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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Red Gap Moor Wind Farm,
Hartlepool, County Durham**

Archaeological Evaluation

**Report No.
Y065/12**

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard procedures.

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd. at Red Gap Farm, Hartlepool, Co. Durham between 18 and 21 September 2012. A number of linear features possibly of archaeological origin were identified from a geophysical survey were targeted by six trial trenches. Ditches probably relating to former field boundaries and palaeochannels were recorded. No pre-modern finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Natural Power Consultants between 18 and 21 September 2012. The CFA code and number for the project is REDG2/2088.

All work was undertaken in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CFA dated 25 July 2012 (CFA 2012a). The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI in order to discharge a condition on planning approval (H/2009/0231, Condition 14).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is situated at Red Gap Farm, which lies to the west of the A19, near Hartlepool, County Durham (NGR: NZ 4395 2936) (Fig. 1). The proposed development is for a wind farm comprising five wind turbines and associated infrastructure. The site is bound on all sides by mixed use agricultural land comprising large, enclosed fields on a slope facing south, rising from a height of 38m in the south to 74m AOD to the north. The site has been heavily ploughed in the past with the ground cover at the time of the evaluation being predominately stubble fields. The underlying solid geology is Calcareous Mudstone and the superficial geology is Devensian - Diamicton Till (BGS 2012).

1.3 Previous Archaeological work

There has been no intrusive archaeological fieldwork within the proposed development area. However, worked flints and medieval pottery were found during the course of a programme of fieldwalking to the north and south of the proposed development area during the 1980s. These are recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER 1671, 1673, 1675, 1770 and 1771). A geophysical survey (CFA 2012b) produced some anomalies including possible prehistoric and other ditches which were the target of the phase of archaeological works described in this report.

1.4 Aims

The aim of the evaluation was to provide information to allow a scheme of mitigation to be developed if necessary. In accordance with the brief, the research objectives were to 'attempt to define the nature and date of any prehistoric or medieval activity in the area'; this follows the relevant regional research agenda (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

2. METHODS

A total of six trenches were excavated across the development area, with the intention of targeting specific features of archaeological potential identified by a geophysical survey.

All machining was undertaken by a JCB using a smooth-bladed ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil was removed down to the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

Trench positions were located using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled on completion of the fieldwork.

2.1 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2008 and 2011), regional standards ('A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process', 2011), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.2 Monitoring

The archaeological evaluation was monitored by Peter Rowe, the Council Archaeological Advisor who was informed in advance of the works taking place and visited the site on 19 September 2012.

2.3 Archiving

The site archive currently consists of a single folder of recording forms, CAD photographs and other digital files. The project archive will be ordered and deposited with Tees Archaeology, according to national guidelines (Brown 2011 and IfA 2001). A summary of the results of the archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS.

3. RESULTS

The following results should be read in reference to the accompanying figures (1-4) and plates (1-5). Appendix 1 consists of summary descriptions of all contexts recorded and Appendix 2 of all photographs taken.

The topsoil (001) was between 0.2m and 0.4m thick, and consisted of compacted, friable, mid brown, clayey-silt. A deposit of colluvial sub-soil (002) was noted in a number of the trenches, generally at the base of slopes. The subsoil comprised loose, light reddish-grey sandy-silt. The natural substrate (000) was a glacial till of firm, orangey-brown silty-clay with bands of friable sands with occasional flecks of manganese and coal at higher datum. Clearly identifiable field drains were noted in most trenches.

3.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2a, 3a, 4a and Plate 1)

The trench was located on the elevated and prominent position to the north of the site and was targeted on an east-west running archaeological anomaly identified from the geophysics. The feature had shallow sides and a slightly concave base was 1m wide and 0.4m deep (018). It contained a single fill of light reddish-brown, sandy-silt (019). The natural substrate in this area was particularly sandy and the archaeological horizon merged, largely due to bioturbation. Although ephemeral, this ditch may possibly be prehistoric in origin. No other features were identified in the trench and no finds were recovered.

3.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2a, 3b, 4b and Plate 2)

Trench 2 was targeted on a broadly north-west to south-east orientated feature interpreted as a possible field boundary from the geophysics. A ditch was recorded cut into the sediment of a naturally meandering palaeochannel that followed the slope of the land to the south-east. The palaeochannel was around ten metres wide by about a metre deep. Ditch 015 contained a primary fill of friable clayey-silt (016) overlain by a deposit of re-deposited clay (017). The ditch was approximately 1.8 wide and 0.5m deep. The excavation confirms the interpretation of the ditch as the remnant of a field boundary of likely post-medieval date.

3.3 Trench 3 (Figures 2a, 3c, 4c and Plate 3)

Trench 3 was positioned to investigate three east-west running features identified from the geophysics; two discrete anomalies and a larger putative field boundary. Upon investigation it was established that a shallow rounded ditch (013) was truncated by a steep-sided cut for a modern land-drain. Ditch 013 was around 2m wide and 0.5m deep. In the west-facing section it was established the ditch truncated a cultivation furrow. Ditch 013 contained a single fill of orange-brown clayey-silt (014). The degraded remains of two paper shotgun cartridges were recovered from the fill. The stamping on the brass caps was illegible. The feature followed a natural depression in the landscape and was probably cut as field boundary or drainage ditch deliberately following the depression.

3.4 Trench 4 (Figures 2b, 3d and Plate 4)

Trench 4 ran east-west across a distinct north-west running anomaly identified from the geophysics. Upon investigation the anomaly was identified as a ditch 1.8m wide by 0.6m deep (003). The ditch contained a distinct primary fill of soft, light greyish-brown, clayey-silt (004) overlain by a much thicker secondary fill of orange-grey, clayey-silt (005). The ditch is of uncertain origin, but may be the remnant of a field boundary. Other than a furrow at the western end of the there were no other archaeological remains recorded and no finds recovered.

3.5 Trench 5 (Figures 2b, 3e, 4e and Plate 5)

Trench 5 was targeted on a north-south running anomaly interpreted as a probable field boundary from the geophysical survey. The trench was located across a pronounced basin in the landscape that sloped off to the south. A feature measured

4m wide and was truncated by a modern concrete land drain (110) which contained a concrete pipe (12).

Rather than a field boundary it is more likely that the feature was a palaeochannel following the natural topography of the site. The palaeochannel (006) was filled by an upper greyish-brown clayey-silt fill (009) overlaying an orange-brown fill (008) that in turn sealed a gravel rich deposit (007) which merged with the sandy natural substrate.

3.6 Trench 6 (Figure 2c)

The excavation of a strongly compacted topsoil 0.35 m deep (001) revealed a number of ceramic field drains running east to west and north to south across this part of the site. This low lying part of site contained a desiccated topsoil and compacted orange-mottled and sandy natural substrate (000). No features were identified and no finds were recovered.

3.7 Assessment of Plant Remains

by Mhairi Hastie

Four bulk soil samples were assessed from suspected archaeological deposits. The samples were processed through a system of flotation and wet sieving; the floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope, the remaining material in the tank (retent) was washed through a 1mm mesh and any material of archaeological significance removed.

Sample number	Context number	Trench number	Context description
1	004	4	Primary fill of ditch (003)
2	005	4	Secondary fill of ditch (004)
3	008	5	Secondary fill of ditch (006)
4	016	2	Primary fill of ditch (015)

Table 1: Samples Assessed

Results

The samples contained only small amounts of wood charcoal along with occasional fragments of shale/unburnt coal. The amount of charcoal recovered from each sample was low and comprised small abraded fragments that would not be suitable for AMS dating.

A large amount of uncharred weed seeds were noted in all of the samples. There was no evidence on site to suggest that any of the deposits were preserved by waterlogging and the uncharred plant material is likely to be a modern contaminant. The results are summarised in tables 2 and 3 below.

Trench number	Context number	Sample number	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal	Shale/Unburnt Coal	Modern weed seeds
4	004	1	10	+ (SF)	+	++
4	005	2	20	+ (SF)		+++
5	008	3	20		+	+++
2	016	4	30	+ (VSF)		++++

Table 2: Composition of Flots

Trench number	Context number	Sample number	Sample Vol (litre)	Charcoal
4	004	1	5	+
4	005	2	5	+
5	008	3	5	+
2	016	4	5	+

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
SF = small fragments, VSF = very small fragments

Table 3: Composition of Retents

Recommendations

No further work is recommended. The samples may be discarded.

3.2 Discussion

Of all of the possible ditches targeted by the evaluation, ditches 003 and 013 in Trenches 3 and 4 appear as the most distinct and purposeful as they were cut directly into the natural substrate and presumably represent post-medieval field boundaries.

Ditch 015 was cut into a palaeochannel perhaps to emphasise or re-establish a topographic feature as a field boundary. The field boundaries across the site presumably became redundant at some point, possibly following enclosure, then gradually denuded as features through post-medieval and later agricultural activity.

The east-west running Ditch 018 in Trench 1 may have been prehistoric in origin as it is close to a possible prehistoric enclosure and associated features to the south identified from the geophysical survey. However, despite effort, no finds were retrieved from the feature and no other features were identified in association with it. It may be prehistoric remains in this area of the site have been heavily eroded and truncated by agricultural activity.

4. CONCLUSION

Although there are significant archaeological remains in the wider area and probable prehistoric archaeological remains in the area around Trench 1, the geophysical anomalies in the rest of the proposed development area have proved to be probable post-medieval or later field boundaries or natural in origin. The assessment of environmental samples showed only modern contaminants and no potential for further analysis. Apart from a number of modern shotgun cartridge casings no archaeological finds were identified anywhere on the site.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Type	Description
000	Site		Deposit	Natural substrate; comprising firm, orangish-brown, silty-clay.
001	Site		Deposit	Topsoil; comprising compacted, friable, mid-brown, clayey-silt.
002	Site		Deposit	Subsoil; colluvial subsoil, comprising loose, light reddish-grey, sandy-silt.
003	Trench 4		Cut	Cut of probable post-medieval ditch; >2m L, c.1.8m W, 0.6m D
004	Trench 4	003	Deposit	Primary fill of Ditch [003]; soft, friable, light greyish-brown, clayey-silt.
005	Trench 4	003	Deposit	Secondary fill of Ditch [003]; friable, light orangish-grey, clayey-silt.
006	Trench 5		Cut	Ditch feature; >2m L, c.0.4m W, >1m D.
007	Trench 5	006	Deposit	Primary gravel rich deposit at base of Ditch [006]
008	Trench 5	006	Deposit	Secondary fill of Ditch [006]; friable, mid-brown, clayey-silt.
009	Trench 5	006	Cut	Upper fill of Ditch [006]; friable, light greyish-brown, clayey-silt.
010	Trench 5		Cut	Putative cut for Concrete drain; > 2m L, c.1m W.
011	Trench 5	010	Deposit	Fill of Land-drain slot [010]; light greyish-brown, silty-clay.
012	Trench 5	010	Feature	Modern concrete drain.
013	Trench 3		Cut	Cut of possible ditch; >2m L, c.2m W, 0.6m D.
014	Trench 3	013	Deposit	Fill of Ditch [013]; moderately compacted, friable, light orange-brown, clayey-silt.
015	Trench 2		Cut	Cut of probable ditch; >2m L, 1.8m W, 0.5m D.
016	Trench 2	015	Deposit	Primary silty fill of Ditch [015]; Loose, friable, mid-brown, clayey-silt.
017	Trench 2	015	Deposit	Deposit of re-deposited clay in [015]; firm, pale orange-grey, silty-clay.
018	Trench 1		Cut	Cut of possible ditch; >2m L, 0.8m W, 0.5m D.
019	Trench 1	018	Deposit	Fill of Ditch [018]; loose, friable, light reddish-brown, sandy-silt.
020	Trench 3		Cut	Cut of E/W running land-drain; >2m L, 0.3m W.
021	Trench 3	020	Deposit	Fill of drainage slot [020]; moderately compacted, friable, mid-brown, clayey-silt.

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	Trench 1 following removal of topsoil.	North	Bright
2	West facing section of Trench 1 showing box section around Ditch 018.	East	Overcast
3	West facing section of Ditch 018.	East	Overcast
4	Working shot of Trench 2 following removal of topsoil.	South	Overcast
5	West facing section of Ditch 015.	East	Overcast
6	Oblique shot of Ditch 015.	North-east	Overcast
7	Trench 3 following removal of topsoil.	North	Bright
8	Trench 3 following removal of topsoil.	South	Bright
9	West facing section of Trench 3 showing the location of Ditch 013.	East	Overcast
10	West facing section of Ditch 013.	East	Overcast
11	Oblique shot of Ditch 013.	South-east	Overcast
12	Trench 4 following topsoil removal.	West	Bright
13	South facing section of Ditch 003.	North	Overcast
14	South facing section of Ditch 003.	North	Bright
15	Trench 5 following topsoil removal.	West	Overcast
16	Trench 5 following topsoil removal.	East	Overcast
17	Oblique shot of Palaeochannel 006.	South-west	Overcast
18	North facing section of Palaeochannel 006.	South	Overcast
19	North facing section of Palaeochannel 006 with emphasis on deposits of eastern edge.	South	Overcast
20	Trench 6 following topsoil removal.	East	Bright
21	Trench 6 following topsoil removal.	West	Bright
22	General shot showing undulating landscape.	North	Bright

Plates 1 – 5



Plate 1: West-facing section of Trench 1, through Ditch 018



Plate 2: West-facing section of Ditch 015



Plate 3: West-facing section of Trench 3 through Ditch 013



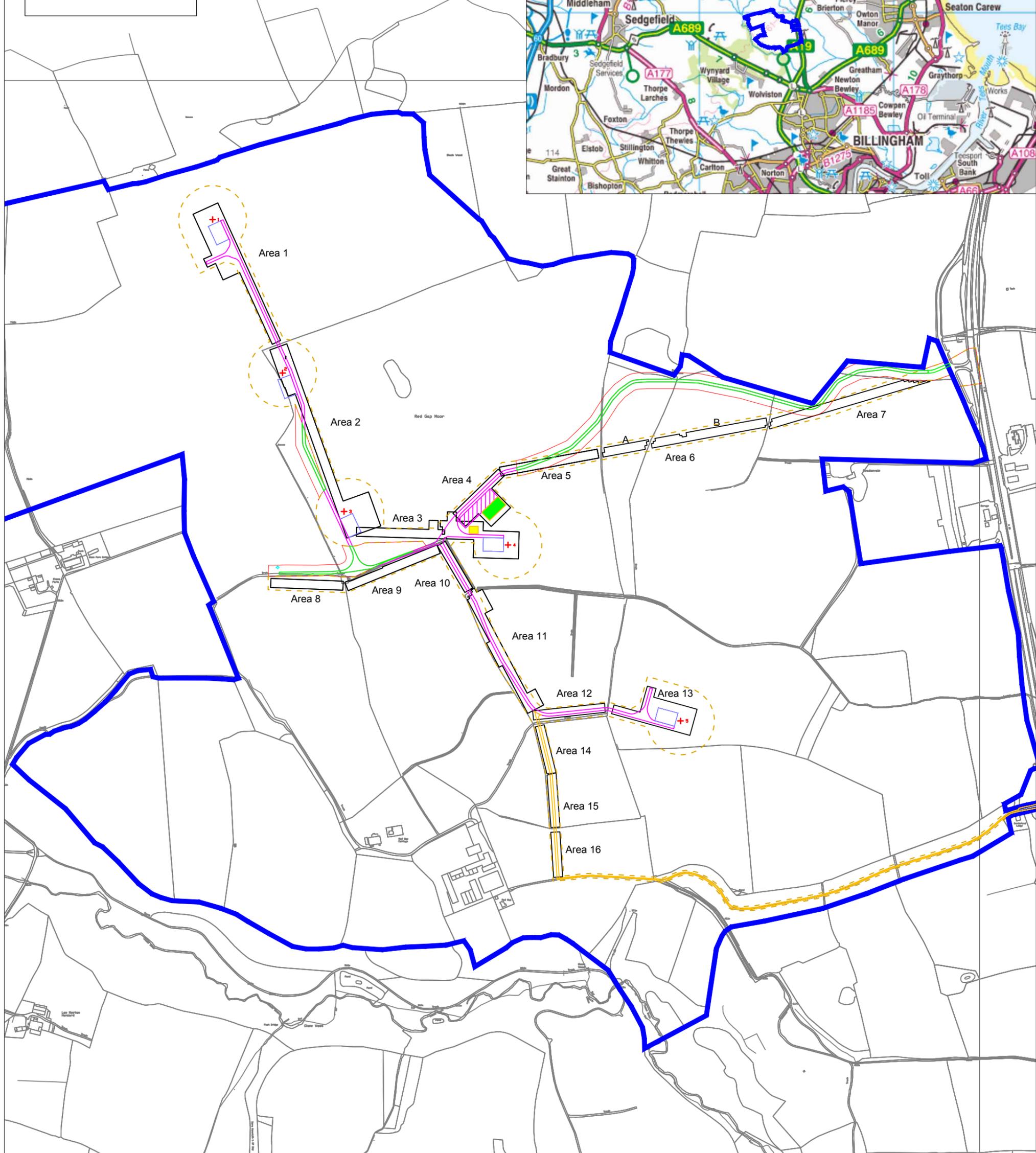
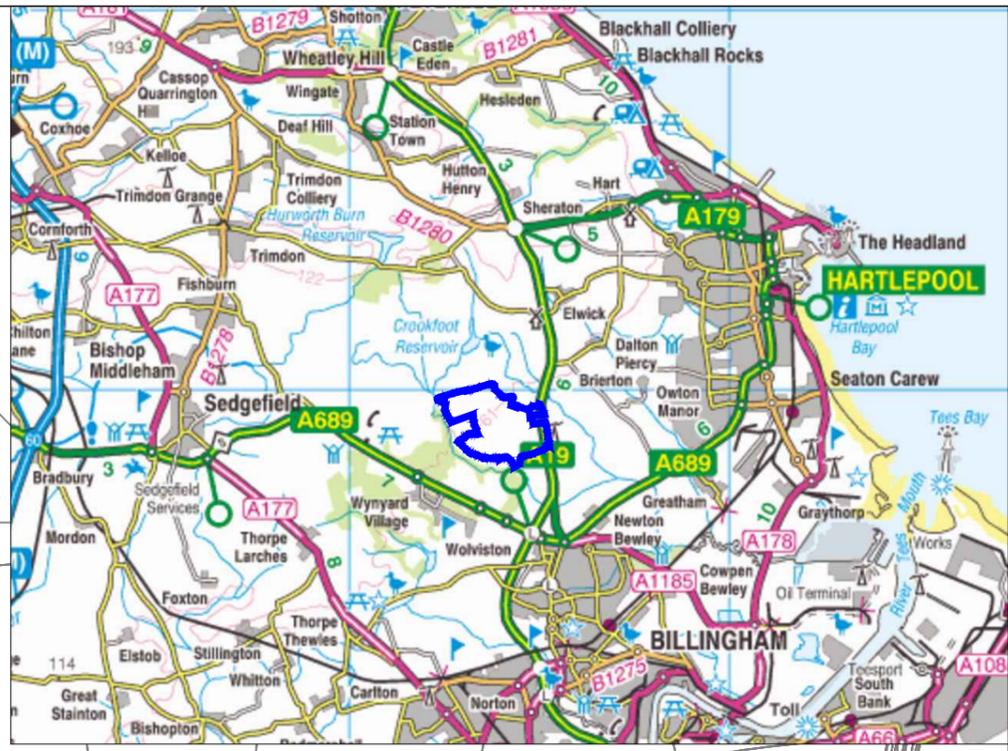
Plate 4: South-facing section of Ditch 003



Plate 5: North-facing section of Palaeochannel 006

Figures 1 – 4

- Key
-  Site boundary
 -  Turbine locations
 -  Access track
 -  Temporary track
 -  Additional track
 -  Buffer zone
 -  Crane pads
 -  Construction compound
 -  Temporary laydown area

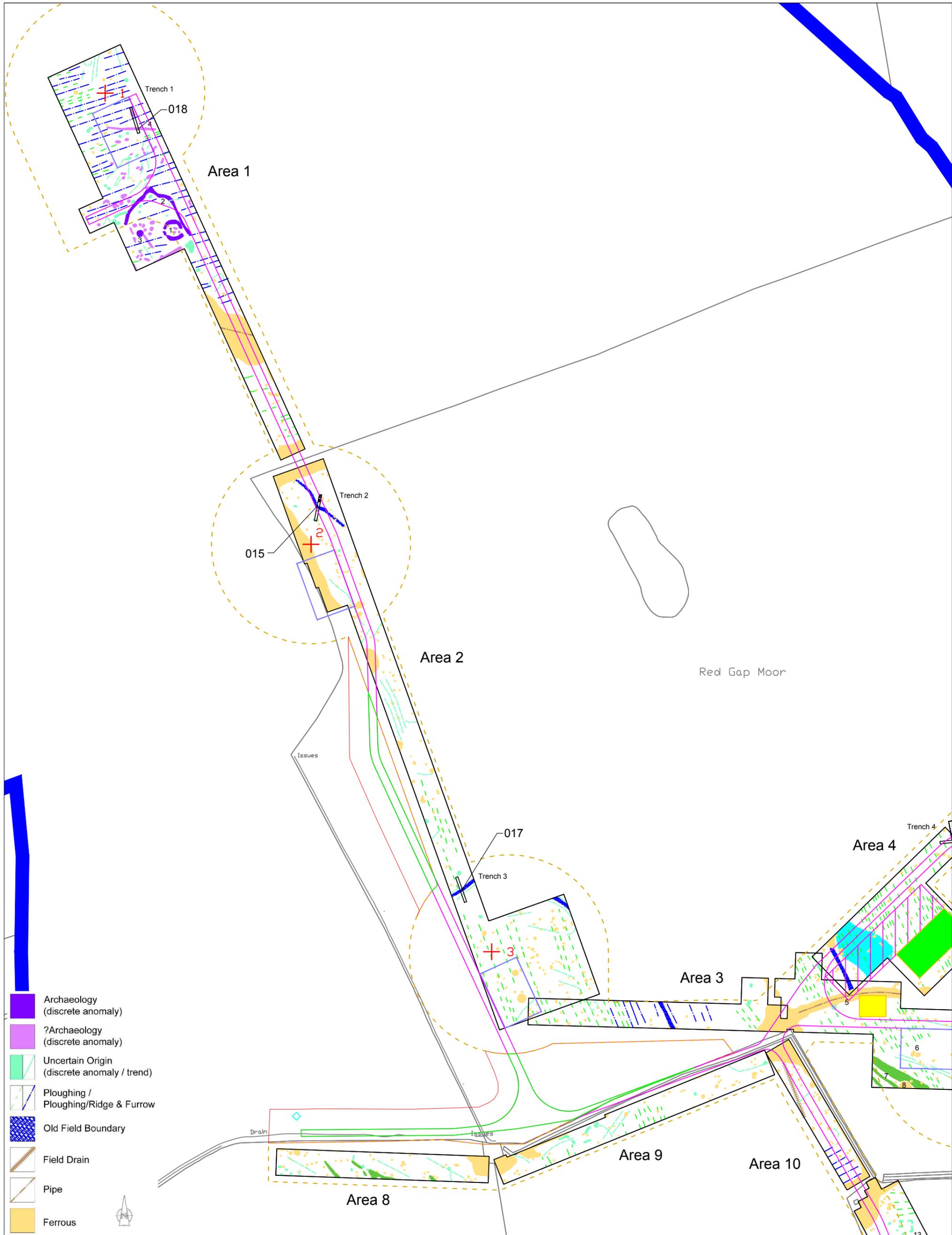


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Fig. No: 1	Revision: A	Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y065/12	Scale at A3: 1:8000
Title: Site location and proposed wind farm layout		Project: Red Gap Moor Wind Farm, Hartlepool		Client: Natural Power Consultants Ltd on behalf of British Telecommunications PLC	

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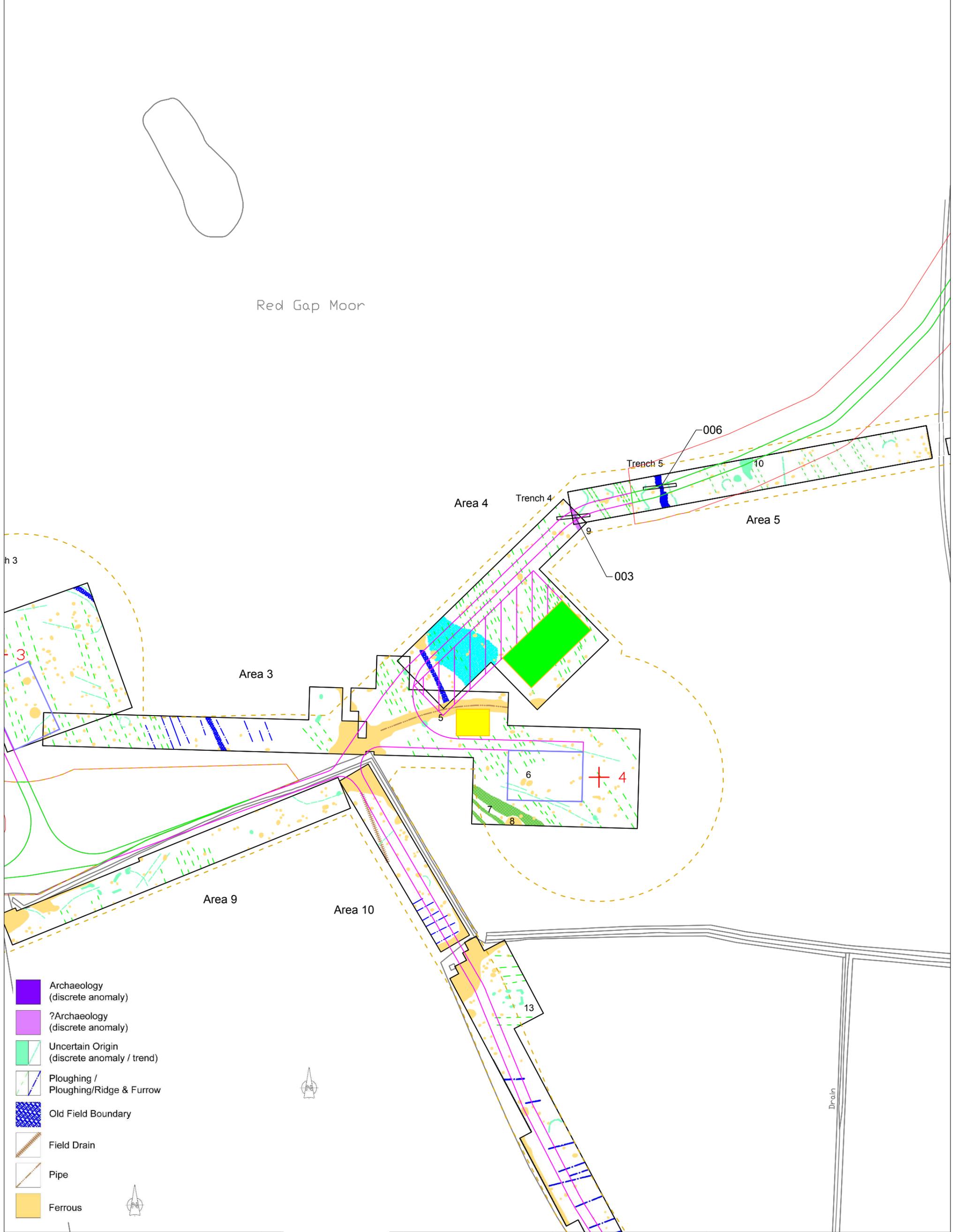
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Fig. No: 2a	Revision: A	Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y065/12	Scale at A3: 1:2500
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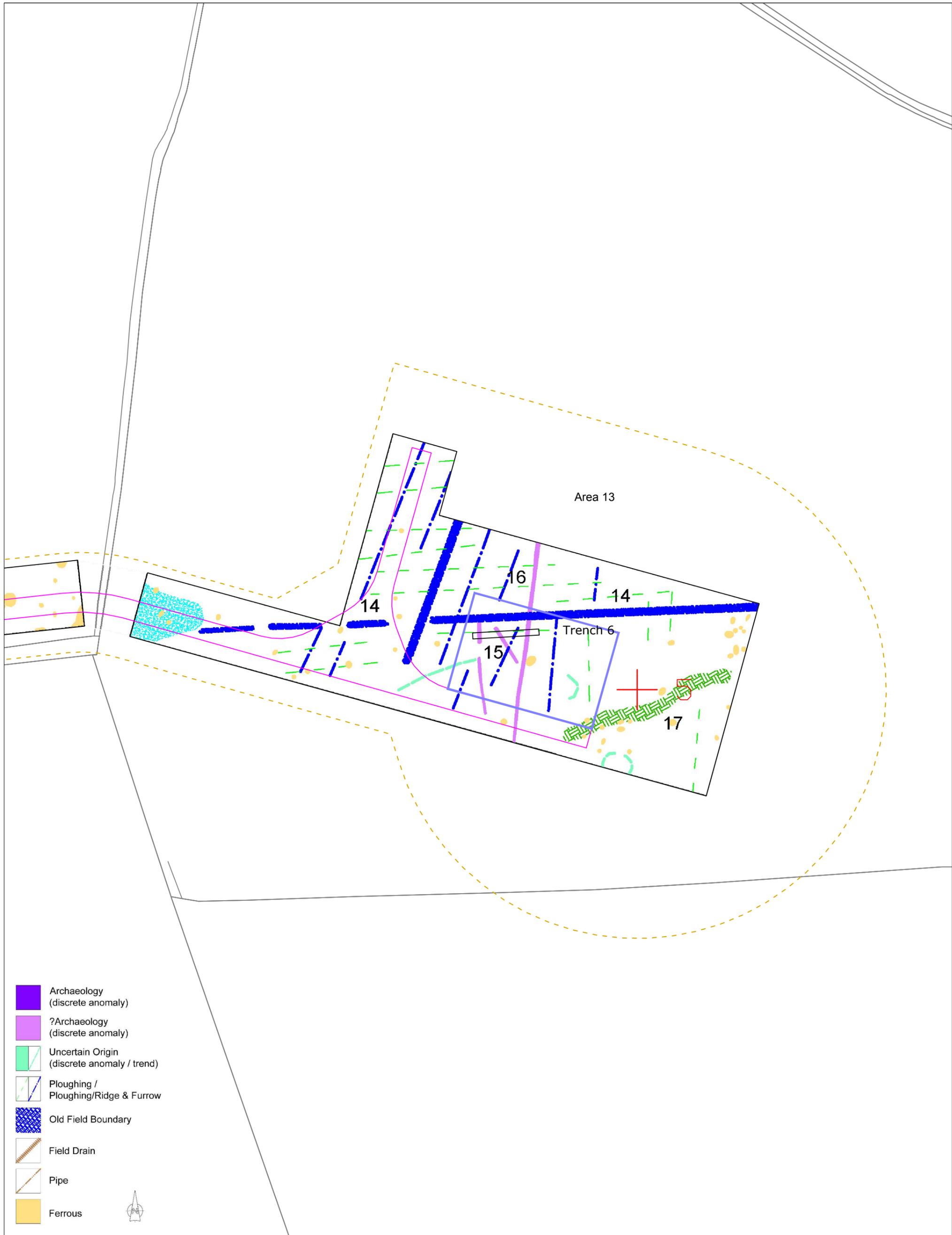


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Fig. No: 2b	Revision: A	Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y065/12	Scale at A3: 1:2000
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Fig. No: 2c	Revision: A	Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y065/12	Scale at A3: 1:1000
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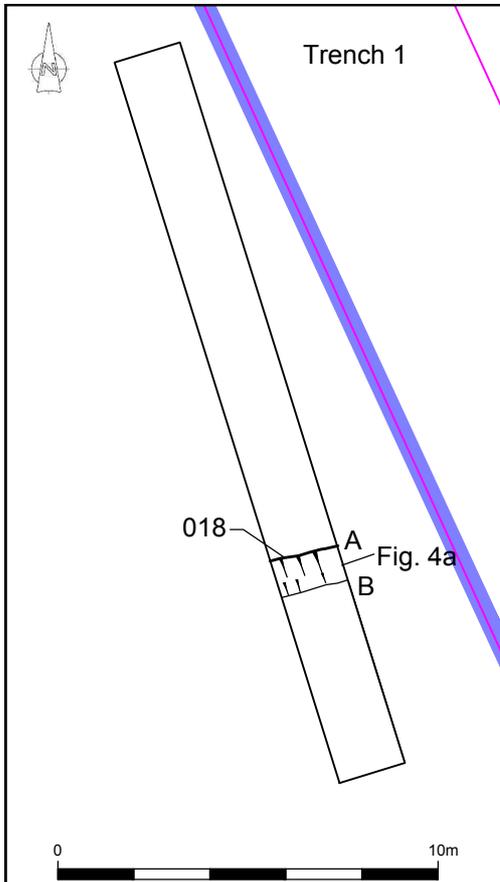


Fig. 3a - Plan of Trench 1 and possible linear 018

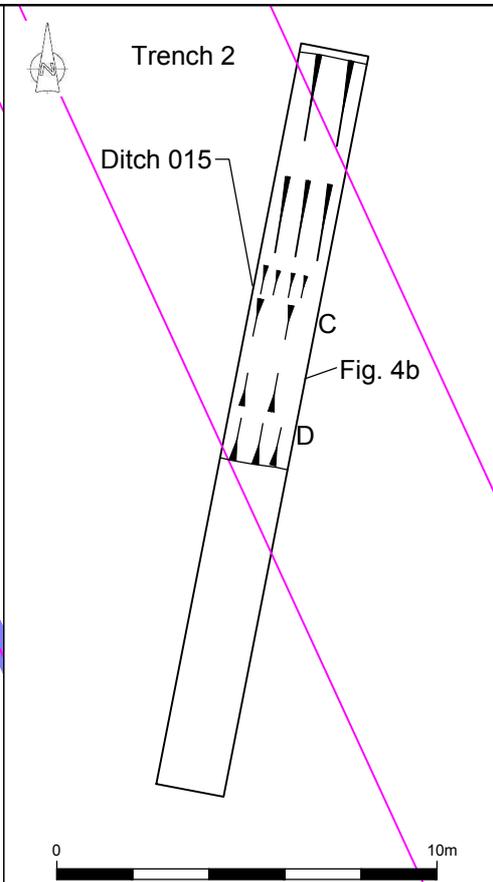


Fig. 3b - Palaeochannel and ditch 015

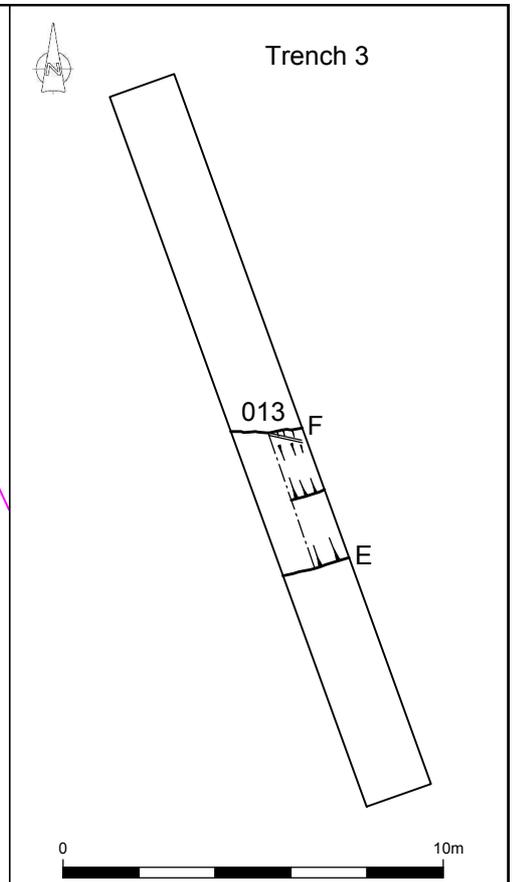


Fig. 3c - Plan of Trench 3 and ditch 013

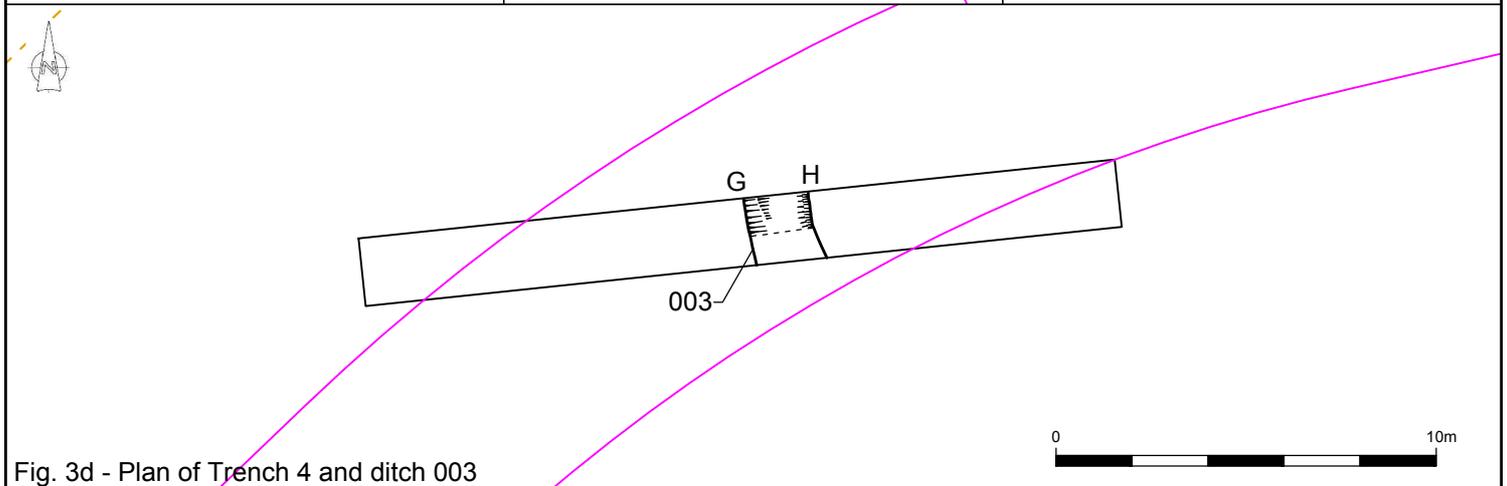


Fig. 3d - Plan of Trench 4 and ditch 003

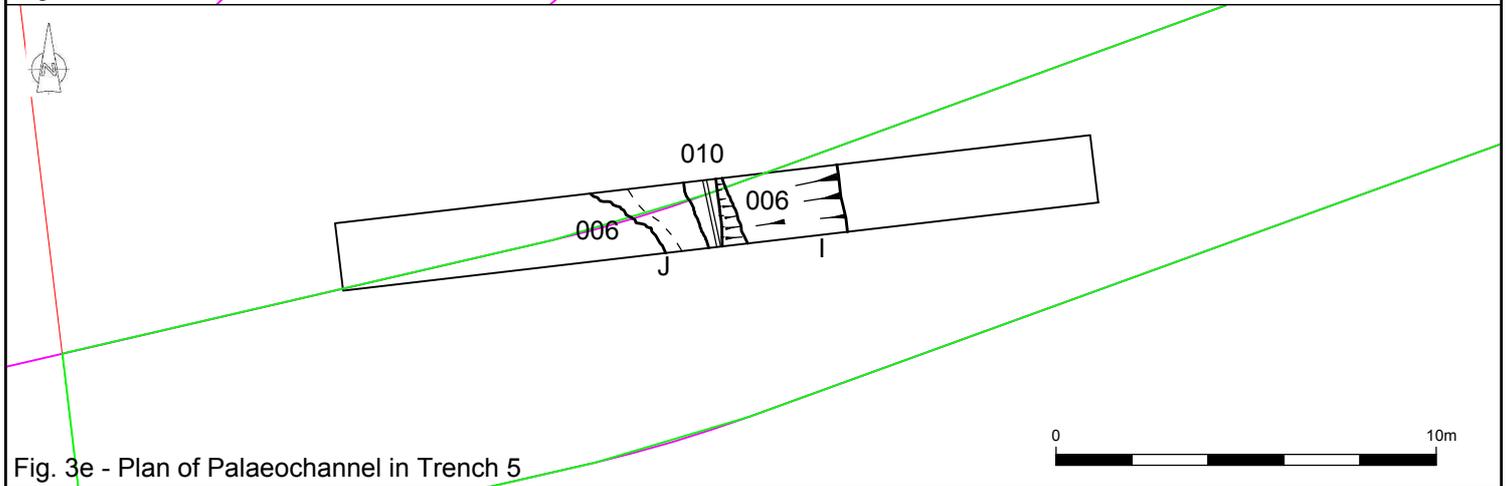


Fig. 3e - Plan of Palaeochannel in Trench 5

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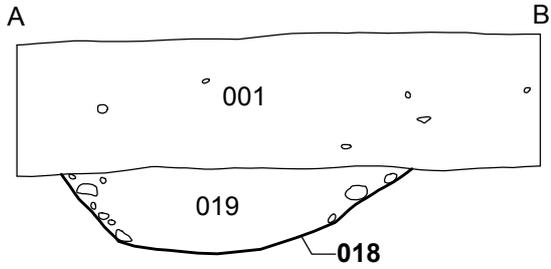


Fig. 4a - West-facing section of Ditch 018

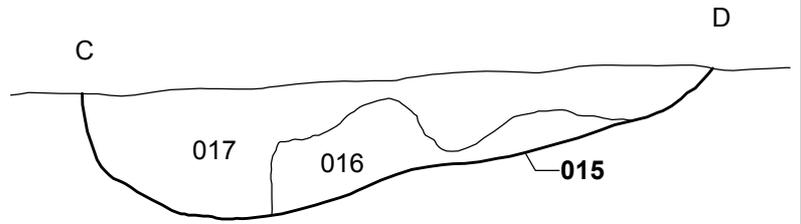


Fig. 4b - West-facing section of Ditch 015

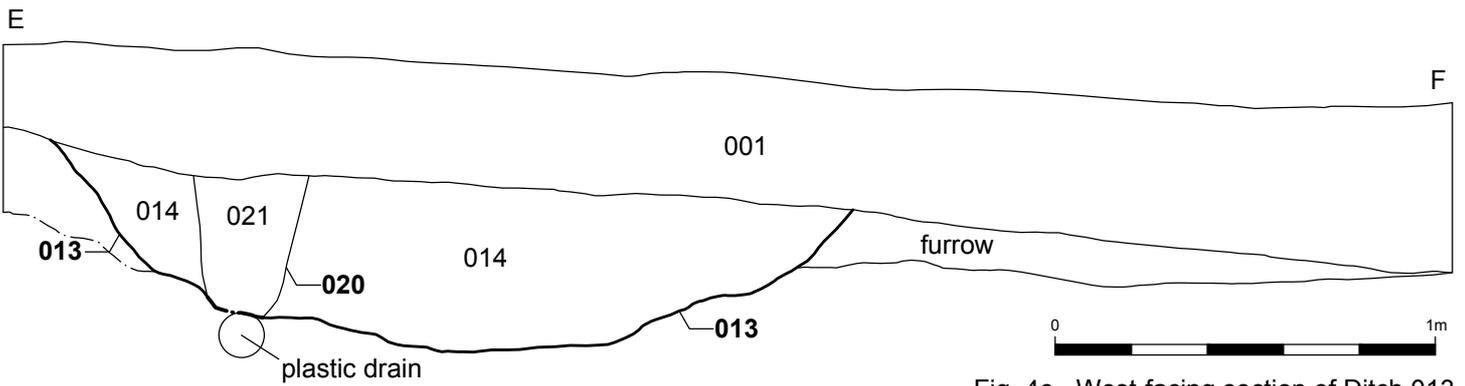


Fig. 4c - West-facing section of Ditch 013

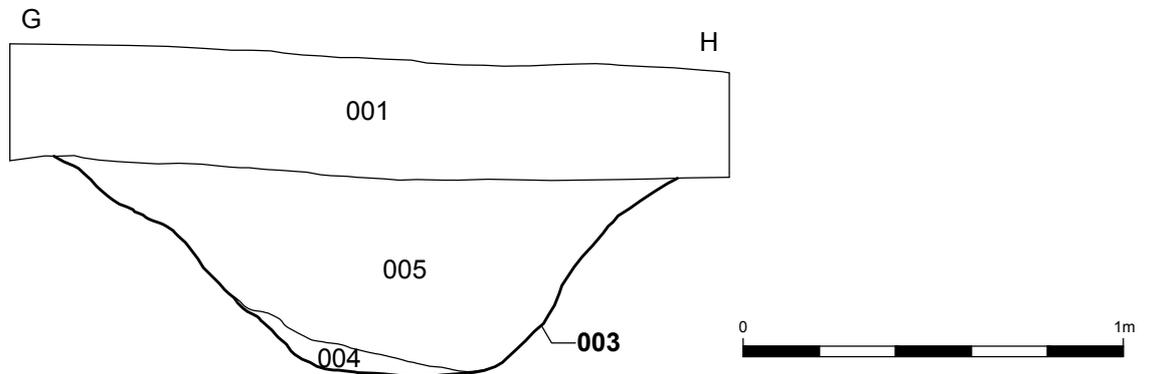


Fig. 4d - South-facing section of Ditch 013

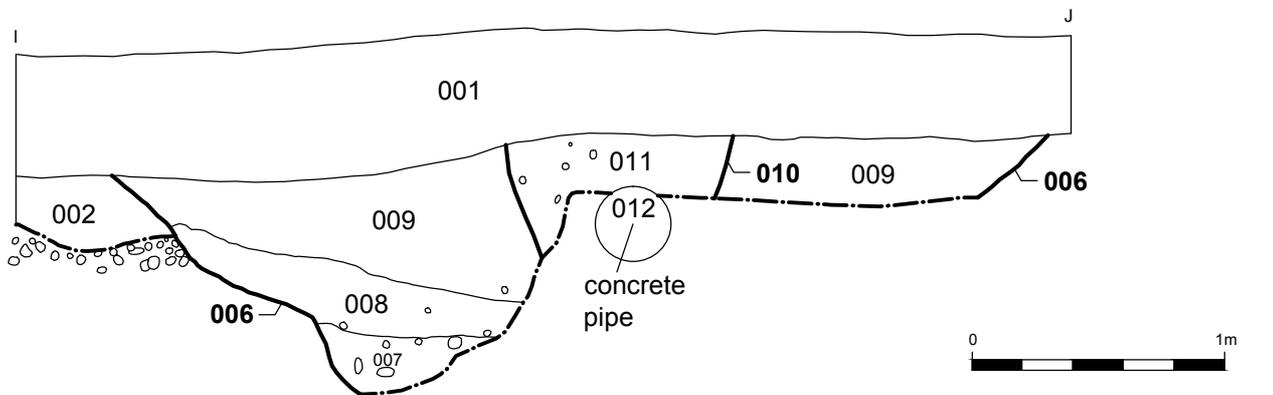


Fig. 4e - North-facing section of palaeochannel 006

Fig No:	4a-e	Revision:	A	Project:	Red Gap Moor Wind Farm, Hartlepool		
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