

**Land to the east of Enfield Chase,
Guisborough, Redcar and Cleveland**

archaeological desk-based assessment

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH

Report 2234
July 2009

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development on land to the east of Enfield Chase, Guisborough, Redcar and Cleveland. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records and a field visit.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Lidl UK GmbH, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings on the site or in the near vicinity, but there are numerous designated Listed Buildings in the historic core of Guisborough, to the north-east of Rectory Lane. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Guisborough Priory (SAM 23223) lies just over 1km to the north-east of the development area. The site lies outside the Guisborough Conservation Area (Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council 2006).
- 1.4 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area but the presence of prehistoric and Roman finds in the vicinity indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 1.5 Archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and early post-medieval period may survive over the southern part of the site. This evidence is likely to relate to agricultural activity rather than settlement.
- 1.6 A railway line was constructed in the mid-19th century across the northern part of the site but was dismantled before the turn of the 20th century: the earthwork associated with this survives. The construction of the railway may have impacted upon any archaeological resource surviving from previous periods.

Recommendations

- 1.7 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 1.8 Borehole information was not available at the time this report was written. The results of any geotechnical works conducted in advance of the development should be examined to inform any programme of archaeological investigation.
- 1.9 The earthworks on the site should be recorded through an archaeological earthwork survey.
- 1.10 An archaeological trench should be excavated across the earthwork associated with the dismantled railway to record information about its construction and form. All the works should be conducted in accordance with a specification approved by the planning authority.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is to the east of Enfield Chase, Guisborough, Cleveland and Redcar (grid reference NZ 6094 1548). It covers an area of 8005 square metres, and is bounded by Rectory Lane to the north, Enfield Chase to the west, open ground to the south and Morgan Drive Industrial Estate to the east.

Development proposal

- 2.2 The development proposal includes construction of a sales area with delivery store, warehouse and offices and associated services together with car parking and vehicle and pedestrian access from Enfield Chase.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological features 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 advance of the proposed development.

Dates

- 2.4 The field visit took place on 11th July 2009. This report was prepared between 9th and 24th July 2009.

Personnel

- 2.5 Research was conducted by Judith Roberts. This report was prepared by Judith Roberts, with illustrations by David Graham. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.6 The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to Tees Archaeology in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-62329**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.7 Archaeological Services is grateful for the assistance of Tees Archaeology and personnel of the North Yorkshire County Record Office and the Local Studies Library, Durham University in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of the desk-based survey, the site was largely overgrown with nettles, thistles and grass with a small group of trees surrounded by brambles in the centre.

Topography

- 3.2 The northern part of the site rises steeply, by 3.5m, from Rectory Lane. To the east is an industrial estate that is also considerably lower than the proposed development site. Enfield Road marks the western boundary of the site. The site slopes gradually up to the south and the southern boundary of the field follows the route of the former railway branch line to Guisborough station. Much of the area surrounding the development site was developed in the second half of the 20th century. The mean elevation is approximately 95m aOD.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The geology of the surrounding upland is oolitic siliceous rocks but the Guisborough valley is made up of shale overlain by Devensian tills (Harrison and Dixon 1981).

4. Historical and archaeological development

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 4.1 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area. There is, however, evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory.
- 4.2 Mesolithic finds interpreted as evidence for base camps used for the exploitation of game and other resources in the surrounding countryside have been found on Upleatham Hill and Eston Moor (Harrison and Dixon 1981). During the Neolithic period there was clearance for agriculture and a polished igneous stone axe was found in Guisborough, but the precise location of its discovery is not recorded (HER 581). Long barrows of presumed Neolithic date have been found on higher ground to the west of Guisborough at Great Ayton Moor (Spratt and Simmons 1976, 199). Bronze Age remains have also been recorded on the moors surrounding Guisborough. Pollen evidence suggests arable and pastoral agriculture was being carried out at that period, with clearance of tree cover leading to development of the heather moorland. No evidence for Iron Age occupation has been found very near Guisborough. The heavy soils and tendency for Chapel Beck to flood suggests that the lowland to the north and east of the site was not extensively settled in prehistoric times.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 4.3 During the Roman period there were dispersed native farmsteads in the Guisborough valley (Rowe 2003, 2). Evidence for Roman occupation in the town of Guisborough is restricted to stray finds of coins discovered in the 19th century. Undated skeletons were recorded when eight coins dating between AD 98-385 were found in 1888 during work on the site of the Grammar School, but it was thought these were from the “Priory burial ground”.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 4.4 Structural evidence, Late Saxon pottery and a coin of Eadberht (AD 737-58) were found during excavations at Guisborough Priory in 1985 but no other

remains of this date have been recorded in Guisborough. It has been suggested that the name of Guisborough is derived from a Saxon or Scandinavian personal name combined with *burgh* – a defended place (Smith 1928, 149).

- 4.5 Before the Norman conquest a parcel of land at Guisborough was given by the priory of Durham (Page 1923, 355). At the time of the Domesday survey (1086) the settlement was recorded as Ghigesburgh and soon after the conquest the area had been granted to the de Brus family. In 1119 a priory for Augustine canons was founded there by Robert de Brus and flourished until the Dissolution (Lewis 1848, 358).
- 4.6 During the medieval period settlement grew in the eastern part of the town at Belmangate and developed along Church Street and Westgate and around the market place in the 12th century (Rowe 2003, 4). The rights to hold a weekly market and annual fair were granted to Guisborough in 1263 (Page 1923). In 1413 a fire in Westgate destroyed 69 chimneyed houses (Page 1923). Many of the property boundaries laid out during the medieval period were retained into the 19th and 20th century and can be seen on Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 8-10). Ruther Cross (HER 7192) and Stump Cross (HER 1806) lie close to medieval routes running from the west into Guisborough.
- 4.7 The remains of medieval agricultural activity can be seen in extensive areas of ridge and furrow earthworks to the south of the town (HER 1568) and to the east of Belmangate. Possible ridge and furrow earthworks are visible in modern aerial views of the area (Figure 14). South Back Lane, later re-named Rectory Lane, ran to the rear of medieval properties fronting on to Westgate and to the south of Chapel Beck. The proposed development site appears to lie beyond the edge of the medieval settlement.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 4.8 In 1550 Edward VI sold the priory and some land in the town to Sir Thomas Chaloner and in 1558 Queen Mary granted him the manor, township and remaining land.
- 4.9 Many 16th, 17th, and 18th century maps of North Yorkshire (available online) show 'Guisborough' spelt in a variety of ways. None shows sufficient detail of land to the south of Chapel Beck to provide information regarding the development site.
- 4.10 During the post-medieval period Guisborough remained a small market town with little expansion beyond the medieval core. A number of small industries were established in the town including corn mills (HERs 5768 and 5776), a timber yard (HER 5785) an iron foundry (HER 5777) and later a gas works (HER 5778).
- 4.11 In 1773 (Figure 3) the development site was known as Corner Close (field 224, just over three acres). The boundaries of the field appear largely unchanged since this period.

- 4.12 Mining interests in the area led to the building of an extensive railway system in North Yorkshire, linking mines to the growing industrial areas. Mineral extraction in Guisborough started in the 17th century but did not lead to significant development in the town.
- 4.13 By 1854 the Middlesborough and Guisbrough (sic) Railway (HER 3887) ran just south of the field containing the proposed development area (Figure 4) towards the station in Guisborough (Figure 5). In 1866 the Parsonage (built 1859) was re-named the Rectory and South Back Lane became Rectory Lane (Dixon 1992).
- 4.14 In 1867 a branch line (HER 5755) from the Chaloner pit (to the north-west of the town) crossed the site and joined the Cleveland Railway at Hutton Junction (HER 5769), to the south of the development site (Figure 6). This line crosses the Middlesborough and Guisborough railway and the north-eastern part of the site before crossing Rectory Lane.
- 4.15 The branch line can also be seen in a map of Chaloner Estate lands made in 1869 (Figure 7): both these maps show an earthwork associated with the railway where it crosses the proposed development area. This map shows the Middlesborough to Guisborough railway was now part of the Stockton to Darlington Railway system with the Cleveland Railway branching off to the south of the town.
- 4.16 The 1894-5 and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show the branch line that crossed the northern part of the site to have been dismantled, although it remained visible as an earthwork across the proposed development area (Figures 8-12).

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 4.17 Since the turn of the 20th century there appears to have been very little development on the site. The 3rd and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey map show the dismantled railway as an earthwork. Throughout this period the property boundaries also remain unchanged and it is only after 1973 that Enfield Chase was constructed along the western edge of the site removing the north-western corner of the field (Figure 13).
- 4.18 An aerial photograph taken in 1965 (Figure 14) shows a small structure close to the eastern boundary of the field, just south of the dismantled railway line. This building and one to the east of the boundary, in the adjoining field, are not shown by either the 1958 or 1973 Ordnance Survey maps and it may be assumed they were insubstantial and short-lived. The photograph also shows the surviving railway earthwork.

Previous archaeological works

- 4.19 Very little archaeological work has been carried out in the southern part of Guisborough. Archaeological investigations have mainly concentrated on the historic core of the town (HERs 9, 99, 100 and 281). A desk-based assessment (HER 393) was carried out in advance of a development to the east of the dismantled railway line.

The buildings

- 4.20 There were no buildings visible in the development area at the time of the site visit. There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site or its vicinity but there are numerous Listed Buildings in the historic core of Guisborough.

5. Site reconnaissance

- 5.1 A field visit 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.
- 5.2 The site is relatively level but the land drops away by over 3 metres on three sides to Rectory Lane (Figure 15), Enfield Chase (Figure 16) and the Morgan Drive Industrial Estate (Figure 17). On the north part of the site the natural slope has been cut into to create a level surface for the construction or widening of Rectory Lane. On the east the steep downward slope along the edge of the site appears to reflect levelling work in conjunction with the establishment off the industrial estate that is cut into the natural slope on this side. On the west side, Enfield Chase has been cut through the northern slope of the spur to create a regular graded incline for this road as it climbs from Rectory Lane to the housing estates to the south of the former railway line. The development land slopes gradually up to the south. A hedge marks the eastern boundary of the site with remains of a barbed wire fence visible in places. The southern boundary of the site is marked by modern grid pegs but is otherwise indistinguishable from the remainder of the plot, to the south (Figure 18).
- 5.3 The development area is covered in tall weeds and grass that mask the uneven nature of the ground. The density of vegetation also obscures the earthworks that are visible in 20th-century aerial photographs and maps but these can be determined when walking across the site.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area but the presence of prehistoric and Roman finds in the vicinity indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 6.2 Archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and early post-medieval period may survive over the southern part of the site. This evidence is likely to relate to agricultural activity rather than settlement.
- 6.3 A railway line was constructed in the mid-19th century across the northern part of the site but was dismantled before the turn of the 20th century: the earthwork associated with this survives. The construction of the railway may have impacted upon any archaeological resource surviving from previous periods.

7. Impact assessment

Direct impact

- 7.1 The proposed development has the potential to impact on any underlying remains through the excavation of the access route, building foundations and service trenches, and also through landscaping and construction of the car park.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 8.2 Borehole information was not available at the time this report was written. The results of any geotechnical works conducted in advance of the development should be examined to inform any programme of archaeological investigation.
- 8.3 The earthworks on the site should be recorded through an archaeological earthwork survey.
- 8.4 An archaeological trench should be excavated across the earthwork associated with the dismantled railway to record information about its construction and form. All the works should be conducted in accordance with a specification approved by the planning authority.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources

The following Estate maps were viewed on microfilm (1436) at North Yorkshire County Council Record Office:

A Rough Map of the Manor of Guisborough surveyed in 1773 by Seagrave

A Plan of the Chaloner Estate and Sundry Freeholds within the Manor of Guisborough, undated

A Plan of the Estate of Rob^t Chaloner, The Parish of Guisborough, surveyed in 1826 by Thos. Scott

Plan of an Estate in the Parish of Guisborough belonging to Rob^t Chaloner, 1854

Plan of the Chaloner Estate in Guisborough, 1867

Chaloner Estate Accommodation Lands South West Section 1869

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6" sheet 104SW, 1869

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 25" sheet NZ61, 1853-57

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 25" sheet NZ61, 1894-95

Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition, 25" sheet NZ61, 1919-20

Ordnance Survey 4th Edition, 25" sheet NZ61, 1938-52

Ordnance Survey 25" sheet NZ61, 1958

Ordnance Survey 25" sheet NZ61, 1973

Ordnance Survey 25" sheet NZ61, 1987

Other sources

Dixon, G, 1992 *Guisborough in old picture postcards* Zaltbommel

Harrison, B J D and Dixon, G, (eds) 1981 *Guisborough Before 1900*,
Guisborough

Lewis, S (Ed.) 1848 *A Topographical Dictionary of England* London

Page, W, 1923 *A History of the County of York North Riding* 2 London

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council 2006 *Guisborough Conservation
Area Appraisal and Boundary Changes* Guisborough

Rowe, P, 2003 *Guisborough Conservation Area: an archaeological assessment
Report TA03/05 in 2006* *Guisborough Conservation Area Appraisal and
Boundary Changes* Guisborough

Smith, A H, 1928 *The place names of the North Riding of Yorkshire* English
Place Names Society 5 Cambridge

Spratt, D A and Simmons, I G, 1976 *Historic Activity and Environment on the
North York Moors in Journal of Archaeological Science*, 3, 193-210

North Yorkshire County Council Archive

MIC1436 Guisborough Estate Maps

MIC2142 Unpublished manuscript of the History of Cleveland by Rev.
Canon J.C. Atkinson, volume 2

Websites

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~genmaps/>

<http://www.bl.uk/ukgallery>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

<http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/archives>

<http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/stations/g/guisborough>

www.english-heritage.org.uk

Aerial photographs [Tees Archaeology]

CPE/UK 1835 13 Nov 1946 frames 4265 and 4266

541/23/16 May 1948 frames 4224 and 4225

65/182 frame 034

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the study area (within an approximate radius of 500m from the site). Not all sites mentioned in the text are shown on Figure 2 or listed in the table below.

Historic Environment Record

PRN	Description	Date
168	Bramham Down artefact	unknown
926	Guisborough Town	
1086	Stump Cross	medieval
1568	Rectory Lane field system	medieval
3887	Middlesborough to Guisborough railway	19th century
4868	Coach House	18th century
5131	Johnson's Yard terrace house	18th century
5132	Johnson's Yard barn	17th century
5755	Chaloner Pit branch link	19th century
5768	Corn windmill	18/19th century
5769	Guisborough and Saltburn Branch railway	19th century
5776	Cornmill	18/19th century
5777	Iron Foundry	19th century
5778	Gas works	19th century
5785	Timber yard	18/19th century
6182	Chaloner Hall School	medieval
6251	Quaker burial ground	19th century
6252	Friends Meeting House	17th century
6375	School	17/18th century

Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
7192	Ruther Cross	II
7266	Wall to the south of 60 Westgate	II
7267	Westgarth and adjoining outhouse	II
7268	Coach House north of 94 Westgate	II
7269	Boundary wall and gate piers south of 94 Westgate	II
7271	Boundary wall in front of 96 Westgate	II
7272	98-100 Westgate	II
7273	134 and 136 Westgate	II
7280	71 and 73 Westgate	II
7281	75 and 77 Westgate	DL
7282	79 and 81 Westgate	DL
7283	95, 97 and 99 Westgate	II
7284	105 and 107 Westgate	II
7285	109 and 111 Westgate	II
7286	113 and 115 Westgate	II
7287	147, 149, 151 and 153 Westgate	II
7288	181 Westgate	II
7289	183 Westgate	II

7990	185 Westgate	II
7991	187 Westgate	II

Previous archaeological work

PRN	Description
99	Johnsons Yard; archaeological evaluation
100	Johnsons Yard; building recording
9	105a Westgate; archaeological watching brief
393	Desk-based assessment



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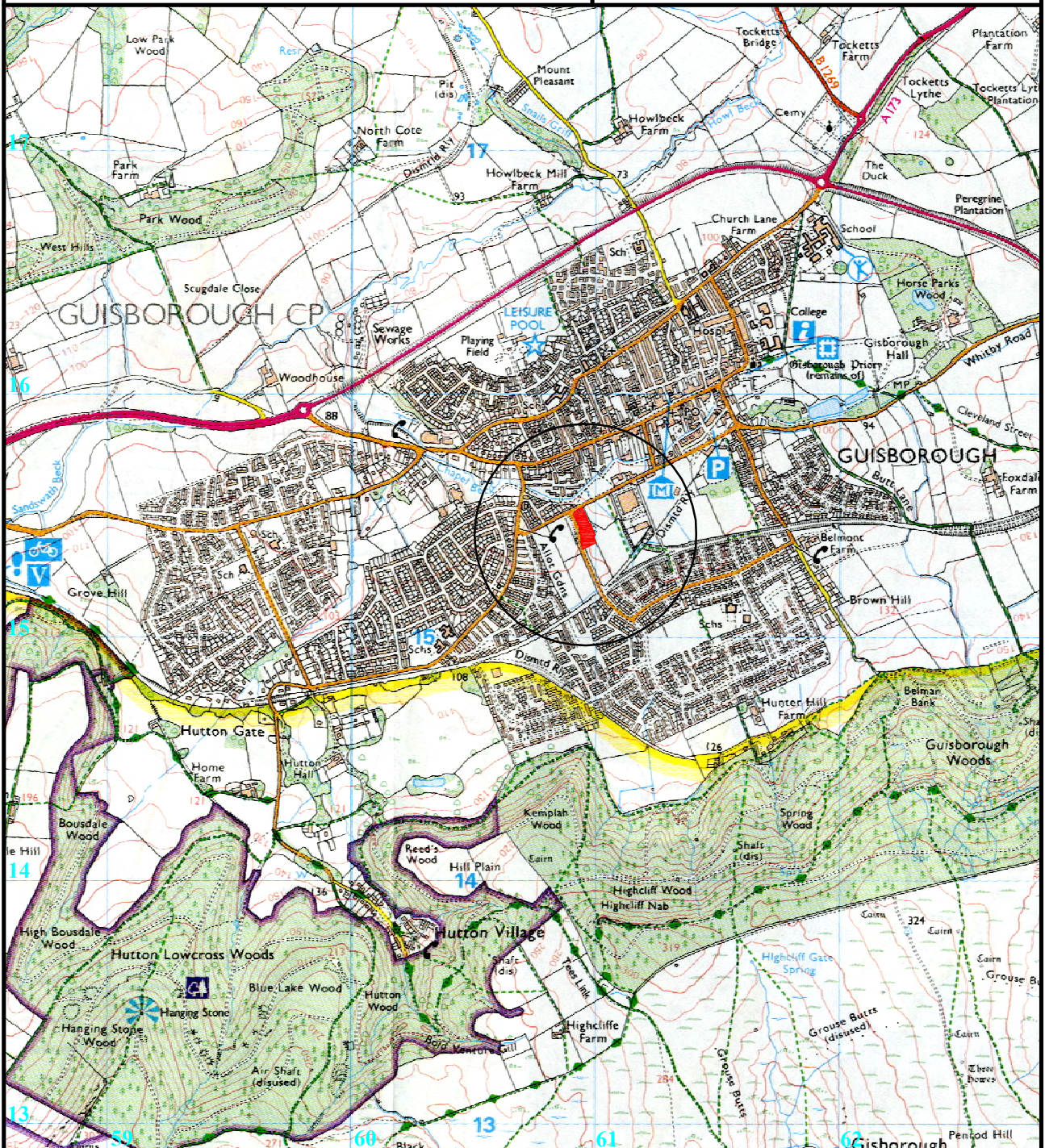
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Figure 1 Site location

on behalf of
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Office. © Crown copyright 2002. All rights
reserved. Licence number AL100002176



proposed development area



scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot





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Figure 2 HER sites

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Office. © Crown copyright 2002. All rights
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HER site



proposed
development area



scale 1:7500 - for A4 plot





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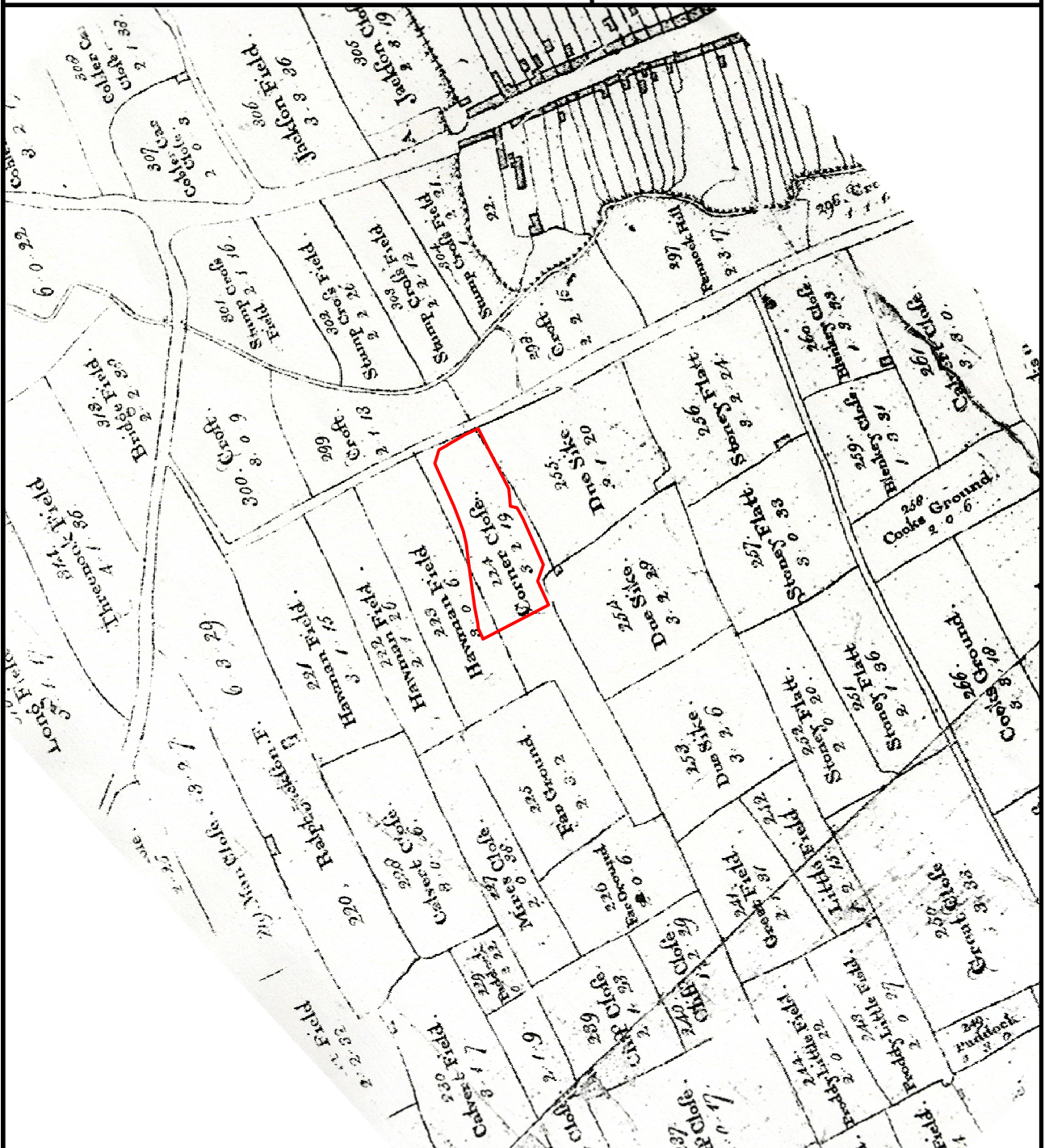
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Figure 3 *Extract from A Rough Map of the Manor of Guisborough, surveyed in 1773*

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scale 1:5000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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Figure 4 Extract from a Plan of an Estate in the Parish of
Guisborough belonging to Robert Chaloner, 1854

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scale 1:6000 - for A4 plot



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Figure 5

Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

on behalf of
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0 750m



scale 1:15 000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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Figure 6 *Extract from a Plan of Chaloner Estates at
Guisborough, 1867*

on behalf of
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0 150m



scale 1:3000 - for A4 plot



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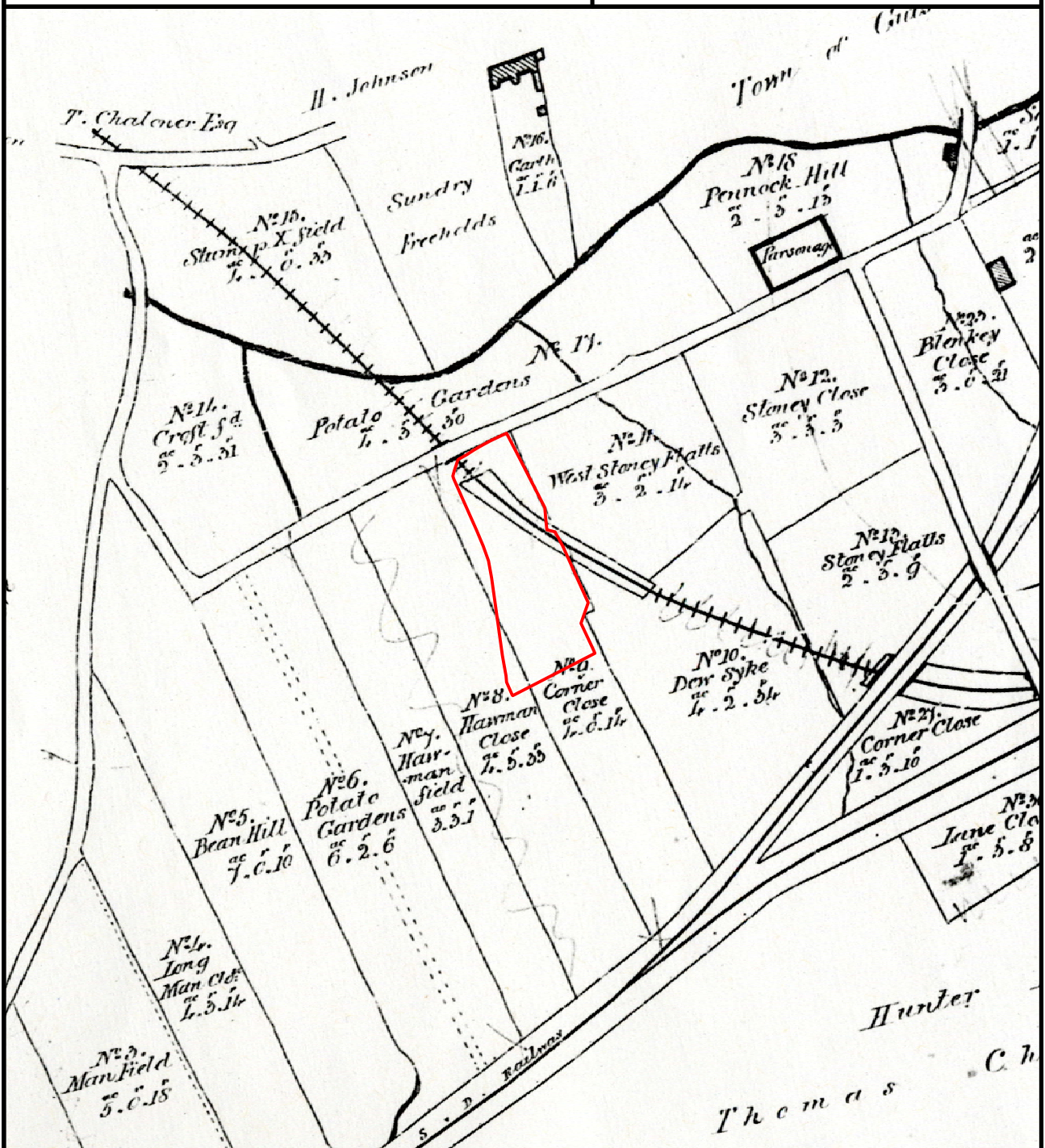
Figure 7 Extract from a Plan of Chaloner Estates at
Guisborough, 1869

on behalf of
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0 200m



scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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Figure 8

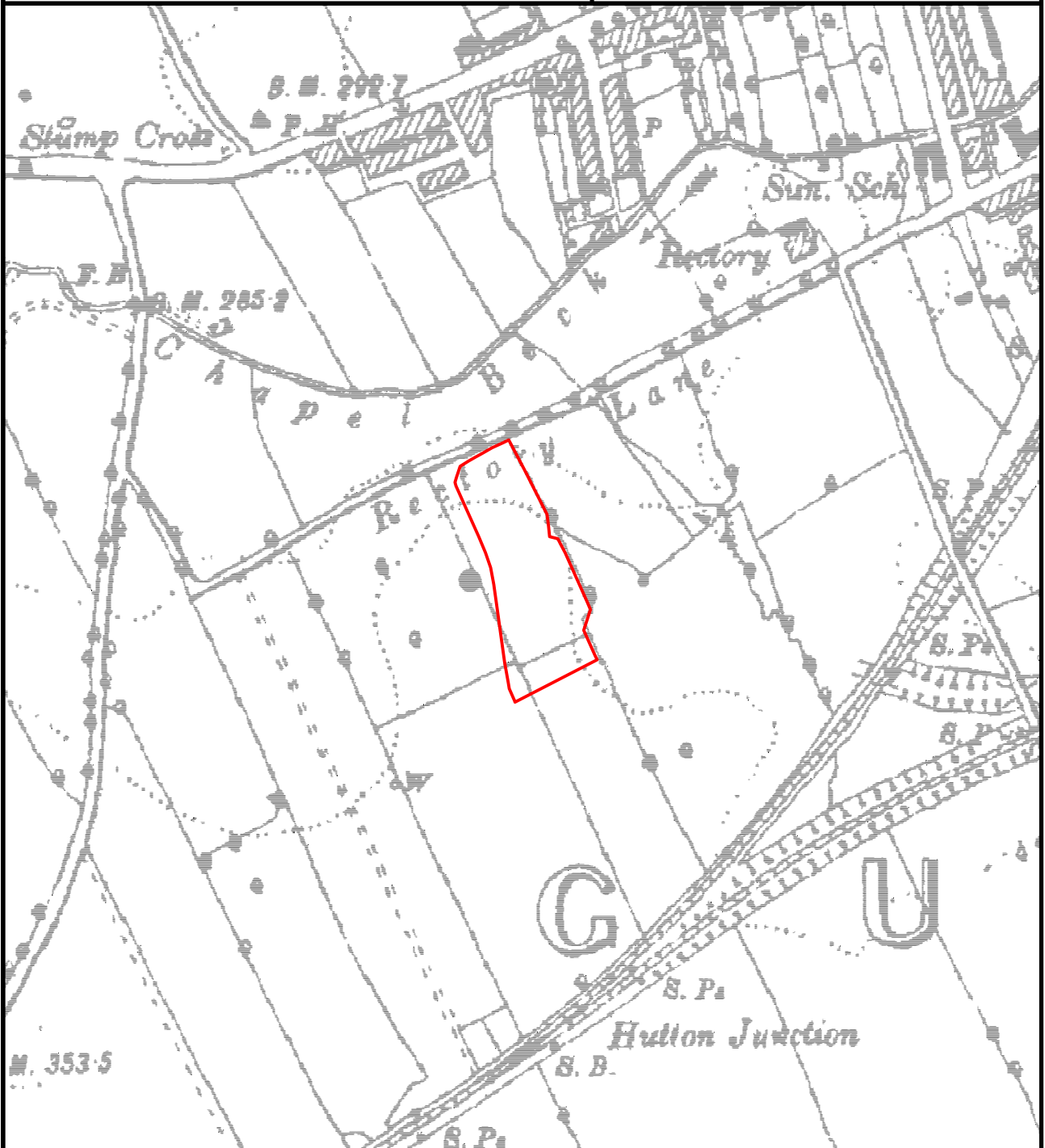
Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map

on behalf of
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0 200m



scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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Figure 9

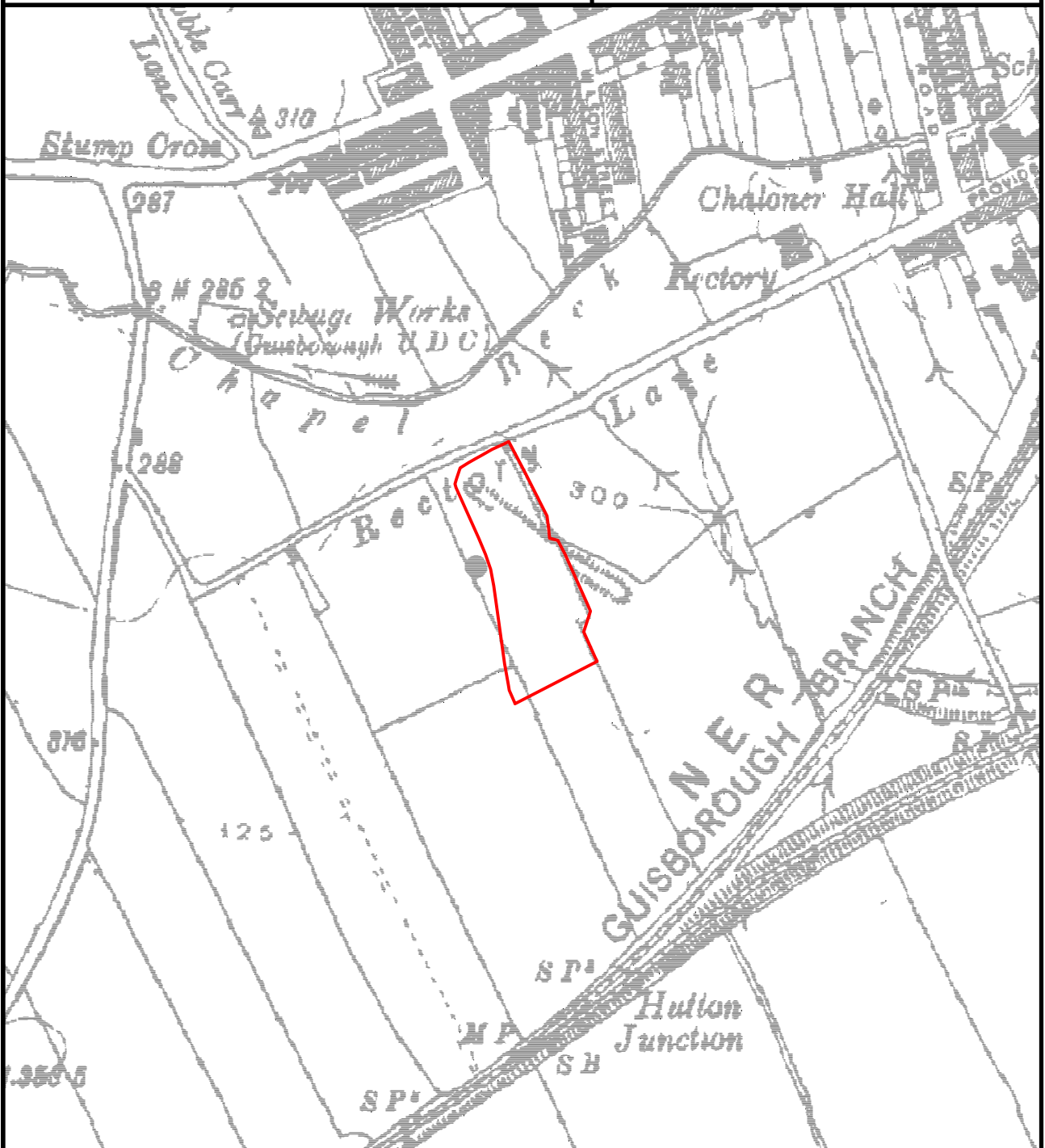
Extract from the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map

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0 200m



scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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Figure 10

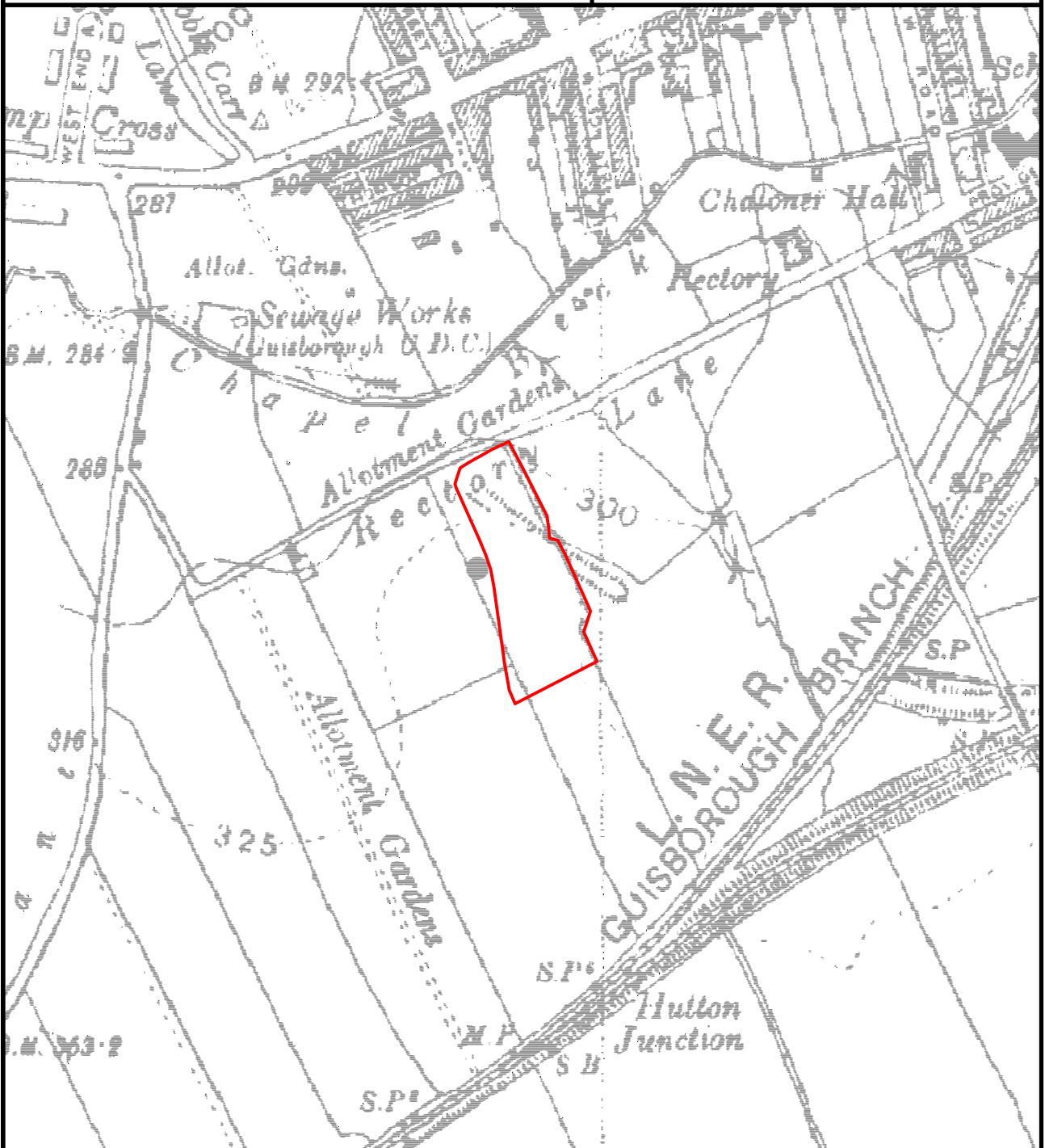
Extract from the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map

on behalf of
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0 200m



scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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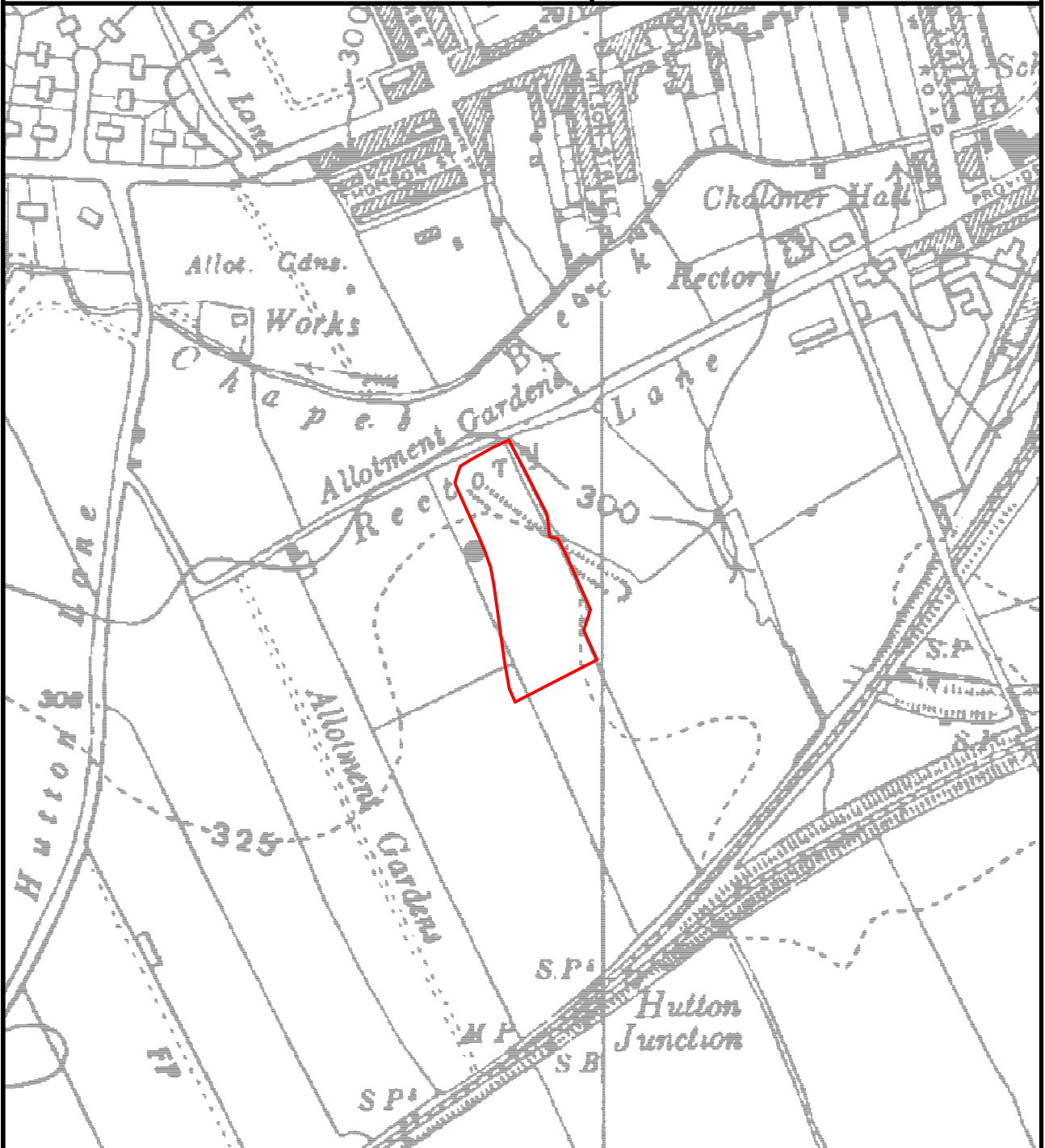
Figure 11 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1958

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH

0 200m



scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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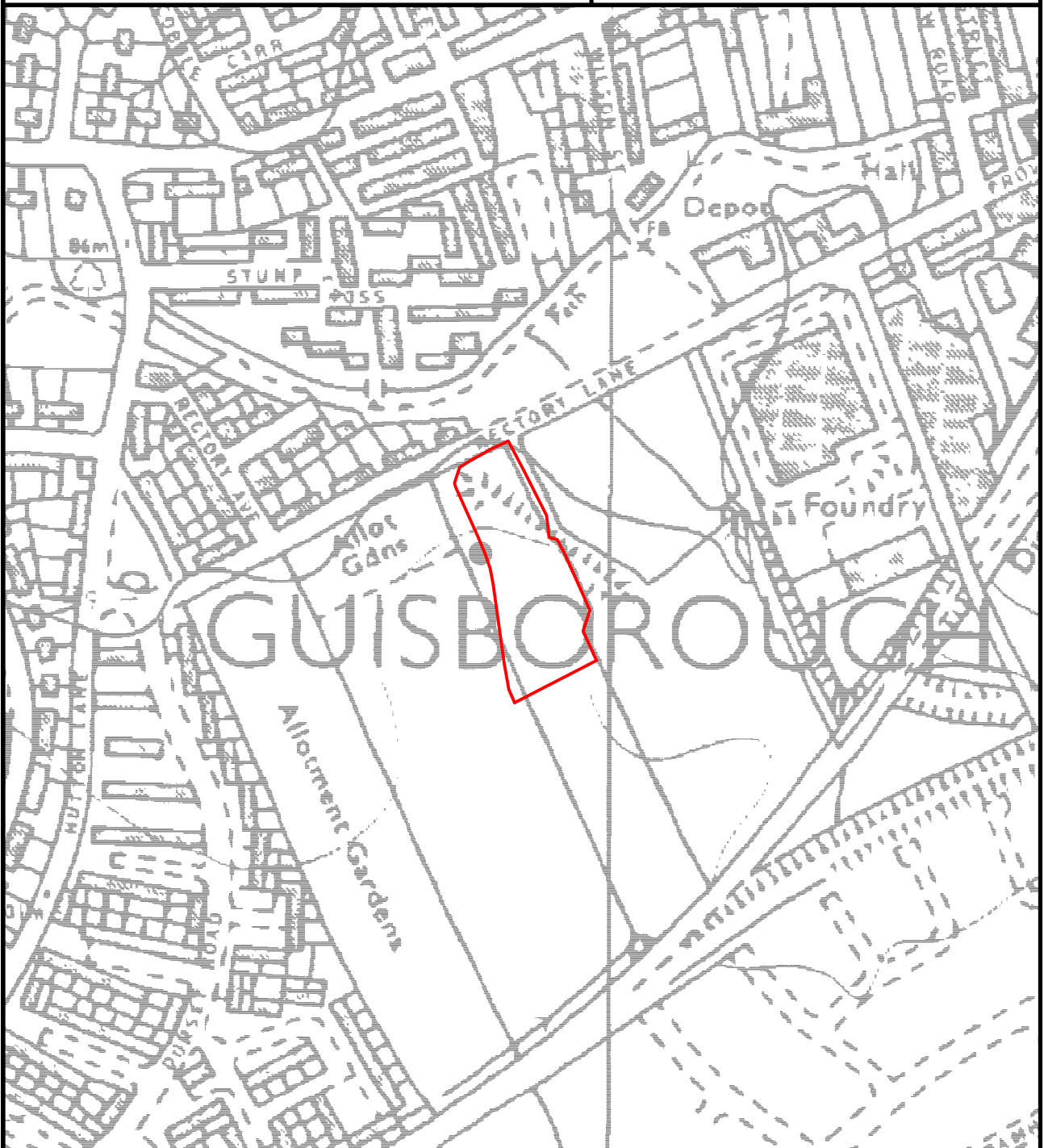
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Figure 12 *Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1973*

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH



scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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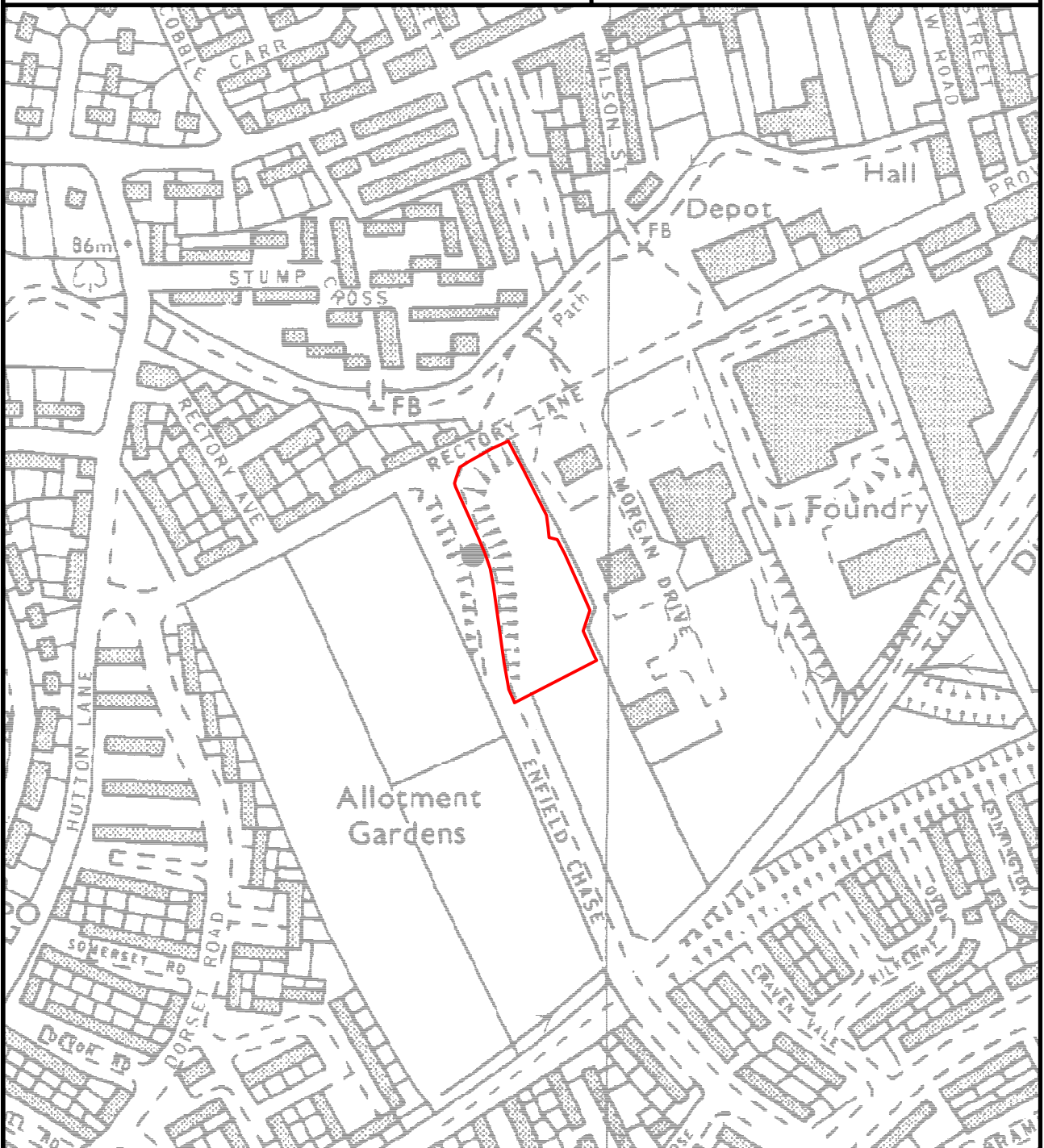
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Figure 13 *Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1987*

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scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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Figure 14 *Aerial photograph of the site, 1965*

on behalf of
Lidl UK GmbH

0 200m



scale 1:4000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





Figure 15
View west along Rectory Lane



Figure 16
View south along Enfield Chase



Figure 17
View to the north-east showing Morgan Drive Industrial Estate



Figure 18
View towards the southern boundary