Newbury Road, Brotton, North Yorkshire - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire

OASIS No ecusltd1-115897

December 2011

ECUS Ltd

Report to:	**Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire**
Report Title:	**Newbury Road, Brotton, North Yorkshire**
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Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2011 ECUS ltd undertook an archaeological desk based assessment on behalf of Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire. The assessment was required by the client due to the proximity of the proposed development to the Medieval settlement of Brotton, and due to the identification of earthwork remains at the site. .

The Desk Based Assessment revealed that although there are isolated find spots and archaeological sites within the 1km study area, dating from the Prehistoric and Romano British Periods as well as medieval and subsequent post medieval and industrial periods relating to the development of the settlement of Brotton.

ECUS ltd has recommended that a small targeted programme of earthwork survey prior to the construction phase of works will be required in order to record the identified ridge and furrow as well as any other earthworks that may exist. The results of this can then be used to provide a suitable future strategy.

1. Introduction

1.1 The development site is located on the southern edge of the core settlement of Brotton located to the south of Middlesborough in on the border of Teesside and North Yorkshire (468837 519627). This archaeological desk based assessment was required in order to assess the potential impacts of a proposed future extension of an existing housing development. The assessment particularly investigated the potential impacts upon any archaeological remains, features or built heritage assets in the vicinity of the site. The purpose of this desk based assessment is to both inform the client and the county archaeologist on the significance of any surviving remains located within the site or in direct proximity to the proposed development. The assessment also seeks to assess the archaeological potential of the site and put forward a preferred strategy for any further archaeological work if required.

2. Location, Land use and Geology

2.1 Location

The site proposed for redevelopment is the land directly to the north of the currently Taylor Wimpey development at Newbury road Brotton (468837 519627). No archaeological work was required for this development as it was outside of the core of the medieval settlement of Brotton. In addition to this archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of the East Cleveland Hospital revealed no archaeological features or finds of any significance. The wider area is surrounded by 19th century housing to the north and West, and modern housing developments and the East Cleveland hospital to the South.

2.2 Land use

The site has been in agricultural use for most of the Post Medieval period and as a result most likely heavily ploughed at some point. The visible remains of horse drawn Post medieval ridge and furrow are extant on the site as evidence of this. The western edge of the site borders a quarry described as "Old Quarry" on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, possibly and old ironstone mine based on the BGS map of the area, and the earthwork remains of this are still visible, it is not clear whether then extend into the Western edge of the site.

2.3 Geology

The site is on superficial geological deposits of Devensian till over laying Saltwick formation and Cloughton formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. (BGS online)

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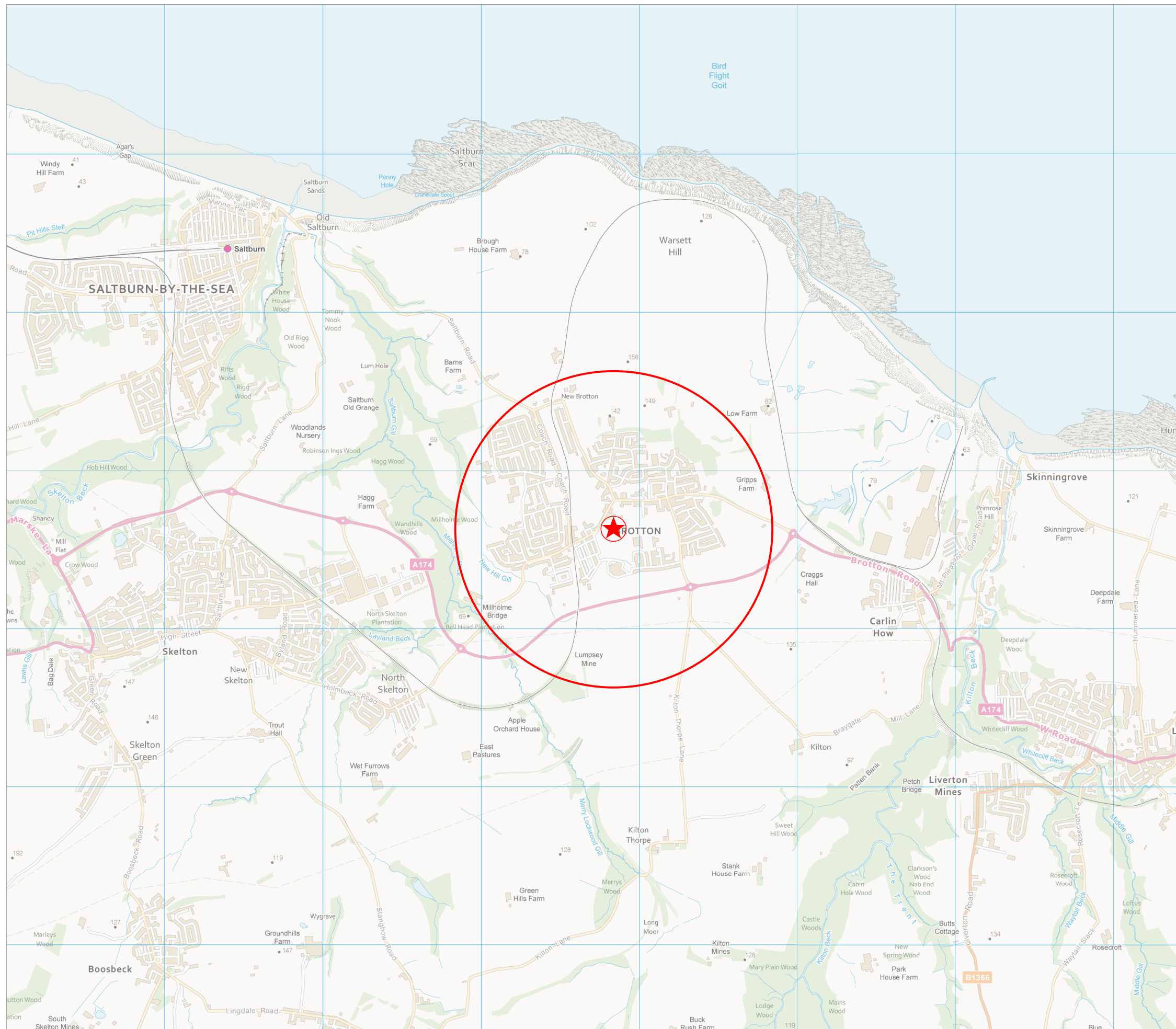
1Km buffer

Site location

Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire

Newbury Road, Brotton

Figure 1

Location

Date: December 2011 | Scale: 1:25000 @ A3 | Figure BK/3422/01

3. Methodology

3.1 Sources consulted

This desk based assessment has consulted the following sources:

- Tees Archaeology Historic Environment Record
- National Monuments Record
- Teesside archives
- Middlesbrough Library Local studies section
- British Geological survey
- North East Regional Research Framework
- Historic Landscape Characterisation data (where available)
- Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

3.2 This report has assessed each of these sources in order to understand the nature, significance, and survival of any archaeological features or heritage assets within or proximal to the proposed development site.

3.3 The recommendations of this assessment have been put forward following consultation with Tees Archaeology. This will give the development the best chance of progressing.

4. Study Area

4.1 Sites recorded in the HER

4.1.1 The HER records 54 sites within 1km of the development site. Most of these relate to the Roman fort at Melandra castle. These are summarised in the table below. These include listed buildings, chance find spots and known archaeological features.

UID	Site Name	Form	Period	Description
8044	East of Kilton Lane, Brotton	BUILDING	ROMANO-BRITISH	Possible building identified by geophysical survey (Event 853) and trial trenching (Event 854) The structure is probably associated with field system HER 8045.
8045	East of Kilton Lane, Brotton	FIELD SYSTEM	ROMANO-BRITISH	Probable field system comprising a complex series of ditches and gullies identified by geophysical survey (Event 853) and trial trenching (Event 854).
3	HOWE HILL	BURIAL MOUND	BRONZE AGE	Site of burial mound measuring approximately 18.0 m. north to south and 22.0 m. east to west and 0.5 m. high. 30 chains west of Howe Hill.
6	BROTTON PLAYING FLD	FIELD SYSTEM	MEDIEVAL	Aerial Photographs of Brotton village (SMR 0917) show ridge and furrow in the fields to the immediate south of the settlement. This ridge and furrow runs in an east-west direction and partly overlies a series of enclosures (SMR 0580). The majority of the

				ridge and furrow is now ploughed out but one field survives at the south-west end of the village.
7	Brotton Hall	MANOR HOUSE	MEDIEVAL	There is documentary evidence for a manor house at Brotton in the 16th century. 'Hall Place' is mentioned in 1531-32 when it was leased to Roland Pudsey from Christopher Conyers (Ref. 1). The exact location of the Hall is not known
8	ST MARGARETS CHAPEL	CHAPEL	MEDIEVAL	The medieval church of St. Margaret of Antioch lay to the rear of the village of Brotton (SMR 917) behind the south row of properties on the High Street. The church is first recorded in the 12th century as dependent on the church at Skelton.
247	MILLHOLME BECK	FIELD SYSTEM	MEDIEVAL	Field of ridge and furrow approximately 250 metres east-west by 100 metres north-south. The ridge and furrow was recorded by Northern Archaeological Associates prior to the construction of the Skelton - Brotton Bypass (Ref. 1).
580	COCK HILL	EARTHWORK	MEDIEVAL	A series of earthwork enclosures were formerly visible on the playing fields to the south of Brotton Village (SMR 917). The area is sometimes known as 'Cock Hill' or 'Cock Pit'. The enclosures are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946 and consist of at least six broad platforms, lined side by side behind the south row of the village. The platforms were each approximately 60m north-south by approximately 33m wide. The western three enclosures had been overlain with ridge and furrow.
857	BROTTON QUARRY	FIELD SYSTEM	MEDIEVAL	1 FIELD OF RIDGE AND FURROW RUNNING WSW - NE C100M SE OF BROTTON QUARRY.EXTENT: C175M x 200MPHOTO; RAF 541/UK/23/1948/3149.ALTITUDE:108M
887	St. MARGARET'S	FIELD SYSTEM	MEDIEVAL	1 FIELD OF RIDGE AND FURROW
917	BROTTON	VILLAGE	MEDIEVAL	The village of Brotton is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD as 'Broctune' or 'Brotune'.
1003	BROTTON	BUILDING	MEDIEVAL	At least one medieval building was excavated in the 1970s (see Event 213) by the Guisborough and District Archaeological Society within enclosures (SMR 580) to the south of Brotton Village (SMR 0917).
1116	BROTTON	IRONSTONE	19TH	(1-3) Situated between the main railway line

		MINE	CENTURY	due N of Brotton Station. Opened in 1865. Land now reclaimed.
1133	LUMPSEY	IRONSTONE MINE	19TH CENTURY	Last mine sunk in Cleveland. 1922 - original John Fowler steam winding engine replaced by Metro-Vickers electric winder.
1176	BROTTON CEMETERY	TOMBSTONE	17TH CENTURY	This composite tombstone was recovered by Cleveland County Archaeology Section in 1984 although the exact circumstances of the discovery have not been recorded.
1480	BROTTON	SCRAPER - FLINT	NEOLITHIC	2 FLINTS FOUND BY LESLEY STANLEY DURING WALKOVER ASSESSMENT OF THE SKELTONBROTTON BY-PASS CORRIDOR
1565	HUNLEY HALL FARM	FIELD SYSTEM	MEDIEVAL	2 FIELDS OF RIDGE AND FURROW RUNNING ENE-WSW TO W OF HUNTLEY HALL FARM.EXTENT:c275m x 425mPHOTO:RAF 541/UK/23/1948/4142-4143ALTITUDE:107-137m
1789	LOW FARM	SCRAPER - FLINT	PREHISTORIC	SMALL CALCINED FLINT SCRAPER.FOUND DURING MONITORING OF TOPSOIL STRIPPING FOR GOLF COURSE.
4397	BROTTON BY PASS	ENCLOSURE	IRON AGE	Remains of an Iron Age enclosure field system discovered during archaeological evaluation of the Brotton by pass in 1999.
4862	BROTTON	POUND	19TH CENTURY	A small pinfold or animal pound is shown on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map (Ref. 1).
5331	Brotton Hall, High Street, Brotton	HALL HOUSE	18TH CENTURY	This house is thought to date from at least the 18th century. It appears to have been refronted circa 1800 but the rear appears to be somewhat older. The site was listed on 8 September 1986 with the following description recorded: House, now 3 dwellings, c.1800, with late C19 wing. Dressed sandstone with tooled margins. Welsh slate roof with stone ridge and gable copings. Ridge and end stacks. 2 storeys and attic, 3 bays.
5332	Cottage, Brotton Hall	HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	This cottage adjoins the western end of Brotton Hall (SMR 5331). The building is early 19th century and altered circa 1900
5333	Church of St. Margaret of Antioch	CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	This late Victorian Church was built in 1888-91 by Hicks and Charlewood of Newcastle under patronage of Miss Elizabeth Mary Jackson of Hunley Hall.
5334	Brotton House, High Street, Brotton	HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	This house was built in the early to mid 19th century. It lies on the north side of Brotton High Street.

5335	Walls and Gates of Brotton House	GATE	19TH CENTURY	This boundary wall, railings, gate piers, gates and steps form the original entrance feature to Brotton House (SMR 5334)
5336	Coach House/Cottage, Brotton House	COACH HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	This coach house and cottage lie to the immediate south-west of Brotton House (SMR 5334
5337	ST. MARGARET OF ANTIOCH	GRAVE SLAB	MEDIEVAL	This medieval grave slab was found during excavations (see Event 214) at St. Margaret's Church, Brotton (SMR 0008). The slab was well preserved and has a cross with a wreathed head of clover to the right of which is a sword and belt. The results of the excavations was not published and it is presumed that the grave slab was reburied on site.
5338	COCK HILL	COIN	ROMAN	There is anecdotal information for a collection of Roman coins (Ref. 1) being found at earthworks (SME 580) to the west of St. Margaret's Church at Brotton. The information was passed on by Raymond Hayes in the late 1970s.
5339	ST. MARGARET OF ANTIOCH	HUMAN BURIAL	MEDIEVAL	A number of skeltons were excavated by the Guisborough and District Archaeology Society at the church of St. Margaret of Antioch (SMR 0008) in the early 1980s (see Event 214).
5340	ST. MARGARET OF ANTIOCH	COIN	MEDIEVAL	This silver coin dating to 1572 was found during excavations at St. Margaret of Antioch's Church in 1981 (SMR 0008; Ref. 1). The excavation was not published and the current whereabouts of the coin is not known.
5678	Brotton Quarry	CRUSHING MILL	20TH CENTURY	This industrial stone crushing mill lies on the quarry floor at Brotton Quarry (HER 5748). It consists of a large metal bowl in which sits a central spindle which carried two large iron clad stone wheels (one of which had been removed but was still present on site). A makers plate bears the legend 'DAY AND ENGLISH BATH'.
5748	Brotton Quarry	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	Brotton Quarry lies on the south side of the High Street, opposite St. Margaret's Church. It was began in the later 19th century (Ref. 1) for the exploitation of the local sandstone.
5884	N.E.R.Saltburn & Whitby	RAILWAY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheets VII.SW; NW; NE; SE; VIII.SW; SE; XVIII.NE; NW;

|				
	Branch Line			XIX.NW. 2nd Edition shows the extension of the line from Saltburn to Whitby, passing through Brotton, Carlin How, Loftus, Easington and Staithes.
5931	Air Shaft	AIR SHAFT	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. 2nd Edition show shaft in a field west of Brotton Mines. Modern mapping shows this to be a built-up area.
5934	Reservoirs	RESERVOIR	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW. & 25" VIII.14. 2nd Edition shows two reservoirs serving Brotton Mine. Modern mapping shows area now built-over.
5936	Brotton Station	RAILWAY STATION	19TH CENTURY	Brotton Station was constructed circa 1870 shortly after the construction of the adjacent railway line. The station was probably designed by William Peachey, Architect to the North Eastern Railway Company.
5938	Gas Works	GAS WORKS	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW. 2nd Edition shows two rectangular buildings and two circular holders at the south end of Brotton Modern mapping shows a single rectangular building within a compound.
5939	Magazine	MAGAZINE	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW. & 25" VIII.14. 2nd Edition shows the Magazine associated with Brotton Mine. Not shown on modern mapping.
5940	Sandstone Quarry	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1856. 6" Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a small quarry at the east end of Brotton. O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW 2nd Edition and modern mapping shows the area built over.
5941	Sandstone Quarry	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1856. 6" Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a small quarry at the east end of Brotton. O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW & 25" Yorkshire Sheet XIX.2. 2nd Edition shows 'Old Quarries'. Workings have been extended along the side of the main road, though not named. Modern mapping shows area has been landscaped and wooded.
5942	Sandstone Quarry	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1856. 6" Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a small quarry at Brotton, a little to the north of (HER 5941). O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW. 2nd

				Edition and modern mapping shows the area built over.
5944	Sandstone Quarry	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1856. 6" Yorkshire Sheet 18. 1st Edition shows a very small quarry at Lumpsey, south of Brotton. Not shown on O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet XVIII. NE. 2nd Edition. Modern mapping shows the site to be in an area of disused mine workings.
5947	Kilton Thorpe Branch	RAILWAY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet XVIII.NW. 2nd Edition shows the 'Kilton Thorpe Branch' linking Kilton Mines Branch line to the Guisborough & Saltburn Branch line at Kiltonthorpe Junction, then continuing northwards to join with the N.E.R. Saltburn & Whitby Branch line. Shown in part as 'Dismtd Rly' on modern mapping.
5953	Sandstone Quarry	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1856. 6" Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a small quarry south-west of Low Farm, Brotton. Workings possibly shown but not named on O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SE. 2nd Edition. Not shown on modern mapping.
5954	Old Quarry	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1856. 6" Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a small quarry located to the north-east of Brotton. The workings are possibly shown, but not named on the O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW. 2nd Edition. Not shown on modern mapping.
5955	Old Quarry (Sandstone)	QUARRY	19TH CENTURY	(1) O.S. 1856. 6" Yorkshire Sheet 8. 1st Edition shows a medium-sized quarry located at the east end of Brotton. Workings shown but not named on the O.S. 1895. 6" Yorkshire Sheet VIII.SW. 2nd Edition. Shown as 'Quarry (dis.)' on modern mapping.
6287	Brotton Station	GOODS STATION	19TH CENTURY	This former goods shed is constructed of red brick with decorative black brick courses and a gabled slate roof. The shed had goods-in and goods-out facilities. It is related to Brotton Railway Station (HER 5936) along with its coal drops (HER 6288), coal office (HER 6289) and railway turntable (HER 6290).
6288	Brotton Station	COAL DEPOT	19TH CENTURY	A series of former coal bays survive on the east side of the yard associated with Brotton Railway Station (HER 5936). They are

				constructed of stone but were partly demolished by 2001 (Ref. 1).
6289	Brotton Station Coal Office	OFFICE	19TH CENTURY	A small building, square in plan stood at the entrance to the yard associated with Brotton Railway Station (HER 5936). It was constructed of red brick with a slate roof. It appears to have been demolished as some point between 2001 and 2006 (Ref. 1).
6290	Brotton Railway Station	RAILWAY TURNTABLE	19TH CENTURY	The site of a railway engine turntable lay to the north of the station buildings (HER 5936 & 6287) at Brotton Railway Station. The site was described in 2001 as having lost its machinery (Ref. 1).
6840	Primitive Methodist Church, Brotton	CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	The Primitive Methodist Chapel at Brotton stood to the south of the High Street. It was described by Singleton (Ref 1) as 'a quite tall rectangular hall, dominatingly high on a slope, with a smaller, narrower eastern projection.
7387	Foster Tombstone, Kilton Lane	TOMBSTONE	18TH CENTURY	The site was listed on 8 September 1986 with the following description recorded: Tombstone of John Foster, wife and 2 children, died various dates between 1737 and 1768.
7388	Tombstone, SW Kilton Lane	TOMBSTONE	18TH CENTURY	The site was listed on 8 September 1986 with the following description recorded: Tombstone of "Thomas S..." died 1743. Rectangular sandstone slab, approximately 84cm. high x 69 cm. x 11cm.
7406	Barn and Cart Shed, Millholme Farm	BARN	17TH CENTURY	The site was listed on 8 September 1986 with the following description recorded: Barn mid/late C17, cart shed c.1800, and early/mid C19 horse gin.

Table 2: Events Recorded in the HER

Event Record Number	Event Type	Location	NGRE	NGRN
1	Sites recorded in the HER	Brotton Playing Fields	69110	19700
214	Excavation	St. Margaret's Church, Brotton	69170	19720
	Excavation	Brotton Playing Fields	69120	19730
216	Geophysical Survey	Hospital Field, Brotton	69360	19930
217	Trial trench	Hospital Field, Brotton	69350	19930
343	Ancient Hedgerow	Stockton-on-Tees	37780	17600

	Survey			
344	Building Recording	Brotton Hall	69050	19840
345	Trial trench	Brotton Hall	69050	19890
366	Desktop survey	Brotton Ironstone Mine	68500	20090
491	Watching Brief	Cherry Tree Croft, Brotton	68842	19755
827	Fieldwalking	South of Brotton	69280	19260
828	Geophysical Survey	South of Brotton	69320	19260
829	Trial trench	South of Brotton	69360	19260
830	Excavation	South of Brotton	69100	19230
831	Geophysical Survey	South of Brotton	69100	19100
832	Earthwork survey	South of Brotton	68700	19150
833	Earthwork survey	South of Brotton	68250	18885
	Watching Brief	South of Brotton	69320	19270
853	Geophysical Survey	East of Kilton Lane, Brotton	69460	19400
854	Evaluation	East of Kilton Lane, Brotton	69400	19390

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Site location

1Km buffer

HER sites

HER events
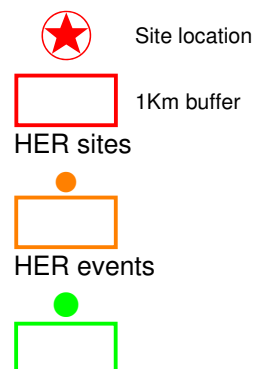
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire

Newbury Road, Brotton

Figure 2

**Historic Environment
Record data**

Brook Holt - Blackburn Road - Sheffield - S61 2DW
- tel: 0114 266 9292 - www.ecusltd.co.uk

Date: December 2011 | Scale: 1:12000 @ A3 | Figure BK/3422/02

4.2 Sites recorded in the NMR

4.2.1 The NMR records 11 sites within 1 km of the development area, these are summarised in t table 1 below.

Table 3: Sites recorded in the NMR

UID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING
1375936		The Cleveland Railway was constructed from Loftus to Guisborough to exploit ironstone in the Cleveland Hills, and was opened before 1862, in which year it was joined to the Middlesbrough and Guisborough Railway. Closed in 1960 and dismantled.	465863.7	517053.9
29448	WHITBY REDCAR AND MIDDLESBROUGH UNION RAILWAY	TThe Whitby, Redcar and Middlesbrough Union Railway was formed in 1866 and work began in 1871. However the project ran into financial difficulties and the line had to be completed by the North Eastern Railway. The line originally opened in 1875, but p	478498.8	517838.8
28271		Site of a Bronze Age round barrow. The only trace remaining of this mound is a slight swell in the hedgeline that bisected it; the fields on both sides of the hedge are ploughed annually, and the mound has totally disappeared. It originally measured ab	468904.4	518868.9
1461920	LUMPSEY IRONSTONE MINE	Between the Cleveland Mineral Railway and the Whitby Redcar and Middlesbrough Railway is Lumpsey Ironstone Mine, south of Brotton. The mine shafts were sunk to a depth of 564 ft during 1882 and the site contained spoil heaps, an electrical engine house,	468566.7	518767
1461922		The site of a Guibal fan house at Lumpsey Ironstone Mine, installed in circa 1882 when the mine opened. After 1862, legislation demanded that each mine have more than one method of entry so one mine shaft became the working shaft (downcast), while the o	468555.4	518747.5
1458596		20th Century military point, perhaps a head quarter, surrounded by barbed wire fences and banks with associated trackways, military buildings of unknown functions and weapons pits are visible as structures and earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs	469000	520400
1458591		20th Century bomb craters are visible as earthworks on air photographs. These features date to World War II.	468300	520100
498178	BROTTON STATION	Site of railway station on the Whitby, Redcar and Middlesbrough Railway, opened in 1878 and closed in 1960.	468561.3	519586
1070095	CLEVELAND COTTAGE HOSPITAL	Built in 1874 as an accident hospital for workers at Skinningrove Ironworks. It is a two-storey, rectangular block built of sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. A parallel single-storey range was added to the west in 1937.	469400	519900

512947	BROTTON METHODIST CHURCH	A methodist church dating to 1866.	469300	519800
1458607		A post medieval sandstone quarry is visible as an earthwork on air photographs.	469470	520030
1474232	HUNLEY HALL FARM HEAVY ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	General location of the site of a First World War heavy anti aircraft battery at Hunley Hall Farm, which was armed with a 3-inch gun in 1917.	469000	520300
1424908		Weapons pit constructed during World War II, now demolished. Coach Road, Brotton. Three weapons pits and associated trackway are visible on air photographs as earthworks and structures.	468300	520400

Table 4: Events recorded in the NMR

UID	NAME	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING
1351613	SKELTON AND BROTTON BYPASS	EXC		469300	519250
1302132	SKELTON-BROTTON BYPASS (PHASE 4)	EVA		469300	519250
1374318	BROTTON TO BOULBY PIPELINE	DBA		469550	519250
1302123	SKELTON-BROTTON BYPASS (PHASE 4)	WAT		469300	519200
1190647	HIGH STREET, BROTTON	GEO		469400	519900
1508146	BROTTON HALL, BROTTON	EVA	Evaluation and historic building recording in advance of proposed works recorded no significant archaeology.	469050	519890
655719	ST PETER'S CHURCH,	EXC		469200	519700

	BROTTON				
630105	BROTTON PLAYING FIELD	EXC	Site reused in 18th & 19th centuries.	469200	519800
1526709	CHERRY TREE CROFT, BROTTON	WAT	A watching brief was maintained during groundworks at the site. No significant archaeology was encountered.	468842	519755
1375268	BROTTON IRONSTONE MINE, COACH ROAD	DBA		468470	520170

4.3 Listed buildings

There are 11 listed buildings within 1km of the site proposed for development and most of this are located within the village of Brotton. These include the Following buildings. No listed buildings are present within the site boundary, although the church of St Anthony of Padua, a 19th century catholic church, is proximal to the site located only 25m form the North West corner of the proposed development.

Table 5: Listed buildings

LB UID	NAME	STREET NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING
432735	COTTAGE ADJOINING LEFT SIDE OF BROTTON HALL	HIGH STREET	II	469029	519848
432742	45 AND 47	HIGH STREET	II	468760	519704
432738	15A AND 17	HIGH STREET	II	468687	519579
432741	37	HIGH STREET	II	468741	519670
432767	BARN, CART SHED AND HORSE GIN, 24 METRES NORTH OF MILLHOLME FARMHOUSE	SKELTON ROAD	II	467965	519186
432729	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET OF ANTIOCH	HIGH STREET	II	468896	519846
432745	TOMBSTONE, CIRCA 40 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CEMETERY GATES	KILTON LANE	II	469170	519723
432744	TOMBSTONE OF FOSTER FAMILY CIRCA 42 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CEMETERY GATES	KILTON LANE	II	469169	519715
432732	COACH HOUSE AND COTTAGE SOUTH WEST OF BROTTON HOUSE	HIGH STREET	II	468992	519838

432739		HIGH STREET	II	468708	519677
432731	BOUNDARY WALL, RAILINGS, GATEPIERS, GATES AND STEPS TO BROTTON HOUSE	HIGH STREET	II	469010	519812
432730	BROTTON HOUSE	HIGH STREET	II	469014	519840
432734	BROTTON HALL	HIGH STREET	II	469043	519844
432740		HIGH STREET	II	468736	519661

4.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1 km of the proposed development site.

4.5 Additional sources

4.5.1 The following trade directories were consulted but contained no information relevant to the development site.

- Bagshaw's Directory 1848

- Kelly's Post Office directory; 1848; 1881; 1887; 1891; 1895

- White's Directory 1857

- Kelly's directory; 1899;1925; 1928; 1941

4.5.2 The County of Yorkshire Victoria County History outlines some of the general history of the area but does not add any significant knowledge to our understanding of proposed development site itself.

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Legend

⭐ Site location

☐ 1Km buffer

NMR Monuments

●

NMR Events

●

Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire

Newbury Road, Brotton

Figure 3

**National Monument
Record data**

Date: December 2011 | Scale: 1:12000 @ A3 | Figure BK/3422/03

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- ⭐ Site location
- ☐ 1Km buffer
- ● Listed building

Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire

Newbury Road, Brotton

Figure 4

Listed Buildings and Scheduled ancient Monuments

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Date: December 2011 | Scale: 1:12000 @ A3 | Figure BK/3422/04

5.   Map Regression

5.1   1:2500 series Ordnance Survey maps (APPENDIX I)

5.1.1 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping shows that while the site was part of open agricultural fields throughout the late 1800s. There is no evidence of substantial development in the vicinity. The major feature in the area is the branch line of the great eastern railway and Dinting good station immediately to the south of the site.

5.1.2 The only changes in the early OS edition are the growth and development of the settlement of Brotton which shows limited growth until the modern expansion of housing estates to the south in the late 20th century.

5.1.3 There is no evidence of other surviving features of historic or archaeological interest within the site boundary from the OS mapping, although East – West aligned ridge and furrow is visible on the ground.

5.1.4 The key feature visible on the mapping lies just outside of the site boundary to the West. This is a quarry described as "Old Quarry" on the 1st edition 1892 Ordnance Survey mapping. It is likely that this was an open cast ironstone mine, as suggested by the geology mapping of the area. It is possible that features relating to this quarry may survive beneath the post medieval ridge and furrow within the site boundary however the potential for this is medium to low.

5.2   1:10560 series Ordnance Survey maps (APPENDIX II)

5.2.1 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the proposed development area and the immediate environs demonstrates that the area has indeed been open fields through the 19th century. There is no sign of any development to the south or east of the proposed development site.

5.2.2 Also visible on this map dating to 1854 is the quarry which is located directly to the North and West of the proposed development site. This is labelled as "Sandstone Quarry" which could be purely for sandstone or to extract the associated Ironstone deposits as suggested above.

5.3   Pre-Ordnance survey maps

5.3.1 Thomas Jeffery's Map of 1772 shows a two-row settlement layout with buildings on both sides of a much wider High Street concentrated around the crossroads. It also shows two buildings in the middle of the green and a similar pattern of roads, lanes and pathways to the present day. A *'Plan of Titheable Lands'* dated 1845, indicates a very modest settlement consisting a handful of properties congregated around the junction of High Street and Kilton Lane.

6. Historical and Archaeological Background

6.1 Site Context

6.2 The site proposed for possible future development is located to the south of the main developed settlement of Brotton in Redcar and Cleveland. There is little surviving above ground archaeology other than the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow ploughing within the site itself, most likely dating to the post medieval period, and the remains of an old quarry located directly to the west of the proposed development site.

6.3 Early Prehistory (c. 10,000 – 2500 BC)

6.3.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to early prehistoric activity recorded in the HER or NMR within the development area. However given what is known about prehistoric settlement in the area from the regional research framework (Petts and Gerrard 2006) prominent location such as the hill on which Brotton sits would have been an attractive vantage point for early prehistoric man. This is supported by finds of flintwork dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age found in the wider area surrounding Brotton. As a result of the location and existing evidence there is low potential for further evidence from the early prehistoric period to be discovered on the site.

6.4 Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD43)

6.4.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to Iron Age activity recorded in the HER or NMR within the immediate vicinity of the development area. However given the situation of the hill on which Brotton sits, as an easily defensible position with vistas over lower lying agricultural ground it is possible that this area was settled in the Iron Age. This kind of site would have been favoured during that period (Petts and Gerrard 2006) this is also supported when considering that Brotton sits on a natural communication route when travelling from inland eastwards to natural landing points such as Skinnigrove and also Saltburn to the North.. There is also evidence of Iron Age settlement in the wider area at sites such as Kilton Lane 1.5km to the south of Brotton. There is as yet no evidence to suggest Iron Age settlement within Brotton itself, however it must be considered a possibility and therefore there is low potential for further Iron Age archaeology within the development site.

6.5 Romano British period (c.AD 43 – AD 410)

6.4.1 There is evidence of Romano British settlement in the vicinity as with Iron Age settlement. The possibility of a Roman signal station at Brotton has been discussed previously in various reports and publications, although there is no evidence of the precise location it is unlikely to be in the vicinity of the site proposed for development. Romano British settlement in the wider area consists of sporadic settlement, although recent excavations at Kilton Lane Brotton have revealed a possible high status roman building (Williams et al Forthcoming).

6.6 Early Medieval / Anglo Saxon period (c. AD 410 – 1066)

6.6.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to Anglo Saxon or Anglo Scandinavian activity recorded in the HER or NMR within the development area. There is little evidence available for Anglo Saxon settlement in the wider area however Brotton itself takes its name from the Anglo Saxon That said the long agricultural use of the site would have most likely destroyed the ephemeral remains of Anglo Saxon structures or features if present. There is low potential for Anglo Saxon Remains as a result.

6.7 Medieval period (1066 — c.1500)

6.7.1 The village of Brotton is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD as 'Broctune' or 'Brotune'. The current spelling, 'Brotton', is first recorded in 1181. The form of the village is a two row settlement based around a rectangular village green. This village green is now enclosed as front gardens and has been partly built on at its eastern end. The core of the medieval settlement extends along the High Street to Saltburn Road at the west and Kilton Lane to the east. There are well marked back lanes to the settlement on both north and south sides. The presence of more substantial medieval remains in the peripheral areas of the village suggests that the back lane to the south may have at one point been a third row of dwellings or that there may have been a more substantial high status area of the village on the southern edge. This area, directly to the north of the development site may encroached on the northern area of the development site. It is however likely that any evidence of this has been heavily truncated by ploughing in the post medieval period.

6.7.2 There is recorded evidence of medieval settlement in the wider area of the development including the village of Brotton itself. However it is likely that the proposed development area was either used as pasture or as part of the strip field system around Brotton. There were medieval settlements in the area at Brotton (recorded in Domesday) and the development site may fall into the agricultural field systems surrounding these settlements. There is low potential for further medieval remains.

6.7.3 Analysis of historic mapping and information in the Historic environment Record suggest that a number of the boundaries between properties in the village may be medieval in origin. There are records of a manor house at the village from at least the 16th century and there is a chapel dating from at least the 14th century at the south-east end of the settlement.

6.7.4 The area surrounding the proposed development site is of particular interest due to the unusual layout of the village and the possible third row or high status area to the south. This was part of the reason for extending the Brotton conservation area in 2009, on recommendations from Tees Archaeology.

6.8 Post Medieval period (1500 – c.1900)

6.8.1 The area proposed for redevelopment has been preserved as open fields throughout the 19th and 20th century as can be seen from historic OS mapping. There is evidence of an early post medieval quarry to the west of the site that had fallen out of use by the 1890s, as shown on the 1st edition OS mapping. It is described on the 1st edition 1:10560 map as Old Sandstone quarry. The area surrounding the development site changed substantially in the 19th and 20th centuries with the expansion of Brotton and the construction of housing to the south and west.

6.8.2 The quarry buildings appear to have been converted into a Salvation army barracks according to the 2nd and 3rd editions of the Ordnance survey 1:2500 mapping.

6.9 Modern period (1900 – present)

6.9.1 During the latter 20th century the area surrounding the development site has completely changed from open fields to developed housing estate. The construction of these estates and that of the East Cleveland Hospital have been the major changes in

the vicinity of the proposed development. There are also several Second world War features recorded from aerial photography including weapons pits. However none of these survive within the proposed development area.

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6.10 Previous archaeological research and intervention

6.10.1 There has been previous archaeological investigation of the area of the Development. The HER records 9 excavations which investigated the immediate surroundings, ramparts and interior of the fort.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 Assessment of potential

7.1.1 There is some potential for below ground survival of archaeological deposits as the field has been undeveloped throughout the history of the town of Brotton. The field has been in agricultural use and the only evidence of any human activity is the post medieval quarry located directly to the west of the site. It is possible that elements of this quarry such as spoil heaps or temporary buildings may have been located within the proposed development site. However these would not leave a well defined archaeological footprint as spoil heaps will have been ploughed out by the later agricultural activity and any structures would most likely have been temporary in nature.

7.1.2 The location of the site suggests that it has most likely been part of the strip field system of Brotton from the medieval period through into the post medieval period. As such it is unlikely that there will be any significant evidence of occupation relating to either of these periods. However medieval Brotton is unusual in layout and evidence of more substantial medieval structures have been found on the periphery of the settlement. Even considering this the proposed development site is a little far from the centre of medieval activity.

7.1.3 Ploughing also may have damaged any evidence of more ephemeral features that may survive relating to the Romano British or prehistoric periods.. This will have reduced the potential for in situ remains of these periods to be encountered.

7.1.4 Below is a table outlining the assessment of archaeological potential, by period based on the available evidence.

Period	Potential
Early Prehistoric	Low
Iron Age	Low
Romano British	Low
Early Medieval/Anglo Saxon	Low
Medieval	Medium
Post medieval	High
Modern disturbance	Low

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The site proposed for development is proximal to a well known, small medieval settlement at Brotton which is known to survive below ground in localised pockets. As a result there is some potential for further medieval remains to be preserved below ground in the surrounding Greenfield areas. However the site proposed for development is sufficiently far outside out of the core of the village that the potential for well preserved medieval remains is low.

7.2.2 Ploughing and development of the post medieval quarry to the west of the site have

reduced the potential for well preserved medieval remains of the third row or other medieval remains in this area of the site. This is significant as the medieval settlement that has been seen along this back lane or third row is at present poorly understood. As such it is likely that if this area had been undisturbed further investigation of the below ground archaeological potential would be warranted. The ploughing and quarrying in the vicinity of the proposed development site suggest that the remains in this area would be poorly preserved if present at all. It is more likely that any buildings or dwellings associated with a back lane would be situated further to the north.

7.2.3 There is also low potential for earlier archaeological features from the Romano British or prehistoric periods to survive, however the lack of find spots or know archaeological features in the immediate vicinity also means that encountering such remains unlikely.

7.2.4 Post medieval ploughing will most likely have truncated any archaeological remains below ground. There is clear evidence of post medieval ridge and furrow on the surface, this is well preserved and the only extant ridge and furrow in the vicinity of the development. This is clearly post medieval ridge and furrow as the rigs are narrowly spaced and the furrows are straight. This pattern is only found from a horse drawn plough, as rig formed by a plough pulled by an Ox team are both wider and have a pronounced reverse S shape. As a result of this it is likely that there will be a requirement of further archaeological survey work in advance of any development in order to record these archaeological features.

8. Recommendations

8.1 Further work

In order to avoid long delay to any future development project, it is recommended that a targeted Level 3 earthwork survey (Ainsworth et al 2007) should be undertaken (subject to project design) as part of a planning condition. The exact nature of this survey can be defined by a Ecus Ltd project design based on a Tees Archaeology brief. This strategy would record all the earthworks visible on the site prior to development.. Earthwork survey will be able to pick up any earlier earthworks within the site if present. This strategy will allow suitable development options to be implemented.

9. Confidentiality and Publicity

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

9.2 ECUS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

10. References

Ainsworth S, Bowden M, and McOmish D 2007. *Understanding the archaeology of Landscapes*. English Heritage, Swindon

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Petts D and Gerrard C 2006. *Shared visions: The North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment.* Durham County Council

Ekwall E 1960 *Oxford dictionary of English Place Names*. Oxford

Page W 1914. *Victoria History of the county of Yorkshire North Riding vol. I.* Haymarket London

Directories:

Bagshaw's Directory 1848

Kelly's Post Office directory; 1848; 1881; 1887; 1891; 1895

White's Directory 1857

Kelly's directory; 1899;1925; 1928; 1941

Web Resources:

BGS online: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html