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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
EIA AND HERITAGE CONSULTANCY



CAPITA

LAND AT ANNITSFORD FARM, ANNITSFORD, NORTH TYNESIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

AUGUST 2015

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Capita

Annitsford Farm, Annitsford, North Tyneside

Archaeological Evaluation Report

August 2015

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Michael Phillips of Capita, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Annitsford Farm, Annitsford, North Tyneside (Centred on NZ 2641 7426). This work was required as a condition of the planning consent for a proposed residential development at the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in a single phase that took place over four days from the 11th to the 14th August 2015 and involved the excavation of eight trenches that targeted possible features that included ridge and furrow as well as sub-rectangular and circular features, identified by a geophysical survey. The trenches were devoid of an archaeological features. Land drains were observed in all trenches.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thank Michael Phillips of Capita for commissioning the project, and for all his assistance throughout the work. Thanks also to Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, for all her assistance throughout the project.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks Jennings Plant Hire Ltd and their staff for their help during this project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Mike McElligott assisted by Charles Rickaby and Ron Brown. The report was written by Mike McElligott and the drawings were produced by Helen Phillips.

The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post excavation Manager for WAA. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for WAA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 In August 2015, WAA was invited by Capita to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Annitsford Farm, Annitsford, Tyne and Wear (Centred on NZ 2641 7426; Figure 1), in advance of an application for planning consent. Following a geophysical survey undertaken in April 2015, Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer requested a programme of archaeological investigation to test the results of the geophysical survey undertaken in April 2015, prior to the development taking place. This is in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and UDP Policy E19/6.

1.1.2 This report outlines the evaluation works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Design

2.1.1 Upon request from Capita a project design Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, Newcastle City Council, for an evaluation of the study area. WAA was commissioned by the client to undertake the work in accordance with the project design.

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and in accordance with the WAA Excavation Manual (2013).

2.2 The Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of eight trenches within the proposed c. 16ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, with the evaluation trenches located to target geophysical anomalies.

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.3 Topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2013).

2.2.4 The eight evaluation trenches were backfilled following excavation and recording.

2.2.5 No finds were encountered during the course of this project.

2.3 **The Archive**

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Tyne and Wear Archives, with copies of the report sent to the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA15 AFA-A, CP 11427/15.

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and Newcastle City Council, support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project. The unique OASIS identification number for this archive comprises wardella2-221186.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The proposed development site is situated between the villages of Annitsford, to the east and Dudley, to the west, and it was to the southwest of the roundabout junction of the A19 and A189 (Figures 1 & 2). The village's modern name is derived from Annet's Ford, which was a crossing place over the Seaton Burn which flows through the village (Wikipedia). The land is approximately 50m AOD that increased 2m – 3m on the southern and western sides.

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation deposited during the Carboniferous Period (309 – 312 million years ago). The superficial deposits consists of Devensian – Diamicton Till that formed up to 2 million years ago (BGS 2015).

3.2 Historic and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 **Introduction:** this background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and the records consulted during the desk-based assessment that was under taken by ARUP in 2012. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the study area, in order to assess the archaeological potential.

3.2.2 **Prehistoric (up to c.AD 72):** There were no Prehistoric HER records for the study area.

3.2.3 **Roman (c.AD 72 – c.410):** There were no Roman HER records for the study area. Cropmarks of a Romano-British settlement (HER 25270) that consisted of a rectilinear single ditch enclosure was located to the northeast of the junction of the A19 and A189 that was to the northeast of the study area.

3.2.4 **Medieval (c.410 – c.1540):** There were no Medieval HER records for the study area

3.2.5 **Post-Medieval and Modern (c.1540 – present):** There were no Post-medieval HER records for the study area.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

3.3.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken by AB Heritage in 2015 in the study area (Edwards 2015). The survey identified three circular features, a sub-rectangular feature and blocks of former ridge and furrow.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken in a single phase that took place between the 11th and 14th of August 2015 and comprised the excavation of eight trenches (Figure 2). The topsoil and subsoil was stripped by a JCB 3CX with a toothless bucket to the level of the natural substrate. The areas under investigation were subsequently cleaned by hand and potential archaeological features were investigated. The trenches measured 1.8m in width but varied in length. Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were 40m, trenches 1 and 8 were 37m and Trenches 5, 6 and 7 were 18m. The summaries of the trenches are included in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 The trenches were located to target possible features that were identified by the geophysical survey (Edwards 2015). Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 8 were targeting blocks of ridge and furrow. Trenches 5, 6 and 7 targeted three circular features and trench 1 targeted a sub-rectangular feature.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located in the northwest corner of the field and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 3) (Plate 1). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m, revealing a firm light yellowish grey natural clay (**102**) below c.0.64m of a mid orangey greyish brown silty clay subsoil (**101**) and c.0.15m of a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (**100**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and the possible sub-rectangular feature was seen to be a change in the underlying geology. A modern land drain was observed near the centre of the trench.

4.2.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located in the southwest corner of the field and was aligned east-northeast – west-southwest southwest (Figure 4) (Plate 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m, revealing a friable light yellowish brown clay natural (**202**) below c.0.2m of a friable dark greyish brown clay subsoil (**201**) and c.0.15m of a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (**200**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and there was no visible evidence of ridge in furrow within the trench. A modern land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench.

4.2.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located in the northeast corner of the field and was to the east of Trench 8 (Figure 5) (Plate 3). It was aligned north-northwest – south-

southeast. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m, revealing a firm light orange brown natural clay (**302**) below c.0.28m of a firm mid brown clay subsoil (**301**) and c.0.1m of a friable mid grey brown clay topsoil (**300**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and there was no visible evidence of ridge in furrow within the trench. Two modern land drains were observed in the eastern end of the trench.

4.2.4 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located in the eastern side of the field and was aligned north-northwest – south-southeast (Figure 6) (Plate 4). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m, revealing a friable light orange yellowish brown grey natural clay (**402**) below c.0.30m of a friable dark brown grey clay subsoil (**401**) and c.0.2m of a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (**400**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and there was no visible evidence of ridge in furrow within the trench. A modern land drain was observed in the northern end of the trench.

4.2.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located near the centre of the field, to the southeast of Trench 7 and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 7) (Plate 5). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m, revealing a firm light yellowish grey clay natural (**502**) below c.0.30m of a firm mid orangey brown clay subsoil (**501**) and c.0.15m of a friable dark greyish brown clay topsoil (**500**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and no evidence of a circular feature. Three modern land drains were observed within the trench, one at either end and one near in the centre.

4.2.6 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was located in the western side of the field and was aligned east-west (Figure 8) (Plate 6). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m, revealing a firm light yellow grey clay natural (**602**) below c.0.03m of a firm mid orangey grey brown silty clay subsoil (**601**) and c.0.35m of a friable dark grey brown sandy clay topsoil (**600**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and no evidence of a circular feature. Four modern land drains were observed across the trench spaced roughly 4m apart.

4.2.7 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was located near the centre of the field, to the northwest of Trench 5 and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 9) (Plate 7). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m, revealing a firm light yellowish grey clay natural (**702**) below c.0.15m of a firm mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil (**701**) and c.0.25m of a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (**700**). The

trench was devoid of any archaeological features and no evidence of a circular feature. Two modern agricultural land drains were observed near the centre of the trench.

- 4.2.8 **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was located in the northern half of the field, west of Trench 3 and was aligned east-west (Figure 10) (Plate 8). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m, revealing a firm light yellowish grey clay natural (**802**) below c.0.1m of a firm mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil (**801**) and c.0.30m of a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (**800**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and there was no visible evidence of ridge in furrow within the trench. Two modern land drains were observed in the eastern end of the trench.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation at the land at Annitsford Farm, Annitsford, North Tyneside, eight trenches totaling 446.4m² were excavated across the proposed development area and were investigated. The aim was to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

5.1.2 The trenches was devoid of archaeological features. There was no visible evidence of the ridge and furrow noted in the geophysical survey in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 8. In Trench 1 the possible rectangular feature recorded in the geophysical survey equated with changes in the natural geology. There was no evidence of circular features in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. Modern ceramic land drains were observed in all eight trenches.

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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annitsford>

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 37m
Maximum Depth: 0.70m
Orientation: NE-SW

Width: 1.8m
Minimum Depth: 0.30m
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 426294 (N) 574404
(E) 426307 (N) 574439

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(100)	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.15m
(101)	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay	0.30m
(102)	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellowish grey clay	N/A

Trench 2

Length: 40m
Maximum Depth: 0.35m
Orientation: ENE-WSW

Width: 1.8m
Minimum Depth: 0.10m
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 426145 (N) 574059
(E) 426182 (N) 574062

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(200)	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay	0.15m
(201)	Subsoil	Friable dark greyish brown clay	0.20m
(202)	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellowish brown clay	N/A

Trench 3

Length: 40m
Maximum Depth: 0.55m
Orientation: NNW-SSE

Width: 1.8m
Minimum Depth: 0.40m
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 426480 (N) 574362
(E) 426842 (N) 574325

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(300)	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown clay loam	0.10m
(301)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown clay	0.28m
(302)	Natural Substrate	Firm light orange brown clay	N/A

Trench 4

Length: 40m
Maximum Depth: 0.55m
Orientation: NNW-SSE

Width: 1.8m
Minimum Depth: 0.30m
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 426582 (N) 574231
(E) 426587 (N) 574192

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(400)	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.20m

Number			Thickness/Depth
(800)	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.30m
(801)	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay	0.10m
(802)	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellow clay	N/A

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking northeast



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking east-northeast



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north



Plate 4: Trench 4, looking south-southeast



Plate 5: Trench 5, looking northeast



Plate 6: Trench 6, looking west

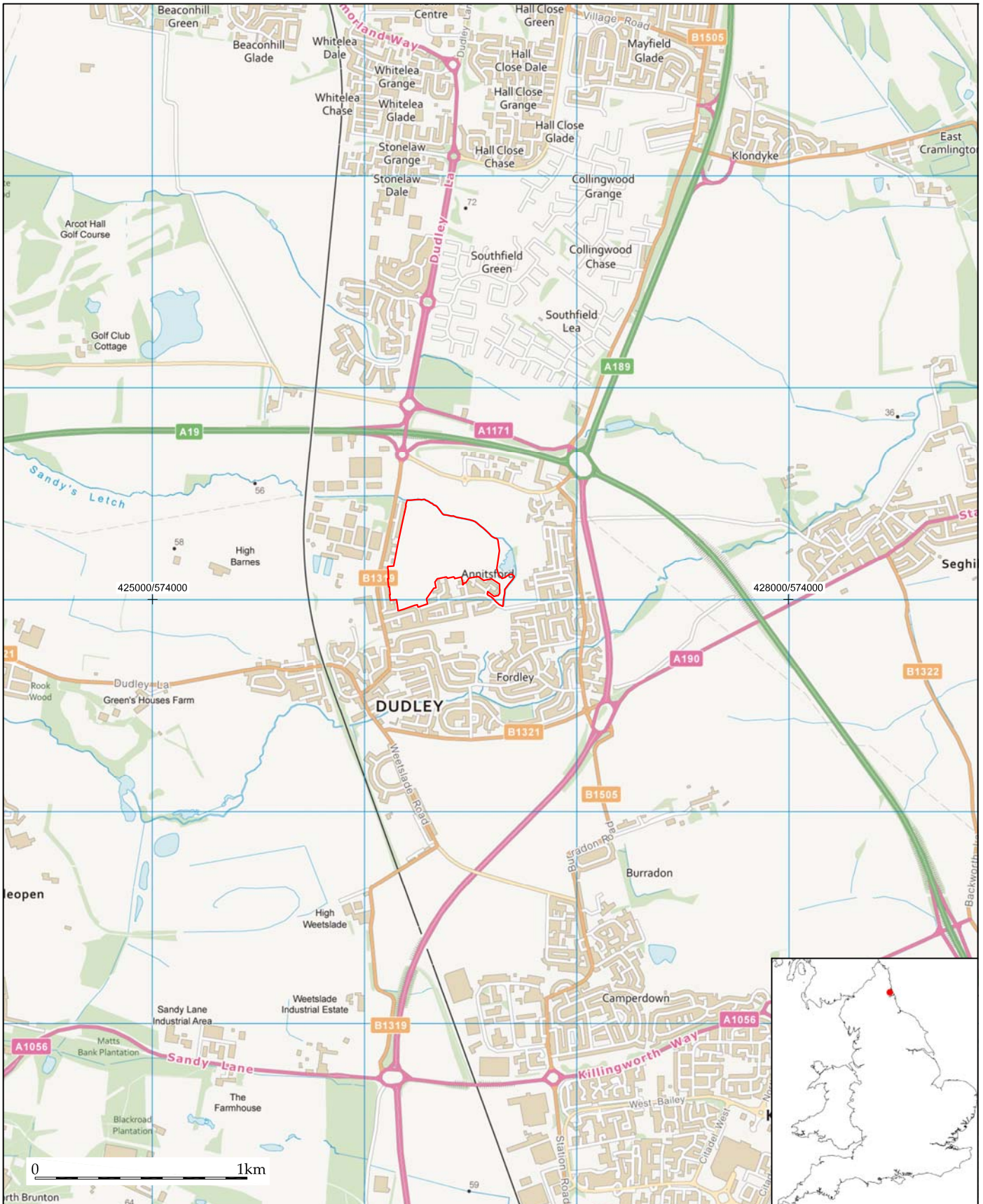


Plate 7: Trench 7, looking northeast



Plate 8: Trench 8, looking west

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






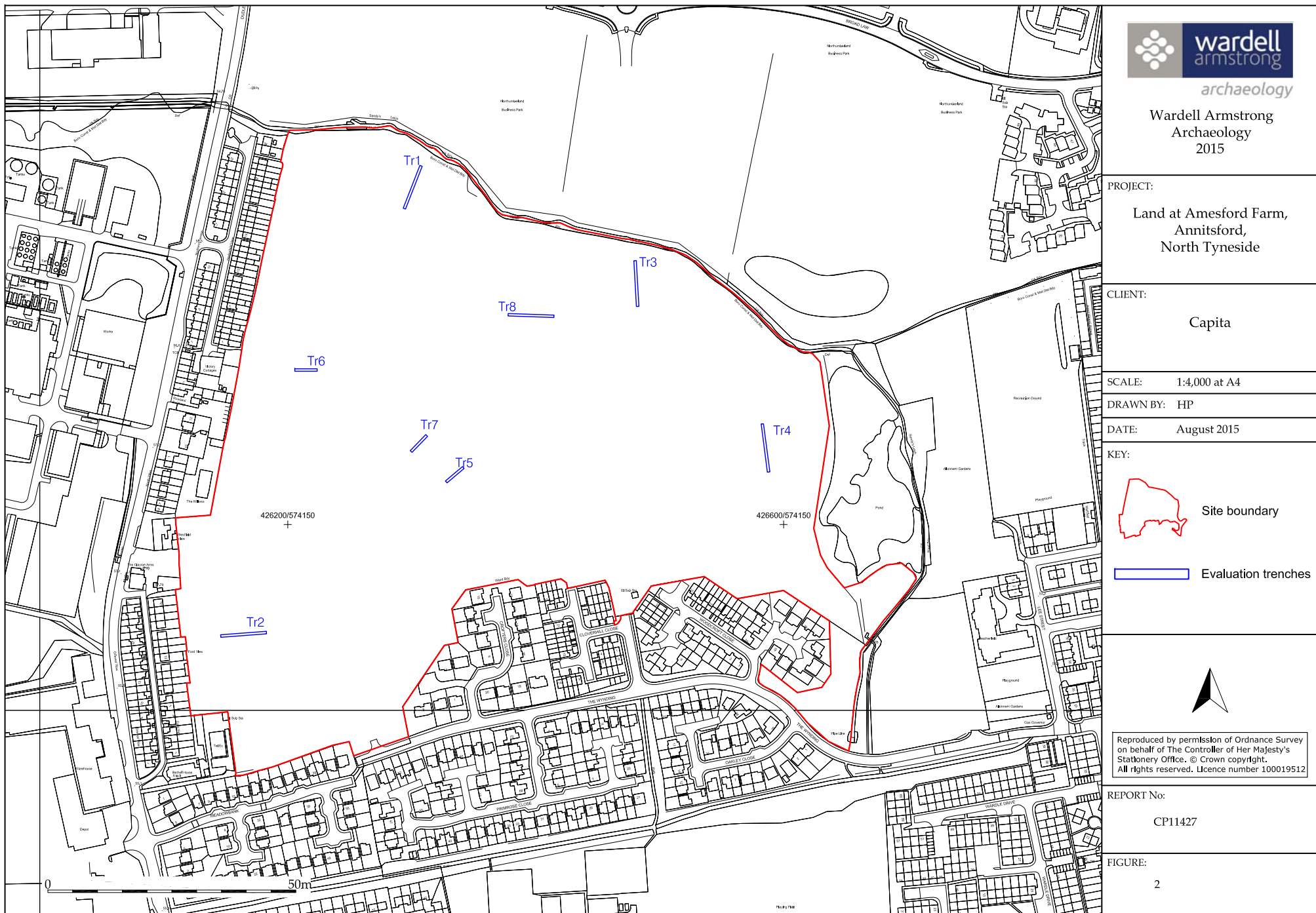
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Amesford Farm, Annitsford, North Tyneside</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11427</p> <p>CLIENT: Capita</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>DATE: August 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



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CLIENT:
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DATE: August 2015

KEY:

-  Site boundary
-  Evaluation trenches



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FIGURE:
2

Figure 2: Trench location plan.

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SCALE: Plan 1:125/Section 1:25 at A3

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- (101) Context number
- / Height mAOD
- Section location
- Limit of excavation

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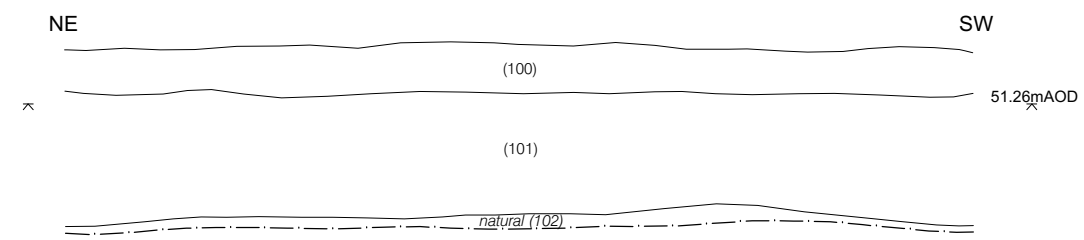
FIGURE:

3



Trench 1. Plan.

0 5m



Section 4. North-west facing representative section, Trench 1.

0 1m

Figure 3: Trench 1; plan and section.

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KEY:

- (101) Context number
- ^ Height mAOD
- Section location
- Limit of excavation

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FIGURE:

4

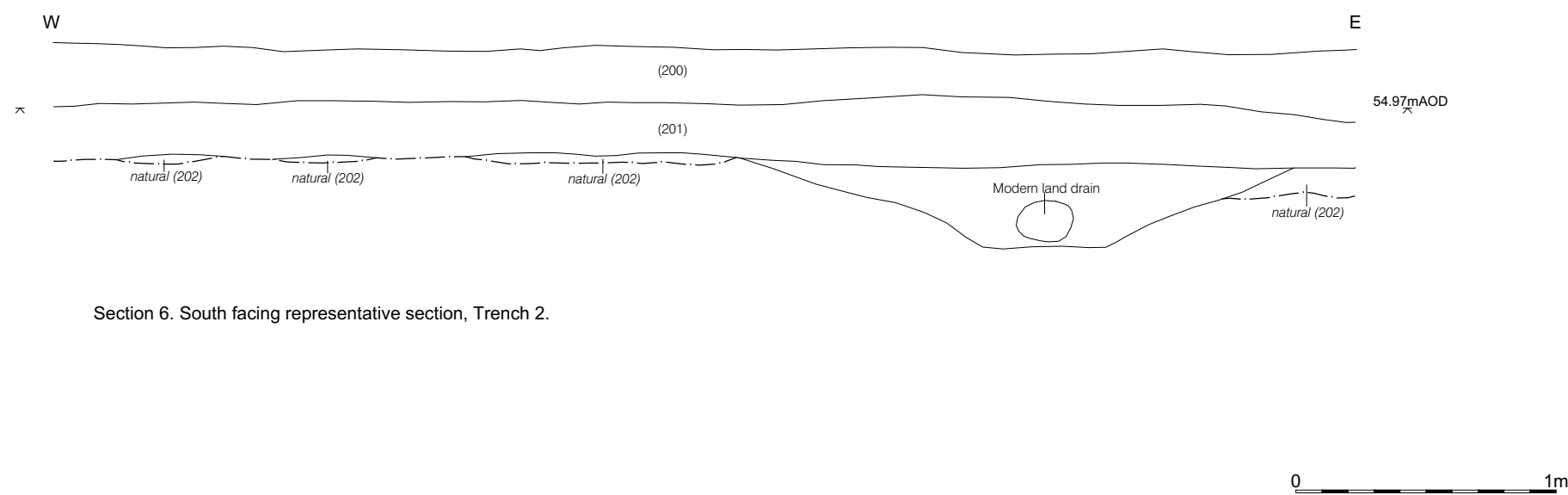
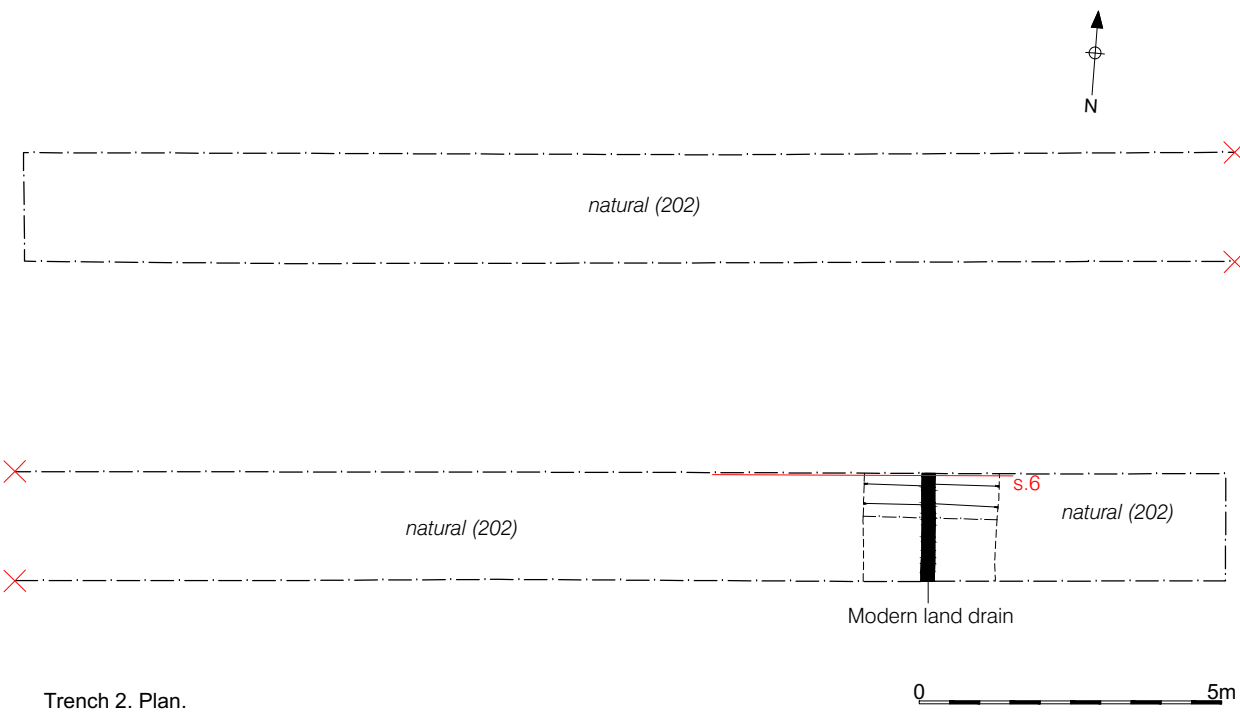


Figure 4: Trench 2; plan and section.

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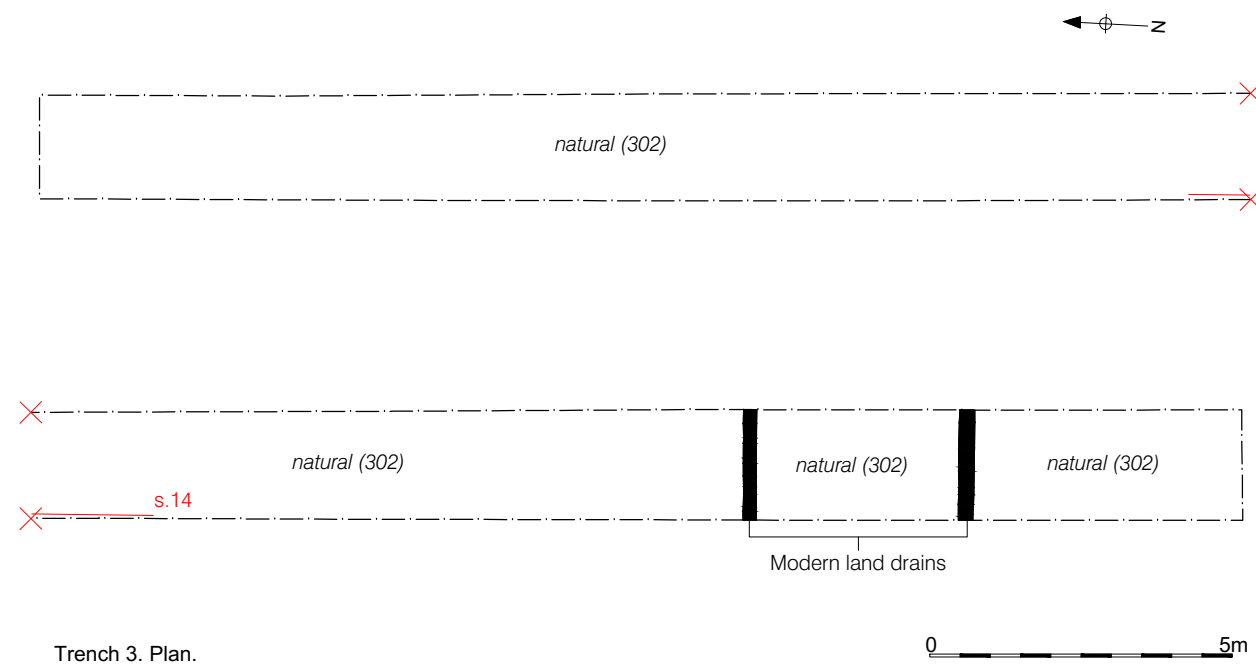
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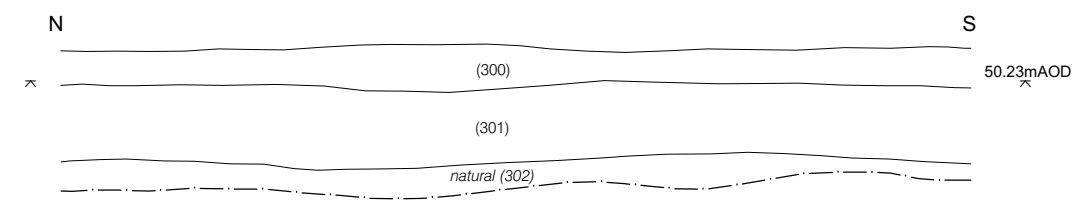
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FIGURE:

5



Trench 3. Plan.



Section 14. East facing representative section, Trench 3.

Figure 5: Trench 3; plan and section.

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- Section location
- Limit of excavation

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FIGURE:

6

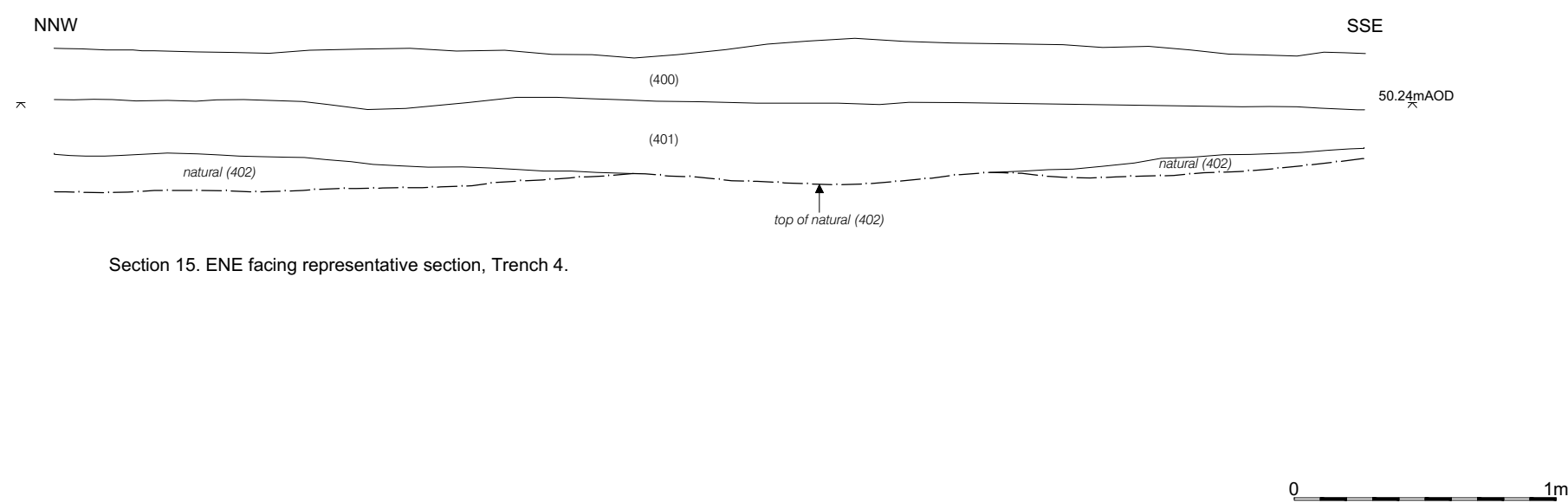
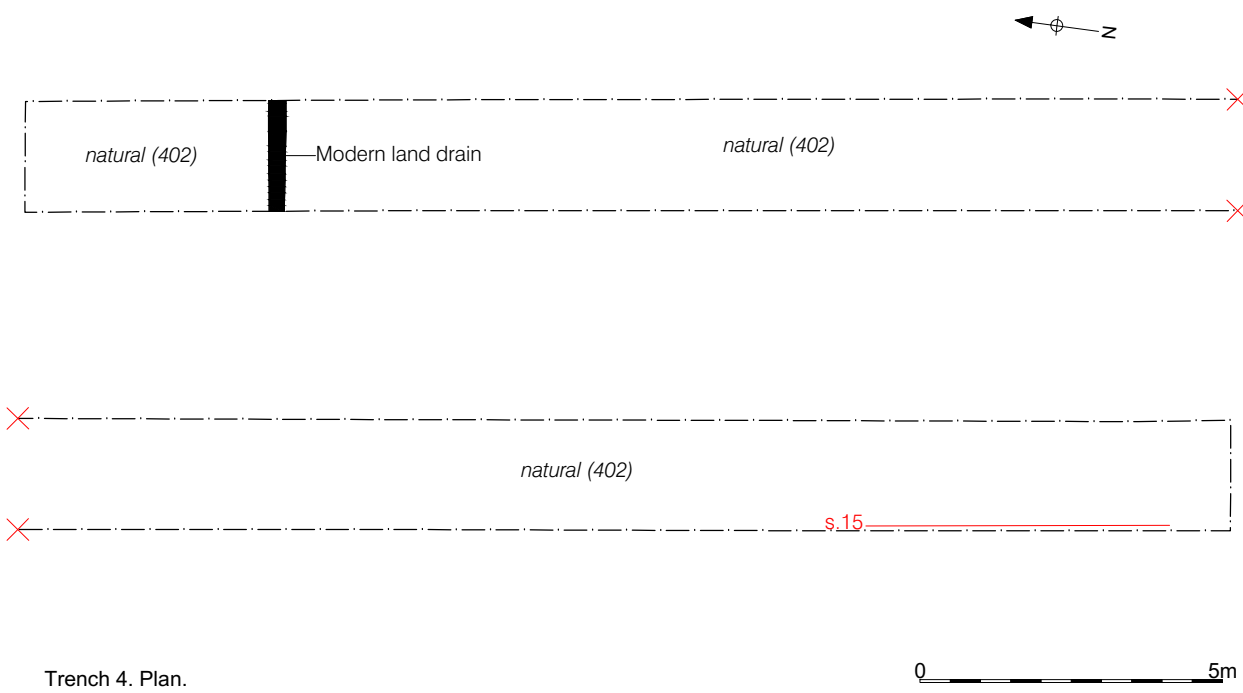


Figure 6: Trench 4; plan and section.

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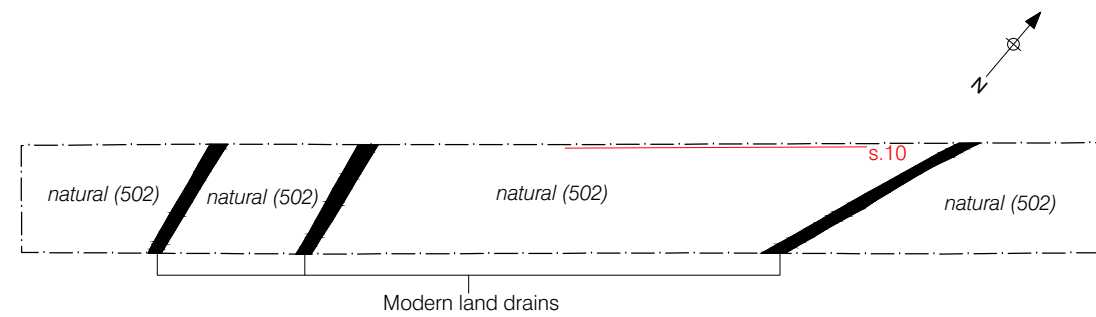
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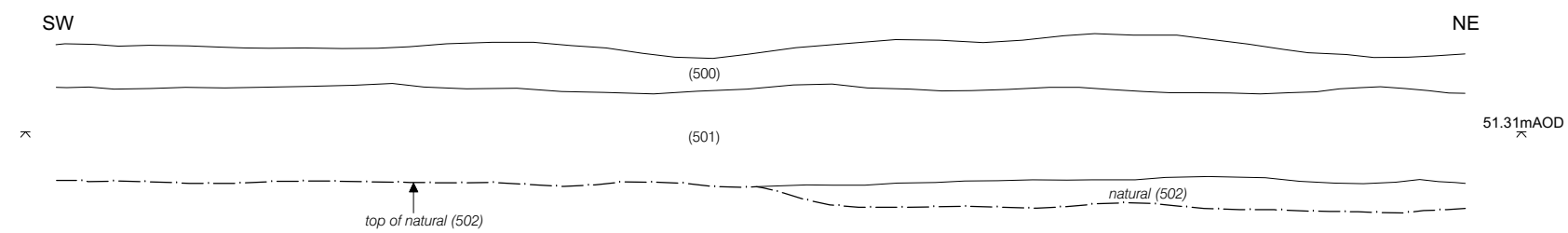
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- Section location
- Limit of excavation



Trench 5. Plan.

0 5m



Section 10. South-east facing representative section, Trench 5.

0 1m

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FIGURE:

7

Figure 7: Trench 5; plan and section.

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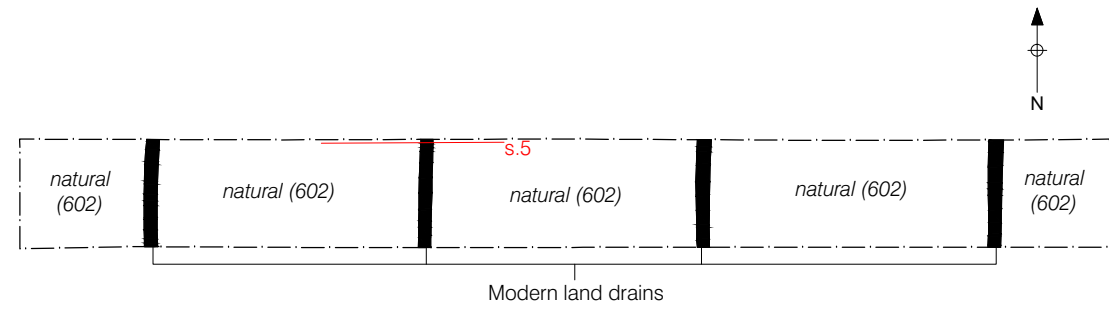
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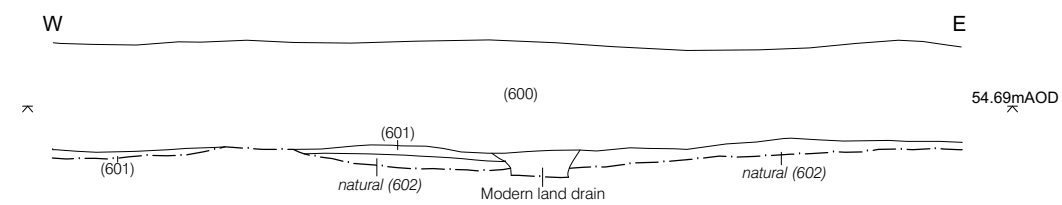
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- Section location
- Limit of excavation



Trench 6. Plan.

0 5m



Section 5. South facing representative section, Trench 6.

0 1m

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FIGURE:

8

Figure 8: Trench 6; plan and section.

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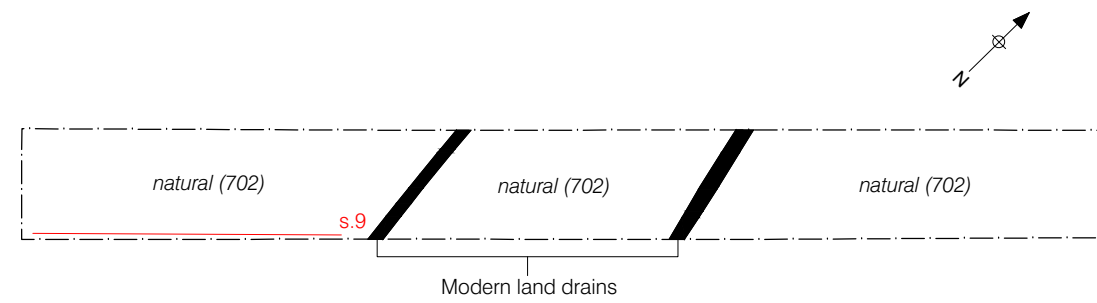
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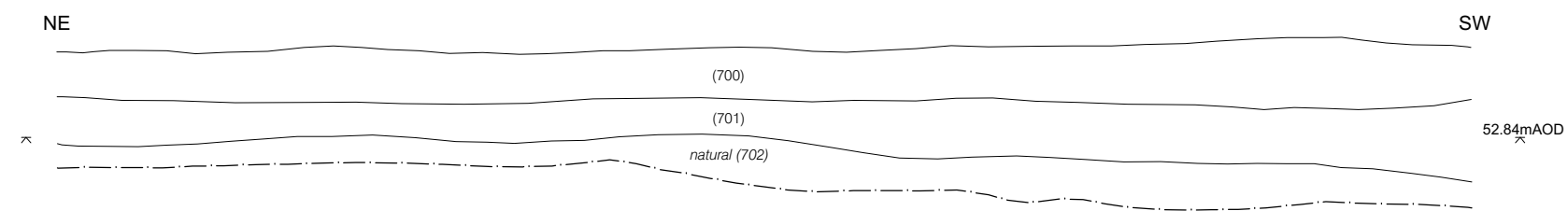
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- (101) Context number
- ^ Height mAOD
- Section location
- Limit of excavation



Trench 7. Plan.

0 5m



Section 9. North-west facing representative section, Trench 7.

0 1m

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FIGURE:

9

Figure 9: Trench 7; plan and section.

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Capita

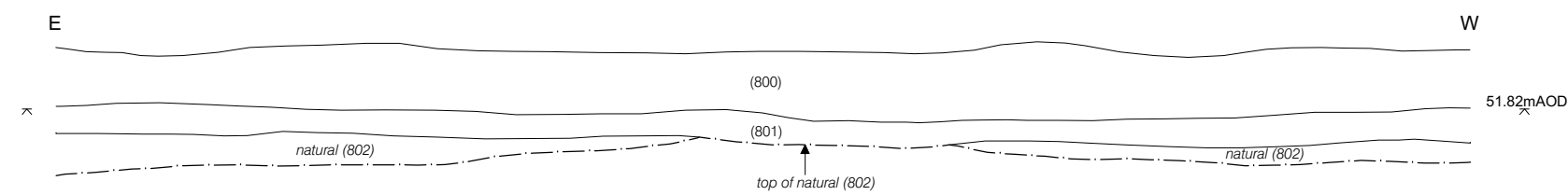
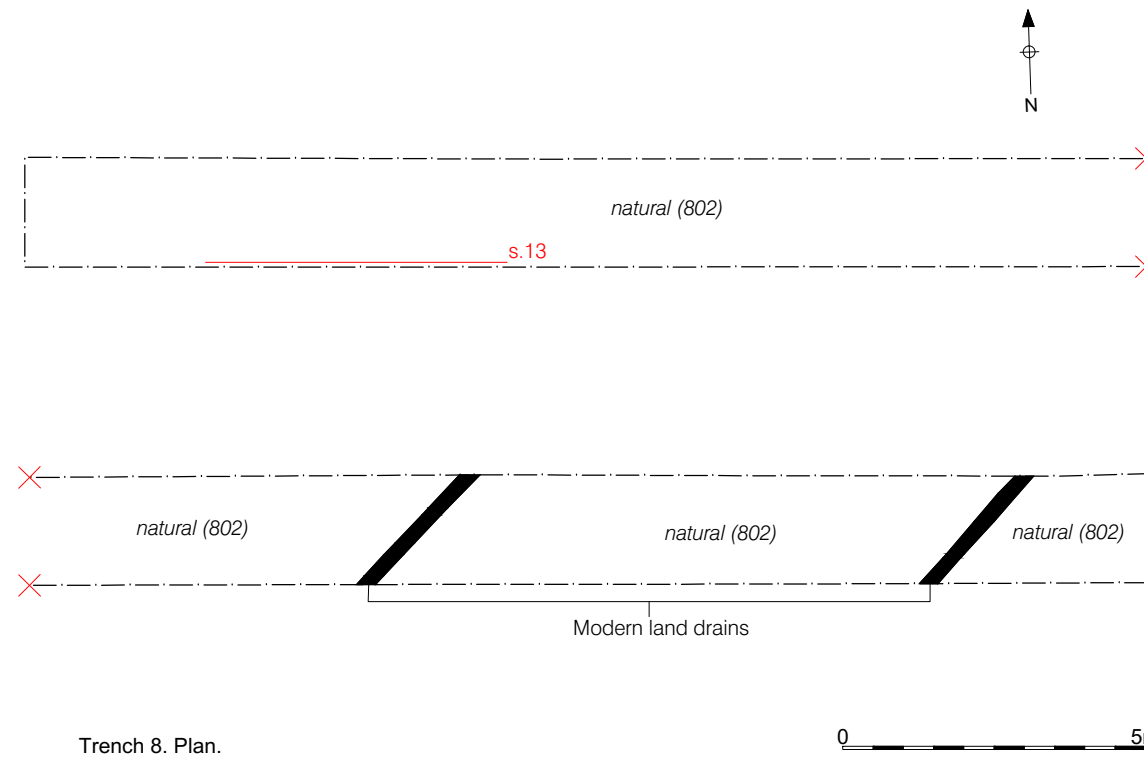
SCALE: Plan 1:125/Section 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: August 2015

KEY:

- (101) Context number
- ^ Height mAOD
- Section location
- Limit of excavation



REPORT No:

CP11427

FIGURE:

10

Figure 10: Trench 8; plan and section.

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