



Village Farm, Dalton-on-Tees, North Yorkshire

archaeological monitoring

on behalf of:

Ms J Parlour

**ASUD Report 1144
November 2004**

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring carried out during redevelopment work at the site of Village Farm, Dalton-on-Tees, North Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The work was conducted to erect a portal-framed building within the extent of an existing orchard, an area of hard standing and a small area of Scheduled Ancient Monument 31367.
- 1.3 The works were commissioned by Ms J Parlour, and conducted by Archaeological Services University of Durham.

Results

- 1.4 No archaeological features were identified during the scheme of works.

2. Project background

Location

- 2.1 The site was centred on grid ref NZ2967508210 to the north of Village Farm, in the village of Dalton-on-Tees, in a field to the East of the A167 Northallerton road. The excavation extended over a small area in the south of Scheduled Ancient Monument 31367-01.

Development proposal

- 2.2 The ground works were conducted during the construction of a portal-framed building on Village Farm, Dalton-on-Tees, North Yorkshire. The total area involved in the project was 324m², 27m east-west by 12m north-south.

Objective

- 2.4 The objective of the scheme of works was to record any surviving archaeological features exposed in the course of groundworks.

Specification

- 2.5 The work was carried out in accordance with the standard Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for limited archaeological recording (“watching brief”), provided by North Yorkshire County Council, Environmental Services; the work was commissioned by Ms J. Parlour, Village Farm.

Dates

- 2.6 The site was visited twice, on the 10th August 2004 and the 29th September 2004. This report was prepared after the completion of fieldwork.

Personnel

- 2.7 Fieldwork was conducted by Jason Mole and Mathew Claydon. This report was written by Jason Mole with illustrations by Linda Bosveld. The project manager was Richard Annis.

Archive

- 2.8 The project code is **DVF04**, for **Dalton-on-Tees, Village Farm 2004**. The project archive will be deposited in accordance with North Yorkshire County Council archiving policy.

3. Geology, topography and land use

- 3.1 Geologically Dalton-on-Tees is situated upon Permian and Triassic sandstone; these are overlain by substantial deposits of glacial drift, which varies from clean fine sands to firm boulder clay.
- 3.2 The site is located on an area of level pasture land located to the north of the village of Dalton-on-Tees.

- 3.3 The land is currently part of a cattle farm and lies within the extent of an existing orchard, an area of hardstanding and a small area in the south of Scheduled Ancient Monument 31367.

4. Historical background

- 4.1 Built after the ‘harrying of the north’ in 1069-70, the medieval village of Dalton-on-Tees was originally part of the township of Croft and therefore came under the jurisdiction of the Bishopric of the Palatinate of Durham. It is likely that Dalton-on-Tees was built to replace one of the villages destroyed during the suppression of a rebellion by the native population of the north against Norman occupation (NMR 31367).
- 4.2 The village in 1221 was known as Dalton Super Tese and was in prime location 3km south of the river crossing at croft, just off a major route. By the 14th century the village fell into decline and suffered some desertion, the precise nature of which is not known (NMR 31367).
- 4.3 The current village lies to the south of the medieval settlement. The nature of its development from the earlier medieval settlement to its current form is not known (NMR 31367).

5. Results

- 5.1 The groundworks were conducted in two stages the first saw the ground level within the area of the orchard reduced by c.0.3m. No reduction was conducted within the area of the hard standing or the Scheduled Ancient Monument. No features of archaeological significance were identified.
- 5.2 During the second stage 18 pits were excavated by machine across the site. Each measured 1sq.m and went down to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The subsoil consisted of an adhesive dark orange brown clay to a depth of 0.8m. This was overlain by a brown clay of similar consistency to a depth of 0.35m. The upper layer contained intermittent fragments of residual animal bone; these were considered modern in date. No finds were identified within the subsoil layer. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

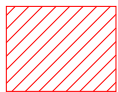
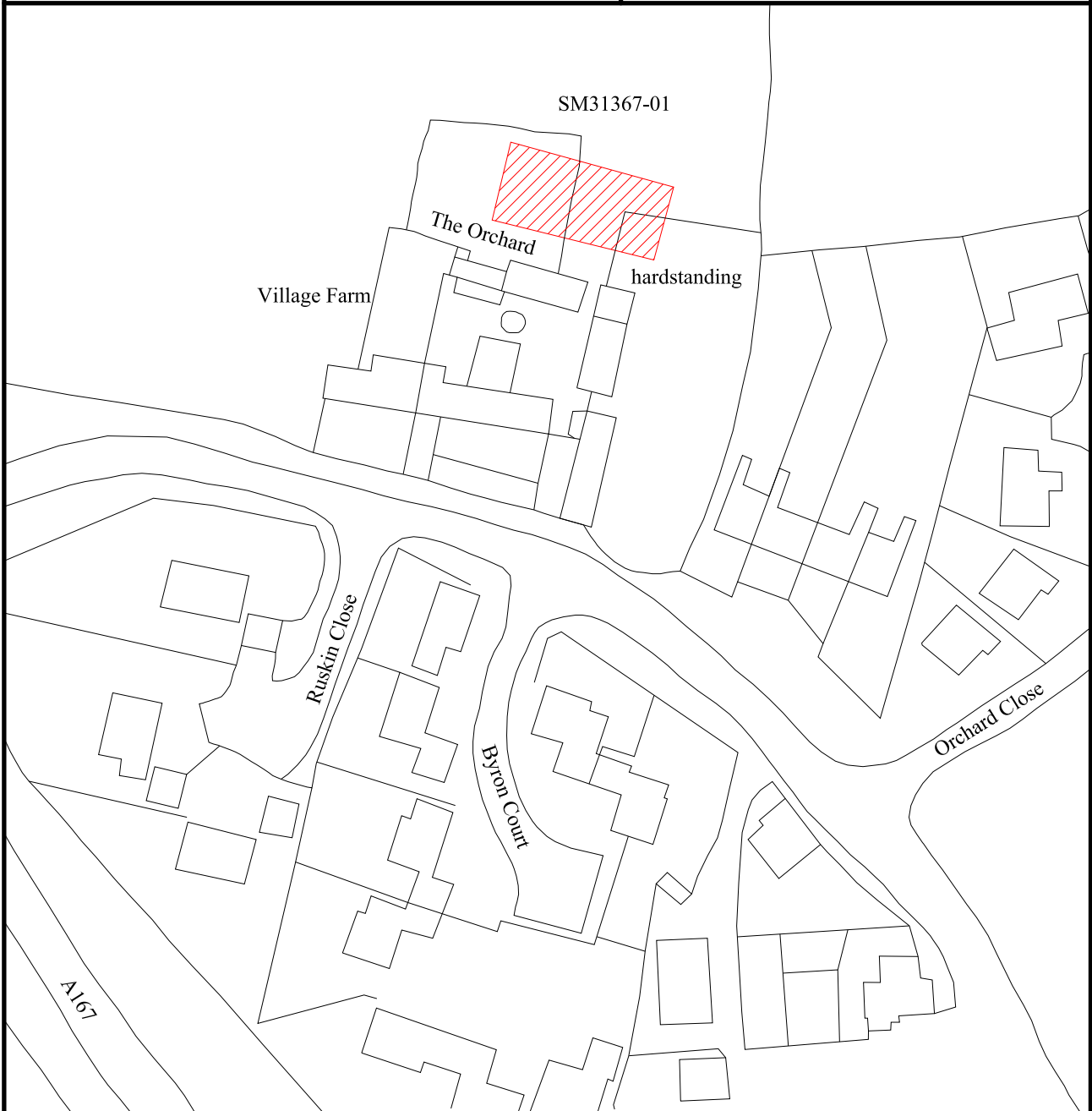
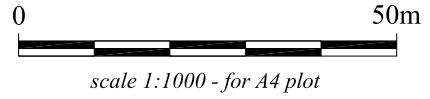


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Figure 1
*Location map showing area of excavation within
Dalton-on-Tees*



area of excavation

