



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING OF GROUND
INVESTIGATION WORKS

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd

Marwood House
Harmire Enterprise Park
Barnard Castle
Co. Durham
DL12 8BN

t: 01833 690800

e: aj@naaheritage.com

w: www.naaheritage.com

HEMLINGTON GRANGE SOUTH,
MIDDLESBROUGH

prepared for

Middlesbrough Council

Project No.: 2055

Text: Aidan Pratt

Illustrations: Dawn Knowles

NAA 20-108
January 2021

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
Project Number	2055
Report Number	20-108
Manager	Alice James
Edit	Matt Town and Helen Devonshire
Authorised	Alice James
<i>Issue 1</i>	18/01/2021

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared in good faith on the basis of information available at the date of publication without any independent verification for the exclusive use and benefit of the named client and for the sole purpose for which it is provided. Northern Archaeological Associates does not guarantee the accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currency of the content of this document nor its usefulness in achieving any purpose. This document is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. Northern Archaeological Associates accepts no responsibility nor liability should this document be used for any alternative purpose other than for which it is intended nor to any third party. Northern Archaeological Associates will not be liable for any loss, damage, cost, or expense incurred or arising by reason of any person using or relying on information in this document.

Author Aidan Pratt

Illustrations Dawn Knowles

Client Middlesbrough Council

Location Hemlington Grange South, B1365, Middlesbrough, TS8 9GD

District Middlesbrough

Grid Ref NZ 50227 13690

Site Supervisor Aidan Pratt

Fieldwork dates 30 November 2020 – 11 December 2020

Site Code HGS20

OASIS number northern1-410752

Geo technical North Point Geotechnical
Contractor

HEMLINGTON GRANGE SOUTH, MIDDLESBROUGH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GROUND INVESTIGATION WORKS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Works undertaken	2
3.0	Archaeological BAckground	3
4.0	Results	3
5.0	Conclusions	5
6.0	Archive deposition	5
	References	6

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report details the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) during ground investigation works conducted at Hemlington Grange South (NGR: NZ 50227 13690, Fig. 1). This monitoring was required to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA) in support of a planning application for a residential development.

1.2 The PDA comprises three fields, totalling c.7.1ha, that form a wedge-shaped area of agricultural land in the south-east of the Hemlington suburb of Middlesbrough, to the west of the B1365 and the residential area of Coulby Newham. Directly to the south of the PDA are buildings associated with the Larchfield Community Centre. The north, east and western edges of the PDA are bounded by a woodland 'belt'. Land to the north of the PDA is being developed for housing but, prior to this, was part of the agricultural hinterland to the south of Hemlington.

2.0 WORKS UNDERTAKEN

2.1 The PDA was divided into three Areas (A, B, and C from west to east; see Fig. 2) corresponding to the three fields that the PDA occupied. The scope of the ground investigation works (hereafter GI) comprised:

- 30 boreholes, six of which were rotary drilled with the remainder percussion drilled. The starter pits for these were approximately 150mm in diameter and thus were too small to be appropriately monitored.
- 28 Dynamic Cone Penetration (DCP) tests. These tests were performed from surface and could not be monitored.
- 15 Window Samples which could be performed from surface and did not require monitoring.
- 60 mechanically excavated trial pits (TP); 61 TPs were specified in the WSI (NAA 2020b). The TPs were excavated to a maximum depth of 3m.

2.2 The location of the TPs are shown in Figure 2.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Previous archaeological assessment of the PDA comprised a geophysical survey with accompanying desk-based investigation that details the archaeological potential for the PDA (NAA 2020a).

3.2 During the magnetic gradiometer survey carried out by NAA, a former field boundary depicted on the 1857 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map was identified as a linear anomaly bisecting Area C (Fig. 2) from north to south. A second, weaker linear anomaly running west from this possibly represented another boundary. All of the areas contained linear trends representing former ridge and furrow. A high level of magnetic disturbance was identified covering the majority of Area A. Another series of linear anomalies were identified extending across Area B and the western half of Area C, potentially representing infilled ditches relating to an enclosure system aligned from north-west to south-east. Although very tentative, the assessment speculated that these anomalies might have been associated with the Iron Age and Roman settlement a short distance to the south.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Archaeological monitoring of the GI encountered topsoil to a depth of between 0.1m and 0.2m with intermittent subsoil ranging from 0.1m to 0.2m in depth across the PDA. Below this, the natural substrate represented a glacial boulder clay ranging from a plastic weathered light yellowy orange to a much more friable dark grey red (Plate 1).



Plate 1: view of TP 10 showing natural glacial boulder clay with overlying topsoil and subsoil visible in section, facing south-east.

- 4.2 During monitoring of the GI it was noted that a large amount of imported modern material had been deposited within Area A, comprising a mixed silty clay with ceramic building material (CBM), concrete, plastic and ferrous inclusions. This deposit was present in TP 47 to TP 60 and ranged in depth from 0.5m to 1.5m, deepening around the centre of the field (Plate 2). Anecdotally, it is understood that this deposit was imported during construction of the Larchfield Community Centre located approximately 125m south of the PDA. An examination of satellite photography (Google Earth) suggests that this part of Area A was altered sometime between 2000 and 2005. It is possible that the imported modern material deposited in this area is masking archaeological features and/or deposits associated with the Romano-British pottery sherds identified during field walking within Area A (NAA 2020a, 17).
- 4.3 Although no archaeological features or deposits were encountered during monitoring of the GI, the position of the TPs did not allow for appropriate testing of the potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey (NAA 2020a).



Plate 2: view of TP 60 showing imported modern material with CBM and concrete inclusions overlying natural glacial boulder clay, facing north-west.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The lack of archaeological features or deposits encountered during monitoring of the GI works does not preclude the presence of such features or deposits in the PDA. As a result, it is recommended that further archaeological monitoring be conducted during any subsequent groundworks within the PDA.

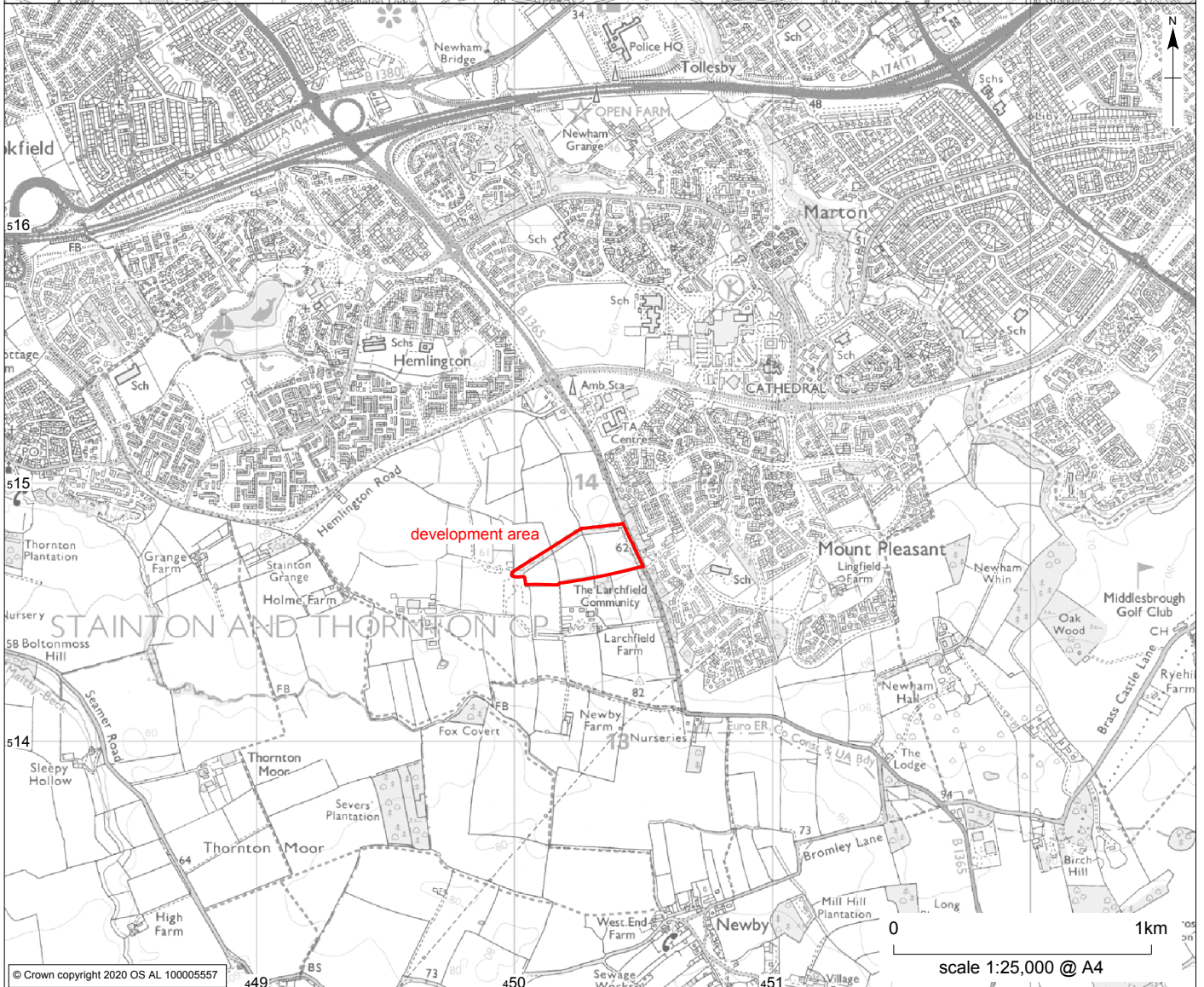
6.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

6.1 The data attained from this phase of archaeological investigations, will be internally archived, and an online OASIS form will be created.

REFERENCES

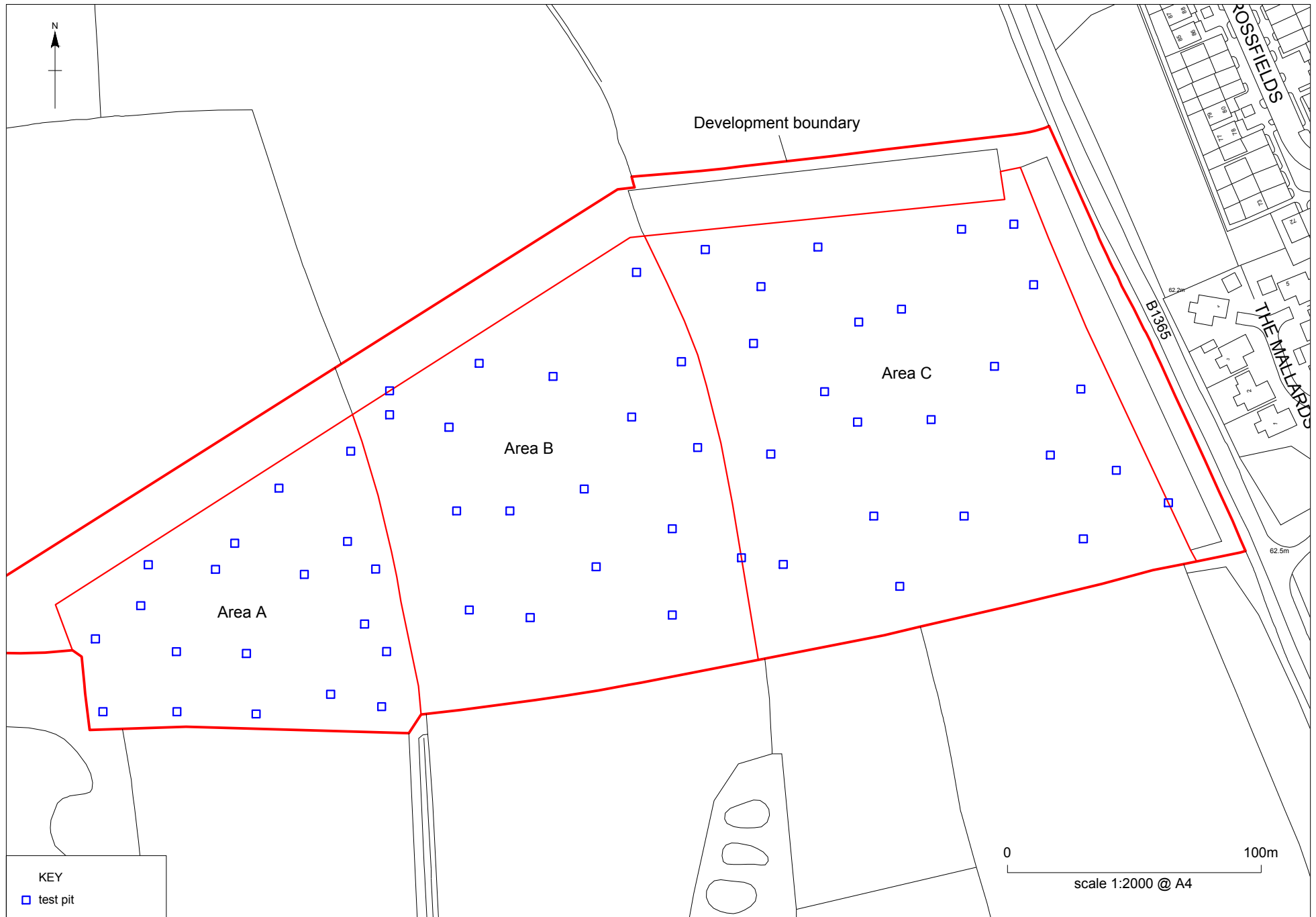
NAA (2020a) *Hemlington Grange South, Middlesbrough: Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished Northern Archaeological Associates Report 20/63.

NAA (2020b) *Hemlington Grange South, Middlesbrough Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation Works*. Unpublished Northern Archaeological Associates Report 20/96.



Hemlington Grange South, Middlesbrough: site location

Figure 1



Hemlington Grange South, Middlesbrough: location of monitored test pits

Figure 2