

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd
for
Darlington Borough Council

Darlington multi-storey car park
Beaumont Street
Darlington

archaeological evaluation

report 3348
February 2014

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted in advance of a proposed multi-storey car park at Beaumont Street, Darlington. The works comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd for Darlington Borough Council and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 Parts of the site have been truncated by modern activity. This activity includes the construction of former buildings and cellars on the site, including the Beaumont Street School. Services and modern pits, as were identified in Trench 1, may also have removed earlier deposits.
- 1.4 Significant archaeological deposits survived in both trenches. These comprised a large pit in Trench 2 and two smaller features in Trench 1. Further features are likely to be present on the site. They are most likely to relate to the use of the area as tenements plots and gardens in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 1.5 The ground surface through which archaeological deposits were cut was present from around 0.3m below ground level in Trench 1 (41.90m OD) and 0.6m below ground level in Trench 2 (42.1m OD). The deepest archaeological deposit was in Trench 2, at 40.94m OD. Archaeological deposits may survive above or below these levels.
- 1.6 A small assemblage of pot sherds of medieval date were recovered from the archaeological features, together with an assemblage of animal bone and other artefacts, including clay pipe, brick and iron. A significant assemblage of charred seeds and charcoal was also present in the palaeoenvironmental samples.
- 1.7 The proposed development has the potential to remove the archaeological resource from the site.

Recommendation

- 1.8 No archaeological resource was identified which requires preservation *in situ*. No further works are recommended prior to planning consent.
- 1.9 A programme of archaeological excavation is recommended in order to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at Beaumont Street, Darlington (NGR centre: NZ 28882 14289) and is currently used as a car park. It covers an area of approximately 0.5 ha. To the west and south is Beaumont Street, to the east further car parking and to the north is Houndgate.

Development proposal

- 2.2 The proposed development is a multi-storey car park.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the development.

Specification

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation provided by Archaeo-Environment (2013) and a Method Statement provided by Archaeological Services Durham University (reference DS13.433) and approved by the planning authority.

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 27th January and 3rd February 2014. This report was prepared for February 2014.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Patricia Edwards and Nathan Thomas (supervisor). This report was prepared by Nathan Thomas, with illustrations by Janine Watson. Environmental sample processing was conducted by Alan Rae, artefact assessment by Jenifer Jones, animal bone by Dr Carrie Drew and palaeoenvironmental assessment by Dr Charlotte O'Brien. The Project Manager was Peter Carne.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **DMS14**, for **Darlington Multi-Storey 2013**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to the Bowes Museum in due course. The charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University. The flots and residues have been scanned in their entirety with all material of palaeoenvironmental or dating value removed, and have therefore been discarded. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-170628**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area comprised a public car park.

- 3.2 The proposed development area slopes gently down to the east from 44m OD to 41m OD. Beyond the eastern edge of the site the level of the ground drops in a series of terraces.
- 3.3 The solid geology of the site is calcareous mudstone of the Roxby Formation, overlain by Devensian glaciofluvial deposits of sands and gravels (BGS 2014). Recent boreholes taken as part of this project show sand and gravels to be present between 0.5m and 2.7m below ground level (Solmek 2013).

4. Historical and archaeological background

- 4.1 The historical and archaeological background to the site is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the development (Archaeo-Environment 2013). In summary, the area lies on the edge of the core of the medieval town, and would have been partially covered with the tenement plots leading back from Houndgate. There is also a 16th-century reference to part of the area being referred to as Kilgarth, which may reflect industrial activity on the site. In the post-medieval period the area became increasingly rich with larger houses on the street frontage and parts of some tenements amalgamated into larger gardens. From the later 19th century and up into the 20th century further buildings were built on the site, including a school, and the demolition of these led to the conversion of the area into car parking in the 1970s. A series of archaeological excavation trenches on and adjacent to the site have taken place which indicate that there is some survival of archaeological deposits and some areas where modern activity would have removed any deposits that were present. An Anglo-Saxon ditch has been postulated to cross the site.

5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction

- 5.1 Two trenches were machine excavated to the top of the natural substrate or first significant archaeological deposit, whichever was encountered first. The two trenches were located to avoid the known services present within the development area and to target areas where the historic mapping indicated a lack of previous development. A primary target for the trenches was a possible Anglo-Saxon ditch, the course of which was projected through the development area.

Trench 1 (Figures 3-8)

- 5.2 This trench measured 25m by 2m, oriented north-east to south-west, and was located over the projected course of the Anglo-Saxon ditch. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geological substrate [102]. This varied in nature across the length of the trench depending on the level of truncation present. In the centre of the trench, a compact yellow sandy grit was recorded at a depth of 0.3m below ground level (BGL), 41.9m OD. At the south-west end of the trench, a yellow sand with black banding was encountered at a depth of 1.8m BGL, 41.12m OD. At the north-east end of the trench, a clean yellow sand was recorded at a depth of 1m BGL, 41.61m OD. The varying depth to natural may be accounted for by modern truncation.
- 5.3 At the north-east end of the trench a possible remnant subsoil layer was recorded [119; 0.3m deep, 41.9m OD]. This [119] was cut by a large pit which continued

outside the area excavated [F103; 3.1m in length and 0.6m deep]. Pit [F103] was filled with a light grey brown loam that contained pottery dating to the medieval period and fragments of animal bone (Figure 5). Feature [F103] was interpreted as a pit dating to the medieval period of uncertain function.

- 5.4 In the centre of the trench a small pit was recorded [F105, 0.6m diameter and 0.2m deep] (Figure 6). Pit [F105] was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay [106]. A tiny fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from this.
- 5.5 At the south-west end of the trench a series of intercutting modern features were recorded. A large pit [F109, 2.9m in width and 1.2m deep, 40.61m OD at base] was filled with a loose mid yellow brown fill, made of sand, gravel and pebbles, with fragments of brick throughout [110] (Figure 7). Fill [110] yielded two sherds of modern white china in addition to a residual sherd of medieval date. Cutting fill [110] was the cut of a second large pit [107, 3m in width and 1.6m deep, 40.65m OD at base]. Pit [107] was also filled with a loose mid yellow brown fill of sand, gravel and pebbles with brick fragments throughout [108] (Figure 8). The two pits were interpreted as possible sand extraction pits dating to the modern period. Cutting fill [108] was the cut of a large ceramic drain [F111]. The drain measured 0.25m in diameter and was oriented approximately east to west. The top of the drain was recorded at a depth of 1.4m BGL, 41.1m OD. Cutting the drain fill [112] was the cut of a probable pit [F114, 2m in width and 1m deep] filled with a loose demolition deposit made of brick and laminations of plaster and mortar [115]. Pit [F114] was interpreted as modern disturbance. Cutting [115] was a linear feature [113] present across the south-west end of the trench. Feature [F113] was filled with a series of layers; [116; 0.3m deep] a mid grey brown sandy clay, [117; 0.2m deep] a brown black loose clay with gravel and frequent stones and [118, 0.5m deep] a mid brown loose clayey sand. All these layers were interpreted as modern redeposited material.
- 5.6 Above all the identified features was a layer of loose brick and cobbles within a brown clayey matrix [101; 0.1-0.4m deep]. Layer [101] was interpreted as made-ground associated with the construction of the car park. Above [101] was a layer of concrete overlaid by tarmac [100; 0.1-0.3m deep]. The concrete and tarmac were deepest at the south-west end of the trench, up to 0.3m deep.

Trench 2 (Figures 3, 9 & 10)

- 5.7 This trench measured 14m by 2m, oriented north-east to south-west, and was located over an area where limited development was thought to have taken place. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geological substrate [214]. This varied in nature across the length of the trench. In the centre of the trench, a compact yellow sandy grit was recorded at a depth of 0.6m below ground level, (Figure 9). At the south-west end of the trench, a yellow sand was encountered at a depth of 1.6m BGL, 42.137m OD. The varying depth to natural can be accounted for by modern truncation at the south-west end of the trench (see below).
- 5.8 In the north-east of the trench a large pit was partly revealed [F205, 2.7m in width and 0.87m deep, 40.94m OD at base, 41.86m OD at the top]. Pit [F205] was filled with an alternating series of loose dark brown loam deposits [219, 217, 215, 203] interrupted by deposits of mid pink/red clay [218, 216, 204]; there were also some deposits of redeposited natural gravel [220] (Figure 9). Medieval pottery was recovered from the basal fill [219], clay deposits [204] and [218] and the upper

deposit [203]. Animal bone and a fragment of industrial by-product were also recovered from deposit [203]. Feature [F205] was interpreted as a pit dating to the medieval period of uncertain function.

- 5.9 At the south-west end of the trench a linear construction cut was recorded crossing the trench [F213; 1m in width and 0.6m deep] and oriented east to west. F213 contained a brick wall [F210, 43.23m OD] surviving to 11 courses. Wall [F210] and construction cut [F213] coincide with the location of a former boundary wall, part of the Beaumont Street School, indicated in the historic mapping and known to have been demolished by the mid-1970s. Abutting wall [F210] to the south-west was a deep deposit of demolition material comprising brick, wood, ceramic and flooring fragments [211; 1.4m deep, 42.13m OD]. Deposit [211] is demolition material from the Beaumont Street School. Abutting wall [F210] to the north-east was a dark brown gritty clayey silt [202, 0.3 – 0.9m deep]. The layer extended across the entire north-east end of the trench and filled construction cut [F213].
- 5.10 Cutting layer [202] at the north-east of the trench was the cut [F209; 4.1m in length] for a concrete footing [F207; 0.1m deep, 43.61m OD]. Above the footing were up to six courses of a brick wall [F208]. Within the remaining brick structure was a deposit of demolition material comprising brick, mortar and fragments of wood [206; 0.5m deep].
- 5.11 Above all the identified features was a layer of yellow dolomite [201; 0.1-0.2m deep]. Layer [201] was interpreted as made-ground associated with the construction of the car park. Above [201] was a layer of tarmac [200; 0.1m deep].

6. The artefacts

Pottery assessment

- 6.1 Twenty five sherds were hand-recovered from six contexts, with a further 17 very small pieces coming from environmental samples (265g wt total). All but three of these are medieval (Table 1). Medieval wares include 13th-14th Century oxidised sandy ware, contexts [104], [204], [218] <6>, some pieces with splash glazing, contexts [110], [219]; 12th-13th Century buff gritty ware context [203], and 14th-15th Century reduced greenware type, context [116]. A tiny fragment of glazed post-medieval pottery was recovered from context [106] <4>. The later sherds from [110] are pieces of glazed white earthenware, dating to the 19th or 20th century.

Recommendation

- 6.2 No further work is recommended for this small assemblage.

Context	Medieval	Post-medieval
104	11	
104 <3>	5	
106 <4>		1
110	2	2
116	1	
203	7	
204	1	
204 <2>	3	
218 <6>	2	
219	1	

Context	Medieval	Post-medieval
219 <7>	6	
Totals	39	3

Table 1: Medieval and post-medieval sherd numbers by context

Animal bone assessment

Results

- 6.3 Twenty-eight fragments were hand-recovered from three contexts, with a further 22+ very small pieces in environmental samples from a further four contexts. The bone is in reasonable condition though broken and fragmentary. No signs of butchery were observed.
- 6.4 Context [104] had seven hand-recovered pieces, identifiable fragments including a cattle horn core, a large mammal rib fragment and a fragment of bird (possible chicken) limb bone. Unidentifiable tooth enamel fragments and a small quantity of fish bone came from sample <3>.
- 6.5 Context [116] had a large mammal vertebra with one plate unfused.
- 6.6 Context [203] had 20 hand-recovered fragments, identifiable pieces including a large mammal humerus fragment, cattle calcaneus, sheep/goat phalange, large mammal mandible fragment, upper molar fragment (possibly pig) and cattle-size deciduous pre-molar. Further unidentifiable tooth enamel and a small quantity of fish bone came from sample <1>.
- 6.7 Unidentifiable bone came from context [106] sample <4> and context [219] sample <7>. Small quantities of fish bone came from context [204] sample <2> and [218] sample <6>.

Recommendation

- 6.8 The assemblage is compatible with a medieval or post-medieval date. No further work is recommended as the assemblage is small, but the data illustrates the potential of the site.

Clay pipe assessment

Results

- 6.9 A single piece of plain, post-medieval tobacco pipe stem was found in context [110]. It has no maker's mark.

Recommendation

- 6.10 No further work is recommended.

Building materials assessment

Results

- 6.11 Context [108] had a partial, mould-made brick in hard-fired red clay with a reduced core. It is 119 long (part length) x 110mm wide x 55mm thick. There is mortar on all intact faces and a thin layer of white paint on one face. Intact dimensions suggest a post-medieval date.
- 6.12 A piece of over-fired or burnt brick with a reduced core came from context [110] and two further small brick fragments were found in contexts [110] and [116]. Small

flakes of brick/tile came from context [106] sample <4> and [203] sample <1>, which also produced a small piece of mortar. Four small fragments of rough wall plaster came from context [104] sample <3>.

Recommendation

- 6.13 No further work is recommended.

Iron objects assessment

Results

- 6.14 A small fragment of highly corroded iron 22mm long x 14mm wide x 4mm thick came from context [104] sample <3>. It is slightly wedge-shaped in section and may be a fragment of blade. It cannot be dated.

Recommendation

- 6.15 No further work is recommended.

Industrial residues assessment

Results

- 6.16 A single piece of dark-coloured fuel ash slag (7g wt) came from context [203]. Such material can be produced in domestic hearths and is not indicative of industrial activity on site.

Recommendation

- 6.17 No further work is recommended.

7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

Summary

- 7.1 The samples comprise domestic waste. The crop plants recorded were oats, hulled barley, cf. bread wheat, rye, peas and flax, which were all widely cultivated in the medieval period in Britain. The weed flora may derive from contaminants of the cereal crops and the remains of burnt hay, dung or fodder. Identified charcoal comprised oak, birch, alder, ash and cherry family. The assemblage is compatible with a medieval date.

Methods

- 7.2 A palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on five pit fills of medieval origin [contexts 104, 203, 204, 218, 219]. The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500µm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al.* (2002).
- 7.3 Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2000), and

modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.

- 7.4 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Petts & Gerrard 2006; Hall & Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010).

Results

- 7.5 Small fragments of bone (animal and fish), clinker/cinder, coal/coal shale, pot, mortar, wall plaster, fired clay, hammerscale and a corroded metal object were recorded in the samples. The few charcoal fragments were oak, birch, alder, ash and cherry family (*Prunus* sp). Pre-Quaternary trilete megasporangia, which derive from the coal deposits, were noted in three of the samples. Charred plant macrofossils included the remains of cereals, hazel nutshells, pea, flax and a range of weed seeds of predominantly arable and ruderal habitats. The cereal grains comprised oats, hulled barley, wheat and rye, with all of the wheat grains having the characteristic shape associated with *Triticum aestivo-compactum* (a variety of bread wheat). Small fragments of charred heather twigs and tuber/rhizomes were also noted. Although a few uncharred seeds were present in both flots, the non-waterlogged nature of the site, their fresh appearance and the presence of modern roots suggest that these are recent intrusions. The results are presented in Table A1.2. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present in all of the samples.

Discussion

- 7.6 The pit fills comprise accumulations of domestic waste. The cultivated plants identified from the site were oats, hulled barley, cf. bread wheat, rye, peas and flax, which are common crops of the medieval period in north-east England (Hall & Huntley 2007; Greig 1991). The peas may have formed part of the human diet or could have been cultivated as a fodder crop. Flax would either have been used to produce linseed oil for food, preservative or medicinal uses, and/or the fibres may have been extracted to produce linen clothing, ropes or sacking. Although a single spelt wheat glume base was identified in context [219], the individual occurrence of this late prehistoric/Roman crop is considered to be a contaminant.
- 7.7 The arable weeds, stinking chamomile, fat-hen and black-bindweed, may have been brought to the site with the cereal crops, while the ruderal weeds probably derive from burnt hay, dung or fodder. Charred hazel nutshell fragments indicate that gathered wild foods formed a part of the diet.

Recommendations

- 7.8 No further analysis is required for the plant macrofossils, however if additional work is undertaken at the site, other features with the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains should be sampled and assessed. The results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

8. The archaeological resource

- 8.1 Archaeological deposits survive on the site, but in places deposits will have been removed by cellars, services, modern features and demolition and construction works associated with making the current car park. These deposits are medieval and post-medieval in date and are likely to relate to the exploitation of the tenements

extending back from Houndgate onto the northern part of the site. Deposits relating to the use of part of the area as gardens in the late post-medieval and early modern period may also be present. Medieval pottery and palaeoenvironmental evidence is also present.

- 8.2 The ground surface through which archaeological deposits were cut was present from around 0.3m below ground level in Trench 1 (41.90m OD) and 0.6m below ground level in Trench 2 (42.1m OD). The deepest archaeological deposit was in Trench 2, at 40.94m OD. Archaeological deposits may survive above or below these levels.

9. Impact assessment

- 9.1 Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to remove significant archaeological deposits where these are present across the site.

10. Recommendations

- 10.1 No archaeological resource was identified which requires preservation *in situ*. No further works are recommended prior to planning consent.
- 10.2 A programme of archaeological excavation is recommended in order to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

11. Sources

- Archaeo-Environment 2013 *Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation for a Proposed Multi Storey Car Park at Beaumont Street, Darlington*. Unpublished report
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- Solmek 2013 *Borehole Logs, Beaumont Street car park*. Unpublished report
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Appendix 1: Data tables

Table A1.1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of artefacts of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, I industrial residues, G glass, C ceramic building material, O other materials.

No	Area	Description	P	B	M	F	I	G	C	O
100	Tr1	Tarmac/concrete								
101	Tr1	Rubble/levelling layer								
102	Tr1	Natural sand/gravel								
F103	Tr1	Cut of large pit								
104	Tr1	Fill of pit F103	•	•						
F105	Tr1	Cut of small pit								
106	Tr1	Fill of small pit F105								
F107	Tr1	Cut of large pit								
108	Tr1	Fill of large pit F107								
F109	Tr1	Cut of large pit								
110	Tr1	Fill of large pit F109	•							
F111	Tr1	Cut of drain								
112	Tr1	Fill of drain								
F113	Tr1	Modern cut								
F114	Tr1	Cut of possible pit								
115	Tr1	Fill of possible pit								
116	Tr1	Layer	•	•						
117	Tr1	Layer								
118	Tr1	Layer								
119	Tr1	Layer								
200	Tr2	Tarmac								
201	Tr2	Dolomite hardcore								
202	Tr2	Layer								
203	Tr2	Pit fill F205	•	•						
204	Tr2	Pit fill F205	•							
F205	Tr2	Cut of pit								
206	Tr2	Demolition deposit								
F207	Tr2	Concrete footing								
F208	Tr2	Brick wall								
F209	Tr2	Cut for concrete footing								
F210	Tr2	Brick wall school								
211	Tr2	Demolition deposit school								
212	Tr2	Fill of construction cut F213								
F213	Tr2	Construction cut school								
214	Tr2	Natural								
215	Tr2	Pit fill F205								
216	Tr2	Pit fill F205								
217	Tr2	Pit fill F205								
218	Tr2	Pit fill F205								
219	Tr2	Pit fill F205	•							
220	Tr2	Pit fill F205								

Table A1.2: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

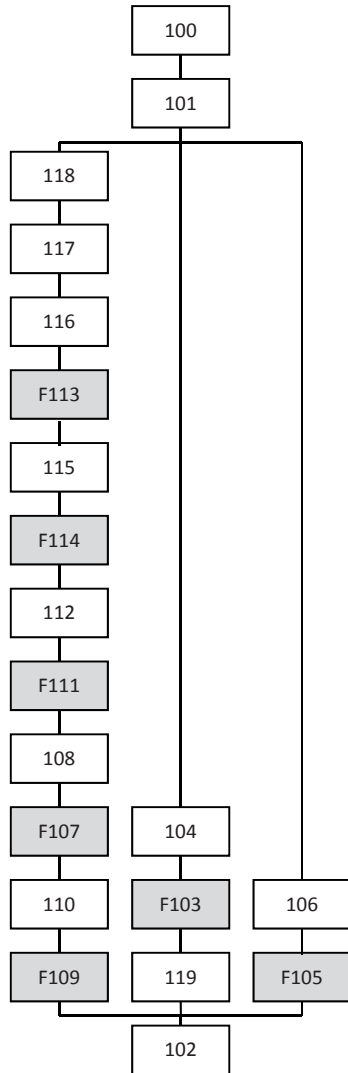
Sample		1	2	3	6	7
Context		203	204	104	218	219
Feature		Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Feature number		205	205	103	205	205
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>		20	19	20	9	17
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>		100	80	400	50	40
Residue contents						
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frags	+	-	+	-	+
Bone (unburnt)	fish	+	-	(+)	(+)	-
Clinker / cinder		-	-	+	-	-
Coal / coal shale		+	-	-	-	(+)
Fired clay		+	-	+	-	-
Fuel waste (magnetic)		-	-	+	-	-
Hammerscale		(+)	-	(+)	-	-
Metal object (corroded)		-	-	1	-	-
Mortar		+	-	-	-	-
Plaster		-	-	+	-	-
Pot (number of fragments)		-	3	5	2	6
Tooth (number of fragments)	animal	1	-	-	-	-
Flot matrix						
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frags	-	(+)	-	-	-
Charcoal		+	+	+	+	+
Clinker / cinder		+	-	+++	+	-
Coal / coal shale		+	+	+++	+	-
Pre-Quaternary trilete megasporangium		(+)	-	-	(+)	(+)
Heather twigs (charred)		(+)	-	-	-	-
Tuber / rhizome (charred)		(+)	(+)	-	-	(+)
Uncharred seeds		-	-	+	+	-
Charred remains (total count)						
(a) <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Stinking Chamomile)	achene	1	-	-	-	5
(a) <i>Chenopodium album</i> (Fat-hen)	seed	1	-	-	-	-
(a) <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (Black-bindweed)	nutlet	-	-	-	1	-
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species)	floret base	-	-	-	1	-
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species)	grain	6	-	-	3	-
(c) <i>Cerealia</i> indeterminate	grain	19	12	2	-	19
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> sp (Barley species)	grain	11	10	2	3	6
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> sp (Barley species)	hulled grain	2	-	-	-	-
(c) <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (Flax)	seed	-	-	-	-	1
(c) <i>Pisum sativum</i> (Pea)	fruit	1	-	-	-	-
(c) <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	grain	-	5	-	-	-
(c) <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> (cf. Bread Wheat)	grain	14	7	4	5	12
(c) <i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt Wheat)	glume base	-	-	-	-	1
(r) <i>Galium aparine</i> (Cleavers)	seed	-	-	-	1	-
(r) <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> (Redshank)	nutlet	1	-	-	-	-
(r) <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (Ribwort Plantain)	seed	-	1	-	-	1
(r) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (Common Nettle)	achene	-	-	-	-	1
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	nutshell frag.	2	3	1	1	1
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp (Sedges)	trigonus nutlet	-	-	-	-	1
(x) Brassicaceae undiff. (Cabbage family)	seed	-	-	-	-	1
(x) Poaceae undiff. >1mm (Grass family)	caryopsis	23	7	1	10	39
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Docks)	nutlet	-	-	-	1	1
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp (Vetches)	seed	1	7	2	1	12

[a-arable; c-cultivated; r-ruderal; t-tree/shrub; w-wet/damp ground; x-wide niche.

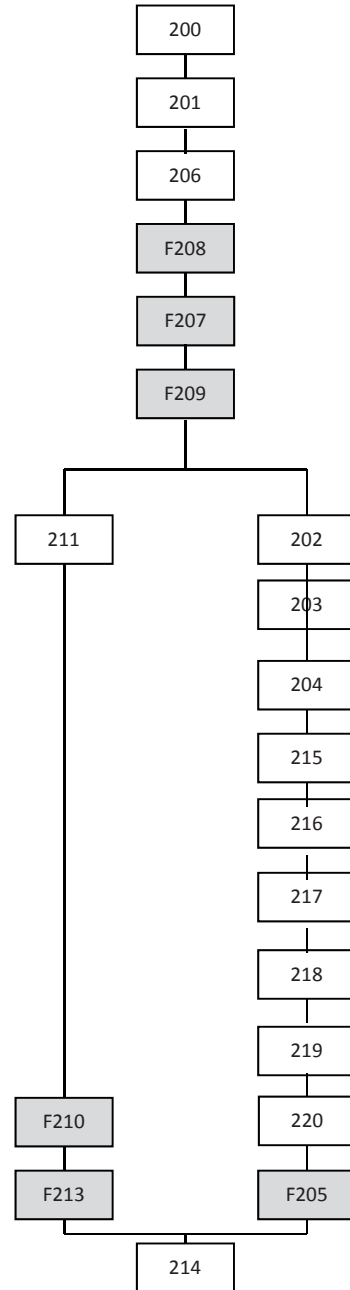
(+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant

Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices

Trench 1



Trench 2



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 site location

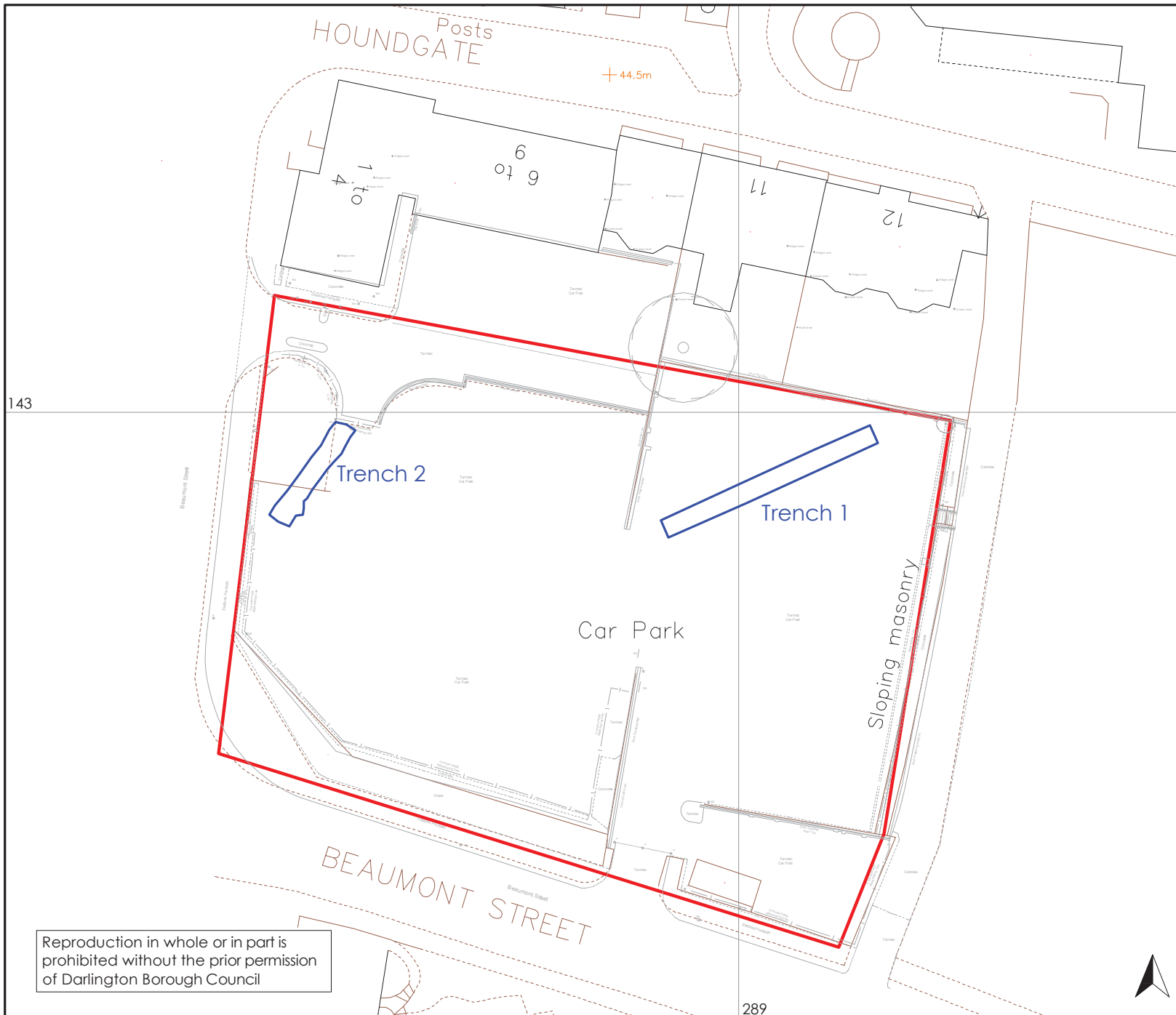
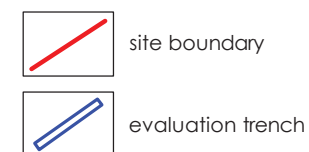
0  1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

on behalf of
**Willmott Dixon
Construction Ltd**
for
Darlington Borough Council

Darlington multi-storey car park
Beaumont Street
Darlington

archaeological evaluation
report 3348

Figure 2: Location of trenches



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


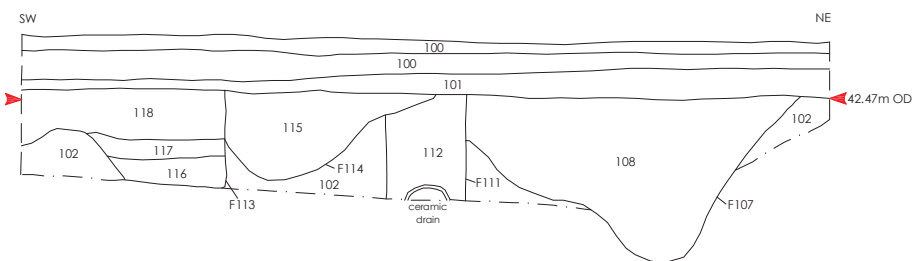
-  extent of excavation
-  section
-  height m OD

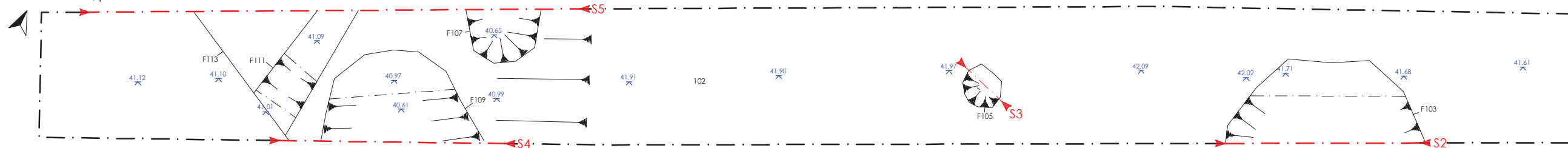


Figure 3: Trench plans and sections

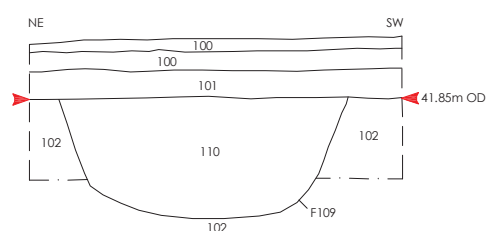
Trench 1, Section 5



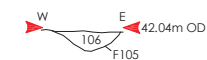
Trench 1, plan



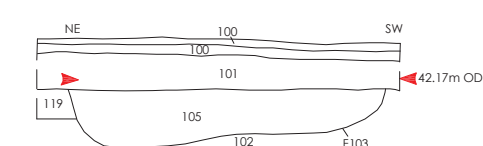
Trench 1, Section 4



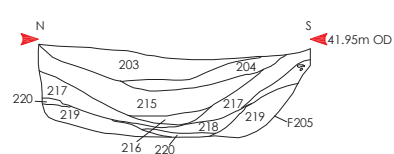
Trench 1, Section 3



Trench 1, Section 2



Trench 2, Section 1



Trench 2, plan

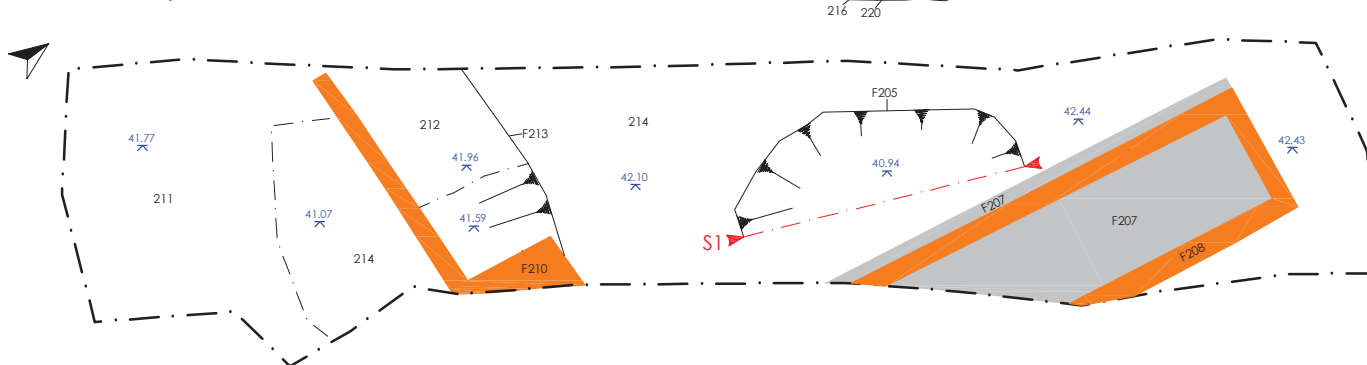




Figure 4: Trench 1, looking north-east



Figure 5: Trench 1, [F103], looking south-east



Figure 6: Trench 1, [F105], looking north



Figure 7: Trench 1, [F109], looking south-east



Figure 8: Trench 1, [F107] and [F111], looking north-west



Figure 9: Trench 2, pit [F205], looking north-west



Figure 10: Trench 2, [F210] in the foreground, looking north-east