

**Western Entrance,
Lambton Park, Chester Road, Bournmoor,
County Durham**

Archaeological Evaluation



Author	Jonathan McKelvey
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For further information please contact:

AD Archaeology Ltd

South Shields Business Works,
Henry Robson Way,
South Shields,
NE33 1RF

Tel: 0191 603 0377

Email: info@adarchaeology.co.uk

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AD Archaeology was commissioned by Theakston Land in conjunction with the Trustees of Lord Durham's 1989 Voluntary Settlement to undertake evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed housing development on land at the Western Entrance Site, Lambton Park, Bournmoor. Subsequent to a desk-top assessment and a geophysical survey 35 evaluation trenches were excavated across the site.

The trenches were located to provide a trench sample across the site and to target geophysical anomalies and features on historic mapping. A number of geophysical anomalies represented post-medieval gullies, some of which were former agricultural field boundaries depicted on historic mapping. A number of the post-medieval gullies, were filled with coal fines or heavy grey clays mixed with coal ash and relate to a period when the area was utilised for post-medieval mining activities. No further mine shafts were identified in the trenches, nor was there evidence to indicate the line of former wagonways.

Two undated gullies (505 and 508) aligned north-east/ south-west converged in Tr 5. Following a meeting with the County Archaeology Officer, two additional short trenches were excavated either side of Trench 5 to further investigate the two gullies. This established that they formed part of the same north-east/south-west boundary, and confirmed that there was no settlement activity associated with this landscape division. As the nature, purpose and line of this landscape boundary feature has been established no further archaeological mitigation is recommended. There were no significant archaeological features in the remainder of the site, therefore no further archaeological work would be appropriate in the development area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

1.1.1 AD Archaeology was commissioned by Theakston Land in conjunction with the Trustees of Lord Durham's 1989 Voluntary Settlement to undertake evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed housing development on land at the Western Entrance Lambton Park, Bournmoor. Subsequent to a desk-top assessment and a geophysical survey 35 evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. The archaeological works were undertaken in the weeks commencing 22nd and 29th July 2019.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is an irregular relatively flat parcel of land within Lambton Park, south of the River Wear and north of the A183 at Houghton Gate, centred on NGR NZ29905160. It measures c. 17.78ha of which c. 12.5 ha is free of trees, tracks and ponds and therefore was available for evaluation.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises mudstones, siltstone, and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation, which are overlain by Pleistocene Pelaw Clay deposits.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A detailed archaeological desk-based assessment for the site has already been completed. The results of that initial assessment are summarised below:

2.2 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the site. Several prehistoric monuments have been identified to the northeast at Hastings Hill; these include a cursus, a causewayed enclosure and round barrows. Round barrows are also located to the east of Houghton-le-Spring at Copt Hill and Warden Law.

2.3 A Roman fort is located at Chester-le-Street (Congangis), approximately 1.6km to the southwest of the proposed development area. Early medieval activity is largely focused on Chester-le-Street; the shrine of St Cuthbert was at Chester-le-Street from 883 until 995, when it was relocated to Durham Cathedral. There is no evidence for Roman or early medieval activity within the development site.

2.4 Documentary evidence indicates that the Lambton family have held the estate at Lambton since the 12th century, with John de Lambton the earliest recorded individual; who witnessed a charter dating between 1180 and 1200. There is little evidence relating to the estate and potential settlements within it, but it is likely that Lambton Hall had its origins as a medieval manorial centre. Ridge and furrow cultivation is present within the estate as earthworks and on aerial photographs suggesting that the area was intensively farmed during the medieval period.

2.5 From at least the 15th century the Lambton family were involved with the coal trade and there is both documentary and cartographic evidence which suggest that over thirty coal pits and several associated waggonways were located within the site. Five of these pits can be traced as earthworks and the route of one waggonway is along the line of a later drive.

2.6 Cartographic sources also depict the removal of several field boundaries, ponds, a sluice, and areas of woodland by 1857, when the Ordnance Survey (OS) Map shows a deer park. A park wall defining the eastern side of the Lambton Hall estate originally ran northwards from Houghton Gate following the eastern side of the green lane. This was replaced in the early 19th century by a new park wall on an alignment further to the east. A survey of 1812 shows that the old park wall was replaced by a roadway aligned north-south, while the 'new park wall' angled north-east from Houghton Gate Lodge

2.7 In the 1970s, the estate was used as a safari park (The Lambton Lion Park). The alterations to the estate associated with the safari park, including landscaping and the numerous trackways, are still visible.

2.8 Previous work

2.8.1 Several phases of archaeological assessment and evaluation have taken place both specific to this phase of development and in the wider development site. Desk-Based assessment, an Environmental Statement chapter and Mitigation Strategy for geophysical survey, evaluation, and strip, map and record were prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) in 2015.

2.8.2 Geophysical survey was carried out by NAA in 2017 and an assessment of possible coal mine locations based on cartographic evidence was made by Wardell Armstrong in the same year. Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU) undertook evaluation excavation of the East Village in 2018. Further desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trenching were also undertaken by ASDU for the Drainage Routes Parts 1 and 2 in 2018 and early 2019.

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.

3.2 In respect of the Western Entrance phase of development, the potential archaeological resource comprises the following features:
 Medieval and post-medieval ploughing- research aim MDii : Medieval landscape (NERRF 2006).
 Coal mining pits and a wagonway- research aim PMii: Post-medieval Industrialisation' and 'PMviii: Industrial intensification (NERRF 2006).
 Post-medieval field boundaries- research aim PMviii Post-medieval Industrial intensification (NERRF 2006).

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 trench plan and written scheme of Investigation (appendix 2). Initially 33 50m by 2m trenches were opened in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation, but after a site meeting with the County Archaeologist two additional shorter trenches were excavated in order to clarify the nature, purpose and alignment of two gullies identified in Trench 5.

5 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2; Plate 1)

5.1.1 Trench 1, located in the north-western corner of the site, was 50m in length (all trenches 2m in width) and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (102) was located at a depth of 0.39m BGL (49.89mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (100), 0.39m in depth. One 1.8m wide north-south furrow was located (ploughsoil consisting of a grey-brown silty clay survived within the furrow only). A 1.10m wide north-west/south-east service located at the south-western end of the trench corresponded with the line and position of geophysical feature G. This service was also traced through Trenches 30 and 26, corresponding to the line of geophysical anomaly G. It had been thought that geophysical anomaly G could represent the line of a wagonway, the trenching demonstrating that it related to a service.

5.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 4; Plates 2-3)

5.2.1 Trench 2, located in the north-western corner of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (202) was located at a depth of 0.34m BGL (49.81mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (200), 0.34m in depth. One 1.2m wide north-south furrow was located. Two north-south gullies (204 and 206) were located, corresponding to the line of geophysical anomalies representing a post-medieval field boundary depicted on historic mapping. Gully 206 was 1.80m wide and 0.50m deep and was a steep-sided concave feature with a flattish base. It was filled with mixed deposits of grey-brown silty clay, brown and yellow clay (205). At a distance of 2.20m to the east was gully 204, consisting of a 1.50m wide concave-sided feature, 0.27m in depth. It was filled with a grey-brown loamy clay (203). The two gullies 204 and 206 representing post-medieval field boundaries were traced to the south through Trenches 29 and 28.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

5.3.1 Trench 3, located in the north-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (302) was located at a depth of 0.37m BGL (49.38mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (300), 0.37m in depth. Two 1.5m wide north-south furrows were located 3m apart. A 6m wide band of dolomite and modern disturbance corresponded to the line of an east-west geophysical anomaly running through the centre of the trench.

5.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

5.4.1 Trench 4, located in the northern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (402) was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (49.66mOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (400), 0.30m in depth. Ten 1.80m wide north-south furrows were located with a wavelength of 5m. A geophysical anomaly did not relate to an

archaeological feature.

5.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 5-6; Plates 4-8)

5.5.1 Trench 5, located in the northern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. A small expansion of the southern side of the trench was excavated to clarify the relationship of two gullies (505 and 508). The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (502) was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (49.40mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (500), 0.30m in depth.

5.5.2 Two sets of furrows were identified, with nine 1.80-2.40m wide furrows running north-south with a wavelength of 4-6m. These furrows were cut by an east-west furrow (509/5100), 1.50m wide and 0.20m deep. No evidence relating to a coal mine (A2) was located.

5.5.3 Two north-east/south-west gullies (505 and 508) were identified cut by the system of north-south furrows. Gully 505 was located in the southern side of the trench as a discrete feature, but continued to the north-east on the eastern side of a later furrow. Gully 505 was 0.75m wide and 0.29m deep with steep concave sides and concave base (section 1). It was filled with a primary fill of mixed grey and yellow clay (504), 0.15m in depth and a later fill of grey-blue clay (503), 0.14m in depth. Gully 505 was traced 18m to the south-west in Trench 35 as feature 3504.

5.5.4 The two gullies (505 and 508) converged in Trench 5 and then ran parallel for a short distance (4m) through the trench. The stratigraphical relationship between the two gullies (505 and 508) could not be established, although it is possible that one of the gullies represents a recut. Gully 508 ran north-east from a terminal beneath a north-south furrow toward Trench 34, where it was identified as gully 3404 (16m to the north-east). In Trench 5 gully 508 was a concave shaped feature running parallel, and adjacent to gully 505. Where the two features (505 and 508) met and ran parallel, their fills were indistinguishable. In section 2 gully 505 was 1m wide and 0.30m deep; gully 508 was 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep. The gullies were filled deposits of yellow and grey clay (507) up to 0.25m in depth, and grey clay (506), 0.12m in depth.

5.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

5.6.1 Trench 6, located in the northern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (602) was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (49.62mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (600), 0.30m in depth. Three 2m wide east-west furrows were located at varying intervals.

5.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

5.7.1 Trench 7, located in the northern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (702) was located at a depth of 0.25m BGL (49.67mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey

loam topsoil (700), 0.25m in depth.

5.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

5.8.1 Trench 8, located in the northern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-west/south-east. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (802) was located at a depth of 0.31m BGL (49.37mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (800), 0.31m in depth. Six 2m wide east-west furrows were located with a wavelength of 5-6m.

5.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

5.9.1 Trench 9, located in the northern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (902) was located at a depth of 0.33m BGL (48.64mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (900), 0.33m in depth. Four 1.5m wide east-west furrows were located with a wavelength of 8-9m. The trench was sited in two paddocks so a 4m stretch of the trench remained unexcavated either side of a post and wire fence.

5.10 Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

5.10.1 Trench 10, located in the north-eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-west/south-east. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1002) was located at a depth of 0.42m BGL (49.14mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1000), 0.42m in depth. Three 1.5m wide east-west furrows were located at varying intervals.

5.11 Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

5.11.1 Trench 11, located in the north-eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1102) was located at a depth of 0.36m BGL (47.90mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1100), 0.36m in depth. Three 1.5m wide east-west furrows were located at varying intervals.

5.12 Trench 12 (Figs. 2 & 7; Plate 9)

5.12.1 Trench 12, located in the north-eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1201) was located at a depth of 0.42m BGL (47.10mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1200), 0.42m in depth. A north-south gully (1203) was located in the eastern half of the trench. The gully (1203) was 1.70m wide and 0.37m deep with a steep concave cut on its western side and a more gradual slope on its eastern side. It was filled with a heavy grey clay mixed with ash (1202). The gully represents one of a number of north-south post-medieval gullies filled with material derived from colliery activity, located in this area of the site (Trenches 12, 19, 23 and 24). The gully (1203) may represent linear geophysical anomaly J.

5.13 Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

5.13.1 Trench 13, located in the north-eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length

and oriented NNW-SSE. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1302) was located at a depth of 0.34m BGL (47.44mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1300), 0.34m in depth. Six 1.5m wide north-south furrows were located with a wavelength of 6-8m.

5.14 Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

5.14.1 Trench 14, located in the eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1401) was located at a depth of 0.33m BGL (47.34mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1400), 0.33m in depth.

5.15 Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

5.15.1 Trench 15, located in the eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented NNW-SSE. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1502) was located at a depth of 0.31m BGL (47.55mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1500), 0.31m in depth. Five 1.2m wide east-west furrows were located with a wavelength of 6-7m.

5.16 Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

5.16.1 Trench 16, located in the eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-south. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1602) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (47.77mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1600), 0.32m in depth. Eight 1.5m wide east-west furrows were located with a wavelength of 6-8m.

5.17 Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

5.17.1 Trench 17, located in the south-eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-west/south-east. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1702) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (47.60mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1700), 0.32m in depth. Two 2m wide east-west furrows were located.

5.18 Trench 18 (Figs. 2 & 8; Plates 10-11)

5.18.1 Trench 18, located in the south-eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1801) was located at a depth of 0.38m BGL (48.40mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1800), 0.38m in depth. A 1.80m wide north-south gully (1803) was located at the western end of the trench. The gully (1803) had steep concave side and an uneven base. It was 0.33m deep and filled with mixed clays (1802), containing pieces of post-medieval brick.

5.19 Trench 19 (Figs. 2 & 9; Plate 12)

5.19.1 Trench 19, located in the south-eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented WNW-ESE. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (1901) was

located at a depth of 0.31m BGL (48.80mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (1900), 0.31m in depth. A NNE-SSW gully (1903) was located at the eastern end of the trench. The gully (1903), which was 1.60m wide and 0.24m in depth, had steep concave sides and a flat base and was filled with coal fines mixed with a black silty clay (1902). A 2m wide north-south post-medieval gully (1905), traced through Trenches 12 (1203), 23 (2305), and 24 (2404), was located in the eastern half of the trench. This gully may relate to a geophysical anomaly.

5.20 Trench 20 (Fig. 2)

5.20.1 Trench 20, located in the southern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-west/south-east. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2002) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (49.32mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2000), 0.32m in depth. Three 2m wide east-west furrows were located at varying intervals. A geophysical anomaly did not relate to an archaeological feature.

5.21 Trench 21 (Fig. 2)

5.21.1 Trench 21, located in the southern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2102) was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (49.34mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2100), 0.30m in depth. Seven 2m wide east-west furrows were located with a wavelength of 6m. A geophysical anomaly did not relate to an archaeological feature.

5.22 Trench 22 (Fig. 2)

5.22.1 Trench 22, located in the southern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-west/south-east. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2202) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (48.36mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2200), 0.32m in depth. Three 1.8m wide east-west furrows were located at varying intervals. A geophysical anomaly did not relate to an archaeological feature.

5.23 Trench 23 (Figs. 2 & 10; Plates 13-14)

5.23.1 Trench 23, located in the eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2302) was located at a depth of 0.55m BGL (47.61mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by modern demolition material (2301), 0.45m in depth and a grey loam topsoil 0.10m in depth (2300). Two north-south post-medieval east-west gullies (2305 and 2307) were identified. Gully 2307 was a 1.80m wide and 0.21m deep feature with steep concave sides and flat-base and was filled with a grey-black silty clay (2306). Gully 2305 was a 2.90m wide and 0.30m deep feature with concave sides filled with mixed deposits of grey-black silty clay and brown clay (2304), 0.07m in depth overlain by a 0.23m deep grey-black silty clay (2303).

5.24 Trench 24 (Fig. 2)

5.24.1 Trench 24, located in the eastern sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2402) was located at a depth of 0.43m BGL (47.96mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by modern demolition material (2401), 0.38m in depth and a grey loam topsoil 0.05m in depth (2400). A 2.40m wide north-south gully (2404) was identified, filled with black grey silty clay (2403). Gully 2403 was traced to the north through Trenches 23 (2305) and 12 (1203) and to the south through Trench 19 (1905).

5.25 Trench 25 (Fig. 2)

5.25.1 Trench 25, located in the central area of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-south. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2502) was located at a depth of 0.29m BGL (49.67mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2500), 0.29m in depth. Seven 1.5m wide east-west furrows were located with a wavelength of 6-8m. A geophysical anomaly did not relate to an archaeological feature.

5.26 Trench 26 (Fig. 2)

5.26.1 Trench 26, located in the south-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-east/south-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2602) was located at a depth of 0.39m BGL (48.03mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2600), 0.39m in depth. Three 1.5 wide north-south furrows were located. A 1.2m wide north-west/south-east service at the northern end of the trench corresponded with the line and position of geophysical anomaly G.

5.27 Trench 27 (Fig. 2)

5.27.1 Trench 27, located in the south-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-south. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2701) was located at a depth of 0.33m BGL (48.64mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2700), 0.33m in depth.

5.28 Trench 28 (Figs. 2 & 11)

5.28.1 Trench 28, located in the south-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2801) was located at a depth of 0.28m BGL (48.09mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2800), 0.28m in depth. Nine 1.2m wide north-south furrows were located with a wavelength of 5-6m. Two north-south gullies (2803 and 2805) set 3.4m apart were located at the western end of the trench, representing a continuation of a post-medieval boundary located in Trenches 29 and 2. No evidence was located for a coal mine (A2).

5.29 Trench 29 (Figs. 2 & 12; Plates 15-16)

5.29.1 Trench 29, located in the south-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (2902) was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (48.98mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (2900), 0.30m in depth. Two north-south gullies (2904 and 2906)

set 3.50m apart were located at the western end of the trench, representing a continuation of a post-medieval boundary located also in Trench 28 and 2 (line marked on Figure 2). Gully 2904 was 0.65m wide and 0.28m deep and had a straight-angled cut with a concave base. It was filled with mixed deposits of grey-brown silty clay and yellow clay (2903). At a distance of 3.50m to the east was gully 2906, consisting of a 1.65m wide straight-angled cut with a concave base. This gully (2906) was 0.44m in depth and was filled with a grey-brown silty clay mixed with yellow clay (2905).

5.30 Trench 30 (Fig. 2)

5.30.1 Trench 30, located in the south-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented east-west. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (3002) was located at a depth of 0.40m BGL (48.91mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (3000), 0.40m in depth. Two 1.2m wide north-south furrows were located. A 1.2m wide north-west/south-east service at the eastern end of the trench corresponds to the position and line of geophysical feature G.

5.31 Trench 31 (Fig. 2)

5.31.1 Trench 31, located in the western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented NNW-SSE. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (3102) was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (49.42mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (3100), 0.30m in depth. Two 1.50m wide north-south furrows were located.

5.32 Trench 32 (Fig. 2)

5.32.1 Trench 32, located in the south-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-south. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (3201) was located at a depth of 0.30m BGL (49.43mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (3200), 0.30m in depth.

5.33 Trench 33 (Fig. 2)

5.33.1 Trench 33, located in the south-western sector of the site, was 50m in length and oriented north-south. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (3301) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (49.27mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (3300), 0.32m in depth. In the northern half of the trench was a 12 wide area of shale and clay representing upcast from mine workings. . No evidence was located for a coal mine (A2).

5.34 Trench 34 (Figs. 2 & 5; Plate 17)

5.34.1 Trench 34, located in the northern sector of the site, was 25m in length and oriented north-west/south-east. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (3402) was located at a depth of 0.49m BGL (49.09mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (3400), 0.49m in depth. In the south-eastern half of the trench was a 1.00m wide gully (3404) representing a continuation of gully 508

from Trench 5, 16m to the south-west. Gully 3404 was filled with a blue-grey clay (3403). One 2.4m wide furrow was located in the northern half of the trench.

5.35 Trench 35 (Figs. 2 & 5; Plate 18)

5.35.1 Trench 35, located in the northern sector of the site, was 20m in length and oriented north-west/south-east. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow clay (3502) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (49.20mAOD). The natural subsoil was overlain by a grey loam topsoil (3500), 0.32m in depth. In the north-western half of the trench was a 1m wide gully (3504) representing a continuation of gully 505 from Trench 5, 18m to the north-east. Gully 3504 was filled with a pale grey clay (3503).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The trenches were located to provide a trench sample across the site and to target geophysical anomalies and features on historic mapping. A number of geophysical anomalies represented post-medieval gullies, some of which were former agricultural field boundaries depicted on historic mapping. A number of the post-medieval gullies, were filled with coal fines or heavy grey clays mixed with coal ash and relate to a period when the area was utilised for post-medieval mining activities. No further mine shafts were identified in the trenches, nor was there evidence to indicate the line of former wagonways.

6.2 Two undated gullies (505 and 508) aligned north-east/ south-west converged in Tr 5. Following a meeting with the County Archaeology Officer, two additional short trenches were excavated either side of Trench 5 to further investigate the two gullies. This established that they formed part of the same north-east/south-west boundary, and confirmed that there was no settlement activity associated with this landscape division. As the nature, purpose and line of this landscape boundary feature has been established no further archaeological mitigation is recommended. There were no significant archaeological features in the remainder of the site, therefore no further archaeological work would be appropriate in the development area.

6.3 Summary of results

Trench	Focus	Results
1	Possible wagonway G	Negative – anomaly relates to a service
2	Field boundary and blank area	Post-medieval gully
3	Blank area/modern track	Modern track
4	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
5	Possible coal mine A2	Negative in relation to coal mine. Two undated gullies
6	Blank area	Negative
7	Blank area	Negative
8	Blank area	Negative

9	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
10	Blank area	Negative
11	Blank area	Negative
12	Bipolar linear anomaly J	Post-medieval gully
13	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
14	Blank area	Negative
15	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
16	Blank area	Negative
17	Blank area	Negative
18	Slight positive linear anomaly	Post-medieval gully
19	Slight positive linear anomaly	Post-medieval gully
20	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
21	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
22	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
23	Bipolar linear anomaly J	Post-medieval gullies
24	Bipolar linear anomaly J	Post-medieval gully
25	Slight positive linear anomaly	Negative
26	Field boundary and possible wagonway G	Negative anomaly relates to a service
27	Field boundary	Negative
28	Possible coal mine A2 and field boundary	Negative in relation to coal mine, Post-medieval gullies
29	Field boundary	Post-medieval gullies
30	Possible wagonway and slight positive linear anomaly	Negative- anomaly relates to a service
31	Blank area	Negative
32	Blank area	Negative
33	Possible coal mine A2	Negative
34	Additional trench	Undated gully
35	Additional trench	Undated gully

6.4 To conclude the majority of trenches were devoid of significant archaeological features. A putative wagonway proved to relate to a modern service. A number of post-medieval gullies were located, some of which were former agricultural field boundaries depicted on historic mapping. A number of the post-medieval gullies, relate to a period when the area was utilised for mining activities, although no mines or wagonways were located. No evidence was recovered relating to a former estate boundary, the 'New Park Wall' recorded on the Bell estate plan of 1812, which is thought to have run north-south on the line now taken by the present road running through the eastern third of the site. A number of north-south post-medieval gullies (in Trenches 12, 19, 23 and 24) filled with material derived from colliery activity, were located to the west of the present road which follows the line of the "New Park Wall". There is no evidence to indicate that these post-medieval gullies in Trenches

12, 19, 23 and 24, were related directly to the former estate boundary. The only feature of archaeological interest was a land division of uncertain date, represented by two gullies (505 and 508) located initially in Trench 5 but further investigated in Trenches 34 and 35. This landscape boundary was fully investigated within the development area and remains undated.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Trench	Context	Depth	Description
1	100	0.39m	Topsoil
1	101	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
1	102	-	Natural subsoil
2	200	0.34m	Topsoil
2	201	in furrows only	Ploughsoil
2	202	-	Natural subsoil
2	203	0.50m	Fill of gully
2	204	0.50m	Cut of gully
2	205	0.27m	Fill of gully
2	206	0.27m	Cut of gully
3	300	0.37m	Topsoil
3	301	-	Ploughsoil
3	302	-	Natural subsoil
4	400	0.30m	Topsoil
4	401	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
4	402	-	Natural subsoil
5	500	0.30m	Topsoil
5	501	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
5	502	-	Natural subsoil
5	503	0.14m	Fill of gully 505
5	504	0.15m	Fill of gully 505
5	505	0.29m	Cut of gully
5	506	0.12m	Fill of gully
5	507	0.25m	Fill of gully
5	508	0.25m	Cut of gully
5	509	0.20m	Fill of furrow
5	510	0.20m	Furrow
6	600	0.30m	Topsoil
6	601	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
6	602	-	Natural subsoil
7	700	0.25m	Topsoil
7	701	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
7	702	-	Natural subsoil
8	800	0.31m	Topsoil
8	801	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
8	802	-	Natural subsoil
9	900	0.33m	Topsoil
9	901	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
9	902	-	Natural subsoil
10	1000	0.42m	Topsoil

10	1001	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
10	1002	-	Natural subsoil
11	1100	0.36m	Topsoil
11	1101	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
11	1102	-	Natural subsoil
12	1200	0.35m	Topsoil
12	1201	-	Natural subsoil
12	1202	0.37m	Fill of gully 1203
12	1203	0.37m	Cut of gully
13	1300	0.34m	Topsoil
13	1301	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
13	1302	-	Natural subsoil
14	1400	0.33m	Topsoil
14	1401	-	Natural subsoil
15	1500	0.31m	Topsoil
15	1501	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
15	1502	-	Natural subsoil
16	1600	0.31m	Topsoil
16	1601	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
16	1602	-	Natural subsoil
17	1700	0.32m	Topsoil
17	1701	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
17	1702	-	Natural subsoil
18	1800	0.38m	Topsoil
18	1801	-	Natural subsoil
18	1802	0.33m	Fill of gully 1803
18	1803	0.33m	Cut of gully
19	1900	0.31m	Topsoil
19	1901	-	Natural subsoil
19	1902	0.24m	Fill of gully 1903
19	1903	0.24m	Cut of gully
19	1904	-	Fill of gully 1905
19	1905	-	Cut of gully
20	2000	0.32m	Topsoil
20	2001	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
20	2002	-	Natural subsoil
21	2100	0.30m	Topsoil
21	2101	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
21	2102	-	Natural subsoil
22	2200	0.32m	Topsoil
22	2201	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
22	2202	-	Natural subsoil
23	2300	0.10m	Topsoil
23	2301	0.45m	Demolition
23	2302	-	Natural subsoil
23	2303	0.23m	Fill of gully 2305
23	2304	0.07m	Fill of gully 2305
23	2305	0.30m	Cut of gully
23	2306	0.21m	Fill of gully 2307
23	2307	0.21m	Cut of gully

24	2400	0.43m	Topsoil
24	2401	-	Natural subsoil
24	2402	0.35m	Fill of gully 2403
24	2403	0.35m	Cut of gully
25	2500	0.29m	Topsoil
25	2501	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
25	2502	-	Natural subsoil
26	2600	0.39m	Topsoil
26	2601	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
26	2602	-	Natural subsoil
27	2700	0.33m	Topsoil
27	2701	-	Natural subsoil
28	2800	0.28m	Topsoil
28	2801	-	Natural subsoil
28	2802	-	Fill of gully 2803
28	2803	-	Cut of gully
28	2804	-	Fill of gully 2805
28	2805	-	Cut of gully
29	2900	0.30m	Topsoil
29	2901	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
29	2902	-	Natural subsoil
29	2903	0.28m	Fill of gully 2904
29	2904	0.28m	Cut of gully
29	2905	0.44m	Fill of gully 2906
29	2906	0.44m	Cut of gully
30	3000	0.40m	Topsoil
30	3001	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
30	3002	-	Natural subsoil
31	3100	0.40m	Topsoil
31	3101	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
31	3102	-	Natural subsoil
32	3200	0.30m	Topsoil
32	3201	-	Natural subsoil
33	3300	0.32m	Topsoil
33	3301	-	Shale deposit
33	3302	-	Natural subsoil
34	3400	0.49m	Topsoil
34	3401	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
34	3402	-	Natural subsoil
34	3403	-	Fill of gully 3404
34	3404	-	Cut of gully
35	3500	0.30m	Topsoil
35	3501	In furrows only	Ploughsoil
35	3502	-	Natural subsoil
35	3503	-	Fill of gully 3504
35	3504	-	Cut of gully



'Western Entrance', Lambton Park, Chester Road, Bournmoor, Co Durham

Written Scheme of Investigation – Archaeological Evaluation
Excavation

Client: Theakston Land in conjunction with The Trustees of Lord Durham's
1989 Voluntary Settlement

Local Planning Authority: Durham County Council
Planning Reference: DM/15/02714/OUT
NGR: NZ 30300 51790

Date of Report: July 2019
Author: Nansi Rosenberg
Report No.: THL01/01

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 An archaeological field evaluation is to be undertaken on the site of the 'Western Entrance' Development Cell at Lambton Park, Chester Road, Bournmoor, Co Durham. Outline planning permission (Durham County Council Reference: DM/15/02714/OUT and DM/17/04025/NMA) includes conditions for archaeological investigation as follow:

8. Prior to the submission of reserved matters for each Development Cell, or part thereof, (identified on Land Use Parameter Plan – Ref: PL02 Rev B) the applicant must secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a mitigation strategy as detailed in the approved document 'Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Works, NAA, August 2015'. Thereafter implementation of the Development Cell shall take place only in full accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To comply with paragraphs 128 and 141 of the NPPF. Required to be prior to the submission of reserved matters for each Development Cell or part thereof to ensure appropriate archaeological works take place.

9. Prior to each Development Cell (identified on Land Use Parameter Pan – Ref: PL02 Rev B) being beneficially occupied, a copy of any analysis, reporting, publication or archiving required as part of the mitigation strategy shall be deposited at the County Durham Historic Environment Record or receiving archive as detailed in the mitigation strategy.

Reason: To comply with paragraph 141 of the NPPF, which requires the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of a heritage asset to be lost, and to make this information as widely accessible to the public as possible.

1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for trial trenching of the 'Western Entrance' has been prepared by Prospect Archaeology Ltd. It complies with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, (CIfA, 2014) and the approved *Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Works* (NAA2015). In accordance with the Durham County Council Archaeology Section (DCCAS) *Standards for All Archaeological Work in County Durham and Darlington (Version 2.0)*, for any points not specified in the approved WSI, the standards of that document will apply by default.

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 The Site is an irregular parcel of land within Lambton Park, south of the River Wear and north of the A183 at Houghton Gate, centred on NGR NZ299516. It measures c. 17.78ha of which c. 12.5 ha is free of trees, tracks and ponds and therefore available for evaluation excavation.

3.0 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.1 Several phases of archaeological assessment and evaluation have taken place both specific to this phase of development and in the wider development site. Desk-Based assessment, an Environmental Statement chapter and Mitigation Strategy for geophysical survey, evaluation, and strip, map and record were prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) in 2015. The latter document is referenced in the relevant planning conditions and forms the basis for all further works.
- 3.2 Geophysical survey was carried out by NAA in 2017 and an assessment of possible coal mine locations based on cartographic evidence was made by Wardell Armstrong in the same year. Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU) prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for evaluation excavation of the East and West Villages in 2018 which was approved by Durham County Council Archaeology Section and work on the East Village evaluation completed in the same year. Further desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trenching were also undertaken by ASDU for the Drainage Routes Parts 1 and 2 in 2018 and early 2019.
- 3.3 Each phase of works has been successful in refining the evidence for archaeological activity suggested in the previous phase: evidence for 19th century mining and associated waggonways have been identified in several locations and no evidence for earlier activity except where relating to medieval ploughing regimes, often partially truncated by later mining and other modern uses of the site. The only mitigation recommended as a result of the evaluations were further investigation of two waggonways. This recommendation was based on *The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERF; Petts and Gerrard 2006) research aims 'PMii: Post-medieval Industrialisation' and 'PMviii: Industrial intensification 1790-1830'. However, interrogation of the research framework against the results of the mitigation works (ASDU 2019) suggests that no research aims were actually achieved through this mitigation work and that it served only as a record of the position of former waggonways which, in truth, had already been established through geophysical survey and evaluation. It is therefore suggested that greater evidence of the potential to understand the drivers behind waggonway positioning or evidence for an early date of construction (pre-1830) would be required to justify further mitigation works on such features.
- 3.4 In respect of the Western Entrance phase of development, the potential archaeological resource comprises the following features:
- Medieval and post-medieval ploughing

- Coal mining pits and a waggonway;
- Post-medieval field boundaries.

4.0 Scope of Works

4.1 A previous WSI for part of the area currently under consideration was approved by DCCAS (ASDU 2018). This allowed for a 3% evaluation by area of those areas available. Based on the extremely limited evidence for pre-19th century activity on the site as evidenced by the evaluations at the East Village and Drainage Routes 1 & 2, it is recommended that a 3% evaluation would be proportionate. It is noted that in addition to landscape features such as ponds and wooded areas, excavations to locate former coal pits have been undertaken that will have impacted on potential archaeological survival and these are also therefore excluded from the proposed evaluation. That area of the site available for evaluation measures c. 11.3ha and a total of 33 trenches are proposed, each measuring 50m x 2m (see Figure 1).

Trench	Focus
1	Possible waggonway G
2	Field boundary and blank area
3	Blank area / modern track
4	Slight positive linear anomaly
5	Possible coal mine A2
6	Blank area
7	Blank area
8	Blank area
9	Slight positive linear anomaly
10	Blank area
11	Blank area
12	Bipolar linear anomaly J, possibly associated with the 'New Park Wall'
13	Slight positive linear anomaly
14	Blank area
15	Slight positive linear anomaly
16	Blank area
17	Blank area
18	Slight positive linear anomaly
19	Slight positive linear anomaly
20	Slight positive linear anomaly
21	Slight positive linear anomaly

22	Slight positive linear anomaly
23	Bipolar linear anomaly J, possibly associated with the 'New Park Wall'
24	Bipolar linear anomaly J, possibly associated with the 'New Park Wall'
25	Slight positive linear anomaly
26	Field boundary and possible waggonway G
27	Field boundary
28	Possible coal mine A2 and field boundary
29	Field boundary
30	Possible waggonway and slight positive linear anomaly
31	Blank area
32	Blank area
33	Possible coal mine A2

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The purpose of the intrusive evaluation will be to gather sufficient information for the DCCAS to be able to determine a mitigation strategy for protection or excavation and recording of archaeological features if justified by their significance. A further aim is to test the accuracy of the geophysical survey both in terms of identification and interpretation through 'ground truthing'.
- 5.2 Evidence shall be gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to allow for the determination of any appropriate strategies to mitigate the effect of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. The results will be assessed in the light of the North East Regional Research Framework.
- 5.3 Geophysical anomalies are not securely dateable, and the identification of research aims can only be taken as provisional until such time as the true nature and date of those anomalies is established. Based on the desk-based research done for this site and the evidence from other intrusive work done within the wider site, the following element of the NERF are considered relevant:
1. PMii. Industrialisation – any evidence for early (1790 – 1830) coal mining would be of particular interest

6.0 Method

Evaluation Excavation

- 6.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by a qualified and experienced team from a recognised archaeological contractor. All groundworks will be supervised by an appropriately experienced archaeologist. It is proposed that in the first instance there will be one archaeologist present on site to monitor the trench excavations. When sufficient trenches are opened further staff will be brought in to complete the investigations.
- 6.2 The trenches will be excavated by a 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket on the back-actor under continuous archaeological supervision to the uppermost level of archaeological deposits or natural, as determined by the monitoring archaeologist. Once the trenches are stripped of topsoil / overburden all features encountered will be plotted and then excavated according to the strategy in Section 7 below. Arisings will be stored in separate stockpiles either side of the trench.

7.0 Excavation and Recording

- 7.1 Following the identification of archaeological deposits, all further excavation will be by hand, by experienced/qualified archaeologists to natural undisturbed deposits. Sufficient of each feature will be excavated to determine its date and function.
- 7.2 Linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% and a maximum of 50% along their exposed length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m long. Junctions and terminals will be targeted. The percentage sampled will be determined on site based on the potential to answer the research objectives and in discussion with DCCAS.
- 7.3 All small discrete features (postholes, stakeholes) will be fully excavated, or a sample if large numbers are encountered, subject to DCCAS approval. Larger features will half-sectioned where possible.
- 7.4 All structures and zones of specialised deposits (e.g. industrial, agricultural processing, ceremonial, funerary) will be noted and only excavated where full excavation is required because the stability of the deposits has been compromised.
- 7.5 A metal detector will be used on site to scan spoil heaps for ferrous and other metal objects where there is no evidence for industrial activities that would limit the effectiveness of such a technique. Finds will be retrieved and treated as unstratified.
- 7.6 A drawn record will be maintained, comprising a site plan showing the locations of the trenches within the site, individual trench plans showing the locations of features and

section drawings as appropriate. Section drawings and trench profiles will be recorded using a combination of GPS survey and hand drawing. Plans and sections will be produced at appropriate scales, normally 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10, as the complexity of the drawing requires. Detailed plans will be made of key features and section or elevation drawings provided of cut features and upstanding structures as appropriate. All drawings will be referenced to the overall site plan.

7.7 A photographic record of the project and of each feature will be made and photographs illustrating the relationships between groups of features and general progress will also be taken. Photographs must be of archival quality; either as black & white print and negatives or as born-digital images. Born digital images should be captured at a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels, in colour, and generically follow the advice of Historic England.

7.8 All context, drawing and photographic registers will be cross-referenced.

7.9 Finds will be bagged and labelled according to their context of origin. All finds will be treated in accordance with the recommendations contained in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998, 3rd edition). Advice will be taken on any finds requiring immediate specialist treatment.

8.0 Environmental Sampling

8.1 An appropriate level of environmental samples will be taken from deposits that can be securely dated and/or placed in the site's stratigraphic sequence and in accordance with the English Heritage *Environmental Archaeology* (2011) and the AEA *working paper no. 2 - Evaluations* (<http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.htm>). Samples will be no less than 40 litres (where possible). If samples are required from discrete features that are not proposed for 100% excavation they will be taken from the unexcavated 50%. Sampling of stake-holes or small features will require the excavation of 100% of the feature.

8.2 Sampling will focus on deposits that have the potential to assist with the objectives. The potential for scientific dating of industrial residues or structures will be considered as a contingency item.

8.3 Should waterlogged remains be encountered they will be treated in accordance with *Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood, 3rd edition*, (English Heritage) Historic England 2010.

Scientific Dating

- 8.4 Opportunities for scientific dating will be identified as appropriate and discussed with the curator and/or the Regional Science Advisor.

9.0 Industrial Remains

- 9.1 The possibility of industrial material is recognised. Slag, coal, fired clay etc. will be collected for assessment.

Human Remains

- 9.2 Should human remains be encountered they will, wherever possible, be left in-situ and the consultant, curator and coroner will be informed. Removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence (which may be required under the 1857 Burials Act).

Treasure

- 9.3 The possibility of encountering items of treasure, as defined in the Treasure Act (1996), is noted and provision will be made for informing the necessary authorities, and providing appropriate security measures, should the need arise.

10.0 Post-fieldwork processing

- 10.1 Finds and records will be returned to the contracted unit for processing. Records will be checked and entered into a computerised database. All finds will be treated in accordance with current HE best practice, including 'Investigative Conservation'. Finds will be cleaned (where appropriate) and marked and boxed for transfer to the relevant specialists according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/ material guidelines. Environmental samples will be washed and assessed by an environmental archaeologist.
- 10.2 Where material suitable for scientific dating is recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the project.
- 10.3 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken.
- 10.4 Environmental samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.
- 10.5 All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed.

11.0 Reporting

- 11.1 A report on the evaluation excavation report will be produced within 4-6 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Initially, a digital copy (PDF/A) of each of the reports will be supplied to Prospect Archaeology for distribution to the client and DCCAS as appropriate. Following approval of the digital report, a hard copy will be issued to DCCAS for inclusion in the HER. A digital copy of the report will also be sent to the Heritage Science Advisor for the region. Further paper copies may be required but can be charged as an additional per item cost.
- 11.2 All reports will contain a title page listing site/development name, district and County together with a general NGR, the name of the archaeological contractor and the developer or commissioning agent. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with sections and paragraph numbering for ease of reference.
- 11.3 The evaluation excavation report will contain the following sections:
- Executive Summary, brief summary of the reasons for the work, methods used and results.
 - Introduction, describing the scope and circumstances of the work, archaeological background and structure of the report
 - Methodology
 - descriptive account of the recording methods used and the results, together with an assessment of their archaeological importance, their possible relationship to relevant known features adjacent to the Development Site and estimated reliability of the results
 - a phased interpretation of the features
 - Discussion of the results and their significance in relation to local, regional and national sites, as appropriate
 - Conclusions
 - specialists' reports on all categories of artefacts recovered (except modern items). Full archive lists will accompany the specialists' finds reports.
 - specialists' reports on environmental samples taken (if taken)
 - a complete context list with short description
 - Illustrations and plates as appropriate. Illustrations to be included are: a detailed location map, a detailed site plan showing all trenches, all trench plans and sections and detailed plans and sections of features, select artefact illustrations and a selection of scanned photographs; an overall site plan showing all (phased) archaeological features will also be included.
 - References
 - OASIS summary
- 11.4 The need for publication will be discussed following completion of the evaluation report and discussions regarding the need for any further work.

12.0 Monitoring

12.1 DCCAS will be informed of the proposed start date and will be kept informed of progress throughout the field and post-excavation work. A member of Prospect Archaeology staff will monitor the excavation and post-excavation work on behalf of the client. Site monitoring visits will be co-ordinated by Prospect Archaeology.

Health and Safety

12.2 All site work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant current Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety Document should be available on request and a Risk Assessment must be prepared prior to commencement of work on site.

Insurance

12.3 The appointed contractor must be fully covered by Employers and Public Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances, copies of which are available for inspection on request.

13.0 Archiving

13.1 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the UKIC's document Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage and the ClfA's *Standard And Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives 2014*.

13.2 Ultimately the ordered and checked archive, along with artefacts, ecofacts and relevant documents will be deposited with Sevenhills, Spennymoor in accordance with the museum's guidelines. This excludes finds that are subject to the Treasure Act 1996 (and later amendments), the deposition of which will be determined separately. A budget to cover the museum's deposition charge has been allowed for in the project costs to the client.

13.3 The requirements for deposition will be discussed with the curator prior to the project commencing. Any alternative arrangements for deposition of the archive will be discussed with DCCAS.

13.4 An electronic copy of the archive will be deposited with ADS

14.0 Programme & Staffing

14.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by a suitably qualified team either led by a full Member of the ClfA or from a ClfA Registered Organisation. The evaluation excavation is expected to take up to 2 weeks depending upon the quantity of archaeological remains that are

revealed. This will be followed by 4-6 weeks for reporting depending on the need for specialist assessments.

Specialists

- 14.2 A full list of specialists should be provided to Prospect Archaeology and DCCAS prior to fieldwork commencing.

15.0 References

- ASDU 2018a *Lambton Park, Co Durham: archaeological evaluation, written scheme of investigation* Unpublished report DS17.367r3
- ASDU 2018b *Proposed Drainage Route, Lambton Park, County Durham: archaeological desk-based assessment & geophysical survey.* Unpublished report 4791
- ASDU 2018c *East Village, Lambton Park, Lambton Estate, County Durham: archaeological evaluation.* Unpublished report 4794
- ASDU 2018d *Drainage Route 2, Lambton Park, County Durham: geophysical survey.* Unpublished report 4891
- ASDU 2019a *Proposed Drainage Route 2, Lambton Park, County Durham: archaeological evaluation.* Unpublished report 4965
- ASDU 2019b *Lambton Park Waggonway, County Durham: archaeological monitoring and earthwork survey* Unpublished report 5023
- English Heritage 2011 (second edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Historic England, 2010. *Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*, 3rd edition, English Heritage.
- NAA 2017 *Lambton Park, Chester-le-Street, County Durham: Geophysical Survey Report* Unpublished report NAA 17/50
- Petts, D, & Gerrard, C, 2006 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment.* Durham

16.0 Figures

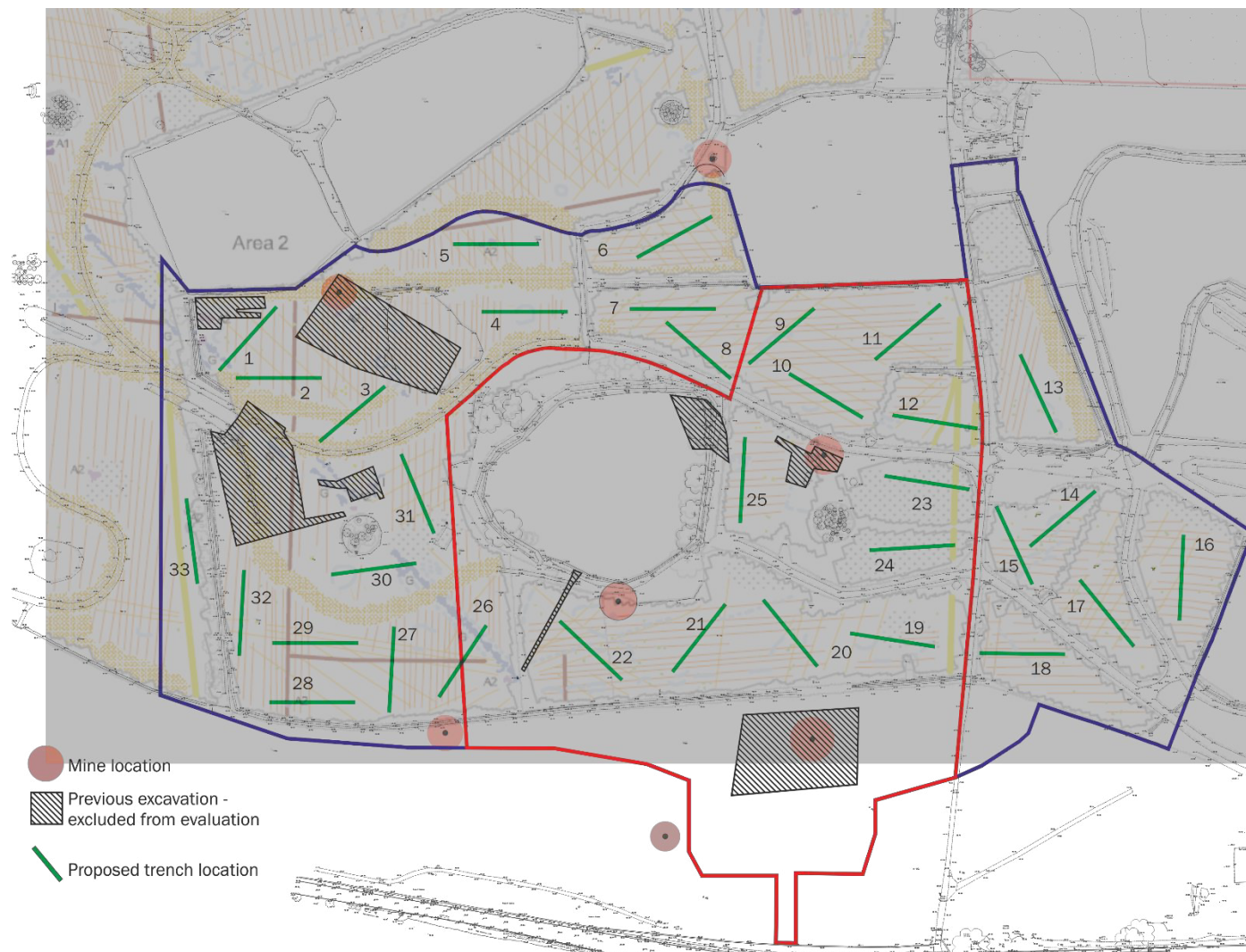
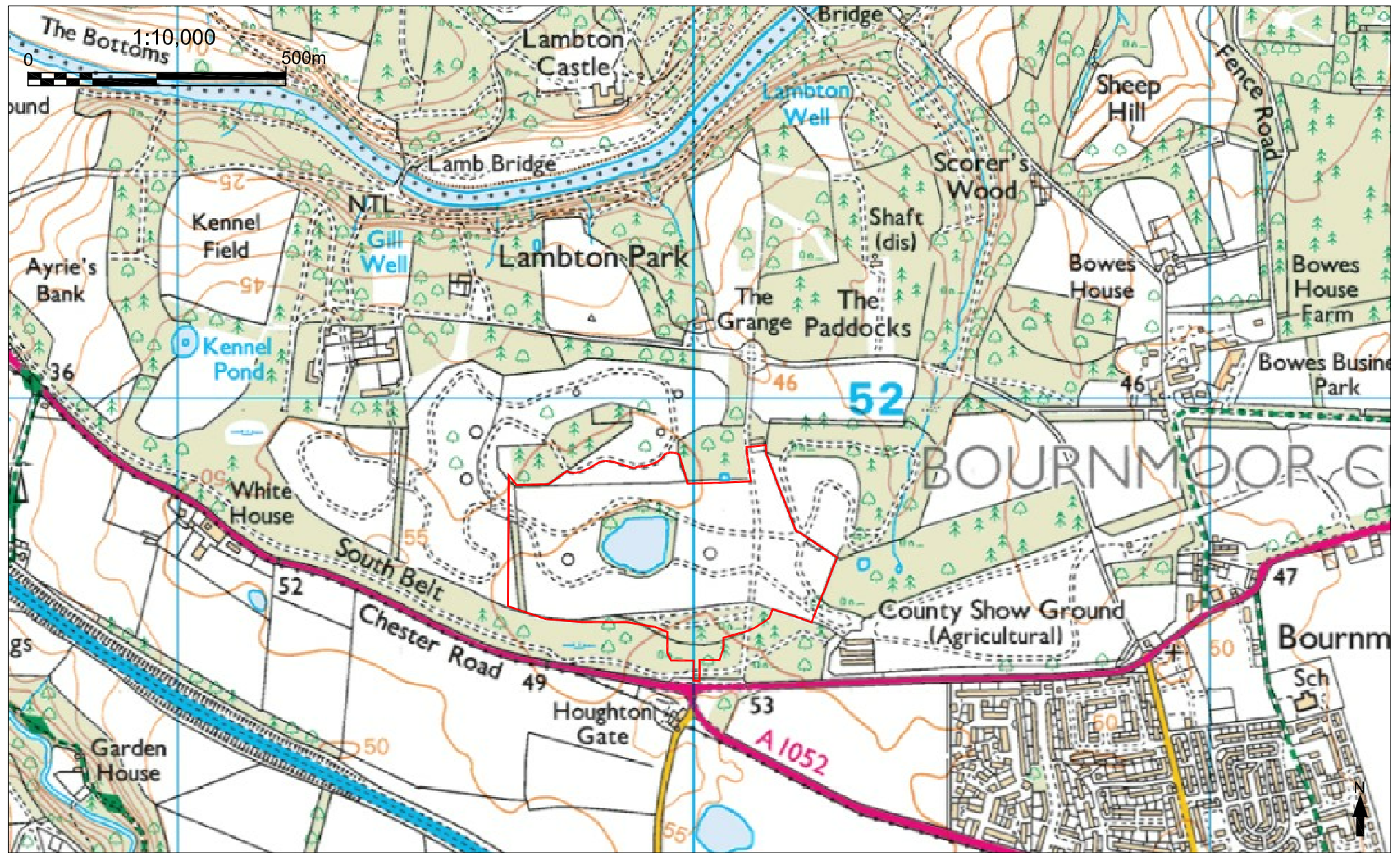
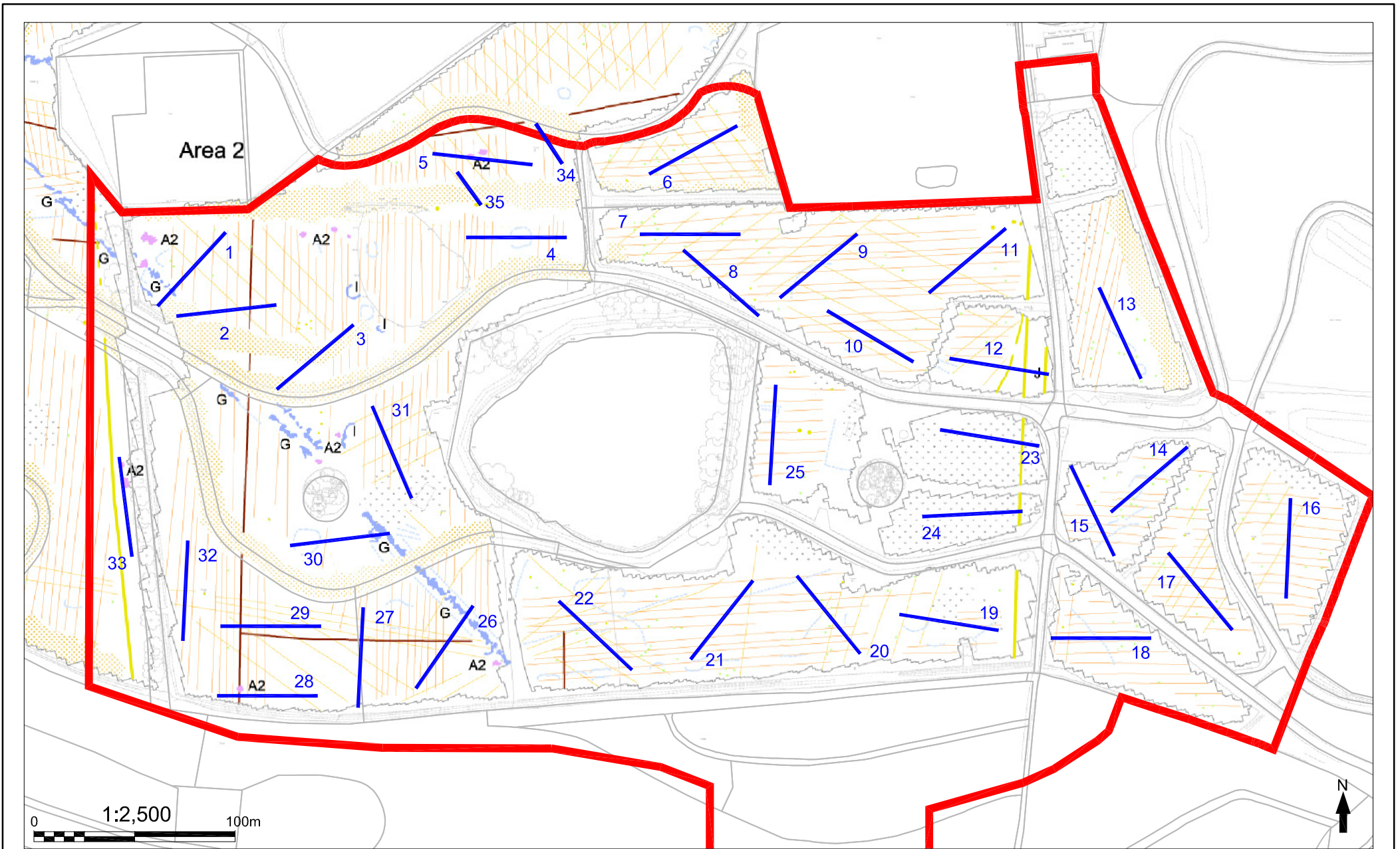


Figure 1: Proposed trench locations overlaid on geophysical survey and coal mine investigation plan



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Figure 1: General location of site



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Figure 2: Trench location plan (overlain on results of previous geophysical survey)





Figure 3: Trenches overlain on OS 1895



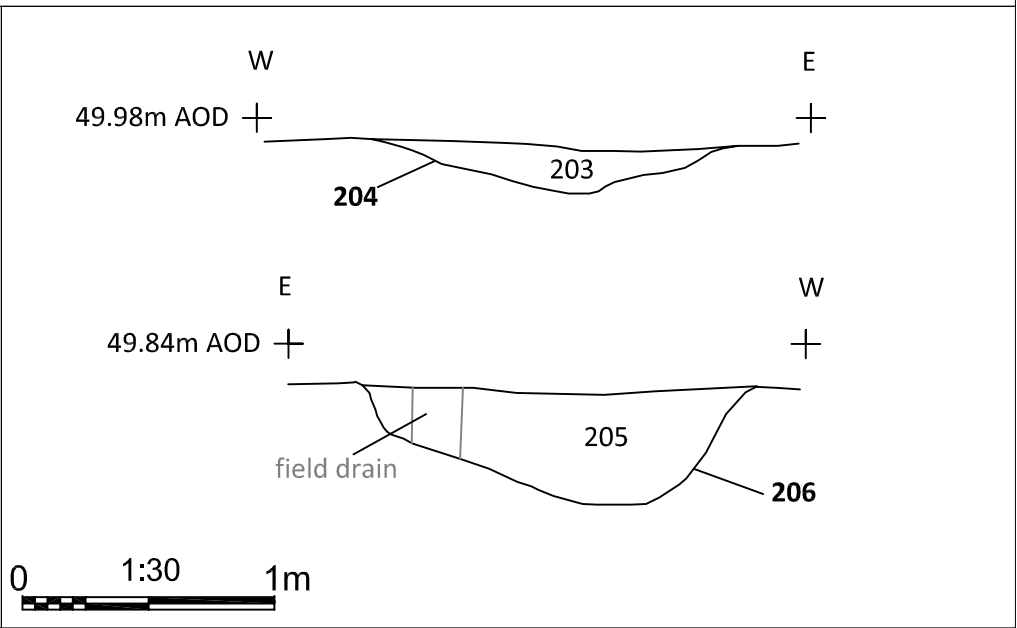
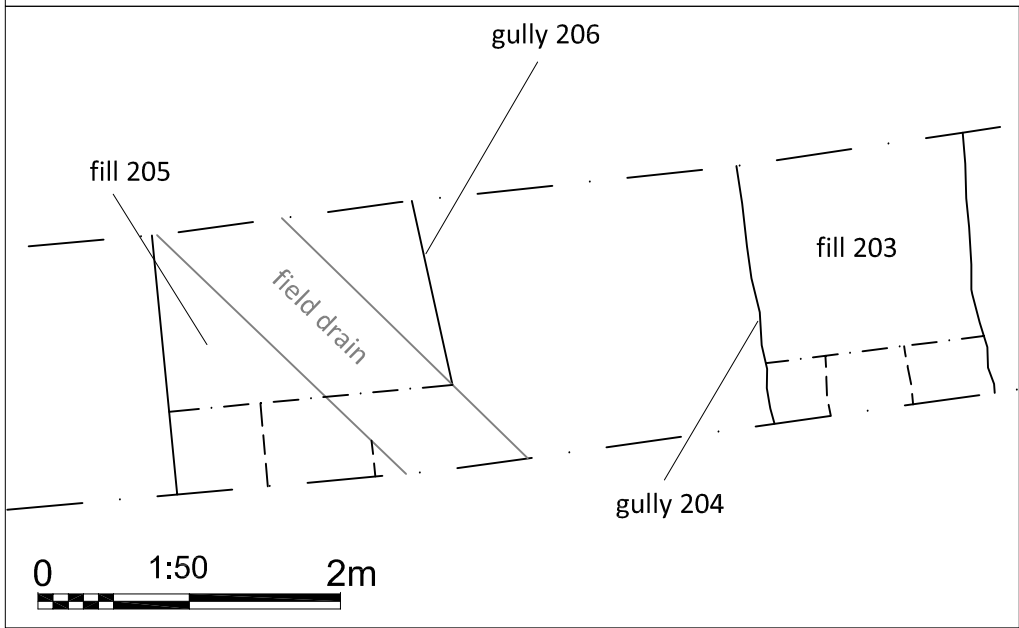
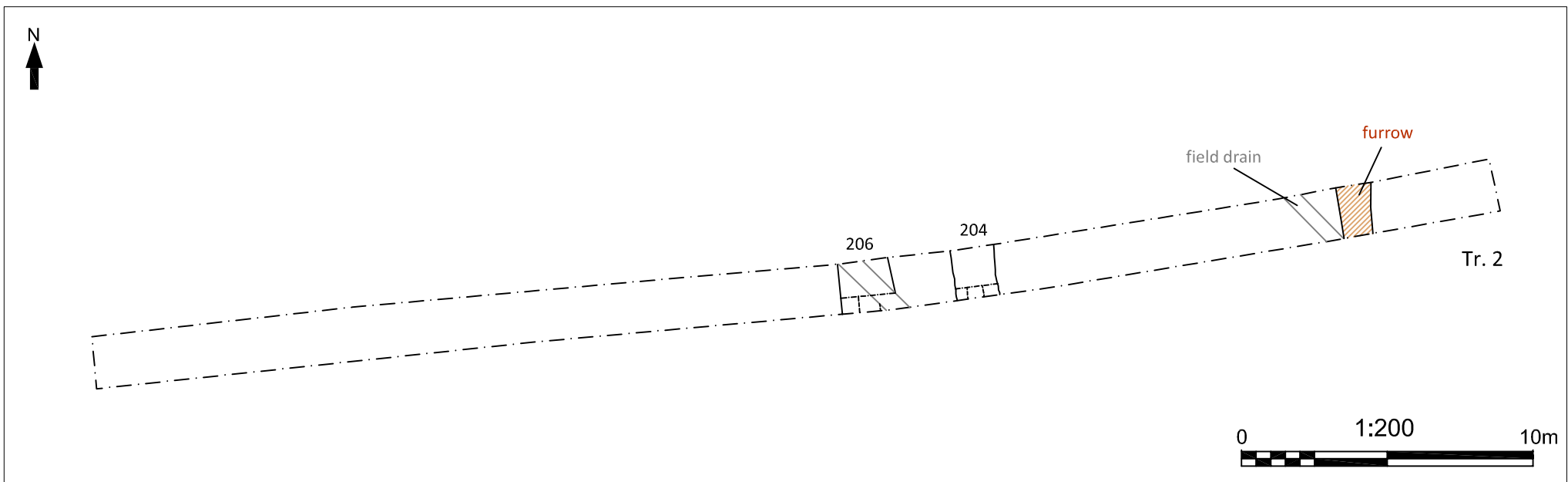


Figure 4: Trench 2

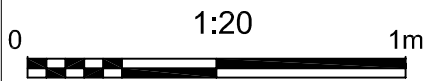
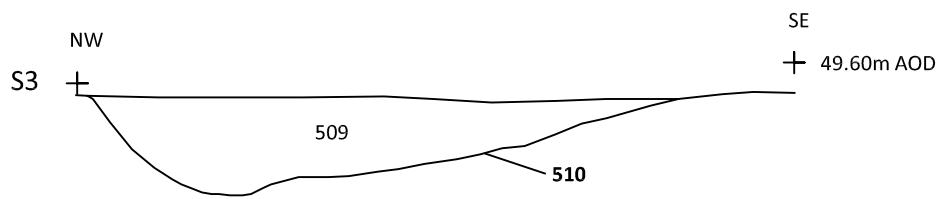
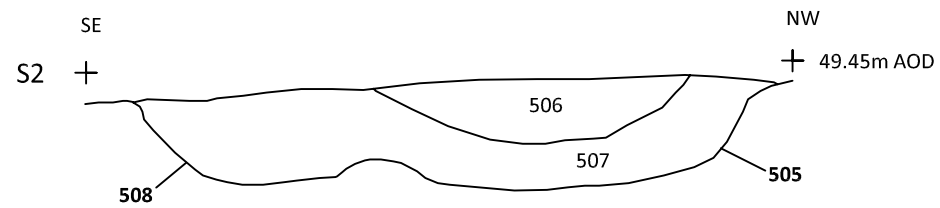
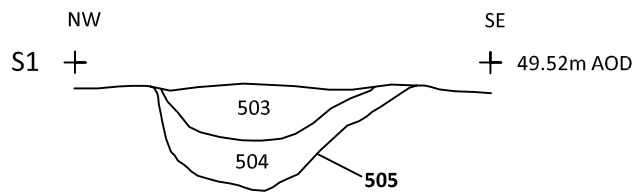
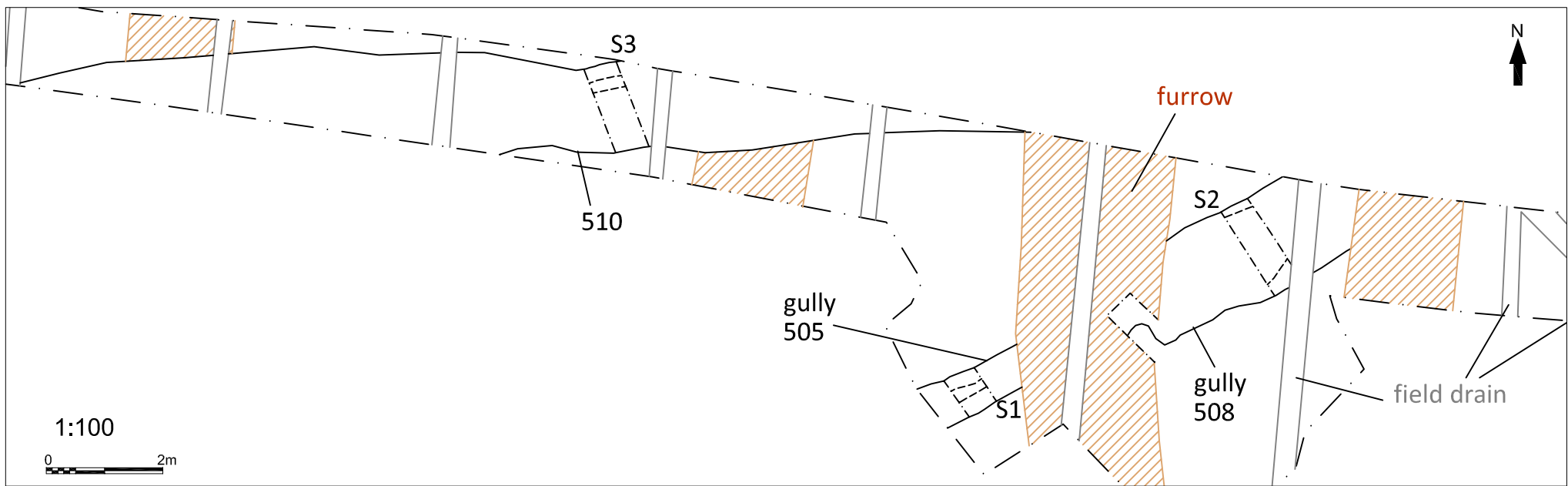


Figure 5: Trench 5

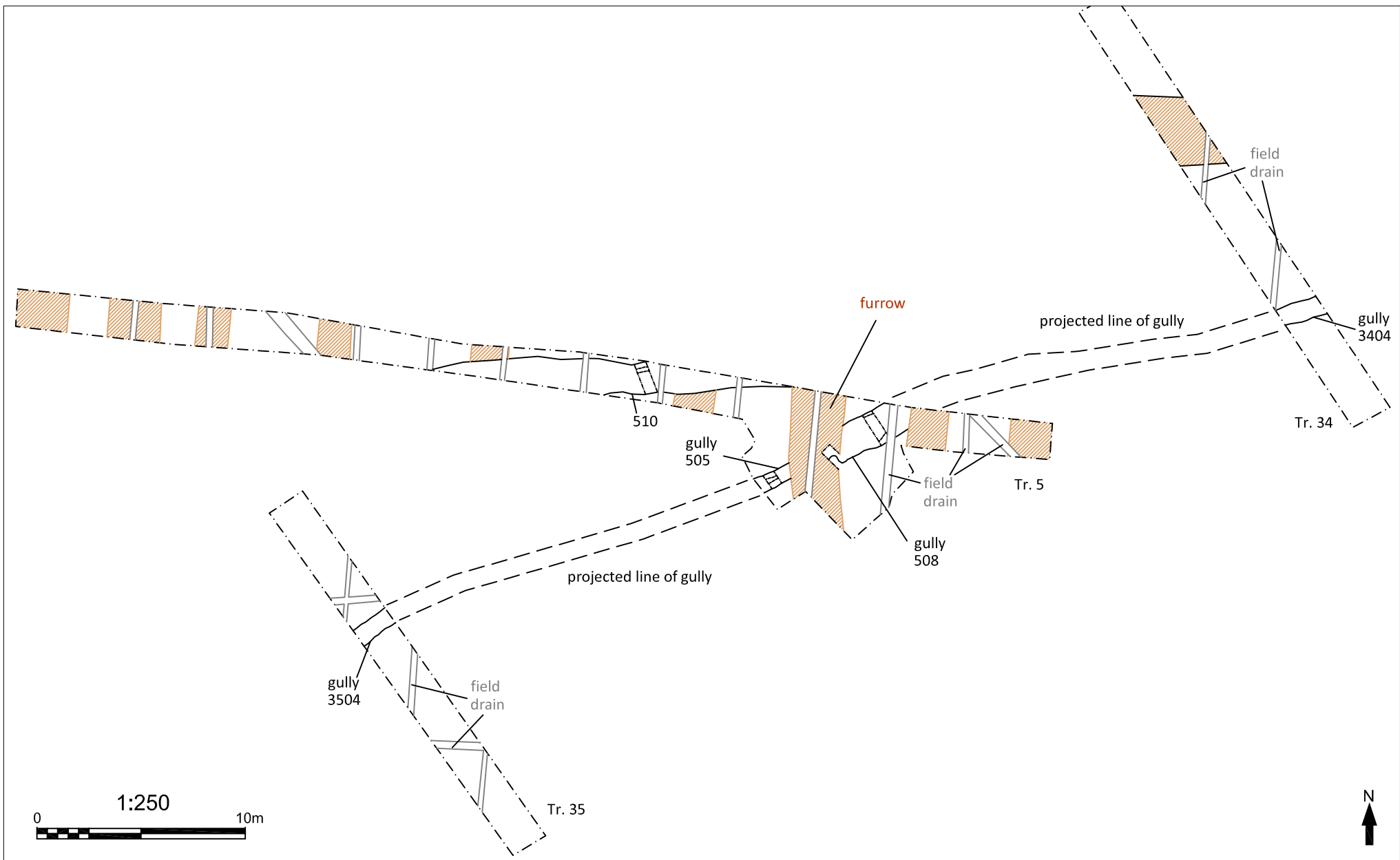


Figure 6: Trench 5 and contingency trenches 34 & 35

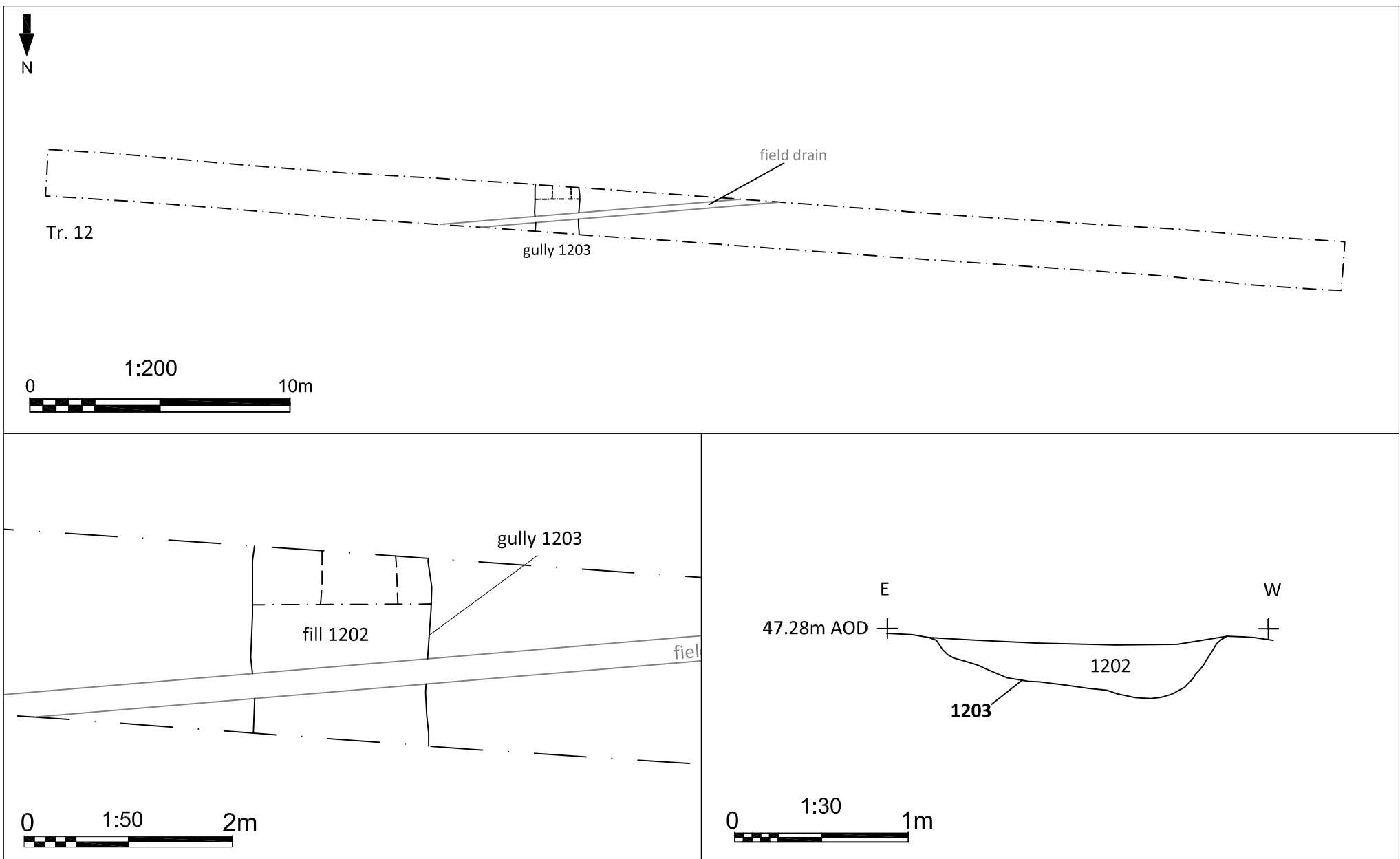


Figure 7: Trench 12

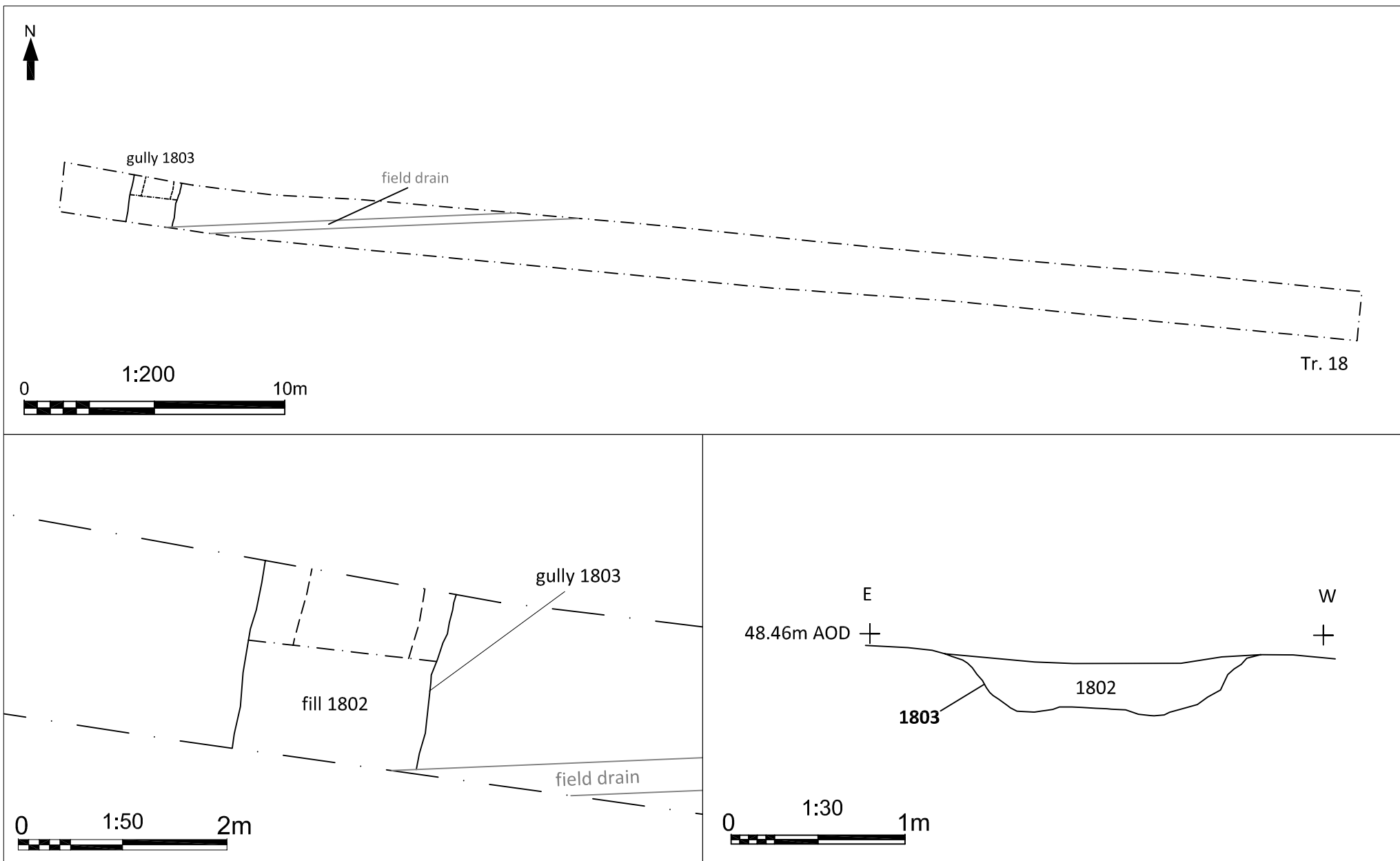


Figure 8: Trench 18

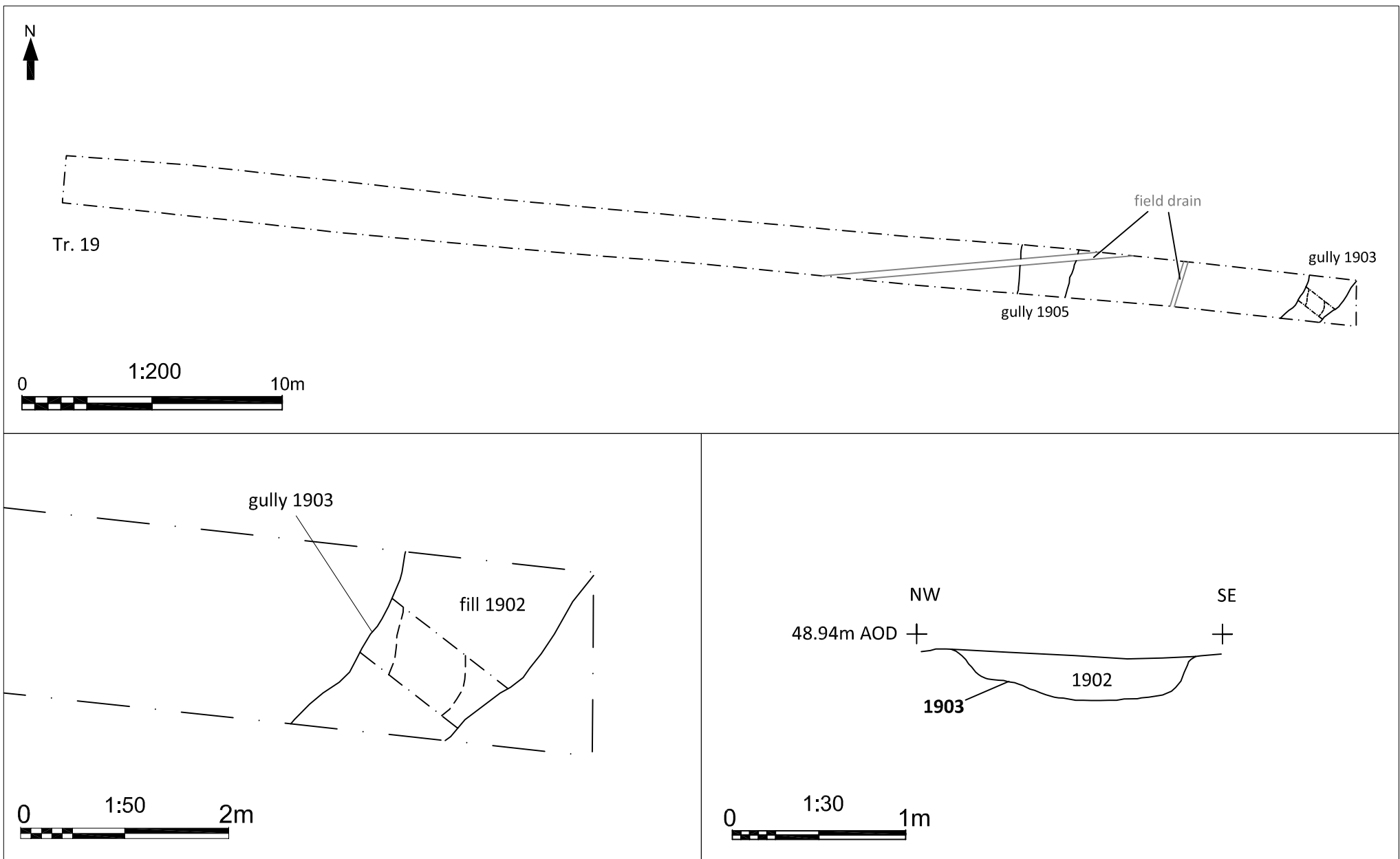


Figure 9: Trench 19

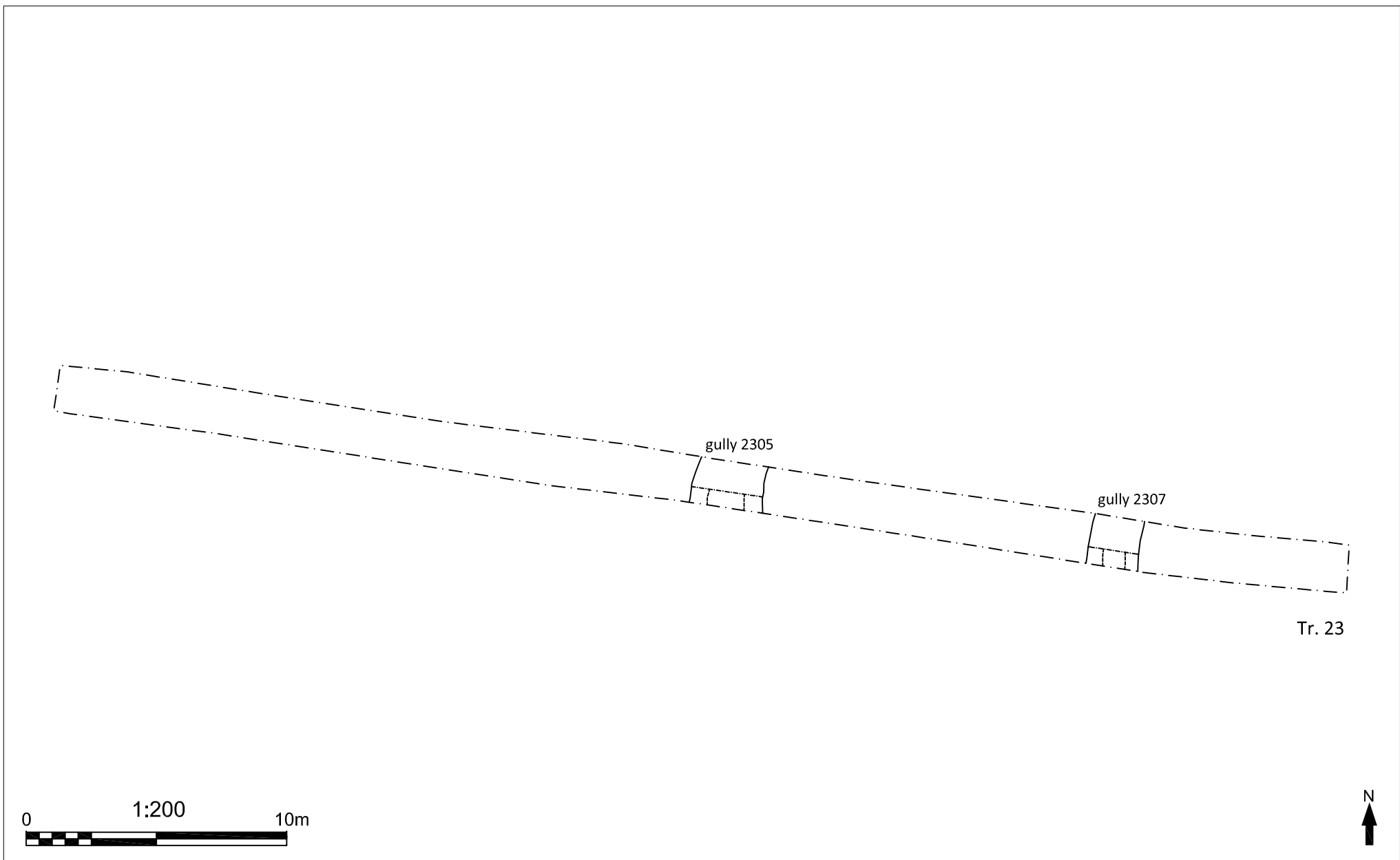


Figure 10: Trench 23



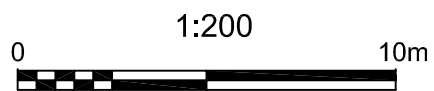
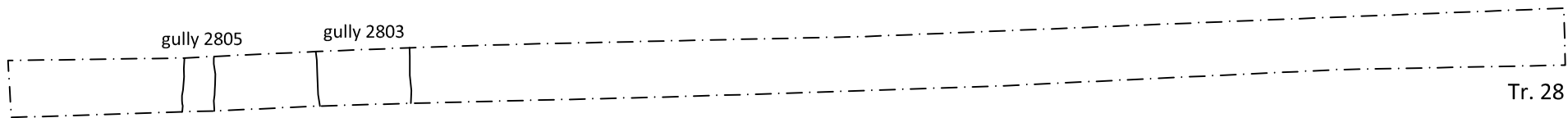


Figure 11: Trench 28



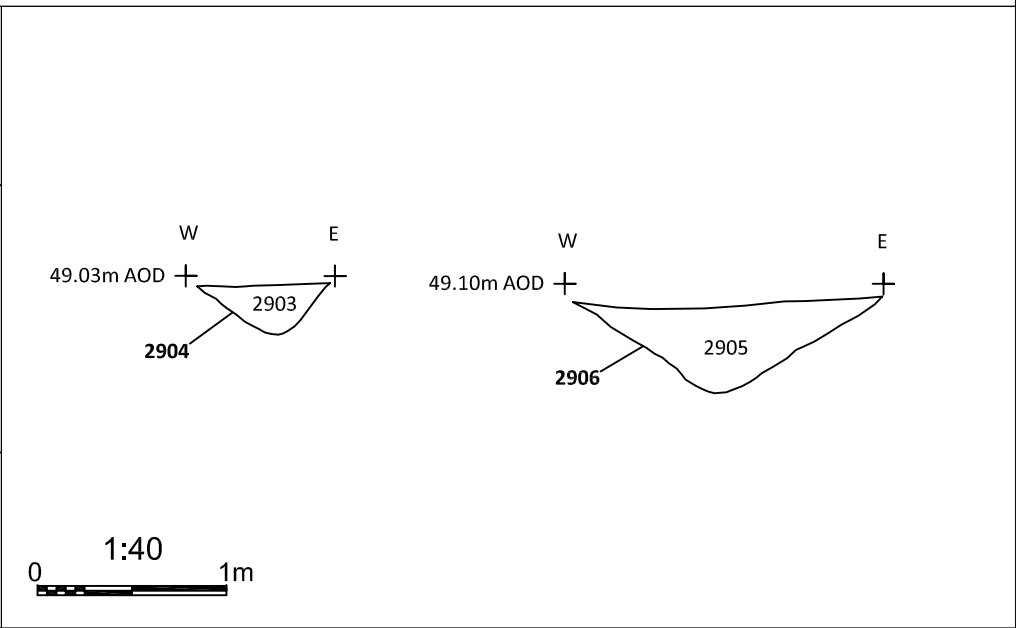
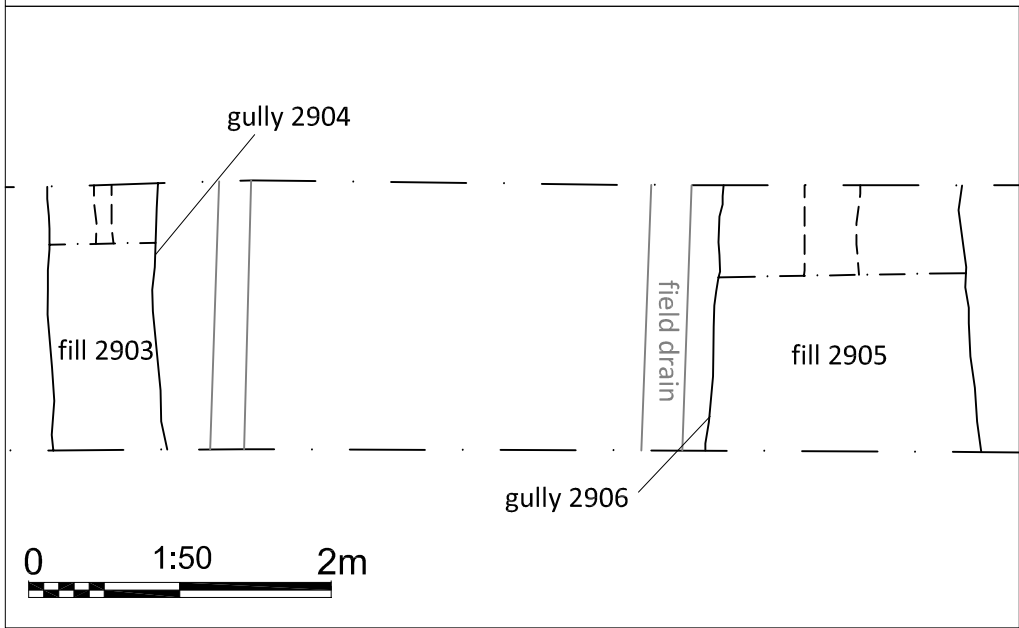
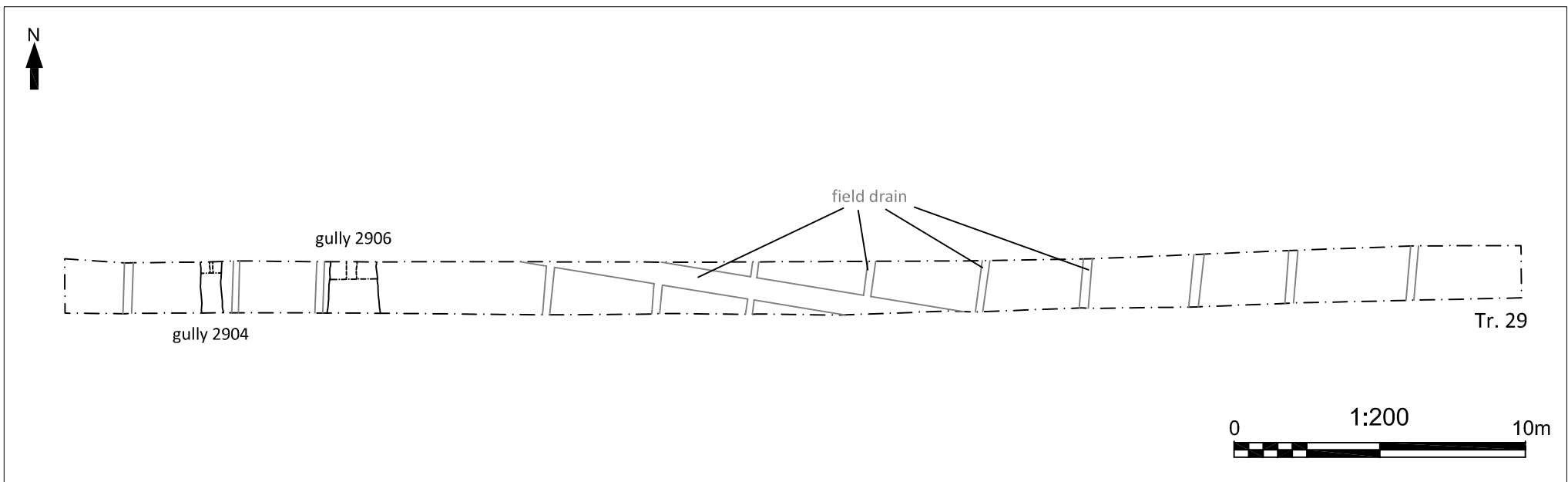


Figure 12: Trench 29



Plate 1: Service corresponding to geophysical feature G looking west



Plate 2: Gully 204 looking south-west



Plate 3 Gully 206 looking south-west



Plate 4 Gullies 505 and 508 cut by later furrow looking north



Plate 5 Gullies 505 and 508 cut by later furrow looking south-east



Plate 6 Gullies 505 and 508 looking south-west



Plate 7 Gullies 505 and 508 looking west



Plate 8 Gully 505 looking north-east



Plate 9 Gully 1203 looking south



Plate 10 Trench 18 looking east



Plate 11 Gully 1803 looking north-east



Plate 12 Gully 1903 looking west



Plate 13 Gully 2307 looking south-west



Plate 14 Gully 2305 looking south-east



Plate 15 Gully 2904 looking north-west



Plate 16 Gully 2906 looking north-west



Plate 17 Gully 3404= 508 looking south-west



Plate 18 Gully 3504=505 looking north-east