LAND AT BARFORTH CHAPEL, GAINFORD, CO. DURHAM

EARTHWORK SURVEY
CP. NO: 1097/10
DATE: 28/07/2010

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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.

	01	**02**	**03**
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DATE:	28/07/2010		
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DATE:	27/07/2010		

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SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned in June 2010 to undertake an earthwork survey at Barforth Chapel and Dovecote, Gainford, Co. Durham (NGR NZ 164 162). This work was in response to the need to identify a safe route for light plant to travel between the gate southwest of the Chapel and the dovecote, to allow for consolidation works of the latter to proceed. The archaeological works were part of an overall management scheme, funded by Natural England and being undertaken by Countryside Consultants.

The principal objective of this work was to produce an earthwork survey identifying the archaeological and topographical features associated with St. Lawrence's Chapel and the dovecote associated with Barforth Hall, Gainford, Co. Durham in order to facilitate further interpretation of the site, and also to plot a safe course through the earthworks for heavy materials required for the dovecote consolidation.

Overall, the field survey showed that the landscape contained a series of linear earthworks, the potential remains of four large buildings or enclosures, as well as a small animal enclosure. Though it can be assumed that the earthworks are associated with the medieval and post-medieval extant features at Barforth, it must also be noted that no solid dating evidence could be identified, due to the nature of the earthworks. A safe route was plotted between identified earthworks, and communicated to the contractors on-site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Natural England for commissioning the survey, and to Jason Forrest for facilitating the works.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to staff at Countryside Consultants, for their help during this project.

The field survey was undertaken by Natalie Ward and Tony Liddell. The report was written by Tony Liddell, and the drawings were produced by Tony Liddell and Natalie Ward. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 The earthwork survey was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA) in response to the need to identify a safe route for light plant to travel between the gate southwest of the Chapel and the dovecote, to allow for consolidation works of the latter to proceed.

1.1.2 The archaeological works are part of an overall management scheme, funded by Natural England and being undertaken by Countryside Consultants.

1.1.3 The principal objective of this work was to produce an earthwork survey identifying the archaeological and topographical features associated with St. Lawrence's Chapel and the dovecote associated with Barforth Hall, Gainford, Co. Durham, in order to facilitate further interpretation of the site, and also to plot a safe course through the earthworks for heavy materials required for the dovecote consolidation.

1.1.4 Prior to the survey commencing, a *Methods Statement* was produced by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA, outlining the methodologies to be used during the survey.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 EARTHWORK SURVEY

2.1.1 The earthwork survey corresponds to the standards and protocols required by an English Heritage Level 2 survey (English Heritage 2007). The purpose of the survey was to provide a basic descriptive and interpretive record of an archaeological monument or landscape, as a result of field investigation.

2.1.2 The earthwork survey and reporting was conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (Riley & Wilson-North 2001), and in accordance with the procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001).

2.1.3 A nominal scale of 1:500 was adopted for the survey. This scale is considered most appropriate for showing earthwork detail clearly and accurately. At this scale measurement inaccuracies of 10cm would be represented as a deviation of 0.2mm on the plot, invisible to the eye.

2.1.4 Primary survey stations were established using a Trimble 3605 Total Station and marked with permanent survey markers. This instrument has an angular measuring precision of 5", well within the required tolerances for a 1:500 scale survey. The elevation values for these stations were established using the Ordnance Survey benchmark marked on the nearby bridge (92.42m AOD). All earthworks were surveyed in plan from the primary survey stations and the principal plan components of the earthworks established by standard EDM measurement using a detail pole mounted prism. Measurements were stored directly within the instrument's internal memory.

2.1.5 Survey data was downloaded onto a laptop computer for initial data processing using Terramodel 10.3 software. The data was subsequently exported as DXF files and hachured plans and profile drawings produced using AutoCAD 2007 software.

2.1.6 The work was to include the participation and training of members of *Gainford Local History Group* in archaeological survey techniques. Unfortunately, no volunteers were forthcoming from the Group during the scheduled archaeological works.

2.2 THE ARCHIVE

2.2.1 A copy of the final report will be sent to the County Historic Environment Service, where viewing will be available on request. A digital copy of the report (in pdf format) will also be provided.

2.2.2 North Pennines Archaeology Limited support the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S** (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project. This project has the unique identifier of northpen3-79973**.**

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 The site lies at Barforth, Gainford, Co. Durham (NGR NZ 164 162), approximately 9 miles east of Barnard Castle.

3.1.2 The topography of the area in and around Gainford is determined by the geological structure. The area is largely underlain by Permo-Triassic mudstones and sandstones, masked by deposits of boulder clay, sand and gravel (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 St Lawrence's Chapel may have been constructed during the late 11th or early 12th century; it contains within its fabric a portion of 12th century masonry with a doorway and two windows of Norman architecture. In the early 13th century, the chapel was extended to the east and west, and *'almost entirely rebuilt'* (Edleston 1907, 93); the church may have been converted into a college for monks at this time. A friary is noted to have possibly existed in Gainford, as permission was given in 1381 by Archbishop Neville to the friars of the order of St Austin to build a chapel and friary within the parish (SMR No. 1605). There is no evidence that this was ever constructed, but there may be the possibility that Barforth could have been the site. A medieval hospital may also have existed at Gainford; in 1317 the advowson was granted to William de la Zouche and his wife, Alice, widow of the Earl of Warwick. The terms '*hospital*' and '*college*' used in sources to describe sites at or close to Barforth, should perhaps not necessarily be taken to mean 'hospitals' and 'colleges' in the modern sense. According to Hallett, almshouses for the elderly or sick were variously referred to both these names (amongst others) in the medieval period (Hallett 2004).

3.2.3 In the 16th century, after the Reformation, the chapel was divided in half, and the western portion was converted into a priest's residence, with two ground floor and two first floor rooms. The rooms nearest to the chapel each had a fireplace with a flue running up the gable by the side of the bell-cote (Edleston 1907). Edleston refers to repairs undertaken to the chapel in the second half of the 19th century; in *c.*1880 a breach in the north wall of the chapel proper was built-up, and several years later some repairing of the interior of the south wall

succeeded in obliterating the remaining half of an aumbry (or piscina). In 1903, substantial repairs were undertaken to the chapel, which at this date was in a dilapidated condition. During this work, several pieces of stained glass and an eight-handled vase were recovered (Edleston 1907, 94).

3.2.4 The dovecote at Barforth is described as a perfect example of a dome, stone-built pigeon house of an early type dating to the late 16th or early 17th century. It contains c.400 nest-holes and stands on the edge of a hill. The dovecote at Barforth is very similar to that at Gainford Hall which may have been constructed *c.*1600. Circular pigeon houses, often described as 'beehive' dovecotes also exist at Headlam on the Durham side of the Tees and Caldwell to the south-east of Barforth. Dovecotes were used for keeping and managing pigeons for food and manure. The ownership of a dovecote was a privilege granted only to the Church or to the lord of a manor, subsequently the majority of early examples are associated with religious houses or manorial halls (Whitworth 1993, 75).

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.3.1 In 1995, Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook the Site Evaluation for Dovecotes SMR, and identified the dovecote at Barforth as a 'very perfect specimen of a domed, stone-built pigeon house of an early type'. The evaluation recommended that the dovecote was Scheduled as well as Listed. (OAU 1995).

3.3.2 In order to establish the historical development and historical significance of St Lawrence's Chapel, the medieval dovecote and Chapel Bridge at Barforth, a desk-based assessment was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) prior to the survey work.

3.3.3 In early 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Limited excavated two test pits on Barforth Bridge to the west of the chapel, but found no remains of archaeological interest due to modern disturbance. A survey identifying the standing structures in plan was also undertaken during the project.

3.3.4 In late 2009/early 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Limited undertook the excavation of a trial trench in the Dovecote, revealing the beaten earth floor, as well as a standing wall survey of the Chapel producing rectified photographs and elevations of all the standing walls. The rubble was also cleared from the inside of the Chapel to allow for future scaffolding to be set up during the consolidation phase of works.

4 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The results are based on the field survey undertaken on the 7th and 8th June 2010 by North Pennines Archaeology Limited, and include a feature gazetteer as well as the plans required by the *Methods Statement* (Town 2010).

4.2 DISCUSSION

4.2.1 The earthwork survey identified 20 site elements of interest (Figure 2) within the survey area, all associated with either the chapel or dovecote, and with potential other buildings within the parcel of land between the two standing monuments. A full gazetteer of the site elements identified can be found in Appendix 1, and is shown on Figure 3.

4.2.2 An enclosure bank, Site A, was identified running along the western, northern and north-eastern extent of the survey area, hugging the natural upper contour of the promontory upon which the site has been built. The bank was noted to be constructed of stone, earth and turf, and is suggested to be the main boundary enclosure for the medieval complex at Barforth.

4.2.3 Within the parcel of land to the east and south of the boundary enclosure and between the chapel and dovecote, a number of potential building platforms were observed. Site B was found to be a large rectilinear earthwork 24m in length and 12m in width, located to the immediate south of the dovecote. This feature could potentially have been a long hall or an animal enclosure: unfortunately no usage material could be observed so the true nature of this earthwork remains unknown. A further enclosure or building platform, Site C, was observed to the west of the dovecote, measuring 27m in length and 11.4m in width, and then another, Site D, this time more ephemeral was noted to the south-west of the dovecote, measuring 31.50m in length by 13m in width. A fourth potential building platform was observed south of Site D, measuring 18.50m in length by 7.20m in width. As with Site B, the actual nature of the earthworks, be they enclosures or buildings, was not able to be ascertained during the course of the survey.

4.2.4 On the western edge of the main boundary bank, a small building platform or enclosure was observed. The earthwork appears to stand immediately to the west (outside) of the bank and likely represents a small animal enclosure.

Plate 1: Overall view of Site B looking north

4.2.5 Both the chapel and the dovecote appear to have been built on mounds, a feature accentuated over the years by rubble collecting at the respective monuments' bases. These features presumably raise the buildings higher within the surrounding features, and also act as edges of potential through-fares.

4.2.6 A number of degraded linear earthworks and mounds were observed on the site (Sites I, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S) and indicate a system of potential tracks and boundaries within the Barforth complex. Unfortunately, due to their degraded and incomplete nature (observed during the landscape survey) the full network cannot be ascertained, only assumed.

Plate 2: Overall view of Site M looking south

4.2.7 It was observed during the survey that where possible, the builders of the Barforth features utilised the natural contours of the promontory. As previously mentioned, the main boundary bank was built at the top of the natural slope. To the east of the dovecote, a steep natural break in the slope (Site T) was also utilised to create a potential track between itself and the eastern extent of Site A.

Plate 3: Overall view of Site T looking east

4.2.8 Overall, the field survey showed that the landscape between the chapel and the dovecote was busy with potential archaeological remains. As well as a series of linear earthworks, there was also the potential of four large buildings or enclosures, as well as a small animal enclosure. Though it can be assumed that the earthworks are associated with the medieval and post-medieval extant features at Barforth, it must also be noted that no solid dating evidence could be identified, due to the nature of the earthworks. Therefore, all dating is assumed rather than explicit.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1 The earthwork survey identified 20 sites of interest within the survey area, all belonging to demolished or truncated archaeological features now hidden by turf and other vegetation.

5.1.2 Most features were easily identified due to their extant nature, aided by differing vegetation cover making the features stand out in the landscape.

5.1.3 The majority of features surveyed potentially belong to building platforms or enclosures, suggesting a busier structural setup that perhaps initially thought, with the promontory being surrounded by an earthwork bank, with the dovecote, chapel and more service buildings within the bank.

5.1.4 The site's location on the promontory gives an excellent view of the valley to the north, whilst controlling access to the area from the same direction.

5.1.5 A 'safe route' was identified through the earthworks to allow consolidation contractors to safely transport materials and tools through the complex to the dovecote to allow work on the structure to begin.

5.1.6 Detailed earthwork plans, including feature profiles, can be seen in Figures 2-6.

5.1.7 Overall, the field survey showed that the landscape contained a series of linear earthworks, the potential remains of four large buildings or enclosures, as well as a small animal enclosure. Though it can be assumed that the earthworks are associated with the medieval and post-medieval extant features at Barforth, it must also be noted that no solid dating evidence could be identified, due to the nature of the earthworks.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER

Site A **|** ***Enclosure Bank***: this site is an earthwork bank, standing to an extant height of 0.50m that appears to surround the site on its northern, eastern and western edges, following the upper natural contour of the spur of land upon which the complex has been built. The bank is made of turf, earth and stone. It is approximately 325m in length, and possibly dates to the late medieval period.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416375.3097
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516187.4842
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 95.3906m OD

Site B **|** ***Rectilinear Earthwork***: this feature is a large rectilinear earthwork to the immediate south of the Dovecote. The banks of the earthwork consist of turf and earth, with many large stones visible. At the centre of the earthwork is a large rectilinear depression. The long axis of the earthwork is aligned north-south, and short axis aligned east-west. The dovecote and its associated earthwork obscure the north and western edge of the earthwork. The earthwork runs along the edge of the natural contour of the promontory. This feature stands to a maximum height of 2.0m, but on average measures between 0.50- 1.0m in height, and is 24.0m in length by and 12.0m in width. This earthwork may represent a late medieval or post medieval building platform associated with the Dovecote.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416417.3788
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516244.1599
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 94.4197m OD

Site C **|** ***Possible Enclosure***: this site is a potential Late Medieval or Post-Medieval earthwork enclosure or building base to the west of the Dovecote. Its banks and mound consist of turf, earth and occasional visible stones. The northern edge of the enclosure consists what appears to be a large spoil heap now turfed over. The long axis of the enclosure is aligned east-west. This site stands 0.50m in height, is 27.0m in length and 11.50m in width.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416384.8815
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516254.0282

- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 94.6787m OD

Site D | Possible Building Platform: this site is very uncertain and ephemeral feature to the south-west of the dovecote. It is sub-rectangular in plan. It was identified because of a slight rise in the ground and differing vegetation growth. This site has extremely diffuse edges, and no visible stones. This site stands on average 0.25m in height, and is 31.50m in length and 13.0m in width. This site may possibly be a Late Medieval or Post Medieval building platform.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416384.8261
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516225.4811
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 96.5442m OD

Site E | Possible Building Platform: this site is a turf bank to the south of the Dovecote and south of *Site D*. It is roughly L-shaped in plan, with the long axis aligned east-west, the shorter branch aligned north-south. This site stands 0.25m in height, and is 18.50m in length and 7.20m in width. This site could possibly be the base of a late medieval or post medieval building or structure.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416386.6753
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516201.1498
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 96.4339m OD

Site F | Possible Building Platform or Enclosure: this site is a small rectangular earthwork to the west of *Site A* on the western edge of the site, and west of potential building platform *Site D*. This site stands immediately outside the earthwork bank *Site A*, or could possibly be part of it – the distinction on the ground is not clear. The feature's earthwork banks consist of turf, earth and stone. The site stands on average 0.60m in height, is 8.0m in length and 6.0m in width. It is aligned roughly north-south along its long axis. This site could be the remains of a small enclosure, structure or building, dating to the late medieval or post medieval periods.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416364.3719
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516226.1057
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 95.4855m OD

Site G | Small Hollow: this site is a hollow to the north of Site C , with earthwork mounds to its west and north. The depression at the centre of the hollow contains differing vegetation from that growing on the surrounding slopes making the hollow highly visible. The hollow is 3.50m in width, 11.0m in length and 0.70m in depth, and may represent some form of excavation. The site is of unknown date.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416373.8987
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516268.5239
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 93.1718m OD

Site H | Dovecote Mound: this earthwork surrounds the base of the dovecote and presumably represents tumbled masonry that has been grassed over in antiquity, as well as perhaps a raised mound for the building platform itself. The mound is shallow in height, roughly circular in shape and measures c.13m in diameter. The earthwork is of suggested post-medieval and modern in origin.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416408.7377
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516253.6722
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 95.3068m OD

Site I | Linear Earthwork: this earthwork lies to the north-west of the Chapel and has been cut by the modern track (c.7m from the southern extent) imposed on the landscape. This earthwork is of sufficiently different alignment to Site A to be classed as a different feature, though ultimately Site I may have had the same purpose. The northern end of the earthwork lies immediately to the west of the southern tip of Earthwork A. The earthwork is c.36.3m in length by c.3m in width and stands at a maximum height of 0.48m. This feature may represent a later (or earlier) addition to the boundary earthwork, which could account for the slightly different alignment. This earthwork is of suggested late medieval date.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416376.6971
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516180.8812
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 95.4792m OD

Site J **|** ***Small Mound***: this site is located c.9m to the north west of the modern track (Site K), and is a small turf mound, roughly circular in shape and measuring c. 2.4m in diameter. The mound stands roughly 0.35m tall and is of unknown use and date.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416362.5899
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516174.4293
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 95.4792m OD

Site K **|** ***Modern Track***: this modern track is worn into the bankside and bears the marks of 4-wheeled drive vehicles. The track cuts through earthwork Site I at its summit. The track measures 104m in length by 2.5m in width.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416364.4400
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516156.1090
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 94.7791m OD

Site L **|** ***Chapel Mound***: this low earthen mound is the building platform for the chapel and bounds the building on its north, south and west sides. The mound is low, maximum of 0.80m in height, and is c.111m wide on its east-west axis and 30m wide on its north-south axis. This mound is associated with the construction of the Chapel and so bears the same medieval period date.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416392.7664
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516176.3413
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 96.6235m OD

Site M **|** ***Earthworks***: two low earthworks situated east of the chapel. The southernmost earthwork is sub-rectangular in shape, stands to c.0.14m in height and measures c.16m in length and c.5m in width. The northernmost earthwork is more linear in form, and measures c.10m in length by c.2m in width and to a height of c.0.15m. These earthworks may represent the southern extent of a boundary, possibly continuing north represented by Sites Q and R. The possible date of this boundary is either late medieval or post-medieval.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416439.3812
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516162.4345
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 99.8892m OD

Site N **|** ***Ephemeral Earthwork***: this low earthwork is located to the north east of Site M and was c.7.5m in diameter. The nature of the earthwork could not be ascertained as it was marked mainly by a change in undergrowth, and may simply show a depression in the lie of the land holding more water than its surrounds.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416450.5606
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516193.0426
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 98.4847m OD

Site O **|** ***Earthwork/Bank***: this linear bank butts against the Chapel mound on its north-eastern extent, and measures c.6.5m in length, c.6.0m in width and stands to a height of c.0.30m. The earthwork is comprised of turf, and is possibly the remains of a north-south boundary on the site. The date of the earthwork is potentially late medieval or post-medieval.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416412.5443
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516183.5080
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 96.8646m OD

Site P **|** ***Ephemeral Earthwork***: this feature is extremely ephemeral, measuring a diameter of c.5m and is only visible due to the differing vegetation covering it. No use of the feature could be ascertained due to its vague nature, and is similar to Site N to the south east. This earthwork is of unknown date.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416405.7653
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516212.9791
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 95.9386m OD

Site Q **|** ***Mounds:*** Site Q consists of two low linear earthworks, both aligned northwest-southeast and located to the south of the Dovecote, and c.11m southwest of Site B. The northernmost earthwork is c.5.5m in length, 2.5m in width and stands to a height of c.0.25m. The second earthwork is the larger of the two, measuring c.7.5m in length, c.2.3m in width and with a standing height of c.0.20m. Both earthworks may be part of a linear earthwork running northwest-southeast across the site, denoted by Sites M, Q and R. The date of the earthwork is potentially late medieval or post-medieval.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416411.3701
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516221.7555
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 94.6853m OD

Site R **|** ***Ephemeral Earthwork***: this linear earthwork lies to the south of the Dovecote and is aligned roughly northwest-southeast. It measures c.7.4m in length, c.2m in width and stands to a height of c.0.30m. Site R denotes a possible remnant of a boundary earthwork running northwest-southeast across the eastern segment of the survey area, also shown in Sites M and Q. The date of the earthwork is potentially late medieval or post-medieval.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416400.7781
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516243.1755
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 94.9496m OD

Site S **|** ***Mounds***: Site S comprises four low earthwork mounds, located at the southeast end of Site B. Starting from the west, the first mound measures c.6m in length, c.4m in width and stands to a maximum height of c.0.40m. The next mound measures c.7m in length, c.3.5m in width and a height of c.0.20m. To the east of this mound lies the next, measuring c.2.2m in length, c.1.5m in width and standing to a barely noticeable height of c.0.05m. The easternmost mound measures c.4.5m in length, c.2.3m in width and stands to a height of 0.25m. Together, these mounds form a channel or path between themselves and Site B, funnelling traffic northeast to the potential track between Sites A and T. The date of the earthwork is potentially late medieval or post-medieval.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416428.7875
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516228.9423
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 94.7546m OD

Site T | Natural Break of Slope: the natural break of slope is used to make a channel or route between itself and the eastern end of Boundary Site A.

- *Easting Co-ordinates* (central point): 416448.6391
- *Northing Co-ordinates* (central point): 516232.0907
- *Elevation* (height above sea level): 95.1743m OD

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

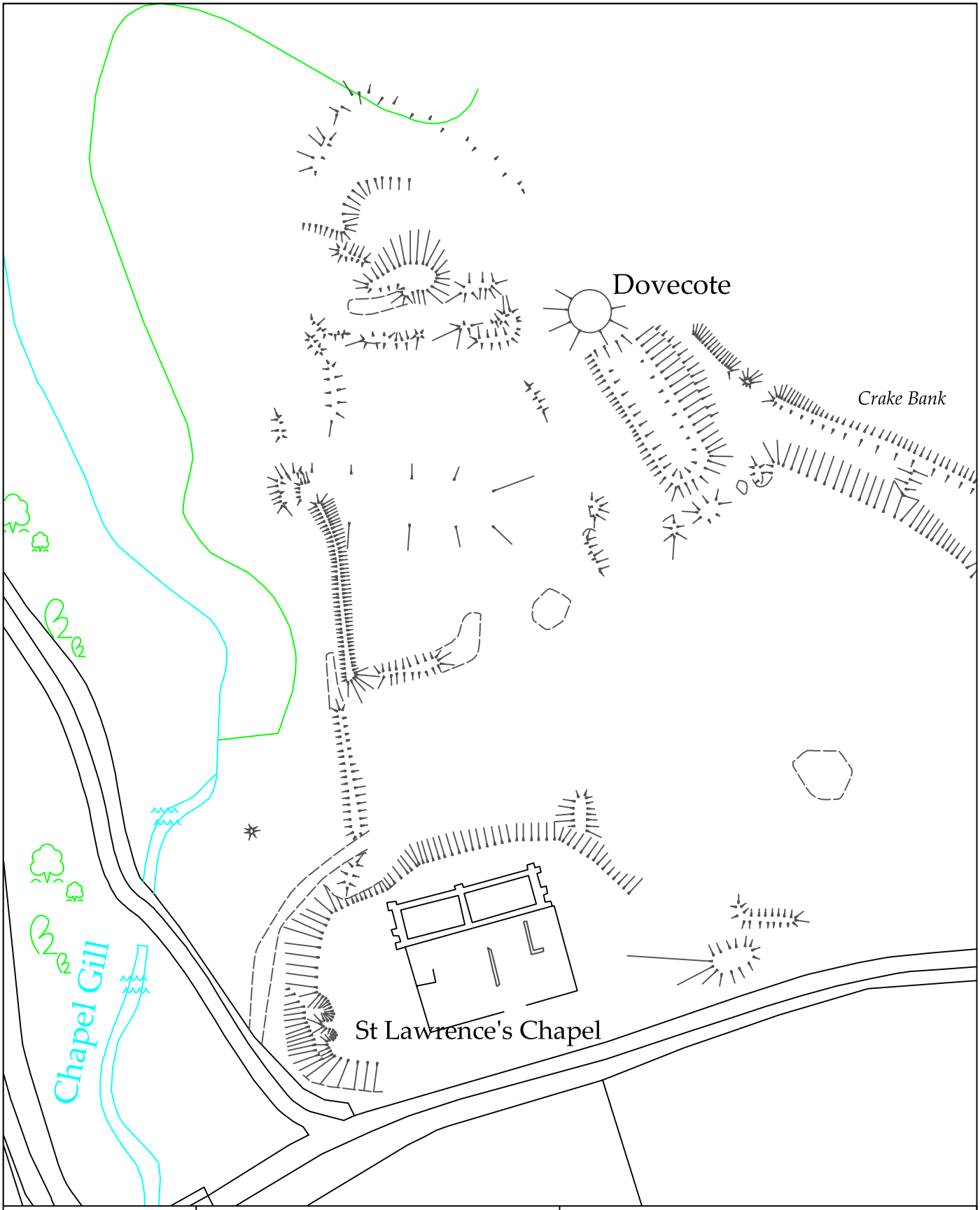
PROJECT:	Barforth Earthwork Survey
SCALE:	1:10,000 at A4
REPORT No:	CP1097
CLIENT	Natural England
DRAWN BY:	TL
DATE:	June 2010
FIGURE:	1

KEY:

Site Location

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 1: Site Location



PROJECT:	Barforth, Gainford
SCALE:	1:800 at A4
REPORT No:	CP1097
CLIENT	Natural England
DRAWN BY:	MDR/TL
DATE:	June 2010
FIGURE:	2

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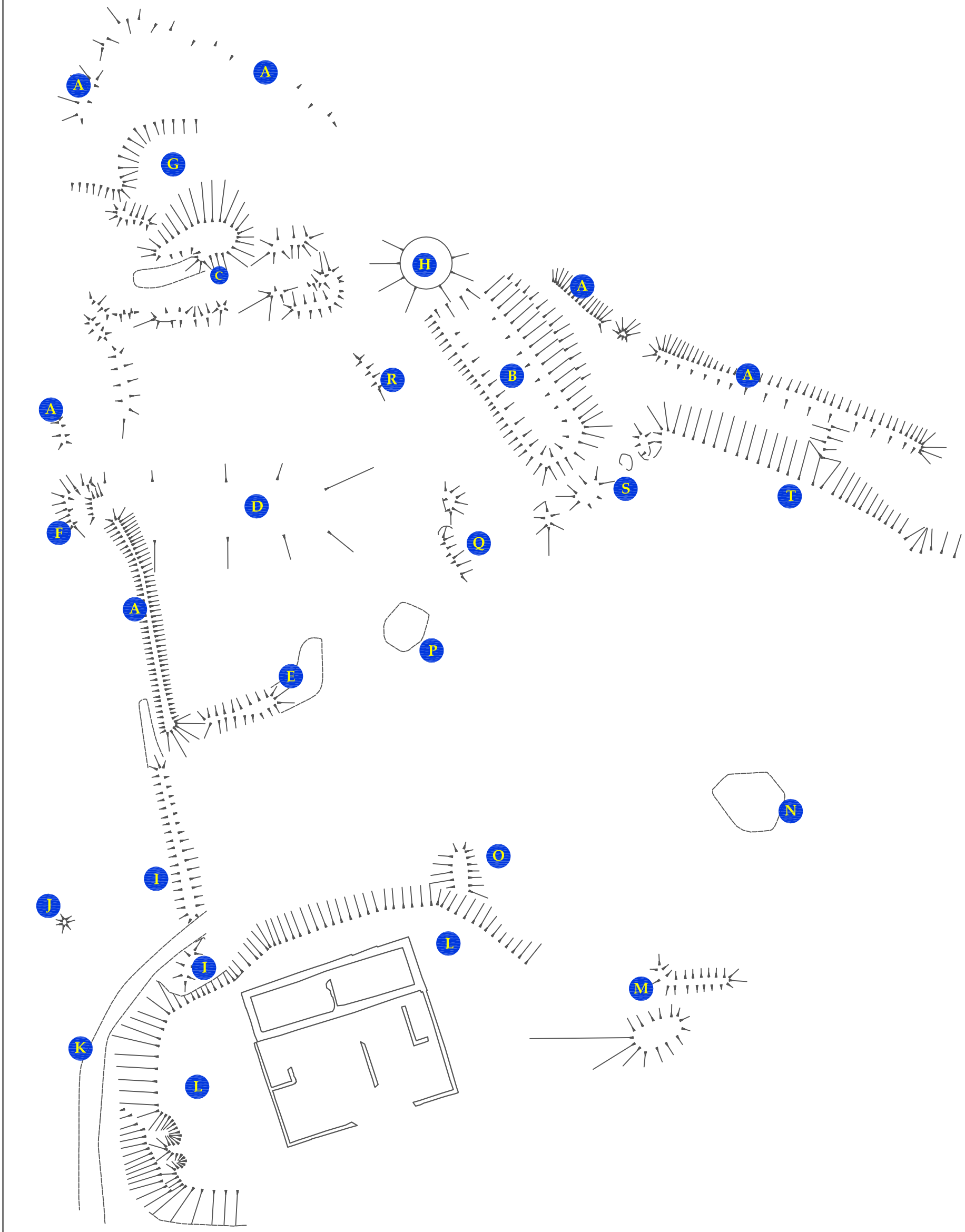
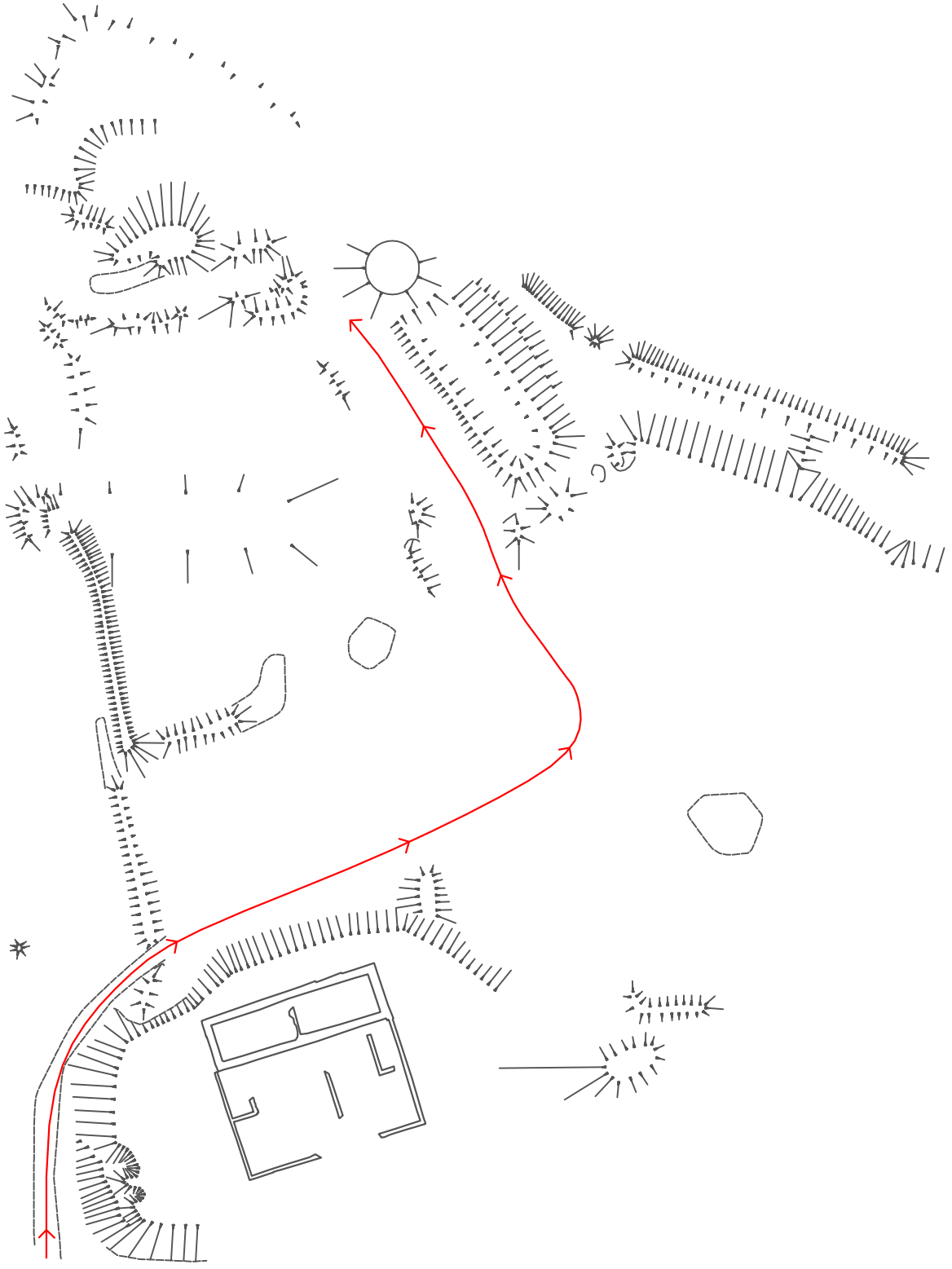
Figure 2: Overall Plan of Survey Results



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2010	PROJECT: Barforth Topographical Survey SCALE: 1:500 at A3 REPORT No: CP1097 CLIENT Natural England DRAWN BY: NW/TL DATE: June 2010 FIGURE: Figure No 3	KEY: A Gazetter Entry	

Figure 3: Gazetter Overview



PROJECT:	Barforth Topographic Survey
SCALE:	1:750 at A4
REPORT No:	CP1097
CLIENT	Natural England
DRAWN BY:	NW/TL
DATE:	June 2010
FIGURE:	4

KEY:

Suggested safe route

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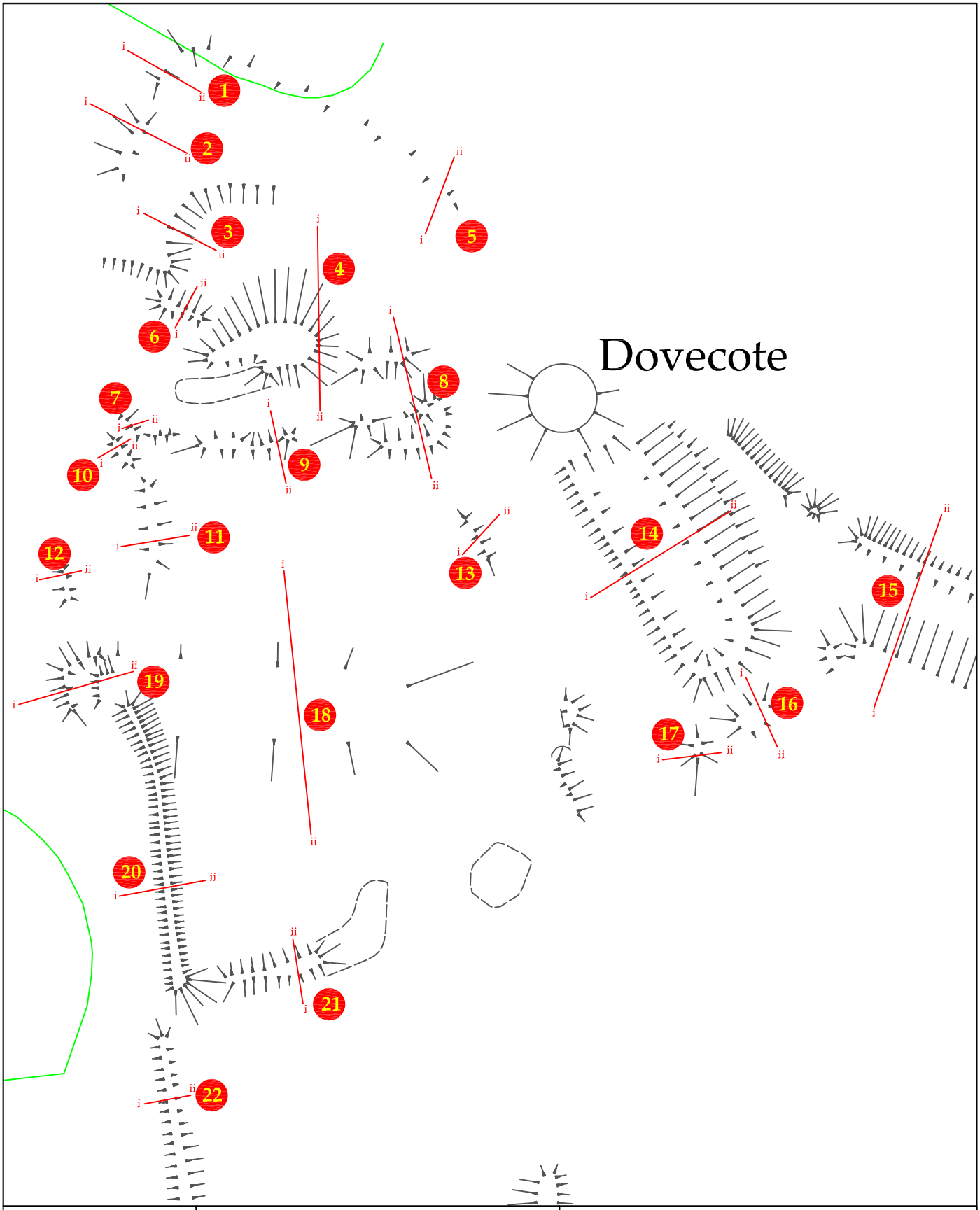
Figure 4: Suggested safe route through earthworks for consolidation contractors.



PROJECT:	Barforth, Gainford
SCALE:	1:500 at A4
REPORT No:	CP1097
CLIENT	Natural England
DRAWN BY:	NW/TL
DATE:	July 2010
FIGURE:	5

1 Profile # (refer to Figure 6)

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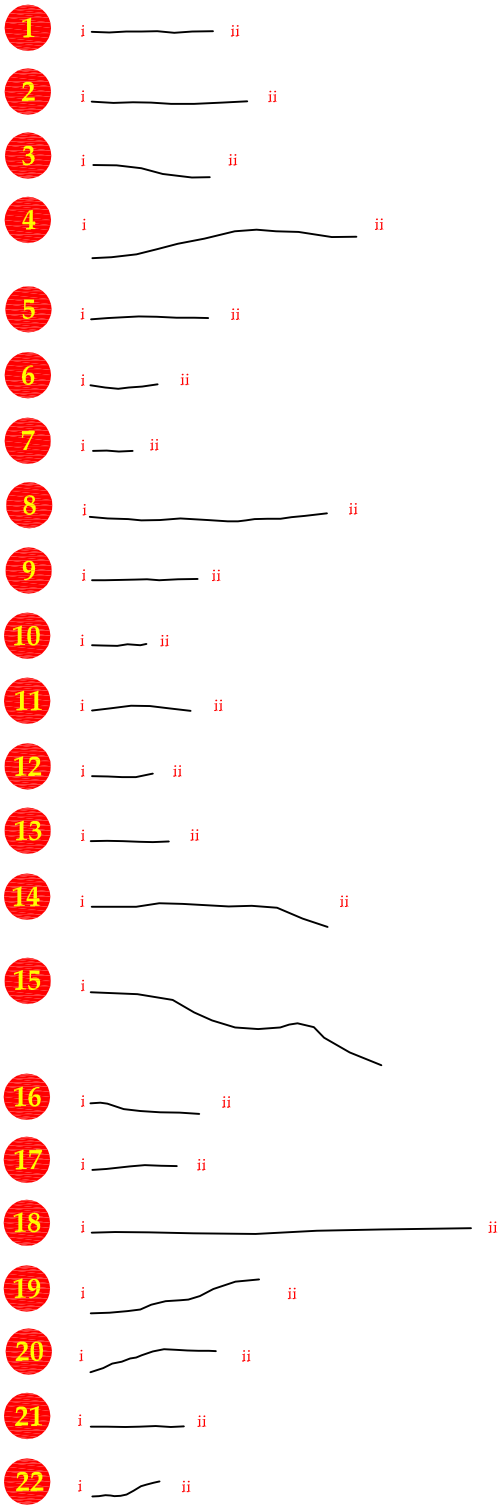
Figure 5: Location of Earthwork Profiles



PROJECT:	Barforth, Gainford
SCALE:	1:500 at A4
REPORT No:	CP1097
CLIENT	Natural England
DRAWN BY:	NW/TL
DATE:	July 2010
FIGURE:	6

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Figure 6: Earthwork Profiles (see Figure 5 for location)