Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

July 2022

Client: RPS

Issue No: V. 2
OA Reference No: L11448
NGR: NZ 32415 14402

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	RPS
Document Title:	Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham
Document Type:	Archaeological Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2022-23/2212
Grid Reference:	NZ 32415 14402
Site Code:	MPD22
Invoice Code:	L11448
Receiving Body:	Durham County Record Office
OA Document File Location:	X:\Paul\Projects\L11448_Morton_Park_Darlington\Report
OA Graphics File Location:	X:\Paul\Projects\L11448_Morton_Park_Darlington\OAN_CAD
Issue No:	V. 2
Date:	July 2022
Prepared by:	Stephen Morgan (Assistant Supervisor)
Checked by:	Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	Alan Lupton (Operations Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIfA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Stephen Morgan

With illustrations by Mark Tidmarsh

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

In June 2022, Oxford Archaeology (OA) North were commissioned by RPS to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of a proposed distribution development site on land at Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham (NGR: NZ 32415 14402). The work was undertaken to inform the local planning authority in advance of determination of a planning application.

Initial discussions between the client, RPS, and the Principal Archaeologist for Durham County Council (DCC) identified that a geophysical survey of the site should be undertaken. However, following a site visit from the geophysical survey contractor it was identified that the site was not suitable for survey. As such, the recommendation was made that the results of the ground investigation works were reviewed, which identified that much of the site had been heavily truncated. It was then agreed that a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation would be undertaken to confirm the level of the truncation across the site. OA North were subsequently commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation and undertake the necessary fieldwork, which was carried out over three days, between 27th and 29th June 2022.

A total of nine trenches was excavated, although one was aborted shortly after commencing excavation with the agreement of the Principal Archaeologist for DCC as there was sufficient evidence of the level of truncation. Two of the trenches were shortened due to the presence of a tree and a public right of way, whilst another was repositioned to avoid an area in which orchids were growing.

Only one possible archaeological feature was uncovered, ditch ***502*** in Trench 5. The majority of the site had been heavily truncated with only a thin layer of subsoil surviving in the southern part of the site and field drains surviving in the north-eastern part of the site. The western part of the site was completely truncated, with the modern surface being considerably lower than even the eastern part of the site. This suggests that the whole site had likely been stripped of its original topsoil and much of the subsoil, with the natural geology having been removed in the western part of the site. Due to the level of truncation the site is of very low, if not nil, significance. The Principal Archaeologist for DCC confirmed on site, during the site meeting on 28th June 2022, that there would be no requirement for further archaeological work.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North would like to thank Simon Mortimer of RPS for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to David Mason, Principal Archaeologist for Durham County Council, who monitored the work on behalf of Darlington Borough Council.

The project was managed for OA North by Paul Dunn. The fieldwork was directed by Bryan Antoni, who was supported by Steve Clarke and Stephen Morgan. Survey was carried out by Stephen Morgan, who also wrote this report, and digitising was carried out by Mark Tidmarsh.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by RPS to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of a proposed distribution development site on land at Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham (NGR: NZ 32415 14402; Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the local planning authority in advance of the determination of a Planning Application. The client, RPS, in initial discussions with the Principal Archaeologist for Durham County Council, agreed that a desk-based assessment (DBA) would not be required, due to the site of a Romano-British settlement and enclosure being excavated prior to the construction of Symmetry Park to the north. It was agreed that a combined gradiometer and EM survey of the current site would be undertaken, however, following a site visit by AOC geophysicists, it was confirmed that the site would not be suitable (AOC 2022), and it was agreed to monitor site investigation trial holes.

1.1.3 In the event, consideration of the Discovery CE Limited trial hole information indicated that there were dramatic changes in level across the site. The eastern part of the site had the greatest potential for identifying archaeological remains, although the trial hole information suggested that the natural geology only had a maximum cover of 0.1m. Therefore, it was agreed that a limited number of trenches sufficient to confirm the extent of truncation and lack of archaeological remains would be excavated. As such, OA North were commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI; *Appendix A*) and undertake the archaeological fieldwork necessary, which was undertaken over three days between 27th and 29th June 2022. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on the eastern fringes of Darlington in Morton Park, lying to the west of the A66, north and east of Morton Park industrial estate, and to the south of Symmetry Park (NGR: NZ 32415 14402; Fig 1). The area of proposed development is currently wasteland, heavily overgrown in places.

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area is mapped as calcareous mudstone of the Roxby Formation, formed in the Triassic and Permian Periods (BGS 2022). The overlying superficial geology across the majority of the site is mapped as diamicton Devensian Till, whilst the superficial geology across the very western part of the site is mapped as clay and silt Lacustrine deposits (*ibid*). The soils of the site are mapped as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield 2022).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 There has been no desk-based assessment produced for the proposed development; however, the site immediately to the north, Symmetry Park, was recently subject to a desk-based assessment (Prospect Archaeology 2018) and archaeological investigation

undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in early 2018. A summary of the archaeological and historical background is provided here:

1.3.2 ***Prehistory***: there is evidence of prehistoric activity in the area of Darlington, with the River Skerne likely being the focus of settlement. Pollen analysis indicates that there has been small-scale land clearance from the Neolithic Period, with more sedentary settlement forming towards the end of the Bronze Age and beginning of Iron Age, indicated by the presence of cereal pollen (Bartley *et al* 1976 in Clack and Pearson 1978). There is also evidence of crop marks to the east of the site as a probable pit alignment (HER 643), likely of late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date.

1.3.3 There are also a number of crop marks in the area, with several being within the footprint of the Symmetry Park site to the north, although initially interpreted as prehistoric features (HER 8898), these are likely to be Romano-British in date (Prospect Archaeology 2018). There is also a crop mark to the south-east of the site (HER 645), as three sides of a rectangular enclosure, interpreted as a possible Iron Age or Romano-British settlement.

1.3.4 ***Romano-British***: a substantial Romano-British settlement was identified in the archaeological investigations undertaken on the Symmetry Park development to the north (Prospect Archaeology 2018). Although heavily truncated by ploughing from the medieval period onwards, the site consisted of a roundhouse and a number of water management features, ditches, channels and gullies (*ibid*). There was also evidence of a Roman road recorded within a pipe trench, potentially relating to Cade's Road (Margary 1973), a supply route between Newcastle and Brough-on-Humber. There are also cropmarks to the north-east of the site, interpreted as a Romano-British linear features (HER 8908).

1.3.5 ***Medieval***: evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement in Darlington comes from features such as the cemetery at Greenback, discovered in 1876 and dating to the sixth century, as well as remains from St Cuthbert's Church (ASUD 2004). By the twelfth century the site was in the manor of Great Burdon, first mentioned in a charter dating to 1135-39 (Campey 1980). Through the medieval period the land was first leased by Durham Priory, then a group of freeholders emerged as a result of military service, presumably for the Prince Bishops of Durham, the land then went back to leaseholds, before finally being split between equal 'shareholders' (Campey 1980).

1.3.6 ***Post-medieval***: Great Burdon manor was enclosed in 1650 (Campey 1980) and the enclosure map provided the earliest evidence of the site, which depicts the fields and their owners. The main industries around Darlington in the early post-medieval period were leather and wool production.

1.3.7 The Stockton and Darlington Railway (HER 3510) was created in 1825, running from the collieries of West Durham to the port of Stockton, but later carried passengers. The Darlington section of the line was heavily modified in the late nineteenth century and was ultimately closed in the 1970s. The remains of the line have been found in close proximity to the site, including a sandstone culverted tunnel to the west of the site (HER 7029); ditch and bridge to the east of the site (HER 7027); and many railway sleepers along the line of the disused track (HER 7041 and HER 7039).

1.3.8 The historic mapping evidence for the site shows little change from the earliest Tithe maps in the seventeenth century through till the OS map of 1989. The existing northern boundary of the site appears to be consistent with that depicted on tithe maps from as early as 1650 (Prospect Archaeology 2018). The field boundaries within the site, depicted as being on a north-west/south-east-alignment, appear to have been removed after the production of the OS 1:2,500 map of 1989, where they are clearly still depicted. However, the current appearance of the site does not appear to correspond with this depiction, suggesting the boundaries were removed, likely when the Morton Park site was constructed to the south towards the end of the 1990s.

1.3.9 Discovery CE Ltd undertook ground investigation works on the site, consisting of the excavation of 15 trial pits across the site (Discovery CE 2022). This combined with a site visit undertaken by Simon Mortimer, RPS, and Fraser Brown, OA North, on 9th June 2022 confirmed that there are dramatic changes in levels across the site. The eastern extent of the site being closest in level to that of Symmetry Park and retains the highest potential – but here the natural geology is covered by only *c* 0.05 -0.1m of subsoil. The site visit suggests that this area has already been heavily truncated and that there are two further plateaus that have been created to the west – where levels are several metres lower than those of Symmetry Park and where remaining archaeological potential appears to be approaching zero.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. to adhere to and fulfill the agreed programme of works associated with the archaeological potential of the site;
ii. to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
iii. to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
iv. to inform a decision as to whether further archaeological works will be required in advance of development ground works; and
v. to compile a professional archival record of any archaeological remains within the excavation works.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The full methodology is outlined in the WSI (*Appendix A*) and was adhered to in full, and, as such, was fully compliant with prevailing guidelines and established industry best practice (CIfA 2020a; 2020b; 2021 Historic England 2015). A programme of field observation accurately recorded the character of the deposits within the evaluation.

2.2.2 The topsoil, and any surviving subsoil, were removed by an 8-tonne 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or natural geology, under direct archaeological supervision at all times. Subsequent cleaning and investigation of all archaeological deposits was undertaken manually, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions. All features of archaeological interest were investigated.

2.2.3 The trenches were located by use of a real-time kinematic (RTK) global navigation satellite system (GNSS), accurate to within 0.02m-0.03m, and altitude information was established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Trenches 2 and 9 were required to be shortened due to their close proximity to public rights of way, whilst Trench 6 was reorientated in order to avoid an area of orchids. Trench 8 was aborted shortly after it commenced with agreement of the Principal Archaeologist for Durham County Council, due to the modern ground surface having been heavily reduced in this part of site, as confirmed by Trench 9.

2.2.4 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former Centre of Archaeology of English Heritage, with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections, and digital photographs). Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

2.2.5 Results of all field investigations were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive includes both photographic images and accurate large-scale plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:50; 1:20; 1:10).

2.2.6 A full professional archive has been complied in accordance with the WSI, and in accordance with current CIfA (2020b) and Historic England (2015) guidelines. The archive will be deposited with the Durham County Record Office in due course. An

online access to the index of archaeological investigation (OASIS) form will also be uploaded, along with a digital copy of this report.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in *Appendix B*. A possible ditch was encountered in Trench 5, the remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological remains and will be discussed no further.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches varied across the site. The natural geology of clay was overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil in the south-eastern part of the site (Plate 1), which was, in turn, overlain by a brown clayey silt topsoil. No subsoil was recorded in the northern (Plate 2) or western (Plate 3) parts of the site, with the latter being heavily truncated.

Plate 1: North-facing representative section of Trench 7, 1m scale

Plate 2: Trench 2, looking east, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 3: Trench 9, looking south, 2 x 1m scales

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Trench 5

3.3.1 Trench 5 (Fig 3 and Plate 4), located in the north-eastern part of the site, was aligned north-east/south-west. Natural geology ***501*** was encountered throughout the trench and was cut by an east/west-aligned possible ditch, ***502*** (Plate 5), appeared to turn at right angles within the trench, approximately 6m from the north-eastern end of the trench, onto a north/south-alignment, where it exited the northern limit of the trench. Ditch ***502*** encountered at eastern end of Trench 5, measured 0.85m wide and survived to a depth of 0.2m, was filled by a single yellowish grey-brown silty clay ***503***. The ditch was overlain by topsoil ***500***.

Plate 4: Trench 5, looking south-west, 2 x 1m scales

*Plate 5: North-east-facing section of ditch **502**, 0.2m scale*

3.4 Environmental and Finds summary

3.4.1 No samples were taken as there were no suitable deposits were uncovered. No finds were recovered during the evaluation.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Although two trenches were shortened and another was re-orientated, due to public rights of way and orchids, eight of the nine trenches were successfully excavated, Trench 8 was aborted shortly after commencing excavation with the agreement of the Principal Archaeologist for DCC as sufficient evidence had been gained from surrounding trenches, and the results produced were likely representative of the levels of truncation across the site. The ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and archaeological features, where identified, were easily identifiable against the natural geology.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The project aims and objectives identified above in *Section 2.1.1* was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence, absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the site, and to provide sufficient information as to the need for and scope of any subsequent mitigation strategy. To meet these aims, the programme of trenching was designed to provide adequate coverage across the site and to test the level of truncation identified by the previous site investigation works (Discovery CE 2022).

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Only one possible archaeological feature, ditch ***502*** in Trench 5, was identified. There was no dating evidence produced from the feature and its function was difficult to discern due to the limited extent of the remains.

4.3.2 The remainder of the trenches were devoid of archaeological remains. Truncation was visible in all of the trenches, suggesting that the whole site had previously been stripped of all topsoil, generally to natural geology, although there was some evidence of subsoil in Trenches 6 and 7, towards the southern part of the site. The western part of the site was much more heavily truncated, this could be seen from the modern ground surface and was potentially reduced for the extraction of clay.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The results of the evaluation suggest that very little archaeology survives across the site and extensive truncation has taken place in its western part, the site had clearly been heavily modified in the recent past, potentially during the construction of Morton Park Industrial Estate to the south. It is likely that the remains associated with the Symmetry Park site to the north (Prospect Archaeology 2018) likely extended into this site, however, the evaluation has demonstrated that truncation has been sufficiently extensive that there is no remaining potential for significant archaeological remains to have survived.

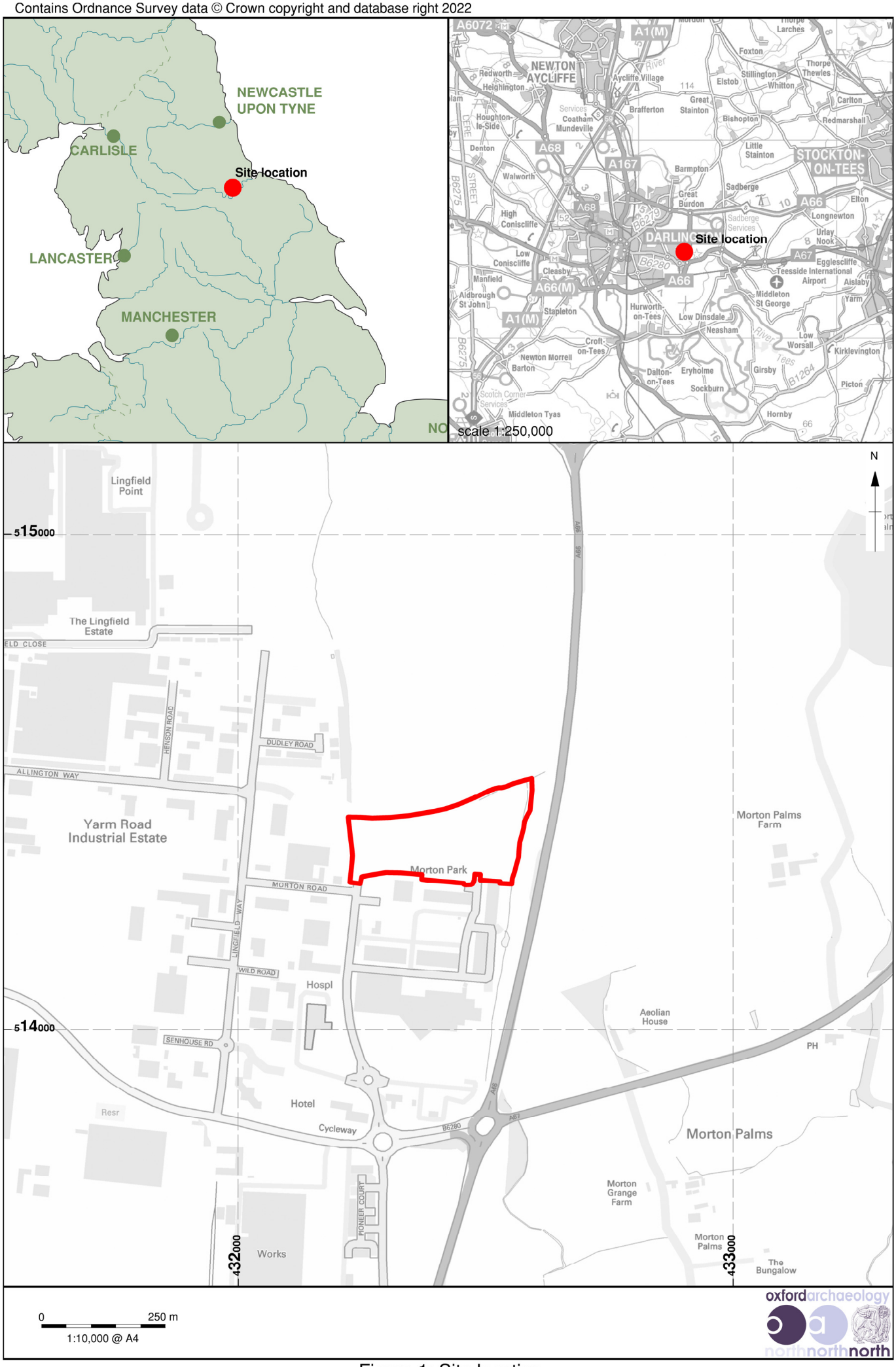

Figure 1: Site location

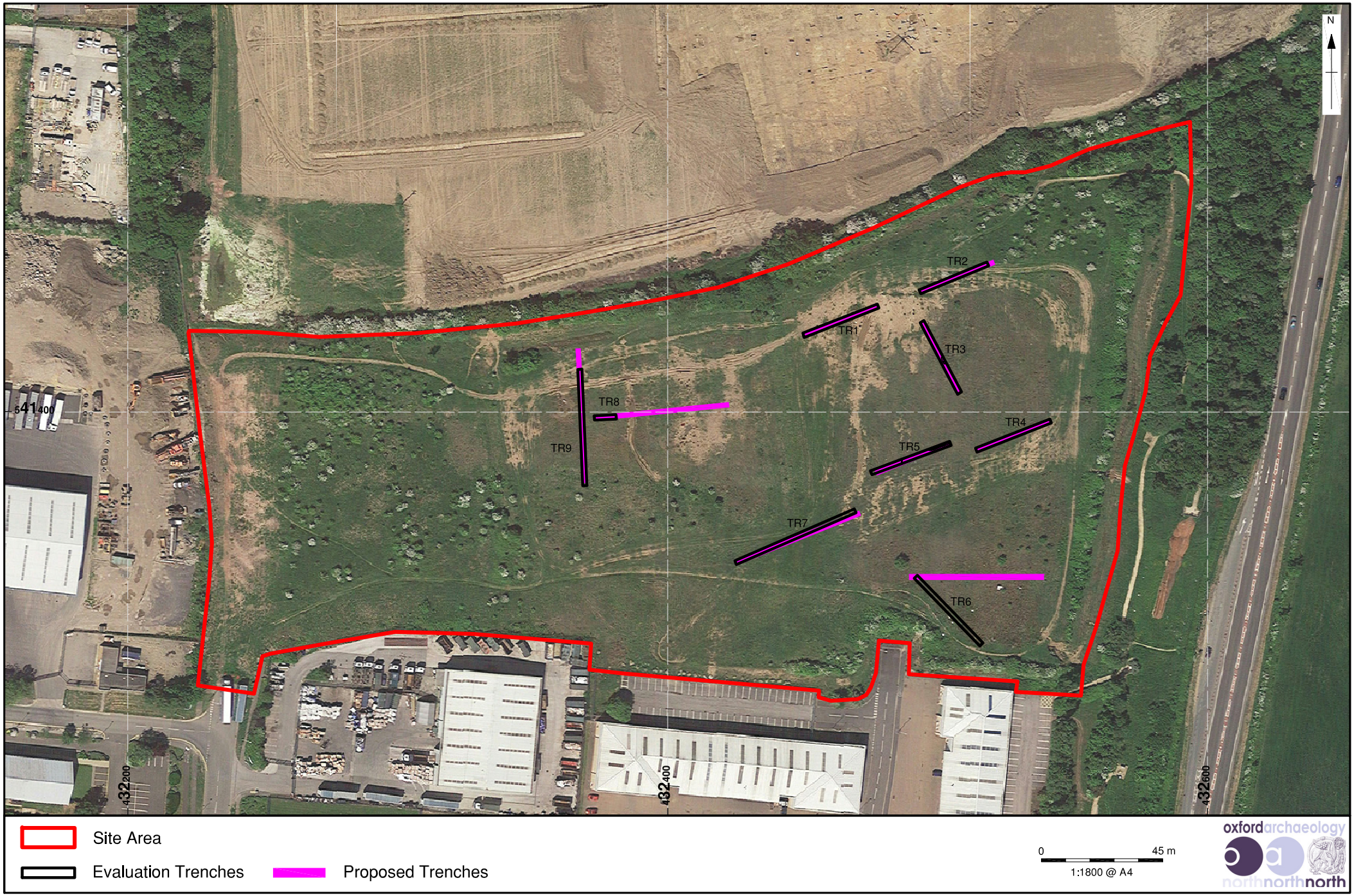

Figure 2: Evaluation trenches

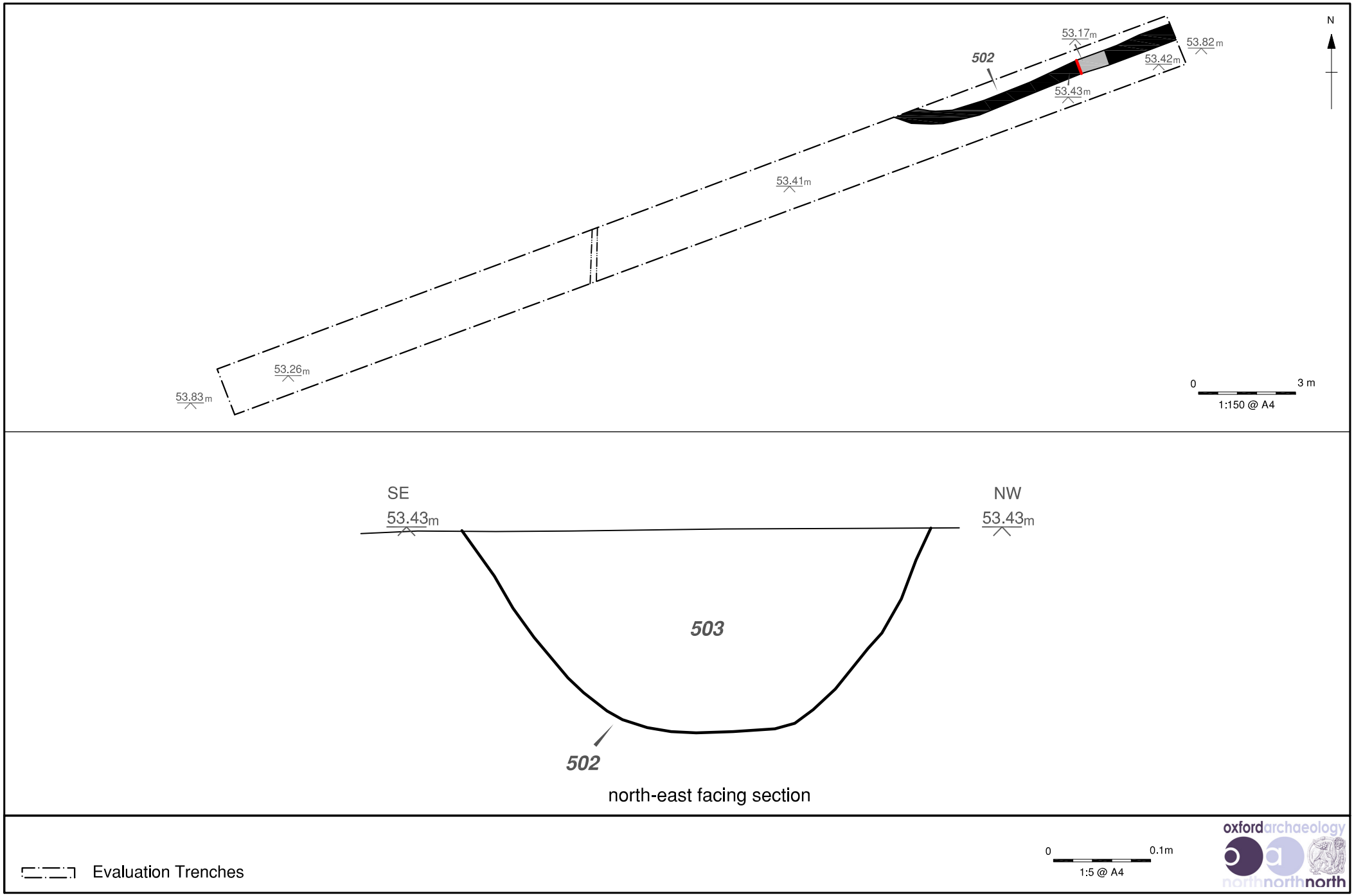

Figure 3: Plan and section of ditch ***502*** in trench 5

APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation

June 2022

Client: RPS

Issue No: V. 2
OA Reference No:
NGR: NZ 32415 14402

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	RPS
Document Title:	Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham
Document Type:	Written Scheme of Investigation
Grid Reference:	NZ 32415 14402
Planning Reference:	
Site Code:	
Invoice Code:	
OA Document File Location:	X:\Paul\Projects\Morton_Park_Darlington\WSI
OA Graphics File Location:	X:\Paul\Projects\Morton_Park_Darlington\WSI\WSI_Figs
Issue No:	V. 2
Date:	June 2022
Prepared by:	Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	Alan Lupton (Operations Manager)
Signature:	

……

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIfA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Centred on NZ 32415 14402

Contents

List of Figures

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North has been commissioned by RPS to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a proposed industrial development on land off Morton Parkway, Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham (NGR: NZ 32415 14402; Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work is being undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of submission of a Planning Application. The client, RPS, in initial discussions with the Principal Archaeologist for Durham County Council, agreed that a desk-based assessment (DBA) would not be required, due to the site of a Romano-British settlement and enclosure being excavated prior to the construction of Symmetry Park to the north. Although geophysical survey had not been successful on Symmetry Park it was agreed to carry out a combined gradiometer and EM survey of the current site and a WSI was submitted and approved for this work. Following a site visit by AOC geophysicists, it was confirmed that the site was not suitable for survey and a document outlining this was submitted to the Principal Archaeologist (AOC 2022) and it was agreed to proceed to monitor SI trial holes.

1.1.3 In the event consideration of the Discovery CE Limited trial hole information (obtained in March 2022 and preceding RPS discussions with DCC) shows that there are dramatic changes in levels across the site. This was confirmed in a site visit on 9th June (undertaken by Simon Mortimer, RPS and Fraser Brown, OA North). The eastern extent of the site is closest in level to that of Symmetry Park and retains the highest potential – but here the natural geology is covered by only c. 0.05 -0.1m of subsoil. The site visit suggests that this area has already been heavily truncated and that there are two further plateaus that have been created to the west – where levels are several metres lower than those of Symmetry Park and where remaining archaeological potential appears to be approaching zero.

1.1.4 The focus of the current trenching works is therefore largely to confirm the likely extent of truncation and lack of remaining potential for remains of archaeological interest. Clearly should the archaeological horizon remain and features be exposed there will be a need for additional trenching and further mitigation – the latter to be secured by planning condition. This WSI allows for sufficient trenching to confirm the presence/absence of significant remains across the site and to allow the formulation of a mitigation strategy or (based on current information) allow it to be agreed that no further archaeological works are likely to be required.

1.1.5 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2021) and relevant *Standards and Guidance* (2020a and 2020b), and local and national planning policies (Historic England 2015).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on the eastern fringes of Darlington in Morton Park, lying to the west of the A66, north and east of Morton Park industrial estate, and to the south of Symmetry Park (NGR: NZ 32415 14402; Fig 1). The proposed development is currently wasteland, heavily overgrown in places.

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area is mapped as calcareous mudstone of the Roxby Formation, formed in the Triassic and Permian Periods (BGS 2022). The overlying superficial geology across the majority of the site is mapped as diamicton Devensian Till, whilst the superficial geology across the very western part of the site is mapped as clay and silt Lacustrine deposits (*ibid*). The soils of the site are mapped as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield 2022).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

2.1.1 There has been no desk-based assessment produced for the proposed development, however, the site immediately to the north, Symmetry Park, was recently subject to a desk-based assessment (Prospect Archaeology 2018) and archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in early 2018. A summary of the archaeological and historical background is provided here:

2.1.2 ***Prehistory***: there is evidence of prehistoric activity in the area of Darlington, with the River Skerne likely being the focus of settlement. Pollen analysis indicates that there has been small-scale land clearance from the Neolithic Period, with more sedentary settlement forming towards the end of the Bronze Age and beginning of Iron Age, indicated by the presence of cereal pollen (Bartley *et al* 1976 in Clack and Pearson 1978). There is also evidence of crop marks to the east of the site as a probable Neolithic or Bronze Age pit alignment (HER 643).

2.1.3 There are also a number of crop marks in the area, with several being within the footprint of the Symmetry Park site to the north, although initially interpreted as prehistoric features (HER 8898), these are likely to be Romano-British in date (Prospect Archaeology 2018). There is also a crop mark to the south-east of the site (HER 645), as three sides of a rectangular enclosure, interpreted as a possible Iron Age or Romano-British settlement.

2.1.4 ***Romano-British***: a substantial Romano-British settlement was identified in the archaeological investigations undertaken on the Symmetry Park development to the north (Prospect Archaeology 2018). Although heavily truncated by ploughing from the medieval period onwards, the site consisted of a roundhouse and a number of water management features, ditches, channels and gullies (*ibid*). There was also evidence of a road within a pipe trench, potentially relating to Cade's Road (Margary 1973), a supply route between Newcastle and Brough-on-Humber. There are also cropmarks to the north-east of the site, interpreted as a Romano-British linear features (HER 8908).

2.1.5 ***Medieval***: evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement in Darlington comes from features such as the cemetery at Greenback, discovered in 1876 and dating to the sixth century, as well as remains from St Cuthbert's Church (ASUD 2004). By the twelfth century the site was in the manor of Great Burdon, first mentioned in a charter dating to 1135-39 (Campey 1980). Through the medieval period the land was first leased by the Priory, then a group of freeholders emerged as a result of military service, presumably for the Prince Bishops of Durham, the land then went back to leaseholds, before finally being split between equal 'shareholders' (Campey 1980).

2.1.6 ***Post-medieval***: Great Burdon manor was enclosed in 1650 (Campey 1980) and the enclosure map provided the earliest evidence of the site, which depicts the fields and their owners. The main industries around Darlington in the early post-medieval period were leather and wool production.

2.1.7 The Stockton and Darlington Railway (HER 3510) was created in 1825, running from the collieries of West Durham to the port of Stockton, but later carried passengers.

The Darlington section of the line was heavily modified in the late nineteenth century and was ultimately closed in the 1970s. The remains of the line have been founded in close proximity to the site, sandstone culverted tunnel to the west of the site (HER 7029); ditch and bridge to the east of the site (HER 7027); and many railway sleepers along the line of the disused track (HER 7041 and HER 7039).

2.1.8 The historic mapping evidence of the site shows little change from the earliest available mapping in 1858. The existing northern boundary of the site appears to be consistent with that depicted on tithe maps from as early as 1650 (Prospect Archaeology 2018). The field boundaries within the site, depicted as being on a north-west/south-east-alignment, appear to have been removed after the production of the OS 1:2,500 map of 1989, where they are clearly still depicted. However, the current appearance of the site does not appear to correspond with this depiction, suggesting the boundaries were removed, likely when the Morton Park site was constructed to the south towards the end of the 1990s.

2.1.9 Discovery CE Ltd undertook ground investigation works on the site, consisting of the excavation of 15 trial pits across the site (Discovery CE 2022). This combined with a site visit undertaken by Simon Mortimer, RPS, and Fraser Brown, OA North, on 9th June 2022 confirmed that there are dramatic changes in levels across the site. The eastern extent of the site being closest in level to that of Symmetry Park and retains the highest potential – but here the natural geology is covered by only c. 0.05 -0.1m of subsoil. The site visit suggests that this area has already been heavily truncated and that there are two further plateaus that have been created to the west – where levels are several metres lower than those of Symmetry Park and where remaining archaeological potential appears to be approaching zero.

2.2 Potential

2.2.1 The principal potential of the site lies with the Romano-British settlement remains identified to the north of the site at Symmetry Park. Archaeological remains were found immediately to the north of the northern boundary of the site, visibly extending into the proposed site. As such, continuation of these features may be encountered within the proposed site, however, the site does appear to have been heavily truncated, as evidenced by the ground investigation report (Discovery CE 2022) and the site visit undertaken on 9th June 2022, and the archaeological remains, which at the Symmetry Park site had already been truncated by medieval ploughing, may well have been completely truncated.

3 PROJECT AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general project aims and objectives can be summarised as follows:

i. to adhere to and fulfil the agreed programme of works associated with the archaeological potential of the site;

ii. to inform a decision as to whether further archaeological works will be required in advance of development ground works; and

iii. to compile a professional archival record of any archaeological remains within the proposed site.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:

i. to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;

ii. to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence; and

iii. if archaeological remains are encountered within the trenches, to aim to recover sufficient data to be able to further assess the potential of the site.

4 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of works

4.1.1 The trial trench evaluation is to consist of the excavation of nine trenches within the proposed site, with the principal aim being to identify whether archaeological remains survive within the site (Fig 2). Four of the trenches will be 50m long by 2m wide, whilst five trenches will be 30m long by 2m wide. The trench array has been designed to avoid ecological constraints, if archaeological remains are encountered within the trenches, as shown on Fig 2, additional trenches will be required to be excavated to further establish the nature, character and extent of them. Prior to the excavation of the trenches photographs will be taken showing the condition of the site and service checks will be undertake utilising service plans and a cable avoidance tool (CAT and Genny).

4.1.2 The trenches will be excavated by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct supervision of a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist at all times. Topsoil and subsoil will be excavated from the trenches in stratigraphic order to natural geology, significant archaeological remains or a safe working depth of 1m, whichever is encountered first. The topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate, with topsoil stockpiled on one side of the trench and subsoil the other, they will also be systematically checked, both by eye and metal detector, and any finds will be retained.

4.1.3 Upon completion of the mechanical excavation of the trenches, they will be hand cleaned and any archaeological features will be investigated and recorded. Any finds or environmental material recovered will be returned to OA North's office in Lancaster for processing and assessment. If potentially significant archaeological remains are identified, the archaeologist will inform the client and their representative.

4.1.4 Following completion of the recording of the trenches, the client and the local curator will be given the opportunity to view the trenches. Once they are satisfied with the works the trenches will be backfilled by the mechanical excavator. Once the trenches have been backfilled, photographs will be taken to show the condition of the site.

4.2 Programme

4.2.1 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take approximately three days to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Officer/Project Supervisor, directing up to two Project Archaeologists, under the management of Paul Dunn, Senior Project Manager.

4.2.2 All fieldwork undertaken by OA North is overseen by Operations Manager, Alan Lupton MCIfA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

4.3.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in *Appendix A*. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (*Appendices B*, *C*, *D* and *E* respectively).

4.3.2 Site specific methodologies will be as follows:

i. the evaluation trenches will be set-out by a real-time kinematic (RTK) global navigation satellite system (GNSS), accurate to 0.02m, based upon the proposed trench plan (Fig 2). They will then be scanned using a CAT and Genny, operated by a suitably qualified and experienced person, the position of any potential services will be marked out and demarcated, with the trenches being potential repositioned depending on the location of the services. Once the location of the trenches are identified as clear, mechanical excavation can commence;
ii. the topsoil and subsoil will be bunded on opposite sides of the trenches, a safe working distance from the trench edges, approximately 1.5m. The trenches will not be entered if they exceed a safe working depth of 1.m;
iii. once the mechanical excavation of the trenches has reached natural geology, significant archaeology or a safe working depth, the trenches will be cleaned by hand where necessary. The hand excavation and recording methodology can be found in *Appendix A*;
iv. if features of significance are identified during the evaluation, the client will be informed as soon as possible. A decision as to whether to continue the trench or stop at that level will then be made;
v. if archaeological remains are identified in the nine trenches, further trenches may be required to be excavated to further evaluate the nature, character and extent of them. These will only be excavated in discussion with the client and the principal archaeologist for Durham County Council;
vi. all information identified during the course of the fieldwork will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former English Heritage Centre for Archaeology with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections and digital photographs). Results of all field investigations will be record on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will also include a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:50; 1:20; and 1:10);
vii. once the trenches are fully recorded and the client and local archaeological curator have had the opportunity to view the trenches, they will be backfilled by mechanical excavator, in the reverse order they were excavated, i.e. subsoil first and the topsoil. The spoil will then be compacted by the weight of the mechanical excavator provided and not by any other type of plant (*Appendix A*); and
viii. following completion of the fieldwork an archaeological report detailing the results of the evaluation and an interpretation of their significance will be produced (*Section 5*).

5 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 The final grey literature report will be produced within 4 to 6 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. An interim report can be provided within a week of completion of the fieldwork to assist in ongoing discussions relating to the proposed development if required. A copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will be provided to the client and their representative, paper copies can be provided on request.

5.2 Content

5.2.1 The content of this report will be as defined in *Appendix F*.

5.3 Specialist input

5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in *Appendix G*; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

5.4 Archive

5.4.1 The site archive will be deposited with Durham County Record Office following completion of the project. An Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) record will be established at the beginning of the project and finalised upon completion of the project. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

5.4.2 A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in *Appendix H*.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

6.1.1 The Senior Project Manager, Paul Dunn, has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. Elements of this responsibility will be delegated to the Project Officer/Supervisor, who implements these on a day to day basis. Paul Dunn and the Project Officer/Supervisor are supported by OA North's Health and Safety Advisor, Fraser Brown.

6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Dan Poore Tech IOSH (Chief Business Officer).

6.2 Method statement and risk assessment

6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in *Appendix I*. A risk assessment has also been undertaken and approved and will be kept on site, along with OA's standard Health and Safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.

6.2.2 The Health and Safety file will be available to view at any time.

6.3 Monitoring of works

6.3.1 At least one weeks' notice of the commencement of the fieldwork will be given to David Mason, Principal Archaeologist for Durham County Council.

6.3.2 The DCC Principal Archaeologist will have free access to the site (subject to Health and Safety considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried out in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Services University of Durham (ASUD), 2004 *Darlington eastern transport corridor, Darlington, Co. Durham: archaeological desk-top assessment (aerial photographs)*, unpubl rep

British Geological Survey (BGS), 2022 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [Online] available at http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 13 June 2022)

Campey, LH, 1980 *A study of the development of Great Burdon as a Durham Cathedral priory manor from 1135 to 1580*, unpubl

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020a *Standard and guidance for field evaluation*, Reading

CIfA, 2020b *Standard and guidance for the creation, preparation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Reading

CIfA, 2021 *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*, Reading

Clack, PAG and Pearson, NF, 1978 *Darlington: a topographical study*, Northern Archaeological Study, Durham University

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2022 National Soil Resources Institute's *Soilscapes of Britain Map* [Online], available at: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes, Cranfield University (accessed 13 June 2022)

Discovery CE Ltd, 2022 *Preliminary phase 2 investigation report, Morton Park Way, Darlington*, unpubl rep

Historic England (HE), 2015 *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (re-issue), London

Margary, I, 1973 *Roman roads in Britain*, London

Prospect Archaeology, 2018 *Morton Park, Darlington, Co. Durham: desk-based assessment*, unpubl rep

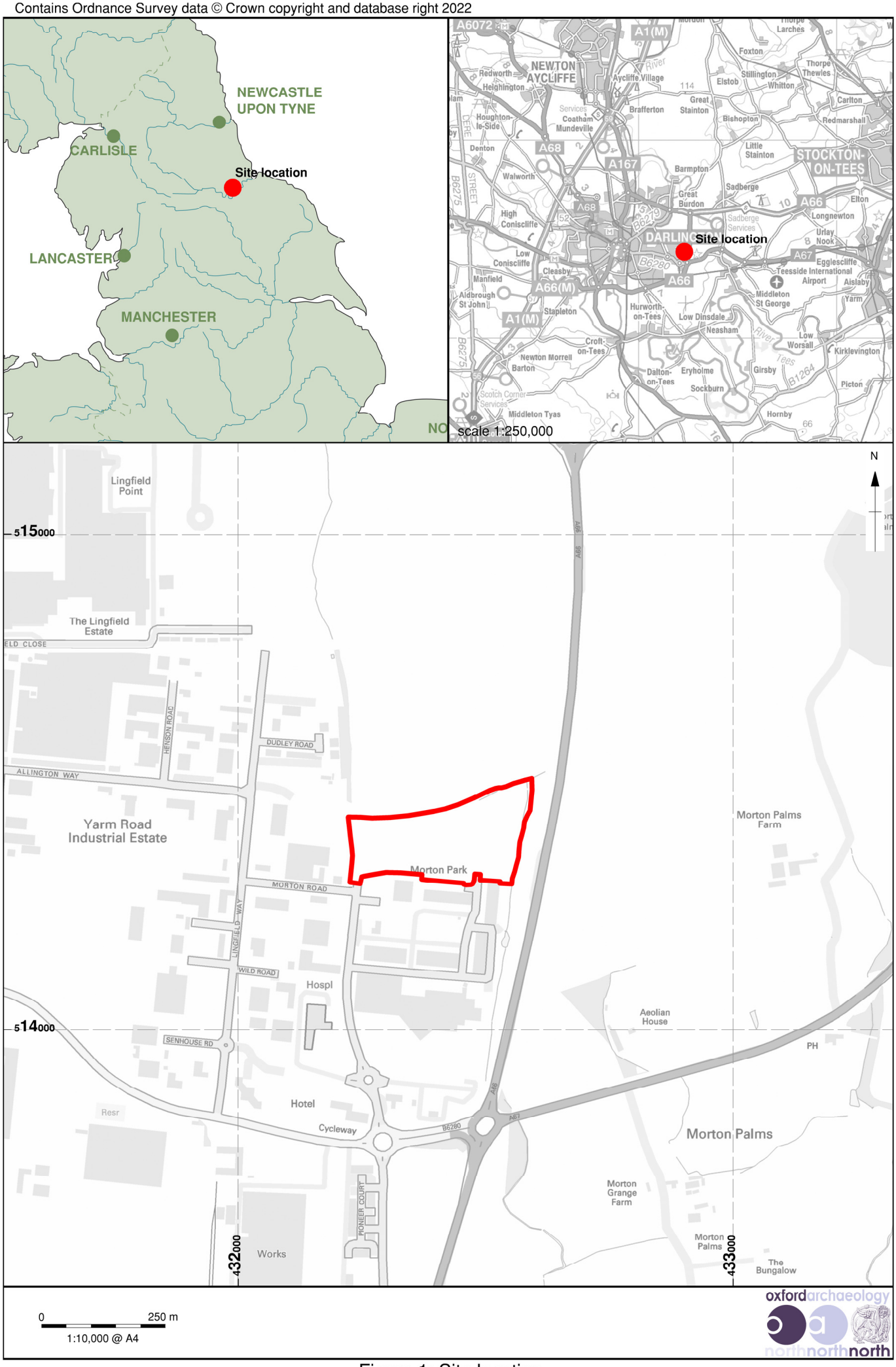

Figure 1: Site location

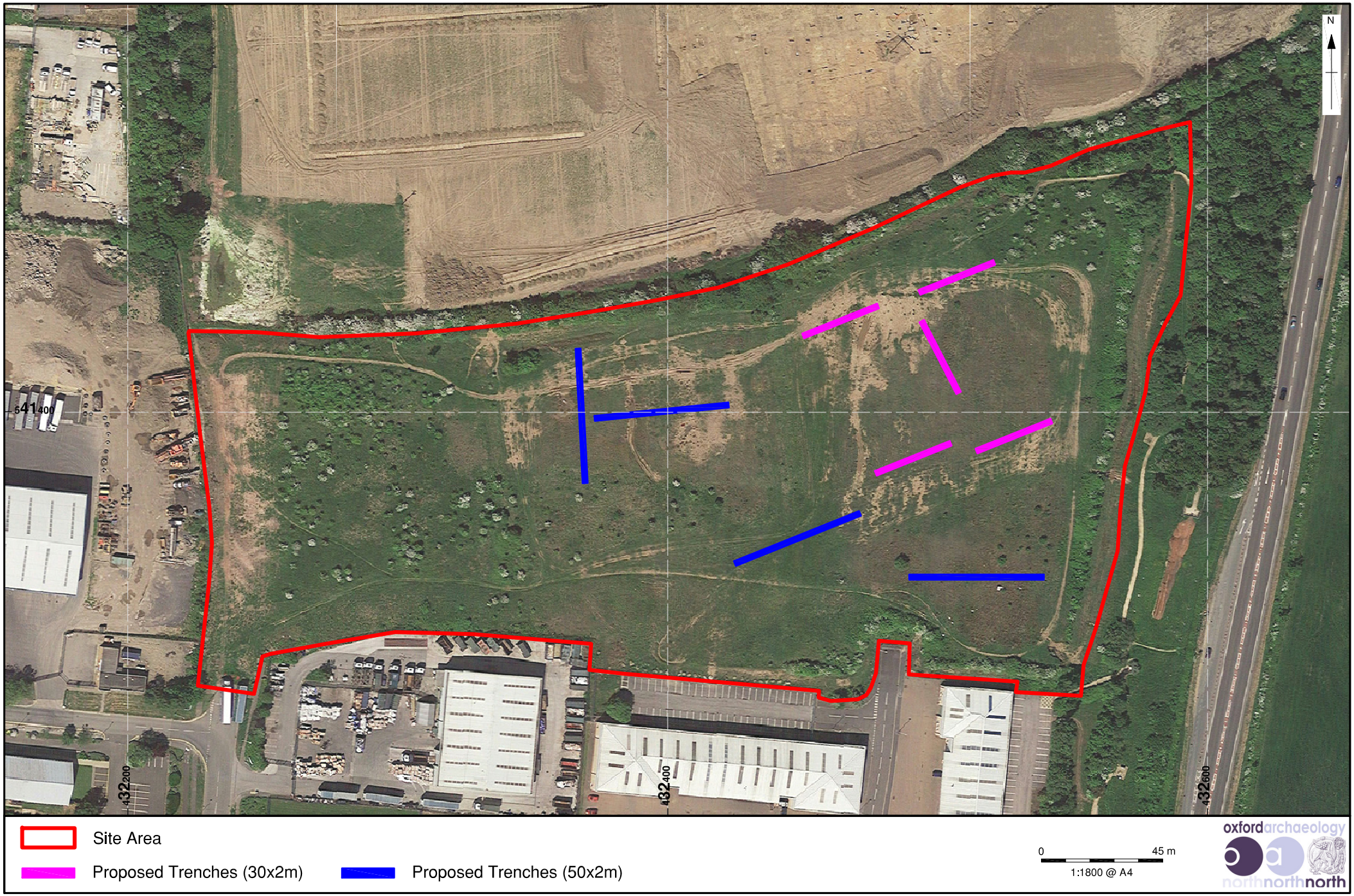

Figure 2: Proposed trenches

OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.
Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

APPENDIX A GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A.1 Standard methodology – summary

Mechanical excavation

A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavation. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.5 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator may be used.

A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.

A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.

A.1.6 After recording, evaluation trenches and test pits will usually be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, and compacted as far as is practicable with the mechanical excavator. Area excavations will not normally be backfilled.

Hand excavation

A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will usually be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number and proportion of features required to meet the aims of the excavation will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. More complex features such as those associated with funerary activity will usually be subject to 100% hand excavation.

A.1.9 In the case of evaluations, it is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of a representative sample of the evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

Recording

A.1.10 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

A.1.11 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

A.1.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10 or recorded using geo-referenced digital photography.

A.1.13 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

A.1.14 A register of plans will be kept.

A.1.15 Long sections of showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.

A.1.16 A register of sections will be kept.

A.1.17 Generally, all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

A.1.18 A full photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

A.1.19 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

A.2.1 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:

- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014 (updated 2020)
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation, 2014 (updated 2020)
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief, 2014 (update 2020)

A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

APPENDIX B GEOMATICS AND SURVEY

B.1 Standard methodology - summary

B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.

B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.

B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of GPS/GNSS (Global Positioning System/Global Navigation Satellite System), hand-measured elements, Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM), or photogrammetry where appropriate.

B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area as necessary. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GNSS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.

B.1.5 Control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GNSS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. Control stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.

B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.

B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. Prior to conducting the survey, the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept recording daily tasks and conditions as appropriate.

B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded uploaded and backed up to our central servers via ftp. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.

B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets as necessary. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this

shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.

B.1.10 A summary of survey work will be produced as needed to access development and highlight problems. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances, where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly via ftp to Oxford on a regular basis.

B.1.11 A site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GNSS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.

B.1.12 Areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn or recorded by photogrammetry as appropriate. Where hand drawn, at least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GNSS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.

B.1.13 Photogrammetry may also be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for photogrammetry.

B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.

B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.

B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.

B.1.17 Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all data recorded will be made available for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

B.2.1 Historic England, 2017 Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording Practice

B.2.2 Historic England, 2015 Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage (3rd edn)

B.2.3 Historic England, 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

B.2.4 Historic England, 2017 Photogrammetric Applications for Cultural Heritage: Guidance for Good Practice

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures

B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols

B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols

B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Standard methodology – summary

C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.

C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) and possibly for metallurgical analysis in consultation with the appropriate specialists.

C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen, other microflora and microfauna, metallurgy and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

C.2.1 Historic England, 2010 Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood.

C.2.2 Historic England, 2018 Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.

C.2.3 Historic England, 2011 Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation, (2nd ed)

C.2.4 Historic England, 2004 Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (revision due 2020).

C.2.5 University of Bradford, 2019 Archaeomagnetism: Magnetic Moments in the Past https://www.brad.ac.uk/archaeomagnetism/

C.2.6 Historic England, 2008 Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology (revision due 2020).

C.2.7 Historic England, 2008 Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains (currently being revised).

C.2.8 Historic England, 2015 Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.

C.2.9 Historic England, 2015 Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.

C.2.10 Historic England, 2017 Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology.

C.2.11 Baker, P and Worley, F, 2019 Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to archive. Historic England

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2017. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 4th ed.

APPENDIX D ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Standard methodology - summary

D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Finds Team Leader. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.

D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Finds Team Leader with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.

D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.

D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the Team Leader before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.

D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.

D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Fieldwork Team Leader and the Post-excavation Team Leader. Project managers will keep the Finds Team Leader informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.

D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.

D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).

D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.

D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.

D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Finds Team Leader.

D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Team Leader holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.

D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the team prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the Finds Team Leader to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

D.2.1 CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020) Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

D.2.2 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm)

D.2.3 UKIC, 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.4 UKIC, 1988 Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.5 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.

APPENDIX E HUMAN REMAINS

E.1 Standard methodology - summary

E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.

E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.

E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA (Roberts and McKinley 1993), Historic England (2018), the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE, 2015, 2017) and British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice (2019) and Code of Ethics (2019). For crypts and post-medieval burials, the recommendations set out by the CIfA (Cox 2001) and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists and APABE (2010) are also relevant.

E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the Historic England and Church of England (2005) and updated by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (2017), skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.

E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.

E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (those less than 100 years old) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.

E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).

E.1.8 Soil samples will be normally taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (circa. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.

E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.

E.1.10 Where digital imaging is used it will be done in accordance with the British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Recommendations on the Ethical Issues Surrounding 2D and 3D Digital Images of Human Remains (2019).

E.1.11 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).

E.1.12 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.

E.1.13 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.

E.1.14 Unurned cremations will not usually be half sectioned, but excavated in spits and/or quadrants (i.e. large deposits or spreads), or recovered as a bulk sample.

E.1.15 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004, 2017).

E.1.16 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticuled bone / charnel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.

E.1.17 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.

E.1.18 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadranted and will be subject to 100% sampling.

E.1.19 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.

E.1.20 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be recorded by photogrammetry or hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.

E.1.21 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.

E.1.22 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.

E.1.23 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:

- Shape
- Dimensions
- Type of stone used
- Condition, completeness and fragmentation of stones, no longer in original positions
- Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
- Inscription (verbatum record of inscription; font of the lettering)
- Stylistic type

E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

E.2.1 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2013 Science and the Dead. A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis. English Heritage Publishing.

E.2.2 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England

E.2.3 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, 2015 Large Burial Grounds. Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects

E.2.4 Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists and APABE, 2010 Archaeology and Burial Vaults. A guidance note for churches. Guidance Note 2

E.2.5 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. 2019a Code of Practice (http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards)

E.2.6 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. 2019b Code of Ethics (http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards)

E.2.7 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology, 2019c Recommendations on the Ethical Issues Surrounding 2D and 3D Digital Images of Human Remains (http://www.babao.org.uk/index/ethics-and-standards)

E.2.8 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. CIfA Paper No. 3

E.2.9 English Heritage, 2002 Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports

E.2.10 Historic England, 2018 The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. Swindon, Historic England

E.2.11 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, CIfA Technical Paper No. 13

E.2.12 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, CIfA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13

E.2.13 McKinley, J, 2017 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Mitchell P, and Brickley, M (eds) Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, CIfA 14-19

E.2.14 Mitchell P, and Brickley, M (eds) Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, CIfA 2017

E.2.15 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15

E.2.16 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85

E.2.17 The Human Tissue Act 2004

E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document

E.3.2 Oxford Archaeology 2018 *Fieldwork Manual Human Remains* unpublished

APPENDIX F REPORTING

F.1 Standard methodology - summary

F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
- Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.

F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2015, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:

- A summary description and background of the project.
- A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
- An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.
- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.

F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:

- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
- A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.

- A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
- A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.

F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (e.g. with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2015 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:

- A summary of the background to the project
- Research aims and objectives
- Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
- An outline of the stages, products and tasks
- Proposed project team
- Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.

F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or their appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per Historic England guidelines.

F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; HE 2015). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects

take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in Historic England (SHAPE; EH 2008).

APPENDIX G LIST OF SPECIALISTS REGULARLY USED BY OA

G.1.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of external specialists who are regularly used by OA.

Internal archaeological specialists used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, Clay Pipe and CBM	BA (Hons), MCIfA
Dr Alex Davies	Prehistoric Pottery	BA (Hons), MA, PhD, ACIfA
Edward Biddulph	Roman Pottery	BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA
Kate Brady	Roman Pottery	BA, ACIfA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hons), MSc
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hons), PGDip
Anni Byard	Metalwork, coins and glass	MSx, MCIfA
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD, MCIfA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish and Bird Bone	BA (Hons), MA, D.Phil, MCIfA, FSA Scot
Dr Mairead Rutherford	Pollen	BSc, MSc
Ian Smith	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MSc, PCIfA
Dr Martyn Allen	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MA, PhD
Adrienne Powell	Animal Bone	BA (Hons), MA
Dr Denise Druce	Charred plant remains, charcoal and pollen	BA (Hons), PhD, MCIfA
Sharon Cook	Charred plant remains	BSc, MSc, ACIfA
Elizabeth Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA (Hons), MSc
Carl Champness	Geoarchaeology	BA (Hons), MSc, ACIfA
Nicola Scott	Archaeological archive deposition	BA (Hons Dunelm)
Mike Donnelly	Flint	BSc, MCIfA
Dr Louise Loe	Human Bone	BA PhD, MCIfA, BABAO
Helen Webb	Human Bone	BSc, MSc, MCIfA, BABAO
Mark Gibson	Human Bone	BA, MSc, ACIfA, BABAO
Dr Lauren McIntyre	Human Bone	BSc, MSc, PhD, MCIfA, BABAO
Zoe Ui Choileain	Human Bone	Pg Dip, MA, Msc, BABAO
Natasha Dodwell	Human Bone	BA, MSc, BABAO

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hons)
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers, The Anglo Saxon Laboratory	Identification of Medieval Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn-Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hons), BA, MSc
Steve Allen, York Archaeological Trust	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard Macphail	Soils, especially Micromorphology	BA (Hons), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA, MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith	Insects	BA (Hons), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	BSc (Hons), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Metalworking Slag	BSc (Hons), PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA (Hons)
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	BSc, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-Luc Schwenninger	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD
Dr David Higgins	Clay Pipe	BA, PhD, MCIfA
Dr Hugo Anderson-Wymark	Flint	BSc, PhD, FSA Scot, MCIfA
Dr Damian Goodburn-Brown	Ancient Woodwork	BA, PhD
Dr David Dungworth	Archaeometallurgy and Glassworking	BA (Hons), PhD

APPENDIX H DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING

Standard methodology – summary

H.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set-up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.

H.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive manager will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.

H.1.3 Where there is currently no receiving museum for the project archive, although responsibility for the archive ultimately lies with the client, OA will hold the archive on their behalf for a period of up to 3 years after completion of the report, after which time (in the event that a suitable depository has not been secured) provision for further storage of the archive will be made in agreement with Oxford Archaeology, the client and the relevant planning archaeologist.

H.1.4 During the course of the project the Archive team will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.

H.1.5 The hard copy site archive will be security copied by scanning to PdFA and a copy of this will be housed on the OA Archive Server. A full digital copy of the archive, including scanned hard copy and born digital data, will be deposited with and made publicly available on-line through the ADS. A further copy will be maintained on the OA server and if requested a copy on disk will also be sent to the receiving museum with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.

H.1.6 Born digital data will only be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum where practical. Archive elements that need maintaining in digital form will be sent to ADS in accordance with Arches Standard and ADS guidelines. A copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD and back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.

H.1.7 Prior to deposition the Archive team will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993.

H.1.8 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines. Deposition charges will be required from the client as part of the project costs, but the level of the fee is set by the receiving body and may be subject to change during the lifespan of the project. Changes to archiving charges beyond OA's control will be passed across to the client.

H.1.9 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents, or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide the receiving repository or museum for the archive with a full licence for use to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation, and in line with the relevant receiving body guidelines.

H.1.10 OA will advise the receiving repository or museum for the archive of 3rd party materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.

H.1.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. Archaeological findings and conclusions can be kept confidential for a limited period but will be made publicly available in line with the above procedure either after a specified time period agreed with the client at the outset of the project, or where no such period is agreed, after a reasonable period of time. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

H.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

H.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:

H.2.2 EAC, 2014 A Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (EAC Guidelines 1)

H.2.3 CIfA, 2014 (Updated 2020) Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives

H.2.4 Brown, D, 2011 Archaeological Archives A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation. AAF

H.2.5 UKIC, 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage

H.2.6 SMA, 2020 Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections

H.2.7 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.

H.2.8 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, Historic England 1991.

H.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

H.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

APPENDIX I HEALTH AND SAFETY

I.1 Standard Methodology - summary

I.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the current OA Health and Safety Policy, the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.

I.1.2 Where a project falls under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan (CPP).

I.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

I.2.1 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively:

I.2.2 The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

I.2.3 Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999).

I.2.4 Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended).

I.2.5 The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (2013).

I.2.6 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015).

I.2.7 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

I.2.8 The OA Health and Safety Policy.

I.2.9 The OA Site Safety Procedures Manual.

I.2.10 The OA Risk Assessment templates.

I.2.11 The OA Method Statement template.

I.2.12 The OA Construction Phase Plan template.

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

APPENDIX B TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.40
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay. Contained four field drains. Trench shortened by 2.5m at eastern end due to presence of a tree.					**Length (m)**	27.50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.20
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.20
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.30
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Topsoil overlying natural geology of clay. Ditch ***502*** at eastern end of trench. Two field drains and a water pipe were also present.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.55
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-		Natural	-	-
502	Cut	0.58	0.20	Ditch	-	-
503	Fill	0.58	0.20	Secondary Fill. Yellowish greyish brown with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay. Trench had to be repositioned due to presence of orchids.					**Length (m)**	35
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.45
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.50
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
703	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay. Trench aborted with the agreement of the Principal Archaeologist for Durham County Council as sufficient evidence of extensive truncation had already been provided in Trench 9.					**Length (m)**	8
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.40
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay. Trench shortened due to presence of a public footpath at northern end.					**Length (m)**	42.30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg depth (m)	0.50
Context No	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Services University of Durham (ASUD), 2004 *Darlington eastern transport corridor, Darlington, Co. Durham: archaeological desk-top assessment (aerial photographs)*, unpubl rep

British Geological Survey (BGS), 2022 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [Online] available at http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 13 June 2022)

Campey, LH, 1980 *A study of the development of Great Burdon as a Durham Cathedral priory manor from 1135 to 1580*, unpubl

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020a *Standard and guidance for field evaluation*, Reading

CIfA, 2020b *Standard and guidance for the creation, preparation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Reading

CIfA, 2021 *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*, Reading

Clack, PAG and Pearson, NF, 1978 *Darlington: a topographical study*, Northern Archaeological Study, Durham University

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2022 National Soil Resources Institute's *Soilscapes of Britain Map* [Online], available at: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes, Cranfield University (accessed 13 June 2022)

Discovery CE Ltd, 2022 *Preliminary phase 2 investigation report, Morton Park Way, Darlington*, unpubl rep

Historic England (HE), 2015 *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (re-issue), London

Margary, I, 1973 *Roman roads in Britain*, London

Prospect Archaeology, 2018 *Morton Park, Darlington, Co. Durham: desk-based assessment*, unpubl rep

APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Morton Park, Darlington, County Durham
Site code:	MPD22
Grid Reference	NZ 32415 14402
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	27th to 29th June 2022
Area of Site	481m^2
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA North, Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster, LA1 1QD, and will be deposited with Durham County Record Office in due course.
Summary of Results:	Only one possible archaeological feature was uncovered, ditch ***502*** in Trench 5. The majority of the site had been heavily truncated with only a thin layer of subsoil surviving in the southern part of the site and field drains surviving in the north-eastern part of the site. The western part of the site was completely truncated, with the modern surface being considerably lower than even the eastern part of the site. This suggests that the whole site had likely been stripped of its original topsoil and much of the subsoil, with the natural geology having been removed in the western part of the site. Due to the level of truncation the site is of very little significance.

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com