

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Taylor Wimpey UK Limited

Tunstall Farm: Phase 2
Hartlepool
Teesside

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 4173
June 2016

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, conducted in advance of a proposed development at Tunstall Farm, Hartlepool. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, and a site walk-over survey.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Taylor Wimpey UK Limited and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The archaeological resource

- 1.3 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the vicinity of the site. The structures on site are of 20th-century date. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or in the near vicinity of the site.
- 1.4 There is evidence that the land surrounding the proposed development area was exploited in the later prehistoric and Roman periods from a series of isolated enclosed settlements. This exploitation has been demonstrated immediately north and immediately south of the proposed development area and is likely to have extended across it. A resource relating to this, including settlement, may therefore survive within the proposed development area.
- 1.5 Tunstall formed a small farming settlement through the medieval and post-medieval periods. The proposed development area lies beyond the edge of the settlement, and it is probable that the area was utilised in the medieval and post-medieval periods as agricultural land. Evidence relating to this, in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries, may survive.
- 1.6 The current farm was built on a greenfield site around 1970 and is not of historic or archaeological significance.
- 1.7 Areas around the farm buildings were landscaped during construction of the farm. An area close to the stream in the northern half of Fields 1 and 2 has recently been landscaped as part of a flood defence scheme. These works will have disturbed any archaeological deposits originally in these areas.

Impact assessment

- 1.8 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

Recommendations

- 1.9 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 1.10 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource is evaluated through geophysical survey followed by the excavation of a series of trial trenches across the site in order to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological resource present which may be impacted upon.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located at Tunstall Farm, Hartlepool, Teesside (NGR centre: NZ 4848 3165). It is irregular in plan, and covers an area of approximately 24.28 ha. To the north is Phase 1 of the proposed development and then West Park housing estate, to the south and east is Summerhill Country Park, and to the west are open fields.

Development proposal

- 2.2 It is proposed to develop the site for housing, with associated access roads and services.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in the Appendix.

Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Dates

- 2.6 The field visit took place on 23rd May 2016. This report was prepared for June 2016.

Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Andy Platell, with graphics by David Graham and Janine Watson. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

OASIS

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online AccesS** to the **Index of archaeological investigationS** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-253661**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area comprised a farmhouse and farmyard, together with four fields of pasture.

Topography

- 3.2 The proposed development area was on undulating land around 3 km west of the coast, with mean elevations between approximately 23m and 33m OD.

Geology

- 3.3 The bedrock geology of the area comprises Permian dolostone of the Roker Formation, which is overlain by Devensian diamicton till over much of the site, Devensian glaciofluvial deposits on the ridge where the farm sits, and Flandrian alluvium in the valley bottom to the west (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4. Site walk-over survey

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 The proposed development area consists of a line of four fields with the farmyard of Tunstall Farm in its centre. All fields were under grass at the time of the survey, although only one of them (Field 1: Figure 2) had livestock (horses) grazing it. The others contained long grass.
- 4.3 Fields 1 and 2 towards the west occupy both sides of a minor stream channel, with the stream flowing from south to north between them. Field 1 is low lying and only begins to rise towards its western boundary (Figure 10); it is quite boggy in places. Field 2 rises slightly more steeply and its eastern boundary follows the line of the neighbouring ridge (Figure 11). The stream between these two fields has recently been modified as part of a flood defence scheme. A sluice gate has been constructed at its northern end, parallel flood banks have been constructed along either side of the stream (Figure 12), and an area of wetland with capacity for flood-water storage has been constructed in the north-west corner of Field 2 (Figure 13). These changes are very recent and do not appear on Google Earth images dated to 2008.
- 4.4 Tunstall Farm lies on the boundary between Fields 2 and 3, on the highest part of a ridge of high ground. It consists of the farmhouse to the west (Figure 14), a yard containing two barns and a horse exercise area to the east, and a large new barn in an area divided out from Field 3 to the south (Figure 15). Again this new barn post-dates 2008. Even the older parts of the farm are not historically old; map evidence (see below) indicates that the whole farm was constructed on a greenfield site after 1970.
- 4.5 Field 3 to the south of the farm is triangular (except for the area divided off for the new barn). There is a bank of rubble along the southern half of its western boundary (Figure 16). This appears to be of recent origin and is possibly spoil from construction of the new barn. Land to the east of the original farm buildings is banked up as a slight terrace. This appears to be due to levelling of the site when the farm was constructed.
- 4.6 Field 4 to the east is low-lying and gently undulating (Figure 17). There is a stream along its eastern boundary and a slight bank along its western one. This bank is likely

to be due to the levelling of the farm site described above, since the boundary is of recent date and does not appear on maps before the 1990s.

- 4.7 No features of archaeological significance were noted on the walk-over survey.

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area. However a desk-based assessment (URS 2011), followed by two phases of geophysical survey (Archaeological Services 2011a; 2011b) and then a single phase of trial trench evaluation (Archaeological Services 2011c), have been undertaken in relation to the Tunstall Farm Phase 1 scheme immediately to the north. These works identified evidence for later prehistoric or Roman activity; this is described below.
- 5.2 Archaeological investigations have also been conducted more recently around High Tunstall Farm. These consisted of a geophysical survey followed by several phases of trial trench evaluation survey (Archaeological Services 2015a; 2015b; 2016a; 2016b). Again these works identified evidence for later prehistoric or Roman activity that is described below.
- 5.3 Extensive archaeological works have taken place at Catcote, around 200m to the south of the proposed development area (Appendix 1). These are described more fully below.
- 5.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land east of Tunstall Hall in 2010 (Archaeological Services 2008) which identified a series of boundary ditches, gullies and pits containing significant assemblages of animal bone, pottery and metal objects dating from the medieval period. English Heritage has undertaken a dendro-chronological survey of roof timbers from Tunstall Hall, demonstrating that they were all felled in AD 1484 (Howard, Laxton & Litton 2002).
- 5.5 Evaluations (HER 631; 714) and a geophysical survey (HER 713) have been undertaken in advance of new developments on land at Thackeray Road and Kipling Road, close to the Catcote site.

The prehistoric and Roman periods (up to 5th century AD)

- 5.6 A rhinoceros bone (HER 774) was recovered from Brierton Quarry, 1.5km south-west of the proposed development area, in 1937. Although this was collected along with burials that had been disturbed, it is probable that this bone was earlier, and was contemporary with the deposition of the gravel.
- 5.7 Nine worked flints (with seven more possibly worked fragments too small to confirm) were recovered during excavations in 2013 at Eaglesfield Road, east of Brierton Quarry (Archaeological Services 2013). All are from residual deposits and are undiagnostic in date. A flint arrowhead of Bronze Age date (HER 4461) has been recovered through fieldwalking at Summerhill to the south of the proposed development area. A Bronze Age burial urn (HER 798) has been found off Park Road, 1 km to the east of the site.

- 5.8 A major Iron Age and Roman site is present at Catcote, less than 200m to the south of the proposed development area. This site was discovered by local amateurs in 1963 during the levelling of the playing fields for the English Martyrs School. Records are limited, but it appears that stone-built foundations were uncovered, together with a large quantity of Roman artefacts. The findings were significant enough to justify an excavation on ground just outside the school perimeter the following year (Long 1988). Further works were carried out to the north in 1987 (Vyner and Daniels 1989) and since 1998 a research project led by Tees Archaeology has continued investigation of the site. This work has shown that the site was in use through both the Iron Age and the Roman periods, with the focus of occupation generally shifting slightly to the east through time. Some burials in stone-lined cists have been excavated. These are thought to date from the 5th or 6th centuries, so occupation might extend to slightly beyond the end of the Roman period. An earlier Bronze Age settlement has also been found to the north of the Iron Age and Roman one. The quantity and quality of finds from all these excavations show that the settlement had been relatively important, perhaps being the headquarters of a local chief.
- 5.9 Several enclosures are recorded from aerial photographs of the area around Catcote. The main enclosure (HER 3458) has been the site of most of the excavations here. Horse Close enclosure (HER 3403) is recorded around 250m to the south-west and another enclosure is recorded 400m to the south-west (HER 3460). The HER description is identical for the records of HER 3458 and 3460, possibly indicating a duplication with altered co-ordinates. A fourth enclosure (HER 805) is recorded another 100m further south-west. This HER record does not identify a source. Further to the south-west, another enclosure is recorded at Blue House Farm (HER 649).
- 5.10 Archaeological works relating to the Tunstall Farm Phase 1 scheme identified a series of enclosures containing evidence for later prehistoric or Roman activity over the eastern part of that site, as well as evidence for later agricultural activity (HER 8362). At High Tunstall evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British activity was identified in two areas, one to the north (HER 8747) and one to south (HER 8750) of the farm.
- 5.11 In 1937 work at Brierton Quarry exposed several burials in stone-lined cists (HER 773). The finds were reported in the local newspaper but they were not examined by an archaeologist. A rhinoceros bone was recovered, although this appears to have been from the surrounding gravel rather than the burials (see above). In 1949 further burials in stone-lined cists were disturbed. Again these were not examined by an archaeologist, although a description was provided by the quarry manager around four years later. It appears that eight burials were disturbed in this latter discovery. A sherd of greyware was recovered, suggesting a late Roman date for them, similar to that of the burials at Catcote.
- 5.12 Three Roman pot sherds have been recovered by fieldwalking in the field to the west of the main Catcote enclosure (HER 1765), and a Roman coin of Elagabalus (218-222) was recovered from Stranton allotments to the east around 1954/5 (HER 799). Further Roman coins have been recovered from a field near Brierton Quarry (HER 6171).

- 5.13 There is evidence that the land surrounding the proposed development area was exploited in the later prehistoric and Roman periods from a series of isolated enclosed settlements. This exploitation has been demonstrated immediately north and immediately south of the proposed development area and is likely to have extended across it. A resource relating to this, including settlement, may therefore survive within the proposed development area.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.14 Anciently the manor of Tunstall lay within the parish of Stranton (Page 1928, 365-376). It is first recorded in 1146-51, when Robert de Brus held 138 acres and 1 rood there in demesne, but its subsequent descent is very poorly recorded. In 1389 it was held by Roger de Fulthorpe and in 1468 it was split between the surviving daughters of Thomas Fulthorpe. One moiety passed by marriage to the Radcliff family, who still held it in 1607-8. After several changes in ownership it was sold to John Tong 1651 and cannot be traced at all after that date (*ibid.*).
- 5.15 A second manor, Morleston next Tunstall (HER 778), is also recorded intermittently from 1344 onwards. By the beginning of the 15th century it had been adsorbed into Tunstall and it is not mentioned again after 1632 (*ibid.*). The name is not recorded on later maps and the exact location of the manor, and its relationship to Tunstall is unclear (*ibid.*).
- 5.16 By the time reliable records became available in the 19th century, Tunstall consisted of just Tunstall Hall and the neighbouring Low Tunstall Farm, and the farm of High Tunstall 1km to the north-west and technically in the neighbouring township of Throston. Earthwork remains of a presumed medieval settlement are present to the east of the Hall, 300m north-east of the proposed development area. In this respect Tunstall was similar to Throston, where well-preserved earthworks of a substantial medieval settlement survive around the single farm of later times and form a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1006765).
- 5.17 As the only harbour protected from easterly gales on this stretch of the North East coast, Hartlepool developed into the most important port in County Durham during the medieval period. The settlement was located on the Headland, overlooking a large area of inland mud flats known as The Slake. Tunstall was situated on the opposite side of the Slake to the town, and was therefore more isolated from it than would be suggested by a direct measurement of distance. It would not have been greatly influenced by the growth of the town. During the post-medieval period Hartlepool declined due to silting of the harbour and to competition with the developing ports of Stockton and Sunderland. By the early 19th century the port was more or less redundant and the town had become a small fishing village and health resort rather than a strategic port.
- 5.18 Tunstall formed a small farming settlement through the medieval and post-medieval periods. The proposed development area lies beyond the edge of the settlement, and it is probable that the area was utilised in the medieval and post-medieval periods as agricultural land. Evidence relating to this, in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries, may survive. Ridge and furrow is visible as a slight earthwork in the field immediately north of the proposed development area (HER 8363) and in a number of other nearby fields.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.19 Armstrong's map of 1768 (Figure 3) is the earliest detailed map of County Durham. It shows Tunstall as a single farm a little way inland from Stranton, with the farms of Throston and Catcord (corrected to Catcote on his 1791 revision) to the north and south respectively. Hartlepool is a small settlement on the opposite side of The Slake to Stranton, and some distance from the site.
- 5.20 Greenwood's map of 1820 (Figure 4) covers the area in greater detail. Several buildings are marked at Tunstall (although not named, these are Tunstall Hall and Low Tunstall) and High Tunstall Farm is also marked further to the north-west. The road from Elwick to Stranton is shown, and largely follows its modern course passing to the north-east of Tunstall Hall. No features are shown to the south-west of Tunstall Hall, in the vicinity of the proposed development area.
- 5.21 Following the successful opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825, which greatly reduced the cost of coal exports from the southern end of the Durham coalfield, and led to the expansion of Stockton and the development of Middlesbrough as ports, attention turned towards Hartlepool as an alternative export centre. The Hartlepool Dock and Railway Co. was formed in 1831 and the following year gained an Act of Parliament for construction of a port and railway line. The modern town developed rapidly after this Act.
- 5.22 The tithe plan of 1839 (Figure 5) shows detail down to the level of individual fields. Tunstall Hall is shown as an isolated farm, some distance from its nearest neighbours, and a long way from the developing town of Hartlepool. Low Tunstall Farm is not marked, although it was shown on Greenwood's earlier plan of 1820. The Hall is surrounded by rectangular post-enclosure fields. Although the plan is not particularly accurately drawn, fields around the proposed development area appear little altered by comparison with later Ordnance Survey plans.
- 5.23 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (Figure 6) is detailed enough to show individual field boundaries. Hartlepool has rapidly expanded and now includes land on both sides of The Slake. In addition to the docks for exporting coal and importing timber, there are iron and steel works and ship building yards. The town has grown to absorb the former village of Stranton, but Tunstall is still a rural settlement, 2km from the developing town. Two groups of buildings are shown. Although they are not named on this edition, later editions name them as Tunstall Hall and Low Tunstall. High Tunstall is a separate farm, 1km to the north-west. The proposed development area is located in undeveloped fields to the south-west of the Hall.
- 5.24 The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Figure 7) shows major changes to the surrounding area. The town of Hartlepool has expanded dramatically and now extends to within 1km of the site. Many large houses in extensive grounds have been built around the outskirts of the town for its developing middle class. These include a number along Elwick Road and the newly laid out Wooler Road, to the north and east of Tunstall. A number of these are now nationally or locally listed buildings (Appendix 1). Ward Jackson Park has also been laid out in this area. This opened in 1883 and is now designated as a Registered Historic Park and Garden. Tunstall Hall and Low Tunstall (both named on this edition) are technically outside the Municipal Borough boundary, and still within the township of Stranton (which no longer includes the village of that name). A number of field boundaries within the

proposed development area have been amalgamated, but it still remains as undeveloped farmland.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.25 The third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1923, based on a revision of 1914 (Figure 8), shows a continuation of the trends evident in the earlier edition. Terraced housing for the town of Hartlepool has now extended to fill all the land between it and the outlying homes of its wealthy inhabitants. More of these large homes have been built, including some immediately north-west of Tunstall Hall. However both the Hall and Low Tunstall Farm still survive. The proposed development area is unaltered.
- 5.26 The Provisional Edition of 1939 (Figure 9 is a reprint of 1947) shows only minor alterations around Tunstall, with a few new houses being added. Elsewhere in Hartlepool there are more substantial changes, such as development of the Dyke House and eastern part of the Rift House housing estates. The proposed development area is unaltered. This is confirmed by the fully revised edition of 1952.
- 5.27 The West Park housing estate was built in the 1960s, originally leaving Tunstall Hall and Low Tunstall Farm intact on the eastern edge of the estate. The Ordnance Survey edition of 1975 shows the estate as complete, with fields to its south (including the proposed development area) as unchanged.
- 5.28 By the time of the edition of 1993, the ranges of farm buildings attached to Low Tunstall Farm and Tunstall Hall (although not the Farm or Hall themselves, which remain as residential properties within the estate) had been redeveloped as the housing in the cul-de-sac of The Vale. The modern Tunstall Farm (*i.e.* the building within the proposed development area) was built around the same time to replace these lost farm buildings. The map also shows that internal field boundaries in Fields 1 and 2 had been removed by this date.
- 5.29 Land at Summerhill, immediately south of the proposed development area, was developed as a country park by Hartlepool Borough Council in the late 1990s.
- 5.30 Modern aerial photographs viewed online on Google Earth show that the field boundary between Fields 3 and 4 was not formed until 2005, and the flood prevention scheme in the north-west corner of the site and the new barn to the south of the farm have both been built since 2008.

The buildings

- 5.31 There are 15 Grade 2 listed buildings within 1km of the proposed development area. In addition, there are 30 buildings on the Hartlepool 'local list' (Appendix). All are screened from the proposed development by surrounding buildings and/or topography and are unlikely to be affected by it. The buildings of Tunstall Farm are of late 20th century date and are not regarded as archaeologically significant.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.32 The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument to the proposed development area is the deserted medieval village of Low Throston, 1.5km to the north. Ward Jackson Park is a Grade 2 registered park 500m to the north, while Park Conservation Area covers the park and a wider surrounding area, extending to within 300m of the site.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is evidence that the land surrounding the proposed development area was exploited in the later prehistoric and Roman periods from a series of isolated enclosed settlements. This exploitation has been demonstrated immediately north and immediately south of the proposed development area and is likely to have extended across it. A resource relating to this, including settlement, may therefore survive within the proposed development area.
- 6.2 Tunstall formed a small farming settlement through the medieval and post-medieval periods. The proposed development area lies beyond the edge of the settlement, and it is probable that the area was utilised in the medieval and post-medieval periods as agricultural land. Evidence relating to this, in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries, may survive.
- 6.3 The current farm was built on a greenfield site around 1970 and is not of historic or archaeological significance.
- 6.4 Areas around the farm buildings were landscaped during construction of the farm. An area close to the stream in the northern half of Fields 1 and 2 has recently been landscaped as part of a flood defence scheme. These works will have disturbed any archaeological deposits originally in these areas.
- 6.5 The regional research framework (Petts & Gerrard 2006) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. In this instance, the potential archaeological resource could address specifically agenda items lii: late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement; Riv: Roman native and civilian life; and MDii: Later medieval landscape.

7. Impact assessment

- 7.1 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 8.2 It is recommended that the potential of the archaeological resource is evaluated through geophysical survey followed by the excavation of a series of trial trenches across the site in order to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological resource present which may be impacted upon.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources

Armstrong, 1768 Map of the County of Durham
Greenwood, 1820 Map of the County of Durham
1839 Tithe plan of Stranton

Ordnance Survey 25" editions of 1876, 1897, 1919, 1939, 1970
Ordnance Survey 6" editions of 1861, 1898, 1923, 1939, 1952, 1975, 1993

Other sources

- Petts, D, & Gerrard, C, 2006 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*. Durham
- Archaeological Services 2008 Tunstall Hall, Elwick Road, Hartlepool; archaeological evaluation, unpublished report **2021** for Steve Wilson, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2011a *Tunstall Farm, Valley Drive, Hartlepool: geophysical survey*. Unpublished report **2718**, Archaeological Services Durham University
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Websites

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- <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer>
- <http://www.bing.com/maps/>
- <http://www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/>
- <http://www.durhamrecordoffice.org.uk/>
- <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>
- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
- <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
- <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

Aerial photographs

Aerial images dating from 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, available online at Google Earth, were consulted as part of this assessment. The area has also been subject to an extensive aerial photographic assessment as part of the English Heritage funded North East Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey.

Geotechnical works

No records of geotechnical works within the proposed development area were identified for this assessment.

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number)

PRN	Description	Date
777	Catcote; settlement	Iron Age
778	Tunstall; deserted settlement	Medieval
798	Park Road; urn	Bronze Age
805	Brierton; enclosure	Unknown
1035	Ward Jackson Park; public park	19th Century
1083	Catcote Road; field system	Medieval
1108	Catcote Rd; token	Post Medieval
1109	Summerhill Fields; token	Post Medieval
1185	Catcote Farm; plaque	Post Medieval
1186	Coniscliffe Road; vessel	Medieval
1533	Brierton Lane; field system	Medieval
1602	550M South Of Dalton Field House; enclosure	Prehistoric
1765	Hartlepool Field 64; pottery sherd	Romano-British
3403	North of Horse Close Plantation; enclosure	Prehistoric
3455	Catcote 1987; settlement	Bronze Age
3456	Catcote 1987; building	Romano-British
3457	Catcote 1963; human burial	Iron Age
3458	South of Catcote Settlement; enclosure	Prehistoric
3459	South of Dead Man's Hollow; enclosure	Prehistoric
3460	East of Dalton Nook Plantation; enclosure	Prehistoric
3575	Dead Man's Hollow; coin	Medieval
4026	South of Tunstall Hall; building	Medieval
4461	Summerhill Woodland Park; arrowhead - flint	Bronze Age
4513	Brierton Lane; gravel pit	19th Century
4642	Dead Man's Hollow; gravel pit	19th Century
4752	Burn Valley; ring	Medieval
5415	Meadowcroft; field system	Medieval
6763	Ward Jackson Park; air raid shelter	World War II
6837	Tunstall, Elwick Road; boundary ditch	Medieval
8096	North East Of Brierton; anti aircraft battery	World War II
8150	Catcote; farmstead	19th Century
8159	Dalton Field House; farmstead	19th Century
8205	High Tunstall; farmstead	19th Century
8214	Low Tunstall; farmstead	19th Century
8215	Tunstall Hall; farmstead	19th Century
8250	Southbrook Farm; farmstead	19th Century
8310	Marlowe Road; cist	Unknown
8362	Tunstall Farm; settlement	Prehistoric
8363	Tunstall Farm; field system	Medieval
8485	High Tunstall Phase 1; field system	Medieval
8686	Catcote 1964; human burial	Romano-British
8687	Catcote 1964; furnace	Romano-British
8688	Catcote 1963/1964; quern	Romano-British
8699	Trench D, Summerhill 1997; archaeological feature	Unknown
8700	Trench P, Summerhill 1997; pit	Unknown
8701	Trench CC, Summerhill 1997; boundary ditch	Unknown
8702	Trench H, Summerhill 2002; human burial	Romano-British
8703	Trench J, Summerhill 2002; human burial	Romano-British
8704	Trench K, Summerhill 2002; cist	Romano-British
8747	High Tunstall; settlement	Iron Age
8748	High Tunstall; field system	Medieval
8750	West of High Tunstall; settlement	Iron Age

Listed buildings

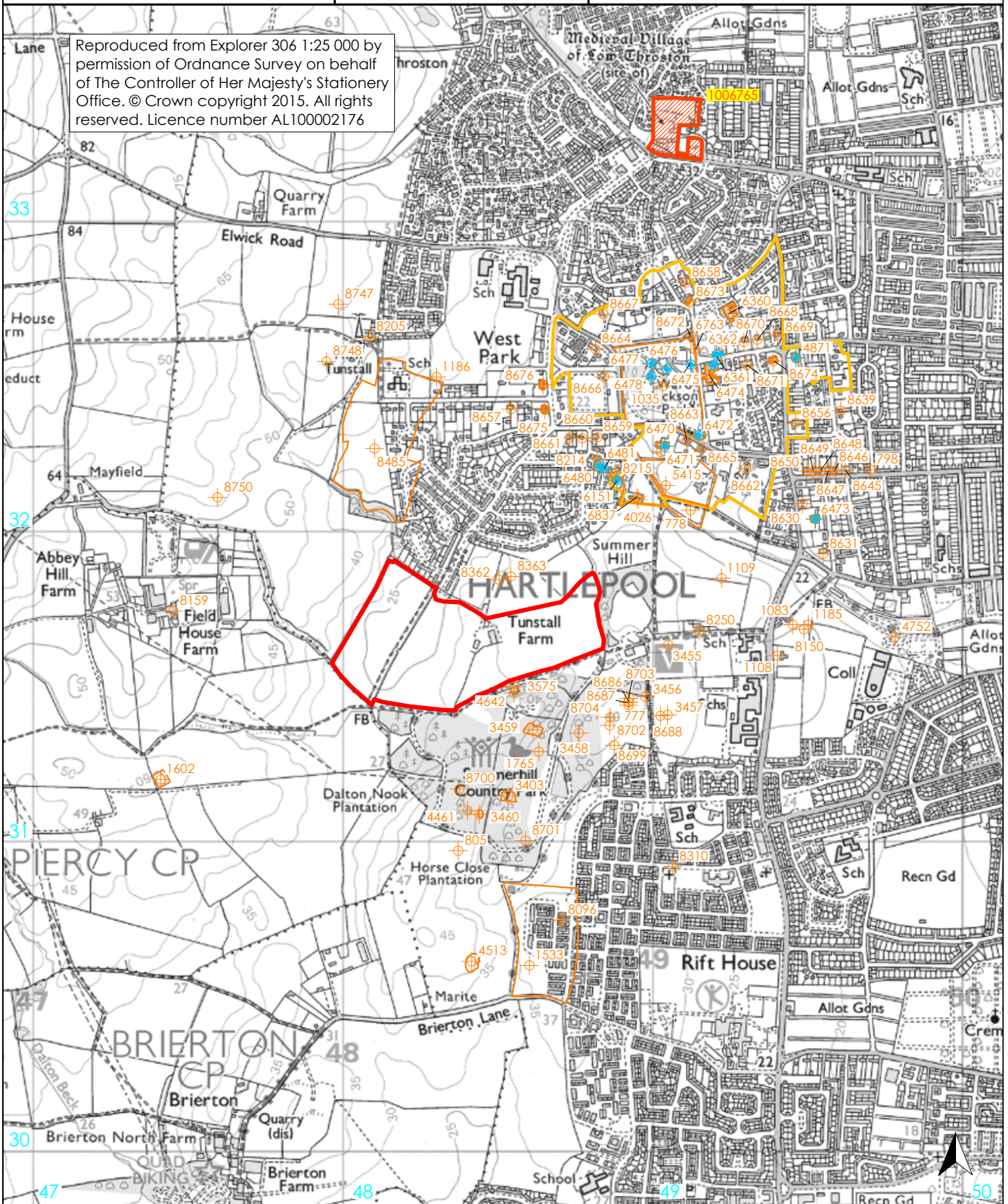
PRN	Description	Grade
4871	Wilton Grange; building	II
6151	Tunstall Hall; farmhouse	II
6360	Tunstall Court, Grange Road; house	II
6361	West Lodge, Tunstall Court; lodge	II
6362	East Lodge, Tunstall Court; lodge	II
6470	Meadowcroft and Meadowsides; building	II
6471	Garden stair at Meadowcroft; garden terrace	Delisted
6472	Park Lodge, Elwick Road; lodge	II
6473	Greystones, Elwick Road; house	II
6474	Jesmond to Highnam; terraced house	II
6475	The Clock Tower, Ward Jackson Park; clock tower	II
6476	Bandstand, Ward Jackson Park; bandstand	II
6477	South African War Memorial; war memorial	II
6478	Fountain, Ward Jackson Park; fountain	II
6480	Low Tunstall Farmhouse and Wall; farmhouse	II
6481	Low Tunstall Farmhouse screen wall; wall	II
8630	Bukateema, Elwick Road; house	Local
8631	Beechlands/Hartendale; house	Local
8639	15 The Grove; house	Local
8645	238 Park Road; house	Local
8646	242 Park Road; house	Local
8647	244 and 246 Park Road; house	Local
8648	248 and 250 Park Road; house	Local
8649	252 Park Road; house	Local
8650	254 Park Road; house	Local
8656	55 and 57 Wooler Road and 52 The Grove; house	Local
8657	5 and 7 Coniscliffe Road; house	Local
8658	High Trees, High Trees Cottage, Manor Garth; stable	Local
8659	7 and 9 Egerton Road; house	Local
8660	11 Egerton Road; house	Local
8661	17 Egerton Road; house	Local
8662	Briarfields House, Lodge and Outbuildings; house	Local
8663	Dunelm / West Lodge, Elwick Road; stable	Local
8664	Four Winds Court, Elwick Road; house	Local
8665	Meadowcroft Lodge and Entrance Gates; lodge	Local
8666	Pavilion, Hartlepool Cricket Club; cricket pavilion	Local
8667	Westlands, Elwick Road; house	Local
8668	Aldersyde, The Parade; house	Local
8669	Hollymount, The Parade; house	Local
8670	Oak Ridge / Tunstall Grange; house	Local
8671	Middle Fens and Parklands; house	Local
8672	Bradgate Lodge, Park Avenue; house	Local
8673	Norlands / Tunstall Lodge; house	Local
8674	The White House, Wooler Road; house	Local
8675	1 and 3 West Park; house	Local
8676	5 and 7 West Park; house	Local


Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	description
11	Hartlepool Industrial Survey
168	English Martyr's School, Catcote Road; archaeological monitoring,
229	Summerhill Woodland Park; archaeological monitoring,
365	Tunstall Hall Farm, Elwick Road; tree-ring dating
433	English Martyr's School, Catcote Road; archaeological monitoring,
606	Tunstall Court, Hartlepool; building recording, 2008
624	Tunstall Hall, Hartlepool; archaeological monitoring,
631	3-25 Thackeray Road, Hartlepool; archaeological evaluation, 2008
673	Tunstall Hall, Elwick Road, Hartlepool; archaeological evaluation, 2008
713	Kipling Road, Hartlepool; geophysical survey, 2009

PRN	description
714	Kipling Road, Hartlepool; archaeological evaluation, 2010
820	Tunstall Farm, Valley Drive; archaeological assessment,
835	Land west of Eaglesfield Road, Hartlepool; archaeological assessment, 2010
836	Land west of Eaglesfield Road, Hartlepool; geophysical survey, 2010
896	Land West of Eaglesfield Road - Trench 8; archaeological evaluation, 2011
953	Tunstall Farm, Valley Drive; geophysical survey, 2011
963	Brierton Comprehensive School; geophysical survey, 2013
970	Tunstall Farm, Valley Drive; archaeological evaluation, 2011
977	Tunstall Farm, Valley Drive; archaeological assessment, 2011
978	Tunstall Hall, Elwick Road, Hartlepool; archaeological monitoring, 2010
1001	Hartlepool Heritage Assets at Risk
1020	Summerhill Boulder Park, Summerhill; archaeological monitoring, 1998
1031	Hartlepool South West Extension Area 2; geophysical survey, 2014
1033	High Tunstall Phase 1; archaeological assessment, 2015
1034	High Tunstall, Hartlepool; archaeological assessment, 2014
1036	Land West of Eaglesfield Road; archaeological excavation, 2013
1115	Catcote - Playing fields; archaeological monitoring ,1963
1116	Catcote - Playing Fields; archaeological evaluation, 1963
1117	Catcote; archaeological excavation, 1964
1118	Catcote 1987; archaeological excavation, 1987
1119	Catcote 1987; thermoluminescent dating,
1120	Catcote/Summerhill, Woodland Adventure Park; archaeological assessment, 1996
1121	Car Park and Visitors Centre, Summerhill; geophysical survey, 1996
1122	Car Park and Visitors Centre, Summerhill; archaeological evaluation, 1996
1123	Summerhill Woodland Park; fieldwalking, 1997
1124	Summerhill, Catcote; archaeological evaluation, 1997
1125	Catcote, Summerhill; geophysical survey, 1996
1126	Catcote, Summerhill; archaeological excavation, 2000
1127	Catcote, Summerhill; geophysical survey, 1999
1128	Catcote, Summerhill; geophysical survey, 2001
1129	Catcote, Summerhill; geophysical survey, 2010
1132	High Tunstall Phase 1; geophysical survey, 2015
1133	High Tunstall Phase 1; archaeological evaluation, 2015
1233	High Tunstall (north) ; geophysical survey,2015
1234	High Tunstall (north) ; archaeological evaluation, 2016
1241	High Tunstall, Hartlepool; geophysical survey, 2016
1262	High Tunstall; archaeological evaluation, 2016

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 proposed development area

 HER site

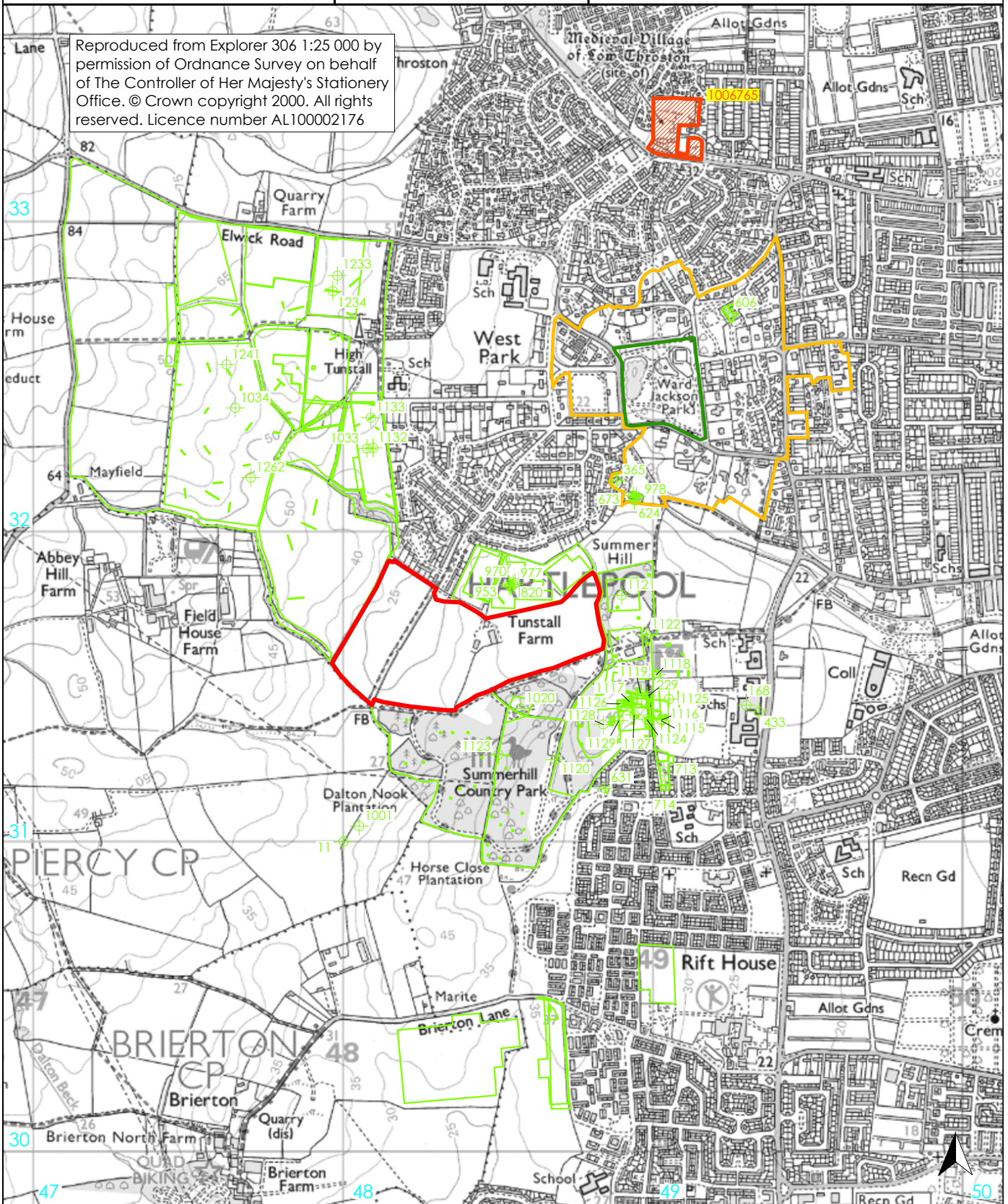
 listed building


 scheduled monument

 conservation area

0 800m
scale 1:17 500 for A4 plot

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 proposed development area

 event

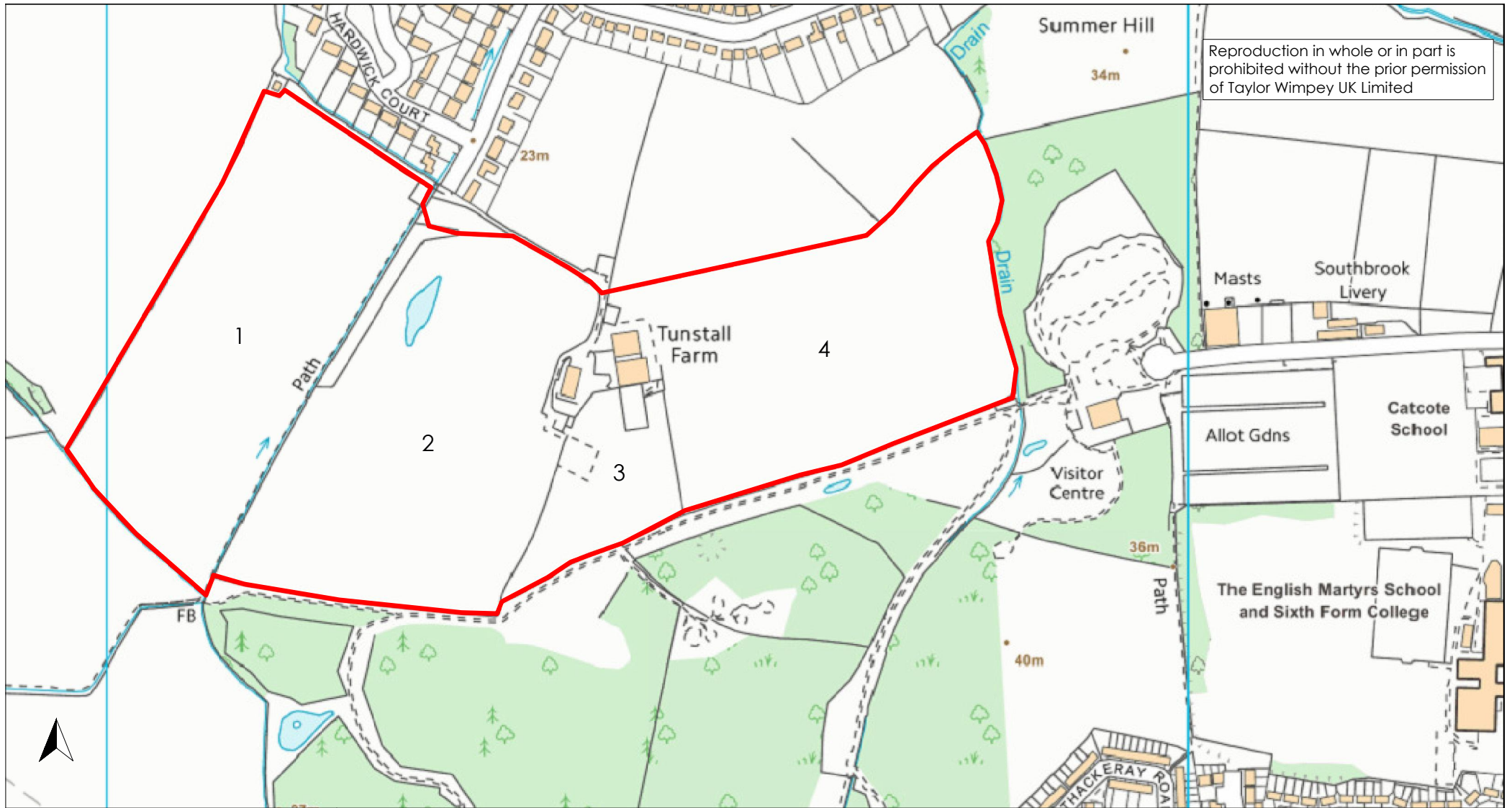
 conservation area

 parks and gardens

 scheduled monument

0 800m

scale 1:17 500 for A4 plot



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Figure 2: Site as existing

 proposed development area

0  250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot




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Figure 3: Extract from Armstrong's
Map of County Durham, 1768

not to scale

 approximate location of site
boundary


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Figure 4: Extract from Greenwood's
Map of County Durham, 1820

0 1km
approximate scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

 approximate location of site
boundary





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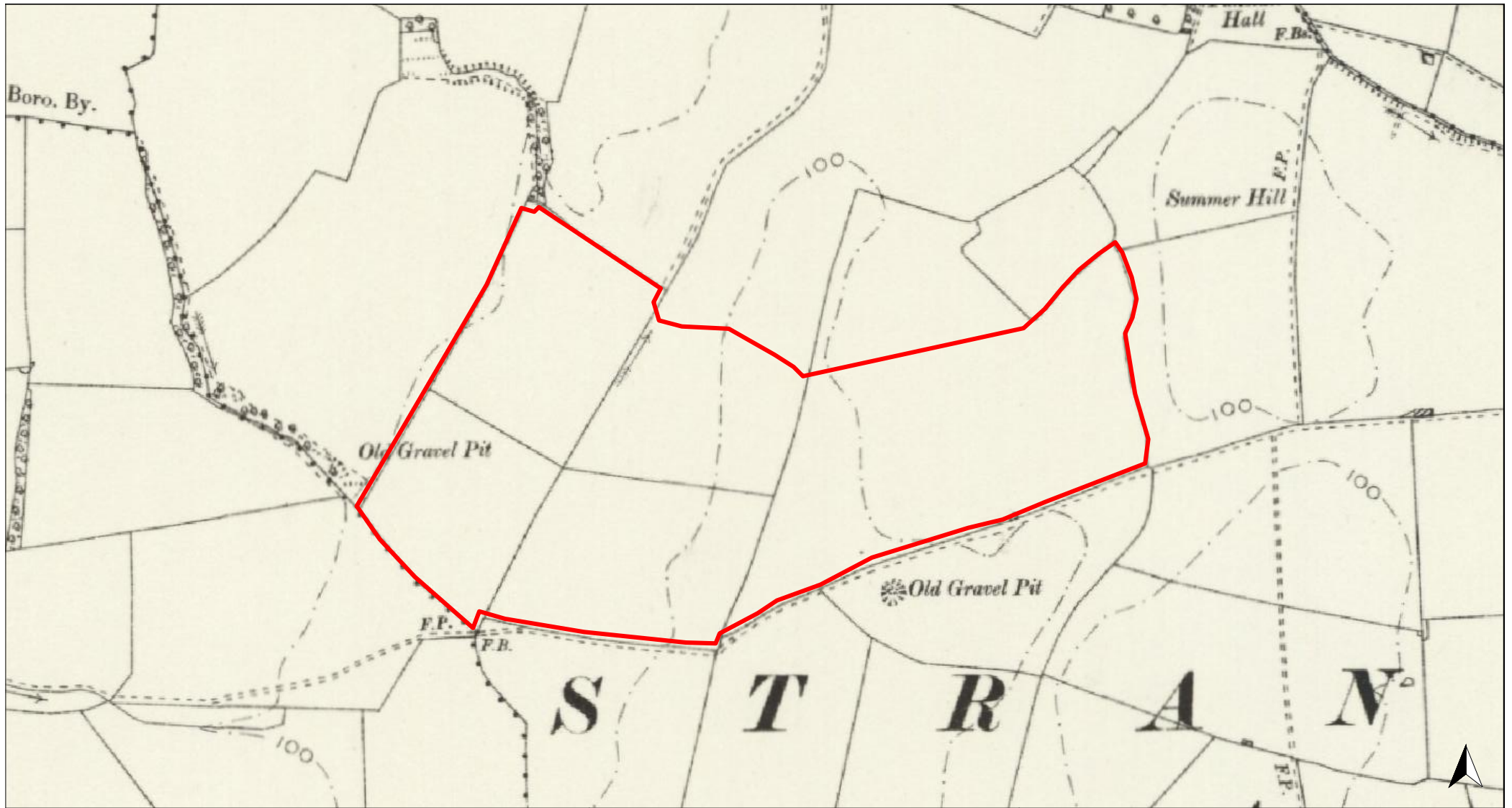
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Figure 5: Extract from the Stranton
tithe plan, 1839

0  250m
approximate scale 1:5000 for A4 plot

 approximate location of site
boundary





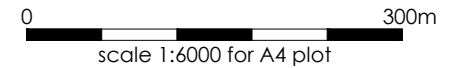
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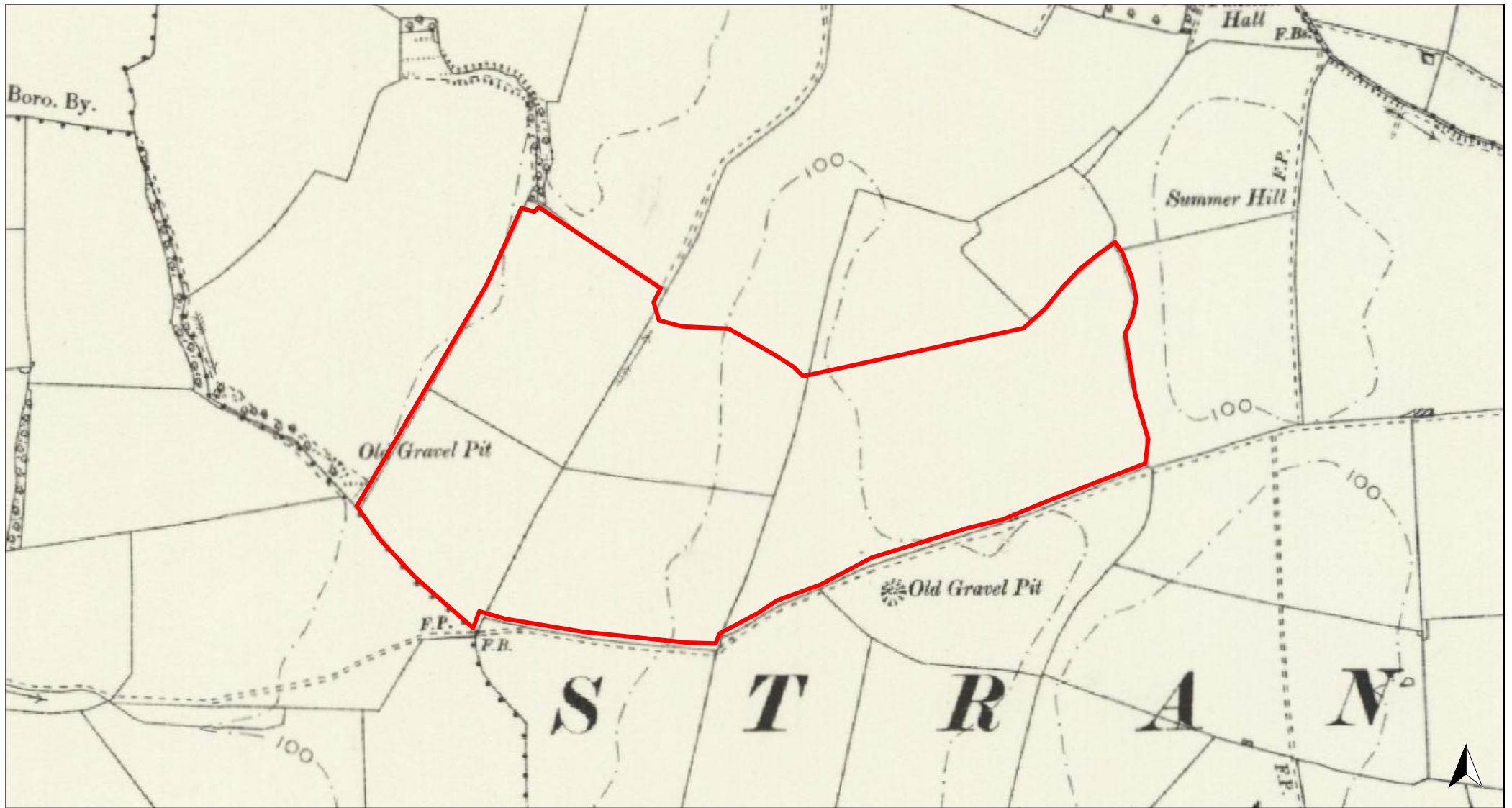
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Figure 6: Extract from the 1st edition
Ordnance Survey map, 1861





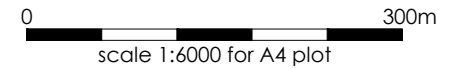
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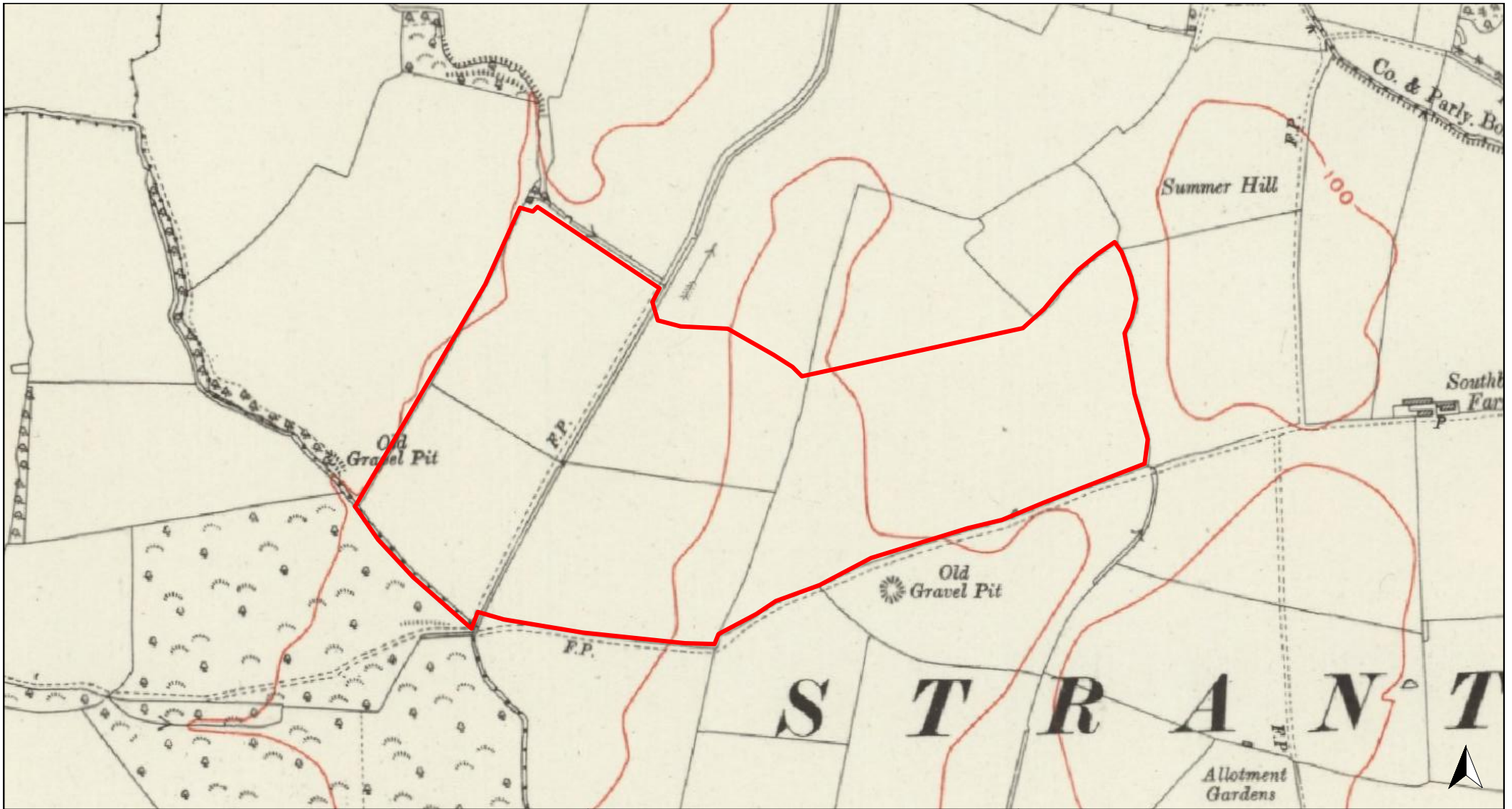
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Figure 7: Extract from the 2nd edition
Ordnance Survey map, 1898





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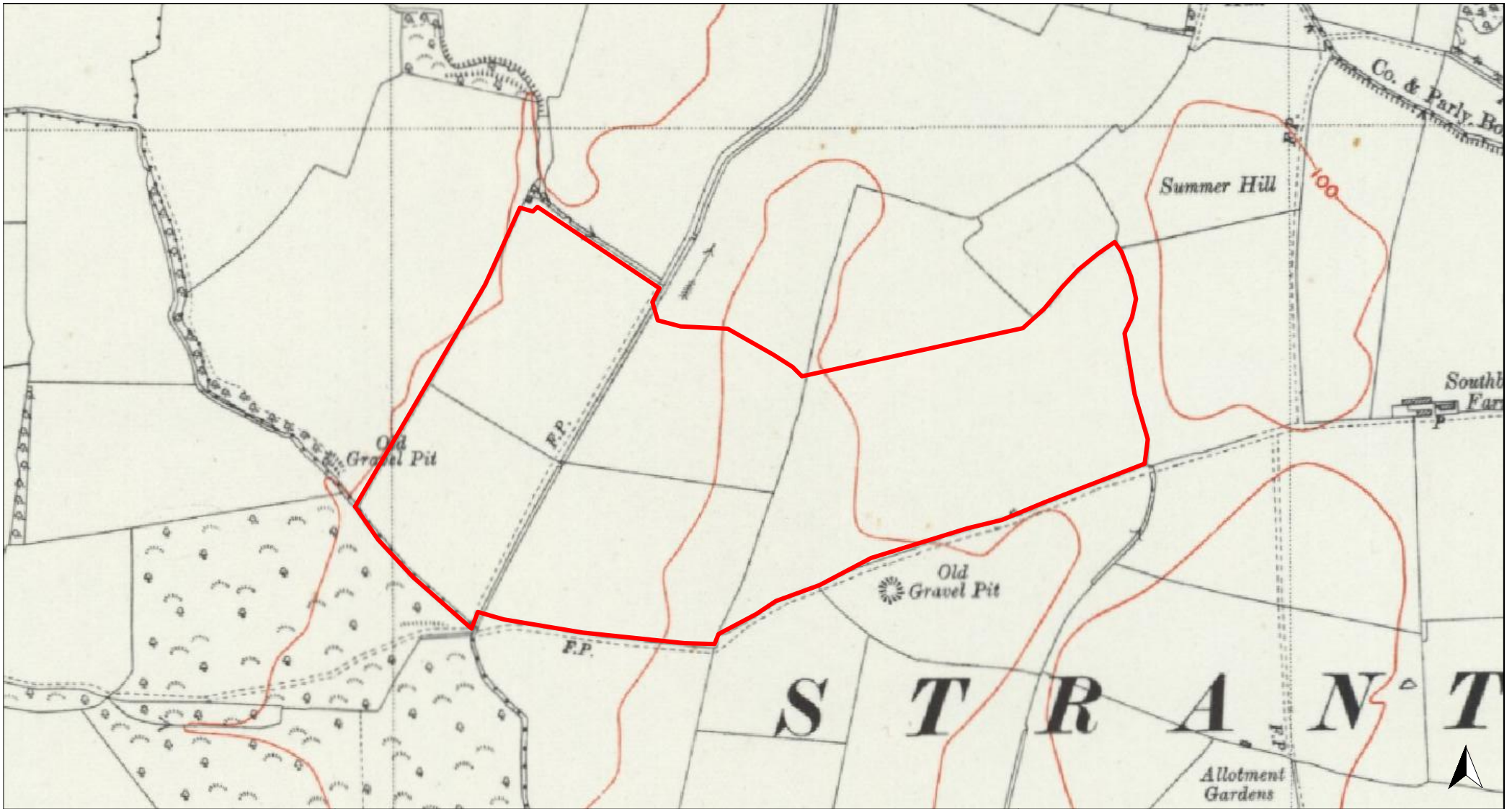
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Figure 8: Extract from the 3rd edition
Ordnance Survey map, 1923

 site boundary

0  300m
scale 1:6000 for A4 plot



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Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey
edition of 1947

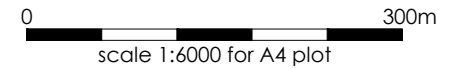




Figure 10: Field 1, looking north



Figure 11: Field 2, looking east towards Tunstall Farm



Figure 12: Flood defence banks in Field 1, looking south



Figure 13: Flood defence banks and wetland in Field 2, looking north



Figure 14: Farmhouse of Tunstall Farm, looking north



Figure 15: New barn behind farmhouse, looking west



Figure 16: Bank along west boundary to Field 3, looking south



Figure 17: Field 4, looking east