71 FOREST LANE, KIRKLEVINGTON, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, CLEVELAND: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

On behalf of Mrs P Hornby-Jackson

CS Archaeology

October 2012

On behalf of:	Mrs P Hornby-Jackson 71 Forest Lane Kirklevington Stockton-on-Tees Cleveland
The Site's National Grid Reference (NGR):	NZ 4264 0975
Project Number:	105
Oasis Reference Code:	csarchae1-136896
Planning Reference:	12/1832/PREAPP
Report by:	Chris Scurfield BA (Hons) AIfA
Timing:	Fieldwork October 2012 Report October 2012

Enquiries to: **CS Archaeology**
Hawnby House
Thornton Le Beans
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL6 3SW

T: 01226 722571
M: 07963 586767
E: chrisscurfield@yahoo.com

Frontispiece: view of the PDA looking towards 71 Forest Road (West Farm)

CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report assesses the archaeological potential of a proposed development area to the rear of 71 Forest Lane (West Farm), Kirklevington. This evaluation report is in response to a request to provide pre application assessment for Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council (Ref. No. 12/1832/PREAPP).

1.2 This evaluation has involved the excavation of two trial trenches, which were sited on the footprint of the proposed development, a single dwelling house and driveway.

1.1 No significant archaeology was revealed, but traces of a post medieval field system and an undated ditch were revealed.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report has been commissioned by Mrs Jackson to inform future archaeological management decisions (Re. No. 12/1832/PREAPP) to redevelop the PDA for a single residential dwelling.

2.2 The PDA lies at the eastern end of the present settlement of Kirklevington (**Figure 1**), 0.5kms west of St Martin's Church, Kirklevington. Historically Kirklevington was a parish within the Wapentake of Langbargh and is situated south southeast of Yarm. Yarm was a principal sea port during the early post medieval period.

2.3 For a brief history of the village see (Appendix 1). The PDA was historically part of West End Farm, and the farmhouse and barn are still extant between the PDA and Forest Lane (north of the PDA). NB in Bulmer's trade directory of 1890 the farm was occupied by William March Hodgson.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation will be to inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of the potential heritage assets to be affected by the proposals i.e. construction of a single dwelling house.

3.2 The evaluation will gather sufficient information to establish the form, function and date of archaeological deposits and their relationship with the medieval and earlier settlement in Kirklevington.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 This has been carried out according to the agreed specification in the WSI (Appendix 1).

4.2 Due to water inundation the trench positions were adjusted to suit the ground conditions.

4.3 After consultation with Mr P Rowe (Tees Archaeology) digital photographs formed the primary record.

4.4 No environmental sampling was undertaken and the spoil heaps and exposed surfaces were surveyed for metalwork with negative results.

5 RESULTS

5.1 This evaluation employed strategically placed trenches in order to fully sample potential impacts to the archaeology (**Figure 2**).

5.2 Two trenches were excavated:

- Trench 1 (4 x 1.2m) examined the area beneath the proposed drive;
- Trench 2 (5x 2m) examined the area beneath the proposed dwelling house.

5.3 Trench 1 was excavated from the south. Its statratigraphy was characterised by level deposits of top soil and plough soils, with a slight rise to the northern end of the trench. The natural clay lay 0.75m below the surface (**Figure 3**). The top soil [100] was relatively deep but had been subject to small scale re-deposition of natural clay at the southern end of the trench. This re-deposited clay probably represented the upcast of a recent land drain situated between the trench and the adjacent fence. As the overburden was removed, towards the northern end of the trench, a narrow linear feature, 0.45m across, was evident in the natural clays, bisecting the trench (**Plate 1: Figure 2**).

Plate 1, *8*: Oblique view of the northeast facing section, from the northeast

5.4 The linear feature [105], which was on a WSW – ENE alignment, was fully excavated (**Plate 2**) with the aim of providing some dating evidence. Dating can be readily obtained by pottery analysis, but unfortunately no pottery was recovered only a fragment of animal bone. However, the profile of the ditch was revealed and featured concave sides and a rounded base, suggesting it had been hand excavated.

Plate 2, *13*: Post-excavation view of ditch [105], from the north northeast

5.5 Trench 2 was opened from the east and immediately revealed a redeposited clay layer [201] beneath a relatively thin topsoil [200]. Beneath this re-deposited clay [201] was an undulating layer of buried soil [202], representing an earlier ground surface which probably represented a section through ridge and furrow earthworks (**Plate 2**). At the centre of the trench a modern drain [206] had been cut before the deposition of the re-deposited clay [201].

Plate 3, *11*: Oblique view of the north facing section, from the northeast

5.6 Trench 2 featured a central drainage channel [206] which truncated the lower stratigraphy predating the levelling deposit [202] above. Within the fill [205] of the channel [206] was a relict section of clay drainage pipe which remained in situ during the recording. Below channel [206] the interface between the lower plough soil [203] and the natural clay ran continuously throughout the trench (41.7m AOD) with a maximum height below the ridge.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 The evaluation proved negative for significant archaeology.

5.2 The ditch [105] revealed in trench 1, probably represented an earlier land division at right angles to the ridge and furrow field system, and is believed to be earlier than the post-medieval plough soil which truncates the cut of the ditch [105]. Stratigraphically, the top of the ditch appears to have been truncated by later plough activity. The similarity of the ditch [104] and plough soil [103] above, indicates that it ditch [104] does not greatly predate the plough soil [102].

5.3 In trench 2, evidence for post medieval agriculture was revealed in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. Ridge and furrow, represents the locations of medieval and post medieval arable fields and appear from the air as long thin reverse-S shaped earthworks, or if ploughed, flat soilmarks or variable cropmarks. Ploughing into ridges greatly improved the local drainage. During the medieval period ploughing was carried out with a team of six to eight oxen which were required to turn at the end of the strip or headland and it is the turn which provides the characteristic S-shape. The evidence from trench 2 confirms that open fields were developed and arable agriculture was practiced to the west of Kirklevington, along Forest Lane.

5.4 The distance from the centre of the ridge to the centre of the furrow was 3m, which suggests a strip field of widely spaced ridges, indicating that the field system dates to the later post medieval period.

5.5 Within the PDA there was a broadly north-south alignment of the field system (ridge and furrow).

5.6 Because Kirklevington is a historic village there was a notable absence of residual pottery. This negative evidence is significant, and indicates that either manuring was not undertaken or that the PDA was situated sufficiently distant from Kirklevington's historic core that pottery did not manage to work its way into the archaeological record.

6 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

6.1 No further work is recommended.

7 REFERENCES

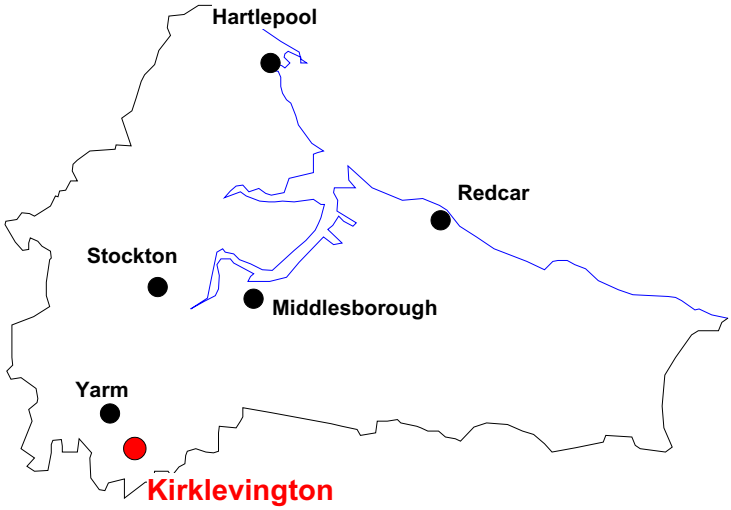
7.1 Bibliographic References

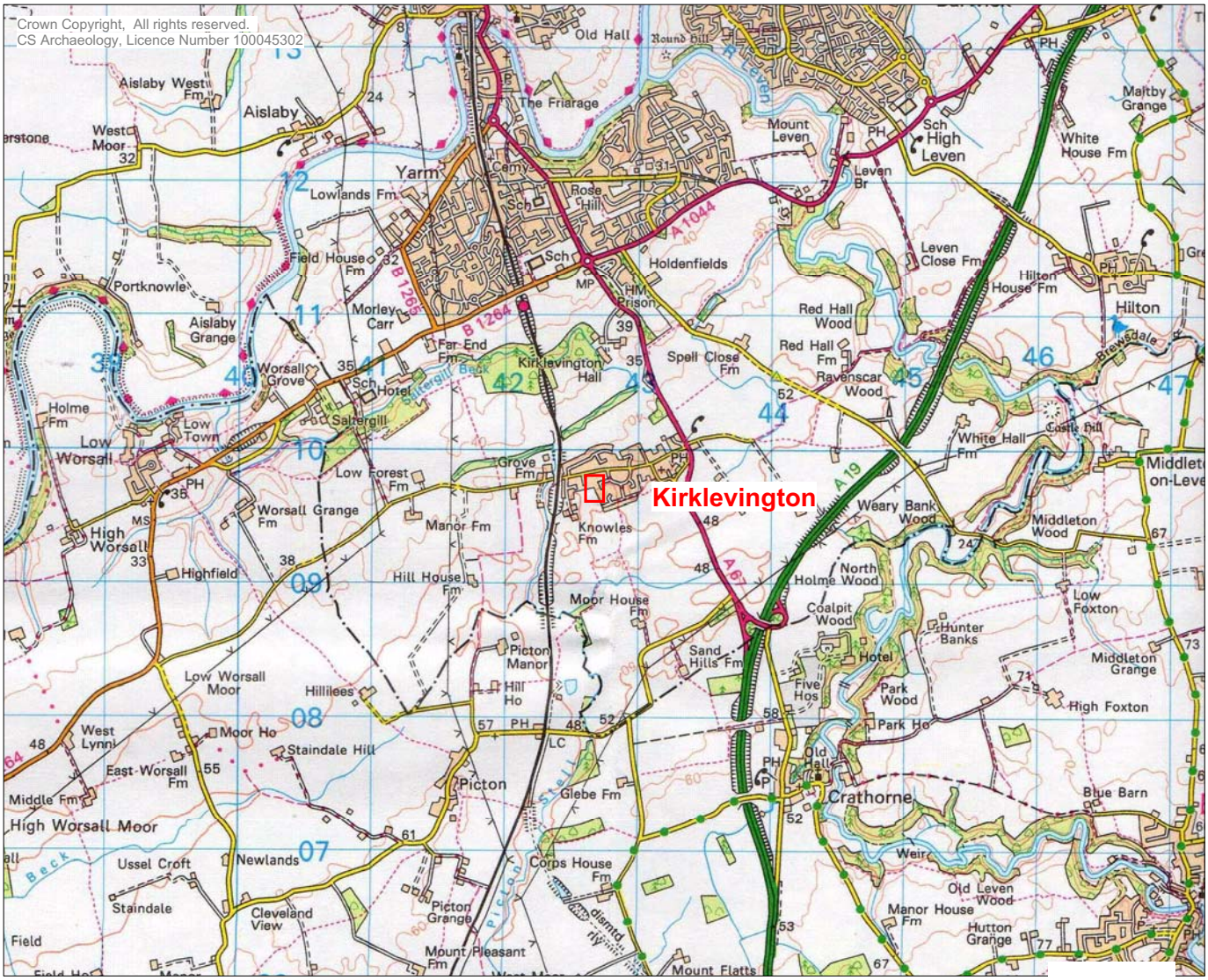
Rowe P. 2012, Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching at 71 Forest Lane Kirklevington, unpublished curators report

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mrs P Hornby-Jackson for commissioning this report, Mr P Rowe for monitoring the excavations and to Mr & Mrs Murray for their help and assistance.

FIGURES

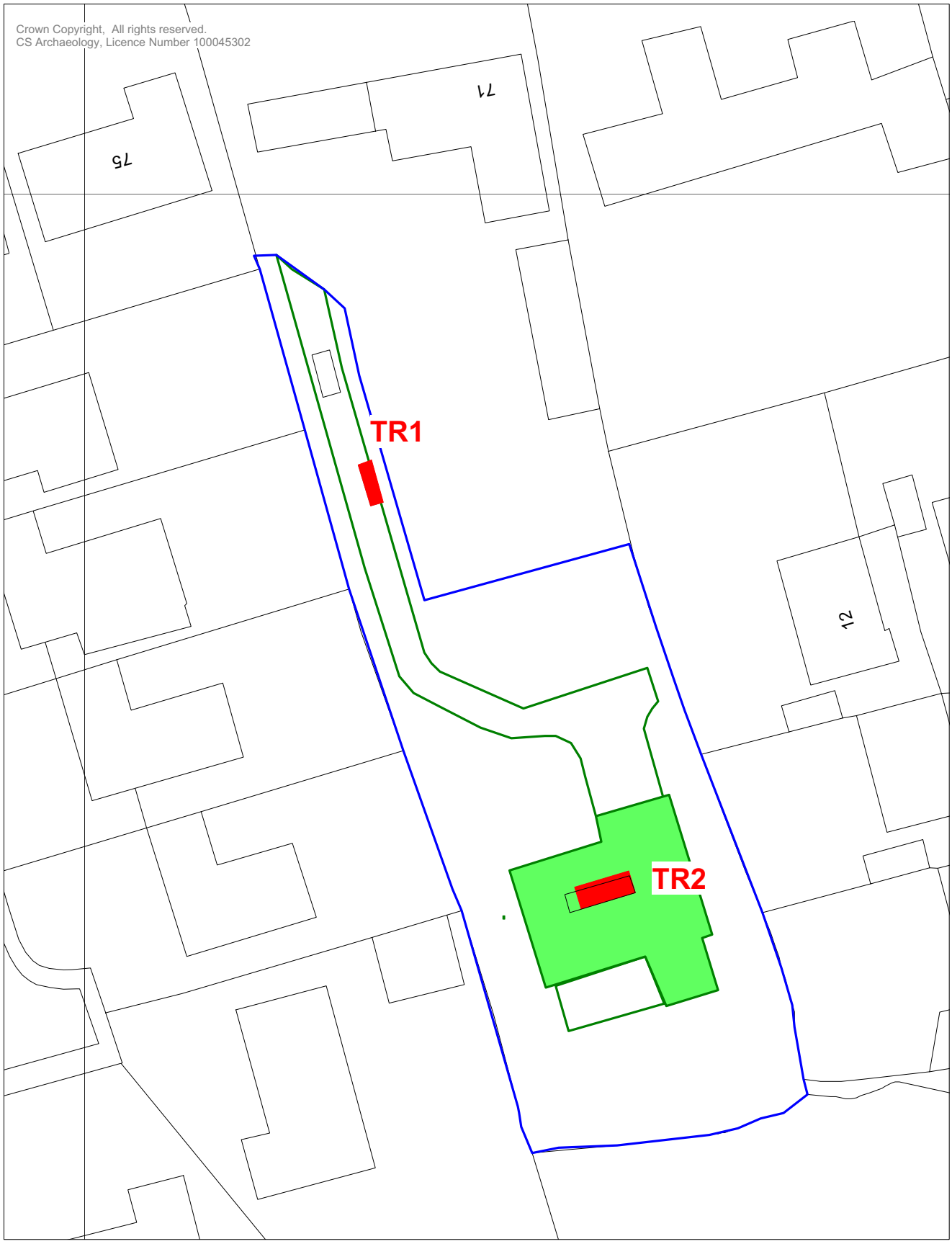




for inset see Figure 2

scale 1:50000

Land South of 71 Forest Road, Kirklevington: An Archaeological Evaluation	Figure 1: Location Map	CS Archaeology October 2012



site boundary
proposed dwelling (new build)
proposed hardstanding areas
proposed trenches (WSI)
archaeological trenches
TR1 (4 x 1.2m)
TR2 (5 x 2m)

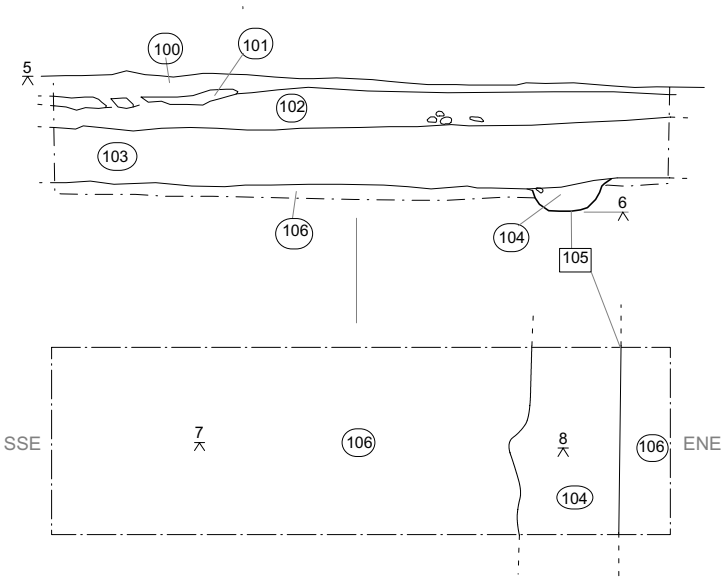
scale 1:500

Land South of 71 Forest Road, Kirklevington: An Archaeological Evaluation	Figure 2: Trench Location Map	CS Archaeology October 2012

Levels AOD (metres)
1. 42.67
2. 41.53
3 41.89
4 42.14
5 42.59
6 41.7
7 41.85
8 41.9

Trench 1

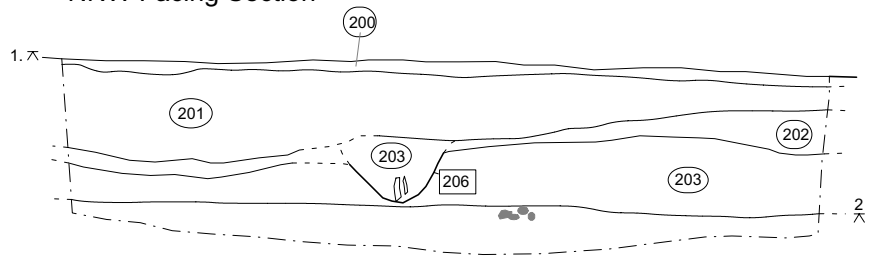
ENE Facing Section

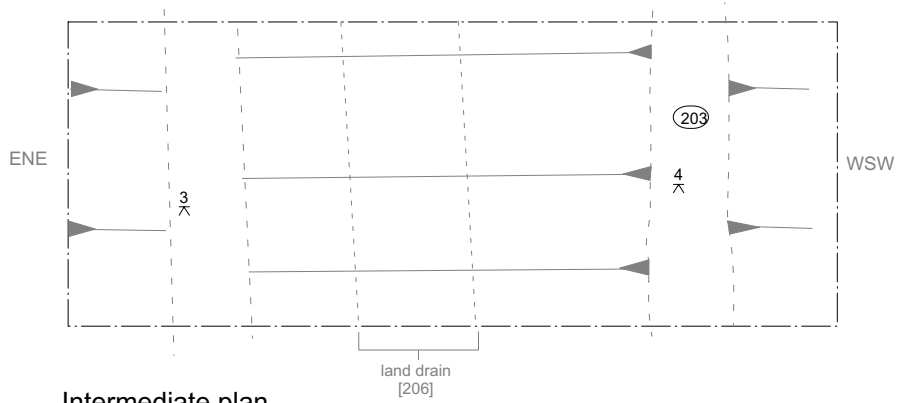


Post-excavation plan

Trench 2

NNW Facing Section





Intermediate plan

key

- limit of excavation
- soil/context boundary
- soil/context boundary (probable)
- cut/historic excavation line
- hatcher - slope indicator
- break of slope

scale 1:50

1m

Land South of 71 Forest Road, Kirklevington: An Archaeological Evaluation	Figure 3: Plans and Sections	CS Archaeology October 2012

APPENDICES

CS Archaeology
October 2012

A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND WEST OF 71 FOREST LANE, KIRKLEVINGTON, STOCKTON-ON-TEES

CS Archaeology

September 2012

0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on Pre Planning advice (**Application No. 12/1832/PREAPP**) by Stockton Borough Council. This advice seeks to gain more archaeological information on the site via archaeological evaluation..

0.2 This condition has been imposed because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within an area of archaeological potential principally from the Medieval and Roman-British periods. The proposed excavations could impact areas of unknown archaeology.

0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken in the form of an archaeological trail trench. This will ascertain the nature and extent of the site's potential archaeological resource.

0.4 The results from the evaluation will allow for the recording and sampling of any archaeological deposits within the PDA as well as to inform the sites future management decisions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land West of 71 Forest Lane, Kirklevington, Stock-on-Tees

1.1.2 *Location:* 71 Forest Lane, Kirklevington, Stock-on-Tees

1.1.3 *Status:* Unknown

1.1.4 *Grid reference:* NZ 4264 0975

1.1.5 *Area of site (hectares):* 0.16 (0.4 acres)

1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the sites potential archaeological resource. This will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the site outlined in **Figure 1.**

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 Kirklevington is believed to date to at least the Anglo-Saxon period with sculptural fragments indicative of a pre-Norman church. After the Norman Conquest the manor of Kirklevington was owned by both the Percys (Earls of Northumberland) and Thornton families.

1.2.2 The place name of *Kirklevington* derives from *kirk* – the Scandinavian for church and the River Leven, with the Norman suffix *ton* - village. The church, lies 0.5km to the east of the site and is medieval in original but was rebuilt during the 19th century (Rowe 2012).

1.2.3 An adjacent property to the site is believed to have contained relatively large quantities of medieval pottery, but the context of these find is unknown. The presence of such quantities of pottery is unusual and suggests the presence of settlement close to the site.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation is in response to a recommendation by Tees Archaeology, on behalf of Stockton-on Tees Borough Council (Application No. **12/1832/PREAPP)**.

1.3.2 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements for the sites evaluation and will inform future archaeological management decisions about the site and potential archaeological assets contained therein. This is in accordance with Local Planning Policies and the NPPF para 128.

1.3.3 This WSI and evaluation is designed to provide a baseline on which will form a planning decision. This will allow for the proper recording and study of any deposits of archaeological/historical importance.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the evaluation will be to inform Stock-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of the potential heritage assets to be affected by the proposals i.e. construction of a single dwelling house.

2.2 The evaluation will gather sufficient information to establish the form, function and date of archaeological deposits and their relationship with the medieval and earlier settlement in Kirklevington.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Evaluation

3.1.1 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

3.1.2 This project will also follow the brief prepared by Tees Archaeology (Rowe 2012).

3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.

3.1.4 Mechanical excavation, using a toothless ditching bucket will be used judicially, under constant archaeological supervision down to the required, (archaeologically visible) depths.

3.1.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector by the site archaeologist ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection will be carried out following the Code of Practice in the Treasure Act of 1996.

3.1.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The Coroner's Office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 100 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.

3.1.7 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

3.1.8 The evaluation will favour preservation in situ, unless features will be directly affected by on-site works. If features are to be affected all anthropomorphic features will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

3.1.9 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).

3.1.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.

3.1.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (Tees Archaeology). In

some cases sampling may be most appropriate.

3.1.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

3.2.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest Environmental sampling may be recommended in consultation with Tees Archaeology. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:

i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;

ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 60-70 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2011). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;

iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) in uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.

3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant deposit as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.

3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be recorded.

3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Photography

3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the evaluation will be made using a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.

3.3.2 Digital photographs will supplement the primary photographic record. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to Tees Archaeology.

3.4 Site Monitoring

3.4.1 Tees Archaeology will be notified at least one week in advance of the evaluation works, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.

3.4.2 Monitoring will be arranged so that all excavated areas can be inspected in an exposed condition.

3.5 Health and Safety

3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety, CS Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy is available upon request.

3.6 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the evaluation will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.

3.6.2 The evaluation will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.

3.6.3 The evaluation report will also contain a detailed context index to the archive.

3.6.4 If required the results of the palaeo-environmental assessment will outline the potential of the samples and will be included in the evaluation report.

3.6.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.

3.6.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:

- The Clients Mr & Mrs Murray;
- Mr P Rowe (Tees Archaeology).

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Tees Archaeology.

3.9 Publicity

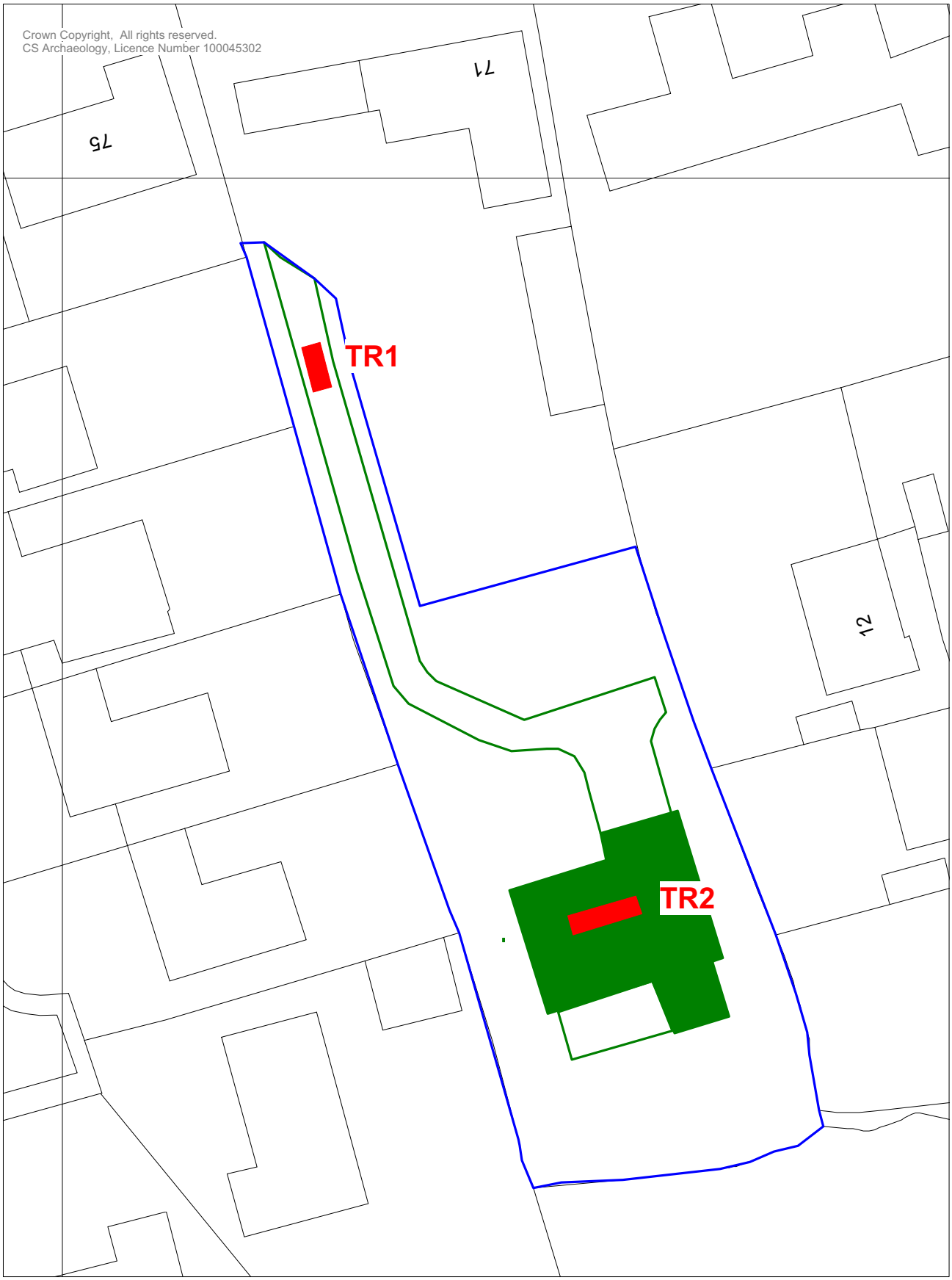
3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.10 References

Bayley J., et al. 2001, *Archaeometalurgy, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines,* English Heritage
English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)
English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* [2002/01]
Dept. for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*
Institute of Archaeologists, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Strip and records* Reading
Rowe P. 2012, Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching at 71 Forest Lane Kirklevington, unpublished curators report
Treasure Act, 1996, Code of Practice
Watkinson D. & Neal V.,1998, *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Any comments on this WSI please address to Chris Scurfield at:

CS Archaeology
Hawnby House
Thornton Le Beans
Northallerton
DL6 3SW
E: chrisscurfield@yahoo.com
T: 01226 722571
M: 07963 586767



site boundary
proposed dwelling (new build)
proposed hardstanding areas
proposed archaeological trenches
TR1 (4 x 1.6m)
TR2 (6 x 1.6m)

scale 1:500

Land South of 71 Forest Road, Kirklevington: A WSI	Figure 1: Site Map with Proposed Archaeological Trenching	CS Archaeology September 2012