

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
Bussy & Armstrong Ltd  
Gentoo Homes  
and Thirteen Homes Ltd

West Park Garden Village  
Darlington

archaeological evaluation

report 5048  
April 2019

## Contents

1.	Summary	1
2.	Project background	2
3.	Landuse, topography and geology	3
4.	Historical and archaeological background	3
5.	The evaluation trenches	4
6.	The artefacts	6
7.	The palaeoenvironmental evidence	6
8.	The archaeological resource	7
9.	Impact assessment	8
10.	Recommendations	8
11.	Sources	8
Appendix 1: Data tables		10
Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices		15

## Photographs

Photo 1:	Gully [F8] in Trench 5, facing east
Photo 2:	Gully [F14], facing north
Photo 3:	The remains of track surface [F16] in Trench 10, looking north
Photo 4:	Former field boundary [F19], facing north

## Figures

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2a:	Trench locations
Figure 2b:	Trench locations
Figure 3:	Trenches 5, 10, and 12, plans and sections
Figure 4:	Trenches 23, 24, and 30, plans and sections
Figure 5:	Trenches 33, 34, and 35, plans and sections
Figure 6:	Trenches 37, 39, 41, and 42, plans and sections

## **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 West Park Garden Village, Darlington. The works comprised the excavation of 51 archaeological trial trenches.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Bussy & Armstrong Ltd, Gentoo Homes and Thirteen Homes Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

### **Results**

- 1.3 In the majority part of the site, results from the evaluation trenches indicate that the area has been truncated by modern ploughing activity, and no archaeological resource has been identified.
- 1.4 A late post-medieval track was exposed in Trench 10, and a former field boundary ditch in Trench 12. Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in Trenches 12, 23, 24, 30, 33-35, 37, 39, 41, and 42.
- 1.5 In Trench 5, four shallow gullies were exposed. Palaeoenvironmental samples recovered from these gullies produced low concentrations of cinder, charcoal and charred plant remains typical of background levels of waste, commonly associated with later prehistoric or Roman period sites in northern England. A fragment of potential post-medieval brick or tile recovered from the fill of one gully indicates that these features may have been disturbed, or not all be of the same date. However, they may be related to later prehistoric or Roman activity in the area.

### **Recommendations**

- 1.6 No further archaeological works are required over the majority of the site. A programme of archaeological recording prior to groundworks is recommended in the vicinity of Trench 5, to record any further evidence for the possible prehistoric or Roman features in this area.

## 2. Project background

### Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at West Park Garden Village, Darlington, County Durham (NGR centre: NZ 2588 1657). It covers an area of approximately 44 ha. The site is surrounded by farmland to the north, west and south, with Edward Pease Way forming the boundary on the east side and the A1 (Junction 58) forming the boundary to the west.

### Development

- 2.2 Outline planning permission has already been granted for a residential development on the study site. The planning application reference number is 15/00450/OUT.

### 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

lv: Material culture (general)

### Roman

Riv: Native and civilian life

Rv: Material culture

### Later Medieval

MDi: Settlement

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 DS19.47r) and approved by the planning authority.

### Dates

- 2.6 Fieldwork was undertaken between the 1st and the 12th of April 2019. This report was prepared for April 2019.

### Personnel

- 2.7 Fieldwork was supervised by Mark Randerson (supervisor). This report was prepared by Mark Randerson, with illustrations by David Graham. Specialist reporting was conducted by Jennifer Jones (artefacts) and Edward Treasure

(palaeoenvironmental). Sample processing was undertaken by Ben Matus and Rachel Wells. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

### **Archive/OASIS**

- 2.8 The site code is **WGV19**, for **West Park Garden Village 2019**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to County Durham Archaeological Archives in due course. The palaeoenvironmental residues were discarded following examination. The flots and charred plant remains 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 **archaeol3-350107**.

## **3. Landuse, topography and geology**

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the majority of the study area comprised a series of arable fields. At the north end of the site, several of these had been recently ploughed, whilst the remainder were under crop. To the south, two smaller areas of rough pasture were also subject to assessment.
- 3.2 The whole proposed development area sloped gently downwards from the north-east to the south-west, from approximately 70m OD by the A68 at the north-east to 60m OD at Mount Pleasant Farm in the south of the site.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Late Permian dolostone of the Ford Formation, which is overlain by Devensian diamicton till deposits (BGS 2015).

## **4. Historical and archaeological background**

### **Previous archaeological works**

- 4.1 A detailed desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken in 2010, prior to a geophysical survey of the northern central part of the site (Archaeological Services 2010a & 2010b). An archaeological evaluation of this area was conducted in 2011 (Archaeological Services 2011). Subsequent to this, a Heritage Assessment was completed (Abramson 2014), followed by a wider scheme of geophysical survey (Archaeological Services 2015). Weak geomagnetic anomalies that could reflect soil-filled gullies, possibly forming sub-circular enclosures or round-houses, were identified in the northern centre of the study site by the initial geophysical survey, with further probable soil-filled features subsequently identified to the north. Three shallow gullies were exposed during the previous archaeological evaluation, with no structures or datable features identified.

### **The prehistoric and Roman periods (up to 5th century)**

- 4.2 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the study area. However, there is substantial evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in later prehistory and during the Roman period. An Iron Age enclosure has been excavated 700m to the south-east, and a Roman villa, associated burials and a bath-house have been excavated at Faverdale, further to the north-east.

### **The medieval period (5th century to 1540)**

- 4.3 The study site lies beyond the edge of the medieval villages of Archdeacon Newton, Cockerton and Whessoe, and it is probable that the area was utilised in the medieval and post-medieval periods as agricultural land. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was identified by the geomagnetic survey, with upstanding ploughing earthworks visible in the two southern pasture fields.

### **The post-medieval and modern periods (1541 to present)**

- 4.4 The study area has remained undeveloped during the post-medieval and modern periods, and has been used as agricultural land. Features relating to modern agricultural practices, such as ploughing and land drains, were detected by the geophysical surveys in most survey areas. Features recorded on early Ordnance Survey maps were also identified, including former field boundaries and a former trackway.

## **5. The evaluation trenches**

### **Introduction**

- 5.1 51 trenches were excavated across the site. The majority of the trenches were 50m long, although longer and shorter trenches were also excavated. Several of the trenches were positioned to investigate anomalies and potential archaeological features identified by the geomagnetic survey. The remainder were distributed across the study area to provide a representative sample of the site. Trenches 24, 27, and 35 were moved slightly from their specified locations in order to avoid existing hedgerows and modern services.
- 5.2 Detailed trench information is provided in Table 1.2 (Appendix 1).

### **The trenches**

- 5.3 Natural glacial subsoil was exposed across the base of all trenches. This deposit [2] was characterised as a mottled yellow-brown and brown stiff silty clay and sandy silty clay, with inclusions of occasional well-rounded to sub-angular large stones and cobbles, and with occasional small irregular lenses of brown/orange-brown sandy silt and purple-brown silty clay. Some of these natural geological variations were sharply defined, particularly toward the northern and north-eastern end of the site.
- 5.4 An irregular horizon of subsoil was encountered across the site, generally characterised as a yellow-brown soft friable fine sandy clayey silt [17], changing to a reddish-brown colour to the south-east. This layer mainly survived in discrete lenses and pockets, between 10m to 20m wide and up to 0.2m thick, filling low hollows and depressions in the surface of the natural glacial subsoil.
- 5.5 Furrow bases, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were identified in Trenches 12, 23, 24, and 30. These furrow bases were heavily truncated and irregular, and had been disturbed by modern ploughing. No other furrow bases were exposed across the northern, central, and south-eastern parts of the site, suggesting that the ridge and furrow ploughing identified here by the geomagnetic survey may have been a relic in the topsoil. Clear furrow bases were also exposed in Trenches 33-35, 37, 39, 41, and 42, in the south-western part of the site, where ploughing earthworks were clearly visible. No bases were exposed in Trenches 36, 38, and 40 in

this area as these lay parallel to the ploughing pattern, and were located along ridges.

- 5.6 The remains of a modern geotechnical test pit were exposed at the west end of Trench 18.
- 5.7 A layer of dark grey-brown stiff clayey silt ploughsoil [1: 0.3-0.4m thick] lay across the north-eastern part of the site, sealing Trenches 1-6 and 17. Elsewhere, the trenches were overlain by a topsoil horizon of moderately compact light greyish-brown sandy clayey silt [15: up to 0.35m thick]. Occasional fragments of late 19th-century and 20th-century pottery and glass were recovered from these layers: these were discarded on site.

#### **Trench 4**

- 5.8 Trench 4 was located across a potential soil-filled feature, identified by the geomagnetic survey. In the centre of the trench, a broad hollow was exposed, truncating natural glacial subsoil [2]. This feature [F6: 9.5m wide, 0.58m deep] had very gently sloping sides and a flat, smooth base, and was orientated roughly north-east/south-west. It contained a fill of moderately compact, plastic yellow-brown clayey silt [5] with inclusions of small sub-rounded and rounded gravel and pea grit. No artefacts were recovered from the hollow, and no evidence of human activity was observed: it seems probable that this may be the remains of a post-glacial feature such as a water channel or possibly a kettle hole.

#### **Trench 5**

- 5.9 Trench 5 was also positioned to investigate a soil-filled geomagnetic anomaly. At the south-eastern end of the trench, natural subsoil again fell away into a wide hollow, orientated roughly north-east/south-west [F4: 9m wide, 0.65m deep]. This feature had gently sloping sides and a flat, smooth base, and was filled by a deposit of plastic, yellow-brown clayey silt with inclusions of gravel and pea grit [3]. As with feature [F6] to the north-east, no indication of human activity was encountered, and it seems probable that this also represented a post-glacial geological feature.
- 5.10 To the north-western end of this trench, a series of small gullies were exposed, cutting through the natural subsoil. Two of these gullies, [F8: 0.59m wide, 0.16m deep] and [F12: 0.65m wide, 0.07m deep] were orientated roughly east/west. The remaining gullies [F10: 0.38m wide, 0.12m deep] and [F14: 0.38m wide, 0.15m deep] were aligned more directly north/south. These features contained fills of brown, yellow-brown, and greyish-brown sandy clays and sandy silts, with no finds recovered. No stratigraphic relationships were recovered from these gullies, with the area disturbed by two modern field drains (Photographs 1, 2).

#### **Trench 10**

- 5.11 Trench 10 was positioned to investigate the location of a former trackway, orientated roughly north-south on the western side of the central part of the study area. This had previously been identified by historic mapping, and the geomagnetic survey. Toward the centre of the trench, a thin, heavily-disturbed deposit of stiff dark grey clayey silt was exposed, laid directly onto the natural glacial subsoil (Photograph 3). This deposit [F16: 1.3m wide, 0.05m thick] contained frequent small angular coal, ceramic building material, and stone fragments, and moderate sub-

angular gravel. This layer was the remains of the track surface, horizontally truncated by modern ploughing.

### **Trench 12**

- 5.12 The remains of a former field boundary were exposed in Trench 12. This boundary had also been identified by historic mapping and geomagnetic survey. At the western end of the trench, natural glacial subsoil was truncated by a linear ditch cut [F19: 1.44m wide, 0.35m deep], orientated north-northeast/south-southwest (Photograph 4). This cut had moderately sloping sides and a flat, smooth base. It was filled by a deposit of moderately compact greyish-brown silty clay [18] which contained several fragments of modern iron and bottle glass: these were discarded on site. The geomagnetic survey suggested that the line of this boundary might also extend to Trenches 7 and 9. However, no evidence for any ditch was identified in these trenches, suggesting that the feature was most probably destroyed by modern ploughing and horizontal truncation.

## **6. The artefacts**

### **Pottery assessment**

#### **Results**

- 6.1 Two sherds of medieval pottery (16g wt) were recovered from plough furrow bases in separate trenches. Trench 12 had a single sherd (possibly from close to the rim) of very abraded pottery in an oxidised fabric, with traces of external glaze. Trench 24 contained a small, abraded, unglazed body sherd, one face oxidised and the other white/buff in colour. These may have been deposited by way of medieval field manuring.

#### **Recommendation**

- 6.2 No further work is recommended.

### **Building materials assessment**

#### **Results**

- 6.3 A very small sliver of hard-fired, oxidised brick or tile came from the sample residue from context [7]. Probably post-medieval.

#### **Recommendation**

- 6.4 No further work is recommended.

## **7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence**

### **Methods**

- 7.1 A palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on 3 bulk samples taken from gully fills in Trench 5. The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 $\mu$ m 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 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 samples produced small flots comprising frequent modern roots, fragmented (<4mm) coal, cinder and low numbers of charred plant remains. Charred rhizomes/tubers are present in all the samples and weed seeds (heath-grass, small grasses and sedges) are present in gully fills [7] and [9]. Charcoal remains are absent, except in gully fill [9] which produced a single Fabaceae (Gorse / Broom / Greenweeds) fragment. The results are presented in Table 1.3.
- 7.5 Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is absent in the samples.
- 7.6 Finds in the samples comprise small quantities of fragmented (<4mm) fired clay in gully fill [7].

### **Discussion**

- 7.7 The low concentrations of cinder, charcoal and charred plant remains in the samples are typical of background levels of waste. Few diagnostic remains in terms of dating evidence are present, although charred plant remains typical of grassy heathland habitats (rhizomes/tubers, heath-grass) are commonly associated with later prehistoric or Roman period sites in northern England (e.g. Archaeological Services 2018). This may represent material gathered for winter fodder or bedding, or remains of burnt turves used for fuel or construction purposes such as roofing.

### **Recommendations**

- 7.8 No further analysis is required for the samples due to the low number and poor preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

## **8. The archaeological resource**

- 8.1 In the majority part of the site, results from the evaluation trenches indicate that the area has been truncated by modern ploughing activity, and no archaeological resource has been identified.
- 8.2 Archaeological deposits were recorded in Trenches 5, 10, and 12. A late post-medieval track was exposed in Trench 10, and a former field boundary ditch in Trench 12.
- 8.3 In Trench 5, four shallow gullies were exposed. These were horizontally truncated by modern ploughing. Palaeoenvironmental samples recovered from these gullies

produced low concentrations of cinder, charcoal and charred plant remains (rhizomes/tubers and weed seeds) typical of background levels of waste. Few diagnostic remains in terms of dating evidence are present, although charred plant remains typical of grassy heathland habitats (rhizomes/tubers, heath-grass) are present and this is commonly associated with later prehistoric or Roman period sites in northern England. A fragment of potential post-medieval brick or tile recovered from the fill of gully [F8] indicates that these features may not all be of the same date, or that they may have been contaminated with later material during ploughing. However, they may be related to later prehistoric or Roman activity in the area.

- 8.4 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in Trenches 12, 23, 24, 30, 33-35, 37, 39, 41, and 42, cutting into the glacial subsoil. Fragments of pottery were recovered from furrow bases in Trenches 12 and 24: these sherds were most probably deposited through manuring.

## 9. Impact assessment

- 9.1 Development of the site is unlikely to impact on any archaeological significant deposits over the majority of the site. There is the potential for an archaeological resource relating to later prehistoric or Roman activity to be removed in the vicinity of Trench 5.

## 10. Recommendations

- 10.1 No further archaeological works are required over the majority of the site. A programme of archaeological recording prior to groundworks is recommended in the vicinity of Trench 5, to record any further evidence for the possible prehistoric or Roman features in this area.

## 11. Sources

- Abramson, P, 2014 *West Park Garden Village, Darlington: Heritage Assessment*. Unpublished report for EcoSurv Consultancy, North East Archaeological Research Ltd.
- Archaeological Services 2010a *West Park, Faverdale, Darlington: archaeological desk-based assessment*. Unpublished report **2412**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2010b *West Park, Faverdale, Darlington: geophysical survey*. Unpublished report **2483**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2015 *West Park, Faverdale, Darlington: geophysical survey*. Unpublished report **3730**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2018 *West Shiremoor (North), Shiremoor, North Tyneside: post-excavation full analysis*. Unpublished report **4872**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- BGS 2015 online *Geology of Britain viewer* available from: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- 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: 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
1	1-3	Ploughsoil at northern end of site	*							
2	1	Natural glacial subsoil								
3	1	Fill of [F5]								
4		Water channel/palaeochannel								
5		Fill of [F7]								
6		Water channel/palaeochannel								
7		Fill of [F8]								
8		Gully cut								
9		Fill of [F10]								
10		Gully cut								
11		Fill of [F12]								
12		Gully cut								
13		Fill of [F14]								
14		Gully cut								
15		Topsoil								
16		Layer of track surface								
17		Subsoil								
18		Fill of [F19]								
19		Cut of former boundary ditch								

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	50	0.4-0.45	Yellow-brown silty clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
2	50	0.25-0.35	Yellow-brown silty clay	None	0	/	/	/	2; 1 N-S, 1 NW-SE	0
3	25	0.25-0.4	Brownish-grey sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
4	50	0.25-0.3	Brownish-orange sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	2; 1 N-S, 1 NE-SW	See text
5	50	0.25-0.4	Brownish-orange sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	3; N-S	See text
6	50	0.2-0.35	Brown and orange-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
7	50	0.25-0.35	Orange-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
8	50	0.25-0.3	Yellow-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
9	50	0.25-0.3	Orange-brown and grey-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
10	50	0.3-0.35	Brownish-orange sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	See text
11	50	0.25-0.3	Yellow-brown silty clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
12	50	0.25-0.3	Orange-brown sandy clay	None	4	5-6	N-S	1.1-1.5	0	See text
13	50	0.25-0.35	Yellow-brown and grey-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
14	50	0.25-0.3	Yellow-brown silty clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
15	30	0.3	Orange-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
16	30	0.3	Orange-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
17	50	0.25-0.3	Yellow-brown clayey sand	None	0	/	/	/	9; 7 N-S, 2 NW-SE	0
18	50	0.25-0.7	Orange-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	Modern test pit
19	30	0.3-0.4	Brownish-orange sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	0
20	50	0.25-0.35	Brownish-orange sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	0
21	50	0.25-0.5	Orange-brown clay & sand	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	5; 4 N-S, 1 NW-SE	0

Trench	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Furrows				Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
					Number	Spacing (m)	Orientation	Width (m)		
22	50	0.25-0.4	Orange-brown clay & sand	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	0
23	50	0.25-0.4	Orange-brown sandy clay	None	6	7-8	N-S	1.2-1.5	0	0
24	50	0.25-0.45	Orange-brown sandy clay	None	7	6	N-S	1-1.2	2; N-S	0
25	35	0.25-0.3	Orange-brown clay & sand	None	0	/	/	/	2; 1 N-S, 1 E-W	0
26	50	0.25-0.3	Orange-brown clay & sand	None	0	/	/	/	2; N-S	0
27	50	0.25-0.3	Orange-brown clay & sand	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
28	50	0.3-0.35	Orange brown clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	0
29	50	0.3-0.5	Yellow-brown & red-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
30	50	0.35-0.5	Red-brown clayey sand	None	2	5	N-S	1.5-2	0	0
31	50	0.3-0.6	Yellow-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	0
32	50	0.25-0.5	Yellow-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
33	50	0.25-0.35	Yellow-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	7	6	N-S	1.5-2	0	0
34	50	0.25-0.5	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	6	6	N-S	1.5-2	0	0
35	50	0.3-0.55	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	8	5	N-S	up to 2	0	0
36	25	0.35-0.55	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	0
37	50	0.3-0.65	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	8	5	N-S	Up to 2	0	0
38	25	0.55-0.85	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	2; NW-SE	0
39	25	0.35-0.55	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	4	5	N-S	Up to 2	2; 1 N-S, 1 NE-SW	0

Trench	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Furrows				Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
					Number	Spacing (m)	Orientation	Width (m)		
40	65	0.3-0.5	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	0	0
41	25	0.3-0.55	Red-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	5	5	N-S	Up to 2	3; N-S	0
42	25	0.25-0.7	Grey-brown sandy clay	Yellow-brown clayey silt	4	5	N-S	Up to 2	1; N-S	0
43	25	0.35-0.45	Orange-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
44	50	0.3-0.5	Red-brown and Yellow-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
45	50	0.35-0.6	Red-brown sandy clay	Reddish-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
46	25	0.25-0.35	Red-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	0	0
47	25	0.25-0.35	Red-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	3; 2 N-S, 1 NE-SW	0
48	50	0.3-0.6	Red-brown sandy clay	Reddish-brown clayey silt	0	/	/	/	2; 1 N-S, 1 E-W	0
49	25	0.25-0.35	Red-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; N-S	0
50	25	0.25-0.35	Red-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	1; E-W	0
51	25	0.25-0.35	Red-brown sandy clay	None	0	/	/	/	5; 1 E-W, 4 N-S	0

**Table 1.3: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment**

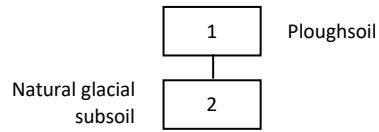
Sample	Context	Feature	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	C14 available	Rank	Notes
1	7	F8	8	20	N	*	Trace of charcoal, fragmented (<4mm). Trace of charred plant remains (heath-grass, rhizomes/tubers). IA/RB?
2	9	F10	8	20	N	*	Trace of charcoal (Fabaceae). Rare charred plant remains (heath-grass, small (<1mm) grass, sedges, rhizomes/tubers). IA/RB?
3	11	F12	10	50	N	*	Trace of charcoal, fragmented (<4mm). Trace of charred plant remains (rhizomes/tubers).

[Rank: \*: low; \*\*: medium; \*\*\*: high; \*\*\*\*: very high potential to provide further palaeoenvironmental information.]

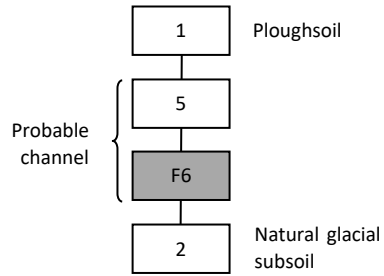


## Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices

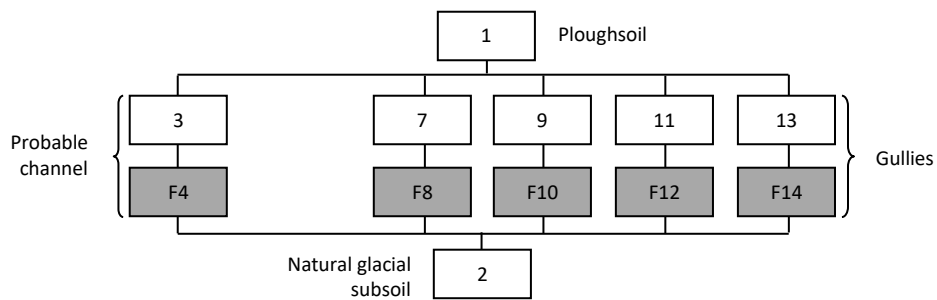
### Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, & 17



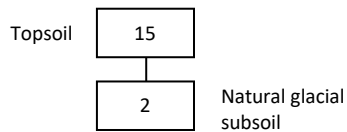
### Trench 4



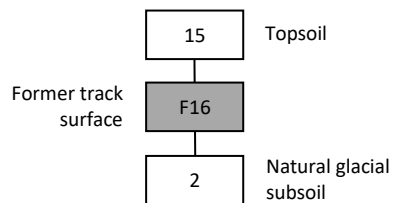
### Trench 5



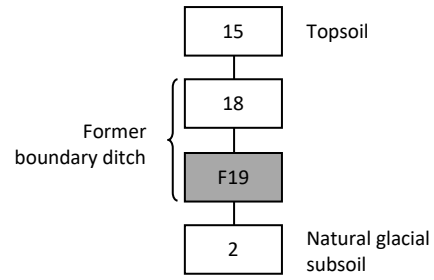
### Trenches 7, 8, 9, 11, 14-17, 23-27, 29, 30, 32, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49-51



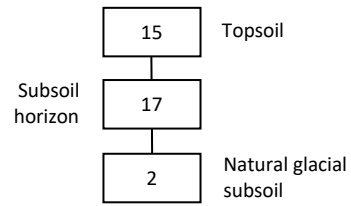
### Trench 10



## Trench 12



## Trenches 13, 18-22, 28, 31, 33-42, 45, and 48





Photograph 1: Gully [F8] in Trench 5, facing east



Photograph 2: Gully [F14], facing north, showing truncation by a modern field drain on the left of frame





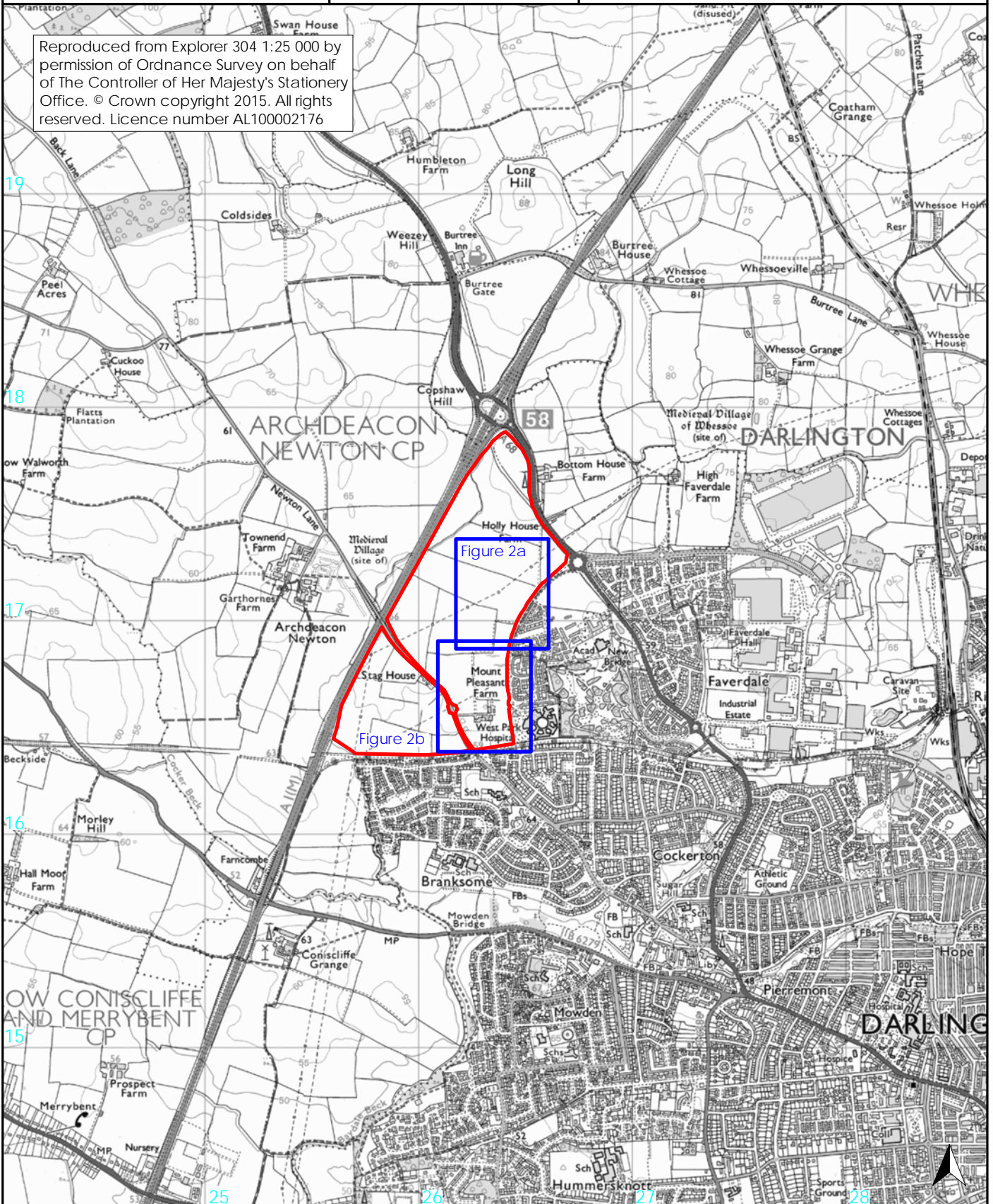
Photograph 3: The remains of track surface [F16] in Trench 10, looking north



Photograph 4: Former field boundary [F19], facing north



Reproduced from Explorer 304 1:25 000 by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number AL100002176

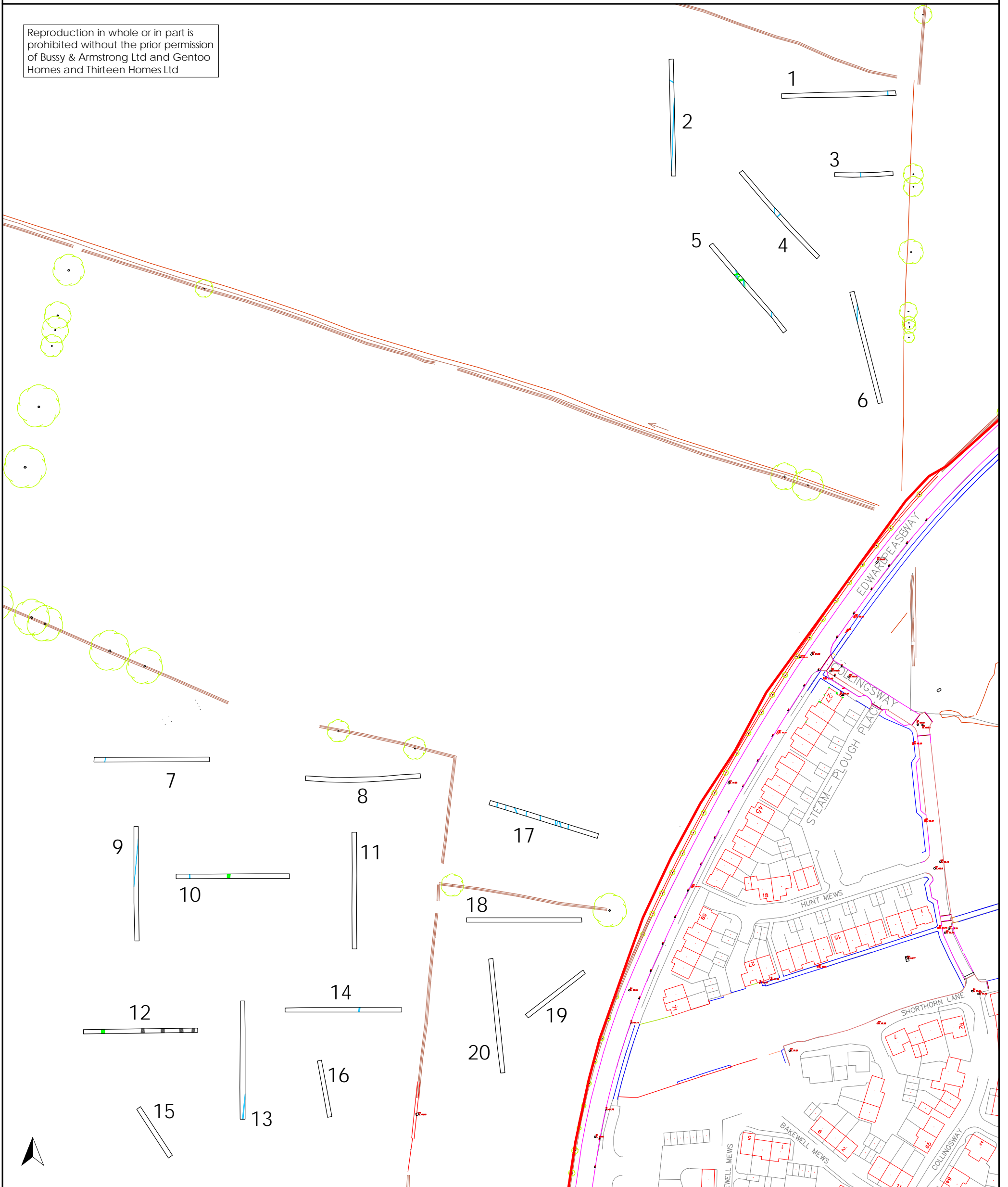


 site location

0 1km  
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

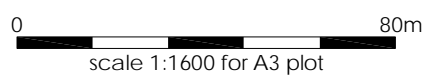


Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited without the prior permission of Bussy & Armstrong Ltd and Gentoo Homes and Thirteen Homes Ltd



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
Bussy & Armstrong Ltd  
and  
Gentoo Homes  
and  
Thirteen Homes Ltd

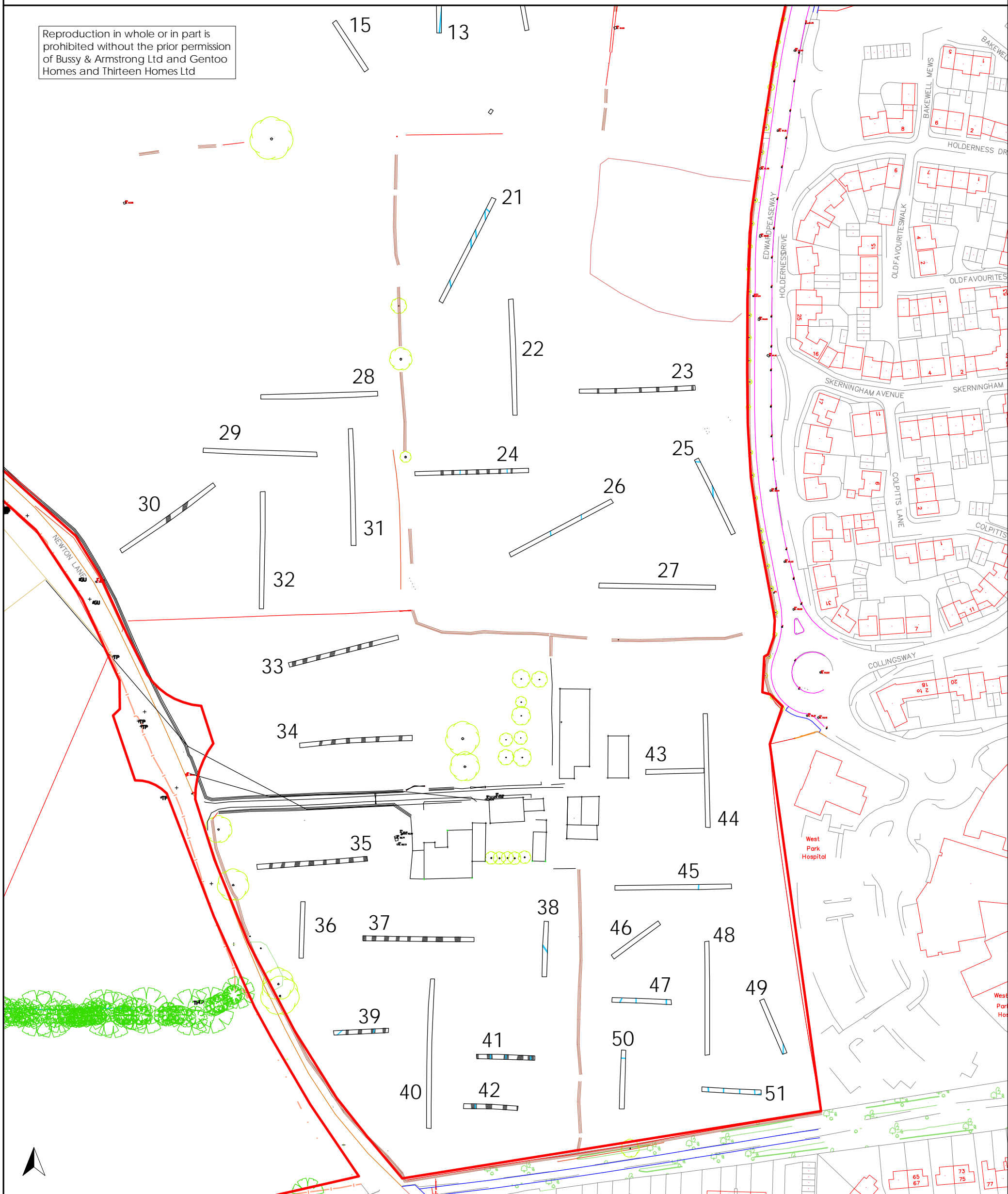


West Park Garden Village  
Darlington  
archaeological evaluation  
report 5048  
Figure 2a: Trench locations



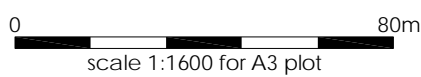


Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited without the prior permission of Bussy & Armstrong Ltd and Gentoo Homes and Thirteen Homes Ltd

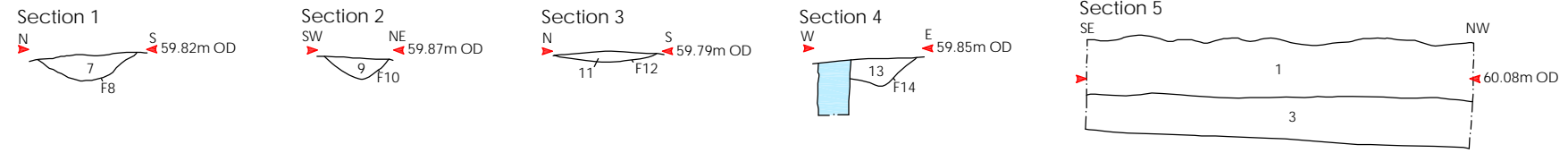
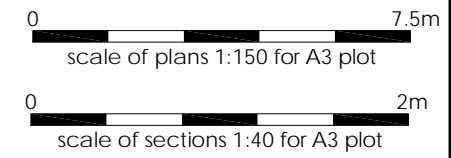
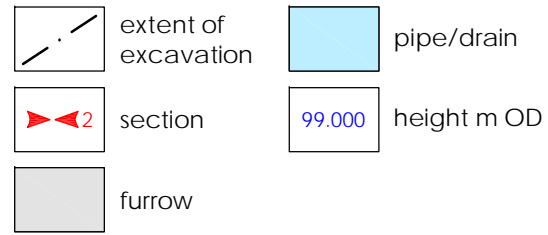


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

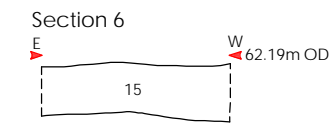
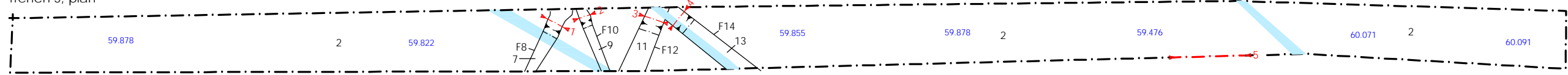
on behalf of  
Bussy & Armstrong Ltd  
and  
Gentoo Homes  
and  
Thirteen Homes Ltd



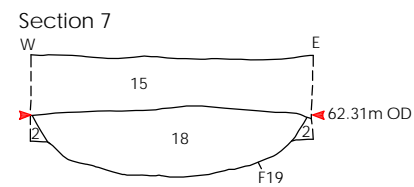
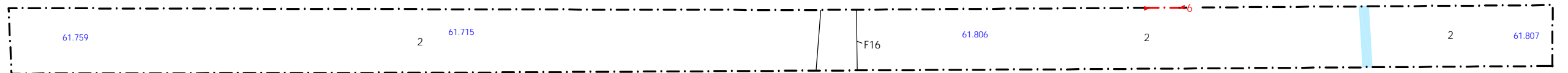
West Park Garden Village  
Darlington  
archaeological evaluation  
report 5048  
Figure 2b: Trench locations



Trench 5, plan



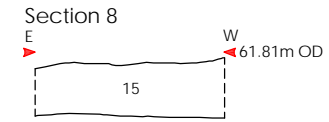
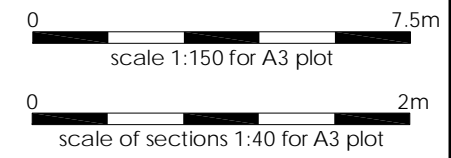
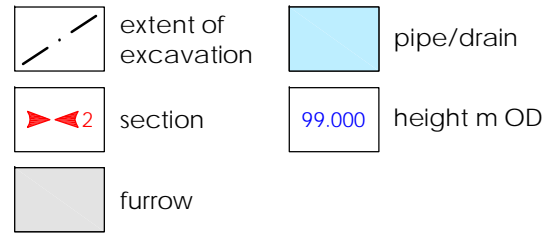
Trench 10, plan



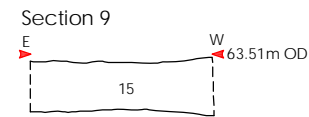
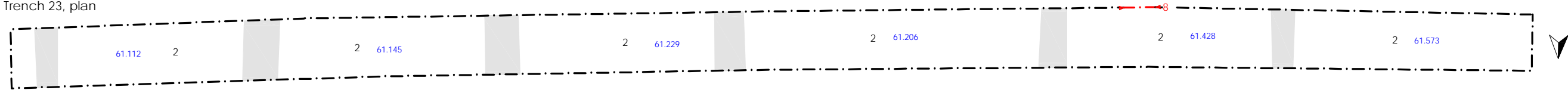
Trench 12, plan



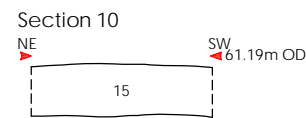
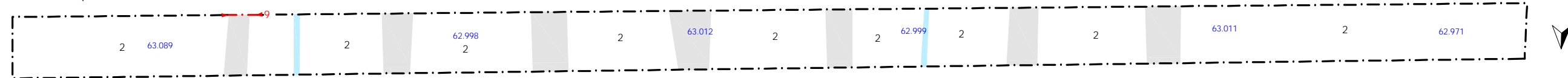




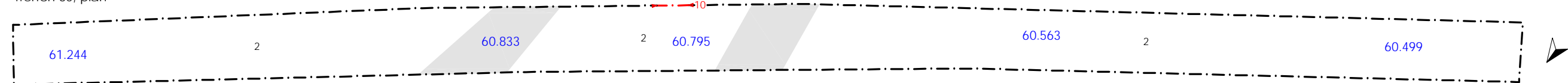
Trench 23, plan

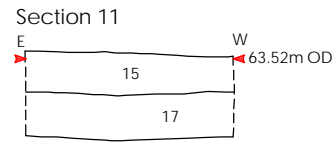
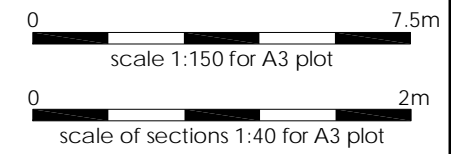
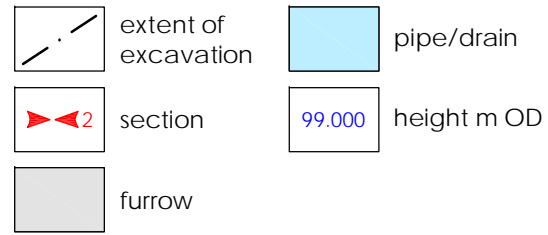


Trench 24, plan

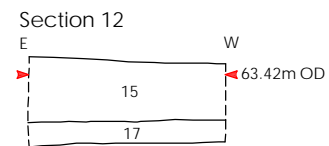


Trench 30, plan

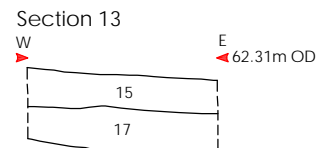
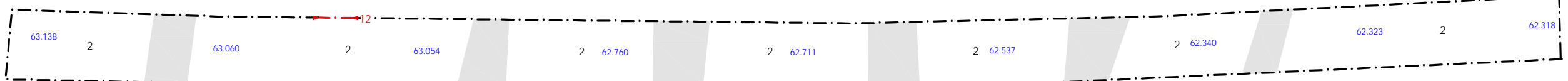




Trench 33, plan

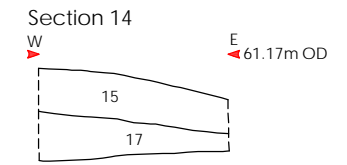
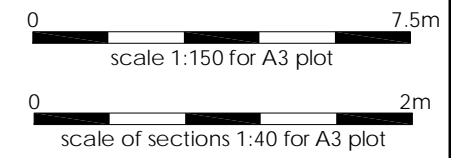
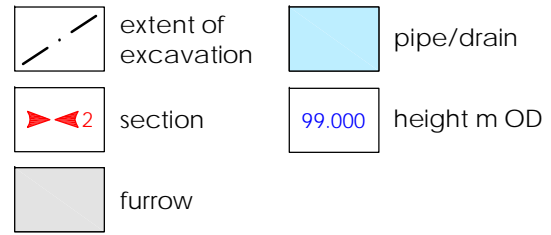


Trench 34, plan

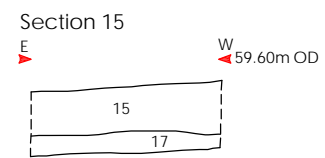
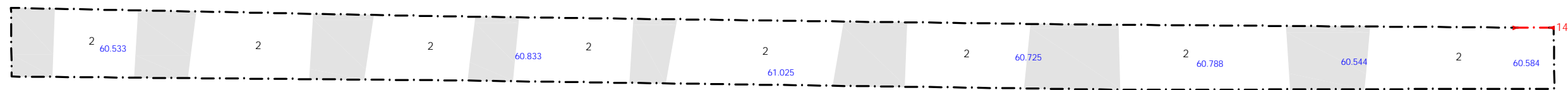


Trench 35, plan

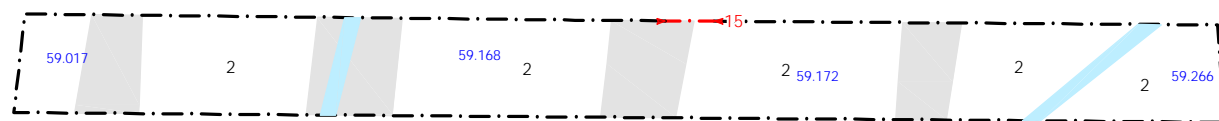




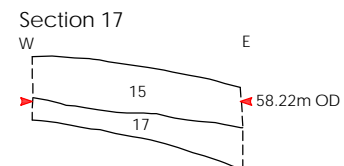
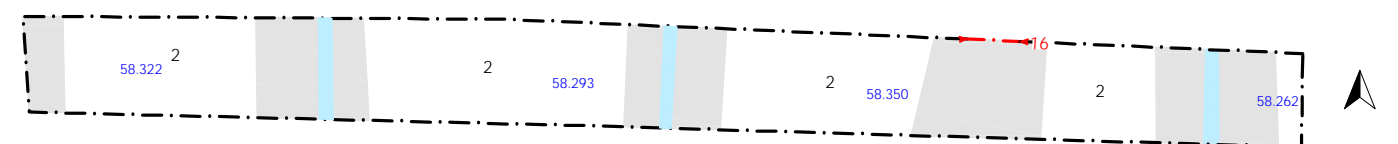
Trench 37, plan



Trench 39, plan



Trench 41, plan



Trench 42, plan

