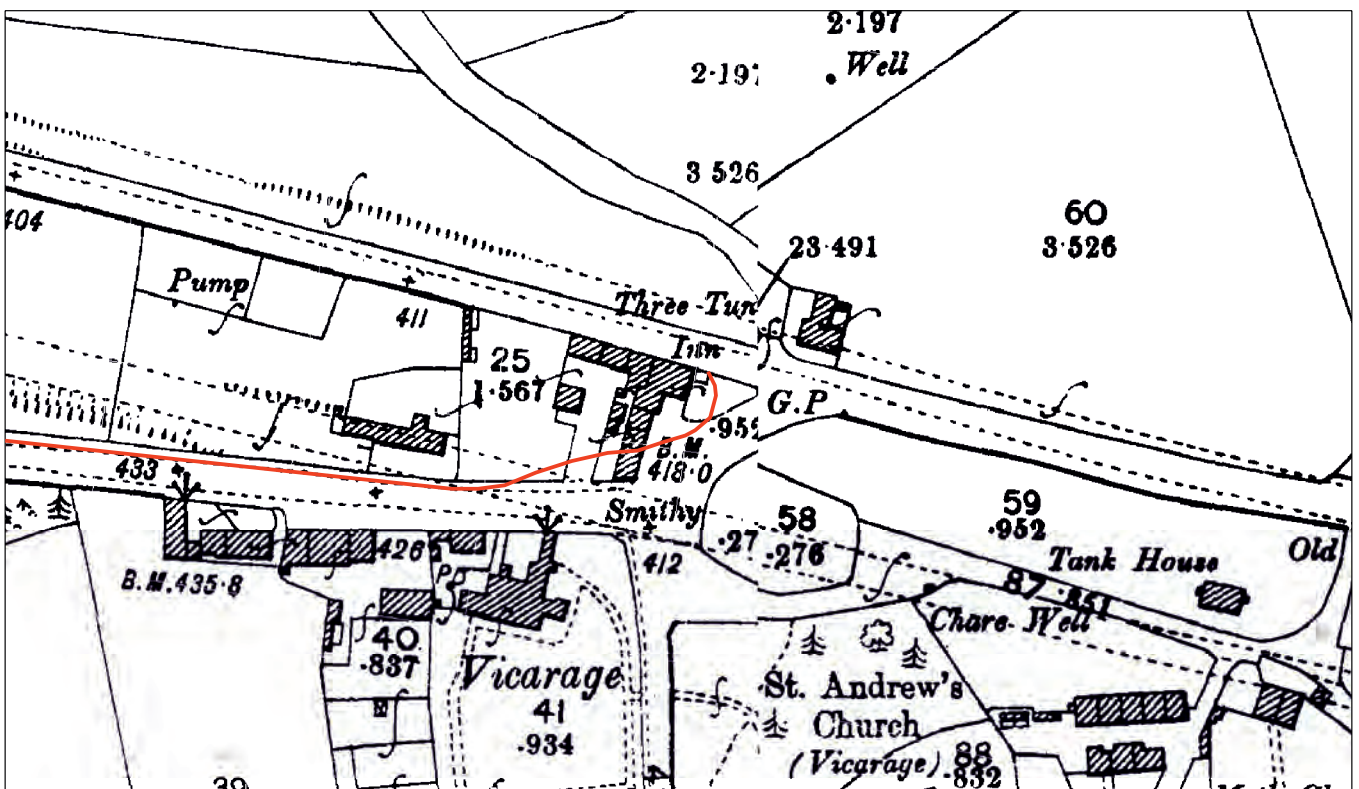




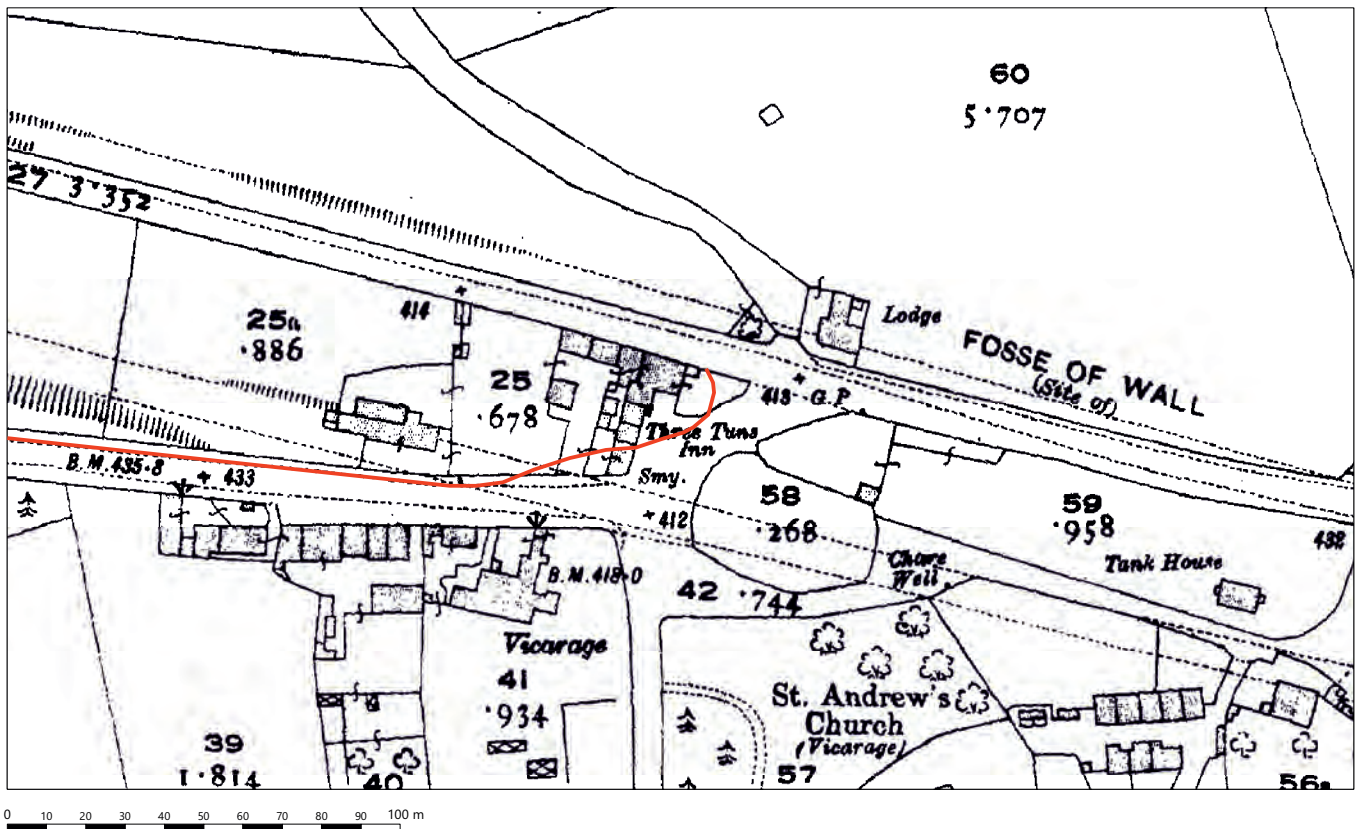
**Illus. 03:** The location of watching brief trenching (highlighted in red) connecting to previous evaluation trench (highlighted in green) around the Three Tuns Inn and along Hexham Road, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland.



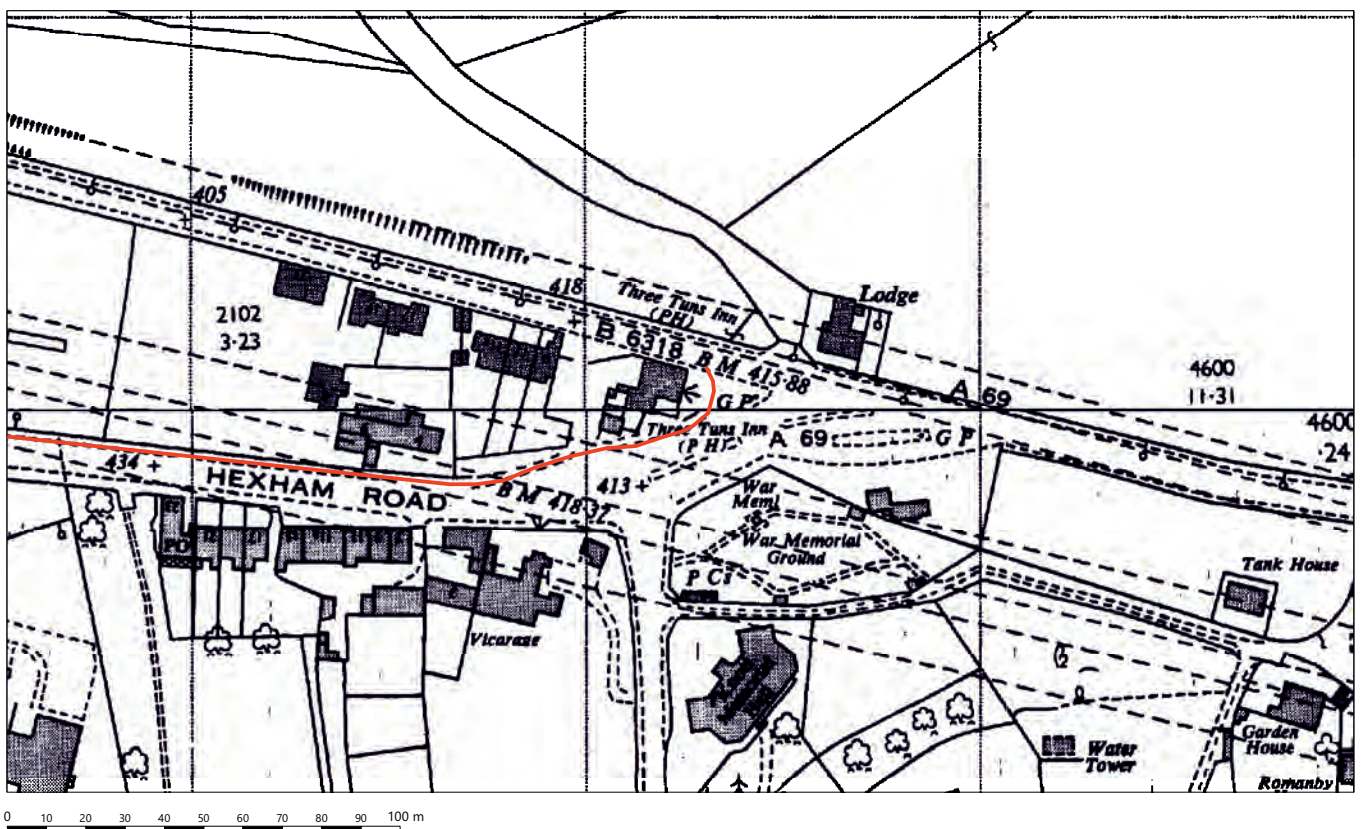
*Illus. 04: Extract from the 1:2500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan c.1859, showing the watching brief site (highlighted in red), Heddon-on-the-Wall.*



*Illus. 05: Extract from the 1:2500 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan c.1897, showing the watching brief site (highlighted in red), Heddon-on-the-Wall.*



*Illus. 06: Extract from the 1:2500 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan c.1919, showing the watching brief site (highlighted in red), Heddon-on-the-Wall.*



*Illus. 07: Extract from the 1:2500 c.1963 Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, showing the watching brief site (highlighted in red), Heddon-on-the-Wall.*

## 2. CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 Archaeological Significance of the Site

The 2nd-century Roman frontier complex, which includes Hadrian's Wall, runs directly across the evaluation site at the north-eastern side of the development (*see Illus. 03*). The development area lies within the scheduled monument, which includes remains of the Wall, Wall Ditch, Military Way and the Vallum and its associated north and south banks, which are protected by their Scheduled status and national planning guidance, which notes that there will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains.

All the area of the Wall and the associated military corridor apart from certain urban areas has also been designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site and therefore its remains are considered to be of international significance.

### 2.2 The Vallum

The watching brief area, located immediately south of the evaluation site and therefore south of Hadrian's Wall, runs across the site of the Vallum – the linear ditched and embanked feature which formed an integral part of the defensive frontier complex, defining its rearward extent.

Shortly after work on Hadrian's 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, now 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.

It is thought that the vallum was intended to mark-out a kind of rearward boundary or "exclusion zone" behind the Wall, though other hypothetical explanations have also been expounded. It was certainly built on a monumental scale, presumably on the orders of Emperor Hadrian.

### 3. EXCAVATION PROGRAMME

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#### 3.1 Aims

Given the potential archaeological sensitivity of the site, specifically the possibility of discovering preserved sub-surface features associated with the Hadrian's Wall frontier, a programme of archaeological monitoring during the trenching was agreed in order to determine the character, nature, date, depth, and degree of survival of archaeological deposits there.

#### 3.2 Methods

A single trench was machine excavated along Hexham Road to a width of 0.40-0.50 m, a length of 265 m and to a depth of 0.85 m. The excavation process was monitored by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists from The Archaeological Practice Ltd. and a record made of deposits encountered.

All work was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and followed the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

## 4. RESULTS

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### 4.1 Location and Dimensions

The excavation of a long trench for the provision of a new electrical cable was monitored by archaeological watching brief between April – August 2017 at Heddon-on-the-Wall in southern Northumberland (*see Illus. 01-02*). The cable trench was located on the north side of Heddon, specifically positioned along the pavement on the northeast side of the Three Tuns Inn at its junction with the B6318 Military Road (NGR: NZ 13332 67009); from here it curved around the pub, heading southeast to south to southwest before extending westwards along the north pavement of Hexham Road and terminating near the southwest boundary of No. 18 Hexham Road (NGR: NZ 13085 66991).

The dimensions of the cable trench were as follows: 265 m in length x 0.40-0.50 m in width x 0.85 m in depth (approximate distances).

### 4.2 Stratigraphy and Interpretation

No significant archaeological remains were observed within the cable trench.

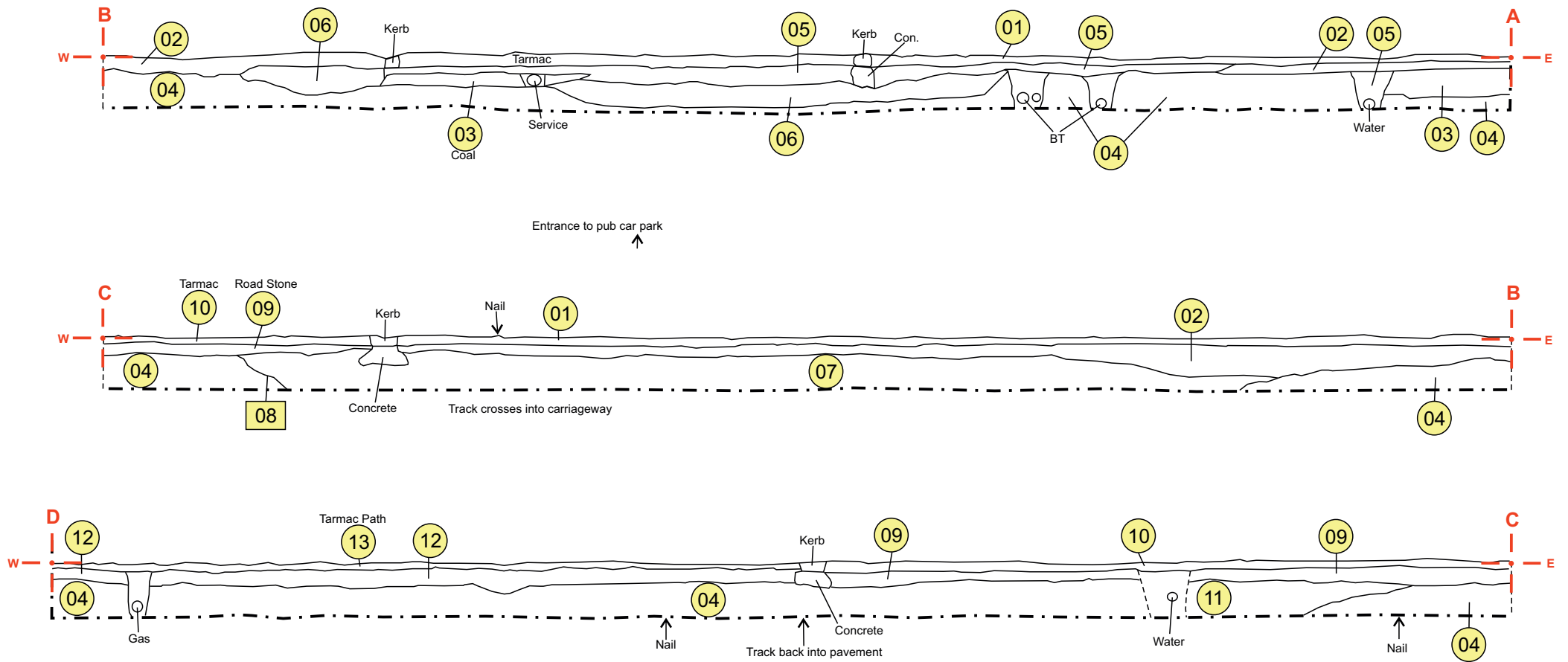
Beneath the pavement running from the Three Tuns Inn to the edge of No. 18 Hexham Road, were various layers of post-19th-century road/path make-up and modern services visible at depths of 0.35 m – 0.65 m below ground level, before reaching a natural clay and sandstone layer [04] thereafter.

The only area of limited archaeological interest recorded, was a construction cut and robbed-out area [07-08] of approximately 18 m in length observed immediately to the west of the Three Tuns Inn carpark entrance (*see Illus. 08*). These contexts were probably associated with an east-west aligned terrace row of three buildings visible on the 1st Edition OS map of c. 1859 (*see Illus. 04*) forming the southern edge of the Three Tuns complex and on the perceived northern edge of the Vallum. The west cut appears to be in the position of the southwest corner of this terrace, but no associated walls or significant remains now survive. The terrace is likely to have originated in the early 19th or late 18th century and was demolished in the later 19th century (*see Illus. 05*).

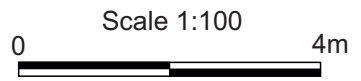
### 4.3 Context List

- [01] Flagged pavement.
- [02] Mixed clay and sand, fairly loose, dark grey to brown with sandstone fragments.
- [03] Coal deposit, compact and granular, black.
- [04] Natural sandstone and clay, laminated, dark brown-yellow, with some larger lumps of sandstone, which are slightly powdery and sub-rounded. Mica deposits within sandstone. Natural rock shear.

- [05] Deposit of grey roadstone, over service.
- [06] Deposit of red-yellow ash and clinker, fly ash, fairly loose colliery waste, infilling over car park entrance.
- [07] Firm dark grey clay with small sandstone fragments included. Slightly sandy-sticky.
- [08] Cut. Possible construction cut or robbing associated with an east-west aligned terrace row of three buildings visible on the 1st Edition OS c.1859 forming the southern edge of the Three Tuns complex and on the perceived northern edge of the Vallum. The cut appears to be in the position of the southwest corner of this terrace. From the west a gentle and even break of slope, drops gently and evenly to east at an approximate angle of 45-50 degrees for approximately 1m, then drops below base of excavation at east side – deposit [07] to east.
- [09] Tarmac roadstone bedding for carriageway surface [10].
- [10] Road surface.
- [11] Deposit of mixed clay and sandstone, dark grey to brown and fairly firm. Small pieces of sandstone and slightly sandy overall. Probable make up for driveway entrance into forge cottage [04], visible on base of trench at 0.9m.
- [12] Mixed tarmac roadstone from tarmac path [13] and natural deposit [04]. Backfill from previous excavation of electric cable which is visible in the south facing section. Excavated and backfilled with same material.
- [13] Tarmac path.



Entrance to pub car park  
↑



**Illus. 08:** South Facing Section (shown from East-West) along Hexham Road, keyed to site location map (Illus. 03).





*Photo 1. Location shot of the Three Tuns Inn, view looking northeast.*



*Photo 2. Location shot of the Three Tuns Inn, view looking west.*



*Photo 3. View looking northwest across cable trenching located towards the northeast corner of the Three Tuns Inn.*



*Photo 4. General working shot during cable trenching, view looking WSW.*



*Photo 5. South facing section of cable trench, located approx 5m from start of trench.*



*Photo 6. South facing section of cable trench, located approx 17m from start of trench.*



*Photo 7. View looking NNW at possible cut of early C19th robbed-out terrace [08].*



*Photo 8. General working shot during cable trenching, view looking east along Hexham Road.*

## 5. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 Conclusions

The excavations encountered modern made ground, comprising the surface and sub-base of the modern road and pavement, as well as modern services.

No pre-modern remains were encountered; specifically, no remains of Roman origin were identified.

A possible construction cut and area of disturbance [07-08], measuring approximately 18 m in length, observed immediately to the west of the Three Tuns Inn carpark entrance (*see Illus. 08*), has been interpreted as the robbed-out remains of an early 19th-century terrace visible on the 1st Edition OS map of c.1859. Its western cut appears to be in the position of the southwest corner of this terrace. No associated walls or significant remains now survive.

### 5.2 Recommendations

No further archaeological interventions are recommended with respect to the current services works along Hexham Road.

**APPENDIX 1:**

*WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF. By The Archaeological Practice Ltd. January 2017.*

**B6318 ADJACENT TO THE THREE TUNS INN  
HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL  
NORTHUMBERLAND**

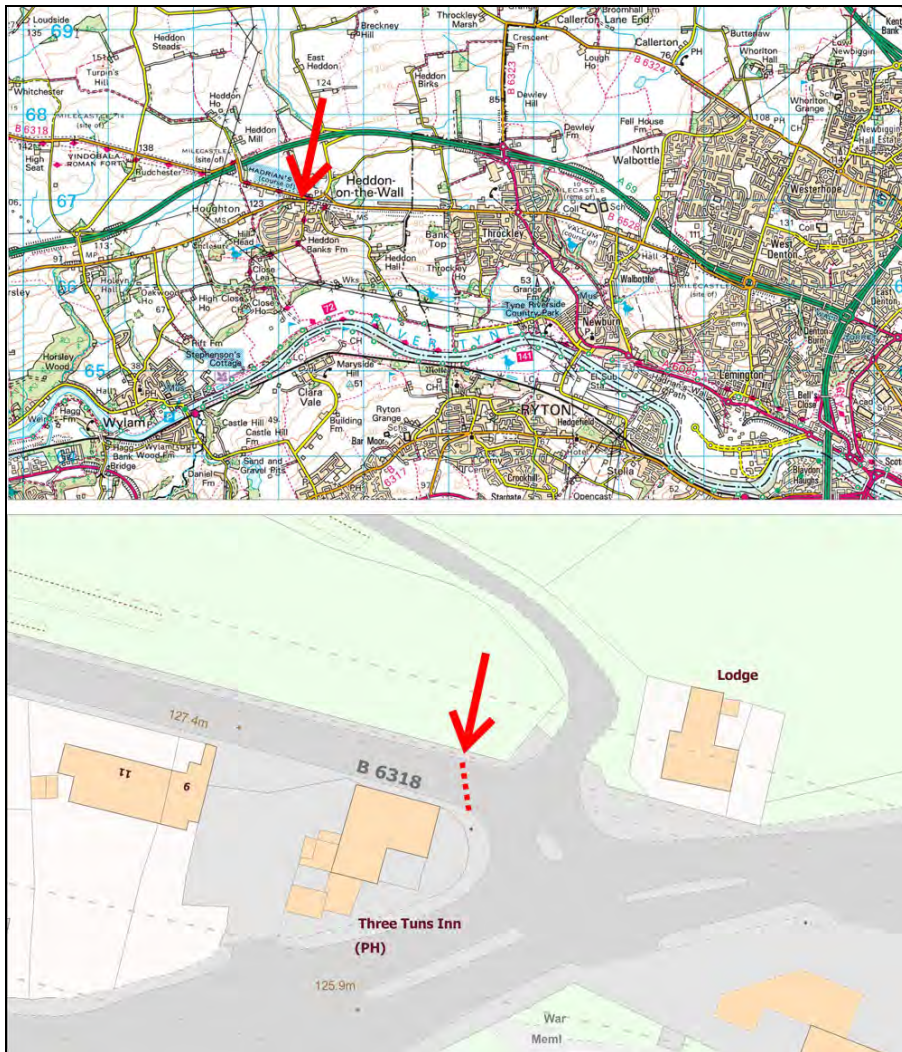
**PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY CABLE**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF**

**January 2017**  
(Revised April 2017)

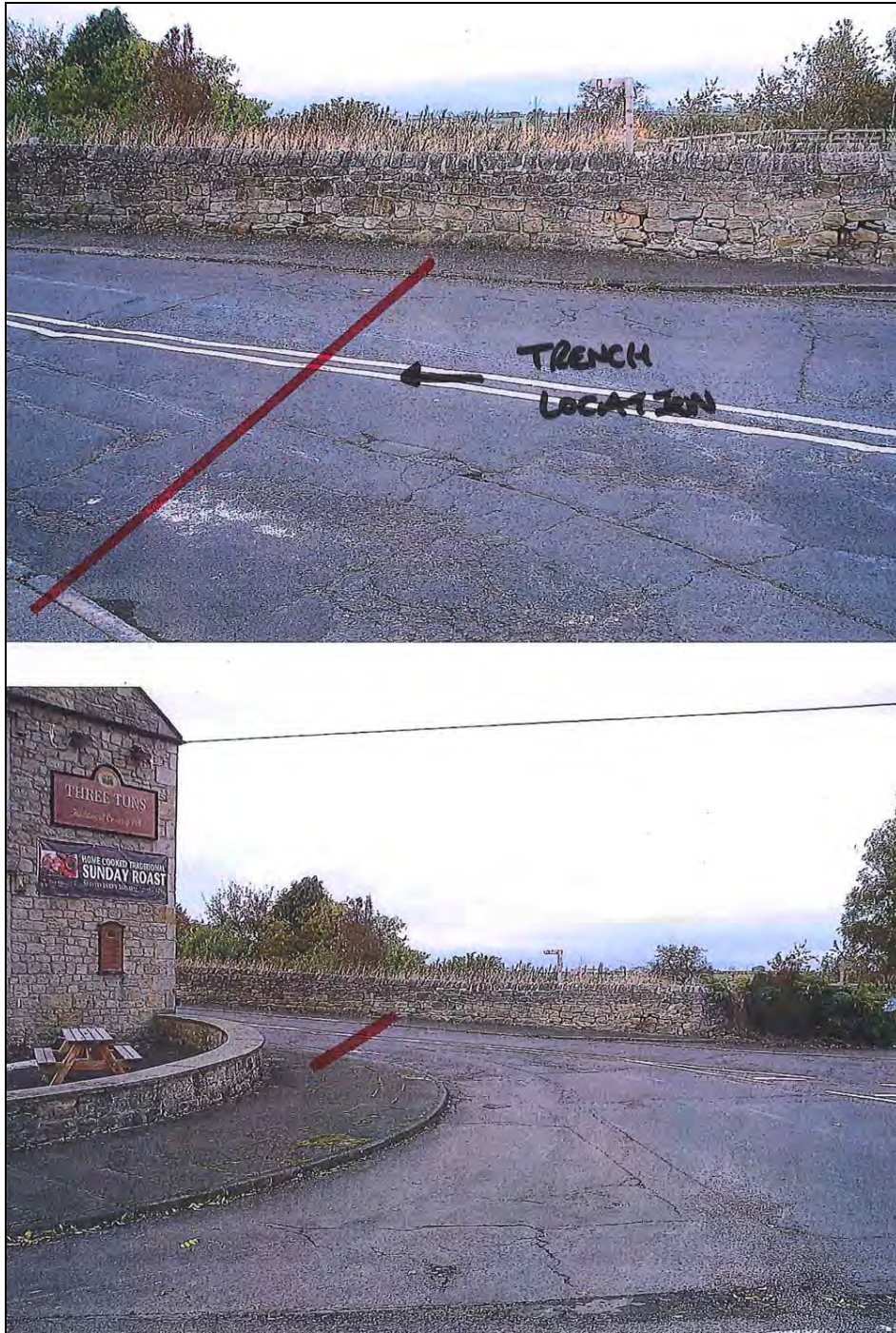
**1. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

It is proposed to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the line of a proposed cable route crossing the Military Road (B 6318) on the north side of the Three Tuns Public House at Heddon on the Wall, Northumberland, following which a mitigation strategy may be warranted. Additional mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring will take place during groundworks to extend the cable routeway along Hexham Road (the B 6528).



*Illus. 01 (above) and 02: The Location of the proposed evaluation works*

With regard to the invasive nature of proposed developments and Scheduled status of the site, the English Heritage Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist and Northumberland National Park Archaeologist have requested a scheme of archaeological evaluation to investigate the areas of proposed groundworks associated with the development scheme. The aims of such evaluation work are to investigate and record the character and degree of survival of any archaeological remains found to survive there. The results of evaluation will be used to inform a programme of mitigation works.

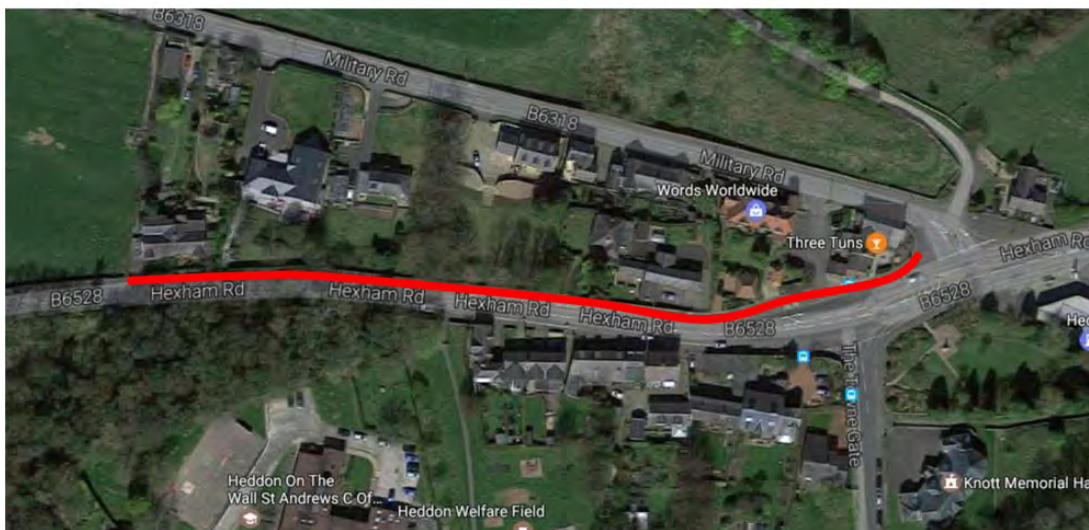
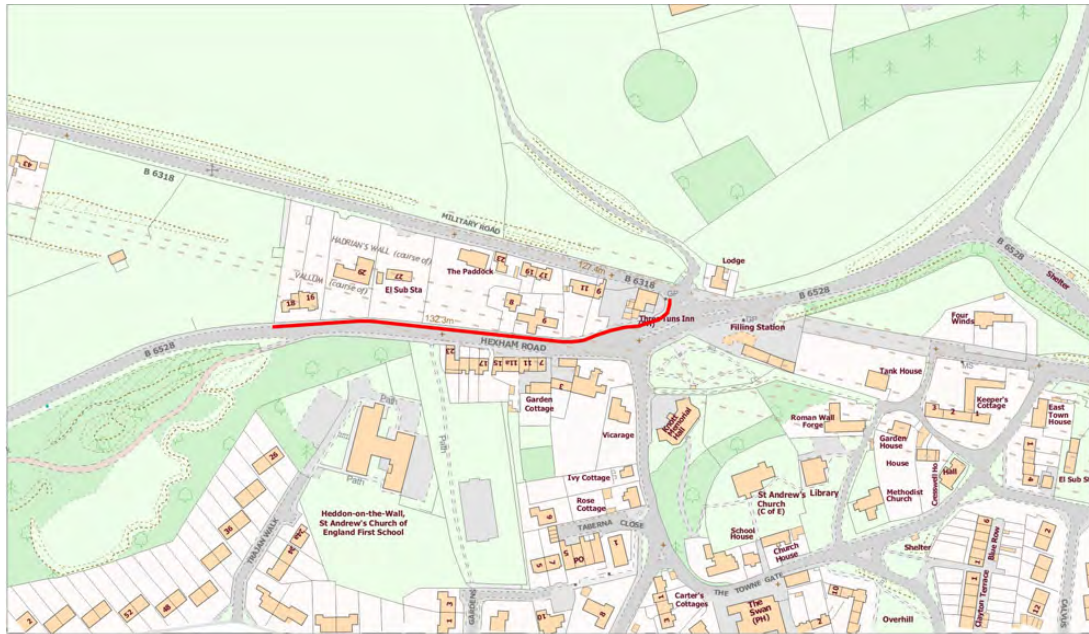


Illus. 03 (above) and 04: Photographs supplied by the client showing the position of the proposed evaluation trench, viewed from the south.

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site of the evaluation works across the Military Way falls within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and within the Scheduled Monument.

The site of secondary monitoring works, to be carried out as an archaeological watching brief along the north side of the B 6528 Hexham Road, runs from the south-east side of the Three Tuns Public House westwards to the boundary between No. 18 Hexham Road and the first open field (see *Illus. 05*, below).



*Illus. 05: Plan (above) and aerial view (below) of the north-west part of Heddon-on-the-Wall showing the cable route extending westwards from the Scheduled Area on the north and east sides of the Three Tuns Public House.*

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

**3.1** The second century Roman frontiers complex, which includes Hadrian's Wall, runs directly across the site (see *Illus 01 & 02*, above).

**3.2** The development area lies within the scheduled monument, which includes remains of the Wall, Wall Ditch, Military Way and the Vallum and its associated north and south banks, which are protected by their Scheduled status and national planning guidance, which notes that there will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains.

**3.3** All the area of the Wall and the associated military corridor apart from certain urban areas has also been designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site and therefore its remains are considered to be of international significance.

**3.4** The trench will also cut across the 18th century Military Way which sits upon the remains of Hadrian's Wall (presumably the curtain wall itself in this location) and is in itself important as an early example of a modern road, initially built for military purposes but subsequently used as a major east-west cross-country route.

**3.5** Other sites of known or potential archaeological significance also lie adjacent to the site, as documented below (see *Section 3.6* and *Appendix 1*).

**3.6** *Edited extracts from the Northumberland County HER listing sites of known or potential archaeological significance within or adjacent to the proposed site of evaluation (Keyed to Map supplied by Northumberland HER and included here as Appendix 1):*

HER ID 10848, Milecastle 12, NZ 13546695.

A search for this milecastle was made in 1928-9 without success. Its position, by measurement, should be on Town Farm just opposite the farmhouse about 1620 yards from the assumed position of milecastle 11. The distance to the next milecastle west of Rudchester Burn is also 1620 yards. There are no surface indications from which the site can be established; the area is largely covered by modern farmbuildings. The exact location of milecastle 12 has not yet been confirmed. In relation to the known sites of turret 12a and turret 12b, the site of milecastle 12 is expected to lie in the vicinity of Keeper's Cottage at Heddon-on-the-Wall.

HER ID 10849, Turret 12a, NZ 1304 6708.

This was located, in 1928, on the south edge of the road about 548 yards from milecastle 12, and confirmed by excavation in Oct 1930. There are no surface remains, the site is mainly covered by a modern road with level grass verges. Turret 12a survives as a buried feature below the B6318 road. The location of the turret is known from part excavation by Simpson in 1930.

HER ID 10850, Turret 12b, NZ 12566721.

This was located in 1928 on the south edge of the road, 543 yards from milecastle 13, and confirmed by excavation in 1930. There are no surface remains, the site is mainly covered by a modern road with level grass verges. Turret 12b survives as a buried feature below the B6318 road, probably extending south into the area of woodland to the west of North Lodge. Part excavation by Simpson in 1930 located the site of this turret.

HER ID 10858, Roman Legionary and Centurial stones, NZ 134669.

Two inscribed Roman building stones, each about a foot square, were seen in 1807 by the Rev J Lingard (a), built into the coach-house, and also above the stable door, of the vicarage at Heddon-on-the-Wall. They were removed in 1823 by Sir Cuthbert Sharp and are now lost. The inscriptions, traced from the Lingard MS read:

LEG XX	'From the 20th Legion
VV	Valeria Victrix the fourth
Coh IV	Cohort (built this'.
> IV L	'The century of Julius Rufus



R V F (built this)'.

The stones were reported donated to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle in 1823. Not seen in the collection of Roman antiquities in the Black Gate Museum. A further centurial stone found sometime before 1956, presumably at Heddon is now on the sill of a window in the south aisle of Heddon church. Centurial stone, presumed from at or near Heddon-on-the-Wall, before 1956. In south aisle of church. RIB 1387. Inscription reads: C(enturia) FI(avi) As/... . Hadrianic?

HER ID 10859, Roman sculptured stone found 1932, NZ 12606719.

A sculptured block of freestone, 12ins x 8ins, was found in 1932 when repairing a garden wall at North Lodge, Heddon-on-the-Wall. On the left is a bust in relief of a person in a hooded cloak pointing to an inscription running CL.P... the rest broken away. It resembles the ordinary centurial inscriptions of the wall but there is no centurial symbol and the pointing figure is unique. During recent inspection the stone could not be located, and the present occupier of North Lodge has no information. Building stone, found at Heddon Lodge near turret 12b in 1932. In Vindolanda Museum, Chesterholm. RIB 1304. H:0.17m, W:0.3m, D:0.298m. Inscribed: Cl(audius) P..... . 2nd/3rd century AD.

HER ID 10864, Medieval kiln, NZ 1362266942.

The circular structure that has been built into the back of the extant portion of Hadrian's Wall near Great Hill is not Roman, but is 'a kiln of much later date'. 'This structure measures 1.9m diameter, and the surrounding wall has a maximum height of 0.7m, its floor is paved. A 25 inch AM survey has been made'.

HER ID 10865, Hut circle on Heddon Common,

Traces of hut circles were to be seen on Heddon Common and on the Resting Hill, near the head of the lane leading from the railway station. No traces of hut circles were seen on Heddon Common which is situated at NZ 12886673 and Resting Hill is not known locally. Heddon Common is largely covered by disused quarries. The description of Resting Hill implies an area, centred NZ 134667, now developed as a housing estate; no further information.

HER ID 10868, Bronze axe head, NZ NZ 13876687.

Bronze axehead found AD 1893. Whilst cutting a section across the Vallum on the height to the east of Heddon-on-the-Wall, on June 20th 1893, Mr Bates found a bronze, socketed and looped axe, 3-1/4ins long, also a thumb flint.

HER ID 10869, Medieval coin,

During the summer of 1958 Mr and Mrs Hewitson made the casual discovery of silver long-cross penny of Edward I from the Durham mint, near their home at Heddon-on-the-Wall (at exactly NZ 1318066656). It probably dates from 1305-1307.

HER ID 10870, Church of St Andrew, Heddon-on-the-Wall, NZ 1338 6689,

The church of St Philip and St James [sic] is mainly 12th/13th century but incorporates some

Norman and late Anglo-Saxon work. The west end and west bay were added in 1840. A centurial stone, 15ins x 9ins, found sometime before 1956 presumably at Heddon, is placed on the sill of a window in the south aisle. It is inscribed 7 FLAS/... c(enturia) Flav(i) S/t... Other furnishings include a pre-Norman cross-head in the sanctuary.

HER ID 10875, Three polished stone axes, NZ 13846672,

Three stone axes found in 1968 by Mr C Munroe of 44 Antonine Walk, Heddon-on-the-Wall, in his back garden. Site investigated by E W Sockett and C B Burgess – one more axe, parts of two more and possible roughout, were found. Original axes probably sold.

HER ID 10879, Houghton, deserted medieval village.

Houghton was held with Whitcheater and Wallington as a knight's fee in 1166. In 1291 a division of the manor and township occurred and a new settlement was created for the second moiety – Little Houghton (now Close House Estate). This probably caused

shrinkage of Houghton. There was no separate entry for Houghton in the 1296 Lay Subsidy. Armstrong's map of 1769 marked four buildings there. Since the early 19th century it has been divided between two farmholds, and comprised two farmhouses and several cottages. Any major decline probably occurred with the 13th century division. A boundary bank behind the houses on the south of the village indicates it was once more extensive. A watching brief was maintained during excavation of a pipe trench, for water main renewal, through the village of Houghton between NZ 12666683 and NZ 12506673. This exposed bedrock and undisturbed soil horizons demonstrating the absence of archaeological features.

HER ID 10895, Roman inscriptions, NZ 140668.  
Two Roman inscriptions.

HER ID 10896, Mound, NZ 14176685.

HER ID 10900, Hadrian's Wall and vallum from Throckley to East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall in wall mile 11.

The monument includes a section of Hadrian's Wall, its outer ditch and the vallum between Throckley and East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall. Hadrian's Wall, vallum and associated remains in this section survive well as upstanding remains, earthworks and buried features. From various places in this section of the Wall corridor there are wide views northwards towards the Scottish Border and south west along Tynedale to the North Pennines.

At the east end of this section, the Wall survives as a buried feature below the course of the modern road, the B6528. Its line was recorded during roadworks in November 1926 and it was found to be of broad wall type. In the west end of this section there is a 255m stretch of upstanding consolidated wall between 2.8m and 3m in width, reaching a maximum height of 1.7m. The core was originally set in puddled clay, but is now reset in mortar to preserve the work. The upstanding section of the Wall is in the care of the Secretary of State.

Turret 11b (NZ 16 NW 2) was located by excavation in 1919. It survives as a buried feature below the B6528. The location of Turret 11a (NZ 16 NW 1) has not yet been confirmed though it probably lies along the line of the Wall somewhere opposite the Royal French Arms public house. During 1879 a hoard of over 5000 silver Roman coins was found just to the south of the Wall below the main road somewhere to the east of this turret site (in Tyne and Wear).

The Wall ditch is thought to survive as a buried feature underlying the gardens of the houses to the north of the Hexham Road (B6528), which are not included in the scheduling. However, west of the houses the ditch survives as an earthwork with a maximum depth of 1.9m and there is some rubble strewn over its scarps. In the west end of this section, opposite the consolidated stretch of Wall, is a section of ditch, also in the care of the Secretary of State, which reaches a maximum depth of 1.4m.

The vallum survives as an earthwork in the field south of the B6528. It lies about 50m south of the Wall line along this stretch of the corridor. In the east end of this section the vallum mounds have been reduced by ploughing, although the vallum ditch is still visible, reaching a depth of up to 1m. It is most evident in the east end in the small stand of trees at the entrance of the drive to Heddon Hall. On the summit of Great Hill, however, the works of the vallum are very well marked. The ditch is cut through the freestone rock and the south scarp shows Roman tool marks.

The course of the Roman road known as the Military Way, which ran along the corridor between the Wall and the vallum linking the turrets, milecastles and forts, is not yet confirmed in this section of the corridor.

HER ID 10901, Hadrian's Wall and vallum from East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall to the A69 trunk road in Wall mile 12. Scheduling revised on 14th July 1997, new national

monument number 26038. The monument includes a section of Hadrian's Wall, its external ditch and the vallum from Heddon-on-the-Wall in the east to the A69 trunk road in the west. This section of the Wall corridor has wide views overlooking the Tyne valley to the south and east, whereas to the north and west the ground rises gently giving a less extensive view.

The Wall survives as a buried feature for the whole of this section of its course. It lies beneath the B6318 road except at the west end of this section where it continues in a field up to the A69 trunk road. The Wall ditch survives as an earthwork for much of this section, to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The upcast counterscarp, usually known as the 'glacis', also survives up to 0.3m high in the area from north of the Three Tuns Inn to the north of North Lodge.

Turret 12a (NZ 16 NW 4) and Turret 12b (NZ 16 NW 5) survive as buried features below the B6318 road. Their locations are known from excavation by Simpson in 1930. The exact location of Milecastle 12 (NZ 16 NW 3) has not yet been confirmed.

The vallum survives intermittently as an upstanding earthwork throughout this section. The mounds have been reduced by ploughing and the central ditch has silted up for most of its length. The south mound in this section reaches a maximum height of 1.5m, while the ditch has a maximum depth of 0.6m.

The course of the Roman road known as the Military Way, which ran along the corridor between the Wall and the vallum linking the turrets, milecastles and forts, has not yet been confirmed in this section of the corridor.

HER ID 13858, Heddon-on-the-Wall parish overview for Keys to the Past, NZ 1254067419,

HER ID 15263, Square structure, NZ 1287266239,  
A square structure, about 4 feet high and 6 feet long lies just inside the plantation on the line of a former railway, south of Heddon-on-the-Wall. The building material was not recorded. The date and function is unknown.

HER ID 16853, Milepost at Heddon-on-the-Wall, NZ 1351966960,  
Milestone noted in a general survey in the plantation behind a wire fence on the northern side of the B6528. With inscription details noted for Newcastle (7 miles) and Hexham (13-1/2).

HER ID 21725, Possible vallum, NZ 12896616,  
It has been suggested that the railway line here may have re-used an earlier Roman vallum. As yet there is no evidence to support this and no fieldwork has been undertaken.

HER ID 22240, Heddon Mill (corn), NZ 1384267749,  
Heddon Mill, a corn mill, is marked on both Fyer's 1820 map of Northumberland and the first edition Ordnance Survey map. It is marked on Greenwood's 1828 map as 'Heddon Mills'.

HER ID 22241, Bays Leap, NZ 1305767559,  
A farmstead known as 'Bays Leap' is marked on Fryer's 1820 map of Northumberland and the first edition Ordnance Survey map. It is marked on Greenwood's 1828 map as 'Bayslear'.

HER ID 22244, Mill Dam, NZ 1373867749,  
A mill dam is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.

HER ID 22257, Heddon Banks Farmhouse, NZ 1321866551,  
A farmhouse built c. 1850 in ashlar and coursed stone with a Welsh slate roof. Grade II Listed.

HER ID 22258, Farmbuildings and Gingang attached to east of Heddon Banks Farmhouse, NZ 1324266563.  
Early 19th century gingang, barn, byres and granary, now used mainly as workshops and for farm storage. Grade II Listed.

HER ID 22261, Houghton North Farmhouse, NZ 1254866791,  
Farmhouse built in 1802. Ashlar with Welsh slate roof. Grade II Listed.

HER ID 22262, Merci Beaucoup and No. 2 Cottage, NZ 1256066798,  
Two cottages built in 1815. Pediment of the cottage to the left is inscribed 'MERCI BEAUCOUP'; that of cottage to right inscribed '1815'. Grade II Listed.

HER ID 22264, Garden wall, gate and railings to south of Old Schoolhouse Garden wall, gate and railings built c.1800. Grade II Listed.

HER ID 22265, South Houghton Farmhouse.  
Farmhouse built in 1826. Ashlar with Welsh slate roof. Grade II Listed.

HER ID 23609, Medieval domestic and industrial waste within Vallum ditch deposits on land adjacent to 4/6 Hexham Road, Heddon-on-the-Wall.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed development at land

adjacent to 4/6 Hexham Road and the Military Road, Heddon-on-the-Wall. Trench 4 exposed the northern side and a series of fills of the Vallum ditch but was not excavated to the base of the ditch. Initial analysis of the environmental samples from the fills of the Vallum ditch identified predominantly oat and barley with some wheat. Two fragments of ceramic material were recovered from the fill. One fragment appeared to be a metalworking mould. Further analysis of the environmental samples and AMS radiocarbon dating was carried out as part of subsequent monitoring works on the site. AMS radiocarbon dating produced a calibrated date of 1030-1220AD, indicating that the Vallum ditch had remained open to a depth of at least 1.2m in that period. It was used for the deposition of both domestic waste and waste from grain processing. The quantities of grain recovered indicate that the processing must have been carried out on an industrial scale using a large kiln nearby.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the development of 4/6 Hexham Road. The works comprised general ground reduction and the excavation of trenches for foundations and services. The north side of the Vallum ditch was exposed across the south side of the site. The upper layers of this feature were visible, although it was only excavated at the very west end of the new construction. Part of the north edge of the vallum was visible near the south boundary of the site, although this was not fully exposed. The environmental sample taken from the vallum ditch fill contained a moderate amount of fire waste comprising charcoal, with a small amount of clinker and semi-vitrified fuel waste. Charred plant remains included a few grains of barley, wheat, oats and hazelnut shell. A single glume base and arable weed seed suggested some secondary processing of grain on the site but the assemblage was so small that it was interpreted as a domestic assemblage.

HER ID 24494, Heddon-on-the-Wall Memorial Cross with memorial park walls and gate piers.

HER ID 24496, Knott memorial garden.  
A triangular garden containing the Heddon war memorial. The walls of the garden are Grade II listed.

HER ID 25879, Roman(?) architectural fragment at Keeper's Cottage, Heddon-on-the-Wall.

A possible Roman architectural fragment, of uncertain type, has been seen in the garden wall of Keeper's Cottage at Heddon-on-the-Wall.

HER ID 27117, Milestone at Heddon-on-the-Wall.

Rectangular milestone with curved top and inscribed 7 on front face within Heddon village. The milestone is located hard against a stone wall. This milestone was recorded in March 2010 and part of the Newcastle to Carlisle Military Road of the mid-18th century.

HER ID 27426, 19th century building, Heddon-on-the-Wall.

A 19th century building has been recorded by Wardell Armstrong during the compilation of a desk based assessment for Tulip's Haulage Yard site within Heddon-on-the-Wall from the Tithe Map of the village. The building is shown as a rectangular structure. This is not shown by later mapping of the area.

HER ID 27427, Gin gang at Heddon-on-the-Wall.

A gin gang or horse engine house has been recorded from the tithe plan of 1848 for Heddon-on-the-Wall village consulted by Wardell Armstrong during the compiling of a desk based assessment for the former Tulip's Haulage Yard during 2014. This feature is recorded as a rounded building which was no longer present by the Ordnance Survey second edition mapping of the area.

HER ID 27428, Farmstead building, Heddon-on-the-Wall.

A small farmstead building was located at the western end of a farmstead row of buildings and was shown by the tithe mapping of Heddon-on-the-Wall village in 1848 consulted by Wardell Armstrong during the compilation of a desk based assessment for a site within the village during 2014. The building had been demolished by the Ordnance Survey second edition mapping of the area.

HER ID 27430, Building, Heddon-on-the-Wall.

A building is shown at the western end of the farm buildings shown by the Ordnance Survey second edition mapping of the area consulted by Wardell Armstrong during the compilation of a desk based assessment for a Heddon-on-the-Wall site. This is located to the west-southwest of East Town Farm and appears to still exist in the modern mapping.

#### **4. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE VICINITY**

**4.1** No archaeological interventions have taken place on the site of interest or on the course of Hadrian's Wall in its immediate vicinity (i.e. within c 50 m either side, but the following interventions are recorded on the County HER in the wider vicinity (*Keyed to Map supplied by Northumberland HER and included here as Appendix 2*):

Event No 291, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS, 2002

Watching brief - no archaeological deposits were found

Event No 292, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS, 2002

No archaeological deposits found

Event No 308, 2002, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS

Evaluation to establish the impact of military traffic on the remains of Hadrian's Wall. A single trench was excavated on a disused length of the B6318 in November 2001. Beneath layers

of 18th, 19th and 20th century road surfaces, the foundations of Hadrian's Wall were discovered at a depth of less than 0.4m. It comprised a single layer of stone made of three roughly rectangular blocks of sandstone. These made up the southern face of the structure whose core was made up of small angular stones. There were layers of clay above and below the remains of Hadrian's Wall.

Event No 340, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS, 2003

Description An excavation and watching brief were required during the insertion of a 2.2km length of water main on the B6528. The route lies between Hadrian's Wall and the wall ditch, an area known as the berm. A row of pits was discovered forming the settings

for a defensive entanglement and is similar to other features found at Byker and Wallsend on Tyneside. Hadrian's Wall was also encountered in two trial trenches. A concentration of Roman pottery in one trench may indicate the likely position of Turret 11b. Evidence for prehistoric activity included ardmaks associated with cultivation, a ditch and a number of gullies.

Event No 341, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS, 2003

An excavation and watching brief were required during the insertion of a 2.2km length of water main on the B6528. The route lies between Hadrian's Wall and the wall ditch, an area

known as the berm. A row of pits was discovered forming the settings for a defensive entanglement and is similar to other features found at Byker and Wallsend on Tyneside. Hadrian's Wall was also encountered in two trial trenches. A concentration of Roman pottery in one trench may indicate the likely position of Turret 11b. Evidence for prehistoric activity included ardmaks associated with cultivation, a ditch and a number of gullies.

Event No 342, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES DURHAM UNIVERSITY, 2003

No archaeological remains were observed.

Event No 403, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS, 2004

Emergency repair to burst water main. No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered.

Event No 417, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS, 2004

Description Emergency repair to burst water main. No archaeological remains were observed.

Event No 419, ALAN WILLIAMS ARCHAEOLOGY, 2004

Description Foundations for two extensions to the petrol station were observed. No remains associated with Hadrian's Wall or its associated features were disturbed during the development, although a later dry stone wall bounding the southern side of a property and adjacent to a pond was exposed at the western end of the petrol station.

Event No 12992, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE, 2006

No archaeological remains were observed.

Event No 13263, PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD, 2004

No archaeological remains were observed.

Event No 13330, PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD, 2004

Two evaluation trenches on the site of a new dwelling revealed the presence of significant archaeological remains, thought to be associated with Hadrian's Wall. Trench 1 uncovered a

possible drainage feature of Roman date and a pit. Trench 2 revealed a cobbled surface, possibly of Roman date; further deposits of cobbles; a deposit which charcoal. Both trenches

were overlain by a medieval plough-soil and at the northern end of trench 2 was possible demolition debris from Hadrian's Wall, possibly deposited in the 18th century.

Event No 13528, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS.

No evidence of Hadrian's Wall was recovered during the excavation.

Event No 13529, PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

No archaeological remains discovered.

Event No 13697, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS

No evidence of features or deposits associated with Hadrian's Wall were observed.

Event No 13724, PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD, 2007

No archaeological remains were observed.

Event No 13738, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES DURHAM UNIVERSITY, 2007  
Archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development at land at Heddon-on-the-Wall. Works comprising of four trenches across the area. Trench 1 revealed the front (northern) face of Hadrian's Wall and part of the wall core. Trench 2 revealed several masonry blocks, assumed wall tumble, a stone-filled soakaway and other (Modern) cut features. Trench 3 located relatively modern drainage features. Trench 4 exposed the northern side and a series of fills of the Vallum ditch. The base of the Vallum ditch was not located. Recommendations suggest a watching brief will be required during water main installation for the northern area of the site; no work is recommended for the southern parts of the site. Environmental samples from fills of the Vallum ditch and a small pit recorded as predominantly of charred oats.

Event No 13853, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES DURHAM UNIVERSITY, 2008  
Description Archaeological monitoring carried out in advance of development. The works comprised general ground reduction and the excavation of trenches for foundations and services. The north side of the vallum ditch was exposed across the south side of the site. The upper layers of this feature were visible, although it was only excavated at the very west end of the new construction. Part of the north edge of the vallum was visible near the south boundary of the site, although this was not fully exposed. To the east of the site, the line of the north edge of the vallum was just visible, but was not disturbed by any foundation excavations. Nothing of archaeological interest was exposed at the north of the site.

Event No 13946, PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD, 2008  
An archaeological watching brief undertaken in association with a road maintenance coring survey along more than 57km of the B6318 in Northumberland. The watching brief was intermittent between November 2006 and April 2007 and investigations were undertaken with Scheduled Monument Consent. A total of 162 cores were taken, located at 400m intervals alternately on the westbound and eastbound carriageways. Excavation and removal of all cores, up to 500mm depth, was carried out under archaeological supervision. Deposits of archaeological significance were encountered in 39 (24%) of the cores and were for the most part deposits that probably represented the rubble core of the levelled foundations of Hadrian's Wall.

Event No 14172, J TAIT, 2008  
Description Watching brief undertaken in the creation of foundation trenches for an electricity substation and houses on the line of the Roman vallum. An unknown number of trenches were excavated and revealed the vallum mound to be a sand and stone core flanked by stone kerbs. A Post Medieval wall was revealed on the northern berm of the area excavated, though it is unknown what state the ditch portion was in.

Event No 14211, BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT, 2008  
Monitoring of groundworks associated with the installation of a new WC. The trench measured between 0.3m and 0.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep. The area had been highly disturbed by the installation of previous services and no layers of archaeological interest were encountered. A human skull was seen in section within the porch of the church indicating that burials and charnel deposits are likely to be present in the churchyard and close to the church itself.

Event No 14225, TYNE AND WEAR MUSEUMS, 2008.  
No features of archaeological interest.

#### **4.2 Summary of Interventions on the course of Hadrian's Wall and vallum from Throckley to East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall in wall mile 11.**

Excavations and a watching brief in 2002: during the laying of a water main along the line of the berm between the Wall and wall ditch, revealed over 100 post pits traced

over a distance of more than 1km. The narrow trench (0.4m wide) and hand excavated stretches up to 1m wide meant that many of these features were only partly exposed. However, two types could be distinguished. Firstly, the most common were elongated pits averaging 0.8m by 0.4m by 0.35m deep and designed to hold two posts. They varied between rectangular and sub-oval in plan. These pits can be subdivided into three groups based on the orientation of their long axis. The second type of post pit was circular or sub-circular in plan and designed to hold a single post. The post pits are similar to others found at Byker and Wallsend in Newcastle and North Tyneside. At Throckley, most trenches had post pits of both forms and they were arranged in regular rows aligned east-west, running parallel to the Wall. The exception to this was in Trench 3 (outside Nos 312-324 Hexham Road) where the alignment was NE-SW. Their arrangement may have been affected by the proximity to Turret 11b. The pits represent an additional defensive feature fronting the Wall, probably entanglements where posts, or tree branches, with sharpened ends interlocked above ground level.

A 1961 watching brief recorded the presence of the vallum mounds and intervening northern berm in a number of construction trenches. The southern mound was recorded as a sand and stone core, thought to have derived locally from a rockcut portion of vallum ditch, kerbed by larger irregular stones. The mound ditch overlay subsoil where exposed. The mound was recorded as 15 feet wide across the outside edges of the kerbs, with the ditch lip 36 feet from the northern inside kerb. A Post Medieval field wall was also recorded on the northern berm.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks required for the excavation of an area of hardstanding at a bus stop located within scheduled monument No. 101616 (Hadrian's Wall). The groundworks involved the removal of the existing hardstanding and limited excavation over an area measuring 4m by 1m. Excavation stopped at a depth of c.0.2m above a deposit of compacted gravel and sand, possibly representing the sub-base for the previous surfacing. The excavations did not continue to a depth at which archaeological remains may have been present.

### **4.3 Summary of interventions on the course of Hadrian's Wall and vallum from East Town House, Heddon-on-the-Wall to the A69 trunk road in Wall mile 12.**

A watching brief was maintained during excavation of a pipe trench, for water main renewal, across the projected line of the vallum in Heddon-on-the-Wall, between NZ 1330 6697 and NZ 2308 6698. The excavation exposed bedrock throughout its length and no archaeological features. Absence of features is thought likely to be due to truncation by the development of the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall.

An evaluation on a disused section of the B6318 west of Heddon (NZ 1240 6725) revealed the foundations of Hadrian's Wall. They comprised a single layer of sandstone blocks less than 0.4m below the modern road surface. The blocks were the southern face of the Wall which had a clay-bonded core of smaller angular stones. There were layers of clay above and below the Wall. On top of the Wall were 18th, 19th and 20th century road surfaces. There were no built up deposits on top of the Wall, which suggests it had been cleaned or reduced to a single course before either the 18th century or modern road was built.

Two evaluation trenches on the site of a new dwelling revealed the presence of significant archaeological remains, thought to be associated with Hadrian's Wall. Trench 1 (9m by 1.6m) uncovered a possible drainage feature of Roman date and a



pit. Trench 2 (4.8m by 1.6m) revealed a cobbled surface, possibly of Roman date; further deposits of cobbles; a deposit which charcoal. Both trenches were overlain by a medieval ploughsoil and at the northern end of trench 2 was possible demolition debris from Hadrian's Wall, perhaps deposited in the 18th century. The Roman remains were not excavated but instead recorded and covered with geotextile.

A watching brief outside the scheduled area, at Nos 4-5 Hexham Road, in 2007, revealed the north side of the vallum ditch. The upper layers of this feature were visible, although it was only excavated at the very west end of the new construction. Part of the north edge of the vallum was visible near the south boundary of the site, although this was not fully exposed. To the east of the site, the line of the north edge of the vallum was just visible, but was not disturbed by any foundation excavations.

A third trial trench was excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology on 10 February 2005 as a second phase of work at the portion of the Scheduled Monument just to the north of number 23 Military Road, Heddon-on-the-Wall, in the southern pavement of the road to determine the feasibility of providing a new water supply to the proposed development. The trench was excavated to the base of the construction trench for the water pipe. The construction trench did not extend beyond the depth of this existing trench and excavation of the trench ceased at this level.

## **5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

**5.1** The proposed developments all have the potential to impact on Roman and other archaeological remains including the Wall itself, the Wall construction track to the south, the ditch to the north and later road surfaces dating from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

**5.2** Given the likely scale of impacts caused by the developments the following course of action is recommended:

## **6. EVALUATION TRENCH (see *Illus. 02 -05*).**

It is proposed to excavate a single evaluation trench across the road. The trench will be 1.0 metre wide and 0.80 m deep (to account for cable depth of 750 mm).

The purpose of the trench is to investigate the area of the new service trench.

Following evaluation, a mitigation strategy may be warranted on any additional excavations across the roadway.

Additional monitoring will be required on the route of cable excavations extending west from the Scheduled Area adjacent to the Three Tuns Public House.

## **7. METHODOLOGY OF EXCAVATION**

**7.1** All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

**7.2** All archaeological staff will be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. Before commencement of work they will have been made aware of

what work is required under the specification and they will understand the aims and methodologies of the project.

**7.3** The trench will be excavated in, or as near as possible given any physical constraints, to the positions indicated on *Illus. 02*. Excavation, recording and sampling procedures will be undertaken using the strategies indicated below.

**7.4** The trench will be laid out and located by the archaeological contractor.

**7.5** Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically, where practical and safe to do so. An appropriate machine with a toothless ditching blade will be used. The removal of topsoil or recent overburden above the first significant archaeological horizon will be executed in successive level spits. On completion of machine excavation, all trench faces will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All mechanical excavation will be supervised by, and all manual excavation carried out by archaeologically competent staff.

**7.6** All excavation of archaeological horizons will be carried out by hand.

**7.7** Archaeological features and deposits identified will be excavated sufficiently to establish date, nature, extent and condition. Pits and postholes will normally be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.

**7.8** Archaeological contexts will be recorded on a pro-forma sheets. Minimum recorded details will consist of a unique identifier; an objective description which includes measurements of extent and details of colour and composition; an interpretative estimate of function, clearly identified as such; at least one absolute height value; the identifiers of related contexts and a description of the relationship with such contexts (for preference, executed as a mini Harris matrix); references to other recording media in which representations of the context are held (plans, sections, photographs).

**7.9** Plans and sections of archaeological features will be at appropriate scales (1:20 or 1:10). Archaeological contexts will be referenced by their unique identifiers. Illustrations will be identified by site and trench reference.

**7.10** Digital photographs will be taken for purposes of record. Any features of archaeological note will also be recorded on colour film stock. A system will be used for identifying the archaeological features photographed.

**7.11** Survey control for the site will be related to OS grid and all trenches located on a plan to 1:500 or 1:1250

**7.12** Heights aOD will be given for each trench and context

**7.13** All processing, storage and conservation of finds will be carried out in compliance with the relevant IFA and UKIC (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation) guidelines.

**7.14** Deposits/fills with potential for environmental evidence will be assessed by bulk sampling of 30 litres from contexts selected for analysis.

**7.15** Material suitable for dating by scientific means (eg: Radiocarbon, Luminescence, Remnant Magnetism, etc.) will be collected.

**7.16** The potential requirement for specialist analyses is an unavoidable risk in all such excavations. The scientific investigation of any features/deposits which are considered significant will be undertaken as a non-negotiable part of this programme. Any such analyses would be carried out by specialists and priced to the client on a costs only basis.

## **8. REPORTING ON THE EVALUATION**

**8.1** Following completion of the Field Investigation, a report will be prepared collating and synthesizing the structural, artefactual and environmental data relating to each agreed component part of the evaluation works.

**8.2** Copies of the report will be provided on completion of fieldwork to the developer and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Hadrian's Wall) at Historic England. An additional report will be lodged with the County HER.

**8.3** Three copies of the report will be provided. Each will be bound, with each page and heading numbered. Any further copies required will be produced electronically. The report will include as a minimum the following:

Oasis, planning and SMC reference numbers.

A summary statement of methodologies used.

A location plan of the site and any archaeological discoveries of note.

A summary statement of results.

Conclusions

Recommendations

A table summarizing the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.

**8.4** The report will include a section detailing recommendations for further archaeological work needed to mitigate the effects of the development upon any significant deposits revealed during the evaluation or if necessary, for further evaluation.

**8.5** Results of the evaluation work will form the basis of recommendations from the following range of options:

1. *No further archaeological work required*
2. *Further evaluation work required*
3. *Mitigation work will be required to preserve features by record (i.e. excavation or watching brief and consequent reporting) should they be threatened by development*
4. *Features located are of sufficient significance to justify preservation in situ*

**8.6** Following completion of the analysis and publication phase of the work, an archive (the Research Archive) containing all the data derived from work prepared during the analysis phase will be prepared. The archive will be prepared to the standard specified by English Heritage (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation guidelines.

**8.7** Arrangements will be made to deposit the Site Archive (including Finds) and the Research Archive with the designated curatorial authority within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. Additionally, a copy shall be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

**8.8** Summary reports of the project will be prepared, if necessary, for inclusion in the appropriate Notices, Annual Reviews, Reports, etc.

## **9. EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**9.1** The Developer will allow the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Hadrian's Wall) at Historic England and the appointed contractor all reasonable access to the site for the purposes of carrying out the archaeological scheme, subject to safety requirements.

**9.2** The archaeological contractor appointed to manage the execution of the scheme shall ensure that:

- *The appropriate parties are informed of the objectives, timetable and progress of the archaeological work;*
- *The progress of work is adequately and effectively monitored and the results of this are communicated to the appropriate parties;*
- *Significant problems in the execution of the scheme are communicated at the earliest opportunity to the appropriate parties in order to effect a resolution of the problems;*
- *The archaeological contractor will carry, and will ensure that other archaeological contractors involved in the scheme carry appropriate levels of insurance cover in respect of Employers Liability, Public and Third Party Liability & Professional Indemnity;*

**9.3** Assessment of the likely archaeological potential of the site has led to the definition of a number of research objectives which identify with a high degree of likelihood the kind of archaeological deposits which the investigation will encounter. Nevertheless, it is possible that discoveries will be made which could not reasonably have been foreseen on the basis of all the information currently available. Any difficulties arising from unforeseen discoveries will be resolved by discussion between all the parties involved. There will be a presumption, the investigation having been carried out in accordance with the schedule set out in this document, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Hadrian's Wall) at Historic England, and all other considerations being equal, that no executive or financial obligation shall attach to any particular party in the event of unforeseen discoveries being made, and that the executive and financial responsibility for dealing with such unforeseen discoveries shall rest outside the currently agreed scheme of investigation.

**9.4** The Archaeological Contractor(s) appointed to execute the scheme will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 regarding the exhumation and interment of any human remains discovered within the site, and will comply with all reasonable requirements of any church or other religious body or civil body regarding the manner and method of removal, re-interment or cremation of the human remains,

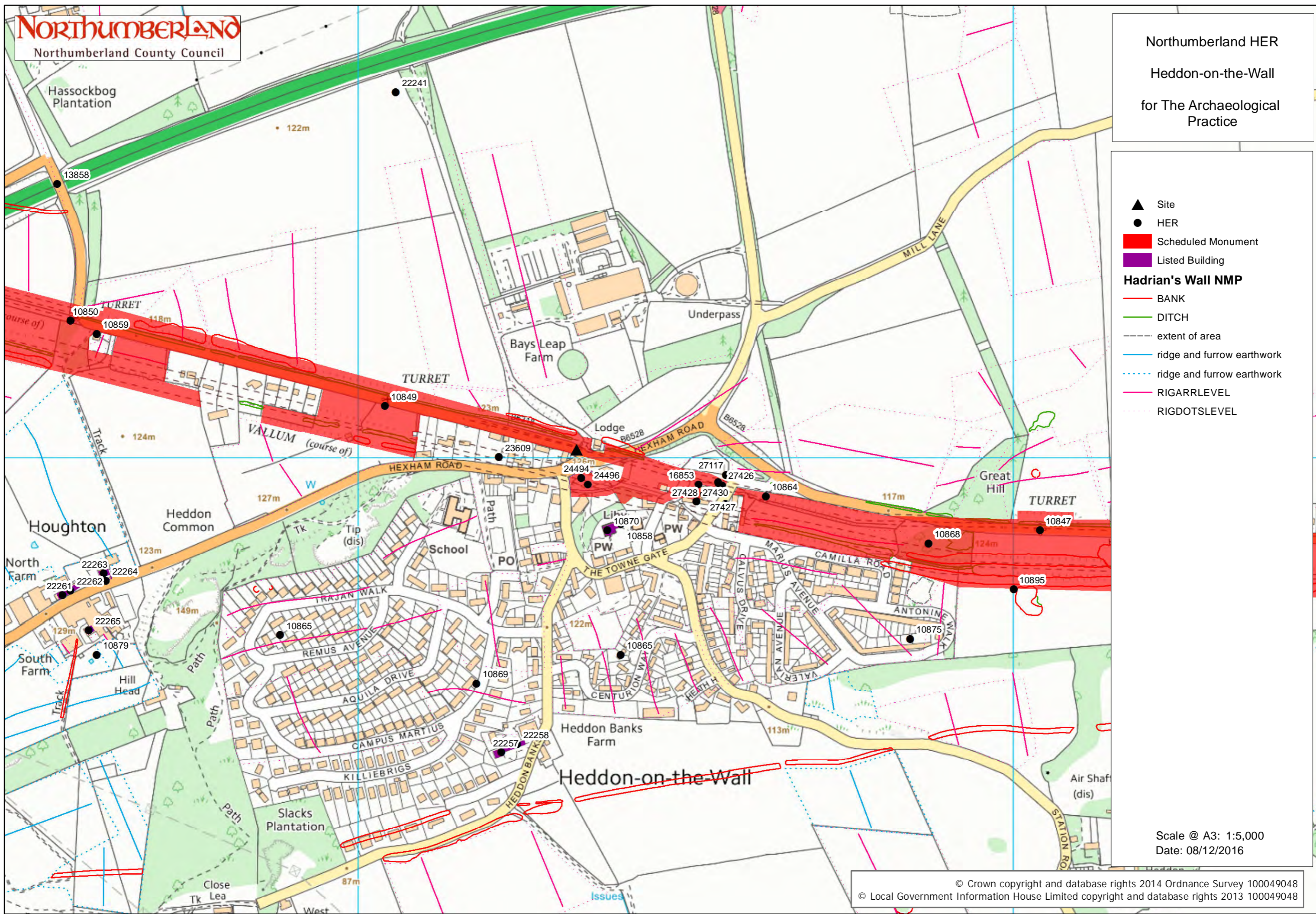
and the removal and disposal of any tombstones or other memorials discovered within the site. The Developer will incur all costs resulting from such compliance.

**10. APPENDICES**

**10.1** *Map of Sites included on the Northumberland County HER (Supplied by NCC).*

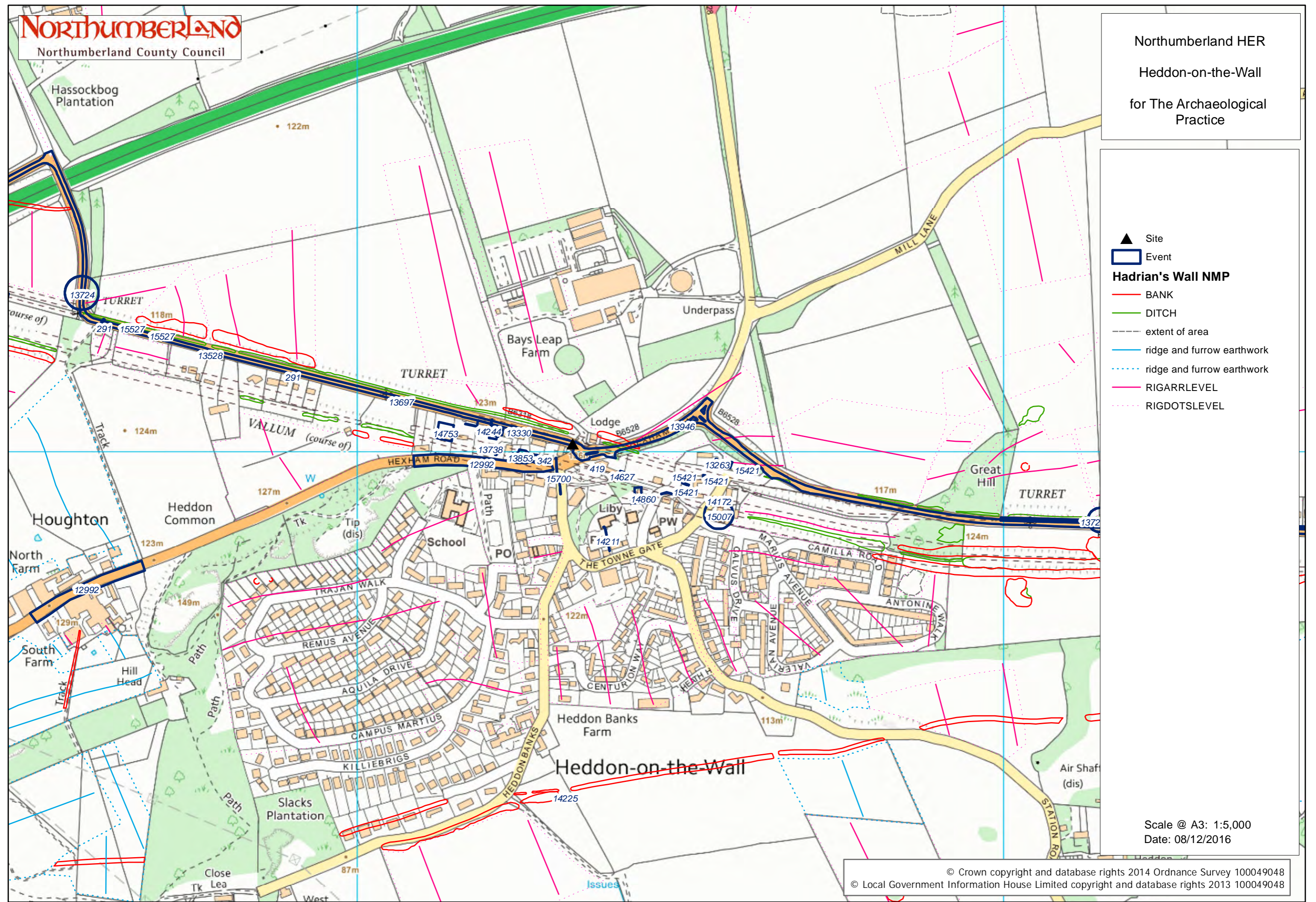
**10.1** *Map of Archaeological events in the vicinity of the site included on the Northumberland County HER (Supplied by NCC).*

- ▲ Site
- HER
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building
- Hadrian's Wall NMP**
- BANK
- DITCH
- - - extent of area
- ridge and furrow earthwork
- ⋯ ridge and furrow earthwork
- RIGARRLEVEL
- ⋯ RIGDOTSLEVEL



Scale @ A3: 1:5,000  
Date: 08/12/2016

- ▲ Site
- Event
- Hadrian's Wall NMP**
- BANK
- DITCH
- - - extent of area
- ridge and furrow earthwork
- ⋯ ridge and furrow earthwork
- RIGARRLEVEL
- ⋯ RIGDOTSLEVEL



Scale @ A3: 1:5,000  
Date: 08/12/2016

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