WEST ANCROFT WIND FARM, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND

EVALUATION REPORT

CP. NO: 943/09

16/09/2009

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

REVISION SCHEDULE			
	01	**02**	**03**
PREPARED BY: **POSITION:** **DATE:**	Helen Noakes Supervisor 16/09/2009		
EDITED BY: **POSITION:** **DATE:**	Matthew Town Project Manager 16/09/2009		
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SUMMARY

In August 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by AECOM to undertake an archaeological evaluation at West Ancroft Wind Farm, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, Northumberland (NGR: NT 39754 64505).

The evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed development for the construction of foundations for eight wind turbines, a substation and control building and a construction compound. The evaluation area, which totalled 0.5 hectares, was located within 400 hectares of agricultural farmland at Ancroft Moor, to the west of the village of Ancroft in Northumberland.

A detailed Environmental Statement was produced (AECOM 2009), which found evidence to suggest that archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the modern periods exist within the site environs. As a result, and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to, and approved by Northumberland County Council (Maclean 2009), an evaluation consisting of twenty-eight linear trial trenches was undertaken between the 10th August and the 14th August 2009. The position and size of these trenches (25m in length and 1.80m in width, totalling 0.5 hectares), was previously agreed with Northumberland County Council, and related to the location of the aforementioned turbine bases.

Archaeological deposits, comprising probable post-medieval boundary ditches, were observed within Trenches 6 and 25. Trenches 9, 10 and 12 contained the remains of post-medieval stone lined drains. Trench 12 also contained water-derived deposits which possibly represent the remains of a dried stream bed or water channel, potentially relating to a brook which runs to the north and west of this area. The remains of a modern wooden stake were also uncovered within the base of one of these deposits. The remains of a probable tree bole, and a ceramic field drain were uncovered within the northern limits of Trench 11.

Trenches 26, 27 and 28 contained no archaeological or modern features and the remaining trenches (Trenches 1-5, 7, 8, and 13-24) all contained the remains of post medieval or modern features, which comprised ceramic field drains and the remains of planter pits or in-situ burning resulting from modern field clearance. The findings of the evaluation therefore largely represent agricultural practices which have occurred at the site, and which are still in evidence as being carried out today.

The evaluation did not uncover any well defined settlement activity or remains associated with prehistoric or medieval activity, which had been noted within the vicinity of the site. However, Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council, recommended that, due to the vast size of the site environs, it is likely that archaeological remains, relating to the 'Roundabouts' Iron Age earthworks, and the potential Romano-British settlement located to the south of the site, survive *in situ* within proximity to the proposed development areas. It is

therefore likely that archaeological remains will be encountered during potential future works, and further monitoring was therefore recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank AECOM, for commissioning the project. In particular, Fiona Lee and Helen Maclean (Principal Archaeologist) are thanked for their help and assistance throughout the work.

NPA Ltd would also like to thank Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council, for all his help and assistance throughout the project. Mr James Douglas is also thanked for his help and assistance throughout the work.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Angus Clark, Michael McElligott, Helen Noakes and Natalie Ward. The report was written by Helen Noakes. The drawings were produced by Helen Noakes and Natalie Ward. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 In August 2009, North Pennines Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at West Ancroft Farm, West Ancroft, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, Northumberland. This was at the request of AECOM, and was in advance of the construction of a series of 8 wind turbines at the site (NGR: NT 39754 64505; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The proposed works lie within 400 hectares of agricultural farmland at Ancroft Moor, to the west of the village of Ancroft in Northumberland.

1.1.3 An Environmental Statement was produced (AECOM 2009), which found evidence to suggest that archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the modern periods exist within the site environs. These include the remains of the 'Roundabouts' earthwork, a possible Iron Age earthwork lying to the southwest of the proposed location for Turbine 8.

1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by AECOM, (Maclean 2009) in response to an archaeological evaluation brief issued by Northumberland County Council (Best 2009), for an archaeological evaluation of the development area.

2.1.2 Following acceptance of the project design by Northumberland County Council, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by AECOM to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.2.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of twenty-eight linear trial trenches, Trenches 1-28 (Figure 2), which were excavated in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals.

2.2.2 The location and size of the trial trenches were agreed by Northumberland County Council (Best 2009), and were determined to coincide with the location of eight turbine bases, the substation and the control building. The location of Trench 4 was subject to contingency when the proposed location was found to be within a heavily wooded area, necessitating the relocation of this trench approximately 10m to the north of its original position (the dimensions of the trench remained unchanged).

2.2.3 The dimensions of these trenches were 25m in length and 1.80m in width. The site is set within 400 hectares of farmland, although the total excavation area covered only 0.5 hectares (1% of total area).

2.2.4 The aims of the evaluation can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3 REGIONAL RESEARCH AIMS

2.3.1 The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF) states that the low visibility of prehistoric settlements, versus the bias in visibility of Iron Age settlements are of a concern. The framework also considers the dating of sites on simple morphological grounds as dangerously simplistic (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

2.3.2 Within the environs of West Ancroft, many of the visible earthworks are attributed to the Iron Age, although these features could potentially have their origins in the Bronze Age. This is especially relevant in the interpretation of earthworks at Ewe Hill, where cist burials suggest a Bronze Age origin, which is yet to be clearly defined.

2.3.3 Furthermore, there is a call for the increased analysis between the boundaries of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites within their periphery, in order to further comprehend the economic and social exchanges taking place. The framework also calls for the identification of contemporary features which may help to characterize the function of sites.

2.3.4 The Roman road known as the Devil's Causeway is visible to the east of the evaluation area. Within the Research Framework there is the acknowledgement that fewer mile forts are known about than along this stretch of road than on any other Roman road. Further investigation and analysis of the route is required, as well as a better understanding of Romano-British sites which occur within the routes environs, and how these relate to the wider Romano-British network systems.

2.3.5 The evaluation at West Ancroft therefore has the potential to gather further information about an area surrounded by substantial archaeological remains, which has previously been subject to limited archaeological investigation.

2.4 METHODOLOGY

2.4.1 The trenches were mechanically excavated by a JCB equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate or the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. Each trench was then manually cleaned and any putative archaeological features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the NPA Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

2.4.2 Photography was undertaken using Minolta X300, Canon EOS 500 and Pentax P30 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was

made using digital photography, 400 ISO Black and White print and 200 ISO Colour Slide film.

2.4.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2002).

2.5 THE ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive, including the physical and paper archive and copies of the report, will be sent to The Great North Museum, Newcastle, and will be made available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA09, WAW-A, CP 943/09.

2.5.2 North Pennines Archaeology supports the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S** (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, and can be accessed under the unique identification number northpen3- 62992.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 The site lies within 400 hectares of farmland, located to the west of Ancroft Village, within an area known as Ancroft Southmoor, in Northumberland. The site is at a height of approximately 60m above sea level (NGR: NT 6499 3534; Figure 1).

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology within the area comprises limestones, mudstones and sandstones belonging to the Cementstone Group of a Lower Carboniferous age. Deposition of glacial debris left an extensive mantle of boulder clay (till) over which meltwater channels filled with sands and gravels (Countryside Commission 1998).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.

3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* little is known of the prehistoric settlement of the area, although sporadic prehistoric remains have been documented, such as the discovery of cist burials, and enclosures at Ewe Hill, approximately 3.5km to the north of the proposed development area. Numerous prehistoric sites exist in close proximity to the development, including the stone circle at Duddo and the Iron Age hillforts of Camphouses and Murton Craggs. Earthworks, potentially dating from the Iron Age, such as the double ditched settlement at Bleak Ridge and Camp Field at Duddo, exist within a 5km radius from the development area.

3.2.3 The Iron Age 'Roundabouts' earthworks exist to the south-west of the proposed location for Turbine 8. These sub-rectangular earthworks have been noted as being heavily plough truncated. However, significant archaeological remains may still exist in close proximity to this feature, which may have the potential to provide further information regarding the prehistoric settlement of the area.

3.2.4 *Roman*: located to the east of Ancroft village a section of the Roman road, the Devils Causeway, which historically linked the town of Corbridge to Berwick and ran to the north, was observed within a 2km radius to the proposed development area. Furthermore, remains of a settlement consisting of a rectangular ditched enclosure and a hollow way exist further to the west, and may also be of a Romano-British date. To the northwest of the proposed development, Horncliffe Roman Fort also exists under arable

agricultural use and comprises a cropmark of a rectangular enclosure surrounded by three ditches.

3.2.5 *Medieval*: numerous medieval sites exist within a 5km radius of the proposed development area. Ancroft village was once larger, and is said to have diminished in size due to the effects of plague in 1667, although this is subject to debate due to the village being shown on historic maps up to the 18th century. The name Ancroft itself means 'single' or 'lonely enclosure' in old English, and the field which contains the deserted medieval village is known locally as the 'broomy huts', derived from the burning of plague bodies using brooms. Excavations at the centre of the village have revealed the remains of the deserted medieval village and included finds of 12th to 14th century pottery and buildings dating from the 1700's.

3.2.6 The Grade II listed building of St Anne's church, which lies less than 2km to the east of the proposed development area, has its origins in the 12th century, when it served as a chapel of ease for those who could not make it to the parish church on Holy Island. The later additions of a bastle tower relate to the defence of the area during the Scottish border raids.

3.2.7 Furthermore, medieval ridge and furrow has been observed at Shoreswood and Thorntonpark farm, and a deserted medieval village also exists at East Allerdean

3.2.8 *Post Medieval*: the majority of settlement evidence comes in the form of listed houses, such as the Grade II listed farmhouses at Shoreswood Hall and Berrington Lodge, less than 2km to the north and south of the proposed development area respectively.

3.2.9 Industrial activity is well documented within Ancroft and the immediate environs, and comprises evidence of lime kilns, water wheels and coal tracks. At Ancroft Town Farm the remains of a water wheel and a gathering pond were discovered. Furthermore, evidence of bell pits used for exploratory coal mining, as well as the more visible colleries which existed at Allerdean, Greenlaw-walls and Shoreswood, give further evidence for the post-medieval activity within the area.

3.2.10 *Modern:* modern archaeological remains include defences constructed during the World Wars and comprise high frequency direction finders and buildings interpreted as blast pens. Two modern colliery sites also exist in close proximity to the development area.

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

3.3.1 Archaeological investigations have not previously been noted within the development footprint, although numerous archaeological investigations

have been conducted within the village of Ancroft, due to the existence of the deserted medieval village within the village core.

3.3.2 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed development on the surrounding landscape was conducted by AECOM in 2009. This assessment incorporated the 400 hectares enclosing the development area and an additional 5km radius from the site boundary. This involved the consultation of records held at the HER in Northumberland, and sought for information regarding potential sites which exist within close proximity to the development area, and which may be affected by the development.

3.3.3 The Environmental Impact Assessment found evidence for a total of 92 sites within both the environs of the development (up to a 5km buffer zone), and within the development footprint. These comprised 11 prehistoric sites, 2 Roman, 1 early medieval and 9 medieval, 57 post-medieval, 5 modern and 7 sites of an unknown date.

3.3.4 Of these, six archaeological sites were identified within the proposed development area. These mostly dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods and specifically relate to possible and known earthworks, such as the Roundabouts earthwork which exists to the south-west of the development area.

3.3.5 Further environmental and visual impacts associated with the construction of a windfarm at the proposed site were also assessed, and concluded that the overall impact would be moderate adverse (AECOM, 2009).

3.3.6 Therefore, archaeological remains may exist within isolated areas within the development. Where these do occur, they are likely to be related to the Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement of the area, and are likely to have some relationship to sites located further outside the footprint, and up to a 5km radius from the site. The proposed development has the potential to damage these archaeological remains, suggesting that a programme of archaeological works to accompany the proposed development would likely limit the extent to which this damage would occur.

4 EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The excavation of trenches down to the first archaeological horizon, followed by further hand excavation of subsequent archaeological horizons permitted an examination of any archaeological remains. All trench locations are depicted in Figure 2; detailed sections for all Trenches are depicted in Figures 3-19.

4.2 TRENCH 1 (FIGURE 3)

4.2.1 Trench 1, which was orientated east-west, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. A total of three ceramic land drains were observed within Trench 1.

4.2.2 The natural substrate within Trench 1 was observed at a depth of 0.5m below the current ground level and consisted of compacted orange-red sandy clay **(129)**, which measured a minimum of 0.10m in depth.

4.2.3 Observed truncating the natural, a series of three ceramic land drains were aligned in a north-west- south-east direction. These were spaced evenly within the trench, and measured a maximum of 0.15m in width and were all approximately 0.25m in depth.

4.2.4 Overlying all the above features and the natural substrate, the ploughsoil was observed to a depth of 0.4m. This comprised a dark greyish-black loose to moderately compacted silty clay **(128)**.

4.3 TRENCH 2 (FIGURE 3)

4.3.1 Trench 2, which was orientated north east-south west, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. One ceramic land drain was observed within Trench 2.

4.3.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.40m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(129),** which measured a minimum of 0.02m in depth.

4.3.3 Observed within the western extent of the trench, a ceramic land drain measured a maximum of 0.18m in width.

4.3.4 Ploughsoil was observed to overlie all the above deposits, and comprised a moderately to loosely compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(128)**. This deposit was observed to a depth of 0.38m.

Plate 1: Overview of Trench 2, taken looking north east

4.4 TRENCH 3 (FIGURE 4)

4.4.1 Trench 3, which was orientated east-west, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. A total of three ceramic land drains were observed within Trench 3.

4.4.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.55m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(131),** which measured a minimum of 0.08m in depth.

4.4.3 Three ceramic land drains were evenly spaced within Trench 3. These measured a maximum of 0.18m in width and were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m.

4.4.4 Overlying these deposits, ploughsoil was observed to a depth of 0.47m and comprised a moderate to loosely compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay **(130)**.

4.5 TRENCH 4

4.5.1 Trench 4, which was orientated north-south, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a depth of 0.48m. This trench, which was excavated within the footprint of the control building, was subject to contingency and had to be relocated approximately 10m north of the intended position due to the original location being within a heavily wooded area. No archaeological or modern features were observed within this trench, and therefore these trenches are not illustrated.

4.5.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.45m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay, **(131)**, to a minimum depth of 0.05m. Observed to truncate the natural a probable planter pit was observed within the western extent of the trench. This measured a maximum of 1.40m in width and was filled to a depth of 0.08m by loosely compacted greyish-black silty clay, which had frequent inclusions of roots within.

4.5.3 Ploughsoil overlay the natural to a depth of 0.40m, and comprised a moderate to loosely compacted greyish-black silty clay **(130)**.

4.6 TRENCH 5 (FIGURES 4, 5)

4.6.1 Trench 5, which was orientated north-south, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. One ceramic land drain was observed within the southern extent of the trench.

4.6.2 The natural substrate, which was encountered at a depth of 0.53m below the current ground level, comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(133)**, which was observed to a minimum depth of 0.03m.

4.6.3 Truncating the natural, a ceramic land drain was observed within the southern end of the trench, aligned in a north-south direction. This measured a maximum of 0.18m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.22m.

4.6.4 Ploughsoil overlay all the above deposits and comprised a moderate to loosely compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(132)** which was observed to be 0.50m in depth.

4.7 TRENCH 6 (FIGURES 5, 6)

4.7.1 Trench 6, which was orientated east-west, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m.

4.7.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.40m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(133)** which was a minimum of 0.05m in depth.

4.7.3 A possible post-medieval boundary ditch **[111]** was observed to truncate the natural within the centre of the trench. This ditch measured a maximum of 1.0m in width and was aligned in a north-west to south-east direction. The extent of this feature was only observed within Trench 6, but it is probable that this feature relates to a pre-existing field division, which potentially spans the distance of the eastern end of the field and was removed prior to 1856 as there is no recorded ditch on the first edition Ordinance Survey map.

4.7.4 The ditch **[111]**, which was observed to have a U shaped profile**,** was filled to a depth of 0.25m by loosely compacted greyish-brown sandy silt **(112)**. Frequent inclusions of plant roots were observed within this deposit.

4.7.5 The ditch **[111]** was truncated by a ceramic land drain, which was observed within the northern section face (Plate 3). This drain was aligned roughly north-south and measured a maximum of 0.18m in width and was 0.15m in depth.

4.7.6 Two further ceramic land drains were observed within Trench 6, both of which measured 0.18m in width and 0.20m in depth.

4.7.7 A small pit was also observed within Trench 6. This feature, which measured 0.67m in diameter, was filled to a depth of 0.07m by loosely compacted grey-black silty sand which had frequent inclusions of roots within. Root capillaries were observed within the base of this feature, suggesting that this represents a probable tree bole or planter pit.

4.7.8 Overlying these deposits, ploughsoil was observed to a depth of 0.40m and comprised a moderate to loosely compacted dark grey-brown silty clay **(133)**.

4.8 TRENCH 7 (FIGURES 5, 7)

4.8.1 Trench 7, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. Trench 7 contained three ceramic field drains.

4.8.2 The natural substrate was observed to a depth of 0.30m and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(133)**, which was a minimum of 0.05m in depth. Three ceramic field drains truncated this deposit, and these measured a maximum of 0.18m in width, 0.15m in depth. Two of these features were observed aligned in a north-west to south-east direction and the last field drain was aligned north-east to south-west.

4.8.3 Ploughsoil overlay all the above deposits, and comprised moderate to loosely compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay, **(132)** which was 0.30m in depth.

Plate 2: East facing overview of Trench 6.

Plate 3: South facing section of possible post medieval boundary ditch [111], which is truncated by a modern ceramic land drain, within Trench 6.

4.9 TRENCH 8 (FIGURE 7)

4.9.1 Trench 8, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. Trench 8 contained two ceramic land drains.

4.9.2 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.38m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown clay, **(134)** that was a minimum of 0.08m in depth. Observed truncating this deposit and within the southern extent of the trench, two land drains measured a maximum width of 0.19m and were 0.20m in depth.

4.9.3 The land drains were aligned in a north south and north-east to south-west direction and were overlaid by the ploughsoil, which comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(127)** that was 0.30m in depth.

4.10 TRENCH 9 (FIGURE 8)

4.10.1 Trench 9, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. A total of four stone lined land drains were observed within Trench 9.

4.10.2 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.40m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish brown clay, **(134)** which was a minimum of 0.05m in depth.

4.10.3 Truncating the natural, four land drains were observed. These measured a maximum of 0.5m in width and were approximately 0.50m in depth. Two of these features were aligned in a northwest- southeast direction; a further drain was aligned northeast-southwest and the final drain was aligned northwest-southeast. The drains may have all been stone lined at one point, but only two of the four appeared to still contain these stone deposits.

4.10.4 Overlying these features, ploughsoil was observed to a depth of 0.35m and comprised moderately compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay **(127)**.

4.11 TRENCH 10 (FIGURE 9)

4.11.1 Trench 10, which was orientated east-west, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. One land drain was observed within Trench 10.

4.11.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.35m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(134),** which was a minimum of 0.05m in depth.

Plate 4: North facing overview of Trench 9, showing stone lined drains in foreground.

Plate 5: West facing section of a robbed out stone land drain within Trench 9.

4.11.3 Observed within the eastern end of Trench 10, a land drain measured 0.30m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. This feature appeared to be similar in nature to those observed within Trench 9, and it is suggested that this feature also represents a robbed out stone lined drain. The modernity of this feature was suggested by the inclusions of metal barbs from a barbed wire fence, which were discovered within the fill of this drain.

4.11.4 Overlying all the above deposits, ploughsoil was observed to a depth of 0.30m and comprised moderately compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay **(127)**.

4.12 TRENCH 11 (FIGURES 10, 11)

4.12.1 Trench 11, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. One ceramic land drain and a probable tree bole were observed within Trench 11.

4.12.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.38m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(110)**, which was a minimum of 0.08m in depth.

4.12.3 Observed within the northern end of Trench 11 and truncating the natural, a circular feature measured 1.20m in diameter and had gently sloping sides,

tapering to a rounded base, **[108]**. This was filled to a depth of 0.68m by three deposits.

4.12.4 The primary deposit comprised compacted greyish-brown clay which was observed to be a depth of 0.17 m, **(109)**. Overlying this deposit **(109)**, moderately compacted bluish-grey sandy clay **(107)** which had frequent inclusions of small pebbles was observed to be a depth of 0.20m.

4.12.5 The final deposit within this feature was moderately compacted dark brown silty sand **(106)**, which was observed to be a depth of 0.31m. None of the three deposits observed within this feature contained datable finds.

4.12.6 The form of this feature, as well as the observation of frequent root capillary holes within the base and sides of this feature, lead to the suggestion that this feature is the remains of a tree bole.

4.12.7 Cutting the eastern extent of the tree bole **[108]**, a ceramic land drain was observed aligned in a southwest-northeast direction. This measured a maximum of 0.18m in width and was 0.20m in depth.

4.12.8 Overlying these deposits, plough soil was observed to a depth of 0.30m and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown sandy clay, **(105)**.

Plate 6: North facing oblique photograph of Trench 11, showing the section of a probable tree bole.

Plate 7: East facing overview of Trench 12 showing stone-lined drain in foreground.

4.13 TRENCH 12 (FIGURES 10, 12)

4.13.1 Trench 12, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m. Plough scars, a stone lined drain, a pit containing the skeletal remains of a sheep and water based deposits were all observed within Trench 12.

4.13.2 The natural substrate, which was observed at a depth of 0.30m within the eastern extent of the trench, comprised compacted bluish-grey clay **(117)**. However, within the central and western areas of the trench, the natural substrate was observed at a greater depth of approximately 0.80m below the current ground level. This deposit was comprised loosely compacted orange-yellow silty sand **(119)** and was a minimum of 0.05m in depth.

4.13.3 The change in natural appears to be related to the location of the trench within a natural hollow, which is surrounded by a stream to the west and the north of Trench 12. It is possible therefore that this area was the location of the previous route of the stream, which may have been diverted at some point. The area to the north of this trench had been subject to a programme of drainage in order to reclaim areas of marshlands (J. Douglas *pers.comm*.)

4.13.4 Within the central areas of the trench, the natural substrate **(119)** was overlain by moderately compacted orangey-brown sandy clay **(118)** which was observed to a depth of 0.36m.

4.13.5 This deposit **(118)** was truncated by two post-medieval land drains, **[123]** and **[116]**.

4.13.6 Land drain **[123]** was observed to measure 0.7m in width and was a maximum of 0.50m in depth. This was filled with moderately compacted yellow-brown silty clay which had inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, **(121).**

4.13.7 A piece of timber fencing **(124)** was observed within this deposit **(121)**. Measuring a maximum length of 0.8m and 0.15m in width, a metal screw was observed within this piece of wood, supporting the post-medieval date range ascribed to this feature.

4.13.8 Land drain **[123]** was truncated within the upper strata by a modern ceramic land drain **[122]**, which measured 0.18m in width and was a maximum of 0.15m in depth. It is possible that land drain **[123]** was replaced by the ceramic drain, and that drain **[123]** may have been a stone lined drain, whose stones were removed prior to this process.

4.13.9 Located to the west of land drain **[123]** another land drain **[116]** was observed. This was an intact stone lined drain, which had vertical edges and a flat base, and measured 0.50m in width.

Plate 8: Section showing a post-medieval land drain [123], filled by (121) which truncates deposit (119) within the central area of Trench 12. Wooden fence post (124) is visible within deposit (121).

Plate 9: North facing overview of stone lined drain [116], Trench 12.

4.13.10 The deposit within this drain **[116]** was observed to be a depth of 0.15m and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silt **(115)**. This contained frequent inclusions of ceramic residues and sub-rounded pebbles, and represents the silting up of the drain during its use.

4.13.11 Overlying the above deposits, plough soil **(105)** was observed to a depth of 0.30m. Comprising moderate to loosely compacted greyish-brown silty clay, this deposit was truncated within the western extent by a small pit.

4.13.12 Small pit **[136]** was observed to measure 2.52m in diameter and was filled to a depth of 0.45m by moderate to loosely compacted greyish-black silty clay **(135)**. The skeletal remains of a probable sheep were observed within the section of this pit, which also had some inclusions of sub-rounded stones within the deposit.

4.14 TRENCH 13 (FIGURES 8, 10)

4.14.1 Trench 13, which was orientated north-south, measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m below the current ground level. One land drain was observed within Trench 13.

4.14.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(138)**, which was a minimum of 0.08m in depth.

4.14.3 Observed to truncate the natural at the northern extent of the trench, a ceramic land drain measured 0.18m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.20m. This feature had an extent of approximately 18m, and was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction.

4.13.4 Overlying these deposits, ploughsoil was observed to be a depth of 0.42m and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(137)**.

4.15 TRENCH 14 (FIGURE 13)

4.15.1 Trench 14, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. One ceramic land drain was observed within this trench.

4.15.2 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.62m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(140)**, which was a minimum of 0.05m in depth

4.15.3 Truncating the natural a ceramic land drain was observed aligned in a north-south direction and was a maximum of 0.18m in width, 0.15m in depth and was viewed for an extent of 1.80m.

Plate 10: East facing overview of Trench 14.

4.15.4 Overlying the above deposits, ploughsoil was observed to be a depth of 0.57m and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(139)**.

4.16 TRENCH 15 (FIGURE 13)

4.16.1 Trench 15, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a depth of 0.40m. A single plough scar was observed within Trench 15.

4.16.2 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.40m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(140),** which was a minimum depth of 0.06m.

4.16.3 Truncating the natural, a small plough scar measuring 0.09m in width and excavated to a depth of 0.10m in depth was observed to extend 6m and was aligned in a north-west to south-east direction.

4.16.4 Overlying these deposits, ploughsoil **(139)** was observed to be a depth of 0.34m and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay.

4.17 TRENCH 16

4.17.1 Trench 16, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a depth of 0.59m. No archaeological or modern features were observed within this trench, and therefore these trenches are not illustrated.

4.17.2 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.59m below the current ground level. This comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(140)**, which was a minimum of 0.09m in depth. This deposit was overlain by plough soil **(139)**, which comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay that was observed to a depth of 0.50m.

4.18 TRENCH 17 (FIGURE 14)

4.18.1 Trench 17, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. One plough scar was observed within this trench.

4.18.2 The natural substrate, which was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below the current ground level, comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(142)**, which was a minimum of 0.08m in depth. This was truncated within the centre of the trench by a small plough furrow which measured 0.08m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.06m. This was aligned in an east-west direction.

4.18.3 Overlying all these deposits ploughsoil **(141)** was observed to be a depth of 0.42m. This comprised moderately compacted greyish brown silty clay.

4.19 TRENCH 18 (FIGURE 14)

4.19.1 Trench 18, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. One plough scar was observed within Trench 18.

4.19.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(142**), which measured a minimum of 0.01m in depth. This was truncated by a plough furrow which measured 0.04m in depth, was 0.10m in width and was aligned in a north-west to south-east direction.

4.19.3 Overlying these deposits, plough soil was observed to be a depth of 0.49m, and comprised moderately compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay **(141)**.

4.20 TRENCH 19 (FIGURE 15)

4.20.1 Trench 19, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a depth of 0.43m. Two plough scars and one modern ceramic land drain were observed within this trench.

4.20.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.39m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(142)**, which measured a minimum depth of 0.04m.

4.20.3 Truncating this deposit, two plough furrows measuring 0.02m and 0.05m in width and 0.02m and 0.08m in depth, were observed to be aligned in a north-south direction within the eastern extent of the trench.

4.20.4 A ceramic land drain, measuring 0.18m in width and 0.20m in depth, was observed aligned in a north-west to south-east direction within the western extent of the trench.

4.20.5 Overlying these features, ploughsoil was observed to be a depth of 0.39m and comprised moderately compacted silty clay **(141)**.

4.21 TRENCH 20 (FIGURE 15)

4.21.1 Trench 20, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m. A small land drain and evidence for modern in-situ burning, indicative of land clearance were observed within Trench 20.

4.21.2 The natural substrate, which was encountered at a depth of 0.28m below the current ground level, comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(144)**, and measured a minimum of 0.04m in depth.

4.21.3 This deposit was truncated by a small land drain which measured 0.18m in width, was 0.20m in depth and had an extent of 11m. This feature was aligned in a north-west to south-east direction.

4.21.4 Overlying these deposits, ploughsoil was observed to a depth of 0.28m and comprised moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(143)**.

4.22 TRENCH 21 (FIGURE 16)

4.22.1 Trench 21, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a depth of 0.49m below the current ground level. One ceramic land drain and the remains of a tree bole were observed within this trench.

4.22.2 The natural substrate, which was encountered at a depth of 0.40m, comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(144)**, and measured a minimum of 0.09m in depth.

4.22.3 This deposit was truncated by a ceramic land drain which measured 0.18m in width, 0.20m in depth and was observed to be aligned in a north-south direction.

4.22.4 The remains of a probable tree bole were observed approximately 0.6m to the east of the ceramic land drain. This measured 0.5m in diameter and was filled to a depth of over 0.20m by highly compacted silty clays.

4.22.5 Overlying these deposits, ploughsoil comprising moderately compacted silty clay **(143)** measuring 0.40m in depth was observed.

4.23 TRENCH 22 (FIGURE 16)

4.23.1 Trench 22, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. Two plough scars and a ceramic field drain were observed within Trench 22.

4.23.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.32m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(144)**, and measured a minimum of 0.03m in depth.

4.23.3 Two plough furrows were observed to truncate the natural within the eastern extent of Trench 22, and measured 0.08m in width and were both 0.05m in depth. These features were aligned in a north-east to south-west direction.

4.23.4 A ceramic land drain was observed within the eastern extent of Trench 22. Measuring 0.18m in width and 0.20m in depth, this feature had an extent of approximately 1.80m and was aligned in a north-south direction.

4.23.5 Overlying the above deposits, plough soil was observed to a depth of 0.32m and comprised moderately compacted greyish brown silty clay **(143)**.

4.24 TRENCH 23 (FIGURES 17, 18)

4.24.1 Trench 23, which was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m below the current ground level. A probable planter pit was observed within Trench 23.

4.24.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.32m and comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(142)**, which was a minimum depth of 0.08m A probable planter pit, measuring 0.40m in diameter was filled to a

depth of 0.05m by loosely compacted blackish-brown silty sand. Frequent inclusions of root material were present within this deposit.

4.24.3 Overlying these deposits, ploughsoil was observed to be a depth of 0.32m and comprised moderately compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay **(141)**.

Plate 11: West facing overview of Trench 22

4.25 TRENCH 24 (FIGURES 17, 18)

4.25.1 Trench 24, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m. A total of two ceramic field drains and one plough scar were observed within Trench 24.

4.25.2 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.38m below the current ground level and comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay **(142),** which was a minimum of 0.06m in depth.

4.25.3 Truncating the natural, two land drains were observed to be aligned in a north-south direction and measured 0.18m in width, 0.08m in depth and were within the western end of the trench.

4.25.4 A plough furrow, which measured 0.10m in width and was roughly 2.5m in length, was excavated to a depth of 0.05m. This was aligned in an east-west direction.

4.25.5 Overlying the above deposits, ploughsoil was observed to comprise moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(141),** which was observed to a depth of 0.38m.

4.26 TRENCH 25 (FIGURES 18, 19)

4.26.1 Trench 25, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. This trench contained a probable post-medieval field boundary ditch, a ceramic field drain, plough scars and a tree throw.

4.26.2 The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.43m below the current ground level, and comprised compacted reddish-brown sandy clay, **(142)**, which measured a minimum of 0.07m in depth.

4.26.3 Truncating this deposit, a probable post medieval field boundary ditch **[103],** pre dating 1856**,** was observed. This measured 0.50m in width, was observed for the extent of the trench (1.80m in length) and was aligned in an east-west direction. This feature was filled to a depth of 0.50m by moderately compacted brownish-grey silty clay **(102)**, which contained small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Interestingly, this feature was not observed within Trench 23 which was located parallel to Trench 25 and approximately 78m further west.

4.26.4 A small ceramic land drain was observed aligned north-west to south-east within the northern extent of the trench and measured 0.18m in width, 10m in extent and was 0.15m in depth.

4.26.5 The remnant of a plough furrow was observed within the western baulk edge of the trench, and was visible for 0.25m, and measured 0.08m in width and 0.07m in depth.

4.26.6 Also visible within the northern extent of the trench, a tree bole which measured 1.50m in diameter was observed. This was excavated to a depth of 0.2m and contained loosely compacted greyish-brown silty sand, which had frequent inclusions of root materials within. Within the base of the feature, root capillary channels were clearly visible.

4.26.7 Overlying all the above deposits, ploughsoil was observed to a depth of 0.43m and comprised moderately compacted grey-brown silty clay **(141)**.

Plate 12: South facing overview of Trench 25, showing land drain in foreground and a ditch [103] in background.

Plate 13: West facing section of a probable post-medieval ditch [103] within Trench 25

4.27 TRENCH 26

4.27.1 Trench 26, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m. No archaeological or modern features were observed within this trench, and therefore these trenches are not illustrated.

4.27.2 The natural substrate, which was encountered at a depth of 0.55m below the current ground surface, comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(146)**, which was 0.08m in depth. This deposit was overlain by moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(145)** which measured 0.55m in depth.

4.28 TRENCH 27

4.28.1 Trench 27, which was orientated east-west and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. No archaeological or modern features were observed within this trench, and therefore these trenches are not illustrated.

4.28.2 The natural substrate, which was encountered at a depth of 0.36m below the current ground level, comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(146)**, which measured a minimum of 0.09m in depth. This deposit was overlain by moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(145)** which measured 0.36m in depth.

4.29 TRENCH 28

4.29.1 Trench 28, which was orientated north-south and measured 25m in length and 1.80m in width, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. No archaeological or modern features were observed within this trench, and therefore these trenches are not illustrated.

4.29.2 The natural substrate, which was encountered at a depth of 0.39m below the current ground level, comprised compacted reddish-brown silty clay **(146**), which was a minimum of 0.06m in depth. This deposit was overlain by moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay **(145)** which measured 0.39m in depth.

4.30 FINDS

4.30.1 No finds were recovered during the course of the evaluation.

4.31 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.31.1 A total of ten bulk soil samples were taken from contexts (102) <1>, (109) <2>, (106) <3>, (107) <4>, (112) <5>, (114) <6>, (115) <7>, (120) <8>, (121) <9> and

(126) <10>. Of these, samples <5> and <1> both came from the fills of probable post-medieval boundary ditches found within Trenches 6 and 25 respectively.

4.31.2 Samples <2>, <3>, and <4> were from within a feature interpreted as the remains of a tree bole within Trench 11 and samples <6>, <7>, <8> and <9> were taken from within features including stone lined drains which were found within Trench 12. Sample <10> was the fill within a probable land drain, located within Trench 10.

4.31.3 None of the samples taken during the evaluation were identified as having the potential to further inform on site processes or settlement activity occurring on the site, due to the interpreted modernity of those features. However, processing of these samples can be undertaken at a later date should this be required.

Plate 14: West facing overview of Trench 27.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1 Archaeological features were encountered in two of the twenty-eight trenches, and these features comprised shallow ditches potentially relating to earlier post-medieval boundary ditches, which were observed in Trenches 6 and 25, (Turbines 1 and 7 respectively). Map regression analysis showed no real change in the field boundaries from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1856 to the present day, therefore the ditches must be pre 1856 in date.

5.1.2 Water based deposits observed within Trench 12 appear to relate to the close proximity of the trench location to a pre-existing stream, and therefore the deposits observed within Trench 12 may well relate to a dried up water course or flood channel. Areas to the north of the location of Turbine 3 have been subject to extensive drainage in order to reclaim it from its natural state as marshlands (J. Douglas. *pers comm*.)

5.1.3 An intact stone lined drain, and the remains of several similar features, potentially robbed of their stone lining, supports the theory that the area enclosing the proposed development plan has been in use for agricultural purposes for much of the areas later antiquity. Furthermore, ceramic land drains were observed in fifteen of the twenty-eight trenches further highlighting the agricultural nature of deposits observed within the evaluation area.

5.1.4 Further agricultural practices were observed as the remains of plough furrows and in-situ burning resulting from field clearances, which were observed predominantly within the eastern trenches, specifically within the trenches of Turbines 4 and 6.

5.1.5 No archaeological features were observed within Trenches 26-28, which made up Turbine 7. This Turbine was located 0.275km to the east of the Roundabouts Iron Age earthworks. The lack of archaeological finds suggests that it is likely that substantial plough damage has affected these earthworks. There still remains the potential for archaeological remains to survive within this area however.

5.1.6 Although no archaeological remains were encountered during the course of the evaluation, the site still exists within an area which has the potential to aid regional knowledge regarding the later prehistoric occupation of the north. Furthermore, spot finds have been recorded to the north of the site, suggesting that archaeological remains within this area may exist within concentrated areas not targeted during the course of the evaluation.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 The evaluation did not find any remains which may relate to the prehistoric or medieval settlement of the area. The evaluation did however find extensive evidence for post-medieval agricultural practices. These practices are predominantly related to the drainage, clearance and the demarcation of the land.

5.2.2 Deposits observed within Trench 12 suggest that the area to the north of Turbine 3 have undergone extensive drainage programmes to reclaim moorland. Coupled with the intensive use of the land for arable purposes, and the extensive plough damage this may have caused, the likelihood of archaeological remains still being in-situ is smaller within the northern areas of the site, although the potential for spot finds is still high.

5.2.3 Inspection of the Roundabouts Iron Age earthwork suggested that the feature had been adversely affected by plough damage (AECOM 2009), but the absence of archaeology within Trenches 26-28, within Turbine 8 and to the south of the proposed development, and Trenches 23-25, within Turbine 7, suggests that archaeological remains associated with the earthworks are likely to exist further away from this turbine location, and are more likely to be concentrated within the south-western parts of the field.

5.2.4 Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland County Council, has recommended that, due to the vast size of the site environs, it is likely that archaeological remains, relating to the 'Roundabouts' Iron Age earthworks, and the potential Romano-British settlement located to the south of the site, survive *in situ* within proximity to the proposed development areas. The vast areas covered by this proposal, coupled with the necessary provision for vehicular access to the Turbines, means that there continues to be some risk that archaeological features, and potential spot finds or isolated features, may be encountered and potentially damaged or destroyed. This is especially relevant within the area encompassing Turbine 8, as archaeological materials may have been spread further away from the earthworks than suggested by the evaluation. It is therefore likely that archaeological remains will be encountered during potential future works, and further monitoring was therefore recommended.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
(100)	Deposit	Ploughsoil. Turbine 5- REPEATED
(101)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine 7- REPEATED
(102)	Deposit	Fill of Ditch [103]
[103]	Cut	East-west aligned post medieval ditch, Trench 25
(104)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine 3
(105)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine3
(106)	Deposit	Fill of treebole in Trench 11
(107)	Deposit	Secondary fill, Treebole, Trench 11
[108]	Cut	Tree bole Trench 11-circular feature, irregular base
(109)	Deposit	Primary fill of treebole, Trench 11.
(110)	Deposit	Natural substrate, Trench 11
[111]	Cut	North-south aligned post medieval ditch, Trench 6
(112)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [111]
(113)	Deposit	Subsoil, Trenches 1-2
(114)	Deposit	Fill of drain [116]
(115)	Deposit	Fill of drain [116]
[116]	Cut	stone lined drain, aligned north-south, trench 12
(117)	Deposit	Blue-grey clay; Natural, Trench 12
(118)	Deposit	Spread, potentially water related silts, Trench 12
(119)	Deposit	Yellow sand; Natural, Trench 12
(120)	Deposit	remains of ceramic land drain- cuts (121)
(121)	Deposit	Primary fill of stone drain [123]
[122]	Cut	Ceramic field drain, filled by (120)
[123]	Cut	Remains of a robbed out stone lined drain.
(124)	Deposit	Wooden stake within (121)
[125]	Cut	East-west aligned service drain, Trench 10
(126)	Deposit	Fill of [125]
(127)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine 2
(128)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, construction compound
(129)	Deposit	Natural substrate, construction compound
(130)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Control building
(131)	Deposit	Natural, Control building
(132)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine 1
(133)	Deposit	Natural, Turbine 1
(134)	Deposit	Natural, Turbine 2
(135)	Deposit	Fill of Pit, [136], Trench 12
(136)	Cut	Oval pit, contained skeletal remains of sheep, Trench 12
(137)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Trench 13
(138)	Deposit	Natural, Trench 13
(139)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine 4

Context Number	Context Type	Description
(140)	Deposit	Natural, Turbine 4
(141)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbines 5 and 7
(142)	Deposit	Natural, Turbines 5 and 7
(143)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine 6
(144)	Deposit	Natural, Turbine 6
(145)	Deposit	Ploughsoil, Turbine 8
(146)	Deposit	Natural, Turbine 8

Table 2: List of Contexts issued during the Evaluation

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009	PROJECT: West Ancroft Wind Farm SCALE: 1:100 000 REPORT No: CP 943/09 CLIENT AECOM DRAWN BY: MT DATE: September 2009 FIGURE No: 1	site location	

Figure 1 : Location map

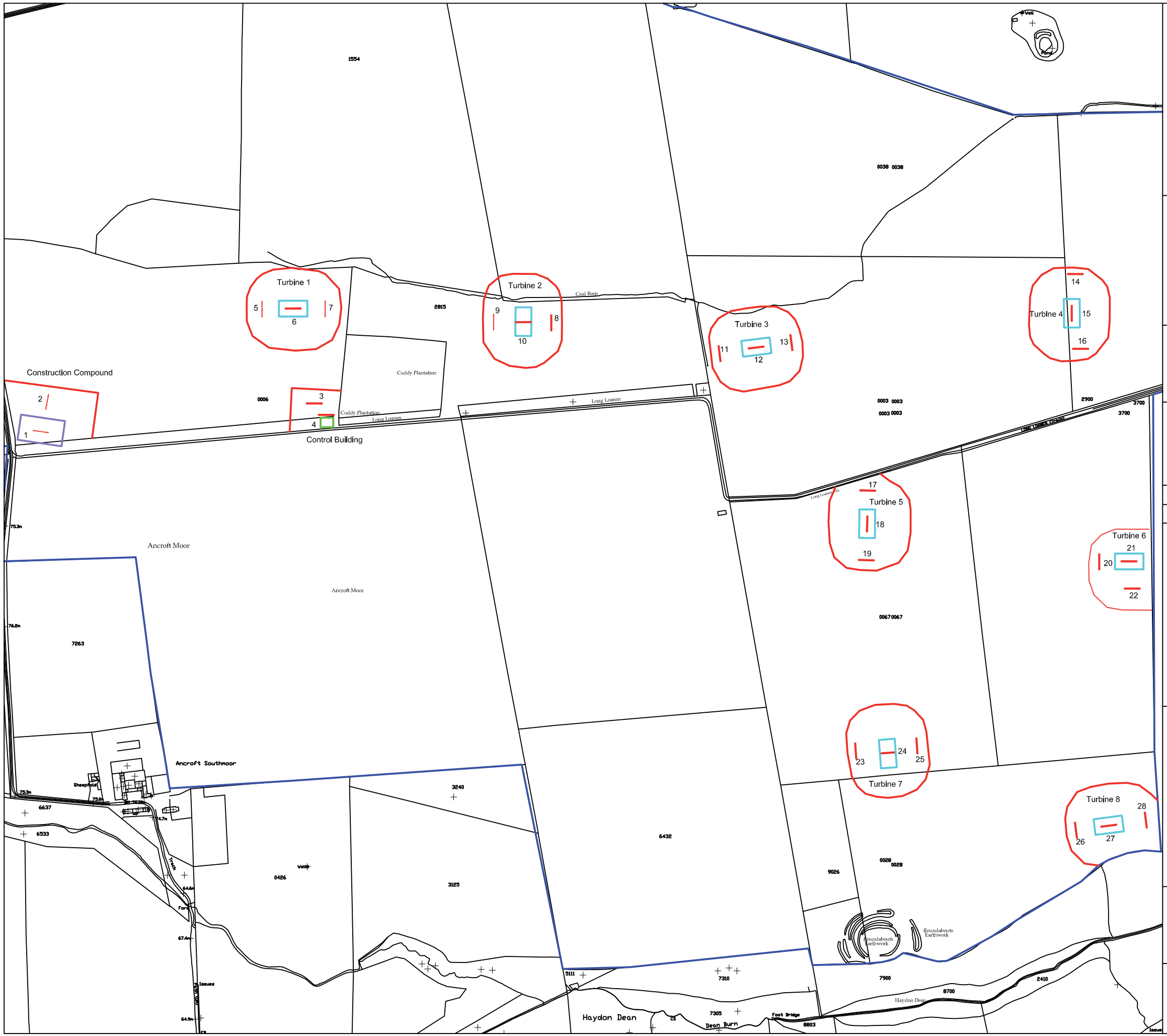


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
West Ancroft Wind Farm

CLIENT: AECOM

SCALE: 1:6000 at A3

DRAWN BY: MT

DATE: 13/07/09

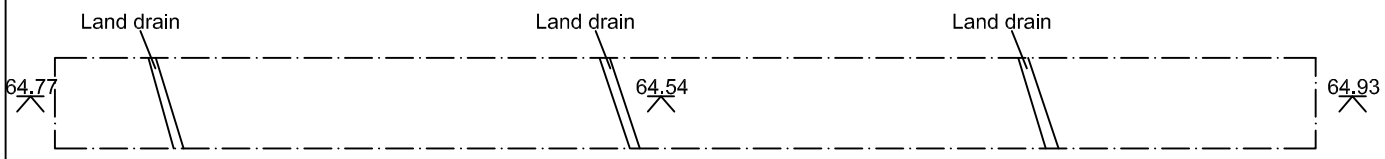
KEY:

- Land Available for Development
- Microsite Boundary
- Turbine Hardstanding
- Construction Compound
- Control Building
- Trenches

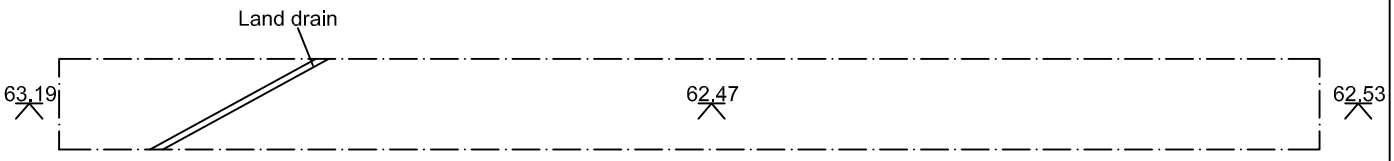
REPORT No: CP943/09

FIGURE: Figure No 2

Trench 1



Trench 2

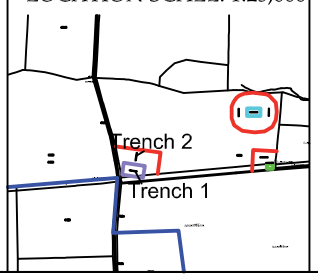


NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009

PROJECT:	West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE:	1:150
REPORT No:	CP 943/09
CLIENT	AECOM
DRAWN BY:	HN/NW
DATE:	August 2009

LOCATION SCALE: 1:25,000



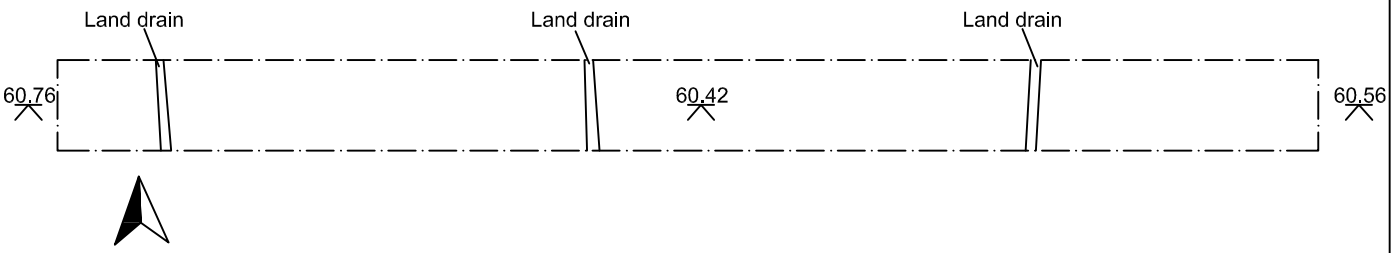
KEY:

Limit of excavation

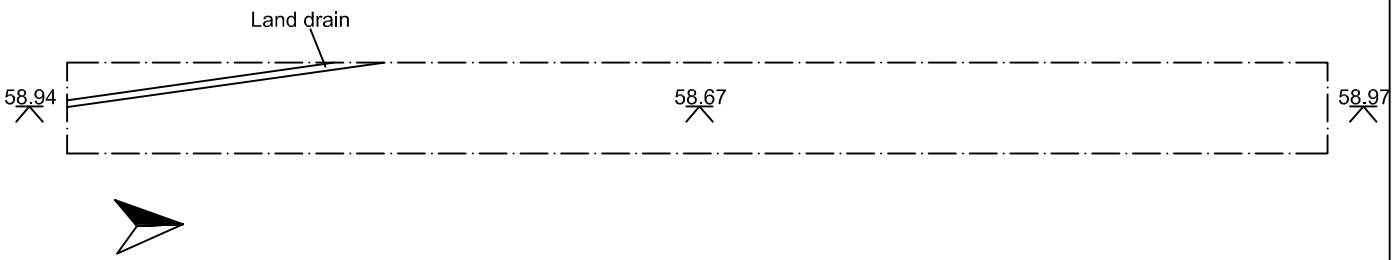
58.20 Level (m AOD)

Figure 3: Plans of Trenches 1 and 2 showing land drains

Trench 3



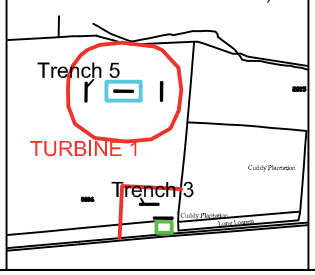
Trench 5



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE: 1:150
REPORT No: CP 943/09
CLIENT AECOM
DRAWN BY: HN/NW
DATE: August 2009

LOCATION SCALE: 1:10,000



KEY:
Limit of excavation
58.20 Level (m AOD)

Figure 4: Plans of Trenches 3 and 5 showing land drains

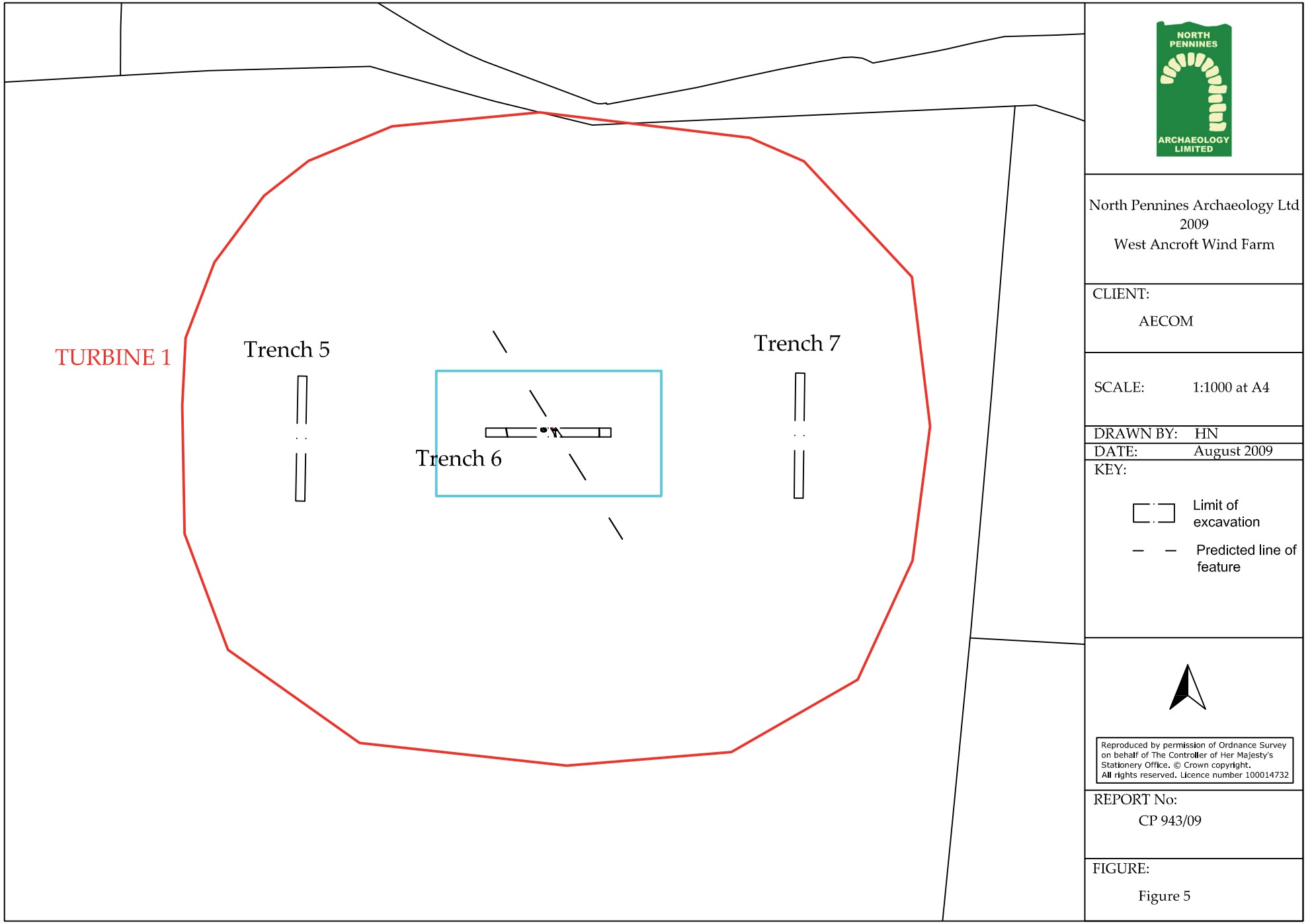
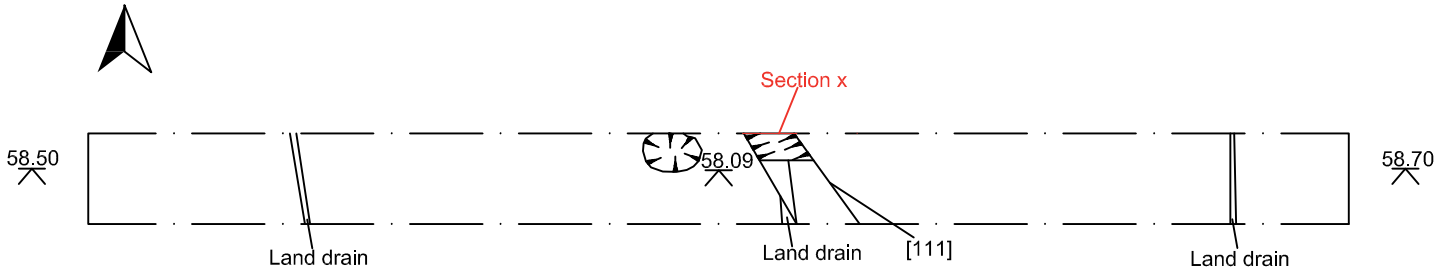
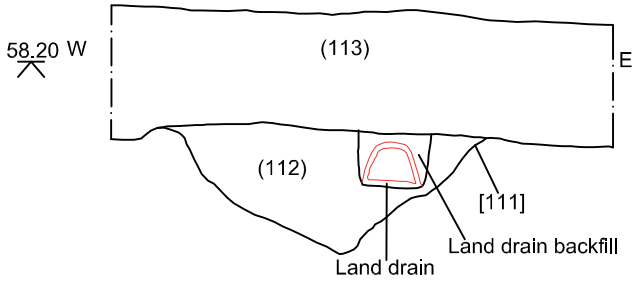


Figure 5: Turbine 1, containing Trenches 5, 6 and 7.





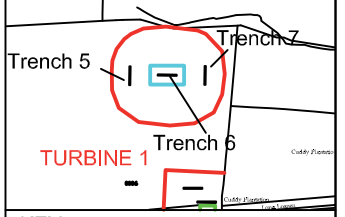
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
West Ancroft Windfarm

Scale 1:150 and 1:20

DRAWN BY: NW/HN
DATE: August 2009

LOCATION:



KEY:

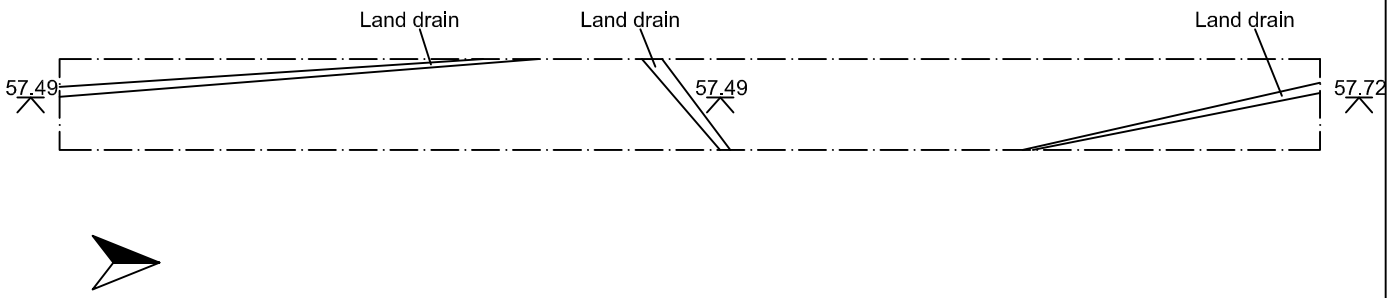
- Limit of excavation
- Section line
- 58.20 Level (m AOD)
- Land drain

REPORT No:
CP 943/09

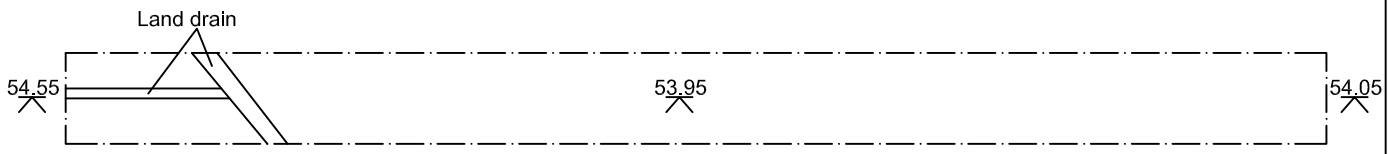
COMMISSIONED BY:
AECOM

Figure 6: Trench 6 plan and section

Trench 7



Trench 8



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009

PROJECT:	West Ancroft Wind Farm
SCALE:	1:150 at A4
REPORT No:	CP 943/09
CLIENT	AECOM
DRAWN BY:	NW/HN
DATE:	August 2009
FIGURE:	Figure 7

KEY:

Limit of excavation

53.95 Level (m AOD)

LOCATION SCALE: 1:20,000

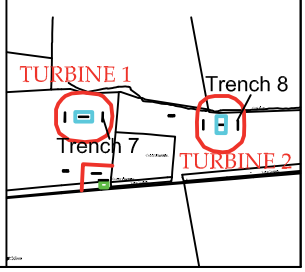
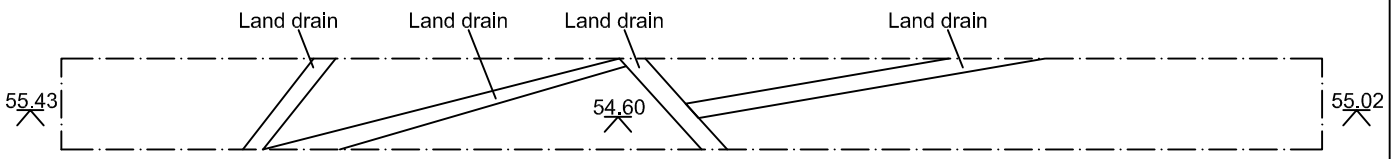
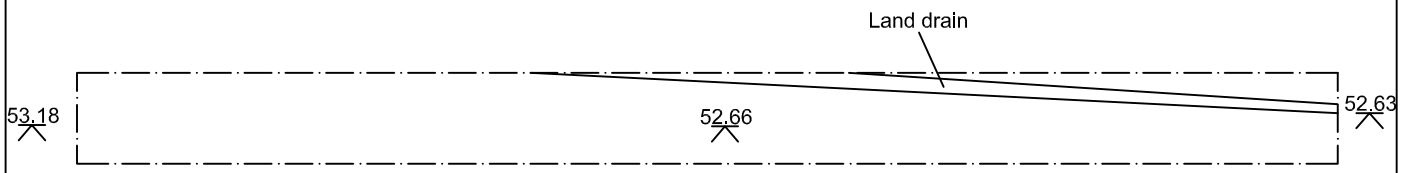


Figure 7: Plan of Trenches 7 and 8 showing land drains

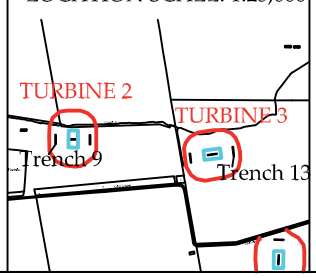




North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT:	West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE:	1:150
REPORT No:	CP 943/09
CLIENT	AECOM
DRAWN BY:	HN/NW
DATE:	August 2009

LOCATION SCALE: 1:25,000

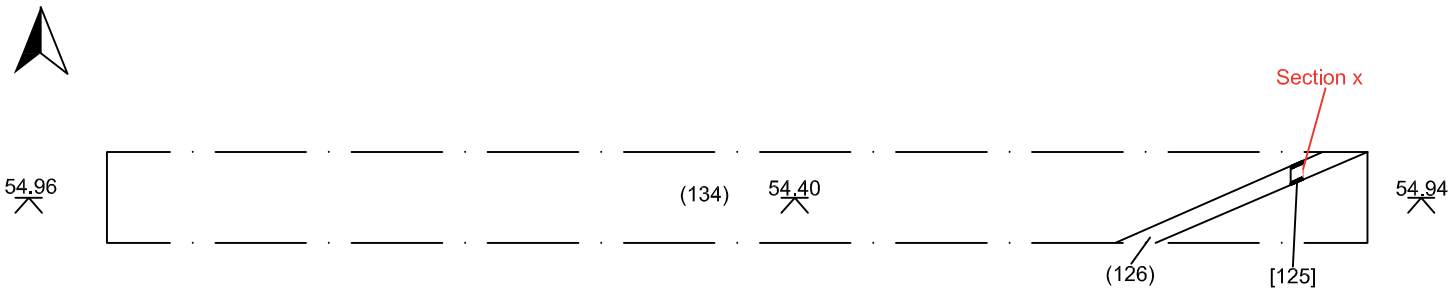


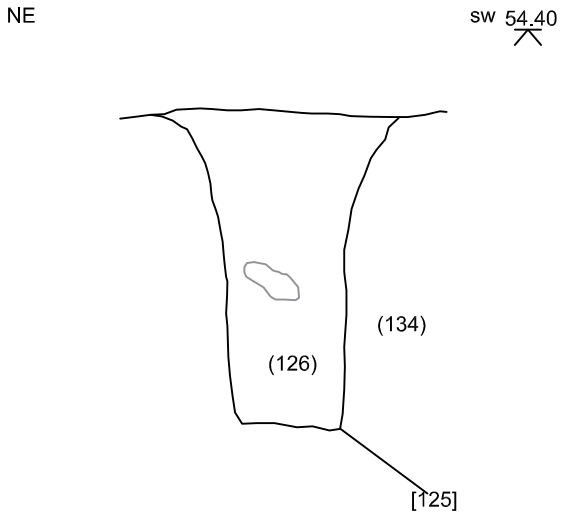
KEY:

Limit of excavation

58.20 Level (m AOD)

Figure 8: Plans of Trenches 9 and 13





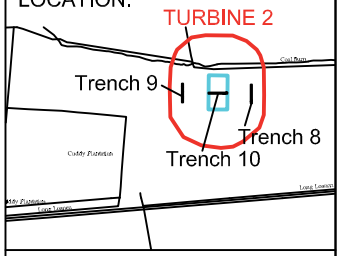
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
West Ancroft Windfarm

Scale 1:150 (Plan)
1:10 (Section)

DRAWN BY: NW/HN
DATE: August 2009

LOCATION:



KEY:

Limit of excavation

Section line

58.20 Level (m AOD)

Stones

REPORT No:
CP 943/09

COMMISSIONED BY:
AECOM

Figure 9: Trench 10 Plan and section

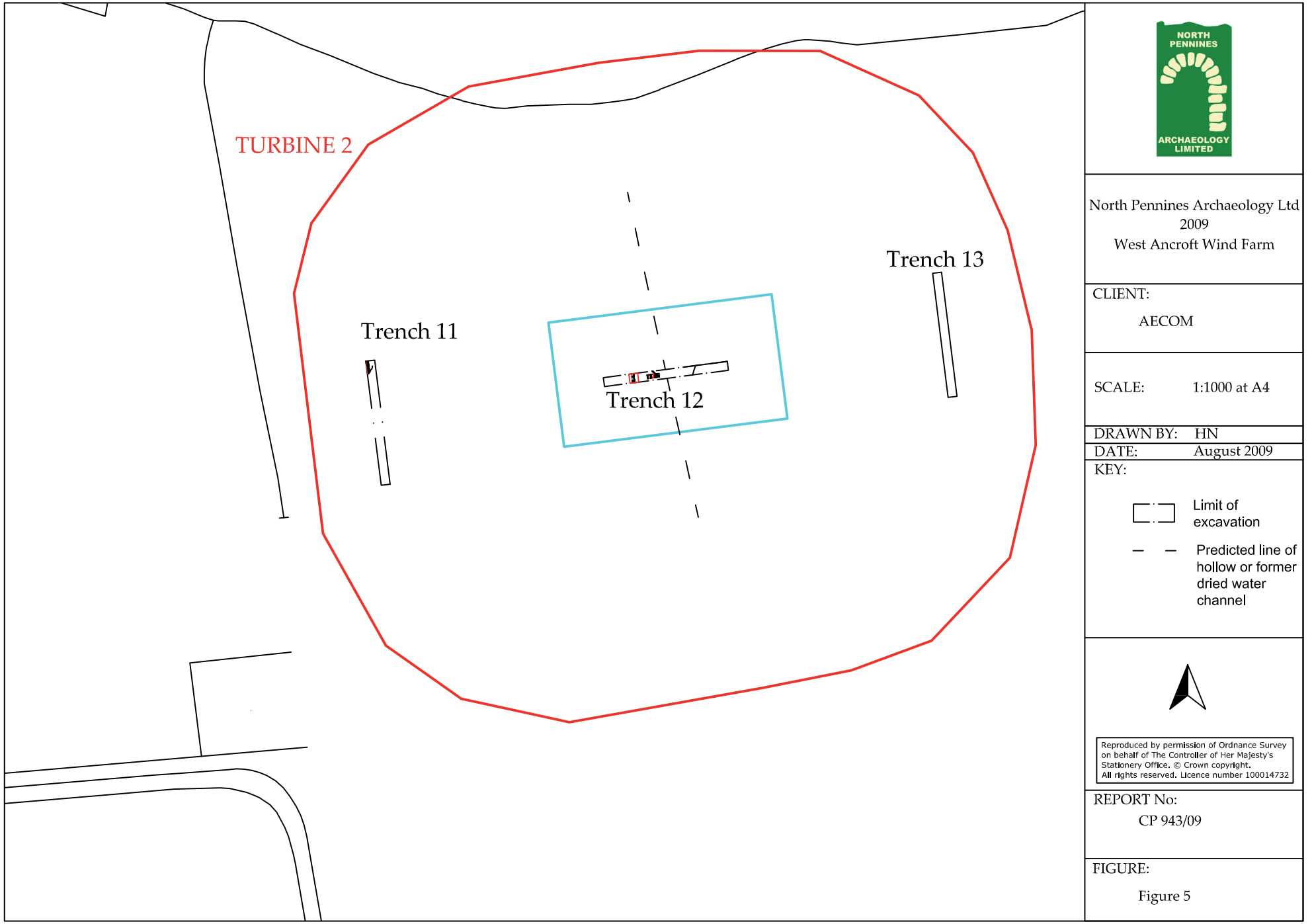
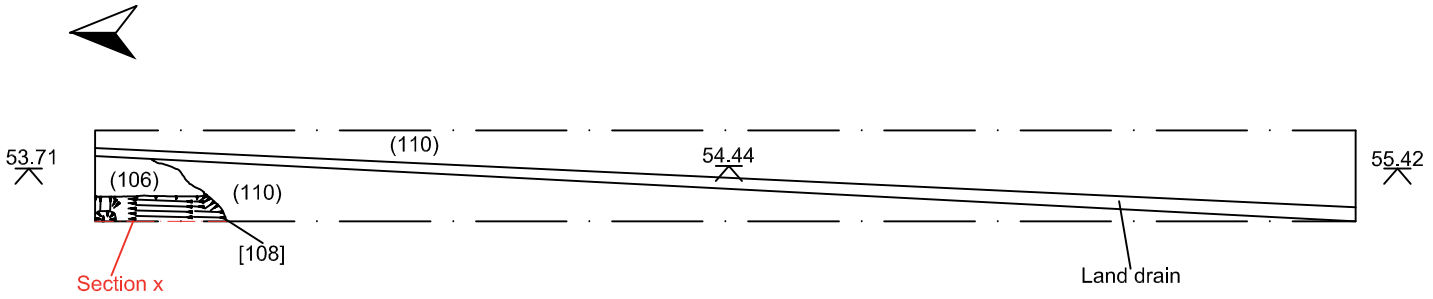
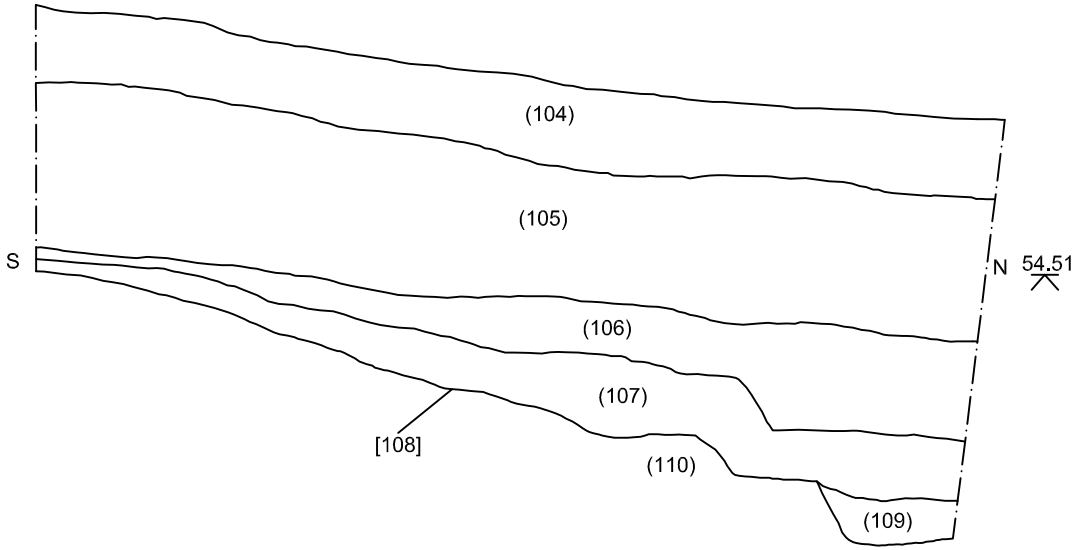


Figure 10: Turbine 2, containing Trenches 11,12 and 13.



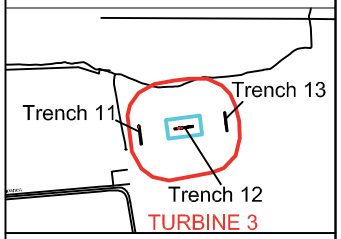


NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
West Ancroft Windfarm

Scale 1:150 (Plan)
1:50 (Section)

DRAWN BY: NW/HN
DATE: August 2009
LOCATION SCALE: 1:10,000



KEY:

Limit of excavation

Section line

58.20 Level (m AOD)

REPORT No:
CP 943/09

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Figure 11: Trench 11 plan and section

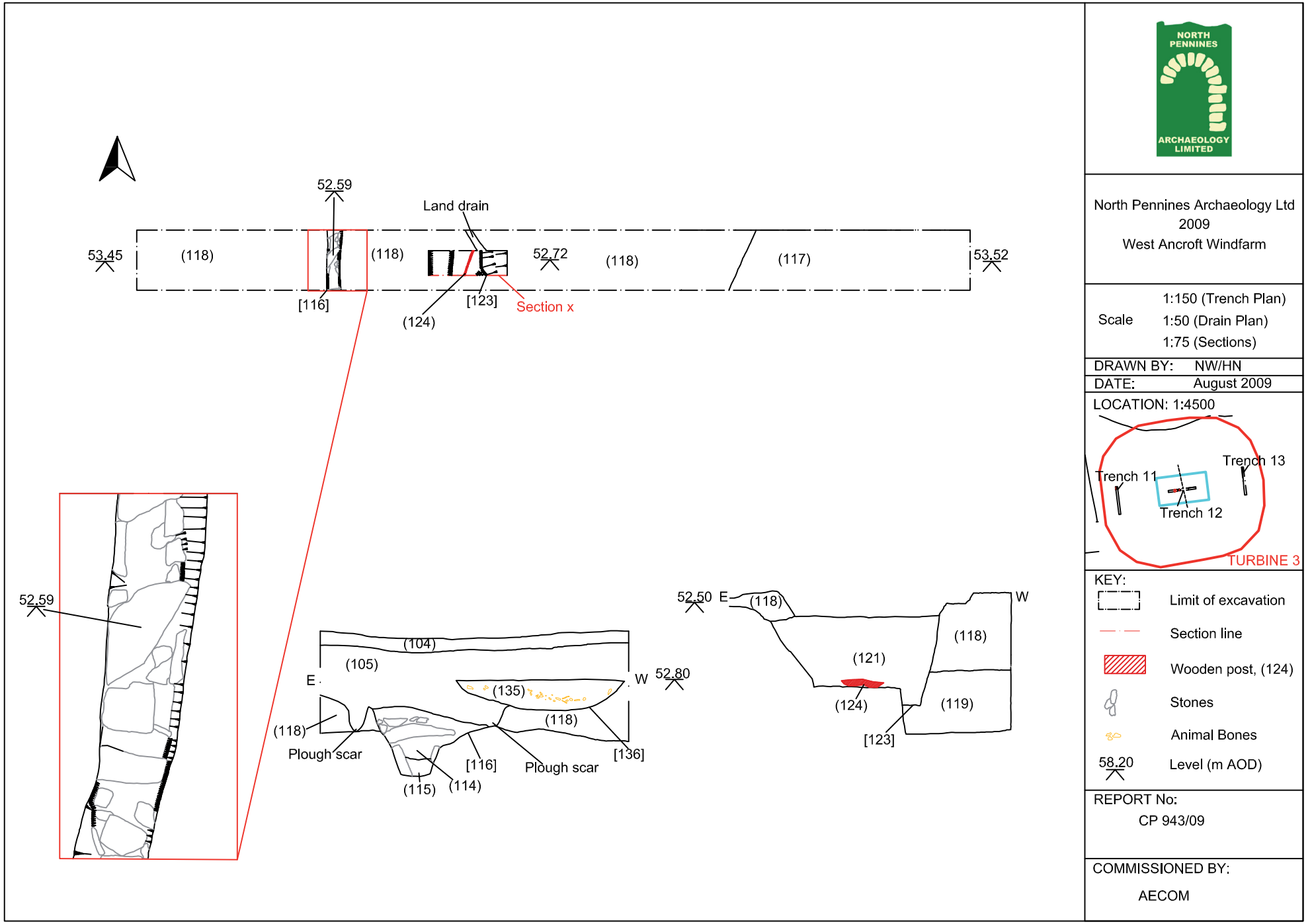
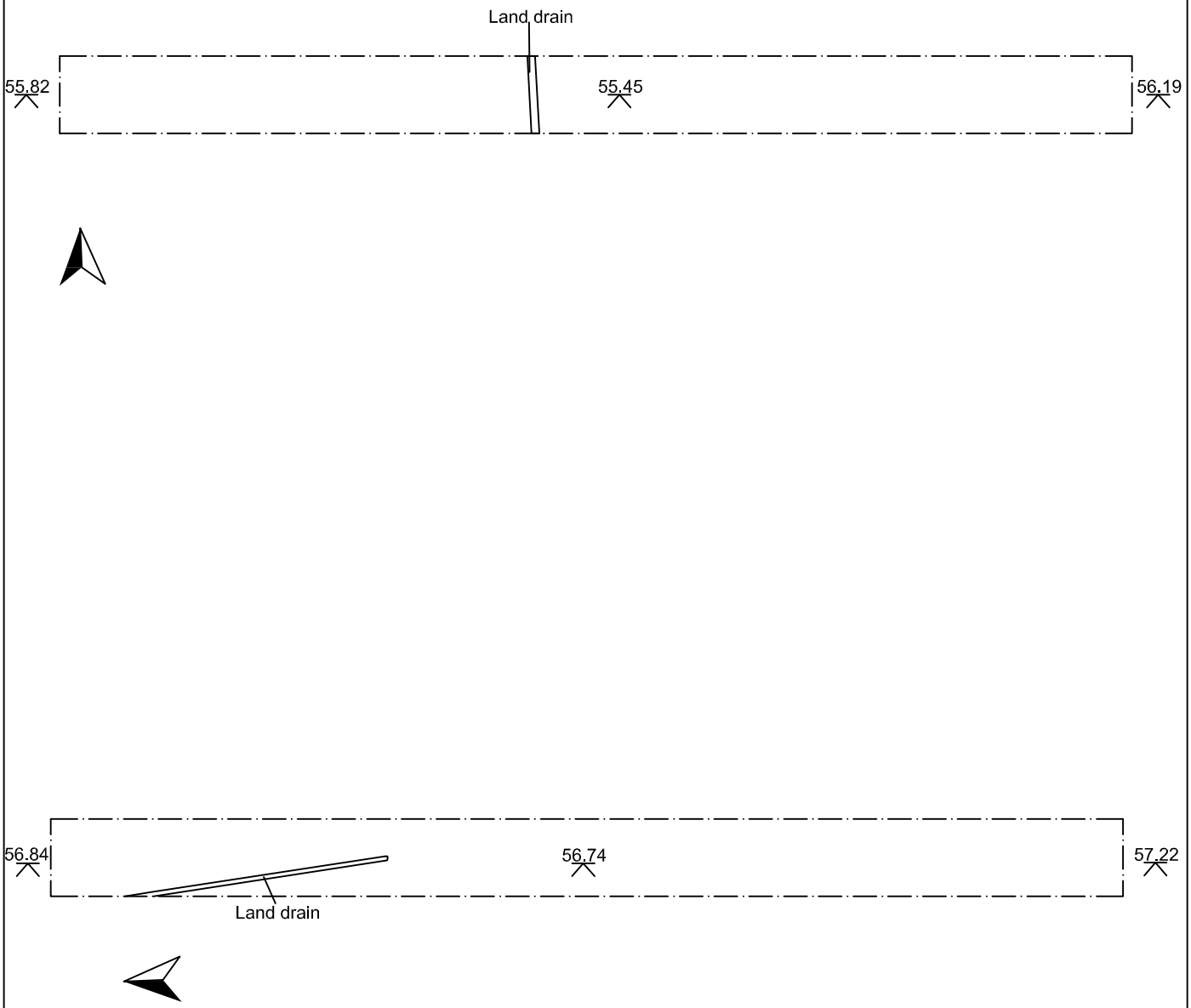


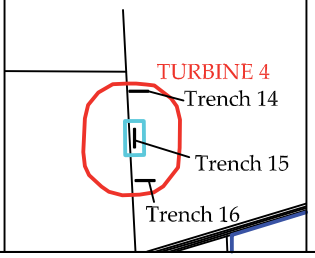
Figure 12: Plans and sections of features from within Trench 12.



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE: 1:150
REPORT No: CP 943/09
CLIENT AECOM
DRAWN BY: HN/NW
DATE: August 2009

LOCATION SCALE: 1:10,000



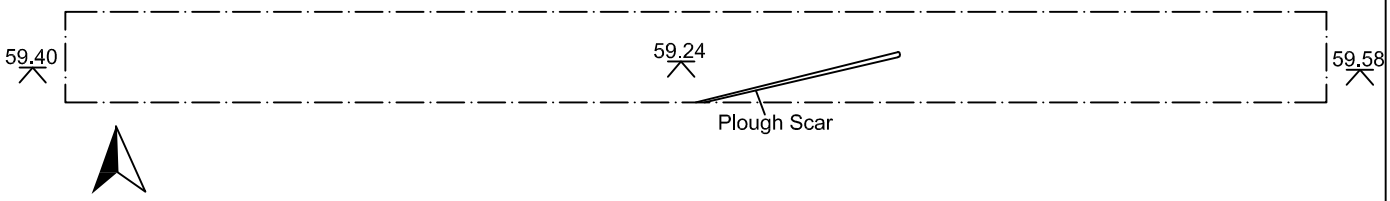
KEY:

Limit of excavation

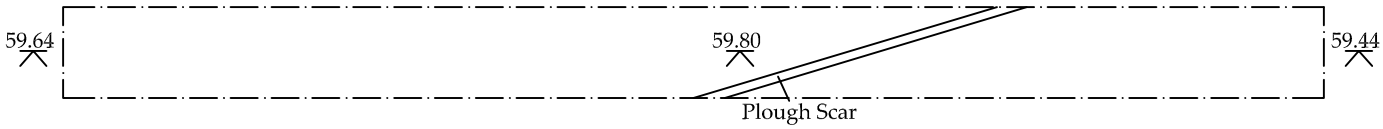
58.20 Level (m AOD)

Figure 13: Plans of Trenches 14 and 15

Trench 17



Trench 18



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009

PROJECT:	West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE:	1:150 at A4
REPORT No:	CP943/09
CLIENT	AECOM
DRAWN BY:	NW
DATE:	August 2009
FIGURE:	Figure 14

KEY:

Limit of excavation

58.20 Level (m AOD)

LOCATION SCALE: 1:10,000

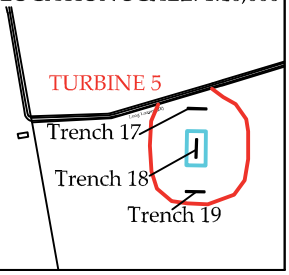
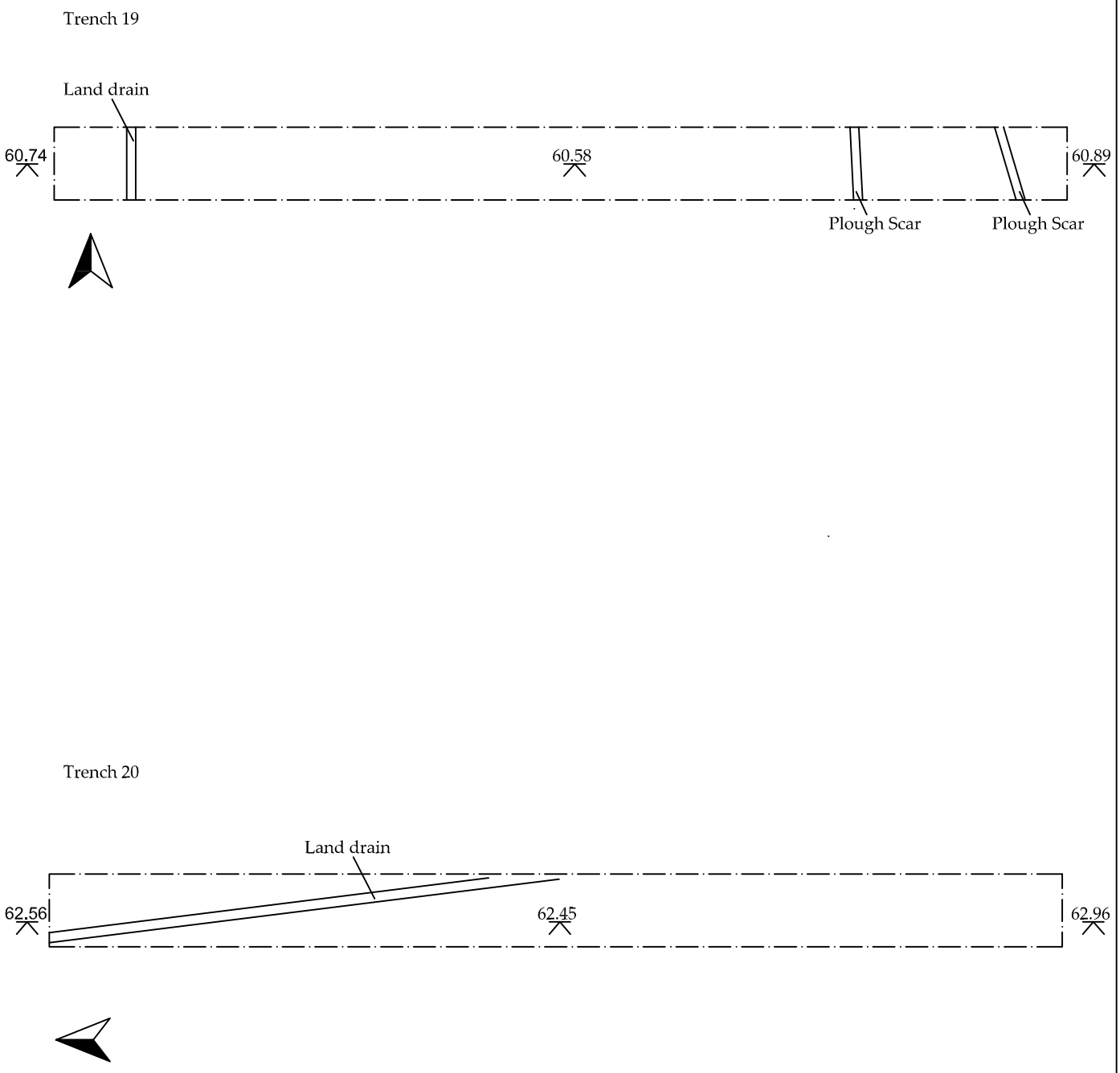


Figure 14: Plans of Trenches 17 and 18



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT:	West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE:	1:150 at A4
REPORT No:	CP943/09
CLIENT	AECOM
DRAWN BY:	NW
DATE:	August 2009
FIGURE:	Figure 15

KEY:

Limit of excavation

58.20 Level (m AOD)

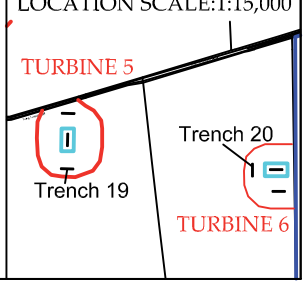
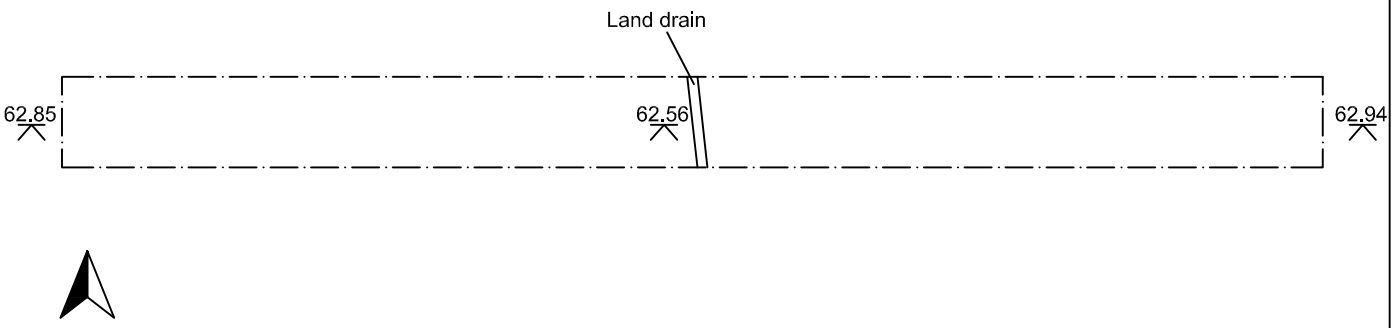
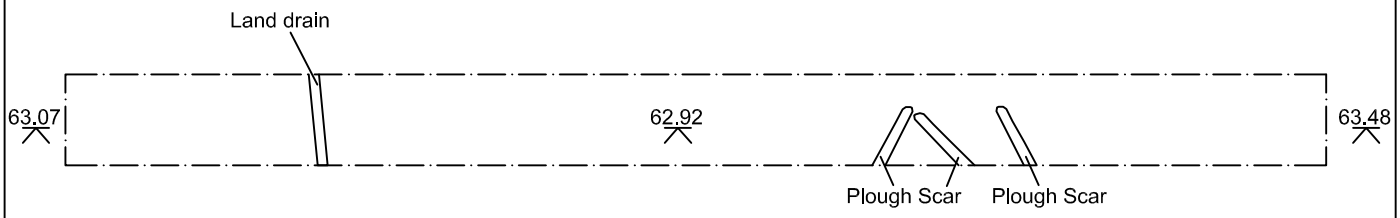


Figure 15: Plans of Trenches 19 and 20

Trench 21



Trench 22



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009

PROJECT:	West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE:	1:150 at A4
REPORT No:	CP943/09
CLIENT	AECOM
DRAWN BY:	NW/HN
DATE:	August 2009
FIGURE:	Figure 16

KEY:

Limit of excavation

58.20 Level (m AOD)

LOCATION SCALE:1:10,000

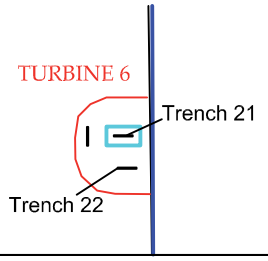
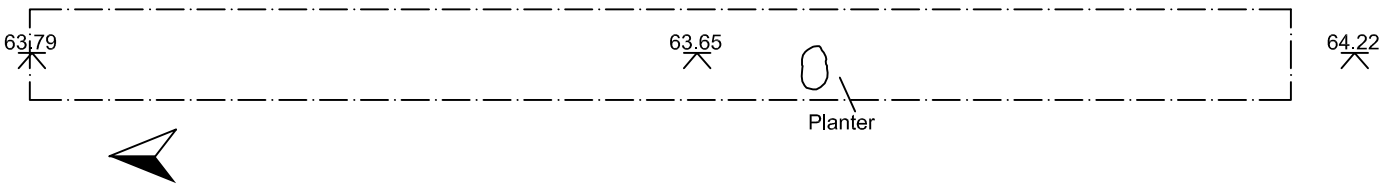
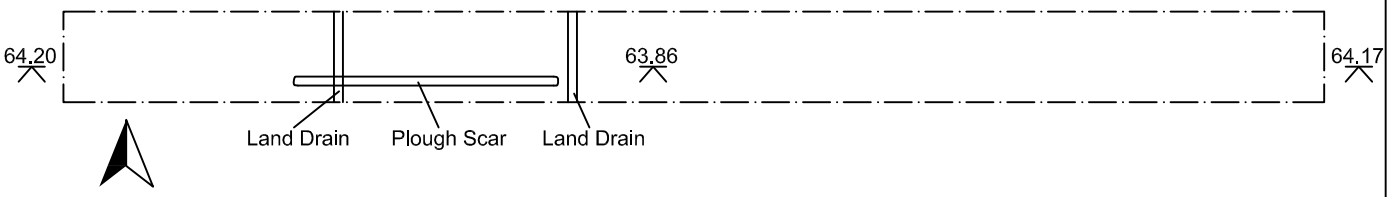


Figure 16: Plans of Trenches 21 and 22

Trench 23



Trench 24



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009

PROJECT:	West Ancroft Windfarm
SCALE:	1:150 at A4
REPORT No:	CP943
CLIENT	AECOM
DRAWN BY:	NW
DATE:	August 2009
FIGURE:	Figure 17

KEY:

Limit of excavation

58.20 Level (m AOD)

LOCATION SCALE: 1:10,000

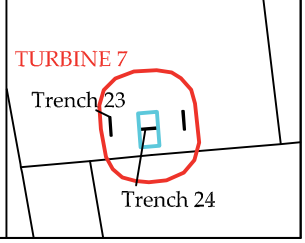


Figure 17: Plans of Trenches 23 and 24

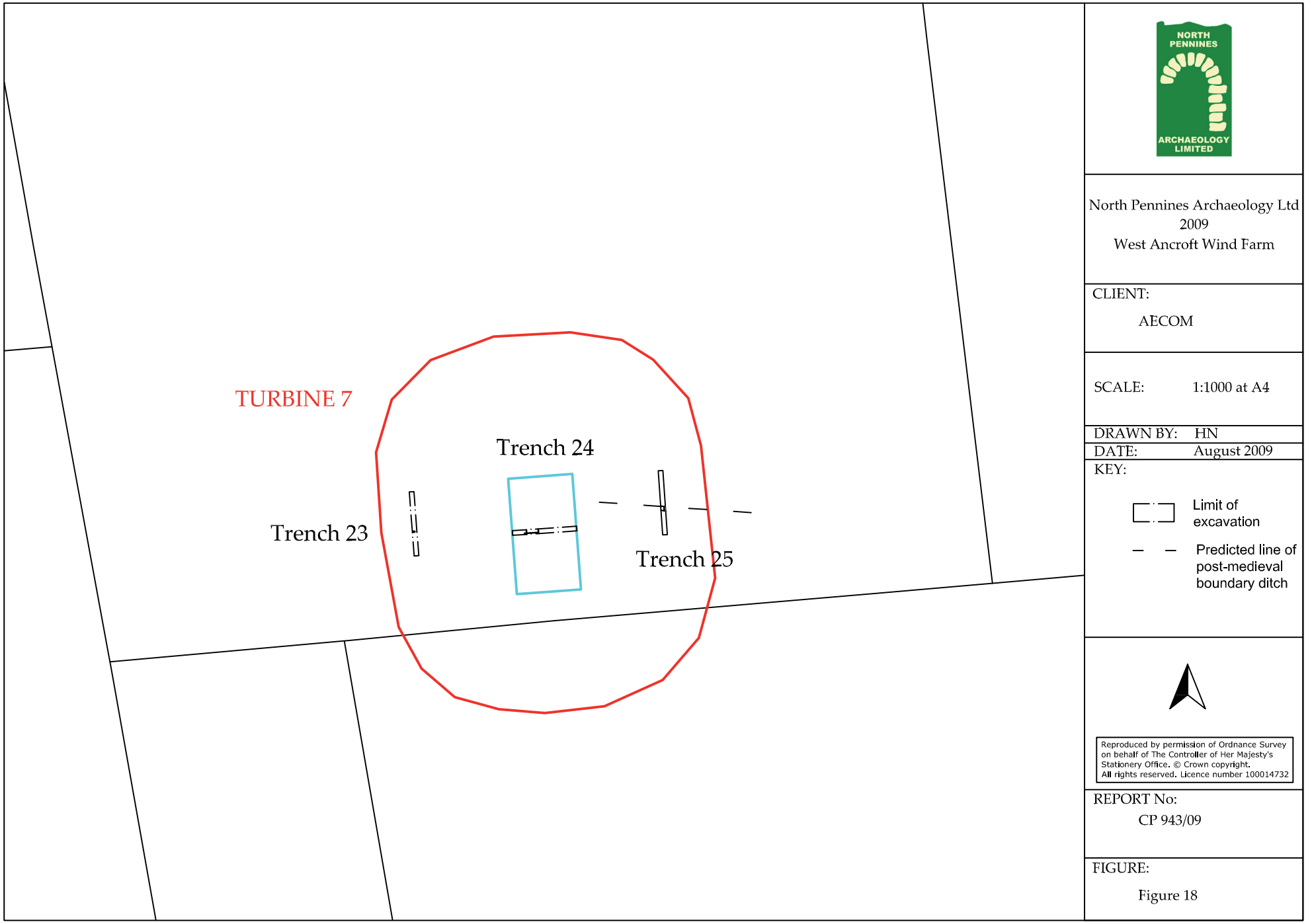
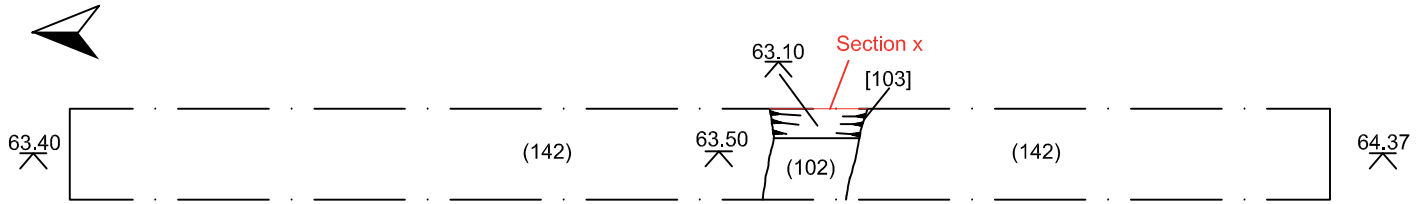
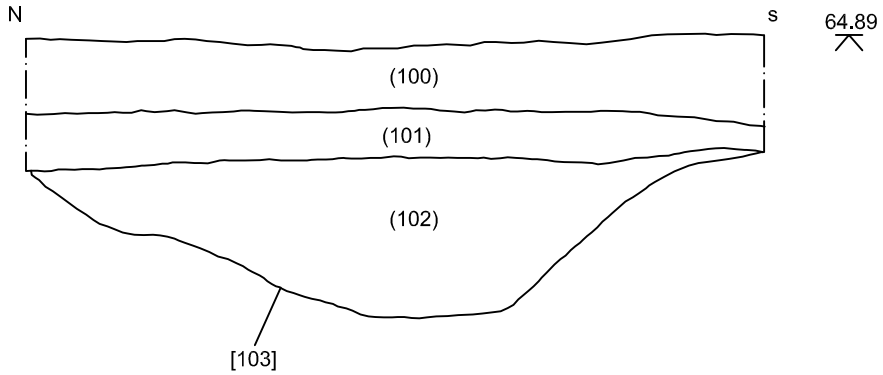


Figure 18: Turbine 7, containing Trenches 23, 24 and 25.





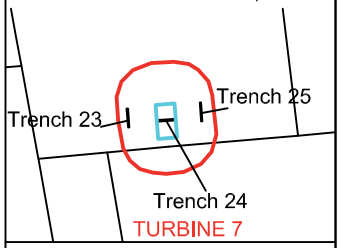
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
West Ancroft Windfarm

Scale 1:150 (Plan)
1:50 (Section)

DRAWN BY: NW/HN
DATE: August 2009

LOCATION SCALE: 1:10,000



KEY:

Limit of excavation

Section line

58.20 Level (m AOD)

REPORT No:
CP 943/09

COMMISSIONED BY:
AECOM

Figure 19: Trench 25 plan and section.