

AD379

**Land South of Dean Road, Ferryhill,
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 proposed housing development of land to the south of Dean Road, Ferryhill. The site is 7.5ha in area and consists of one large agricultural field (Field 1) with paddocks to the east (Field 2b) and a grassed area containing sheds (Field 2a) constructed on three foundation platforms from World War II era structures.

No significant archaeological features were located in the evaluation trenches in Fields 1 and 2b. In view of these negative results no further archaeological work would be appropriate in these two areas of the site.

Documentary research has shown that the building platforms in Field 2a belong to a Bevin Boys' Camp. During the Second World War Britain's economy was struggling for the resources needed in order to produce the weapons and equipment required for the war effort. One of the most critical resources was coal, in the later stages of the war with so many men serving overseas and the demand for coal rising the situation was becoming urgent. In 1943 Ernest Bevin the Minister of Labour and National Service introduced a new scheme whereby a proportion of those conscripted to the armed forces would be sent to work in British collieries instead. These conscripts would be sent to train at one of thirteen training centres established across the country before going to work in the local coal mines. These conscripts became known as 'Bevin Boys'. A number of these training centres were established in the Durham Coalfield. In order to provide accommodation for the trainees and miners, purpose-built self contained camps were established near the training centres and pits, these camps were known as 'miners' hostels'. In the evaluation works, areas of two of the foundation platforms in Field 2a were exposed and construction details were identified and recorded. Some areas of the concrete platforms proved to be pre-cast, others consisting of areas of poured concrete. When analysed in imperial measurements and compared with what is known about Nissen Huts of the type likely to have been used on this site, the structural details can provide evidence as to the construction methods of the buildings and clues as to their functions.

It is clear that the buildings constructed on these platforms represent the main communal buildings of the camp. The foundations of a smaller structure (possibly a guard house at the entrance to the camp) was evident immediately to the east of the three concrete platforms. The foundation platforms for these World War II era buildings should be exposed and recorded prior to the development of Field 2a. The aim would be to identify the function of the buildings, recover the plan of primary buildings of the camp and record the constructional methods utilised. This would enable the structures to be "preserved by record".

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

1.1.1 The archaeological works were undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development on land to the south of Dean Road, Ferryhill. The site is 7.5ha in area (centred on NGR NZ 2890 3190) and consists of one large agricultural field (Field 1) with paddocks to the east (Field 2b) and a grassed area containing sheds (Field 2a) constructed on foundations of World War II era structures. The site slopes gently toward the south. The development area lies to the south of Ferryhill and is bounded to the west by a new housing development; to the north by South Side and the property boundaries of houses along Dean Road; to the east by a footpath and the wooded margins of a modern housing development (Dean Park); and to the south by open agricultural fields. There are three strips of concrete hard-standing with dilapidated sheds in the north-eastern corner of the site (Field 2a).

1.2 Geology

1.2.1 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Raisby Formation - Dolostone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 251 to 271 million years ago in the Permian Period. Overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian glacial till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Although the Historic Environment Record (HER) does not list any known features from the prehistoric period on the site itself, there is widespread archaeological evidence of later prehistoric settlement across the North-East Region which is indicative of a relatively high density of occupation during this period. A rectilinear ditched enclosure of likely Iron Age date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photography (HER376) c.150m to the south of the site. Another cropmark from a possible enclosure (HER7778) lies 650m SSW of the site. A circular cropmark of uncertain date (HER8002), noted from aerial photograph in the 1970s south of the site previously occupied in 1913 by sewage works, is likely to be modern in origin (AD Archaeology 2014).

2.2 The HER does not list any known features of medieval date on the development site itself. The site lay approximately 400m south of the medieval settlement of Ferryhill (AD Archaeology 2014). The deserted medieval village of Little Chilton (HER1341), visible as a series of earthworks, lies approximately 600m SSE of the site. It is likely that the site formed part of an open field agricultural system during this medieval period, with ridge and furrow earthworks visible on aerial photography in the immediate area.

2.3 The present day field pattern represents a minor adaptation of that depicted on the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition 1858 map. At this time the large agricultural field in the western half of the site was sub-divided into four smaller fields, which are absent on the later editions. By the time of the OS third edition 1913 map a sewage works with three circular settling tanks had been built adjacent to the south of the site. The expansion of Ferryhill is shown on the OS fourth edition 1939 map with housing replacing former fields to the north of the site which established the present northern site boundary.

2.4 An aerial photograph from 1945 shows in addition to the sewage works a series of small evenly spaced structures in the north-eastern field of the site representing the western part of a WWII era camp to provide accommodation for men conscripted to work as miners. Three long thin buildings (last depicted on the 1951 OS map) can be seen running north-east to south-west with areas of hard-standing around them. The sewage work is depicted on mapping until recent times.

2.5 A geophysical survey (AD Archaeology 2016) was undertaken in the western half of the present site (but also covered an additional adjacent field to the west). In both fields the survey identified a small number of responses that were thought to have low archaeological potential. As part of a separate housing development the field immediately to the west was subject to evaluation trenching by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services. No significant archaeological features

were located in this trenching exercise, corroborating the geophysical results in this field.

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 and recording 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 DCC Archaeology Section and was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared for the works (Appendix 2). Two trenches (Trenches 1 & 2 – see Fig. 2) which had been sited in a narrow strip of land between Field 1 and an ongoing housing development to the west were not excavated, the area not being accessible.

5 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Field 1

5.1 Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

5.1.1 Trench 3, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented NNW-SSE and located in the northern area of the field. The natural subsoil (302) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.31m BGL (129.83m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (300), 0.31m in depth. Three 3m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (301) were located, with a wavelength of 7-9m.

5.2 Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

5.2.1 Trench 4, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located in the north-eastern corner of the field. The natural subsoil (402) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.35m BGL (127.48m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (400), 0.35m in depth. Two 3m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (401) were located, with a wavelength of 8m.

5.3 Trench 5 (Fig. 2; Plate 1)

5.3.1 Trench 5, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the north-western corner of the field. The natural subsoil (502) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.35m BGL (129.08m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (500), 0.35m in depth. Three 2m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (501) were located, with a wavelength of 6-7m.

5.4 Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

5.4.1 Trench 6, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented east-west and located in the northern area of the field. The natural subsoil (602) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (126.74m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (600), 0.32m in depth. One east-west furrow filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (601) was located.

5.5 Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

5.5.1 Trench 7, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented NNW-SSE and located in the northern area of the field. The natural subsoil (702) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.27m BGL (127.03m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (700), 0.27m in depth. Three 3m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (701) were located, with a wavelength of 6m.

5.6 Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

5.6.1 Trench 8, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the northern area of the field. The natural subsoil (802) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (124.95m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (800), 0.32m in depth. Three 2.6m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (801) were located, with a wavelength of 6m.

5.7 Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

5.7.1 Trench 9, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located in the central area of the field. The natural subsoil (902) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.35m BGL (125.15m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (900), 0.35m in depth. Three 2-3m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (901) were located, with a wavelength of 6-7m.

5.8 Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

5.8.1 Trench 10, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-east/south-west and located in the central area of the field. The natural subsoil (1002) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.33m BGL (123.68m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1000), 0.33m in depth. Three 2.5-3m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1001) were located, with a wavelength of 6-7m.

5.9 Trench 11 (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3)

5.9.1 Trench 11, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented ENE-WSW and located in the central area of the field. The natural subsoil (1102) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.31m BGL (122.79m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1100), 0.31m in depth. Three 2.5m wide NNW-SSE furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1101) were located, with a wavelength of 6m.

5.10 Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

5.10.1 Trench 12, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented ENE-WSW and located in the central area of the field. The natural subsoil (1202) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.43m BGL (122.46m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1200), 0.43m in depth. Three 2.5m wide NNW-SSE furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1201) were located, with a wavelength of 7m.

5.11 Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

5.11.1 Trench 13, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-east/south-west and located in the central area of the field. The natural subsoil (1302) consisting

of a yellow sandy clay sandy was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (121.36m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1300), 0.32m in depth. Four 1.2-2m wide NNW-SSE furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1301) were located, with a wavelength of 4-6m.

5.12 Trench 14 (Fig. 2 & Fig. 3)

5.12.1 Trench 14, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented ENE-WSW and located in the central area of the field. The natural subsoil (1402) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.31m BGL (120.66m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1400), 0.31m in depth. Four 1.5-2m wide NNW-SSE furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1401) were located, with a wavelength of 4-5m.

5.13 Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

5.13.1 Trench 15, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the central area of the field. The natural subsoil (1502) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (120.31m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1500), 0.32m in depth. Two 2m wide NNW-SSE furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1501) were located, with a wavelength of 5m.

5.14 Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

5.14.1 Trench 16, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented ENE-WSW and located in the southern area of the field. The natural subsoil (1602) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (120.43m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1600), 0.32m in depth. Three 1.2-2m wide NNW-SSE furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1601) were located, with a wavelength of 6m.

5.15 Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

5.15.1 Trench 17, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented NNW-SSE and located in the southern area of the field. The natural subsoil (1702) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (119.15m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1700), 0.32m in depth. One 3m wide NNW-SSE furrow filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1701) was located.

5.16 Trench 18 (Fig. 2)

5.16.1 Trench 18, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented ENE-WSW and located in the southern area of the field. The natural subsoil (1802) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.35m BGL (119.11m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1800), 0.35m in depth. Five 1.5m wide NNW-SSE furrow filled

with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1801) were located, with a wavelength of 7m.

5.17 Trench 19 (Fig. 2)

5.17.1 Trench 19, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located in the southern area of the field. The natural subsoil (1902) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (119.61m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1900), 0.32m in depth. Two 2m wide NNW-SSE furrow filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (1901) were located, with a wavelength of 6m.

5.18 Trench 20 (Fig. 2)

5.18.1 Trench 20, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented NNW-SSE and located in the south-eastern corner of the field. The natural subsoil (2001) consisting of a yellow sandy clay was located at a depth of 0.38m BGL (115.57m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2000), 0.38m in depth.

5.19 Trench 21 (Fig. 2; Plate 1)

5.19.1 Trench 21, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented east-west and located in the southern area of the field. The natural subsoil (2101) consisting of a yellow sandy clay was located at a depth of 0.29m BGL (116.76m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2100), 0.29m in depth.

5.20 Trench 22 (Fig. 2)

5.20.1 Trench 22, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-east/south-west and located in the south-western area of the field. The natural subsoil (2201) consisting of a yellow sandy clay was located at a depth of 0.29m BGL (117.99m AOD) and was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2200), 0.29m in depth. Two 2m wide NNW-SSE furrow filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2201) were located, with a wavelength of 6m.

Field 2a

5.21 Trench/Area 28 (Fig. 2 & Fig. 4, 5, 6; Plates 2-7)

5.21.1 Trench / Area 28, which was 15m by 10m in size was orientated NE – SW and located towards the western side of Field 2a. Grey-brown loam topsoil (2800) and turf was stripped off to a building platform of red-brick and concrete construction (Plate 2). To the sides of the platform natural subsoil (2801) consisting of yellow clay was exposed at 0.30m BGL (125.67m AOD).

5.21.2 The building platform exposed formed the south-western end of a larger structure running to the north-east (Plate 2). Its construction comprised an outer frame of low red-brick walls (three courses) in stretcher bond (2802). These had a

rough poured concrete footing (2818) exposed in places within Trench 28. Set just inside the brick walls along the two long axes of the larger structure (NW and SE facing edges) were a series of pre-cast concrete blocks (2803) roughly 25cm square (ten inches) spaced evenly, roughly 1.82m apart (six feet). Each of these blocks showed evidence of corroded metal fixing points within it (2810) (Plate 4). Between the blocks (2803) and sometimes coinciding with them (behind) were a series of short pre-cast concrete beams (2804) spaced evenly roughly 2.75m apart (nine feet) (Plate 4). The area between the blocks and beams and the outer brick walls was filled with poured concrete (2805) (Plate 3). On every second beam on each of the long sides of the structure concrete scarring on the beams and metal posts of roughly 0.07m diameter (three inches) (2809) set with the poured concrete probably represent the bases of equipment or machinery within the original building (Plate 5). Four of these bases were exposed with Trench 28 each centred on one of the beams and symmetrically opposite one another on the long axes of the original building. Between these bases the remains of thinner metal pipes (2811) of roughly 0.02m (three-quarter inch) could be seen within the poured concrete areas between the beams. The central portion of the platform (between the beams and poured concrete areas) was formed by a single pre-cast concrete slab (2806) 5.48m wide (eighteen feet) (Plate 3). Along a central strip the concrete of the slab appeared more rough and uneven possibly indicating the main foot traffic route within the building. At the SW end of this rougher portion of concrete the remains of a thin (2.5cm / 1 inch) layer of fine-grained asphalt (2808) could be seen, probably representing the remains of a central walkway surface within the original building (Plate 5). To either side of the long axes of the larger structure, exterior to the building, smooth straight drainage channels had been formed of poured concrete (2812) (Plate 5).

5.21.3 On the south-west facing end of the larger structure (the short axis) an outshut extended to what was probably the rear of the building. The main part of this outshut comprised a roughly 1.84m square (six feet) solid red-brick built base in a combination of stretcher and header courses (2814), possibly forming a chimney or flue for the heating system of the larger structure (Plate 6). A narrow corridor could be seen linking this to the main structure, with a pre-cast concrete step (2813) probably indicating the location of the rear door of the building leading outside to the NW from this corridor. A gap in the concrete floor of this corridor fell away into a brick-built substructure with a poured concrete base (2815). This substructure would appear to have been covered with concrete slabs during the life of the building (most of which were broken or lost and the remains of some formed part of the backfill of this feature) and probably formed an access hatch to services etc. below the building, this being evidenced by the presence of large diameter cast-iron pipe (2816) within this structure (Plate 7). To the exterior of the building to the NW and SW poured concrete paths (2817) leading to the building were exposed.

5.22 Trench/Area 29 (Fig. 2 & Fig. 6 and 7; Plates 8-13)

5.22.1 Trench/Area 29, which was 15m by 10m in size was orientated NE – SW and

located towards the south of Field 2a. Grey-brown loam topsoil (2900) and turf was stripped off to a building platform of red-brick and concrete construction (Plate 8). To the sides of the platform natural subsoil (2901) consisting of yellow clay was exposed at 0.28m BGL (124.45m AOD).

5.22.2 The building platform exposed formed the north-eastern end of a larger structure running back to the south-west (Plate 8). Its construction comprised an outer frame of low red-brick walls (2902). The walls running along the long axes of the structure (NW and SE facing edges) were a maximum of three courses built in stretcher bond (Plate 9). The wall of the north-east facing elevation (postulated to be the front of the building) was built in English-garden-wall one and five bond (five stretcher courses to each header course) and extended deeper below the ground surface to make up a total of nine courses before being founded on a rough poured concrete footing (2914) (Plate 13). Set within the brick walls (2902) along the two long axes of the larger structure (NW and SE facing edges) were a series of pre-cast concrete blocks (2903) roughly 25cm square (ten inches) spaced evenly, roughly 1.82m apart (six feet) (Plate 10). Each of these blocks showed evidence of corroded metal fixing points (2909) within it. Between the blocks (2903) and sometimes coinciding with them (behind) were a series of short pre-cast concrete beams (2904) spaced evenly roughly 2.75m apart (nine feet) (Plate 10). The area between the blocks and beams and the outer brick walls was filled with poured concrete (2905) (Plate 9). Between the beams and set within the areas of poured concrete large diameter (10cm or 4 inch) ceramic waste pipes (2908) were set suggesting that the original structure contained a number of W/Cs (Plate 11). The central portion of the platform (between the beams and poured concrete areas) was formed by a single pre-cast concrete slab (2906) roughly 5.48m wide (eighteen feet). Set centrally within the NE facing short axis of the building (postulated to be the front) a pre-cast concrete doorstep (2910) broke the line of the red-brick wall (2902) level with the internal floor level of the central slab (2906) (Plate 12). To either side of this poured concrete pads held metal post holes (2911) presumably associated with the door into the building. Behind this doorway within the building a section of the main slab (2906) was absent revealing a brick-built substructure (2913) covered with cast concrete slabs (2912) presumably forming an access to services etc. below the building (Plate 12). To either side of the long axes of the larger structure, exterior to the building, smooth straight drainage channels had been formed of poured concrete (2907).

Field 2b

5.23 Trench 23 (Fig. 2)

5.23.1 Trench 23, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-east/south-west and located in the north-eastern area of Field 2b. The natural subsoil (2302) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.59m BGL (123.72m AOD) and was overlain by a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2301), 0.21m in depth, and a grey loam topsoil (2300), 0.38m in depth. Two 2m wide east-west furrows filled with a

brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2301) were located, with a wavelength of 8m. Two east-west modern services were located in the northern third of the trench.

5.24 Trench 24 (Fig. 2)

5.24.1 Trench 24, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-east/south-west and located in the north-western area of Field 2b. The natural subsoil (2402) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.41m BGL (123.43m AOD) and was overlain by a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2401), 0.11m in depth, and a grey loam topsoil (2400), 0.30m in depth. One 2m wide east-west furrow filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2401) was located.

5.25 Trench 25 (Fig. 2)

5.25.1 Trench 25, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located in the south-western area of Field 2b. The natural subsoil (2502) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.60m BGL (122.41m AOD) and was overlain by a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2501), 0.22m in depth, and a grey loam topsoil (2500), 0.38m in depth. Two 1.5m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2501) were located with a wavelength of 9m. Two 2m wide north-south furrows were also located with a wavelength of 8m.

5.26 Trench 26 (Fig. 2)

5.26.1 Trench 26, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located in the southern area of Field 2b. The natural subsoil (2602) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.45m BGL (122.06m AOD) and was overlain by a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2601), 0.10m in depth, and a grey loam topsoil (2600), 0.35m in depth. Four 1-2.5m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2601) were located with a wavelength of 5-7m.

5.27 Trench 27 (Fig. 2)

5.27.1 Trench 27, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-east/south-west and located in the south-eastern corner of Field 2b. The natural subsoil (2701) consisting of a yellow clay was located at a depth of 0.36m BGL (121.95m AOD) and was overlain by a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2701), 0.06m in depth, and a grey loam topsoil (2700), 0.30m in depth. Two 2.5m wide east-west furrows filled with a brown sandy clay ploughsoil (2701) were located with a wavelength of 7m.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 No significant archaeological features were located in the evaluation trenches in Fields 1 and 2b. In view of these negative results no further archaeological work would be appropriate in these two areas of the site.

6.2 Documentary research has shown that the building platforms in Field 2a belong to a Bevin Boys' Camp. During the Second World War Britain's economy was struggling for the resources needed in order to produce the weapons and equipment required for the war effort. One of the most critical resources was coal, in the later stages of the war with so many men serving overseas and the demand for coal rising the situation was becoming urgent. In 1943 Ernest Bevin the Minister of Labour and National Service introduced a new scheme whereby a proportion of those conscripted to the armed forces would be sent to work in British collieries instead. These conscripts would be sent to train at one of thirteen training centres established across the country before going to work in the local coal mines. These conscripts became known as 'Bevin Boys'. A number of these training centres were established in the Durham coalfield. In order to provide accommodation for the trainees and miners, purpose-built self contained camps were established near the training centres and pits, these camps were known as 'miners' hostels'.

6.3 In the evaluation works, areas of two of the foundation platforms in Field 2a were exposed and construction details were identified and recorded. Some areas of the concrete platforms proved to be pre-cast, others consisting of areas of poured concrete. When analysed in imperial measurements and compared with what is known about Nissen Huts of the type likely to have been used on this site, the structural details can provide evidence as to the construction methods of the buildings and clues as to their functions.

6.4 By the beginning of World War II Nissen Huts were designed in a variety of sizes and came in kit form to be assembled on site; the most common form used were 24 feet wide and built in a series of 6 feet wide bays (usually to 36 feet). The 24 feet wide ends of the building would usually comprise a single skin brick wall into which a central door flanked by windows could be set. Long sides of the building would be built in six feet sections using curved steel ribs and then covered with corrugated-iron sheets. As can be seen from Figure 5 and 8 these dimensions are utilised within the structural remains, strongly suggesting that these platforms housed Nissen Huts. Additionally the deeper wall (2902) and foundation of the north-east facing edge of the structure found in Trench 29 suggests that this was to accommodate the single-skin brick wall forming the front of the building. Traces of ceramic waste pipes within the platform investigated in Trench 29 suggests that this building may have served as shower / toilet block for the camp. Conversely the absence of these elements within the structure in Trench 28 and the presence of

narrow diameter metal pipes (reminiscent of gas pipes) and other features suggests a different purpose for this building.

6.5 It is clear that the buildings constructed on these platforms represent the main communal buildings of the camp. The foundations of a smaller structure (possibly a guard house at the entrance to the camp) was evident immediately to the east of the three concrete platforms. An aerial photograph from 1945 (Figure 9) shows the elements of the camp with Field 2a and those extending beyond it to the east of the development site. The buildings in Field 2a are among the largest shown on the site at this time. A historic photograph found during the research for the 2014 Desk-based Assessment shows three large Nissen Huts and it is possible that these represent the structures which occupied the platforms, with the large brick chimneys shown between and behind the buildings possibly representing the original form of the outshut structure found in Trench 28.

6.6 The foundation platforms for these World War II era buildings should be fully exposed and recorded prior to the development of Field 2a. The aim would be to identify the function of the buildings, recover the plan of primary buildings of the camp and record the constructional methods utilised. This would enable the structures to be “preserved by record”.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context	Depth	Description
300	0.31m	Trench 3- Topsoil
301	-	Trench 3- Ploughsoil
302	-	Trench 3- Natural subsoil
400	0.35m	Trench 4- Topsoil
401	-	Trench 4- Ploughsoil
402	-	Trench 4- Natural subsoil
500	0.35m	Trench 5- Topsoil
501	-	Trench 5- Ploughsoil
502	-	Trench 5- Natural subsoil
600	0.32m	Trench 6- Topsoil
601	-	Trench 6- Ploughsoil
602	-	Trench 6- Natural subsoil
700	0.27m	Trench 7- Topsoil
701	-	Trench 7- Ploughsoil
702	-	Trench 7- Natural subsoil
800	0.32m	Trench 8- Topsoil
801	-	Trench 8- Ploughsoil
802	-	Trench 8- Natural subsoil
900	0.35m	Trench 9- Topsoil
901	-	Trench 9- Ploughsoil
902	-	Trench 9- Natural subsoil
1000	0.33m	Trench 10- Topsoil
1001	-	Trench 10- Ploughsoil
1002	-	Trench 10- Natural subsoil
1100	0.31m	Trench 11- Topsoil
1101	-	Trench 11- Ploughsoil
1102	-	Trench 11- Natural subsoil
1200	0.43m	Trench 12- Topsoil
1201	-	Trench 12- Ploughsoil
1202	-	Trench 12- Natural subsoil
1300	0.32m	Trench 13- Topsoil
1301	-	Trench 13- Ploughsoil
1302	-	Trench 13- Natural subsoil
1400	0.31m	Trench 14- Topsoil
1401	-	Trench 14- Ploughsoil
1402	-	Trench 14- Natural subsoil
1500	0.32m	Trench 15- Topsoil
1501	-	Trench 15- Ploughsoil
1502	-	Trench 15- Natural subsoil
1600	0.32m	Trench 16- Topsoil
1601	-	Trench 16- Ploughsoil

1602	-	Trench 16- Natural subsoil
1700	0.32m	Trench 17- Topsoil
1701	-	Trench 17- Ploughsoil
1702	-	Trench 17- Natural subsoil
1800	0.35m	Trench 18- Topsoil
1801	-	Trench 18- Ploughsoil
1802	-	Trench 18- Natural subsoil
1900	0.32m	Trench 19- Topsoil
1901	-	Trench 19- Ploughsoil
1902	-	Trench 19- Natural subsoil
2000	0.38m	Trench 20- Topsoil
2001	-	Trench 20- Natural subsoil
2100	0.29m	Trench 21- Topsoil
2101	-	Trench 21- Natural subsoil
2200	0.29m	Trench 22- Topsoil
2201	-	Trench 22- Ploughsoil
2202	-	Trench 22- Natural subsoil
2300	0.38m	Trench 23- Topsoil
2301	0.21m	Trench 23- Ploughsoil
2302	-	Trench 23- Natural subsoil
2400	0.36m	Trench 24-Topsoil
2401	0.11m	Trench 24- Ploughsoil
2402	-	Trench 24- Natural subsoil
2500	0.38m	Trench 25- Topsoil
2501	0.22m	Trench 25- Ploughsoil
2502	-	Trench 25- Natural subsoil
2600	0.35m	Trench 26 - Topsoil
2601	0.10m	Trench 26 - Ploughsoil
2602	-	Trench 26- Natural subsoil
2700	0.30m	Trench 27- Topsoil
2701	0.06m	Trench 27- Ploughsoil
2702	-	Trench 27- Natural subsoil
2800		Trench 28- Topsoil
2801		Trench 28- Natural subsoil
2802		Trench 28- Brick walls
2803		Trench 28- Concrete footing / fixing blocks
2804		Trench 28- Pre-cast concrete beams
2805		Trench 28- Poured concrete surfaces
2806		Trench 28- Pre-cast concrete slab
2807		Trench 28- Rough / worn area of concrete slab
2808		Trench 28- Remains of Asphalt surface (walkway?)
2809		Trench 28- Bases for equipment
2810		Trench 28- Metal fixing points

2811	Trench 28- Thin diameter metal pipes (gas?)
2812	Trench 28- Poured concrete drainage channels
2813	Trench 28- Pre-cast concrete doorstep
2814	Trench 28- Square brick-built structure (chimney?)
2815	Trench 28- Brick-built sub-structure (inspection hatch?)
2816	Trench 28- Cast-iron pipe
2817	Trench 28- Poured concrete paths
2818	Trench 28- Concrete footing for brick walls (2802)
2900	Trench 29- Topsoil
2901	Trench 29- Natural subsoil
2902	Trench 29- Brick walls
2903	Trench 29- Concrete footing / fixing blocks
2904	Trench 29- Pre-cast concrete beams
2905	Trench 29- Poured concrete surfaces
2906	Trench 29- Precast concrete slab
2907	Trench 29- Poured concrete drainage channels
2908	Trench 29- Ceramic pipes
2909	Trench 29- Metal fixing points
2910	Trench 29- Pre-cast concrete doorstep
2911	Trench 29- Poured concrete bases and metal posts
2912	Trench 29- Concrete cover slabs
2913	Trench 29- Brick-built sub-structure (inspection hatch?)
2914	Trench 29- Concrete footing for brick walls (2902)

APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND SOUTH OF DEAN ROAD, FERRYHILL, 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 to the south of Dean Road, Ferryhill. The site is 7.5ha in area (centred on NGR NZ289319) and consists of one large agricultural field with paddocks to the east and a grassed area containing sheds. The site slopes gently toward the south.

1.2 A desk top assessment (AD Archaeology 2014) and a Geophysical Survey (AD Archaeology 2016) have 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 Although the Historic Environment Record (HER) does not list any known features from the prehistoric period on the site itself, there is widespread archaeological evidence of later prehistoric settlement across the North- East region which is indicative of a relatively high density of occupation during this period. A rectilinear ditched enclosure of likely Iron Age date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photography (HER376) only c.150m to the south of the site. Another cropmark from a possible enclosure (HER7778) lies 650m south-south-west of the site. A circular cropmark of uncertain date (HER8002), noted from aerial photograph in the 1970s on a part of the site occupied in 1913 by sewage works, is likely to be modern in origin (AD Archaeology 2014).

2.2 The HER does not list any known features of medieval date on the development site itself. The site lay approximately 400m south of the medieval settlement of Ferryhill (AD Archaeology 2014). The deserted medieval village of Little Chilton (HER1341), visible as a series of earthworks, lies approximately 600m south-south-east of the site. It is likely that the site formed part of an open field agricultural system during this medieval period, with ridge and furrow earthworks visible on aerial photography in the immediate area.

2.3 The present day field pattern represents a minor adaptation of that depicted on the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition 1858 map. At this time the large agricultural field in the western half of the site was sub-divided into four smaller fields, which are absent on the later editions. By the time of the OS third edition 1913 map a sewage works with three circular settling tanks had been built adjacent to the eastern field boundary in the central area of the site. The expansion of Ferryhill is shown on the OS fourth edition 1939 map with housing replacing former fields to the north of the site which established the present northern site boundary.

2.4 An aerial photograph from 1945 shows in addition to the sewage works a series of small evenly spaced structures in the north-eastern field of the site representing the south-western part of a WWII-era camp to provide accommodation for men conscripted to work as miners. Three long thin buildings (last depicted on the 1951 OS map) can be seen running north-east to south-west with areas of hard-standing around them. The sewage work is depicted on mapping until recent times.

2.5 A geophysical survey (AD Archaeology 2016) was undertaken in the western half of the present site (but also covered an additional adjacent field to the west). In both fields the survey identified a small number of responses that were thought to have low archaeological potential. As part of a separate development the field to the west was subject to evaluation trenching by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services. No significant archaeological features were located in this trenching exercise, corroborating the geophysical results in this field.

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. Additionally 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 site specific trenching strategy has been designed to test for the presence/absence of archaeological features. In the western half of the site (Field 1) a 2% trenching strategy will be undertaken (22 trenches 25m by 1.8m = 990sqm out of 5ha). Geophysical survey has been undertaken across Field 1 and trenches have been sited to examine the small number of geophysical anomalies identified. The eastern side of the site (Field 2) is sub-divided into two areas (Field 2a and 2b). The northern half (Field 2a) contained strips of concrete on which World War II structures had been constructed. Two 15m by 10m areas of these concrete bases will be stripped to establish if any traces of the former buildings survive. In the southern half (Field 2b), where no geophysical survey has been undertaken, a 3% sampling strategy will be adopted (5 trenches 25m by 1.8m = 225 sq out of 0.75ha).

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 DCC Archaeology Section.

3.6 Contingency will be allowed for the excavation of up to 1% area of the site (7.5ha). This would mean up to an additional 750sqm in area beyond that excavated in the initial trenches) if it becomes apparent during the evaluation that further investigation is required of any features or areas of archaeological interest encountered. 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 ClfA (2014a) and will follow the ClfA (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 surveyed 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 DCC Archaeology Section 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.

- Minimum 50% of every discrete feature but potentially 100% (i.e. post-holes)
- Up to 50% of the area of linear/curvilinear features (e.g. ditches, gullies) with 100% of feature intersections and terminals 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 DCC Archaeology Section.

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 DCC Archaeology Section 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:

- 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).
- 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.
- The potential of buried soils and ditch fills to provide dated (using radiocarbon 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 DCC Archaeology Section. 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 DCC Archaeology Section 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 DCC Archaeology Sections or his/her nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.

9.3 Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the DCC Archaeology Section 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.

- Pottery and ceramic building material (Rob Young; Alex Croom; Paul Bidwell; Andy Sage)
- Bone (Louisa Gidney)
- Flint (Rob Young)
- Metal work (David Dungworth)
- Industrial debris (David Dungworth)
- Environmental micro and macro fossils (Charlotte O'Brien ASDU)
- Residue analysis (ASDU)
- Radio carbon dating (ASDU/SUERRC)
- 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 ClfA 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 ClfA 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:

- Planning Reference number
- 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

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

10.3.4 Post-Excavation Assessment Report

10.3.5 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 DCC Archaeology Section for comment and approval prior to any further analysis or publication work commencing.

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

10.3.7 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 DCC Archaeology Section 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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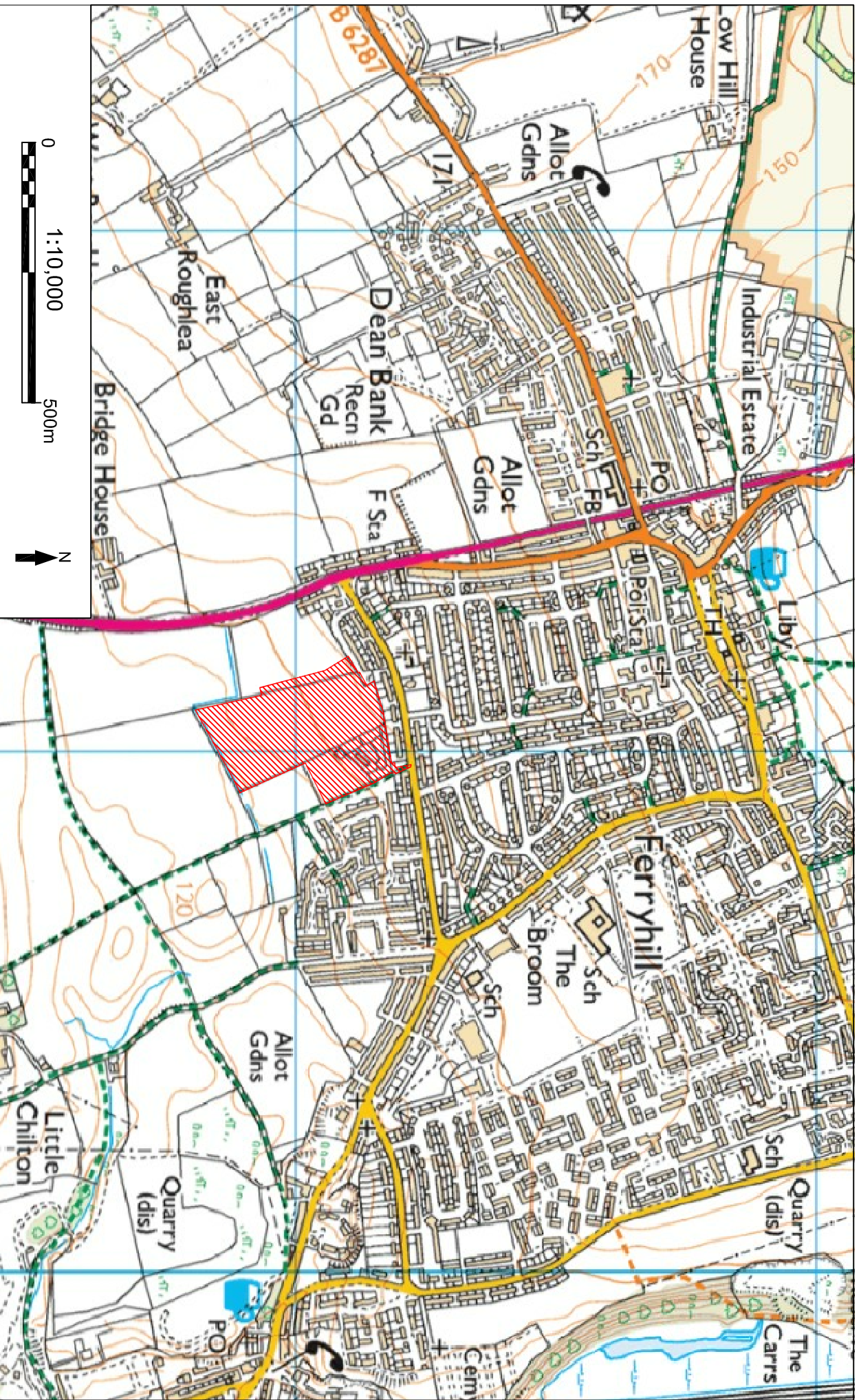
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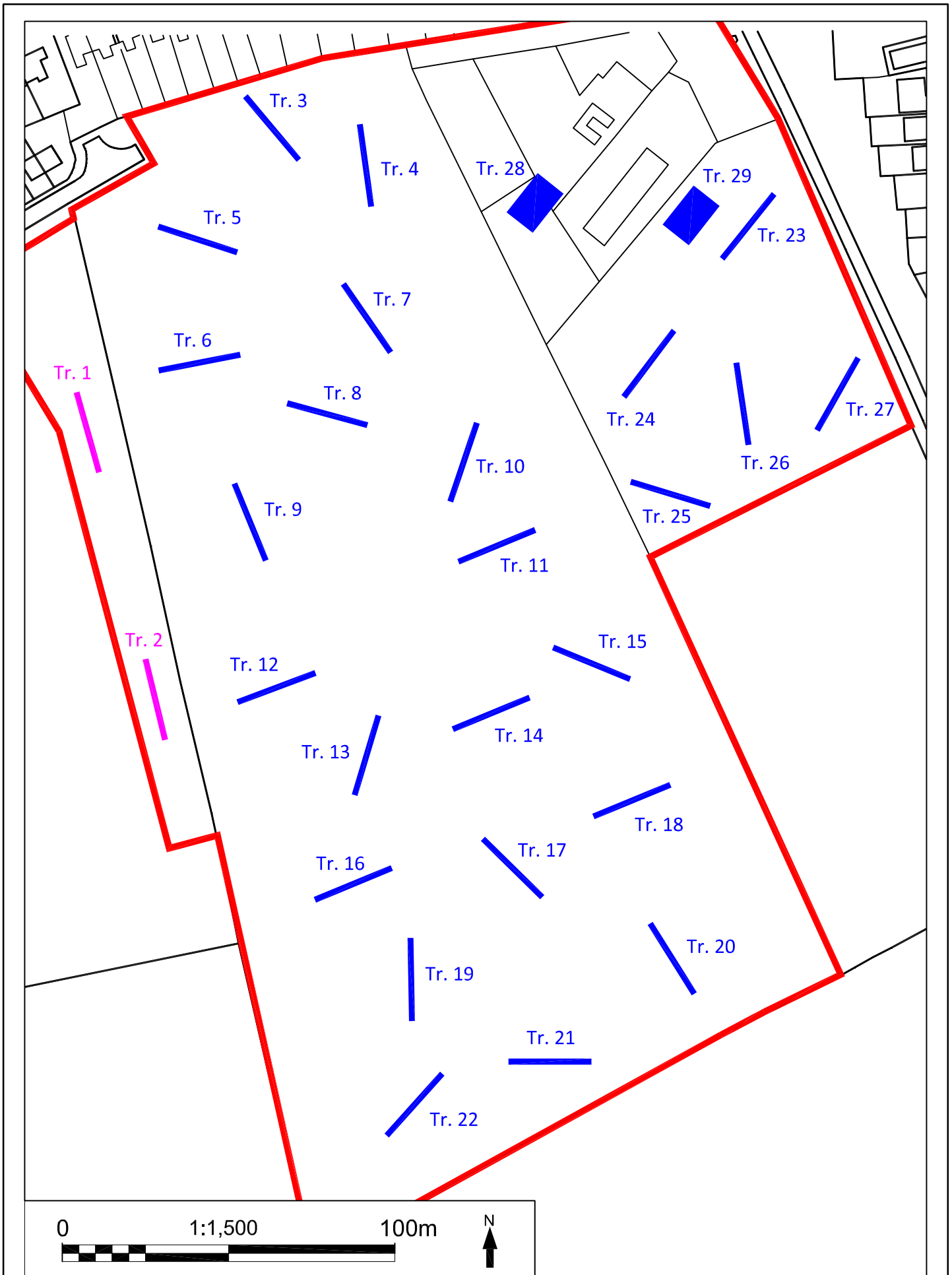
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Wilkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001 First Aid for Finds



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Figure 1: Site location plan

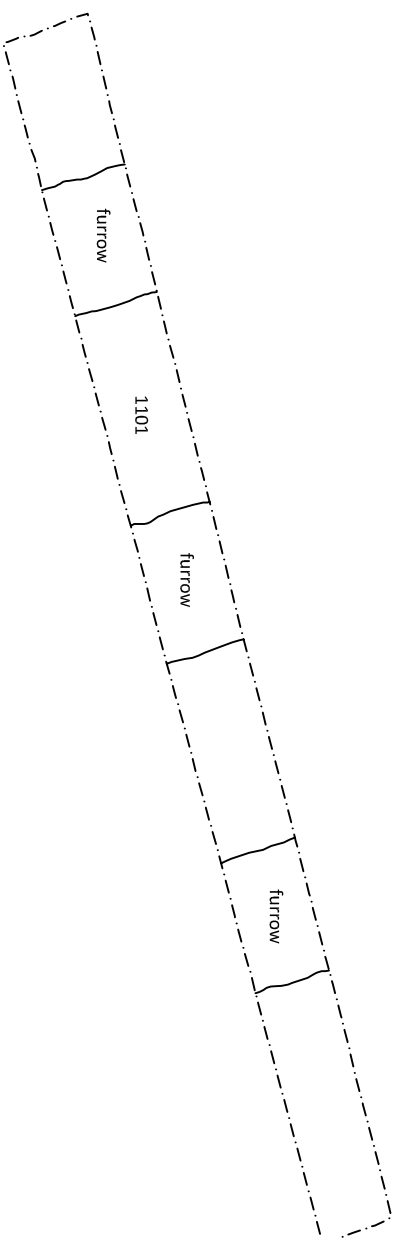


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Figure 2: Trench location plan (Tr.s 1 & 2 not accessible)



Tr. 11



Tr. 14

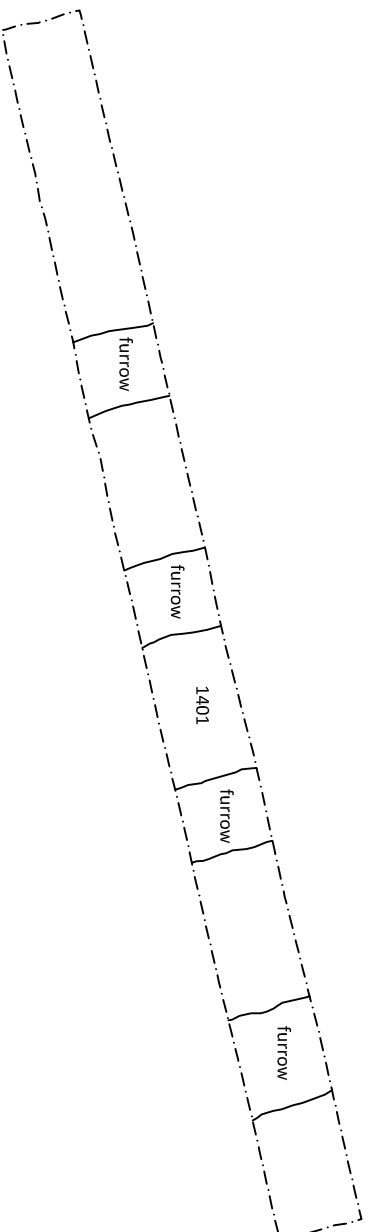


Figure 3: Plans of Trenches 11 and 14

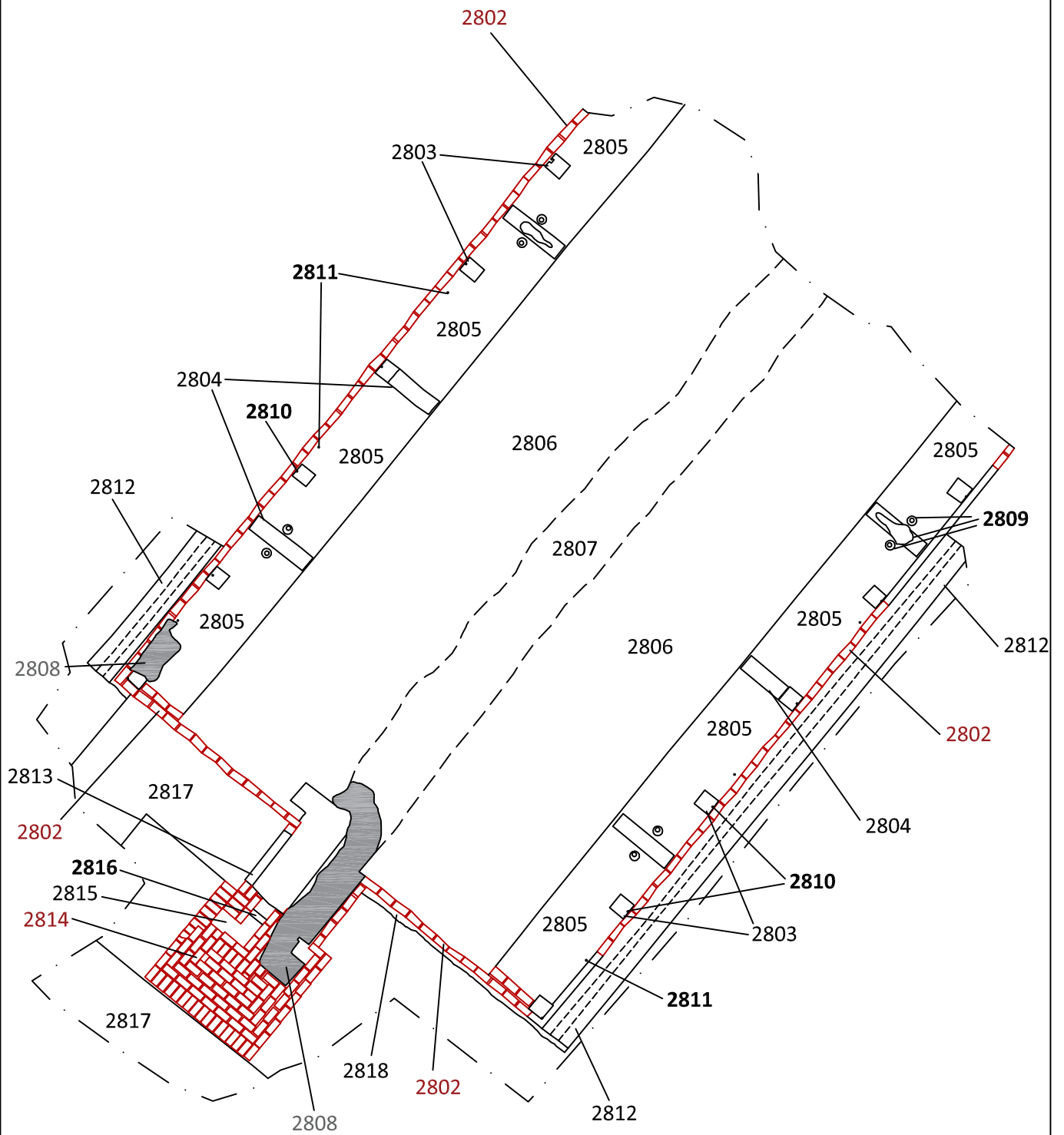


Figure 4: Trench 28 overall plan

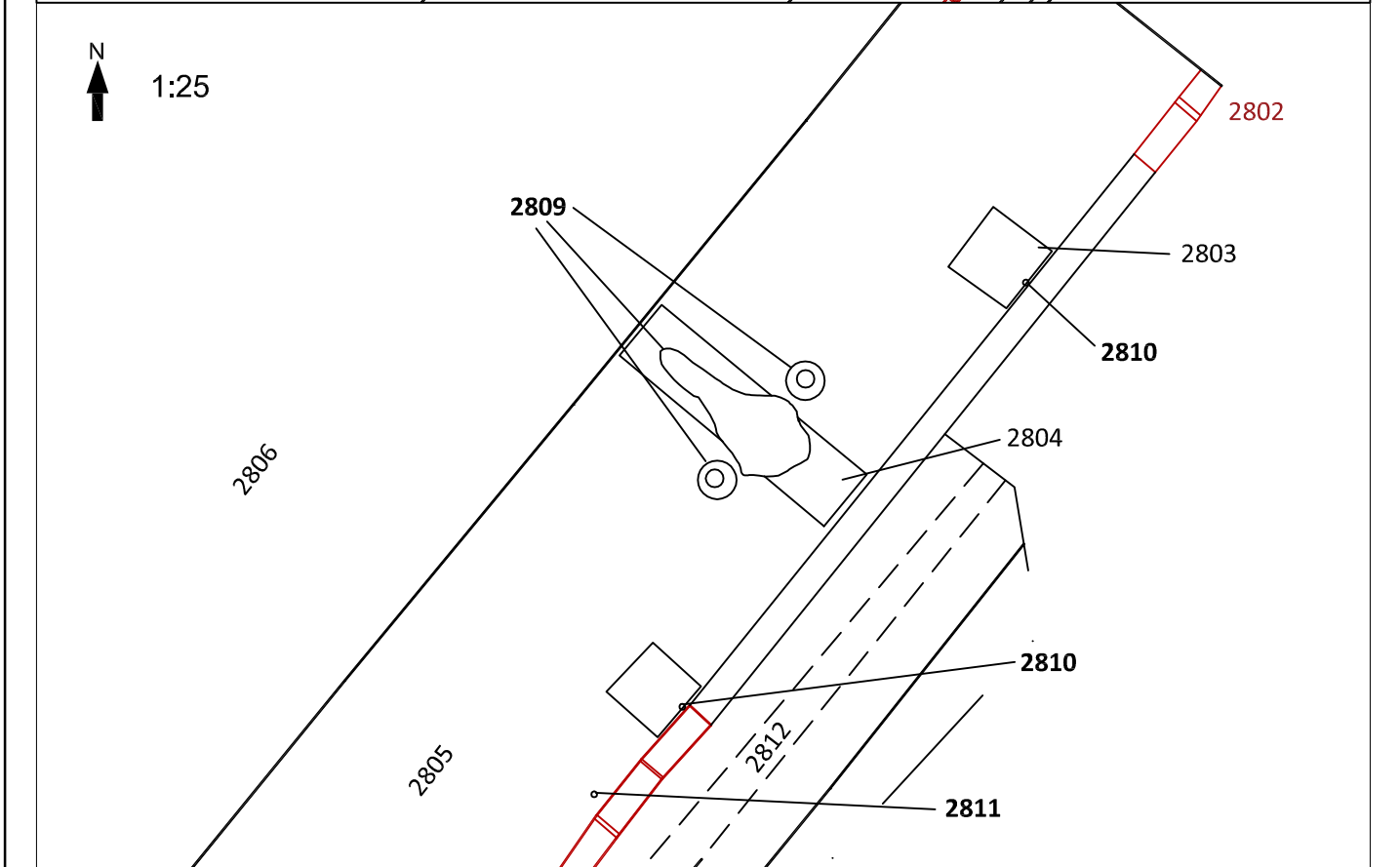
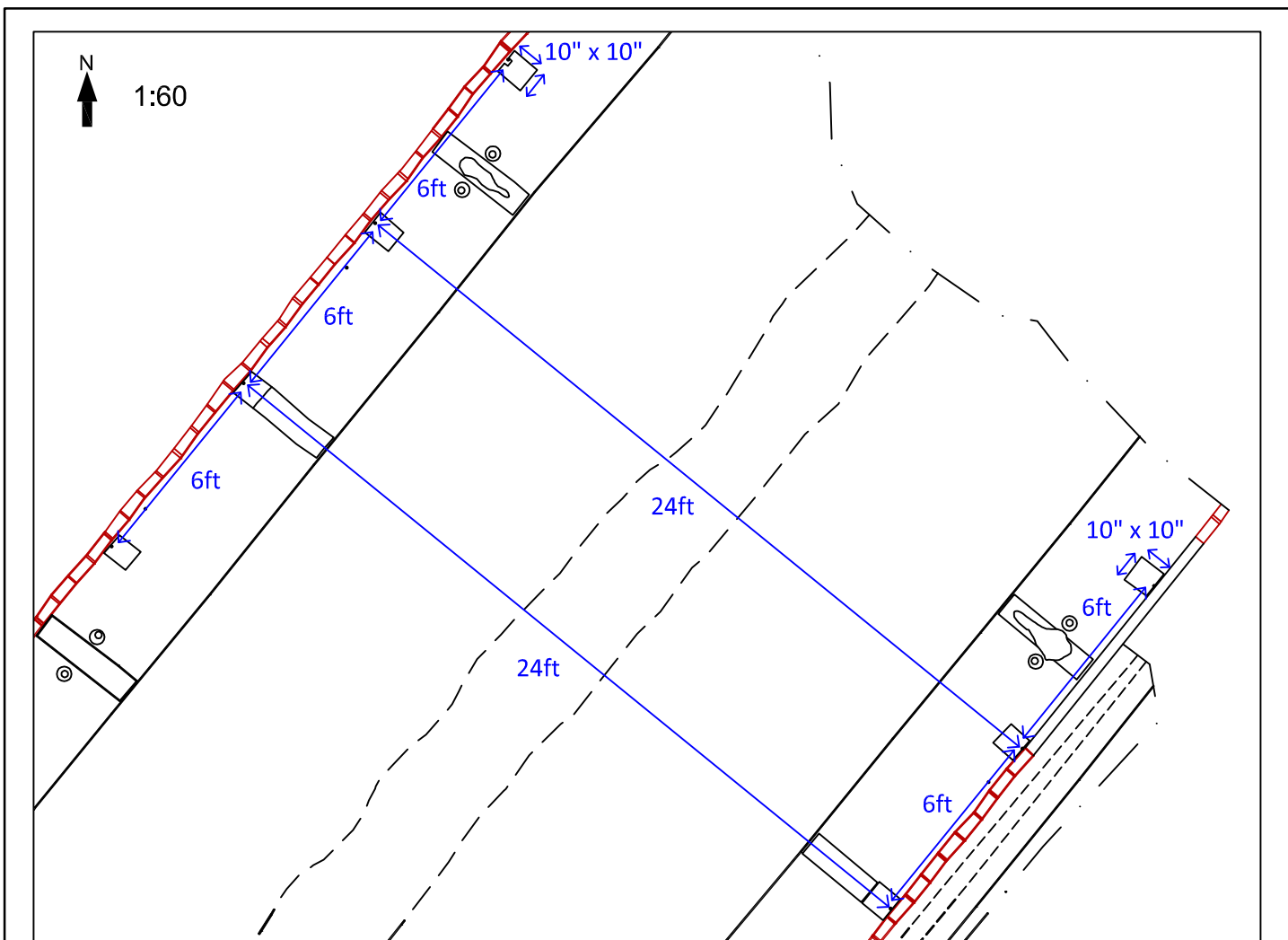


Figure 5: Trench 28 - imperial measurements of main structural elements
 Trench 28 - detail of structural elements

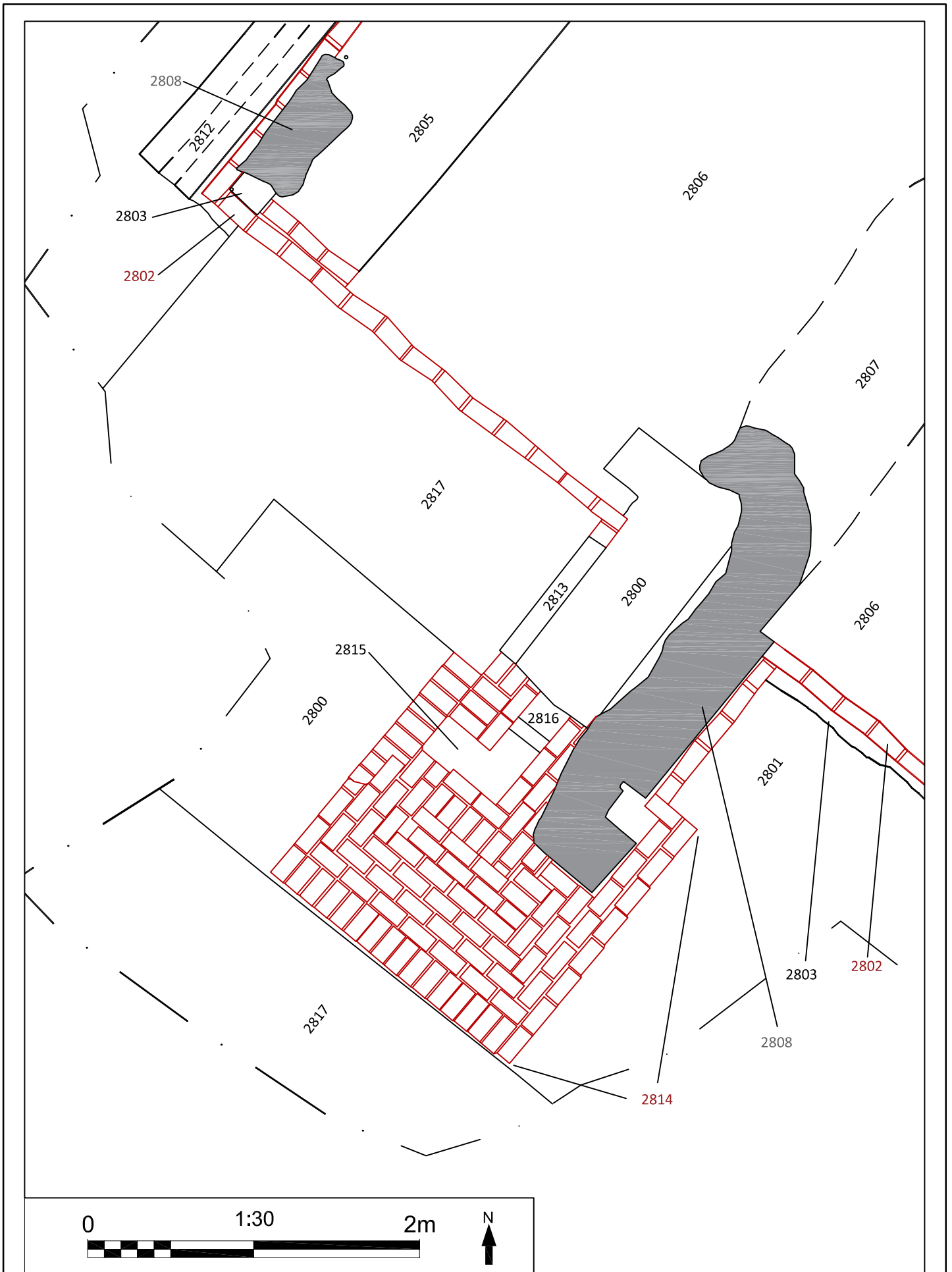


Figure 6: Trench 28 detailed plan of structural features

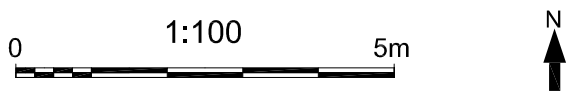
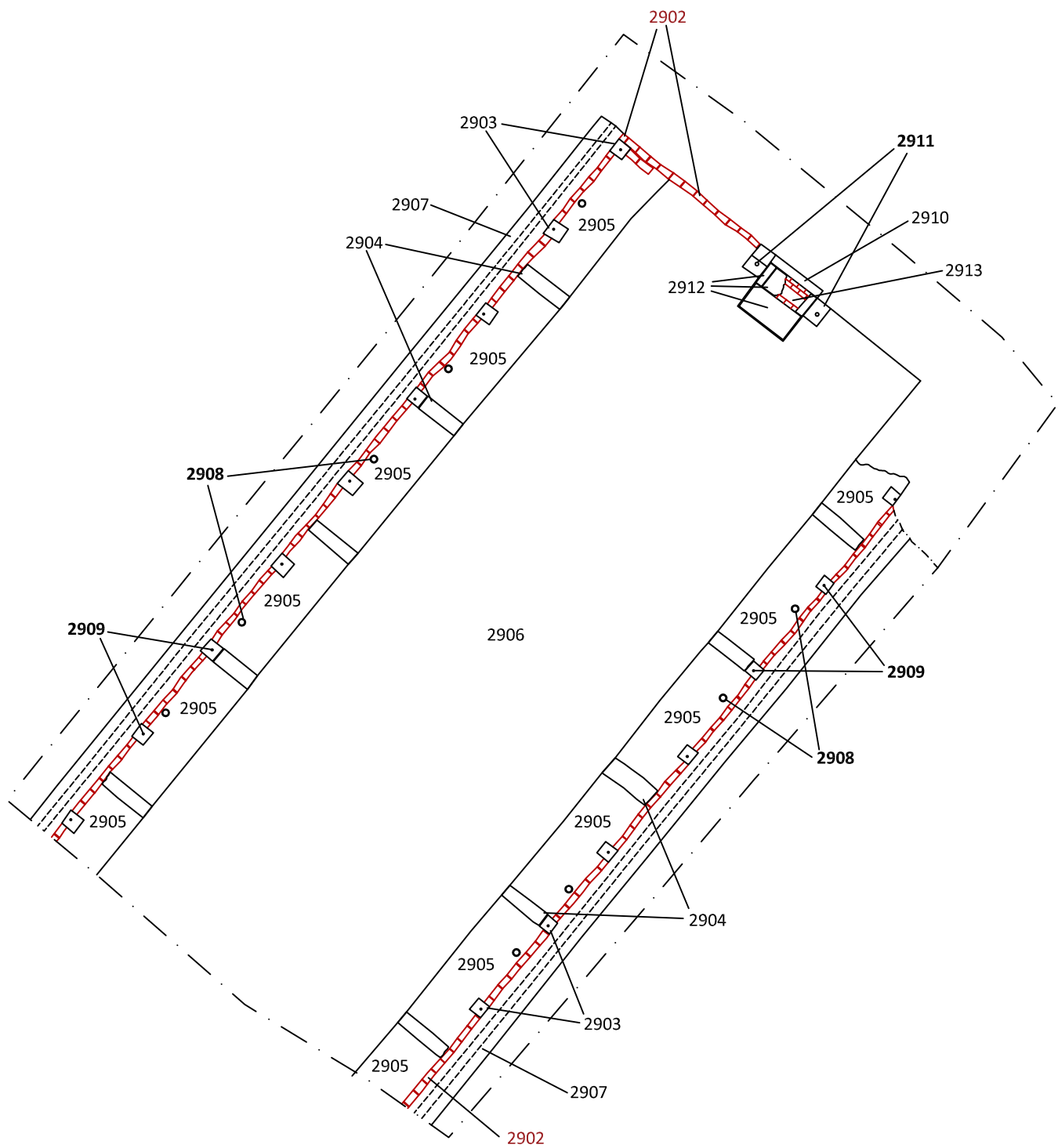


Figure 7: Trench 29 overall plan



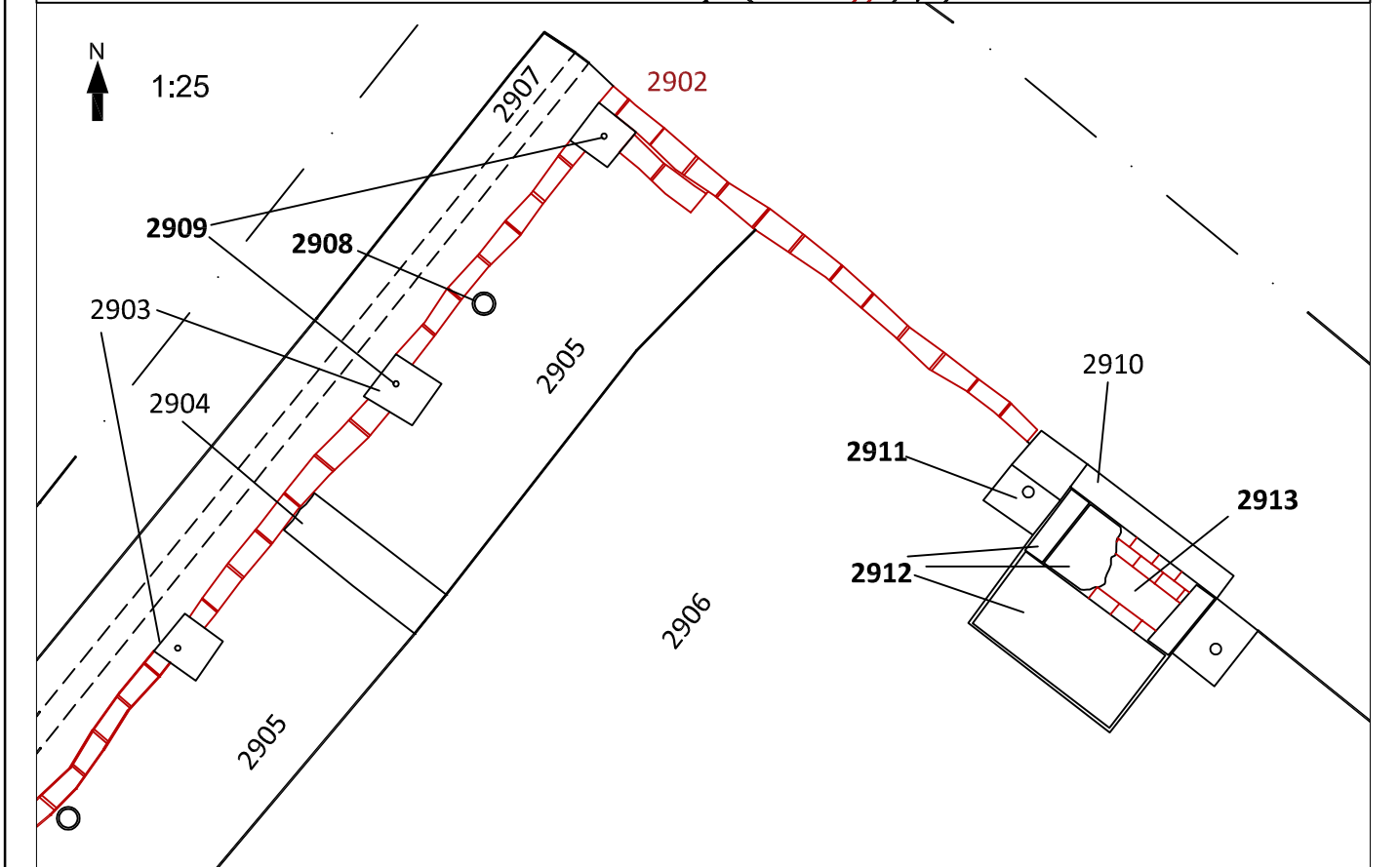
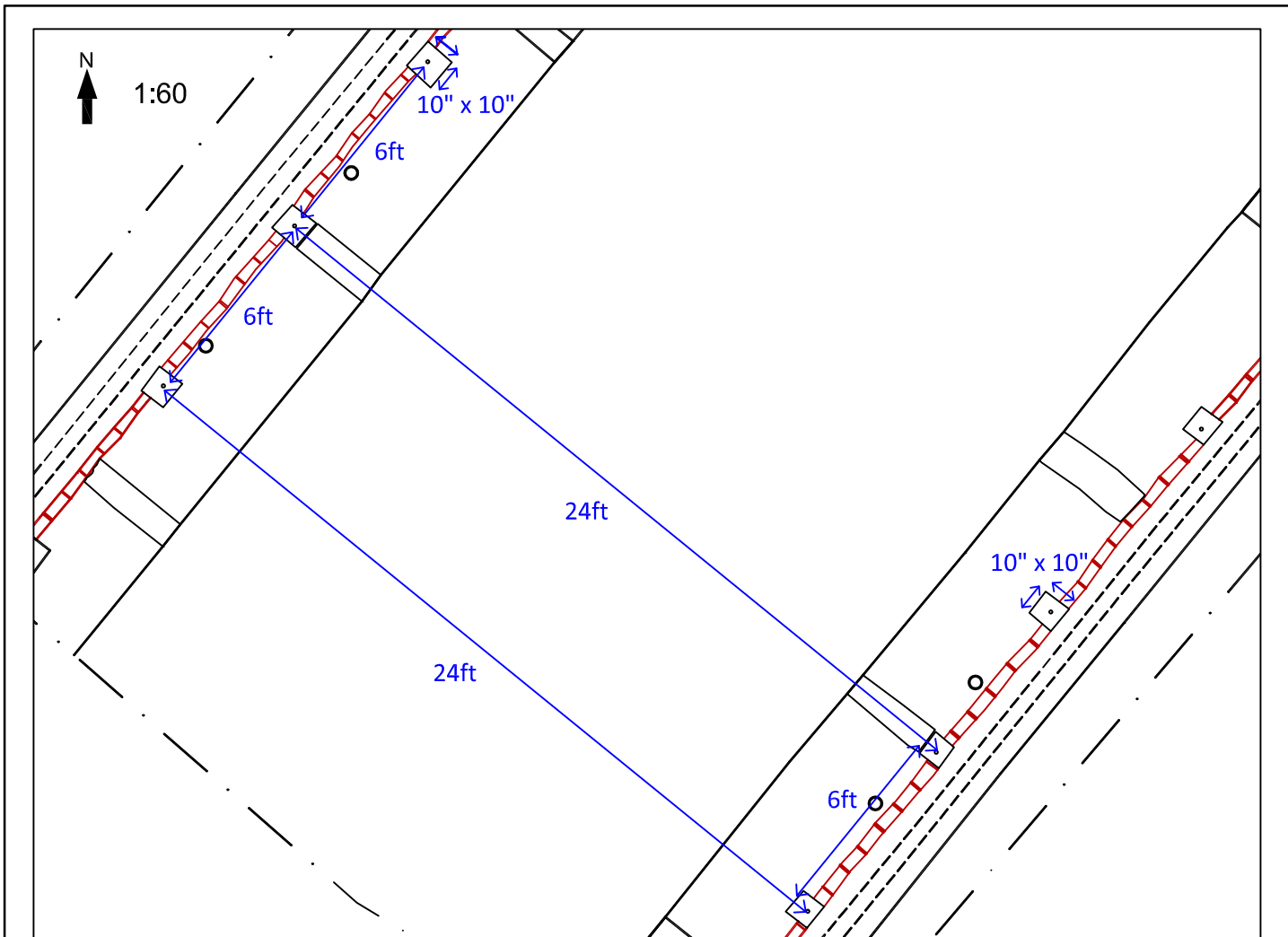


Figure 8: Trench 29 - imperial measurements of main structural elements
 Trench 29 - detail of structural elements



Figure 9: Aerial photograph c. 1945



25. Portion of Miners' Hostel, Dean Road, Ferryhill, erected under the Bevin Scheme in 1943, partially occupied now by Polish and Lithuanian mine workers.

Figure 10: Historic photograph



Plate 1: Trench 5 looking NW and Trench 21 looking W



Plate 2: Trench 28 overall views



Plate 3: Trench 28 views of concrete base



Plate 4: Trench 28 structural details



Plate 5: Trench 28 structural details



Plate 6: Trench 28 structural details



Plate 7: Trench 28 structural details



Plate 8: Trench 29 overall views



Plate 9: Trench 29 views of concrete base



Plate 10: Trench 29 structural details



Plate 11: Trench 29 structural details



Plate 12: Trench 29 structural details



Plate 13: Trench 29 working shots