
*LAND TO THE EAST OF WALLTOWN LODGE,
GREENHEAD, BRAMPTON,
NORTHUMBERLAND*

~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ~



APRIL 2023

*The Archaeological
Practice Ltd.*



LAND TO THE EAST OF WALLTOWN LODGE, GREENHEAD,
BRAMPTON,
NORTHUMBERLAND

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Frontispiece: Trench 1, N view, showing cut of field drain in foreground.

Report title:	<i>Land to the East of Walltown Lodge, Greenhead, Brampton, Northumberland, Archaeological Evaluation</i>
Stage:	FINAL
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Grid reference (NGR):	<i>NY 66852 65786</i>
Client:	<i>Butler Haig Associates/Mr & Mrs Forwood</i>

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*Proposed Development on Land to the East of Walltown Lodge, Greenhead, Brampton, Northumberland: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Excavation
Prepared by The Archaeological Practice Ltd., October 2022*

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SUMMARY

This document details a programme of pre-application archaeological investigation on land to the east of Walltown Lodge, near Greenhead in Northumberland. The proposed development consists of two new dwellings built on a 0.2 ha parcel of land directly to the east of the property known as Walltown Lodge.

The site is located within Northumberland National Park, some 50 m to the east of the Roman fort of Carvoran, 100 m south of the projected line of the Vallum through Walltown, and 160 m south of the projected line of Hadrian's Wall itself. It lies within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) Buffer Zone. The proposed project involves the construction of two self-build dwellings accessed from the north of the site with a degree of associated landscaping, as well as the provision of a new treatment plant for foul water towards the southern edge of the development plot.

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation on land east of Walltown Lodge was therefore to inform a determination by the NNPA's planning department by establishing the presence and character of any archaeological remains surviving on the site. The proposal to achieve this is for a single L-shaped evaluation trench within the central area of the plot. Each arm of the trench was to measure 20 m in length and 2 m wide. Excavation was to be either down to the first archaeologically significant level, or to the natural subsoil if practical and possible.

Despite the site's location within an area of great archaeological potential, the evaluation excavation revealed no cut features or sealed deposits from before the modern period. The only features encountered were drainage runs cut either for field drainage or for a function related to the waste water tank constructed in the 1980s or 1990s for Walltown Lodge. The only finds recovered were a fragment of ceramic building material and a sherd of pottery. Redeposition of natural clay, presumably from construction or infrastructural work at Walltown Lodge, was noted in the west end of the east-west trench leg.

Apart from these modern features, the evaluation trenches bottomed out on clean natural. There was no disturbance of any underlying or archaeologically significant deposits, despite the proximity of the Magna vicus complex.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This document details a programme of pre-application archaeological investigation on land to the east of Walltown Lodge, near Greenhead in Northumberland (centred on NY 66852 65786). The proposed development consists of two new dwellings built on a 0.2 ha parcel of land directly to the east of the property known as Walltown Lodge.

The site is located within Northumberland National Park, some 50 m to the east of the Roman fort of Carvoran, 100 m south of the projected line of the Vallum through Walltown, and 160 m south of the projected line of Hadrian's Wall itself. It lies within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) Buffer Zone (*see Illus. 01 and 02*).

The northern edge of the site is bounded by a minor road, with an area of woodland on Dintley Hill to the east, pasture to the south and southwest, and the modern buildings of Walltown Lodge to the immediate west. Formerly in use as allotments and general garden land, the site is currently unused and has been colonised by relatively dense ruderal vegetation.

1.2 Nature of the Proposed Development

The proposed project involves the construction of two self-build dwellings accessed from the north of the site with a degree of associated landscaping, as well as the provision of a new treatment plant for foul water towards the southern edge of the development plot.

The new "hard" landscaping areas will be created by localised excavation of topsoil and laying hardcore as the new surface for final finishes. A geotextile layer will be inserted below the hardcore. Excavation is not expected to be more than 300mm for these new areas. Excavated topsoil will be deposited on site. Foundations for the dwelling will be required along with service trenches and it is acknowledged that these have potential to impact upon potential below ground remains. I

1.3 Planning Background

Following the initial application for planning permission, Historic England has stated a requirement for "*a programme of pre-determination archaeological evaluation of the site. This will allow an understanding of this impact, to inform further discussions and ultimately allow an appropriately-balanced planning decision.*" This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation for this initial archaeological evaluation – the final version of which has been agreed with by the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) and Historic England (HE).

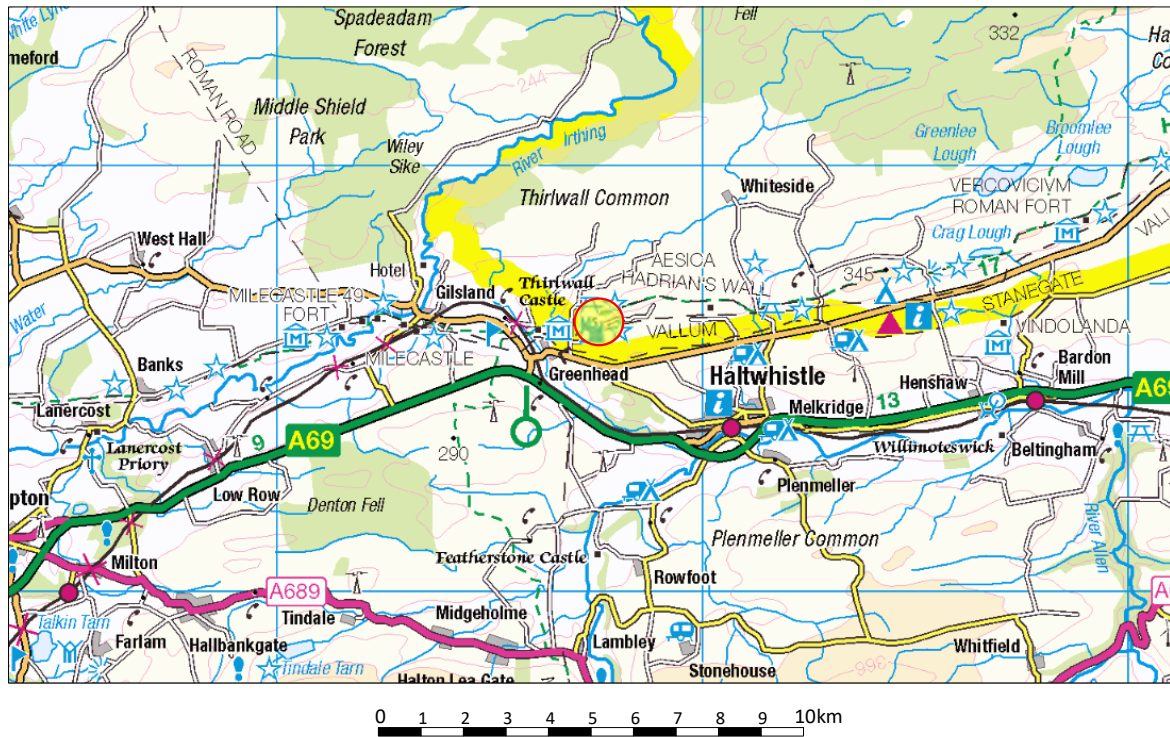
Historic England also made reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

Paragraph 194 of the NPPF is clear on the importance of understanding the potential impact of a proposal on the historic environment before a planning decision should be taken. This includes both direct impacts, and impacts on setting.

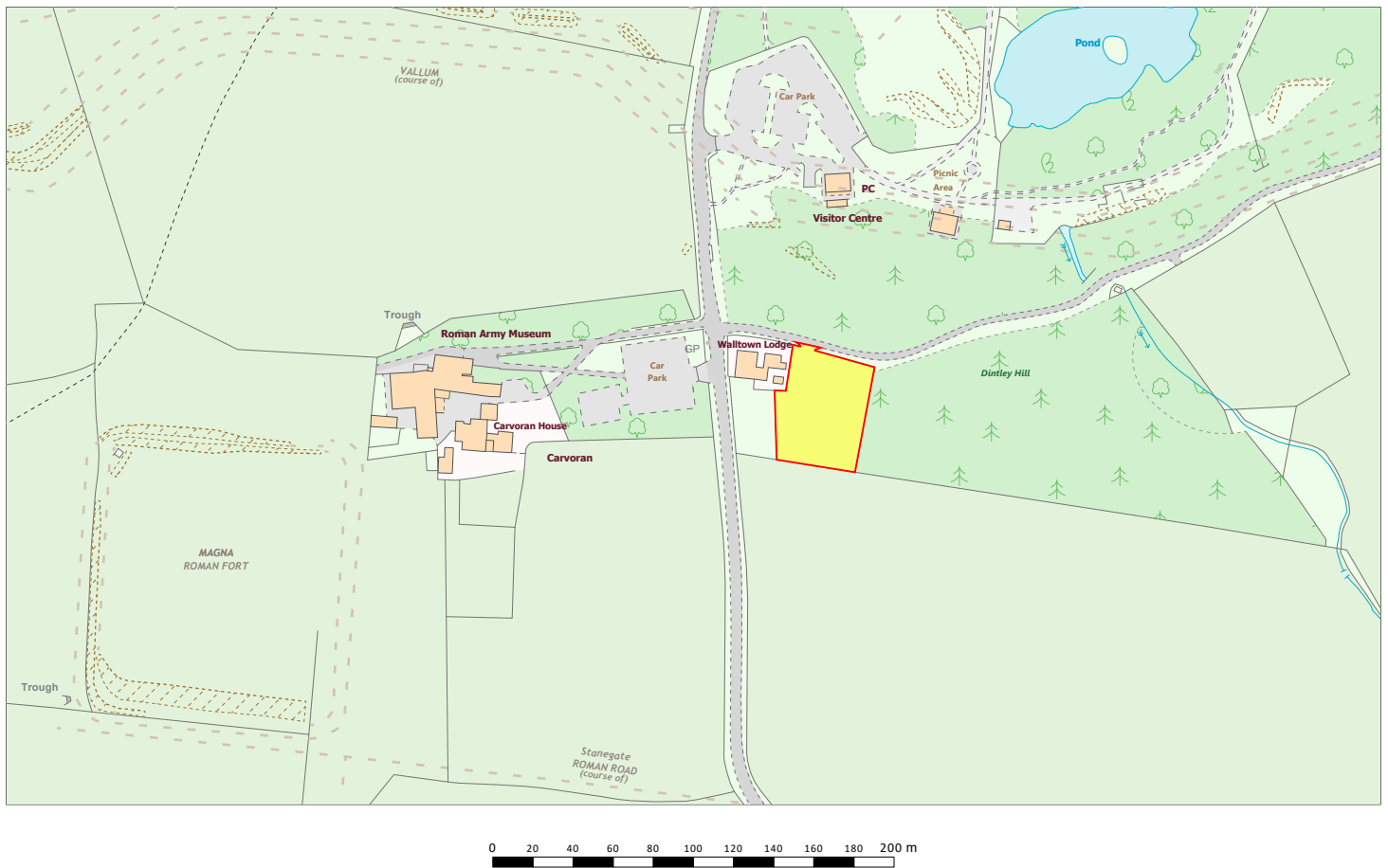
This paragraph also provides support for the need, where appropriate, for the applicant to provide an archaeological evaluation of development site. Once the impacts of the proposal

are understood then these would need to be considered as part of any planning decision in line with the provisions of paragraphs 199-208 of the NPPF.

The results of this exercise would inform the assessment of the application by the local planning authority (LPA), having regard to paragraphs 194, 195 and 203 of the NPPF, and the detail of an appropriate archaeological mitigation response, if required, in line with paragraphs 56 and 205 of the NPPF.



Illus. 01: General location map, with the red circle highlighting the location of site.



Illus.02: Site location map (local view) showing the site area shaded in yellow.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical and Documentary Background

(See *Illus 03-06*)

The site is located entirely within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (Hadrian's Wall). The southern boundary of the site borders against scheduled monument 1010956 The section of Stanegate Roman road from Fell End Roman temporary camp to the track to Old Shield, and the Roman cemetery adjacent to Carvoran Roman Fort. The fort at Carvoran was constructed in the early years of the Roman occupation of this area in the first century AD, before being incorporated into the project to create a permanent fortified frontier, on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian. This remained the northernmost frontier of their great pan-European empire for much of the next 300 years.

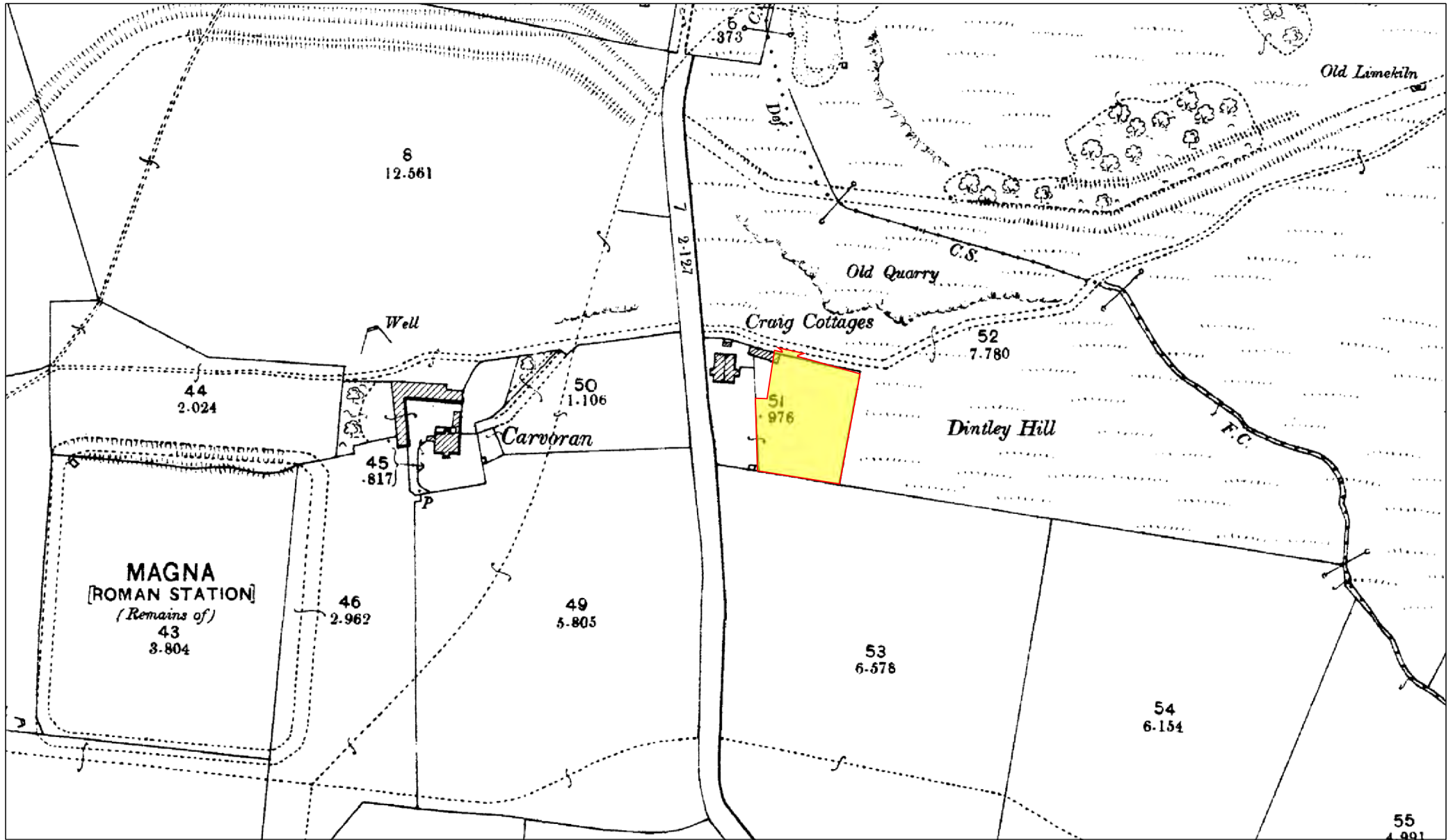
The site guards the road junction between two major Roman roads, the Maiden Way and the Stanegate. The extramural settlement or Vicus outside the fort was likely to have been larger than at a normal fort due to the large amount of traffic brought together at this junction. As a consequence of its proximity to the fort and frontier zone, the proposed development lies in an area of very high sensitivity. This derives not only from the potential for the presence of archaeological remains, but also because of the role that the area surrounding the archaeological remains plays in allowing an understanding and appreciation of the Roman frontier. Very little is known about the archaeology of the fort itself, with limited investigations being carried out by the Vindolanda Trust between 1997 and 2002 as part of the Carvoran Project. These investigations revealed a large amount of robbing of the fort walls.

The site is less than 50m to the east of scheduled monument 1010991 Carvoran Roman fort and Hadrian's Wall and vallum between the unclassified road to Old Shield and the field boundary west of the fort in wall miles 45 and 46. The site lies 100 m to the south of the projected line of the Vallum through Walltown and 160 m south of the projected line of Hadrian's Wall between Turret 45a and Milecastle 46. The site appears to have been undeveloped prior to the 1890s where OS historic maps show an enclosure adjacent to "Craig Cottages".

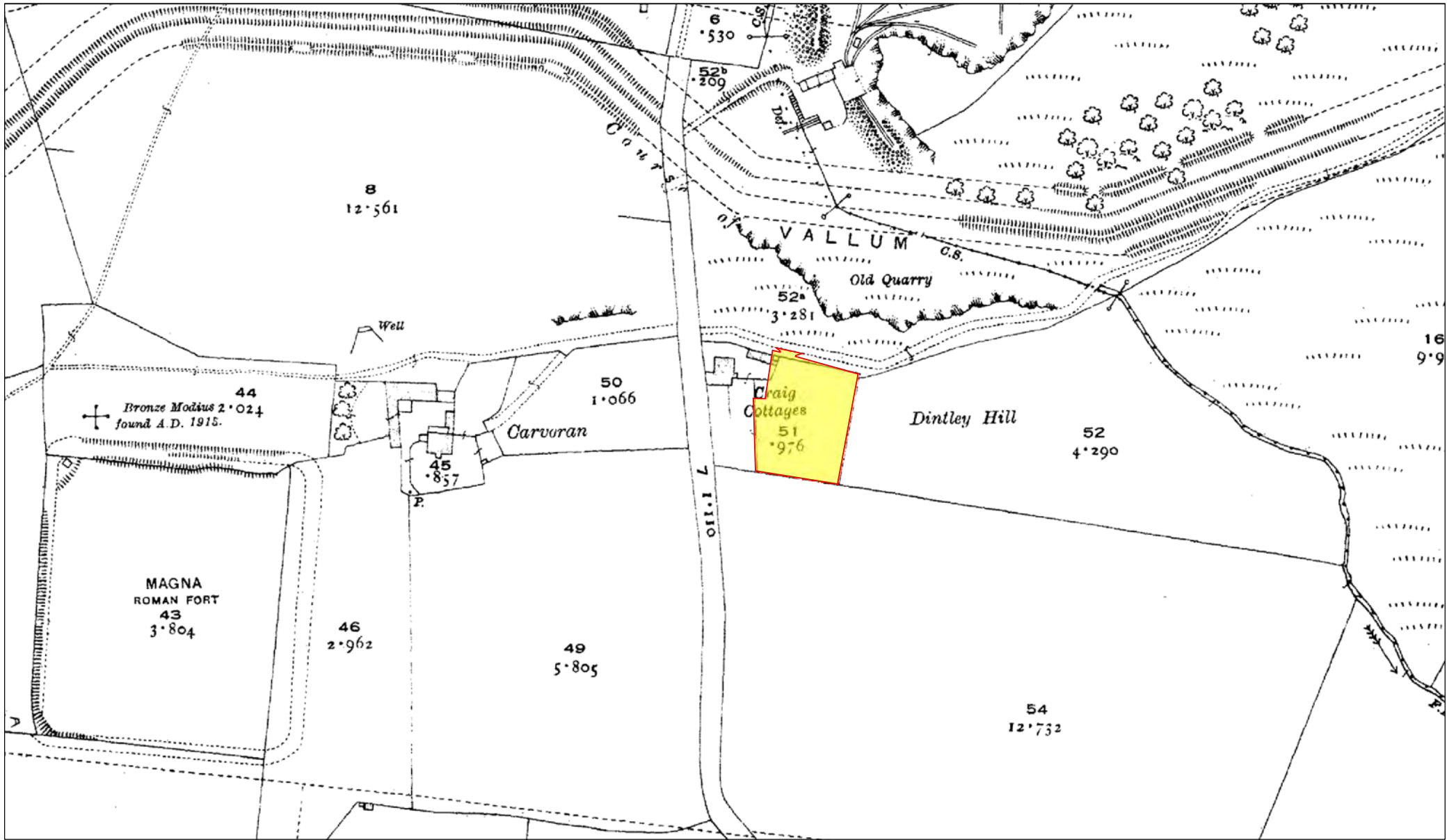
2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigation

Very little is known about the archaeology of the fort itself, with limited investigations being carried out by the Vindolanda Trust between 1997 and 2002 as part of the Carvoran Project. These investigations revealed a large amount of robbing of the fort walls. A geophysical survey was carried out by Timescape Archaeological Surveys in 2000 which revealed an extensive extra-mural settlement (Vicus) around the west, south, and east of the fort itself.

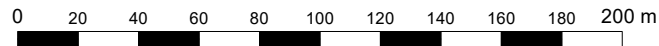
In 2007, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by NPA 200m to the south of the current site prior to the creation of a cycleway between Haltwhistle and Greenhead. This revealed evidence for Roman activity attributed to Vicus occupation. Notably, there was a 'very high level of organic preservation' in at least one of the five trenches investigated, indicating that the archaeologically favourable conditions recorded on the fort site itself may indeed be more widely applicable.



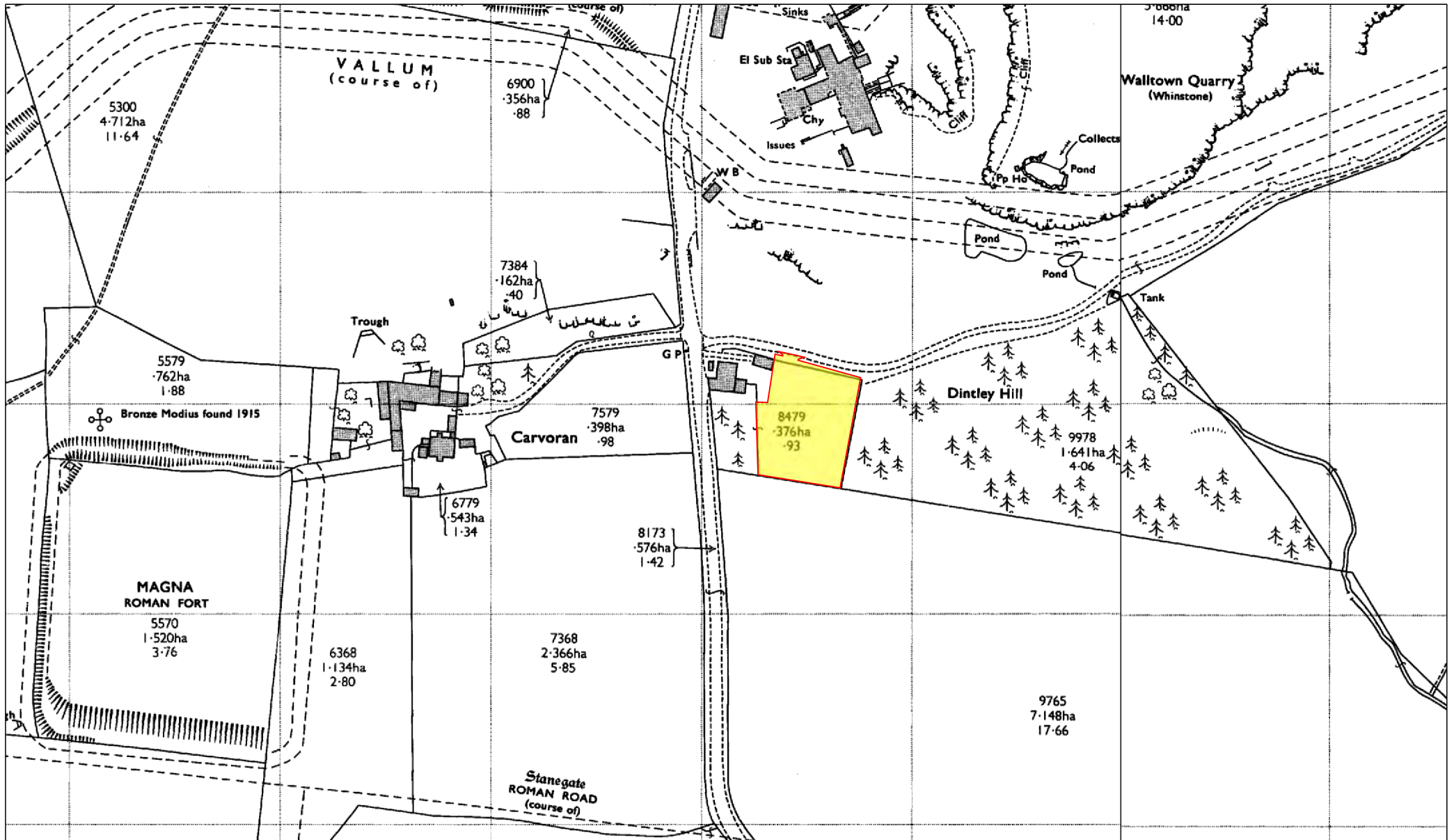
Illus.03: 1896 OS map showing site area shaded in yellow.



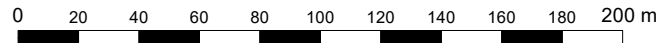
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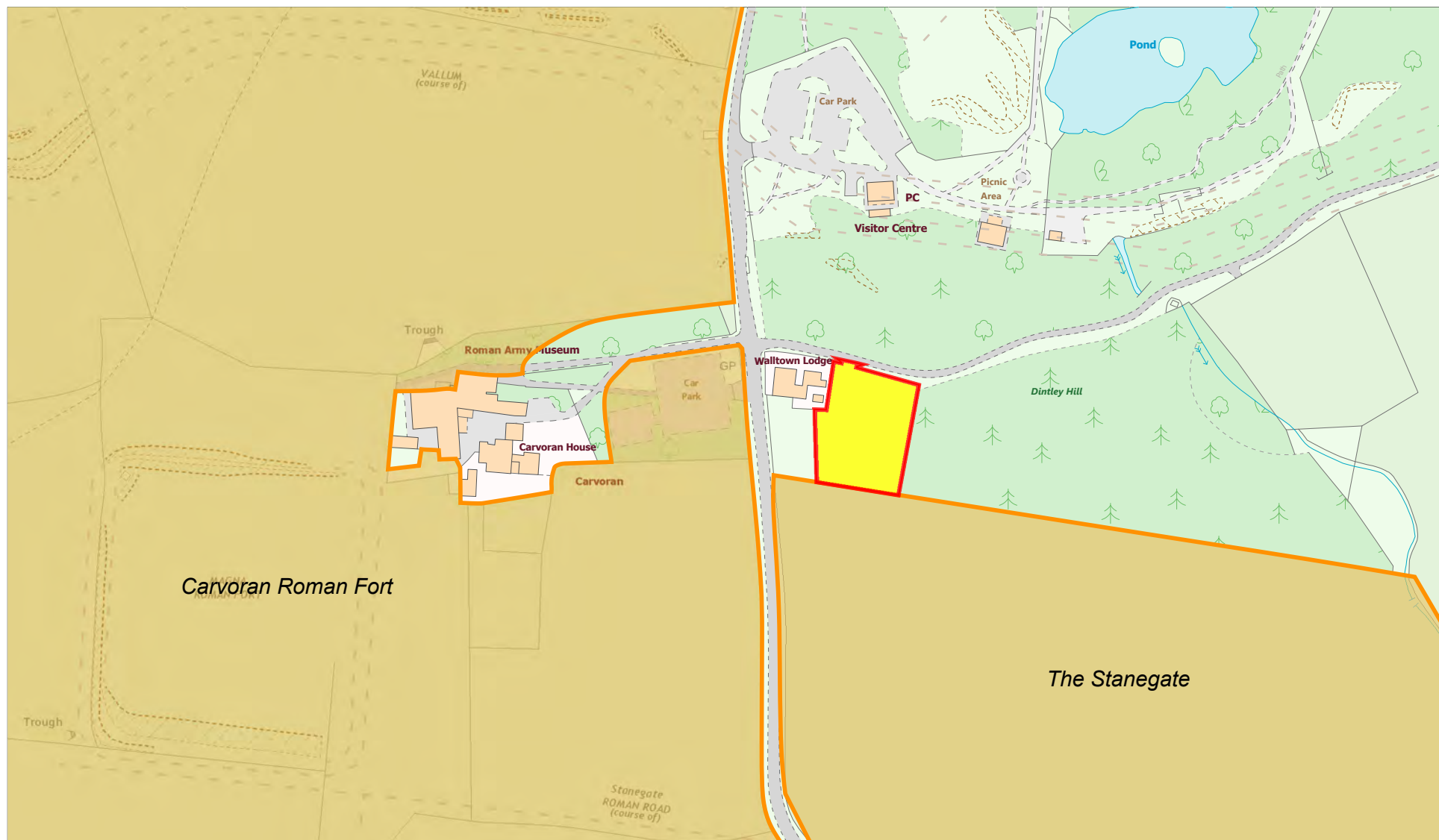
Illus.04: 1921 OS map showing site area shaded in yellow.



Scale 1:2500



Illus.05: 1973 OS map showing site area shaded in yellow.



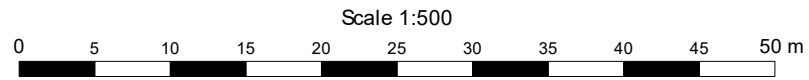
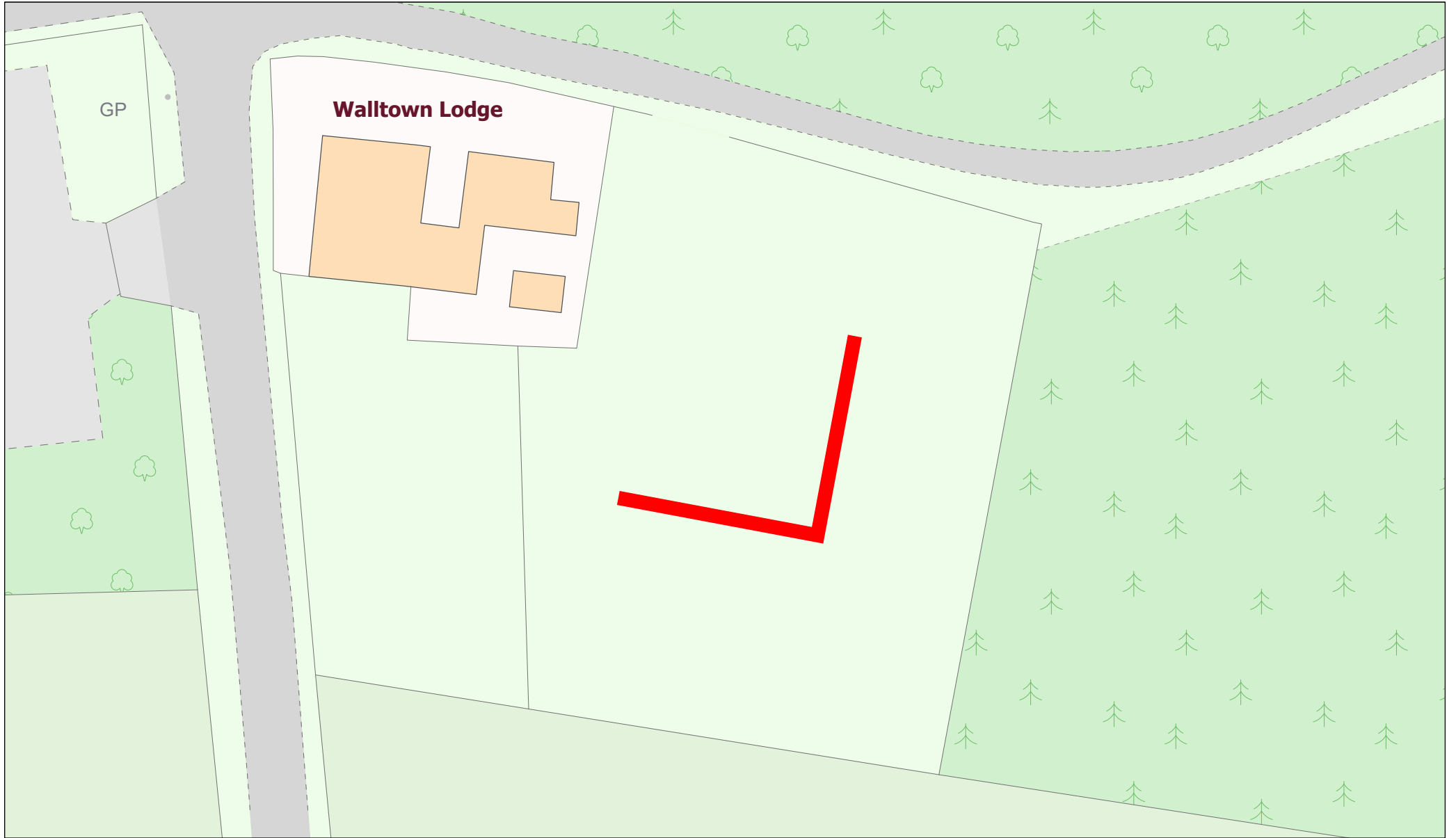
Illus.06: Site location map (local view) showing the site shaded in yellow and designated sites of cultural heritage importance in orange.

3. EVALUATION PROGRAMME AND METHODOLOGY

In broad terms, the proposed programme of evaluation excavation was intended to be of minimal impact and had the main purpose of identifying and characterising any archaeological remains surviving on the site. The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation on land east of Walltown Lodge was therefore to inform a determination by the NNPA's planning department by establishing the presence and character of any archaeological remains surviving on the site. This was to be achieved through 80 m² of evaluation trenching, a figure agreed with the NNPA and HE.

The proposal to achieve this was for a single L-shaped evaluation trench within the central area of the plot (*See Illus 07*). Each arm of the trench was to measure 20 m in length and 2 m wide. Excavation was to reach either down to the first archaeologically significant level, or to the natural subsoil if it was found practical and safe to do so.

The trench was able to be excavated in its proposed location, as the conditions of site allowed for this. All excavation was carried out using a 9 tonne 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. All further archaeological investigation was carried out by hand.



Illus. 07: Site plan showing proposed location of evaluation trench.

4. RESULTS

(See Illus 08; Photos 01-05)

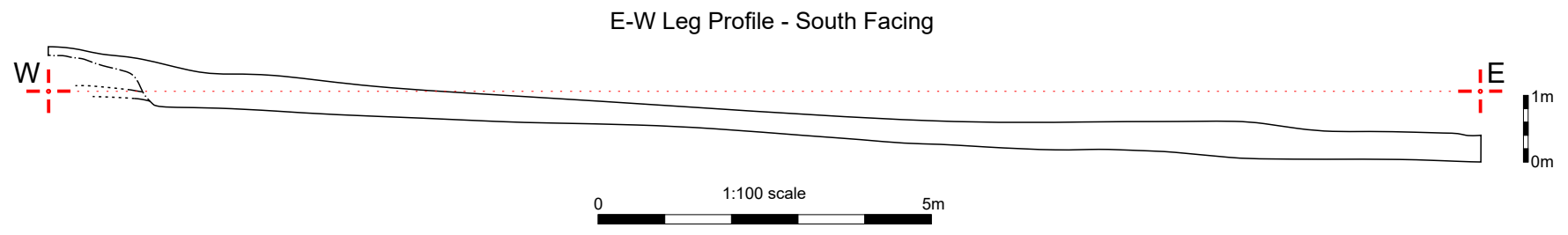
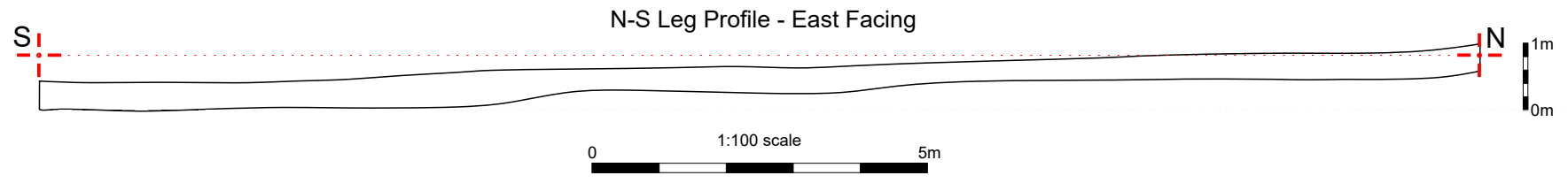
The north-south arm of the trench was excavated first, from north to south. A compact, light orange-brown clay natural (100) with occasional pebble inclusions was encountered 0.39 m down from the land surface and this remained broadly consistent throughout the length of the trench, with a maximum trench depth of 0.52 m. The land surface fell 0.56 m from the northern extent of the trench to the south, while the natural clay surface also fell 0.56 m. The deposit model in this arm of the trench consisted of coarse, dark grey-brown garden topsoil (101) over natural clay. Two fragments of ceramics, one a fragment of ceramic building material and the other a sherd of pottery with traces of red slip, were recovered from the topsoil.

Also noted in this arm of the trench were multiple drainage runs coursing in the same west-north-west to east-south-east direction, possibly related to field drainage or to overflow drainage from the septic tank belonging to Walltown Lodge in the western part of the parcel of land. These were filled with fine gravel and redeposited clay. No archaeological features were observed in this trench arm.

The east-west arm of the trench was excavated from west to east in order to damage vegetation as minimally as possible. The excavations initially revealed a striking mid orange-brown clay (102) that turned out to overlie coarse, dark grey-brown garden topsoil (101). Layer (102) was concluded to represent redeposited clay likely resultant from 20th century construction or infrastructure at Walltown Lodge, possibly the installation its late 20th century waste water tank. At the western end of the trench arm, compact, light orange-brown clay natural was encountered below these layers, at a depth of 0.67 m from the ground surface, a feature possibly inflated by the redeposition of clay (102).

At the eastern end of this arm of the trench, near to its meeting with north-south arm of the trench, natural (100) was encountered at a depth of 0.40 m below the ground surface. From the east end to the west end of this leg of the trench, the surface height fell by 1.32 m, while the natural height fell by 0.87 m. These discrepancies again possibly reflect the redeposition of clay onto the land surface. No archaeological features or finds were observed in this arm of the trench.

Aside from the topsoil finds from the north-south arm of the trench, no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the project.



Illus.08: Illustration showing profiles of evaluation trench.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Despite the site's location within an area of great archaeological potential, the evaluation excavation revealed no cut features or sealed deposits from before the modern period. The only features encountered were drainage runs cut either for field drainage or for a function related to the waste water tank constructed in the 1980s or 1990s for Walltown Lodge. The only finds recovered were a fragment of ceramic building material and a sherd of pottery. Redeposition of natural clay, presumably from construction or infrastructural work at Walltown Lodge, was noted in the west end of the east-west trench leg.

Apart from these modern features, the evaluation trenches bottomed out on clean natural. There was no disturbance of any underlying or archaeologically significant deposits, despite the proximity of the Magna *vicus* complex.



Photo 01: The N-S arm of the L-shaped Trench. N view.



Photo 02: The E-W arm of the L-shaped trench. W view.



Photo 03: Redeposited clay (102) overlying topsoil (101) at the west end of the E-W arm of the trench.



Photo 04: Drone shot showing overview of both legs of the trench. West is top of shot.



Photo 05: Drone shot showing detail of meeting point of trench legs. Drain cuts can be discerned in the middle-right of shot. West is top of shot.

APPENDIX 1:

Proposed Development on Land to the East of Walltown Lodge, Greenhead, Brampton, Northumberland: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Excavation

Prepared by The Archaeological Practice Ltd., October 2022

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND TO
THE EAST OF WALLTOWN LODGE,
GREENHEAD, BRAMPTON,
NORTHUMBERLAND

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation Excavation

Prepared by

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.



October 2022
Vs.1.0

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2. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION
3. EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
4. PRODUCTION OF FINAL REPORT
5. OASIS
6. TIMETABLE
7. PERSONNEL

APPENDIX 1: Designated sites of cultural heritage importance in the vicinity of the site (all related to the Roman frontier).

Appendix 2: Plan of the site shown in red outline on an OS base-map in relation to a geophysical survey plot of the fort and its environs.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover: Google Earth view of the site in October 2022.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location, Extent and Context of the site

The 0.2 hectare site is situated on land to the east of Walltown Lodge, Walltown, Greenhead, in Northumberland (NGR NY 366848 565795).

The site is within the Northumberland National Park, some 50m to the east of the Roman fort of Carvoran, 100m south of the projected line of the Vallum through Walltown, and 160m south of the projected line of Hadrian's Wall itself. It therefore lies within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) Buffer Zone.

The northern edge of the site is bounded by a minor road, with an area of woodland to the east, grassland to the south and southwest, and the modern buildings of Walltown Lodge to the immediate west. Formerly used as allotments and general garden land, the site is currently densely grassed over.

1.2 Project Background

The proposed project involves the construction of two self-build dwellings accessed from the north of the site with a degree of associated landscaping, as well as the provision of a new treatment plant for foul water towards the southern edge of the development plot.

The new "hard" landscaping areas will be created by localised excavation of topsoil and laying hardcore as the new surface for final finishes. A geotextile layer will be inserted below the hardcore. Excavation is not expected to be more than 300mm for these new areas. Excavated topsoil will be deposited on site. Foundations for the dwelling will be required along with service trenches and it is acknowledged that these have potential to impact upon potential below ground remains. I

Following the initial application for planning permission, Historic England has stated a requirement for "*a programme of pre-determination archaeological evaluation of the site. This will allow an understanding of this impact, to inform further discussions and ultimately allow an appropriately-balanced planning decision.*" This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation for this initial archaeological evaluation – the final version of which has been agreed with by the National Park Authority and Historic England.

Historic England also made reference to the National Park Policy Framework:

Paragraph 194 of the NPPF is clear on the importance of understanding the potential impact of a proposal on the historic environment before a planning decision should be taken. This includes both direct impacts, and impacts on setting.

This paragraph also provides support for the need, where appropriate, for the applicant to provide an archaeological evaluation of development site.

Once the impacts of the proposal are understood then these would need to be considered as part of any planning decision in line with the provisions of paragraphs 199-208 of the NPPF.

The results of this exercise would inform the LPAs assessment of the application, having regard to paragraphs 194, 195 and 203 of the NPPF, and the detail of an appropriate archaeological mitigation response, if required, in line with paragraphs 56 and 205 of the NPPF.

1.3 Archaeological Background and Potential (see Appendices 1 & 2)

The site is located entirely within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (Hadrian's Wall). The southern boundary of the site borders against scheduled monument 1010956 The section of Stanegate Roman road from Fell End Roman temporary camp to the track to Old Shield, and the Roman cemetery adjacent to Carvoran Roman Fort. The fort at Carvoran was originally constructed in the early years of the Roman occupation of this area in the first century AD, before being incorporated into the great project to create a permanent fortified frontier, planned on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian. This remained the northernmost frontier of their great pan-European empire for much of the next 300 years.

The site guards the road junction between two major Roman roads, the Maiden Way and the Stanegate. The extramural settlement or Vicus outside the fort was likely to have been larger than we would usually find at a normal fort due to the large amount of traffic brought together at this junction.

The importance of the remains of this frontier is reflected in the protection given to much of its surviving remains as scheduled monuments and its incorporation into the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.

As a consequence of this proximity, this proposed development lies in an area of very high sensitivity. This derives not only from the potential for the presence of archaeological remains, but also because of the role that the area surrounding the archaeological remains plays in allowing an understanding and appreciation of the Roman frontier.

Very little is known about the archaeology of the fort itself, with limited investigations being carried out by the Vindolanda Trust between 1997 and 2002 as part of the Carvoran Project. These investigations revealed a large amount of robbing of the fort walls.

The site is less than 50m to the east of scheduled monument 1010991 Carvoran Roman fort and Hadrian's Wall and vallum between the unclassified road to Old Shield and the field boundary west of the fort in wall miles 45 and 46.

The site lies 100m to the south of the projected line of the Vallum through Walltown and 160m south of the projected line of Hadrian's Wall between Turret 45a and Milecastle 46.

The site appears to have been undeveloped prior to the 1890s where OS historic maps show an enclosure adjacent to "Craig Cottages"

1.4 The survival of potential archaeological remains

As there have been few archaeological investigations within the immediate area, lying as it does, some distance to the east and south of known archaeological resources, any site-specific survival potential would involve a degree of speculation. Evaluation trenching is therefore necessary in order to investigate the possible existence, survival, and extent of such features.

Geophysical survey of the area around Carvoran (Magna) Roman fort has revealed some details of a surrounding civilian settlement (Vicus) to the west, south, and east of the fort itself. This survey ended just to the southwest of the current site. From this it would appear that the current site may still lie within, although towards the eastern extent of, the surrounding vicus activity associated with the fort and its Roman occupation. Tracks, ditches, and small enclosures are present within the nearest area of interpreted geophysical results, possibly indicating remains of a funerary nature towards the fringes of the settlement.

Recent investigation work carried out by the Vindolanda Trust at the fort site have revealed that the same ground conditions apply here as at Vindolanda, where an oxygen-free environment preserves wooden, leather and fabric artefacts. But it has been found that the Carvoran site is drying out and these conditions are in jeopardy. How far to the east such potentially high survival rates for archaeological deposits continues is unknown, but it should be borne in mind within the current site, especially given the survival of such remains to the south of the current site (NPA 2007)

1.5 The Impact of the Development

Any sub-surface remains of significance surviving within the site may well be impacted by groundworks associated with the proposed development. The greatest threat to such remains would likely come from excavation of building foundations, service trenches, and the foul water treatment plant. Information gained from archaeological evaluation of the site should where possible be used to mitigate any impact on surviving archaeological features within the site.

The development itself is reasonably small in scale, and is currently of a design which should not have any negative impact on the surrounding historic environment and landscape.

1.6 Previous Archaeological Work

Very little is known about the archaeology of the fort itself, with limited investigations being carried out by the Vindolanda Trust between 1997 and 2002 as part of the Carvoran Project. These investigations revealed a large amount of robbing of the fort walls.

A geophysical survey was carried out by Timescape Archaeological Surveys in 2000 which revealed an extensive extra-mural settlement (Vicus) around the west, south, and east of the fort itself.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by NPA (2007) 200m to the south of the current site prior to the creation of a cycleway between Haltwhistle and Greenhead. This revealed evidence for Roman activity attributed to Vicus occupation. Notably, there was a 'very high level of organic preservation' in at least one of the five trenches investigated, indicating that the archaeologically favourable conditions recorded on the fort site itself may indeed be more widely applicable.

1.7 Proposals for evaluation

In broad terms, the proposed programme of evaluation excavation is intended to be of minimal impact and has the main purpose of establishing the presence and character of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.

The proposal is for a single L-shaped evaluation trench within the central area of the plot. Each arm of the trench is to measure 20 m in length and 2 m wide. The trench should be excavated either down to the first archaeologically significant level, or to the natural subsoil if practical and safely possible. Site conditions may also require some flexibility as to the exact position and excavation of the trench.

2. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

2.1.1 The Field Investigation will be carried out by means of Archaeological Evaluation.

2.1.2 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CifA) and will follow the CifA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 Each context identified as important will be considered for recording by drawing and/or photography.

2.1.5 An appropriate control network for the survey of any archaeological remains revealed will be established.

2.1.6 The survey control network will be related to the OS grid.

2.1.7 The survey control network and the position of recorded structures, features and finds will be located on a map of an appropriate scale (1:2500 or 1:500)

2.1.8 At least one absolute height value related to OD will be recorded for each archaeological context.

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

2.1.10 Portable remains will be removed by hand; all artefacts encountered will be recovered.

2.1.12 All staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for recording historic buildings and a curriculum vitae will be supplied if requested to the Northumberland Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to work commencing. Furthermore, all staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site and with the work required, and must understand the projects aims and methodologies.

3 EXECUTION OF THE SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

3.2.1 The excavations will be carried out in the positions indicated on *Illus. 07*). Excavation, recording and sampling procedures will be undertaken using the strategies indicated below.

3.2.2 The setting out of the trenches will be undertaken by the archaeological contractor.

3.2.3 Unstratified modern overburden will be removed by hand. All manual excavation will be carried out by trained, archaeologically competent staff.

3.2.4 Spoil will be kept close-by and rapidly backfilled into the trenches at the conclusion of this work. Although the site is private property without public access, signs will be displayed to warn of deep excavations on the site.

3.2.5 All excavation of archaeological horizons and trench faces will be carried out by hand and every effort will be made to leave all potentially nationally important remains *in situ*.

3.2.6 All excavation of archaeological horizons will be carried out by hand and every effort will be made to leave all nationally important remains *in situ*.

3.2.7 Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be excavated by hand through a sampling procedure to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described. 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.

3.2.8 Archaeological stratigraphy revealed by excavation will be recorded by the following means:

3.2.9.1 **Written descriptions.** Each archaeological context will be recorded on a pro-forma sheet. Minimum recorded details will consist of the following: 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).

3.2.9.2 **Measured illustrations.** Detailed plans and sectional profiles of archaeological features will be at appropriate scales (1:50, 1:20 or 1:10). Archaeological contexts will be referenced by their unique identifiers. All illustrations will be properly identified, scaled and referenced to the site survey control and, in turn, accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area

3.2.9.3 **Photographs.** Any features of archaeological note will be recorded on b&w and colour film stock. A system will be used for identifying the archaeological features photographed. The record will include, in addition to detailed views of specific features, the context of the feature and the relationship of the feature and its context to the wider setting

and, where appropriate, to other sites or viewpoints.

Specifically, a digital photographic record of all contexts will be taken and each photograph will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept and the location of all photographs will be recorded on a plan base. A full archive of photographs will be maintained on the APLtd hard drive and provided to Historic England, the County Archives and ADS, York.

All photographs will be in sharp focus, well lit and will include a clearly visible 1 m or 2 m scale.

3.2.10 An appropriate control network for the survey of any archaeological remains revealed in excavation will be established.

3.2.11 The survey control network will be related to the OS grid.

3.2.12 The survey control network and the position of recorded structures, features and finds will be located on a map of an appropriate scale (1:2500 or 1:500)

3.2.13 At least one absolute height value related to OD will be recorded for each archaeological context.

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

3.2.15 Portable remains will be removed by hand; all artifacts encountered will be recovered.

3.2.16 The potential requirement for specialist analyses (see below) 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 within the ceiling of costs established by the project brief.

3.3 Analysis and Reporting of Recovered Data

3.3.1 Following the completion of the Field Investigation and before any of the post-excavation work is commenced, an archive (the Site Archive) containing all the data gathered during fieldwork will be prepared. This material will be quantified, ordered, indexed and rendered internally consistent. It will be prepared according to the guidelines given in English Heritage's MAP 2 document, Appendix 3 (English Heritage 1991).

3.3.2 An interim report of no less than 200 words, containing preliminary recommendations for any further work required, will be produced within two weeks of completion of the field investigation for the commissioning client.

3.3.3 Following completion of the Field Investigation, an interim report will be produced within 30 days and a full report will be prepared within 3 months of the completion of fieldwork, collating and synthesizing the structural, artefactual and environmental data relating to each agreed constituent part of the evaluation works.

3.4 Environmental Sampling and Scientific Dating

3.4.1 The investigations will be undertaken in a manner consistent with Historic England MoRPHE guidelines (Historic England 2015).

3.4.2 Don O'Meara, the Historic England Science Advisor (07824 529245) will be contacted prior to work commencing to confirm the strategy proposed here.

3.4.3 Soil samples will be collected from deposits which will inform the project aims and objectives, particularly on the presence or absence of deposits related to the bastle's construction, use, and abandonment (though not from obvious quarry waste material). Samples will be taken in line with relevant Historic England guidance (English Heritage 2011) This will include cut features, and floor deposits. Environmental sampling will typically take the form of bulk soil samples, which will be processed to extract plant remains, animal bone, smaller artefacts, and industrial remains. Animal bone will be collected by hand if present. If greater concentrations of bone are identified, this will be sampled as per Historic England guidelines (Barker and Worley 2019). Information on the nature and history of the site, aims and objectives of the project, summary of archaeological results, context types and stratigraphic relationships, phase and dating information, sampling and processing methods, sample locations, preservation conditions, residuality/contamination, etc. will be provided with each sample submitted for analysis.

3.4.4 It is not anticipated that waterlogged preservation will be present in this area. If waterlogged deposits are encountered then the Historic England Science Advisor will be contacted to discuss a suitable sampling strategy.

3.4.5 It is anticipated that the primary means of dating for the project will be undertaken via artefactual analysis, and relative stratigraphic relationships. Should scientific dating be required this will be discussed in conjunction with the Historic England Science Advisor, and via discussions with the client. At the evaluation stage the primary means of scientific dating undertaken would likely be radiocarbon dating.

3.4.6 In the event of the identification of human remains these will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the police, coroner, HE Inspector and County Archaeologist informed. If it is agreed that removal of the remains is essential, the Archaeological Practice Ltd, will apply for a licence from the Ministry of Justice. Analysis of the osteological material will take place according to accepted best practice (APABE 2017).

3.4.7 If anything is found which could be Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement to report it to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. The Archaeological Practice Ltd. will comply with the procedures set out in The Treasure Act 1996. Any treasure will be reported to the coroner and to The Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer, (0191 2225076) for guidance on the Treasure Act procedures. Treasure is defined as the following:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10% by weight of metal is precious metal and that is at least 300 years old when found
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find
- All coins from the same find provided that they are at least 300 years old when found, but if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least ten

- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category

4 PRODUCTION OF FINAL REPORT

4.1 Copies of the report will be provided within three months of the completion of fieldwork to the Client, Historic England and Northumberland County HER.

4.2 Digital copies of the report will be provided, with each page and heading numbered. Paper copies required will be produced upon request. The report will include as a minimum the following:

- A summary statement of methodologies used.
- A location plan of the site and any significant discoveries made.
- Plans and sections of 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.

4.3 The report will finish with 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.

4.4 Following completion of the analysis and publication phase of the work, an archive (the Research Archive) containing all the data derived from the work done 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.

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

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

4.7 An entry for inclusion in the Northumberland County Heritage Environment Record will be prepared and submitted.

5 OASIS

5.1 The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), following consultation with the relevant planning authority. The Contractor agrees to the procedure whereby the

information on the form will be placed in the public domain on the OASIS website, following submission to or incorporation of the final report (see 3.4) into the HER.

6. TIMESCALE

Following the agreement of the current WSI document with the planning archaeologist, it is proposed to carry out the above tasks according to the developer's schedule in late 2022/early 2023.

Environmental samples, ecofacts and artefacts will be submitted for analysis immediately following the fieldwork period and a reporting period of 2 months requested.

Structural reports on the trenches will be completed to allow submission of an interim report within 30 days of completion of the fieldwork.

The full archive report will be produced using the structural report and any commissioned specialist reports within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

7. PERSONNEL

The Archaeological Practice Ltd. has been operating in its present form since 2002, previous to which it was a part of the former Department of Archaeology at the university of Newcastle. During this time it has considerable experience and expertise in producing reports based on a combination of fieldwork and documentary analysis.

The Archaeological Practice Ltd comprises **Richard Carlton** and **Dr Alan Rushworth**, along with Marc Johnstone, Terry Frain and Adam Leigh, who are experienced fieldworkers and now principally engaged in documentary research and illustration.

The fieldwork will be carried out principally by **Richard Carlton** and Terry Frain, with additional assistance from **Marc Johnstone** and **Adam Leigh** if required.

Further details of The Archaeological Practice and its staff can be found on its web-site at: <http://www.archaeologicalpractice.co.uk>

8. REFERENCES

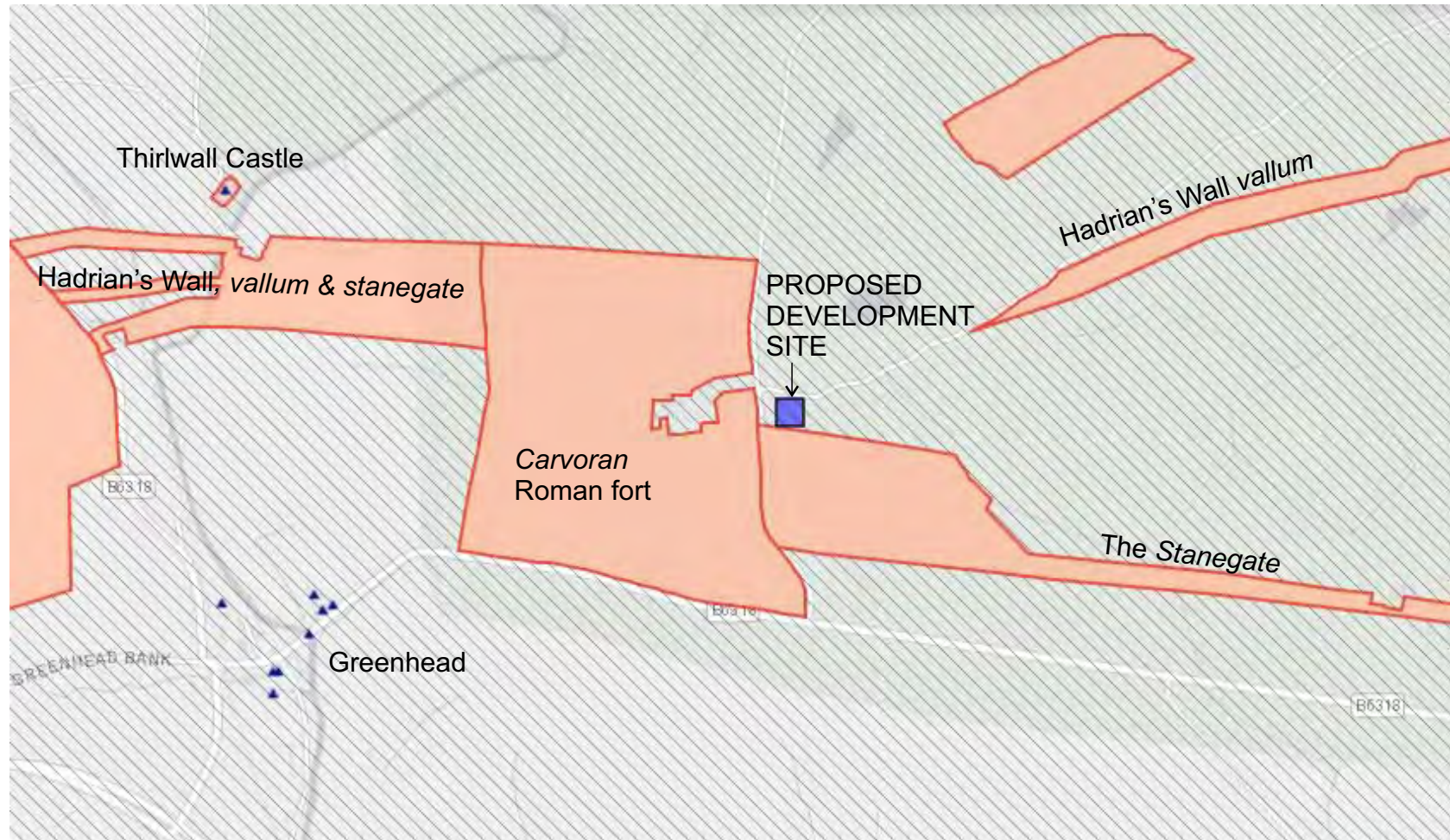
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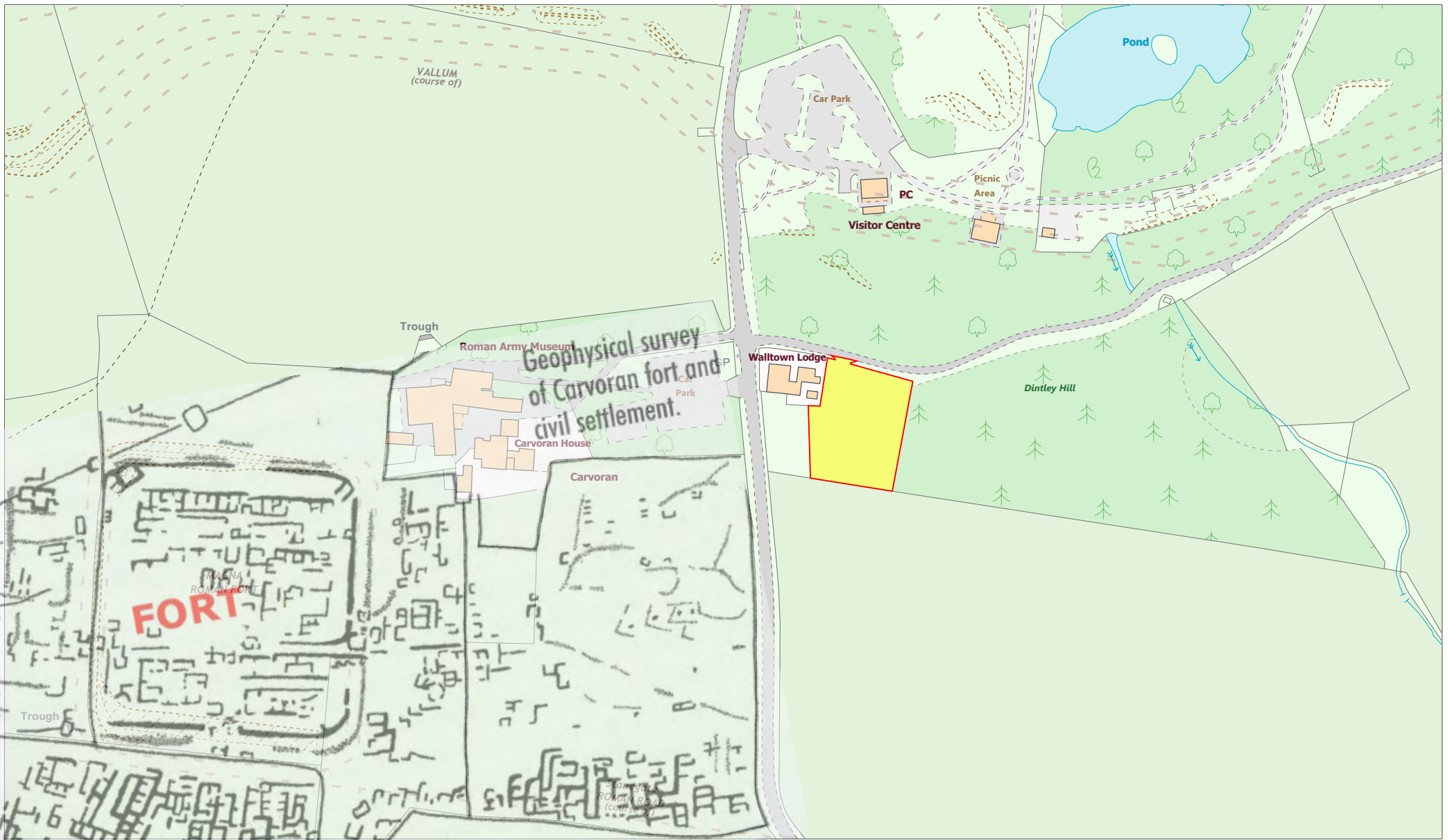
Birley, a., 2003, *'Excavations at Carvoran'*, *Vindolanda Research Rep.* 2003, 1, 286–95.

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NPA (North Pennines Archaeology), 2007, *Report on Archaeological Fieldwork on land adjacent to Magna Roman Fort, Carvoran, Greenhead, Northumberland*, unpublished report.



APPENDIX 1: *Designated sites of cultural heritage importance in the vicinity of the site (all related to the Roman frontier).*



Appendix 2: Plan of the site shown in red outline on an OS base-map in relation to a geophysical survey plot of the fort and its environs.