



THE AVENUE, EAGLESCLIFFE, STOCKTON ON TEES, CO DURHAM

Archaeological Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

November 2007

CgMs Consulting

Issue No: 2007-8/754

OA North Job No: L9933

NGR: NZ 4328 1515

Planning Reference: 05/1194/FUL

Document Title: THE AVENUE, EAGLESCLIFFE, STOCKTON ON TEES, CO DURHAM

Document Type: Archaeological Watching Brief

Client Name: CgMs Consulting

Issue Number: 2007-8/754
OA Job Number: L9933
Site Code: AE07
National Grid Reference: NZ 4328 1515
Planning reference: 05/1194/FUL

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SUMMARY

In 2004, McCarthy and Stone Developments (MSD) submitted a planning application to Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council for a residential development at The Avenue, Eaglescliffe, County Durham (NZ 4328 1515). The development site encompasses the embankment of the historic Stockton to Darlington Railway, built in 1825 and decommissioned in 1852. Accordingly, as a condition of the planning consent for the development (05/1194/FUL), the Teeside Archaeological Officer requested that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during groundworks for a carpark in the western part of the development site. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of MSD, to undertake the programme of monitoring, which took place on 2nd October, 2007.

The monitored groundworks comprised the mechanical excavation of a single trench measuring 36.4m north/south by 4.4m and between 0.28m and 0.85m deep. The majority of works involved the removal of the topsoil only, although a small area of deeper excavation was undertaken at the northern end of the trench. Excavation within the western half of the trench revealed evidence of the railway embankment, formed from redeposited boulder clay. During the twentieth century, the land of the development site had been levelled through the addition of rubble and waste material, and there was evidence that removal of such material has the potential to reveal further elements of the well-preserved embankment running eastward. Similarly, it is likely that the embankment is also well-preserved to the west.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting and also McCarthy and Stone Developments for commissioning the project and for providing information for the report. The watching brief was undertaken by Anthony Haskins, who also wrote the report. The finds were assessed by Christine Howard Davis, and the illustrations produced by Marie Rowland. Stephen Rowland managed the project and edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 In 2004, McCarthy and Stone Developments (MSD) submitted a planning application to Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council for a development at The Avenue, Eaglescliffe, County Durham (NZ 4328 1515). The development was to comprise the demolition of the existing houses followed by the construction of a 2/3-storey block of flats, car parking and landscaping. To further inform the planning process, an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken (Bourn and Dicks 2004), which identified that the earthwork remains of the Stockton and Darlington Railway embankment are located within the application site. Planning permission (05/1194/FUL) was granted on the condition that, in accordance with PPG16 and the Stockton-on-Tees archaeological policy, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during intrusive groundworks associated with the construction of the car park, in order that any impact upon the historic railway embankment be mitigated through archaeological recording, leading to a better understanding of the construction of this feature. Accordingly, a written scheme of investigation (WSI; *Appendix 1*) was compiled by CgMs Consulting (CgMs) to meet the requirements of the Teeside Archaeological Service. Following submission of costs, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by CgMs, on behalf of MSD, to undertake the watching brief in accordance with the CgMs WSI. The watching brief was undertaken on 2nd October 2007 and the following document details the results in the form of a short report.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The wider site, formerly occupied by two detached houses and their gardens, is *c* 0.5ha in extent and is bounded to the south by The Avenue, to the west by Yarm Road, to the north by houses off Ashville Avenue and to the east by the gardens of Ballasalla House. The area of the monitored excavation lay at the western edge of the development site and was bounded on the eastern side by a recently built road. Eaglescliffe site lies within the Lower Tees Valley, on the river's west bank. The local topography slopes down to the River Tees, some 250m to the east, so that, within the development site, levels rise from *c* 20m OD at the eastern boundary to *c* 24.4m OD at the west. The drift geology of the site comprises Boulder Clay/Glacial Till (British Geological Survey 1981).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 **Introduction:** the following section is intended only as a brief summary of the archaeological context of the development site, with a particular emphasis on the more pertinent post-medieval archaeology and history. A more exhaustive survey can be found within the desk-based assessment (Bourn and Dicks 2004), from which the following information is derived.

- 1.3.2 **Prehistoric and Roman:** although archaeological remains of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age (including a Beaker Period cemetery) date are known within the wider area, notably at Ingleby Barwick, the earliest remains within 1km of the development site are likely to be Iron Age, and comprise a series of cropmarks indicative of settlement between 600m and 900m east of the development site (Heslop 1984). Roman activity in the area is evidenced by a Roman villa and associated settlement remains archaeologically investigated at Quarry Farm, c 1.5km east of the development site.
- 1.3.3 **Medieval:** almost nothing is known of the post-Roman history of the immediate area, and to date there is little archaeological evidence to contribute to this picture. In the Late Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian period, documentary sources indicate that Eaglescliffe lay within the *Wapontake* of Sadberge, whilst stone fragments of a pre-Conquest church have been found within the fabric of the current Church of St John the Baptist. Later cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that the later medieval settlement of Eggescliffe was centred upon the church and the green, c 2km south of the development site. The earthwork remains of Barwick medieval village lie c 950m south-east of the development site, but their extent is thought to be limited to the eastern bank of the River Tees.
- 1.3.4 **Post Medieval & Modern:** for much of the post-medieval period, the development site continued to lie outside the settled area of Eaglescliffe, as demonstrated by the Thomas Jefferies' map of 1791, which depicts the Stockton-on-Tees to Yarm Road (the current A135) that passes the development site. The first edition 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1857 indicates that the route of the Stockton and Darlington Railway passed through the western portion of the development site, at which time the line was over thirty years old and sadly abandoned. Opened on the 16th September 1825, the Stockton and Darlington Railway was built to supply the local towns and villages with coal and other goods and, by 1827, the lines were extended to connect the region's collieries to the local ports, greatly enhancing the coal trade. In 1830 the route became the first to carry passengers, with one journey each way daily between Stockton and Darlington (Holmes 1980). However, the demand for more tracks and a need to extend the railway necessitated the re-routing of the line: the Leeds and Thirsk Railway was opened on the 15th May 1852, and the old Stockton and Darlington Railway line was abandoned a few months after. Although the salvageable elements of the railway were likely to have been removed soon after abandonment, the embankment itself was still depicted on the first edition 25" to 1 mile OS scale map of 1898. Although residential developments adjoined the site to the north from the early twentieth century, the land of the site was not built upon until some time between 1939 and 1968; even then, the area thought to be occupied by the railway embankment lay undeveloped. A site inspection in July 2004 identified that elements of the western bank of the railway embankment remained extant, whilst the corresponding eastern bank appeared to have been levelled and landscaped into the adjacent garden.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

- 2.1.1 The Teeside Archaeological Service-approved CgMs WSI (*Appendix 1*) was adhered to throughout the project, and all works were consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and English Heritage.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 The groundworks for the grasscrete parking area were undertaken by a JCB mechanical excavator using a 1.2m wide ditching bucket operating under archaeological supervision. A programme of systematic field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of surviving archaeological features, finds and deposits revealed by the groundworks. Putative archaeological features and deposits identified during the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, were cleaned by hand. The recording consisted of a full description and preliminary classification of features and materials revealed, and their accurate location in plan. Graphic recording included plans and sections at appropriate scales, together with an indexed photographic record in both digital and monochrome formats. The results were recorded stratigraphically on *pro-forma* context sheets, using a system adapted from that used by English Heritage's Centre for Field Archaeology. Primary records were available for inspection at all times. Except for a small area at the northern end of the trench, the development groundworks did not intrude into the subsoil deposits and, following their recording, it was possible to preserve the archaeological remains *in situ*. The site was then covered with a levelling layer of dolomite hardcore prior to the laying of the parking area.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the WSI (*Appendix 1*), and with current IFA, English Heritage (1991), MGC (1992) and SMA (1995) guidelines. The paper and digital archive, together with copies of the report, will be deposited with the Tees Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record, Hartlepool, on the completion of the project.

3. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The monitored groundworks comprised a single trench, aligned roughly north/south, 36.4m long and approximately 4.4m wide (in areas this increased to 4.5m and decreased to 3.8m). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.85m although the majority of the trench was 0.28m deep. Individual features were located by distance from the southern end of the trench (ie 0m is the southern end of the trench, 36.4m is the northern end). Context descriptions are provided in *Appendix 2*.

3.2 WATCHING BRIEF

3.2.1 Across the excavated area, topsoil *1* varied in depth between *c* 0.28m and 0.6m and comprised a uniform dark greyish-brown friable silt with <5% angular brick fragment and occasional sherds of post-medieval pottery. Removal of the topsoil revealed a pair of linear deposits, which ran north/south down the length of the trench (Fig 2). The earlier of the deposits (*3*) was visible for a width of *c* 2.2 - 1.5m within the western half of the trench. Comprising a mid-reddish-brown firm clay, the deposit was interpreted as a bank of redeposited natural boulder clay with some ash inclusions pressed into the surface. Deeper groundworks at the northern end of the trench indicated that the deposit continued beyond the revealed depth of 0.85m beneath the modern ground surface.

3.2.2 Bank *3* was partially sealed to the east by deposit *2* which, within the trench, was 2.2-2.3m wide and consisted of a mid-greyish-pink to dark reddish-grey loose sandy material with a significant content of ash and clinker, which contributed to the variation in the colour. The deposit also contained pottery, glass and industrial waste and would seem to be a rubble deposit levelling the site to the height of bank *4*. Again, deeper excavations at the northern end of the trench proved that this deposit extended beyond a depth of 0.85m below the modern ground surface.

3.2.3 Along the eastern edge of the trench, levelling deposit *2* was cut by three broadly similar putative features, cuts *6*, *8* and *10* (Fig 2). Each was triangular in shape, pointing westward, although it is certainly possible they represent more rectilinear features on a north-west/south-east alignment. The most southerly, cut *10*, was located 10m from the south-east corner and measured 3.7m north/south by 1.5m. The loose fill, *9*, comprised a mid-brownish-grey friable sandy silt with inclusions of *c* 30% angular brick fragments, industrial waste and glass. Cut *8* was located *c* 16m from the south-east corner and measured 4m north/south by 2m wide. The fill, *7*, was similar to fill *9* but also contained concrete. About 25m from the south-eastern corner was cut *6*, which measured 2.5m north/south by 1.3m wide. Fill *5* was a dark greyish-brown friable silt with brick inclusions and pottery.

3.3 FINDS

3.3.1 **Introduction:** in all, 19 finds were recovered during the investigation, from contexts *1*, *2*, *5*, and *9*. Their distribution is shown below, and a complete catalogue is provided in *Appendix 3*.

Material	Context				Total
	1	2	5	9	
Fuel Ash	0	1	0	0	1
Glass	0	2	0	2	4
Pottery	7	5	2	0	14
Total	7	8	2	2	19

Table 1: Find material by context

3.3.2 **Discussion:** all of the material recovered was post-medieval in date, with a strong likelihood that all can be dated to the early twentieth century. The group of pottery is too small for valid comment on the number and range of wares and vessel forms present, except to note the presence of kitchenwares such as a large white earthenware jelly-mould, and a white earthenware commemorative mug printed with the Arms of Stockton. Otherwise the limited range of vessels appears to reflect a domestic context, with kitchen wares, tablewares, and gardenwares (terracotta flowerpot) all present. The few fragments of glass (two vessel, one window, and one object, probably a very battered paperweight) support a twentieth century date, and point towards a date in the first half of the century. A single fragment of industrial residue is probably a fuel-ash slag. The presence of one small fragment of slag has little if any significance, as such material can be generated in a domestic fire.

3.3.3 **Recommendation:** the finds are of little significance to an understanding of the site, and could be discarded.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 The watching brief provided an opportunity to examine an area directly associated with the construction of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, a feature that, due to its short period of use, can be closely dated to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Inevitably the amount of information obtained by the programme of works was somewhat limited by a number of factors: the depth of excavation across the majority of the trench was minimal (only the topsoil was removed), the area uncovered was small, and that the trench's primary purpose was not archaeological. However, a number of archaeological features were still exposed and recorded.
- 4.1.2 The most important feature recorded was the redeposited boulder clay embankment, **3**, on the western side of the trench, which is almost certainly that of the Stockton to Darlington Railway. Although it is possible to deduce only a little about the character of this particular feature and almost nothing of its construction, the works nonetheless indicated that the embankment was well-preserved as a subsoil feature, and that further remains might be expected at depth, to the east and more shallowly to the west of the presently excavated area. Were future, more destructive, development to take place in this area, it is likely that investigation of this feature would provide more clues concerning the consistency and origin of this material, together with its relationship with the underlying deposits and methodology of construction.
- 4.1.3 Although no dating evidence was uncovered from embankment **3** itself, the finds from sealing deposit **2** date this later levelling material to the twentieth century. As such, this is consistent with the known history of the area, with the embankment still shown on the late nineteenth-century OS maps and urban development only encroaching into the area within the twentieth century. The remaining features, **6**, **8** and **10**, all cut twentieth-century levelling layer **2** and are most likely to be elements directly associated with the demolished twentieth-century houses.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

5.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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Thomas Jefferies, 1791 *Map of the County of Durham*

Ordnance Survey, 1857 *first edition 6" to 1 mile map of County Durham*

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Ordnance Survey, 1968 *fourth edition 26" to 1 mile map of County Durham*

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Moore, J, 2005, *The Stockton and Darlington Railway*

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Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

SMA, 1995 *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*

6. ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Plan of the excavated area

6.2 PLATES

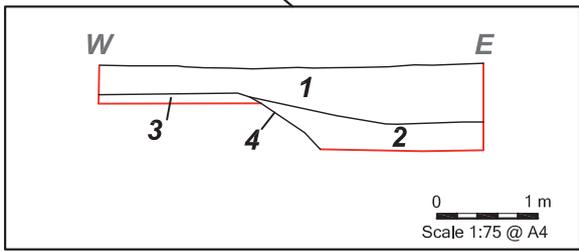
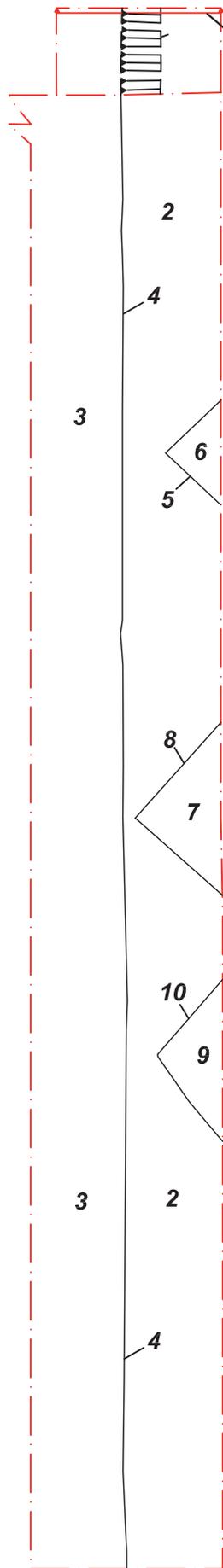
Plate 1: The excavated trench looking northward; the difference between the boulder clay bank (3) and the later levelling material (2) can clearly be seen, as can features 6, 8 and 10 intruding into the eastern edge of the trench

Plate 2: Detail shot of slightly deeper excavation at the northern end of the trench, showing the later levelling material (2) sealing the profile of the embankment (4)



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Figure 1: Site Location



South-facing section of Trench 1

Key

Line of excavation	---	
Uncertain edge	----	
Feature	—	

0 2 m
Scale 1:150 @ A4

Figure 2: Plan of monitored groundworks

APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Plate 1: The excavated trench looking northward; the difference between the boulder clay bank (3) and the later levelling material (2) can clearly be seen, as can features 6, 8 and 10 intruding into the eastern edge of the trench



Plate 2: Detail shot of slightly deeper excavation at the northern end of the trench, showing the later levelling material (2) sealing the profile of the embankment (3)

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

**LAND AT THE AVENUE
EAGLESCLIFFE
STOCKTON-ON-TEES**

SALLY DICKS BA AIFA

JUNE 2007

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

**LAND AT THE AVENUE
EAGLESCLIFFE
STOCKTON-ON-TEES**

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:
STOCKTON ON TEES
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**SITE CENTRED AT:
NZ 4328 1515**

SALLY DICKS BA AIFA

JUNE 2007

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- 2.0 The Watching Brief (Mitigation)
- 3.0 Method Statement
- 4.0 Resources and Programming

Sources Consulted

Appendix 1: Tees Archaeology Archive Standards and Procedure

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Area for archaeological monitoring

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Planning permission has been granted (Ref. 05/1194/FUL) by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council for the demolition of the existing houses and followed by the construction of a 2/3-storey block of flats, car parking and landscaping (Fig. 3). In order to comply with PPG16, and Stockton-on-Tees archaeological policies and condition 10 (see below) attached to the planning permission, the Council require that a Watching Brief is undertaken during construction of the car park at the above site.

No development shall take place until the applicants, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been by the applicants and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

1.2 The site is c.0.5ha in extent and is bounded to the south by The Avenue, to the west by Yarm Road, to the north by houses off Ashville Avenue and to the east by the gardens of Ballasalla House (Figs. 1). The site is centred at Grid Reference NZ 4328 1515.

1.3 In connection with the consideration of this application, an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site was undertaken (Bourn & Dicks 2004). The assessment identified that the earthwork remains of the Stockton and Darlington Railway embankment are located within the application site. Accordingly, this Written Scheme of Investigation provides for a Watching Brief during topsoil stripping for a Grasscrete car park adjacent to the railway embankment.

2.0 THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 Before groundworks for the proposed car park commence a programme and methodology for the watching brief will be agreed between the engineering contractors and CgMs Consulting to ensure that all relevant parties are aware of the monitoring requirements. All invasive groundworks likely to impact upon archaeological deposits will be monitored by an archaeologist. Where topographical or archaeological features occur, either in plan or section, these will be clearly identified to the engineering contractor to allow sufficient time for their investigation and recording.
- 2.2 All works will be in accordance with English Heritage Guidance Paper: 4 Archaeological Watching Brief; 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, and in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 2.3 A single archaeologist will be present during the excavation of service/foundation trenches, lift pits, sub-stations, access roads and any other deep features to examine the nature of the in situ and removed soils, to examine the soils for artefacts and to record the results. All attempts to minimise delays will be made, however some stoppage in certain areas may be required. Provision has been made for the presence of additional archaeologist's if archaeological deposits are encountered requiring further examination and recording, so as to ensure quick recording. Provision has also been made for the taking and assessment of environmental samples.
- 2.4 On completion of the fieldwork and if no, or very few archaeological deposits or features are encountered the site archive and a short report will be completed. If sufficient archaeological deposits or features are encountered, and are deemed to be of sufficient importance, then provision has been made to complete an assessment and publication report.

3.0 GROUNDWORKS

3.1 Method Statement

3.2 The area of proposed groundwork's will be opened up by the main contractors using plant fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket. The spoil, will be removed by the main contractor under direct monitoring by an archaeologist, with absolute and relative depths recorded. The objective of the Watching Brief is to allow trained archaeologists to identify, record and retrieve any archaeological remains that may be uncovered in the course of a development programme.

3.3 If archaeological remains are uncovered, the archaeological contractor on site should be afforded the opportunity to investigate and record them by means of photographs and scale drawings; this may involve a temporary suspension of construction work in a specific area whilst the recording is completed, but that it will not cause any major delays to the construction programme overall.

3.4 No human remains are expected but in the event of burials being uncovered a license will be obtained from the Department of Constitutional Affairs for to enable their removal.

3.4.1 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure ACT 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

3.5 Access and Safety

3.5.1 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to representatives of the Local Council, their Archaeological Advisor, the client, or their agent, who wish to be satisfied, though site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.

3.5.2 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The main contractor will be responsible for overall health and safety on the site.

3.5.3 General good health and safety practice procedures will be followed. These include no smoking, drinking or eating in the vicinity of the excavation. Hands should be washed in the facilities provided by the main contractors prior to any smoking, eating or drinking. All staff will wear hard hats, Hi-Visibility vests and steel toe capped boots on site.

3.6 Recording systems

3.6.1 A unique-number site code system will be utilised as provided by Peter Rowe at Tees Archaeology.

3.6.2 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in Stockton-on-Tees. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the watching brief. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, Stockton-on-Tees Council's guidance will be sought.

3.6.3 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in Stockton-on Tees. Tees Archaeology Archive Standards and Procedure can be found at Appendix 1.

3.6.4 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS coordinates. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.

3.6.5 A record of the full extent in plan and/or section of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on deeply stratified sites. Where possible the information should be digitised for eventual CAD application. Sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features will be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

- 3.6.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 3.6.7 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.
- 3.6.8 A full photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological investigation. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames for long-term curation in preparation for deposition with the archive.

3.7 Treatment of Finds and Samples.

- 3.7.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should be taken into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.
- 3.7.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council (Peter Rowe, Tees Archaeology) and English Heritage Scientific Advisor (North East Region). Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by specialists employed by CgMs Consulting or in consultation with the Peter Rowe and his specialist advisors.
- 3.7.3 A high priority will be given to sampling any anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved.
- 3.7.4 Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may well be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide Carbon 14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.
- 3.7.5 Finds retrieval policies will be agreed with and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained according to the stated selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the LPA.
- 3.7.6 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's '*Conservation Guidelines No.2*'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where the nominated representative of the LPA agrees that this will not be necessary).

3.7.7 Ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections, housed at the local museum should be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.

3.7.8 Before commencing the excavation the archaeological organisation responsible for the works will confirm in writing to the local archaeological monitor that arrangements are in hand to cover all necessary processing, conservation, and specialist analysis and storage of finds and samples.

3.8 Reports and archives

3.8.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's '**Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections**' (1992) **Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales.** SMA 1995.

3.8.2 If the finds are not to be donated to the appropriate Museum, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.

3.8.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the '**Management of Archaeological Projects 5.4**' and '**Appendix 3**'. It will include all materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to the local Museum. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

3.8.4 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) will be followed.

3.8.5 An assessment of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the LPA and a digital copy of the report in PDF format should be supplied to the Tees Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record. In addition, a copy of the client report will be sent to Teesside Archives.

- 3.8.6 In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 3.8.7 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the '**Management of Archaeological Projects** 1991 will be followed.
- 3.8.8 Where significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal. The level and outlet for publication and dissemination of results will be agreed with the LPA.
- 3.8.9 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the SMR. The final report should include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary.
 - Site code/project number.
 - Planning reference number and HER casework number.
 - Dates for fieldwork/visits.
 - Grid reference.
 - A location plan, with scale.
 - A plan of the developer's plan, with scale, showing the areas monitored (e.g. the footing of the new buildings, service trenches, new access routes, any areas to be subject to ground reduction, etc.) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.
 - Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
 - General site photographs (a minimum 35mm format), as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered.

- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording, in the context of the known archaeology of the area.
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.

4.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 4.1 It is imperative that all soil excavation will be monitored by an archaeologist in order not to cause unnecessary damage to any surviving archaeological deposits.
- 4.2 Accommodation, as well as welfare facilities, will be required for the Watching Brief archaeologist. These will be provided by the main contractor at or near the site.
- 4.3 The excavation will be inspected and monitored by Peter Rowe the archaeological advisor to Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council.
- 4.4 All appropriate Health and Safety regulations will be followed and in accordance with all statutory regulations. Full acknowledgment will be made to existing site policies and procedures.
- 4.5 The archaeological works will be supervised by a member of staff who has undertaken a similar exercise on a number of occasions.

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Location	Description
1	Length of trench	Topsoil
2	Length of trench, 2.3m wide	Backfill
3	Length of trench, 2.20m wide	Redeposited boulder clay bank
4	Not used	
5	21m - 23.5m, 1.3m wide	Fill of cut 6
6	21m - 23.5m, 1.3m wide	Cut of feature
7	15.7m-19.7m, 2m wide	Fill of cut 8
8	15.7m-19.7m, 2m wide	Cut of feature
9	10m -13.7m, 1.5m wide	Fill of cut 9
10	10m-13.7m, 1.5m wide	Cut of Feature

APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Material	Category	No	Description	Date
1	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Two fragments garden ware.	Not closely dateable.
1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One fragment large white earthenware jelly-mould	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One fragment blue-slipped white earthenware.	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One fragment white earthenware	Twentieth century
1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One rim fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware plate,	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
1	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One rim and handle fragment white earthenware cup printed with the Arms of Stockton.	Twentieth century?
2	Glass	Vessel	1	Moulded machine blown bottle.	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
2	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Two fragments garden ware.	Not closely dateable.
2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One fragment base of white earthenware plate.	Twentieth century
2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One late grey stoneware lid.	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
2	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One fragment very thin-walled late yellow ware kitchen vessel.	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
2	Glass	Window	1	One mid-pane fragment thick sheet glass	Twentieth century
2	Ind debris	Fuel-ash slag	1	Small fragment.	Not closely dateable
5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One base fragment late grey stoneware jam jar.	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
5	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One fragment plain white china plate.	
9	Glass	Vessel	1	Moulded machine blown bottle.	Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century
9	Glass	Paper weight?	1	'Blob' of colourless glass with marvered white spiral.	Twentieth century