AD359

Land at Wingate Lane, Wheatley Hill

County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AD Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Gleeson Homes to carry out evaluation trenching in advance of a housing development on land at Wingate Lane, Wheatley Hill, County Durham.

No significant archaeological features were located in the trenches (Trenches 1-9) in the western field (Field 1). The trenches in the eastern field (Field 2; Trenches 10-15) could not be excavated due to waterlogged ground condition. The geophysical results had provided no evidence to indicate the presence of a significant archaeological site (AD Archaeology 2019). Sufficient trenches have been excavated in Field 1 to test the accuracy of the geophysical survey across the site. On the basis of the negative trenching results in the western two thirds of the site (Field 1) it is safe to conclude an absence of significant archaeology features in the eastern third of the site (Field 2). In view of these negative results no further archaeological work would be appropriate at the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

1.1.1 The proposed development site consists of 1.76 hectares of pasture land (centred on NZ 3700 3850). The eastern third of the site consists a long narrow paddock adjacent to modern housing at Quetlaw Road to the east. The western two-thirds of the site is part of a larger agricultural field. The site slopes generally from north-east to south-west and the western part of the site has a marked topographic feature in the form of a steep valley running through the southern part of the area between higher ground to the north-east and south-west. A geophysical survey (AD Archaeology 2019) has been undertaken in advance of the trenching.

1.2 Geology

1.2.1 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Zechstein Group – Dolomitised Limestone and Dolomite, sedimentary bedrock formed 251 to 271 million years ago in the Permian Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. The bedrock is overlain by Glacial Till – Diamicton formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric, Roman or early medieval activity within the proposed development area, but the surrounding landscape would almost certainly have been occupied in later prehistory and in the Roman period by a series of isolated farmsteads. A long cairn of probable Neolithic origin (HER7701) and a probable Bronze Age barrow (HER7700) are recorded to the east of Wheatley Hill. A circular feature and associated linear feature 200m in length (HER 64620) of uncertain date were identified on an aerial photograph to the east of Wheatley Hill.

2.2 It is possible that there was an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Wheatley Hill. The placename comes from the Old English for 'clearing in the woods where the wheat grows'. A silver runic ring was found here during the digging of foundations in Wheatley Hill. This ring (HER 5900) whose find spot is 400m east of the site is probably of Anglo-Saxon date and is likely to have been made in the later 8th century.

2.3 There was certainly a medieval village and settlement at Wheatley Hill. Rock Farm 750m north-east of the site was probably the site of the manor house and it still contains structural remains of this medieval house, which came to light in 1991, during building work. The site lies within the medieval township of Wingate (one of the six townships that constituted the parish of Kelloe) and lies 1km north of the earthwork remains of a deserted medieval village at Old Wingate (Scheduled

Monument 1019912, HER5804). At Wingate Grange the ruins of an old farmhouse, 2km south-east of the site, lie on the possible site of a Benedictine grange of Durham Priory documented in 1599 (HER 25870).

2.4 Although the area remained mainly an agricultural area, the rise of the coal industry in the 19th century led to the arrival of coal mines in the area. Wheatley Hill Colliery was founded in 1869 and led to the village growing in size. A railway, an offshoot from the Sunderland and Hartlepool Line, served this colliery. At its height it employed over 1800 men and boys closing in 1968.

2.5 Geophysical Survey

2.5.1 The geophysical survey identified magnetic anomalies suggestive of two systems of ridge and furrow cultivation of probable post-medieval date across the site. The geophysical survey has not detected any features which suggest an archaeological origin or which cannot be explained in reference to modern features. However, this is not unexpected, given the topography of the site with its steep slopes (particularly in the western field) which suggest that it is unlikely that settlement activity would have taken place on the area of the development site itself in the past.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objective of the evaluation trenching was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features on the site and to determine their nature, depth, importance and level of preservation.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 General Methodology

4.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in compliance with all the relevant codes of practice by suitably qualified and experienced staff.

4.2 Excavation and Recording

4.2.1 The evaluation trench strategy was agreed with the County Archaeology Officer and was undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of Investigation (Appendix 2).

4.2.2 All trenches in Field 1 (Trenches 1-9) were excavated. However, Field 2 was waterlogged and the JCB excavator could not operate or move around the field. For logistical reasons it was not possible to access Field 2 with a tracked excavator. The situation was reported and discussed with the Durham County Archaeologist and it was agreed that, taken in conjunction with the 100% geophysical survey, enough trenches had been excavated in the western two thirds of the site (Field 1) to consider the whole site as being sufficiently evaluated.

5. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

5.1.1 Trench 1, which was 10m by 1.8m in size, was oriented east-west and located in the south-western corner of Field 1, on land sloping sharply to the east. The natural subsoil (102) consisting of yellow and brown clay was located at a depth of 0.49m BGL (146.81m AOD). It was overlain by a yellow-brown sandy clay ploughsoil (101) that increased in depth up to 0.20m at the eastern end of the trench. This layer was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (100), 0.29m in depth, which at the western end of the trench was cut by a large modern pit (104). The pit (104), which was in excess of 1.8m in diameter and 1.20m in depth was filled with ash, grey loam topsoil and pieces of tarmac (103). The pit corresponded to the position of a dipolar geophysical anomaly detected during the geophysical survey.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 2; Plate 2)

5.2.1 Trench 2, which was 10m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the south-western corner of Field 1, on land sloping sharply to the east. The natural subsoil (202) consisting of yellow and brown clay was located at a depth of 0.59m BGL (145.04m AOD). It was overlain by a yellow-brown sandy clay ploughsoil (201) that increased in depth up to 0.30m at the eastern end of the trench. This layer was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (200), 0.29m in depth.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

5.3.1 Trench 3, which was 10m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the central area of Field 1, on land sloping to the west. The natural subsoil (302) consisting of yellow and brown clay was located at a depth of 0.75m BGL (144.00m AOD). It was overlain by a yellow-brown sandy clay ploughsoil (301) 0.35m in depth and a grey loam topsoil (300), 0.40m in depth.

5.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 2; Plate 3)

5.4.1 Trench 4, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the north-western area of Field 1, on land sloping to the south-west. The natural subsoil (402) consisting of yellow and brown clay was located at a depth of 0.50m BGL (146.22m AOD). It was overlain by a yellow-brown sandy clay ploughsoil (401) 0.20m in depth and a grey loam topsoil (400), 0.30m in depth.

5.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

5.5.1 Trench 5, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented ENE-WSW and located in the northern area of Field 1, on land sloping to the west. The natural subsoil (502) consisting of yellow and brown clay was located at a depth of 0.39m BGL (148.42m AOD). It was overlain by a yellow-brown sandy clay ploughsoil (501) that increased in depth up to 0.20m at the western end of the trench. It was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (500), 0.30m in depth.

5.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 2; Plate 4)

5.6.1 Trench 6, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the north-eastern area of Field 1, on land sloping gently to the west. The natural subsoil (602) consisted of a yellow sandy clay and was located at a depth of 0.41m BGL (148.01m AOD). It was overlain by a grey-black loam topsoil (600), 0.41m in depth. Two shallow 1.5m wide north-east/south-west furrows filled with yellow sandy clay (601) were located.

5.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 2; Plate 5)

5.7.1 Trench 7, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the eastern area of Field 1, on land sloping gently to the west. The natural subsoil (702) consisted of a yellow sandy clay and was located at a depth of 0.41m BGL (146.66m AOD). It was overlain by a grey-black loam topsoil (700), 0.41m in depth. Two shallow 1.8m wide north-east/south-west furrows filled with yellow sandy clay (701) were located.

5.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 2; Plate 6)

5.8.1 Trench 8, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented NNW-SSE and located in the south-eastern area of Field 1, on land sloping gently to the west. The natural subsoil (801) consisted of yellow and brown clay and was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (146.69m AOD). It was overlain by a grey-black loam topsoil (800), 0.32m in depth.

5.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

5.9.1 Trench 9, which was 10m by 1.8m in size, was oriented NNW-SSE and located in the southern area of Field 1, on land sloping to the west. The natural subsoil (902) consisted of yellow and brown clay and was located at a depth of 0.43m BGL (144.86m AOD). It was overlain by a yellow-brown sandy clay ploughsoil (901) 0.25m in depth and a grey loam topsoil (900), 0.18m in depth.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 No significant archaeological features were located in the trenches (Trenches 1-9) in the western field (Field 1). The trenches in the eastern field (Field 2; Trenches 10-15) could not be excavated due to waterlogged ground condition. The geophysical results had provided no evidence to indicate the presence of a significant archaeological site (AD Archaeology 2019). Sufficient trenches have been excavated in Field 1 to test the accuracy of the geophysical survey across the site. On the basis of the negative trenching results in the western two thirds of the site (Field 1) it is safe to conclude an absence of significant archaeology features in the eastern third of the site (Field 2). In view of these negative results no further archaeological work would be appropriate at the site.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context	Depth	Description
100	0.29m	Trench 1 -Topsoil
101	0.20m	Trench 1 – Ploughsoil
102	-	Trench 1 – Natural subsoil
103	+1.20m	Trench 1- Fill of pit 104
104	+1.20m	Trench 1- Pit
200	0.29m	Trench 2- Topsoil
201	0.30m	Trench 2- Ploughsoil
202	-	Trench 2- Natural subsoil
300	0.40m	Trench 3- Topsoil
301	0.35m	Trench 3 – Ploughsoil
302	-	Trench 3 – Natural subsoil
400	0.30m	Trench 4 – Topsoil
401	0.20m	Trench 4- Ploughsoil
402	-	Trench 4 – Natural subsoil
500	0.30m	Trench 5 – Topsoil
501	0.20m	Trench 5 – Ploughsoil
502	-	Trench 5 – Natural subsoil
600	0.41m	Trench 6 – Topsoil
601	0.06m	Trench 6- Ploughsoil (survives in furrow)
602	-	Trench 6- Natural subsoil
700	0.41m	Trench 7- Topsoil
701	0.06m	Trench 7- Ploughsoil (survives in furrow)
702	-	Trench 7- Natural subsoil
800	0.32m	Trench 8 – Topsoil
801	-	Trench 8 – Natural subsoil
900	0.28m	Trench 9 – Topsoil
901	0.15m	Trench 9 – Ploughsoil
902	-	Trench 9- Natural subsoil

APPENDIX 2 - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT WINGATE LANE, WHEATLEY HILL, COUNTY DURHAM

1 Introduction

1.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a methods statement for undertaking an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development on land at Wingate Lane, Wheatley Hill, County Durham. The proposed development site consists of approximately 1.76 hectares of pasture land (centred on NZ 370 385). The site consists a long narrow paddock adjacent to the modern housing of Quetlaw Road and part of larger agricultural field to the west. The site slopes generally from NE to SW and the western part of the site has a marked topographic feature in the form of a steep valley running through the southern part of the area between two hills to the NE and SW.

1.2 A geophysical survey (AD Archaeology 2019) has been undertaken in advance of the proposed development.

1.3 Policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the heritage resource within the planning system is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Framework identifies that the planning system should perform an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (NPPF 2018, para 8, page 5).

1.4 The Framework further clarifies that, in circumstances where heritage assets will be damaged or lost as a result of development. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (NPPF 2018, para 199, page 56).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or in the vicinity of the site.

2.2 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric, Roman or early medieval activity within the proposed development area, but the surrounding landscape would almost certainly have been occupied in later prehistory and in the Roman period by a series of isolated farmsteads. A long Cairn of probable Neolithic origin (HER7701) and a probable Bronze Age barrow (HER7700) are recorded to the east of Wheatley Hill. A circular feature and associated linear feature 200m in length (HER 64620) of uncertain date were identified on an aerial photograph to the east of Wheatley Hill.

2.3 It is possible that there was an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Wheatley Hill. The placename comes from the Old English for 'clearing in the woods where the

wheat grows'. A silver runic ring was found here during the digging of foundations in Wheatley Hill. This ring (HER 5900) whose find spot is 400m east of the site is probably of Anglo-Saxon dates and is likely to have been made in the later 8th century.

2.4 There was certainly a medieval village and settlement at Wheatley Hill. Rock Farm 750m north-east of the site was probably the site of the manor house and it still contains the last remains of this house. Many of its medieval (1066 to 1540) remains came to light in 1991, during building work. A traditional long house in plan. The site lies within the medieval township of Wingate (one of the six townships that constituted the parish of Kelloe) and lies 1km north of the earthwork remains of a deserted medieval village at Old Wingate (Scheduled Monument 1019912, HER5804). At Wingate Grange the ruins of an old farmhouse, 2km south-east of the site, lie on the possible site of a Benedictine grange of Durham Priory documented in 1599 (HER 25870)

2.5 Although the area remained mainly an agricultural area, the rise of the coal industry in the 19th century lead to the arrival of coal mines in the area. Wheatley Hill Colliery was founded in 1869 and led to the village growing in size. A railway, an offshoot from the Sunderland and Hartlepool Line, served this colliery. At its height it employed over 1800 men and boys closing in 1968.

2.6 Geophysical Survey

2.6.1 The geophysical survey has produced good results and it has been possible to
distinguish anomalies relating to modern disturbance and geology from other magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

2.6.2 The survey has identified magnetic anomalies suggestive of two systems of
ridge and furrow cultivation of probable post-medieval date across the site.

2.6.3 The geophysical survey has not detected any features which suggest an archaeological origin or which cannot be explained in reference to modern features. However, this is not unexpected, given the topography of the site with its steep slopes (particularly in the western field) which suggest that it is unlikely that settlement activity would have taken place on the area of the development site itself in the past.

3 Aims and Recommended Course of Action

3.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of significant archaeological features and/or deposits. Should significant deposits and/or features be located the aim of the evaluation is to determine the

nature, extent, date and state of preservation of the deposits in order to inform potential subsequent stages of mitigation.

3.2 'Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment' by David Petts with Christopher Gerrard, 2006 notes the importance of research questions as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

3.3 Whilst there are no known archaeological features on the site, there is a growing awareness of the density of prehistoric settlement activity. In recent years development control-led archaeological investigation in the area has contributed significantly to our knowledge of the density of settlement and activity in this area during the prehistoric period (North East Regional Research Framework, Petts & Gerrard, 2006).

> Recent excavations have begun to challenge established models of prehistoric settlement morphology. It is therefore important for any evidence of prehistoric settlement to be studied in order to establish more firm chronologies. Also needed is the study of site function and the social role of settlements in the landscape (NERRF Research Priority Iii).

3.4 A trenching strategy has been defined consisting of 11 trenches (25m by 1.8m) and 4 trenches (15m by 1.8m) equating to 603 square metres representing a 3.42% sample of the 1.76ha site. The trench plan is designed to investigate geophysical anomalies and give a representative sample of trenching across the site in case there are archaeological features present that have not been detected by the survey.

3.5 During the course of the trenching it may become apparent that variation is required, dependent on the nature, extent and importance of archaeological remains uncovered. It also may become apparent during the course of the operation that some areas where trenches have been sited are inappropriate for potential archaeological activity (for instance lying entirely within the line of a furrow) or due to logistical or practical reasons. Trenches can only be moved with the approval of the County Archaeologist.

3.6 Contingency will be allowed for the excavation of up to an additional 1% of the site (above and beyond the 15 trenches indicated on the accompanying trench plan). The implementing of contingency would require approval by DCC Archaeology Section and the client.

4 General Standards

4.1 All work will be carried out to the standards set by the DCC Archaeology Section as detailed in http://www.durham.gov.uk/media/22749/Standards-for-Archaeological-Work-in-County-Durham-and Darlington/pdf/StandardsForArchaeologicalWorkInCountyDurhamAndDarlington.pdf . All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists CI*f*A (2014a) and will follow the CI*f*A (2014b) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. All work will be in compliance with the Regional Statement of Good Practice (Yorkshire, The Humber and the North-East 2009).

5 Pre-Site Work Preparation

5.1 All staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff will be briefed in the work required under the specification and the project aims and methodologies.

5.2 An environmental sampling strategy in accordance with the previous advice of the Historic England Science Advisor (see 8 below) will be followed.

6 Fieldwork

6.1 Each evaluation trench will be accurately survey and related to the National Grid, using a Total Station Theodolite or GPS system, and located on a map of the area at an appropriate scale.

6.2 Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by a back-acting machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. This machine stripping will be carried out under continuous archaeological supervision

6.3 The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first.

6.4 All faces of the trenches that require examination or recording will be cleaned sufficiently to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains, particularly the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil. All subsequent deposits will be hand-excavated.

6.5 In the event that small discrete archaeological features are revealed including but not limited to postholes and pits, during machining or subsequent cleaning of the trench, the trench will be expanded either side of the feature by a machine bucket width as standard. If further additional trench expansion is required this

should be carried out following discussions with the County Archaeologist and the client.

6.6 The archaeology will be investigated sufficiently to establish its nature, extent and date, unless it is deemed of sufficient importance to require total preservation in situ. This will be achieved by excavation of the following samples of all exposed features.

- 50% of every discrete feature (e.g. pits, post-holes)
- 25% of the area of linear/curvilinear features (e.g. ditches, gullies) with a non-uniform fill

20% of the area of linear/curvilinear features (e.g. ditches, gullies) with a uniform fill, linear terminals will be excavated.

100% of feature intersections will be examined

6.7 Within the constraints of the site, the excavations will be maintained in a manner that allows quick and easy inspection without any requirement for additional cleaning.

6.8 Deposits will be assessed for their potential for providing environmental or dating evidence. Sampling will be in line with the strategy agreed with Historic England Science Advisor and the County Archaeologist.

6.9 In the event of human burials being discovered, they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected and the coroners' office will be informed. If removal is essential, work will comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.

6.10 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

6.11 The drawn record from the site will include a representative selection of long sections from the excavations that clearly allow the nature and depth and any significant changes in the deposits recorded to be demonstrated. If there is any uncertainty, advice will be sought from the County Archaeologist as to which sections may be appropriate for inclusion within the site record.

6.12 During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material. All finds work will be undertaken in line with the standards set out "A strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds" (English Heritage 1995); "First Aid for Finds" (Wilkinson & Neal 2001); and "Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites"(UKIC 1993).

7 Archaeological Recording

7.1 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.

7.2 The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3 All archaeological deposits and features, the current ground level and base of each trench will be recorded with an above ordnance datum (AOD) level.

7.4 A photographic record of all archaeological features will be taken, both in detail and in a wider context.

7.5 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled

8 Environmental Sampling and Scientific Dating Strategy

8.1 This sampling strategy is intended to provide sufficient data to characterise the nature and informative potential of deposits and features identified during the works. Because this is the first stage of intrusive works and there is a possibility that a wide range of features may be encountered, this strategy is best set out as a series of principles.
These are:

3 30 litre samples will be taken from structural, occupational and industrial features, as well as pits and ditch fills. Other features should be sampled to help to characterise the deposits on the site. Priority should be given to processing samples from identifiable, dated features, or to those undated features which have potential for other forms of dating (e.g. radiocarbon dating).

4 Bulk sample residues should be checked for the presence of industrial waste (e.g. slags, hammerscale) and small faunal remains (e.g. fishbones, small mammal/avian bones) as well as for plant material.

5 The potential of buried soils and ditch fills to provide dated (using radio-carbon dating) pollen cores or Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating of sediments should be considered, although this type of sampling will be undertaken in consultation with the Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor.

8.2 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens are identified, provision will be made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes.

8.3 The selection of suitable deposits for sampling will be confirmed at site meetings with the County Archaeologist. In principle palaeo-environmental samples will be taken from deposits which have clear stratigraphic relationships. Particular attention will be paid to the recovery of samples from any waterlogged samples that may be present.

9 Monitoring

9.1 The County Archaeologist will be informed on the start date and timetable for the evaluation in advance of work commencing (ideally 2 weeks' notice but as a minimum 48 hours before commencement).

9.2 Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the County Archaeologists or his/her nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.

9.3 Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the County Archaeologist and other interested parties will be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.

9.4 If appropriate, specialists will be contacted and allowed access to the site to help inform any detailed study / information retrieval depending upon the nature of the archaeological features being revealed.

1. Pottery and ceramic building material (Rob Young; Alex Croom; Paul Bidwell; Andy Sage)
2. Bone (Louisa Gidney)
3. Flint (Rob Young)
4. Metal work (David Dungworth)
5. Industrial debris (David Dungworth)
6. Environmental micro and macro fossils (Charlotte O'Brien ASDU)
7. Residue analysis (ASDU)
8. Radio carbon dating (ASDU/SUERRC)
9. Any other analysis identified as necessary during the fieldwork or post excavation work

10 Post Excavation Work, Archive, and Report Preparation

10.1 Finds

10.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the CI*f*A Guidelines for Finds Work (2014c) and those set by UKIC.

10.1.2 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision will be made for recording them. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.

10.1.3 All retained artefacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

10.2 Site Archive

10.2.1 The final location for the site archive is County Durham Archaeological Archives.

10.2.2 Archiving work will be carried out compliance with the CI*f*A Guidelines for Archiving (2014d).

10.2.3 Before fieldwork, contact will be made with the landowners and with the appropriate local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.

10.3 Report

10.3.1 The HER requires one bound paper copy and one digital copy (in PDF/A compliant format) of the report.

10.3.2 The report will include the following as a minimum:

Each page and paragraph will be numbered within the report and illustrations cross referenced within the text.
The report will include the following as a minimum:

- OASIS reference numbers and an 8 figure grid reference
- The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- A location plan showing trench locations within the site. This will be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record
- Plans and sections of main trench axes and excavated features located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate)
- Period based discussion of the known and potential archaeological sites within the proposed development area

- A summary statement of the results
- A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds
- A description of the geology on the site
- Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites

10.3.4 Any variation to the above requirements will be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted

10.3.5 Post-Excavation Assessment Report

10.3.6 Should a significant archaeological site be located a post-excavation assessment report will include all the information necessary to make decisions about the future direction of the project in line with Historic England's Guidelines on the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015). The report will be submitted to the Durham County Archaeologist for comment and approval prior to any further analysis or publication work commencing.

10.3.7 This document will be submitted within six months of the end of fieldwork unless previously agreed with all relevant parties.

10.3.8 The archaeological contractor will submit an updated specification for full analysis and publication in line with Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. An appropriate level of publication will then be agreed with Durham County Archaeologist and will be prepared in line with Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. A short report of the work will be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

10.4 OASIS

10.4.1 The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

10.4.2 The archaeological contractor will therefore complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/. A pdf copy of the report will be uploaded to Oasis within 3 months of its production.

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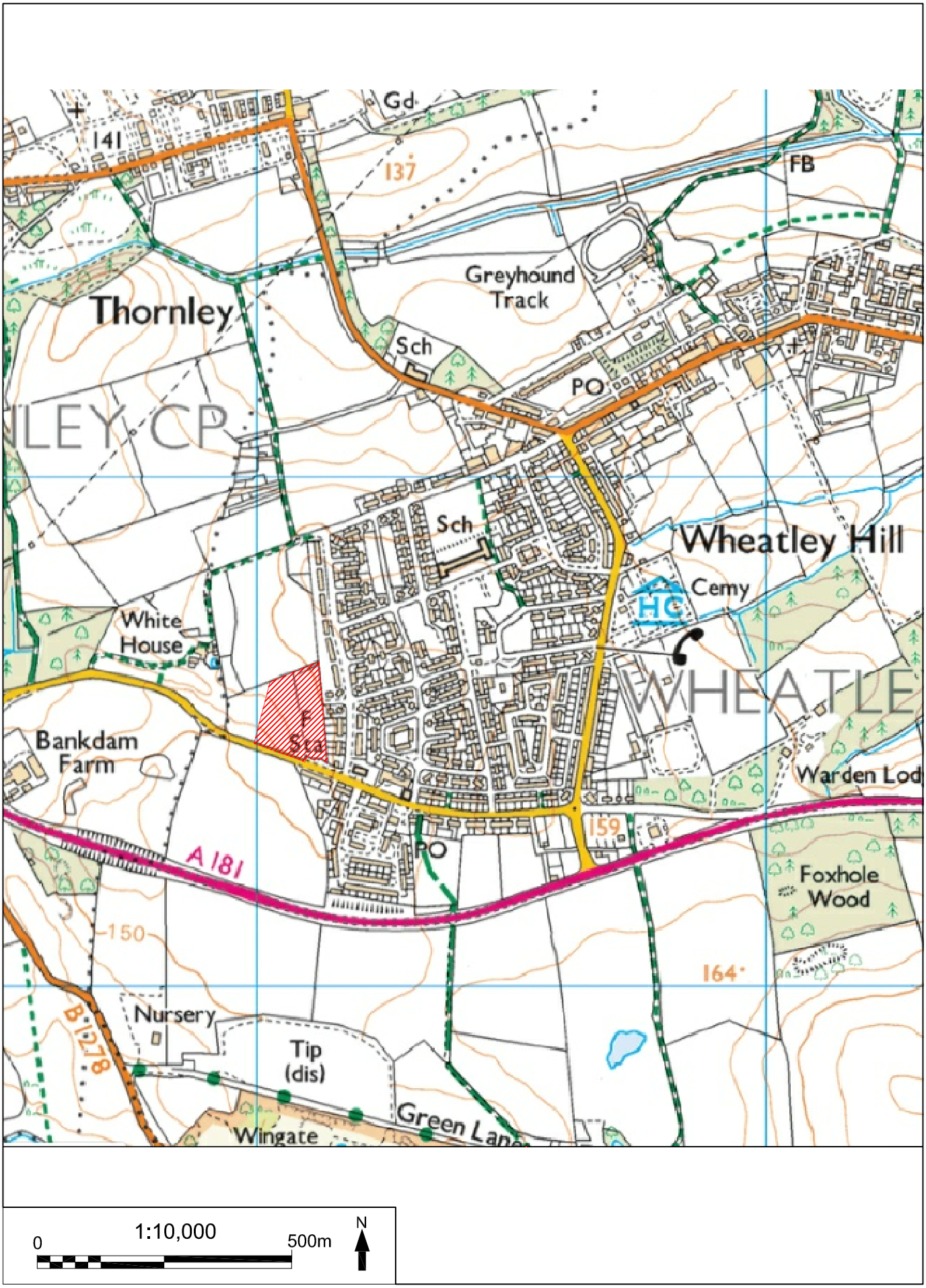

Figure 1: General location of site

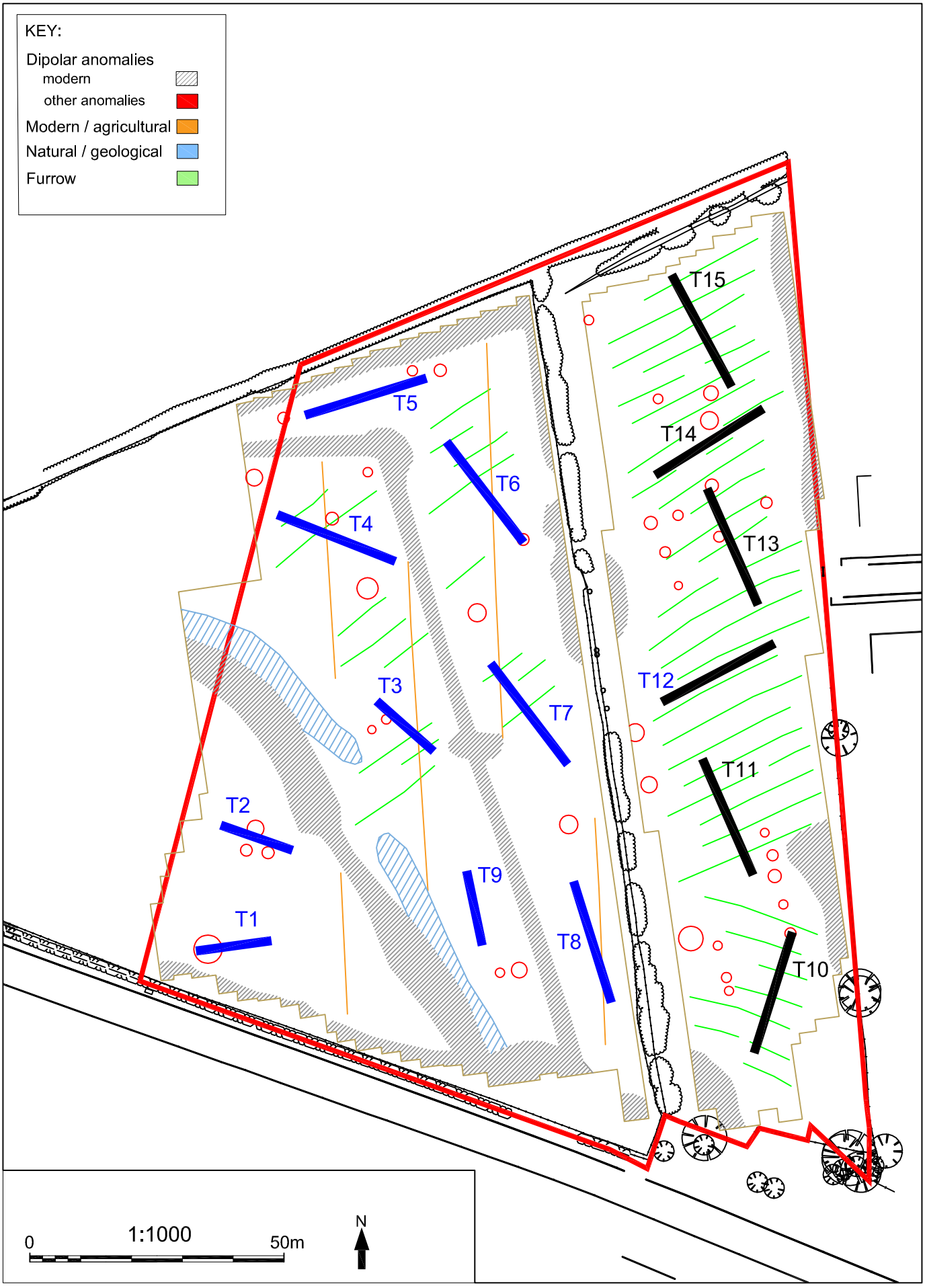

Figure 2: Evaluation trench location plan at on overlay of geophysical survey results (blue - excavated w/c 02/11/20; black unexcavated)

Plate 1: Site looking east

Plate 2: Trench 2 looking east

Plate 3 Trench 4 looking north-west

Plate 4 Trench 6 looking north-west

Plate 5 Trench 7 looking north-west

Plate 6 Trench 8 looking north-west