



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
FINAL REPORT

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LAND TO THE REAR OF  
ATTWOOD TERRACE, TUDHOE  
COLLIERY, COUNTY DURHAM

prepared for

Lichfields

on behalf of

Mr. David Johnston

Project No.: 2033

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Location Land to the rear of Attwood Terrace, Tudhoe Colliery, County Durham, DL16 6LL

District County Durham

Planning Ref DM/19/02733/OUT

Grid Ref NZ 26542 35529

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**LAND TO THE REAR OF ATTWOOD TERRACE, TUDHOE COLLIERY, COUNTY  
DURHAM  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
FINAL REPORT**

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**LAND TO THE REAR OF ATTWOOD TERRACE, TUDHOE COLLIERY, COUNTY  
DURHAM  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
FINAL REPORT**

**Summary**

*This document presents the results of a single phase of archaeological investigation works carried out on land to the rear of 42 Attwood Terrace, Tudhoe Colliery, County Durham (NGR: NZ 26542 35529; Fig. 1). This report has been prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Lichfields, on behalf of Mr. David Johnston. The proposed development area (PDA) comprised an irregular shaped plot of land c.1.7ha situated to the north-west of the village of Tudhoe. At the time of the archaeological works the PDA consisted of overgrown pasture. The investigative works were carried out as part of a pre-application planning phase.*

*The investigation works consisted of 12 evaluation trial trenches (numbered 1 to 12). These were positioned to test both a linear earthwork running across the northern portion of the PDA, and anomalies from a geophysical survey, also conducted by NAA.*

*Trench 1 demonstrated that the earthwork in the northern quarter of the PDA related to a modern service pipe which ran westwards from the eastern boundary across the PDA and into the next field. As a result, Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were each split into two parts so they did not disturb or damage the service pipe.*

*Trenches 4 to 12 all demonstrated that the roughly north-to-south linear geophysical anomalies identified by the earlier geophysical survey all related to ridge-and-furrow farming practice, probably of post-medieval date. None of the other potentially archaeological anomalies that were tested by this phase of works corresponded with surviving archaeological features.*

*One small shallow gully was encountered in Trench 3 aligned north-west to south-east. This was, however, deemed to be a modern feature that probably relates to a dismantled field drain.*

*There were minimal finds recovered from the excavated deposits, and they largely described post-medieval and modern agricultural use of the PDA. None of them were retained.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Lichfields commissioned Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) on behalf of Mr. David Johnston to undertake a programme of trial trenching in support of a planning application (DM/19/02733/OUT) for residential development of up to 40 dwellings, on land to the rear of 42 Attwood Terrace, Tudhoe Colliery, County Durham (NGR: NZ 26542 35529; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 This programme of trial trenching was designed to test a previous examination of the site in the form of a geophysical survey (NAA 2016), as well as producing a topographical survey of an earthwork present within the proposed development area (PDA), in accordance with a response to a pre-application consultation (PRE40/17/00444). Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was agreed upon by all parties (NAA 2019). This document represents the results of the trial-trenching phase of archaeological investigation works.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to inform the planning process by characterising features identified by the geophysical survey, and by determining the presence or absence of any other archaeological remains within the site, and ascertaining the extent, condition, character and date of any such remains. This information will be used by Durham County Council Archaeology Service (DCCAS) to assess the significance of those remains that may be affected by the proposal, and to inform the need for further archaeological mitigation, either before or during construction.
- 1.4 The field work constituted 12 trenches (numbered 1 to 12) of up to 34m in length and took place between the 26th November and 6th December 2019. All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with relevant standards, guidance and best practice published by Historic England (2015a; 2015b) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c) and English Heritage (1995; 2008). All archaeological fieldwork has been subjected to post-excavation assessment, analysis and reporting. Copies of all reports will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by DCCAS, the recipient museum service and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

## **2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

### **Location**

- 2.1 The PDA was situated to the north-east of Spennymoor in the village of Tudhoe. It was west of Front Street and comprised a field to the rear of the Black Horse Inn, covering an area of approximately 1.7ha. The PDA consisted of a pasture field with tussocks of grass in places, discreet but largely ephemeral traces of ridge and furrow and a large earthwork that ran east to west at the northern end. The northern extent of the PDA was defined by a large ditch; the southern boundary of the PDA was not physical, being a hypothetical line between the east and west boundaries. The eastern edge of the PDA was defined by encroaching vegetation of brambles and nettles abutting the rear of the properties along the western side of Front Street. The western edge of the site was defined by a wooden fence interspersed with bushes and trees.

### **Geology and soils**

- 2.2 The solid geology of the area consisted of Pennine Middle Coal Measures, Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. These were overlain by Devensian and Diamicton Till (BGS 2019). The soils were listed as Brickfield 3 association. These consist of loamy and clayey surface-water gley soils belonging to the Brickfield, Dunkeswick and Hallesworth series. This soil type is found throughout northern England and on land below 250m Ordnance Datum (OD) where the parent material is derived from Carboniferous and Palaeozoic sandstones and shales (Jarvis *et al.* 1984: 123-6).

### **Topography and land use**

- 2.3 The site rose gently in the south towards its highest point, and again very slightly to the north. The lowest point was located to the south of the earthwork in the northern portion of the PDA. The PDA had been used as grazing land prior to the archaeological works.

## **3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 NAA undertook a search of the County Durham Historic Environment Record (HER) and a geophysical survey of the PDA in 2016. The report (NAA 2016) contains full results of the survey and search; a summary is reproduced below.

### **Historic Environment Record**

- 3.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within 1km of the PDA at Tudhoe. Eleven Listed

Buildings are located within 1km although none are within the site boundary. Tudhoe Conservation Area is located c.125m to the west and south of the development site.

- 3.3 There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets located within the site boundary. Traces of ridge-and-furrow cultivation have been recorded within the site as part of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (HA13) and are presumed to be of post-medieval date. A linear earthwork is extant within the northern portion of the site but it is not clear what purpose the earthwork served. It is not depicted on the 1923 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. However, it does appear on an aerial photograph from 1945 (Google Earth Images). The earthwork bank is on an east-to-west alignment and passes into the field to the west.
- 3.4 Historically, the field proposed for the development does not appear to have been used for purposes other than agriculture. The 1839 Tithe Map (Durham University Library) labels the field as 'Easter Field' and it was owned by William Thomas Salvin, whose family had a lengthy involvement with the settlement of Tudhoe (NAA 2006, 11) and the tenant was Michael Fenwick. The field name possibly derived from 'eastern piece of land or land by a sheepfold' (Field 1972, 69) and the apportionment describes it as arable. There are no sheep folds shown on the Tithe Map. The only nearby notable site is the Black Horse Inn.
- 3.5 The later 19th- and 20th-century mapping shows the gradual encroachment of development along the main roads south and west of the PDA, with the terraced housing to the east appearing along with Tudhoe Colliery on the 1898 OS map. No development is shown within the site.
- 3.6 There is little recorded prehistoric material within the study area. Iron Age activity has been recorded c.800m to the southeast of the site (HA18 and HA20). This comprised a series of enclosures or a small rural settlement whose earliest phase was during the Iron Age and activity continued into the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. This continuity into the Roman and Romano-British period is the only evidence of this date within the study area.
- 3.7 There is no physical evidence of early-medieval activity within the study area.
- 3.8 The settlement appears to have grown during the later post-medieval period, linked to the expansion of nearby industrial works. The main core of the village was already in

existence, c.250m west of the proposed development site. Known post-medieval assets within proximity to the site consist of the terraced housing (HA14) and the 1870 Grade II listed Primitive Methodist Church (HA9) to the east. Beyond this was Tudhoe Colliery, which opened in 1864. Aside from the nearby colliery, there is no evidence for coal mining or other mineral extraction within the site.

### **Geophysical survey results**

- 3.9 The most prominent anomalies found as a result of the geophysical survey corresponded to an earthwork that can be seen running from east to west across the site. The majority of the remaining anomalies appeared to relate to general disturbance of the ground caused by agricultural practices. It is possible that the responses that correspond to ridge and furrow and the areas of increased magnetic response may be masking potential archaeology beneath. However, given the lack of previously recorded heritage assets within the immediate proximity of the site, this is considered unlikely. The ridge and furrow would indicate a lack of truncation through mineral extraction, which, given the frequency of this within the wider area, was a possibility.

## **4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1 The main aim of the archaeological trial-trenching was to assess the potential for the presence of sub-surface archaeological remains. If remains were present, the trial-trenching aimed to confirm their location, extent, nature, date and importance so that an informed assessment of the impact of the development upon these remains could be undertaken and a suitable mitigation strategy agreed.
- 4.2 The objectives of the archaeological trial-trenching and earthwork survey were to:
- establish the presence, nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains within the trenches;
  - provide a detailed record of any such archaeological remains;
  - recover and assess any associated structural, artefactual and environmental evidence;
  - determine which areas within the footprint of the proposed scheme required archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation in situ, open-area investigation in advance of construction, or monitoring of soil stripping during construction works;



- prepare an illustrated report on the results of the trial-trenching to be deposited with the HER held by DCCAS;
- evaluate the potential for further unrecorded significant archaeological remains being present within the site; and
- undertake a scheme of work, in line with current professional standards (ClfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; English Heritage 1995; 2008; Historic England 2015a; 2015b).

4.3 Based on the archaeological and historical background in Section 3, the archaeological resource within the PDA had the potential to contribute to the following research agendas identified within the North-East Regional Research Framework (NERRF) (Petts and Gerrard 2006):

- ‘There is a need for an improved understanding of the cultural effects of population movement due to industrialisation. More work is required on early-19th-century colliery housing; can archaeological investigation supplement information derived from documents?’ (*ibid.*, 183);
- ‘What is the effect of industrialisation on settlement patterns? This needs to be broken down chronologically; 16th/17th century industrialisation is very different from 18th/19th century industrialisation.’ (*ibid.*).

4.4 In accordance with the WSI, with the completion of the trial trenching the requirement for further mitigation will be agreed through consultation with Lichfields and DCCAS.

## **5.0 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 Twelve trial trenches were excavated within the PDA (numbered 1 to 12): 10 trial trenches measuring 30m by 2m, one measuring 34m by 2m and one measuring 15m by 2m. Their locations are shown on Fig. 2. The trenches were positioned to target the remains of the earthwork identified in the northern part of site, geophysical anomalies, and blank areas across the PDA. The 12 trial trenches represented a 4% sample of the total development area. DCCAS were consulted regarding the trench arrangement. Trenches could be realigned, or a different number excavated, as requested.

5.2 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were targeted to achieve a cross-section through the earthwork in order to characterise it fully.

- 5.3 The trenches were located with the National Grid using a Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was transferred to Computer Assisted Drawing (CAD) software and reproduced for incorporation within this report. All levels were tied-in to the OD.

#### **Machine excavation**

- 5.4 The initial site works comprised the stripping of overburden (vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, tarmac, concrete, hardcore, modern building debris, topsoil and subsoil, etc) within each trench. The removal of overburden was by back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket only. All soil removal was subject to archaeological supervision.

- 5.5 The back-acting mechanical excavator removed overburden under archaeological supervision down to a level at which significant archaeological deposits were identified, or down to natural subsoil deposits, whichever was first. Mechanical excavation ceased in any areas where archaeological remains deemed to be significant by the monitoring archaeologist were identified. Thereafter, all archaeological work was conducted by hand.

#### **Hand excavation**

- 5.6 Where structures, finds, soil features or layers of archaeological interest were exposed, the archaeologist cleaned, assessed, excavated by hand, sampled and recorded these features as appropriate.

- 5.7 Hand excavation of archaeological features (where present) was carried out to characterise the archaeology and ensure recovery of artefactual and environmental evidence. In particular, hand excavation concentrated on intersections of features to help determine relative chronology and on examining a representative sample of the different types of features present. Hand excavation included:

- a sample of at least 10%, up to 50%, of the overall length of linear features, a minimum of 1m section within the trench.

#### **Recording**

- 5.8 A drawn record of all archaeological features was made at an appropriate scale. Sections/profiles were accurately identified on the appropriate trench plan.

Representative sections of blank trenches were also drawn. Drawings included appropriate data on levels relative to OD.

5.9 Written descriptions of archaeological features/deposits were recorded on pro-forma context sheets, which employ standard archaeological recording conventions.

5.10 A photographic record of the site was made using digital photography.

### **Finds recording**

5.11 The finds encountered described post-medieval and modern use of the field which the PDA occupies, consisting of pottery, glass and ferrous materials. These were not significant finds and were therefore not retained.

### **General**

5.12 Following recording, the evaluation trenches were signed off by DCCAS before backfilling commenced.

### **Topographical earthwork survey**

5.13 The scheme of works allows for the survey of the earthwork identified in the northern part of site. The following methodology was utilised and is in accordance with guidelines specified by the Historic England (HE 2017) for a Level 3 survey.

5.14 The topographic survey was undertaken using either a Topcon network RTK DGPS system or base station and rover, where necessary, in conjunction with a total station. The top and bottom breaks of slope of each relevant identified feature was recorded as layered 3D break lines along with any other pertinent topographical or reference information. The site was surveyed using the OS grid. All heights will be tied-in to the OS Newlyn datum.

5.15 Plans and survey drawings were produced in CAD. Full digital data (DWG and DXF formats) will be provided with the site archive.

## **6.0 RESULTS**

6.1 The results of the evaluation are described in trench order and are discussed in Section 7. Trenches devoid of archaeology have been described summarily. The location and orientation of the observed features are shown in Fig. 2, in relation to the geophysical survey results, along with the topographical survey

- 6.2 The earthwork at the northern end of the site that was subject to a topographical survey and transected by Trenches 1 to 3 was found to be supporting a modern service pipe; probably a water over-flow pipe serving the water service pipes that ran north to south along the western border of the PDA (see Trench 1).



*Plate 1: view of service pipe 105 in earthwork, exposed in trench 1, facing south-east.*

- 6.3 No archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 2, 7 and 9. The natural substrate across the site was a very firm light-greyish yellow, mottled with orange clay with very few stony inclusions and occasional lignite and manganese inclusions. The subsoil was the same across the site, being a firm, medium brownish grey silty clay with infrequent stony inclusions.

### **Trench 1**

- 6.4 Trench 1 was located at the north western corner of the PDA aligned north to south across the western end of the earthwork present in this part of the site. It measured 30m in length, with a maximum depth of 1.2m; a sump was excavated in the southern part of this trench to deal with flooding. This problem was experienced across the site.
- 6.5 During mechanical excavation of the trench, a ceramic service pipe (105) was encountered at the top of the earthwork; it was immediately covered again to avoid further disturbance to the pipe. In consultation with DCCAS, this trench and Trenches 2

and 3 were split into two parts (north and south of the earthwork) in order to avoid the pipe. A part section of the earthwork was recorded showing that it had been made of a redeposited natural clay (**104**) which had presumably been taken from the surrounding area. This had been built up to a thickness of approximately 0.5m at the top of the bank. The service pipe (**105**) had been laid in this and then covered with topsoil (**103**) giving the bank a thickness of approximately 1.2m.



*Plate 2: view of modern earthwork showing redeposited natural **104**, facing south-east.*

### **Trench 3**

- 6.6 Trench 3 was aligned roughly north-east to south-west in the north-eastern corner of the PDA, at the eastern end of the earthwork. As stated above, it had been split into two parts across the earthwork with the northern part measuring 2.5m in length and the southern part 19.5m in length with a gap between them measuring 8m. Like Trench 1, Trench 3 also had a sump in it meaning its maximum depth was 1.2m, although the rest of the trench measured just 0.5m.
- 6.7 A shallow linear gully (**304**) aligned roughly north-west to south-east was encountered approximately 7m from the southern extent of the trench. It was 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. It had an uneven base and had been backfilled with subsoil (**302**) with an increased level of lignite and stony inclusions. Gully **304** was parallel to, and equally



spaced between, two field drains also present within the trench. No other archaeological features were encountered.



*Plate 3: east-facing section of gully 304 in Trench 3.*

#### **Trench 4**

- 6.8 Trench 4 was located to the south of the earthwork positioned across various geophysical anomalies potentially describing ridge and furrow and other linear features. It was 30m long and 0.5m deep, although the two sumps excavated in this trench were at a depth of 1.2m.
- 6.9 Five linear features were encountered across Trench 4, all aligned roughly north to south. These were considered to be the furrows highlighted by the geophysical survey. In consultation with DCCAS one of these was tested in order to characterise them as a group. Furrow **404** was located approximately 7.3m to the west of the eastern limit of the trench. It had a width of 1m, a depth of 0.1m and had been filled by subsoil **402** via a natural colluvial process.
- 6.10 The other four furrows had also been filled by subsoil. The average distance between the centre of the furrows was approximately 4.9m.

### **Trench 5**

- 6.11 Trench 5 was located to the west of Trench 4 and south of Trench 1, aligned north-west to south-east. It was much shorter than the other trenches, at only 15m long. It had a maximum depth of 0.7m. A single furrow was encountered approximately 4.1m north-west of the south-eastern boundary of the trench.
- 6.12 Furrow **504** had a width of 0.95m and a depth of 0.12m. It had been filled by subsoil **502**. No other archaeological features were encountered.



*Plate 4: north-facing section of furrow **404** in Trench 4.*

### **Trench 6**

- 6.13 Trench 6 south-east of Trench 4 on the same alignment. It measured approximately 30m in length with a maximum depth of 0.7m, although a sump at the western end had a depth of 1.2m. Three furrows were encountered in the eastern half of the trench, with an average width of 0.9m and an average spacing of 6m between them. These furrows were not tested due to the conditions of the trench.

### **Trench 8**

- 6.14 Trench 8 was located to the south-east of Trench 5 in the same alignment as Trenches 4 and 6. It measured 30m in length with a maximum depth of 0.6m. Although positioned to test six geophysical anomalies that probably described furrows, only two furrows were encountered.
- 6.15 Furrow **804** was located 1.6m east of the western limit of the trench and was aligned roughly north to south. It had a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.1m and had been filled by subsoil **802**. The other furrow in Trench 8 was located approximately 14.8m to the east of furrow **804**.

### **Trench 10**

- 6.16 Trench 10 was located to the south-east of Trench 8, aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 30m in length with a maximum depth of 0.5m. It had been placed to test a large area of increased magnetic response as well as two linear anomalies probably describing ridge and furrow.
- 6.17 A single furrow (**1004**) was encountered approximately 7.3m north-east of the southern boundary of the trench, aligned roughly north to south. It had a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.1m. It had been filled by subsoil **1002**. No other archaeological features were encountered.

### **Trench 11**

- 6.18 Trench 11 was located at the southern boundary of the PDA. It extended roughly north-east for 34m and had a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was positioned obliquely across three north to south linear anomalies as well as an east to west linear anomaly.
- 6.19 A single furrow (**1104**) was encountered approximately 18.5m south-west of the northern boundary of the trench. It was 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep and had been filled with subsoil **1102**. No other archaeological features were encountered.





*Plate 5: south-east-facing section of furrow **1104** in Trench 11.*

### **Trench 12**

6.20 Trench 12 was located to the south-east of Trench 10 in the south-eastern corner of the PDA, aligned roughly north-west to south-east. It measured 30m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It had been positioned obliquely across a linear geophysical anomaly that probably described a furrow.

6.21 Four furrows were encountered across the trench, one of which (**1204**) was tested. The average distance between these furrows was 7.3m. They had all been filled by subsoil **1202**. Furrow **1204** was the northernmost of the furrows in Trench 12, positioned approximately 5m south-east of the northern border of the trench. It had a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.12m. No other archaeological features were encountered.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

7.1 During the course of the programme of archaeological investigation Trench 1 demonstrated that the east-to-west aligned linear earthwork running across the northern part of the PDA represented a modern earthwork to support a ceramic service pipe; probably a run-off pipe from the water service that ran north to south along the eastern boundary of the PDA. To avoid disturbing it or causing subsidence due to unstable waterlogged ground, Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were each split into two parts; north and south

of the earthwork. This was done in consultation with DCCAS as Trench 1 had clearly characterised the earthwork. Although the service pipe was covered again before recording the trench, a part section of the earthwork was recorded showing that the earthwork constituted a bank, measuring approximately 0.5m thick of redeposited natural clay taken from the surrounding area in which the service pipe was set and then covered with topsoil.

- 7.2 Trenches 4 to 12 were located to the south of the earthwork and positioned in order to test the linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies which may have represented archaeological deposits. Like Trenches 1 and 2, no archaeological features were observed in Trenches 7 and 9. While none of the curvilinear anomalies corresponded with any archaeological features, the linear ones were in the main confirmed to represent ridge-and-furrow farming practice, probably of post-medieval date. Some of the linear anomalies did not correspond with any archaeological features, although this was not unexpected. In addition, some of the encountered furrows had not been detected by the geophysical survey, although again this was not unexpected.
- 7.3 Gully **304** was encountered across the southern part of Trench 3, aligned north-west to south-east. Its equidistant position and parallel alignment with two field drains also within Trench 3, coupled with its uneven base and subsoil fill, meant that it probably represented a dismantled field drain. As this part of the PDA was waterlogged during the fieldwork this would not be surprising.
- 7.4 Based on the results of the programme of archaeological evaluation described in this report the potential for archaeological remains and/or deposits within the PDA beyond those already encountered is very low. The field which the PDA occupied had clearly experienced use as agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## **8.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

- 8.1 The full archive from the archaeological investigations, including paperwork, photographs and digital data is to be deposited with the DCCAS HER and the County Durham Archaeological Archive at Sevenhills, Spennymoor.
- 8.2 The archive was prepared in accordance with national guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b; Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011). In addition to the site records, the archive contains:

- site matrices, where appropriate; and
  - a summary report synthesising the context record.
- 8.3 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate. The archive will be maintained by NAA until deposition with the museum.
- 8.4 An online OASIS form will be completed for the results of the works within three months of the completion of the project. This will include submission of a PDF version of the final report to the Archaeology Data Service via the OASIS form.

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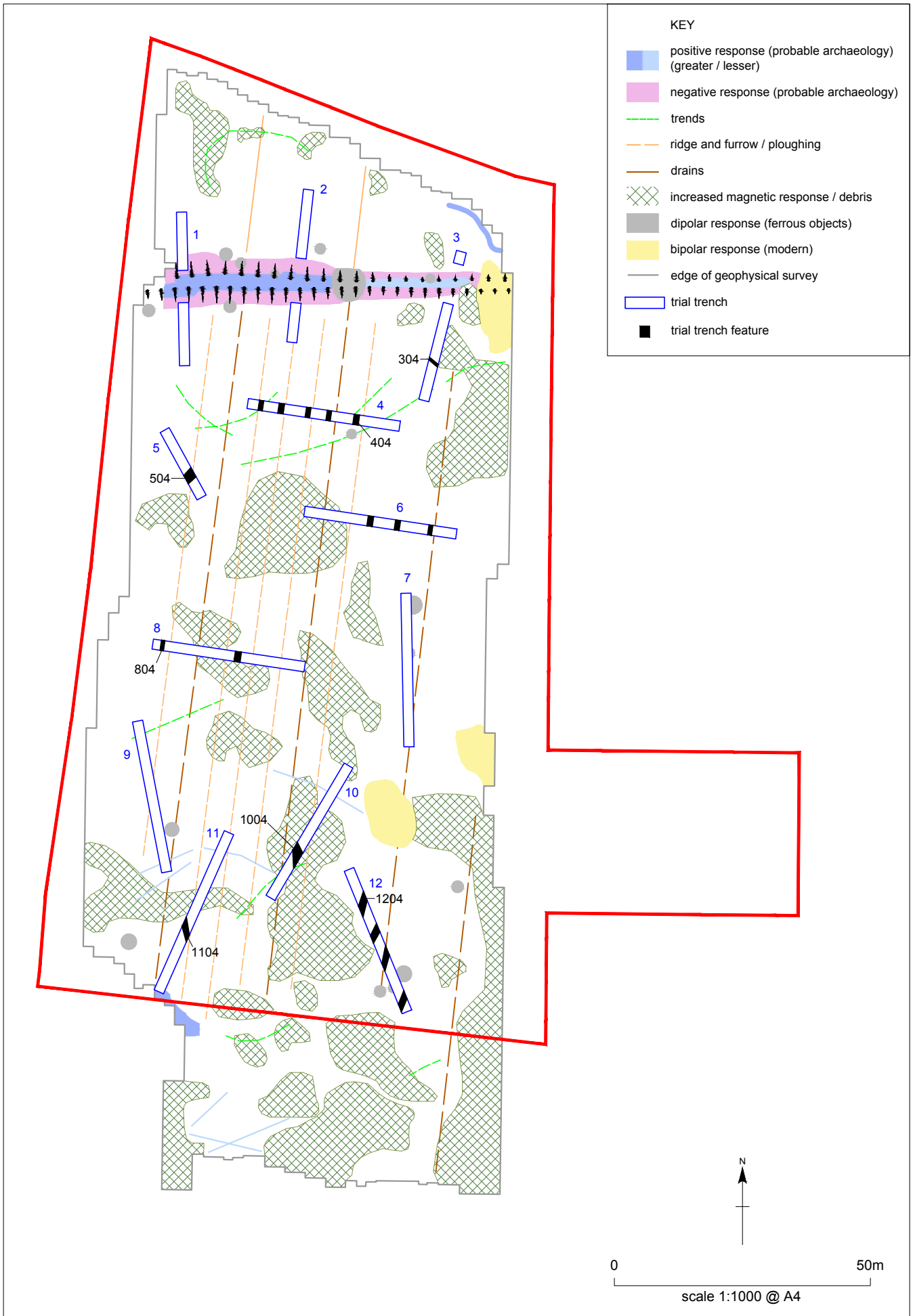
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**APPENDIX A  
CONTEXT AND FINDS CATALOGUE**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Interpretative description</b>	<b>Relationships</b>	<b>Finds and sample information</b>
101	1	Natural	102	-
102	1	Subsoil	101, 103, 104	-
103	1	Topsoil	102, 104, 105	-
104	1	Embankment	103, 105	-
105	1	Service pipe	103, 104	-
201	2	Natural	202	-
202	2	Subsoil	201, 203	-
203	2	Topsoil	202	-
301	3	Natural	302, 304	-
302	3	Subsoil	301, 303, 304	-
303	3	Topsoil	302	-
304	3	NW-SE gully	301, 302	-
401	4	Natural	402, 404	-
402	4	Subsoil	401, 403, 404	-
403	4	Topsoil	402	-
404	4	N-S Furrow	401, 402	-
501	5	Natural	502, 504	-
502	5	Subsoil	501, 503, 504	-
503	5	Topsoil	502	-
504	5	N-S Furrow	501, 502	-
601	6	Natural	602	-
602	6	Subsoil	601, 603	-
603	6	Topsoil	602	-
701	7	Natural	702	-
702	7	Subsoil	701, 703	-
703	7	Topsoil	702	-
801	8	Natural	802, 804	-
802	8	Subsoil	801, 803, 804	-
803	8	Topsoil	802	-
804	8	N-S Furrow	801, 802	-
901	9	Natural	902	-
902	9	Subsoil	901, 903	-
903	9	Topsoil	902	-
1001	10	Natural	1002, 1004	-
1002	10	Subsoil	1001, 1003, 1004	-
1003	10	Topsoil	1002	-
1004	10	N-S Furrow	1001, 1002	-
1101	11	Natural	1102, 1104	-
1102	11	Subsoil	1101, 1103, 1104	-
1103	11	Topsoil	1102	-
1104	11	N-S Furrow	1101, 1102	-
1201	12	Natural	1202, 1204	-
1202	12	Subsoil	1201, 1203, 1204	-
1203	12	Topsoil	1202	-
1204	12	N-S Furrow	1201, 1202	-







Tudhoe: trial trench locations overlain on geophysical survey interpretation

Figure 2