

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
West Park Ltd

Land at Stag House Farm
Darlington
archaeological evaluation

report 4819
July 2018

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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 development on land at Stag House Farm, Darlington. The works comprised the excavation of 73 trial trenches.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by West Park Ltd and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 A shallow hollow, containing a thin horizon of blue-grey clay below a build-up of ploughsoil, was present in Trench 28. Smaller similar areas were present in Trenches 48, 60 and 66. They were probably natural depressions that had been marshy areas before modern agricultural improvements. An environmental sample from the blue-grey clay in Trench 28 produced no diagnostic palaeoenvironmental remains and provided little information about the age or nature of the feature.
- 1.4 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in 29 of the trenches, cutting into the subsoil.
- 1.5 A shallow ditch of post-medieval date was present in Trench 29, corresponding with a geomagnetic anomaly here.
- 1.6 A post-medieval field boundary ditch was present in Trench 40, corresponding with a former field boundary shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 1.7 Late 20th century made ground was present in Trench 17 and at the southern end of Trench 8. Modern field drains were recorded in 32 of the trenches.
- 1.8 No archaeological deposits were recorded in the remaining trenches.

Recommendations

- 1.9 As no significant archaeological resource was identified, no further scheme of archaeological works is recommended in relation to this development.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located on land west of Stag House Farm, Darlington (NGR centre: NZ 2588 1657). It is roughly triangular and covers an area of approximately 0.22 km². To the west is the A1(M), to the east is Newton Lane and to the south is the former Darlington to Barnard Castle railway line, with housing beyond.

Development proposal

- 2.2 Outline planning permission has already been granted for a residential development on land at Mount Pleasant Farm and Stag House Farm. The planning reference number is 15/00450/OUT. One of the conditions of the planning approval is that prior to the submission of a reserved matters application, a phased programme of archaeological work must be implemented. This report covers the land at Stag House Farm phase of the development.

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.

Research Objectives

- 2.4 The regional research framework (Petts & Gerrard 2006) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. In this instance, the scheme of works was designed to address agenda items:

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

- lii Settlement
- liii Landscapes

Roman

- Ri The Iron Age to Roman transition
- Riv Native and civilian Life
- Rv Material culture

Later Medieval

- MDii. Landscape

Specification

- 2.5 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation provided by Archaeological Services Durham University (reference DS18.74r) and approved by the planning authority.

Dates

- 2.6 Fieldwork was undertaken between 18th June and 3rd July 2018. This report was prepared for July 2018.

Personnel

- 2.7 Fieldwork was conducted by Dr Steph Piper, Jenny Richards and Andy Platell (supervisor). Sample processing was undertaken by Dr Lisa Snape-Kennedy. This

report was prepared by Andy Platell, with illustrations by David Graham. Specialist reporting was conducted by Jennifer Jones (artefacts) and Dr Carrie Armstrong (palaeoenvironmental). The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.8 The site code is **DSH18**, for **Darlington, Stag House 2018**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to the Bowes Museum in due course. The palaeoenvironmental residue was discarded following examination. The flint and charcoal will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University. 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 **archaeol3-322565**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of this evaluation, the proposed development area comprised seven fields of pasture. The farmhouse had recently been vacated and the site abandoned. Electricity supply engineers were in the process of removing overhead electric wires from the site, replacing them with underground cables for the new development.
- 3.2 The site was almost level with mean elevations between approximately 57m and 62m OD.
- 3.3 The bedrock geology of the area comprises Permian dolostone of the Ford Formation, which is overlain by Devensian diamicton till (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4. Historical and archaeological background

Heritage assessment

- 4.1 A heritage assessment of the proposed development area and the wider area for the outline planning permission including Mount Pleasant Farm and land to the north has already been completed (Abramson 2014); its conclusions are summarised below.
- 4.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the site.
- 4.3 The medieval moated site of Archdeacon Newton is located c.300m to the west of the boundary of the study area and is a scheduled monument of national significance.
- 4.4 A Grade II* Listed Building is situated within the farm complex at Archdeacon Newton.
- 4.5 The nearest Conservation Area is at Cockerton, where the boundary follows the outline of the original village.
- 4.6 Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the study area, Stag House Farm and Mount Pleasant Farm are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map onwards and remain standing to the present day. The actual date of their construction is not known and neither of the buildings is listed, but it is considered that they are at least of local significance.

- 4.7 An aerial photograph of 2001 (Google Earth) shows ridge and furrow earthworks in the fields adjacent to Stag House Farm and Mount Pleasant Farm.
- 4.8 Several sites of archaeological significance are recorded close to the boundary of the study area. These include the later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement features at Faverdale, 1.5km to the east of the study area, and the Iron Age enclosure to the east of Mount Pleasant Farm on the site of the new West Park Hospital. It is considered that collectively these are at least of regional significance and suggest important, and perhaps more extensive, early settlement-related activity in this part of Darlington.
- 4.9 In view of the proximity of these sites to the development area, it is considered that there is a high potential for further significant sites to be situated within the boundary of the study area itself.

Geophysical survey

- 4.10 A magnetic survey of the site and wider area for the outline planning permission has been completed (Archaeological Services 2015); the results are summarised below.
- 4.11 Several probable soil-filled features of possible archaeological origin have been identified within the proposed development area in Areas 16 and 18.
- 4.12 Features recorded on early Ordnance Survey maps have been identified, including a former field boundary in Area 15 and a high concentration of ferrous/fired materials, possibly associated with the construction of the nearby housing on Jedburgh Drive or with a dismantled railway identified on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 4.13 Areas of probable dumped material or disturbed ground have been identified in survey Areas 15 and 17.
- 4.14 Features relating to modern agricultural practices, such as ploughing and land drains were detected in most areas.
- 4.15 Other modern features identified in the surveys include below-ground services in Areas 14-18.

5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction

- 5.1 Seventy-three trial trenches were excavated (with three of these being split into two halves by the presence of overhead or underground services) in the locations shown in Figure 2. Trench 22 was moved c.50m east from its originally specified location, as the original area was occupied by the electricity supply engineers works compound. Other trenches were excavated in their specified locations. All trenches were excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and working under archaeological control, and where necessary subsequently cleaned, recorded and further sample excavated by hand. Trench plans and sections are shown in Figures 3 to 8, and trench data are summarised in Table 1.2.
- 5.2 All trenches exposed natural subsoil [2], a sandy, silty clay (diamicton till) that varied slightly across the site in the proportions of each of these constituent parts, and also

in colour (from yellow to dark brown). Generally it was present below around 0.3m of topsoil, a dark grey-brown silty sand [1]. In 29 of the trenches the natural subsoil was intermittently cut by plough furrows; these trenches are listed in Table 1.2. The furrows were aligned roughly north/south across the centre and south-east of the site, east/west across the south-west and east centre (i.e. around Stag House Farm itself) of the site, and north-west/south-east in the north-west corner. The furrows were filled by a red-brown sandy silt (Photos 1 to 6). Modern field drains were also recorded in 32 of the trenches excavated; further details are given in Table 1.2. Trenches containing other features are detailed below.

Trench 7 (Figure 3)

- 5.3 A modern pit containing brick and concrete rubble was present towards the northern end of the trench. This was not excavated.

Trench 17

- 5.4 This trench was filled with a mixed deposit of made ground [20: up to 1.1m deep] containing modern brick, concrete, metal and plastic. There is a slight rise of altitude in this part of the field and the material is consistent with having been deposited during construction of the modern housing to the south of the site. A scatter of similar debris was present at the south end of Trench 8, although the ground had not been built up in this latter trench.

Trench 28

- 5.5 The northern 34m of this trench contained a gently deepening hollow [F16: up to 0.8m deep] that continued beyond the northern end of the trench, and was filled by a deposit of blue-grey clay [15: 0.1m deep] overlain by a dark brown clay silt [14: 0.3m deep] and then a dark brown silt [13: 0.4m deep]. This was directly overlain by the topsoil (Photo 7). An environmental sample collected from the lowest deposit produced no diagnostic palaeoenvironmental remains and provided little information about the age or nature of the feature. The feature is probably a natural hollow that had formed a marshy area until being drained by modern agriculture. No artefacts were recovered.

Trench 29

- 5.6 A shallow but wide depression [F18: 5.4m wide by 0.15m deep] cut the natural subsoil in this trench and corresponded with a geomagnetic linear anomaly (Photo 8). It contained a fill of brownish grey silty clay [17] from which a clay pipe stem was recovered, demonstrating that the feature was of post-medieval date.

Trench 40

- 5.7 A shallow ditch [F12: 2.4m wide by 0.3m deep] cut the natural subsoil in this trench and corresponded with a field boundary present on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. It was filled by a grey-brown silty clay [11].

Trench 48

- 5.8 A shallow hollow [F10: 15m wide by 0.2m deep] cut the natural subsoil in this trench. It was filled by a grey-brown silty clay [9]. It is similar in origin to the hollows seen in Trenches 28, 60 and 66.

Trench 51

- 5.9 No evidence was found for any archaeological feature corresponding with the faint geomagnetic anomaly that this trench was located to sample (Photo 9); this anomaly is likely to reflect changes in the underlying natural geology.

Trench 52

- 5.10 A land drain on a different alignment to the other ones was present in this trench and may have produced the faint geomagnetic anomaly that this trench was located to sample.

Trench 60

- 5.11 The western 18m of this trench contained a shallow hollow [F19: 0.2m deep] that was filled by a thin deposit of blue-grey clay [8: 0.05m deep] overlain by a mid-brown clay [7: 0.15m deep]. This was directly overlain by the topsoil (Photo 10). The feature is similar to hollow [F16] in Trench 28, although considerably shallower, and is probably a natural hollow that had formed in a marshy area before being drained by modern agriculture.

Trench 66

- 5.12 The centre of this trench contained a shallow hollow [F6: 0.4m deep] that was filled by a thin deposit of black clay [5: 0.05m deep] overlain by a mid-brown clay [4: 0.15m deep] and then a red-brown silt [3: 0.2m deep]. This was directly overlain by the topsoil. The feature is similar to hollows [F16] and [F19] in trenches 28 and 60, and like them is probably a natural hollow that had formed a marshy area until being drained by modern agriculture.

6. The artefacts

Clay pipe assessment

Results

- 6.1 A single, short section of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem came from hollow fill context [17]. There is no decoration or maker's mark. The small bore of the pipe (1.75mm ~ 4/64") suggests a 19th century date.

Recommendation

- 6.2 No further work is recommended.

7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

Methods

- 7.1 A palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on a bulk sample [context 15], taken from a feature of unknown origin. The sample was manually floated and sieved through a 500µm mesh. The residue was examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and was scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flot was examined at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al.* (2002).

- 7.2 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 x500 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 Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.
- 7.3 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

- 7.4 The sample comprises small quantities of fragmented charcoal, trace amounts of clinker/cinder and coal shale, modern roots and a single white quartz fragment. No charred botanical remains are present. A few uncharred seeds including elder fruitstones, a sedge nutlet and a goosefoot seed, are likely to be modern intrusive material. Identified charcoal comprises small fragments of a member of the cherry family (blackthorn, wild or bird cherry), hazel and oak charcoal. The charcoal fragments seemed in reasonably good condition.

Discussion

- 7.5 The sample contained a small quantity of material indicative of burning, including charcoal and traces of clinker/cinder. This suggests the presence of background levels of fuel waste. Overall, the scarcity of diagnostic palaeoenvironmental remains provided little information about the age or nature of the feature.

Recommendations

- 7.6 No further work is recommended on the sample due to the absence of diagnostic palaeoenvironmental remains and the limited quantity of charcoal.

8. The archaeological resource

- 8.1 A shallow hollow, containing a thin horizon of blue-grey clay below a build-up of ploughsoil, was present in Trench 28. Smaller similar areas were present in Trenches 48, 60 and 66. They were probably natural depressions that had been marshy areas before modern agricultural improvements. An environmental sample from the blue-grey clay in Trench 28 produced no diagnostic palaeoenvironmental remains and provided little information about the age or nature of the feature.
- 8.2 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in 29 of the trenches, cutting into the subsoil.
- 8.3 A shallow ditch of post-medieval date was present in Trench 29, corresponding with a geomagnetic anomaly here.
- 8.4 A post-medieval field boundary ditch was present in Trench 40, corresponding with a former field boundary shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 8.5 Late 20th century made ground was present in Trench 17 and the southern end of Trench 8. Modern field drains were recorded in 32 of the trenches.

8.6 No archaeological deposits were recorded in the remaining trenches.

9. Impact assessment

9.1 Development of the site is unlikely to impact on any significant archaeological deposits.

10. Recommendations

10.1 As no significant archaeological resource was identified, no further scheme of archaeological works is recommended in relation to this development.

11. Sources

- Abramson, P 2014 *West Park Garden Village, Darlington: Heritage Assessment*, unpublished report
- Archaeological Services 2015 *West Park, Faverdale, Darlington: geophysical survey* unpublished report **3730**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Hall, A R, & Huntley, J P, 2007 *A review of the evidence for macrofossil plant remains from archaeological deposits in northern England*. Research Department Report Series no. **87**. London
- Hather, J G, 2000 *The identification of the Northern European Woods: a guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London
- Huntley, J P, 2010 *A review of wood and charcoal recovered from archaeological excavations in Northern England*. Research Department Report Series no. **68**. London
- Petts, D, & Gerrard, C, 2006 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic environment*. Durham
- Preston, C D, Pearman, D A, & Dines, T D, 2002 *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora*. Oxford
- Schweingruber, F H, 1990 *Microscopic wood anatomy*. Birmensdorf
- Stace, C, 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge

Appendix 1: Data tables

Table 1.1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of artefacts of the following types: C clay pipe.

No	Trench	Description	C
1	All	Topsoil	
2	All	Natural subsoil	
3	Tr.66	Red-brown silt -upper fill of F6	
4	Tr.66	Mid brown clay – middle fill of F6	
5	Tr.66	Black clay – lower fill of F6	
F6	Tr.66	Cut for natural hollow	
7	Tr.60	Mid-brown clay – upper fill of F19	
8	Tr.60	Blue-grey clay – lower fill of F19	
9	Tr.48	Grey-brown silty clay – fill of F10	
F10	Tr.48	Cut for natural hollow	
11	Tr.40	Mid-brown silty clay – fill of F12	
F12	Tr.40	Cut for post-medieval field boundary ditch	
13	Tr.28	Dark brown silt – upper fill of F16	
14	Tr.28	Dark brown clay-silt – middle fill of F16	
15	Tr.28	Blue-grey clay – lower fill of F16	
F16	Tr.28	Cut for natural hollow	
17	Tr.29	mid brown-grey silty clay – fill of F18	•
F18	Tr.29	Cut for post-medieval feature	
F19	Tr.60	Cut for natural hollow	
20	Tr.17	Modern made-ground	

Table 1.2: Trench data

Trench	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Furrows				Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
					Number	Spacing (m)	Orientation	Width (m)		
1	25	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
2	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	1m	0	0
3	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	1m	0	0
4	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
5	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	2: E-W	0
6	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
7	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	1: NE-SW	0
8	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	3: NE-SW	0
9	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	1: N-S	0
10	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	1m	1: N-S	0
11	25	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	n/a	1: NE-SW	0
12	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	7	1-6m	N-S	1-3m	3: NE-SW, N-S	0
13	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
14	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	2m	5: N-S	0
15	50	0.4-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
16	50	0.4-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	5: N-S	0
17	50	1.1-1.3	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	11: N-S	See text
18	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	5: N-S	0
19	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	2: N-S	0
20	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
21	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
22	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
23	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	3	12m	N-S	1-2m	0	0
24	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	6: N-S, E-W	0
25	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	1m	0	0
26	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
27	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	1m	2: E-W	0

Trench	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Furrows				Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
					Number	Spacing (m)	Orientation	Width (m)		
28	50	0.3-1.0	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	See text
29	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	0.5m	0	See text
30	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	12: N-S, NE-SW	0
31	25	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	3: N-S, NE-SW	0
32A	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
32B	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	1: N-S	0
33A	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
33B	25	0.3-0.4	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
34	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	2	7m	N-S	1-2m	0	0
35	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
36	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	2	10m	N-S	1m	0	0
37	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	3	2-4m	E-W	1-2m	0	0
38	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	E-W	2m	0	0
39	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
40	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	2	n/a	E-W	1m	0	See text
41	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	E-W	1m	0	0
42	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	2	6m	E-W	1m	0	0
43	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
44	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
45	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
46	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
47	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
48	25	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	See text
49	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	N-S	1m	1: NE-SW	0
50	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	3	7m	N-S	1-2m	1: NE-SW	0
51	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	2: E-W, NE-SW	0
52	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	3	7m	N-S	1-2m	2: E-W, NE-SW	0
53	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	E-W	1m	2: E-W	0
54	25	0.3-0.4	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	E-W	1m	0	0
55	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	3	7m	E-W; NE-SW	1-2m	3: E-W, NE-SW	0

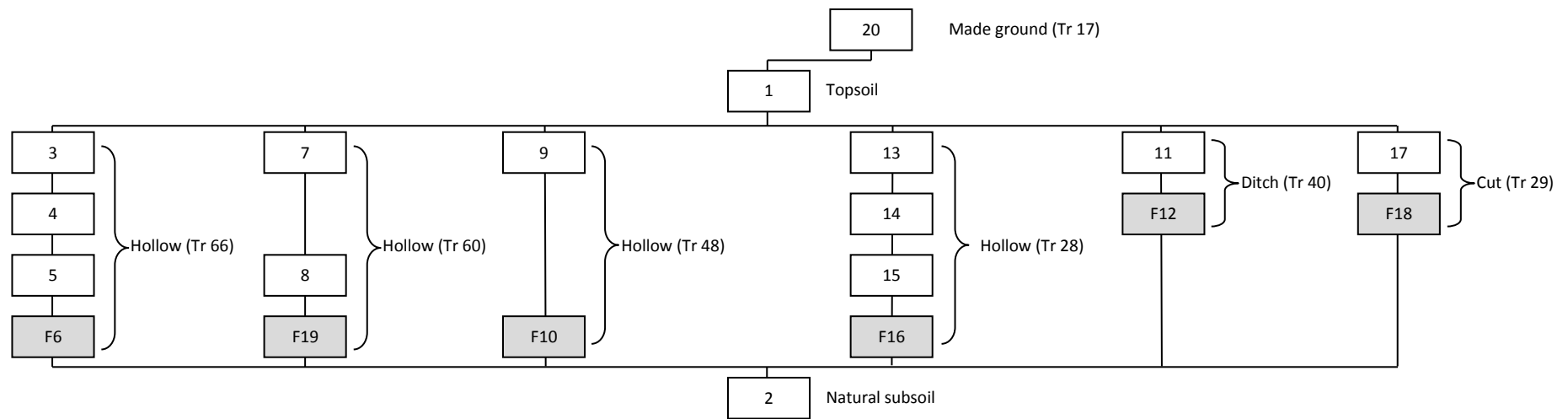
Trench	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Furrows				Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
					Number	Spacing (m)	Orientation	Width (m)		
56	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	1: NE-SW	0
57	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	3: NE-SW	0
58	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
59	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	4	1-8.5m	E-W	2m	0	0
60	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	See text
61	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
62	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	1: E-W	0
63	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	6	5m	E-W	1m	0	0
64	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
65	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
66	50	0.3-0.7	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	6	7m	NW-SE	1m	2: N-S	See text
67	25	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	1	n/a	NW-SE	1m	0	0
68	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
69	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	3: E-W, N-S	0
70	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	2	7m	NW-SE	1m	1: E-W	0
71	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	1: E-W	0
72	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	2	7m	NW-SE	1m	1: N-S	0
73A	25	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	0	0
73B	25	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy, silty clay	None	0	-	-	-	1: NW-SE	0

Table 1.3: Palaeoenvironmental results

Sample	1
Context	15
Feature number	16
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	✓
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>	9
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	30
<i>Residue contents</i>	
Charcoal	++
Quartz fragment	1
<i>Flot matrix</i>	
Charcoal	+
Clinker / cinder vesicular	(+)
Coal / coal shale	(+)
Roots (modern)	++
Uncharred seeds	(+)
<i>Identified charcoal (✓ presence)</i>	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	✓
<i>Prunus</i> sp (Cherries-blackthorn, wild and bird cherry)	✓
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oaks)	✓

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

Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrix





Photograph 1: Trench 4, looking south



Photograph 2: Trench 14, looking south-east



Photograph 3: Trench 37, looking south-west



Photograph 4: Trench 63, looking north-east



Photograph 5: Trench 69, looking north-east



Photograph 6: Trench 71, looking north



Photograph 7: Trench 28, F16, looking west



Photograph 8: Trench 29, F18, looking south-east

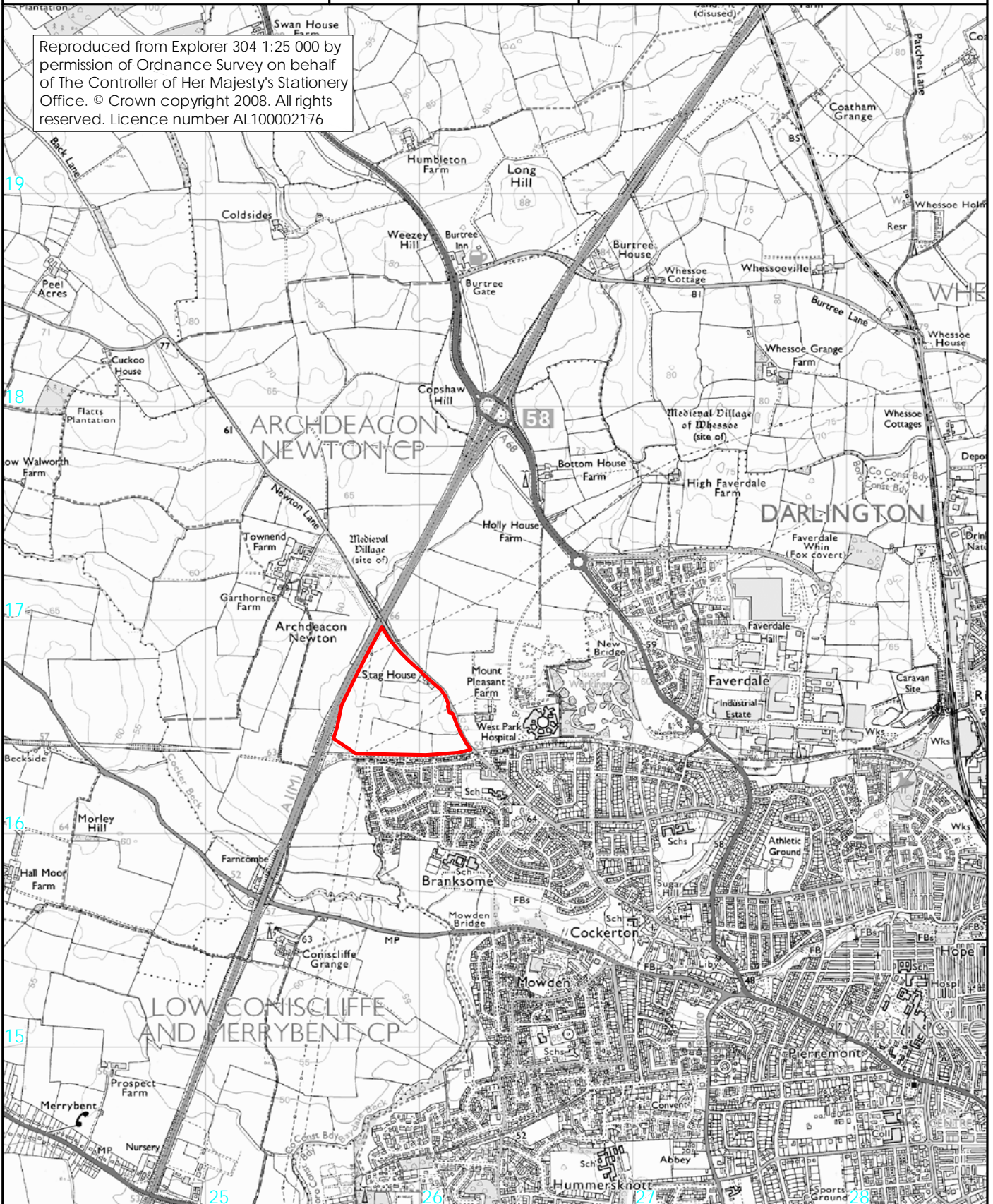


Photograph 9: Trench 51, looking north over line of geomagnetic anomaly



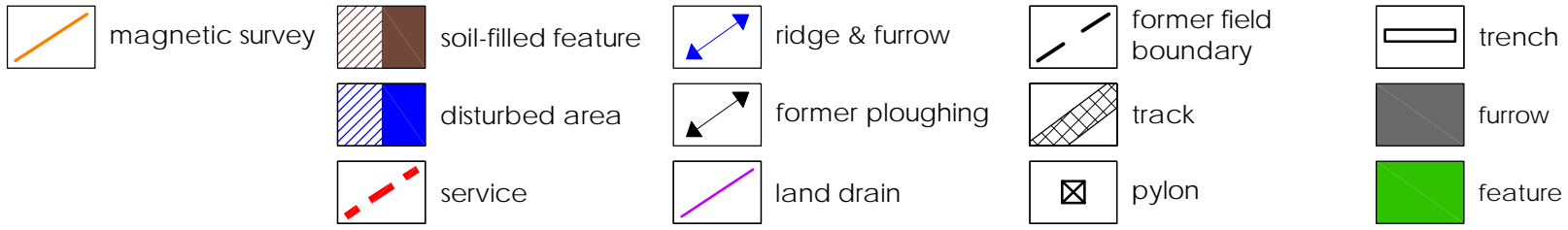
Photograph 10: Trench 60, looking west, note darker silt at far end of trench

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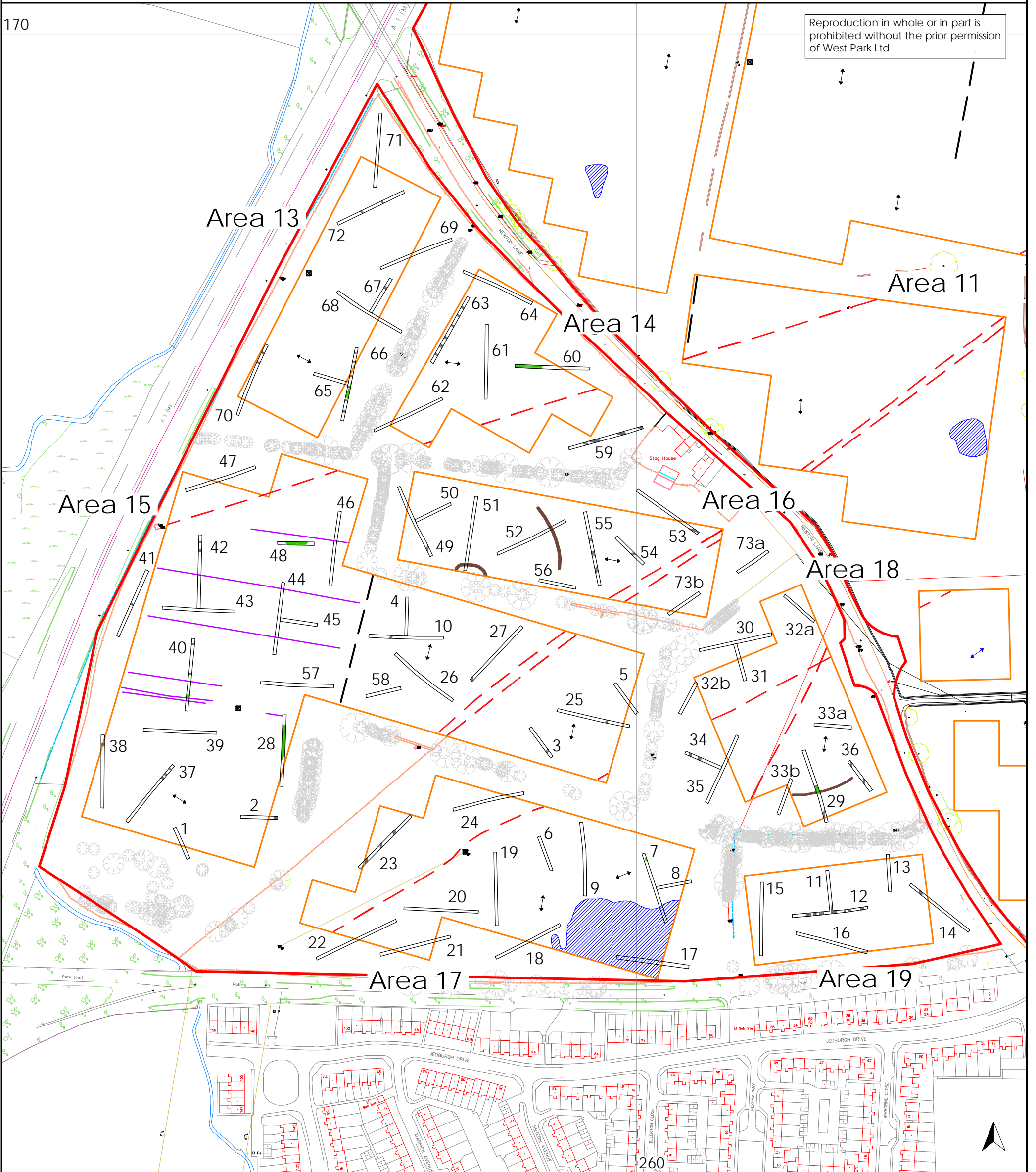
0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot





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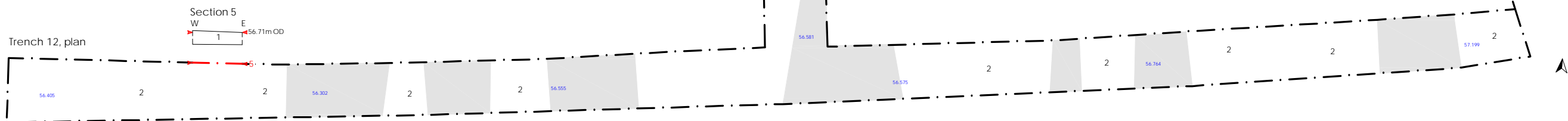
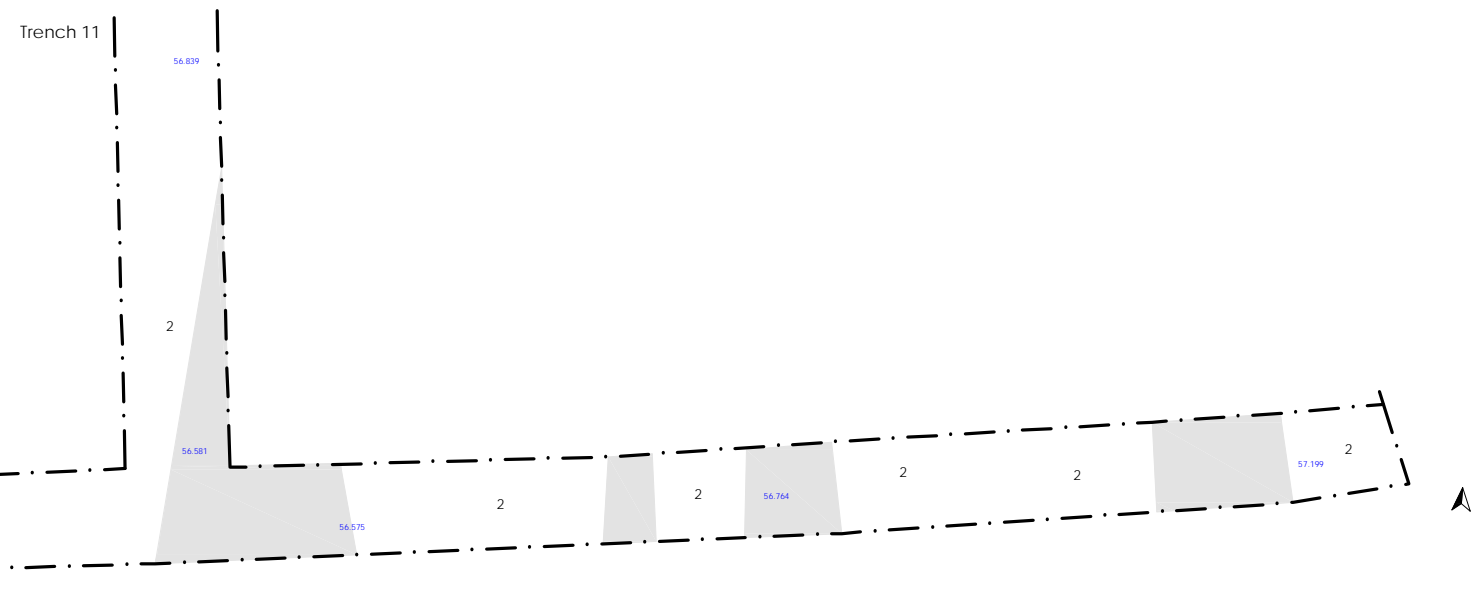
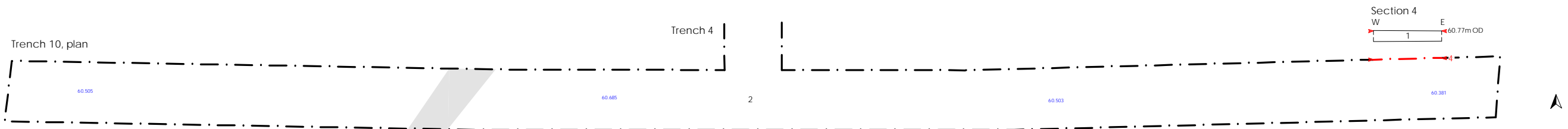
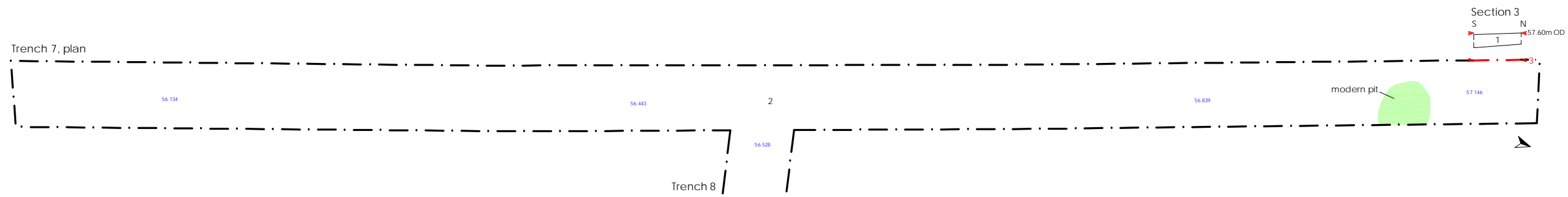
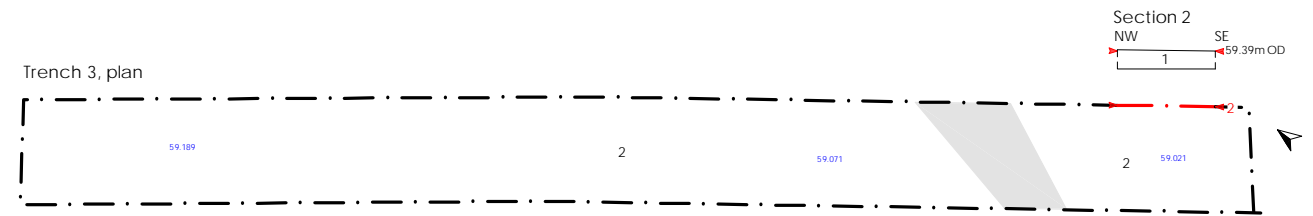
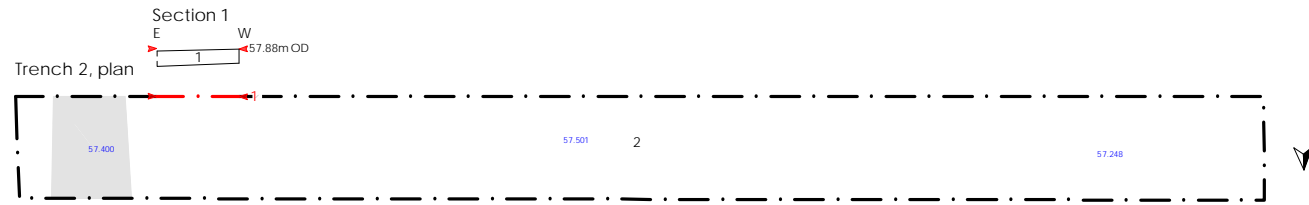
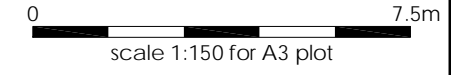
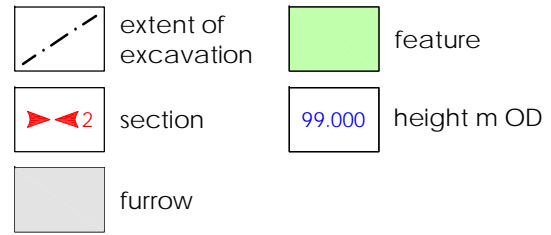





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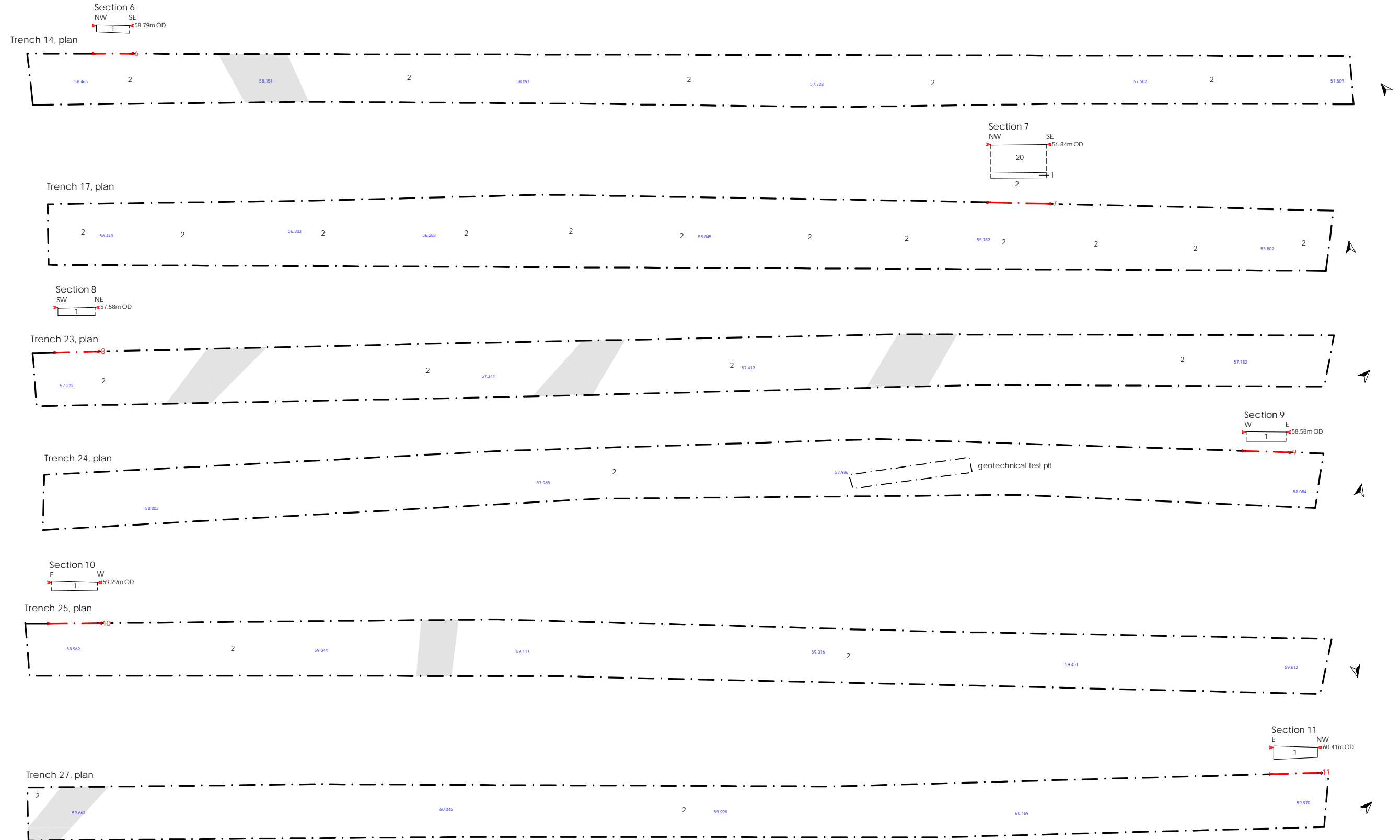
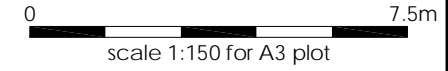
on behalf of
West Park Ltd



Land at Stag House Farm
Darlington
archaeological evaluation
report 4819
Figure 2: Trench locations



 extent of excavation 99.000 height m OD
 section
 furrow



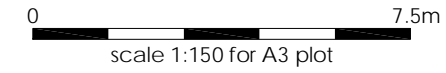
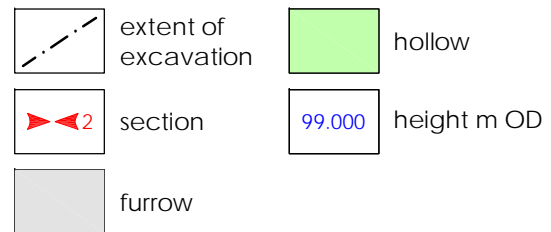
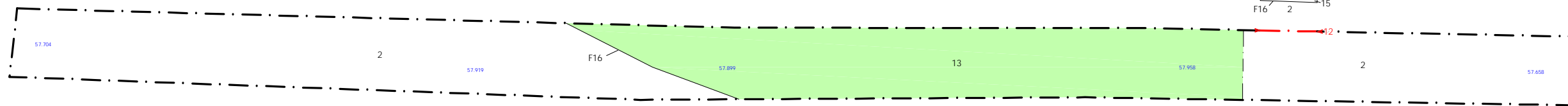
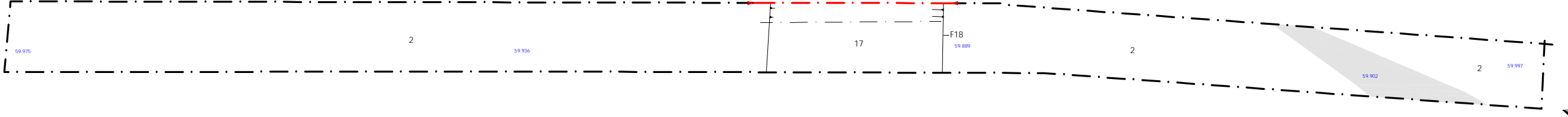


Figure 5: Trenches 28-29, 34, 36-38 and 40 plans and sections

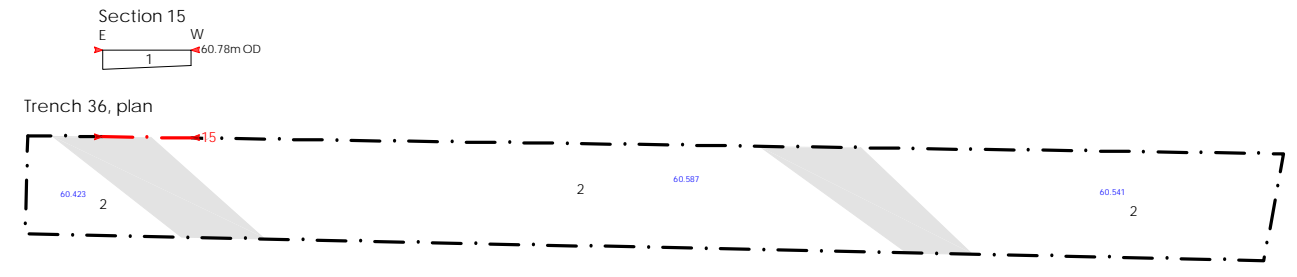
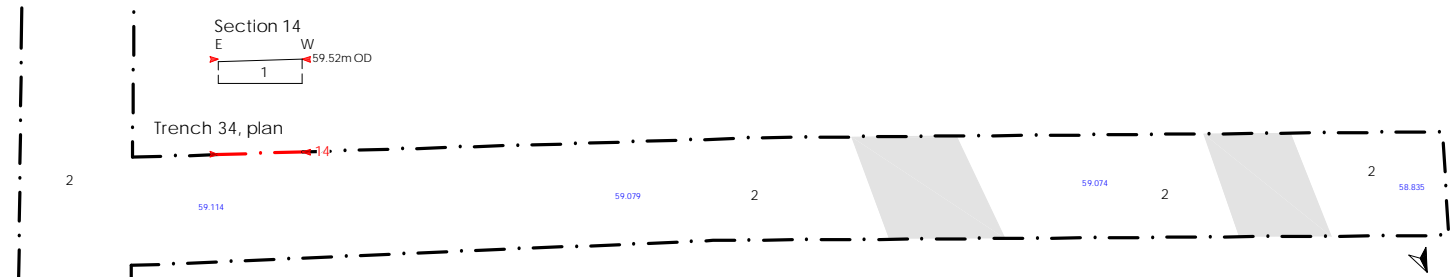
Trench 28, plan



Trench 29, plan

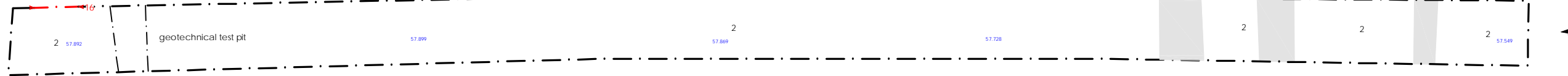


Trench 35

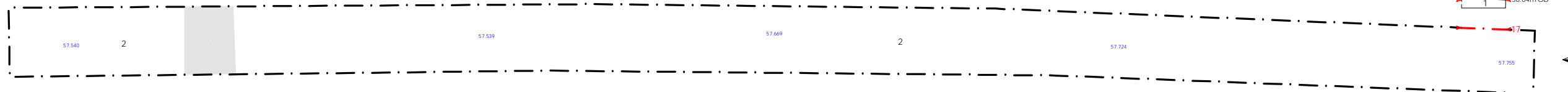


Section 16
E W
1 58.28m OD

Trench 37, plan



Trench 38, plan



Section 18
N S
1 60.12m OD

Trench 40, plan

