

**Byers Gill Solar  
EN010139**

# 6.4.8.4 Environmental Statement Appendix 8.4 Phase 1 Evaluation Trenching Report

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# **Byers Gill Solar, Co. Durham: Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**For JBM Solar Projects  
(UK) Limited**

**October 2023**

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## Executive summary

Ecus Ltd was commissioned by JBM Solar Projects (UK) Limited to undertake trial trench evaluation of land north of Darlington, amounting to 185.7ha, TS1 3BZ (central NGR: NZ 31930 21230). Trial trenching was undertaken between the 24th July and the 15th of September 2023 and this report details the results and significance of the remains uncovered.

Prior to the evaluation, geophysical survey was undertaken that demonstrated potential archaeological anomalies in several fields. The evaluation trenches were located to test both these geophysical anomalies and areas of no geophysical response.

One hundred and thirty-four trenches were excavated across 27 fields. Significant archaeology, probably dating from the prehistoric to the Roman period, was identified in 24 of the trenches within six of the fields, and is mostly of local importance but has the potential to be regionally important. More recent archaeology of lesser significance was recorded in 10 trenches across nine other fields. Ridge and furrow cultivation of mostly post-medieval but possibly medieval date was identified in 96 of the trenches, while 28 trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits.

Handmade pottery, provisionally dated to the Iron Age, was recovered from seven of the trenches in three fields and suggests nearby occupation. Most of the fields with significant archaeology also produced charcoal to some degree, with nine charred barley or wheat cereal grains being recovered from soil samples.

The evaluation has clearly demonstrated that there are areas of archaeological importance and sensitivity within the development area that would require some form of mitigation should development work occur in those areas.

An OASIS entry for the evaluation has been made and a pdf version of this report will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service via the OASIS form. In addition, the archive produced during the evaluation works will be deposited with the receiving repository.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd was commissioned by Wessex Archaeology, on behalf of JBM Solar Projects (UK) Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of 185.7ha of a 562ha parcel of land associated with a proposed solar farm (Byers Gill Solar). The area evaluated (hereafter 'the site') was in the western half of the proposed development. It comprised 134 trenches within a patchwork of 27 fields located between (and adjacent to) Great Stainton and Coatham Mundeville, in the Borough of Darlington, Co. Durham (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development consists of a solar farm capable of generating over 50MW alternating current (AC) of electricity with co-located Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). It is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and requires a Development Consent Order under the Planning Act 2008.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological strategy was informed by previous work including an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2023a) and a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2023b). Evaluation by trial trenching was the first stage of archaeological mitigation works as set out in an updated Outline Archaeological Strategy (OAS) (Wessex Archaeology 2023c) submitted with an Environmental Statement for the proposed development.
- 1.1.4 Following consultation with Durham County Council Archaeology Section (DCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the OAS was updated to set out in greater detail, including the stages of evaluation alongside the scope and intentions of any subsequent mitigation that may be required.
- 1.1.5 Prior to the commencement of groundworks, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2023d) was compiled, submitted to and agreed with DCCAS to ensure that the archaeological evaluation constituted a scheme of works approved by the LPA.
- 1.1.6 This report presents the trial trenching results and an assessment of their significance with respect to the regional research framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/late-bronze-age-and-iron-age-agenda/>). The fieldwork was undertaken as detailed within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023d). The trial trenching and the compilation of this report were in accordance with relevant standards and guidance published by DCCAS (2023), Historic England (Historic England 2015), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019; 2020a–c). All work was carried out in compliance with the Regional Statement of Good Practice (SYAS 2018).

## 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site comprised 134 trenches within 27 fields located between Brafferton and Great Stainton, in the Borough of Darlington, Co. Durham (Figs 1–2).
- 1.2.2 The site lies in agricultural land in the Tees Valley lowlands, to the north of the River Tees, extending from the River Skerne, near Coatham Mundeville, and Brafferton, to the immediate east of Little Stainton Beck, near Great Stainton.
- 1.2.3 The topography of the evaluated fields is highly variable with numerous small hills between the tributaries that feed the River Skerne. The highest of the hills is Whinney Hill at c.112m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), between Fields 31 and 39, with the ground falling to around 65m aOD at various points to the west and south.
- 1.2.4 On the southeast slopes of Whinney Hill, Fields 39 to 41 are at between 100m and 105m aOD, with Fields 31 and 34 at a similar height on the western slopes. Further to the east, close to Great Stainton, Field 61 is on a gentle southeast-facing slope that falls from c.95m to c.75m aOD. To the south, Fields 52, 55 and 57 are located around Galloping Hill with a summit of c.80m aOD; Field 55 is on broadly flat ground between 65m and 70m aOD.
- 1.2.5 The Fields to the north and south-east of Brafferton (Fields 7 to 18) are on the eastern slopes of the Skerne Valley at between 90m and 65m aOD. Fields 19 to 21 continue to the east, just northeast of Newton Ketton, located on slopes to the north of Newton Beck at between 80m and 90m aOD. To the northeast of Brafferton, Fields 1 to 4 span the southwest-facing slopes of Whinney Hill (c.85–90m aOD) south of High House.
- 1.2.6 The bedrock geology underlying the evaluated area is primarily recorded as Dolostone of the Ford Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 272.3 and 252.2 million years ago during the Permian period (BGS 2023). A band of Seaham Formation Dolomitic Limestone runs approximately across the middle of the area from Newton Ketton (Fields 19 to 24) to Galloping Hill (Fields 52, 54 and north end of 55). This formation also extends into Field 62 near Great Stainton. The northern and western edges of the Seaham Formation are surrounded by a narrow band of Mudstone of the Edlington Formation and a small area of Roxby Formation Mudstone exists at Newton Ketton.
- 1.2.7 The superficial geological deposits of the area (*ibid.*) are mostly Diamicton Till, of the Devensian period, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. Small pockets of glaciofluvial sand and gravel, lacustrine clay and silt, Head clay, silt sand and gravel and alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel are also present.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### *Introduction*

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2023a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 2km study area around the proposed panel areas and cable routes. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Durham Historic Environment Record (DHER), the Teesside Historic Environment Record (THER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

#### *Previous investigations*

1.3.2 Wessex Archaeology's geophysical survey is the first archaeological investigation within the development area (other than desk-based assessment) recorded in the DHER. However, a series of previous investigations had been undertaken within the 2km study area.

#### *Geophysical survey*

1.3.3 Wessex Archaeology carried out a detailed gradiometer survey of a total of c.293ha (Wessex Archaeology 2023b). This was originally split into five Areas, then reduced to four and finally three. Most of the trial trenching detailed in this report fell within Areas 1 and 2 to the west of Great Stainton, with trenches 187–9 to the east of Great Stainton at the northern edge of Area 3.

1.3.4 Area 1 contains substantial evidence for post-medieval to modern agricultural activity, including several former field boundaries depicted on 19th-century mapping. However, other anomalies likely representing earlier former field boundaries and ridge and furrow cultivation of medieval or earlier origin are also visible. The gradiometer survey also recorded some limited evidence of post-medieval quarrying activity.

1.3.5 Area 2 also contains evidence for post-medieval to modern agricultural activity, including several former field boundaries shown on 19th-century maps. However, evidence of archaeological enclosure ditches and possible settlement activity is also visible in the northern part of the area. This evidence includes a possible trackway leading to a multi-phase occupation area. The settlement activity was broadly interpreted as dating from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period, with possible medieval and post-medieval field boundaries also present. Further fragmented linear anomalies of uncertain origin were identified across the rest of the area.

1.3.6 Area 3 contained evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation and former field boundaries. These were interpreted as dating from the medieval period onwards.



### ***Archaeological and historical context***

Palaeolithic (970,000–9500 BC) and Mesolithic (8500–4000 BC)

1.3.7 There is a paucity of recorded early prehistoric archaeological finds within the site and the surrounding area. This is consistent with findings across the region, though this picture could be distorted by a lack of regional investigation into the period. If any such remains are present within the site, they would likely be limited to isolated findspots within the superficial geological deposits mapped across the site.

Neolithic (4000–2500 BC) and Bronze Age (2150–750 BC)

1.3.8 Despite the introduction of agriculture and more sedentary occupation patterns during this period, there are no records of finds or sites dating to these periods within the site or surrounding study area. The archaeological resource for the Neolithic and Bronze Age so far consists of a small number of isolated findspots.

1.3.9 However, the site encompasses a large area that was potentially attractive for later prehistoric agriculture and would likely have been settled to some extent during these periods. A series of anomalies recorded at the north end of Area 2 in the geophysical survey could relate to Bronze Age settlement, with further linear features across the south of the area possibly relating to droveways or trackways.

1.3.10 There is also a general background potential for funerary archaeology to be present within the site, including both Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows of various forms. This is particularly true of the limestone slopes overlooking the Skerne river valley. Similar geological formations across the wider region have yielded evidence for a large array of prehistoric funerary monuments.

Iron Age (750 BC–AD 71) and Roman period (AD 71–410)

1.3.11 The Tees Valley has the greatest density of known and excavated Iron Age sites in the North East region, dominated by rectilinear enclosures. Analysis of LiDAR and elevation data has revealed that the majority of these features lie on relatively lower ground often close to river channels, which corresponds with large areas of the site.

1.3.12 The 2km study area contained at least eight examples of possible Iron Age enclosed farmsteads and settlements (DHER H359, H360, H685, H667, H672, H675, H687, THER8884), primarily identified through cropmarks. A series of similar cropmarks has also been identified to the immediate southwest of the site, on the west side of Newton Beck (DHER H682, H683, H684).

1.3.13 A general continuation of settlement pattern in the rural landscape is characteristic of the wider region during the Roman period, with communications improved by a formalised road network. The route of one such road is proposed as running north to south through the site (DHER

H3349), approximately along the route of Bishopton Lane. However, intrusive investigations along this route at Sandberge, 3km south of the site, did not identify any archaeological trace of a road.

1.3.14 Further cropmark evidence has supported the presence of Romano-British settlements within the study area. Geophysical anomalies identified in the north of Area 2 could relate to settlement activity from both the Iron Age and Roman period.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

1.3.15 While the site was likely farmed as part of the Anglo-Saxon agricultural landscape, no direct evidence of settlement within or in the immediate vicinity of it have been recorded, potentially distorted by a lack of intrusive investigation. The abundance of –ton place-name endings in the local area certainly indicates an abundance of settlements founded in the Anglo-Saxon period. Furthermore, a substantial amount of masonry and sculptural evidence has been recorded from a number of churches in the surrounding area, indicating a relatively substantial rural population at least towards the end of the period.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

1.3.16 There is a large amount of evidence for medieval settlement within the 2km study area. In addition to the 12th-century motte and bailey Bishopston Castle (NHLE 1008668), 3km southeast of the evaluation area, a total of 28 deserted medieval villages have been identified through LiDAR imagery and aerial photography within the study area. These surround the site, both adjoining and separate from areas of modern settlement; however, nothing has yet been identified that indicates the presence of nucleated settlement within the site itself.

1.3.17 Large areas of ridge and furrow cultivation have been identified within the site, considered to be medieval in date on morphological grounds. This has been corroborated by the findings of Wessex Archaeology's geophysical survey, which recorded ridge and furrow cultivation and former field boundaries of possible medieval date across the site.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1900)

1.3.18 LiDAR imagery, aerial photography and the geophysical survey have all recorded substantial evidence for post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries within the site. Despite the growth of existing settlement centres in the surrounding area, there is no current indication of substantial domestic settlement within the site itself, though it is reasonably possible for individual farmsteads to have existed, especially within the footprints of modern farms.

1.3.19 There is also recorded evidence for watermills being constructed during this period along Whitton Beck (DHER H61619) and Thorpe Beck (THER 687, 4102), in addition to the more extensive

construction of mills along the River Skerne. It is possible that evidence of further post-medieval mills not recorded on 19th-century mapping could be present within the site.

19th-century and modern (AD 1900–present day)

1.3.20 The majority of activity through the 19th and 20th centuries is expected to be related to the existing agricultural landscape. Several former field boundaries depicted on 19th-century mapping were identified in the geophysical survey results within the site.

1.3.21 There are several records of military infrastructure (primarily Second World War) across the study area. These include a First World War airfield south of Bishopton, 3.5km east of the evaluation area (DHER H44096). There are also several records of aircraft crash sites at Great Stainton, located c.2.1km east of the site. It is unlikely, but possible that debris from these crashes could be present within the evaluation area.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Aims and objectives

#### *General aims*

2.1.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the ClfA Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### *General objectives*

2.1.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

#### *Site-specific objectives*

2.1.3 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and aims of the wider scheme, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation were to:

- test the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2023b);
- establish the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the site in order to inform the future phases of archaeological works.

### 2.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *Introduction*

2.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within a WSI (2023c) that had been agreed with DCCAS, as well as the Standards for All Archaeological Work in County Durham and Darlington (DCCAS 2023). A summary of the relevant details and any

variances is presented below.

2.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 134 trial trenches, Trenches 32 and 209 were dug a few metres short for local and weather related reasons, Trench 28 was extended to make up the required area, the other trenches each measured c.50m by 1.8m.

### ***Trench location***

2.2.3 All trenches were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) in the positions shown in Fig. 2. The trench locations were tied into the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance Datum (OD) (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15. A small number of trenches were moved a short distance or reoriented to avoid obstacles in the field, but where the trenches were targeting geophysical anomalies, every attempt was made to reposition them on the same anomalies.

### ***Excavation methods***

2.2.4 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Machine excavation was under the constant supervision and instruction of a monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits of approximately 50–200mm until either the archaeological horizon or natural geology was exposed. Topsoil and subsoil were stored in separate spoil heaps alongside each trench. Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand.

2.2.5 A sample of the archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavation was visually scanned for finds retrieval, and where appropriate was metal-detected by trained archaeologists.

### ***Recording***

2.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using an appropriate pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was made. This included plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the OS National Grid. A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels.

### ***Survey***

2.2.7 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all trenches and features was carried out using Topcon network rovers. All survey data was recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above

OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50mm.

### ***Finds***

Human remains

2.2.8 No human remains were found by the trial trenching.

Treasure

2.2.9 No artefacts that would be covered by by the Treasure Act 1996 were discovered.

### ***Environmental sampling***

2.2.10 All sampling was undertaken in accordance with the principles outlined in Historic England guidance (English Heritage 2011; Historic England 2015b).

2.2.11 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, were taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts.

2.2.12 No waterlogged or mineralised deposits were present.

### ***Archive storage and curation***

2.2.13 The site archive contains all the data collected by the fieldwork. It is quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent. Archive consolidation has been undertaken and the archive will be prepared for deposition in accordance with national guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2020c).

2.2.14 The integrity of the primary field record has been preserved and security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

2.2.15 In determining which material will form part of the archive, the ClfA Archive Selection Toolkit will be used (available online at <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>).

2.2.16 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011). Preparation of the digital archive will follow policy, guidance and procedures issued by the Archaeology Data Service (2020), Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/archaeology/archaeological-archives/adapt-toolkit/>) and DigVentures (<https://digventures.com/projects/digital-archives/>) and following Ecus' standard Data Management Plan.

2.2.17 In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021), a copy of all reports and the full site archive will be deposited with the receiving museum. Deposition will be in accordance

with written guidelines on archive standards and procedures (ClfA 2020c). Ecus will liaise with the museum curator regarding requirements in ordering, boxing and labelling the archive. The archive will be maintained by Ecus until deposition with the museum.

### **OASIS**

2.2.18 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigation) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been created (ecusltd1-520240), with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report will be submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record (Appendix C) will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

### **Museum**

2.2.19 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with County Durham Archaeological Archives. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.

### **Transfer of title**

2.2.20 On completion of the evaluation (or extended fieldwork programme), every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of all recovered finds (i.e. the landowner), (noting there are no human remains nor objects covered by the Treasure Act 1996), to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

### **Preparation of archive**

#### **Physical archive**

2.2.21 The complete physical archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by County Durham Archaeological Archives, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995). The archive will be deposited within one year of the completion of the project, with the agreement of the client.

#### **Digital archive**

2.2.22 The digital archive generated by the project will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

### ***Selection strategy***

- 2.2.23 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e. the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of future researchers and the receiving repository.
- 2.2.24 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies and follows ClfA's Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (the archaeological contractor's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, archaeological archive) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 2.2.25 In this instance, given that the level of finds recovery is relatively low, decisions on selection will be deferred until after the reporting is complete, and no detailed strategy is presented here. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by the archaeological contractor.

### ***Security copy***

- 2.2.26 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Trenches

3.1.1 A total of 134 trenches were excavated within 27 fields as part of the evaluation (Fig. 2). These trenches are described below by Field. Fields and trenches were pre-numbered, but not all numbered fields were part of this investigation; consequently, the numbering sequences of fields and trenches is not continuous. Trenches were located based on information presented in the Wessex geophysical survey interpretation (Figs 3–4). A list of the recorded contexts is provided in Appendix A. Trench descriptions with measurements are presented in Appendix B. Medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow agriculture was generally seen as negative features and is described as plough furrows in the descriptions.

##### *Field 1*

3.1.2 Six trenches (93, 94, 200, 201, 212, 216) were excavated within Field 1. These were positioned to test some possible archaeological anomalies (93, 200, 212), a series of linear tends (93), geological anomaly (201) and apparent blank areas identified in the geophysical survey interpretation.

3.1.3 Trench 200 was located to test a large curving possibly archaeological anomaly next to an historic field boundary. The possible archaeology was identified as a 2m wide palaeochannel, the field boundary could not be identified.

3.1.4 The cause of the anomalies showing possible archaeology in Trench 212 and geology in Trench 201 were not identified.

3.1.5 All trenches contained plough furrows, mostly aligned northeast southwest, but also oriented east to west in Trench 216 and northwest southeast in Trench 93.

##### *Field 2*

3.1.6 Four trenches (87, 92, 199, 215) were excavated within Field 2. These were positioned to test an area of linear tends and possibly archaeological anomalies (Trench 199), two parallel linear possibly archaeological anomalies (Trench 87), a curving possible archaeological anomaly (Trench 92) and a possible geological anomaly (Trench 215) within the geophysical survey data.

3.1.7 Only one of the two anomalies was identified in Trench 87, a small gully (8704, Plate 1) of unknown date and function was investigated at the northwest end of Trench 87. It crossed the trench on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment and measured 0.55m by 0.2m. The gully contained a single sandy silt fill (8705).

3.1.8 Trenches 87, 92 and 215 only contained plough furrows, 87 and 92 aligned northwest southeast, with 215 aligned north south. Trench 199 was devoid of archaeological features; the linear trends were identified as numerous modern drains running through a frequently flooded area.

**Field 3**

3.1.9 Field 3 contained five trenches (88, 89, 90, 213, 214) located to investigate blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. Trenches 90 and 213 contained plough furrows on a north to south alignment, and plough furrows oriented northwest to southeast were recorded in Trench 89. No other features were recorded in Field 3.

**Field 4**

Trench 85 was located to test a linear trend identified by the geophysical survey. The trend was confirmed as northeast to southwest aligned plough furrows. These were overlain by a layer of subsoil increasing in depth towards the east.

**Field 6**

3.1.10 Field 6 contained three trenches (4, 7, 197) located to test possible archaeological linear trends and areas identified as blank by the geophysical survey results.

3.1.11 Trenches 4 and 197 contained north to south plough furrows and no other features.

A probable post-medieval field boundary ditch (704) was recorded near the northwest end of Trench 7. It crossed the trench on a broadly east to west alignment and measured c.2.1m wide by 0.45m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of dark silty loam (703).

**Field 7**

3.1.12 Trench 3 was located to test a curving trend at the south end of the trench and geology at the north end, identified by the geophysical survey results. Both the topsoil and subsoil were found to increase in depth towards the south.

3.1.13 Plough furrows on a northwest southeast alignment were recorded.

3.1.14 The anomaly at the south end of the trench was identified as changes in the natural geology.

**Field 8**

3.1.15 Two trenches (1, 2) were excavated in Field 8 to test a linear possible archaeology anomaly (Trench 2) and blank areas (Trench 1) identified by the geophysical survey results.

3.1.16 A post-medieval field boundary (204) crossed the central area of Trench 2 in a northwest to southeast direction. It measured 0.7m wide by c.0.3m deep and contained a single silty clay fill

(203).

3.1.17 Plough furrows on a northwest southeast alignment were recorded in both trenches.

#### ***Field 9***

3.1.18 Seven trenches (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15) were excavated in Field 9 to test possible archaeological anomalies (Trenches 8, 9), agricultural or drainage trends (Trenches 10, 11) and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey.

#### ***Trench 8 (Figs 5–7)***

3.1.19 A ditch and two gullies were recorded in Trench 8. A north-northeast to south-southwest enclosure ditch (809) crossed the trench c.12m from the southeast end. It measured 1m by 0.5m and contained a single silty clay fill (810). The ditch corresponded with a linear trend identified in the geophysical survey results.

3.1.20 Located in the central area of the trench were two aligned intercut gully terminals on a north to south orientation, not seen in the geophysical survey results. The earlier gully (806) measured 1m to the limit of excavation and was c.0.5m wide by 0.2m deep. It had accumulated two clayey silt fills (807, 808) before being cut or recut by gully 804 (Plate 2). The later gully measured c.1.3m long to the limit of excavation and was 0.35m wide by 0.15m deep. It contained a single silty clay fill (805).

3.1.21 Shallow northeast to southwest plough furrows were also recorded throughout the trench.

#### ***Trench 9 (Figs 5–7)***

3.1.22 Two ditches, one gully and a posthole were recorded in Trench 9. The likely continuation of ditch 809 was seen at the southeast end of Trench 9, here numbered 914. The ditch was identified but left unexcavated.

3.1.23 An additional ditch (904) crossed the central area of the trench on an east to west alignment. It was steep-sided and measured c.1m wide by 0.65m deep. The ditch contained three fills: an apparently naturally accumulated basal silty clay fill (905) containing moderate charcoal, followed by a clay deposit that is likely to have resulted from a deliberately pushed in upcast bank (906). The upper silty clay fill (907) probably accumulated naturally. The ditch is visible as a linear trend on the geophysical survey greyscale plot and appears to be part of the same enclosure system as ditch 809=914.

3.1.24 Located c.1.5m north of ditch 904 was a slightly curving north to south gully terminal (908, Plate 3) that continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. It measured 1.6m long within the trench and was c.0.4m wide by 0.35m deep. The basal silty clay fill (909) appeared deliberately

deposited, while upper fill 910 may have accumulated naturally.

3.1.25 Located c.9m northwest of gully 908, there was a single posthole (911, Plate 4) measuring 0.35m wide by 0.35m deep. It contained a basal fill (912) that is likely to have been the remains of the backfill around a timber upright and an upper fill that probably accumulated after the removal or decomposition of the post.

3.1.26 Plough furrows were recorded in Trenches 5 and 15 on a northwest southeast alignment and in Trench 11 on a north south alignment. A 7.6m wide palaeochannel aligned northeast southwest was also recorded in Trench 5. Trenches 6, and 10 were blank.

#### ***Field 10***

3.1.27 Field 10 contained three trenches (12, 13, 14) located to test a former field boundary and linear trends (Trench 12), an area identified as blank by the geophysical survey results (Trench 13) and a geological anomaly (Trench 14). The former field boundary, present on the 1888 OS Six-Inch map, was found to consist of an almost entirely denuded bank, visible in the trench section as a marginally deeper subsoil.

3.1.28 All three trenches in Field 10 contained northeast to southwest plough furrows, which probably relate to the geophysical trends, but no geological feature was identified. The field has a generally thin topsoil cover (0.1m–0.2m), with subsoil depth increasing downslope towards the north and west (up to 0.35m).

#### ***Field 11***

3.1.29 Six trenches (16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 217) were excavated in Field 11 to test linear agricultural or drainage trends, geology and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. Northeast to southwest furrows were recorded in Trenches 16, 17 18 and 20, no other features were identified.

#### ***Field 12***

3.1.30 Field 12 contained four trenches (25, 27, 28, 29) located to test trends, geological anomalies and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. A north-northwest to south-southeast trend was identified as a change in the natural geology in Trench 28. Northwest southeast furrows were recorded in Trenches 27 and 29, with northeast southwest furrows in Trench 28.

#### ***Field 14***

3.1.31 Six trenches were excavated in Field 14 (31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39), all of which contained plough furrows on a northeast southwest alignment apart from Trench 39, where they were northwest to southeast. No other features apart from field drains were recorded, with the exception of Trench

32.

*Trench 32 (Figs 8–10)*

- 3.1.32 A possible ring gully enclosing a pit and two postholes, a recut ditch, a further gully and a pit were recorded in Trench 32. Located at the southwest end of the trench was a northwest to southeast enclosure ditch (3214), later recut by ditch 3209 on the same alignment. Both iterations of the enclosure ditch measured c.1.1m wide by 0.3m deep and each was filled with a single silty clay deposit (3215, 3208).
- 3.1.33 Immediately northeast of the enclosure ditch was an east to west gully (3207, Plate 5) with a terminus at the west end. The gully measured c.3m to the limit of excavation and was 0.2m wide by 0.1m deep. The gully appeared to cut the southern edge of a shallow pit (3205), although the relationship had been disturbed by a modern drain.
- 3.1.34 The central area of the trench contained elements of a segmented ring ditch, as seen on the geophysical survey greyscale plot. Ditch terminals 2310 (recut by 3212, Plate 6) and 3220 were c.1m apart at opposite sides of the trench. Both terminals had steep U-shaped profiles and were filled with single silty clay deposits (3211, 3213, 3221). Curving ditch 3216 (Plate 7) (recut by 3218) crossed the trench c.15m northeast of the two terminals. The latest iteration of the ditch measured 1.3m wide by 0.3m deep with a flat base and was filled with a single silty clay deposit (3219).
- 3.1.35 The area encompassed by the ring ditch contained a large ovoid pit (3222), which measured c.1m wide by 0.1m deep, and continued outside the area of excavation. It appeared to have been backfilled with a pale sandy clay deposit (3223).
- 3.1.36 Two postholes (3224, 3226, Plate 8) were located near pit 3222. They both measured c.0.3m by 0.2m with disturbed packing stones at the base. The silty clay fills (3225, 3227) had likely accumulated after the removal or decomposition of timber uprights.
- 3.1.37 Shallow plough furrows crossed the trench from northwest to southeast; all features were overlain by a c.0.2m-deep subsoil layer followed by c.0.3m of topsoil.

**Field 15**

- 3.1.38 Field 15 contained five trenches (40, 41, 42, 45, 218) targeting agricultural trends, geology and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. All trenches were devoid of archaeological features other than northwest southeast aligned plough furrows, apart from Trench 41 which was blank.

### ***Field 16***

3.1.39 Seven trenches (56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64) were excavated in Field 16 to test a substantial possible archaeology linear anomaly (Trench 57) and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey. The northwest to southeast anomaly was identified as a c.8.3m wide by 0.45m deep palaeochannel, still visible as a linear hollow in the landscape. Plough furrows aligned northwest to southeast were recorded in Trenches 56, 58, 60, 61, 63 and 64.

### ***Field 17***

3.1.40 Field 17 contained nine trenches (46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55) located to test possible archaeological anomalies, linear trends and blank areas. The possibly archaeological linear anomalies in Trenches 50 and 51 were identified as changes in the natural geology. Trenches 47, 48, 49, 51, 53 and 54 contained northeast to southwest aligned plough furrows.

#### ***Trench 47***

3.1.41 The linear anomaly crossing the southeast end of Trench 47 from northeast to southwest was identified as a drainage ditch (4703) running parallel to the southeast field boundary. The ditch had a U-shaped profile, measured c.3m wide by 0.5m deep and was filled with two naturally accumulated clayey silt deposits (4704, 4707).

3.1.42 Crossing the central area of Trench 47 was probable trackway 4705, running on the same alignment as ditch 4703. It measured 4.8m wide by c.0.3m deep and contained a single clayey silt deposit (4706).

### ***Field 18***

3.1.43 Four trenches were excavated in Field 18 (44, 66, 68, 69) to test a sinuous linear possible archaeological anomaly (Trench 66, see below) and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. Plough furrows on a northeast southwest alignment were recorded in Trenches 66 and 69, with Trenches 44 and 68 being blank, though thin natural coal deposits were observed in Trench 68.

#### ***Trench 66***

3.1.44 The linear anomaly was identified as a drainage ditch of likely post-medieval date (6604=6606, Plates 9 and 10). The ditch crossed the southwest end of the trench from northeast to southwest (6606), turning 90 degrees outside the area of excavation (as suggested by the geophysical survey results) and re-entering the central area of the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment (6604). The ditch had a U-shaped profile and measured c.1.5m wide by 0.5m deep. Both excavated segments contained a single silty clay fill (6605, 6607).

### ***Field 20***

3.1.45 Field 20 contained five trenches (76, 77, 78, 79, 80) located to test possible archaeology anomalies (Trenches 76, 77 and 80) and linear agricultural trends areas identified in the geophysical survey results.

Northwest southeast aligned plough furrows were recorded in Trenches 76 and 79 with northeast to southwest furrows in Trench 80. Trenches 77 and 78 were blank.

### ***Field 21***

3.1.46 Four trenches (74, 81, 82, 220) were located to test possible archaeology and areas identified as blank by the geophysical survey results. East to west aligned plough furrows were recorded in Trenches 81 and 82, with northeast southwest furrows in Trenches 74 and 220, no other features were identified.

### ***Field 31***

3.1.47 Four trenches (101, 102, 103, 106) were excavated in Field 31 in order to test former field boundaries, linear trends, geology and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results.

#### *Trench 101 (Figs 11–13)*

3.1.48 Two gullies and a former field boundary were recorded in the central area of the trench. The two slightly curving parallel gullies, 10105 and 10106, were c.0.3m apart on a northeast to southwest alignment. They measured c.0.5m by 0.2m and contained single dark sandy silt fills (10104, 10107). Fill 10107 of gully 10106 contained probable Iron Age handmade pottery.

3.1.49 Located c.7m north of the curving gullies was an east to west ditch (10108) that related to a recent former field boundary that could be seen on the geophysics plots continuing through Trench 102.

#### *Trench 102 (Figs 11–13)*

3.1.50 A northeast to southwest historic field boundary ditch (10206) crossed the trench near the southwest end. It measured c.0.85m by 0.2m and contained a single sandy clay fill (10207). Located immediately south of the ditch was a narrower probable recut on the same alignment (10208).

3.1.51 An additional curving gully (10205) of uncertain date was located towards the northeast end of the trench. It was oriented northwest to southeast, curved westwards and measured c.0.8m wide by 0.25m deep with a single grey silty fill (10204). This feature was not immediately obvious on the greyscale survey results but could represent a ring gully.

*Trench 103 (Figs 11–13)*

- 3.1.52 Located c.10m from the south end of the trench was a curving east to west gully (10308). Another straight gully (10305) was recorded c.5m to the north; it was oriented northwest to southeast across the trench, measured 0.6m by 0.2m and contained a single, naturally accumulated silty clay fill (10304).
- 3.1.53 A solitary pit (10306) was recorded in the central area of the trench. It measured c.0.4m by 0.12m and was filled with a silty clay deposit (10207).
- 3.1.54 Northeast to southwest plough furrows were noted throughout the trench.
- 3.1.55 Trench 106 was blank, apart from field drains.

**Field 34**

- 3.1.56 A single trench (111) (Fig. 14) was excavated centrally within Field 134. A north to south ditch (11105) crossed the trench near its southeast end. The ditch measured 0.9m wide by 0.25m deep and contained a single clayey silt fill (11106). It was interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary at the time of excavation, though does not match any historic boundary alignments. A large number of shallow field drains were present in Trench 111.

**Field 39 (Figs 15–16)**

- 3.1.57 A total of 16 trenches were excavated in Field 39, located to test multiple curving and linear possible archaeology anomalies, and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. The trenches were numbered 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 228. Of these, four trenches (206, 207, 211, 228) only contained evenly spaced plough furrows, following two different alignments; north to south or northeast to southwest.

*Trench 121 (Figs 17 and 19)*

- 3.1.58 Trench 121 was located over an area of multiple sinuous anomalies of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey. Three gullies or ditches were recorded within the trench.
- 3.1.59 Located near the west end of the trench was northwest to southeast curving ditch 12109. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and measured c.2m by 0.15m. It contained a single silty clay fill (12118) that yielded a fragment of unidentified animal bone. Ditch 12109 was connected with east to west ditch 12107, which measured c.15m within the trench by 0.5m wide by 0.12m deep and was filled with a single silty clay fill (12106) containing sherds of handmade pottery and a small amount of burnt animal bone.



3.1.60 Another gully was recorded c.10m from the east end of the trench (12104). It curved from northeast to southwest across the trench, measured 1m wide by 0.15m deep and was filled with a single silty clay deposit (12105).

3.1.61 North to south plough furrows were noted throughout the trench.

*Trench 122 (Figs 17 and 19)*

3.1.62 Trench 122 was positioned over two parallel northeast to southwest anomalies of possible archaeological origin. The west-most anomaly corresponded with ditch 12208, which measured 1.16m wide by 0.26m deep and contained two silty clay fills (12206, 12207). Ditch 12208 had been recut by ditch 12204, which measured 1.47m wide by 0.14m deep and contained a single silty clay deposit (12205). No feature was observed corresponding with the east-most anomaly.

3.1.63 North to south plough furrows were recorded in the central area of the trench.

*Trench 123 (Figs 17 and 19)*

3.1.64 Trench 123 was located in an area of sinuous anomalies of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey results. Three gullies were recorded within the trench, two of which correlated with geophysical anomalies. Located at the southwest end of the trench was gully 12305, aligned north to south and measuring 0.88m wide by 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill of grey silty clay (12304), which yielded three fragments of handmade pottery. Gully 12305 was probably a continuation of gully 20306 in Trench 203 to the northwest.

3.1.65 Located c.6m northeast of gully 12305 was curving gully 12307. It ran for c.6m within the trench, curving from northeast to southwest. The gully measured 0.6m wide by 0.37m deep and was filled with a single silty clay deposit (12306). A further curving gully 12309 was recorded 15m to the east and measured 0.55m wide by 0.24m deep. It was filled by dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 12308.

*Trench 124 (Figs 17 and 19)*

3.1.66 Trench 124 was located over an area of linear and sinuous anomalies of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey results. Three ditches/gullies were recorded in the trench along with an oval pit; two of the ditches correlated with geophysical anomalies.

3.1.67 Crossing the trench near its west end was north to south gully 12404. It measured c.0.9m wide by 0.2m deep and contained a naturally accumulated clay fill (12405).

3.1.68 An additional north to south ditch was recorded near the east end of the trench (12409). It measured 1.65m wide by 0.2m deep and contained a single silty clay fill (12408).

3.1.69 Approximately 3m west of ditch 12409 was a rectilinear gully (12407), comprising a c.3m-long east to west feature with both ends turning north and continuing outside the limit of excavation. The gully measured 0.5m wide by 0.1m deep and was filled with a naturally accumulated silty clay deposit (12406).

3.1.70 A solitary ovoid pit (12410) was recorded c.4m west of gully 12407. The pit was 0.8m long by 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep. It contained a single silty deposit (12411).

*Trench 125 (Figs 17 and 19, Plate 11)*

3.1.71 Trench 125 was located over an area of numerous curving and linear possible archaeology anomalies. A ditch and three curving gullies/ring-gullies were recorded within the trench, all of which correlated with geophysical anomalies. Crossing the trench c.10 m from the west end was a shallow gully curving northeast to southwest (12512). It measured 0.5m wide by 50mm deep and contained a silty clay fill (12511).

3.1.72 Occupying the central and western area were a series of intercutting ring gullies, aligned broadly east to west and curving to the north beyond the trench. The outer gully (12507) had been partially infilled (12506, 12510) before being recut by gully 12505. The latest iteration measured 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a single dark silty clay fill (12504), which contained nine sherds of handmade pottery.

3.1.73 The inner ring gully was recorded over c.14m within the trench and comprised earlier gully 12513 (Plate 12) which had silted up (12517, 12514) before being recut by gully 12515=12508. The later gully measured up to 1.1m wide by 0.55m deep and contained accumulated silty clay fills (12509, 12516, 12518). Fills 12509 and 12516 contained sherds of handmade pottery.

3.1.74 Approximately 8m from the east end of the trench another ditch (12519) was recorded on a northeast to southwest orientation. The ditch was c.1.15m wide and correlated with the western of two parallel linear geophysical anomalies, possibly representing a trackway. A furrow at the east end of the trench aligned with the eastern trackway anomaly.

3.1.75 Northeast to southwest plough furrows were noted throughout the trench.

*Trench 126 (Figs 18–19)*

3.1.76 Trench 126 was located towards the west side of the field to investigate two possible anomalies of archaeological origin. Two gullies were recorded running north to south across the western and central area of the trench, both continuing beyond the trench, and correlating with the geophysical anomalies. Gully 12604 curved westwards and measured 1m wide by 0.73m deep. It contained a single fill (12605) of dark silty clay.

3.1.77 Gully 12606 crossed the central section of the trench, had a shallow U-shaped profile and measured c.0.7m wide by 0.68m deep. It also contained a single deposit of silty clay (12607).

3.1.78 Both features had been cut by a shallow east to west plough furrow.

*Trench 202 (Figs 18–19)*

3.1.79 Trench 202 was located to investigate a curving possible archaeology anomaly and a blank area on the geophysical survey in the northwest quadrant of the field. Ditch 20205, correlating with the anomaly, was recorded in the northeast corner of the trench and measured c.0.9m wide by c.0.2m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of grey silty clay with charcoal flecks (20204). North south aligned furrows were also recorded in the trench.

*Trench 203 (Figs 18–19)*

3.1.80 Trench 203 was located in an area of sinuous anomalies of possible archaeological origin recorded by the geophysical survey. Two gullies/ditches were recorded that correlated to geophysical anomalies. Near the southwest end, a northeast to southwest gully (20306) measured c.0.6m wide by 0.2m deep and contained a single silty clay deposit (20307). Gully 20306 was possibly the same as gully 12305 in Trench 123 to the southeast.

3.1.81 Crossing the central area of the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment, ditch 20303 (Plate 13) measured 1.7m wide by 0.6m deep and contained two naturally accumulated fills (30204, 30205). Sherds of handmade pottery were recovered from basal fill 20304.

3.1.82 Northeast to southwest aligned plough furrows were observed throughout the trench.

*Trench 204 (Figs 18–19)*

3.1.83 Trench 204 was located to the north of Trench 125 over a number of straight and curving anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Two, or possibly three, ditches, a ring gully and a pit were recorded; the ditches correlated with geophysical anomalies but the ring gully and pit did not. Located near the east end of the trench, a small oval pit (20406) was c.0.6m long with a single clay fill (20407). The pit had been heavily truncated by an east to west southwards-curving ring gully 20404, which measured c.0.7m wide by 0.1m deep and contained a single clay fill. A possible continuation of the curving gully was seen to the east.

3.1.84 A northeast to southwest ditch ran across the central area of the trench (20409). It measured 1.65m wide by 0.7m deep and contained a single fill (20408) that yielded a sherd of handmade pottery. It had been recut on the same alignment by ditch 20411, which was filled by two silty clay deposits (20410, 20412). A sherd of handmade pottery was recovered from primary fill 20410. A furrow was recorded at the west end, which correlated with a curving geophysical anomaly and

may represent a further probable ditch.

3.1.85 North to south plough furrows were noted throughout the trench.

*Trench 205 (Figs 18–19)*

3.1.86 Trench 205 was located to test a series of sinuous anomalies of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey. The terminal of a curving gully (20508) orientated east to west was recorded entering from the west end of the trench for c.4m. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep and contained a silty deposit with signs of burning that contained a sherd of handmade pottery (20509).

3.1.87 A northeast to southwest gully (20507) crossed the central area of the trench. It measured 1m wide by 0.66m deep and contained a sequence of three naturally accumulated silty clay fills (20504, 20505, 20506).

3.1.88 North to south plough furrows were present in the central and eastern parts of the trench. A probable furrow at the east end corresponds with a geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin; the nature of its fill suggested it contained redeposited ditch fill.

*Trench 209 (Figs 18–19)*

3.1.89 Trench 209 was positioned to investigate two parallel northeast to southwest possible archaeological linear trends, both of which were identified.

3.1.90 The features representing the west-most anomaly comprised three parallel gullies/ditches c.0.5m apart, the middle of which (21906) was excavated. It had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep. It was filled with a deposit of naturally accumulated silty clay (21907). The three features appeared to represent largely ploughed-out multiple ditch recuts. Located c.2m east was ditch 21905 (Plate 14), which measured 1.95m wide by 0.38m deep. The ditch was filled by a single silty clay deposit (21904). North to south plough furrows were noted throughout the trench.

*Trench 210 (Figs 18–19)*

3.1.91 Trench 210 was located to investigate one straight and one curvilinear anomaly of possible archaeological origin. Neither anomaly was identified in the trench, although two parallel ditches on a broadly north to south orientation were recorded towards the centre of the trench. Ditch 21004, to the west, was c.0.5m wide by 0.7m deep with sloping sides and a relatively flat bottom; it was filled with a single dark greyish brown sandy clay fill (21005). Immediately to the east was a slightly wider ditch (21006), measuring c.0.7m wide and up to 0.8m deep. This ditch also had sloping sides and a relatively flat bottom, and was filled with a single mid-greyish brown clayey

silt fill (21007). Northeast to southwest aligned plough furrows were recorded in the trench.

**Field 40 (Fig. 20)**

3.1.92 Three trenches (117, 118, 119) were investigated in Field 40. These were positioned to test an area of linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin, agricultural features and trends.

*Trench 117 (Figs 21–22)*

3.1.93 Trench 117 targeted three relatively straight anomalies of possible archaeological origin, two of them perpendicular. Despite the geophysics results showing a relatively broad, northwest to southeast straight anomaly, the west-most feature recorded in the trench was a loosely east to west gully curving towards the north (11704). The gully measured 0.3m wide by 0.12m deep and contained a single fill of dark silty clay (11703). Approximately 4m to the southeast, ditch 11705 crossed the trench from northeast to southwest perpendicular to 11704, and to judge from the geophysics results, continued to the south for c.33m before turning 140 degrees towards the south. 11705 measured c.2m wide but was only partially excavated. It contained a single silty clay fill (11706).

3.1.94 Northwest to southeast aligned plough furrows were noted in the northwest of the trench.

*Trench 118 (Figs 21–22)*

3.1.95 Trench 118 was located to intersect two straight anomalies of possible archaeological origin shown on the geophysical survey plots. The discontinuous linear anomaly crossing the southeast end of the trench from northwest to southeast was recorded as ditch 11804 (Plate 15). The ditch had a wide U-shaped profile, measuring 1.35m by 0.32m and was filled with a naturally accumulated silty clay deposit (11803). The geophysical anomaly towards the north end of the trench was not identified.

3.1.96 The remainder of the trench contained regularly spaced northwest to southeast plough furrows.

*Trench 119 (Figs 21–22)*

3.1.97 Trench 119 was located to test two sinuous anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Both were confirmed to be curving gullies of likely Iron Age date.

3.1.98 Northwest to southeast curving gully 11904 (Plate 16) was located in the north end of the trench and measured 0.6m wide by 0.34m deep. It contained a single dark silty clay fill (11903), which yielded a sherd of handmade pottery. At the opposite end of the trench, north east to south west curving gully 11905 (Plate 17) measured 13m long by 0.38m wide by 0.08m deep. It was filled by a deposit of dark silty clay (11906).

3.1.99 Northwest to southeast aligned plough furrows were noted in the south end of the trench.

***Field 41 (Fig. 20)***

3.1.100 Five trenches (113, 114, 115, 116, 225) were excavated in Field 41. These were positioned to test a series of linear and sinuous anomalies of possible archaeological origin, an historic field boundary and apparently blank areas identified in the geophysical survey results. Trench 116 targeting the historic boundary was found to be devoid of archaeological features.

***Trench 113 (Figs 21–22)***

3.1.101 Trench 113 was located to investigate three anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Ditch 11304=11305 (Plate 18) crossed the east end of the trench from northwest to southeast. It measured in excess of 4m wide and was c.0.45m deep. The single silty clay fill (11303=11306) contained four sherds of handmade pottery. A probable plough furrow on the same alignment cut the east side of the ditch.

3.1.102 A series of intercut enclosure ditches was recorded near the west end of the trench. The earliest appeared to have been northeast to southwest ditch 11319, c.0.6m deep. The feature may have equated to c.4m wide ditch 11310, further to the east, and both elements of the ditch contained silty clay fills (11309, 11318).

3.1.103 A possible ditch terminus (11317) was recorded near the west end of the trench cutting ditch 11319/11310. It appeared to correspond with a gap in the northwest to southeast geophysical anomaly recorded there. The terminus measured c.2.3m wide by 0.4m deep and continued south beyond the trench. If the geophysical survey interpretations are correct, it suggests a northern continuation may also survive just to the north of the trench. A plough furrow ran along the northern edge of 11317 and 11310, possibly cutting them.

3.1.104 Gully 11308 cut ditch 11310 from northwest to southeast and continued eastwards towards ditch 11311. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep and contained a single silty clay fill (11307).

3.1.105 Ditch 11311 was also orientated northeast to southwest and measured c.2.3m wide by 0.45m deep and contained two naturally accumulated silty clay fills (11312, 11313). Sherds of handmade pottery were recovered from both deposits.

3.1.106 Plough furrows aligned northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest were noted in the trench.

***Trench 114 (Figs 21–22)***

3.1.107 Trench 114 was located across a curving anomaly of possible archaeological origin. This

was identified as a truncated gully (11406, Plate 19) measuring 0.34m wide by 70mm deep. The feature was filled by a single deposit of dark grey silty clay (11405). Fragments of hammerscale were recovered from the fill.

3.1.108 A further truncated gully (11417), not shown in the geophysical survey interpretations, was recorded in the southwest part of the trench. It was aligned east to west and contained a clayey sand fill (11416). It had been cut by a plough furrow and a later tree throw (11419). Immediately to the south another shallow parallel gully (11415, Plate 20) projected into the trench from the eastern side for 0.8m. It was filled by a charcoal rich light brownish grey clay fill (11414).

3.1.109 Two additional parallel northeast to southwest gullies (11413, 11411) and a truncated post-medieval gully terminal (11404) were recorded in the northwest end of Trench 114.

3.1.110 Gully 11411 measured 0.33m wide by 0.19m deep and contained a single fill (11410) comprising dark silty clay. This had been recut by gully 11408, which measured 0.80m wide by 0.1m deep and contained a single silt clay fill (11407).

3.1.111 Immediately southwest of these features, gully 11413 measured 0.42m wide by 0.12m deep and contained a single silty clay fill (11412).

3.1.112 Plough furrows aligned northeast to southwest were noted in the trench

#### *Trench 115 (Figs 21–22)*

3.1.113 Trench 115 was located to investigate a curving anomaly of possible archaeological origin. Two terminals of the curving feature were excavated in the centre of the trench: gully 11504 running northwest to southeast and gully 11507 running northeast to southwest. Gully 11504 measured c.1m wide by 0.16m deep and gully 11507 measured 0.6m wide by 0.1m deep. Both gullies contained naturally accumulated and charcoal-rich silty fills (11505, 11506); a fragment of handmade pottery was recovered from fill 11505 of gully 11504.

3.1.114 Northeast to southwest plough furrows were noted throughout the trench.

#### *Trench 225 (Figs 21–22)*

3.1.115 Trench 225 was located to investigate a blank area suggested by the geophysical survey results.

3.1.116 One northeast to southwest gully of likely post-medieval date was recorded c.10m from the northwest end of the trench (2254). It measured 0.45m wide by 0.1m deep and contained a naturally accumulated silty clay fill.

3.1.117 Two northeast to southwest plough furrows were recorded in the north part of the trench.

### ***Field 52***

3.1.118 Three trenches (127, 129, 131) were excavated in Field 52 to investigate anomalies of possible archaeological origin and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. All three trenches contained plough furrows running northwest to southeast. No other features were identified.

### ***Field 55***

3.1.119 Field 55 contained 16 trenches (155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 178,180) located to investigate a series of anomalies of possible archaeological origin, historic boundaries and areas identified as blank by the geophysical survey results.

3.1.120 A northeast to southwest anomaly crossing Trench 156 fell between 8.3m wide by 0.6m deep palaeochannel 15610 and former boundary ditch 15611. Another palaeochannel, this time 8m wide by 0.5m deep and aligned east–west was identified towards the north end of Trench 157, near but not correlating with one of the geophysical anomalies. Northeast to southwest plough furrows were recorded in Trenches 158, 163, 165, 180 and northwest to southeast furrows were recorded in Trenches 159, 160, 169 and 178. North–south furrows were recorded in Trenches 162 and 166, with east–west furrows in Trench 167. Additionally, a post-medieval to modern field boundary ditch (16915) was recorded in Trench 169, but did not correlate with the anomaly representing an historic boundary shown on the geophysical survey.

3.1.121 All other trenches were devoid of archaeological features. Trenches 156, 159, 160, 169 and 178 were moved slightly at the request of the farmer, targeted anomalies were still investigated but proved to be of no archaeological interest.

### ***Field 57***

3.1.122 Trench 183 was excavated in Field 57. Northeast to southwest plough furrows were recorded, but no other features were identified. The trench was moved 17m to the west at the request of the farmer to avoid a culvert.

### ***Field 61***

3.1.123 Three trenches were excavated in Field 61 (187, 188, 189) to test historic boundaries (Trenches 187 and 189) and blank areas identified by the geophysical survey results. Trenches 187 and 188 were both found to be blank, apart from two modern pits (18804, 18805), which contained recently buried animal bones.

### ***Trench 189***

3.1.124 Trench 189 was located over an historic boundary anomaly, which was identified as a



c.2.1m wide northeast to southwest drainage ditch of post-medieval date (18904).

### 3.2 Artefact assessments

- 3.2.1 Approximately 795 grams (g), comprising 58 sherds, of pottery were recovered from 11 ditch or gully fills in Fields 31, 39 and 41 (see Appendix D). All of the pottery was hand-made and provisionally dated to the Iron Age. The pottery varied from well to poorly fired and is unlikely to have survived for long in exposed conditions and therefore most likely related to nearby occupation.
- 3.2.2 The current assemblage is of relatively little value, however, should further excavation be carried out on the site, the resulting larger pottery assemblage, combined with enhanced stratigraphic data, may allow for a more detailed analysis and could represent a significant addition to the corpus of Iron Age pottery in north-eastern England and help to inform NERF2 research question La6: How can better understand the use of ceramics in late prehistoric north-east England?
- 3.2.3 Approximately 72 g of fired clay was recovered from ditches and gullies in Trenches 113, 115, 203, 204 and 205 in Fields 39 and 41. No structure was seen in the material but it probably represents burnt daub from nearby occupation.
- 3.2.4 Bye-product flake hammerscale was found in low abundance within contexts 3223 (Field 14) and 11405 (Field 41) and suggests ironworking activity in the vicinity but is too small a quantity for any meaningful analysis.

### 3.3 Ecofact assessments

- 3.3.1 Approximately 24 pieces of bone, amounting to 18.5 g were recovered, mostly represented by small sub-gram fragments from samples. Most of the bone is burnt and unidentifiable, probably representing domestic waste. Insufficient quantities were available for any meaningful analysis (see Appendix E). All of the recovered bone came from Field 39.
- 3.3.2 Of itself the recovered bone assemblage is of little value, though it does demonstrate that bone, especially burnt bone does survive in Field 39 and should further excavation be carried out on the site, the resulting larger bone assemblage, combined with enhanced stratigraphic data, may allow for a more detailed analysis and could help to inform NERF2 research questions La 1, 2 and 9.
- 3.3.3 Nine charred cereal grains (see Appendix F) were recorded for charred cereal, but no charred cereal grain fragments were recorded. The dominant cereal on the site appears to be Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* / *Triticum* spp.). The assemblage also contains low abundances of indeterminate cereal grains, largely due to the poor preservation

and high distortion of the cereal grains. The high distortion of the charred remains indicates that the cereals were likely exposed to high temperatures or reoccurring fires.

- 3.3.4 The survival of material appears to be dependent on carbonisation, as no waterlogged seeds or associated mineralised assemblages were found within contexts. This suggests the material has the potential to be important if further excavation were to be undertaken, but is currently too small an assemblage to allow for meaningful interpretation.
- 3.3.5 A very low abundance of modern insect and beetle fragments was found in some samples.

### **3.4 Discussion and significance of the results**

- 3.4.1 Based on the results of the trial trench evaluation, the risk of negative impact from the development on any significant archaeological features is considered low within most of the development area. However, four archaeologically sensitive and potentially significant areas incorporating elements of Fields 9, 14, 31, 39, 40 and 41 (Fig. 2) were identified by the trial trenching. These fields all appear to contain archaeology provisionally dated to the prehistoric period, most likely the Iron Age.
- 3.4.2 Ditches, gullies and a posthole recorded in Trenches 8 and 9 demonstrate a level of prehistoric settlement activity in the east-most part of Field 9. Most of the features show multiple fills, with one complete recut in Trench 8 implying multiple phases. However, only one linear ditch feature, recorded in both Trenches 8 and 9, is clearly visible in the geophysical survey greyscale results, making it problematic to suggest an extent for the activity.
- 3.4.3 More significant evidence of late prehistoric settlement activity was recorded in Trench 32 in Field 14 in the form of a segmented ring ditch that is likely to have been associated with a substantial roundhouse, along with internal postholes and pits and a probable enclosure ditch. Several features demonstrate recuts, suggesting the occupation had some duration. Most of the archaeological features continued beyond the extent of the trench. The archaeological features recorded here are not particularly clear in the geophysical survey greyscale results: while some hints of correlation can be seen, these are not enough to ascertain the full extent of the 'site'.
- 3.4.4 A small number of probably prehistoric features were recorded in Field 31, in Trenches 101, 102 and 103, spanning c.260m. These comprised recut ditches, gullies and a truncated small pit, with the largest amount (c.256g) of probable Iron Age pottery from the evaluation recovered from ditch fill 10107 in Trench 101. This suggests nearby occupation during the Iron Age, though no structural features were recorded in this trench. Trench 106 was located between these two trenches, 40m from one and 60m from the other, albeit offset a little to the northwest, but no features were recorded within it. Possible archaeology anomalies were identified by the

geophysical survey in the vicinity of the trenches and some correlation can be observed between excavated features and greyscale anomalies. Despite this, no clear extent to a 'site' is visible. It is not obvious whether the recorded activity in this field represents different foci occupying different areas over a longer time span or whether truncation has played a larger role in feature survival.

- 3.4.5 In Field 39, definite and probable archaeological features were recorded in 12 of the 16 trenches. Most of the features demonstrate evidence of occupation of prehistoric date, probably Iron Age, in the north half of the field. This pattern corresponds with the geophysical survey results and there is a good tie-in between excavated features and geophysical anomalies, though a small number of expected features were not identified in the trenches and a similarly small number of additional features were identified. The absence of the expected features may in part be explained by the shallow depth of survival of some features, with most of the features recorded comprising larger ditches and curving gullies, with only a few discrete pits. Recorded features displayed a characteristic degree of layered fills and recutting, suggesting some duration of the activity in the area. The spread of proven and potential archaeological anomalies visible in the geophysical greyscale survey spans an area of c.270 m by 160 m, but it is not clear whether this represents multiple non-contemporary smaller occupation sites or a larger single 'site'. Some anomalies appear to cross, suggesting at least multiple phases, but either the magnetic susceptibility or the survival of the features is not consistent enough to show a clear plan of the occupation.
- 3.4.6 All three trenches in Field 40 confirmed the presence of features correlating to geophysical anomalies, though some elements of some anomalies were not identified in the trenches. The features comprised ditches and curving gullies, and indicate further possible prehistoric activity, albeit not in the same density as in Field 39. Some of the geophysical anomalies in Field 40 show as straighter, longer features and possibly suggest a later period, though without radiocarbon dating this cannot currently be proven, as no diagnostically dateable artefacts were recovered.
- 3.4.7 Four of the five trenches in Field 41 confirmed the interpretation of geophysical survey anomalies as possible archaeology. The features in Trenches 113, 114 and 115 comprised ditches and curving gullies, and appeared to represent further prehistoric occupation activity, though in two distinct clusters at the southern and north-eastern corners of the field. The geophysical greyscale plot appears to show a relatively blank area between these clusters, which was effectively confirmed by Trench 116.
- 3.4.8 It is considered that further investigation and study of the remains in the areas of Fields 9, 14, 31, 39, 40 and 41 holds potential to address some or all of the following regional research questions as expressed in the North East Research Framework (NERF;

[https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/late-bronze-age-and-iron-age-agenda/.](https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/late-bronze-age-and-iron-age-agenda/))

- 3.4.9 La1: How can we improve our understanding of the chronology of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age north-east England?
- 3.4.10 La2: How can we improve our understanding of late prehistoric settlement and settlement patterns? Excavation strategies must look at exploring examples of all ditched enclosure and palisade forms to refine the developing model. The identification and recording of settlement dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age remains the highest priority for the region.
- 3.4.11 La3: How can we improve our understanding of late prehistoric landscapes in north-east England? Geophysical prospection offers real potential for Iron Age and lowland Bronze Age settlement. Geophysical techniques have proved more effective in identifying later prehistoric sites and may prove particularly useful in recognising open settlements.
- 3.4.12 La5: How can we better understand the range, use and chronology of material culture in north-east England during late prehistory? Ditch terminals, may be more likely to contain structured depositions and should be preferentially sampled.
- 3.4.13 La6: How can we better understand the use of ceramics in late prehistoric north-east England? Basic issues, such as chronology, use, production and deposition, should be tackled.
- 3.4.14 La8: How can we develop and improve our understanding of metal objects and assemblages in late prehistoric north-east England? Iron-working has also been little researched, and there is an opportunity for basic work on this topic, particularly the production process. The advent of large, open-area excavation has increased the potential for recognising areas of iron-working within settlements; its study will also have implications for our understanding of the social use of space in later prehistory, just as an improved appreciation of origins of metal used in the region will inform patterns of long-distance trade links within and beyond the North-East. At some point in the Mid to Late Iron Age, there is a democratisation of the technology, which sees the material being worked on many of the larger settlements excavated. The social consequences and repercussions of this for other aspects of material culture (the ability to manipulate iron is needed to use rotary querns) has yet to be considered.
- 3.4.15 La9: How can we better understand late prehistoric funerary rituals in north-east England? The recovery of any bone remains will be vital to improving our knowledge of the basic anthropology of the population of the period. AMS dating of cremated bone offers the potential to improve our chronological understanding of later prehistoric burials; it may also help identify previously invisible Iron Age burial practices. The characterisation of areas of possible survival of later prehistoric burial types (possibly relating to soil type or archaeological context) may impact on

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advice from development control officers. Any evidence relating to Iron Age burial will significantly impact on our basic knowledge of later prehistoric society. This should be recognised in subsequent popular synthetic publications.

## 4. Conclusion

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation fulfilled the aims and objectives set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023d). The majority of the archaeological remains recorded related to the prehistoric period, with a probable focus on the Iron Age, including settlement activity, as well as widespread evidence of medieval or later agricultural practices.
- 4.1.2 The results of the trial trenching suggested that the geophysical survey had identified most of the larger features present within the development area with a good correlation between the two methods. Some anomalies were not identified in the trenches and some additional recorded features were not identified as anomalies. Some anomalies thought to be possible archaeology were identified as geological or were shown to have been caused by ridge and furrow ploughing or recent farming activity such as tree removal and drainage. So, while the geophysical survey has provided a good insight into the survival of below-ground archaeological evidence, it does not represent a complete picture.
- 4.1.3 As suggested by the results of the geophysical survey, and confirmed through excavation, Field 39 contained the highest density of archaeological features, probably Iron Age in date and including ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. The recorded features include enclosure networks and multiple ring gullies likely to have been associated with roundhouses and occupation. Evidence of recutting and realigning suggests long-lived occupation. Settlement activity was also recorded to the south in Fields 40 and 41, and further to the west in Fields 31, 9 and 14. The lack of continuous features/anomalies between these concentrations suggests multiple foci, probably spread over a longer duration, but it would require a programme of radiocarbon dating to better understand this.
- 4.1.4 The full extent of these settlements was not clearly defined and they may continue through into adjacent fields that were not included in the current evaluation.
- 4.1.5 Based on the results of the 2023 trial trenching, the risk of negative impact on any significant archaeological features from the development is considered to be low within much of the evaluated area. However, four areas, comprising elements of Fields 9, 14, 31, 39, 40 and 41 have demonstrated the presence of locally to perhaps regionally significant archaeology of the prehistoric period, based on the potential to answer NERF research questions La 1, 2 and 9, in particular, and perhaps La 3, 5, 6 and 8 too, should further excavation be undertaken.

## **5. Storage and curation**

### **5.1 Physical archive**

- 5.1.1 The site archive will be deposited with the County Durham Archaeological Archives (CoDAA) at Sevenhills, Spennymoor within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to the store receiving archives and any stages of archaeological mitigation.
- 5.1.2 A paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans and sections and other written documentation arising from the archaeological works, in accordance with industry standards (ClfA 2020c).

### **5.2 Digital archive**

- 5.2.1 A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and made publicly accessible. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which can be accessed at the ADS website (ADS 2011, 2020).
- 5.2.2 The digital archive is currently held at Ecus's office in Barnard Castle under the project code 20711 and will be deposited with CoDAA following completion of all archaeological work for the scheme and approvals by DCCAS of all associated reporting. An OASIS form (OASIS ID: ecusltd1-519731) has been created and copy of the final, approved version of this report will be uploaded to the ADS via the OASIS form.

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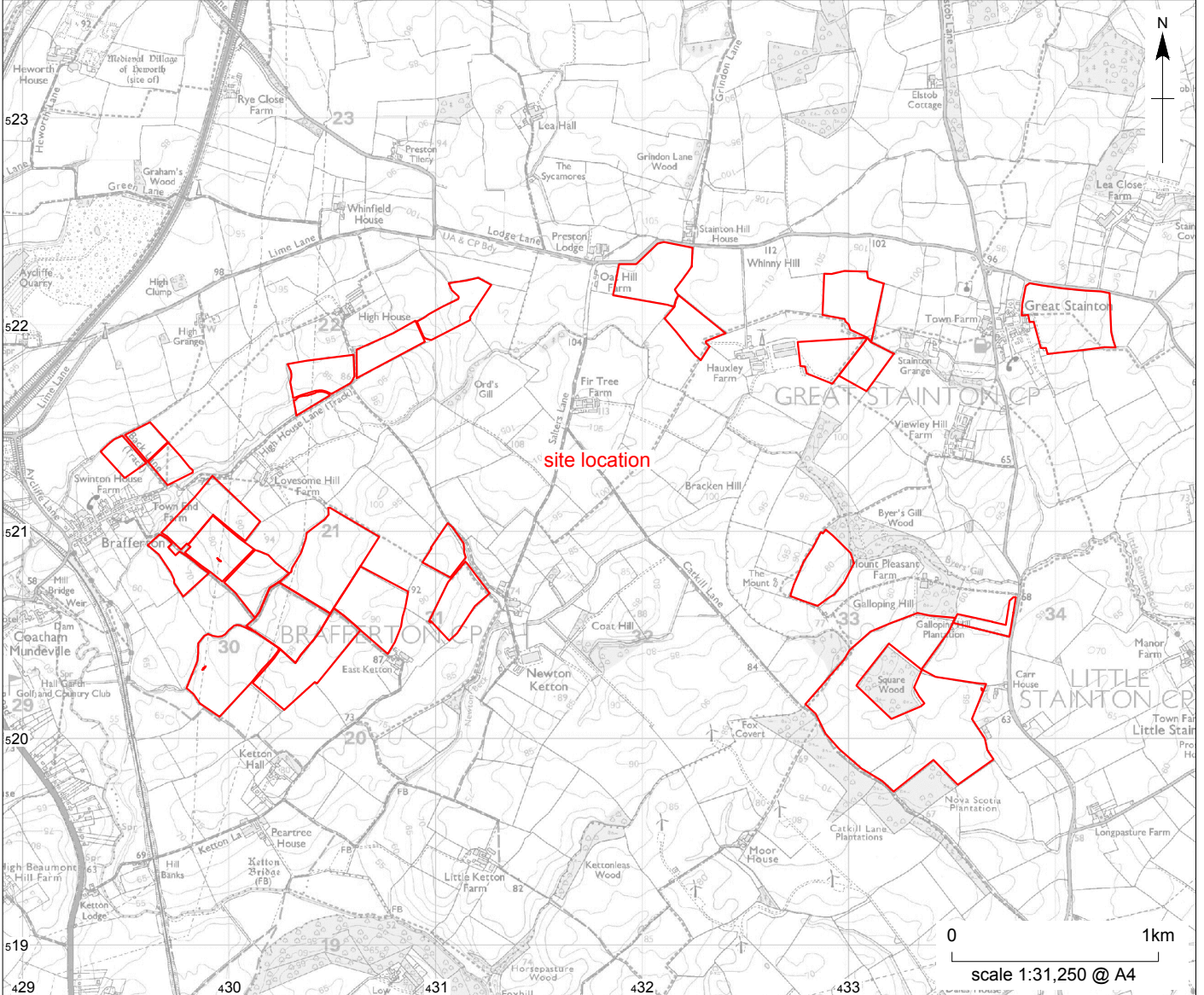
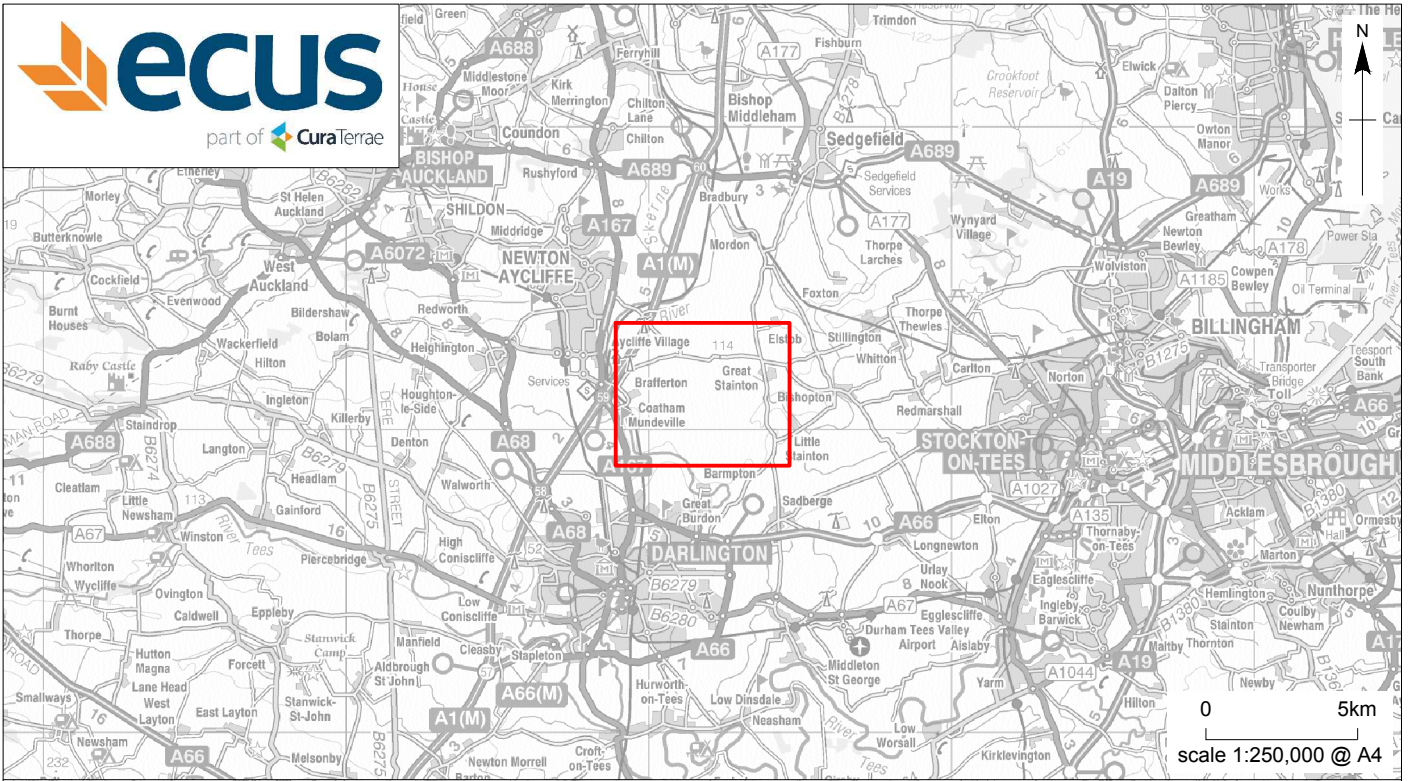
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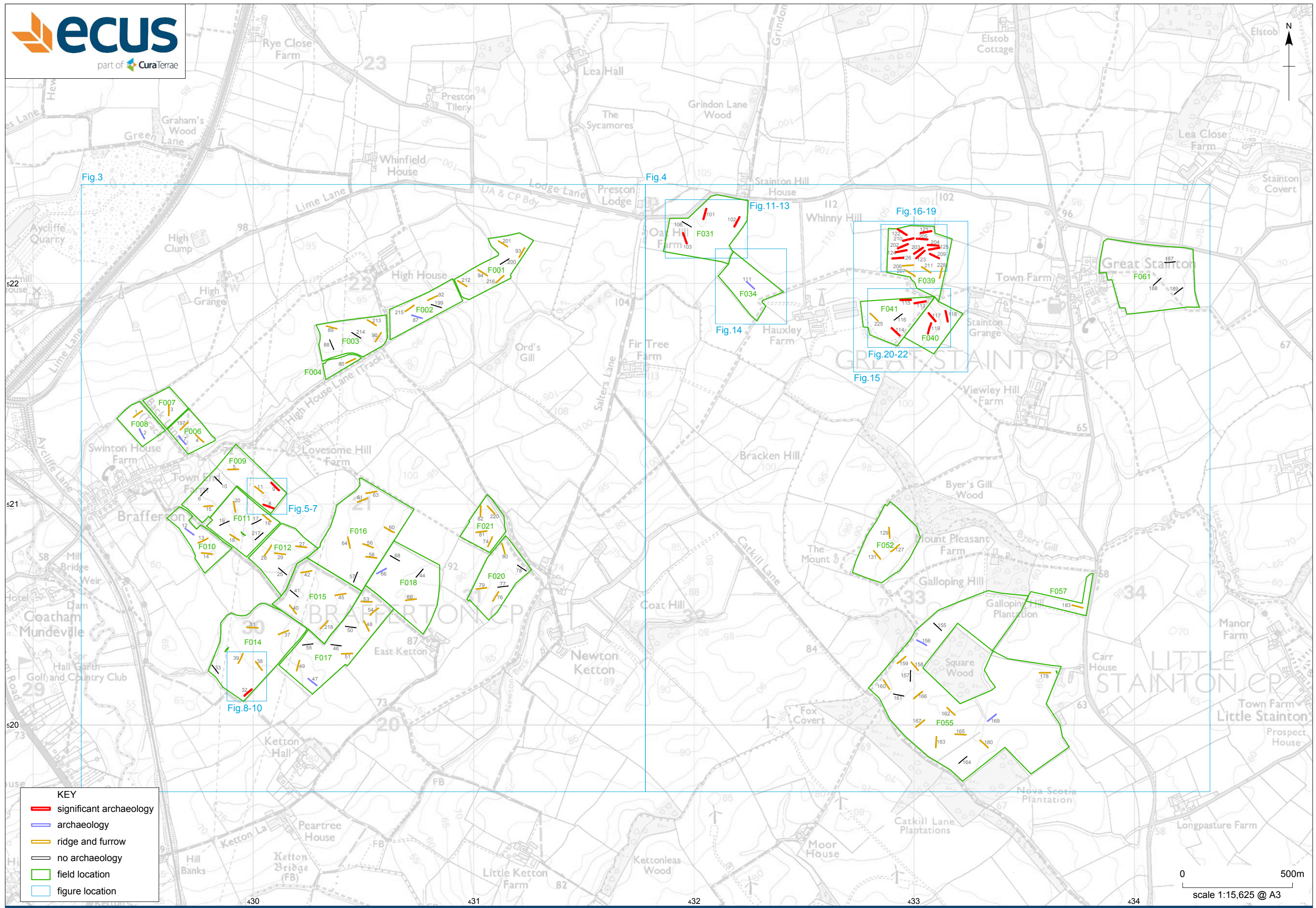
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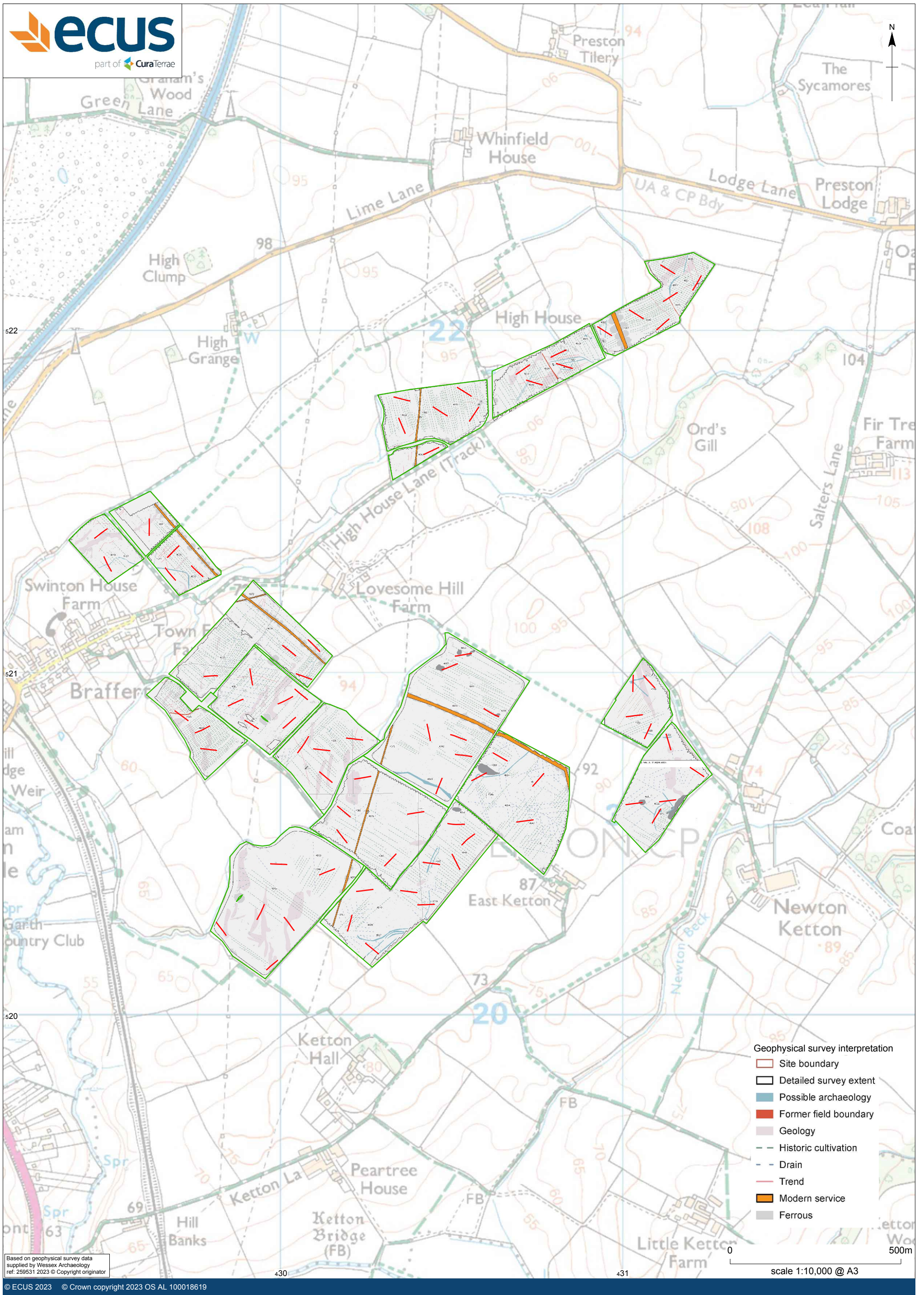
Byers Gill Solar Evaluation: site location

Figure 1



Byers Gill Solar Evaluation: field numbers, trench numbers and figure locations and overview of evaluation results

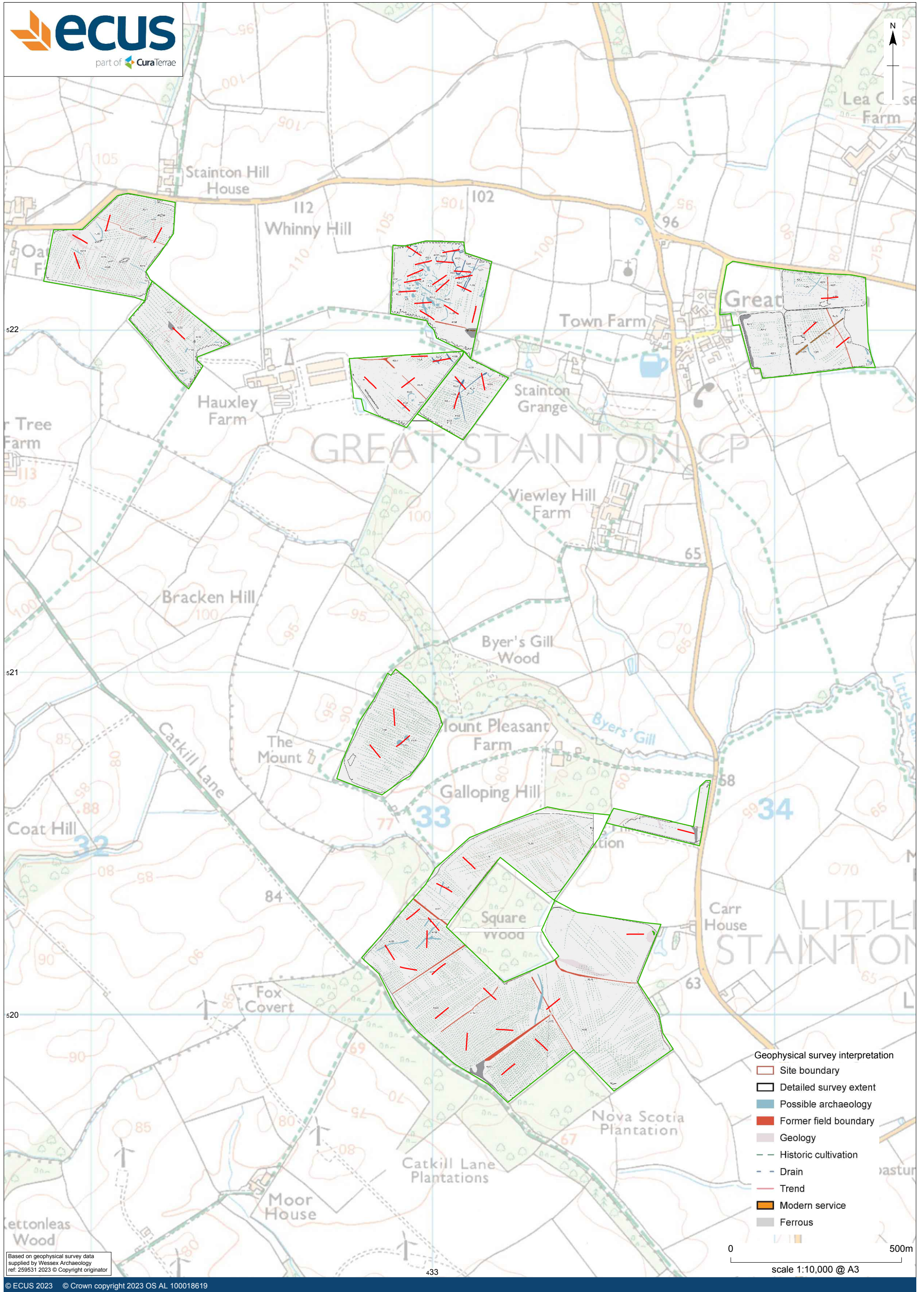
Figure 2



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Byers Gill Solar Evaluation: trenches overlain on geophysical survey interpretation (west)

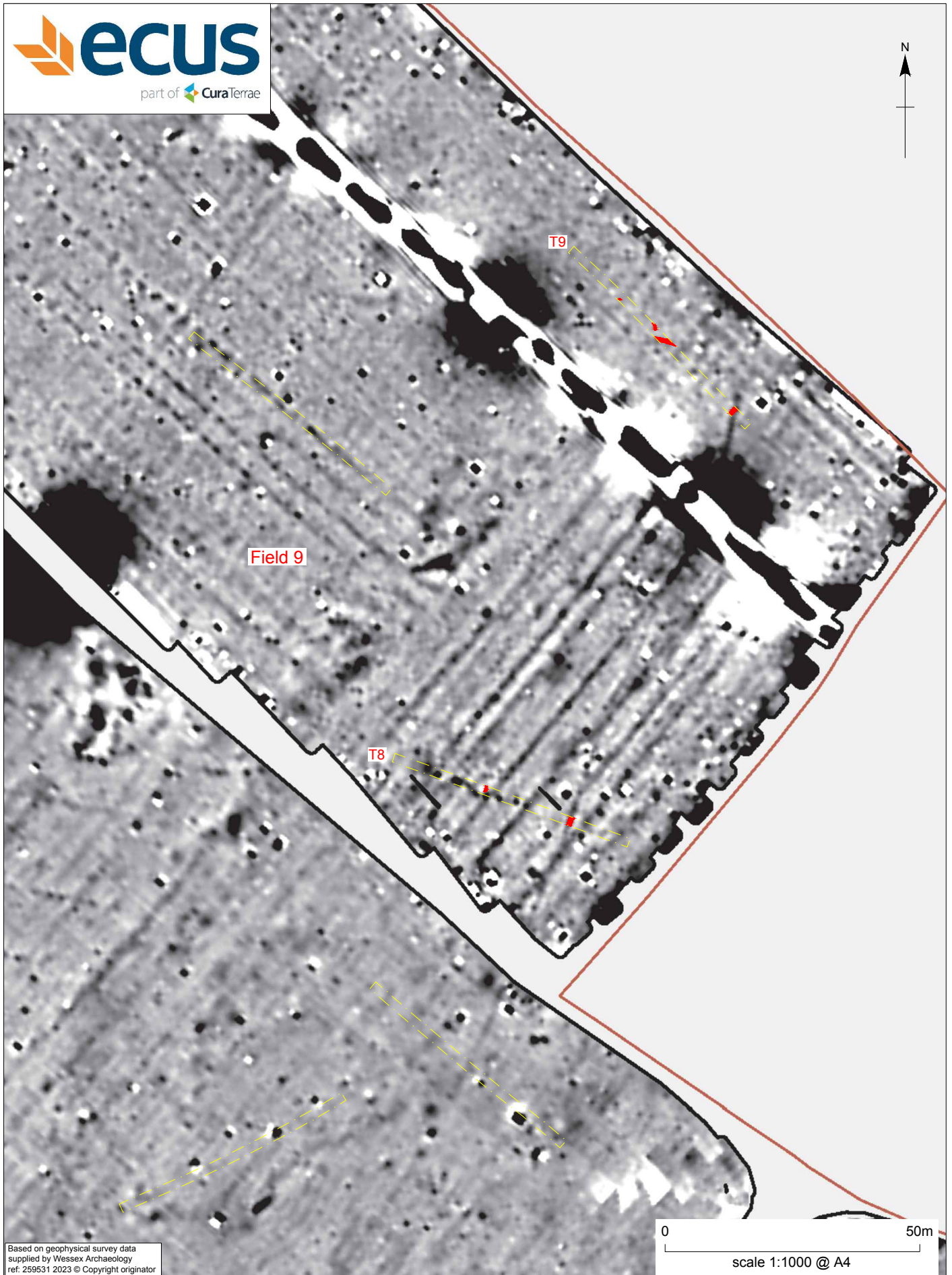
Figure 3



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Byers Gill Solar Evaluation: trenches overlain on geophysical survey interpretation (east)

Figure 4

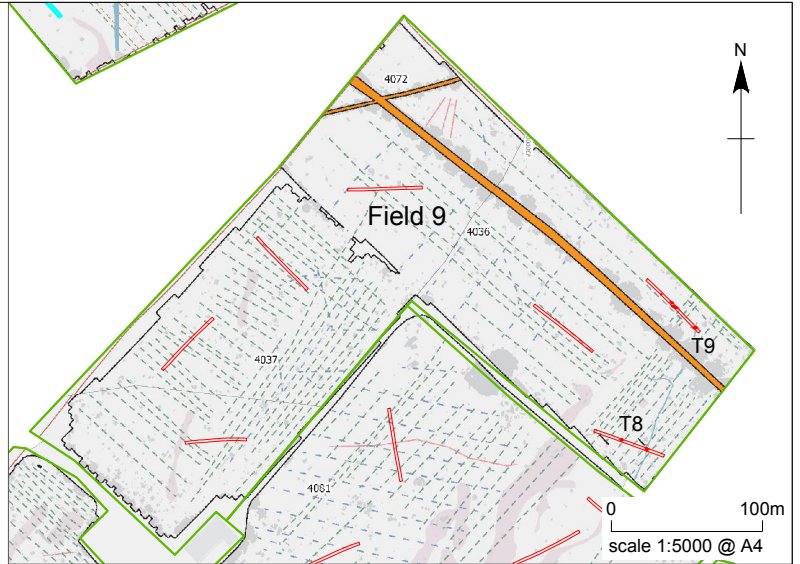


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Byers Gill Solar Farm: archaeology in Field 9 overlain on geophysical survey

Figure 5



Trench 9

S.65  
911

S.61  
908

S.56  
904

914

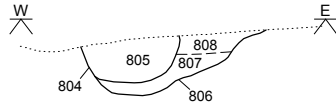
Trench 8

S.54  
804 806

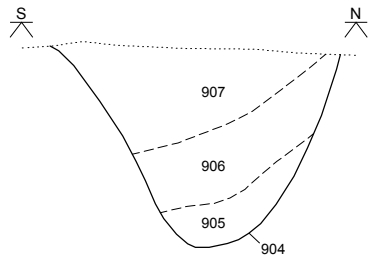
S.52  
809

0 10m  
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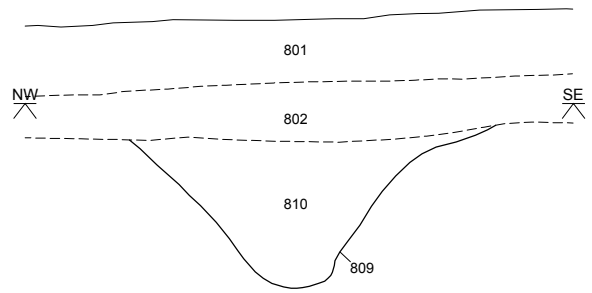
Trench 8: Section 54



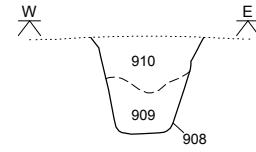
Trench 9: Section 56



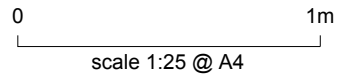
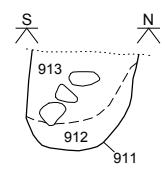
Trench 8: Section 52



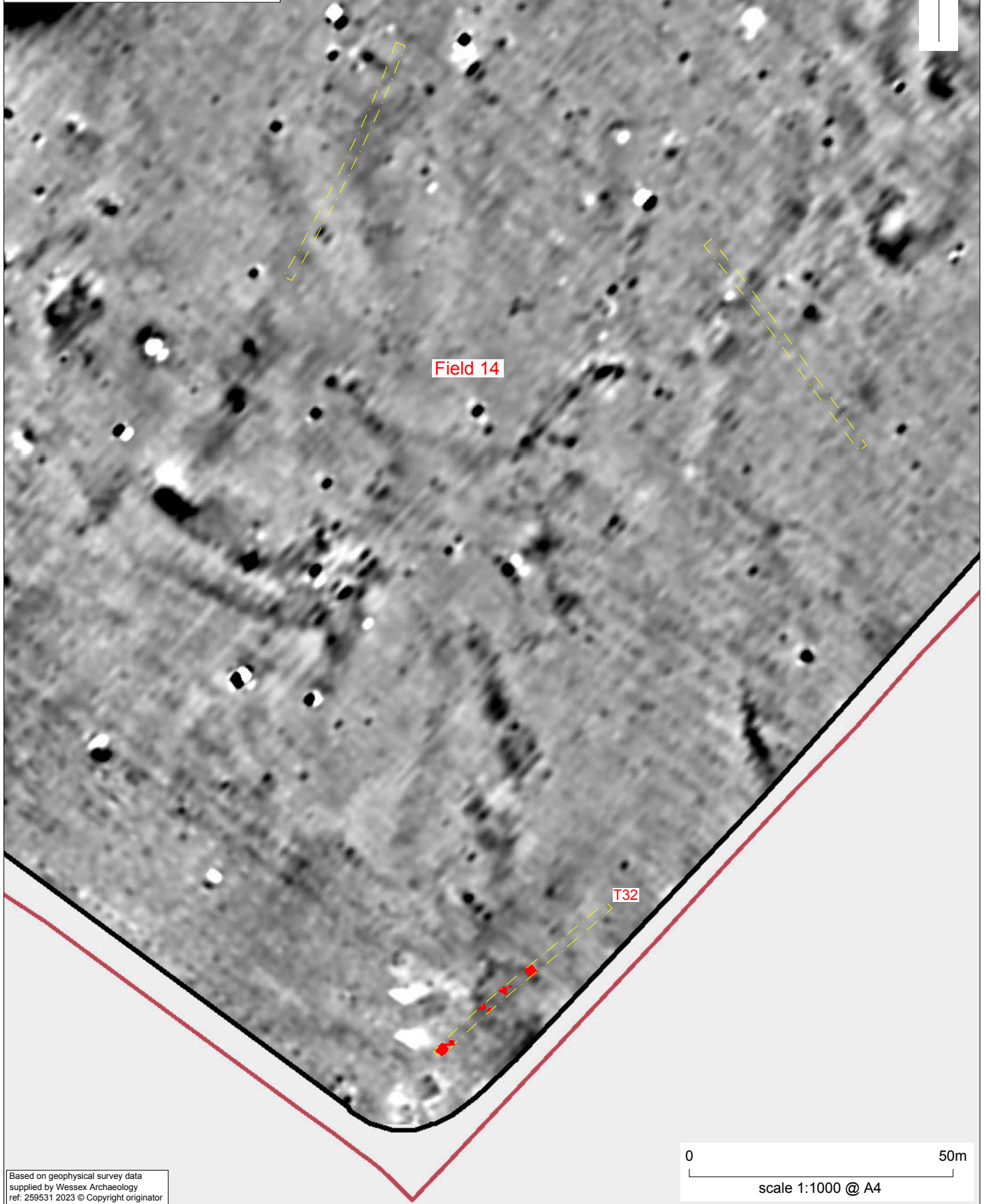
Trench 9: Section 61



Trench 9: Section 65







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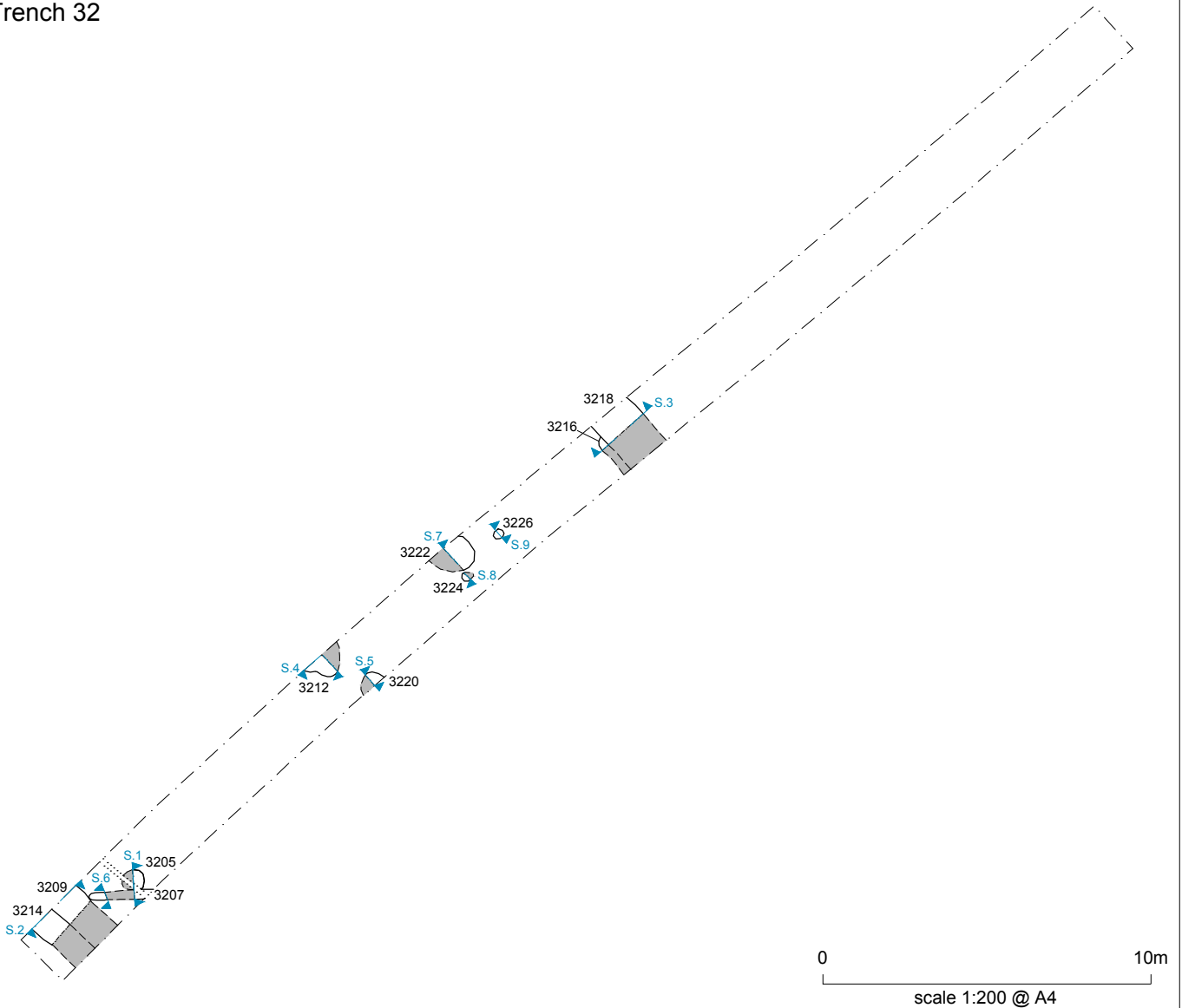
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Byers Gill Solar Farm: archaeology in Field 14 overlain on geophysical survey

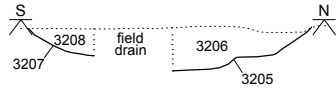
Figure 8



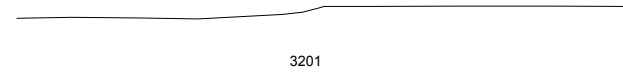
Trench 32



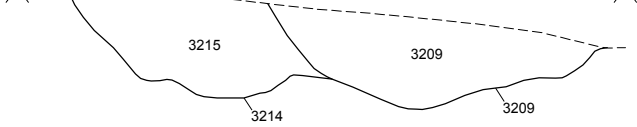
Trench 32: Section 1



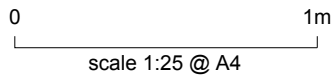
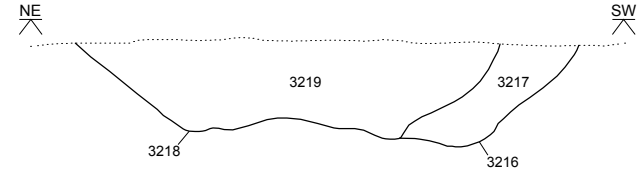
Trench 32: Section 2



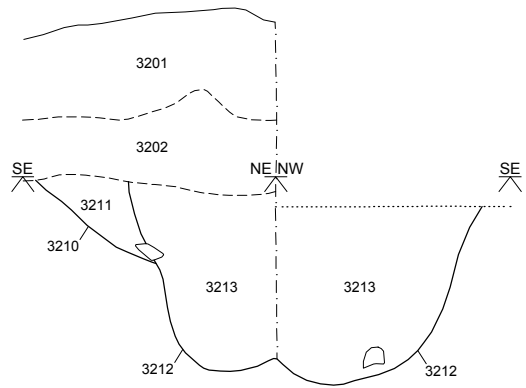
Trench 32: Section 3



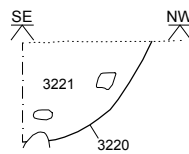
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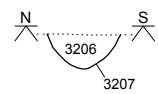
Trench 32: Section 4



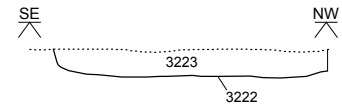
Trench 32: Section 5



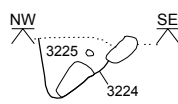
Trench 32: Section 6



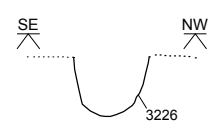
Trench 32: Section 7

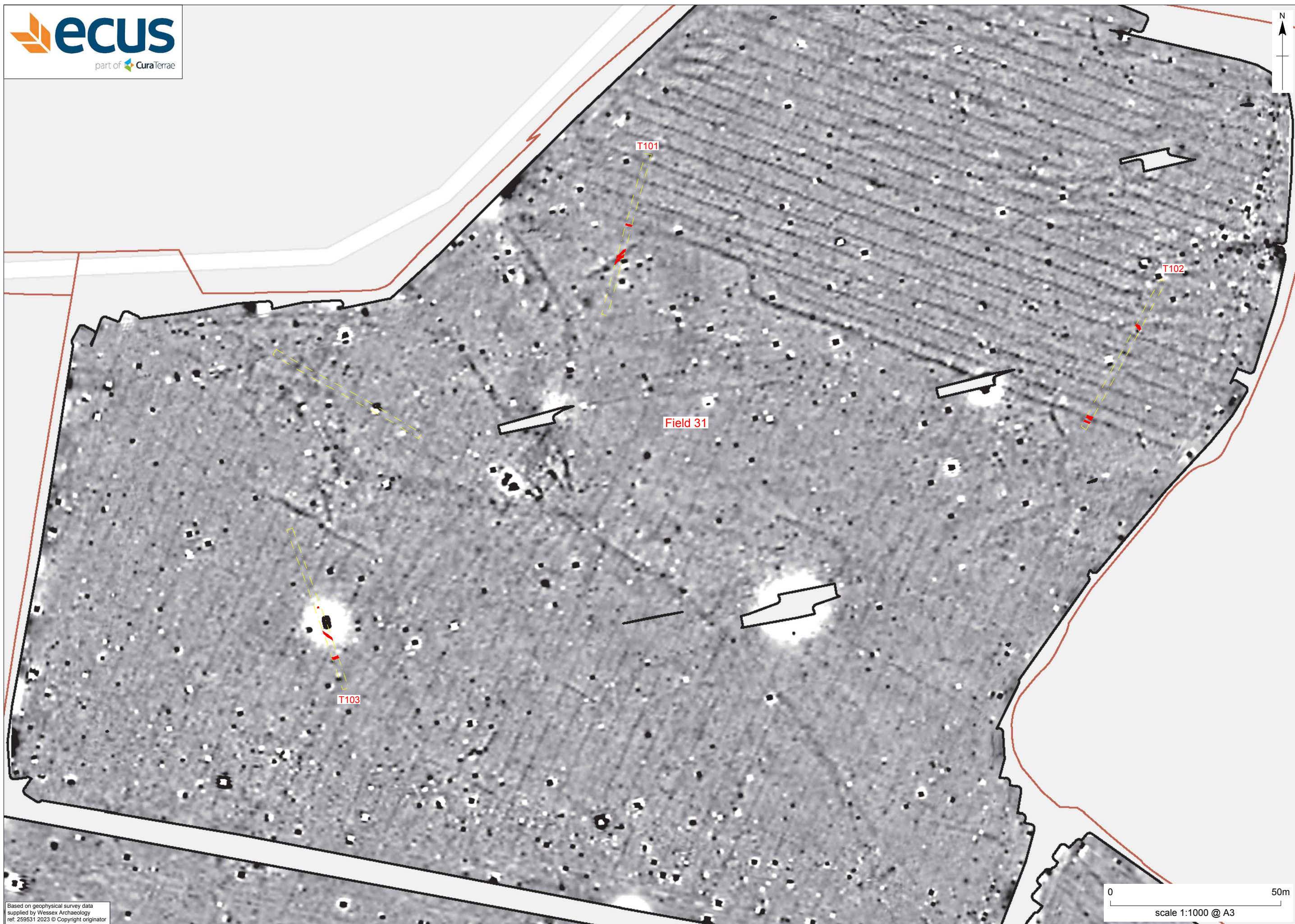


Trench 32: Section 8



Trench 32: Section 9





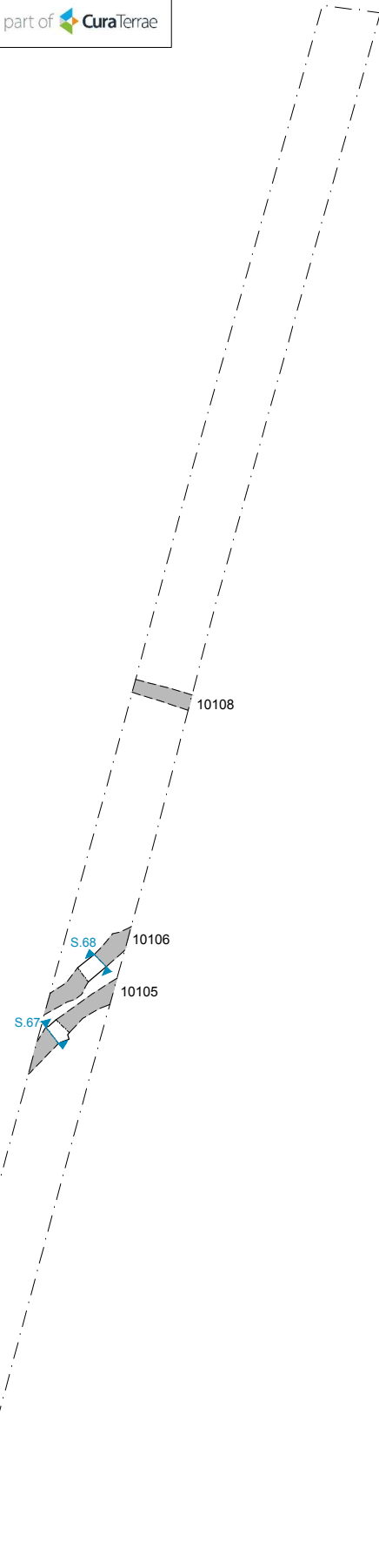
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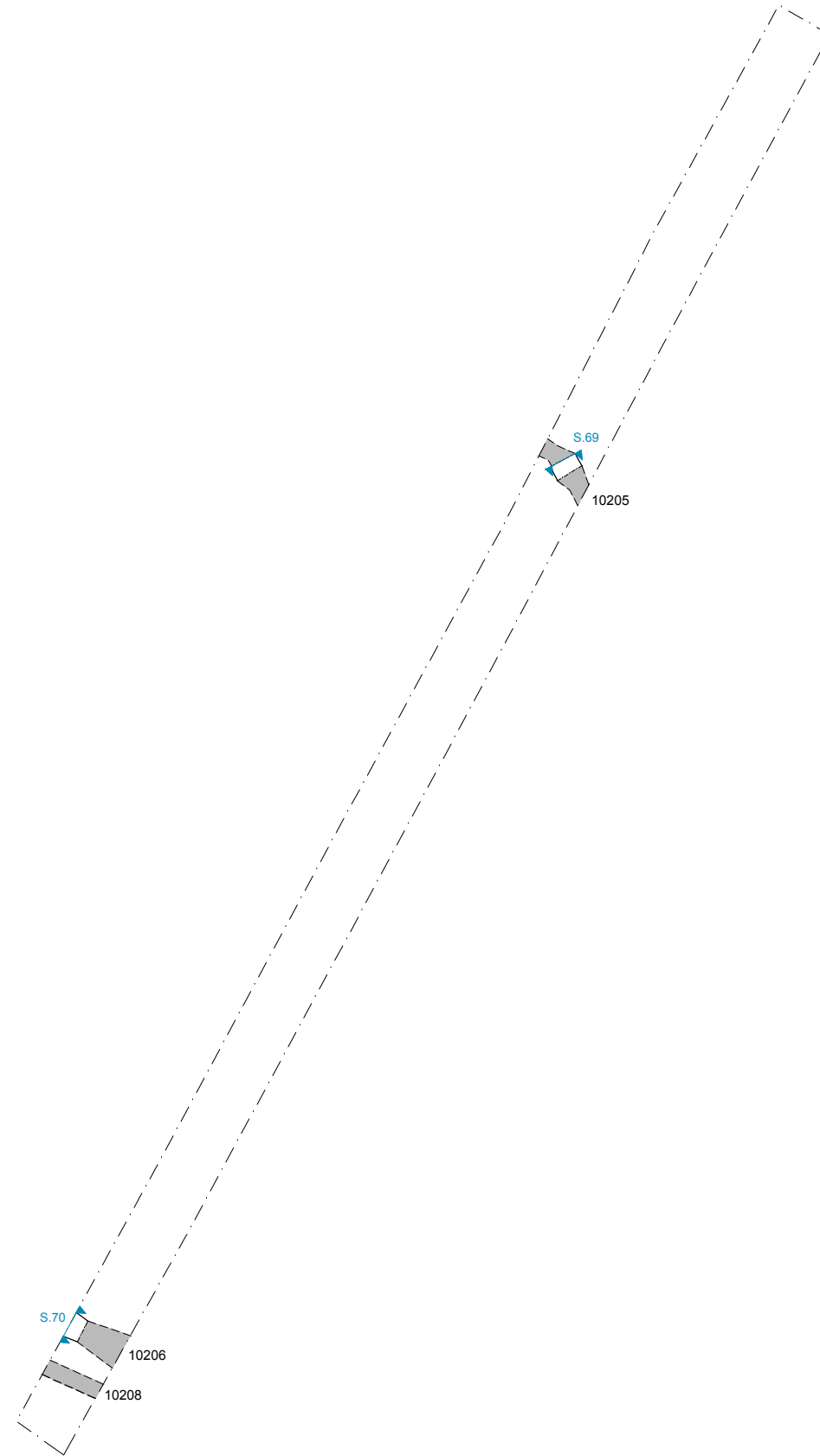
Byers Gill Solar Farm: archaeology in Field 31 overlain on geophysical survey

Figure 11

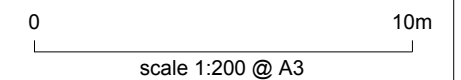
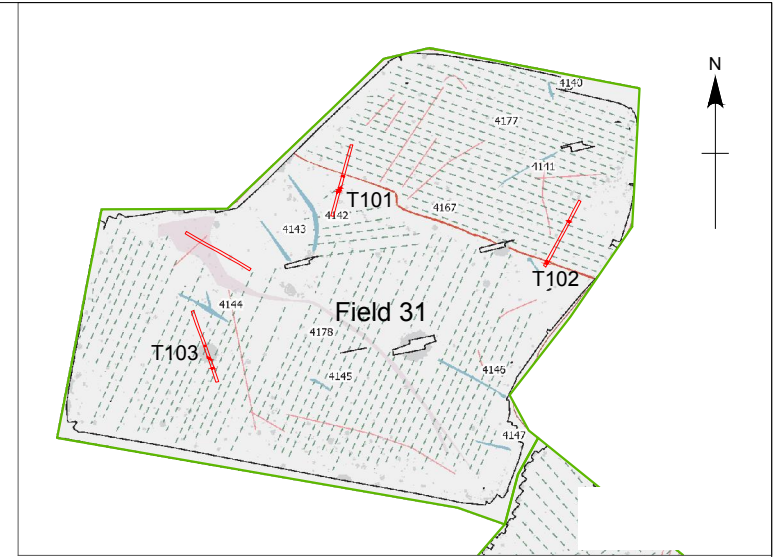
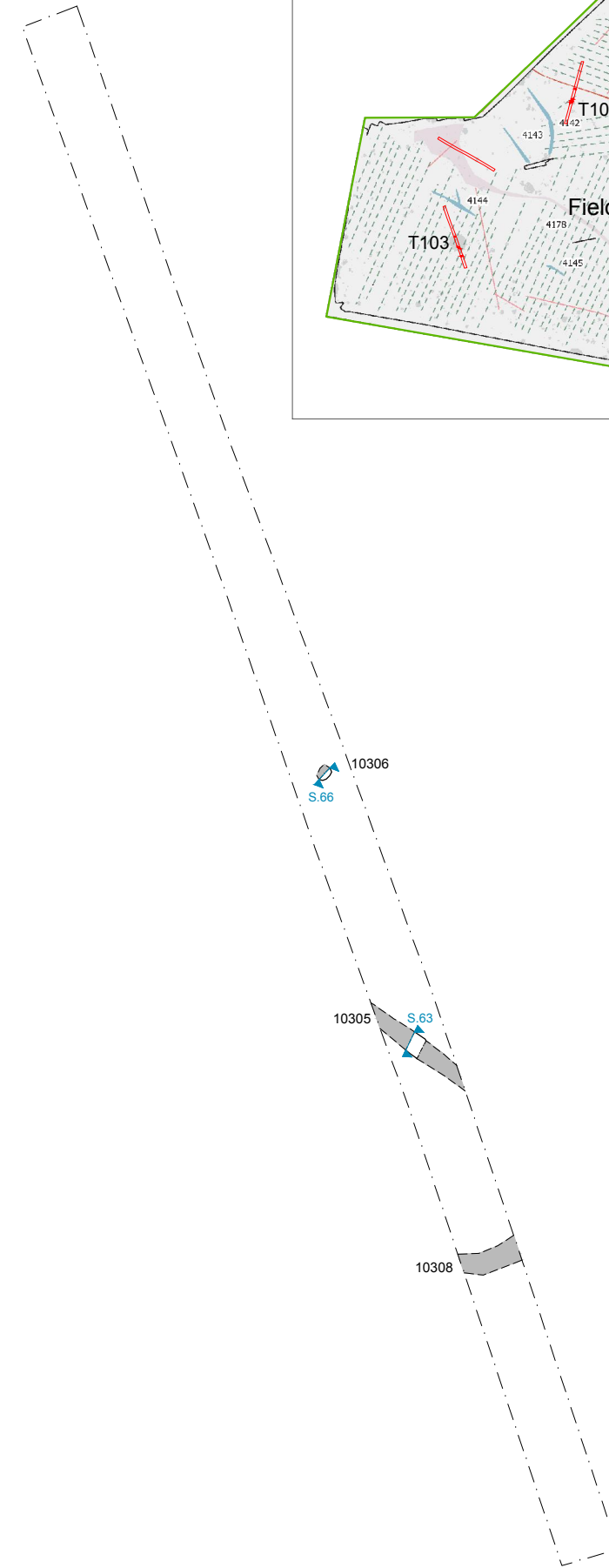
Trench 101



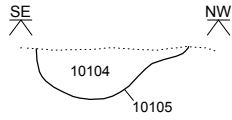
Trench 102



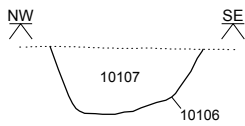
Trench 103



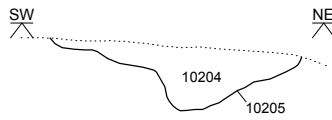
Trench 101: Section 67



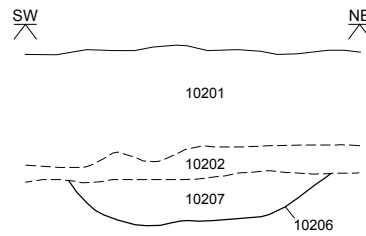
Trench 101: Section 68



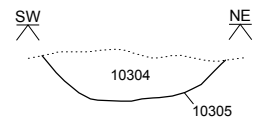
Trench 102: Section 69



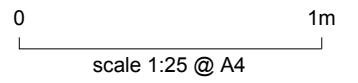
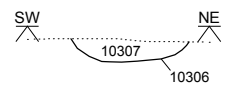
Trench 102: Section 70

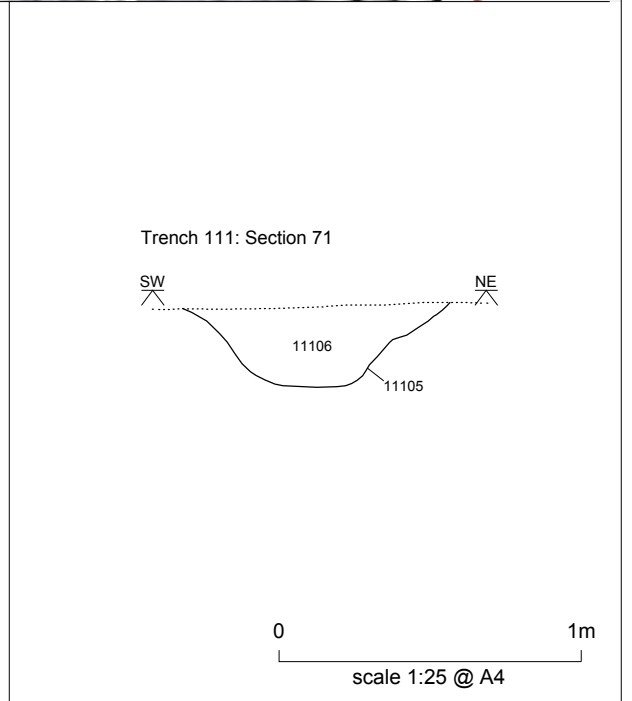
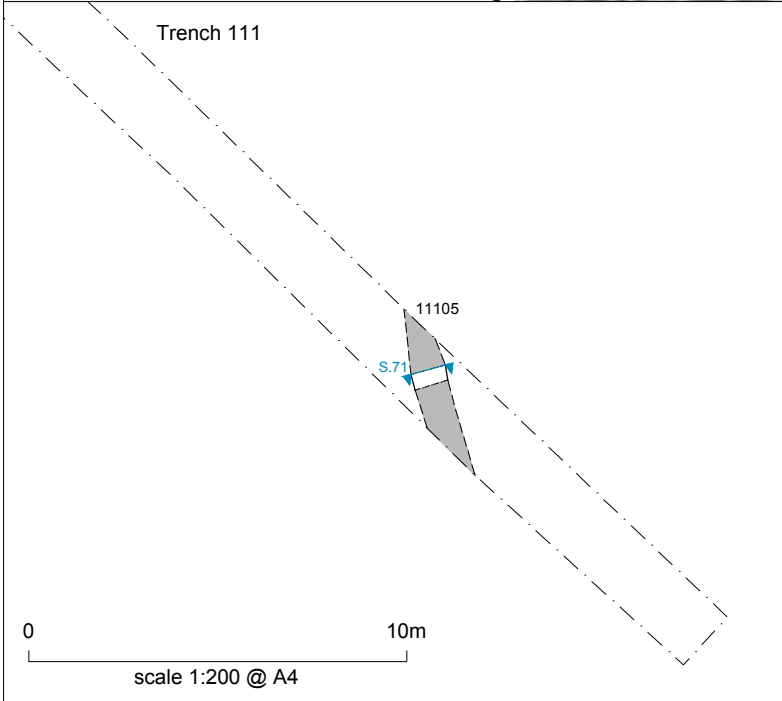
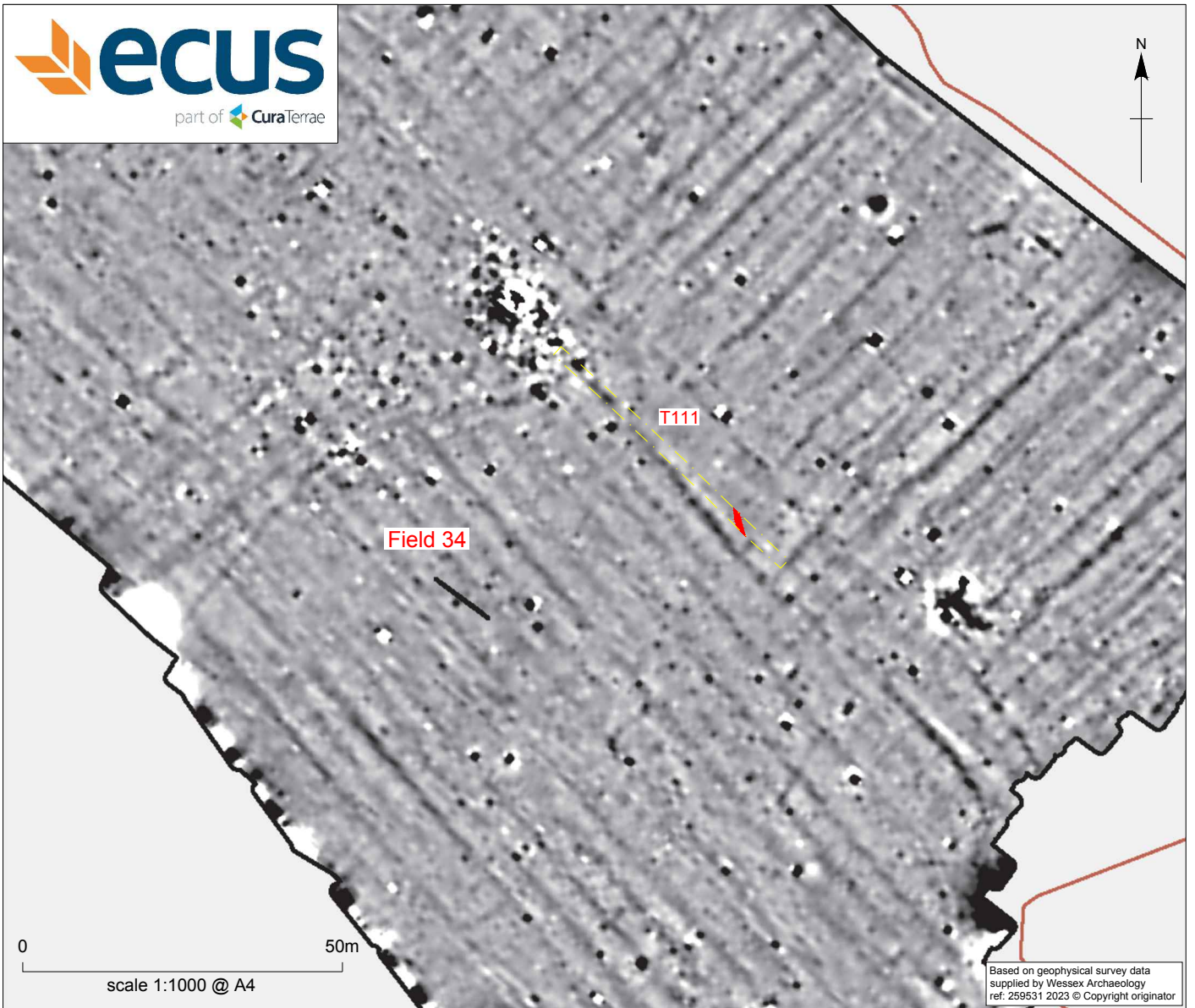


Trench 103: Section 63



Trench 103: Section 66







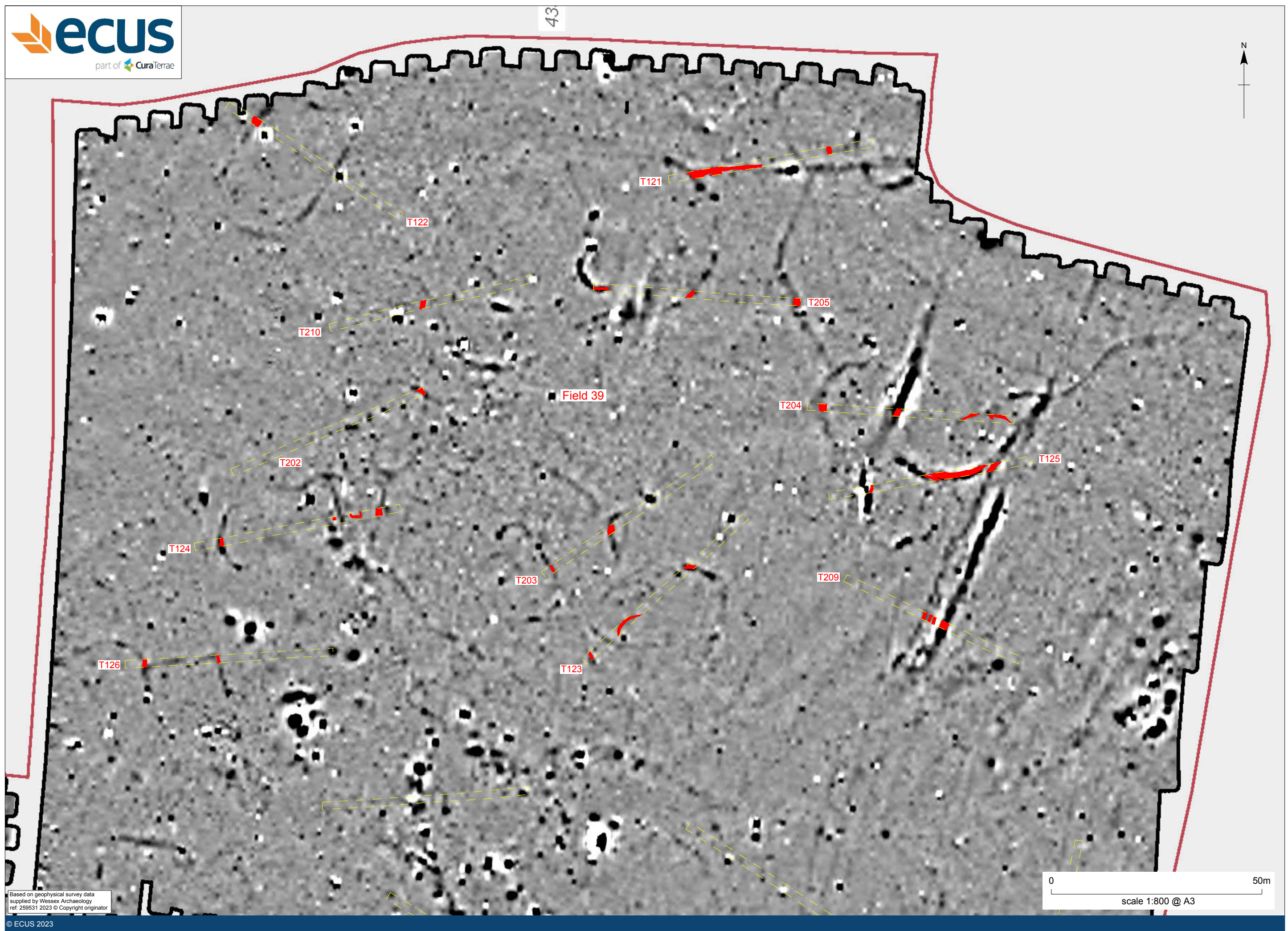
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Byers Gill Solar Farm: archaeology in Fields 39, 40 and 41 overlain on geophysical survey

Figure 15





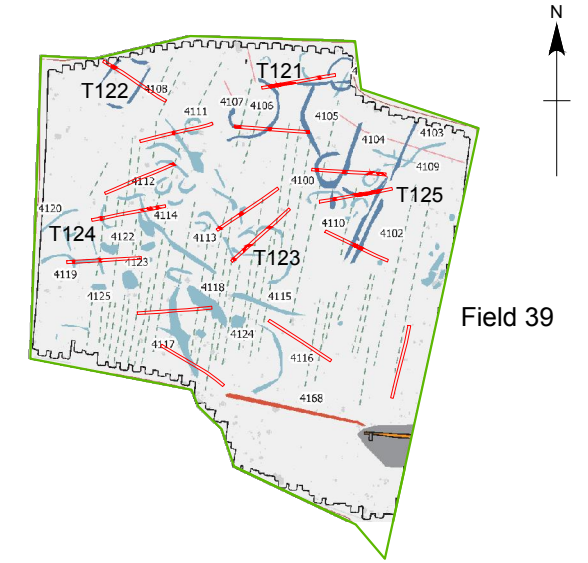
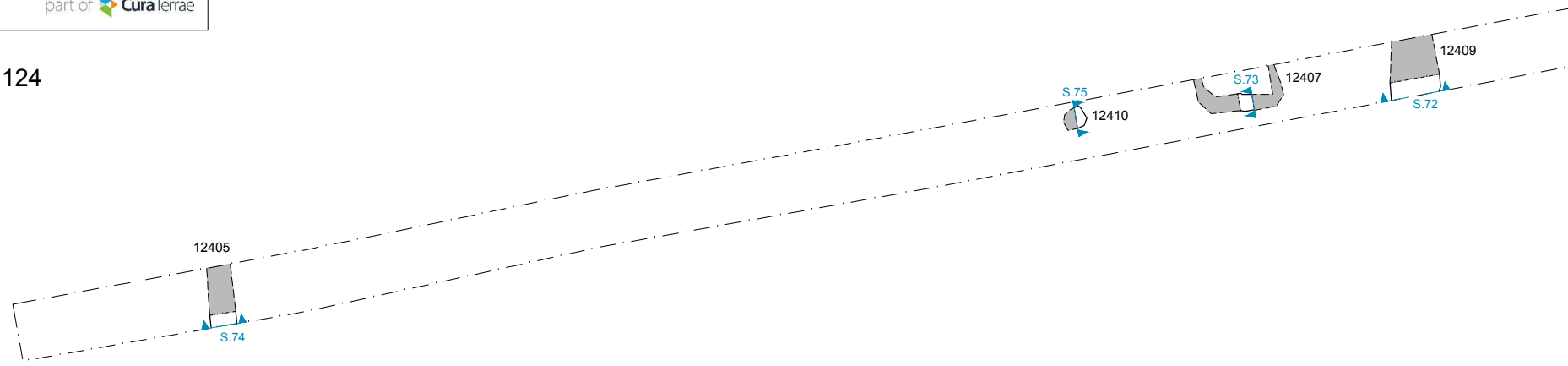
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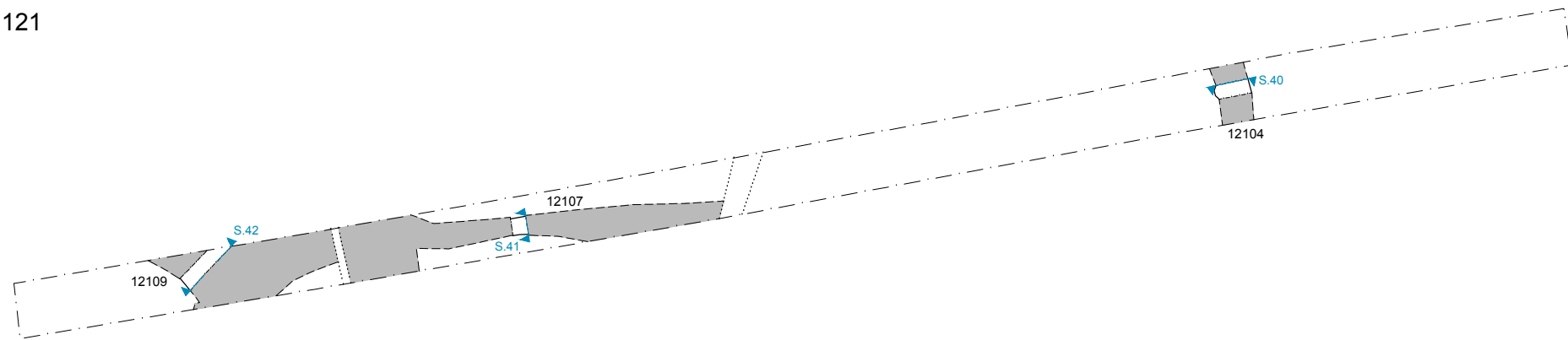
Byers Gill Solar Farm: archaeology in Field 39 overlain on geophysical survey

Figure 16

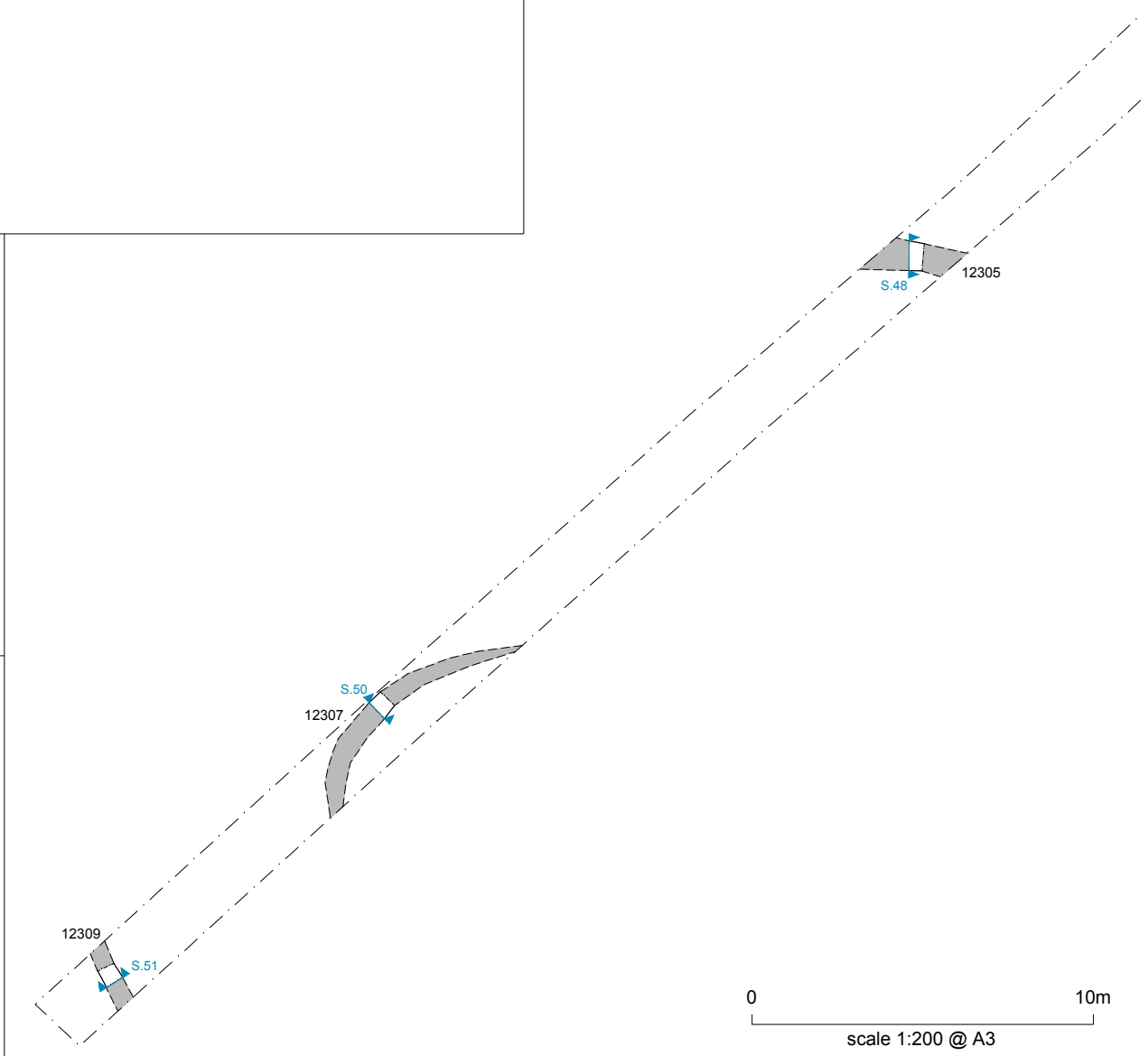
Trench 124



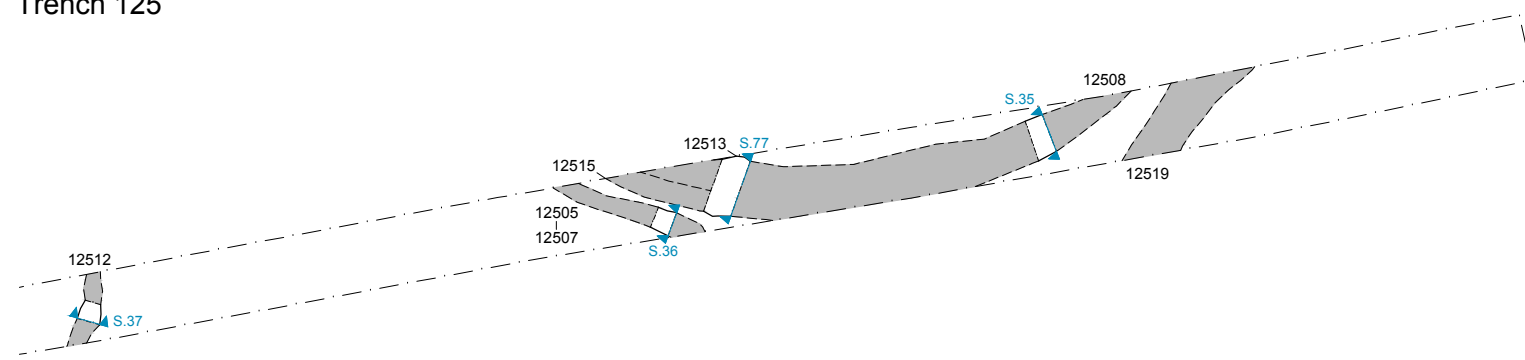
Trench 121



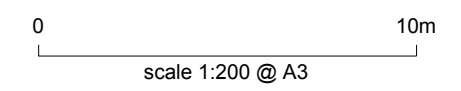
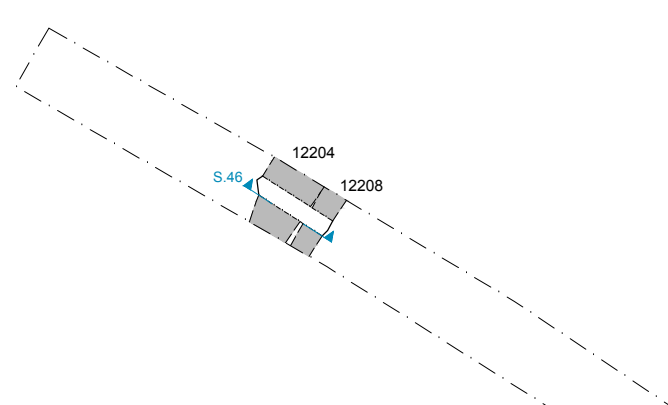
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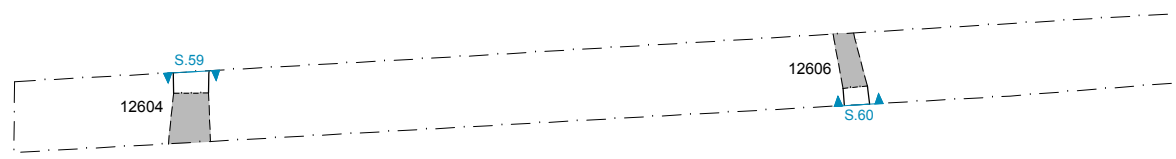
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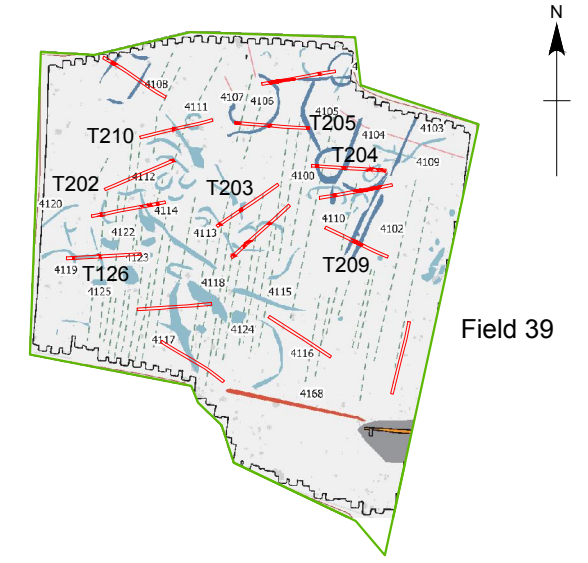
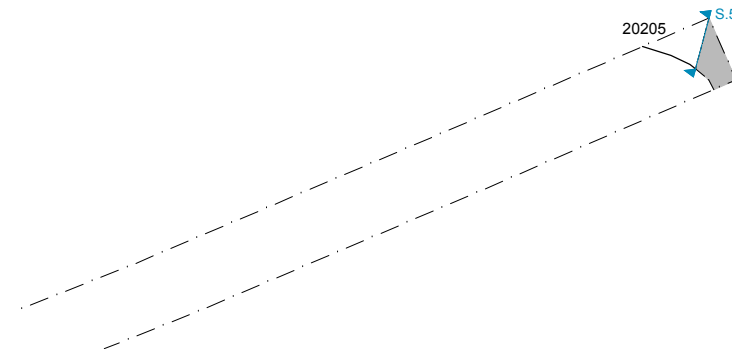
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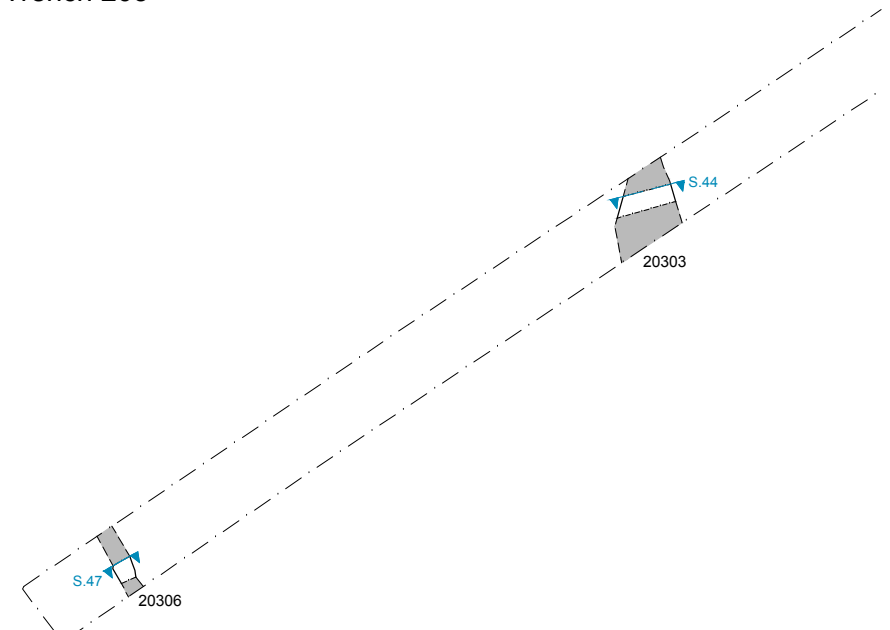
Trench 126



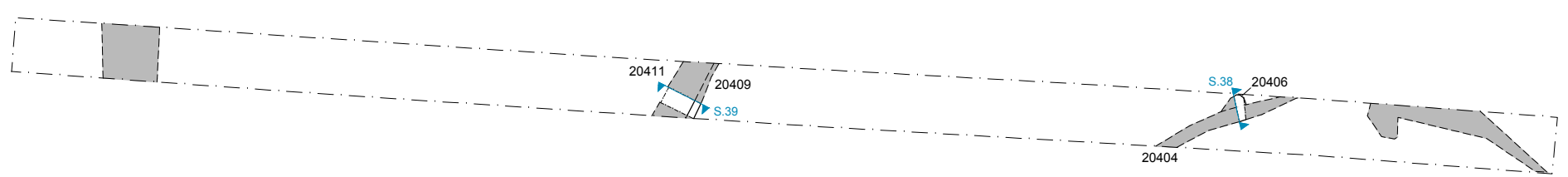
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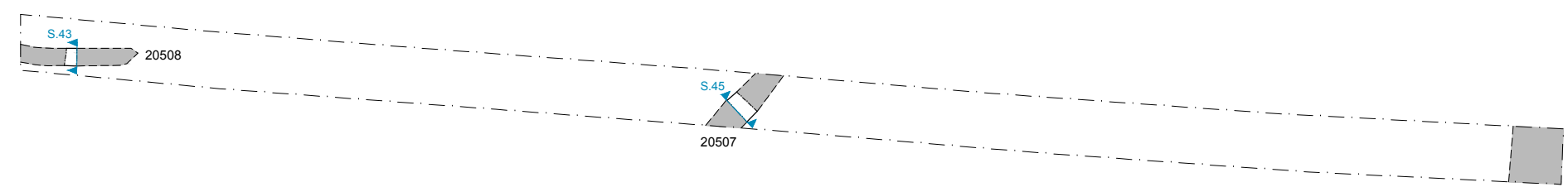
Trench 203



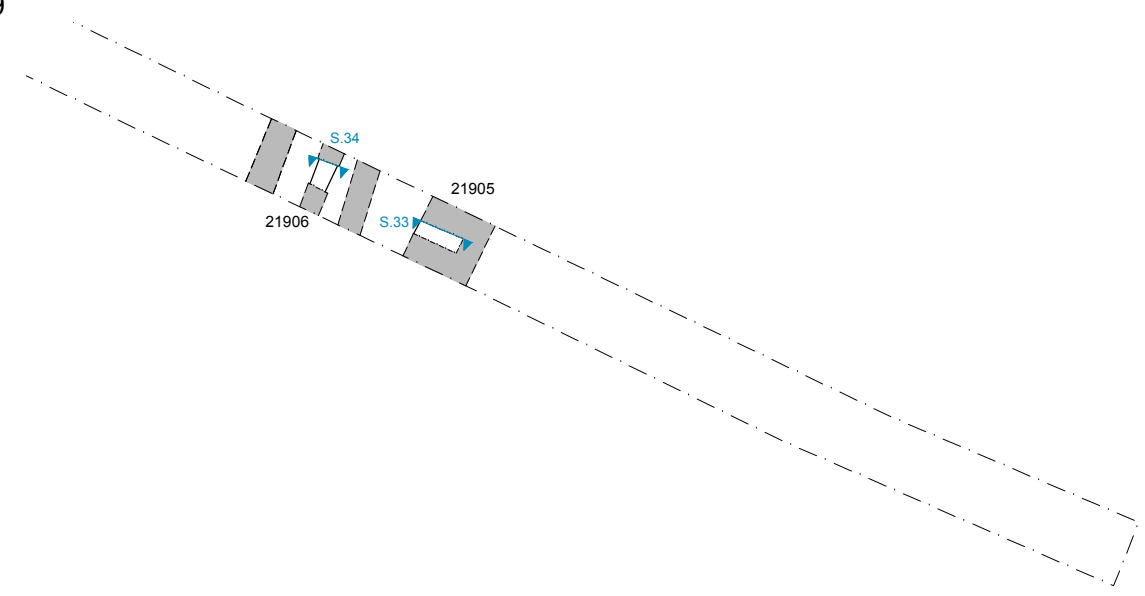
Trench 204



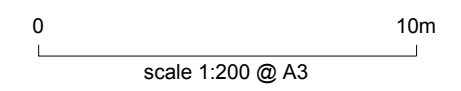
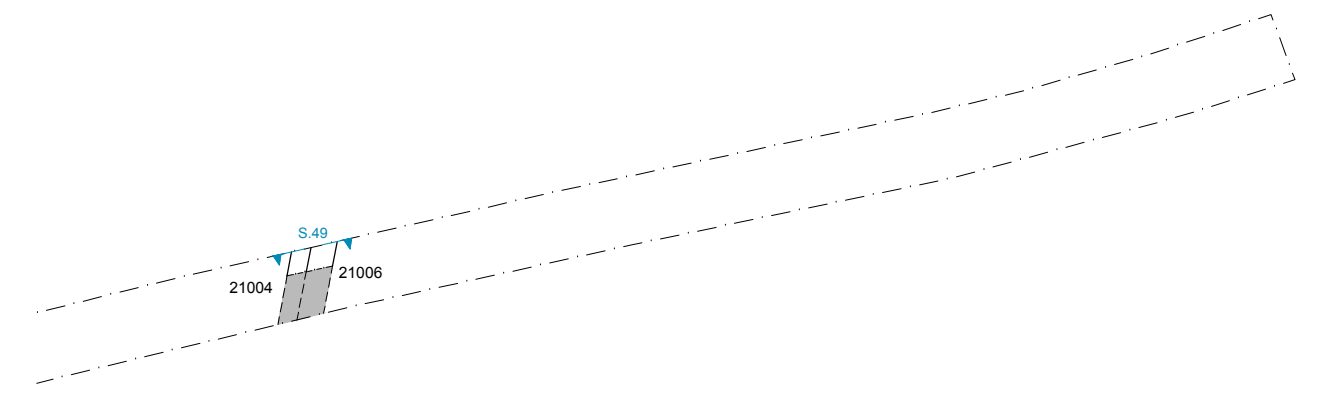
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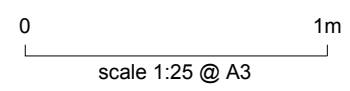
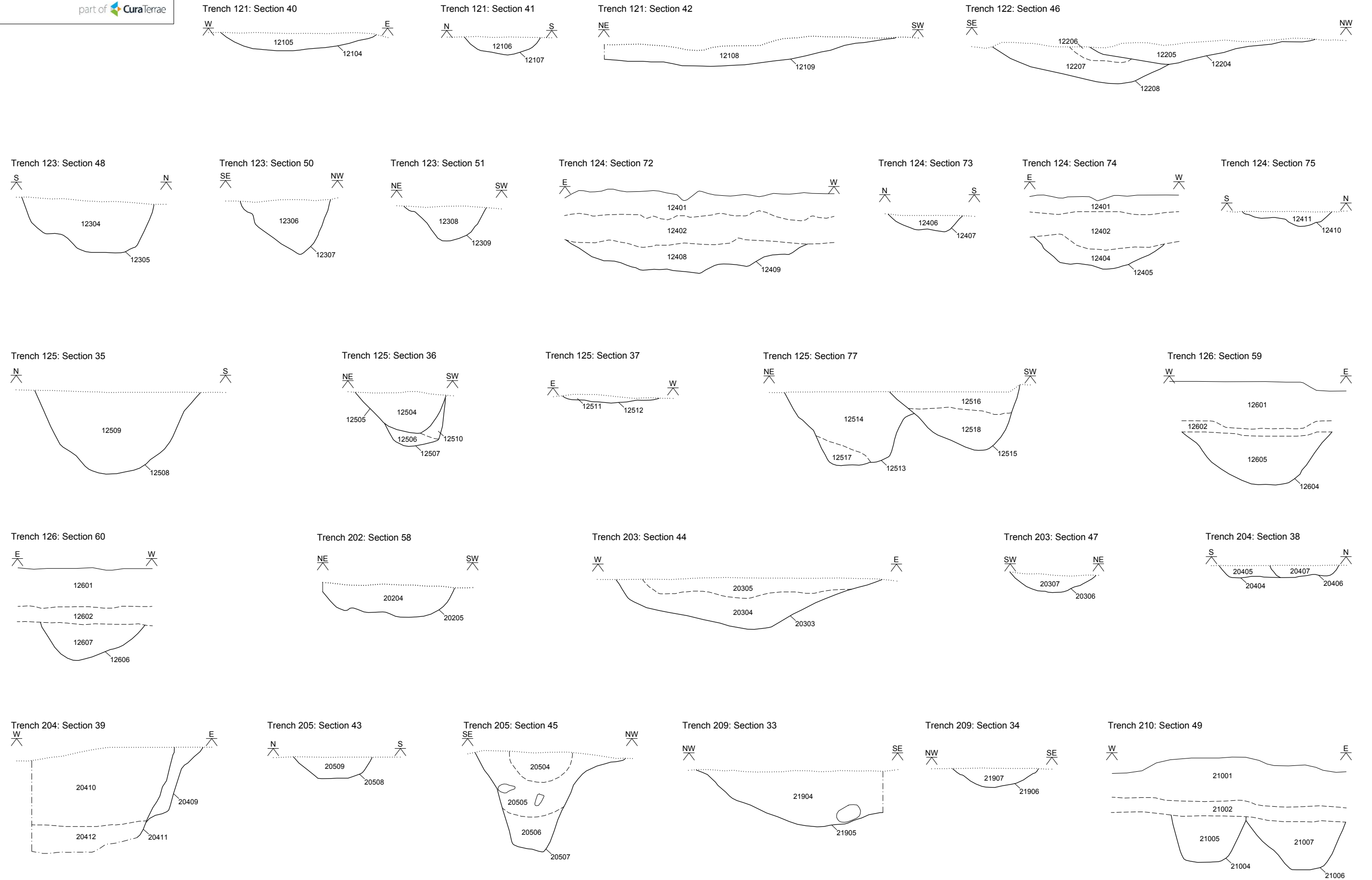


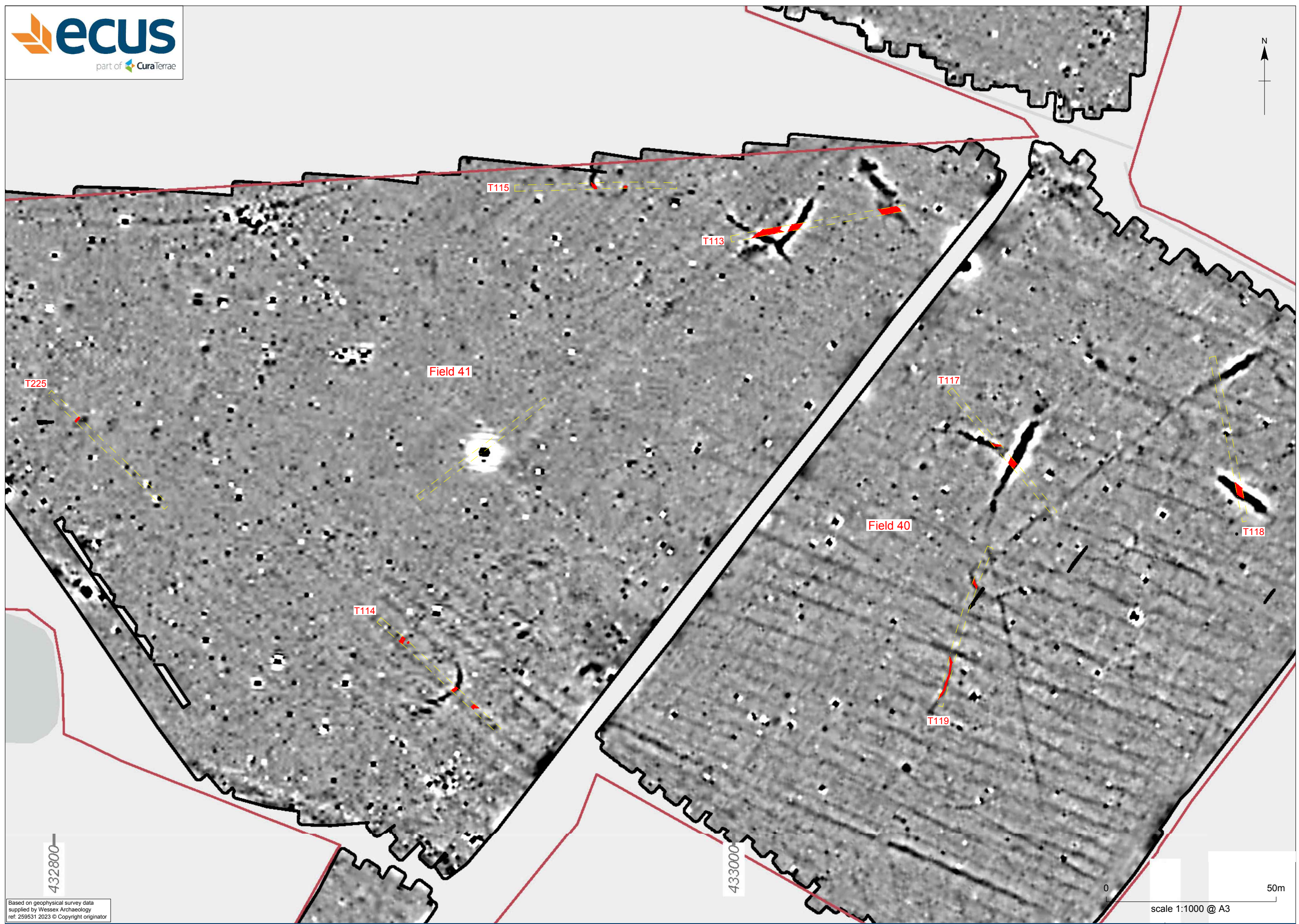
Trench 209



Trench 210







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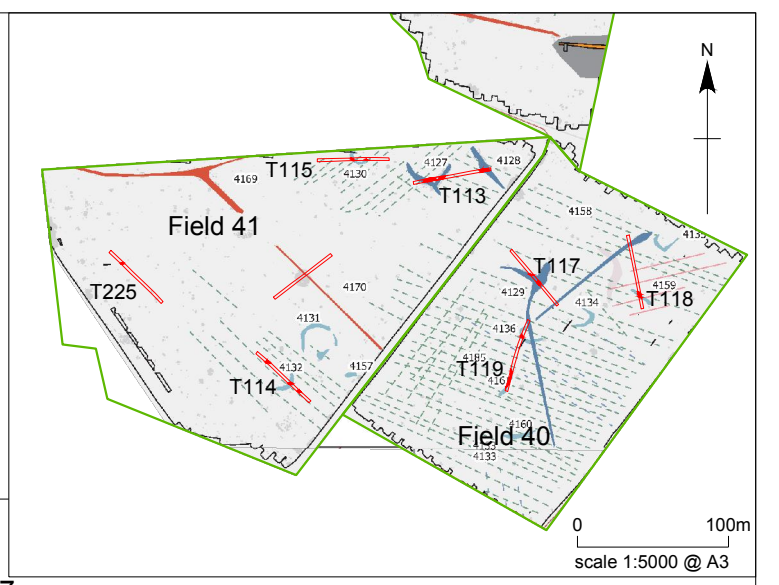
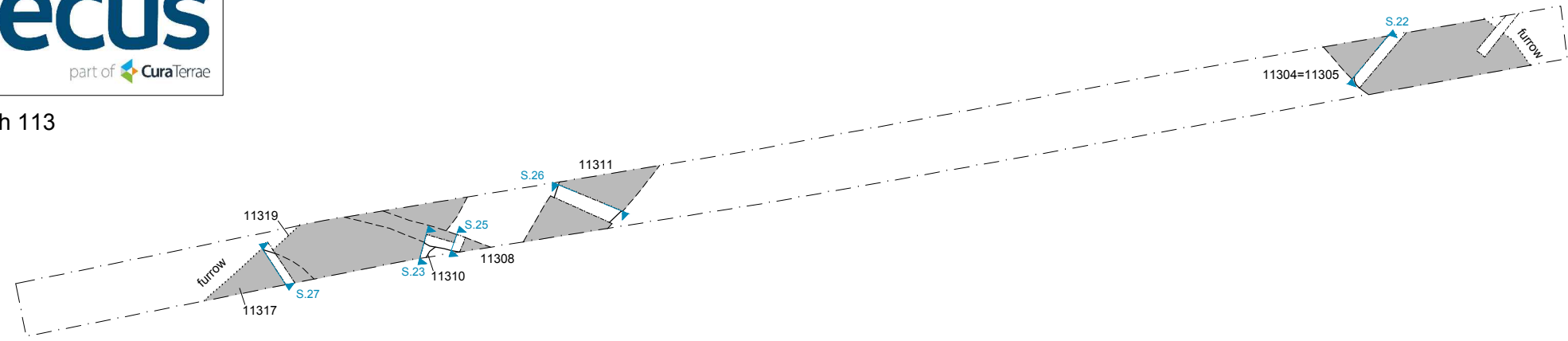
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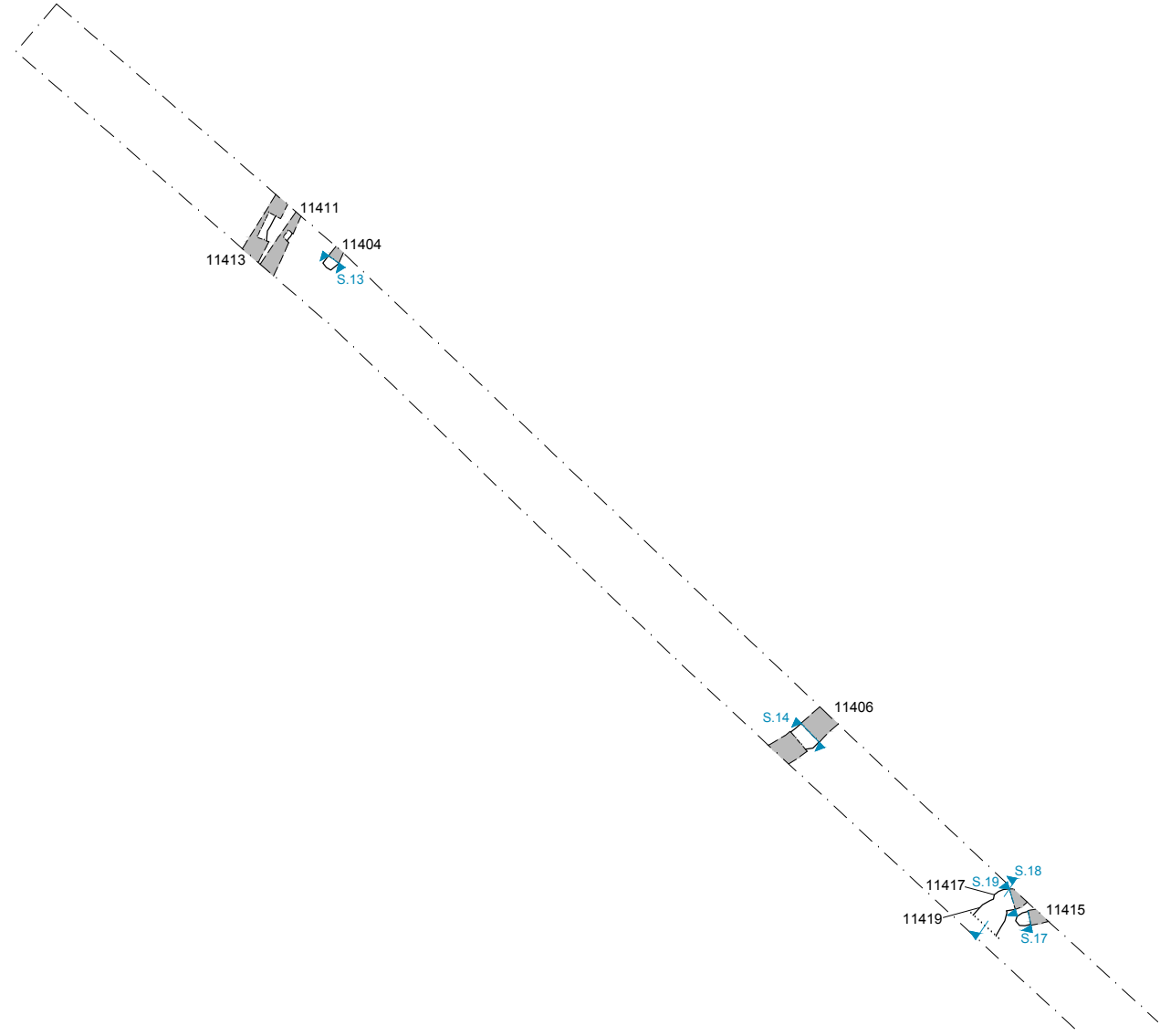
Byers Gill Solar Farm: archaeology in Fields 40 and 41 overlain on geophysical survey

Figure 20

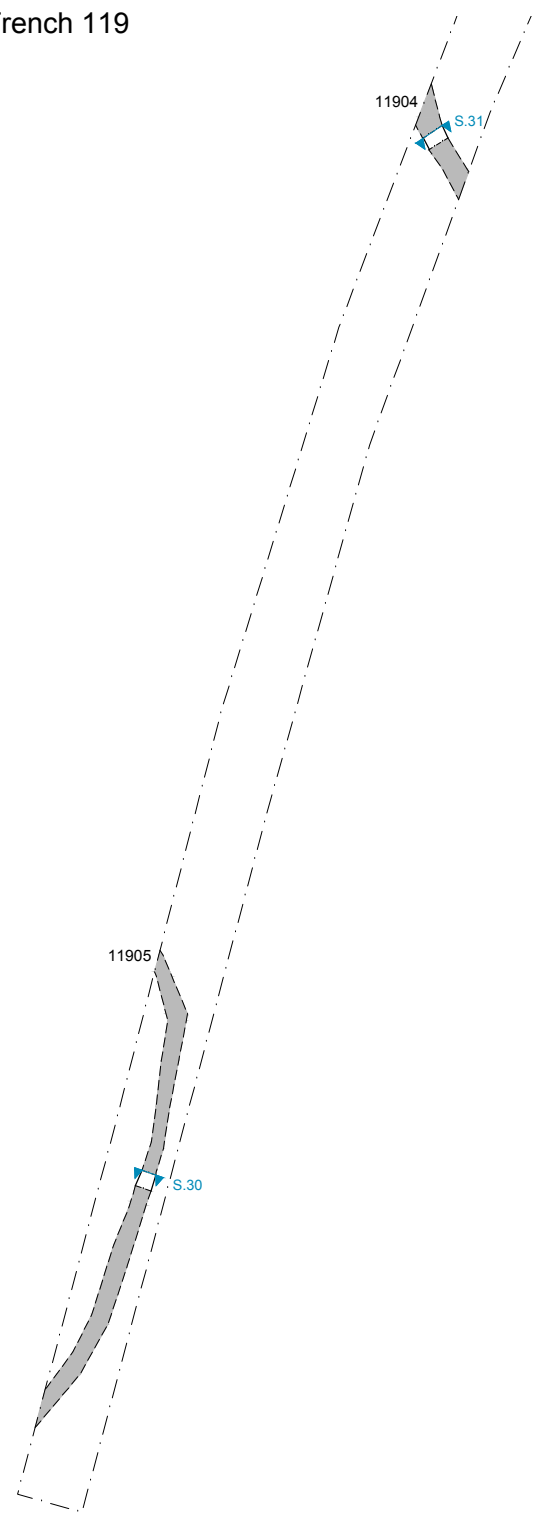
Trench 113



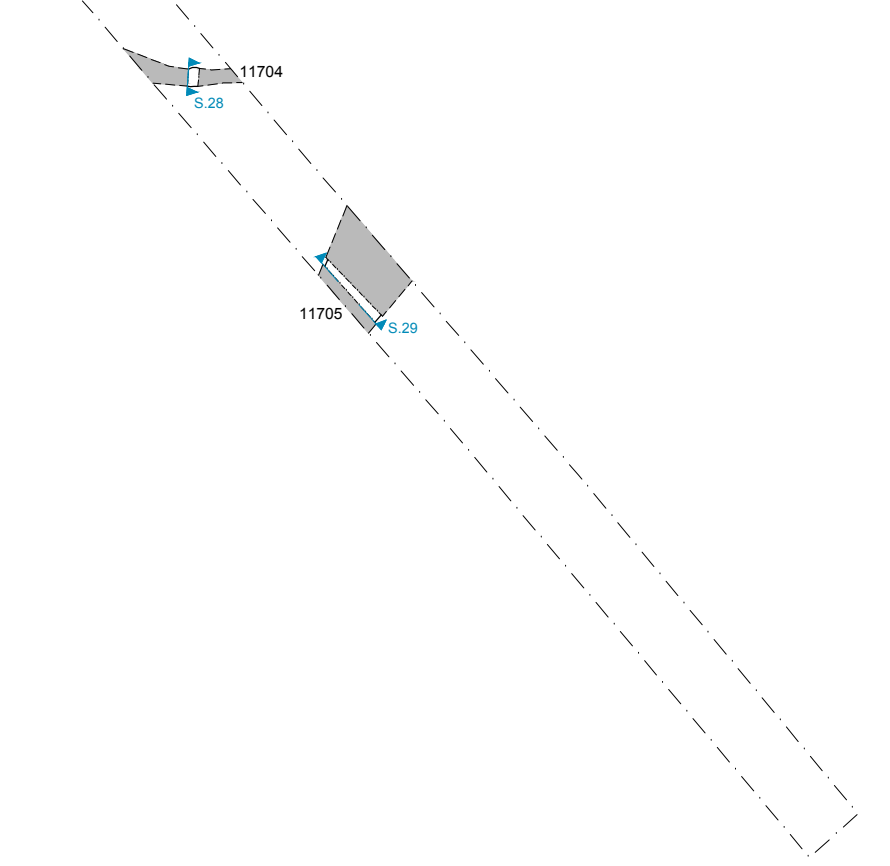
Trench 114



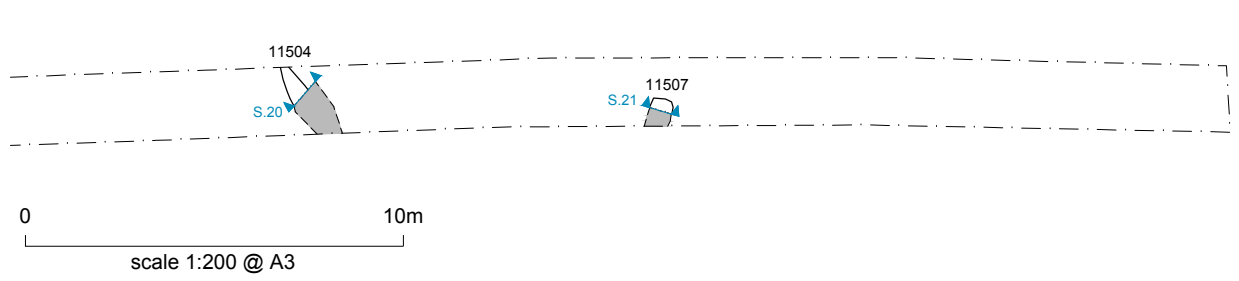
Trench 119



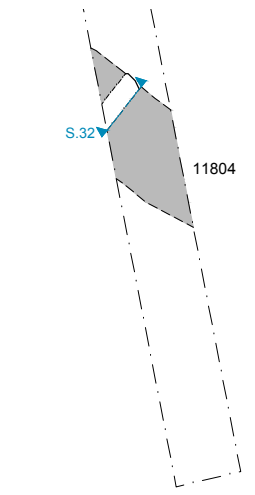
Trench 117



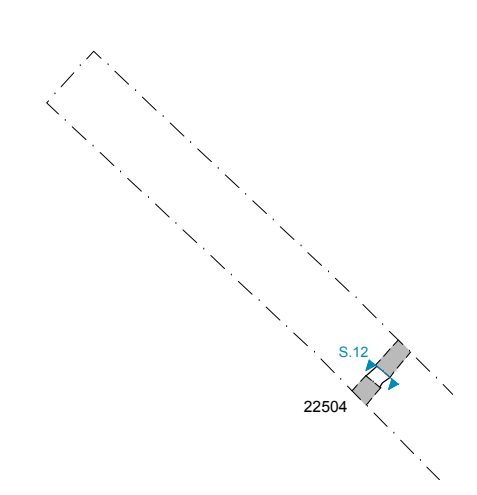
Trench 115



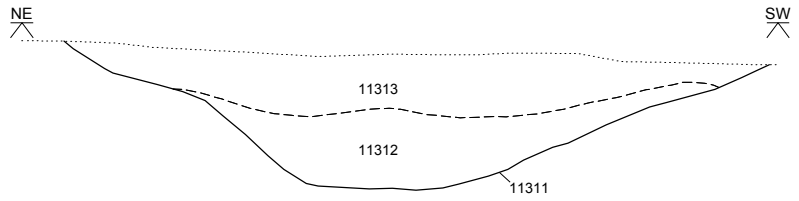
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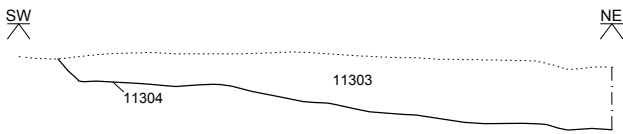
Trench 225



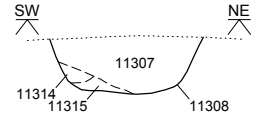
Trench 113: Section 26



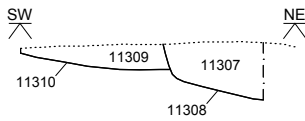
Trench 113: Section 22



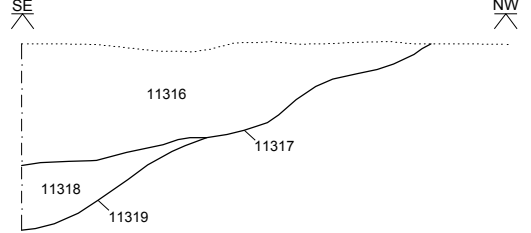
Trench 113: Section 25



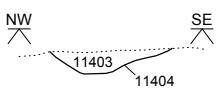
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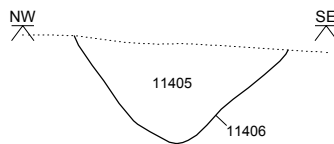
Trench 113: Section 27



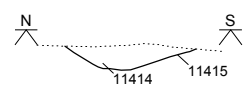
Trench 114: Section 13



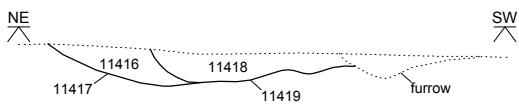
Trench 114: Section 14



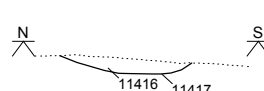
Trench 114: Section 17



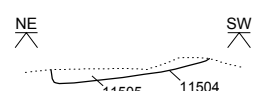
Trench 114: Section 18



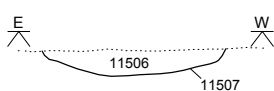
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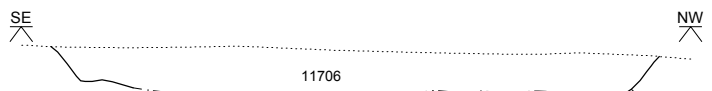
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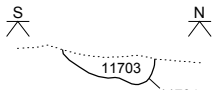
Trench 115: Section 21



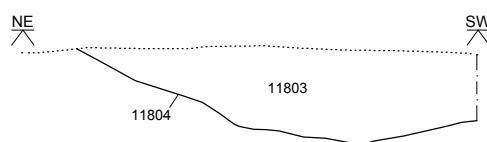
Trench 117: Section 29



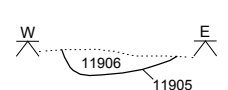
Trench 117: Section 28



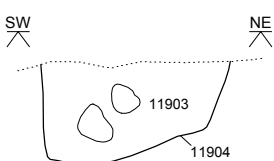
Trench 118: Section 32



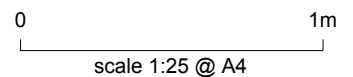
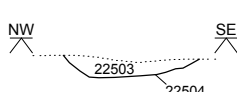
Trench 119: Section 30



Trench 119: Section 31



Trench 225: Section 12

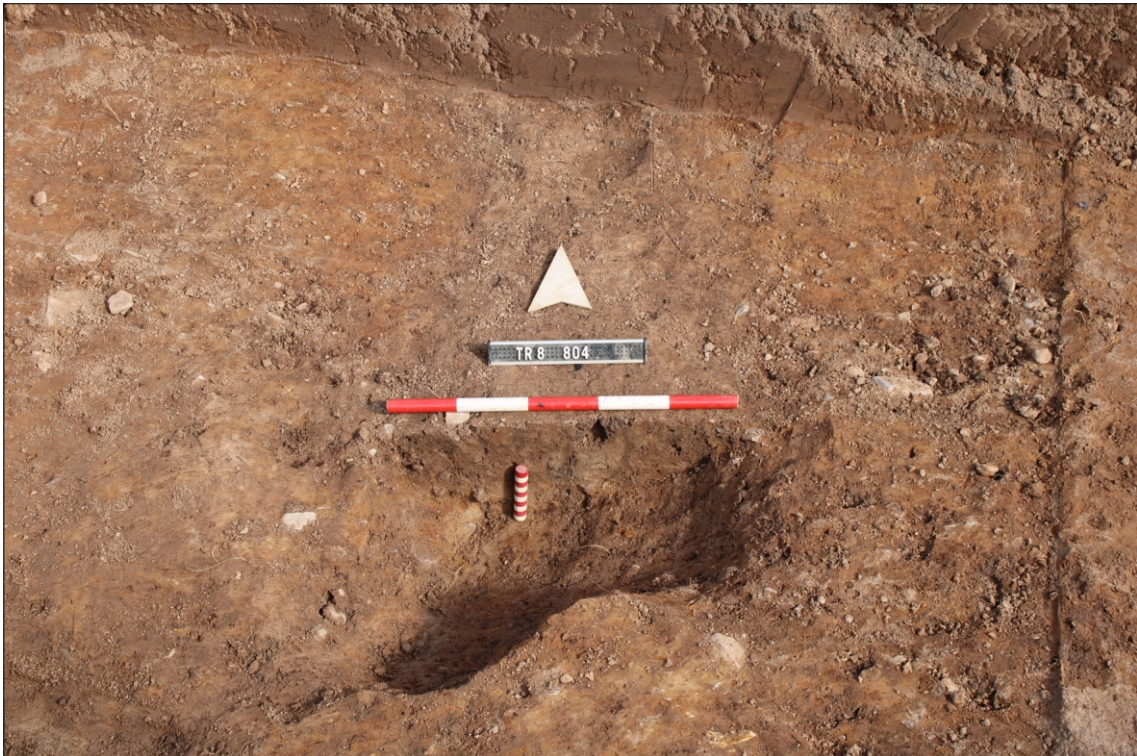




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Field 2: Trench 87, section through gully 8704 (scale 50cm)

Plate 1



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Field 9: Trench 8, south facing section through gully 804  
(scales 50cm and 10cm)

Plate 2





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Field 9: Trench 9, south facing section through gully terminal 908  
(scales 50cm and 25cm)

Plate 3



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Field 9: Trench 9, north east facing section through posthole 911  
(scale 50cm)

Plate 4



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Field 14: Trench 32, section through gully 3207 and truncated shallow pit 3205 showing modern drain disturbance (scales 2 x 25cm)

Plate 5



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Field 14: Trench 32, section through ditch terminal 3212 (scale 50cm)

Plate 6



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Field 14: Trench 32, section through ditch 3216 (scale 1m)

Plate 7



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Field 14: Trench 32, posthole 3226 (scale 25cm)

Plate 8



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Field 18: Trench 66, section through drainage ditch 6604 (scale 1m) Plate 9



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Field 18: Trench 66, section through ditch 6606 (scale 1m) Plate 10



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Field 39: Trench 125 looking east  
(scales 1m)

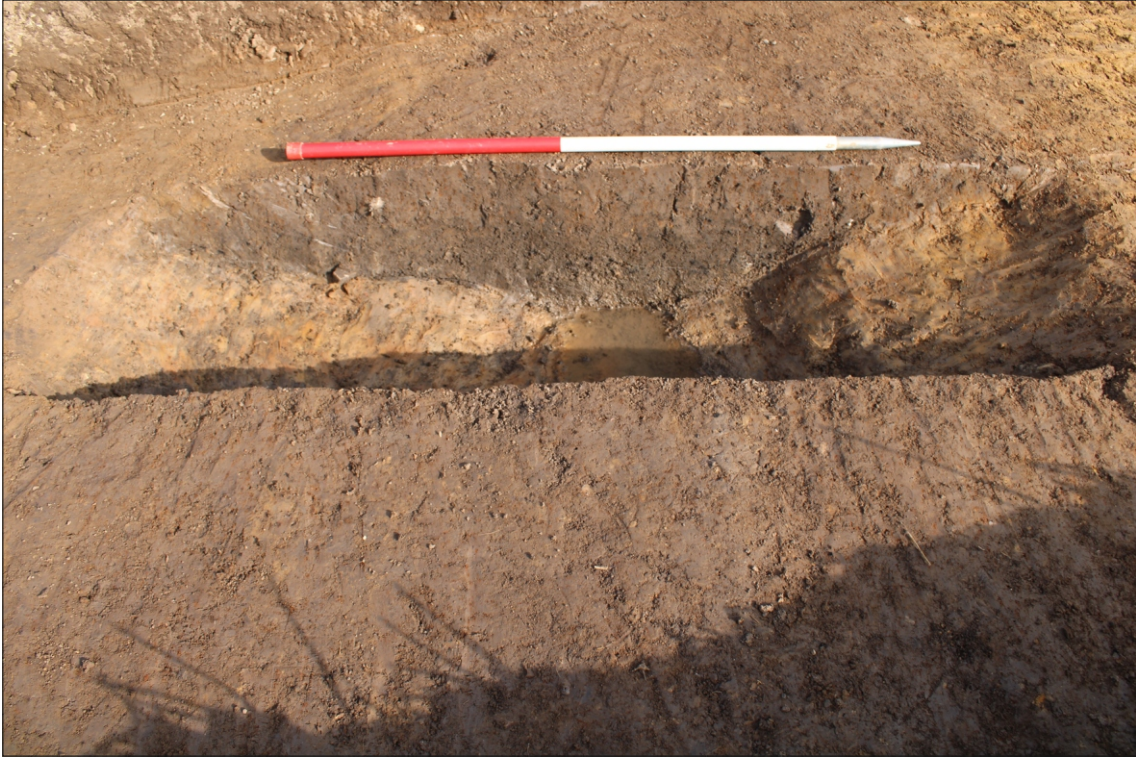
Plate 11



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Field 39: Trench 125, sections through ring gullies 12513  
and 12515 (scale 1m)

Plate 12



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Field 39: Trench 203, section through ditch 20303 (scale 1m)

Plate 13



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Field 39: Trench 210, half section through ditch 21905 (scale 1m)

Plate 14



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Field 40: Trench 118, half section  
across ditch 11804 (scale 1m)

Plate 15



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Field 40: Trench 119, section through  
curving gully 11904 (scale 50cm)

Plate 16



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Field 40: Trench 119, section through ditch 11905 (scale 50cm)

Plate 17



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Field 41: Trench 113, section through ditch 11304 (scale 1m)

Plate 18





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Field 41: Trench 114, section through gully 11406 (scale 50cm)

Plate 19



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Field 41: Trench 114, section through gully 11415 (scale 25cm)

Plate 20

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## **Appendix A: Context catalogue**

Context no.	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Trench	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Vertical span (m)
101	Layer			1	Topsoil of Trench 1.			0.20 to 0.30
102	Layer			1	Subsoil of Trench 1.			0.20 to 0.30
103	Layer			1	Natural of Trench 1.			
201	Layer			2	Topsoil of Trench 2.			0.18 (avg.)
202	Layer			2	Natural of Trench 2.			
203	Fill	Gully	204	2	Fill of gully [204]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 1.80	0.68	0.28
204	Cut	Gully		2	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.68	0.28
301	Layer			3	Topsoil of Trench 3.			0.10 (avg.)
302	Layer			3	Subsoil of Trench 3.			0.25 (avg.)
303	Layer			3	Natural of Trench 3.			
401	Layer			4	Topsoil of Trench 4.			0.20 to 0.30
402	Layer			4	Subsoil of Trench 4.			0.10 to 0.30
403	Layer			4	Natural of Trench 4.			
501	Layer			5	Topsoil of Trench 5.			0.20 (avg.)
502	Layer			5	Subsoil of Trench 5.			0.20 to 0.73
503	Layer			5	Natural of Trench 5.			
601	Layer			6	Topsoil of Trench 6.			0.25 to 0.20
602	Layer			6	Subsoil of Trench 6.			0.08 (avg.)
603	Deposit			6	Natural of Trench 6.			
701	Layer			7	Topsoil of Trench 7.			0.25 (avg.)
702	Layer			7	Natural of Trench 7.			
703	Fill	Ditch	704	7	Fill of ditch [704]. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	2.08	0.43
704	Cut	Ditch		7	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: dipping, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven.	> 1.80	2.08	0.43
801	Layer			8	Topsoil of Trench 8.			0.24 (avg.)
802	Layer			8	Subsoil of Trench 8.			0.20 (avg.)
803	Layer			8	Natural of Trench 8.			
804	Cut	Gully		8	Cut of N-S gully. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.30	0.33	0.15
805	Fill	Gully	804	8	Fill of gully [804]. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) rare	> 1.30	0.33	0.15
806	Cut	Gully		8	Cut of NW-SE gully. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.10	0.6	0.19
807	Fill	Gully	806	8	Fill of gully [806]. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-	> 1.10	0.45	0.1
808	Fill	Gully	806	8	Fill of gully [806]. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.10	0.3	0.07
809	Cut	Ditch		8	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.90 to 1.10	0.5

810	Fill	Ditch	809	8	Fill of ditch [809]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) rare small elongate charcoal, evenly distributed 3) rare	> 1.80	0.90 to 1.10	0.5
901	Layer			9	Topsoil of Trench 9.			0.30 (avg.)
902	Layer			9	Subsoil of Trench 9.			0.10 to 0.30
903	Layer			9	Natural of Trench 9.			
904	Cut	Ditch		9	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 3.50	1	0.7
905	Fill	Ditch	904	9	Fill of ditch [0904]. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular charcoal and	> 0.80	0.2	0.15
906	Fill	Ditch	904	9	Fill of ditch [0904]. Colour: mid greyish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.		0.7	0.25
907	Fill	Ditch	904	9	Fill of ditch [0904]. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.		1	0.35
908	Cut	Gully		9	Cut of N-S gully. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 1.60	0.36	0.32
909	Fill	Gully	908	9	Fill of gully [908]. Colour: mid greyish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium	> 1.60	0.25	0.16
910	Fill	Gully	908	9	Fill of gully [908]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-	> 1.60	0.36	0.16
911	Cut	Posthole		9	Cut of E-W posthole. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: vertical, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	0.3	0.25	0.25
912	Fill	Posthole	911	9	Fill of posthole [0911]. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.15	0.15	0.05
913	Fill	Posthole	911	9	Fill of posthole [0911]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional medium rounded stone,	0.3	0.25	0.2
914	Fill	Ditch		9	Fill of unexcavated ditch. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.			
1001	Layer			10	Topsoil of Trench 10.			0.20 to 0.25
1002	Layer			10	Subsoil of Trench 10.			0.10 (avg.)
1003	Deposit			10	Natural of Trench 10.			
1101	Layer			11	Topsoil of Trench 11.			0.30 (avg.)
1102	Layer			11	Subsoil of Trench 11.			0.10 to 0.25
1103	Layer			11	Natural of Trench 11.			
1201	Layer			12	Topsoil of Trench 12.			0.05 to 0.10
1202	Layer			12	Subsoil of Trench 12.			0.15 to 0.35
1203	Layer			12	Natural of Trench 12.			
1301	Layer			13	Topsoil of Trench 13.			0.15 to 0.20
1302	Layer			13	Subsoil of Trench 13.			0.20 (avg.)
1303	Layer			13	Natural of Trench 13.			
1401	Layer			14	Topsoil of Trench 14.			0.26 to 0.15
1402	Layer			14	Subsoil of Trench 14.			0.28 to 0.08
1403	Layer			14	Natural of Trench 14.			

1501	Layer			15	Topsoil of Trench 15.			0.25 to 0.20
1502	Layer			15	Subsoil of Trench 15.			0.10 to 0.15
1503	Deposit			15	Natural of Trench 15.			
1601	Layer			16	Topsoil of Trench 16.			0.30 (avg.)
1602	Layer			16	Subsoil of Trench 16.			0.10 (avg.)
1603	Layer			16	Natural of Trench 16.			
1701	Layer			17	Topsoil of Trench 17.			0.16 to 0.30
1702	Layer			17	Subsoil of Trench 17.			0.11 to 0.17
1703	Layer			17	Natural of Trench 17.			
1801	Layer			18	Topsoil of Trench 18.			0.10 to 0.20
1802	Layer			18	Subsoil of Trench 18.			0.10 to 0.40
1803	Layer			18	Natural of Trench 18.			
1901	Layer			19	Topsoil of Trench 19.			0.10 to 0.20
1902	Layer			19	Subsoil of Trench 19.			0.15 to 0.20
1903	Layer			19	Natural of Trench 19.			
2001	Layer			20	Topsoil of Trench 20.			0.10 to 0.15
2002	Layer			20	Subsoil of Trench 20.			0.25 to 0.20
2003	Layer			20	Natural of Trench 20.			
2141	Layer			214	Topsoil of Trench 214.			0.25 (avg.)
2142	Layer			214	Subsoil of Trench 214.			0.20 to 0.80
2143	Layer			214	Natural of Trench 214.			
2501	Layer			25	Topsoil of Trench 25.			0.20 to 0.40
2502	Layer			25	Subsoil of Trench 25.			0.10 to 0.15
2503	Layer			25	Natural of Trench 25.			
2701	Layer			27	Topsoil of Trench 27.			0.30 (avg.)
2702	Layer			27	Subsoil of Trench 27.			0.10 (avg.)
2703	Layer			27	Natural of Trench 27.			
2801	Layer			28	Topsoil of Trench 28.			0.40 (avg.)
2802	Layer			28	Subsoil of Trench 28.			0.20 (avg.)
2803	Layer			28	Natural of Trench 28.			
2901	Layer			29	Topsoil of Trench 29.			0.50 (avg.)
2902	Layer			29	Subsoil of Trench 29.			0.20 (avg.)
2903	Layer			29	Natural of Trench 29.			
3101	Layer			31	Topsoil of Trench 31.			0.35 (avg.)
3102	Layer			31	Subsoil of Trench 31.			0.15 (avg.)
3103	Layer			31	Natural of Trench 31.			
3201	Layer			32	Topsoil of Trench 32.			0.33 (avg.)
3202	Layer			32	Subsoil of Trench 32.			0.17 (avg.)
3203	Layer			32	Natural of Trench 32.			
3204	Fill	Pit	3205	32	Fill of pit [3205]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, malleable.	0.5	0.55	0.1

3205	Cut	Pit		32	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular, semi-oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	0.5	0.55	0.1
3206	Fill	Gully	3207	32	Fill of gully [3207]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, malleable.	> 1.80	0.25	0.11
3207	Cut	Gully		32	Cut of gully. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.25	0.11
3208	Fill	Ditch	3209	32	Fill of ditch [3209]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, malleable.	1	1.07	0.3
3209	Cut	Ditch		32	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	1	1.07	0.3
3210	Cut	Ditch		32	Cut of ditch terminal. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 0.35	> 0.28	0.27
3211	Fill	Ditch	3210	32	Fill of ditch [3210]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: rare large rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	> 0.35	> 0.28	0.27
3212	Cut	Ditch		32	Cut of ditch terminal. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1.04	> 0.67	0.59
3213	Fill	Ditch	3212	32	Fill of ditch [3212]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) rare medium to large sub-rounded to	1.04	> 0.67	0.59
3214	Cut	Ditch		32	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	1	0.87	0.36
3215	Fill	Ditch	3214	32	Fill of ditch [3214]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, malleable.	1	0.87	0.36
3216	Cut	Ditch		32	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 1.80	1.65	0.35
3217	Fill	Ditch	3216	32	Fill of ditch [3216]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare flecks of sub-angular spheroidal	> 1.80	0.25	0.35
3218	Cut	Ditch		32	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	1.4	0.33
3219	Fill	Ditch	3218	32	Fill of ditch [3218]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-angular platy	> 1.80	1.4	0.33
3220	Cut	Ditch		32	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: semi-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.80 to 0.70	> 0.42	0.33
3221	Fill	Ditch	3220	32	Fill of ditch [3220]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional medium to large sub-rounded	0.80 to 0.70	> 0.42	0.33
3222	Cut	Pit		32	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	1.4	> 0.97	0.09
3223	Fill	Pit	3222	32	Fill of pit [3222]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of sub-angular platy	1.4	> 0.97	0.09
3224	Cut	Posthole		32	Cut of posthole. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	0.28	0.32	0.2
3225	Fill	Posthole	3224	32	Fill of posthole [3224]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate large sub-rounded platy stones,	0.28	0.32	0.2
3226	Cut	Posthole		32	Cut of posthole. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	0.25	0.25	0.2
3227	Fill	Posthole	3226	32	Fill of posthole [3226]. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) rare very large angular platy limestone	0.25	0.25	0.2

3301	Layer			33	Topsoil of Trench 33.			0.31 (avg.)
3302	Layer			33	Subsoil of Trench 33.			0.19 (avg.)
3303	Layer			33	Natural of Trench 33.			
3701	Layer			37	Topsoil of Trench 37.			0.45 (avg.)
3702	Layer			37	Subsoil of Trench 37.			0.20 (avg.)
3703	Layer			37	Natural of Trench 37.			
3801	Layer			38	Topsoil of Trench 38.			0.40 (avg.)
3802	Layer			38	Subsoil of Trench 38.			0.20 (avg.)
3803	Layer			38	Natural of Trench 38.			
3901	Layer			39	Topsoil of Trench 39.			0.32 (avg.)
3902	Layer			39	Subsoil of Trench 39.			0.28 (avg.)
3903	Layer			39	Natural of Trench 39.			
4001	Layer			40	Topsoil of Trench 40.			0.15 to 0.30
4002	Layer			40	Subsoil of Trench 40.			0.10 to 0.30
4003	Layer			40	Natural of Trench 40.			
4101	Layer			41	Topsoil of Trench 41.			0.30 (avg.)
4102	Layer			41	Subsoil of Trench 41.			0.20 to 0.30
4103	Layer			41	Natural of Trench 41.			
4201	Layer			42	Topsoil of Trench 42.			0.20 to 0.30
4202	Layer			42	Subsoil of Trench 42.			0.05 to 0.30
4203	Layer			42	Natural of Trench 42.			
4401	Layer			44	Topsoil of Trench 44.			0.30 (avg.)
4402	Layer			44	Natural of Trench 44.			
4501	Layer			45	Topsoil of Trench 45.			0.30 (avg.)
4502	Layer			45	Subsoil of Trench 45.			0.10 (avg.)
4503	Layer			45	Natural of Trench 45.			
4602	Layer			46	Topsoil of Trench 46.			0.42 to 0.47
4603	Layer			46	Natural of Trench 46.			
4701	Layer			47	Topsoil of Trench 47.			0.10 to 0.22
4702	Layer			47	Natural of Trench 47.			
4703	Cut	Ditch		47	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, concave.	2	2.86	0.48
4704	Fill	Ditch	4703	47	Fill of ditch [4703]. Colour: dark bluish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Inclusions: rare very large sub-angular elongate	2	1.82	0.40 to 0.12
4705	Cut	Trackway		47	Cut of trackway. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at	4.8	> 1.80	0.32 to 0.56
4706	Fill	Trackway	4705	47	Fill of trackway [4705]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	4.8	> 1.80	0.22 to 0.42
4707	Fill	Ditch	4703	47	Fill of ditch [4703]. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Inclusions: occasional small to medium	2	2.86	0.42
4801	Layer			48	Topsoil of Trench 48.			0.32 to 0.38
4802	Layer			48	Natural of Trench 48.			
4901	Layer			49	Topsoil of Trench 49.			0.10 to 0.15
4902	Layer			49	Natural of Trench 49.			
5001	Layer			50	Topsoil of Trench 50.			0.30 to 0.65

5002	Layer			50	Natural of Trench 50.			
5101	Layer			51	Topsoil of Trench 51.			0.29 to 0.47
5102	Layer			51	Natural of Trench 51.			
5301	Layer			53	Topsoil of Trench 53.			0.25 (avg.)
5302	Layer			53	Subsoil of Trench 53.			0.10 (avg.)
5303	Layer			53	Natural of Trench 53.			
5401	Layer			54	Topsoil of Trench 54.			0.20 (avg.)
5402	Layer			54	Natural of Trench 54.			
5502	Layer			55	Topsoil of Trench 55.			0.32 to 0.40
5503	Layer			55	Natural of Trench 55.			
5601	Layer			56	Topsoil of Trench 56.			0.30 (avg.)
5602	Layer			56	Subsoil of Trench 56.			0.10 (avg.)
5603	Layer			56	Natural of Trench 56.			
5701	Layer			57	Topsoil of Trench 57.			0.30 to 0.40
5702	Layer			57	Subsoil of Trench 57.			0.10 to 0.60
5703	Layer			57	Natural of Trench 57.			
5801	Layer			58	Topsoil of Trench 58.			0.30 (avg.)
5802	Layer			58	Subsoil of Trench 58.			0.05 (avg.)
5803	Layer			58	Natural of Trench 58.			
6001	Layer			60	Topsoil of Trench 60.			0.30 (avg.)
6002	Layer			60	Subsoil of Trench 60.			0.20 (avg.)
6003	Layer			60	Natural of Trench 60.			
6101	Layer			61	Topsoil of Trench 61.			0.30 (avg.)
6102	Layer			61	Subsoil of Trench 61.			0.10 (avg.)
6103	Layer			61	Natural of Trench 61.			
6301	Layer			63	Topsoil of Trench 63.			0.30 (avg.)
6302	Layer			63	Subsoil of Trench 63.			0.10 (avg.)
6303	Layer			63	Natural of Trench 63.			
6401	Layer			64	Topsoil of Trench 64.			0.30 to 0.40
6402	Layer			64	Natural of Trench 64.			
6601	Layer			66	Topsoil of Trench 66.			0.30 (avg.)
6602	Layer			66	Subsoil of Trench 66.			0.20 (avg.)
6603	Layer			66	Natural of Trench 66.			
6604	Cut	Ditch		66	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1.6	> 2.00	0.5
6605	Fill	Ditch	6604	66	Fill of ditch [6604]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, malleable.	1.6	> 2.00	0.5
6606	Cut	Ditch		66	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 3.50	> 1.20	0.4
6607	Fill	Ditch	6606	66	Fill of ditch [6606]. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-angular to	> 3.50	> 1.20	0.4
6801	Layer			68	Topsoil of Trench 68.			0.20 (avg.)
6802	Layer			68	Subsoil of Trench 68.			0.10 (avg.)



6803	Layer			68	Natural of Trench 68.			
6901	Layer			69	Topsoil of Trench 69.			0.20 (avg.)
6902	Layer			69	Subsoil of Trench 69.			0.10 (avg.)
6903	Layer			69	Natural of Trench 69.			
7401	Layer			74	Topsoil of Trench 74.			0.30 to 0.40
7402	Layer			74	Subsoil of Trench 74.			0.10 (avg.)
7403	Layer			74	Natural of Trench 74.			
7601	Layer			76	Topsoil of Trench 76.			0.20 (avg.)
7602	Layer			76	Subsoil of Trench 76.			0.10 to 0.20
7603	Layer			76	Natural of Trench 76.			
7701	Layer			77	Topsoil of Trench 77.			0.20 (avg.)
7702	Layer			77	Subsoil of Trench 77.			0.10 (avg.)
7703	Layer			77	Natural of Trench 77.			
7801	Layer			78	Topsoil of Trench 78.			0.10 to 0.30
7802	Layer			78	Subsoil of Trench 78.			0.10 to 0.50
7803	Layer			78	Natural of Trench 78.			
7901	Layer			79	Topsoil of Trench 79.			0.20 (avg.)
7902	Layer			79	Subsoil of Trench 79.			0.10 (avg.)
7903	Layer			79	Natural of Trench 79.			
8001	Layer			80	Topsoil of Trench 80.			0.30 (avg.)
8002	Layer			80	Subsoil of Trench 80.			0.20 (avg.)
8003	Layer			80	Natural of Trench 80.			
8101	Layer			81	Topsoil of Trench 81.			0.25 (avg.)
8102	Layer			81	Natural of Trench 81.			
8201	Layer			82	Topsoil of Trench 82.			0.20 (avg.)
8202	Layer			82	Subsoil of Trench 82.			0.10 (avg.)
8203	Layer			82	Natural of Trench 82.			
8501	Layer			85	Topsoil of Trench 85.			0.20 to 0.45
8502	Layer			85	Subsoil of Trench 85.			0.05 to 0.30
8503	Layer			85	Natural of Trench 85.			
8504	Layer			85	Colluvium of Trench 85. Colour: light yellowish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist,			0.15 to 0.25
8701	Layer			87	Topsoil of Trench 87.			0.25 to 0.45
8702	Layer			87	Subsoil of Trench 87.			0.15 to 0.35
8703	Layer			87	Natural of Trench 87.			
8704	Cut	Gully		87	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at	> 2.00	0.55	0.2
8705	Fill	Gully	8704	87	Fill of gully [8704]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-	> 2.00	0.55	0.2
8801	Layer			88	Topsoil of Trench 88.			0.20 (avg.)
8802	Layer			88	Subsoil of Trench 88.			0.10 (avg.)
8803	Layer			88	Natural of Trench 88.			
8901	Layer			89	Topsoil of Trench 89.			0.30 (avg.)

8902	Layer			89	Subsoil of Trench 89.			0.05 (avg.)
8903	Layer			89	Natural of Trench 89.			
9001	Layer			90	Topsoil of Trench 90.			0.30 (avg.)
9002	Layer			90	Natural of Trench 90.			
9201	Layer			92	Topsoil of Trench 92.			0.20 (avg.)
9202	Layer			92	Subsoil of Trench 92.			0.30 (avg.)
9203	Layer			92	Natural of Trench 92.			
9301	Layer			93	Topsoil of Trench 93.			0.26 to 0.40
9302	Layer			93	Natural of Trench 93.			
9401	Layer			94	Topsoil of Trench 94.			0.23 to 0.20
9402	Layer			94	Natural of Trench 94.			
10101	Layer			101	Topsoil of Trench 101.			0.15 (avg.)
10102	Layer			101	Subsoil of Trench 101.			0.35 (avg.)
10103	Layer			101	Natural of Trench 101.			
10104	Fill	Gully	10105	101	Fill of gully [10105]. Colour: dark orangey grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, spongy. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small very	> 2.50	0.5	0.17
10105	Cut	Gully		101	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at	> 2.50	0.5	0.17
10106	Cut	Gully		101	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at	> 3.20	0.5	0.3
10106	Cut	Gully		106	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break	> 3.20	0.5	0.3
10107	Fill	Gully	10106	101	Fill of gully [10105]. Colour: dark orangey grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, spongy. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small very	> 3.20	0.5	0.3
10107	Fill	Gully	10106	106	Fill of gully [10106]. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-rounded to	> 3.20	0.5	0.3
10108	Cut	Gully		101	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear.	> 1.80	0.55	0
10201	Layer			102	Topsoil of Trench 102.			0.20 (avg.)
10202	Layer			102	Subsoil of Trench 102.			0.10 (avg.)
10203	Layer			102	Natural of Trench 102.			
10204	Fill	Gully	10205	102	Fill of gully [10205]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	0.82	0.23
10205	Cut	Gully		102	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp.	> 1.80	0.82	0.23
10206	Cut	Ditch		102	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base:	> 1.80	0.85	0.2
10207	Fill	Ditch	10206	102	Fill of ditch [10206]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist,	> 1.80	0.85	0.2
10208	Cut	Gully		102	Cut of NW-SE gully.	> 1.80	0.4	0
10301	Layer			103	Topsoil of Trench 103.			0.15 (avg.)
10302	Layer			103	Subsoil of Trench 103.			0.25 (avg.)
10303	Layer			103	Natural of Trench 103.			
10304	Fill	Gully	10305	103	Fill of gully [10305]. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very	> 2.10	0.6	0.2
10305	Cut	Gully		103	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base:	> 2.10	0.6	0.2
10306	Cut	Pit		103	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base:	0.4	0.38	0.12
10307	Fill	Pit	10306	103	Fill of pit [10306]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist,	0.4	0.38	0.12
10308	Cut	Gully		103	Cut of gully.			

10601	Layer			106	Topsoil of Trench 106.			0.40 (avg.)
10602	Layer			106	Subsoil of Trench 106.			0.10 to 0.20
10603	Layer			106	Natural of Trench 106.			
11101	Layer			111	Topsoil of Trench 111.			0.18 (avg.)
11102	Layer			111	Subsoil of Trench 111.			0.48 (avg.)
11103	Layer			111	Natural of Trench 111.			
11105	Cut	Ditch		111	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, convex. Break at base:	1.1	1	0.32
11106	Fill	Ditch	11105	111	Fill of ditch [11105]. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm.	1.1	1	0.32
11301	Layer			113	Topsoil of Trench 113.			0.25 (avg.)
11302	Layer			113	Natural of Trench 113.			
11303	Fill	Ditch	11304	113	Fill of ditch [11304]. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium very	> 1.95	> 4.50	0.16
11304	Cut	Ditch		113	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 1.95	> 4.50	0.16
11305	Cut	Ditch		113	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at	1.6	0.5	0.45
11306	Fill	Ditch	11305	113	Fill of ditch [11305]. Colour: dark black. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	1.6	0.5	0.45
11307	Fill	Gully	11308	113	Fill of gully [11308]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	> 3.00	0.5	0.2
11308	Cut	Gully		113	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base:	> 3.00	0.5	0.2
11309	Fill	Ditch	11310	113	Fill of ditch [11310]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: friable.	> 2.00	0.5	0.08
11310	Cut	Ditch		113	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear.	> 2.00	> 0.50	> 0.08
11311	Cut	Ditch		113	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at	0.5	2.29	0.43
11312	Fill	Ditch	11311	113	Fill of ditch [11311]. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare large sub-rounded spheroidal stone,	0.5	1.66	0.18
11313	Fill	Ditch	11311	113	Fill of ditch [11311]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small sub-rounded spheroidal sandstone, evenly distributed 2) rare small sub-rounded spheroidal	2.29	0.5	0.27
11314	Fill	Gully	11308	113	Fill of gully [11308]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	> 0.10	0.1	0.05
11315	Fill	Gully	11308	113	Fill of gully [11308]. Colour: brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	> 0.10	0.15	0.05
11316	Fill	Pit	11317	113	Fill of ditch [11317]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small charcoal, evenly	> 3.00	> 1.35	0.4
11317	Cut	Pit		113	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 3.00	> 1.35	0.4
11318	Fill	Ditch	11319	113	Fill of ditch [11319]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: firm. Inclusions:	> 3.00	> 0.60	0.22
11319	Cut	Ditch		113	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: steep, concave. Break at	> 3.00	> 0.60	0.22
11401	Layer			114	Topsoil of Trench 114.			0.35 (avg.)
11402	Layer			114	Natural of Trench 114.			
11403	Fill	Gully	11404	114	Fill of gully [11404]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded to	> 0.65	0.4	0.07

11404	Cut	Gully		114	Cut of NE-SW gully. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 0.65	0.4	0.07
11405	Fill	Ditch	11406	114	Fill of ditch [11406]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to medium elongate charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to	> 1.80	0.7	0.35
11406	Cut	Ditch		114	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave.	> 1.80	0.7	0.35
11407	Fill	Furrow	11408	114	Fill of furrow [11408]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 20.00	0.8	0.09
11408	Cut	Furrow		114	Cut of NW-SE furrow. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 20.00	0.8	0.09
11409	Layer			114	Subsoil of Trench 114.			0.20 (avg.)
11410	Fill	Gully	11411	114	Fill of gully [11411]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, loose.	> 1.80	0.33	0.19
11411	Cut	Gully		114	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base:	> 1.80	0.33	0.19
11412	Fill	Gully	11413	114	Fill of gully [11413]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	0.42	0.12
11413	Cut	Gully		114	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base:	> 1.80	0.42	0.12
11414	Fill	Gully	11415	114	Fill of gully [11415]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: loose.	> 0.80	0.42	0.08
11415	Cut	Gully		114	Cut of E-W gully. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base:	> 0.80	0.42	0.08
11416	Fill	Gully	11417	114	Fill of gully [11417]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small elongate charcoal,	> 0.80	0.4	0.05
11417	Cut	Gully		114	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear.	> 0.80	0.4	0.05
11418	Fill	Tree bowl	11419	114	Fill of tree bowl [11419]. Colour: light. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions:	0.8	0.7	0.1
11419	Cut	Tree bowl		114	Cut of E-W tree bowl. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break	0.8	0.7	0.1
11501	Layer			115	Topsoil of Trench 115.			0.25 (avg.)
11502	Layer			115	Subsoil of Trench 115.			0.15 (avg.)
11503	Layer			115	Natural of Trench 115.			
11504	Cut	Gully		115	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.05	0.16
11505	Fill	Gully	11504	115	Fill of gully [11504]. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium very angular to	> 2.00	1.05	0.16
11506	Fill	Gully	11507	115	Fill of gully [11507]. Colour: reddish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: malleable.	> 1.00	0.6	0.09
11507	Cut	Gully		115	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break	> 1.00	0.6	0.09
11601	Layer			116	Topsoil of Trench 116.			0.20 (avg.)
11602	Layer			116	Subsoil of Trench 116.			0.30 (avg.)
11603	Layer			116	Natural of Trench 116.			
11701	Layer			117	Topsoil of Trench 117.			0.30 (avg.)
11702	Layer			117	Natural of Trench 117.			
11703	Fill	Gully	11704	117	Fill of gully [11704]. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very angular to	> 2.35	0.37	0.12
11704	Cut	Gully		117	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base:	> 2.35	0.37	0.12
11705	Cut	Ditch		113	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top:	2.2	0.3	0.11
11706	Fill	Ditch	11705	113	Fill of ditch [11705]. Colour: dark black. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable.	2.2	0.3	0.11

11801	Layer			118	Topsoil of Trench 118.			0.30 (avg.)
11802	Layer			118	Natural of Trench 118.			
11803	Fill	Ditch	11804	118	Fill of ditch [11804]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium angular platy	> 3.00	> 2.50	0.3
11804	Cut	Ditch		118	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at	> 3.00	> 2.50	0.3
11901	Layer			119	Topsoil of Trench 119.			0.28 to 0.32
11902	Layer			119	Natural of Trench 119.			
11903	Fill	Gully	11904	119	Fill of gully [11904]. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to large rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2)	> 2.15	0.6	0.39
11904	Cut	Gully		119	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base:	> 2.15	0.6	0.39
11905	Cut	Gully		119	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break	0.5	0.38	0.08
11906	Fill	Gully	11905	119	Fill of gully [11905]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: rare flecks to small rounded platy	0.5	0.38	0.08
12101	Layer			121	Topsoil of Trench 121.			0.20 to 0.30
12102	Layer			121	Subsoil of Trench 121.			0.10 (avg.)
12103	Layer			121	Natural of Trench 121.			
12104	Cut	Ditch		121	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at	0.5	1.03	0.11
12105	Fill	Ditch	12104	121	Fill of ditch [12104]. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, plastic. Inclusions: 1) rare small rounded spheroidal stone,	0.5	1.03	0.11
12106	Fill	Gully	12107	121	Fill of gully [12107]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm.	> 7.00	0.5	0.12
12107	Cut	Gully		121	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: irregular, curvi-linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: moderate,	> 7.00	0.5	0.12
12108	Fill	Ditch	12109	121	Fill of ditch [12109]. Colour: dark bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	> 2.00	> 2.00	0.15
12109	Cut	Ditch		121	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base:	> 2.00	> 2.00	0.15
12201	Layer			122	Topsoil of Trench 122.			0.20 to 0.30
12202	Layer			122	Subsoil of Trench 122.			0.10 to 0.20
12203	Layer			122	Natural of Trench 122.			
12204	Cut	Ditch		122	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at	> 2.00	1.3	0.15
12205	Fill	Ditch	12204	122	Fill of ditch [12204]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	> 2.00	1.3	0.15
12206	Fill	Ditch	12208	122	Fill of ditch [12208]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	> 1.00	0.4	0.1
12207	Fill	Ditch	12208	122	Fill of ditch [12208]. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) rare medium sub-angular spheroidal	> 2.00	1.25	0.27
12208	Cut	Ditch		122	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: moderate, concave. Break	> 2.00	1.25	0.27
12301	Layer			123	Topsoil of Trench 123.			0.20 (avg.)
12302	Layer			123	Subsoil of Trench 123.			0.30 (avg.)
12303	Layer			123	Natural of Trench 123.			
12304	Fill	Gully	12305	123	Fill of gully [12305]. Colour: mid blackish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very angular to	> 2.01	0.88	0.35
12305	Cut	Gully		123	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base:	> 2.01	0.88	0.35
12306	Fill	Gully	12307	123	Fill of gully [12307]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare flecks to small very	> 1.82	0.6	0.37

12307	Cut	Gully		123	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp.	> 1.82	0.6	0.37
12308	Fill	Gully	12309	123	Fill of gully [12309]. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very angular to	> 2.30	0.55	0.24
12309	Cut	Gully		123	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp.	> 2.30	0.55	0.24
12401	Layer			124	Topsoil of Trench 124.			0.25 (avg.)
12402	Layer			124	Subsoil of Trench 124.			0.35 (avg.)
12403	Layer			124	Natural of Trench 124.			
12404	Fill	Gully	12405	124	Fill of gully [12405]. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	0.87	0.2
12405	Cut	Gully		124	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp.	> 1.80	0.87	0.2
12406	Fill	Gully	12407	124	Fill of gully [12407]. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	0.5	0.11
12407	Cut	Gully		124	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base:	> 1.80	0.5	0.11
12408	Fill	Ditch	12409	124	Fill of ditch [12409]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	> 1.80	1.5	0.18
12409	Cut	Ditch		124	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base:	> 1.80	1.65	0.21
12410	Cut	Pit		124	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base:	0.8	0.4	0.15
12411	Fill	Pit	12410	124	Fill of pit [12410]. Colour: light grey. Composition:	0.8	0.4	0.15
12501	Layer			125	Topsoil of Trench 125.			0.30 (avg.)
12502	Layer			125	Subsoil of Trench 125.			0.10 (avg.)
12503	Layer			125	Natural of Trench 125.			
12504	Fill	Gully	12505	125	Fill of gully [12505]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm.	> 3.00	0.6	0.3
12505	Cut	Gully		125	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base:	> 3.00	0.6	0.3
12506	Fill	Gully	12507	125	Fill of gully [12507]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) rare medium sub-angular spheroidal	> 3.00	0.4	0.1
12507	Cut	Gully		125	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: vertical, concave. Break	> 3.00	0.4	0.1
12508	Cut	Ditch		125	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at	0.48	1.11	0.55
12509	Fill	Ditch	12508	125	Fill of ditch [12508]. Colour: dark black. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: wet. Inclusions: rare medium	0.48	1.11	0.55
12510	Fill	Gully	12507	125	Fill of gully [12507]. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: firm.	> 0.50	0.1	0.15
12511	Fill	Gully	12512	125	Fill of gully [12512]. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare flecks of charcoal smears,	> 1.80	0.5	0.05
12512	Cut	Gully		125	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at	> 1.80	0.5	0.05
12513	Cut	Gully		125	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at	1.7	1	0.6
12514	Fill	Gully	12515	125	Fill of ditch [12515]. Colour: mid blackish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	1.7	1	0.6
12515	Cut	Gully		125	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, convex. Break at base:	0.87	1	0.5
12516	Fill	Ditch		125	Fill of ditch [12515].			
12517	Fill	Ditch	12513	125	Fill of ditch [12513]. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	0.36	1	0.2
12518	Fill	Ditch	12515	125	Fill of ditch [12515]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	0.87	1	0.5
12601	Layer			126	Topsoil of Trench 126.			0.20 (avg.)
12602	Layer			126	Subsoil of Trench 126.			0.10 (avg.)
12603	Layer			126	Natural of Trench 126.			

12604	Cut	Ditch		126	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base:	> 1.80	1	0.73
12605	Fill	Ditch	12604	126	Fill of ditch [12604]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist,	> 1.80	1	0.73
12606	Cut	Ditch		126	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at	> 1.80	0.7	0.68
12607	Fill	Ditch	12606	126	Fill of ditch [12606]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	0.7	0.68
12701	Layer			127	Topsoil of Trench 127.			0.20 (avg.)
12702	Layer			127	Subsoil of Trench 127.			0.20 (avg.)
12703	Layer			127	Natural of Trench 127.			
12901	Layer			129	Topsoil of Trench 129.			0.30 (avg.)
12902	Layer			129	Natural of Trench 129.			
13101	Layer			131	Topsoil of Trench 131.			0.20 (avg.)
13102	Layer			131	Subsoil of Trench 131.			0.20 (avg.)
13103	Layer			131	Natural of Trench 131.			
15501	Layer			155	Topsoil of Trench 155.			0.25 to 0.30
15502	Layer			155	Subsoil of Trench 155.			0.05 to 0.10
15503	Deposit			155	Natural of Trench 155.			
15601	Layer			156	Topsoil of Trench 156.			0.25 to 0.35
15602	Deposit			156	Subsoil of Trench 156.			0.20 to 0.45
15603	Layer			156	Colluvium of Trench 156. Colour: brownish blue. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist. Inclusions: rare small angular spheroidal sandstone,			0.70 (avg.)
15604	Deposit			156	Natural of Trench 156.			
15701	Layer			157	Topsoil of Trench 157.			0.25 to 0.50
15702	Layer			157	Subsoil of Trench 157.			0.30 (avg.)
15703	Deposit			157	Natural of Trench 157.			
15801	Layer			158	Topsoil of Trench 158.			0.30 (avg.)
15802	Layer			158	Subsoil of Trench 158.			0.25 (avg.)
15803	Layer			158	Natural of Trench 158.			
15901	Layer			159	Topsoil of Trench 159.			0.30 (avg.)
15902	Layer			159	Subsoil of Trench 159.			0.20 (avg.)
15903	Layer			159	Natural of Trench 159.			
16001	Layer			160	Topsoil of Trench 160.			0.35 (avg.)
16002	Layer			160	Subsoil of Trench 160.			0.15 (avg.)
16003	Deposit			160	Natural of Trench 160.			
16101	Layer			161	Topsoil of Trench 161.			0.15 to 0.30
16102	Layer			161	Subsoil of Trench 161.			0.10 (avg.)
16103	Deposit			161	Natural of Trench 161.			
16201	Layer			162	Topsoil of Trench 162.			0.40 (avg.)
16202	Layer			162	Subsoil of Trench 162.			0.25 (avg.)
16203	Deposit			162	Natural of Trench 162.			
16301	Layer			163	Topsoil of Trench 163.			0.25 to 0.30
16302	Deposit			163	Natural of Trench 163.			
16401	Layer			164	Topsoil of Trench 164.			0.35 (avg.)

16402	Deposit			164	Natural of Trench 164.			
16501	Layer			165	Topsoil of Trench 165.			0.25 to 0.35
16502	Layer			165	Subsoil of Trench 165.			0.25 (avg.)
16503	Deposit			165	Natural of Trench 165.			
16601	Layer			166	Topsoil of Trench 166.			0.20 to 0.25
16602	Layer			166	Subsoil of Trench 166.			0.00 to 0.10
16603	Deposit			166	Natural of Trench 166.			
16701	Layer			167	Topsoil of Trench 167.			0.25 (avg.)
16702	Layer			167	Subsoil of Trench 167.			0.20 (avg.)
16703	Deposit			167	Natural of Trench 167.			
16901	Layer			169	Topsoil of Trench 169.			0.25 to 0.35
16902	Layer			169	Subsoil of Trench 169.			0.05 to 0.10
16903	Deposit			169	Natural of Trench 169.			
16915	Cut	Gully		169	Cut of NE-SW gully. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 3.10	0.43	0.24
16916	Fill	Gully		169	Fill of gully. Colour: mid grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: wet, firm. Inclusions: 1) rare large sub-rounded stones 2) occasional flecks of coal.	> 3.10	0.43	0.24
17801	Layer			178	Topsoil of Trench 178.			0.20 (avg.)
17802	Layer			178	Subsoil of Trench 178.			0.30 (avg.)
17803	Layer			178	Natural of Trench 178.			
18001	Layer			180	Topsoil of Trench 180.			0.20 (avg.)
18002	Layer			180	Subsoil of Trench 180.			0
18003	Deposit			180	Natural of Trench 180.			
18301	Layer			183	Topsoil of Trench 183.			0.20 (avg.)
18302	Layer			183	Natural of Trench 183.			
18701	Layer			187	Topsoil of Trench 187.			0.30 (avg.)
18702	Layer			187	Subsoil of Trench 187.			1.00 (avg.)
18703	Layer			187	Natural of Trench 187.			
18704	Layer			187	Colluvium of Trench 187. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: medium silty sand.			0.65 (avg.)
18801	Layer			188	Topsoil of Trench 188.			0.15 (avg.)
18802	Layer			188	Subsoil of Trench 188.			0.35 (avg.)
18803	Layer			188	Natural of Trench 188.			
18901	Layer			189	Topsoil of Trench 189.			0.25 (avg.)
18902	Layer			189	Subsoil of Trench 189.			0.35 (avg.)
18903	Layer			189	Natural of Trench 189.			
18904	Cut	Ditch		189	Cut of NE-SW ditch			
18905	Fill	Fill	18904	189	Fill of ditch 18904			
19701	Layer			197	Topsoil of Trench 197.			0.20 to 0.40
19702	Layer			197	Natural of Trench 197.			
19901	Layer			199	Topsoil of Trench 199.			0.30 (avg.)
19902	Layer			199	Subsoil of Trench 199.			0.20 (avg.)
19903	Layer			199	Natural of Trench 199.			
20001	Layer			200	Topsoil of Trench 200.			0.42 (avg.)



20002	Layer			200	Natural of Trench 200.			
20101	Layer			201	Topsoil of Trench 201.			0.52 to 0.41
20102	Layer			201	Natural of Trench 201.			
20201	Layer			202	Topsoil of Trench 202.			0.25 (avg.)
20202	Layer			202	Subsoil of Trench 202.			0.35 (avg.)
20203	Layer			202	Natural of Trench 202.			
20301	Layer			203	Topsoil of Trench 203.			0.25 (avg.)
20302	Layer			203	Natural of Trench 203.			
20303	Cut	Ditch		203	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave.	0.5	1.7	0.33
20304	Fill	Ditch	20303	203	Fill of ditch [20303]. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-rounded spheroidal stone, concentrated towards base 2) occasional	0.5	1.55	0.24
20305	Fill	Ditch	20303	203	Fill of ditch [20303]. Colour: dark orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone,	0.5	1.6	0.13
20306	Cut	Gully		203	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break	> 1.80	0.57	0.13 to 19.00
20307	Fill	Gully	20306	203	Fill of gully [20306]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 1.80	0.57	0.13 to 19.00
20401	Layer			204	Topsoil of Trench 204.			0.28 (avg.)
20402	Layer			204	Subsoil of Trench 204.			0.40 (avg.)
20403	Layer			204	Natural of Trench 204.			
20404	Cut	Gully		204	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base:	0.9	0.24	0.16
20405	Fill	Gully	20404	204	Fill of gully [20404]. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	0.9	0.24	0.16
20406	Cut	Pit		204	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: irregular, circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base:	0.4	0.34	0.16
20407	Fill	Pit	20406	204	Fill of gully [20406]. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.		0.34	0.16
20408	Fill	Ditch	20409	204	Fill of ditch [20409]. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very	> 2.00	0.7	0.49
20409	Cut	Ditch		204	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base:	> 2.00	0.7	0.49
20410	Fill	Ditch	20411	204	Fill of ditch [20411]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium very angular	> 1.80	3.5	0.53
20411	Cut	Ditch		204	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear.	> 1.80	3.5	> 0.72
20412	Fill	Ditch	20411	204	Fill of ditch [20411]. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small very angular to	> 1.80	3.5	> 0.19
20501	Layer			205	Topsoil of Trench 205.			0.30 (avg.)
20502	Layer			205	Subsoil of Trench 205.			0.10 (avg.)
20503	Layer			205	Natural of Trench 205.			
20504	Fill	Gully	20507	205	Fill of gully [20507]. Colour: mid bluish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium very angular	> 2.30	0.42	0.2
20505	Fill	Gully	20507	205	Fill of gully [20507]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium very angular	> 2.30	1	0.43
20506	Fill	Gully	20507	205	Fill of gully [20507]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very angular to	> 2.30	0.41	0.23
20507	Cut	Gully		205	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp.	> 2.30	1	0.75
20508	Cut	Gully		205	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: concave. Break at base:	0.5	0.5	0.2

20509	Fill	Gully	20508	205	Fill of ditch [20508]. Colour: very light orangey brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable.	0.5	0.5	0.2
20601	Layer			206	Topsoil of Trench 206.			0.20 (avg.)
20602	Layer			206	Subsoil of Trench 206.			0.10 (avg.)
20603	Layer			206	Natural of Trench 206.			
20701	Layer			207	Topsoil of Trench 207.			0.20 to 0.30
20702	Layer			207	Subsoil of Trench 207.			0.30 (avg.)
20703	Layer			207	Natural of Trench 207.			
21001	Layer			210	Topsoil of Trench 210.			0.20 (avg.)
21002	Layer			210	Subsoil of Trench 210.			0.20 (avg.)
21003	Layer			210	Natural of Trench 210.			
21101	Layer			211	Topsoil of Trench 211.			0.20 to 0.30
21102	Layer			211	Subsoil of Trench 211.			0.20 (avg.)
21103	Layer			211	Natural of Trench 211.			
21201	Layer			212	Topsoil of Trench 212.			0.39 to 0.50
21202	Layer			212	Natural of Trench 212.			
21301	Layer			213	Topsoil of Trench 213.			0.30 (avg.)
21302	Layer			213	Natural of Trench 213.			
21501	Layer			215	Topsoil of Trench 215.			0.30 (avg.)
21502	Layer			215	Subsoil of Trench 215.			0.20 (avg.)
21503	Layer			215	Natural of Trench 215.			
21601	Layer			216	Topsoil of Trench 216.			0.30 to 0.36
21602	Layer			216	Natural of Trench 216.			
21701	Layer			217	Topsoil of Trench 217.			0.30 (avg.)
21702	Layer			217	Subsoil of Trench 217.			0.10 (avg.)
21703	Layer			217	Natural of Trench 217.			
21801	Layer			218	Topsoil of Trench 218.			0.20 (avg.)
21802	Layer			218	Subsoil of Trench 218.			0.10 (avg.)
21803	Layer			218	Natural of Trench 218.			
21901	Layer			219	Topsoil of Trench 219.			0.20 (avg.)
21902	Layer			219	Subsoil of Trench 219.			0.15 (avg.)
21903	Layer			219	Natural of Trench 219.			
21904	Fill	Ditch	21905	219	Fill of ditch [21905]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: rare large rounded spheroidal stone,	> 1.80	1.95	0.38
21905	Cut	Ditch		219	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base:	> 1.80	1.95	0.38
21906	Cut	Gully		219	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base:	0.8	0.5	0.2
21907	Fill	Gully	21906	219	Fill of gully [21906]. Colour: light grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm.	0.8	0.5	0.2
22001	Layer			220	Topsoil of Trench 220.			0.30 to 0.40
22003	Layer			220	Natural of Trench 220.			
22501	Layer			225	Topsoil of Trench 225.			0.30 (avg.)
22502	Layer			225	Natural of Trench 225.			
22503	Fill	Gully	22504	225	Fill of gully [22504]. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	> 1.80	0.45	0.1

22504	Cut	Gully		225	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.45	0.1
22801	Layer			228	Topsoil of Trench 228.			0.30 (avg.)
22802	Layer			228	Subsoil of Trench 228.			0.10 to 0.20
22803	Layer			228	Natural of Trench 228.			

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## **Appendix B: Trench catalogue**

Field no.	Trench no.	Trench notes	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	93	NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.46
1	94	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.45
1	200	Palaeochannel N-S.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 1.00
1	201	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.55
1	212	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
1	216	E-W and NW-SE plough furrows	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.36
2	87	Gully 8704, NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.80
2	92	NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
2	199	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
2	215	N-S plough furrows	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.60
3	88	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
3	89	NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
3	90	N-S plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
3	213	N-S plough furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
3	214	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 1.00
4	85	NE-SW plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.90
6	197	N-S and NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
6	4	E-W and N-S plough furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
6	7	Ditch 704.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
7	3	NW-SE plough furrow.	N-S	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.40
8	1	NW-SE plough furrows. Furrows visible on ground surface.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
8	2	Field boundary 204, NW-SE plough furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
9	5	Palaeochannel, NW-SE plough furrows	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.93
9	6	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.40
9	8	Gullies 804 and 806, ditch 809. NE-SW plough furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.45 to 0.50
9	9	Ditches 904 and 914, gully 908, posthole 911.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.60
9	10	Blank trench	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
9	11	N-S furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
9	15	NW-SE plough furrows	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.75
10	12	Denuded field boundary bank, NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.60
10	13	NE-SW plough furrows	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45 to 0.30
10	14	NE-SW plough furrows	E-W	50	1.8	0.55 to 0.28
11	16	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
11	17	Blank trench	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.35 to 0.40
11	18	NE-SW plough furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.60 to 0.20
11	19	Blank trench	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.35 to 0.20
11	20	NE-SW plough furrows	N-S	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.35
11	217	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	2	0.40 (avg.)
12	25	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.50
12	27	NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
12	28	NE-SW plough furrows	NE-SW	59	1.8	0.60 (avg.)
12	29	NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.70 (avg.)
14	31	NE-SW plough furrows	E-W	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
14	32	Ditches 3209, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218 and 3220, gully 3207, pits 3205 and 3222, postholes 3224 and 3226.	NE-SW	45	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
14	33	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
14	37	NE-SW plough furrows	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.65 (avg.)
14	38	NE-SW plough furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.60 (avg.)
14	39	NW-SE plough furrows	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
15	40	NW-SE plough furrows	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.60
15	41	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
15	42	NW-SE plough furrows	E-W	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.65

15	45	NW-SE plough furrows	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
15	218	NW-SE plough furrows	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
16	56	NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
16	57	NW-SE Paleochannel.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.80
16	58	NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
16	60	NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
16	61	NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
16	63	NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
16	64	NW-SE plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
17	46	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50
17	47	Ditch 4703, trackway 4705, 2 plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.56
17	48	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.32 to 0.38
17	49	NE-SW plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.20 to 0.35
17	50	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.65
17	51	NE-SW plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.20 to 0.50
17	53	NE-SW plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
17	54	NE-SW plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.20 (avg.)
17	55	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.55
18	44	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
18	66	Ditches 6604 and 6606. NE-SW and NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
18	68	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
18	69	NE-SW plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.50
20	76	NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.60
20	77	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
20	78	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.20 to 0.80
20	79	NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
20	80	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
21	74	NE-SW plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
21	81	E-W plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.28 (avg.)
21	82	E-W plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
21	220	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
31	101	Gullies 10105, 10106 and 10108.	N-S	50	1.8	0.55 (avg.)
31	102	Ditch 10206, gullies 10205 and 10208.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
31	103	Gullies 10305 and 10308, pit 10306.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
31	106	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 to 0.60
34	111	Ditch 11105	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.15 to 0.55
39	121	N-S plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
39	122	Ditches 12204 and 12208. N-S plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.50
39	123	Gullies 12305, 12307 and 12309.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.20 to 0.45
39	124	Gullies 12405, and 12407, ditch 12409, pit 12410.	E-W	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
39	125	Gullies 12505, 12507 and 12512, ditches 12508, 12513, 12515 and 12519, NE-SW plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
39	126	Ditches 12604 and 12606. E-W plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
39	202	Ditch 20205, N-S plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
39	203	Ditches 20303 and 20305, gully 20306, NE-SW plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
39	204	Gullies 20404, 20406 and 20409, ditch 20411. N-S plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.26 to 0.43
39	205	Gully 20507, ditch 20508, N-S plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.35 to 0.55
39	206	N-S plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
39	207	N-S plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.50

39	210	Gullies 21004 and 21006. N-S plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
39	211	N-S plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.40
39	209	Three roundhouse drip gullies, enclosure ditch, and furrows. All North-South.	NW-SE	47	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
39	228	NW-SE plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.50
40	117	Gully 11703, ditch 11705. NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.35 (avg.)
40	118	Ditch 11804, NW-SE plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
40	119	Gullies 11904 and 11905. NW-SE plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.28 to 0.32
41	113	Ditches 11304, 11305, 11310, 11317 and 11319, gully 11308. NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
41	114	Gullies 11404, 11411, 11413, 11415 and 11417, ditch 11405, tree bowl 11419. NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
41	115	Gullies 11504 and 11507, NE-SW plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
41	116	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
41	225	Gully 22504. NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40 (avg.)
52	127	NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
52	129	NW-SE plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
52	131	NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.50 (avg.)
55	155	Blank trench.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.35
55	156	Palaeochannel NE-SW. Ditch 15611.	NW-SE	50	1.8	1.10 to 0.30
55	157	Palaeochannel E-W.	N-S	50	1.8	0.40 to 0.95
55	158	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.50
55	159	NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.45
55	160	NW-SE plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30 to 0.50
55	161	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.35 to 0.40
55	162	N-S plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.60 (avg.)
55	163	NE-SW plough furrows.	N-S	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.30
55	164	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45 (avg.)
55	165	NE-SW plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.35 to 0.55
55	166	N-S plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.45
55	167	E-W plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.35 to 0.45
55	169	Gully 16915, NW-SE plough furrows.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30 to 1.15
55	178	NW-SE plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.20 to 0.50
55	180	NE-SW plough furrows.	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.20 (avg.)
57	183	NE-SW and E-W plough furrows.	E-W	50	1.8	0.30 (avg.)
61	187	Blank trench.	E-W	50	1.8	0.65 to 1.40
61	188	Blank trench.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45 to 0.88
61	189	Ditch 18904.	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.25 to 0.65

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## **Appendix C: OASIS**



# OASIS Summary for ecusltd1-520240

OASIS ID (UID)	ecusltd1-520240
Project Name	Byers Gill Solar, County Durham, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Sitename	Byers Gill
Sitecode	21966
Project Identifier(s)	Byers Gill Solar Farm Evaluation Trenching
Activity type	Trial Trench
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	ECUS ltd
Project Dates	24-Jul-2023 - 31-Oct-2023
Location	Byers Gill NGR : NZ 31930 21230 LL : 54.58526612262604, -1.507458680402375 12 Fig : 431930,521230
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Darlington Local Authority District : Darlington Parish : Brafferton
Project Methodology	134 trial trenches were excavated across 27 fields. The trenches were placed over identified geophysical anomalies and areas highlighted by DBA. The topsoil was excavated mechanically to reveal the subsoil and potential archaeology.
Project Results	The evaluation has demonstrated that there are areas of archaeological importance and sensitivity within the development area.
Keywords	Palaeochannel - None - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ridge And Furrow - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Drain - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Gully - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation JBM Solar Projects (UK) Ltd
HER	Durham County Council HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	Damien Ronan
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

## Appendix D: Hand-built pottery assessment

*Greg Speed*

### Introduction

Finds were examined, recorded and reported on in compliance with appropriate national and regional guidance (ClfA 2020b; English Heritage 2008; ALGAO 2015; Barclay *et al.* 2016; DCCAS 2023) and with reference to published comparators where possible.

### Outline of the assemblage

A total of 58 sherds of hand-built pottery weighing 794.19g was recovered from eleven contexts, all ditch or gully fills. The assemblage was highly fragmented, with some sherds having evidence for recent breakage. Many sherds exhibited varying levels of erosion, and mineralisation and soil staining on some sherds hampered identification of inclusions.

#### **10107, gully fill**

Twenty-one sherds weighing 255.74g. Largest sherd 80 x 66mm. Sherds varied in thickness from 7–22mm. Tempering was mostly sand although one sherd had some mica and others had small calcite inclusions. Sherds varied between moderately fired and well-fired, with pinkish-buff to black cores and faces.

Most sherds did not refit, although two sherds formed the base angle and lower wall profile of a straight-sided bucket-shaped vessel more than 85mm tall. A third sherd formed part of a flat base, although none of the circumference had survived. A single rim sherd came from a jar rim with a dished internal profile and an external rim diameter of c.220mm; however, none of the wall of the vessel was present to indicate the vessel form.

#### **11312, ditch fill**

1 sherd weighing 74.23g. 70 x 53 x 15mm. Moderately well-fired, black core and interior, pinkish buff exterior. Moderate crushed sandstone inclusions 2–6mm.

From a large robust vessel, reminiscent in character to the sherd from 12516.

#### **11313, ditch fill**

1 sherd weighing 47.84g. 73 x 57 x 11mm. Moderately well-fired, slightly powdery surface, pinkish buff throughout. Moderate crushed sandstone temper <6mm.

Exterior face slightly ribbed, but non-diagnostic.

**12106, ditch fill**

3 sherds weighing 9.66g. Largest sherd 22 x 22 x 6mm. Three non-joining fragments of a single flat base. Fairly well-fired, black core and interior, greyish brown base. Moderate crushed sandstone <11mm (mostly c.2–4mm).

**12504, ring gully fill**

9 sherds weighing 129.31g. Largest sherd 62 x 35 x 12mm. All sherds were in a similar well-fired fabric with frequent large crushed sandstone temper <10mm (mostly 4–6mm), quite distinctive among the overall assemblage. All sherds had black core and dark grey/black or dark buff interior and exterior surfaces.

One sherd was part of a flat topped rim, slightly overhanging on the exterior, although insufficient was present to estimate diameter and none of the associated body survived to suggest the vessel form.

**12509, ring gully fill**

4 sherds weighing 13.05g. Largest sherd 31 x 25 x 7mm

Two distinct fabrics: 1. Occasional small sand grains and ?ironstone <1mm. Well-fired to mid-red. 2. Moderate sand and small ?ironstone, occasional crushed sandstone <4mm. Pinkish red core and interior, light brown exterior.

Non-diagnostic.

**12516, ring gully fill**

1 sherd weighing 49.41g

72 x 42 x 16mm. Fairly well-fired with a black core and inner face, the exterior oxidised red or buff. Some fine sand temper and occasional fragments of crushed sandstone <7mm.

Not diagnostic but clearly from a large robust vessel.

**20304, ditch fill**

4 sherds weighing 57.0g. Largest sherd 55 x 36 x 10mm

Probably from same vessel although no refits. Moderately well-fired, black core and interior, pinkish buff exterior. Moderate crushed sandstone temper <8mm.

Non diagnostic.

### **20408, ditch fill**

1 sherd weighing 8.03g

37 x 22 x 10mm. Fairly well-fired with a black core and internal face, pale red exterior. Rare fine sand and occasional crushed sandstone inclusions <5mm. Possibly part of a base angle but insufficient faces survived to be certain.

### **20410, ditch fill**

3 sherds weighing 7.34g, probably from a single piece, although only two of the sherds refit. Refitting sherds 35 x 22 x 7mm. Well-fired, black core and light grey faces. Moderate fine sand temper.

Non-diagnostic.

### **20509, gully fill**

10 sherds weighing 142.58g. Largest sherd 55 x 43 x 12mm. All sherds in same fairly poorly fired, powdery, laminating fabric. Black or dark brown throughout. Occasional crushed sandstone temper <4mm.

Single sherd of plain upright rim, vertical neck c.20mm high then the sherd began to flare out, suggesting that it came from a vertical rim jar form. Insufficient of the rim was present to estimate diameter.

All sherds probably from a single vessel, although the disintegrating fabric meant that no refits could be found.

## **Statement of potential**

Given the small size, fragmented condition, limited number of distinctive form sherds and geographically dispersed character of the assemblage, it currently presents very little potential for further study. However, should further excavation be carried out on the site, the resulting larger pottery assemblage, combined with enhanced stratigraphic data, may allow for a more detailed analysis and could represent a significant addition to the corpus of Iron Age pottery in northeastern England.

## **Conclusions and recommendations**

Cumberpatch and Gibson (2018, 469) have observed that ‘...caution should be exercised when attributing hand-built vessels to chronological periods as, especially at a local level, their fabric and form varied little...’, and there is the possibility for fragmented and non-diagnostic material to be attributed to the wrong period (Speed 2021, 130–1). Nevertheless, the overall character of the hand-built pottery assemblage from the Byers Gill evaluation is characteristic of Middle to later Iron Age settlement sites in the wider area, consisting mainly (if not exclusively) of jar forms. It should be noted that similar pottery

traditions continued on rural sites in the area into the Romano-British period, but the absence of any distinctive Roman material from the evaluation suggests that the activity represented here dates from the earlier period. The range of fabrics present within the assemblage suggests, however, that the material may have been deposited over an extended period of time.

The North East Research Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/>) concludes that, although Iron Age sites in the North East commonly produce assemblages of pottery, these are usually small, not amenable to quantification, and that, except where there are sequences with Bayesian modelling or other reliable dating, cannot be used to compare fabric types and forms between sites.

The small assemblage from Byers Gill most likely derives from one or more episodes of disposal of domestic refuse. Given the wide dispersion of the contexts in which the material was found, and the range of fabrics present, it is likely that it derives from several settlement sites, which may not all have been in contemporary use. The pottery may therefore represent a conflation of several smaller, independent assemblages. Should further fieldwork be undertaken that produces larger quantities of pottery, this would present the possibility to study within a small area the development of ceramic usage through the Iron Age period.

Given its small size, fragmented character and limited number of form sherds, no further work on the hand-built pottery assemblage is recommended at this stage. Should later stages of archaeological mitigation work be undertaken, it is recommended that the combined assemblages from all stages of the work be submitted for analysis to a specialist with strong regional knowledge of Iron Age pottery. All the material should be retained.

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## Appendix E: Recorded finds assessment

### Bone

A small quantity (18.53g) of, mostly small fragments of bone was recovered from the samples. The fragments were mostly unidentifiable, with half of them burnt, and had little value other than proving the potential survival for bone on the site and possibly providing additional C<sup>14</sup> dating options. The bone was recovered from multiple trenches in Field 39.

#### Animal bone

Context	Field No.	Trench	Count	Weight g	Description	Comments
12106	39	121	1	0.39	Unidentified animal bone	
12108	39	121	2	0.2	Unidentified animal bone	Burnt
12108	39	121	1	15.24	Unidentified animal bone	Partially burnt
12207	39	122	1	0.1	Unidentified animal bone	
12509	39	125	2	0.2	Unidentified animal bone	Burnt
12516	39	125	2	1	Unidentified animal bone	Burnt
20305	39	203	1	0.1	Unidentified animal bone	Burnt
20405	39	204	14	1.3	Unidentified animal bone	Approx. seven burnt
Totals			24	18.53		

### Fired clay

Approximately 72g of fired clay was recovered from three trenches (203, 204, 205) in Field 39 and two trenches (113, 115) in Field 41. The fragments are amorphous and comprise a combination of oxidised moderately fired/burnt orange clay and charcoal. The material had been redeposited in ditch and gully fills and is suggestive of nearby hearths or ovens but no clear diagnostic structure is visible in the fragments.

**Fired clay**

Context	Field No.	Trench	Count	Weight g	Description	Comments
11313	41	113	1	4	Fragment of fired clay	No structure visible
11506	41	115	1	53	Fragment of fired clay	No structure visible
20304	39	203	2	8.61	Fragments of fired clay	No structure visible
20405	39	204	1	2.3	Fragment of fired clay	No structure visible
20509	39	205	1	4	Fragment of fired clay	No structure visible
Totals			6	18.53		



## Appendix F: Palaeoenvironmental assessment

*Mai Walker BA, MA, MSc Res*

### INTRODUCTION

This report presents an assessment of the environmental remains recovered during archaeological evaluation trenching at Byers Gill Solar Farm.

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the environmental sampling programme and resulting assessment reflected those of the project: to assess associated environmental evidence to determine the archaeological potential of material present on site.

### METHOD

During excavations, sixty-one 10–40 litre bulk palaeoenvironmental samples were recovered from suitable deposits and submitted for assessment of environmental potential, including charcoal, small bones, cereal grains and macro-environmental material. This resulted in the recovery of 393 litres of material.

Environmental sample recovery was in accordance with published guidelines (Campbell et al. 2011; Dobney 1992; Historic England 2015a). Selected bulk soil samples were 100% processed and the resulting material was examined to maximise ecofact and artefact recovery and to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project. Processing was undertaken at Ecus facilities in Barnard Castle while fieldwork was ongoing to expedite the post-excavation tasks. Samples were processed using standard Siraf-style flotation tanks (Williams 1973).

Light fractions (flots) were collected using a 500µm (micron) mesh, and sieved to 1mm. Sample fractions were dried and light fractions were sieved using 2mm and 1mm Endecott sieves and sorted under a low-powered Microtec stereo zoom microscope. Dry heavy fractions were sieved at 4mm and 2mm, with the >4mm fraction sorted and the <4mm fraction scanned for any artefacts or ecofacts. Each heavy fraction was scanned with a magnet to retrieve magnetic material/hammerscale. Any significant materials from the heavy and light fractions were forwarded for inclusion in assessment.

Plant macrofossils were identified to the lowest taxon, where possible, using a reference collection of modern specimens and published identification guides (Ellis, 2005, Cappers et al., 2006, Jacomet, 2006 and Hather, 2016). During the assessment, selected grains were identified to genus or species to provide a broad understanding of the plant remains from the site and assess the potential for further work on the assemblage. A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording

evidence of charring, surface deposits and surface condition. Any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. Fragments of grains that could be identified as cultivated were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Fragments representing >50% of a complete grain were counted as one, while those smaller were counted as a grain fragment. All material has been counted and assigned an abundance score, listed as; a (1–10), b (11–50), c (51–100), d (101–200), e (201–500), f (501–1000), g (>1000). Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

The assessment has been carried out in line with published standards and guidelines, the project Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2023b), and with reference to the North East Regional Research Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/nerf/>). This report was prepared without reference to the site context list, matrices and plans.

## **OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE**

A total of 8.04g of charcoal fragments were extracted from 60 light fraction soil samples, approximately 127 fragments of charcoal measuring >2mm in size and approximately 1189 fragments measuring <2mm in size. It was noted that high sediment concretion was present throughout charcoal fragments.

A total of 9 charred cereal grains at an abundance score of (a) was recorded for charred cereal, but no charred cereal grain fragments were recorded. An abundance score of (a) was identified for charred wild seeds and fragments and were extracted from most bulk soil samples. The dominant cereals on the site appear to be Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/*Triticum* spp.). A low percentage of the charred cereal was indeterminate, largely due to the high distortion and poor preservation within contexts.

A low abundance of charred arable weed seeds were present within 18 contexts. The dominant wild charred wild seed species found within the samples were Brome Grass (*Bromus* spp.) (abundance a), Heathgrass (*Danthonia* cf. *decumbens*) (abundance a), Indeterminate Poaeae species and Indeterminate Poaeae fragments (abundance a), with occasional wild Barley (*Hordeum* spp.) (abundance a), Bedstraw (*Galium* spp.) (abundance a), Rye grass (*Lolium* cf. *perenne*) (abundance a), Knotgrass (*Polygonum oxyspermum* spp.) (abundance a), and Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus*) (abundance a). A very low abundance of indeterminate grass chaff was also identified.

The samples had a moderate abundance of uncharred modern plant remains, predominantly modern uncharred cereal grain chaff as well as Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* a.) (abundance b), Pale Smartweed (*Persicaria* c.f. *lapathifolia*) (abundance a), Knotgrass (*Polygonum oxyspermum* spp.) (abundance a), Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus*) (abundance a), Blackberry seed (*Rubus fruticosus*) (abundance a), Elder seed (*Sambucus nigra*) (abundance a) and Chickweed (*Stellaria* c.f. *media*) (abundance a).

Several species of fly pupae and molluscs were identified within contexts 11403, 11416, 21904, 12105, 12605 and 12514. Possible Rural bluebottle pupae (cf. CALLIPHORIDAE), House fly pupae (cf. MUSIDAE) Dung fly pupae (cf. SEPSIDAE) Seaweed or Cesspit fly pupae (cf. SYRPHIDAE) and unidentified fly pupae were recorded within 4 contexts suggesting that features may likely have been left open for a period of time; further interpretation would require assessment of stratigraphic phasing of the site. No waterlogged seeds or associated mineralised assemblages were found within contexts. A very low abundance of modern insect and beetle fragments, as well as Worm (Lumbricina) eggshells were found within some samples as well as low to very high frequencies of modern roots, which may suggest evidence of bioturbation within the samples.

Fragments of hammerscale were found in low abundance within contexts 3223 and 11405. Small coal fragments were identified within many <2 mm-size light fractions.

## **STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

The archaeobotanical material recovered during work at Byers Gill are of local archaeological significance to Co. Durham as stated in the project Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2023a), as very few archaeological remains surround the immediate area of the site. The material is of importance, but regrettably is too small an assemblage to allow for meaningful interpretation. The favoured cereal grains occurring on site are Barley and Wheat, although these are found in very low abundances. The assemblage also contains low abundances of indeterminate cereal grains, largely due to the poor preservation and high distortion of the cereal grains. Cereal chaff assemblage is non-existent within the samples, with the exemption of modern Annual grass chaff. The high distortion of the charred remains is interesting and indicates that the cereals were likely exposed to high temperatures or reoccurring fires (see Charles et al. 2015). No contextual or chronological associated evidence was provided with the assemblage so no interpretations can be made in association to the cereal assemblage.

The assemblage recorded low frequencies of charcoal within contexts. Occasional charcoal was recorded as being vitrified with higher frequencies likely belonging to charred root rhizomes. Low abundances of fuel were identified in the form of coal. Although low abundances of charcoal occur on site, there is clearly some activity generating hammerscale being performed in the vicinity, and this assemblage would benefit from investigation of an appropriate specialist to determine its local archaeological significance. The assemblage has generated sufficient material for AMS radiocarbon, which may be of benefit to further understanding of the date of burning activities.

It is unclear whether the inclusion of fly pupae were contemporary with the archaeological deposition or whether the conditions within the contexts later attracted the Diptera species.

## RECOMMENDATIONS, RETENTION AND DISPOSAL

The assemblage would benefit from inclusion in stratigraphic and spatial analysis, and be considered in conjunction with site phasing, especially relating to the low abundance of cereal grain found on the site. The small hammerscale assemblage would benefit from inspection of an appropriate specialist, and the insect assemblage may be submitted to an appropriate specialist if the contexts of discovery could have allowed the survival of such material. AMS dating would be beneficial to help understand phasing as appropriate. The assemblage should be retained for further investigation work by any related specialists, or for AMS radiocarbon dating until seen fit to discard the light and heavy fractions.

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