

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Saltburn Former Landfill Site, Hob Hill,
Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Redcar and Cleveland**

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 6545 2065

Site Code: HHS 09

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
2. INTRODUCTION	2
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	11
4. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	13
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	15
6. REFERENCES	16
7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS	17

Appendices

- Appendix A Context Index
- Appendix B Stratigraphic Matrices
- Appendix C Project Brief

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location	4
Figure 2 Areas of investigation	5
Figure 3 HER entries	6

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological monitoring and recording exercise was undertaken during the excavation of a series of geoenvironmental trial pits to assess ground contamination at the Saltburn Former Landfill, Hob Hill, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Redcar and Cleveland. The central National Grid Reference for the site is NZ 6545 2065.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff Limited on behalf of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on the 18-19 May 2009. The work was undertaken following a recommendation by the curatorial arm of Tees Archaeology and in accordance with a Brief produced by that organisation.
- 1.3 Hob Hill, on the south-western margin of Saltburn, is the highest point in the town and has particularly high potential for archaeological remains of the Anglo-Saxon period since a cemetery of that era was disturbed there during opencast mining of ironstone in 1909. The mined areas were subsequently used for landfill in the later 20th century, this being the site under investigation. While the former mining activity has greatly reduced the archaeological potential of much of the site – now in use as a recreation ground - map evidence suggests that the southernmost portion of the site may not have been mined and thus could retain high potential for archaeological remains.
- 1.4 Machine excavation of eight trial pits was monitored within the southernmost portion of the site, this being the portion considered to have higher potential for archaeological remains. In six of the pits, the natural clay sub-stratum was encountered, at depths between c. 0.50m and c. 4.0m below existing ground level, although in once case the material was probably disturbed or redeposited. Refuse of 20th century origin was recorded at each location, the relevant deposits between c. 1.30m and at least 3.60m thick and interpreted as deriving from the known landfill activity. In a single trial pit monitored in the northernmost portion of the site, modern material was also recorded overlying the natural sub-stratum. No archaeological remains of significance were encountered during the work.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Background

- 2.1.1 This report describes the methodology and results of an archaeological monitoring and recording exercise (hereafter 'watching brief') carried out during a programme of geoenvironmental site investigations at a site known as Saltburn Former Landfill, Hob Hill, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Redcar and Cleveland (Figures 1 and 2).
- 2.1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff Limited (PB) on behalf of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) 18-19 May 2009. Archaeological monitoring of nine geoenvironmental trial pits was undertaken – these forming part of a larger programme of geoenvironmental investigations to assess ground contamination at the site. A preliminary risk assessment for the site, compiled by PB ahead of the geoenvironmental work,¹ has been used as the source of much of the background information for this report, as set out in the following sub-sections.
- 2.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken following a recommendation by the curatorial arm of Tees Archaeology. The Hob Hill area has potential for important archaeological remains since an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was disturbed there during ironstone extraction in the early 20th century. However, because of that activity, much of the site in question – used for landfill in the later 20th century and now a recreation ground - has very limited potential for archaeological remains. Map evidence indicates that only the southern margin of the site may have escaped the effects of mining.
- 2.1.4 A Brief for the watching brief during was issued by Tees Archaeology.² The broad aim was to provide a permanent record of any artefacts or features of archaeological interest prior to their destruction. The recovery of evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was the particular objective of the work.
- 2.1.5 At the time of writing, the Site Archive is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, at Unit N19a, Tursdale Business Park, Durham. The completed Site Archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records will be ultimately deposited with Tees Archaeology, under the site code HHS 09. The **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS** (OASIS) reference number is: preconst1-63970.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The site is located on the sub-urban south-western margin of the town of Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Redcar and Cleveland, at central National Grid Reference NZ 6545 2065 (Figure 1). Irregular in shape, the site measures c. 660m ENE-WSW by c. 440m NNW-SSE north-south covering an area of c. 19.75 hectares (Figure 2).

¹ Parsons Brinckerhoff Limited 2007.

² Tees Archaeology 2009. The document is included as Appendix C to this report.

- 2.2.2 For the most part, the site comprises open grassed areas sub-divided by a combination of fences and hedgerows. It is bounded to the north by housing and an area of woodland, beyond which lies a cemetery, and to the south by Hob Hill Lane, the B1268, beyond which lies Saltburn Golf Course. To the east it is bounded by a metal palisade fence, beyond which lie the grounds of Huntcliff School, and to the west it is bounded by woodland, beyond which are open fields, with housing to the north-west.
- 2.2.3 The western portion of the site comprises a rough grazing field and is leased to Saltburn Riding School. The central portion of the site comprises two substantial fields of rough grassland, with a coppice along the southern boundary. To the north of the coppice is an area of low spoil heaps, evidently a disused BMX bicycle course. In the north-western corner of this central portion is a tarmaced children's playground, accessible from Lilac Close to the west, and there is a retirement home within the northernmost portion of the site boundary.
- 2.2.4 The eastern portion of the site comprises a roughly level grassed area, used as playing fields, incorporating a small tarmaced games area and associated pavilion towards the central eastern site boundary. An area of woodland to the north of the playing fields has very undulating topography. The south-easternmost portion of the site is occupied by a substantial residential property – The Lodge - and associated gardens enclosed by a wooden fence. To the west of the property is an area of hardstanding, used as a carpark, accessible from Hob Hill Lane.

2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 The solid geology of the northernmost third of the site comprises Jet Rock of the Upper Lias, while the southernmost two thirds of the site is underlain by rock of the Ironstone Series of the Middle Lias. The drift geology generally comprises glacial clay, 'Boulder Clay', of unknown thickness but conjectured to thicken to the north in this area.
- 2.3.2 The site occupies relatively high ground, between c. 60m and c. 90m AOD, on the north-eastern slopes of Hob Hill, the summit of which – at 101m AOD - lies to the south of Hob Hill Lane, within the grounds of Saltburn Golf Course. The highest point on the site is the south-western corner and there is generally a fall in elevation to the north-east away from this point. Ground level falls more steeply along the northern and western site boundaries.
- 2.3.3 There is localised 'hummocky' topography in various parts of the site, notably to the west of the car park by the southern boundary, adjacent to the eastern site boundary, and in the wooded area in the north-eastern portion of the site.
- 2.3.4 Historic map evidence indicates that by the 1890s extensive opencast mining for ironstone had been undertaken across much of the site, with only the southernmost margin remaining as undeveloped fields. The mining is known to have continued into the early 20th century. Subsequent infilling of the mined areas occurred during the later 20th century when the site was used for landfill, thus much of the site is known to contain significant deposits of modern era 'made ground'.

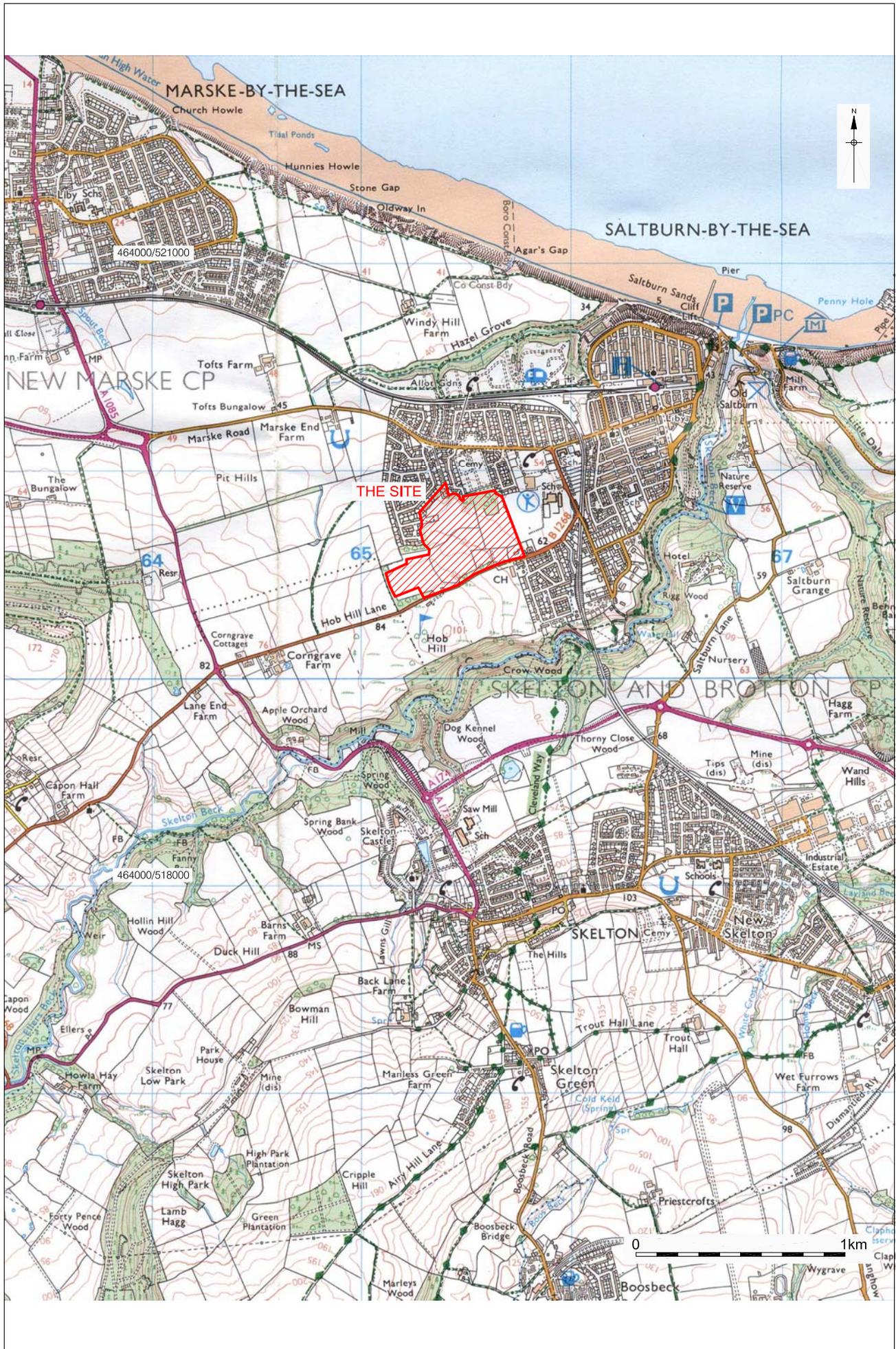


Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000

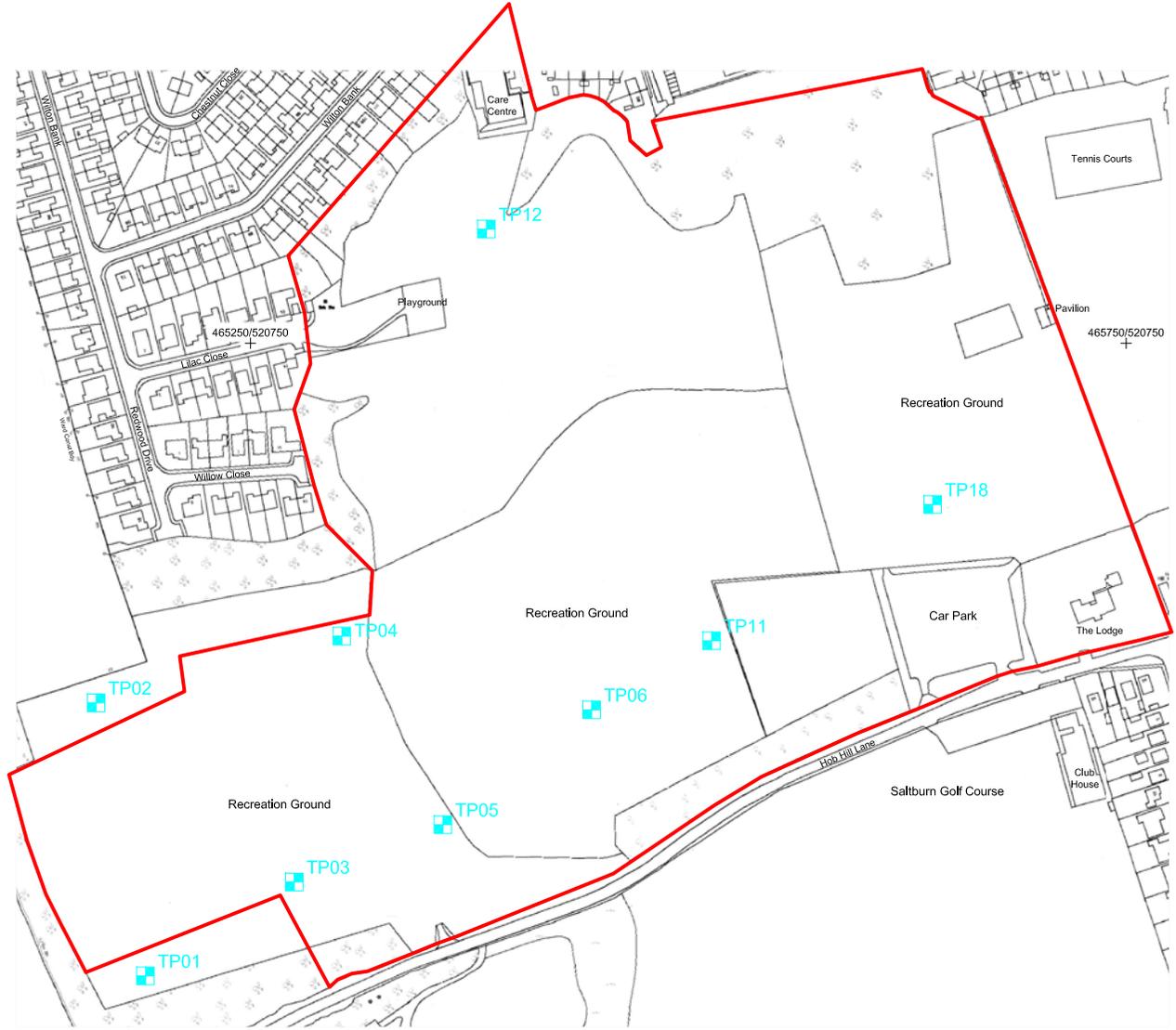


Figure 2. Areas of investigation
Scale 1:4,000



■ Roman
 ■ Anglo-Saxon
 ■ Medieval
 ■ Post-medieval
 ■ Modern

Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period	Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
1	12	465100/520100	Coin	Roman	10	421	465720/519580	Fishpond	19th century
2	20	465100/520100	Coin	Roman	11	1123	465445/520726	Ironstone mine	19th century
3	21	465100/520100	Coin	Roman	12	1173	465500/520600	Jet mine	19th century
4	278	464690/520500	Settlement	Anglo-Saxon	13	5852	464200/521220	Clay pit	19th century
5	280	465130/520540	Cemetery	Anglo-Saxon	14	5881	465680/519610	Brick and tile works	19th century
6	1252	464650/521400	Field system	Medieval	15	5884	465620/521330	Railway	19th century
7	3297	464100/520600	Field system	Medieval	16	7391	464998/519688	Farmhouse	19th century
8	891	464100/520600	Quarry	Post-medieval	17	7037	466061/520453	Glasshouse	20th century
9	1105	465003/519702	Watermill	Post-medieval	18	7065	465980/521095	School	20th century

Figure 3. HER entries
Scale 1:25,000

2.4 Planning Background

- 2.4.1 The site investigation was carried out as part of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council's duties to investigate potential contaminated land under Part IIA of the *Environmental Protection Act 1990* (amended by Section 57 of the *Environment Act 1995*) which came into force in April 2000. As such, the investigation does not come under the planning regime, so that, with regard to archaeology, government advice contained in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG 16)³ is not applicable.
- 2.4.2 The aforementioned Brief for the archaeological investigation herein described was prepared by the curatorial arm of Tees Archaeology, which advises on archaeological matters within the Borough. In broad terms, the investigation aimed to provide a permanent record of archaeological remains encountered during the excavation of the geoenvironmental trial pits in previously undisturbed parts of the site.

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Information for this sub-section has been synthesised from information contained within the 'Historical Development' section of the aforementioned preliminary risk assessment compiled by PB. The research and writing of those responsible is fully acknowledged. In addition, the Tees Archaeology Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted and entries within a 1km radius wider study area of the site were mapped (Figure 3).

- 2.5.1 There are no HER entries for the various prehistoric eras within the 1km study area.
- 2.5.2 There are no HER entries of the Roman period within the site boundaries but three within the 1km study area, all chance finds (Figure 3, Refs. 1, 2 and 3). Two Roman coins, one gold, the other copper alloy of Antoninus Pius, are thought to have been recovered in the Hob Hill area. Also a large copper alloy coin of Vespasian was recovered during fieldwork undertaken in the same vicinity during the mid 20th century. However, the exact locations where these coins were found are uncertain and the HER indicates that all three were discovered located c. 300m to the south-west of the site.
- 2.5.3 There are no HER entries of the Anglo-Saxon period within the site. However, located immediately to the west of the site the HER lists the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Figure 3, Ref. 5). This was first identified in the early 20th century during opencast mining of ironstone. A total of 48 burials are noted in the HER entry, including 16 cremation burials identified in 1909, some of which contained grave goods, and a further 24 mixed burials identified in 1910, these associated with grave goods including beads, a cruciform brooch and two annular brooches. Later in 1910 further burials were identified, including a cremation with the head of a francisca (a Frankish throwing axe) and an inhumation within a coffin, this with associated grave goods including an annular brooch and bead necklace. Other finds included small knives, part of a spearhead and a pair of bronze tweezers. The artefacts - particularly a square headed brooch and the francisca - generally suggest a 5th to 6th century of origin for this burial ground, which is generally thought to lie immediately to the west of the site, as indicated on the 1915 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

³ Department of the Environment 1990.

- 2.5.4 Approximately 0.5km to the west of the site a series of cropmarks have been attributed an Anglo-Saxon period of origin and interpreted as a possible track and Grubenhauser (Figure 3, Ref. 4). One sherd of handmade pottery - possibly Anglo-Saxon in origin - has also been recovered in that area by fieldwalking, although the date of the item has not been confirmed.
- 2.5.5 There are no HER entries for the medieval period within the site. Within the 1km study area there are two entries probably relating to agricultural land use during the medieval period. Located c. 0.9km to the north-west of the site, two fields of ridge and furrow (Figure 3, Ref. 6) have been identified by aerial photography and c. 1km to the west of study site other ridge and furrow earthwork remains have been identified by the same method (Figure 3, Ref. 7).
- 2.5.6 There are no entries of the post-medieval period within the site but two within the 1km study area. Approximately c. 1km west of the site at Pit Hills was a stone quarry (Figure 3, Ref. 8) and c. 0.8km SSW of the site is Skelton Mill, a former water driven cornmill (Figure 3, Ref. 9), now incorporated into the later buildings of Skelton Mill Farmhouse - a Grade II Listed Building.
- 2.5.7 There are two HER entries within the boundaries of the site for 19th century activity, these being the Hob Hill Ironstone Mine (Figure 3, Ref. 11) which extended across the majority of the site and is discussed further below, and the former Saltburn Jet Mine (Figure 3, Ref. 12), which occupied the southern central portion of the site and is now reclaimed land where the disused BMX bicycle track lies.
- 2.5.8 A handful of other HER entries for the 19th century lie within the 1km study area, most being representative of the industrial heritage of the area. These are: the aforementioned Skelton Mill Farmhouse (Figure 3, Ref. 16), incorporating the remains of the post-medieval watermill, the site of a former clay pit on Marske Road (Figure 3, Ref. 13), the site of a former brick and tile works on the north edge of Skelton (Figure 3, Ref. 14), which by the 1890s had been turned into an ornamental fishpond (Figure 3, Ref. 10), and the route of the Saltburn and Whitby Branch Line of the North Eastern Railway (Figure 3, Ref. 15).
- 2.5.9 There are no HER entries of the modern era within the site and just two within the 1km search area: the site of a glasshouse (Figure 3, Ref. 17), built c. 1907 c. 0.3m to the south-east of the site, and Saltburn Primary School (Figure 3, Ref. 18), constructed c. 1903 c. 0.4km to the north-east of the site.
- 2.5.10 A map regression exercise was undertaken as part of the aforementioned preliminary risk assessment of the site. At the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map in the 1850s, the site was open fields and the general area of the northern slopes of Hob Hill was known as 'The Ings'. Skirting the southern boundary of the site is Hob Hill Lane with a cluster of buildings annotated as 'Hob Hill' to the south of this. The branch railway line serving Saltburn was in place to the north of the site by this date.

- 2.5.11 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map in the 1890s, the majority of the site had been subject to opencast mining and is annotated 'Old Ironstone Workings' with spoil heaps and excavations depicted across the site. The workings are described in the HER entry as '*a small mine working a pocket of ironstone which was sent along a branch line that joined Saltburn Railway near Ox Close Cottages*'. The buildings to the south of the site annotated 'Hob Hill' on the 1st edition are no longer present - presumably having been demolished – but the buildings of Hob Hill Farm are by then present, sited just beyond the south-eastern corner of the site.
- 2.5.12 The 1915 edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows that 'Hob Hill Mines (Ironstone)' were operational at the site, the HER entry noting that they were re-opened between 1900-1913. A tramway is depicted crossing the site on a ENE-WSW alignment and the route of an aerial cable is also depicted in the northern portion of the site. Located towards the centre of the site is a structure of uncertain function, but likely associated with the ironstone workings. The 1915 edition is notable for the depiction of the 'Site of Anglo-Saxon Cemetery', just beyond the western site boundary.
- 2.5.13 By the time of the 1928 Ordnance Survey map the site was evidently no longer being worked for ironstone, although the earthwork remains of the activity remained visible. The tramway and aerial cable are no longer depicted and are likely to have been demolished. Saltburn Cemetery adjoins the site at its north-easternmost corner by this date.
- 2.5.14 On the 1971 Ordnance Survey map, the western portion of the site is evidently rough grassland, while the central portion is depicted as wooded, indicating that these areas had been subject to landfill in the mid to late 20th century. Part of the eastern portion of the site is annotated 'Refuse Tip', while a 'Football Ground' is in place adjacent to the central eastern site boundary. Residential properties bound the site to the north, west and south-east and 'Saltburn County Modern School' (now Huntcliff School) is in place immediately to the east. By the 1983 map, the site is mostly open grassland annotated 'Recreation Ground', while the existing playground is depicted in the central northern portion of the site and the residential property and the adjacent car park are in place in the south-easternmost portion.

2.6 Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 In broad terms, the aim of the archaeological work was to provide a permanent record of any artefacts or features of archaeological interest encountered during the programme of geoenvironmental investigations, prior to their destruction.
- 2.6.2 Specific objectives were to record any evidence of activity associated with an Anglo-Saxon cemetery previously identified in the early 20th century during ironstone mining. In particular, evidence was to be sought for the extent and date of Anglo-Saxon activity as evidenced by graves, grave goods, buildings, boundaries, pits, ditches, artefacts and any environmental information which they may contain.

2.6.3 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF),⁴ highlights the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work and identifies the following key priority within the research agenda for the early-medieval (EM) period that is of direct relevance to this project:

EM3. Cemetery studies

The burial archaeology of the North East is clearly a priority and the early medieval period has produced significant skeletal assemblages. These provide substantial bodies of data for both basic osteological analysis as well as forming useful resources for exploring more complex scientific analysis.

The North East was open to many cultural influences, British, Anglo-Saxon, Scottish, Irish and Viking, making it an ideal area to explore the complexity of the relationship between burial rites and social and cultural identity, a research topic that could make use of traditional archaeological analysis as well as cutting-edge scientific techniques, such as single isotope analysis.

There are still clear regional gaps in the distribution of known early medieval burial sites, however. This may be partly due to the poor conditions for skeletal preservation, but it is also possible that some burials may simply not be being identified as early medieval. It is essential that all unaccompanied burials should be dated using high-resolution radiocarbon dating.

⁴ Petts and Gerrard 2006.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief at the Saltburn Former Landfill was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).⁵ PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation (RO 23). The fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the Brief compiled by Tees Archaeology.
- 3.1.2 A total of nine geoenvironmental trial pits (TPs) were monitored by an archaeologist on 18-19 May 2009 – these forming part of an overall programme of geoenvironmental site investigations to assess ground contamination across the site (Figure 2). Only TPs located within those areas of the site considered to retain potential for archaeological remains, by virtue of lying beyond the presumed limits of late 19th and early 20th century ironstone mining, were monitored. Eight of the monitored TPs (TPs 1-6, TP11 and TP18) lay within the southernmost portion of the site while the other TP to be monitored (TP12) lay within the central northern portion of the site, these being the areas identified by map evidence as being potentially undisturbed ground. Five of the monitored TPs (TPs 1-5) were sited within the south-westernmost portion of the site, this being the area in closest proximity to the presumed location of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
- 3.1.3 During the monitored groundworks, excavation of all TPs was undertaken using a 7.5 tonne JCB back-acting excavator with a c. 0.7m wide toothless bucket. All TPs measured c. 1.70m x 2m at ground level and up to a maximum of c. 4.50m deep.
- 3.1.4 Archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were recorded on the PCA *pro forma* 'Trial/Test Pit Recording Sheet'. A photographic record of the work was compiled.

3.2 Post-excavation

- 3.2.1 The stratigraphic data for the project is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. In total, 39 archaeological contexts were defined during the watching brief. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below.
- 3.2.2 No artefactual or organic material was recovered and no bulk samples for palaeoenvironmental remains were collected during the watching brief.
- 3.2.3 The complete Site Archive, in this case comprising written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) will be packaged for long-term curation. No material was recovered that required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of potential for conservation research. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document⁶ will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document⁷ and a forthcoming IfA publication.⁸

⁵ IfA (then IFA) 2001.

⁶ Brown 2007.

⁷ Walker, UKIC 1990.

⁸ IfA forthcoming.

3.2.4 At the time of deposition of the Site Archive, the depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case Tees Archaeology, Sir William Gray House, Clarence Road, Hartlepool TS24 8BT, will be met in full.

4. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

4.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-stratum

- 4.1.1 Within TPs 1, 2, 5, 12 and 18, the Boulder Clay sub-stratum was encountered (see Appendices A and B). It was generally recorded as stiff, dark reddish brown clay with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and very occasional degraded sandstone fragments. The depth at which Boulder Clay was recorded below the existing ground surface varied from a minimum of 0.50m in TP2 to 0.90m in TP12, to far more substantial depths of 2.10m in TP1, 2.30m in TP5, with the maximum recorded depth being 4.0m in TP18, this towards the south-eastern corner of the site. The difference across the site presumably reflects variation in the extent of mining activity during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 4.1.2 The basal deposit, [15], encountered in TP4, recorded at a depth of c. 3.5m below ground level, comprised soft light yellowish brown sandy clay, riddled with roots, this evidently disturbed or redeposited Boulder Clay. Boulder Clay was not recorded within TPs 6 and 11 due to the substantial depths of modern refuse present. In TP3, the excavation was abandoned at a depth of c. 0.80m, due to the presence of asbestos sheeting, and Boulder Clay was not recorded.

4.2 Phase 2: Modern Refuse

- 4.2.1 In the monitored TPs, a total of 24 deposits were recorded that have been interpreted as deriving from usage of the site for landfill in the later 20th century.
- 4.2.2 Within TPs 1-6, 11 and 18 successive modern refuse deposits were recorded (see Appendices A and B), comprising various compositions of sand, silt and clay. These deposits were encountered between c. 0.40m and c. 0.85m below the existing ground surface and the minimum and maximum combined thicknesses recorded for such deposits was c. 1.30m in TP1 and at least 3.60m in TP11, respectively. However, in TPs 3, 6 and 11, where Boulder Clay was certainly not reached, modern refuse deposits continued below the limit of excavation, so that the full extent of such material could not be established. The majority of these deposits contained identifiable modern domestic waste material, plastics, metal, textiles and the like. As described above, the basal deposit in TP4 was probably disturbed or redeposited Boulder Clay, directly overlain by modern refuse.
- 4.2.3 Modern refuse deposits in TPs, 1-6, 11 and 18, were overlain with generally similar clayey deposits (see Appendices A and B), typically comprising stiff, mid to dark reddish brown clay and silty clay with occasional bricks and brick fragments, occasional small patches of ash and occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-round stones. Such deposits were encountered between c. 0.10m and c. 0.19m below the existing ground surface and ranged in thickness from c. 0.35m to c. 0.85m. The interpretation of this material is that it represents an extensive clay capping spread across the area when the site ceased to be used for landfill. Only TP12, in the central northern portion of the site, did not contain such material, and thus it can be assumed that the landfill did not extent that far north.

4.2.4 Within TP12, a modern refuse deposit, [24], was encountered c. 0.30m below the existing ground surface. It was c. 0.90m thick and gradually lensed out towards the south. The relatively narrow thickness of this refuse deposit suggests it is not associated with landfill and may have derived from the later levelling activity, following disuse of the landfill site.

4.3 Phase 3: Modern Topsoil

4.3.1 The uppermost deposit recorded in all monitored TPs was a layer of firm or friable, generally mid brown to reddish brown, clayey silt, this being the existing topsoil (see Appendices A and B). Such deposits had maximum and minimum thicknesses of 0.10m and 0.30m, respectively.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed in any of the monitored TPs. In total, 39 archaeological contexts were defined during the watching brief.
- 5.1.2 The Boulder Clay sub-stratum was encountered in four TPs, with a fifth (TP4) probably recording the disturbed or redeposited material. Boulder Clay was recorded a minimum depth of 0.50m in TP2, in the south-western part of the site, and a maximum depth of 4.0m in TP18, this in the south-eastern part of the site. Ironstone mining during the late 19th and early 20th centuries presumably accounts for this significant variation across the site.
- 5.1.3 In TPs 1-6, 11 and 18, substantial dumped refuse deposits were recorded, these having combined thicknesses ranging from c. 1.30m to at least 3.60m. All such material has been interpreted as deriving from usage of the site for landfill in the modern era. Where the greater thicknesses of material were recorded, it can be reasonably assumed that landfill coincided with deeper areas of earlier ironstone extraction. At each location, a deliberate clay cap directly overlay the dumped refuse material, between up to c. 0.85m thick, this signalling disuse of the site for landfill. The substantial depths of modern refuse recorded in TPs 1-6, 11 and 18 suggest that the extent of ironstone extraction was far more extensive across the southern portion of the site than had been indicated by historic map evidence.
- 5.1.4 Deposits recorded in TP12, in the central northern portion of the site, probably indicate that both ironstone extraction and the subsequent landfill did not extend this far north.
- 5.1.5 With the exception TP12, any archaeological features that may have previously existed at the monitored locations would likely have been destroyed by ironstone extraction undertaken during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

5.2 Recommendations

- 5.2.1 The principle objective of the investigations was to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, specifically associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery identified during the early 19th century. To this end no archaeological remains were identified.
- 5.2.2 No further work is recommended for the site data, with this report and the Site Archive forming the final dissemination and archive products of the project, respectively.

6. REFERENCES

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7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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PCA Credits

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Report: Aaron Goode and Robin Taylor-Wilson

Project Management: Robin Taylor-Wilson

Illustrations: Adrian Bailey

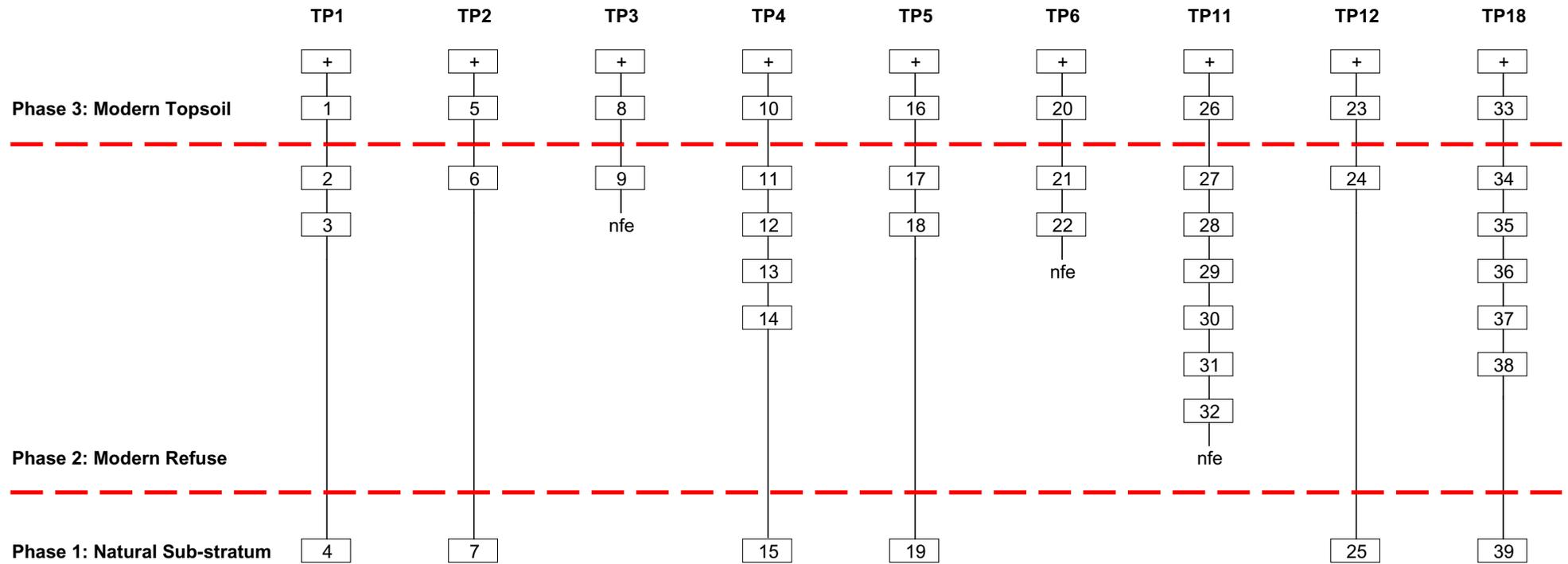
**APPENDIX A
CONTEXT INDEX**

HHS 09: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trial Pit	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1	1	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
2	1	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
3	1	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
4	1	1	deposit	layer	natural
5	2	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
6	2	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
7	2	1	deposit	layer	natural
8	3	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
9	3	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
10	4	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
11	4	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
12	4	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
13	4	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
14	4	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
15	4	1	deposit	layer	?disturbed natural
16	5	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
17	5	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
18	5	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
19	5	1	deposit	layer	natural
20	6	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
21	6	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
22	6	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
23	12	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
24	12	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
25	12	1	deposit	layer	natural
26	11	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
27	11	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
28	11	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
29	11	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
30	11	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
31	11	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
32	11	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
33	18	3	deposit	layer	topsoil
34	18	2	deposit	layer	clay cap
35	18	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
36	18	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
37	18	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
38	18	2	deposit	layer	refuse deposit
39	18	1	deposit	layer	natural

**APPENDIX B
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES**

HHS 09: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



**APPENDIX C
PROJECT BRIEF**

**Brief for archaeological recording at: -
Hob Hill, Saltburn, Redcar & Cleveland.**

1 Background

1.1 The site at NZ 651 205 is in use as a recreation ground.

1.2 A programme of geotechnical work is proposed at the site to assess contamination.

1.3 In 1909 an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was disturbed in this area by ironstone miners. There were at least 48 burials including grave goods dating to the 5th/6th centuries A.D. The exact location and extent of the cemetery is not known. A selection of the finds from the site are on deposit with the Dorman Museum, Middlesbrough.

1.4 The site was subject to open cast mining of ironstone in the early 20th century. It was subsequently used as landfill in the later 20th century.

2 Aims

2.1 The archaeological recording should take the form of a watching brief during any groundworks including test pitting. Evidence should be particularly sought for the following: -

- the extent and date of Anglo-Saxon activity as evidenced by graves, grave goods, buildings, boundaries, pits, ditches, artifacts and any environmental information which they may contain.

2.2 The purpose of the work is to provide a permanent record of any finds or features of archaeological interest prior to their destruction. This is in accordance with the advice given in P.P.G. 16 and the Redcar & Cleveland Local Plan.

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 The work should take a phased approach as follows: -

- Archaeological monitoring and recording during construction.
- Post-excavation analysis, reporting and archiving.

3.2 Archaeological Recording

3.2.1 An archaeological contractor should be present during all groundworks. The project should include the following: -

- i) Archaeological supervision of machine stripping with a machine fitted with a toothless bucket;
- ii) Inspection and cleaning of the subsoil to properly expose archaeological features;
- iii) The investigation, recording and sampling of any archaeological features/deposits;
- iv) Examination of spoil for archaeological material by hand and eye and with a metal detector;
- v) Appropriate treatment of human remains (see sections 3.2-3.5) in accordance with the guidance set out in McKinley, J.I & Roberts, C. 1993. *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. (IFA Technical Paper No. 13);
- vi) Retrieval, processing, conservation and specialist examination of artifactual and environmental information.

3.5 General excavation requirements

3.5.1 Following stripping and cleaning a sampling strategy for the site should be agreed with the Tees Archaeology Officer. It is envisaged that all features will be recorded in plan. Linear features such as ditches or trackways should be sampled in sections totalling at least 20% of their length. Discrete features, principally graves, will require 100% excavation.

3.5.2 Environmental sampling and processing should be carried out on all suitable deposits found, in order to assess the environmental potential of the site and should be carried out in consultation with a qualified environmental specialist. The sampling strategy should particularly target negative features such as gullies, pits and ditches. Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, wherever possible, should be taken for flotation and subsequent recovery of charred plant remains and associated small bones or industrial debris. Both flots and residues must be retained upon 500µm mesh and the fine residue checked for material – the nature of the soils in this area often leads to partial mineralisation and much charred material can fail to float. 10 litre sub samples from waterlogged deposits should be wet sieved and examined for biological remains in particular. Five litre sub-samples may be processed from dry deposits to assess the potential of each sample. Samples worthy of further work must be fully processed.

3.5.3 The watching brief should be carried out in such a way that the records obtained may be easily integrated with any future investigation. This will involve the accurate location and levelling and the recording of features and contexts at the appropriate scale.

3.5.4 Specialist reports should be produced for all excavated material. It is anticipated that the principal artifactual materials from the site will be flint, animal bone and pottery.

4 Method Statement

4.1 The current brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the execution of the project. A method statement will be required to provide the basis for a measurable standard for monitoring. The method statement should be prepared in response to this brief in the format set out in Appendix 2 of English Heritage. 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*.

4.2 The method statement should particularly:-

- demonstrate the techniques, materials and recording systems to be employed
- provide a provisional programme for undertaking the fieldwork, processing of the data, report preparation and the deposition of the project archive
- identify the staff involved, their qualifications, and those who will be carrying out specialist assessments
- demonstrate that the work will be undertaken in accordance with all relevant health and safety legislation.
- a strategy for the recovery and analysis of environmental samples and human remains.

5 Monitoring

5.1 The proposal for the work should identify the staff involved and those who will be carrying out specialist assessments. The Tees Archaeology Officer or his representative should be notified in writing at least two weeks in advance of the work taking place and should be allowed on site to inspect and monitor the work at any reasonable time.

5.2 The monitoring will be in the form of a visit by a member of Tees Archaeology and the completion of a monitoring form on site (Appendix 1). The archaeological contractor will be notified if standards contained in the brief are not being met. The report for the work and deposition of archive will be monitored and standards enforced where required.

6 Report and Recommendations

6.1 The information from the fieldwork should be brought together in a report. The report should present the information together with local, regional and national parallels. Reference and comparisons should be made to contemporary sites.

6.2 The report should include: -

i) supporting text and illustrations providing historical background, an interpretation of the development of the site, detailed interpretation of each phase of archaeological activity and specialist reports on all relevant subject matter including environmental material and artifactual material.

6.3 The report should be written with the intention that it will be submitted to a regional or national journal for publication. Provision for a publication level report should be fully detailed in the method statement.

6.4 Three copies of the report should be forwarded to the Tees Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record.

7 Archive

7.1 An appendix (Appendix 2) is attached detailing the archival requirements. A copy of the documentary and photographic archive should be deposited with Tees Archaeology at Sir William Gray House, Clarence Road, Hartlepool. TS24 8BT. Unless overridden by National Law any artifacts recovered from the site belong to the landowner. The contracting archaeologist should arrange for the artifacts to be deposited with a suitable repository. In the first instance in the Boroughs of Hartlepool, Middlesborough, Stockton-on-Tees and Redcar & Cleveland this will be Tees Archaeology. A completed transfer of title deed (Appendix 3) should accompany any material deposited with Tees Archaeology. Tees Archaeology must have legal ownership of artefacts in order to justify expenditure on, documentation, packaging, storage and research that each item will require.

7.2 The contractor should inform of the results of the work by forwarding three copies of the report to the SMR and one copy to the NMR and completing a model Archaeological Fieldwork Record Form (Appendix 4). This form is taken from SCAUM. 1997. *Recording Information about Archaeological Fieldwork*.

8 OASIS

8.1 Tees Archaeology supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

8.2 The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> within 3 months of completion of the work. Contractors are advised to ensure that adequate time and costings are built into their tenders to allow the forms to be filled in.

8.3 Technical advice should be sought in the first instance from OASIS (oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk) and not from Tees Archaeology.

8.4 Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, Tees Archaeology will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

8.5 The archaeological consultant or contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the specification/project design/written scheme of investigation submitted to Tees Archaeology Section for approval

9 Health and Safety

9.1 Contractors are expected to abide by the 1974 Health and Safety Act and its subsequent amendments. Safe working practice should be adopted as described in the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers manual on archaeological health and safety. It is recommended that a risk assessment for the site is completed prior to the start of works.

*Brief prepared by Peter Rowe, Sites and Monuments Officer,
20th April 2009*