

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A66 (T) Improvements	Details Cultural heritage Stage II Report
Road Number A66	Date July 1994
Contractor RPS	
County Cleveland	
OS Reference NZ 398 172	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 4 Colour 0	

**A66(T): IMPROVEMENTS AT  
LONGNEWTON, CLEVELAND**

**Cultural Heritage  
Stage II Report**

**RPS Clouston  
The Old Barn  
Deanes Close  
Steventon  
Abingdon  
Oxon OX13 6SY**

**Tel: (0235) 821888  
Fax: (0235) 820351**

**July 1994**

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## *Plans*

**RPS1 Location Map**

**RPS2 Archaeological Context of the Study Area**

**RPS3 Route Proposal at Longnewton**

**RPS4 Route Proposal at Elton**

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- 1 Table of Sites and Monuments Record Information**
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## 8 CULTURAL HERITAGE - STAGE II REPORT

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### 8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 No known archaeological sites lie within the footprint of the proposed road improvement works at Longnewton and Elton.
- 8.1.2 There are still some points of uncertainty about the archaeological potential of the study area. These can be resolved by further fieldwalking, and selective use of magnetic susceptibility techniques (see Appendix 4).
- 8.1.3 The nature of the proposed construction works is such that the possibility of archaeological discoveries being made must be taken into account, and resourced appropriately.

### 8.2 National and Local Policy Context

- 8.2.1 The Department of Transport (DOT) has a long history of concern for heritage sites, and the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Volume 11, issued by DOT in 1993, sets out clear guidelines by which environmental assessment of trunk road schemes should be undertaken. Such guidelines are compatible with the principles set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Document 16 (PPG16)* issued by the Department of the Environment. Essentially, *PPG16* establishes the principle that an applicant for planning permission should furnish adequate archaeological information about a site for the planning authority to be able to arrive at a decision. If such information is not available, the applicant is expected to undertake an evaluation of the site, whereby such information can be provided.

- 8.2.2 The most recent version of the Cleveland County Structure Plan (revised 1993) contains the following new or revised policies:

#### SPA4

**DEVELOPMENT WHICH WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED AND OTHER SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED FROM DEVELOPMENT WHEREVER POSSIBLE. LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND SHOULD, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, SAFEGUARD THEM FROM DEVELOPMENT. THEY SHOULD BE SATISFIED THAT THE SITES OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

INTEREST HAVE BEEN EVALUATED AND, WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PERMITTED, THE PLANING AUTHORITY SHOULD SEEK TO ENSURE THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ARE PRESERVED IN SITU OR THAT INVESTIGATIONS TAKE PLACE BEFORE DEVELOPMENT OR DEMOLITION OCCURS.

**SPA4A** THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO IDENTIFY LANDSCAPES OF PARTICULAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND ENSURE THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF SUCH AREAS BY ENCOURAGING APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT SCHEMES AND PROVIDING APPROPRIATE INFORMATION ABOUT SUCH AREAS.

8.2.3 The Stockton Local Plan contains the following relevant comments:

"2.47 Archaeological sites are an important and irreplaceable part of the Borough's heritage. They are however often very fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction.

"2.48 The majority of sites of archaeological interest have no formal statutory protection, but the Government has affirmed that the preservation of an archaeological site and the protection of its surroundings is a material consideration and may be taken into account in determining applications for planning permission. All known archaeological sites within the Borough are included on the County Sites and Monuments Record which is maintained by Cleveland County Council's Archaeology Section."

Policy ENV31 states:

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT SHOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PRESERVATION IN-SITU OF SITES OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE. WHERE THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY DECIDE THAT PHYSICAL PRESERVATION IN-SITU IS NOT JUSTIFIED, PROVISION MUST BE MADE AS PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF THE REMAINS.

"2.54 Although it is possible to identify individual sites of archaeological interest, there are other instances where evidence suggests that remains may exist. The area round the villages listed below are (sic) worth particular care in view of indications as to archaeological importance... In preparing applications for planning permission for development in these areas particular care must be given to the identification, recording and protection of elements of archaeological interest."

[10 areas are listed, including (iii) Elton and (v) Long Newton.]

### 8.3 *Introduction to the Site*

- 8.3.1 This report has been commissioned from RPS Clouston in response to a proposal by the Department of Transport to carry out improvements to the A66(T) near the villages of Elton and Longnewton in Cleveland. The proposed improvements would take the form of a grade-separated junction at Longnewton (drawing RPS3) and an additional link road between Longnewton and Elton (RPS4).
- 8.3.2 The report follows a preliminary appraisal of archaeological and historical data (1990), using information held by English Heritage, Cleveland County Council, and Stockton Borough Council.
- 8.3.3 Further cultural heritage studies, in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, have been undertaken, and the report of these investigations follows.
- 8.3.4 This document sets out proposals for further work appropriate to the scope of the scheme (see Appendix 4, Evaluation Methodology).

### 8.4 *Features of Heritage Value*

- 8.4.1 Following the initial desktop study report (RPS Clouston), further contact has been made with the Archaeology Section of Cleveland County Council, in order to verify the Sites and Monuments Record Data first supplied in 1991. This information is appended as Drawing RPS 2 and Appendix 1.
- 8.4.2 The site is predominantly level, at an average height of 40m AOD. A slight dip occurs at about the centre-point of the proposed new roundabout to the west of Longnewton. The prevailing geology is Boulder Clay, with some pockets of sand and gravel.

8.4.3 The Senior RPS Clouston Archaeologist, Mr Mike Hall, had a site meeting with Mr Robin Daniels, the County Archaeologist, on 16th June 1994, during which the Cultural Heritage implications of the proposal were discussed.

8.4.4 The majority of entries on the SMR relate to the medieval origins of the two villages. The earliest documentary record of Longnewton occurs in 1260, while Elton is recorded in 1090, and it is likely that the villages owe their present layout to that period, although changes will have taken place, such as the obliteration of the tenement boundaries on the northern side by the present road.

8.4.5 The other significant sites within the study area are:-

0727, the Scheduled Monument known as Larberry Pastures, which is presumed to be an enclosure of the Romano-British period, and

1612, which marks the site of a recent formal archaeological excavation where Romano-British and medieval pottery was found.

8.4.6 There are two Grade II\* Listed Buildings:

0955, St Mary's Church; and

0956, the Manor House.

There are no other Listed Buildings and no Conservation Areas within the study area.

8.4.7 The proposals would have no physical impact upon the Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent will not be required. The effect on the setting of the monument is deemed to be negligible.

8.4.8 However, the County Archaeologist considers the discovery of the Romano-British material at Longnewton to be significant, indicating that the present trunk road could follow the approximate alignment of a Roman road, and therefore be a component of a wider Romano-British landscape. As yet, there is no other contemporary material in the study area to corroborate this suggestion.

## 8.5 *Effects on Cultural Heritage*

8.5.1 At no point do the proposals directly affect any known archaeological features within the study area. The site closest to any of the proposed activities is the Ridge and Furrow system, 0837.

8.5.2 The County Archaeologist declared himself to be concerned about the potential impact of the proposed raised junction upon the visual setting of the medieval village of Longnewton, although this is not a Conservation Area, and the Listed church and manor would not be affected.

8.5.3 The nature of the work is such that there would be the potential to reveal archaeological deposits during the construction phase. The Romano-British and medieval finds in the vicinity (SMR 1612) indicate the potential of the area. The effect of the construction works upon such deposits would be totally destructive.

8.5.4 In the case of the Elton - Longnewton link road, there is a possibility that disturbance has already occurred here, during the previous A66(T) dualling operations.

## 8.6 *Requirements for Further Evaluation Survey*

8.6.1 The commonly applied evaluation techniques are set out in Appendix 4. There are comparatively few evaluation measures which can be applied to this site, because there is little evidence of buried archaeology within the proposal area.

8.6.2 There are no additional aerial photographs, all those which exist having being analysed, and the information included in the SMR.

8.6.3 The quality of results of geophysical surveys on Boulder Clay has varied. In this case, there are no target sites to justify the use of the techniques. However, magnetic susceptibility would provide a useful guide to the validity of geophysics in the study area.

8.6.4 However, it is suggested that a detailed fieldwalking survey of the area should be conducted when the existing crops have been harvested and the land ploughed. If any archaeological sites do exist, this type of survey may indicate their existence, by revealing artefactual evidence in the ploughsoil.

8.6.5 Additionally, it is felt that a further study of written sources and historical maps may enable a better understanding of the structure and origins of the local landscape, which will facilitate a more effective watching brief at the mitigation stage.

## 8.7 *Mitigation Measures*

8.7.1 Mitigation measures for buried sites include:

- avoidance of sites;
- adopting construction methods which avoid damage;

- recording in advance of construction;
- recording during construction.

8.7.2 The road improvement proposals are in themselves a mitigation, in that the withdrawal of substantial amounts of traffic from the historic core of Longnewton will improve its setting, and will probably cut down on the effects of vibration and visual intrusion.

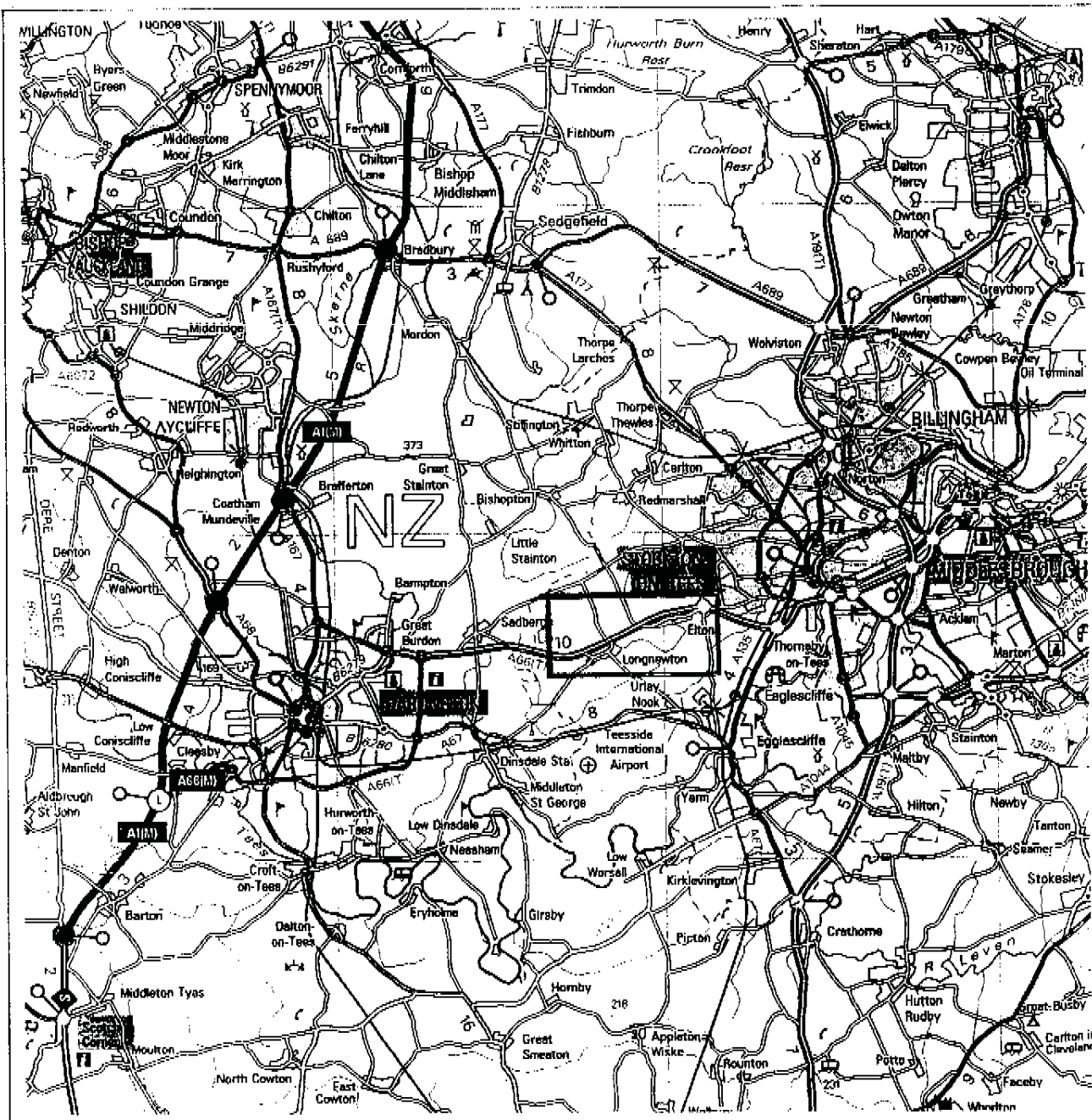
8.7.3 Mitigation measures as outlined in 8.7.1 may need to be agreed if the evaluation reveals significant archaeology.

8.7.4 Contingency arrangements need to be in place, in order to deal with unforeseen archaeological discoveries, both in the area of the new junction at Longnewton, and along the line of the Elton-Longnewton link road.

8.7.5 It is suggested that a watching brief should also be commissioned, to ensure that there is adequate provision to recover and record any archaeological features and finds discovered during the groundwork phase.

8.7.6 The Ridge and Furrow system, 0837, should be excluded securely from the working area.

## ***PLANS***



project

A66(T) Improvements at Longnewton

title

Location Map

project number

R2442B

drawing number

RPS 1

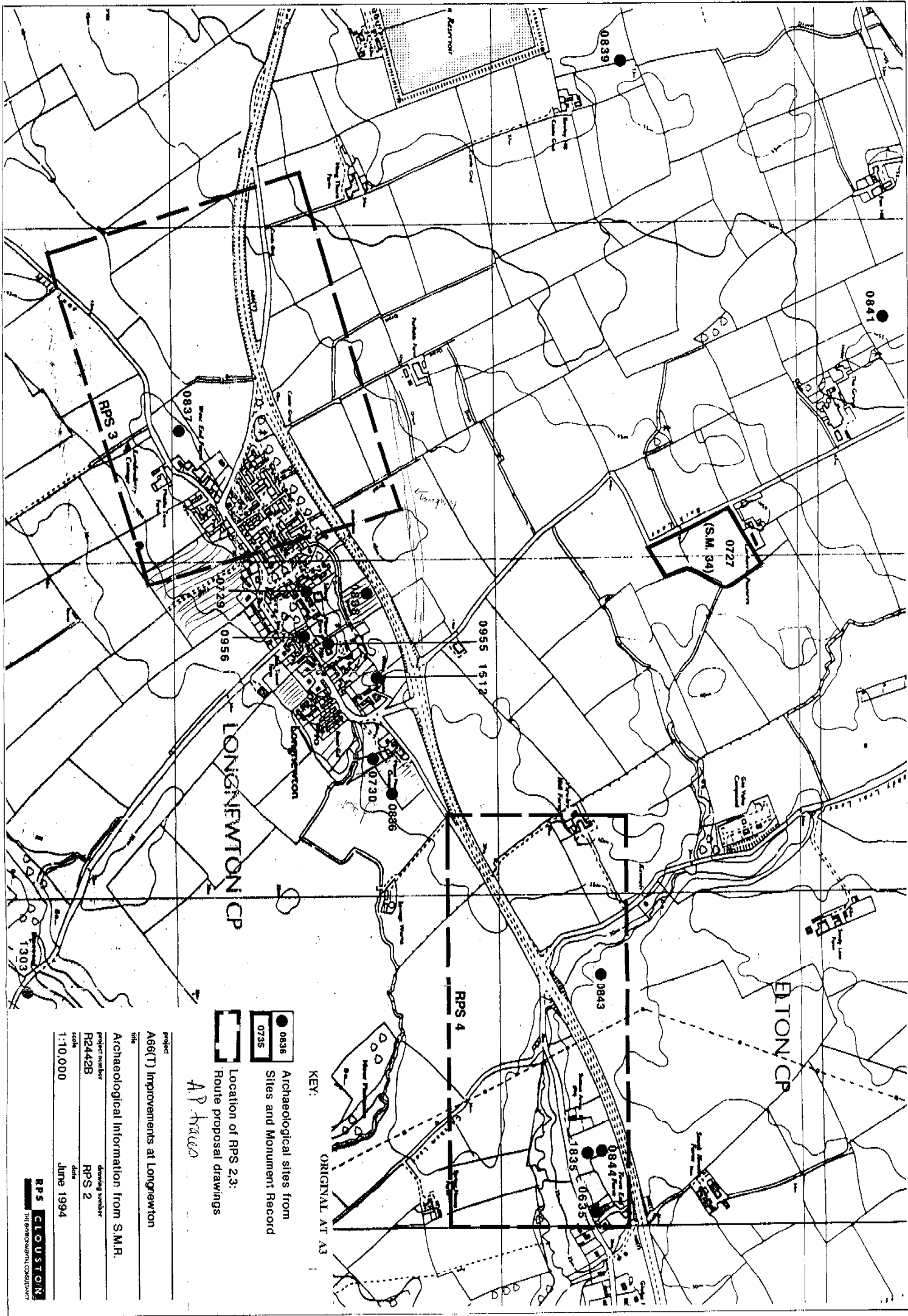
scale

3 miles to 1 inch

date

June 1994

**RPS CLOUSTON**  
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



KEY:  
ORIGINAL AT A3

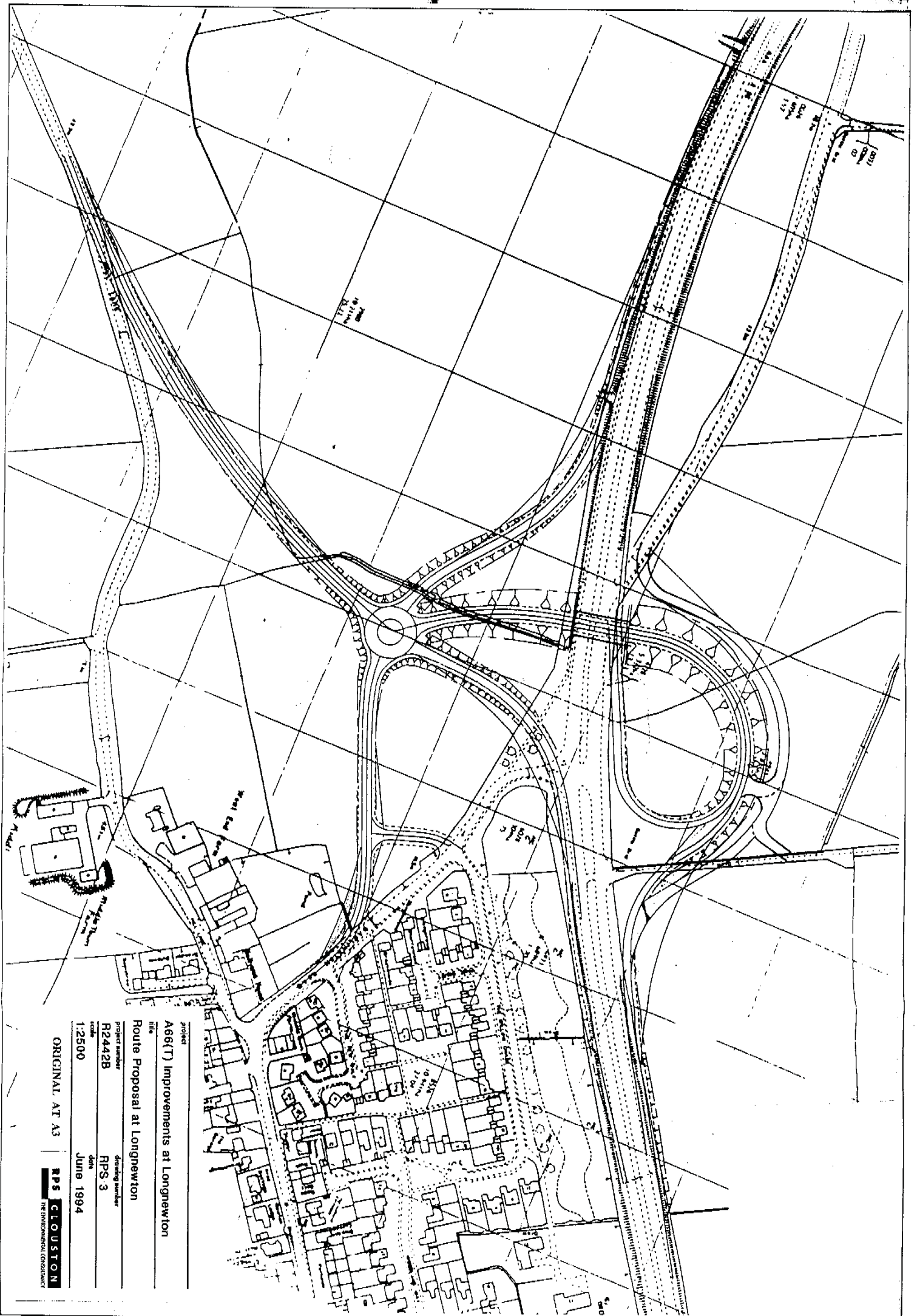
- 0836 Archaeological sites from Sites and Monument Record
- 0735
- Location of RPS 2,3: Route proposal drawings

*A.P. trace*

project	A66(T) Improvements at Longnewton		
title	Archaeological information from S.M.R.		
project number	R2442B	drawing number	RPS 2
scale	1:10,000	date	June 1994

**RPS CLOUSTON**  
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

28



project  
A66(T) Improvements at Longnewton

title  
Route Proposal at Longnewton

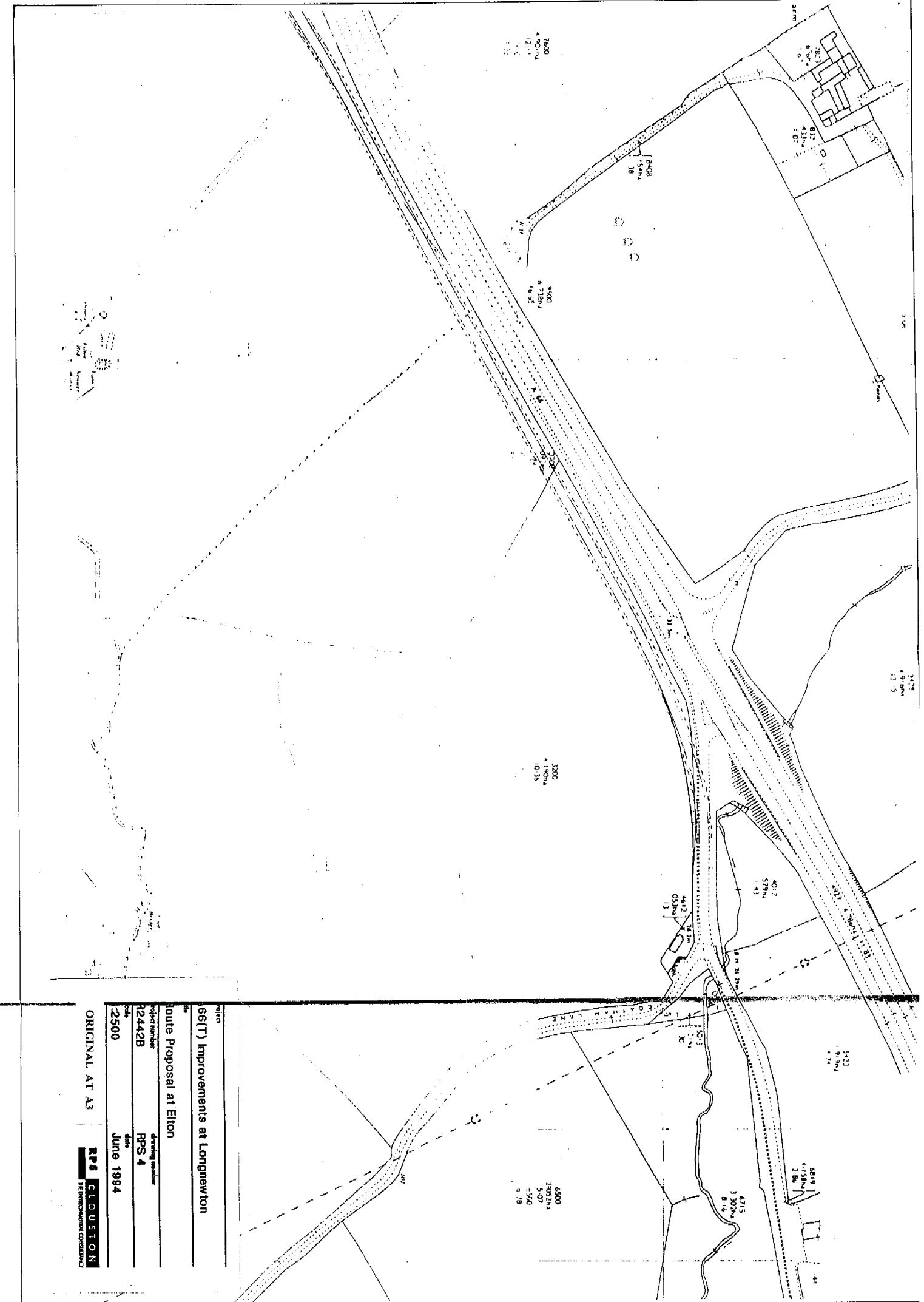
project number  
R2442B

scale  
1:2500

date  
June 1994

ORIGINAL AT A3

**RPS CLOUSTON**  
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



## *APPENDICES*

*Appendix I*

*Table of Sites and Monuments Record Information*

# Appendix 1 - Table of Sites & Monuments Record Information

SMR REF	NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
0635	NZ 3988 1729	Elton Village	Medieval Village Plan	
0727	NZ 3830 1790	Larberry Pastures	Enclosure	Scheduled Ancient Monument: County No 34
0729	NZ 3810 1638	Longnewton	Hall	
0730	NZ 3858 1662	Longnewton	Earthwork	
0741	NZ 3933 1510	East Gate	Earthwork	
0836	NZ 3810 1665	Mount Pleasant	Field System	
0837	NZ 3760 1600	West End Farm	Field System	
0838	NZ 3810 1660	School	Field System	
0839	NZ 3650 1740	Bewley Hill	Field System	
0841	NZ 3730 1820	Longnewton Grange	Field System	
0843	NZ 3925 1730	Viewley Hill Farm	Field System	
0844	NZ 3980 1730	Town End Farm	Field System	
0955	NZ 3825 1648	St Mary	Church	Listed: Grade II*
0956	NZ 3823 1639	Manor House	Manor House	Listed: Grade II*
1303	NZ 3927 1554	Burnwood Bridge	Enclosure	
1612	NZ 3837 1660	White House Farm	Excavation	
1835	NZ 3982 1725	EWG 91 & 93	Excavation	

## *Appendix 2*

### *Correspondence from English Heritage*



## English Heritage

Fortress House 23 Savile Row London W1X 1AB Telephone 071-973 3000 Fax 071-973 3001

Mr N Hurren  
R P S Clouston  
St Cuthberts House  
Framwellgate Peth  
DURHAM  
DH1 5SU

Direct Dial: 071-973 3833

17 November 1991

Your Ref: DL492 NH/MB

Dear Sir

A66(T) - LONGNEWTON JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT

I am writing with reference to your letter dated 12 November 1991 regarding the above mentioned site.

Please consult Mr John Pickin, the Antiquities Officer, The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, (Tel: 0833-690107) who will be able to advise you in the first instance.

Yours faithfully

A J SAIDI, AINSTAM, AINSTFM, AINSTPS, ABIM,  
North and North West Team  
Conservation Group

RPS CLOUSTON DURHAM	
19 NOV 1991	
JBC	
PBD	
DJK	
PMCG	
GPD	
FILE	
SECTIC	

*Appendix 3*

*Correspondence from Cleveland County Council*

**CLEVELAND**  
Cleveland TS18 1HA



**COUNTY COUNCIL**  
*an equal opportunity employer*

Your Ref:

Our Ref:



Nearest Airport  
TEESSIDE

Please reply to

Archaeology Section

Libraries and Leisure Department

P.O. Box 41

Southlands Centre, Ormesby Road,

Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS3 0YZ.

England.

When telephoning please ask for

L. Stanley

Tel: (0642) 327583 Ext: **222**

Fax: (0642) 326983

International Fax No: +44 642 326983

31st May 1994

Dear Ms. Hasler

A66 Improvements at Longnewton

Please find enclosed the basic information which you requested from Cleveland's S.M.R.

There are no conservation areas within the study area. However No. 0727 Laberry Pastures is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and No's 0956 Manor House Longnewton and 0955 St. Mary's Church Longnewton are listed, (grade II\*).

We do not charge for the provision of information from the S.M.R. If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

*L. Stanley*

Lesley Stanley  
S.M.R. Officer

Encl.

Ms. P. Hasler  
Archaeological Consultant  
RP5 Clouston  
The Old Barn  
Steventon  
Abingdon  
Oxon OX13 6SY

RPS CLOUSTON	
Date:	02 JUN 1994
JOB No:	2442
INITIALS	DATE

[0635]	[NZ]	[3988]	[1729]	[ ]	[ELTON VILLAGE	]	<sup>MEDIEVAL</sup> [VILLAGE PLAN	]
[0727]	[NZ]	[3830]	[1790]	[C]	[LARBERRY PASTURES	]	[ENCLOSURE	]
[0729]	[NZ]	[3810]	[1638]	[ ]	[LONGNEWTON	]	[HALL	]
[0730]	[NZ]	[3858]	[1662]	[ ]	[LONGNEWTON	]	[EARTHWORK	]
[0731]	[NZ]	[3933]	[1510]	[ ]	[EAST GATE	]	[EARTHWORK	]
[0836]	[NZ]	[3810]	[1665]	[C]	[MOUNT PLEASANT	]	[FIELD SYSTEM	]
[0837]	[NZ]	[3760]	[1600]	[C]	[WEST END FARM	]	[FIELD SYSTEM	]
[0838]	[NZ]	[3810]	[1660]	[C]	[SCHOOL	]	[FIELD SYSTEM	]
[0839]	[NZ]	[3650]	[1740]	[C]	[BEWLEY HILL	]	[FIELD SYSTEM	]
[0841]	[NZ]	[3730]	[1820]	[C]	[LONGNEWTON GRANGE	]	[FIELD SYSTEM	]
[0843]	[NZ]	[3925]	[1730]	[C]	[VIEWLEY HILL FARM	]	[FIELD SYSTEM	]
[0844]	[NZ]	[3980]	[1730]	[C]	[TOWN END FARM	]	[FIELD SYSTEM	]
[0955]	[NZ]	[3825]	[1648]	[ ]	[ST MARY	]	[CHURCH	]
[0956]	[NZ]	[3823]	[1639]	[ ]	[MANOR HOUSE	]	[MANOR HOUSE	]
[1303]	[NZ]	[3927]	[1554]	[ ]	[BURNWOOD BRIDGE	]	[ENCLOSURE	]
[1612]	[NZ]	[3837]	[1660]	[C]	[WHITE HOUSE FARM	]	[EXCAVATION	]
[1835]	[NZ]	[3982]	[1725]	[C]	[EWG91 & 93	]	[EXCAVATION	]

**CLEVELAND****LEADER PAGE**

For fax message from

**CLEVELAND COUNTY COUNCIL****LIBRARIES & LEISURE DEPARTMENT**

Fax No. (0642) 326983

To: Penny AdlerFrom: Peter Arden CLEVELAND ARCHITECTUREDate: 2-6-94 Time: 15:55This fax consists of 3 page(s) plus leaderEnquiries about this fax tel. (0642) 327583 ext. 222

This is the 1 card find in S.M.R

file... Hope it is useful...

Will [REDACTED]

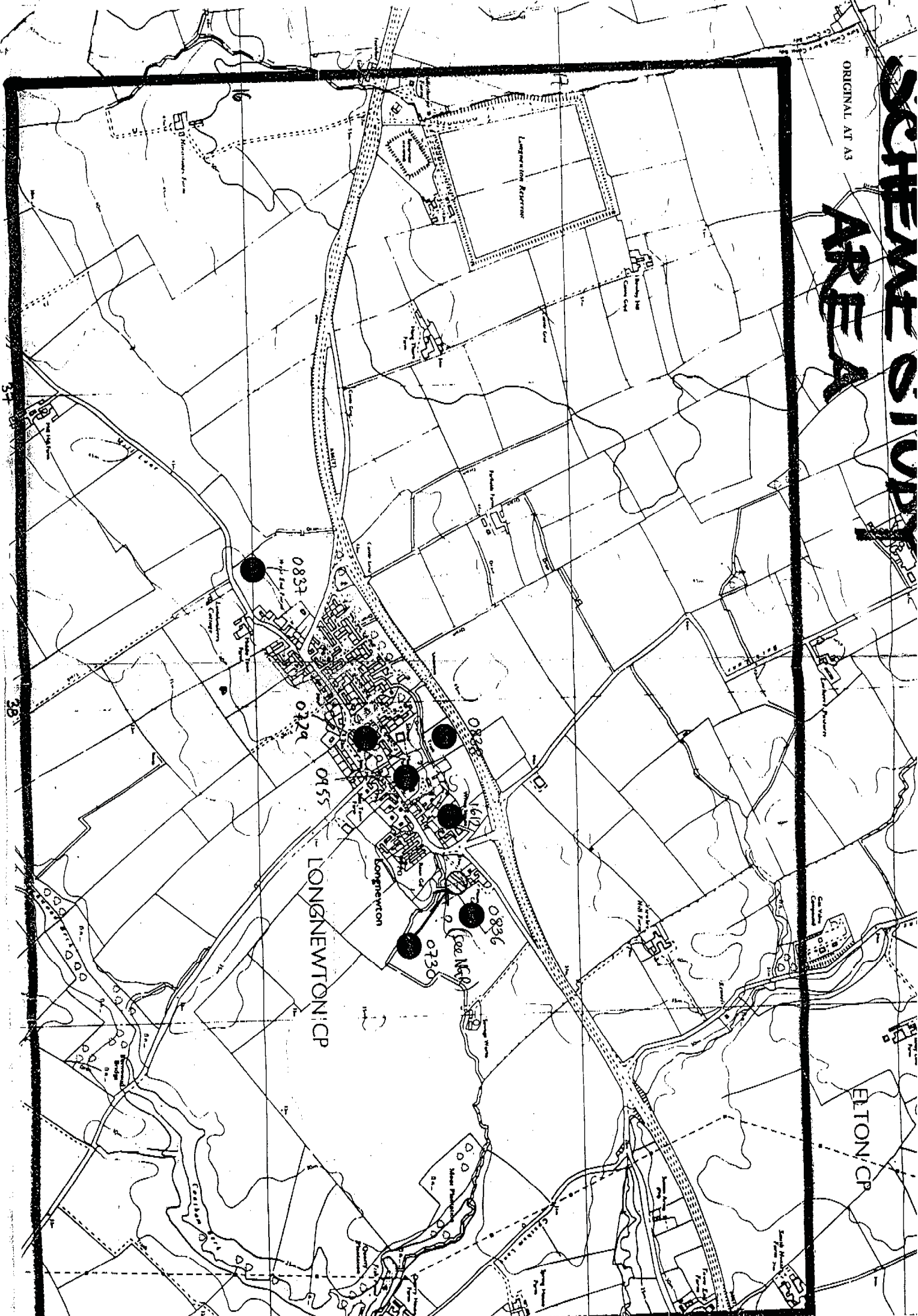
[REDACTED]

MAP!

Peter  
/s/we need an  
EH maplet  
defining the  
area

ORIGINAL AT A3

# SCHEME STUDY AREA



ELTON CP

LONGNEWTON CP

Longnewton Reservoir

Longnewton

0831

0829

0855

0828

0826

0730

(see NCR)

## CLEVELAND COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

SMR No. [0727]

District [STOCKTON ] Site Name Form  
 Parish [LONGNEWTON ] [LARBERRY PASTURES ] [ENCLOSURE ]  
 Period [PREHISTORIC ] N.G.R [NZ][3830][1790][C] Map [31 NE]  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] NAR Reference  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Description (May be continued in Further Information below)

[CROPMARK OF A SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE CONTAINING A SINGLE CIRCULAR HOUSE  
 [SITE WITH POSSIBLY OTHER HOUSES OUTSIDE THE ENCLOSURE. AREA OF ENCLOSURE  
 [SLIGHTLY RAISED ON GROUND BUT NO FEATURES DISCERNIBLE.]

Condition [GOOD ] Land Use [CULTIVATED LAND 2 ]

Cross References [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Finds Repository  
 [ ]  
 [ ]

Legal status [SCHEDULED ] ID [34 ] : LS [ ] ID [ ]  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Threats/Planning Proposals  
 [ ]  
 [ ]

Visits

[R.C.H.M.E. ][30][10][86] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Ownership/Access  
 [ ]  
 [ ]

Further Information

[PHOTO: A.P. C.C.A. No.3817.

[REF 1: McCORD N (1971) "DURHAM FROM THE AIR", DURHAM C.C.A & LOCAL HISTORY  
 [COC., PLATE 1.

Compiled by [ ] on [ ]/[ ]/[ ]  
 Last Edited/Altered by [ ] on [ ]/[ ]/[ ]

001 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS CLEVELAND (PARTS 5-8) 30-OCT-1986 JOB # 2053

21148 Cleve 34

SITE NAME = Larberry Pastures Settlement Site

LOCAL AUTHORITY = Stockton on Tees DC PARISH = Longnewton

NGR = Centred on NZ 384179 HEIGHT OD = 46m FILE NUMBER = AA 12279/1

TYPE/PERIOD-GEN/PERIOD-SPEC/FORM = Enclosed settlement///Cropmark

PROP SCHED/SURVIVAL/CONDITION = 2//

LAND CLASS. ON SITE = Cultivated Land 3

LAND CLASS. AROUND SITE = Cultivated Land 3; Open Fresh Water 1 (stream)

SITE STATUS = SAM

OWNER(S) = Wade, Mr J.H. Long Newton Grange Farm, Long Newton, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland. Tel Stockton 582460

DESCRIPTION = A roughly rectangular enclosure containing a single circular house site with possibly other houses outside the enclosure. Not visible from the ground.  
<1>

Area of enclosure slightly raised but no features discernible.&lt;2&gt;

VISITS = Craster OE IAM//5/1972;

Thubron S FMW/12/2/1984

SOURCES = Desc text/AM7/Craster OE/1972//&lt;1&gt;;

Desc text/AM107/Thubron S/1984//&lt;2&gt;;

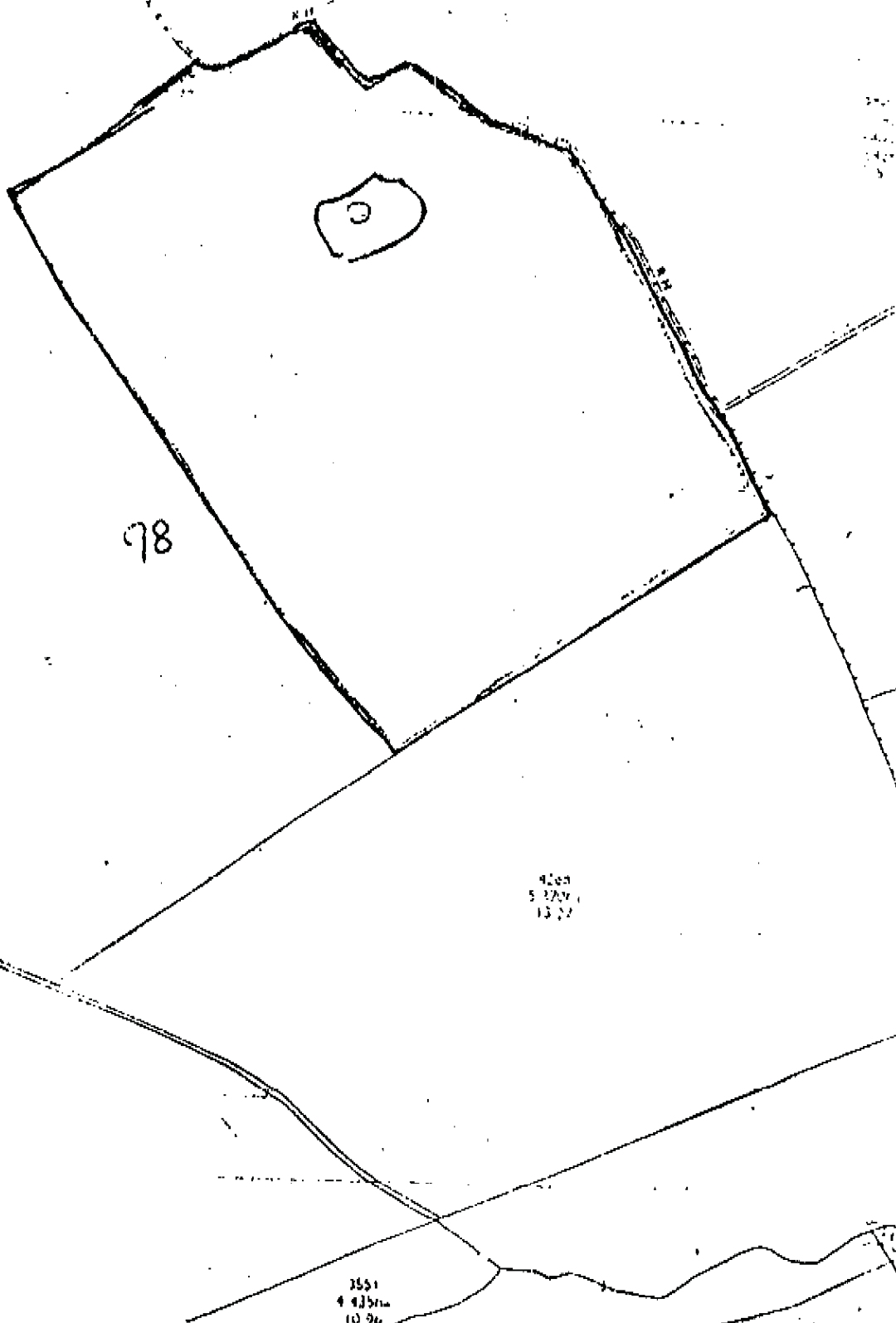
Desc text/NMR///Cleveland NMR 0727 &lt;3&gt;;

AP/Arch Hexliana//1971//APS Newcastle University A.069656.102-7. P121 &lt;4&gt;

51 NZ ~~381176~~ 381176 TO 384180

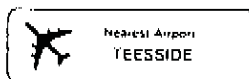
SKETCH

200m PASTURE SETTLEMENT SITE. LONG NEWTON NZ 382(4)M(80)



1:2500  
3217-3717

# CLEVELAND



Please reply to  
Archaeology, Heritage & Arts Section  
Libraries and Leisure Department  
P.O. Box 41  
Southlands Centre, Ormesby Road,  
Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS3 0YZ,  
England.  
When telephoning please ask for

Robin Daniels

Tel: (0642) 327583 Ext.224  
Fax No: (0642) 326983  
International Fax No: +44 642 326983

Your Ref.

Our Ref.

20th November 1991

Dear Mr. Hurren

A66(T) - Long Newton Junction Improvement

In reply to your letter of 12 November 1991, I enclose a map and list showing details of all the known archaeological sites within the study area. Without further information about the scale of the work involved and its specific location it is difficult to give a measured archaeological response. I would suggest that if substantial works are involved then an archaeological evaluation may be necessary. I look forward to hearing more about this matter.

Yours sincerely

*R. Daniels*

Robin Daniels  
Archaeology, Heritage & Arts Officer

Encl.

RPS CLOUSTON DURHAM	
22 NOV 1991	
JBC	
PBD	
DJK	
PMCT	
GPD	
FILE	
SECTIC	

Mr. Hurren  
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St. Cuthberts House  
Framwellgate Peth  
Durham DH1 5SU

0642

327 583

+224

GT1AAO

County Librarian & Leisure Officer: Mrs. J. Barker, A.L.A.



SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

0729	NZ 3810 1638	LONGNEWTON	HALL
0730	NZ 3858 1662	LONGNEWTON	EARTHWORK
0836	NZ 3810 1665	MOUNT PLEASANT	FIELD SYSTEM
0837	NZ 3760 1600	WEST END FARM	FIELD SYSTEM
0838	NZ 3810 1660	SCHOOL	FIELD SYSTEM
0955	NZ 3825 1648	ST MARY	CHURCH
1612	NZ 3837 1660	WHITE HOUSE FARM	EXCAVATION

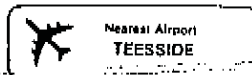
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**RPS CLOUSTON**

**1 - JUL 1994**

Please reply to

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**Libraries and Leisure Department**

**P.O. Box 41**

**Southlands Centre, Ormesby Road,  
Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS3 0YZ,  
England.**

When telephoning please ask for

**L. Stanley**

Tel: (0642)327583 Ext: **222**

Fax: (0642) 326983

International Fax No: +44 642 326983

27th June 1994

Dear Mr. Hall

Long Newton Road Junction Improvement

Please find enclosed copies of the relevant sections of the County Structure Plan and Stockton Local Plan as requested.

The publication which Robin said he would send you details of is O.S. Reid, 'The Durham Crown Lordships in the Sixteenth & Seventeenth Centuries' (Durham 1990).

I hope that this information is of use. If you require any further details please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

**Lesley Stanley**  
**S.M.R. Assistant**

Encl.

**Mr. M. Hall**  
**R.P.S. Clouston**  
**The Old Barn**  
**Deanes Close**  
**Steventon**  
**Abingdon**  
**Oxon, OX13 6SY**

even have been at some times in different aspects both a border and a heartland at the same time. Regions move in time and according to association. One questions, therefore, whether one can actually make rigid and fixed divisions between regions or map the cultural provinces of England with any degree of certainty.

Frank Elgee noted in his diary that he spent the afternoon of 6 March 1920 shelling seed potatoes in a small shed full of:

*"all makes and manners", as they say in Yorkshire: straw, timbers, tools, sacks, firewood, barrels, hencorn, dust, paper and wire. (42)*

And that is an apt metaphor for history. It is made up of the masts and mangers of the past that litter our sheds. In so far as we are still engaged in assembling, fashioning and shaping them, we will always need patterns from which to work. Partly because the materials for the local history of the later middle ages are so inadequate, and partly because a local society is never restricted to or contained within a single settlement, local histories of the late-medieval Tees valley concentrating on individual places have inevitably been incomplete and imperfect. A different focus might prove to be more rewarding. The idea of a congeries of communities, or network of neighbourhoods, can provide a more sophisticated framework for our local history. While research into and the writing of the history of particular places and aspects of their history will never cease, and are likely to remain the major thrust of the work of this society, an awareness of the multiplicity of communities into which they fitted and the wider local society in which they existed is essential. Indeed our use of those masts and mangers that remain from all the ages of the past might be enhanced by a perception of the wider context of communities and regions within which the history of the Tees valley has always lain.

## NOTES

1. This is a revised version of the Elgee Memorial Lecture delivered on 11 December 1993. I would like to thank members of the audience for their helpful comments and suggestions, some of which have been incorporated.
2. A man of the Moors: Extracts from the Diaries and Letters of Frank Elgee, ed. H. W. Elgee (Middlesbrough, 1991), pp. 69-1.
3. For pays see A. Everitt, 'Country, County and Town: Patterns of Regional Development in England', Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 5th series, 29 (1979). For recent comment see E. Lord, 'An Anatomy of a Small Region: Defining Longendale', The Journal of Regional and Local Studies, 13, 2 (1993), 51-2. Teesdale, as a forest pays had, and still has much in common the other pennine dales as with the lower Tees valley.
4. B.J.H. Harrison and G. Dixon, Guisborough Before 1900 (Guisborough, 1981); J.M. Wardell, A History of Yarm (Sunderland, 1937); The Kirkclevington Research Group, Kirkclevington: Township and Parish, 1789-1918 (1989); D.S. Reid, The Durham Crown Lordships in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (Durham, 1990).

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5. M. Batesford and J.G. Hurst, *Deserted Medieval Villages* (Cambridge, 1971), p. 35.
6. *Medieval Rural Settlement in North-Eastern England*, ed. B.E. Yvner (Archaeological and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, Research Report No. 2, 1990); D. Austin, 'Low Throston II', Transactions of the Archaeological and Architectural Society of Durham and Northumberland, new series, 4 (1978); H. Wade and R.F. White, 'Stainsby Deserted Medieval Village', Cleveland and Teesside Local History Society Bulletin, 42 (1982), 19-24.
7. For Croft subsidy returns see A.J. Pollard, 'Croft on Tees during the later Middle Ages', Cleveland and Teesside Local History Society Bulletin, 39 (1980), 18-21.
8. B.J.H. Harrison, 'The Poll tax returns for the North Riding', Cleveland and Teesside Local History Society Bulletin, 10 (1970), 7.
9. For the Clervaux Cartulary see A.J. Pollard, 'Richard Clervaux of Croft', Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, 50 (1978).
10. L.H. Campsey, 'Medieval Village Plans in County Durham', Northern History, 25 (1989), 60-87; T. Lomas, 'Land and People in South-East Durham in the Later Middle Ages' (CNA A PhD thesis, Teesside, 1976), 107-68; 'South-East Durham: Late Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries', in P.D.A. Harvey, ed., The Peasant Land Market in Medieval England (Oxford, 1984); P.W. Hall, 'Tenure and Tenants: Billingham, 1495-1523' (CNA A, MA thesis, Teesside, 1985).
11. W.G. Hoskins, *The Midland Peasant* (1957).
12. R.H. Britnell, 'The Proliferation of Markets and Fairs in England before 1349', Economic History Review, 2nd series, 34 (1981).
13. North Yorkshire County Record Office, ZBD, 53/21/89587 frame 2, 4/189588 frame 2. I have assumed that men from Appleton Wiske, Euston and Hutton Rudby presented to and amerced at the borough court in 1503 and 1505 had themselves acquired their sea fish from local fishermen. I am grateful to Dr Christine Newman, currently researching the economic and social history of the Liberty between 1470 and 1240, for providing me with this and other information relating to Northallerton.
14. N. Sunderland, *Tudor Darlington*, Part 1, (1974), pp. 43-6; Pollard, 'Richard Clervaux', 159-6; A.J. Pollard, *North-Eastern England During the Wars of the Roses; Lay Society, War and Politics, 1450-1500* (Oxford, 1990), p. 41.
15. North Yorkshire County Record Office, ZBD 52/22/189447 frame 6; Pollard, *North-Eastern England*, 76.
16. Pollard, *North-Eastern England*, 64-7.
17. Lomas, 'Land and People', 312-13; A.J. Pollard, 'The North-Eastern Economy and the Agrarian Crisis of 1438-40', *Northern History*, 25 (1989), 101-2.
18. Essex Record Office, Barrell Leonard MS, D/DC/M/108 (1439-40); North Yorkshire County Record Office, ZLX 3/2/75. In 1432 over 1,000 woolfolds and fleeces were delivered to the Steward of the Household at Ravensworth (ibid 111).
19. North Yorkshire County Record Office, ZBD 52/21/89356 frame 1. Jackson sued Henryson a year later for breaking his contract.
20. A Volume of English Miscellanies, ed. J. Raine (Surtees Society, lxxxv, 1890 for 1888), p. 35.

New Policy

- SPA3A** Development should not be permitted which would destroy or adversely affect, directly or indirectly, a designated or proposed Site of Special Scientific Interest, or National Nature Reserve. The County Council will comply with the UK's international obligations in respect of those Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated as 'Ramsar' sites or Special Protection Areas.
- SPA3B** Development should not normally be permitted which would destroy or adversely affect, directly or indirectly, a Local Nature Reserve, a Site of Nature Conservation Importance or a Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site.
- SPA3C** Wildlife corridors and wildlife links identified in the Cleveland Wildlife Strategy, and other areas of nature conservation value should be safeguarded wherever possible.
- SPA3D** Development which would have an adverse effect on wildlife species protected by law should not normally be permitted.
- SPA3E** The establishment and subsequent management of local nature reserves will be encouraged and supported, and the County Council and other organisations should restore and prepare management schemes for damaged and degraded land of local importance as habitats.

Justification

Existing policy SPA3 requires alteration to:-

- i) take account of government advice in respect of internationally important sites in Cleveland;
- ii) introduce a tiered approach to protect sites of nature conservation value

Current Policy

- SPA4** Local authorities should encourage and assist in the investigation of sites of archaeological interest and should, whenever possible, safeguard them from development. They should be satisfied that the sites of potential archaeological interest have been evaluated and, where development is permitted, the planning authority should seek to ensure that archaeological remains are preserved insitu or that investigations take place before development or demolition occurs.

New Policy**SPA4**

Development which would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments should not be permitted and other sites of archaeological interest should be safeguarded from development wherever possible. Local authorities should encourage and assist in the investigation of sites of archaeological interest and should, whenever possible, safeguard them from development. They should be satisfied that the sites of potential archaeological interest have been evaluated and, where development is permitted, the planning authority should seek to ensure that archaeological remains are preserved insitu or that investigations take place before development or demolition occurs.

Justification

To make it clear that development should not adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, of which there are a number in the County and which have statutory protection.

Current Policy

None.

New Policy**SPA4A**

The County Council will seek to identify landscapes of particular archaeological and historical significance and ensure the protection and enhancement of such areas by encouraging appropriate management schemes and providing appropriate information about such areas.

Justification

Certain landscapes in Cleveland, for example the Eston Hills, are of particular importance because of the range and quality of the archaeological and historic components they contain. The protection and enhancement of historic landscapes will maintain the diversity of the countryside and encourage visitors.

- 2.44 It is important that the Borough's built heritage is protected from insensitive, irreversible and unnecessary alteration. Alterations and extensions will be permitted if necessary for the building's continued economic use and provided that the scheme preserves or enhances the building's character.

**ENV27 ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND CHANGES OF USE TO LISTED BUILDINGS WILL NOT NORMALLY BE PERMITTED UNLESS THE PROPOSALS ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING.**

- 2.45 Listed buildings are a finite resource. Listed building consent for demolition is only likely to be granted if there is evidence that every possible effort has been made to secure continuation of its existing use or to find an alternative use for the building.

**ENV28 THE DEMOLITION OF LISTED BUILDINGS WILL NORMALLY BE RESISTED.**

- 2.46 Development in the vicinity of a listed building will be controlled in such a way as to protect the building's setting and to safeguard its contribution to visual amenity.

**ENV29 DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS LIKELY TO DETRACT FROM THE SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING WILL NOT NORMALLY BE PERMITTED.**

#### Sites of Archaeological Interest

- 2.47 Archaeological sites are an important and irreplaceable part of the Borough's heritage. They are however often highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction.
- 2.48 The majority of sites of archaeological interest have no formal statutory protection, but the Government has affirmed that the preservation of an archaeological site and the protection of its surroundings is a material consideration and may be taken into account in determining applications for planning permission. All known archaeological sites within the Borough are included on the County Sites and Monuments Record which is maintained by Cleveland County Council's Archaeology Section.
- 2.49 There are currently 8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Borough which are listed below and whose locations are shown on the Proposals Map:

#### Monument

#### Parish

(i) Castle Hill	Castlelevington
(ii) Grindon Church	Grindon
(iii) Round Hill Castle	Ingleby Barwick
(iv) Larberry Pasture Settlement Site	Long Newton
(v) Newsham Deserted Medieval Village	Newsham
(vi) Market Cross	Stockton
(vii) The Market Hall	Yarm
(viii) Yarm Bridge	Yarm

- 2.50 These sites are of national importance and are protected by statutory provisions that require permission to be sought for any works affecting them. A nationwide evaluation of archaeological remains by English Heritage currently underway may result in further sites within the Borough being identified as suitable for scheduling.

**ENV30 DEVELOPMENT WHICH WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT THE SITE, THE FABRIC OR SETTING OF SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT WILL NOT NORMALLY BE PERMITTED.**

- 2.51 In addition to Scheduled Ancient Monuments, there are many sites with archaeological associations or upon which artefacts have been recorded.

- 2.52 As part of their initial site assessment, prospective developers are advised to establish whether or not the site is known or is likely to contain archaeological remains, and to consult early with the Local Planning Authority to establish the likely impact of their proposals.
- 2.53 Applicants will be required to demonstrate that any works associated with the development, e.g. foundations, will not disturb any important archaeological remains. Where this 'in situ' preservation of remains is not practicable and development is accepted, the Council will require the developer to enter into a legal agreement to ensure that prior to development an excavation is carried out and a record of archaeological evidence made, the costs of the investigation to be borne by the developer.

**ENV31 PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT SHOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PRESERVATION IN-SITU OF SITES OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE. WHERE THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY DECIDE THAT PHYSICAL PRESERVATION IN-SITU IS NOT JUSTIFIED, PROVISION MUST BE MADE AS PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF THE REMAINS**

- 2.54 Although it is possible to identify individual sites of archaeological interest, there are other instances where evidence suggests that remains may exist. The area around the villages listed below are worth particular care in view of indications as to archaeological importance. Many of these areas are where the conflict between pressure for development and the need to preserve elements of archaeological importance is greatest. In preparing applications for planning permission for development in these areas particular care must be given to the identification, recording and protection of elements of archaeological interest.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Cowpen Bewley | (vi) Maltby          |
| (ii) Carlton      | (vii) Thorpe Thewles |
| (iii) Elton       | (viii) Whitton       |
| (iv) Hilton       | (ix) Yarm            |
| (v) Long Newton   | (x) Wynyard Estate   |

#### PROTECTION FROM POLLUTION AND HAZARD

- 2.55 The damage to the environment and the threat to public health and safety presented by the legacy of an industrial past and by polluting and hazardous development is assuming particular importance both nationally and internationally and is of no less concern locally. Local concern is here reflected in an intention to protect the environment and to reduce the chances of circumstances arising in which the public are subjected to an undue threat from pollution and hazard.

#### Pollution Control

- 2.56 The quality of life of people in the Borough can be affected by smoke, grit, dust, smells and noise, and also by less obvious forms of pollution arising from the discharge of chemicals and matter into the air, water courses and the sea. Pollution of the land, the air and of water is potentially harmful to the health of individuals, of flora and fauna and to visual amenity.
- 2.57 Over many years the Local Authority has endeavoured to reduce the amount of pollution directly in the Borough by such means as smoke control and, in association with her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, the Health and Safety Executive, and the relevant Water Authority, to prevent harmful discharges from industry into the air and rivers.
- 2.58 The Local Authority will continue to liaise closely with agencies such as the National Rivers Authority, Northumbrian Water, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution and English Nature to ensure that the best technical information is available as to acceptable levels of pollution generally and on the potential impact of specific developments, so that fully informed decisions can be taken on proposals for development, consistent with the protection of the public and the environment. The regional and national commitment to improving air and water quality is endorsed by the Council and every effort will be made

*Appendix 4*  
*Evaluation Methodology*

## Appendix 4 - Evaluation Methodology

The methods which may be used to carry out a more detailed survey are:

- systematic field walking
- geophysical survey
- trial trenching

The choice of methodology is based upon an assessment of the potential, state of knowledge and land use history of each site. Sufficient is already known about certain sites for mitigation procedures to be proposed at this stage. Other areas require more information in order to enable an assessment to be made, and it is these which require further evaluation.

**Fieldwalking** is a rapid method for locating areas of human activity which result in the deposition of material remains, such as pottery, flintwork, industrial or domestic waste. It involves the systematic collection of artifacts from the surface, by a team of trained archaeologists. It can only be carried out on ploughed fields and preferably after the soil has had a number of weeks to weather. It is not effective on deeply buried sites.

**Geophysical Survey** encompasses a number of techniques for remote sensing of buried features. The commonest methods used for extensive archaeological survey are:

**resistivity**, which measures the electrical resistance of the soil, and which can detect drier or damper areas caused by buried features. This involves moving an array of electronic measuring probes across a grid on the site.

**magnetometry**, which measures the local fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field caused by buried features. This involves the use of a hand-held detector which is moved above the surface of the soil (approx 300mm) on a surveyed grid.

**magnetic susceptibility**, which measures the degree of magnetic enhancement in the soil caused by human activity. This involves taking small soil samples for analysis in the laboratory.

Other geophysical methods include metal detecting, radar tomography, sonar, and dousing, which are used in certain special circumstances. All results require specialist archaeological interpretation, and may indicate that further work is necessary to define features more precisely. Geophysical survey is not a dating method, and sites which need to be dated must be the subject of invasive work, where artifact recovery is possible.

**Trial Trenching** is a method of examining a sample of buried features or land surfaces in order to define their characteristics more precisely. It entails the excavation of trenches, often machine-dug, under the supervision of archaeologists. The trenches are dug to a depth where archaeological levels are exposed, or the natural formation level is reached (whichever is sooner), then cleaned, and any archaeological finds or features recorded. Features are only excavated to the extent required to establish the potential of the site. Trial trenching is not a substitute for full excavation.