

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
Bluefield Renewable Developments Ltd

Broadway House Farm  
Bedlington  
Northumberland

archaeological evaluation

report 5997  
September 2023

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## 1. Summary

### The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted to inform development proposals at Broadway House, Bedlington, Northumberland. The works comprised the excavation and recording of 31 trenches.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Bluefield Renewable Developments Ltd and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

### Results

- 1.3 The results from the evaluation indicate that the majority of the site has been truncated by historic opencast mining and subsequent reinstatement of the land.
- 1.4 Archaeological deposits comprising a shallow pit and gully were recorded in Trench 16. The pit produced a small deposit of burnt waste consistent with late prehistoric and Romano-British occupation in this region. Diagnostic palaeoenvironmental evidence or other dating evidence was absent from the gully.
- 1.5 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded cutting into the glacial subsoil in Trenches 16 and 29. A former field boundary identified on the geophysical survey and shown on the Tithe Map of 1838 was confirmed in Trench 30. Land drains were identified throughout the site, probably placed during reinstatement works following the cessation of opencast mining.

## 2. Project background

### Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located on land south of Broadway House, Bedlington, Northumberland (NGR centre: NZ 2580 8022). It covers an area of approximately 76 ha. To the north is a housing estate and to the north-west a golf course. To the east and west are agricultural fields, and to the south is the River Blyth, with further agricultural fields beyond.

### Development proposal

- 2.2 Construction of a solar farm and battery energy storage facility (BESS) together with all associated work, equipment, and necessary infrastructure is proposed. The planning application reference number is 23/02205/RENE.

### Objectives

- 2.3 The main aims of the evaluation were:
- to identify and define the nature of any archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible
  - to assess the extent of the opencast mining
  - to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefactual and ecofactual assemblages
  - to provide a coherent understanding of the archaeological potential of the site
  - to provide information on the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, and to enable any further scheme of archaeological works that may be necessary to be designed

### Research objectives

- 2.4 The updated regional research framework North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF 2.0) (<https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/> accessed 14-08-2023) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. In this instance, the potential archaeological resource could specifically address agenda items:

#### Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

La2: How can we improve our understanding of late prehistoric settlement and settlement patterns?

#### Medieval

MD21: How can we better understand medieval field systems?

#### 20th Century

MO16: How can we better engage with the industrial archaeology of the 20th century?

MO18: How can we better record and understand 20th century mining industries?

### Specification

- 2.5 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation provided by Archaeological Services Durham University (reference 21370) and approved by Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist, on 10th July 2023.

## Dates

- 2.6 Fieldwork was undertaken between 17th July and 14th August 2023. This report was prepared for September 2023.

## Personnel

- 2.7 Fieldwork was conducted by Rebecca Lawton, Jeffery Lowrey, and Meghan McCarthy (supervisor). This report was prepared by Rebecca Lawton, Jennifer Richards and Meghan McCarthy, with illustrations by David Graham. Specialist reporting was conducted by Jennifer Jones (artefacts) and Dr Charlotte O'Brien (paleoenvironmental). Sample processing was by Iga Dorczynska and Lucas McGuirk. The Project Manager was Natalie Swann.

## Archive/OASIS

- 2.8 The site code is BBN23, for Broadway House, Bedlington, Northumberland 2023. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to Northumberland Archives in due course. The palaeoenvironmental residues were discarded following examination. The flots and charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is archaeol3-518235.

## 3. Land use, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of this excavation, the proposed development area comprised nine grass crop fields.
- 3.2 The area was predominantly level with a mean elevation of approximately 42m OD, rising to 49m OD in the west of Area 1.
- 3.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, which are overlain in the west and south of the area by Devensian diamicton till.
- 3.4 Historic Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photographs of the site and a plan available from the Durham Mining Museum indicates that the majority of the site has been subject to historic opencast mining.

## 4. Historical and archaeological background

### Previous archaeological works

- 4.1 A desk-based assessment (Goddard 2023) was prepared in tandem with a geophysical survey of the site (Brunning 2022), which detected anomalies relating to former opencast mining, as well as medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and former field boundaries.

### The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 4.2 A square enclosure cropmark indicative of Iron Age or Romano-British origin was identified from mid-20th-century aerial photographs in the west part of the site. Cropmarks corresponding to this feature are not visible on satellite or LIDAR imagery

following use of the area for opencast mining, and the geophysical survey did not detect any anomalies relating to this enclosure.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 4.3 There is no known resource of Roman date in the area.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 4.4 Ridge and furrow earthworks were identified in the west of the site.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 4.5 Early maps of the site, including the Tithe map of 1838, show substantially different internal divisions to the current field boundaries, which remain largely unchanged in Ordnance Survey maps from 1866 to 1951.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 4.6 In 1955 the Acorn Bank opencast mine was established on the site. Acorn Bank was operational until 1966 before reinstatement works returned the site to agricultural use, with new land divisions created for this purpose.

## 5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction

- 5.1 A total of 31 trenches, all 50m long, were excavated across seven of the nine fields within the proposed development area (Figure 2). Trench 7 was 4m wide to ensure identification of a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. Trench 16 was locally expanded to establish the extent and direction of archaeological features. All trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Selected trench plans and sections are shown in Figures 3-7. Context data is summarised in Table 1.1, with trench data in Table 1.2.

- 5.2 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in Trenches 16 and 29, generally spaced 1-2m apart and aligned east/west. Land drains were recorded in Trenches 1-3, 5-14, 16-17, 20-24 and 30-31, aligned north/south.

- 5.3 Extensive deposits relating to the reinstatement of the opencast mine were identified throughout the site. These were not fully removed due to the depth and compaction of the deposits. Instead, sondages were excavated in a sample of the trenches to establish the depth and nature of the deposits (Trenches 1-3, 6-9, 12, 17-19, 21-24, 26-27 and 30-31) using a smaller toothed bucket.

Trenches 1, 3 and 5-7

- 5.4 The lowest deposit reached was a dark blue-grey clay and shale backfill deposit [3: up to 1.3m deep; Photo 1]. Overlying this was a dark grey-brown sandy clay deposit [2: 0.38-1.3m deep; Photo 2] of opencast backfill material. Above layer [2] in all trenches was a dark grey-brown loam topsoil [1: 0.16-0.35m deep]. The curvilinear geophysical anomaly targeted by Trench 7 was shown to be variation in the underlying opencast backfill (Photo 3).

Trenches 2, 8-12, 22-23 and 26-27

- 5.5 Natural subsoil [4], a dark grey-brown sandy clay, was identified at depths of between 0.4m and 1.4m. In Trenches 2, 9 and 10 the natural subsoil was only

partially reached (Figures 3, 4 and 5 respectively). Overlying the natural subsoil was a dark grey-brown sandy clay deposit [2: 0.1-1.2m deep]. Above this was a dark grey-brown loam topsoil [1: 0.22-0.34m deep].

#### Trenches 4, 13-14, 24-25 and 28

- 5.6 The lowest deposit reached in these trenches was an opencast backfill deposit [2: over 0.6m deep], a dark grey-brown sandy clay. This was overlain by topsoil [1: 0.25-0.3, deep].

#### Trench 15

- 5.7 Natural glacial subsoil, a marbled dark yellow sand [4], was identified at a depth of 0.4-0.7m in the east of the trench only (Figure 5). In the west of the trench the lowest deposit reached, at a depth of 1m, was a dark grey compacted clay [16: over 0.1m deep]. Backfill deposit [2: up to 0.65m deep] was present across the whole trench. Overlying this was a dark grey-brown loam topsoil [1: 0.3-0.35m deep].

#### Trench 16

- 5.8 Natural subsoil, a light orange-yellow sandy clay [4], was reached at a depth of 0.86m (Photo 4). Cutting [4] near the centre of the trench was an elongated pit [F15: 1.3m long by 0.37m wide, 0.06m deep; Photo 5], aligned north-east/south-west. This was very shallow, likely to have been truncated by opencast activity, and was filled by a grey-brown loam [14].

- 5.9 North-west of this and also cut into the natural subsoil was a shallow, linear gully [F11: over 5.2m long by 0.4m wide, 0.06m deep; Photo 6]. This was aligned north/south and continued beyond the edges of the trench in both directions (Figure 5). It was filled with a firm, sticky grey-brown loam [10].

- 5.10 Towards the west end of the trench was a furrow aligned approximately north/south, [F13: over 6m long by 2.5m wide, 0.15m deep; Photo 7], filled by a grey-brown loam [12].

- 5.11 Overlying all archaeological features and the natural subsoil was a very dark grey-brown clay deposit [9: 0.23m deep], which was in turn overlain in the eastern half of the trench by a very compact, mixed dark grey-brown and yellow clay [8: 0.27m deep]. These deposits may be from activities associated with the opencast at the mine edges rather than backfill. Topsoil [1: 0.35m deep], a dark grey-brown silty loam, was present across the whole trench.

#### Trench 17

- 5.12 Trench 17 was located over an uncertain geophysical anomaly. Natural subsoil [4], a variable yellow or orange-brown clay, was identified at a depth of 0.4-0.7m in the central and north-eastern parts of the trench.

- 5.13 In the south-west part of the trench natural subsoil was not identified. The deepest deposit reached was a dark grey clay deposit with frequent shale and mudstone inclusions [16: over 0.05m deep]. Overlying this was a layer of very dark grey-brown clay containing coal, shale, and occasional degraded sandstone. [9: 0.3m deep].

- 5.14 In the north-east of the trench natural subsoil was overlain by a dark brown-yellow sandy clay [2: 0.4m deep]. This deposit was also present in the south-west of the

trench above deposit [9] but was absent in the centre where there appears to have been a strip of undisturbed land.

- 5.15 Present across the whole trench was topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a dark grey-brown loam. No archaeological features were identified, and no artefacts recovered.

#### Trenches 18-21

- 5.16 Natural subsoil [4], a dark grey clay, was identified at a depth of 0.8-1.1m in Trenches 18, 19 and 21. Overlying this was a layer of redeposited natural subsoil [17: up to 0.6m deep], a mixed grey-brown and orange-brown sandy clay. In Trench 20 [17] was the lowest deposit reached.

- 5.17 This was overlain in Trenches 18, 20 and 21 by backfill deposit [2: 0.1-0.2m deep]. Across all trenches was topsoil [1: 0.2-0.4m deep], a dark grey-brown loam.

#### Trenches 22-28

- 5.18 Natural subsoil [4], a dark grey-brown sandy clay, was identified at a depth of 0.4-1.2m in Trenches 22-23 and 26-27. Natural subsoil was not reached in Trenches 24-25 and 28.

- 5.19 Overlying the natural subsoil [4] was backfill deposit [2: 0.3-1.2m deep], a dark grey-brown sandy clay. This was the lowest deposit identified in Trenches 24-25 and 28, at depths of 0.25-0.3m. In Trenches 26 and 27 this deposit was deeper to the east and north respectively. It was absent entirely in the south of Trench 27, indicating the limit of the area of opencast works.

- 5.20 Modern backfill deposit [2] was overlain in all trenches by a dark grey-brown loam topsoil [1: 0.22-0.34m deep]. No archaeological features were identified, and no artefacts recovered.

#### Trenches 29 and 31

- 5.21 Natural subsoil [4], which varied between a dark grey-brown or yellow sandy clay and red-brown or yellow sand, was reached at depth of 0.5-0.8m.

- 5.22 Overlying the natural subsoil was a very compact backfill deposit of dark brown sandy silt mixed with redeposited natural yellow clay [5: 0.25-0.4m deep]. Above this was topsoil [1: 0.3m deep], a dark grey-brown loam.

#### Trench 30

- 5.23 Natural subsoil [4] was reached at a depth of 0.55m. This was cut by a field boundary [F7: over 1.6m long by 1.34m wide, 0.12m deep], filled by a grey-brown clay [6]. This corresponded to a geomagnetic anomaly and aligned with a field boundary visible on the Bedlington Tithe Map of 1838 and OS maps into the early 1950s (Figure 2). Overlying the whole trench was a dark grey-brown loam topsoil [1: 0.25-0.4m deep].

#### Geophysical Interpretation

- 5.24 A 4m wide trench (Trench 7) was excavated targeting a curvilinear anomaly of uncertain origin in the south-east of Area 2. Variations in backfill deposits were identified as the cause of the anomalies. In Trenches 15 and 17, linear anomalies were identified as variation in backfill and the interface between backfill deposits and natural subsoil. In Trench 16, the anomaly aligned with elongated pit feature



[F15]. In Trench 30 a linear anomaly corresponding to a known field boundary was confirmed as such.

- 5.25 The trenches confirmed the geophysical anomalies indicative of furrows and land drains in all the trenches. There are no indications of the masking of archaeological features within the geophysical data.

## 6. The artefacts

### Pottery assessment

#### Results

- 6.1 The site produced 9 sherds (109g weight) of later 18th to early 20th century domestic and utilitarian pottery.
- 6.2 Seven sherds came from context [2], comprising two rim sherds from different pieces of fairly well-executed, transfer-printed flatware along with a sherd from a glazed whiteware jar; a large rim sherd, probably from a yellow, brown, or mottled-glazed coarseware bowl; a small body sherd of white 'china' and two small body sherds from different glazed stoneware vessels. The transfer-printed pieces and the coarseware rim could be of late 18th century date, but the whole assemblage could also date from the 19th into the early 20th century.
- 6.3 The other two sherds came from context [5]. These were a rim sherd of hand-painted whiteware and a body sherd from a late blackware vessel. These could be of late 18th century date.

#### Recommendation

- 6.4 No further work is recommended.

### Glass assessment

#### Results

- 6.5 Four pieces of glass were recovered, all from context [2]. Three were similar pieces of unweathered, flat, thick (6mm) clear window glass, possibly frosted on one side. The other piece came from an unweathered square or rectangular bottle in aqua glass. This had traces of indecipherable embossed lettering along the break. Later 19th or early 20th century date.

#### Recommendation

- 6.6 No further work is recommended.

### Clay pipe assessment

#### Results

- 6.7 Context [2] had a fragment of plain, post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem.

#### Recommendation

- 6.8 No further work is recommended.

### Building materials assessment

#### Results

- 6.9 Context [2] had a fragment of very slightly curved, hard-fired earthenware roof tile, not surviving to its full thickness. 19th/20th century date.

## Recommendation

- 6.10 No further work is recommended.

## 7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

### Methods

- 7.1 Palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken on two bulk samples taken from fills of a pit and gully of unknown origin recorded in Trench 16. The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 $\mu$ m mesh. The flots were examined for waterlogged and charred botanical remains, using a Leica M80 stereomicroscope at up to x60 magnification. Identifications were aided by comparison with modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University, and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Habitat classification follows Preston *et al.* (2002). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Residues were fully scanned for additional charred plant material, industrial residues, and finds such as small bones (animal, fish, and bird), marine shell and snails. This included microscopic examination of the fine fraction.
- 7.2 Selected charcoal fragments were identified to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating and to determine the nature and condition of the assemblages. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x500 magnification using a Leica Nikon Eclipse microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990), Gale & Cutler (2000) and Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.
- 7.3 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Petts & Gerrard 2006; Hall & Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010), including the updated version: *North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF 2.0) (<https://researchframeworks.org/nerf>).

### Results

- 7.4 Both samples produced small flots of fragmented coal with traces of cinder and heavily mineral-encrusted oak charcoal. In pit [F15], there are a few charred heather twigs, rhizomes, a spelt wheat glume base and a heath-grass caryopsis, but charred plant macrofossils are lacking from gully [F11]. Artefactual evidence is absent from the sample residues.
- 7.5 Detailed palaeoenvironmental results are presented in Table 1.3. There is no material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

### Discussion

- 7.6 Pit [F15] produced a small deposit of burnt waste consistent with late prehistoric and Romano-British occupation, particularly for this region (Hall & Huntley 2007). Spelt wheat, one of the main field crops of these periods, is present, alongside evidence of acid grassland plants, which have also been noted in domestic waste of that time. Diagnostic dating evidence is absent from gully [F11].

## Recommendations

- 7.7 If further work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any additional palaeoenvironmental data produced.

## 8. The archaeological resource

- 8.1 The results from the evaluation indicate that the majority of the site has been truncated by historic opencast mining and subsequent reinstatement of the land. Glacial subsoil was identified in 18 trenches, mostly in the south of the site and around the edges of the fields, indicating that these trenches lay on the edges of the opencast. In most of these trenches the natural subsoil was overlain by a reinstatement layer of opencast backfill.
- 8.2 Archaeological deposits comprising a shallow pit and gully were recorded in Trench 16. The pit produced a small deposit of burnt waste consistent with late prehistoric and Romano-British occupation in this region. Diagnostic palaeoenvironmental evidence or other dating evidence was absent from the gully.
- 8.3 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded cutting into the glacial subsoil in trenches 16 and 29. A former field boundary identified on the geophysical survey and shown on the Tithe Map of 1838 was confirmed in Trench 30. Land drains were identified throughout the site, probably placed during reinstatement works following the cessation of opencast mining.
- 8.4 The updated regional research framework North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF 2.0) (<https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/>) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. In this instance, the potential archaeological resource could address specifically agenda items:

### Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

La2: How can we improve our understanding of late prehistoric settlement and settlement patterns?

### 20<sup>th</sup> Century

MO16: How can we better engage with the industrial archaeology of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

MO18: How can we better record and understand 20<sup>th</sup> century mining industries.

## 9. Sources

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Websites:

- <https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/>
- <https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/Conservation/Archaeology/Bedlington.pdf>
- <https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/>

## Appendix 1: Data tables

Table 1.1: Context data

The Ÿ symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of artefacts of the following types: P pottery

No	Area	Description	P
1	All	Topsoil	
2	All	Backfill deposit	Ÿ
3	All	Lower backfill deposit	
4	All	Natural subsoil	
5	T29&31	Varied coal mining backfills	Ÿ
6	T30	Truncated field boundary	
F7	T30	Field boundary feature filled by [6]	
8	T16	Mixed disturbed deposit	
9	T16&17	Disturbed deposits	
10	T16	Fill of shallow gully [F11]	
F11	T16	Cut of gully	
12	T16	Fill of furrow [F13]	
F13	T16	Cut of furrow	
14	T16	Fill of shallow gully/pit [F15]	
F15	T16	Cut of gully/shallow pit	
16	T15&17	Opencast backfill	
17	T18-21	Redeposited natural subsoil	

Table 1.2: Trench data

Trench	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Features
1	50	0.5-0.9	Not reached	Opencast backfill
2	50	0.4-1.3	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
3	50	0.4-1.5	Not reached	Opencast backfill
4	50	0.45-0.55	Not reached	Opencast backfill
5	50	0.42-0.5	Not reached	Opencast backfill
6	50	0.35-1.5	Not reached	Opencast backfill
7	50	0.3-1.8	Not reached	Opencast backfill
8	50	0.39-1.5	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
9	50	0.3-1.45	Grey-orange sandy clay	Opencast backfill
10	50	0.27-0.38	Orange/brown clay	Opencast backfill
11	50	0.33-0.4	Dark grey/brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
12	50	0.3-0.97	Dark grey/brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
13	50	0.28-0.39	Not reached	Opencast backfill
14	50	0.4-0.9	Not reached	Opencast backfill
15	50	0.4-1.1	Dark brown-grey clay	Opencast backfill
16	50	0.25-0.86	Light yellow-orange clay	[F11], [F13], [F15]; see text
17	50	0.45-1	Orange-brown/yellow clay	Opencast backfill
18	50	0.35-1.6	Mixed dark/light brown clay	Opencast backfill
19	50	0.4-1.2	Mixed dark/light brown clay	Opencast backfill
20	50	0.4-0.5	Not reached	Opencast backfill
21	50	0.45-1.3	Mixed dark/light brown clay	Opencast backfill
22	50	0.32-1.70	Dark grey/brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
23	50	0.33-1.1	Dark grey/brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
24	50	0.3-0.46	Not reached	Opencast backfill
25	50	0.33-0.44	Not reached	Opencast backfill
26	50	0.3-1.15	Dark grey/brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
27	50	0.46-1.3	Brown-yellow sand	Opencast backfill
28	50	0.26-0.36	Not reached	Opencast backfill
29	50	0.36-0.72	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	Opencast backfill
30	50	0.45-1.05	Yellow sand	[F7]; see text
31	50	0.5-1.5	Dark grey-brown clay	Opencast backfill

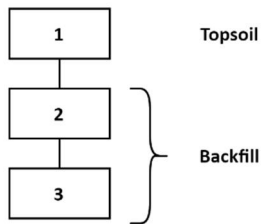
Table 1.3: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample	Context	Feature	Trench	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	C14 available	Rank	Notes
1	10	F11 - gully	16	7	80	N	*	Small flot comprising coal and some cinder. There is a single fragment of heavily mineralised oak stemwood charcoal, but no other plant remains. No finds. Nothing diagnostic
2	14	F15 - gully	16	9	20	N	**	Small flot comprising coal, cinder and a trace of heavily mineralised oak stemwood charcoal. The few other charred plant remains are a trace of heather twigs, rhizomes, a spelt wheat glume base and a heath-grass caryopsis. No finds. Iron Age/Romano-British

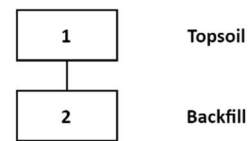
[Rank: \*: low; \*\*: medium; \*\*\*: high; \*\*\*\*: very high potential to provide further palaeoenvironmental information.]

## Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices

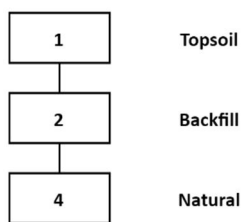
Trenches 1, 3 and 5-7



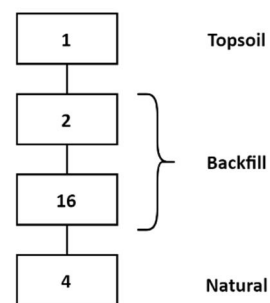
Trenches 4, 13-14, 24-25 and 28



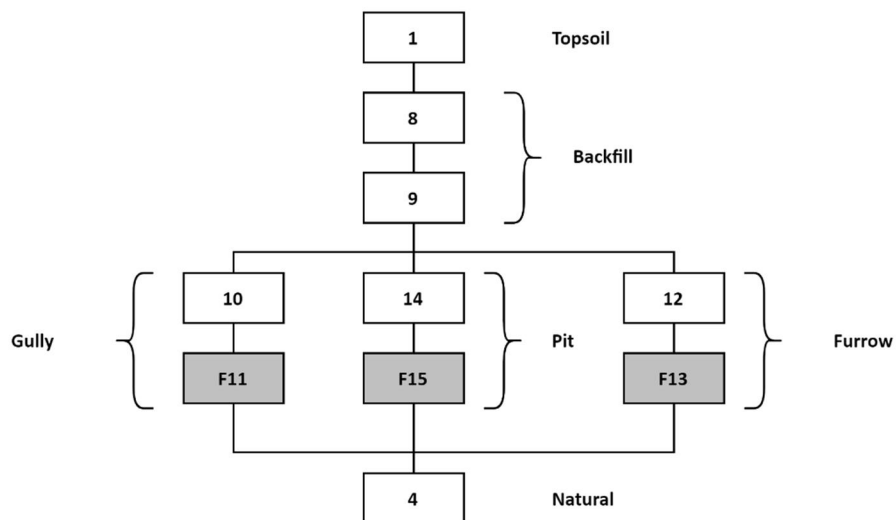
Trenches 2, 8-12, 22-23 and 26-27



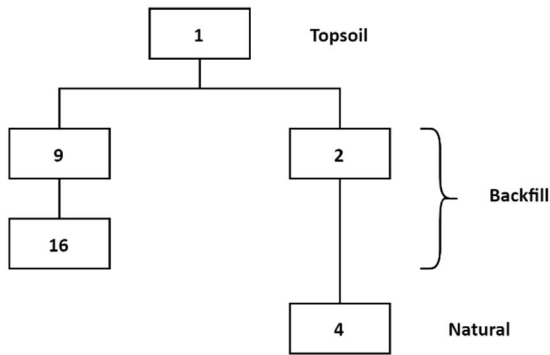
Trench 15



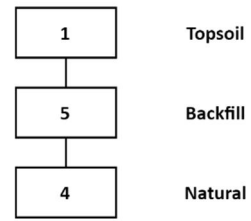
Trench 16



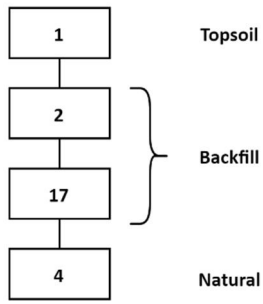
Trench 17



Trenches 29 and 31



Trenches 18-21



Trench 30

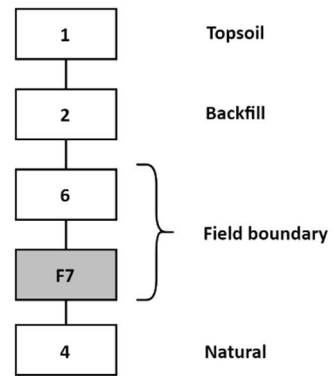






Photo 1: Trench 7 sondage, showing deposit [3], looking south-east



Photo 2: Trench 7 showing deposit [2], looking north-west





Photo 3: Trench 7, variation in backfill corresponding to geomagnetic anomaly



Photo 4: Trench 16, looking south-east





Photo 5: Trench 16, pit [F15], looking north-east



Photo 6: Trench 16, gully [F11], looking south



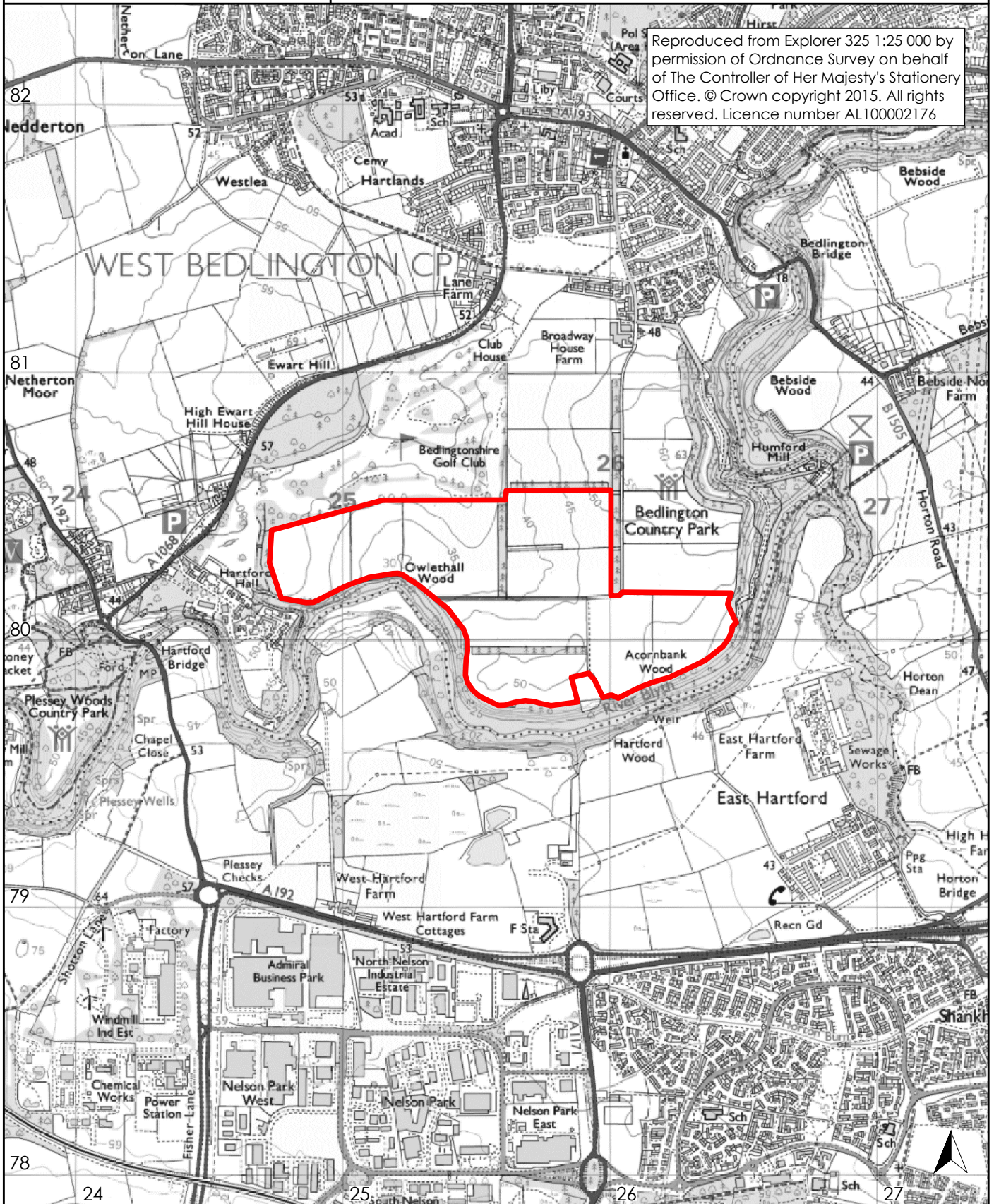


Photo 7: Trench 16, furrow [F13], looking north



Figure 1: Site location

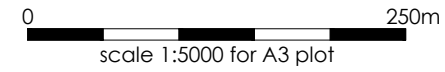
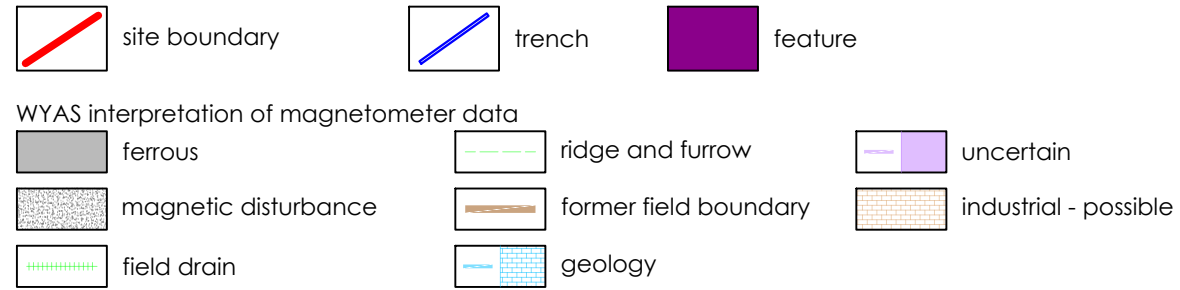
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 site boundary

0 1km  
scale 1:20 000 for A4 plot

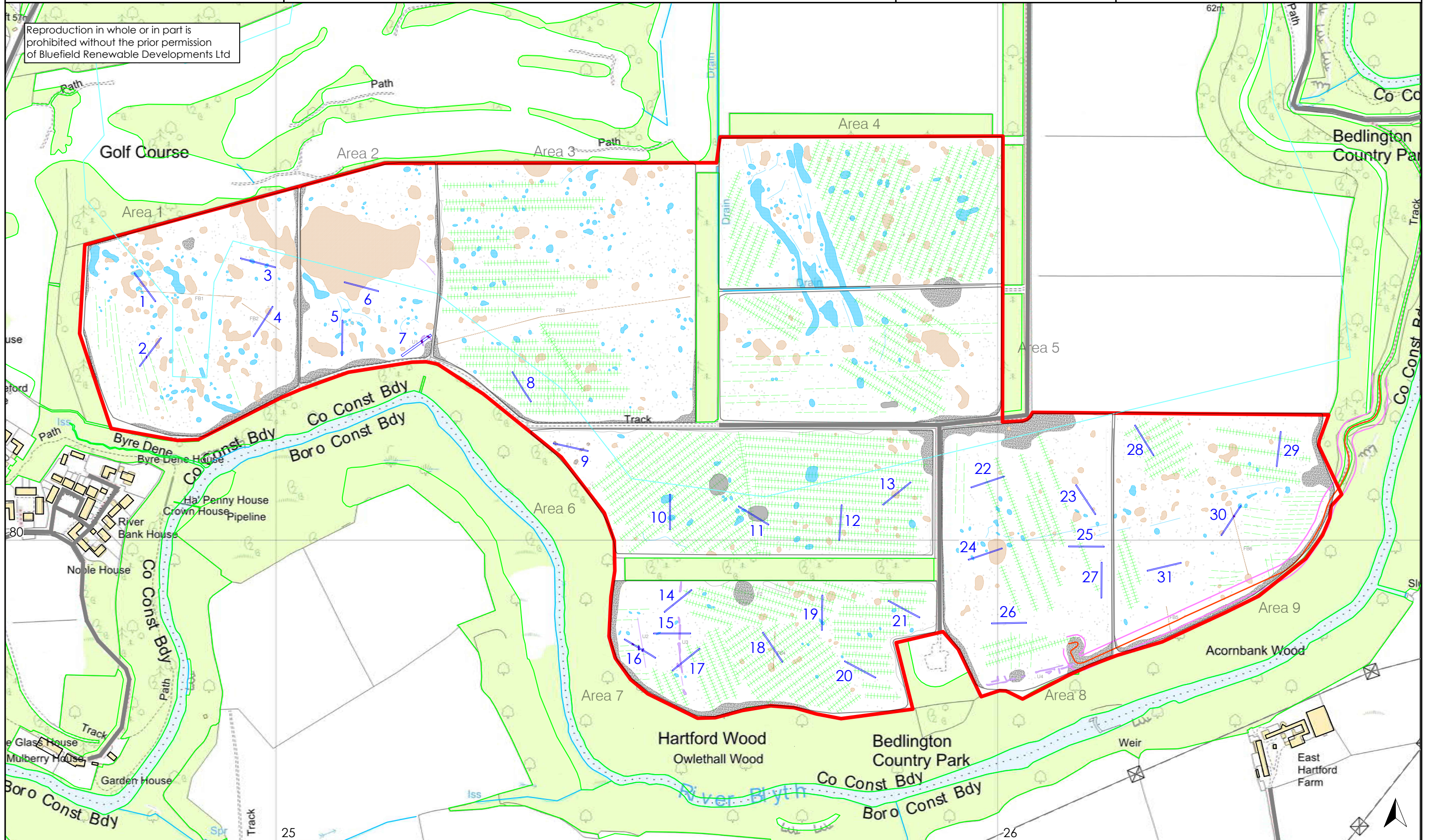




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Figure 2: Trench locations





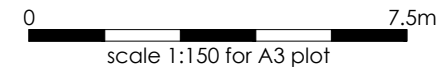
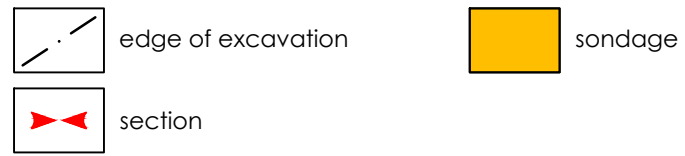
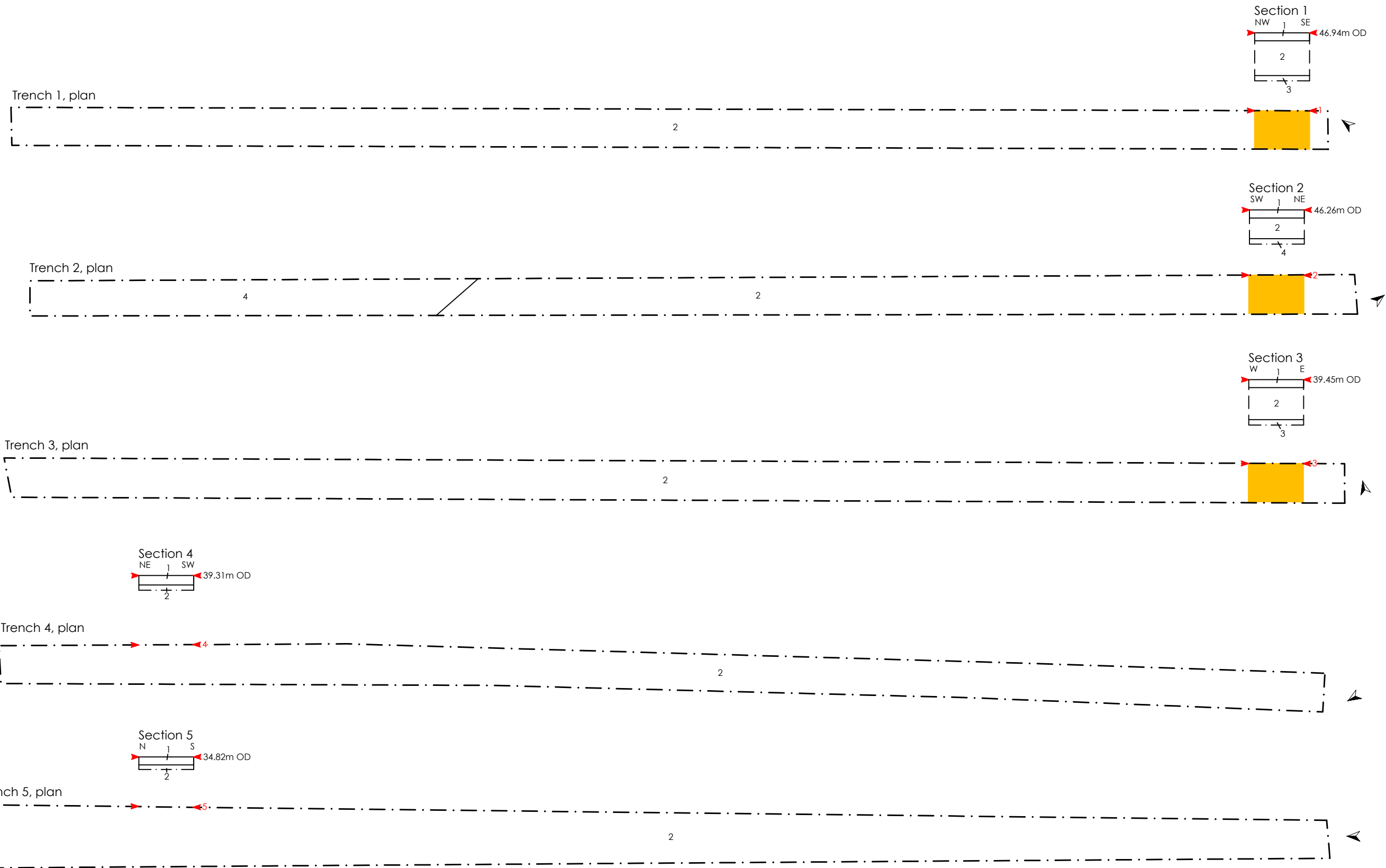
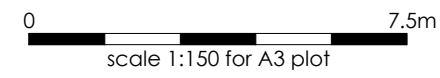
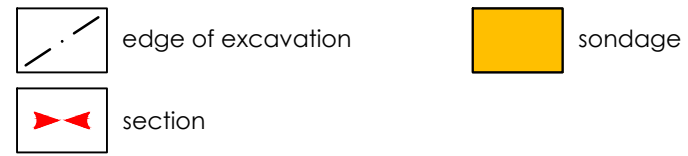


Figure 3: Trenches 1-5, plans and sections

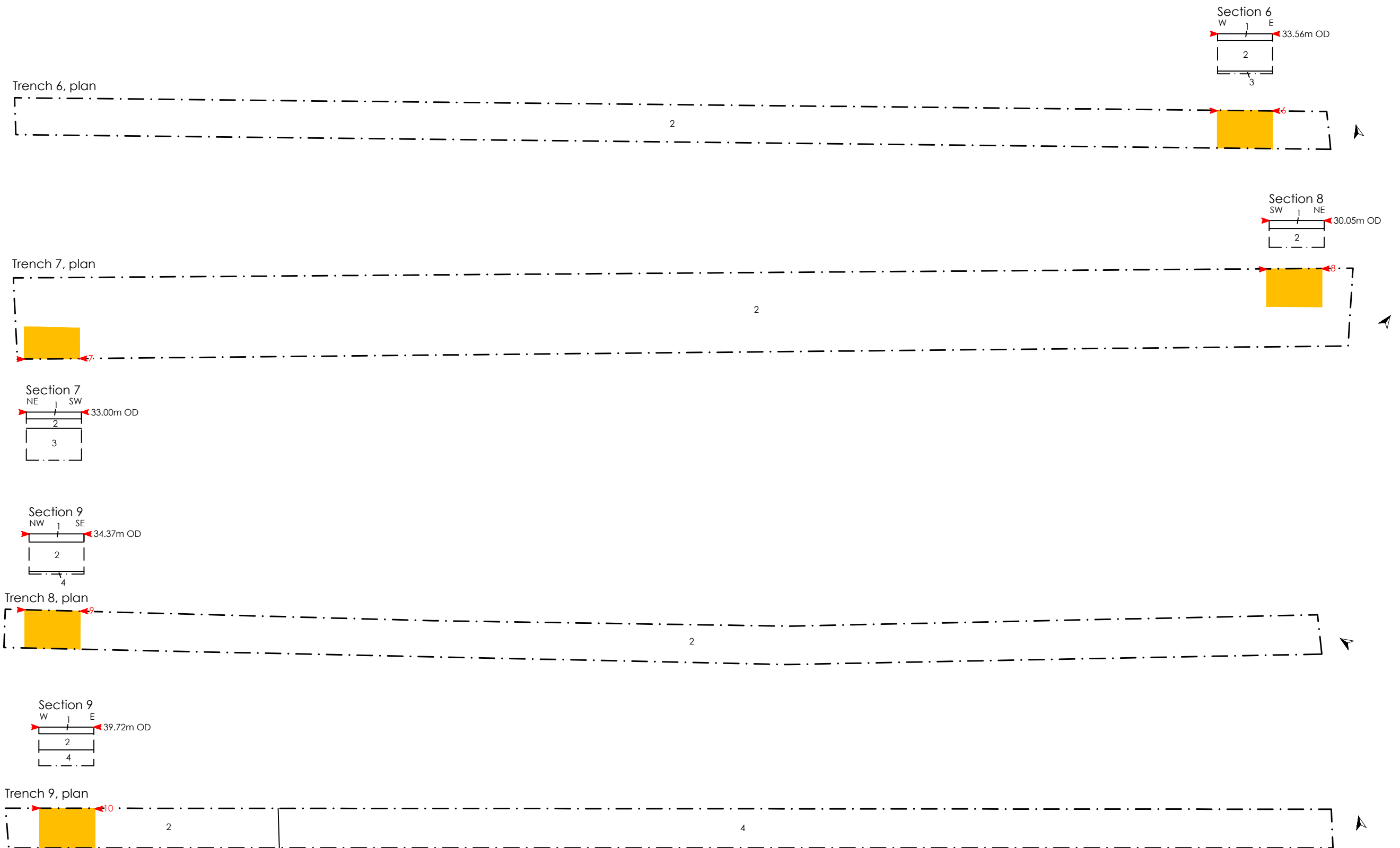




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Figure 4: Trenches 6-9, plans and sections





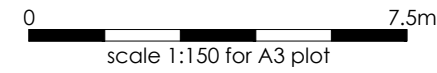
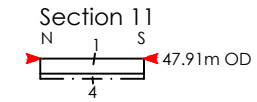
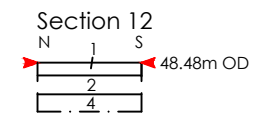
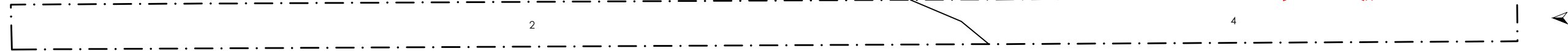


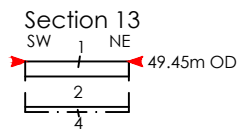
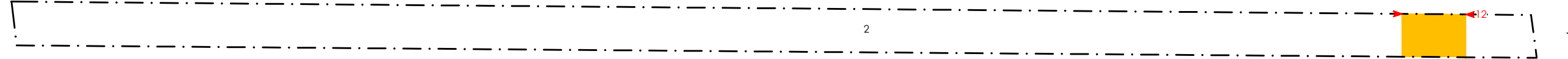
Figure 5: Trenches 10,12, 14-16, plans and sections



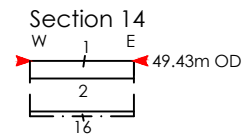
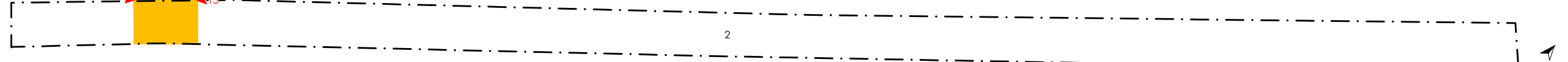
Trench 10, plan



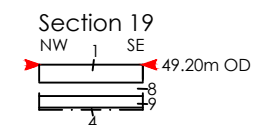
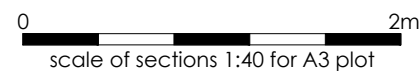
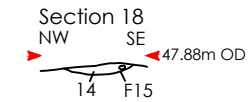
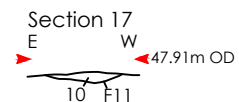
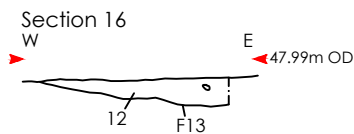
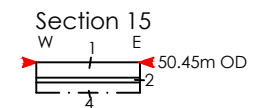
Trench 12, plan



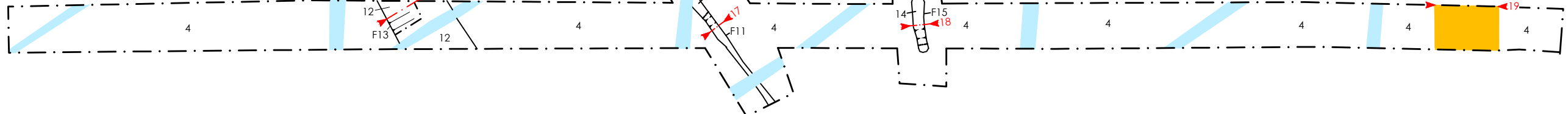
Trench 14, plan



Trench 15, plan



Trench 16, plan



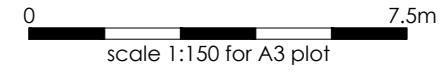
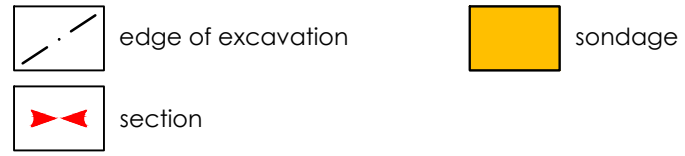


Figure 6: Trenches 17-21, plans and sections



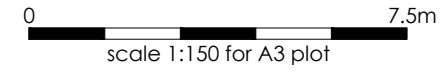
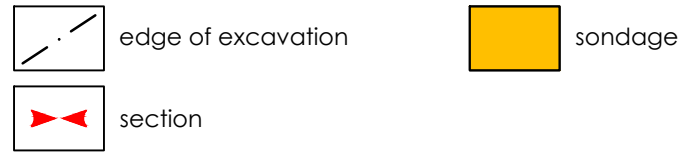


Figure 7: Trenches 22-23, 26-27 and 31, plans and sections

