

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Mr Brian Cowie

Land east of Milbank Close
Hart
Hartlepool

archaeological desk-based assessment
and geophysical survey

report 3699
March 2015

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey conducted in advance of a proposed development on land to the east of Milbank Close, Hart, Hartlepool. The works comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, a site walk-over survey and a geomagnetic survey of approximately 0.82ha.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Mr Brian Cowie and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The archaeological resource

- 1.3 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site although there are several listed structures in the village. The structures on site are of a temporary nature. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or in the near vicinity of the site but there are two Scheduled Monuments associated with the medieval village to the north-east of the site.
- 1.4 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the proposed development area. There is, however, evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory, and an as yet unidentified resource relating to this has the potential to survive within the proposed development site.
- 1.5 The site lies to the east of the medieval village of Hart, and it is probable that the area was used in the medieval and post-medieval periods as agricultural land. Evidence relating to this, in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries, may survive. However, the quantity of artefacts, including early medieval artefacts, in the vicinity, could be indicative of other activity.
- 1.6 The possible remains of small ditches and gullies have been detected in the geophysical survey. Probable traces of former ridge and furrow cultivation and a probable palaeochannel have also been detected.

Impact assessment

- 1.7 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations, access roads and associated services.

Recommendations

- 1.8 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 1.9 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource identified by the geophysical survey is evaluated through excavating targeted evaluation trenches across the site.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1a, 1b & 2)

- 2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located to the east of Milbank Close, Hart, Hartlepool (NGR centre: NZ 47352 35030). It is roughly rectangular in plan, and covers an area of approximately 0.85ha. To the north and east is agricultural land and to south the former Front Street with the A179 road beyond (Hart By-pass).

Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 The proposal is for the construction of residential properties with services and an access road.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving 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 proposed development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets in the text of this report, and are listed in Appendix 1.
- 2.5 The geophysical survey has been undertaken in accordance with instructions from the client and with national standards and guidance (see para. 6.1 below).

Planning guidance

- 2.6 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Dates

- 2.7 The field visit took place on 13th February 2015 and the geophysical survey on 27th February 2015. This report was prepared for March 2015.

Personnel

- 2.8 The assessment was conducted by Judith Roberts. The geophysical survey was conducted by Duncan Hale. This report was prepared by Judith Roberts and Duncan Hale, with graphics by David Graham and Janine Watson. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.9 The site code is **HMC15**, for **Hart Milbank Close 2015**. The survey archive will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University and a copy supplied on CD to the client for deposition with the project archive in due course. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for the desk-

based assessment is **archaeol3-205693**; the OASIS ID number for the geophysical survey is **archaeol3-205696**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.10 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of Rachel Grahame of Tees Archaeology, staff of Durham County Record Office and personnel of Durham University Library in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment and survey, the PDA comprised a single field of rough grassland with vegetation along the northern boundary and occasional mature trees.
- 3.2 The proposed development area was undulating, sloping very gently down to a stream at the northern edge, with a mean elevation of approximately 66m OD. No earthworks could be discerned.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Roker Formation (dolostone) sedimentary rocks, which are overlain by Devensian glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits and alluvium.

4. Site walk-over survey

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 At the time of the site visit the proposed development area comprised a single field of pasture being grazed by horses. Along the western boundary was a post and wire fence with a strip of grass and modern housing beyond (Figure 13). The ground was undulating, rising slightly to the north and east (Figure 14).
- 4.3 In the northern part of the field there were mature trees and bushes and an area of weeds. Beyond the hedge, along the northern boundary, was a small beck that ran around the north-eastern corner of the site (Figure 15). This part of the site was crossed by overhead cables.
- 4.4 The eastern and southern edges of the field were marked by hedges. Along the eastern side there was a low stone wall surmounted by a hawthorn hedge. In the south-eastern part of the development area was temporary stabling for horses (Figure 16).

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the PDA. Building work at several properties in the historic core of the village has been subject to archaeological monitoring (Appendix 1). Archaeological investigations at Burn's Close (HERs 964 & 992), on the western edge of the village, identified remains of wooden structures and boundary features (Archaeological Services 1995 & 1996). The presence of flint artefacts and the absence of medieval pottery indicated a prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon date for these features. Geophysical survey of Kirkfield (Archaeological Services 2012), to the south of the proposed development area, identified ditches and evidence of ploughing, land drains and recent services (HERs 889 & 890). Geophysical surveys have also been conducted around St Mary Magdalene Church in the village (Archaeological Services 2014); the majority of anomalies detected there corresponded to known or recent features within and around the churchyard.

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 5.2 Mesolithic flint tools have been found near Crimdon Dene, along the coast to the north (Durham HERs 116, 117 & 118). Flint tools have been found in the fields to the west and south of Hart (HERs 1682-85 & 2868) and in the field immediately to the east of the proposed development site (HER 1686). A Neolithic axe (HER 5533) was found in fields to the north-east of Hart. Bronze Age pottery (HER 1486) was found during excavations to the north-west of the site, together with later remains.
- 5.3 An Iron Age beehive quern (HER 680) has been built into the wall of White Cottage and may indicate Iron Age settlement in the area. Analysis of peat deposits at Thorpe Bulmer (HER 676), nearly 2km to the north-west of the site, revealed cultivated hemp seeds from pre-Roman layers. This is another indication of late prehistoric settlement in the wider area.
- 5.4 Aerial photographs of the area around Hart have identified sites of possible prehistoric date. A large circular feature (a ring-ditch) has been recorded near Hart By-pass (HER 1086), and at Elwick, to the south-west, a sub-rectangular earthwork was noted. Similar rectangular cropmarks have been recorded at Whelly Hill (HERs 863 & 3283), to the south-west of Hart.
- 5.5 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the PDA. There is, however, evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory. A resource relating to this exploitation may therefore survive within the proposed development site.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 5.6 There is no evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity of Hart but there is evidence that native settlement in the area continued into the Roman period. A Romano-British brooch (HER 5246) was found to the east of Hart and settlements were found during excavations at Catcote, on the western edge of Hartlepool, and at Greatham Creek, just over 7km to the south. Two burials (of Romano-British date) were found at Lancaster Road, Hartlepool, and a Roman coin has been recorded in the town.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.7 Hart was the administrative centre of a large estate extending from Castle Eden Dene in the north to the River Tees in the south (HER 666). The estate probably

belonged to the Northumbrian royal family and in the mid 7th century part of it was used to establish the Anglo-Saxon monastery of Hilde at *Heruteu* (Daniels 2012). The first reference to Hart occurred in a charter of between AD 830-845 that refers to 'Heorternesne' – a name derived from *heorot* (Old English for hart, i.e. a deer) and *gehernes* meaning an administrative area. The name of nearby Hartlepool was given to the town developing around the harbour that served Hart, thus indicating the significance of Hart in the early medieval period.

- 5.8 A number of secondary settlements grew up around Hart manor (HER 668) including Nelson (HER 672), North Hart, High and Low Throston, Naisberry, Tunstall and Thorpe Bulmer (HER 675). The development site is within an area of fields recorded as Kirkfield, signifying that it was close to either the location of an early church or was land owned by the church. Fragments of three badly damaged Anglo-Saxon brooches (HERs 6211) have been found in fields immediately to the east of the development area. Two silver coins (one of mid-8th-century (HER 6997) and one of mid-9th-century date (HER 6998)) and a pin of 7-11th-century date have also been found in the same area, together with a medieval strap end (HER 6519), brooch (HER 6973), pin (HER 6999) and architectural fragments (HER 6995). A 10th-century crosshead (HER 3479) was found in Kirkfield, to the south of the development area, together with medieval pottery (HER 1777).
- 5.9 St Mary Magdalene Church (HER 667) is believed to date back to the late 7th century and contains fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture (HER 1265) together with early medieval grave slabs (HERs 4464 & 4465). Other fragments have been found nearby (HER 2846). The de Brus Wall (HER 960), so named because the de Brus (or Bruce) family occupied the estate in the early 12th century (Page 1928a), and the wall to the west of the church (HER 6439), also date to the early medieval period. Saxon remains have been found in excavations to the west of the village (HER 992).
- 5.10 To the north of the church are two medieval fish ponds (HER 677, SAM 32745) and an earthwork (HER 4678) that was part of the manorial complex (HER 668, SAM 32743). The churchyard (HER 4462), grave slab (HER 4463) and a cross fragment (HER 1499) show continued use of the church throughout the medieval period.
- 5.11 A medieval lime kiln has been identified in the village (HER 1483). Other medieval remains found in the vicinity include a coin (HER 1224), a ring (HER 1484) and a spindle whorl (HER 1475). A number of other finds and features of similar date have been found in fields around Hart.
- 5.12 From the 14th century the land at Hart was held by the Clifford family. Fields around the village formed part of the medieval agricultural system of common fields (HERs 978, 979, 1053, 1534, 3411 & 3629) and it is likely that the development area was part of a larger open field to the east of the village. A medieval earthwork (HER 1487) was noted to the west of the development site and excavations revealed medieval remains (HER 1485). A windmill was recorded at Hart in 1314 (Page 1928b) but the present mill (HER 623) dates from the 19th century.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.13 Saxton's map of County Durham in 1576 (Figure 4) shows the church at 'Harte' and the much larger settlement of Hartlepool on the coast to the east. The smithy (HER 684) in Hart and Home Farm (HER 4961) date from the 17th century when the village

was no longer such a significant settlement. A 17th-century sword (HER 683) has been found to the west of the village. The population would have been engaged in agriculture and the development site was probably pasture or agricultural land at this time. On the alarm of a Dutch invasion in 1666 a beacon (HER 678) was erected on the hill to the south of Hart (Page 1928b).

- 5.14 Armstrong's map of County Durham in 1768 (Figure 5) shows the topography of the area with the village of Hart stretching along the road leading to Hartlepool and around the junction with the road leading south to Dalton Piercy.
- 5.15 A plan of the manor of Harte, drawn up in 1770 (Figure 6), shows the proposed development site within an area to be sold as Lot 4, when the manor was broken up. It formed part a piece of land of 5 acres and 2 rods marked Garth, to the east of the medieval village. To the east of the beck were Fenns [sic] and to the north New Closes. A number of properties in and around Hart date to the 18th century (HERs 4954, 4962, 5196, 5213, 6441, 6442, 6443 and 8134) and indicate that it continued to be a thriving settlement.
- 5.16 By the early 19th century the settlement had grown. Greenwood's map of County Durham in 1820 (Figure 7) shows the village clustered around the crossroads with the church to the north of the beck. Many of the houses in the village date from the 19th century (Appendix 1). This map also shows the windmill (HER 623) on a hill to the south of the village. The development site appears to be agricultural land at this date. Increasing industrialisation in the surrounding area included mineral extraction with limestone quarries, sand, gravel and clay pits (HERs 4503, 4504, 804, 4502 & 4594). In 1832 a mineral railway was constructed which passed through the parish of Hart, to the north-east of the village, leading from mines in the north to Hartlepool on the coast.
- 5.17 The Tithe plan of Hart in 1841 (Figure 8) shows the development site as part of Brewery Farm land (HER 8261) which was farmed by Robert and William Stephenson. There was little development within the village in the later part of the 19th century and the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of Hart (Figures 9 & 10) show a similar layout of houses along the road with the development site remaining as agricultural land.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.18 The village of Hart and the surrounding area remained largely unchanged through the first half of the 20th century (Figures 11 & 12) although Hartlepool was expanding rapidly at this time. During the latter part of the century a number of housing estates were built in and around the historic core of Hart (Horsley 2009). The proposed development was pasture during the late 20th century and into the early 21st century.

The buildings

- 5.19 There are no statutorily protected buildings on the site. There are several Grade 2 listed buildings within the village (Appendix 1). The church of St Mary Magdalene is a Grade 1 listed building and the adjacent wall is a Grade 2* listed structure. Buildings on the local list include Chaplains Well, Beckwood House outbuilding, the White Hart Public House, Chare Walls, Home Farm Barn and Hart Farm (HERs 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 4962 & 5196).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.20 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area, or the near vicinity. The Hart Manor complex (including the de Brus Wall (HERs 668 & 960) and the medieval fishponds to the north of the church (HER 677)) are both Scheduled Monuments (SAMs 32743 & 32745).

6. Geophysical survey

Standards

- 6.1 The surveys and reporting were conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines, *Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation* (David, Linford & Linford 2008); the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (2011); the CIfA Technical Paper No.6, *The use of geophysical techniques in archaeological evaluations* (Gaffney, Gater & Ovenden 2002); and the Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice* (Schmidt 2013).

Technique selection

- 6.2 Geophysical survey enables the relatively rapid and non-invasive identification of sub-surface features of potential archaeological significance and can involve a suite of complementary techniques such as magnetometry, earth electrical resistance, ground-penetrating radar, electromagnetic survey and topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey. Some techniques are more suitable than others in particular situations, depending on site-specific factors including the nature of likely targets; depth of likely targets; ground conditions; proximity of buildings, fences or services and the local geology and drift.
- 6.3 In this instance, it was considered likely that cut features such as ditches and pits might be present on the site, and that other types of feature such as trackways, wall foundations and fired structures (for example kilns and hearths) could also be present.
- 6.4 Given the anticipated shallowness of targets and the non-igneous geological environment of the study area a geomagnetic technique, fluxgate gradiometry, was considered appropriate for detecting the types of feature mentioned above. This technique involves the use of hand-held magnetometers to detect and record anomalies in the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field caused by variations in soil magnetic susceptibility or permanent magnetisation; such anomalies can reflect archaeological features.

Field methods

- 6.5 A 30m grid was established across the survey area and related to the OS National Grid using a Leica GS15 global navigation satellite system (GNSS) with real-time kinematic (RTK) corrections typically providing 10mm accuracy.
- 6.6 Measurements of vertical geomagnetic field gradient were determined using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer. A zig-zag traverse scheme was employed and data were logged in 30m grid units. The instrument sensitivity was nominally 0.03nT, the sample interval was 0.25m and the traverse interval was 1m, thus providing 3,600 sample measurements per 30m grid unit.

- 6.7 Data were downloaded on site into a laptop computer for initial processing and storage and subsequently transferred to a desktop computer for processing, interpretation and archiving.

Data processing

- 6.8 Geoplot v.3 software was used to process the geophysical data and to produce both a continuous tone greyscale image and trace plot of the raw (minimally processed) data. The greyscale image and interpretations are presented in Figures 17-19; the trace plot is provided in Figure 20. In the greyscale image, positive magnetic anomalies are displayed as dark grey and negative magnetic anomalies as light grey. A palette bar relates the greyscale intensities to anomaly values in nanoTesla.

- 6.9 The following basic processing functions have been applied to the data:

<i>clip</i>	clips data to specified maximum or minimum values; to eliminate large noise spikes; also generally makes statistical calculations more realistic
<i>zero mean traverse</i>	sets the background mean of each traverse within a grid to zero; for removing striping effects in the traverse direction and removing grid edge discontinuities
<i>interpolate</i>	increases the number of data points in a survey to match sample and traverse intervals; in this instance the data have been interpolated to 0.25m x 0.25m intervals

Interpretation: anomaly types

- 6.10 A colour-coded geophysical interpretation plan is provided. Three types of geomagnetic anomaly have been distinguished in the data:

<i>positive magnetic</i>	regions of anomalously high or positive magnetic field gradient, which may be associated with high magnetic susceptibility soil-filled structures such as pits and ditches
<i>negative magnetic</i>	regions of anomalously low or negative magnetic field gradient, which may correspond to features of low magnetic susceptibility such as wall footings and other concentrations of sedimentary rock or voids
<i>dipolar magnetic</i>	paired positive-negative magnetic anomalies, which typically reflect ferrous or fired materials (including fences and service pipes) and/or fired structures such as kilns or hearths

Interpretation: features

- 6.11 A colour-coded archaeological interpretation plan is provided.
- 6.12 A broad, slightly irregular band of strong magnetic anomalies has been detected across the northern part of the field. This broadly follows the base of a small slope in the field and probably reflects deposits within a former course of the stream which is now channelled around the north and east of the field.

- 6.13 Relatively weak, parallel, positive and negative magnetic anomalies have also been detected across the field, aligned broadly east-west. The anomalies are slightly arcuate and almost certainly reflect former ridge and furrow cultivation. A linear anomaly detected parallel to the eastern field boundary probably reflects a headland associated with the former ploughing.
- 6.14 Occasional narrow and sinuous positive magnetic anomalies have been detected on the slightly higher ground in the south of the field. The anomalies are typical of soil-filled features, but the sinuous anomalies at least are not typical of anthropogenic features. The straighter anomalies are more likely to reflect man-made ditches or gullies, while the others could possibly reflect animal burrows.
- 6.15 A strong, discrete magnetic anomaly in the central-southern part of the survey reflects a trough. The very strong anomalies at the south-east of the survey area reflect the adjacent stables and associated existing features.
- 6.16 The only other anomalies detected in this area are small, discrete dipolar magnetic anomalies. These almost certainly reflect items of near-surface ferrous and/or fired debris, such as horseshoes and brick rubble, for example, and in most cases have little or no archaeological significance.

7. The potential archaeological resource

- 7.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area, but the presence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area, indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 7.2 Archaeological deposits relating to the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval period survive in the adjacent fields and in the manorial centre, to the north-west of the development area, and remains of this date may survive on the site.
- 7.3 The possible remains of small ditches and gullies have been detected in the geophysical survey. Probable traces of former ridge and furrow cultivation and a probable palaeochannel have also been detected.
- 7.4 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 potential archaeological resource could address a number of agenda items, specifically Agenda Items EMI and EMii relating to early medieval landscape and settlement development.

8. Impact assessment

- 8.1 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations, roads and associated services.

9. Recommendations

- 9.1 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.

- 9.2 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource identified by the geophysical survey is evaluated through excavating targeted evaluation trenches across the site.

10. Sources

Cartographic sources

Saxton, 1576 Map of county Durham
Armstrong, 1768 A map of County Durham
Greenwood, 1820 Map of County Durham
Tithe plan of Hart, 1841
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 25" sheet 45.1
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6" sheet 37
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 6" sheet 37 NW
Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition, 6" sheet 37 NW

Other sources

Archaeological Services 1995 *Burn's Close, Hart, Cleveland: archaeological investigations*. Unpublished report **316**, Archaeological Services Durham University

Archaeological Services 1996 *Burn's Close, Hart, Cleveland: archaeological evaluation and monitoring*. Unpublished report **404**, Archaeological Services Durham University

Archaeological Services 2012 *Land at Kirkfield, Hart Village, Hartlepool: geophysical survey*. Unpublished report **2871**, Archaeological Services Durham University

Archaeological Services 2014 *St Mary Magdalene Church, Hart Village, Teesside: geophysical survey*. Unpublished report **3488**, Archaeological Services Durham University

CIfA 2011 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Daniels, R, 2010 *Heritage of Hart Project 2010: an historic environment survey of the smallholdings at Hart*. Hartlepool

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Page, W, 1928a *The Victoria County History: a history of the County of Durham 2*. London

Page, W, 1928b *The Victoria County History: a history of the County of Durham 3*. London

Petts, D, & Gerrard, C, 2006 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*. Durham

Schmidt, A, 2013 *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity, Oxbow

Durham County Record Office

CC/X 80 Papers and plans of land at Hart purchased by Durham County Council, 1921-1926

CC/X/185 Plan and altered apportionment of tithe rent charge in Hart, 1925

Durham University Library Specials Collection

DDR/EA/TTH/1/112 Hart Township Tithe plan, 1841

DUL BAK 13/64 Plan of the Manor of Harte, 20th July 1770

Websites

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com~genmaps>

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

<http://www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint>

<http://www.hartparishcouncil.co.uk/heritage.html>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

<http://www.twsitelines.info>

www.dmm.org.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

www.visionofbritain.org.uk

Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs of Hart and the surrounding area were analysed as part of archaeological assessments at Whelly Farm, along the route of the Hart By-pass, and at Upper Warren. The coast of Hart was examined in the North East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment. Features identified in these assessments have been recorded in the Historic Environment Record and no further analysis of aerial photographs was undertaken for this project.

Geotechnical works

No records of geotechnical works within the proposed development area were identified for this assessment.

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number, SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
137		Spindle whorl	medieval
482		Coin	medieval
623		Windmill	19th century
666		Hart village	medieval
667		St. Mary Magdalene's church	medieval
668	32743	Hart Manor House complex	early medieval
672		Nelson Farm deserted settlement	medieval
675		Thorpe Bulmer deserted settlement	medieval
676		Thorp Bulmer peat deposits	prehistoric
677	32745	Fishpond	medieval
678		Hart Beacon	post-medieval
679		Earthwork	medieval
680		Beehive quern	Iron Age
683		Sword	17th century
684		Smithy	17th century
804		Sand pit	19th century
888		Earthwork	post-medieval
960	32743	de Brus Wall	Anglo-Saxon
978		Field system	medieval
979		Field system	medieval
992		Excavation	Anglo-Saxon
994		Pillbox	mid 20th century
1053		Field system	medieval
1086		Ring ditch	prehistoric
1224		Coin	medieval
1265		Sculpture	Anglo-Saxon
1403		Coin	medieval
1463		Buckle	medieval
1475		Spindle whorl	medieval
1482		Hart Manor	medieval
1483		Lime kiln	medieval
1484		Ring	medieval
1485		Excavation	medieval
1486		Pottery	Bronze Age
1487		Earthwork	medieval
1499		Cross	medieval
1534		Field system	medieval
1682		Worked flint	prehistoric
1683		Flint artefact	prehistoric
1684		Flint artefact	prehistoric
1685		Flint artefact	prehistoric
1686		Flint artefact	prehistoric
1764		Pottery	medieval
1776		Pottery	medieval
1777		Pottery	medieval
2846		Sculpture	medieval
2868		Worked flint	prehistoric
3411		Field system	medieval
3426		Linear feature	undated
3479		Sculpture	Anglo-Saxon
3572		Spindle whorl	medieval
3573		Artefact	medieval
3574		Coin	medieval

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
3595		Buckle	medieval
3629		Field system	medieval
4060		Ampulla	medieval
4462		Churchyard	medieval
4463		Grave slab	medieval
4464		Grave slab	early medieval
4465		Grave slab	early medieval
4502		Gravel pit	19th century
4503		Limestone quarry	19th century
4504		Limestone quarry	19th century
4505		Lime kiln	19th century
4595		Clay pit	19th century
4596		Blacksmith's workshop	19th century
4678		Earthwork	medieval
4748		Inhumation	16th century
4954		Granary	18th century
4961		Home Farm	17th century
4962		Barn	18th century
5196		Hart Farm	18th century
5201		Culvert	18th century
5213		Building	18th century
5214		Archaeological feature	medieval
5246		Brooch	Romano-British
5533		Stone axe head	Neolithic
6211		Brooch	Anglo-Saxon
6282		Chare House	19th century
6439		Wall to west of church	Anglo-Saxon
6440		Clevecote, 5 Front Street	19th century
6441		Voltigeur Cottage stable	18th century
6442		Barn complex	18th century
6443		Stable	18th century
6519		Strap end	medieval
6915		Cistern	19th century
6973		Brooch	medieval
6995		Architectural fragment	medieval
6996		Strap end	medieval
6997		Coin	Anglo-Saxon
6998		Coin	Anglo-Saxon
6999		Pin	medieval
7997		High Springwell	19th century
8133		Chaplains Well	19th century
8134		Beckwood House outbuilding	18th century
8135		White Hart public house	19th century
8136		Chare Walls	19th century
8183		Nelson	19th century
8184		North Hart West	19th century
8185		North Hart East	19th century
8186		Glebe Farm	19th century
8188		Keeper's Cottage	19th century
8245		Hart Mill Farm	19th century
8261		Brewery Farm	19th century
8337		Architectural fragment	undated
8465		Rifle butts	20th century

Listed buildings

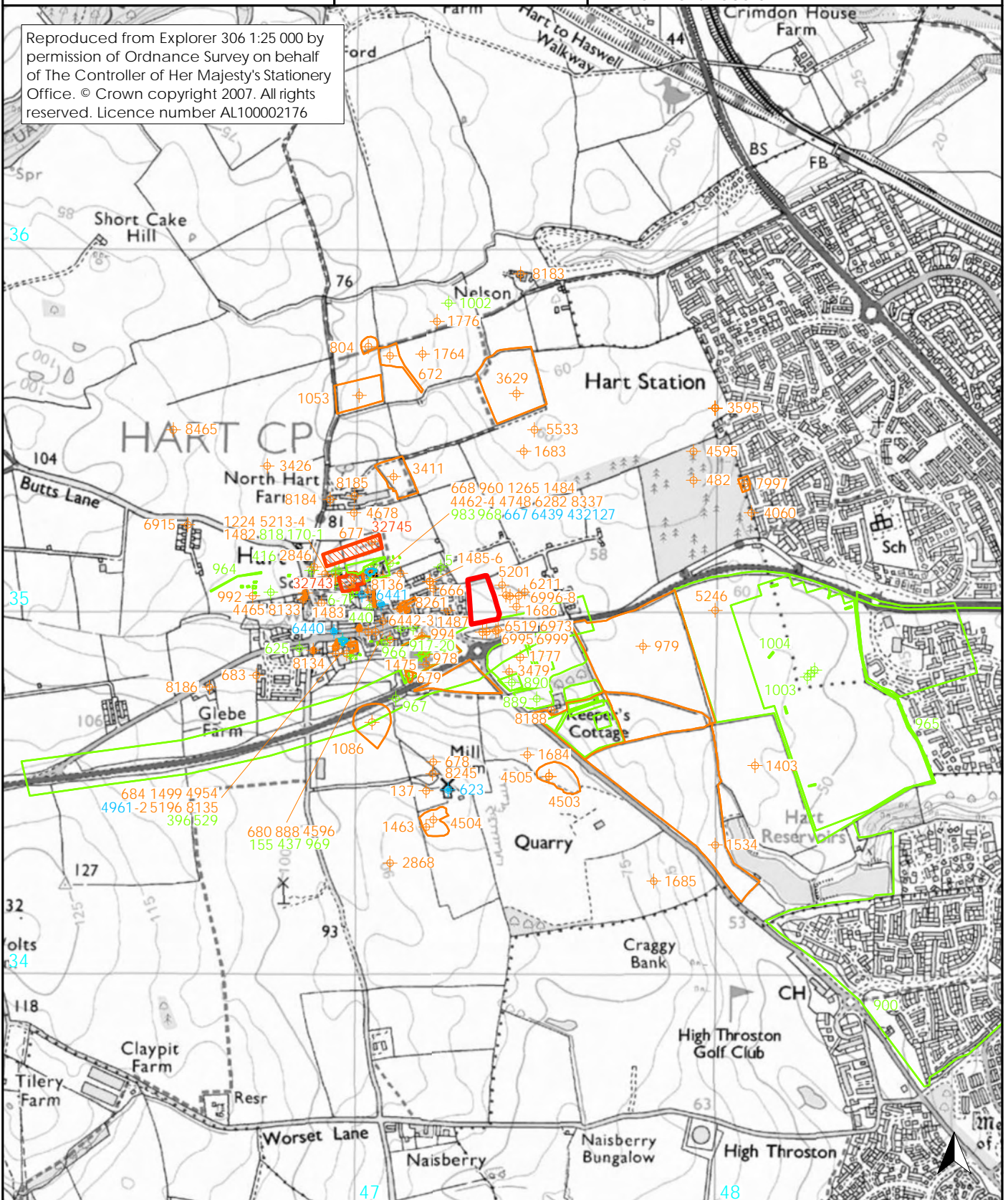
PRN	Description	Grade
623	Hart Windmill	II
667	Church of St. Mary Magdalene	I
668	Hart Manor	II
960	Brus Wall	II







PRN	Description	Grade
4961	Home Farm	II
6439	Wall to west of Hart church	II*
6440	5 Front Street	II
6441	Voltigeur Cottage, Front Street	II

Previous archaeological interventions

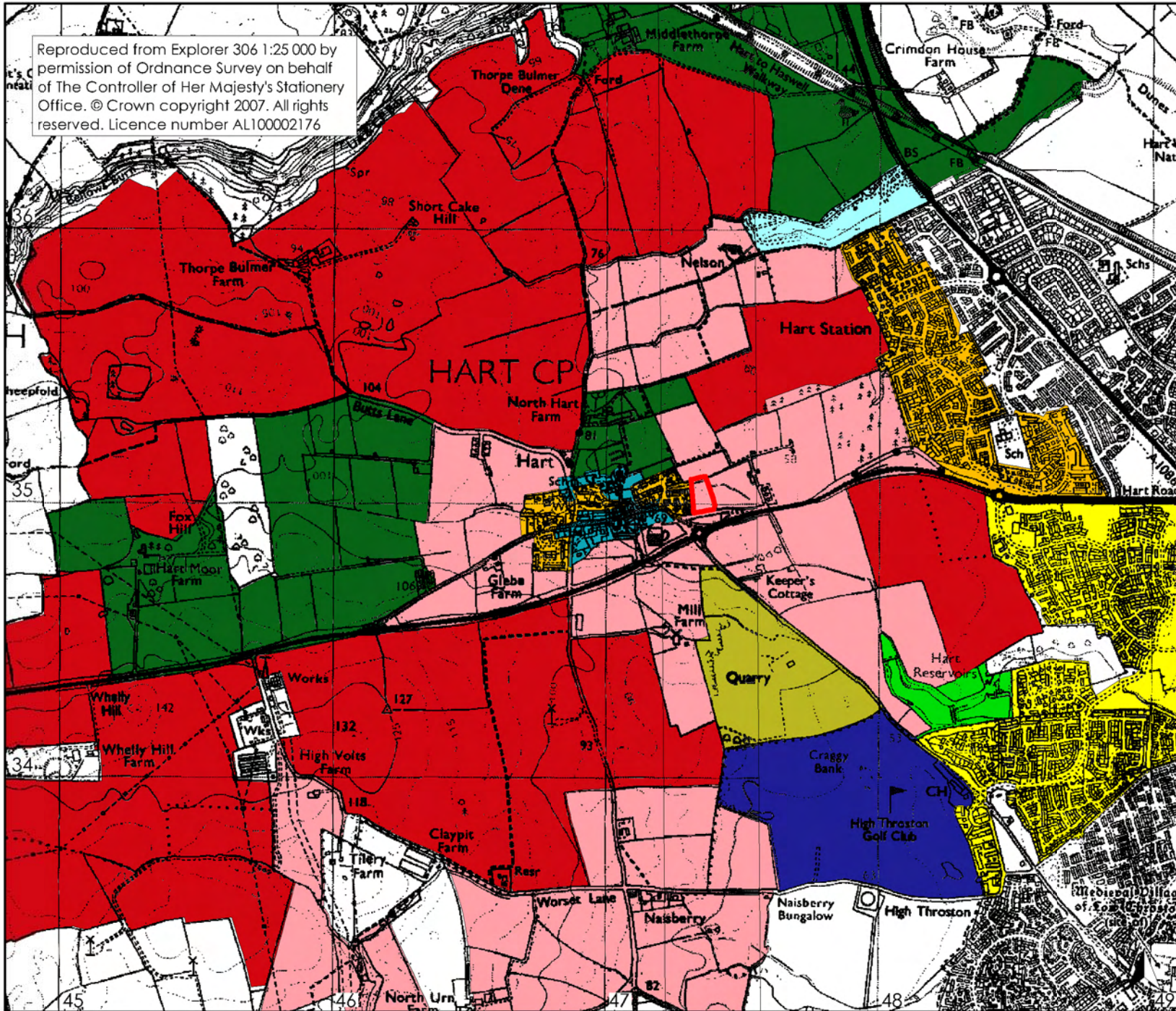
PRN	description
5	2 Otterington Close; archaeological monitoring
6	Manor Farm House; archaeological evaluation
7	Manor Farm House; archaeological monitoring
155	Wyndways, Front Street; archaeological monitoring
170	Hart Primary School; archaeological monitoring
171	Hart Primary School; archaeological monitoring
396	Home Farm; building recording
416	Manor Cottage, Butts Lane; archaeological monitoring
437	Raby Arms; archaeological monitoring
440	Chare House; archaeological monitoring
529	Rear of Raby Arms; archaeological evaluation
625	3 Palace Row; archaeological monitoring
818	Hart Primary School; archaeological monitoring
888	Hart Farm earthwork; archaeological excavation
889	Kirkfield; geomagnetic survey
890	Kirkfield; resistivity survey
900	Middle Warren; desk-based assessment
904	Middle Warren; fieldwalking survey
917	Rear of Raby Arms; geophysical survey
918	Rear of Raby Arms; earthwork survey
919	Rear of Raby Arms; desk-based assessment
920	Raby Arms; geophysical survey
964	Burns Close; Archaeological evaluation
965	Land at Upper Waren; desk-based assessment
966	Hart; archaeological evaluation
967	Hart Bypass; desk-based assessment
968	Church of St. Mary Magdalene; archaeological evaluation
969	Hart Farm; archaeological evaluation
983	Hart Church; geophysical survey
992	Burns Close; archaeological excavation
1002	Nelson Farm; desk-based assessment
1003	Upper Warren; geophysical survey
1004	Upper Warren; archaeological evaluation

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	proposed development area		HER site		event		listed building
	scheduled monument					 0 750m scale 1:15 000 for A4 plot	

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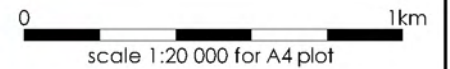
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Figure 1b: Historic Landscape
Characterisation



- Caravan park
- Golf course
- Linear village
- Modern improved fields
- Piecemeal enclosure
- Planned estate
- Private housing estate
- Quarry limestone
- Reservoir
- Unknown planned enclosure

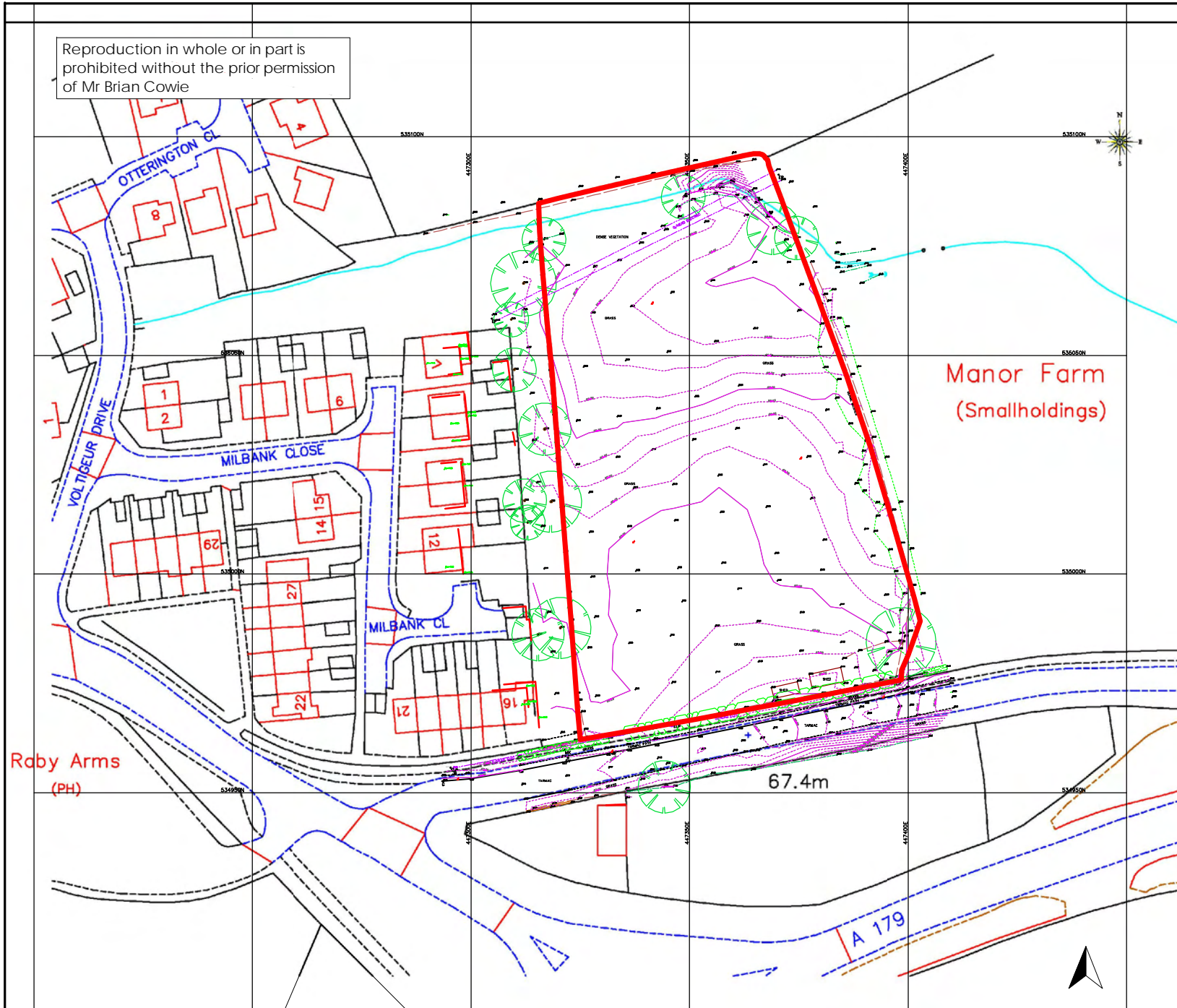
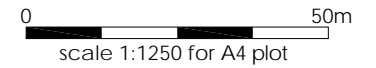
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Figure 2: Site as existing



Roby Arms
(PH)

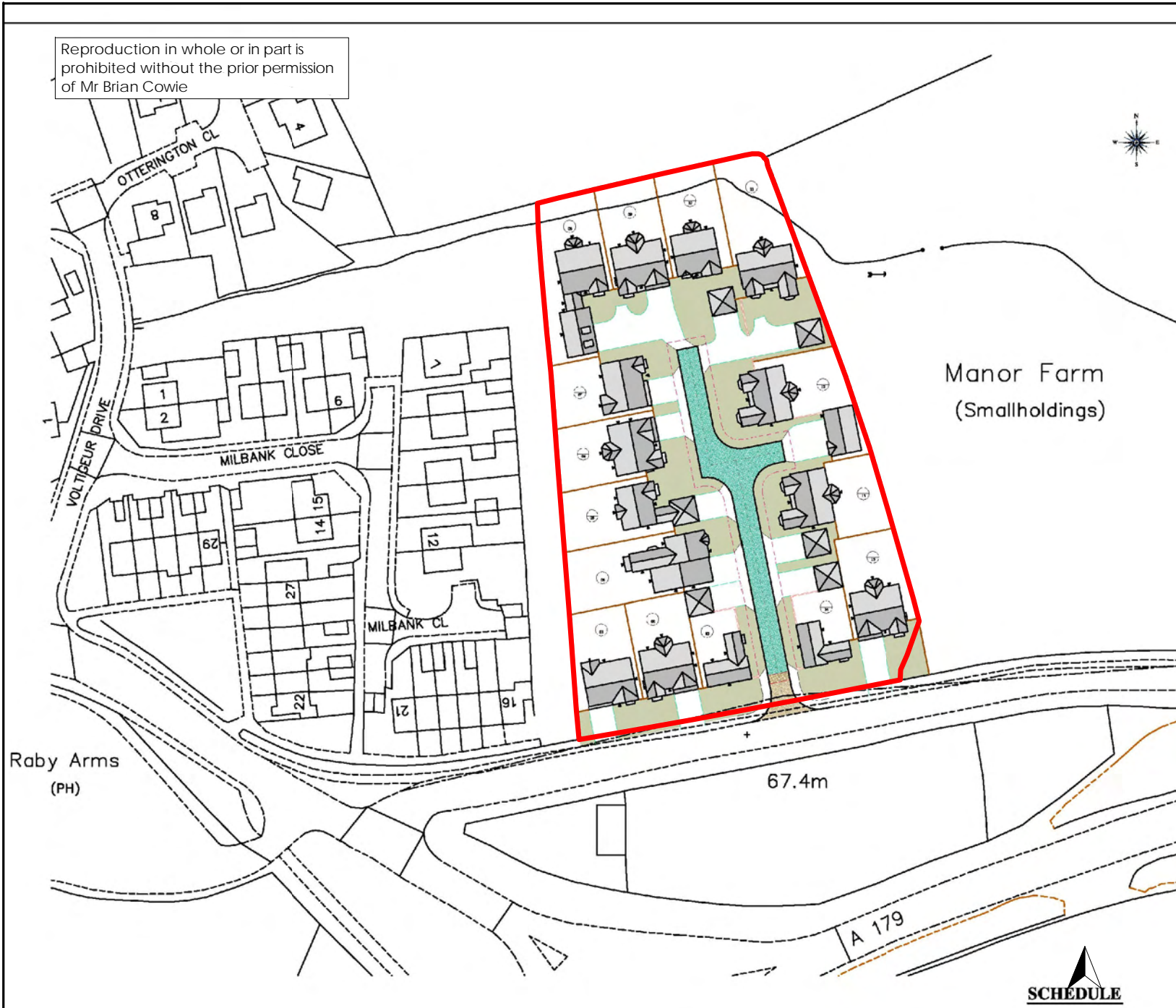
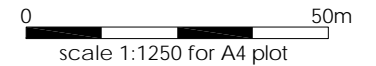
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Figure 3: Proposed development





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Figure 4: Extract from Saxton's Map of
Durham, 1576

not to scale


 approximate location of
proposed development area

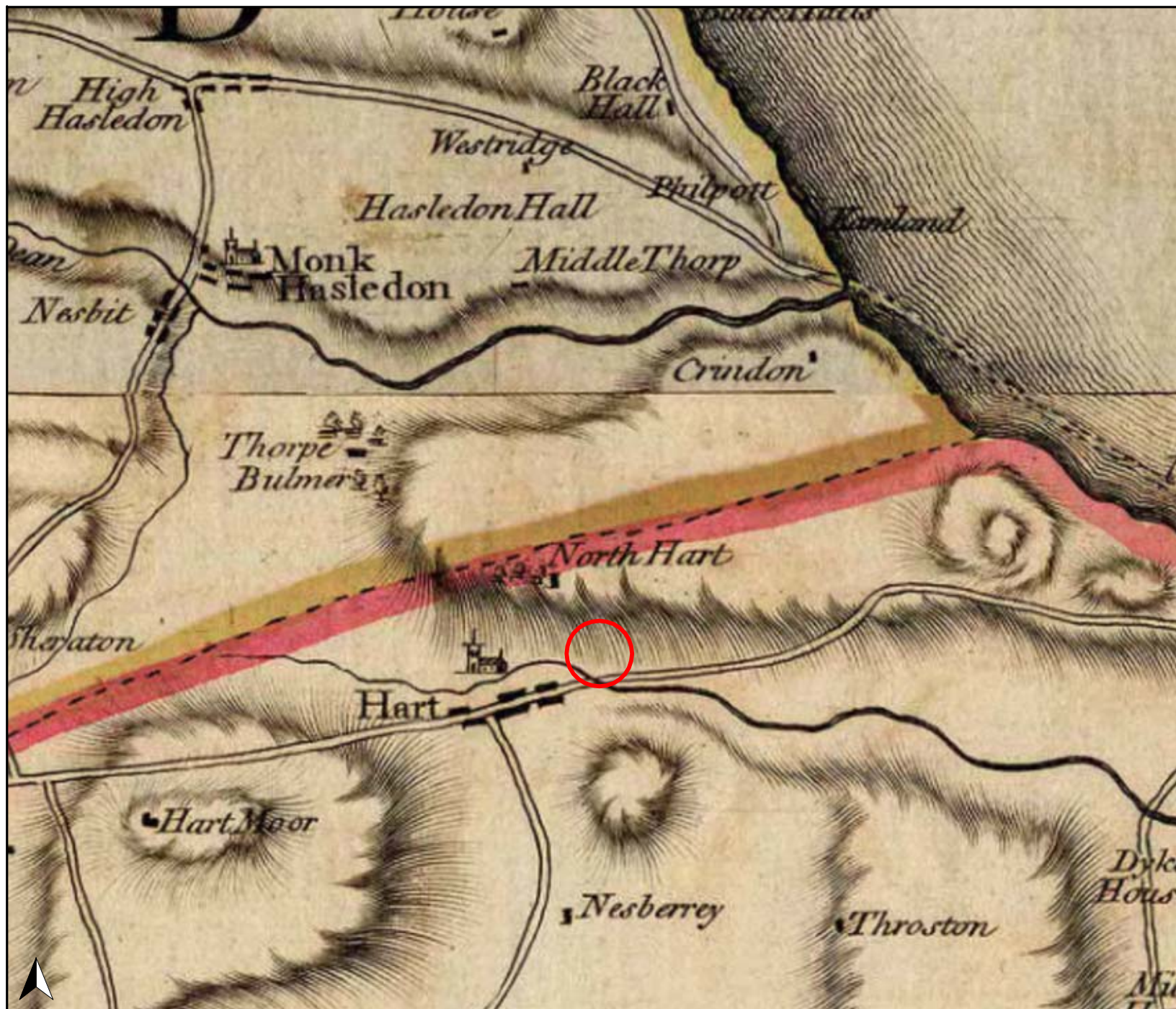
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Figure 5: Extract from Armstrong's
Map of County Durham, 1768

0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

 approximate location of
proposed development area




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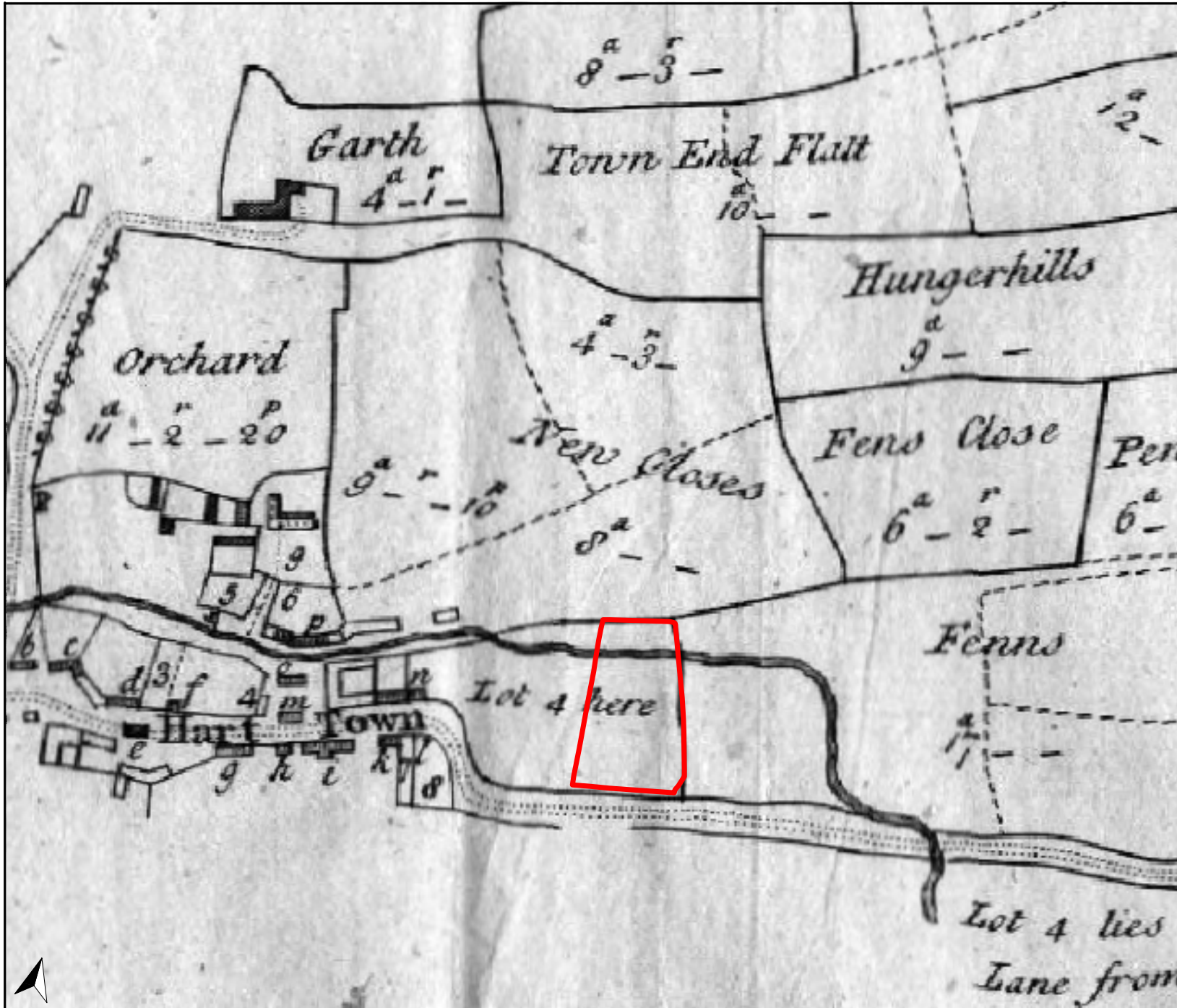
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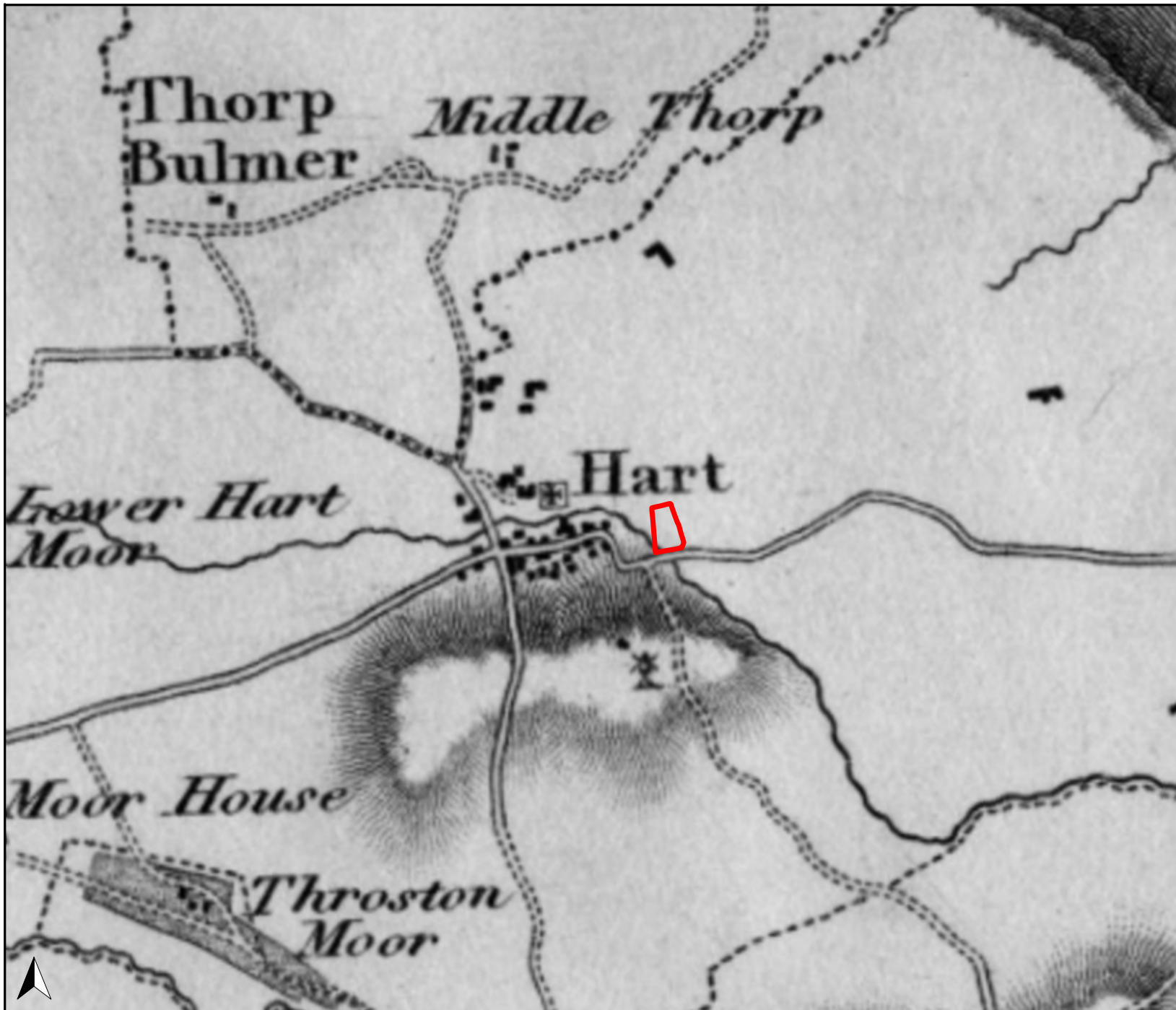
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Figure 6: Extract from a Plan of the
Manor of Harte, 1770

0 200m
approximate scale 1:4000 for A4 plot

 approximate location of
proposed development area





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Figure 7: Extract from Greenwood's
Map of County Durham, 1820

0 750m
approximate scale 1:15 000 for A4 plot

 approximate location of
proposed development area


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Figure 8: Extract from the tithe plan
of Hart Parish, 1841

0 250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot

 proposed development area




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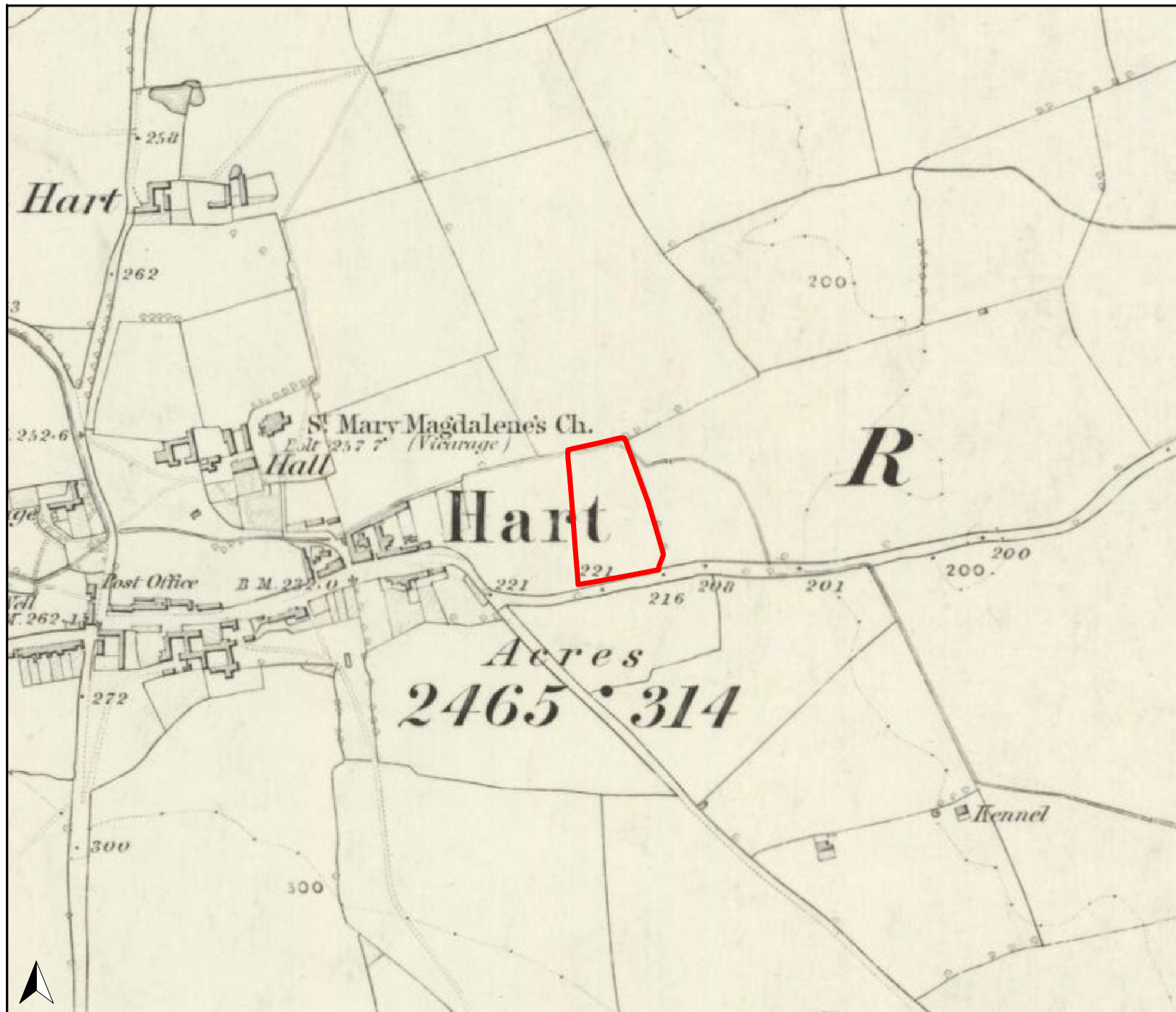
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Figure 9: Extract from the 1st edition
Ordnance Survey map, 1861

0 250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot

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Figure 10: Extract from the 2nd
edition Ordnance Survey map, 1898

0 250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot

 proposed development area




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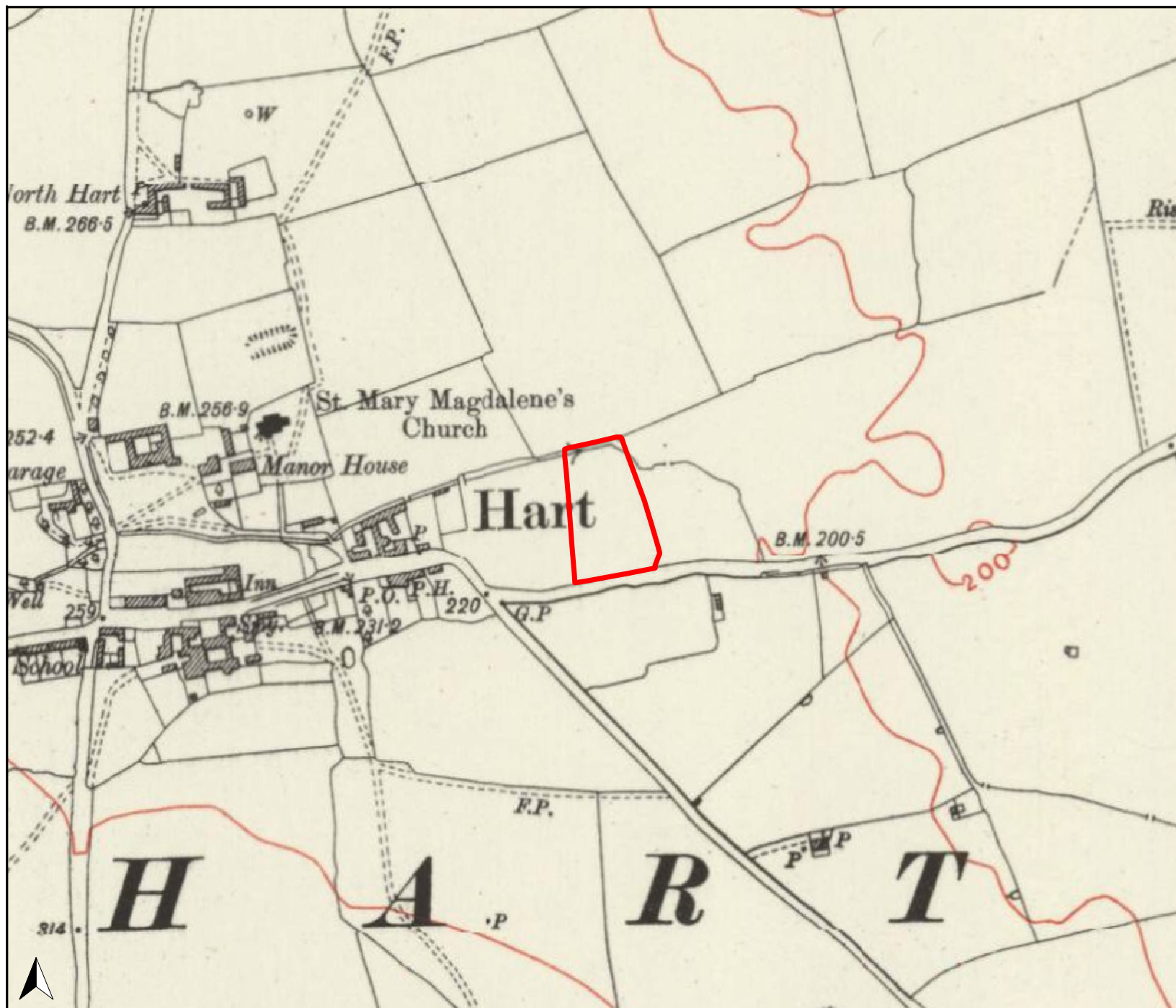
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Figure 11: Extract from the 1923
edition Ordnance Survey map

0 250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot

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Figure 12: Extract from the 1947
edition Ordnance Survey map

0 250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot

 proposed development area

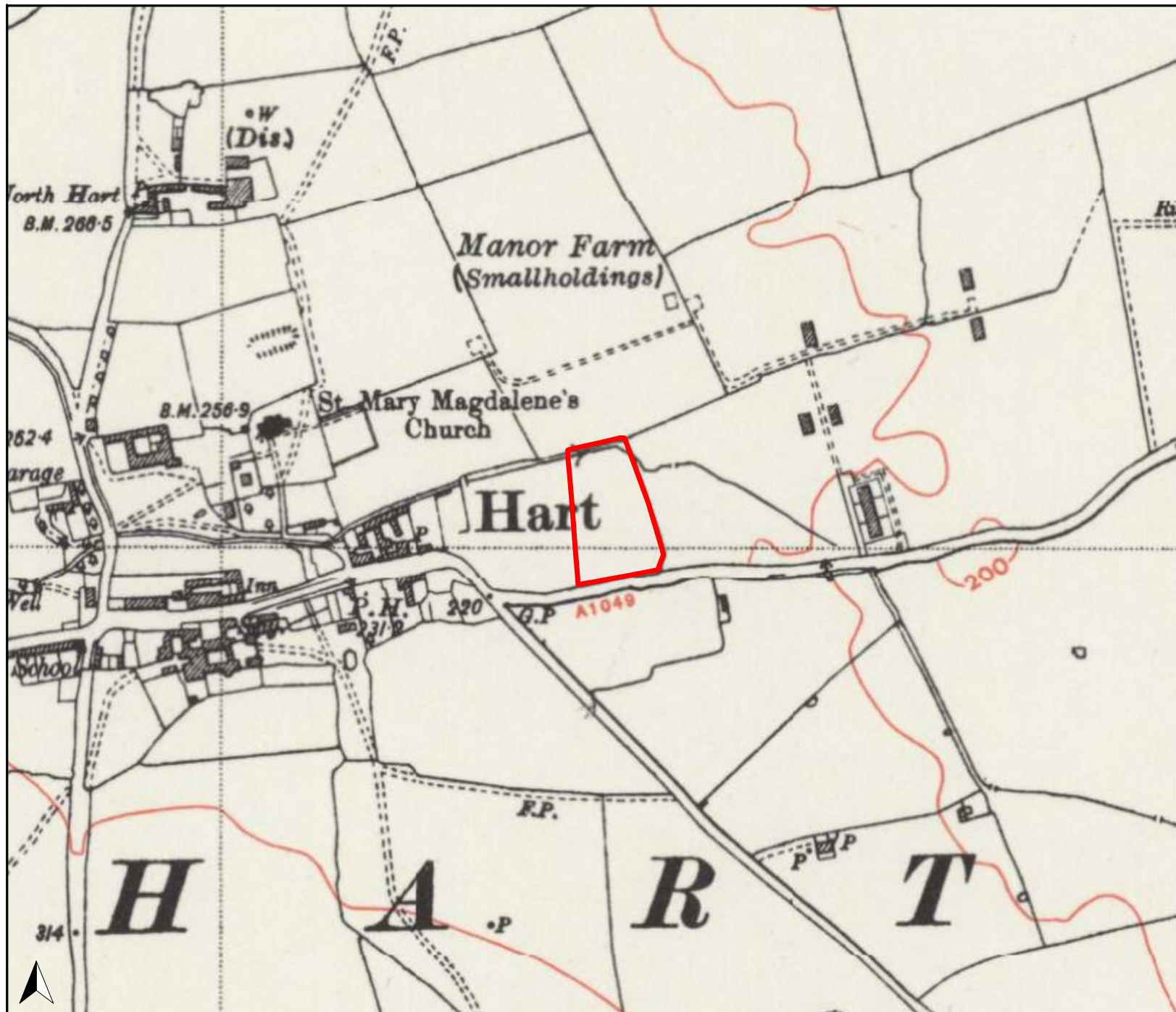




Figure 13: The western edge of the site, looking west



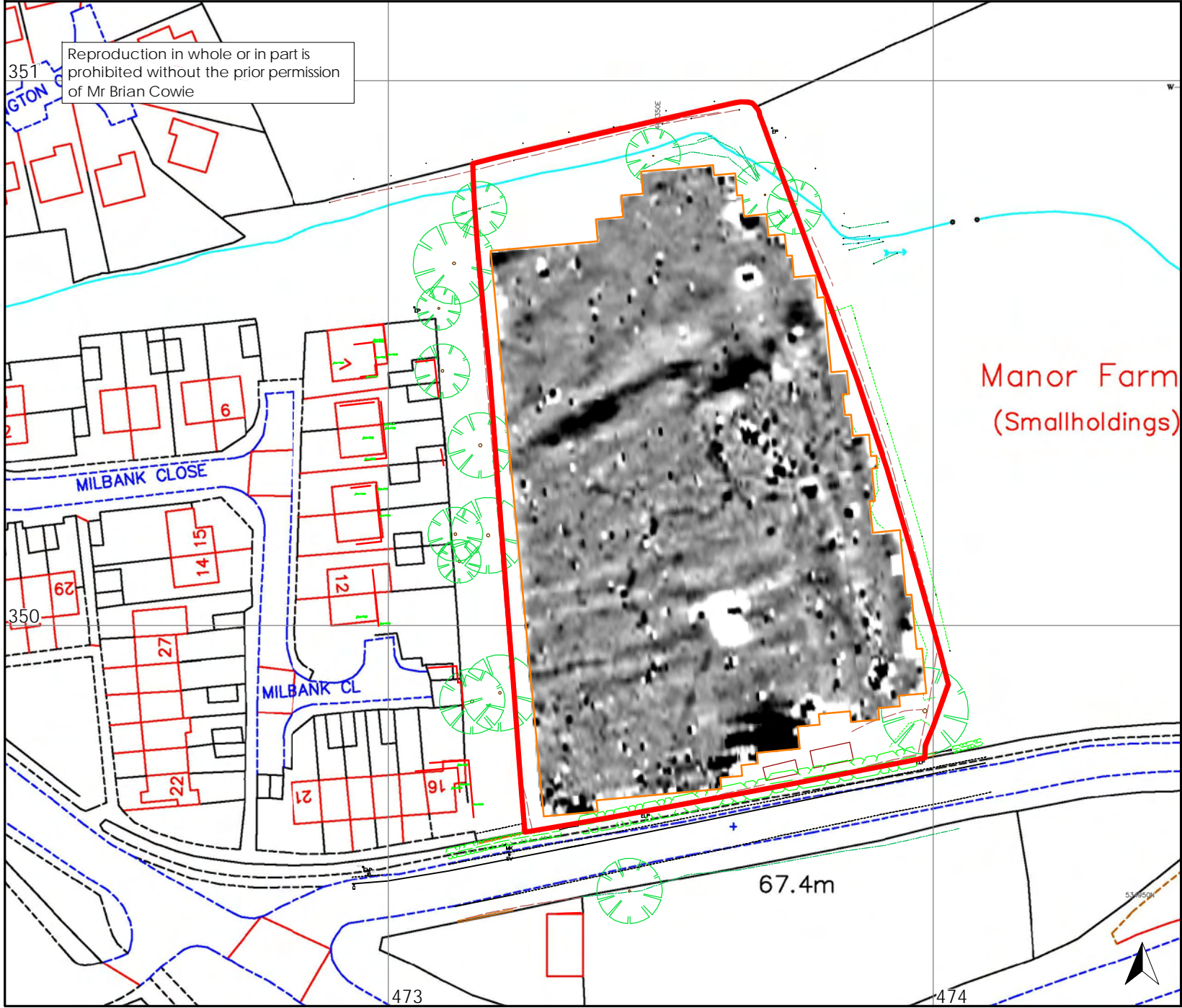
Figure 14: The north-west corner of the site, looking north



Figure 15: The northern part of the site, looking east



Figure 16: The eastern part of the site, looking south-east



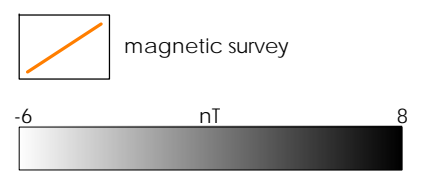
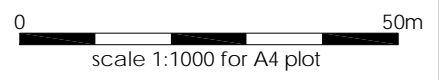
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**Manor Farm
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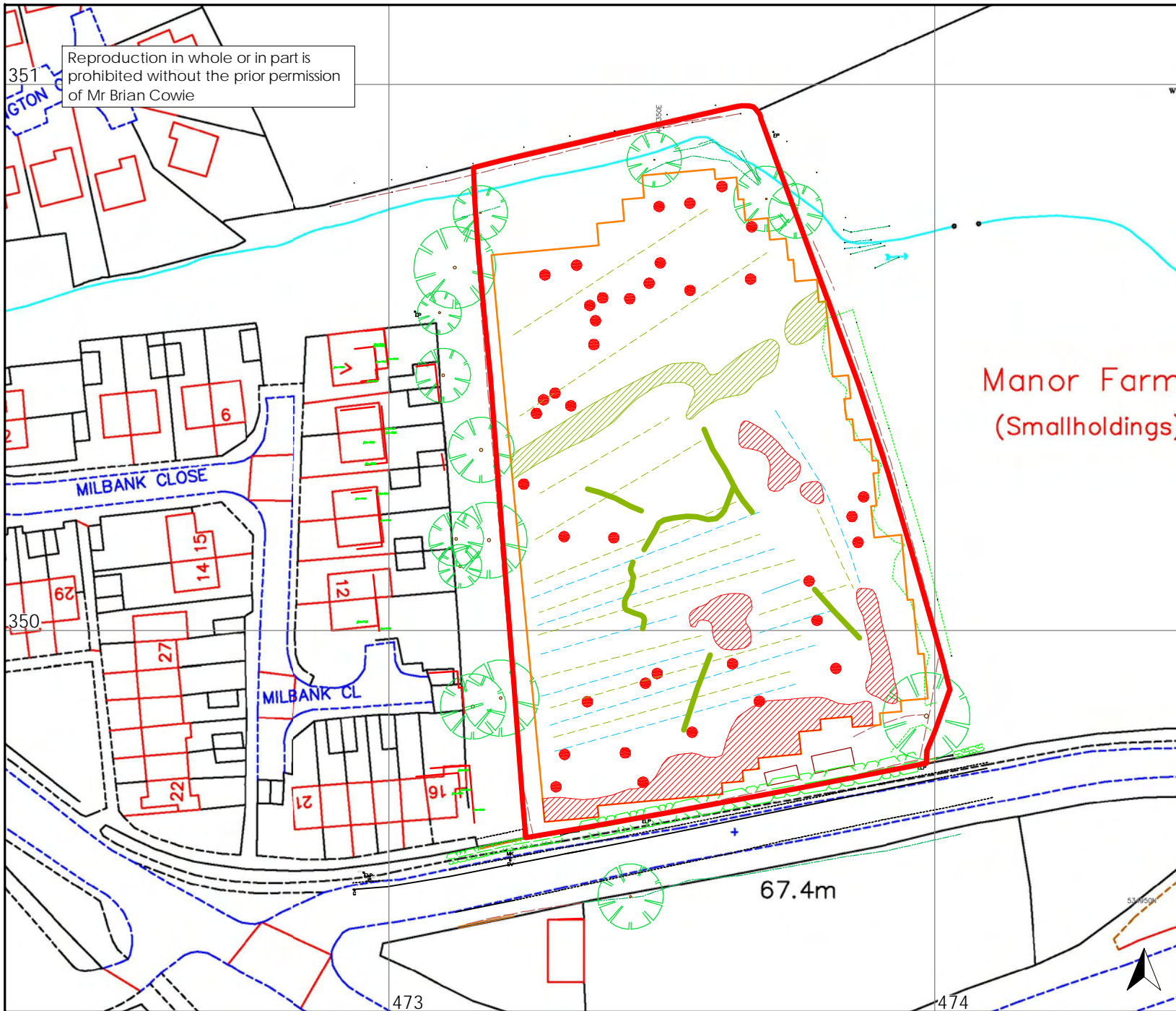
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Figure 17: Geophysical survey



67.4m



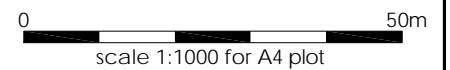






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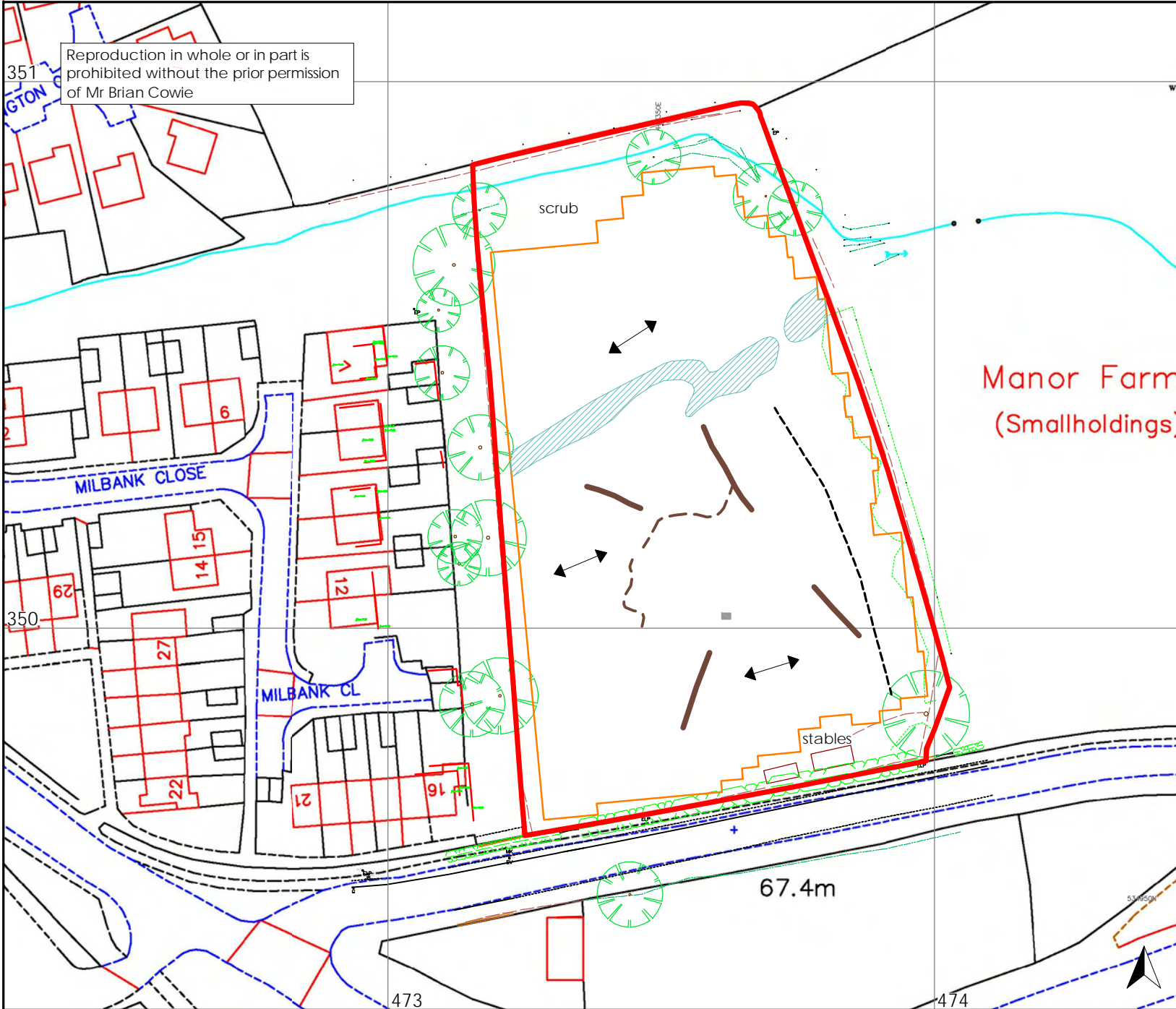
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Figure 18: Geophysical
interpretation



-  magnetic survey
-  dipolar magnetic anomaly
-  positive magnetic anomaly
-  negative magnetic anomaly



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

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Figure 19: Archaeological interpretation



-  magnetic survey
-  soil-filled feature
-  palaeochannel
-  ridge and furrow
-  headland
-  trough

