

TEES SCULPTURE TRAIL

A series of 25 new
artworks waiting to be
discovered along the
Tees Valley

River Tees
Rediscovered 

WELCOME

The River Tees Rediscovered Landscape Partnership covers 147 km squared within the Tees Valley. Focusing on the river corridor from Teesmouth at the coast to upstream of Piercebridge. The scheme celebrates the natural and social heritage while protecting, preserving and enhancing this unique landscape and enabling broader access to and enjoyment of it.

We bring the landscape to life through conservation, engagement, learning and training. River Tees Rediscovered represents the human landscape with people at its heart. A landscape that has seen rapid growth and change is genuinely shaped by the movement of people, by their ambition and their experiences. Our vision is for the Tees Valley to be renowned for its rich landscape, heritage and culture.

For further information there are a series of Heritage and Trail Guides which you can download from www.riverteesrediscovered.org or if you would prefer a physical copy contact Groundwork NE & Cumbria on **01388 662666**.

TEES SCULPTURE TRAIL CAN YOU FIND THEM ALL?



We commissioned five artists to create five interpretative pieces – one in each of the local authority areas across the Tees Valley creating this fabulous sculpture trail of 25 individual pieces. So while you are exploring the area, why not see if you can find them all?



Care to share?

Upload your photos to Instagram, Facebook or Twitter.

#teessculpturetrail

How it works

- Check the map of all locations overleaf.
- Choose where you would like to start.
- Use the map on the relevant page for an indication of where you'll find each sculpture.
- Start exploring and see if you can find it.
- Take a rubbing from the steel plaque on the piece in the space provided on the page.
- How many can you collect?

TEES SCULPTURE TRAIL LOCATIONS



Key

-  Teesdale Way
-  England Coastal Path
-  Sculpture location

Darlington

- 1: Piercebridge
- 2: Broken Scar
- 3: South Park
- 4: Hurworth/Croft
- 5: Middleton One Row

Stockton-on-Tees

- 6: Newsham Grange Farm
- 7: Aislabey
- 8: Egglecliffe
- 9: Ingleby Wood
- 10: Old River Tees



Middlesbrough

- 11: Blue Bell Beck
- 12: Newport Bridge
- 13: Iron Masters Trail
- 14: Teesaurus Park
- 15: Transporter Bridge

Hartlepool

- 16: Greatham Beck
- 17: Saltern Wetlands
- 18: Salt Marshes
- 19: Greatham
- 20: Seaton Common NNR

Redcar & Cleveland

- 21: Redcar Black Path
- 22: South Tees Viewpoint
- 23: South Bank Station
- 24: Coke Ovens
- 25: South Gare

THE NATURAL HERITAGE OF THE TEES VALLEY

The River Tees is barely wider than a jump from one bank to the other at its source. Yet in less than 30 miles it widens, maturing and meandering, through the lowlands between Darlington and the North Sea. The river and its surrounding landscape provide a varied natural habitat for a wide variety of animals and plant life.

Rural farmland and woodland

The open countryside around Darlington and to the west of Stockton-on-Tees has rich alluvial soils and so is largely farmed, mainly for crops, but some pastures too. Wildlife benefits from a good network of hedgerows between fields and alongside country lanes. Broad and mixed leaf woodland is found in places on the steep-sided banks of the River Tees.

Hedges, small woodlands and rough pastures are important for a number of bird species which are declining across the UK. These include yellow-hammer, cuckoo, green woodpecker and bullfinch.

Ancient and semi-natural woodland survives along the banks of the River Tees and its tributaries, especially the steep Leven valley. Woodland is generally restricted to the steeper slopes which have no value for agriculture. Ancient woodland is a precious habitat. It is scarce, irreplaceable and supports

a vast diversity of wildlife including many rare and declining species.

To be classified as ancient, woodland must have been present since 1600. Before that, planting was uncommon so these woodlands can be assumed to date back to the ice age.



Urban wildlife

The major towns of the Tees Valley are inevitably the sites where most changes have taken place that affect the natural landscape.

Remnant habitats, such as small meadows and woodlands, survived agricultural improvement only to be surrounded by the spread of housing. There are ponds which were created as

a result of human activity; old brick pits, gravel quarries and even fire-ponds for a small airfield support toads, frogs and sometimes the nationally protected great crested newt.

Other abandoned industrial sites support an open mosaic of grassland where wildflowers persist. Elsewhere, dense scrub proliferates with deep thickets of hawthorn, blackthorn and dog rose.

The river

The waters of the Tees are rich in wildlife. Salmon is distributed throughout the river, while the numbers of brown trout have declined, as a result of the degraded and fragmented habitat. Brook lamprey can be found in the Rivers Leven and Tees.





Otters are spotted with remarkable regularity along the Tees throughout Stockton and around the North Tees marshes.

Roe deer are not often thought of as an urban mammals yet are regular visitors to woodlands and pastures on the edge of towns in the Tees Valley.



Bowesfield and Preston Farm

Three large reed-filled pools create a sizeable undisturbed wetland that supports a number of ducks and wading birds such as teal, curlew, gadwall, ruff and golden plover. This is also an excellent place to spot dragonflies and damselflies.

Coatham Marsh

A series of pools and reed swamps, this is the last remaining wildlife habitat to have survived the almost entire urban reclamation of the south Tees. Bordered by Redcar's blast furnace, the site is sanctuary for more than 200 species of wild birds and

wildflowers as well as mammals such as fox and stoats. Smaller mammals must also be present as the site is regularly visited by birds of prey including barn owls.

Maze Park

Visitors can climb one of its landscaped mounds to enjoy panoramic views of the conurbation. Glades and open grassland attract scarce butterfly species such as grayling and speckled wood. The steep banks provide nesting for sand martins and give excellent views of common and grey seals preying on salmon negotiating the Tees Barrage.

Portrack Marsh

This wetland nature reserve attracts hundreds of birds each year and is home to a wide variety of mammals, amphibians and insects.

Winter sees redshank and lapwing, shoveler, pochard, tufted duck and teal frequenting the pools. While kingfisher and grey wagtail are easy to spot.

Spring is the time for wheatear, whinchat and warblers. And Summer little grebe, moorhen, swans and Canada goose. By late summer, the exposed mud flats are home to waders such as dunlin, black tailed godwit, greenshank and ruff.



Saltholme

A flagship site for the RSPB, Saltholme's wetlands are home to large numbers of wildfowl and wading birds. In the spring and summer many birds breed here including shoveler and gadwall and common terns. The reed beds are home to water rails, reed bunting and reed warblers.



Seaton Common, Seaton Sands and North Gare

Among the relics of a once thriving salt industry lies a network of ditches and wet grassland that attracts vast numbers of over-wintering migrating birds.



South Gare and Coatham Sands

Fresh water marshes, lagoons, dunes and golden sandy beaches are designated as internationally important for wild birds. Species such as bar-tailed godwit, curlew, redshank and grey plover make their winter homes here. While the dune slacks support large stands of northern marsh and fragrant orchids.

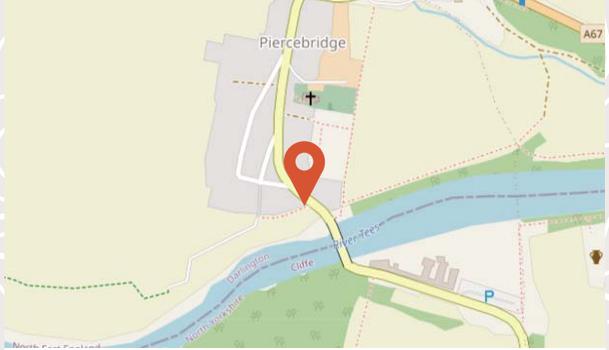
1

PIERCEBRIDGE



Piercebridge Touchstone Russ Coleman

Our island was sculpted by ice when the planet warmed, so receding glaciers left erratics. Stones from another place further north were carried along in the ice. Ancient time travellers that helped shape this place. The artist sculpts and polishes the stones to reveal their true beauty. Delicate yet robust each piece gives visitors a direct connection to the land on which they stand. The piece is etched with words *'Pro-gradi'*, meaning slow progress from pro (advance before) gradi to walk forward.



Did you know?

Piercebridge Roman Fort is one of a number of forts built along Dere Street, which was one of the most important roads in Roman Britain. The fort seen today is thought to have been built around 270 AD or soon after.



Care to share?

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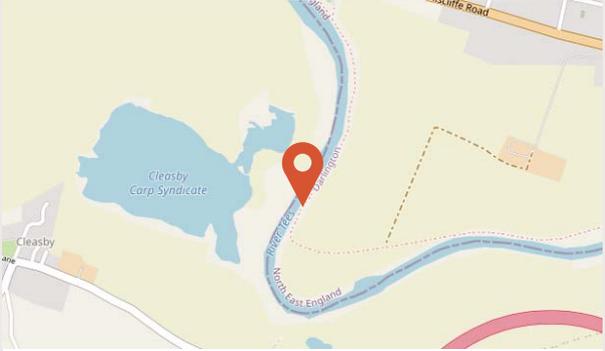


FOUND IT?

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2

BROKEN SCAR



Did you know?

Tees Cottage Pumping Station is a Victorian waterworks which began supplying water to Darlington in 1849. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument with two completely original pumping engines in full working order.



Cascade Infinite...

A tower of interlocking planes, Cascade is inspired by how humans influence the river at this location. Made from painted galvanised steel, the forms and shapes are designed to echo water falling down the weir. Each plane has flowing lines and forms carved into it with random different sized cut-out circles, representing the foam that forms as water enters the pools below.



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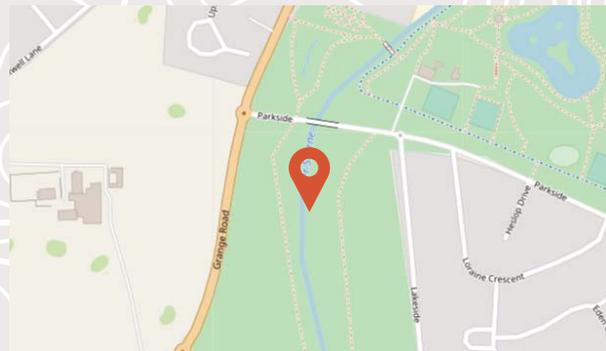
3

SOUTH PARK



Musical Dragonfly Steve Tomlinson

Reflecting on the leisure and fun of the park, 'Musical Dragonfly' (in reference to the bandstand) is made from acid etched galvanised steel. The dragonfly rests on a hornlike shape with feet of forged 'musical notes', a body like a tin whistle and wings with trumpet like 'valves'.



Did you know?

South Park, originally known as Belasses Park and then the People's Park, was planted with commemorative trees in 1863 to celebrate the marriage of Prince Edward (later King Edward VII) and again later for the coronation of George V in 1911. It is a magnificent example of the very best type of Victorian municipal park, and is Grade II listed.



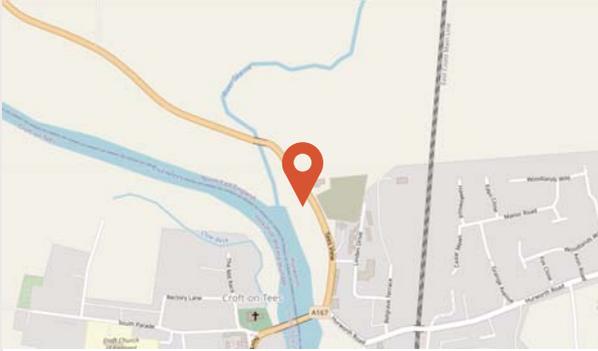
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Did you know?

Croft Bridge was built in the 15th Century to replace a previous timber bridge that was washed away in floods in 1356. It is the first point a new Bishop of Durham crosses into his diocese and is the scene of an entrance ceremony for the Bishop.



Crossing Points

Andrew McKeown

The river's bridges and bends influence the forms and shapes of these pieces. A 'crossing point' is also a 'threshold' to overcome; to get from where you are to where you want to be – reflecting the area's future aspirations. The pieces deliberately feel organic, as if they are 'growing out of the ground'. Each a galvanised steel box section with etched words '*Between two counties this great river flows*' to tie it with its particular location.



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5

MIDDLETON ONE ROW



Meander Pat Walls

Quiet and reflective, the arcing form of this piece represents the meander of the river and the movement of the water. The carving uses the qualities of the Ancaster Weatherbed limestone to exaggerate this, with a contrast between rough and polished surfaces. The relief carving of the salmon on the plinth refers to the history of salmon fishing here.



Did you know?

Middleton One Row Conservation Area was designated in 1972. The Tower Hill earthworks are a well preserved remains of Motte and Bailey castle, which is not common in County Durham. Norman in origin, 11th or 12th Century and probably built to guard the crossing point of the Tees at Pountney's Bridge.



Care to share?

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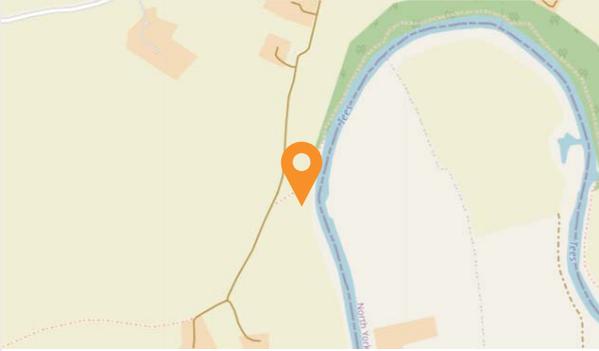


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NEWSHAM GRANGE FARM



Did you know?

Newsham takes its place name from a settlement around about the 12th Century, evidence of which can be seen today along the top of the river Tees bank. Newsham Deserted Medieval Village is a scheduled monument featuring lines of walls, house foundations, other earthworks also the chapel of St James.



Newsham Touchstone

Russ Coleman

Our island was sculpted by ice when the planet warmed, so receding glaciers left erratics. Stones from another place further north were carried along in the ice. Ancient time travellers that helped shape this place. The artist sculpts and polishes the stones to reveal their true beauty. Delicate yet robust each piece gives visitors a direct connection to the land on which they stand. The piece is etched with words 'Sit and reflect eons and seconds, continents and fingertips.'



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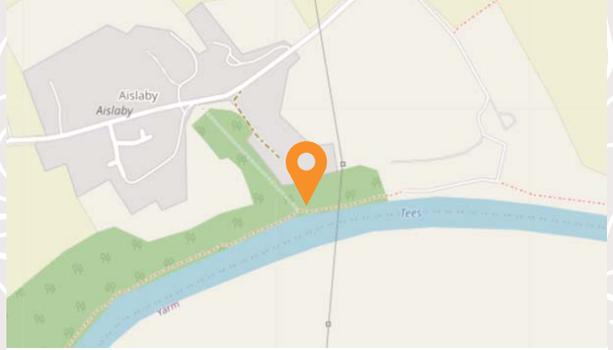
7

AISLABY



Leaf Otter Steve Tomlinson

This location is a rural oasis along the trail and a great place to sit, rest and reflect on your surroundings. The 'Leaf Otter' seat, fabricated in acid-etched galvanised steel, uses the shape of an otter (often seen in this area) and is decorated with leaf patterns reflecting the natural flora found here.



Did you know?

Aislaby is a small village and civil parish on the north bank of the River Tees. It is located to the west of Eaglescliffe and Yarm. The name, first attested as Aslue(s)bi in 1086, is of Viking origin and means "Aslak's farm." Aislaby was listed in the Domesday Book of 1086.



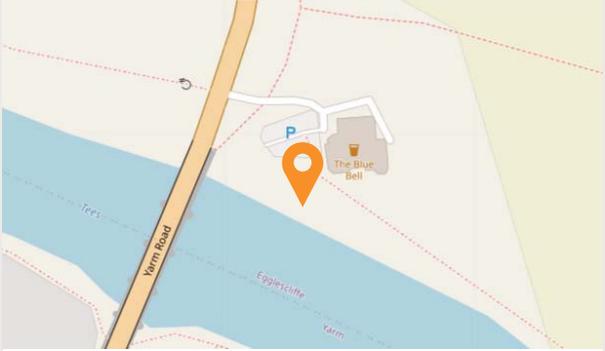
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EGGLESCLIFFE



Did you know?

Egglecliffe is an old village, its name is thought to mean 'church on the hill'. Yarm Viaduct can be seen from the river at this point. Completed in 1852 it consists of 43 arches straddling 690m across the River Tees between Egglecliffe and Eaglescliffe. The viaducts remarkable appearance and height above the town, contributed to its Grade II listing in 1966.



Crossing Points

Andrew McKeown

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Care to share?

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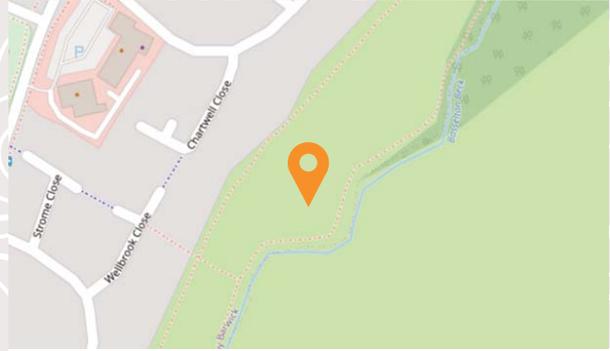
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9

INGLEBY WOOD



Convergence
Pat Walls
 The design for the sculpture represents the three waterways surrounding Ingleby Barwick; the River Tees, the River Leven and Bassleton Beck. Carved from Hill House Edge sandstone, the circle has three intersecting facets to suggest each of the watercourses.

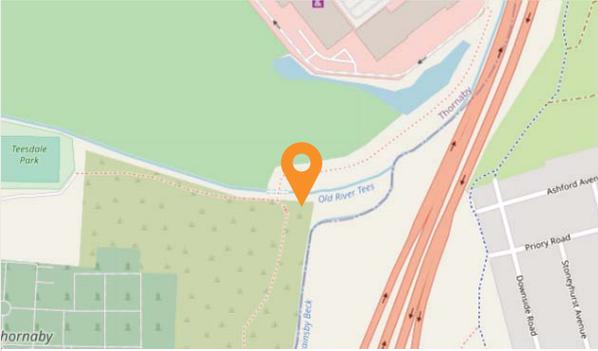
Did you know?
 The name Ingleby Barwick is derived from both Viking and Saxon place names. Ingleby is derived from Old Norse "Englar+by" and means 'farmstead or village of the English man'. This suggests that the area was affected by both the Viking and Saxon invasions.



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OLD RIVER TEES



Did you know?

The River Tees once meandered first south and then north of its current channel between Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough. Cuts were made in 1810 and 1831 to straighten the river’s course and enable ships to save time and money in navigation. Known as the ‘Mandale Cut’ and ‘Portrack Cut’, the original meander is still visible today.



Rewilding Infinite...

An installation of interlocking organic forms inspired by how nature has reclaimed this location. Made from painted, galvanized steel – the piece echoes the curve of the meandering Old River Tees and the growth of local plant life. Each bird-like plane has flowing lines representing the emergence of this area as a natural habitat.



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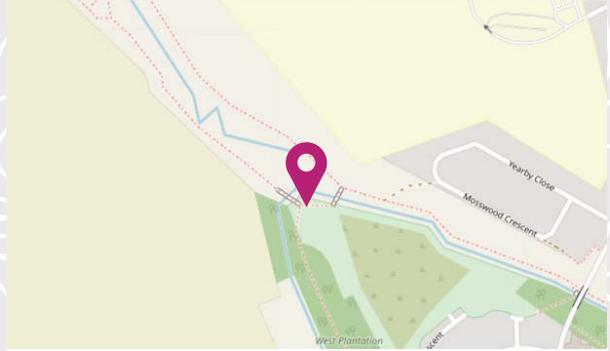
BLUE BELL BECK



Blue Bell Beck Touchstone

Russ Coleman

Our island was sculpted by ice when the planet warmed, so receding glaciers left erratics. Stones from another place further north were carried along in the ice. Ancient time travellers that helped shape this place. The artist sculpts and polishes the stones to reveal their true beauty. Delicate yet robust each piece gives visitors a direct connection to the land on which they stand. The piece is etched with words *'Walking sleepy circles at Blue Bell Beck, Pan and Peg will get you, if you're not quick.'*



Did you know?

A gentle meandering waterway feeding the River Tees – Blue Bell Beck flows through a grassed and wooded space and is particularly beautiful in the spring when the bluebells are out. The route includes several footbridges to cross with the pathway along the beck, providing easy access and an excellent opportunity to explore nature.



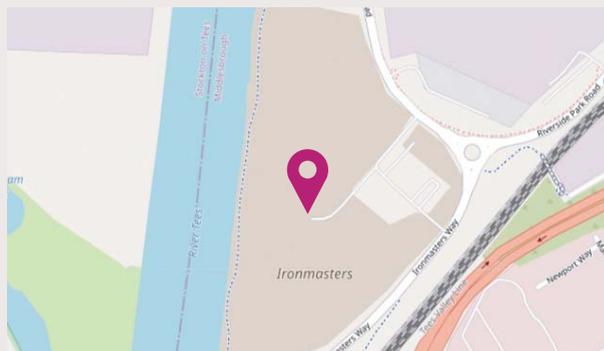
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Did you know?

In Victorian times, this 60 acre site belonged to Bernard Samuelson and had a number of furnaces making pig iron. By 1872 the Newport works, it is estimated, churned out 2,500 tons of pig iron. 11 acres of the site has now been converted in to the Tees Advanced Manufacturing Park providing high specification units for advanced manufacturing businesses.



Crossing Points

Andrew McKeown

The river's bridges and bends influence the forms and shapes of these pieces. A 'crossing point' is also a 'threshold' to overcome; to get from where you are to where you want to be – reflecting the area's future aspirations. The pieces deliberately feel organic, as if they are 'growing out of the ground'. Each a galvanised steel box section with etched words '*Reclaimed by nature, transformed and revitalised*' to tie it with its particular location.



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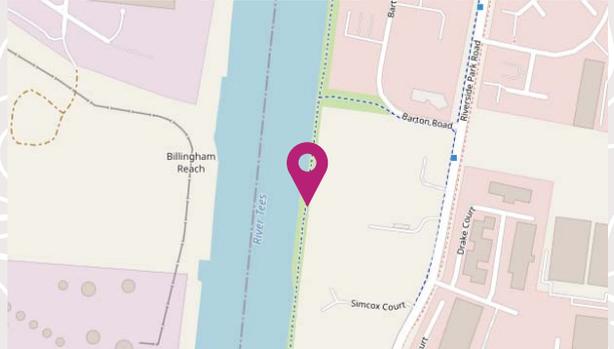
IRON MASTERS TRAIL



Ship Seal

Steve Tomlinson

Reflecting stories old and new – this weathering steel seal speaks of the former shipbuilding heritage of the Tees and how now that the water is cleaner, seals are encouraged to return. Weathering (Corten) steel forms an oxide coating over the first few weeks, changing colour from steel to orange and then finally to brown.



Did you know?

The Iron Masters District was the birthplace of modern Middlesbrough. The iron industry first came here in 1841 when Bolckow and Vaughan began processing iron. Coal from Durham and ironstone from the Cleveland Hills were transported here using the region's extensive railway network, making Teesside the centre of the iron industry in North East England.



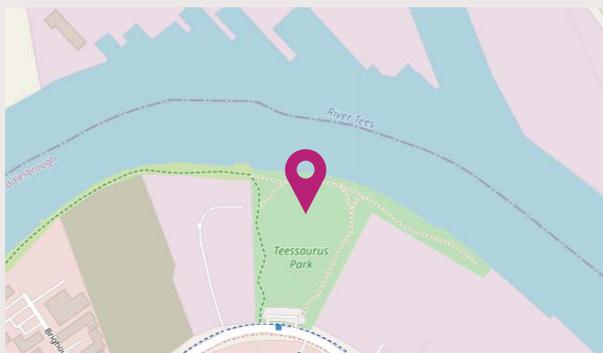
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Did you know?

Teessaurus Park is a 10-acre public green space that opened on the southern bank of the River Tees in 1979. It is home to six impressive dinosaur sculptures and has excellent views of the river. The Teessaurus Park is situated in what was the Ironmasters' district of Middlesbrough – an area once dominated by the iron and steel industry.



Giants Forged Here!

Infinite...

An egg-shaped installation made up of curved interlocking white planes. Inspired by the vast offshore structures built on the opposite side of the river. Each plane of the form is made with curved lines representing river water while the resulting egg shape playfully ties in with the park's other residents – the dinosaurs!



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15

TRANSPORTER BRIDGE



Crossing Pat Walls

Cast iron on a sandstone plinth, the sculpture is a Möbius strip; a continuous loop with only one side, representing the connection between the North and South banks of the river. The form of the sculpture is based on a triangle as the Transporter Bridge is a massive series of triangles. Cast iron was chosen to reflect the industry of the area.



Did you know?

The bridge has been the area's landmark since opening in 1911. A transporter bridge was chosen because Parliament ruled that the new scheme of crossing the river had to avoid affecting the river navigation. It is the longest working transporter bridge in the world and an iconic symbol of Teesside's engineering and industrial heritage.



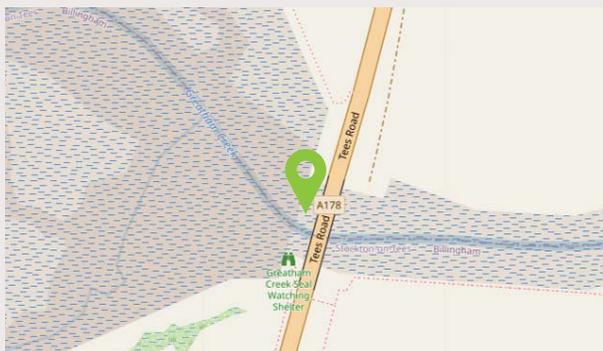
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Did you know?

One of Hartlepool's best-kept secrets. Rich in plant life and fringed with deciduous woodland, the beck provides a rich and varied habitat for many species, including seal, kingfisher, water vole and owl. The reserve has features along its length – such as shingle beds and heavily vegetated earth banks that support cow parsley, garlic mustard and herb robert plant species.



Saltern Touchstone

Russ Coleman

Our island was sculpted by ice when the planet warmed, so receding glaciers left erratics. Stones from another place further north were carried along in the ice. Ancient time travellers that helped shape this place. The artist sculpts and polishes the stones to reveal their true beauty. Delicate yet robust each piece gives visitors a direct connection to the land on which they stand. The piece is etched with words 'White noise and silent wings, salt and slippy waters.'



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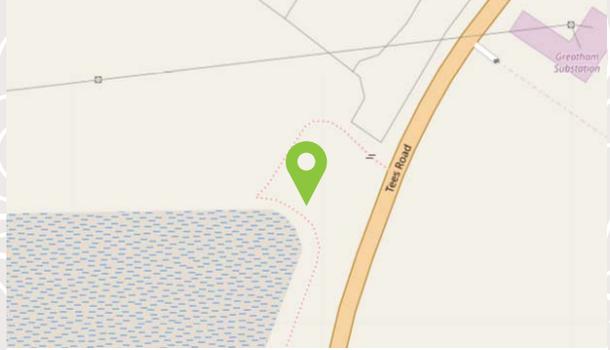
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SALTERN WETLANDS



Solar Disc Pat Walls

Inspired by the long-distance views, the incredible horizon and dominant industrial shapes, the form of the sculpture is a response to its surroundings. Carved from Hill House Edge sandstone the edges appear sharp from a distance but are gently rounded. The plinth curved in a concave form, corresponding with the disc of the sculpture and allowing for the circle to remain continuous.



Did you know?

Saltern Wetlands refers to land on the northern bank of Greatham Creek to the left of the A178. Salterns are the mounds in the marshes created from remains of fires built up over hundreds of years during the Medieval period and used to heat seawater in vessels and convert it to salt, a precious commodity in those times.



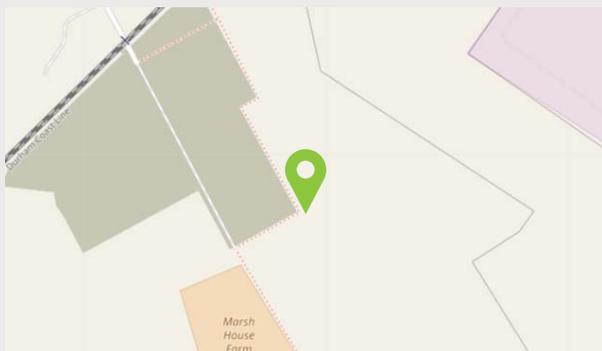
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Did you know?

The Tees Estuary supports the largest area of saltmarsh between Lindisfarne and the Humber Estuary. Its saltmarshes show a succession of vegetation types, including pioneer marshes of glassworts (*Salicornia species*) and annual sea-blite (*Suaeda maritima*). Saltmarsh and mudflat are also excellent at trapping and storing carbon.



Crossing Points

Andrew McKeown

The river's bridges and bends influence the forms and shapes of these pieces. A 'crossing point' is also a 'threshold' to overcome; to get from where you are to where you want to be – reflecting the area's future aspirations. The pieces deliberately feel organic, as if they are 'growing out of the ground'. Each a galvanised steel box section with etched words 'Connecting to Nature Meeting the Sea' to tie it with its particular location.



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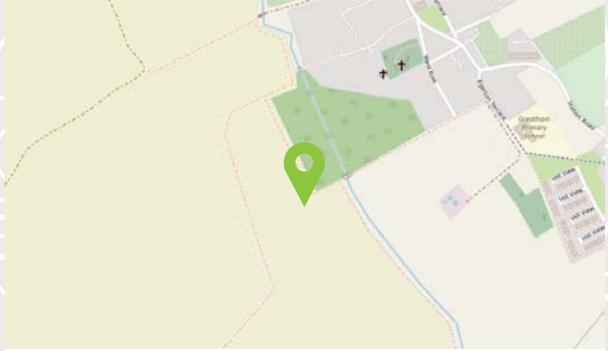
19

GREATHAM



Through Woods and Wheat *Infinite...*

A tower of planes shaped into organic forms that curve and undulate, ending in a point. Smooth, thin and inspired by the slow running beck, the ancient woodland and arable crops found here. The piece echoes the flowing water, the leaves on the trees and the ears of wheat and barley surrounding it.



Did you know?

Greatham village is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but appears first in written sources as Gretham in 1196. Greatham is the site of the Hospital of God, founded in 1273 by the then Bishop of Durham, Robert de Stichell. There is a long history of salt works nearby, but this declined in the 18th and 19th Centuries.



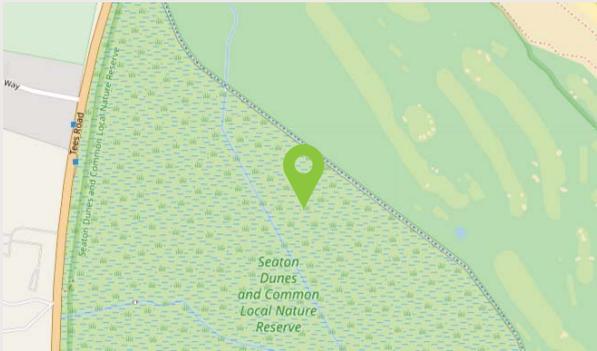
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Did you know?

Seaton Common covers approximately 75 hectares and it is a wet grassland which attracts vast numbers of over-wintering migrant birds and as a breeding ground for birds in the summer months. The Common holds much historical interest including the relics of the once thriving salt industry.



Steel River Curlew

Steve Tomlinson

This weathering steel 'Tidal Curlew' reflects how local industry and nature now live side by side. The curlew symbolises all the birds that make their home next to a heavy industrial area. Weathering (Corten) steel forms an oxide coating over the first few weeks, changing colour from steel to orange and then finally to brown.



Care to share?

[#teessculpturetrail](https://www.instagram.com/teessculpturetrail)



FOUND IT?

Place the page over the circular design on the stainless steel plaque attached (or on the plinth nearby) to the sculpture, then take a rubbing in this space. How many can you collect?

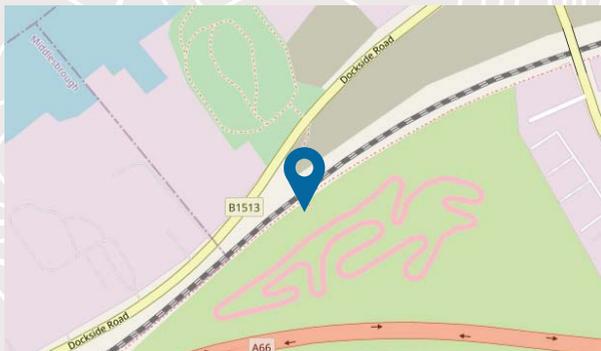
REDCAR BLACK PATH



River, Road & Rail

Infinite...

This installation consists of three semicircular forms that meet in the centre of the curved edges. Reminiscent of wheels and an upturned boat hull. The piece represents the three types of transportation that cut through this area – river, road and rail.



Did you know?

South of the River Tees, this area is synonymous with movement and transportation. Just west of Teesport, at this point, the river, railway and A66 run almost parallel with each other enabling businesses to easily access and transport their goods from here to anywhere across the country.



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Did you know?

A high vantage point where, on a clear day, you can enjoy unhindered views of the river. To the west Teesport, Middlesbrough and the heavy engineering and chemical works along the riverside. To the east as far as the mouth of the Tees to South Gare and over the river north to Hartlepool and beyond.



Crossing Points

Andrew McKeown

The river's bridges and bends influence the forms and shapes of these pieces. A 'crossing point' is also a 'threshold' to overcome; to get from where you are to where you want to be – reflecting the area's future aspirations. The pieces deliberately feel organic, as if they are 'growing out of the ground'. Each a galvanised steel box section with etched words 'Where great ships were built, and the steel industry roared' to tie it with its particular location.



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23

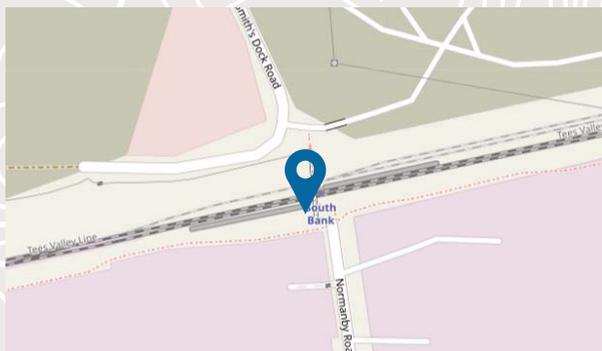
SOUTH BANK STATION



South Bank Touchstone

Russ Coleman

Our island was sculpted by ice when the planet warmed, so receding glaciers left erratics. Stones from another place further north were carried along in the ice. Ancient time travellers that helped shape this place. The artist sculpts and polishes the stones to reveal their true beauty. Delicate yet robust each piece gives visitors a direct connection to the land on which they stand. The piece is etched with words 'You and I are Earth.'



Did you know?

The present station was opened in July 1984 by British Rail to replace a previous structure situated half a mile (0.8 km) farther east that was inconveniently sited in the middle of a heavily industrialised area and in the way of a planned new dockside access road.



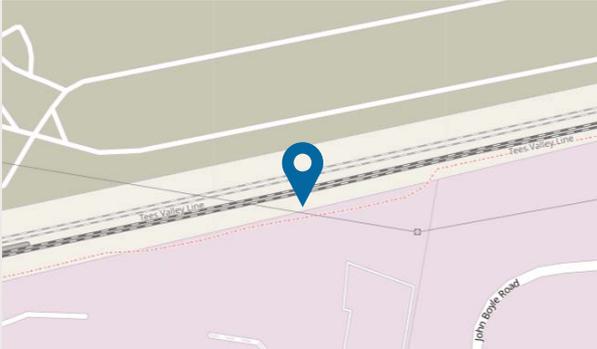
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Did you know?

The Teesside Steelworks was a large expanse of steelworks that formed a continuous stretch along the south bank of the River Tees from Middlesbrough to Redcar. At its height there were 91 blast furnaces within a 10 mile radius of the area. By the late 1970s, there was only one left on Teesside.



Flame Flowers

Steve Tomlinson

This work reflects the resilience of nature within Teesside's industrial environment. Juxtapositioning delicate flowers with hard, acid-etched, galvanised steel 'Flame Flowers' harks back to when this area saw coal burned at high temperatures to create coke and the subsequent re-emergence of flora and fauna.



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25

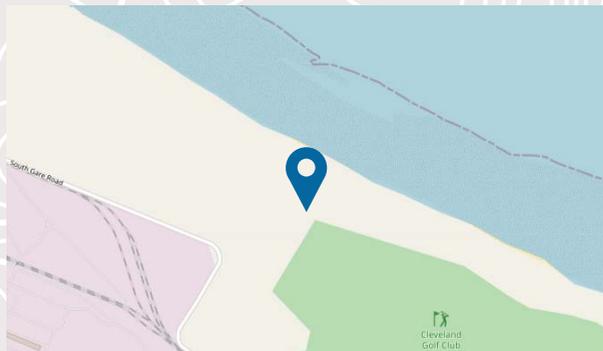
SOUTH GARE



Horizons

Pat Walls

Standing in isolation on the edge of the sand dunes is a 3.6m tall monolith. Carved from Fletcher Bank gritstone, the circle in the sculpture offers two physical viewpoints. It reflects how nature and industry exist side by side in this landscape. The piece is simple, striking, and yet graceful. Its form references shapes found in nature, and the imposing structures of the steelworks close by.



Did you know?

South Gare is an area of reclaimed land on the southern side of the mouth of the River Tees. Before the building of South Gare, permanent dry land stopped at Tod Point, at the western end of Warrenby, and there was only Coatham Sands and the mudflats of Bran Sands. South Gare is a safe harbour in stormy weather to ships off the coast.



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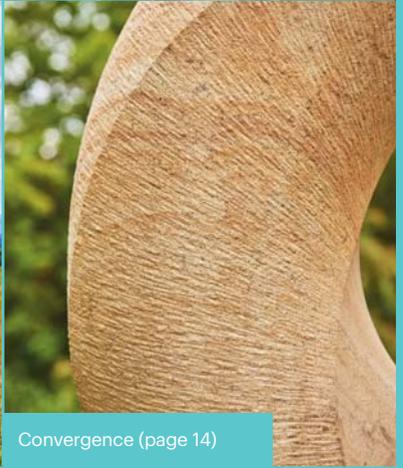
Rewilding (page 15)



Musical Dragonfly (page 3)



Crossing Points (page 23)



Convergence (page 14)



Flame Flowers (page 29)



Newsham Touchstone (page 13)

THE ARTISTS & DESIGNERS

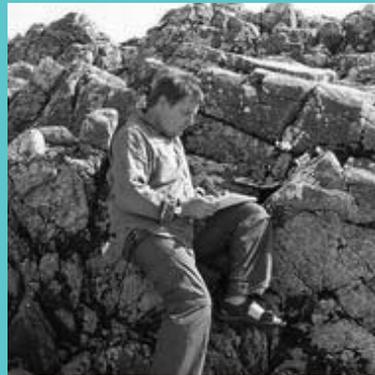


RUSS COLEMAN

Russ Coleman uses the skills and practices he learned as a Monumental Mason and letter carver combined with his experience in the construction industry to create works that celebrate the world around us. After ten years of craft and graft, Russ studied Fine Art in Kingston upon Hull in the early 1990s and has created public artworks across the UK for the past 25 years. His latest works extend a long tradition of British sculpture combining humanity and landscape. Russ' return to stone as an expressive medium has produced a set of pieces that are as rich as they are simple. They are a quiet contemplation of geological time and the brevity of life.

STEVE TOMLINSON

An experienced public artist, Steve works closely with people and organisations to produce creative outcomes within various settings. Specialising in helping communities and groups express themselves and gain a sense of ownership for the work created in their name. Working with architects, landscape designers, and structural engineers, he delivers creative results for a wide range of clients, from housing developments to public highway projects for local authorities.



ANDREW MCKEOWN

Andrew McKeown designs and creates small and large scale public art commissions throughout the UK, and internationally for local councils, property developers and environmental agencies. Recurring themes within his work are those of growth, change and renewal, reflecting life, ecology, regeneration and industry. Andrew creates sculptures for and with local communities in cast iron, fabricated steel, bronze, glass and stone. www.andrewmckeown.com



INFINITE...

This team of multi-disciplinary designers and creators connect stories with audiences across physical and digital spaces. Working with clients, not for them, Infinite Design share information, discuss approaches and explore creative ideas. Ensuring everyone involved gets a greater sense of ownership and a deeper understanding of the solutions reached together.



PAT WALLS

The central part of Pat Walls' practice is site specific work for the public domain. He makes figurative and abstract sculptures from a wide range of stones including limestone, sandstone and marble, and also works in other media, most recently in cast iron. The scale of his work varies from monumental landmark sculptures to small intimate carvings.

Working on a commission basis, each project results in a distinct body of work. His abstract sculptures for the Tees Sculpture Trail are direct responses to specific locations and landscapes. His work explores the relationship between people and places, developing public art interventions that encourage interaction and engagement.

River Tees Rediscovered

This guide has been supported by the River Tees Rediscovered Landscape Partnership, thanks to money raised by National Lottery players and awarded through The National Lottery Heritage Fund.



| TEES VALLEY MAYOR

For more inspiration on great things to do in the Tees Valley visit:
www.enjoyteesvalley.com

This project is part funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development



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