

AD369

**Wynyard House,
Wynyard Road,
Hartlepool**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



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Commissioned by	Gus Robinson Developments Ltd
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Gus Robinson Developments Ltd and carried out by AD Archaeology in advance of a proposed housing development on the site of Wynyard House, Wynyard Road, Hartlepool.

The development area consists of a vacant plot of land formerly occupied by Wynyard House (since demolished), an old people's home on the north side of Wynyard Road within an area known as Owton Manor in the southwestern outskirts of Hartlepool. Historic map regression has shown that prior to its development in the later twentieth century the site had remained undeveloped agricultural land.

Although records show that several settlements and finds of prehistoric and Romano-British date are present in the wider vicinity, the focus of the settlements themselves lie greater than 1km away from the site, and it is considered unlikely that significant evidence of activity from these periods is present on the proposed development site. The development site itself has undergone considerable ground disturbance due to the presence of former structures and carparking across its entire area. Further disturbance has occurred during the various phases of demolition at the site with first the earlier housing in the northwest corner of the site and more recently Wynyard House itself.

The proposed development area lies 350m north of the deserted medieval village of Oughton. It is likely that the site itself remained agricultural land throughout this period and lay beyond any area of occupation. Although it is possible that the site may contain some evidence of medieval agricultural activity the considerable ground disturbance that has previously occurred means that it is unlikely that evidence of significant medieval activity will survive at the site.

The assessment did identify a sub-rectangular mound of uncertain origin on the Ordnance Survey 1939 map, 413m east of the site in the centre of a large field which has since been built over by a school. Although there is no entry for the feature in the HER records it is possible that it may represent a WWII-era Defence of Britain feature of uncertain purpose.

It is recommended that no further archaeological evaluation or mitigation is required prior to the proposed development of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 The Project (Figures 1 and 2)

1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Gus Robinson Developments Ltd and carried out by AD Archaeology Ltd in advance of a proposed housing development of a plot at the site of the former Wynyard House, Wynyard Road, Hartlepool.

1.1.2 This report includes the synthesised results of a documentary and cartographic search for the land-use history of the site and assesses the probability of surviving archaeological remains on the site.

1.2 Methodology: Desk-Based Assessment

1.2.1 This document contains the results of an assessment of the cultural heritage of the study area. The desk-based work is essentially a collation of existing written and graphic sources, primarily undertaken to identify the nature of known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage features. These features may include buried archaeological features, extant earthworks, historic buildings and historic industrial remains. The study area has used the available records centred upon a 1km radius from the proposed development site.

1.2.2 The organisations and sources that were consulted during the compilation of the desk-based assessment are listed in section 6 of the report.

1.3 Location and Land Use (Figures 1-3)

1.3.1 The development area consists of a vacant plot of land formerly occupied by Wynyard House (since demolished) on the north side of Wynyard Road, part of the Owton Manor housing estate in the southwestern outskirts of Hartlepool. The site is bounded to the south by Wynyard Road; to the east by Owton Manor Social Club; to the west and the north by housing.

1.3.2 The site occupies a 0.4 hectares plot centred on NGR NZ 49203 29833. The plot is currently vacant ground where the recently demolished Wynyard House once stood with a strip of tarmac car park around its perimeter.

1.4 Geology & Topography

1.4.1 The Bedrock geology on the site consists of Sherwood Sandstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Period. The superficial geology consists of diamicton a Devensian glacial till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021). The site lies on the northern side of the Tees Lowlands National Character Area (NCA 23) which forms a broad, open plain dominated by the meandering lower reaches of the River Tees and its tributaries (Natural England 2013).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Names of historical periods as used below are intended as a representation of the date of origin and duration of use of a site or feature; terms are used simply to refer to the time period and are not intended to infer any social or political connotations. The usual historical periods stated are: Palaeolithic (c. 45,000 BC- c. 12,000 BC); Mesolithic (c. 12,000 BC- c. 4,000 BC); Neolithic (c. 4,000 BC- c. 1,800 BC); Bronze Age (1,800 BC- 600 BC); Iron Age (c. 600 BC- AD 43: taken together, these periods are collectively referred to as prehistory); Romano-British (AD 43- AD 410); early medieval (AD 410- 1066); medieval (AD 1066- 1485); post-medieval (1485-1837); Victorian (1837-1901) and modern (1901 to the present).

2.1 Previous Archaeological Works (Figures 4 and 5)

2.1.1 A succession of archaeological evaluation work (HER 835, 836, 896) was undertaken 730m to the northwest of the development site, associated with new housing south of Brierton Lane. The evaluation work identified archaeological remains leading to an excavation in 2012 which exposed the remains of what is likely to be a medieval post-mill with associated medieval occupation (HER 1036). A desktop assessment was later undertaken in 2017 at Gardner House (HER 1285) immediately west of the earlier excavation that recommended further evaluation if the site was developed.

2.1.2 A large geophysical survey (HER 1031) covering 47ha associated with the proposed Hartlepool South West Extension was undertaken in open fields to the west of the site, beyond the housing estates of Owton Manor. The survey detected former cultivation, field boundaries, a complex of enclosures, boundary ditches, ditched trackways, field systems, pits, possible roundhouses, probable burials and a large sub-square enclosure. The remains probably formed an Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement (HER 8263) focused just over 1km west of the site. Subsequent evaluation trenching (HER 1032), which avoided the main core of the identified settlement, exposed a Romano-British settlement enclosure that corresponded with a large sub-square enclosure (HER 8620) identified by the geophysical survey. Two parallel ditches (HER 8621) were identified by the evaluation 880m west of the site which may be associated with the probable Romano-British settlement. Samples from the ditch fills included the charred remains of spelt wheat, suggesting an Iron Age or Romano-British date.

2.1.3 A building recording (HER 8315) was undertaken 400m north of the development site, prior to the demolition of the Pink Domino Public House (HER 954). A desk-based assessment (HER 1481), and geophysical survey (HER 963) were undertaken on the former Brierton Comprehensive School, 500m to the north of the site.

2.1.4 Archaeological works have been undertaken on the south side of Owton Manor Lane, approximately 350m to the south of the site. A small-scale evaluation (HER 41) at Manor College on the site of the former medieval village of Owton (HER

0802) identified a boundary (HER 4965) and pond (HER 4966) of medieval date. Two stray finds of worked flints (HER 4967) were also recovered. A later geophysical survey (HER 972) of the playing fields of Manor College detected a limited number of smaller features that may have represented fragmented ditches or structural remains. A desktop assessment was undertaken at Owton Manor in 2015 (HER 1225). A building recording (HER 1374) and small evaluation (HER 1375) was conducted in 2017 at Owton Manor House in advance of the demolition of the existing building on site. The building is a single-bayed late Georgian stone-built farmhouse of a simple rectangular design extended east in the later years of the 18th or 19th centuries. Brick extensions and outbuildings were then added in the 19th and 20th centuries. The evaluation identified a mortared segment of stone wall (HER 8921).

2.2 Prehistoric Period (Figures 4 and 5)

2.2.1 The earliest evidence of settlement comes from beyond the study area 1.5km to the north at Catcote (Vyner and Daniels 1989, Long 1988) where a pre-Iron Age settlement of likely Bronze Age date was excavated. Evidence in the form of residual flint findspots have been recovered during other archaeological works in the study area suggesting a level of activity throughout earlier periods. Two items of worked flint were recovered during an evaluation at Manor College, 420m to the south of the site (HER 4967). Worked flint was also recovered during excavations at the medieval site on Brierton Lane (HER 1036) (refer 2.1.2).

2.2.2 Two cist burials in stone slab lined graves, in contracted position were found during construction of Fens Estate at rear of 58 Kesteven Road, 680m to the south of the development site. Other burials were found at the rear of houses 96, 98, and 100 Kesteven Road during construction work, with the bones taken by contractor before further observations possible. Whilst the cist burials may have been Early Bronze Age in date, there is a tradition of cist burial during the early medieval period an interpretation supported by their east to west aligned orientation. Their position near the site of medieval Owton village suggests a potential antecedent to the settlement (refer 2.4.1).

2.2.3 There is increasing evidence of widespread settlement during the Iron Age and Romano British period within the Tees valley (see Sherlock 2012). In the local area settlement is well attested from this period with the important long-lived site at Catcote to the north, and the settlement (HER 8623) identified during geophysical survey (HER 1031/32) in fields to the west, near Brierton Farm concentrated immediately beyond the study area (refer 2.1.2).

2.3 Romano-British Period (Figure 4)

2.3.1 Two Roman coin findspots represent the nearest evidence of Roman activity to the site. The nearest coin, found 710m southeast of the site, was identified as a House of Constantine 'Gloria Exercitus' reverse dating to circa 335-341 AD (HER 6527). The other Roman coin, possibly a bronze sestertius of Elagabalus (318-222),

was dug up 750m to the northeast of the site on Stranton allotment. Beyond the study area the settlement at Catcote continued into the Roman period, and it is likely that the settlement near Brierton Farm (HER 8623) did also.

2.4 Early-Medieval Period (Figure 4)

2.4.1 While there is no direct evidence for activity of this date in the study area the deserted medieval village of Oughton, or Owton Manor as it is called now, 350m to the south of the site, may have originated during the early medieval period. The tun element of the placename is Old English in origin meaning an enclosure; a farmstead; a village; an estate (Key to English Place-names 2018). The cist burials (HER 1838/39) and skeletons found at Owton Manor in the 1960s may be early medieval in date and perhaps associated with an early settlement at the site. At Catcote, beyond the study area to the north, excavations revealed early medieval cist burials.

2.5 Medieval Period (Figures 4 and 5, 10)

2.5.1 The site lies within the old parish of Stranton and at the time of the Norman Conquest formed part of Hartness and passed by marriage to the family of Brus (Page 1928). The site of Oughton deserted medieval village (HER 802) lies 350m to the south of the site, now largely hidden beneath modern housing estates and a school. The village is first recorded in 1146-51 when Robert de Brus held land here amounting to 220 acres. The history of the settlement is well documented throughout the medieval period with references to a Chapel (HER 4855), a Manor House (HER 4856), and a windmill (HER 0782). The manor house is specifically mentioned in 1570 when the assets of Robert Lambert were seized following his taking part in the Rising of the North in 1569 (Page 1928). The manor house, the exact location of which is unknown, is described as made of 'stone and roofed in slate'.

2.5.2 Despite several archaeological investigations in the area of the village (refer 2.1.4) there is currently little archaeological evidence for the medieval settlement. The HER entry (HER 802) for the village notes that an aerial photograph of the site taken in the 1940s shows a series of degraded earthworks with a possible row of tofts aligned north-south in the field to the south-east of 'The Manor'. These apparent tofts have a well-defined back lane and evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing overlying them. The field to the immediate east of the possible tofts has broad ridge and furrow earthworks. A circular feature approximately 150 metres south of Owton Manor Lane directly behind the manor is perhaps the earthwork remains of a mill (HER 782) recorded in the township. This corresponds with a circular feature first depicted on the second edition 1898 Ordnance Survey map (figure 10). Other features include a series of shallow scoops which may be minor quarries or ponds. The earthworks no longer remain, and the eastern part of the site is built over. The Manor College of Technology and Grange Primary School occupy the remainder of the site where some elements of the medieval village were identified. A geophysical survey (HER 972) and evaluation (HER 41) across the playing fields detected a limited number of features associated with the village.

2.5.3 Another medieval site lies approximately 730m to the northwest where excavations (refer 2.1.1) exposed the remains of a medieval post-mill and evidence for associated medieval occupation (HER 1036). Further west beyond the study area the remains of Brierton medieval settlement are extant as earthworks around Brierton Farm.

2.5.4 During the medieval period it is likely that the site would have formed part of the open-field system of agricultural land associated with the township of Oughton. Evidence of ridge and furrow has been identified by geophysical surveys in both agricultural and playing fields in the study area (HER 836, 963, 8376, 1031).

2.5.5 A Historic England Research Record (1318524) for Owton Grange, 1.3km to the west of the site near Brierton, lists documentary evidence that in 1204, King John confirmed the foundation of the Priory of St. Mary in Owton or Oveton in Hartness. The entry notes that it is unlikely that the site was ever more than a grange. Owton Grange, which survives today as a farm may therefore owe its name to a monastic grange (monastic farm) founded by the Gilbertine Order.

2.6 Post-medieval Period (Figures 6-8)

2.6.1 The village of Owton is depicted along with the other main settlements in the area on Christopher Saxton's Map of County Durham of 1576 (Figure 6). The site itself would have lain to the north of this settlement.

2.6.2 Andrew Armstrong's Map of County Durham of 1768 (Figure 7) depicts the area in greater detail with the site lying in undeveloped land to the north of Oughton which is depicted schematically and surrounded by trees on either side of a road leading west to Brearton (Brierton) and south of Stranton. The settlement of Cold Knuckles, which is not depicted on Saxton's earlier map, lies to the north, on the road leading to Stranton.

2.6.3 Christopher Greenwood's map of the County Palatine of Durham of 1820 (Figure 8) depicts the area in greater detail with the site lying in undeveloped land to the north of Oughton. Oughton is depicted with greater clarity showing the two larger farmsteads and smaller cottages lying on the south side of the road leading to Brearton. In addition, Oughton Grange is shown for the first time alongside the road to the west. Although Cold Knuckles is not depicted on the map Stranton Grange now lies in a similar position and may represent the same farm/settlement. Brierton Lane that runs east-west, 430m to the north of the site is shown for the first time. Oughton along with Brierton were placed together in the ecclesiastical parish of Seaton Carew created in 1833 from part of the Stranton ancient parish.

2.7 Victorian and Modern Periods (Figures 9-13)

2.7.1 The development site itself lies within an agricultural field on the 1861 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 9) one field away to the north of Oughton. Oughton consisted of two small farmsteads (HER 4853, 8168) with a row of cottages (HER 8266), on the south side of what is now Owton Manor Lane. One of the former farmsteads was known as 'The Manor' and is still largely extant and in use as a residence at least until recently (refer 2.1.4). It is a 19th century farmstead (HER 4853) which has survived amidst the development of the 1960s housing estates. A roughly built wall (HER 4854) adjacent to the farm includes re-used handmade brick which appears to be at least 18th century in date. The 'Manor' is shown in detail on the OS 1861 map as a U-shaped courtyard range open to the north, with a formal garden with trees to the east and driveways flanking the property, suggesting that it may have been a private house rather than a working farmstead at this time. The eastern farmstead (HER 8168) at Oughton forms an inverted U-shaped courtyard, with a rounded extension that may be a horse engine house / gin gang and is clearly a working farm.

2.7.2 A brick and tile works labelled 'Stranton Grange Brick Works' (HER 4589), 890m to the east of the site (Figure 4), is depicted with a linear building aligned N-S and two possible clay pits. The OS 1898 map shows that the buildings have moved to the north-western part of the site and the clay pits have been extended. On the OS 1923 map the site is labelled 'Rossmere' and was turned into a public park in the 1950s (HER 8746).

2.7.3 The OS 1898 map re-names Oughton as Owton Manor, and by this time the cottages (HER 8266) have been extended to the east and west (Figure 10). The western farmstead known as 'The Manor' has been remodelled by this time and cottages have been constructed opposite on the north side of the road. The rounded extension at the eastern farm is absent from the 1898 map, and there are new buildings within the courtyard and to the south. The field containing the site itself was incorporated with other fields to the north and west creating a large field. A circular feature depicted on the OS 1898 map, 465m south of the site, corresponds with the purported site of the medieval windmill to the south of Oughton (HER 0782). Subsequent mapping indicates only minor changes until the 1960s, when the farm and cottages were demolished to make way for new housing. Brierton Lane to the north remained undeveloped during the nineteenth century with only limited housing starting to be developed and first depicted on the 1923 map (Figure 11) with successive later development during the twentieth century (Figure 12). A cemetery with a Chapel of Rest was opened on the road in 1912 (HER 8268).

2.7.4 During the mid-19th century a new town known as West Hartlepool developed adjacent to the original town and port of Hartlepool. It began when the owners of the railway and the proprietor of the docks fell out, subsequently the railway owners decided to build their own docks to the southwest of the town. These were completed in 1847. By the 1880s West Hartlepool had overtaken the size of the old town and by 1881 it had a population of 28,000, which almost trebled by

the turn of the century with it recorded at 63,000. For many years the two towns were separate but merged as one in 1966 under the Hartlepool Order. The extensive housing development and associated schools of Owton Manor were largely constructed during the 1960's (Figure 13), occupying the former rural area of agricultural fields and subsuming the site of the former Medieval village which has given the area its name (Figure 4).

2.7.5 In the study area the HER lists features associated with the defence of Britain during the Second World War (Figure 4). These include the site of an Anti-Aircraft Battery (HER 8096) 425m northwest of the site, and a military camp (HER 8232) 800m to the south. The purpose of the camp, which lies 800m to the south of the site, is unknown but it may have been an annexe to the Sappers Corner camp or a previously unidentified POW camp. A sub-rectangular mound of uncertain origin (NGR NZ 49664 29714) appears for the first time on the OS 1939 map, 413m east of the site in the centre of a large field (Figure 12). Large scale OS maps show the feature with what appears to be a ramp within the body of the mound leading to its top on its south east corner. The feature is last depicted on the OS 1955 map (1:2500). Seeing as the feature first appeared on mapping in 1939 the most likely interpretation seems that it was a WWII-era Defence of Britain feature. No clear parallels could be found within the CBA handbook (Brown 1996), though of course older local inhabitants may know the true nature of the former feature which now has a school constructed over it. There is no entry for the feature in the HER records.

2.7.6 Wynyard Road and the former large L-shaped two storey brick structure which occupied the proposed development site were constructed as part of the large 1960's development in West Hartlepool. The former structure constructed as an old-peoples home is shown on the 1965 OS map (Figure 13) labelled 'Aged Persons' Hostel'. Originally the map shows that the north east corner of the site was occupied by the end blocks of terraced housing which were subsequently demolished sometime before 2000 and the area consolidated to form further carparking around the building. A Google Earth image from 7th May 2020 (Figure 3) shows the building occupying the site had been demolished.

3. POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES ON THE SITE

3.1 Statutory constraints

3.1.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) or Listed Buildings on the development site and the site does not fall within a Conservation Area.

3.2 Extant Structures

3.2.1 There are no extant buildings within the site boundary.

3.3 Sub-surface Archaeological Features (Figures 3, 13)

3.3.1 Although records show that several settlements and finds of prehistoric and Romano-British date are present in the wider vicinity, the focus of the settlements themselves lie greater than 1km away from the site, and it is considered unlikely that significant evidence of activity from these periods is present on the proposed development site. The development site itself has undergone considerable ground disturbance due to the presence of former structures and carparking across its entire area. Further disturbance has occurred during the various phases of demolition at the site with first the earlier housing in the northwest corner of the site and more recently Wynyard House itself.

3.3.2 The proposed development area lies 350m north of the deserted medieval village of Oughton. It is likely that the site itself remained agricultural land throughout this period and lay beyond any area of occupation. Although it is possible that the site may contain some evidence of medieval agricultural activity the considerable ground disturbance that has previously occurred means that it is unlikely that evidence of significant medieval activity will survive at the site.

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Impacts to Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Features on the Site

4.1.1 The majority of the development site will be subject to significant ground disturbing works associated with the proposed development including the digging of foundations or piling, the laying of services, topsoil stripping and landscaping. Although these works have the potential to impact on any surviving sub-surface archaeological features, the prior disturbance that has occurred across the site means there is a low risk that any archaeological remains will be affected by this work.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 It is recommended that no further archaeological evaluation or mitigation is required prior to the proposed development of the site.

6. SOURCES

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<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk>
<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>
<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>
<http://valentine.dur.ac.uk/pip/index.html>

Aerial photographs and LiDAR data

<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>
 Google Earth
<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map> and

APPENDIX: CATALOGUE OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
(within 1km radius of site)

HER#	Km100	NGRE	NGRN	Site Name	Form	Period1
782	NZ	49220	29330	Owton Windmill	Windmill	Medieval
799	NZ	49710	30435	Stranton	Coin	Roman
802	NZ	49400	29300	Owton Manor	Deserted Settlement	Medieval
1838	NZ	49115	29112	Kesteven Road, Hartlepool	Human Burial	Unknown
1839	NZ	49246	29122	Kesteven Road, Hartlepool	Cist	Prehistoric
4589	NZ	50200	29900	Rossmere Park	Brick And Tilemaking Site	19th Century
4853	NZ	49217	29448	Oughton/Owton Manor	Farmstead	19th Century
4854	NZ	49220	29460	The Manor	Wall	19th Century
4855	NZ	49410	29300	Oughton	Chapel	Medieval
4856	NZ	49420	29300	Oughton Manor	Manor House	Medieval
4965	NZ	49210	29390	Manor College	Boundary Ditch	Medieval
4966	NZ	49190	29370	Manor College	Pond	Medieval
4967	NZ	49190	29380	Manor College	Scraper - Flint	Prehistoric
8168	NZ	49421	29429	Oughton/Owton Manor Farm (east)	Farmstead	19th Century
8266	NZ	49330	29483	Owton Cottages	House	19th Century
8268	NZ	50107	30424	Stranton Cemetery and buildings	Cemetery	20th Century
6527	NZ	49911	29579	Woodland House, Owton Manor	Coin	Roman
8084	NZ	48666	30460	Land West Of Eaglesfield Road	Archaeological Feature	Medieval
8096	NZ	48703	30746	North East Of Brierton	Anti Aircraft Battery	World War II

8315	NZ	49376	30229	The Pink Domino, Catcote Road	Public House	20th Century
8376	NZ	49017	30596	Brierton Comprehensive School	Plough Marks	Medieval
8621	NZ	48270	29955	East of Brierton	Field System	Iron Age
8623	NZ	48672	30450	Eaglesfield Road	Windmill	Medieval
8696	NZ	49050	28910	Sappers Corner annexe	Barracks	World War II
8746	NZ	50120	29900	Rossmere Park	Public Park	20th Century
8921	NZ	49244	29426	Owton Manor House, Owton Manor, Hartlepool	Wall	Post Medieval

Event Record Number	Event Type	Start Date	Finish Date	Location
41	Trial trench	19/04/2004	22/04/2004	Manor College, Owton Manor
835	Desktop survey	03/09/2010	17/09/2010	Land west of Eaglesfield Road, Hartlepool
836	Geophysical Survey	18/10/2010	18/10/2010	Land west of Eaglesfield Road, Hartlepool
896	Trial trench	17/10/2011	18/10/2011	Land west of Eaglesfield Road
954	Building Recording	12/12/2012	17/12/2012	The Pink Domino, Catcote Road
963	Geophysical Survey	12/08/2013	13/08/2013	Brierton Comprehensive School
972	Geophysical Survey	31/10/2013	01/11/2013	Manor College of Technology, Hartlepool
1031	Geophysical Survey	24/03/2014	07/04/2014	Hartlepool South West Extension
1032	Trial trench	07/10/2014	27/10/2014	Hartlepool South West Extension
1036	Excavation	17/01/2012	09/03/2012	Land west of Eaglesfield Road, Hartlepool
1225	Desktop survey	01/08/2015	23/08/2015	Owton Manor
1285	Desktop survey	19/04/2017	30/04/2017	Gardner House, Hartlepool
1374	Building Recording	21/06/2017	22/06/2017	Owton Manor House, Owton Manor
1375	Evaluation	21/06/2017	22/06/2017	Owton Manor House, Owton Manor
1481	Desktop survey	31/07/2018	30/08/2018	Land at Brierton Lane, Hartlepool

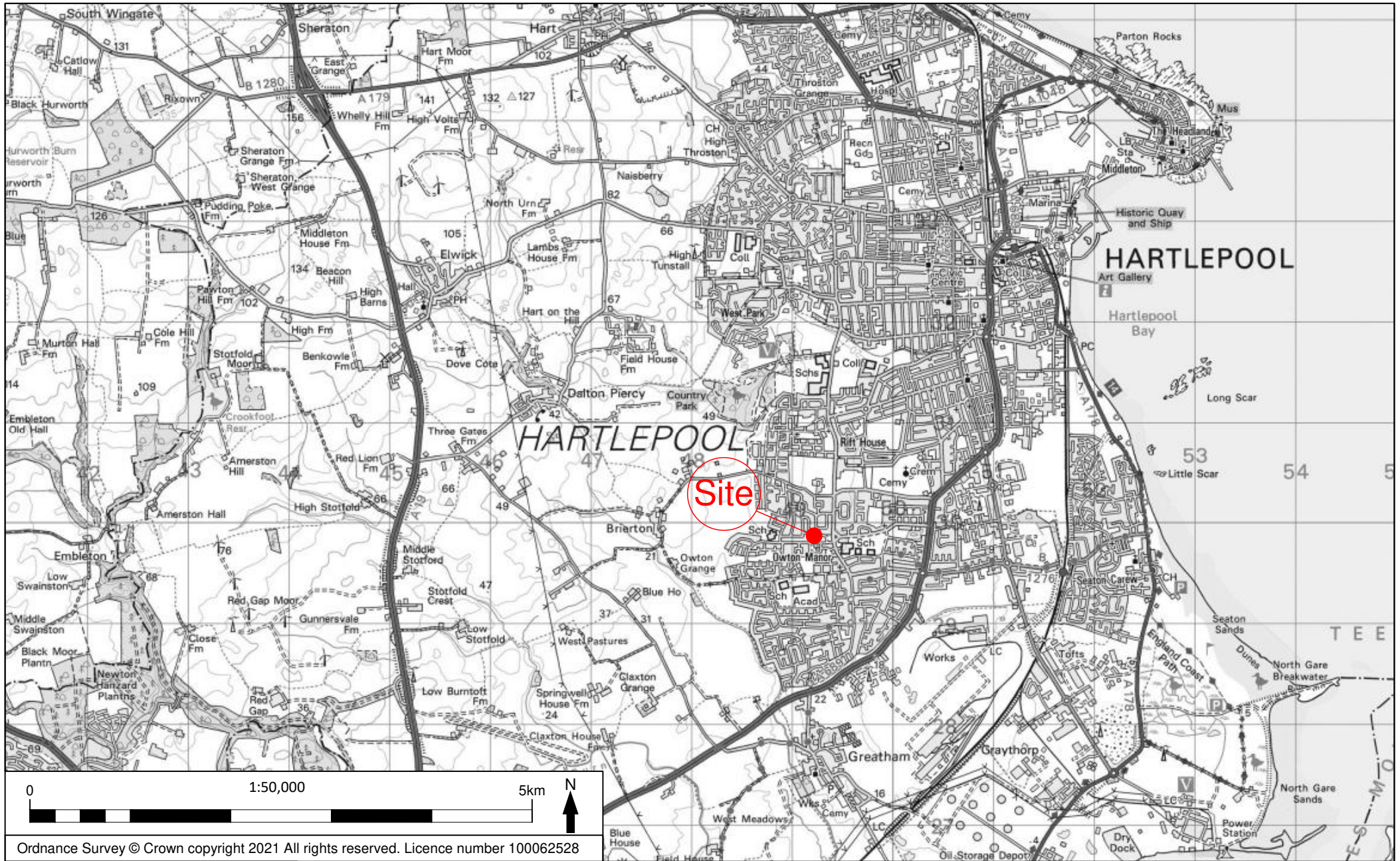


Figure 1: General location of site

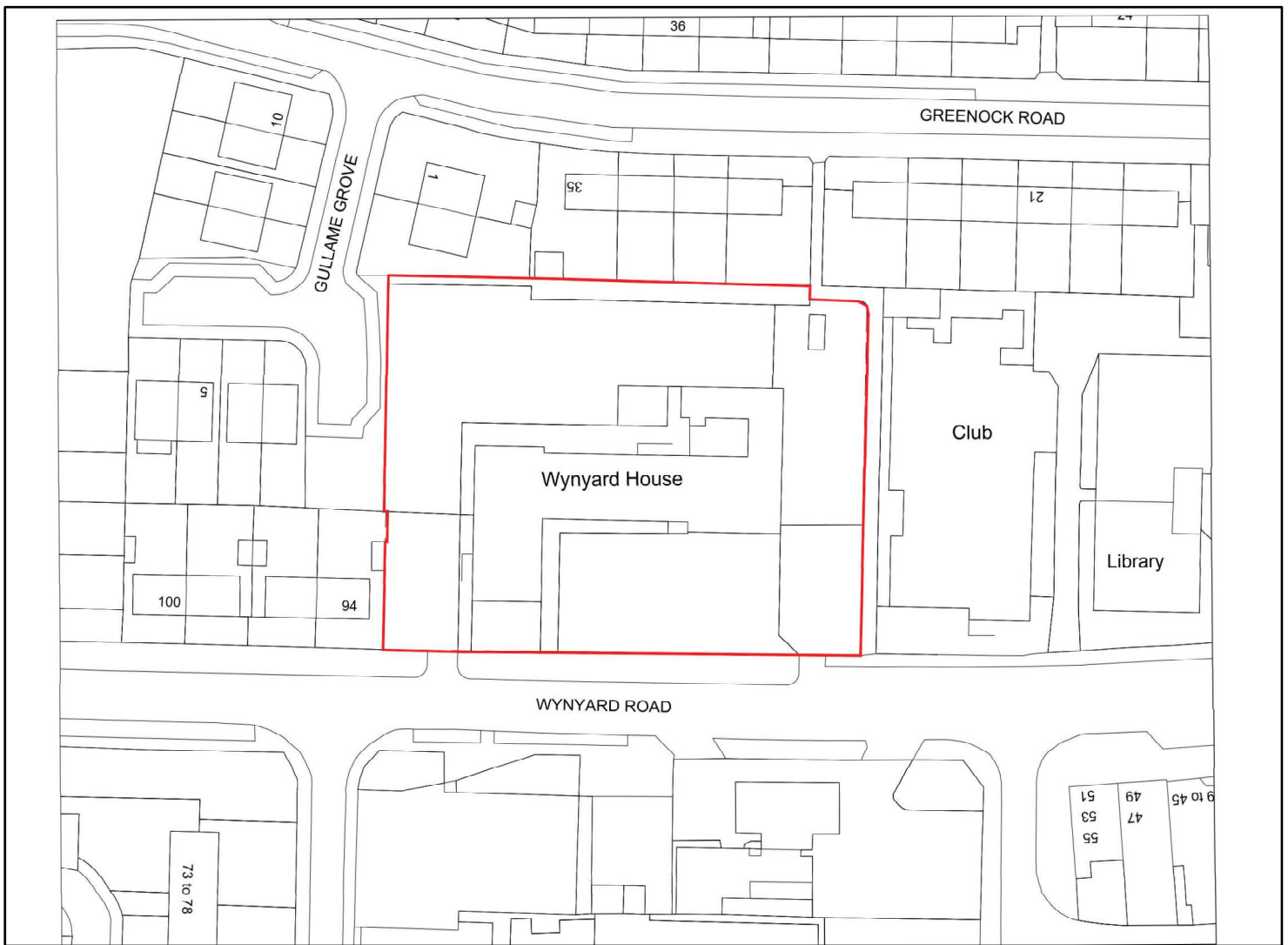


Figure 2: Detailed location of site



Figure 3: Overlay of 2020 Google Earth image



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0 1:1000 at A4 100m



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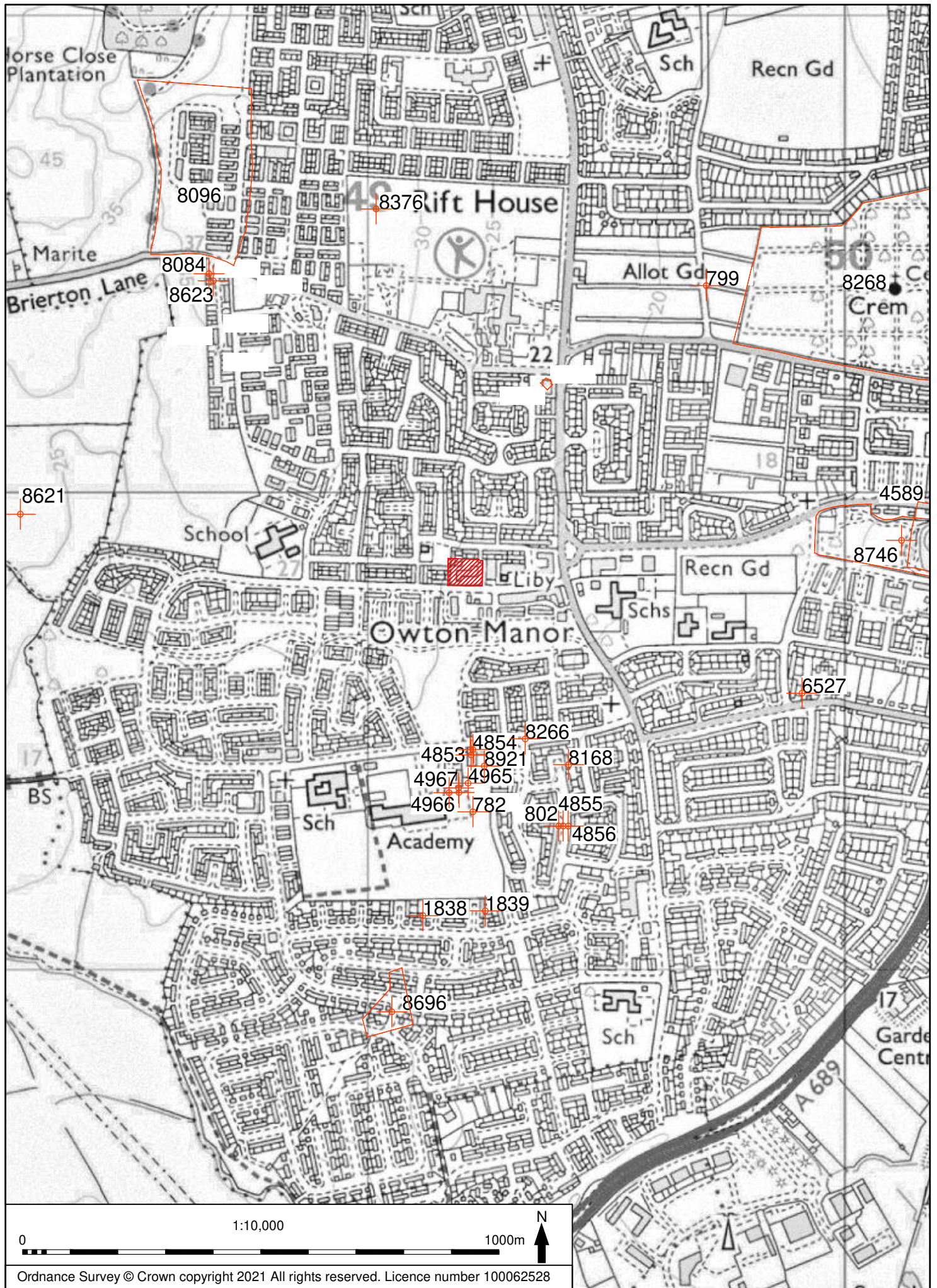
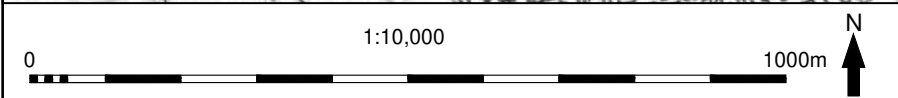
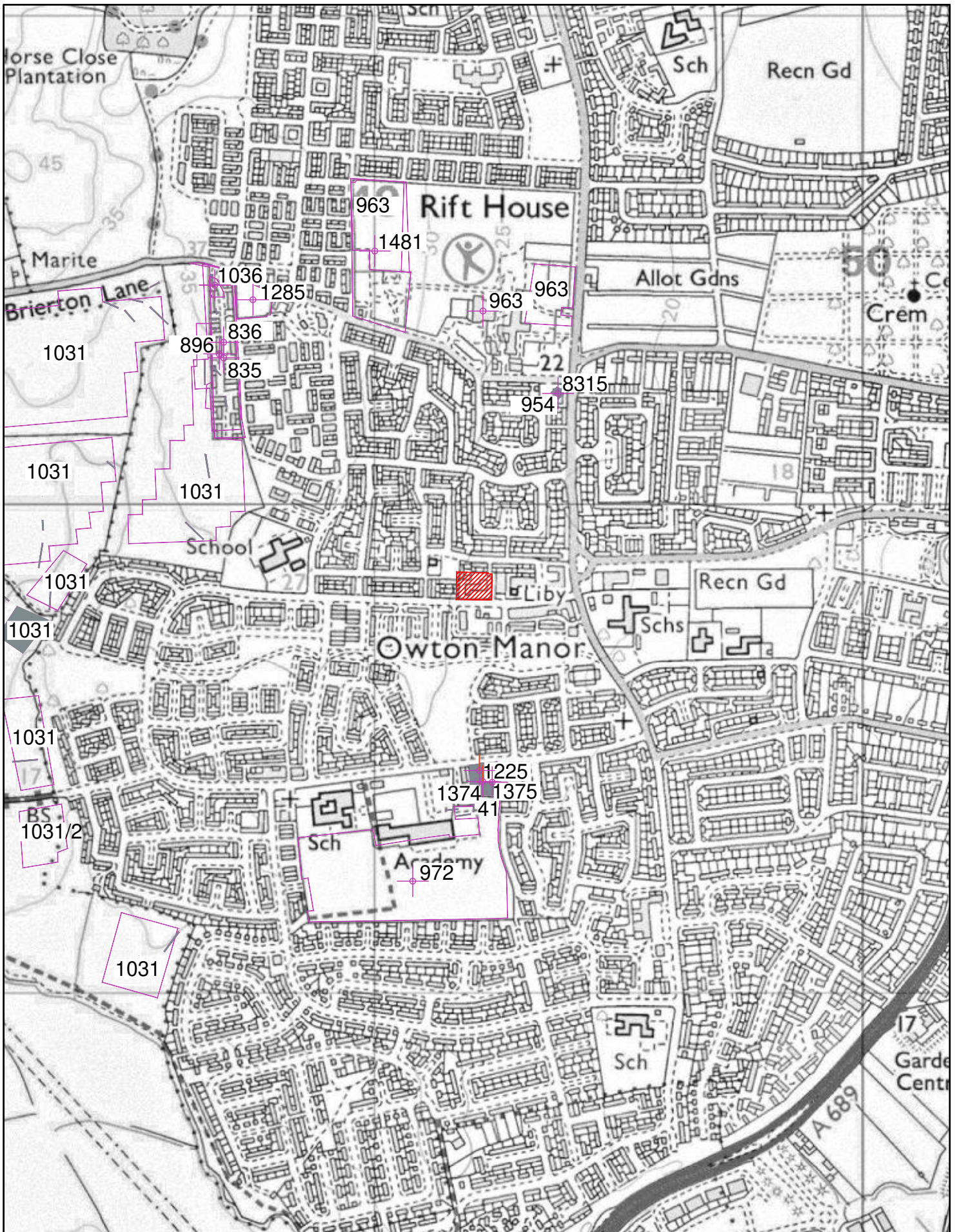


Figure 4: Historic Environment Record (Sites)



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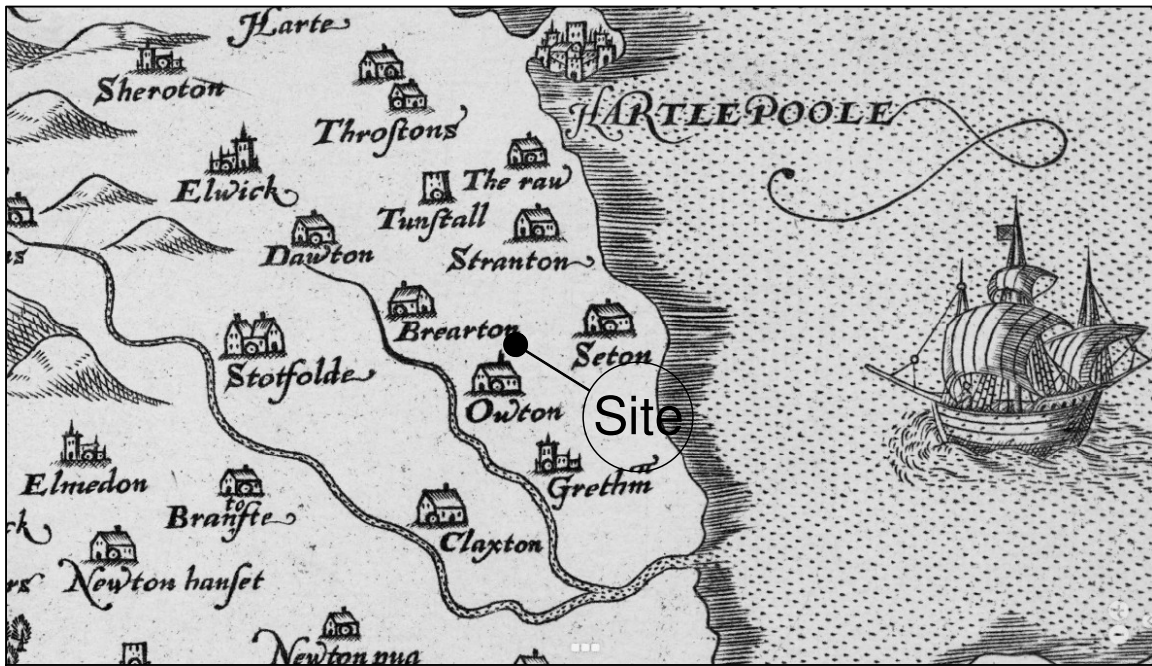


Figure 6: Extract from Christopher Saxton's map of County Durham 1576

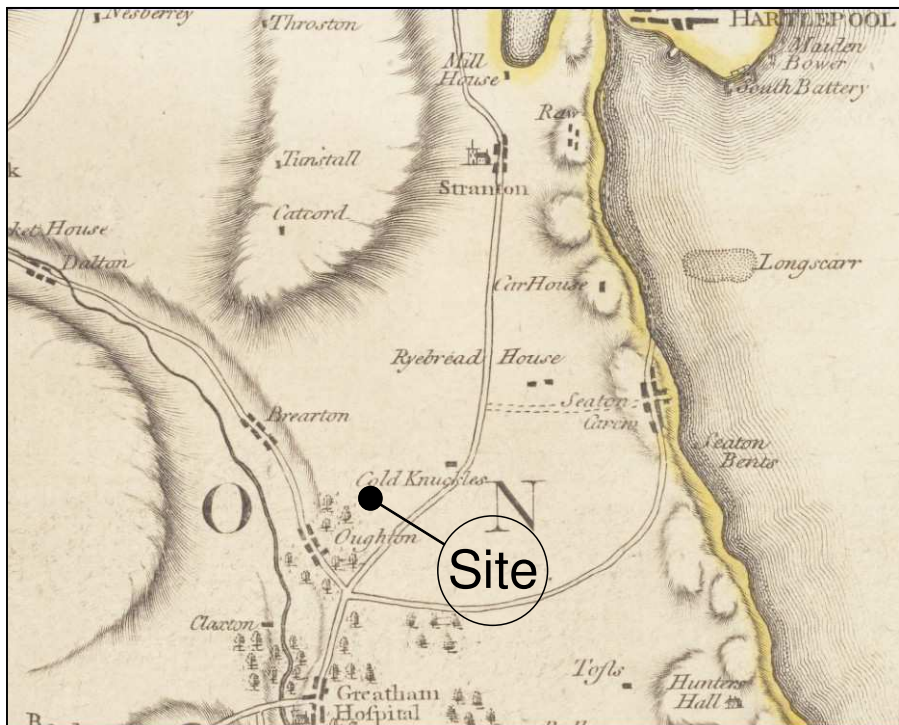


Figure 7: Extract from Andrew Armstrong's map of County Durham 1768

not to scale



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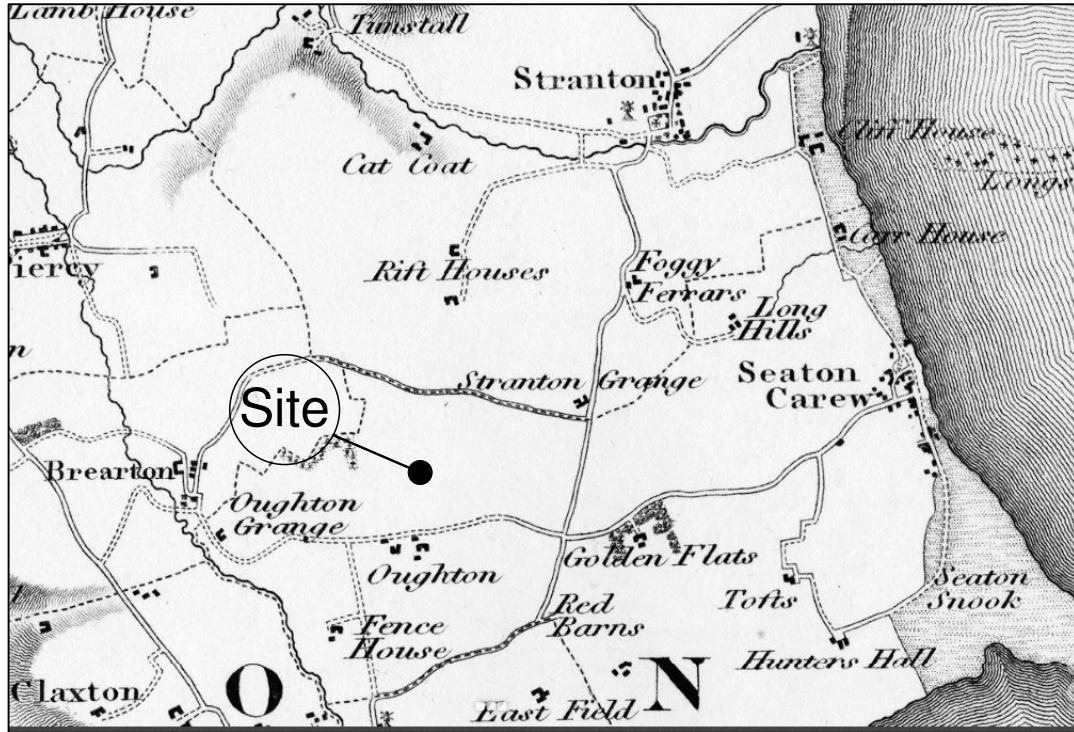
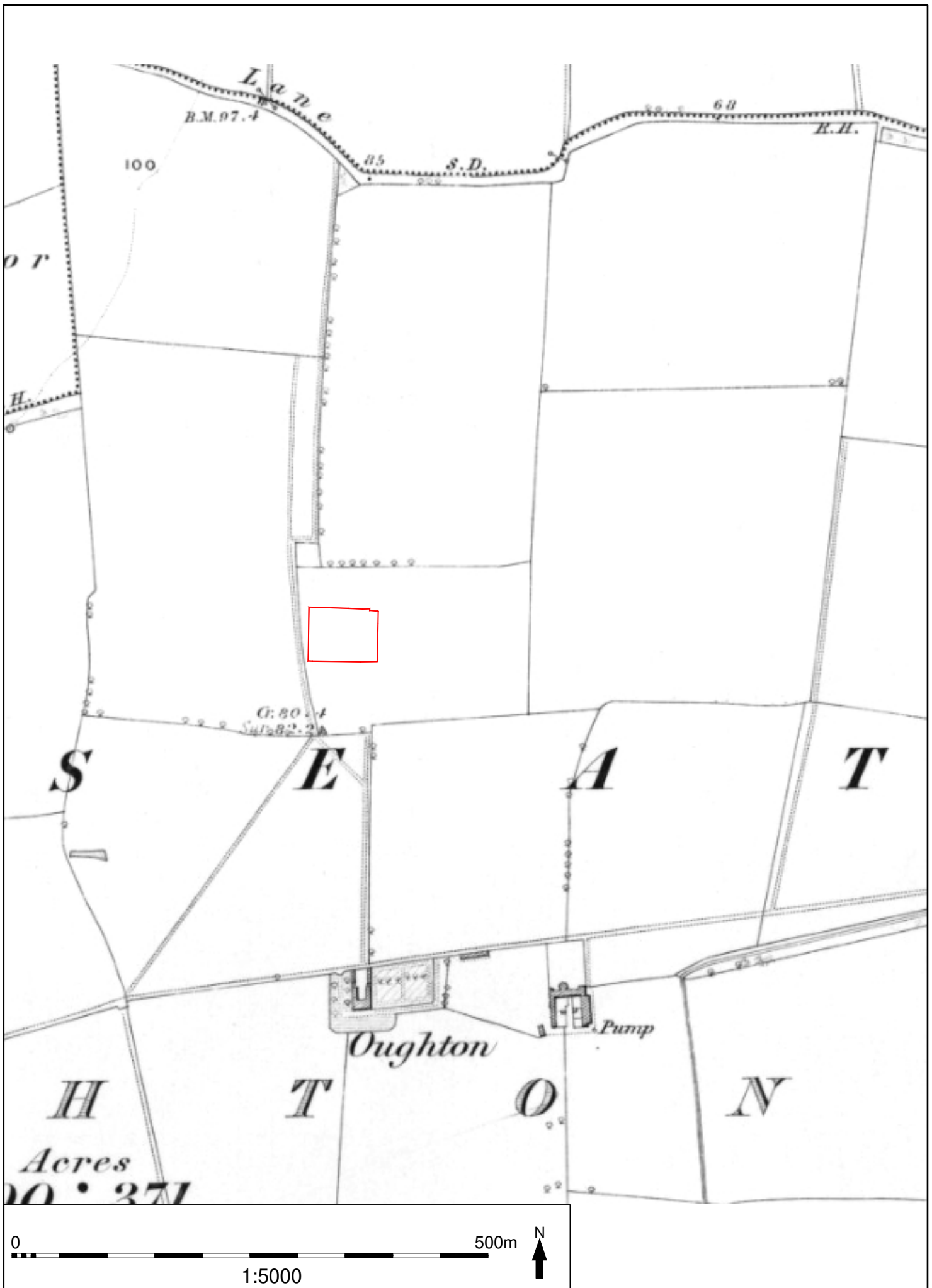


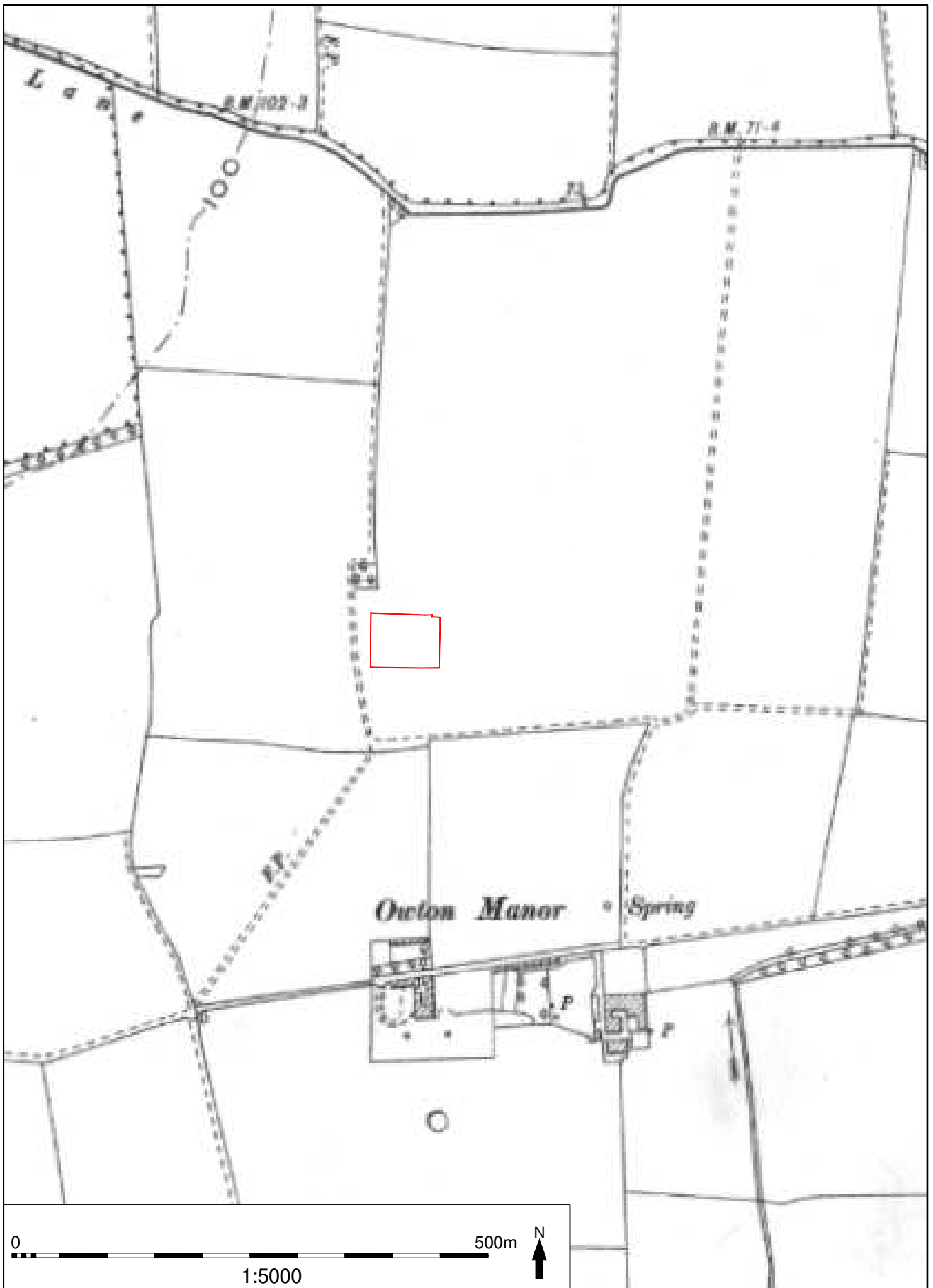
Figure 8: Extract from Christopher Greenwood's map of the County Palatine of Durham 1820

not to scale



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0

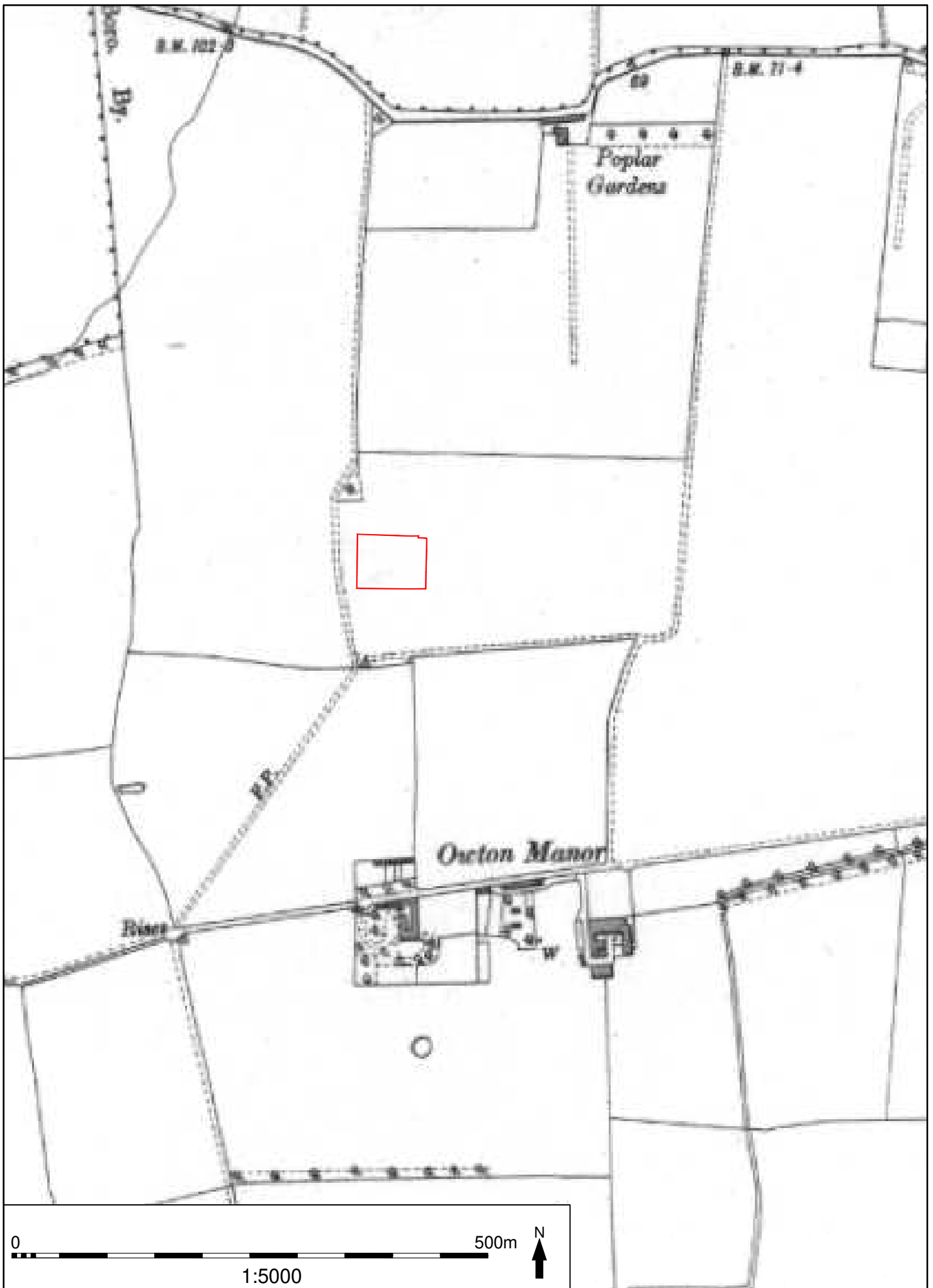
500m

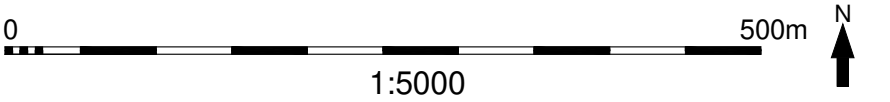
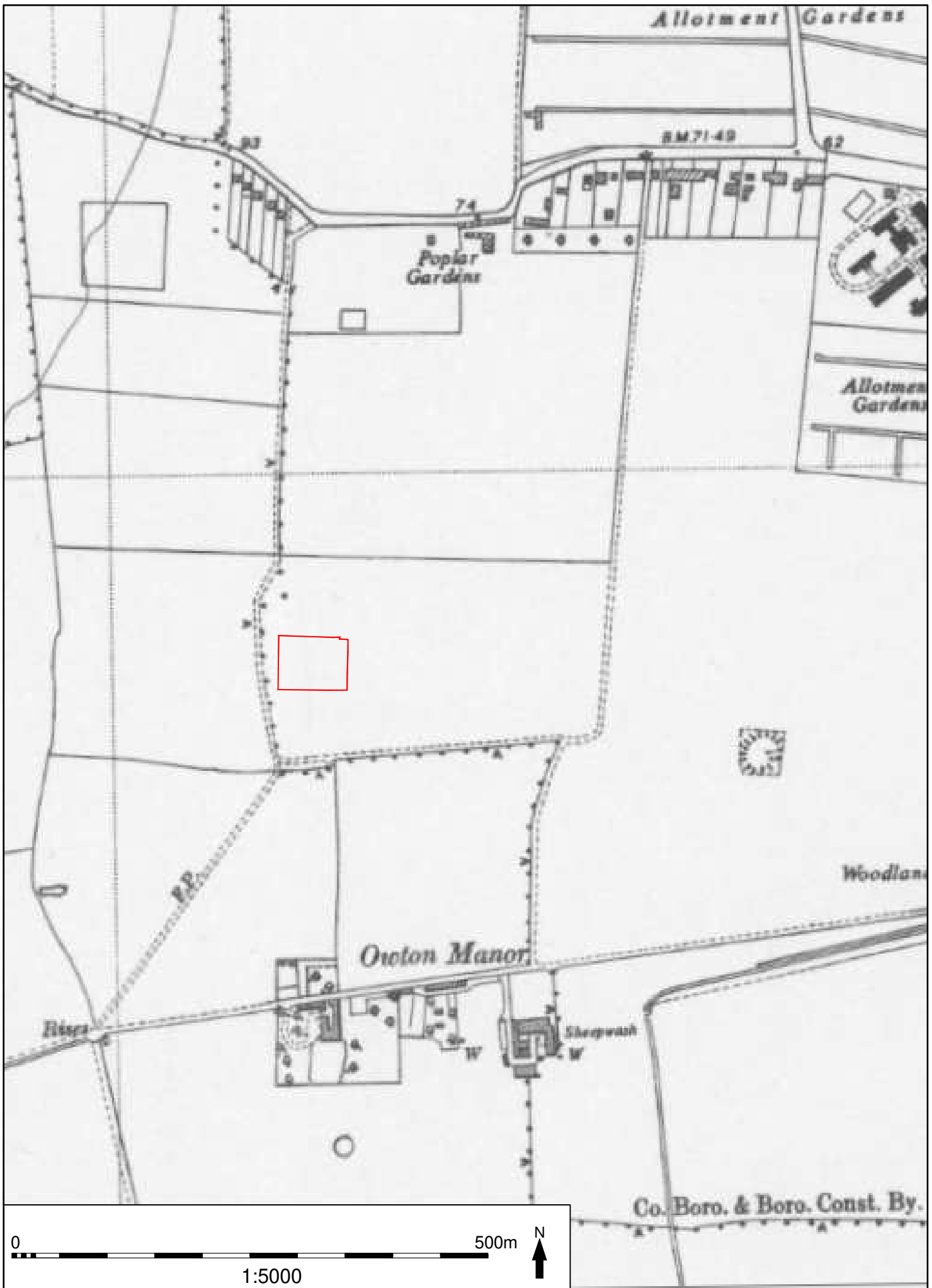
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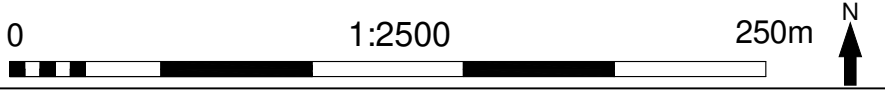
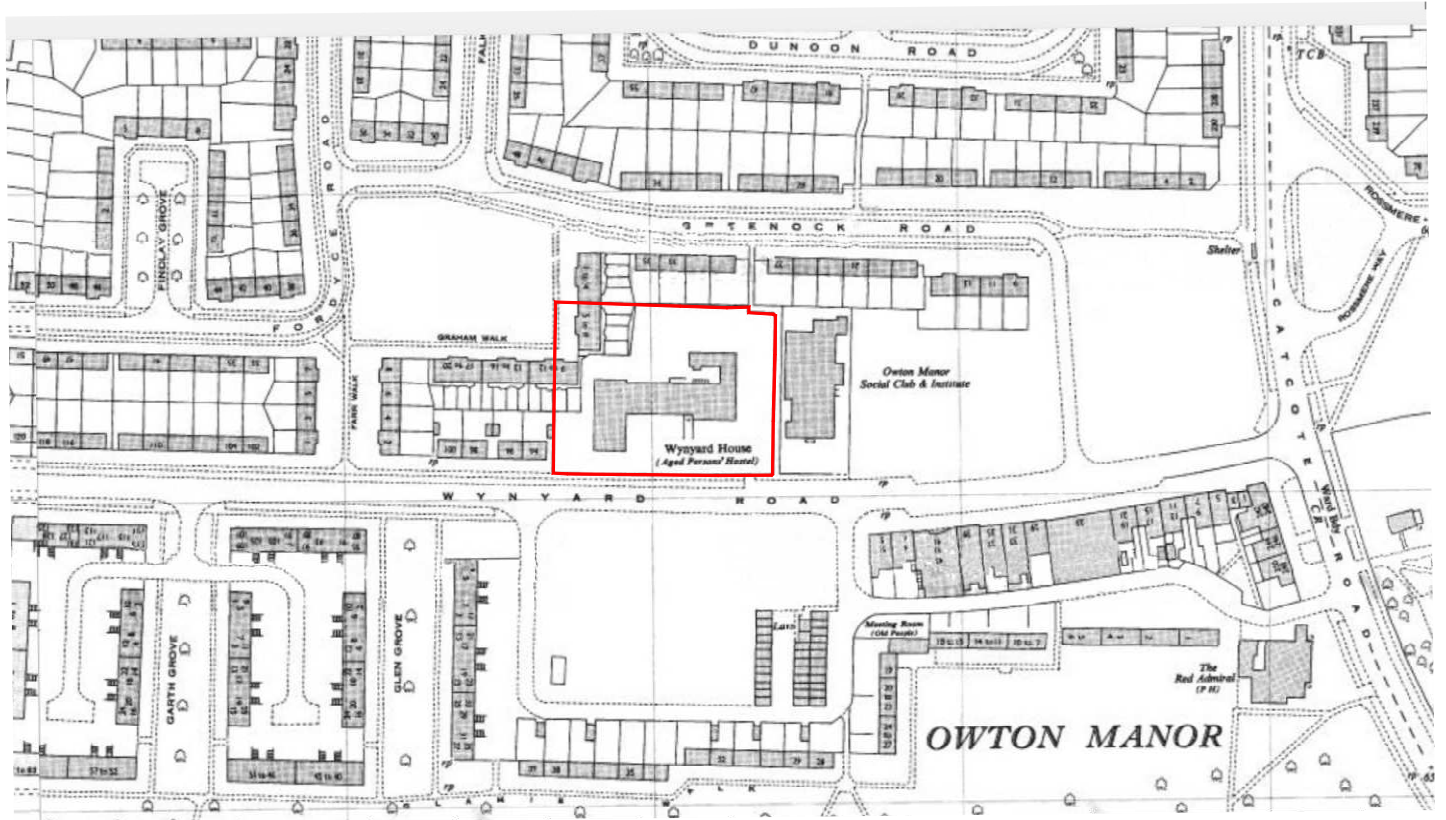


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Figure 10: Overlay of 1898 Ordnance Survey map (revised 1896)







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Figure 13: Overlay of 1965 Ordnance Survey map



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