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Faverdale 58 Darlington

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y107/13

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Faverdale 58 Darlington

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of trial trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Faverdale 58, Darlington. This work followed on from a geophysical survey undertaken as part of an Environmental Statement which identified anomalies interpreted as relating to possible or probable prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity as well as possible ditches, cultivation furrows and other features from later periods.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of St Modwen between 30 July and 9 August 2013. All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Rosenberg 2013). The CFA code and number for the project is FAVE/2124.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is within an area of farmland on the northern outskirts of Darlington (Fig. 1, NGR NZ 2831 1721 centred) on grassland adjacent to former industrial land. The site was undulating, and sloped southwards between 70m to 60m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD), with the ground terraced to the southeast at the site of a now demolished factory. The landuse of the site has historically been agricultural. The site was partitioned into fields by hedges and fence lines.

The site is bounded to the north by open agricultural fields, to the west by agricultural fields and commercial development, to the east by a north to south running railway and commercial developments and to the south by a traveller camp.

The solid geology is 'Middle Magnesian Limestone' overlain by 'Glacial Till' (BGS 2013). The soils of the area are described as 'Clayey Loam to Silty Loam' (NERC 2013).

1.2 Previous Archaeological work and Historical Background

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken which identified the presence of an 18th- century farm building known as 'Huntershaw' in the central part of the site and an enclosure with ring ditches and associated pits in the southern part of the site believed to indicate the presence of an Iron Age settlement (Cotswold Archaeology 2007; Bunn 2007).

A Roman/late Iron Age settlement was excavated at Faverdale Business Park in 2004, included roundhouses, stock enclosures, droveways and settlement that lasted into the early second century AD. This was replaced with a substantial ditched enclosure with associated enclosures for industrial and agricultural processing. A single stone building was recorded that appeared similar to a bathhouse but on a much smaller scale and may have been a steam room (PCA 2013).

The site has been mainly in agricultural use in the post-medieval and modern period until the Darlington & Simpson Rolling Mills Company Ltd, who occupied the works immediately east of the railway line, expanded into this area in the 1950s (Rosenberg 2010).

1.3 Project Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the written scheme of investigation (Rosenberg 2013) the general aims of the project were to 'determine the absence / presence of archaeological remains and to establish the significance, state of preservation and future treatment of the probable settlement site identified by geophysical survey. Following this evaluation phase, the aim is to allow a mitigation strategy to be developed that allows for the preservation in situ or excavation, recording and publication of any archaeological remains identified and for the dissemination of the report and deposition of the archive to aid understanding and future study of any archaeological remains destroyed'.

Research aims follow the key research priorities identified in the North-East Regional Research Framework (NERRF; Petts and Gerrard 2006):

- The date of the enclosure and settlement may span the Iron Age to Roman transition, aiding understanding of the effect on the native population;
- Collection of artefacts may aid understanding of material culture;
- The presence of a field system associated with the settlement or palaeoenvironmental deposits could aid understanding of Iron Age / Roman landscapes;
- The development and use of Huntershaw Farm could add to our understanding of the development of farmsteads during the late 18th early 19th centuries, and;
- Recording of former field boundaries may add to our understanding of Pre-Enclosure field systems.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Monitoring

The project was monitored by Lee MacFarlane the Durham County Council (DCC) Archaeological Advisor and by Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology (the 'Consultant') on behalf of St Modwen. Both were kept informed of developments on site and both visited the site on 2 August for the purpose of monitoring the fieldwork.

2.2 Trenching

The trenches were targeted on anomalies identified by geophysical survey to be probably or possibly archaeological in nature, to sample areas which appeared blank and to test areas of magnetic disturbance and other uncertain anomalies.

Trenches were accurately surveyed using industry standard surveying equipment. All machining was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and other overburden were removed by machine down to the top of natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

The spoil was scanned for artefacts during machine excavation, the trenches were then cleaned as necessary and the location of all features and deposits recorded at a scale of 1:50. A representative sample of linear features was excavated (typically 1m per section). Discrete features were sampled at a minimum of 50%.

All archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to IfA standards (1994) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50). All plans and sections were related in height to the ordnance datum.

Environmental samples were taken as necessary from significant archaeological deposits in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2011). Generally samples were taken from a representative sample of features and from securely stratified primary deposits along with any other deposits identified as showing palaeo-environmental potential. This was informed by the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site in conjunction with CFA's environmental specialists and the DCC Archaeological Advisor.

Modern finds were recorded on site but not retained unless they were from stratigraphically significant deposits or intrinsically significant, all other finds were retained for post-excavation assessment.

All bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes were sieved and scanned in accordance with relevant guidance (EH 2011). All finds were cleaned, where appropriate, sorted and analysed in accordance relevant standards and guidance (Brown 2011).

2.3 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1994), English Heritage Guidance (2008), CFA's standard methodology and the terms of the WSI (Rosenberg 2013).

2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (Brown 2011) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive and all digitally generated data.

3. **RESULTS**

A full list and description of contexts comprises Appendix 1. Tables listing all photographic and drawn records form Appendices 2 and 3. A table summarising all results by trench appears below (Table 1).

A total of 17 trenches were excavated across the site. The conditions during the evaluation were generally dry and bright.

Trench	Dimensions	Target	Results					
1	100m x 1.5m	Enclosure identified	0.5-1.1m. Archaeological features: Pit 006,					
		by geophysical survey	NE/SW Gully 008, Pit 010, E/W Ditch 014,					
			N/S Ditch 016, N/S Ditch 018, E/W Ditch					
			020, E/W Ditch 022, N/S Enclosure Ditch					
			032.					
2	100m x 1.5m	Area north west of	Archaeological features: E/W Ditch 012,					
		enclosure	Gully 024, N/S Ditch 027.					
3	100m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends	Relict ridge-and-furrow cultivation on a north-					
			to-south orientation: Eleven clear relict					
			cultivation furrows on north-to-south					
			orientation. c.4.5m apart, c.2.5m wide and					
			c.0.15m deep. Evidence of modern ploughing					
	100 15	D1 1	on a north-to-south orientation.					
4	100m x 1.5m	Blank area	Distinct modern plough scarring on north-to-					
-	100 1.5		south orientation					
5	100m x 1.5m	Blank area	Distinct modern plough scarring on east-to-					
(50 1.5		west orientation					
6	50m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends	Blank trench					
7	100m x 1.5m	Linear anomalies	Modern services and land drains					
8	50m x 1.5m	Huntershaw 18th C	Post-medieval and modern structural remains					
0	50mm - 1.5mm	Iarm Disushing tranda (Dlaub trough					
9	30III X 1.3III	blook area						
10	50m x 1 5m	Ploughing trends /	Blank trench					
10	50m x 1.5m	blank area						
11	50m x 1 5m	Ploughing trends /	Two narrow ceramic land drains on a north-					
		blank area	west/south-east orientation					
12	50m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends /	Ceramic land drain on a north-west/south-east					
		blank area	orientation					
13	50m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends /	Evidence of some modern plough scars on an					
		blank area	east-to-west orientation					
14	50m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends /	Evidence of some modern plough scars on an					
		blank area	east-to-west orientation and a north-to-south					
			orientation					
15	50m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends /	Evidence of some modern plough scars on an					
		blank area	east-to-west orientation and a north-to-south					
			orientation					
16	50m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends /	Evidence of some modern plough scars on an					
		blank area	east-to-west orientation and a north-to-south					
			orientation					
17	50m x 1.5m	Ploughing trends /	Distinct plough scarring on a north-to-south					
		blank area	orientation. Two narrow ceramic land drains					
			on an east-to-west orientation					

Table 1: Trench Summary Table

The site was overlain by a topsoil deposit of friable light greyish-brown clayey-silt c.0.2-0.3m thick (001) (Plate 1). An occasional sub-soil deposit of more compacted pale brownish-grey clayey-silt between 0.05-0.2m thick (002) was noted on more undulating areas of site. The natural sub-strate was generally a firm orangish-brown silty-to-sandy clay although the area of site containing Trenches 1 and 2 revealed a variety of glacial deposits, ranging from coarse sands and gravels to pale yellowish-grey silty-clay deposits (Plate 2).

The majority of site had been disturbed by the action of modern ploughing although a number of relict furrows from earlier post-medieval cultivation were identified, notably in Trench 3 where the residual bases of at least ten furrows were identified at four to five metre intervals on a distinct north-to-south orientation. The relict furrows were generally 2.5m wide and around 0.12m deep (Plate 3). The south-east corner of the field containing trenches 1 and 2 identified made ground deposits of a firmly compacted light orangish-grey silty-clay (003) between 0.5 and 0.8m thick that overlay a relict topsoil (004) 0.2m thick.

Figure 3 depicts the archaeological features identified in trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 revealed a number of ditches that related to a larger recti-linear enclosure system as identified by geophysics.

The north-east end of Trench 1 identified number of intercutting linear features (Fig 2a). An east-to-west orientated ditch (014) which was 0.95m wide, 0.22m deep and was filled with a friable mid brownish-grey sandy-silt. The ditch appeared to cut a north-south orientated ditch (018), 0.8m wide with a later re-cut (016).

To the south-east a step-sided ditch (020) with a later shallower re-cut was identified (022). The ditch was filled with a dark brownish-grey/black silty-clay that contained frequently occurring angular stones. A sherd of a thick-walled Iron Age pottery was retrieved from the fill of a later re-cut (022).

Midway along the trench a ditch 3.2m wide containing four separate fills was identified (032) (Plate 4). The uppermost fill consisted of a friable light brownish-grey sandy-silt 0.35m thick (028) that overlay a band of darker sandy-silt between 0.10-0.45m thick (029) which contained a small sherd of fine sandy Iron age pottery. A further well-compacted fill of friable pale brownish-grey sandy-silt 0.15m thick contained pebbles, small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks (030), which overlay a primary deposit of well compacted pale greyish-yellow sandy-clay with 50% sub-angular sandstone fragments and which appeared to be a trampled construction deposit at the base of the feature. The ditch was 0.83m at its deepest point. The eastern and edge of the ditch appeared intentionally stepped in profile before meeting the more rounded narrower western edge at a shallow rounded point.

A shallow gully and two shallow pits were also identified at the south-east end of Trench 1. The two pits (006 and 010) were both distinctly circular in plan, between 0.7 and 0.8m in diameter with shallow profiles between 0.06 and 0.16m deep (Plate 5). The two pits were located either side of an east-to-west orientated gully (008). Gully 008 was 0.32m wide, 0.09m deep and filled with a mid greyish-brown clayey-sand that contained ceramic fragments from a number of Iron Age vessels. Both pits and the gully appeared to have been heavily truncated by ploughing leaving only a residual base of each feature.

Trench 2 revealed two ditches (012 and 027) and a single gully (024) (Fig 2b). Ditch 027 and gully 024 were in close together on a north-to-south orientation (Plate 6). Ditch 027

contained an upper fill of friable light greyish-brown clayey-silt with pebble inclusions 0.34m deep (025) and a primary fill of light brownish-grey clayey-silt with very occasional pebble inclusions 0.2m deep (026).

Ditch 012 was 0.95m wide, 0.46m deep and contained a single fill of friable mid brownishgrey sandy-silt (011). It corresponded with the same east-to-west linear anomaly that was identified as ditch 015 at the north end of Trench 1.

There was a clear concentration of remains within Trenches 1 and 2, confirming the results of the geophysical survey, though there were also remains recorded which were not identified by the geophysics at the south-east of Trench 1.

Trench 8 targeted the post-medieval remains of Huntershaw Farm that had been identified from the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. The former extent of the farm compound was visible as an overgrown concrete and rubble earthwork. Trench 8 was positioned on north-to-south orientation to define the limits of the former structure.

Midway through the trench a concrete surface c.16.8m in length was uncovered beneath a thin deposit of topsoil and scrub overgrowth (Plates 7 and 8) (Figure 2b and 4). The concrete surface was generally flat, 0.25m thick and bedded on a deposit of crushed brick and shale hardcore. The concrete surface was fractured in many places and appeared to consist of a number of different phases of casting including a 1.2m wide section containing rounded grooves 0.10m apart on a north-to-south orientation. A possible wall foundation on an eastto-west orientation was identified 16.5m from the southern end of the trench. The foundation appeared to have a possible south-facing stone wall face 0.5m thick that abutted a northfacing brick built face 1m thick. The base of a square brick built structure was also identified 10m from the southern end of the trench. The possible pillar or buttress consisted of glazed bricks and was roughly 1m in diameter. The remains of Huntershaw farm and its associated buildings were generally fragmentary and severely truncated. Natural pale yellowish-grey clay was identified at either side of the surviving farm building between 0.3 and 0.45m below the existing ground level. The topsoil and overburden either side of the farm compound consisted of mid brown clayey-silt which contained demolition rubble of brick fragments, concrete debris, subangular sandstone pieces and modern detritus (033).

4. SPECIALIST REPORTS

4.1 Iron Age Pottery

Blaise Vyner

Summary

This ceramic assemblage appears to derive from settlement of probable later Iron Age date. The pottery has been examined and identified by eye, and no detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken for this Assessment. The presence of carbonised accretions on one sherd may enable direct AMS radiocarbon dating.

Vessel types

Vessels represented comprise medium-sized thick-walled jars, with the additional presence of a small fragment of crucible.

Fabric types

Sherds are variously tempered with igneous grits or with calcareous grits which have leached out leaving voids.

Sources of the pottery

The pottery is likely all to have been made fairly locally, although calcite-gritted material may derive from further afield.

Other ceramic material

The fragment from a crucible suggests that metal or glass smelting was undertaken on or near site.

Chronology of the ceramic assemblage

The ceramics here appear to belong to the middle or late Iron Age.

Distribution of the ceramics on site

Most of the pottery derives from the fill of a linear gully, while other material came from the fill of enclosure ditches, the most common context for pottery on Iron Age sites in the region.

Catalogue

Context 007

- Sherds from a large jar, probably Iron Age
- Sherd from a (different) jar, Iron Age, carbonized accretions on exterior surface.
- Sherd probably from a non local vessel, Iron Age.

Context 021

• Sherd from a thick-walled vessel, probably Iron Age.

Context 029

• Small sherd, fine sandy fabric, probably from a crucible of Iron-Age type.

Conservation

The pottery is robust and does not require conservation.

Illustration

None of the sherds requires illustration.

Recommendations

Carbonised accretions on a sherd from Context 007 would be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.

Given its potential to contribute to the further understanding of Iron Age settlement in the region, this assemblage is worth re-examination and reporting, should further material be recovered during the course of work on the site.

4.3 Environmental Sample Assessment

Mhairi Hastie

Eight bulk soil samples were retained during archaeological works at Faverdale, Darlington, County Durham. The soil samples were processed through a system of flotation, the flotation debris (flot) was collected in a 250 um sieve, and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope; the remaining material (retent) in the tank was washed through a 1mm mesh and sorted for any archaeological significant remains.

The results are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 (below).

Results

Small finds/Artefacts

Pottery:	Two small sherds of pottery were recovered; a sherd from the fill of a linear feature (Context 020, Sample 4) and a sherd from the primary fill of a ditch (Context 027, Sample 8).
Lithics:	Small fragments of quartz/flint (<10 mm in diameter) were recovered from four samples; fills of enclosure ditches 018 and 032 (Samples 5 and 6); a linear feature (Context 012, Sample 7) and the primary fill of Ditch 027 (Sample 8).

- Bone: Small fragments of bone, both burnt and unburnt, were recovered from four of the samples; a linear feature (Context 020, Sample 4); the secondary fill of Ditch 032 (Sample 5); Enclosure Ditch 018 (Sample 6) and the primary fill of Ditch 027 (Sample 8). In all cases the bone fragments were very small (<5mm diameter) and abraded.
- Slag (possible): Large quantities of slag-like material, potentially ferrous and nonferrous, were recovered from all but one sample (present in samples 1-7).
- Plant Remains
- Cereal grain: Carbonised cereal grains were recovered from four of the samples; a linear feature (Context 020 Sample 4); the secondary fill of an enclosure ditch (Context 032, Sample 5); Enclosure Ditch 018 (Sample 6), and; the primary fill of Ditch 027 (Sample 8). Both barley and oat grains (*Hordum* sp. and *Avena* sp.) were present along with two possible wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.). The grains were abraded and no further detailed identifications could be made. One or two grain suitable for AMS dating (generally well-preserved examples) were present in samples 4, 5 and 8. No chaff remains were recovered.
- Weed seeds: Several charred seeds were recovered from four samples; a posthole or pit (Context 009, Sample 3); a linear feature (Context 020 Sample 4); Enclosure Ditch 018 (Sample 6) and Ditch 027 (Sample 8). The seeds included typical ruderal/segetal species (plants growing on waste places or disturbed ground, or in cultivated areas) including cleavers (*Galium aparine*), fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.) and grass (*Gramineae* sp.), and varieties commonly associated with more boggy or wet areas i.e. sedge (*Carex* sp.).
- Charcoal: Fragments of charcoal were recovered from all of the samples, in most cases, the charcoal fragments were small, less than 5mm in diameter, and not be suitable for AMS dating. A small amount of heather charcoal (*Calluna/Erica* sp.) was also present in three of the samples; a post-hole or pit (Context 010 Sample 3); a linear feature (Context 020, Sample 4) and the primary fill of Ditch 027 (Sample 8).

Monocotyledon

Rhizomes: Small fragments of monocotyledon rhizomes (thick underground stem/roots) were recovered from six of the samples; Gully 007 (Sample 1); a post-hole or pit (Context 009 Sample 3); a linear feature (020 Sample 4); enclosure ditches 018 and 032 (samples 5 and 6), and; Ditch 027 (Sample 8). Several different types of rhizomes were noted, including the bulbous oat grass (*Arrhenatheum elatius* subsp. *Bulbosum*). Some of the wild taxa seeds recovered were from plants that grow creeping roots, particularly sedge.

Discussion

The samples contained a mix of both domestic debris, including pottery, animal bone and cereal grain, along with some potentially industrial debris (slag). The majority of the material recovered is generally very fragmentary and abraded suggesting that it had undergone much movement prior to burial and may be remnants of midden material scattered across the site, becoming incorporated into the fill of many different unrelated features.

The presence of the carbonised grains within a number of the features, particularly ditch fills, indicate that at least some food processing was being carried out on or near to the excavated area. No chaff remains were recovered suggesting that the material represent cleaned grain.

The mixture of barley, oat and possibly wheat would be in keeping for a Prehistoric/Romano-British date for the features. Only a small number of weed seeds (wild taxa) were recovered they are principally indicative of waste places or cultivation areas and were probably growing as weeds in the corn fields, while a small number of onion couch rhizomes are present and these are associated with arable or grassland areas.

Many of the samples contained the fragments of heather charcoal and these along with fragments of monocotyledon rhizomes (stem fragments) and some sedge seeds could suggest that the occupants were potentially bringing in heathy turfs from areas of acid heath as a source of fuel.

Recommendations

- The pottery, flints and other artefacts recovered from the samples should be added to the site archive and should further work be undertaken on the site sent to an appropriate specialist for analysis.
- Given the generally abraded nature of much of the grain many would not be suitable for AMS dating, however one or two grains were better preserved and may be suitable for dating purposes, if no other material is available. It would be necessary to check the suitability of individual grain and to identify the species prior to submission for dating.
- The bulk of the charcoal fragments recovered were very small and would not be suitable for AMS dating, however one or two larger fragments of charcoal are present in samples 5 and 6 which may be sufficiently large enough for dating purposes. The wood species present would need to be identified prior to submission for dating.

5. **DISCUSSION**

5.1 Iron Age

Trenches 1 and 2 targeted a number of anomalies identified from the geophysical survey, namely a large recti-linear enclosure 100m in diameter and further features relating to it. The enclosure appears to cover the majority of the southernmost field. The western face of the enclosure lies to the western edge of the current field with further linear features extending beyond the site to the south and east.

Ditch 027 and Gully 024 at the west of Trench 2 corresponds with the western face of the enclosure; ditches 012 and 015 with the northern face of the enclosure, and; Ditch 032 with the east face of the enclosure, before it curves to the south-west and beyond the site boundary. At the north east of the interior of the enclosure a curvi-linear ditch forms a smaller subangular enclosure 40m in diameter as confirmed from ditches 018 and 020 in Trench 1.

The east to west orientated anomaly that was targeted at the north-east of Trench 2 did not appear as an archaeological feature and may relate to a seam of gravel or variation in the sandy-gravel substrate deposits that were identified in this area.

The evaluation retrieved a number of examples of Iron Age pottery, the majority of which came from a single gully (008) at the south-east of Trench 1, although a sherd of a thick-walled vessel was retrieved from part of the curvi-linear linear (020/022) and a fine sandy sherd of probable crucible material was retrieved from an upper fill of a excavated slot through the eastern face of the recti-linear enclosure (032).

A number of Iron Age features at the south-east end of Trench 1 were identified underneath made ground which consisted of compacted silty-clay 0.8m thick (003). It is possible that the thickness of made ground in this area has masked possible archaeological remains from the geophysical survey relating to the Iron Age enclosure.

5.2 18th-Century Farmhouse

Trench 8 targeted the demolished remains of Huntershaw Farm. The trench identified a composite concrete surface with an apparent east-to-west wall foundation and a probable truncated brick pillar towards the south of the trench. Much of the displaced building material appeared to relate to phases of late 19th century or 20th-century building activity. The structural remains were severely truncated and fragmentary at best. The trench identified part of an apparent surface that may have been associated with the wider farm complex. The extent of the remains of the demolished building as they appeared as low mounds were surveyed and this appears as Figure 4.

6. CONCLUSION

The trial trenching successfully confirmed the location of an enclosure at the southern end of the site and established its date as Iron Age. The results of the environmental assessment along with the presence of pottery suggest that both domestic and industrial activity may have taken place at this location during this period. The results in the rest of the site were characterised by post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, probably related to Huntershaw Farm, the demolished remains of which were successfully located and defined.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Fill of	Туре	Description				
000	Site		Deposit	Natural substrate: generally firm orangish-brown silty-to-sandy clay. Area 1: Variety of glacial deposits, ranging from coarse sands and gravels to pale yellowish-grey silty-clay deposits.				
001	Site		Deposit	Topsoil: friable light greyish-brown clayey-silt 0.2-0.3m thick.				
002	Site		Deposit	Subsoil: occasional deposit of well compacted pale brownish-grey clayey-silt 0.05-0.2m thick.				
003	1		Deposit	Sealed soil deposit/ made ground: well-to-firmly compacted light orangish-grey silty-clay 0.3-0.8m thick.				
004	1		Deposit	Sealed soil deposit/ relict topsoil: loosely compacted mid greyish-brown clayey-silt 0.15-0.25m thick.				
005	1	006	Deposit	Fill of Pit 006: mid greyish-brown clayey-sand.				
006	1		Cut	Cut of Pit: Circular cut, flat base, 0.72m Diam 0.06m Deep.				
007	1	008	Deposit	Fill of Gully 008: mid brown sandy-clay.				
008	1		Cut	Cut of Gully: Regular sided linear with slightly concave base, 0.32m W 0.09m D.				
009	1	010	Deposit	Fill of Pit 010: Loosely compacted dark grey silty-clay with occasional charred material.				
010	1		Cut	Cut of Pit: Circular cut, flat base, 0.80m Diam 0.16m Deep.				
011	2	012	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 012: well compacted friable mid brownish-grey sandy-silt with c. 5% rounded stone and sub. angular stone inclusions.				
012	2		Cut	Cut of north-west to south-east orientated Ditch: linear ditch feature with regular rounded sides and rounded base, 0.95m W 0.46m D.				
013	1	014	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 014: loosely compacted friable mid brownish-grey sandy- silt with 5-10% angular sandstone and pebbles.				
014	1		Cut	Cut of north-west to south-east orientated Ditch: linear ditch feature with regular rounded sides and a shallow rounded base, 0.95m W 0.22m D.				
015	1	016	Deposit	Fill of re-cut of circular enclosure Ditch 016: well compacted mid brownish-grey sandy-silt with c.10% sub. angular stone inclusions.				
016	1		Cut	Re-cut of circular enclosure Ditch: Circular linear ditch with rounded regular sides and rounded base, 0.6m W 0.24m D.				
017	1	018	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 018: Well compacted mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with 5-10% sub. angular stones with greater proportion of which are at base of the feature.				
018	1		Cut	Cut of circular enclosure Ditch: Circular linear ditch with regular rounded sides and a wide tapered point at the base, 0.6m W 0.4m D.				
019	1	020	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 020: fairly compacted dark grey/black silty-clay with frequently occurring angular stones.				
020	1		Cut	Cut of north-west to south-east orientated Ditch: stepped northern side, rounded southern side and tapered point at base, 0.8m W 0.41m D.				

Context	Trench	Fill of	Туре	Description
021	1	022	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 022: fairly compacted dark brown to dark grey/black silty- clay with frequently occurring angular stones.
022	1		Cut	Cut of north-west to south-east orientated Ditch: irregular rounded sides with a wide undulating base, 1.90m W 0.24m D.
023	2	024	Deposit	Fill of north to south orientated Gully 024: Loosely compacted, pale greyish-brown clayey-silt with 5-10% sandstone pebbles.
024	2		Cut	Cut of north to south orientated Gully: regular sides linear feature with a rounded base 0.6m W 0.15m D
025	2	027	Deposit	Secondary fill of Ditch 027: well compacted friable light greyish-brown clayey-silt with pebble inclusions and a charcoal rich band at interface with Deposit 026.
026	2	027	Deposit	Primary fill of Ditch 027: fairly compacted light brownish-grey clayey- silt with very occasional pebble inclusions and containing bands of coarse sand at base of fill.
027	2		Cut	Cut of north to south orientated Ditch: regular round sided linear with a rounded point at base, 1.60m W 0.52m D.
028	1	032	Deposit	Quaternary fill of Ditch 032: loosely compacted friable light brownish- grey sandy-silt with 5-10% pebble inclusions and very occasional subrounded stones 0.05-0.10m Diam.
029	1	032	Deposit	Tertiary fill of Ditch 032: loosely compacted friable dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with c.5% subangular sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
030	1	032	Deposit	Secondary fill of Ditch 032: well compacted friable pale brownish-grey sandy-silt with 5-10% pebbles, rounded small stones 0.05-0.10m Diam and occasional charcoal flecks.
031	1	032	Deposit	Primary fill of Ditch 032: slumped construction trample deposit of well compacted pale greyish-yellow sandy-clay with c.50% subangular sandstone fragments.
032	1		Cut	Cut of Enclosure Ditch: stepped eastern side and rounded western side meeting at a shallow rounded point at base, 3.10m W 0.83m D.
033	8		Deposit	Mid brown clayey-silt overburden deposit 0.3-0.45m thick. Underlying topsoil 001 in Trench 8. 30-50% rubble and stone fragments. Contained a variety of brick fragments, both hand-made and machine pressed, frogged and un-frogged, glazed and unglazed. Some stamps read 'LBC' (Leeds Brick Company) and 'F & J'. Also contained concrete rubble, subangular sandstones and modern detritus including plastic pipes, sheeting and other debris.

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

ът		D •	C PC
N0 1	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	Oblique shot of North-east-facing section of Pit 006	South-west	Bright
2	Chilings shot of Pit 006	South-west	Bright
3	Oblique shot of Gully 008	South-west	Bright
4	Oblique shot of Guily 008	North-east	Bright
5	South-west-facing section of Pit 008	North-west	Bright
6	West-facing-section of Pit 008	East	Bright
7	Oblique shot of Pit 010	East	Bright
8	West-facing-section of Pit 010	East	Bright
9	North-west-facing section of Ditch 012	South-east	Bright
10	Oblique shot of Ditch 012	South	Bright
11	South-west-facing section of Ditches 016 and 018	North-east	Bright
12	South-east-facing section of Ditch 014	North-west	Bright
13	North-west-facing section of Ditch 014 cutting Ditch 016	South-east	Bright
14	Overview shot of Ditches 014, 016 and 018	South-east	Bright
15	East-facing-section of Ditches 020 and 022	East	Bright
16	Oblique shot of east-facing-section of Ditches 020 and 022	East	Bright
17	West-facing-section of Ditches 020 and 022	West	Bright
18	South-facing-section of Ditch 027	North	Overcast
19	South-facing-section of Gully 024	North	Overcast
20	Overview shot of Ditch 027 and Gully 024	North	Overcast
21	Oblique shot of Ditch 027 and Gully 024	North	Overcast
22	North facing shot of Plough Furrow in Trench 2	North	Overcast
23	Oblique shot of plough furrow in Trench 2	North	Overcast
24	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	South	Bright
25	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	North	Bright
26	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	South	Bright
27	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	-	Bright
28	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	North-east	Bright
29	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	East	Bright
30	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	South-west	Bright
31	Detailed shot of Trench 8: Farmhouse Compound	North	Bright
32	North-west-facing shot of relict plough furrow in Trench 3	North-west	Bright
33	North-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 032	South	Overcast
34	Oblique shot of north-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 032	South	Overcast
35	North-east facing profile of Trench 1 showing Enclosure Ditch 032	South-west	Overcast
36	Overview shot of north-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 032	West	Overcast
37	Overview shot of north-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 032	South	Overcast
38	South-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 032	North-west	Overcast
30	South facing section of Enclosure Ditch 032	North-west	Overcast
40	Segmentary shot of south facing section of Enclosure Ditch 032: 1 of 3	North	Overcast
40	Segmentary shot of south facing section of Enclosure Ditch 032: 2 of 3	North	Overcast
12	Segmentary shot of south facing section of Enclosure Ditch 022, 2 of 2	North	Overcast
42	South east facing shot of Trench 1 profile showing Dedenosited Soil	South-post	Bright
43	003	South-east	Digit
44	Oblique shot of south-east-facing shot of Trench 1 profile showing Redeposited Soil 003	South-east	Bright
45	Oblique shot of Gully 008 following one hundred percent excavation	North-east	Overcast
46	Oblique shot of Gully 008 following one hundred percent excavation	South-west	Overcast

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Appendix 3: Drawing Register

Dwg	Sheet	Scale	Plan /	/ Description/contexts		
No.	N0.		Section			
1	1	S	1:10	North-east-facing section of Pit 006		
2	1	Р	1:20	Plan of Pit 006		
3	1	S	1:10	South-west-facing section of Gully 008		
4	1	Р	1:20	Plan of Gully 008		
5	1	Р	1:20	Plan of Ditches 014, 016 and 018		
6	1	S	1:10	South-west-facing section of Ditches 016 and 018		
7	1	S	1:10	South-east-facing section of Ditch 014		
8	1	S	1:10	North-west-facing section of Ditch 014 cutting Ditch 016		
9	3	Р	1:20	Plan of Ditch 012		
10	3	S	1:10	North-west-facing section of Ditch 012		
11	2	Р	1:20	Plan of Gully 024 and Ditch 027		
12	3	S	1:10	South-facing-section of Ditch 027		
13	2	S	1:10	South-facing-section of Gully 024		
14	2	Р	1:20	Plan of Trench 8. Showing former compound of farmhouse		
15	3	S	1:50	West facing section of Pit 010		
16	3	Р	1:20	Plan of Pit 010		
17	4	S	1:10	West facing section of Ditches 020 and 022		
18	4	Р	1:20	Plan of Ditches 020 and 022		
19	5	Р	1:20	Plan of Enclosure Ditch 032		
20	5	S	1:10	South-west-facing section of Enclosure Ditch 032		

Appendix 3: Drawing Register

Appendix 4: Environmental Sample Tables

Table 1. Composition of flot

Sample	Context	Context description	Flot Vol	Cereal Grain		Weed Seeds		Charcoal	Heather	Mono.	Cinders	Unburnt
number	number		(ml)	Qty	Identification	Qty	Identification		Charcoal	Rhizome		coal
1	007	Fill of gully or plough scar [008]	10					+ (VSF)		+(x1)		
2	005	Fill of possible post-hole [006]	<10					+ (VSF)			+(VSF)	
3	010	Fill of possible post-hole/pit [009]	10			+	Chenopodium sp. x 1	+ (SF)	+ (SF)	+(x1)		+(VSF)
4	019	Fill of linear [020]	20	++	Barley indet x 3	+	Bromus sp. x 1	++	++	++		
					cf. Wheat x 1							
					cereal indet x 8							
5	030	Secondary fill of enclosure ditch [032]	20	++	cf. Barley indet x 5	+	Carex sp. x 1	+ (VSF)		+		
					cf. Oat x 2							
					Cereal indet x 5							
6	017	Fill of enclosure ditch [018]	20	+	cf. Wheat x 1			+		+		
					Oat x 1							
7	011	Fill of linear [012]	50					+ (VSF)				
8	026	Primary fill of ditch [027]	50	++	Barley indet x 6	+	Carex sp. x 1	+++	++	+		+(VSF)
					cf. Oat x 3		cf. Gramineae x 1					
					Cereal indet x 2		Galium aparine x 1					

Table 2. Composition of retent

Sample	Context	Context description	Sample vol	Pottery	Lithic	B	Bone		Charcoal	Cereal	Mono.
number	number		(litres)			Burnt	Unburnt			grain	Rhizome
1	007	Fill of gully or plough scar [008]	20					+++	+ (VSF)		
2	005	Fill of possible post-hole [006]	5					+	+ (VSF)		
3	009	Fill of possible post-hole/pit [009]	5					++	++ (VSF)	+(x2)	
4	019	Fill of linear [020]	10	+		+(SF)		+	+		
5	030	Secondary fill of enclosure ditch [032]	40		+	+ (SF	+	+	++		
6	017	Fill of enclosure ditch [018]	30		+	+(SF)		+	++		+(x1)
7	011	Fill of linear [012]	40		+			++	+		
8	026	Primary fill of ditch [027]	30	+	+	+(VSF)			+ (FS)		

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ abundant SF = small fragments (<5mm in diameter)

VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in diameter)

Figures 1 – 4





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1m	Fig. No: 2a Revision: A Title: Detailed trench plans and sections
	Project: Faverdale 58 Archaeological Evaluation
2m	Client: St Modwen Scale at A3:
	Plans 1:50 Sections 1:20
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Plates 1 – 8



Plate 1 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 3 following topsoil removal facing west



Plate 2 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 2 following topsoil removal facing south-west





Plate 4 - South-facing section of Enclosure Ditch 032

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	1-4		A	Faverdale 58 Archaeological Evaluation	A A		Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre			
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Plate 5 - East-facing shot of Pit 010



Plate 6 - North-facing shot of Ditch 027 and Gully 024



Plate 7 - North-facing shot of Trench 8



Plate 8 - South-facing shot of Trench 8

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