



WYAS  
**Archaeological  
Services**

**Land South of Dean Road  
Ferryhill  
County Durham**

Archaeological Evaluation  
Trenching

Report no. 3353  
November 2019

**Client:** Partner Construction



**Land south of Dean Road,  
Ferryhill,  
County Durham**

**Archaeological Evaluation Trenching**

*Summary*

*A total of ten archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at land south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham. Apart from the remains of plough furrows investigated in the trenches in the northern part of the site, and a single shallow pit-like feature identified in Trench 2, which is likely to be natural in origin, no archaeological features or finds were revealed.*



## Report Information

Client: Partner Construction  
Address: Durhamgate, Suite 1, Green Lane, Spennymoor, County Durham, DL16 6FY  
Report Type: Trial Trench Evaluation  
Location: Dean Road, Ferryhill  
County: County Durham  
Grid Reference: NZ 2879 3197  
Period(s) of activity represented: N/A  
Report Number: 3353  
Project Number: X039  
Site Code: DNR 19  
Planning Application No.: DM/16/02426/OUT  
Museum Accession No.: Not assigned  
OAIS ID: archaeol11-375201  
Date of fieldwork: November 2019  
Date of report: November 2019  
Project Management: David Williams  
Fieldwork supervisor: Paul Bracken  
Report: Paul Bracken  
Illustrations: Paul Bracken

Authorisation for  
distribution: \_\_\_\_\_



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Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ  
Telephone: 0113 535 0163  
Email: admin@aswyas.com



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## **1 Introduction**

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Lanpro Services Ltd on behalf of Partner Construction to undertake the excavation of ten archaeological evaluation trenches at land off Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham.

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro Services Ltd (Appendix 1) and agreed with Durham County Council. The work was necessary in order to evaluate the impact any development might have on any potential surviving archaeological remains.

The work was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and with accepted professional standards and guidelines including Historic England (2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014) and other current and relevant best practice standards and guidance, including the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2011).

### **Site location and topography and land use**

The proposed development site comprises 2.54ha situated to the south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham (centred at NZ 2879 3197; Fig. 1). The site consists of a single field under arable cultivation, bounded to the north by Southside, to the west by Darlington Road, and to the south and east by fields.

The site slopes downward to the south, from a height of around 130m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its northern edge, to approximately 125m aOD on its southern boundary.

### **Soils and geology**

The bedrock geology of the area comprises dolostone of the Raisby Formation, with overlying superficial deposits Devensian till (British Geological Survey 2019).

The soils are characterised as deep, well drained, coarse loamy and sandy soils over gravel, forming the Wick 1 classification (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983)

## **2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The results of a geophysical survey undertaken by AD Archaeology in January 2016 showed ridge and furrow was present throughout the site, but this survey identified no other potential archaeological anomalies, and the site was deemed to be of low archaeological potential.

A Desk Based Assessment was prepared by AD Archaeology in 2014 which broadly defined the history and archaeological background of the area immediately surrounding the development site. The following paragraphs are taken from that report and are included here as background information for the site.

A circular cropmark of uncertain date was noted from aerial photographs in the 1970s (Turnbull and Jones 1978) in the field to the east of the study site, but this area was occupied by 1913 by a sewage works and the cropmark is likely to relate to this.

In the surrounding area the HER lists a cropmark representing a rectilinear ditched enclosure of possible Iron Age to Romano-British period date discovered from aerial photography near Bridge House, to the southwest of the proposed development site. The HER also lists a cropmark, also believed to represent an enclosure, to the south of Ferryhill 650m southwest of the site.

It is possible that the rectilinear ditched enclosure to the southwest of the proposed development site could have continued to be in use as a native farmstead during the Romano-British Period.

Evidence for the Roman period in the wider area is limited, with fragments of Roman pottery being found at Thinford, 2.5km to the north of the proposed development site.

The remains of small 10th-century building and carved bone artefacts were found during construction work on Ferryhill Police Station, 620m north of the proposed development site. The name Ferryhill is believed to derive from the Old English *fiergen* meaning 'wooded hill'. There is no recorded evidence of later medieval or post-medieval activity within the proposed development site.

It is likely that the proposed development site has remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, and that any remains relating to these periods will be represented by ploughing or boundaries of negligible significance. The present field pattern was established by the first half of the 19th century.

The historical Ordnance Survey mapping shows the proposed development site comprising of the present single field from the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858 through to the present.

A sewage farm was constructed in the fields to the east of the proposed development site in the early 20th century, and during the Second World War a colliery camp was established further to the northeast. There is, however, no evidence of associated activity within the study site, which would have remained in agricultural use.

### **3 Aims and Objectives**

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching was set out in the WSI and was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development site. This will allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site. The specific aims were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context, and
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with the County Durham Archaeological Archive, Sevenhills and to provide information for accession to the Durham County HER.

The objective of the works was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the excavated areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. Finds were recovered for analysis and soil samples were taken.

#### **4 Methodology**

All investigations were undertaken in accordance with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the methods detailed in the WSI (Appendix 1) and in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2011).

The works consisted of ten trenches measuring 50m by 2m, positioned in order to target areas of archaeological potential identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).

All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01cm. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Topsoil deposits were removed in level spits with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for reinstatement in reverse order. Machine excavation stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, depending on which was encountered first.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all potential archaeological features with at least a 25% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile



and depositions, where possible, and to recover dating evidence from the deposits. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

All features and trenches were accurately recorded in plan using a GPS and individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 where appropriate. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All hand drawn plans and sections included spot heights which related to Ordnance Datum.

A single soil sample consisting of a bulk soil samples was taken for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. The bulk sample, consisted of 40 litres taken from the pit like feature within Trench 2, in accordance with the WSI and Historic England guidelines.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and concordance of contexts is provided in the trench tables in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location and it will be deposited with the relevant local museum in due course

## 5 Results

The trial trench evaluation consisted of the excavation of ten trenches (Plates 1-11). Each trench contained a layer of dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions topsoil (000), measuring between 0.17m and 0.45m in depth. This sealed a layer of mid-red brown silty clay subsoil (001), measuring between 0.04m and 0.35m in depth. The natural substrate (002) comprised a light-red-brown clay. Tables displaying the depths and widths of each context along with a brief description are shown in Appendix 3.

Trenches 9 and 10 contained an additional colluvial layer (003), between the subsoil and the underlying geology. This was typically between 0.13 and 0.15m in depth and comprised a silty clay. This looks to have been material that have accumulated downslope toward the south and following the natural slope. This slightly deeper soil may also account for the lack of plough furrows identified in the southern trenches.

The results of the trial trenching generally correlated well with the results of the geophysical survey with the majority of trenches archaeologically negative.

North to south oriented furrows were present across site, but no east to west oriented furrows were observed. Potential linear features within the trenches were tested and proved to be plough furrows or contained modern ceramic field drains.

A single shallow pit-like feature(005) was identified at the southeast end of Trench 2. It measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.1m deep (Fig. 3; S.1; Plate 3) and it contained a single,

sterile silty clay fill (004), from which no finds were recovered. Given the sterile nature of the deposits the 'pit' is likely be a natural in origin.

## **6 Discussion and Conclusions**

The scheme of archaeological trial trenching met the objectives of the WSI and confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. A number of relict plough furrows were recorded as well as a single, sterile pit-like feature of probable natural origin. No archaeological features or finds were identified, and it is concluded that no further work is required to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

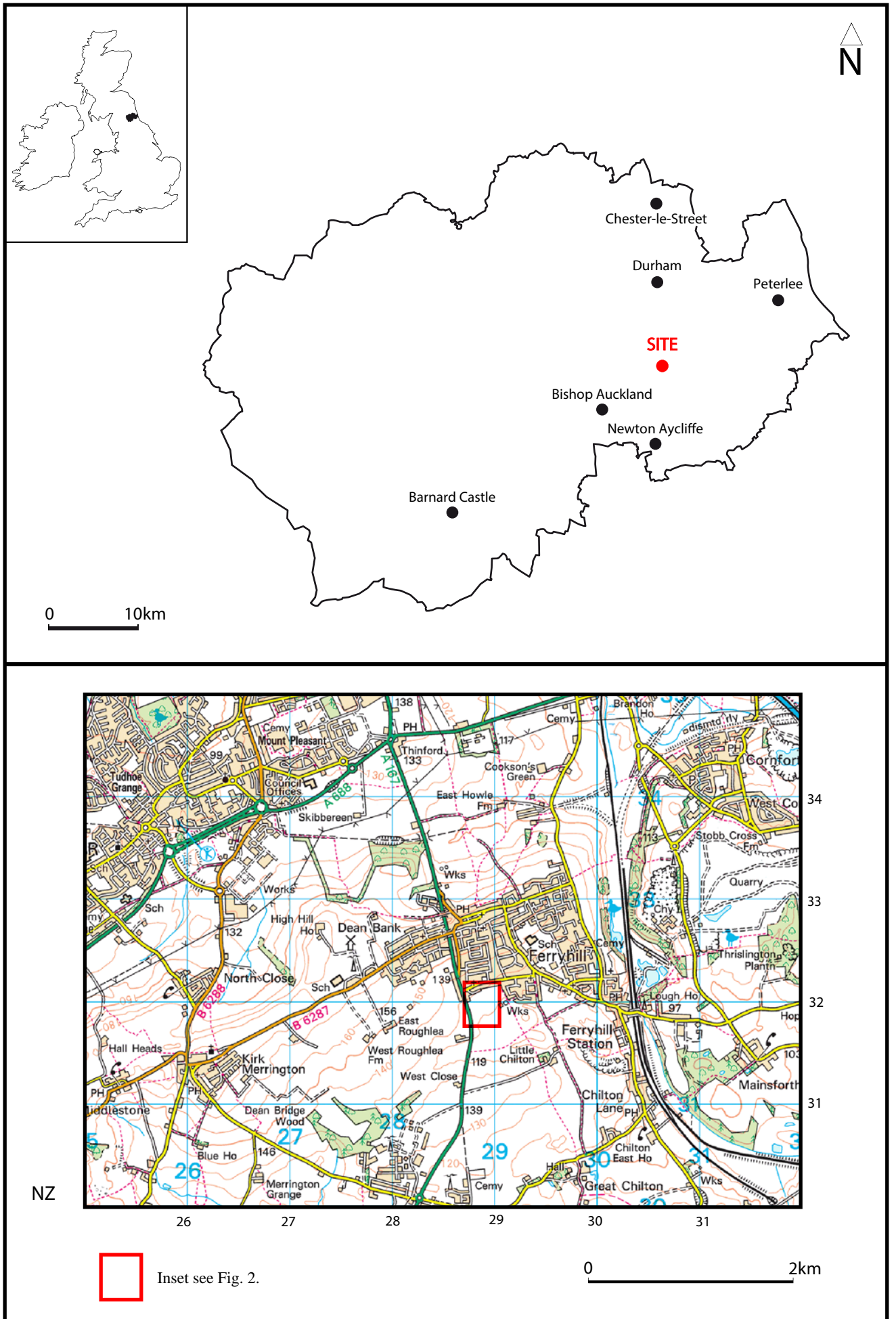
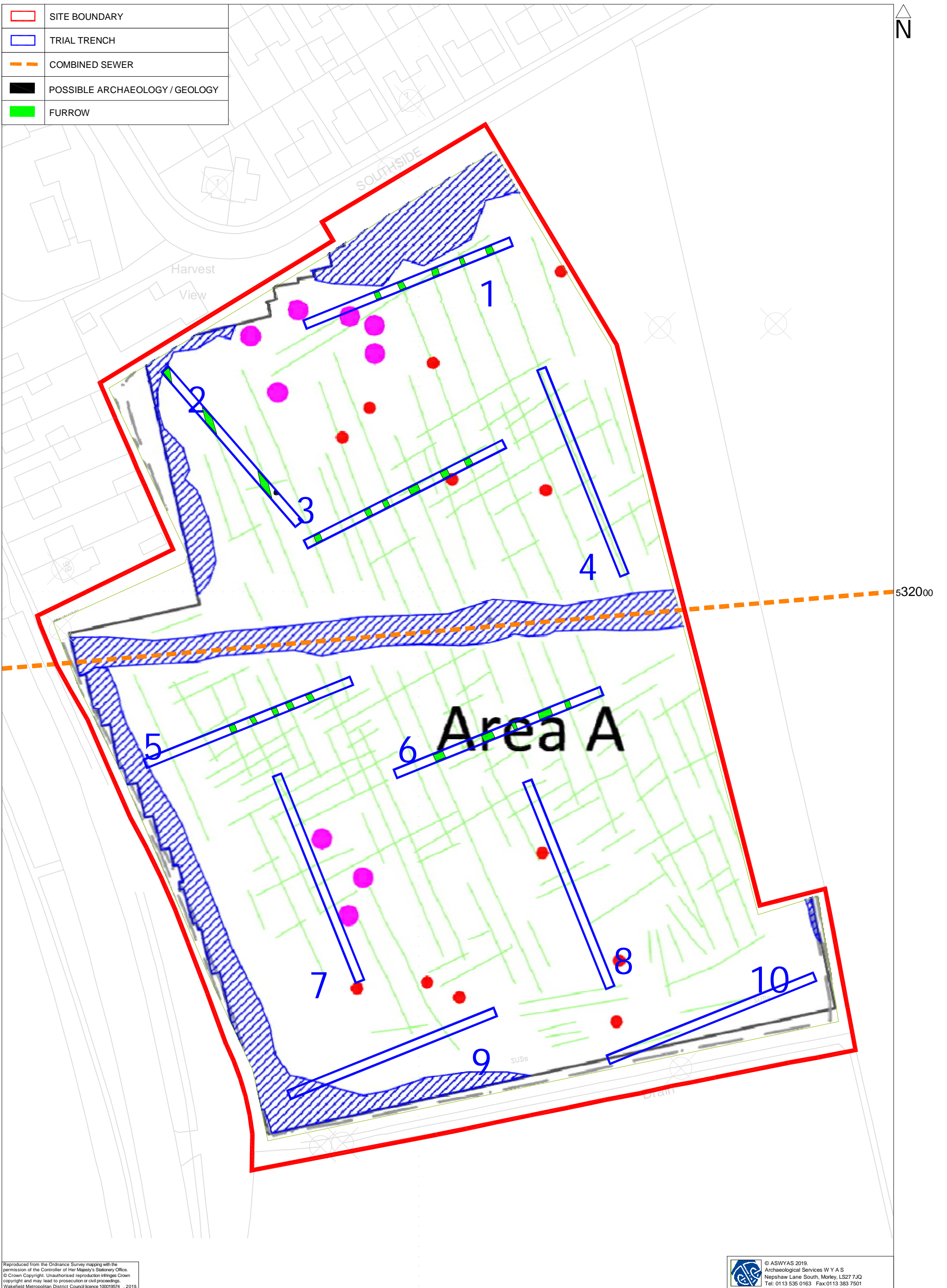


Fig. 1. Site location



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428800

Figure 2. Trench location plan (1:750 @ A3)

0 30m

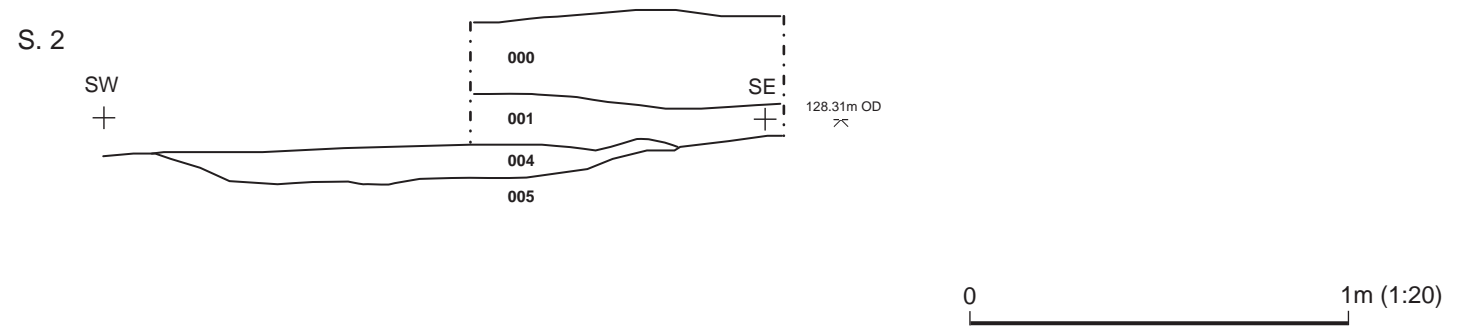
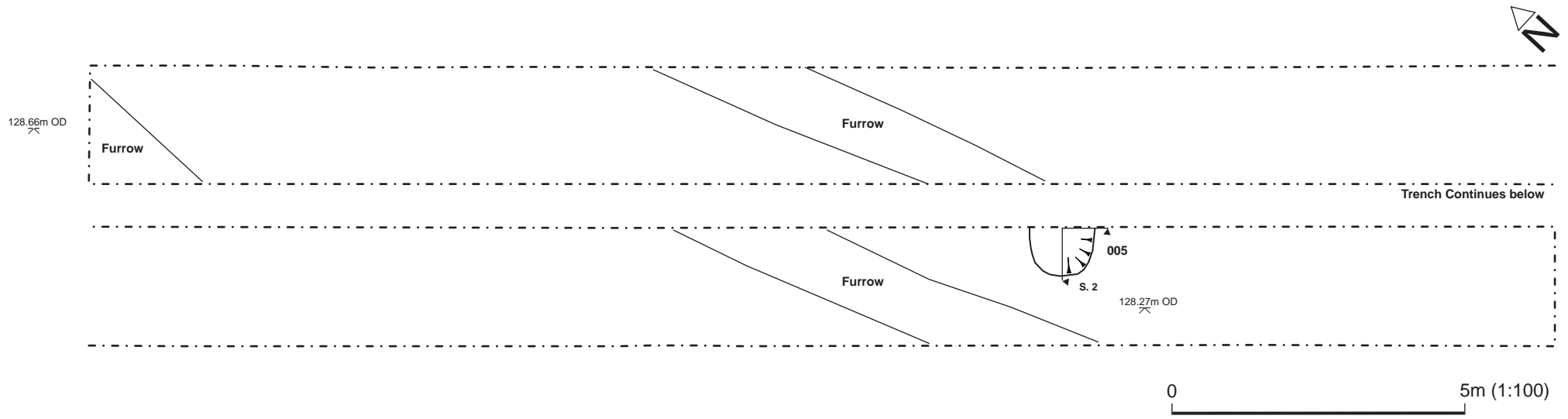


Fig. 3. Plan and section of Trench 2



*Plate 1. Trench 1, looking northeast*



*Plate 2. Trench 2, looking northwest*



*Plate 3. Pit-like feature 005, Trench 2, looking northwest*



*Plate 4. Trench 3, looking southwest*



*Plate 5. Trench 4, looking northwest*



*Plate 6. Trench 5, looking southwest*





*Plate 7. Trench 6, looking northeast*



*Plate 8. Trench 7, looking northwest*



*Plate 9. Trench 8, looking northwest*



*Plate 10. Trench 9, looking southwest*



*Plate 11. Trench 10, looking northeast*

**Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING**

**LAND SOUTH OF DEAN ROAD  
FERRYHILL, COUNTY DURHAM**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES  
ON BEHALF OF  
PARTNER CONSTRUCTION**

November 2019



Planning + Development | Design Studio | Archaeology + Heritage

Project Reference: 1881/01

Document Prepared by: Mitchell Pollington BA (hons) MA MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Appendix 1: Proposed development plan

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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Lanpro on behalf of Partner Construction (the client) and details the methodology for undertaking a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching to the south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation will comprise the excavation of ten trenches measuring 2m by 50m, positioned to provide a suitable sample of the site covering approximately 4% of its area. A contingency for additional trenching comprising three further 2m by 50m trenches is also provided for.
- 1.3 The results of the evaluation will be used to inform decisions on the need for any further archaeological mitigation investigation and, should this be required, the scope of any additional excavation will be detailed in a further WSI.

## 2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development site comprises 2.54ha situated to the south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham (centred at NZ 2879 3197; Figure 1). The site consists of a single field under arable cultivation, bounded to the north by Southside, to the west by Darlington Road, and to the south and east by fields.
- 2.2 The site slopes downward to the south, from a height of around 130m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its northern edge, to approximately 125m aOD on its southern boundary.
- 2.3 The recorded bedrock geology within the site comprises Dollostone of the Raisby Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian till (BGS 2019).

## 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The archaeological evaluation trenching will be undertaken to inform a planning application for a residential development of 60 dwellings and associated infrastructure (see Appendix 1).
- 3.2 The site forms the western end of an area granted outline planning permission for residential development in July 2019 (DM/16/02426/OUT). As part of the outline planning application a desk-based assessment (DBA) and a subsequent geophysical survey was undertaken of the whole application area, including the present proposed development site (AD Archaeology 2014; 2016). The archaeological DBA highlighted the presence of a former Second World War coal mining camp on the north-eastern corner of the outline application area, but this is situated around 170m to the north-east of the proposed development site. It also concluded that while *'the HER does not record any known features of prehistoric date on the site itself, the possibility cannot be discounted that previously unknown archaeological remains of prehistoric date could be present within the site'* and that *'it is possible that evidence of medieval agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow, field systems and*



*other agricultural features may be present on the site.*' The subsequent geophysical survey of the outline area identified former ploughing, but no other archaeological features, with the exception of a linear anomaly identified outside the proposed development site, in the southern part of the field to its east. Therefore, there are no recorded archaeological features, or anomalies identified within the proposed development site on the geophysical survey that could be of archaeological origin, apart from the remains of possible medieval or post-medieval ploughing.

- 3.3 The County Durham Senior Archaeologist has requested a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition for the proposed development site reproduced below;

*No development shall take place on any phase until a scheme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation for that phase has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme shall provide for:*

*i; Measures to ensure the preservation in situ, or the preservation by record, of archaeological features of identified importance.*

*ii; Methodologies for the recording and recovery of archaeological remains including artefacts and ecofacts.*

*iii; Post-fieldwork methodologies for assessment and analyses.*

*iv; Report content and arrangements for dissemination, and publication proposals.*

*v; Archive preparation and deposition with recognised repositories.*

*vi; A timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the strategy.*

*vii; Monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to the County Durham Principal Archaeologist of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.*

*viii; A list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including subcontractors and specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.*

*ix; Timings for the submission of a copy of any analysis, reporting, publication or archiving required as part of the mitigation strategy*

- 3.4 This archaeological WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching and subsequent assessment reporting, together with a provision for further mitigation excavation if required.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historical background below is drawn primarily from the DBA produced for the outline planning application (AD Archaeology 2014).

4.2 The site contains no designated or recorded non-designated heritage assets.

### Prehistoric period

4.3 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the proposed development site.

4.4 A circular cropmark of uncertain date was noted from aerial photographs in the 1970s (Turnbull and Jones 1978) in the field to the east of the study site, but this area was occupied by 1913 by a sewage works and the cropmark is likely to relate to this.

4.5 In the surrounding area the HER lists a cropmark representing a rectilinear ditched enclosure of possible Iron Age to Romano-British period date discovered from aerial photography near Bridge House, to the south-west of the proposed development site. The HER also lists a cropmark, also believed to represent an enclosure, to the south of Ferryhill 650m south-west of the site.

### Roman period

4.6 There is no evidence of Roman period activity within the proposed development site.

4.7 It is possible that the rectilinear ditched enclosure to the south-west of the proposed development site could have continued to be in use as a native farmstead during the Romano-British Period.

4.8 Evidence for the Roman period in the wider area is limited, with fragments of Roman pottery being found at Thinford, 2.5km to the north of the proposed development site.

### Early medieval period

4.9 There is no evidence of early medieval activity within the proposed development site.

4.10 The remains of small tenth-century building and carved bone artefacts were found during construction work on Ferryhill Police Station, 620m north of the proposed development site. The name Ferryhill is believed to derive from the Old English *fiergen* meaning 'wooded hill'.

### Later medieval and post-medieval periods

4.11 There is no recorded evidence of later medieval or post-medieval activity within the proposed development site.

4.12 It is likely that the proposed development site has remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, and that any remains relating to these periods will be represented by ploughing or boundaries of negligible significance. The present field pattern was established by the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **19<sup>th</sup> century and modern periods**

- 4.13 The historical Ordnance Survey mapping shows the proposed development site comprising of the present single field from the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858 through to the present.
- 4.14 A sewage farm was constructed in the fields to the east of the proposed development site in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and during the Second World War a colliery camp was established further to the north-east. There is, however, no evidence of associated activity within the study site, which would have remained in agricultural use.

## **5 RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching will be to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development site. This will allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site, and any requirements for further archaeological mitigation, the scope of which would be detailed in a subsequent WSI in agreement with the County Durham Senior Archaeologist.
- 5.2 This will be achieved through the following objectives:
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site
  - To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
  - To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
  - To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
  - To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
  - To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
  - To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
  - To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
  - To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with the County Durham Archaeological Archive, Sevenhills and to provide information for accession to the Durham County HER.

## Research Framework

- 5.3 The programme of archaeological investigation has the potential to contribute to a number of research priorities identified in Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF; Petts and Gerrard 2006). This includes potentially addressing specific research priorities covering the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (Li, Lii, Liii, Lv, Lvi, Lvii and Lviii) and the Roman period (Ri, Riii, Riv, Rv, Rix and Rx).
- 5.4 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in the English Heritage (now Historic England) Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in Historic England (SHAPE), first published in 2008.

## 6 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- 6.1 All work will be undertaken to fully meet the requirements of all nationally recognised guidance for such work, including standards laid down by the former English Heritage (now Historic England) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). It will also be carried out according to the standards laid down in the *Standards for all archaeological work in County Durham and Darlington* (DCCAS n.d.) produced by Durham County Council Archaeology Section and *Yorkshire, the Humber and the North-East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2011).
- 6.2 The programme of archaeological evaluation will be managed in line with the standards laid down in the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2015a) and the *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008), as well as to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised 2018). All excavation will be undertaken using recording standards detailed in the *Archaeological Field Manual* (MOLAS 1994).
- 6.3 Guidance of particular relevance to the programme of works are:
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a)
  - *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014b)
  - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014c)
  - *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014d)
  - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (English Heritage 2008)

## 7 METHODOLOGY

### Project initialisation

- 7.1 Lanpro will inform the County Durham Senior Archaeologist at least one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.2 The County Durham Archaeological Archive will be contacted by the archaeological fieldwork contractor to arrange for the project archive to be created and deposited in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards.
- 7.3 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms by the fieldwork contractor.

### Fieldwork

- 7.4 The archaeological evaluation will comprise the excavation of ten trenches all measuring 2m by 50m (see Figure 2), covering approximately 4% of the area of the proposed development site. These have been positioned to provide a suitable distribution across the site, while avoiding the line of a modern sewer.
- 7.5 A contingency for additional trenching comprising a further three 2m by 50m trenches is provided for, which will be used if significant or complex archaeological remains are identified requiring further investigation at this stage, and following the agreement of the County Durham Senior Archaeologist.
- 7.6 Topsoil across the trenches will be stripped using a back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless grading bucket, down to the first archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil. All excavation by mechanical excavator will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision, by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist, with one archaeologist responsible for monitoring each excavator. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or when archaeological deposits are identified.
- 7.7 Spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts, and topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately.
- 7.8 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be cleaned and excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features.
- 7.9 All features will be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.
- 7.10 There will be a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes), will be preserved intact even if fills are

sampled. For linear features, minimum 1m wide slots should be excavated across their width. For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled (in some instances 100% samples may be requested by the County Durham Senior Archaeologist).

- 7.11 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the evaluation. Metal detecting of trench locations should be carried out before trenches are excavated, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened. Any metal finds will be located using survey-grade GPS and metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron. Metal detecting will also be conducted over the surface of all exposed features before the end of each working day as a countermeasure to 'nighthawking'.
- 7.12 Any excavation, by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.
- 7.13 Should the excavation of the trenches reach 1.2m in depth (or limit of safe working depth) without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology. Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than 1m, suitable stepping will be employed.
- 7.14 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained, and bagged and labelled according to their context. Finds of significant interest will be given a 'small finds' number, and information on their location in three dimensions will be entered on a separate pro-forma sheet. No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist, and/or the approval of the County Durham Senior Archaeologist.
- 7.15 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological excavation. Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All plans will be tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid with levels given to above OD.
- 7.16 The photographic record will be produced using high resolution digital photography of a minimum of 10 megapixels and in RAW format. This will be maintained throughout the course of the fieldwork and will include as a minimum:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork
  - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork
  - the layout of archaeological features within each trench
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections
  - groups of features where their relationship is assessed to be important

- 7.17 All photography will follow the Historic England guidance for digital image capture (HE 2015b). All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.
- 7.18 Following excavation and recording of any archaeological remains, and with the agreement of the County Durham Senior Archaeologist the evaluation trenches will be back-filled with the previously excavated spoil.

### **Palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy**

- 7.19 Soil samples will be taken from all suitable features or deposits for palaeoenvironmental sampling. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble).
- 7.20 Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts where necessary, as well as any significant industrial residues.
- 7.21 If buried soils or other deposits are encountered, column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Environmental material will be stored in a controlled environment and specialists consulted during the course of the work if necessary.
- 7.22 The post-excavation processing of all palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the former English Heritage's (now Historic England) publications Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists (2006) and Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011).

### **Human remains**

- 7.23 The client, the Ministry of Justice and the County Durham Senior Archaeologist will be informed if human remains are found. Disturbance of human skeletal remains will be kept to a minimum, and remains will be left in situ, covered and protected as necessary.
- 7.24 Human remains will only be removed if necessary to protect and secure them. Removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate government and environmental health regulations, in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and after obtaining a Section 25 exhumation licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice.
- 7.25 If required a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the recording and assist in the removal of any human skeletal remains.

- 7.26 Human remains will be processed as part of the post-excavation assessment following national standards and guidance, including English Heritage (2004), Mitchell and Brickley (2017) and the Church of England/Historic England (2017).

### **Scientific dating**

- 7.27 Provision will be made to recover material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, dendrochronological and other scientific dating. Where material suitable for dating is recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the evaluation. Specialist dating will be undertaken following discussion with the County Durham Senior Archaeologist and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor for the North East.

### **Other finds**

- 7.28 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner during the excavation and post-excavation stage and to standards agreed in advance with the County Durham Archaeological Archive. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* (1990) and the CfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c).
- 7.29 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998). In accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage's MoRPHE PPN3 (2008), significant iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment.
- 7.30 For ceramic assemblages, recording will be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections.
- 7.31 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996, as amended, and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the act's amendment of 2003 to include prehistoric objects such as Bronze Age metalworking hoards and other non-precious metal items), after discussion with the client, the County Durham Senior Archaeologist and the Finds Liaison Officer.
- 7.32 Ownership of any finds recovered during archaeological works rests with the landowner except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, Burial Act 1857). However, Lanpro will seek to obtain 'in principle' agreement from the landowner to donate the recovered artefacts to the County Durham Archaeological Archive.



### **Unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries**

- 7.33 Should unexpectedly extensive, complex or significant remains be uncovered that warrant, in the professional judgment of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of the WSI, the scope of the WSI will be reviewed.
- 7.34 In the event of a review of the WSI being required, Lanpro will contact the client and the County Durham Senior Archaeologist with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. This is likely to require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on-site and identify a way forward. Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including the County Durham Senior Archaeologist and the client.

### **Plant and equipment**

- 7.35 The archaeological contractor on site will be responsible for the provision of all required welfare, plant, and health and safety equipment.

## **8 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING**

- 8.1 The post-excavation assessment work will comprise the following:
- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork
  - production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate
  - cataloguing of photographic material
  - cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered.
  - Processing and assessment of environmental samples
  - Finds requiring specialist conservation will be sent to appropriate specialists for assessment, including identification and initial dating
- 8.2 Unless otherwise agreed with the County Durham Senior Archaeologist, an assessment report detailing the findings of the archaeological evaluation trenching will be prepared within six weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will consist of the following:
- Title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author / originating body, client's name and address
  - Non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation
  - Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
  - Description of the archaeological background to the site
  - Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation
  - Description of the findings of the evaluation

- Factual assessment of stratigraphic evidence
  - Factual assessment of the artefactual evidence, where applicable
  - Factual assessment of the environmental evidence
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape, and in their local and regional context
  - An assessment of the archaeological potential of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental records
  - Discussion of how the work has contributed to NERRF objectives
  - Recommendations for further archaeological work, as required
  - Conclusions
  - Site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches
  - Section drawings of the excavated archaeological features
  - Specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site
  - Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features
  - A full context list
  - Details of archive location and destination, together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive
  - Copy of the OASIS entry form and any entry updates
  - Appendices, illustrations and figures, as appropriate
  - References and bibliography of all sources used
- 8.3 Depending on the results of the evaluation trenching, recommendations for further archaeological investigation and/or post-excavation analysis will be made in the report, following discussion with the County Durham Senior Archaeologist. If further work is required, the methodology for this will be detailed in an additional updated WSI.
- 8.4 The results of the work will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Durham County HER. It will include, where relevant, examination of all readily available cartographic sources to record evidence for historic or archaeological sites and history of previous land uses. Where relevant and permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies will be presented in the report. This will also incorporate an assessment of the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 8.5 An copy of the report in PDF/A format will be submitted to the County Durham Senior Archaeologist for approval within six of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a hard copy of the report will be provided to the Durham County HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report. A hard copy of the approved report will be sent to the County Durham Archaeological Archive.

- 8.6 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal and/or national journals, such as the Durham Archaeological Journal or *Archaeologia Aeliana*, dependant on the nature of the results.

## 9 ARCHIVING

- 9.1 The appointed archaeological contractor will contact the County Durham Archaeological Archive in advance of commencing any fieldwork to determine the preparation, and deposition of the archive and finds, and obtain an accession number for all archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with the County Durham Archaeological Archive.
- 9.2 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent.
- 9.3 The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the ClfA guidelines detailed in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 2014c). The preparation of the archive will also be informed by the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), and in accordance with the County Durham Archaeological Archive deposition guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.
- 9.4 Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will include the following work:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary
  - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the County Durham Archaeological Archive
  - all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix
  - all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff
- 9.5 An OASIS form will be completed for the project and a digital copy of the final report and archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

## **10 STAFFING**

- 10.1 Mitchell Pollington (MCIfA; Lanpro) will oversee management of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of the client.
- 10.2 The CVs of key fieldwork personnel and specialists will be provided to the County Durham Senior Archaeologist on appointment of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological fieldwork contractor. All work will be undertaken under the management of a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 10.3 The County Durham Senior Archaeologist will monitor the implementation of the archaeological evaluation on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the scope and progress of the work against the methodology detailed in this WSI. The County Durham Senior Archaeologist will be responsible for considering any changes to the agreed scope of works. Any such changes will be agreed in writing with relevant stakeholders prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest opportunity.

## **11 TIMETABLE**

- 11.1 It is provisionally estimated that the fieldwork will be carried out over the course of no more than two weeks. The County Durham Senior Archaeologist will be kept informed of the progress of all work, monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this WSI.
- 11.2 A brief interim statement on the results of the evaluation will be produced within one week of the completion of the fieldwork, with a full detailed assessment report being produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork, subject to the complexity of any archaeological features encountered.

## **12 MONITORING**

- 12.1 Mitchell Pollington (MCIfA) of Lanpro will oversee the management of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of the client.
- 12.2 The County Durham Senior Archaeologist will monitor the implementation of the archaeological evaluation on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the scope and progress of the work against the methodology detailed in this WSI. The County Durham Senior Archaeologist will be responsible for considering any changes to the agreed scope of works. Any such changes will be agreed in writing with relevant stakeholders prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest opportunity.

## 13 COPYRIGHT AND PUBLICITY

- 13.1 Copyright of the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors will be the subject of additional licences in favour of Partner Construction, Lanpro, and Durham County Council to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions. The permission will allow Durham County Council to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 13.2 Under the *Environmental Information Regulations* (EIR 2005), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.
- 13.3 It is recognised that the project may identify remains which are of interest to the public and these may be publicised through appropriate media, including Durham County Council social media feeds. Any publicity for the project proposed by the archaeological contractor or Durham County Council should be approved by Lanpro and Partner Construction.
- 13.4 The appointed contractor will not issue any information on the work through media, internet or social media without prior agreement with Lanpro.
- 13.5 Care will be taken to ensure that any publicity does not compromise the security of archaeological remains that may have been identified or recovered. Any approaches by the press to the archaeological contractor should be referred to Lanpro in the first instance.

## 14 INSURANCE

- 14.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m.

## 15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 15.1 The management of all health and safety on site during the excavation phase will be the responsibility of the appointed archaeological contractor. All works will be undertaken by the contractor in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice.
- 15.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices and will be CSCS certified. At least one First Aider will be present on site at all times. A site-specific risk assessment will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor, prior to the commencement of work on site, which will be subject to regular review.
- 15.3 Suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities will be provided by the archaeological contractor, including hi-visibility coats/vests, hard hats, safety boots and gloves, as well as safety glasses if required.

- 15.4 All staff will receive a health and safety induction prior to starting work on site to be provided by the archaeological contractor.
- 15.5 Regular audits of health and safety practices will be carried out during the course of the project by Lanpro and the archaeological contractor in consultation with the site workforce. Toolbox talks on health and safety issues will be conducted at minimum weekly intervals and/or after changes in working practices or identification of new threats/risks. The risk assessment will be reviewed and updated as necessary. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.
- 15.6 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features will be recorded by photography at a safe distance.
- 15.7 All areas of excavation will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to ground works commencing. Necessary measures will be taken to avoid disturbing any services.
- 15.8 Plant operators will be required to produce evidence of qualification within an industry accepted registration scheme. Sub-Contractors health and safety performance will be kept under review and action taken if necessary.
- 15.9 All spoil will be stored and managed safely in line with the standards of the Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (DEFRA 2009).
- 15.10 Site welfare accommodation and car parking should be located within the site and the location of these facilities will be agreed between the archaeological contractor, Lanpro and the client in advance of the commencement of work.

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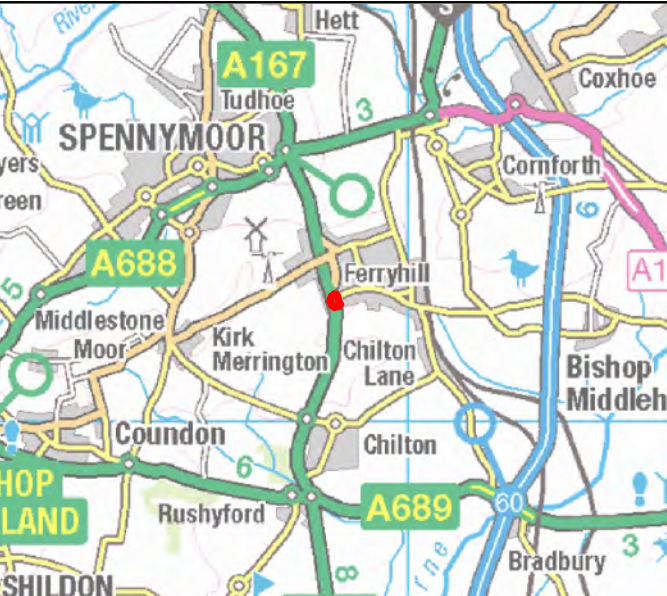
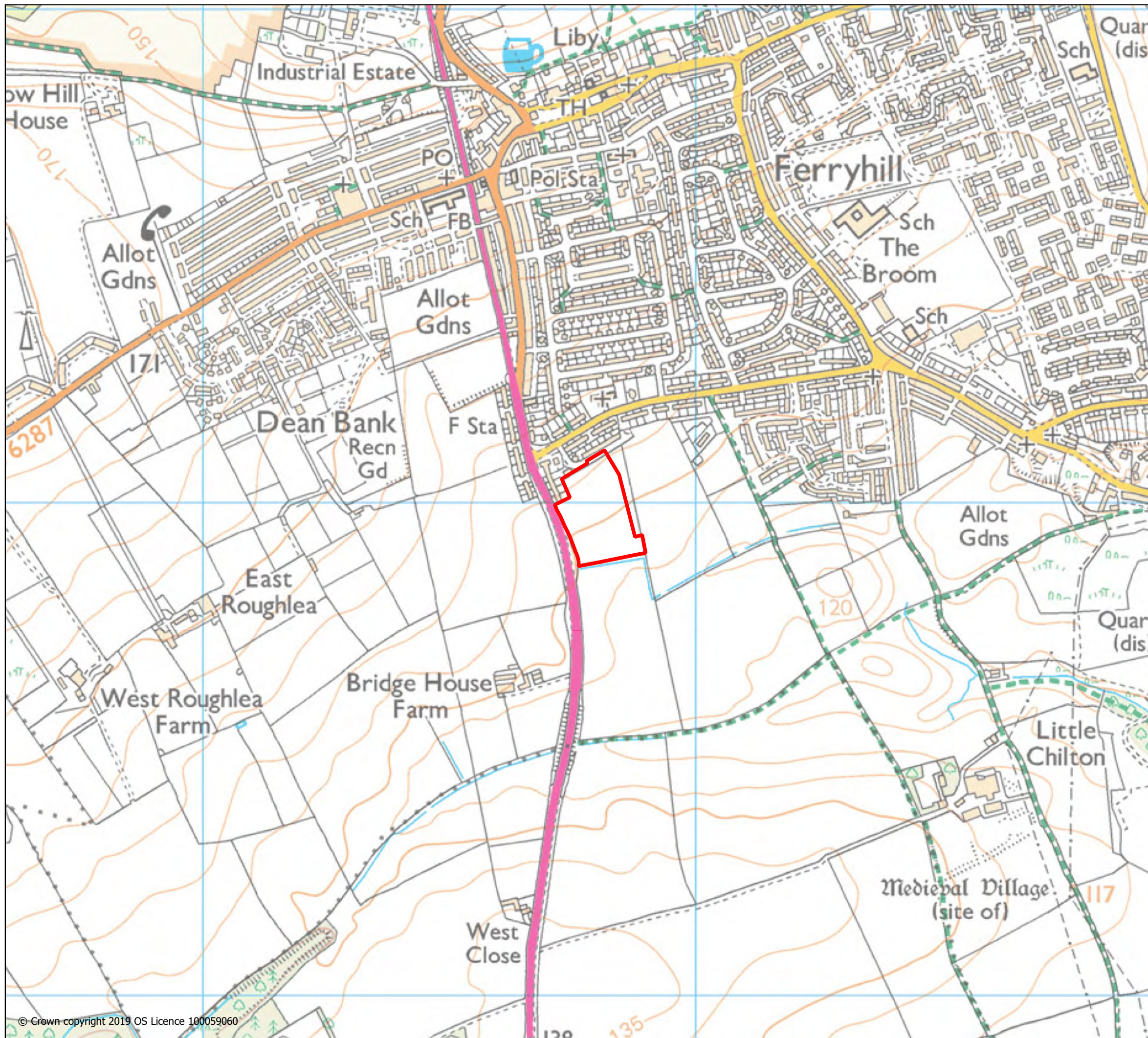
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## Figures



— Proposed development site

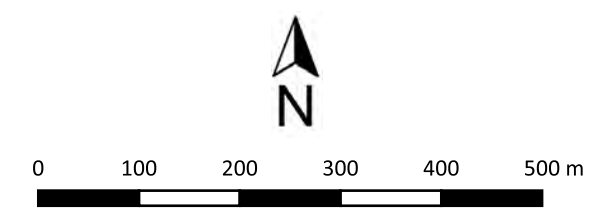
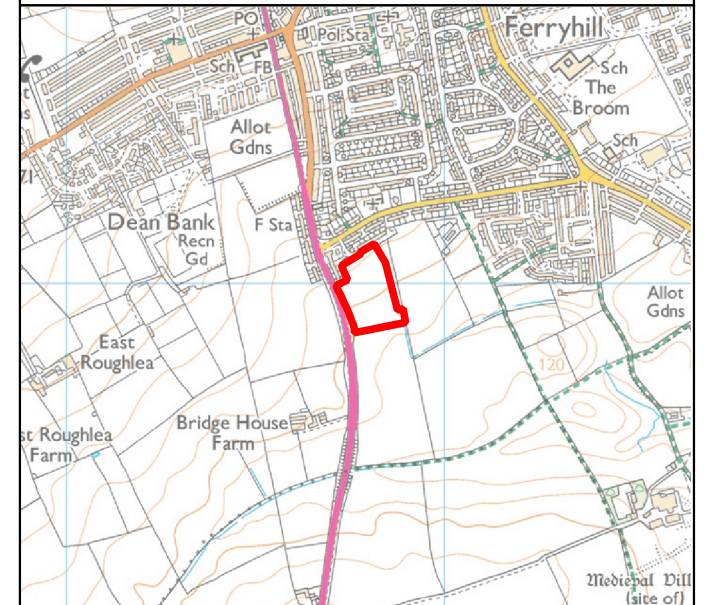


Figure 1. Site location



- Proposed development site
- Proposed trench
- Line of sewer

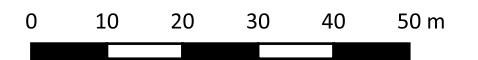


Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

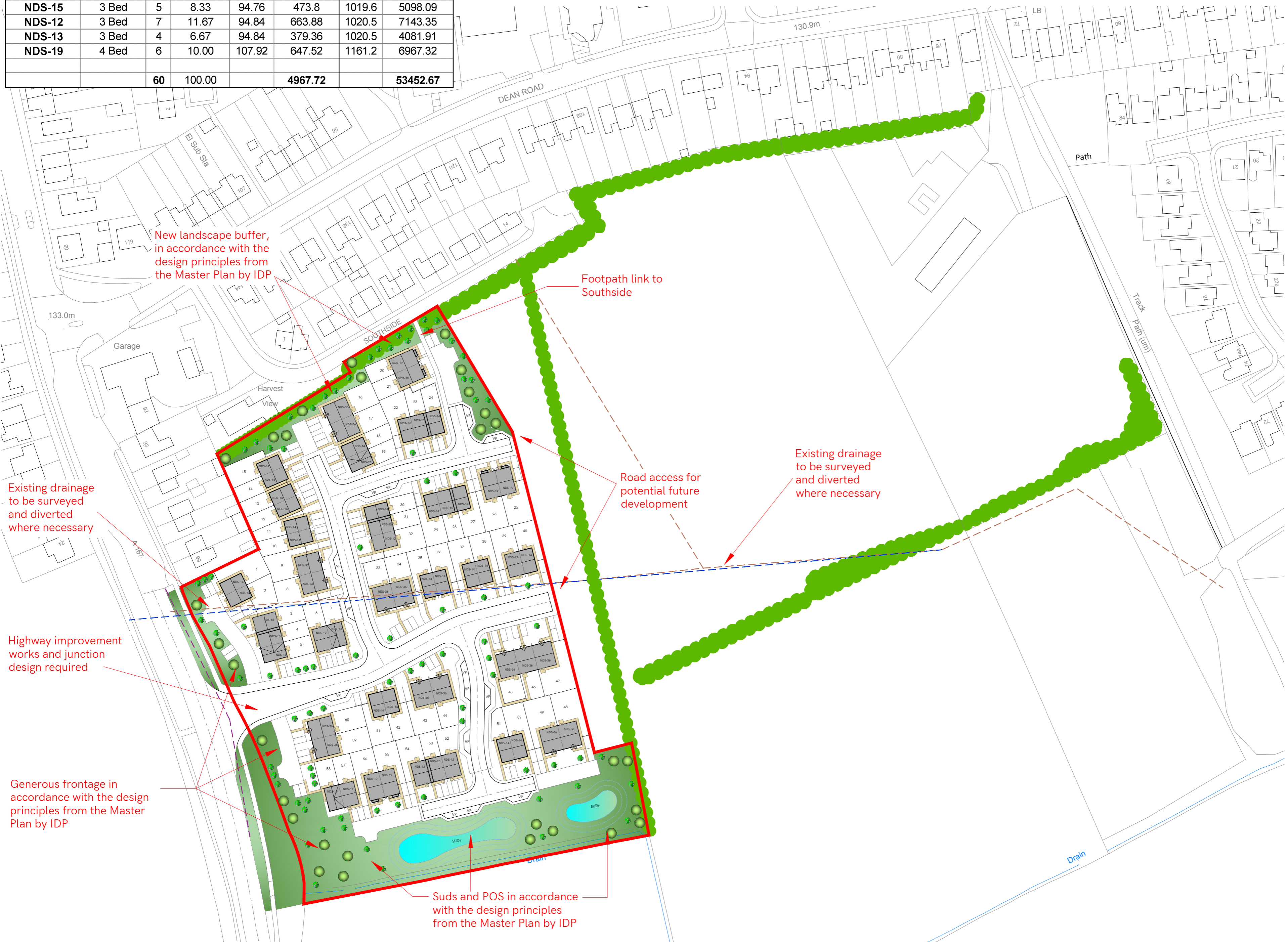
## **Appendix 1: Proposed development plan**

CODE	TYPE	NO	Type %	SQM	TOTAL SQM	SQFT	TOTAL SQFT
NDS-36	2 Bed	15	25.00	63.26	948.9	680.68	10210.16
NDS-14	2 Bed	23	38.33	80.62	1854.26	867.47	19951.84
NDS-15	3 Bed	5	8.33	94.76	473.8	1019.6	5098.09
NDS-12	3 Bed	7	11.67	94.84	663.88	1020.5	7143.35
NDS-13	3 Bed	4	6.67	94.84	379.36	1020.5	4081.91
NDS-19	4 Bed	6	10.00	107.92	647.52	1161.2	6967.32
		<b>60</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>4967.72</b>		<b>53452.67</b>

Note:  
Do not scale from this drawing.  
This drawing is copyright of Ergo Projects Ltd.  
All dimensions to be checked prior to any work commencing. Any discrepancies to be reported to Ergo Projects immediately.



**POS AREA**  
=1.53 Acres - 0.62 Hectares  
**TOTAL SITE AREA**  
=6.27 Acres - 2.54 Hectares



G	Cycle / footpath reduced from 3.7m to 3m	16.10.19
F	Additional VP bays incorporated, turn heads extended to boundaries, dual aspect added to corners & northern footpath link added.	08.10.19
E	Redline boundary amended to match DCC Highway Adoption Plan	02.10.19
D	Highway works overlaid and site amended to suit	23.08.19
C	Various amendments further to conversation with MS	09.08.19
B	Topo overlaid	21.03.19
A	Bungalow mix amended	19.03.19

**ergo**

0191 229 0231  
info@ergoprojects.co.uk  
Azure Business Centre, High Street,  
Newburn, Newcastle upon Tyne. NE15 8LN  
[www.ergoprojects.co.uk](http://www.ergoprojects.co.uk)

PROJECT:  
Land South of Southside  
Ferryhill

TITLE:  
Proposed Site Layout

DRAWING PURPOSE: Feasibility	DATE OF DRAWING: March 2019	DRAWN BY: ME
SCALE: 1:1000	SHEET SIZE: A2	REVISION: G
PROJECT NO: 585	DRAWING NO: PL-002	

**Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive**

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Context register sheets	1
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Permatrace	1
		Sample register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	2
		Trench sheets	10

**Appendix 3: Trench tables**

<b>Trench 1</b>		
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Five linear features proved to be furrows, land drain identified at the eastern end.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>
		<b>Width (m)</b>
		<b>Length (m)</b>
<b>Contexts</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
000	0.29	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions
001	0.10	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions

<b>Trench 2</b>		
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>
Three linear features proved to be furrows. Single pit-like feature at southern end of trench (005), no finds recovered from fill (004).		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>
		<b>Width (m)</b>
		<b>Length (m)</b>
<b>Contexts</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
000	0.30	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions
001	0.05	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions
004	0.10	Fill of pit-like feature – Mid orangey brown silty clay, of probable natural origin
005	0.10	Cut of pit-like feature of probable natural origin
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions

<b>Trench 3</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Six linear features proved to be furrows.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.39
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.35	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
001	0.04	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	

<b>Trench 4</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Two modern land drains recorded running N-S.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.44
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.27	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
001	0.17	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	



<b>Trench 5</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Five linear features proved to be furrows.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.39
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.28	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
001	0.12	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	

<b>Trench 6</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Five linear features proved to be furrows.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.33
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.28	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
001	0.05	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	

<b>Trench 7</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Modern land drain running N-S through trench.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.33
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.27	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
001	0.05	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	

<b>Trench 8</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.36
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.36	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	

<b>Trench 9</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed. Field drains located at western end of trench.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.90
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.40	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
001	0.35	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	
003	0.15	Colluvium – mid yellowish brown silty clay	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	

<b>Trench 10</b>			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed.		<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	0.83
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
		<b>Length (m)</b>	50.00
<b>Contexts</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	
000	0.45	Topsoil - Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	
001	0.25	Subsoil - Mid-red brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	
003	0.13	Colluvium – mid yellowish brown silty clay	
002	-	Natural - Light reddish / yellow clay with frequent mudstone inclusions	

## **Appendix 4: OASIS form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol11-375201**

### Project details

Project name	Land south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Short description of the project	A total of ten trenches, were excavated at land south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham. The remains of plough furrows were also investigated in the trenches in the northern part of the site. A single pit was identified within Trench 2 from which no finds were recovered and it remains undated.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2019 End: 27-11-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DNR19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	FURROWS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DURHAM SEDGEFIELD FERRYHILL Land south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham
Postcode	DL17 8RH
Study area	2.54 Hectares
Site coordinates	NZ 2879 3197 54.681851543062 -1.553416596315 54 40 54 N 001 33 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 125m Max: 130m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Services WYAS
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Project brief originator	Lanpro Services
Project design originator	Lanpro Services
Project director/manager	Williams, D.
Project supervisor	Bracken, P.
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	unknown
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	ASWYAS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land south of Dean Road, Ferryhill, County Durham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bracken, P.
Other bibliographic details	Report No.3353
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Services WYAS
Place of issue or publication	Leeds
Entered by	David Williams (david.williams@aswyas.com)
Entered on	27 November 2019

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historicengland@aswyas.com) for OASIS help and advice

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