

**Land at Mill Lane,
Sherburn,
Archaeological
Evaluation**

Client: Persimmon Homes (Durham)

AB Heritage Project No:60602

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Archaeological Evaluation

Client Persimmon Homes (Durham)
Project Number 60602
Prepared By CS & BM
Illustrated By Solstice Heritage
Approved By Daniel Dodds

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Enquiries To:

AB Heritage Limited (Head Office)
Jarrow Business Centre, Rolling Mill Road
Jarrow, South Tyneside, NE32 3DT
Email: info@abheritage.co.uk
Tel: 03333 440 206



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the results of a programme of evaluation trenching undertaken on land adjacent to Mill Lane, Sherburn, County Durham as a pre-application requirement in advance of potential development for residential use. Trenching was undertaken to characterise the potential effects of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource within the site. Twenty-four trenches of 50 x 1.8 m were intended to be excavated within the proposed development area, however, one trench (Trench 11) was shortened by 5 m due to local obstructions. All trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, and any features were further investigated and excavated with hand tools.

The evaluation has characterised the underlying substrate as being made up of variable glaciofluvial deposits of intermixed orange and yellow sand, yellow clay and boulder clay. This is in line with the glacially-derived clay and sand deposits that are typical of the area. The evaluation also uncovered the courses of two paleochannels running roughly north-south across the site. Having excavated across these former watercourses and not encountered any preserved organic deposits, it is not considered likely that they contain significant potential for further paleoenvironmental or archaeological research.

The only evidence for pre-modern activity on the site was concentrated towards the north of the proposed development area where north-south aligned furrows were observed cutting either into the natural substrate or the surviving subsoil. These furrows are likely to be Medieval or early Post-Medieval in date, although no finds were recovered from them to provide a useful date.

The evaluation works have provided an understanding of the nature and extent of human activity on the site in the 20th century. Allotment gardens were being cultivated along the northern site boundary from between 1861 and 1897 until at least 1947 and the dumps of domestic waste seen in Trenches 12 and 13 towards the centre of the site have been securely dated to this period with no items recovered being from any later than the early 1940s.

An aerial photograph from 1945 does not show any evidence for dumps of material within the field so it is likely that dumping had ceased by this date although the allotments were still in use.

Sometime after 1947 the allotments went out of use and the land was incorporated into the larger field. Deep ploughing across the site has completely removed the subsoil at the top of slopes and spread material from the dumps and the allotments across a wider area. No evidence for other activity was recorded other than the insertion of land drains across the field. Two large drains were also observed running across the site, perhaps culverting existing water courses to enable more intensive cultivation.

It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a planning decision in respect of the site. No further archaeological works are recommended.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Ltd have been commissioned by Persimmon Homes (Durham) to produce an archaeological evaluation and to report the results. This report outlines the results of that archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was required by Durham County Council as a pre-application requirement for the proposed development of land at Mill Lane, Sherburn, County Durham.
- 1.1.2 The design of the scheme of evaluation was based upon a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by AB Heritage Ltd (AB Heritage, 2018). The fieldwork was managed by Daniel Dodds (Principal Heritage Consultant, AB Heritage), and undertaken in the field by Solstice Heritage.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is located on land to the east of Mill Lane, Sherburn, County Durham (centred on NGR NZ 32186 42057). Current use of the site is agricultural cultivation. The site lies at approximately 86 m aOD. The north-eastern part of the site was formerly developed as allotment gardens, whilst the majority of the site appears to have been in longstanding agricultural use (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The proposed development lies within the “Tyne and Wear Lowlands” National Character Area (NCA), an area of gently undulating or rolling land, incised by the valleys of the major rivers and their tributaries (NE, 2015, 3). The underlying superficial geology of the proposed development site is mapped as a glaciofluvial sand and gravel, with the underlying solid geology formed of siltstone, sandstone and mudstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (BGS 2019). Online mapping provided by the UK Soil Observatory (2018) characterises the soils across the area of proposed development as “Freely draining slightly acid sandy soils”.

1.4 Archaeological Background

- 1.4.1 The proposed development site has been the subject of a previous Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (ASDU 2014a) and geophysical survey (ASDU 2014b). The DBA suggested that there is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area, but the presence of activity in the surrounding vicinity indicates that a yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 1.4.2 The DBA considered that the study area was probably exploited as agricultural land in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing and field boundaries may survive below ground; this is likely to be regarded as having limited archaeological significance. It is unlikely that significant evidence of settlement in these periods will be present. The north-eastern corner of the study area was used as allotment gardens between the late-19th century and the mid-20th century. The remainder of the

study area has been used as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and modern periods.

- 1.4.3 The results of geophysical survey of the site produced little evidence for the presence of significant archaeology. They show the presence of probable former field boundaries dating to the post medieval period, possible evidence of ridge and furrow and several probable geological anomalies. The southern end of the field (not included in the current development boundary) was also included in the geophysical survey. Here, anomalies were identified resembling two possible sub-squared enclosures of probable archaeological origin, lying c.100m to the south-east of the development site ASDU 2014b).

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims of Works

2.1.1 Archaeological field evaluation is defined as:

2.1.2 *"A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate"* (ClfA 2014, 2).

2.1.3 The overarching aim of the work was:

- To gather information about any archaeological resources within the site, to assess its merit in the context of the proposed development.

2.1.4 The objectives of the evaluation were:

- To attempt to establish the date, character and significance of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation, if required.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To produce a report on the findings of the site.

2.1.5 Given the wide potential for varied archaeological remains identified for this site, and the lack of certain archaeological attributions, it is uncertain exactly what information the evaluation might contribute to address the research themes identified within the *North East Regional Research Framework* (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

2.2 Methodology of Work

2.2.1 The twenty-four trenches were laid out in the locations agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AB Heritage, 2018) and excavations were undertaken and completed between the 18th and the 27th February 2019. The fieldwork was undertaken by Solstice Heritage LLP.

2.2.2 Twenty-four trenches of 50 x 1.8 m were intended to be excavated within the proposed development area, however, two trenches were shortened in length (Trench 11 and Trench 23) due to local obstructions. All trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, and any features were further investigated and excavated with

hand tools. All mechanical excavation (through overburden and non-anthropogenic levelling layers) was undertaken with a back-acting, toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

- 2.2.3 Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, these were recorded to the standards outlined in the agreed WSI and the relevant ClfA Standard and Guidance. All features and deposits were recorded on pro forma record sheets, drawn in plan and section at a suitable scale, and photographed. In addition to any specific features or deposits, a general record of the trench stratigraphy was made on pro forma record sheets, a plan and section of each trench was made at a suitable scale and photography was completed. A detailed methodology was outlined in the agreed WSI (AB Heritage, 2018).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Results of the evaluation are presented here by trench, with a note on general, site-wide stratigraphy.

3.2 General Stratigraphy

- 3.2.1 The natural substrate across the proposed development area varied from orange and yellow soft sand to yellow and grey boulder clay. Above this, in areas not affected by the extensive modern ploughing, the substrate was overlain by mid-brown sandy silt subsoil and a sandy loam plough soil. At high points across the site the subsoil had been completely removed by deep ploughing, leaving the plough soil sitting directly on the natural substrate. This was also the case in areas previously utilised as allotment gardens. The low-lying areas within the site proved to be former, broadly north-south aligned, paleochannels filled by alluvial material below the plough soil and subsoil.

3.3 Trench 1

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was in the far north-western corner of the proposed development site. It was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned east-west (Photo 1). The trench was excavated through 0.32 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil underlain by the natural substrate (102) comprising soft brownish yellow sand and gravel (Photo 2).
- 3.3.2 Four furrows were noted running north-south across the trench around 8 m apart. These were c. 4 m wide and filled by soft mid-brown silty sand (101). Modern ploughing had removed any subsoil across the trench, but it survived within the deeper plough furrows.
- 3.3.3 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 1. Trench 1 looking east. Scale 2x2 m



Photo 2. South facing section of Trench 1. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.4 Trench 2

- 3.4.1 Trench 2 was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and situated in the north-west corner of the site (Photo 3). It was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was excavated through 0.26 m of dark brown sandy loam plough soil (200) which overlay 0.24 m of mid reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil (201). This was underlain by the natural substrate (202) that comprised orange and yellow sand and clay with regular sandstone fragments (Photo 4).
- 3.4.2 The base of the trench undulated due to the presence of north-south aligned furrows but unlike in Trench 1, subsoil had formed along the full length of the trench suggesting that ploughing was not as intrusive here.
- 3.4.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 3. Trench 2, facing north-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 4. South-east facing section of Trench 2. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.5 Trench 3

- 3.5.1 Trench 3 was located to the south of Trench 2 in the north-west of the proposed development and ran north north-east from the western site boundary. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north north-east to south south-west (Photo 5).
- 3.5.2 The trench was excavated through 0.28 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (300) which overlay between 0.18 m and 0.35 m of mid greyish-brown sandy silt subsoil (301). The subsoil became thicker towards the north-north-east end of the trench. The subsoil overlay the natural substrate, comprising orange sand with sandstone fragments (302) that became siltier with clay patches towards the north-north-east end of the trench (Photo 6).
- 3.5.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 5. Trench 3, facing north north-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 6. East south-east facing section of Trench 3. Scale 1x 0.5 m

3.6 Trench 4

- 3.6.1 Trench 4 was located towards the northern site boundary, around 30 m east of Trench 2. It was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-east to south-west (Photo 7). The trench was excavated through 0.40 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (400) which overlay c. 0.33 m of mid-brown sandy silt subsoil (401). The subsoil undulated in thickness due to the presence of north-south aligned plough furrows. This overlay the natural substrate

(402) comprising mottled yellow and grey sand with occasional sandstone fragments (Photo 8).

3.6.2 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 7. Trench 4, facing north-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 8. North-west facing section of Trench 4. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.7 Trench 5

3.7.1 Trench 5 was positioned in order to investigate a large anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey. It was located immediately south of Trench 3 and was 50 m long and 1.8 m wide. It was aligned east to west (Photo 9).

- 3.7.2 The trench was excavated through 0.35 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (500) overlying 0.11 m of light reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil (501). The geophysical anomaly was found to be the result of a change in the natural substrate (502) from yellow clay with sandy patches at both ends of the trench to soft dark reddish-brown sand towards the centre. As in other trenches to the north of the site, the subsoil undulated in thickness due to the presence of north-south aligned furrows (Photo 10).



Photo 9. Trench 5, facing west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 10. 1 North facing section of Trench 5. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.8 Trench 6

- 3.8.1 Trench 6 was located towards the northern site boundary and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and was excavated through 0.36 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (600) overlying 0.15 m of mid greyish-brown sandy silt

subsoil (601) (Photo 11). Below this, the natural substrate comprised yellow and brown sand with patches of clay and sandstone fragments (602) (Photo 12).

- 3.8.2 Due to modern ploughing, no subsoil survived towards the high point of the trench at its north-west end. Where it did survive, the subsoil undulated in thickness due to the presence of earlier furrows.
- 3.8.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 11. Trench 6, facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 12. South-west facing section of Trench 6. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.9 Trench 7

- 3.9.1 Trench 7 was located towards the northern site boundary. It was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-west to south-east (Photo 13).

- 3.9.2 The south-eastern half of the trench was excavated through between 0.30 m and 0.45 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (700) overlying possible colluvial material (701) comprising mid brown sandy silt. This in turn overlay yellow and grey boulder clay substrate (702). At the north-west end of the trench the substrate was encountered directly below the plough soil (Photo 14).
- 3.9.3 A modern dog burial [703] was noted around 10 m from the north-west end of the trench.
- 3.9.4 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 13. Trench 7, facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 14. North-east facing section of Trench 7. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.10 Trench 8

- 3.10.1 Trench 8 was positioned to investigate the same geophysical anomaly as Trench 5. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-west to south-east (Photo 15). The trench was excavated through 0.30 m of mid greyish brown sandy loam topsoil (800) overlying 0.15 m of mid grey sandy silt subsoil (801) at its south-east end. At the north-

west end of the trench the plough soil sat directly on the natural substrate (802). As with Trench 5, this comprised yellow sand and gravels at the south-east end with the geophysical anomaly indicating the change from this to soft red sand towards the centre of the trench (Photo 16).

3.10.2 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 15. Trench 8, facing south-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 16. South-west facing section of Trench 8. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.11 Trench 9

3.11.1 Trench 9 was located towards the centre of the site, was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-east to south-west (Photo 17).

3.11.2 The trench was excavated through 0.28 m of soft mid greyish-brown sandy loam plough soil (900) onto the natural substrate (901) comprising yellow and brown mottled clay with sand patches and frequent rounded pebbles and stones (Photo 18). A north-south aligned furrow was noted running across the north-east end of the trench and was filled by mid-brown clay silt subsoil (902).

3.11.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 17. Trench 9, facing north-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 18. South-east facing section of Trench 9. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.12 Trench 10

3.12.1 Trench 10 was located towards the northern site boundary, directly to the east of Trench 7. It was 50 m long, 1.8 wide and aligned north-east to south-west (Photo 19).

- 3.12.2 The trench was excavated through 0.50 m of dark brown loamy topsoil (1000) onto the natural substrate comprising mid brown silty sand with sandstone fragments (1002). At the south-west end of the trench the substrate was overlain with dumps of modern material (1001) including bricks and metal associated with the former allotments that were located along the northern site boundary (Photo 20). The lack of subsoil also indicates that this trench was within the area previously used for this horticultural purpose.
- 3.12.3 A modern drain was observed, running south towards an inspection chamber in the centre of the site, cutting through the dumps of material from the allotments. This was left in-situ and undisturbed.
- 3.12.4 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 19. Trench 10, facing north-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 20. North-west facing section of Trench 10. Scale 1x1 m

3.13 Trench 11

- 3.13.1 Trench 11 was in the south-west corner of the proposed development and was positioned to investigate a north-east to south-west aligned geophysical anomaly. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and was 1.8 m wide and 45 m in length (Photo 21). The trench was shortened as the site boundary was not accessible or safe to excavate at the north-west end of the trench.
- 3.13.2 The trench was excavated through between 0.30 m and 0.40 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam topsoil (1100) which overlay a broadly north-east to south-west aligned paleochannel running across the site (Photo 22). This channel was around 29 m wide and at least 2 m deep. Excavation was halted at this depth due to safety concerns. The channel was filled with a mid-reddish-brown silty clay alluvial deposit (1101). The natural substrate (1102) comprised yellow and brown clay with sandy patches.
- 3.13.3 The geophysical anomaly proved to be the cut for a modern drain running between the inspection chamber at the centre of the site towards a manhole cover located on the western boundary. This was left undisturbed.
- 3.13.4 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 21. Trench 11, facing south-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m

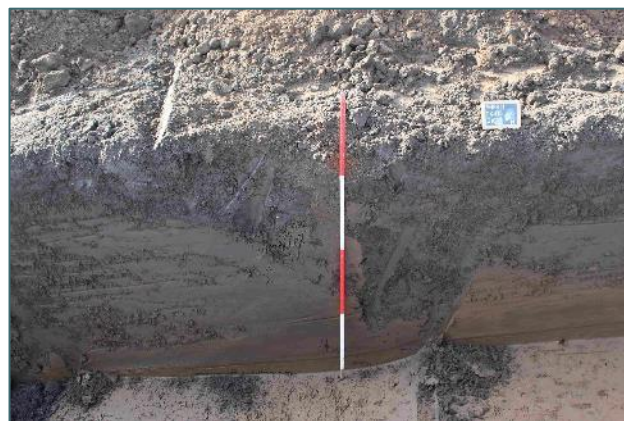


Photo 22. North-east facing section of Trench 11. Scale 1x2 m

3.14 Trench 12

- 3.14.1 Trench 12 was situated towards the south-west of the proposed development site and was positioned to investigate two geophysical anomalies: a large broadly north-south aligned spread and an east-west aligned linear anomaly. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and was 50 m long and 1.8 m wide (Photo 23).
- 3.14.2 The trench was excavated through 0.50 m of mid grey sandy loam plough soil (1200) containing frequent glass and pottery fragments. This overlay a dump of 20th century domestic rubbish (1201) that extended for around 22 m across the centre of the trench. It contained ash, clinker, bottles, pottery, car parts and metal fragments (Photo 24). The bottles were datable to between 1900 and the early 1940s, suggesting a relatively long period of dumping of up to 40 years (See Section 4). Towards the centre of the trench this was a maximum of 0.90 m thick where it filled the natural north-south aligned channel running across the site. This dump of material proved to be the cause of the largest of the geophysical anomalies that this trench was excavated to investigate.
- 3.14.3 This dump of domestic waste overlay 0.15 m of greyish brown silty clay buried soil (1202) that could be seen at either end of the trench directly below the plough soil. Twenty metres from the north-west end of the trench, below (1202), a large north-south aligned ceramic drain was encountered and 5 m further south-east, the cut for another drain running south-west from the inspection pit in the centre of the field was noted. A baulk was left to preserve the drain in-situ. The spread of rubbish appears to have masked these drains during the geophysical survey.
- 3.14.4 Fifteen metres from the south-east end of the trench, below layer (1202), a 1.0 m wide, 0.14 m deep u-shaped ditch [1204] was recorded (Photo 25). This was filled by grey silty clay containing sherds of 19th century pottery (1203) and has been interpreted as a field boundary (Figure 3). This ditch resulted in the east-west anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. The boundary ditch cut the natural substrate (1203) that comprised yellowish brown sandy clay. No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 23. Trench 12, facing south-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 24. South-west facing section of Trench 12. Scale 1x2 m



Photo 25. Ditch [1204], west facing section. Scale 1x1 m

3.15 Trench 13

- 3.15.1 Trench 13 was located 20 m north of Trench 12 and was positioned to investigate the same large geophysical anomaly. It was aligned east-west, was 50 m long and 1.8 m wide (Photo 26).
- 3.15.2 The trench was excavated through 0.44 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (1300) which overlay up to 0.60 m of domestic rubbish (1301) containing 20th century glass bottles, ash, clinker and ceramics. As in Trench 12 this deposit filled the natural channel running across the site and is a continuation of the rubbish dump encountered there, resulting in the same geophysical anomaly (Photo 27).
- 3.15.3 This deposit overlay 0.16 m of buried soil (1302) comprising mid-brown silty clay with occasional sandstone fragments that could be seen directly under the plough soil at both ends of the trench. This in turn overlay the natural substrate comprising brown and orange silty clay at the east and west ends of the trench and boulder clay within the paleochannel towards the centre of the trench.
- 3.15.4 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 26. Trench 13, facing east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 27. South facing section of Trench 13. Scale 1x1 m

3.16 Trench 14

- 3.16.1 Trench 14 was excavated towards the centre of the site and was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-west to south-east (Photo 28).
- 3.16.2 The trench was excavated through 0.33 m of dark brown sandy plough soil (1400) overlying 0.22 m of mid reddish-brown clay silt subsoil (1401). At its north-west end, the trench intersected a paleochannel running broadly north-south across the site. Beneath the plough soil and subsoil the channel was filled with up to 1.6 m of orangey brown silty clay alluvial material (1402) which overlay the orange and yellow clay natural substrate (1403) (Photo 29).

3.16.3 At the north-west end of the trench, the cut for the modern drain running from the inspection chamber immediately north of the trench was encountered. A baulk was maintained, and the drain left undisturbed.

3.16.4 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 28. Trench 14, facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m

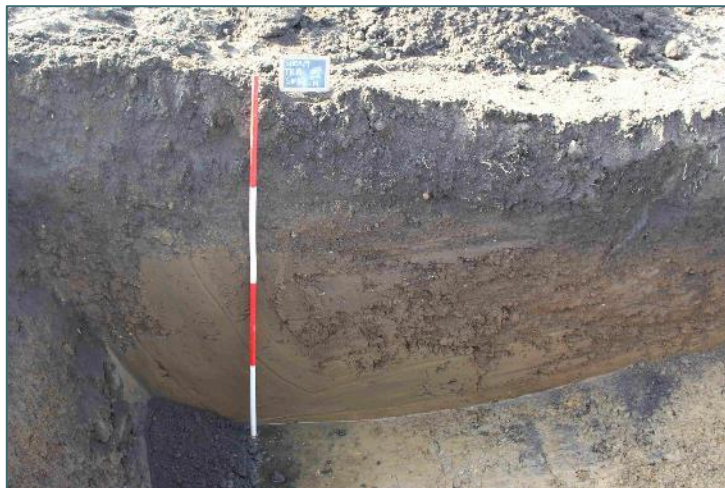


Photo 29. North-east facing section of Trench 14 showing paleochannel. Scale 1x2 m

3.17 Trench 15

3.17.1 Trench 15 was located directly north-east of Trench 14 and was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 50 m long and 1.8 m wide (Photo 30).

- 3.17.2 The trench was excavated through 0.32 m of dark grey sandy loam plough soil (1500) overlying 0.16 m of mid brown silty clay subsoil (1501). This in turn overlay the natural substrate (1502) comprising orange sand with clay patches (Photo 31).
- 3.17.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered but one ceramic land drain and three stone lined land drains were observed running north-south across the trench as well as two similarly aligned furrows at the north-east end of the trench.



Photo 30. Trench 15, facing north-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 31. North-west facing section of Trench 15. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.18 Trench 16

- 3.18.1 Trench 16 was located towards the northern site boundary in an area previously utilised as allotment gardens. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and was aligned north-west to south-east (Photo 32).
- 3.18.2 The trench was excavated through 0.39 m of dark brown sandy loam plough soil (1600) overlying c. 0.30 m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (1601) that undulated due to the presence of north-south aligned furrows. This in turn overlay orange and yellow sand substrate (1602) (Photo 33).
- 3.18.3 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.



Photo 32. Trench 16, facing north-west. Scales 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 33. North-east facing section of Trench 16. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.19 Trench 17

- 3.19.1 Trench 17 was located in the far south-western corner of the proposed development and was positioned to investigate a broad east-west aligned geophysical anomaly. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-south (Photo 34).
- 3.19.2 The trench was excavated through 0.30 m of mid greyish brown sandy loam plough soil (1700) overlying 0.18 m of mid brown silty clay subsoil (1701) (Photo 35). This in turn overlay the yellow clay natural substrate (1702) apart from where the trench intersected two paleochannels filled with light brown silty clay alluvium (1703).
- 3.19.3 The central paleochannel corresponded to the anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey and was 16 m wide and a maximum of 1.25 m deep. Another channel was encountered at the northern end of the trench. It was excavated to a depth of 1.6 m but halted before the base was reached due to the presence of a cut for the drain running from the central inspection chamber. This was left in-situ and undisturbed.
- 3.19.4 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered but two furrows were observed running east-west on either side of the central paleochannel.



Photo 34. Trench 17, facing south. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 35. East facing section of Trench 17. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.20 Trench 18

- 3.20.1 Trench 18 was located 20 m east of Trench 17 and was positioned to investigate a north-south aligned geophysical anomaly. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-east to south-west (Photo 36).
- 3.20.2 The trench was excavated through 0.34 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (1800) that overlay 0.15 m of light greyish brown silty clay subsoil (1802) in the north-east half of the trench and sat directly on the yellow clay natural substrate (1801) in the south-west half (Photo 37).
- 3.20.3 Six metres from the north-eastern end of the trench, the geophysical anomaly was proved to be the result of a north-south aligned feature cutting into the natural substrate. This comprised a vertically sided cut [1803], 0.94 m wide and at least 0.78 m deep filled by compacted silty clay (1804) (Photo 38) (Figure 4). The base of the feature was not reached but it has been interpreted as a drain running parallel to a relict field boundary for which no evidence was observed during this evaluation. It seems likely that modern ploughing had removed any clear traces of the boundary itself.
- 3.20.4 No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 36. Trench 18, facing north-east. Scales 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 37. South-east facing section of Trench 18. Scale 1x0.5 m



Photo 38. North-west facing section of drain [1803]. Scale 1x1 m

3.21 Trench 19

- 3.21.1 Trench 19 was located towards the southern site boundary and was located to investigate the same east-west aligned anomaly recorded as [1204] in Trench 12. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-west to south-east (Photo 39).
- 3.21.2 The trench was excavated through 0.30 m of mid greyish brown sandy loam plough soil (1900) overlying 0.17 m of mid reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil (1901). This in turn overlay the natural substrate (1902) comprising yellow and white clay with sandy patches and occasional iron panning (Photo 40).
- 3.21.3 No subsoil survived at the south-east end of the trench and no evidence was found for the field boundary recorded in Trench 12. Recent ploughing seems likely to have removed this before the evaluation took place.
- 3.21.4 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 39. Trench 19, facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 40. North-east facing section of Trench 19. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.22 Trench 20

- 3.22.1 Trench 20 was located towards the east of the proposed development, around ten metres south-east of Trench 15. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-west to south-east (Photo 41).
- 3.22.2 The trench was excavated through 0.28 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (2000) overlying 0.21 m of mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil (2001) apart from in the north-west half of the trench where the plough soil sat directly on the natural substrate (2002). This comprised orange sand with yellow and grey clay patches (Photo 42).
- 3.22.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed.



Photo 41. Trench 20, facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 42. South-west facing section of Trench 20. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.23 Trench 21

- 3.23.1 Trench 21 was located towards the northern boundary of the site in an area previously utilised as allotment gardens. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-east to south-west (Photo 43).
- 3.23.2 The trench was excavated through 0.35 m of mixed dark grey / black loam (2100) containing brick and other debris from the allotments which sat directly on the natural substrate (2102) comprising yellow clay with sandstone fragments apart from where two north-south aligned furrows ran across the trench filled with mid brown sandy silt subsoil (2101) (**Error! Reference source not found.** 44).
- 3.23.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 43. Trench 21, facing north-east. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 44. South-east facing section of Trench 21. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.24 Trench 22

- 3.24.1 Trench 22 ran north-east to south-west along the southern boundary of the site around 10 m south of Trench 20. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and was aligned north-east to south-west (Photo 45).
- 3.24.2 The trench was excavated through 0.38 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil (2200) underlain by 0.23 m of light brown silty clay subsoil (2201). This in turn overlay the natural substrate (2202) comprising yellow and brown mottled silty clay and occasional sandstone fragments (Photo 46).
- 3.24.3 A north-east to south-west aligned land drain was observed running across the south-west end of the trench and north-south aligned furrows caused the subsoil to undulate in thickness.
- 3.24.4 No archaeological features or deposits were observed.



Photo 45. Trench 22, facing south-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 46. North-west facing section of Trench 22. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.25 Trench 23

- 3.25.1 Trench 23 ran north-west from the southern site boundary around 30 m north-east of Trench 22 (Photo 47). The trench was 40 m long, 1.8 m wide and was excavated through 0.30 m of dark greyish brown sandy loam plough soil (2300) overlying 0.20 m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (2301). This in turn overlay the natural substrate (2301) comprising yellow and white clay with sandy patches (Photo 48).
- 3.25.2 The trench was shortened at its south-east end by ten metres due to the presence of sown crops.
- 3.25.3 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.



Photo 47. Trench 23, facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 48. North-east facing section of Trench 23. Scale 1x0.5 m

3.26 Trench 24

- 3.26.1 Trench 24 was located in the far north-eastern corner of the proposed development. It was positioned to investigate a substantial north-south aligned geophysical anomaly. The trench was 50 m long, 1.8 m wide and aligned north-west to south-east (Photo 49).
- 3.26.2 The trench was excavated through c.0.35 m of soft, dark brown sandy loam topsoil (2400) which overlay 0.50 m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (2401) apart from 6.5 m from the south-east end of the trench where two ditches flanking the remnants of a trackway were encountered (Figure 5). This was the feature highlighted during the geophysical survey (Photo 50).
- 3.26.3 The trackway itself was c.5 m wide and comprised a 0.20 m thick layer of compacted yellow clay with occasional rounded stones and pebbles (2408). This seems likely to have been the bedding for a cobbled or gravelled stone surface that has since been removed by modern ploughing. This bedding material sat directly on subsoil (2401) and was cut at either side by ditches [2404] and [2405]. South-eastern ditch [2404] was 1.0 m wide, 0.70 m deep and filled with friable dark brown silty clay with occasional sandstone fragments (2403) (Photo 51). North-western ditch [2407] was 0.55 m wide, 0.40 m deep and had a compacted yellow clay lining (2406) (Photo 51). It was subsequently filled by dark brown clay and silt with occasional rounded stones (2405). These two ditches were likely to have functioned as trackside drainage channels (Photo 52). No dating evidence was retrieved during excavation.
- 3.26.4 The subsoil was underlain by the natural substrate [2402] comprising orange, yellow and bluish white boulder clay that became sandier towards the south-east end of the trench.
- 3.26.5 No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered.



Photo 49. Trench 24, facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m, 1x2 m



Photo 50. North-east facing section showing trackway (2408) and ditch [2404]



Photo 51. North-east section of trackway (2408) and ditch [2407]



Photo 52. North-east facing section of [2404]

4. GLASS AND CERAMIC VESSELS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Scott MCIfA

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A sample of complete and largely complete vessels was assessed and catalogued. The assemblage comprised 76 whole or near-complete vessels including: 69 glass bottles and jars and seven stoneware preserve jars.
- 4.1.2 All individual artefacts were cleaned (depending on condition and suitability to various cleaning methods), assigned individual small find numbers and bagged. The bags were marked with site code, small find number, context number, trench number and general artefact type. Each artefact was examined on a clean working surface in natural light by both eye and using a x10 and x20 magnification hand lens. Metrical data relevant to the artefact type in question were captured using digital calipers with plastic tines, accurate to 1/10 mm but rounded to the nearest mm as a level of accuracy suitable for this assessment. Each artefact was logged into a spreadsheet as it was examined.

4.2 Assessment

- 4.2.1 All the assessed artefacts were recovered from two contexts, (1201) and (1301), which certainly relate to the same historic dumping event/period of use.

Vessel SF No.	Context No.	Material	Colour	Vessel Type	Vessel Use	Markings/Text	Date	Vessel Height (mm)	Base Diam (mm)
1	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Sauce bottle	Moulded squared-body glass bottle with round neck and three fluted sides. Opposing sides bearing raised text, 'Trebon' and 'Sauce'. Number '4' on base.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	140.0	35.0
2	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Sauce bottle	Moulded squared-body glass bottle with round neck and three fluted sides. Opposing sides bearing raised text, 'Trebon' and 'Sauce'. Number '6' on base.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	140.0	35.0
3	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Sauce bottle	Moulded squared-body glass bottle with round neck. Side of body bearing raised text, 'Hoe's Sauce'. Number '5' on base.	Early 20 th century	205.0	44.0
4	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Medicine Bottle	Moulded rectangular-body glass bottle with round neck. Side of body bearing raised text, 'Table Spoons' with raised graduations to either side. Number '8' on base below 'K B Ld'.	1873-1937	152.0	61.0

						Identifies Kilner Brothers of Conisbrough, Yorkshire as makers.			
5	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Medicine Bottle?	Moulded squared-body glass bottle with round neck and three fluted sides. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	117.0	44.0
6	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle		Screw-top glass bottle, moulded, with rounded rectangular body. '7' base embossed.	Early 20 th century	91.0	48.0
7	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Drinks bottle	Moulded round-body glass bottle with tall round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	187.0	48.0
8	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Perfume Bottle	Tall, thin, moulded round-body glass bottle with short round neck and surviving cork stopper. Two parallel lines on base. Numerous imperfections in the glass.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	134.0	30.0
9	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle		Moulded round-body glass bottle with short round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	125.0	52.0
10	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Perfume bottle	Moulded round-body glass bottle with short round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	94.0	20.0
11	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Perfume bottle	Moulded round-body glass bottle with short round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	92.0	20.0
12	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Ketchup Bottle	Moulded octagonal-body glass bottle with long, tapering neck and screw top. On base, 'H. J. Heinz Co., 251, 606, PATD.'.	1918-1943	210.0	55.0
13	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Perfume bottle	Moulded squat, square-body bottle with tapering, bulbed, neck and faceted body giving the appearance of cut glass. No text.	Early – mid 20 th century	137.0	44.0
14	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Milk Bottle	Moulded round-body glass bottle with short, wide, round neck. 'D/378' embossed on base.	Early 20 th century	211.0	57.0
15	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Milk Bottle	Moulded squat, square-body bottle with tapering neck and chamfered corners. No text.	1940's?	180.0	72.0
16	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Moulded round-body bottle with tapering neck. Embossed with oval cartouche containing 'Wm Robson Ltd., Middle	ca. 1898 - 1920s	200.0	65.0

						St., Sunderland' around a central image of a sextant with 'Registered Trade Mark'. Base is marked with 'B & Co. Ld., K., A.10, 2631', indicating the bottle was made by Bagley & Co., Ltd of Knottingley, Yorkshire.			
17	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Food Bottle	Moulded round-body glass bottle with short, wide, round neck. No text.	Early 20 th century	212.00	80.0
18	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded, square-body, narrow glass jar with ridged and chamfered corners. 'I' embossed centrally on base.	Early 20 th century	164.0	57.0
19	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded, square-body, narrow glass jar with ridged and chamfered corners. Almost identical to F18, but with the addition of screw top and no text present.	Early 20 th century	169.0	57.0
20	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide, round neck. Number '642' on base below central 'S.D.' and 'K B Ld, C'. Identifies Kilner Brothers of Conisbrough, Yorkshire as makers.	1863 - 1937	132.0	56.0
21	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck. "FMF"-type logo and 'C.T.G.' embossed on base, possibly Canning Town Glass Company.	Early 20 th century	118.0	71.0
22	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded, tapering round-body glass jar with short, wide, round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	118.0	50.0
23	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Chemical Bottle	Tall, round-shouldered, oval bottle with thin neck. Bears text 'Liquid Cleanser' on front face, with 'C.W.S.' on rear.	c. 1900	265.0	96.0
24	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Short, bulbous-body preserve jar with vertically-fluted exterior. Diagonal band on front face reads, 'Shippams', with rear face including central recessed circular cartouche, presumably for adhesive label. Base bears text, 'RG No. 653358'. Patent of	1915-1949	94.0	35.0

						1915, registered to glass manufacturers W.A. Bailey of Greenford.			
25	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Short, bulbous-body preserve jar with vertically-fluted exterior with upper and lower bands of fluted pips. Front face reads, 'C.W.S.', with rear face including central recessed shield cartouche, presumably for adhesive label. Neck bears text, 'REGD No. 677154'. Patent of 1920 registered to glass manufacturers W.A. Bailey of Greenford. Manufactured for Cooperative Wholesale Society.	1920-1949	92.0	39.0
26	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Short, bulbous-body preserve jar with vertically-fluted exterior with upper and lower bands of fluted pips. Front face reads, 'C.W.S.', with rear face including central recessed shield cartouche, presumably for adhesive label. Neck bears text, 'REGD No. 677154'. Patent of 1920 registered to glass manufacturers W.A. Bailey of Greenford. Manufactured for Cooperative Wholesale Society.	1920-1949	92.0	39.0
27	1301	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck. 'FMF'-type logo and 'C.T.G.' embossed on base, possibly Canning Town Glass Company.	Early 20 th century	144.0	90.0
28	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Moulded round-body bottle with tapering neck, including internally-threaded screw top with hard-rubber stopper. Stopper embossed with 'W. Robson, Sunderland' and sextant trademark. Bottle embossed with oval cartouche containing 'Wm Robson Ltd., Middle St., Sunderland' around a central image of a sextant with 'Registered Trade Mark'. Base is marked with 'B & Co. Ltd., K.,	ca. 1898 - 1920s	253.0	75.0

						A.10', indicating the bottle was made by Bagley & Co., Ltd of Knottingley, Yorkshire.			
29	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Moulded round-body bottle with tapering neck, including internally-threaded screw top with hard-rubber stopper. Stopper embossed with 'W. Robson, Sunderland' and sextant trademark. Bottle embossed with oval cartouche containing 'Wm Robson Ltd., Middle St., Sunderland' around a central image of a sextant with 'Registered Trade Mark'. Base is marked with 'B & Co. Ltd., K., A.10', indicating the bottle was made by Bagley & Co., Ltd of Knottingley, Yorkshire.	ca. 1898 - 1920s	253.0	75.0
30	1301	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Medicine Bottle	Moulded rectangular-body bottle with short neck and cork stopper surviving. Bears text 'Fennings' Fever Curer' on front face. 'D & M' is present on base. Probably Davey and Moore Ltd. of Enfield.	1900 – mid-20 th century	166.0	63.0
31	1301	Glass	Brown	Bottle		Moulded round-body bottle with tapering neck. '2004' embossed on base.	Early 20 th century	140.0	47.0
32	1301	Glass	Brown	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded short shouldered jar with tall neck, bearing 'OXO 4oz.' on both shoulders, and 'A590, C2, UGB' on base. Makers - The United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd.	1913-1959	97.0	54.0
33	1301	Glass	Brown	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded short shouldered jar with tall neck, bearing 'OXO 4oz.' on both shoulders, and 'A590, C2, UGB' on base. Makers - The United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd.	1913-1959	97.0	54.0
34	1301	Glass	Brown	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Moulded shouldered bottle with tall neck, bearing 'A783, C5, UGB' on base. Makers - The United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd.	1913-1959	243.0	76.0
35	1301	Glass	Brown	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Moulded shouldered bottle with tall neck, bearing 'A783, C1, UGB' on base. Makers - The United	1913-1959	243.0	76.0

						Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd.			
36	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Tall moulded beer bottle with a tapering neck and internally threaded finish. 'J.W. CAMERON & Co. LIMITED' encircling body toward the base, with the base bearing 'C.S. & Co. Ltd., 10227'. Makers – Cannington, Shaw and Co. Ltd. of St. Helens.	1892-1913	260.0	72.0
37	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Spirit Bottle?	Tall, round-shouldered, oval bottle with thin neck. Bears text '7' on base.	Early 20 th century	215.0	78.0
38	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Moulded round-body beer bottle, missing tapering neck and finish. Front face bearing 'North Eastern Breweries Ltd., Sunderland' surrounding a trademark of a brewery dray with driver under 'Trade Mark'. Base bears the single letter 'Q'.	1896-1927	170.0	59.0
39	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Short moulded beer bottle with tapering neck and roughly applied finish. Front face bearing 'G. Greenwell & Sons, Durham'. Base bears the text 'E B & Co. Ltd.' and indistinct number beginning 107...'. Makers - Edgar Breffit & Co. Ltd of Castleford.	1884-ca. 1920	200.0	66.0
40	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Tall moulded beer bottle with a tapering neck and internally threaded finish with hard rubber stopper bearing the name 'VAUX'. 'VAUX'S STOUT' on front face, with no text on base.	c. 1880 – 1920	256.0	79.0
41	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Tall moulded beer bottle with a tapering neck and internally threaded finish with hard rubber stopper bearing the name 'VAUX'. 'VAUX'S STOUT' on front face, with no text on base.	c. 1880 – 1920	267.0	75.0
42	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Tall moulded beer bottle with a tapering neck and internally threaded finish with hard rubber stopper bearing the name 'VAUX'. 'VAUX'S STOUT' on front face, with large central letter 'S' on base.	c. 1880 – 1913.	250.0	79.0

						Probably made at the Candlish Bottle Works, Seaham Harbour.			
43	1301	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Tall moulded beer bottle with a tapering neck and internally threaded finish but missing a hard rubber stopper bearing the name 'VAUX'. 'VAUX'S STOUT' on front face, with 'R.B.B.' over a central '2' and lower '1650' on base. Makers - Redfearn Bros. Ltd. of Barnsley, Yorkshire.	1916- c.1920s	260.0	74.0
44	1301	Pottery	Cream	Jar	Preserve Jar	Complete, cylindrical, stoneware preserve jar in a cream fabric with clear glaze. It has indented panel decoration.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	140.0	91.0
45	1301	Pottery	Cream	Jar	Preserve Jar	Complete, cylindrical, stoneware preserve jar in a cream fabric with clear glaze. It has indented panel decoration. Letter 'I' on base.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	110.0	74.0
46	1301	Pottery	Cream	Jar	Preserve Jar	Complete, cylindrical, stoneware preserve jar in a cream fabric with clear glaze. It has indented panel decoration.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	102.0	78.0
47	1301	Pottery	Cream	Jar	Preserve Jar	Complete, cylindrical, stoneware preserve jar in a cream fabric with clear glaze. It has indented panel decoration.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	102.0	78.0
48	1301	Pottery	Cream	Jar	Preserve Jar	Complete, cylindrical, stoneware preserve jar in a cream fabric with clear glaze. It has indented panel decoration. Raised circular mark on base containing impressed number '18'.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	104.0	75.0
49	1201	Pottery	Cream	Jar	Preserve Jar	Complete, cylindrical, stoneware preserve jar in a cream fabric with clear glaze. It has indented panel decoration.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	104.0	77.0
50	1201	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Shouldered moulded beer bottle with a tapering neck. 'J.W. CAMERON & Co. LIMITED' encircling body toward the base, with the base blank.	1894 - c. 1920s	240.0	79.0
51	1201	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle	Spirit Bottle	Shouldered moulded beer bottle with a tapering neck. 'White Horse Whisky' encircling body at the shoulder, with the base including the character 'I'.	1884 - 1927	296.0	76.0

52	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Short, bulbous-body preserve jar with vertically-fluted exterior with upper and lower bands of fluted pips. Front face reads, 'C.W.S.', with rear face including central recessed shield cartouche, presumably for adhesive label. Neck bears text, 'REGD No. 677154'. Patent of 1920 registered to glass manufacturers W.A. Bailey of Greenford. Manufactured for Cooperative Wholesale Society.	1920-1949	92.0	39.0
53	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Sauce bottle	Moulded squared-body glass bottle with round neck. Side of body bearing raised text, 'Hoe's Sauce'. Number '2' on base.	Early 20 th century	205.0	44.0
54	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Sauce bottle	Moulded squared-body glass bottle with round neck. Side of body bearing raised text, 'Hoe's Sauce'. Number '5' on base. With remains of cork stopper.	Early 20 th century	205.0	44.0
55	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Beer Bottle	Moulded round-body bottle with tapering neck, including internally-threaded screw top, but missing hard rubber stopper. Bottle embossed with oval cartouche containing 'Wm Robson Ltd., Middle St., Sunderland' around a central image of a sextant with 'Registered Trade Mark'. Base is marked with 'B & Co. Ltd., K., A.10', indicating the bottle was made by Bagley & Co., Ltd of Knottingley, Yorkshire.	ca. 1898 - 1920s	242.0	74.0
56	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck. 'FGC' embossed on base, over central '157' and lower '1'. Makers – Forster Glass Company of St Helens.	c. 1910 - 1920	116.0	72.0
57	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck. 'FGC' embossed on base, over '276' and lower '4'. Makers – Forster Glass Company of St Helens.	c. 1910 - 1920	116.0	72.0

58	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	110.0	73.0
59	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	118.0	73.0
60	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Large moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	143.0	94.0
61	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Tall, narrow, moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck. 'J L & Co Ld, C' embossed on base, over lower '54L2'. Makers – John Lumb and Company Limited of Castleford, Yorkshire.	c. 1905 -1937	133.0	55.0
62	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Tall, narrow, moulded round-body glass jar with short, wide neck. 'C.T.G' embossed centrally on base, over lower '2' with '282' above. Makers – possibly Canning Town Glass Company.	Early 20 th century	132.0	56.0
63	1201	Glass	Clear	Jar	Preserve Jar	Moulded, square-body, narrow glass jar with ridged and chamfered corners, with 'R.B.B.' and '1794' on base. Makers - Redfearn Bros. Ltd. of Barnsley, Yorkshire.	1916- c.1920s	162.0	56.0
64	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Medicine Bottle	Moulded rectangular-body glass bottle with round neck, chamfered corners and three fluted sides. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	134.0	50.0
65	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Medicine Bottle	Moulded rectangular-body glass bottle with round neck, chamfered corners and 'Elliman's Embrocation' embossed vertically on front face. Character 'I' on base.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	140.0	52.0
66	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Medicine Bottle	Moulded rectangular-body glass bottle with round neck, chamfered corners and 'Elliman's Embrocation' embossed vertically on front face. Base blank.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	142.0	52.0
67	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Perfume bottle	Moulded round-body glass bottle with short round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	126.0	29.0

68	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Seasoning bottle	Shouldered, moulded round-body glass bottle with short round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	125.0	52.0
69	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Seasoning bottle	Shouldered, moulded square-body glass bottle with short round neck and rounded corners. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	122.0	36.0
70	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Seasoning bottle	Moulded round-body glass bottle with long, tapering round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	145.0	42.0
71	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Medicine Bottle	Moulded rectangular-body glass bottle with broken neck, chamfered corners and 'Mason and Co. Ltd., South Shields' embossed vertically on front face. Number '4' embossed centrally on base. Refers to Mason & Co. druggists of 14 Green Street and 82 King Street, South Shields.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	98.0	52.0
72	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Seasoning bottle	Shouldered, moulded square-body glass bottle with glass stopper used for bottling a coffee and chicory essence. Embossed on bottle: 'ESS COFFEE AND CHICORY, EDINBURGH, SYMINGTON & COs.' The base is embossed with a large central 'S' flanked by 'S' and '2'. The manufacturer was Thomas Symington of Edinburgh, one of the leading makers of coffee products during the second half of the Victorian era. Probably made at the Candlish Bottle Works, Seaham Harbour.	c. 1900 – 1913.	217.0	51.0
73	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Seasoning Bottle	Tall, narrow, moulded round-body glass bottle with tall tapering neck and remains of cork stopper. 'J L & Co Ltd, C' embossed on base, over lower '35L9'. Makers – John Lumb and Company Limited of Castleford, Yorkshire.	c. 1905 -1937	190.0	49.0
74	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Drinks Bottle	Moulded round-body bottle with tapering neck, including internally-threaded screw top, and hard rubber stopper, embossed 'Wood & Watson' around a central 'D'. Bottle	c. 1890 – 1920s	264.0	74.0

						embossed with vertical 'Wood & Watson, Durham'. Base is marked with 'W' above a central 'A.10', with a lower '163'.			
75	1201	Glass	Clear	Bottle		Moulded round-body glass bottle with wide, straight, round neck. No text.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	124.0	45.0
76	1201	Pottery	Cream and brown	Jar	Storage Jar	Stoneware storage jar in a buff fabric with brown slip to the neck and shoulder and a clear glaze.	Late 19 th – early 20 th century	180.0	120.0

Table 1 Tabulated assemblage information

4.3 Discussion

- 4.3.1 The glass vessels excavated from the site represent a variety of common domestic uses and products. No notable examples of 'luxury' goods are noted, and the assemblage suggests working/middle class domestic life. This interpretation suggests that the dumping deposit from which the vessels were recovered is the result of local domestic dumping and not industrial or imported material. This is further evidenced by the notably local signature of some of the products represented, such as beer from Cameron of Hartlepool and Robson and Vaux of Sunderland, and drinks from Durham. Equally, some more widely-sourced products are present, such as Shippams paste, Heinz ketchup and Symington's coffee and chicory essence. The large quantity of jars present also illustrates the importance of preserved foodstuffs before the advent of widespread domestic refrigeration.
- 4.3.2 Of some interest are the linkages which can be explored through the assemblage between bottle manufacturers and their customers. Individual producers probably used bottles from more than one supplier and were not constrained to local bottle manufacturers; such as the example noted of Vaux's Stout bottles, used in Sunderland, being produced by Cannington Shaw in St. Helens or Redfearn Bros. Ltd. of Barnsley.
- 4.3.3 Seven vessels are small, stoneware preserve jars, most with indented panel decoration typical of this type of vessel. and, although there are no stamped maker's marks, they fit well within an early 20th-century context.
- 4.3.4 All the pieces examined sit well within a typical domestically-sourced assemblage of an early 20th-century date, sourced from a limited number of middle or upper working-class households. They suggest a relatively prolonged period of dumping in one location, perhaps up to twenty or thirty years of use of the same small area from perhaps around 1900 up to, perhaps, the early 1940s at the very latest.
- 4.3.5 None of the vessels are recommended for retention as part of the project archive. No further analysis is recommended.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Geology and Geomorphology

- 5.1.1 The evaluation has characterised the underlying substrate as being made up of variable glaciofluvial deposits of intermixed orange and yellow sand, yellow clay and boulder clay. This is in line with the glacially-derived clay and sand deposits that are typical of the area. The evaluation also uncovered the courses of two paleochannels running roughly north-south across the site. Having excavated across these former watercourses and not encountered any preserved organic deposits, it is not considered likely that they contain significant potential for further paleoenvironmental or archaeological research.

5.2 Medieval – Post Medieval

- 5.2.1 The only evidence for pre-modern activity on the site was concentrated towards the north of the proposed development area where north-south aligned furrows were observed cutting either into the natural substrate or the surviving subsoil. These furrows are likely to be Medieval or early Post-Medieval in date, although no finds were recovered from them to provide a useful date.

5.3 Modern

- 5.3.1 The evaluation works have provided an understanding of the nature and extent of human activity on the site in the 20th century. Allotment gardens were being cultivated along the northern site boundary from between 1861 and 1897 until at least 1947 and the dumps of domestic waste seen in Trenches 12 and 13 towards the centre of the site have been securely dated to this period with no items recovered being from any later than the early 1940s.
- 5.3.2 An aerial photograph from 1945 does not show any evidence for dumps of material within the field so it is likely that dumping had ceased by this date although the allotments were still in use.
- 5.3.3 Sometime after 1947 the allotments went out of use and the land was incorporated into the larger field. Deep ploughing across the site has completely removed the subsoil at the top of slopes and spread material from the dumps and the allotments across a wider area. No evidence for other activity was recorded other than the insertion of land drains across the field. Two large drains were also observed running across the site, perhaps culverting existing water courses to enable more intensive cultivation.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Confidence, Constraints and Limitations

- 6.1.1 All trenches were excavated in their planned locations, but the trenches intersecting the large drain running across the site were not excavated to their full depth where the drain ran across them. Also, Trenches 11 and 23 were shortened by five and ten metres respectively due to access difficulties and the presence of sown crops. It is not considered that these minor limitations have affected the accuracy of the results of the evaluation, or diminished its value.

6.2 Research Potential

- 6.2.1 Given the degree of deep modern ploughing across the site, and the lack of archaeological features or deposits detected during this evaluation work, the site is not considered to have the potential to contribute to any of the research themes identified within the *North East Regional Research Framework* (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

6.3 Potential Impacts on the Archaeological Resource

- 6.3.1 The results of the evaluation indicate that the potential direct effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource will be minimal.

6.4 Recommendations

- 6.4.1 It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a planning decision in respect of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and no further archaeological work is recommended.

6.5 Project Archive

- 6.5.1 The physical and digital archive for this project is currently held by Solstice Heritage LLP pending a decision on the requirement for any future work on the site. Given the lack of archaeological interest identified at the site, it is considered that this report is sufficient to serve as the archive for this project.

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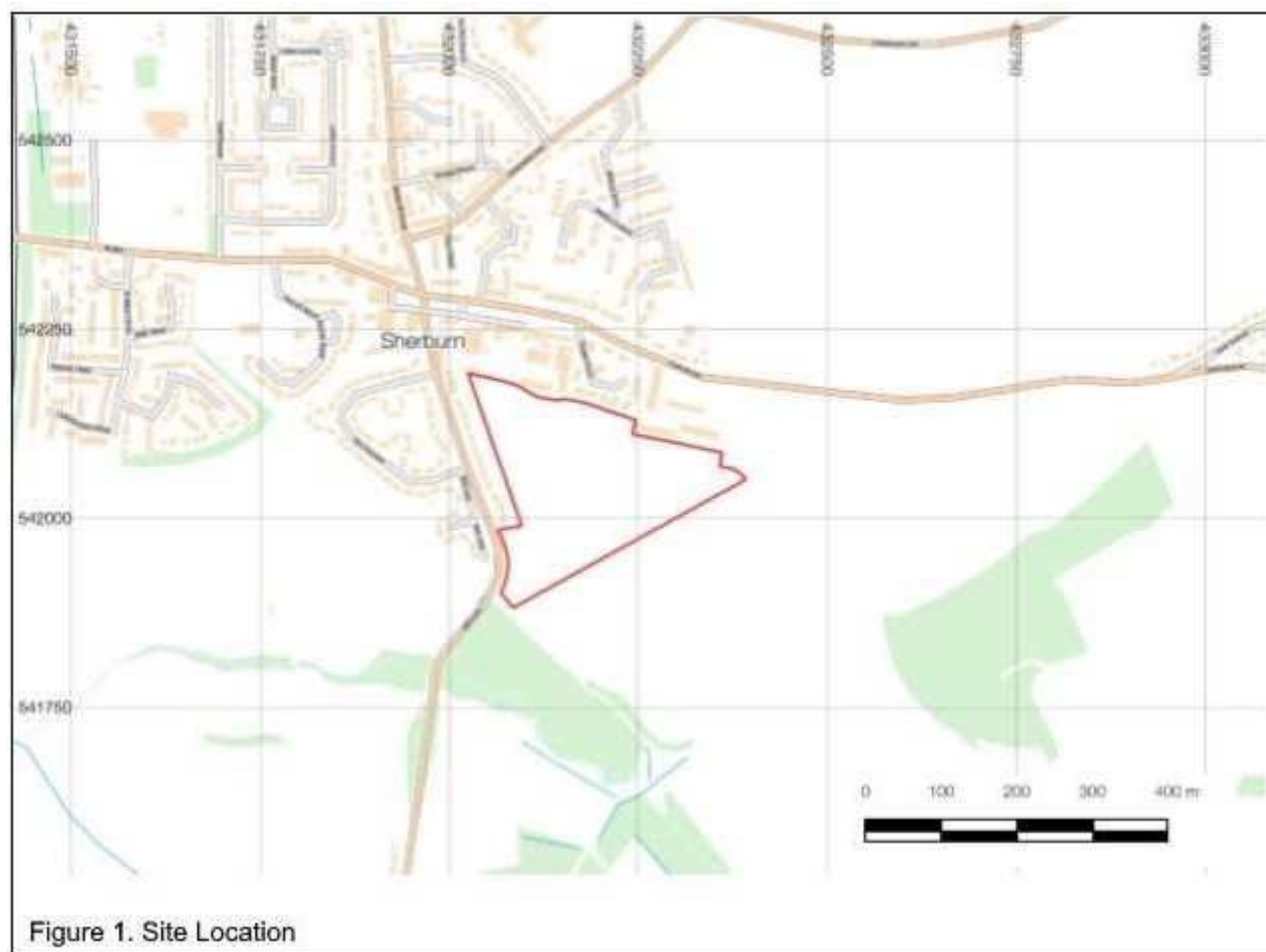
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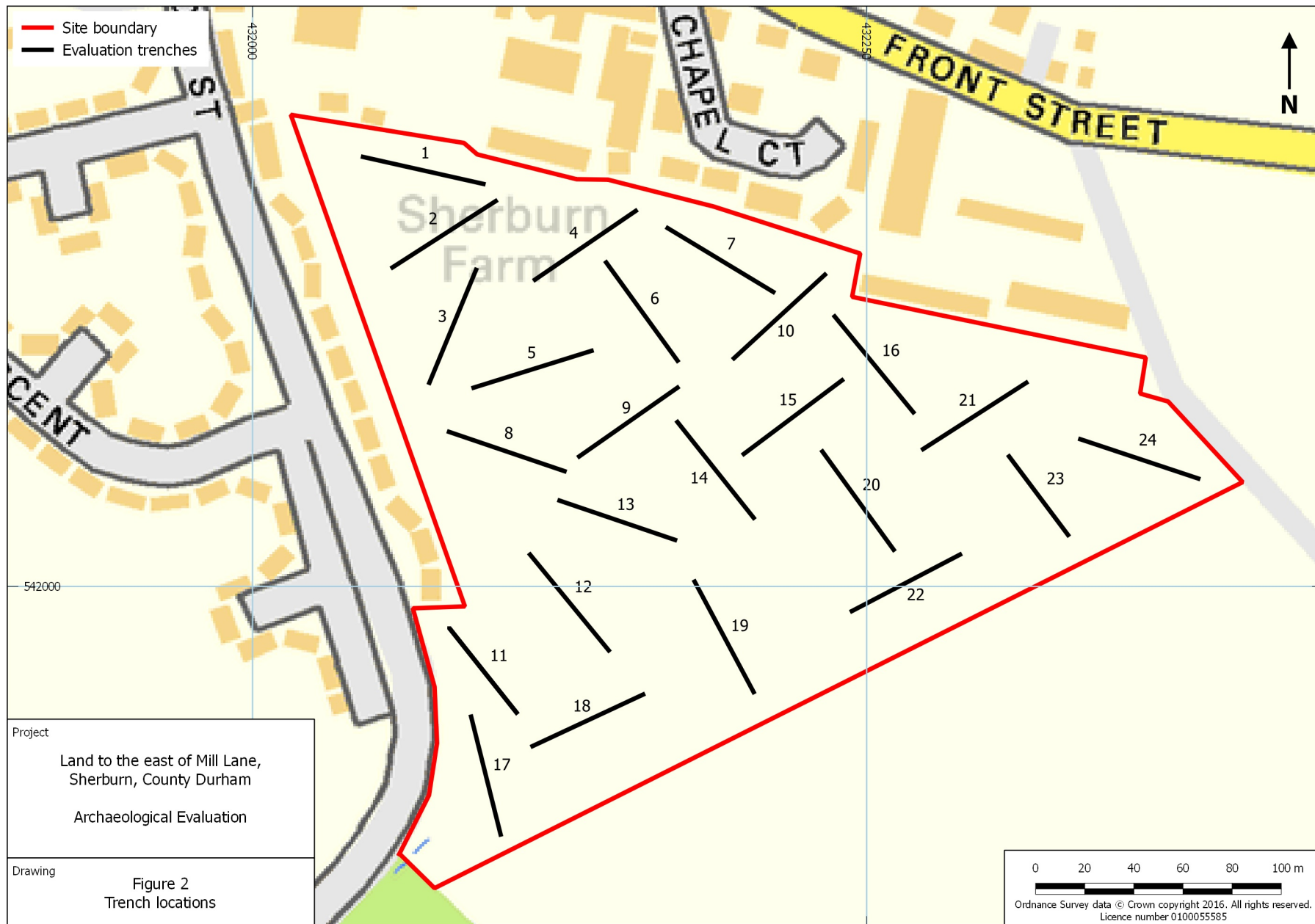
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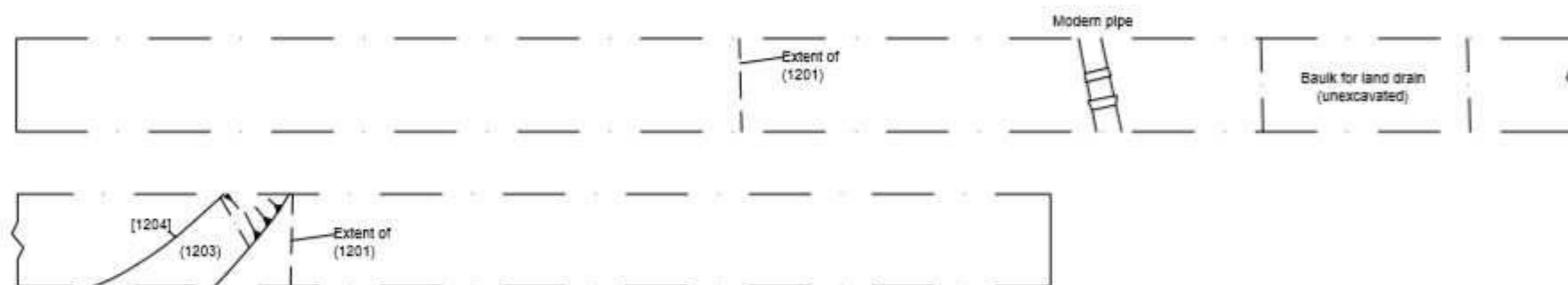
APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context Number	Type	Description	Probable Date
100	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
101	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
102	Deposit	Soft brownish yellow sand and gravels	Glacial
200	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
201	Deposit	Mid reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
202	Deposit	Orange, yellow sand and clay with gravel	Glacial
300	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
301	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	Unknown
302	Deposit	Orange sand with sandstone fragments becoming more silty clay towards NNE end of trench	Glacial
400	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
401	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
402	Deposit	Mottled yellow and grey sand with sandstone fragments	Glacial
500	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
501	Deposit	Light reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
502	Deposit	Yellow clay, sandy patches. Reddish brown sand towards trench centre	Glacial
600	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
601	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks	Unknown
602	Deposit	Yellow and brown sand with clay patches	Glacial
700	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
701	Deposit	Possible colluvial material in SE half of trench overlying (702)	Unknown
702	Deposit	Boulder clay and yellow clay	Glacial
800	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy silt plough soil	Modern
801	Deposit	Mid grey sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
802	Deposit	NW end: yellow sand and gravel SE end: reddish brown sand	Glacial
900	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
901	Deposit	Yellow mottled with brown clay and sand with rounded pebbles	Glacial
1000	Deposit	Dark brown loamy plough soil with allotment debris throughout	Modern
1001	Deposit	Dumps of allotment waste	Modern
1002	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand with sandstone fragments	Glacial
1100	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1101	Deposit	Alluvium: mid reddish-brown silty clay	Unknown
1102	Deposit	Yellow sand with gravels	Glacial
1200	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1201	Deposit	Mixed dumps of domestic rubbish	20 th Century
1202	Deposit	Greyish brown silty clay (buried soil)	Unknown
1203	Fill	Grey silty clay fill of ditch [1204]	19 th /20 th Century
1204	Cut	U-shaped cut of boundary ditch	19 th /20 th Century
1205	Deposit	Yellow and brown sandy clay	Glacial
1300	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1301	Deposit	Mixed dumps of domestic rubbish	20 th Century
1302	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay subsoil	Unknown
1303	Deposit	Brown and orange silty clay, boulder clay and orange sand	Glacial
1400	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern

1401	Deposit	Mid reddish-brown clay silt subsoil	Unknown
1402	Deposit	Alluvial material within paleochannel at NW end of trench	Unknown
1403	Deposit	Yellow clay with sandy patches	Glacial
1500	Deposit	Dark grey sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1501	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay subsoil	Unknown
1502	Deposit	Orange sand and clay	Glacial
1600	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1601	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
1602	Deposit	Orange and yellow sand	Glacial
1700	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1701	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay subsoil	Unknown
1702	Deposit	Light brown silty clay alluvium	Unknown
1703	Deposit	Yellow clay with sandstone fragments	Glacial
1800	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1801	Deposit	Yellow clay becoming sandier to north-east	Glacial
1802	Deposit	Light greyish brown silty clay subsoil	Unknown
1803	Cut	Cut of N-S drain	19 th /20 th Century
1804	Fill	Mid brown silty clay fill of (1803)	19 th /20 th Century
1900	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
1901	Deposit	Mid reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
1902	Deposit	Yellow and white clay with sand patches and occasional iron panning	Glacial
2000	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
2001	Deposit	Mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
2002	Deposit	Orange sand with yellow and grey clay patches and iron panning	Glacial
2100	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
2101	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
2102	Deposit	Yellow clay with sandstone fragments	Glacial
2200	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
2201	Deposit	Light brown silty clay subsoil	Unknown
2202	Deposit	Yellow and brown mottled silty clay	Glacial
2300	Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
2301	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
2302	Deposit	Yellow and white clay with sandy patches	Glacial
2400	Deposit	Dark brown sandy loam plough soil	Modern
2401	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil	Unknown
2402	Deposit	Orange and yellow boulder clay	Glacial
2403	Fill	Fill of trackside ditch [2404]	Modern
2404	Cut	Cut of trackside ditch	Modern
2405	Fill	Fill of trackside ditch [2407]	Modern
2406	Fill	Clay lining of ditch [2407]	Modern
2407	Cut	Cut of trackside ditch	Modern
2408	Deposit	Bedding for trackway	Modern
2409	Cut	Cut of plough furrow	Unknown







Project

Land to the east of Mill Lane,
Sherburn, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation

Drawing

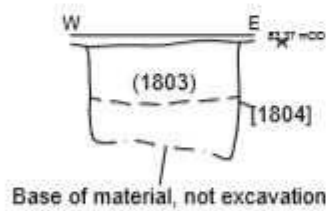
Figure 3 - Trench 12 Plan

Scale





Trench continues
for 41 m



Project

Land to the east of Mill Lane,
Sherburn, County Durham

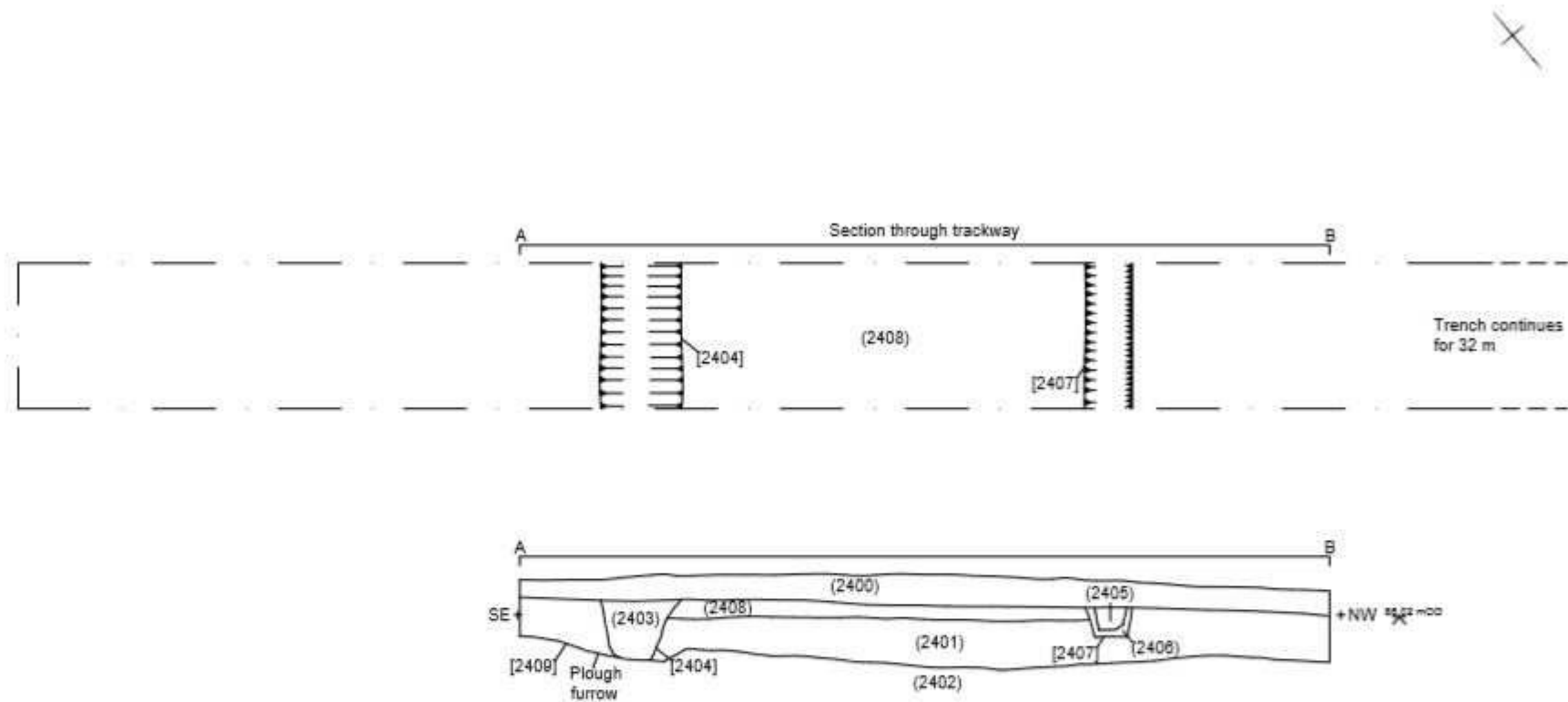
Archaeological Evaluation

Drawing

Figure 4. Trench 18
Plan and Section

Scale





Project

Land to the east of Mill Lane,
Sherburn, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation

Drawing

Figure 5. Trench 24
Plan and Section





AB Heritage Limited (Head Office)
Jarrow Business Centre, Rolling Mill
Road, Jarrow, South Tyneside, NE32 3DT
Tel: 03333 440 206
e-mail: info@abheritage.co.uk