

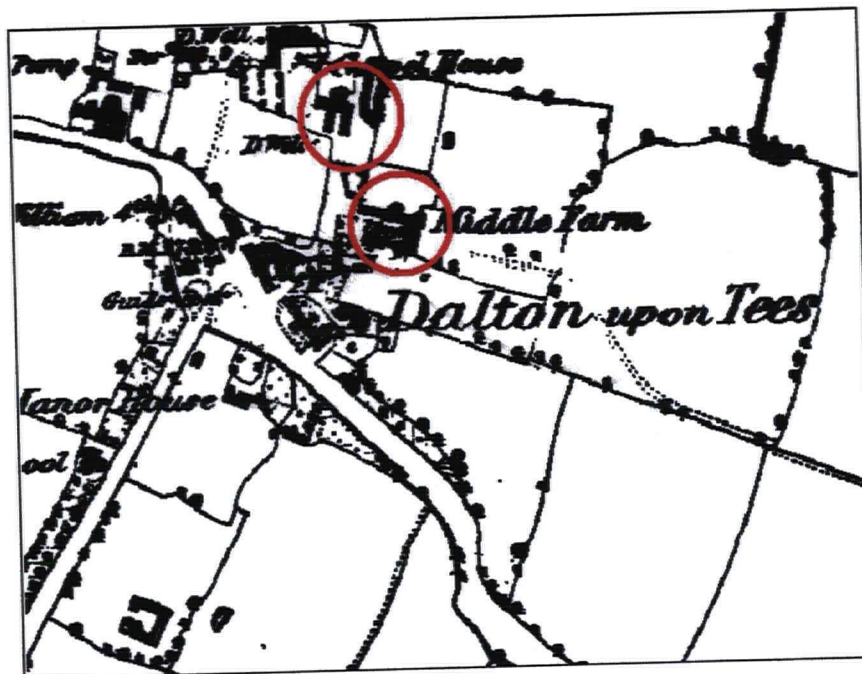
THE BRIGANTIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING of  
TEST-PITS at  
CHAPEL HOUSE FARM,  
DALTON upon TEES, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

A report to Michael Bailey, esq.



January 12th 2006

1097 parish

Rec 13/1/16.

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1/97/52A/FULL

1/97/110C/FULL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING of  
TEST PITS at  
CHAPEL HOUSE FARM,  
DALTON upon TEES,  
RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**A report to Michael Bailey, esq.**

**Fieldwork and report: Percival Turnbull**

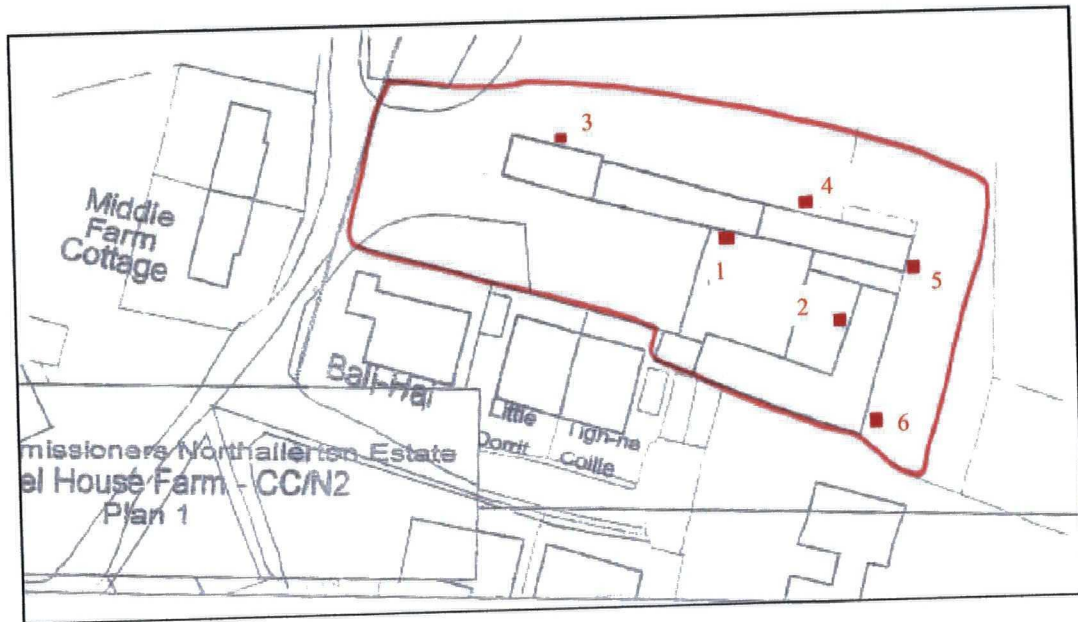
**12th January 2006**

**Percival Turnbull, BA, MIFA, FSA**

**Deborah Walsh, BA, AIFA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING of TEST PITS at  
CHAPEL HOUSE FARM, DALTON upon TEES**

1. On instructions from Michael Bailey, esq., a continuous watch was maintained during the excavation of a series of test pits in various locations around two ranges of former farm buildings at Chapel House Farm, Dalton upon Tees. This work was required in response to a planning condition attached to a consent for the conversion of the buildings to residential use. Fieldwork was carried out on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2006.
2. Chapel House farmhouse is a modern building of 1950, which replaced an earlier farmhouse. The western and eastern ranges of agricultural buildings seem originally to have belonged respectively to Chapel House and Middle farms (*vide* cover picture, from 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey). The buildings are all of brick: the western range seems to be of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date (with later additions) and includes an open gin-gang with brick piers: the buildings of the eastern range seem to be rather later, and are largely 20<sup>th</sup> century.
3. Chapel House farm seems to have begun as a mediaeval grange, and there is a well-defined and well-preserved moat immediately to the north-west of the western range of buildings. Further earthworks, including small enclosures and possible house plots, lie to the east (north of the eastern range).
4. A total of twelve test-pits, each *circa* 1 metre square, was excavated by J.C.B. machine. Six were located around each of the ranges (Figs 1 and 2), and were positioned in order to follow the run of the proposed new drains. In every case the result was archaeologically negative: the natural sticky, yellow clay subsoil was directly overlain by a dirty, black deposit of clay loam thoroughly mixed with fragments of broken brick and pantile, occasional loose cobbles, and fragments of metallic rubbish. This deposit varied from *circa* 30 to *circa* 50 centimetres in thickness, and represents the continuous churning and redeposition typical of farmyard locations which have been disturbed for long periods by the constant passage of wheels and of beasts. In places, the natural subsoil was stained by oil and by the seepage from manure heaps.
5. It was concluded that the area under investigation, *i.e.* the yards in the immediate vicinity of the building ranges, has very little remaining archaeological potential.



**Chapel House Farm**

**Fig. 1**

**Test pits 1-6 in Eastern Range**



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**Chapel House Farm**

**Fig. 2**

**Test pits 7-12 in Western Range**



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