

DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AUDIT 2009



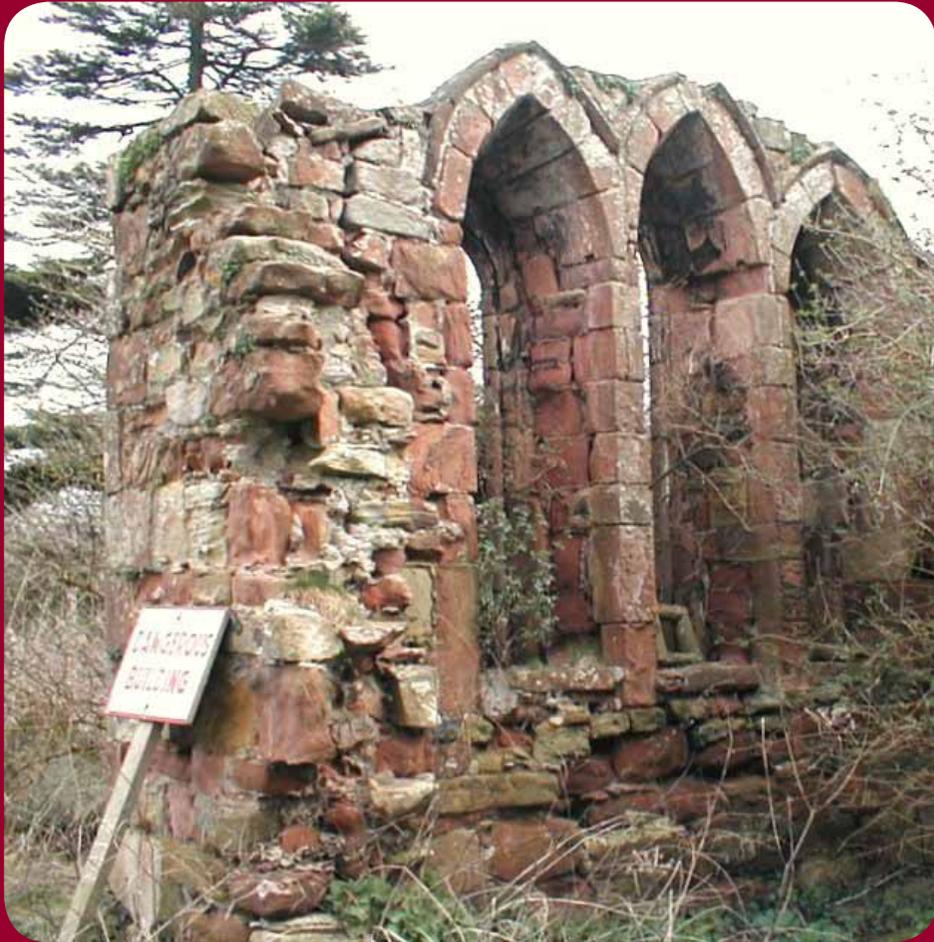
DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AUDIT 2009

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Undertaken between March and June 2009

Written, photographed and surveyed by Timothy Crawshaw and Heather Grimshaw, Darlington Brough Council.



DESCRIPTION:

Ruined remains of a medieval church containing probable Anglo-Saxon features; also many Anglo-Saxon sculptured stones found among the ruins. Ruined church. Pre-Conquest nave and chancel; late 12th century south aisle; chancel rebuilt early 13th century; 14th century chantry, now Conyers, chapel was restored and re-roofed 1900 by W.H. Knowles. Squared red sandstone; Conyers chapel has stone-flagged roof. Roofless nave with fragmentary foundations of aisle on south and Conyers chapel on north; roofless chancel. Early English nave arcade and chancel; restored windows with Perpendicular-style tracery in Conyers chapel.

The Conyers chapel contains a superb collection of well-preserved sculpture including: pre-Conquest cross shafts, hog-backed and tegulated grave covers, cross heads. (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

The remains of the church are part of a much wider heritage landscape comprising of Sockburn Hall and various other historical features. Having suffered from the encroachment of vegetation over the years the evidence of this can be seen in the structure and on the ground.

Thanks to the efforts of the owner and volunteers the church is no longer under serious threat from vegetation although it remains in a precarious state.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Greater public access would be desirable as the church contains, in the Conyers Chapel, an important collection of pre-Conquest artefacts that would be of interest to both expert and lay person. If this were facilitated more interpretative materials would be valuable.

NMR Name:

Sockburn Church (All Saints')

Local Name:

All Saints' Church, Sockburn

DA 40 **High Risk** NZ 349 071

ACCESS:

Currently limited to those who volunteer on the wider site of Sockburn Hall. No right of way exists to or through the site.



VISIBILITY:

The site is in a secluded setting and is not easily visible from the road or any public right of way.



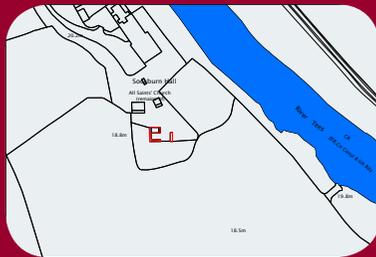
INTERPRETATION:

There is very little interpretation material available, although efforts have been made to order the artefacts inside.



CONDITION:

The church is in poor condition although recent efforts have removed any immediate threat to its survival.





DESCRIPTION:
 Manor house with a medieval core, encased and extended circa 1876. The medieval, rubble-built main block has a 17th century bay to the west, a 19th century bay to the east and two 19th century wings to the north. The house is surrounded by a moat, part of which has been converted into an ornamental pond. The moat is in turn surrounded by an outer enclosure comprising an earthen bank and ditch. A number of earthworks are visible in the area between the moat and the outer enclosure. These may represent earlier land divisions or village earthworks. A late 19th century excavation uncovered the foundations of a late 12th century gatehouse close to the house.
 (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:
 This extensive site surrounds the current Manor house and is partly garden and partly fields. The use of the site for grazing keeps the encroachment of scrub at bay and the area that is garden is well cared for. The owner provided a fascinating insight into the history of the site and engaging interpretation when the site was visited. School and interest groups visit the site by arrangement.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:
 As the bulk of the site is private grounds it is unlikely that public access could be secured. Some interpretation of both this site and the nearby Anglo Saxon cross in the churchyard would be a welcome addition and provide context for visitors to the village and church.

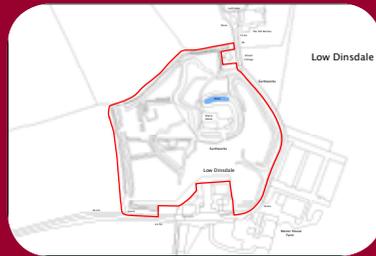
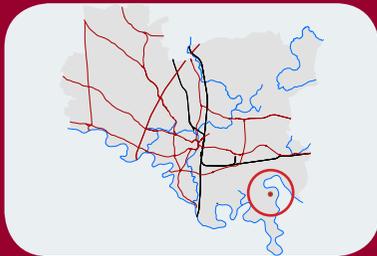
NMR Name:
Medieval moated manorial site of Low Dinsdale at the Manor House
Local Name:
 N / A
 20873 Not At Risk NZ3460 1099

ACCESS:
 There is no public access to the site.
 ★★★★★

VISIBILITY:
 The site is partially visible from the road.
 ★★★★★

INTERPRETATION:
 There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.
 ★★★★★

CONDITION:
 The site appears to be in a stable condition although care would need to be taken where agricultural uses continue, to prevent erosion.
 ★★★★★





DESCRIPTION:

Earthwork consisting of a motte 22.0m in diameter 50.0m at the base and 5.5m high. No trace of any walling or foundations can be seen and around the perimeter is an asphalt path which has obliterated all traces of the surrounding ditch. Only some very slight slopes exist in the area to the north west where the bailey was probably situated but they are not sufficient to be called the remains of the bailey. (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

The site is largely overgrown and forms a central feature for the properties around. There are a small number of steps up to the motte itself although no public access exists. There appears to be no immediate threat to the site other than invasive tree growth.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

As the site is on private land further access may be difficult to arrange. From a vantage point it may be possible to provide some interpretation. This site could be an interesting feature as part of an open gardens scheme.

NMR Name:

Tower Hill motte castle, 370m NE of Dinsdale Spa

Local Name:

Tower Hill

20968 Not at Risk NZ 34601231

ACCESS:

The site can be seen at the end of a small lane although access is limited due to the private ownership of the site.



VISIBILITY:

The motte is obscured from view from most directions.



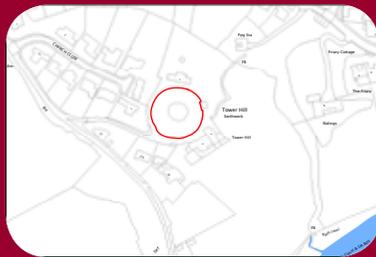
INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:

The monument includes the abandoned remains of the medieval village of West Hartburn. The remains are visible as low, well preserved earthworks situated on gently sloping ground. The central feature of the village is a long narrow green running south-west to north-east adjacent to and parallel to the modern Mill Lane. This green is bounded on its south side by a well defined hollow way, also on a south-west to north-east axis. A row of house platforms, on which medieval buildings would have stood, fronts this hollow way. A series of enclosures of different sizes and shapes lies immediately behind the house platforms; these are the remains of the gardens, paddocks and enclosures associated with the buildings. Several of these houses and their associated yards were excavated in the 1960s and were shown to be of typical medieval long house type, that is including both human and animal housing under the same roof. (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

The site is given over to pasture with the remains of the village visible and identifiable on the ground. The hollow way is very visible from the road.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

At the points where the site is visible some interpretative material would be useful for passers by and visitors. As the site is on private land further access is unlikely.

NMR Name:

Deserted medieval village of West Hartburn, 100m north-east of Foster House

Local Name:

N/A
20874 Not at Risk NZ 35801412

ACCESS:

There is no public access to the site.



VISIBILITY:

This site is visible from the highway through gate holes in the hedge.



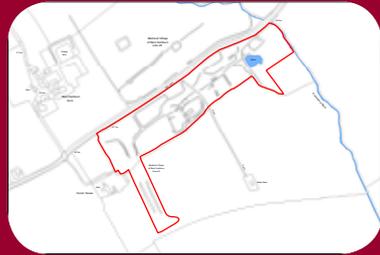
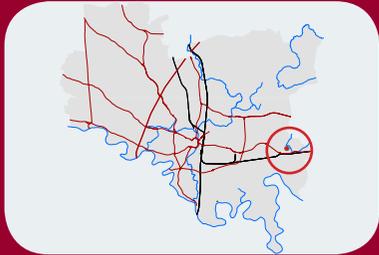
INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:
 A single arch packhorse bridge of roughly-dressed masonry, it narrows at its centre. The bridge is 20 m in length, 3.8 m wide at its south end which reduces to 2 m at the centre before widening to 5 m at the north. A metal plaque on the north end of the bridge is inscribed 'Ketton Road Ends Here'.

The river originally spanned by the bridge has been diverted some 600 m to the south. The old river bed is now dry.
 (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:
 The bridge is only accessible from the public rights of way network as the access road is private. It is possible to walk on and over the bridge and see the diverted, course of the river.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:
 Some interpretation materials would assist in understanding the bridge and its location as well as its historic strategic transport importance.

NMR Name:
Ketton Bridge
Local Name:
 N/A

DA 56 **Medium Risk** NZ303193

ACCESS:
 There is public access to the site via public rights a way.



VISIBILITY:
 The bridge is highly visible from the footpath that runs nearby.



INTERPRETATION:
 There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.



CONDITION:
 The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats, although it has been hit by a vehicle.





DESCRIPTION:

The monument includes remains of the shrunken medieval village of Sadberge, situated in pasture fields immediately north of the present village. The monument is divided into two separate areas by the modern road running north-south through the modern village. This modern road follows the line of the medieval road and the surviving remains within the monument demonstrate that the village once extended further north than at present. East of the road, there are a series of land plots, orientated north-east to south-west, formed by parallel earthen banks on average 1m high. A prominent hollow way, orientated north-south and measuring 4.5m wide and 0.5m deep, cuts the earthworks and runs towards the present village. To the east of the hollow way there are traces of the medieval fields associated with the village in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation. A rectangular area 11m by 8.5m situated on the west side of the hollow way represents the buried foundations of a small building. To the west of the modern road there are further banks and ditches. The banks are on average 0.5m high, and form several land plots orientated east to west and measuring 60m by 20m. The eastern end of one plot is occupied by the buried foundations of a medieval long-house. (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

From the vantage points available the evidence on the ground is quite hard to decipher. The bulk of the sites are enclosed and do not allow direct access.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Interpretative materials at the roadside or at the entrance to the footpath would be a useful addition. This could also be sited next to the new houses in the village that abut one of the sites.

NMR Name:

Shrunken medieval village at Sadberge

Local Name:

N/A

20971 Not at Risk NZ34311712

ACCESS:

There is public access close to the site via public rights a way.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible from the footpath that runs nearby and the road.



INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:
 The motte is conical in shape with a near circular top; it stands to a height of 11.5m and measures 55m across at the base and is surrounded by a moat 10 to 15m wide and 1.4 to 3.5m deep. Immediately to the north west of the motte there is a bailey which measures 80m north east to south west by 40m north west to south east. Its north west side is bounded by a ditch 16m across and 2.7m deep, its north east side by a bank 0.4m wide and 0.4m high and its south west side is bounded by a trivallate earthwork 25m across. The western boundary of the site consists of a double ditch system which runs parallel with the Bishopton Beck. Within the eastern part of the bailey there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 28m by 9.5m, and the remains of a second building abutting the northern wall of the bailey. The motte and the bailey is surrounded on the east by a substantial moat, crossed by two raised causeways 1.3m high; the moat is up to 70m wide and is 1.5m deep and was fed with water, by a series of artificial channels, from the Bishopton Beck. Little is known of the history of the monument but a reference in AD 1143 referring to the fortification of a castle by Roger Conyers may refer to Bishopton. It is not known if there was a previous castle on the site.
 (National Monuments Record)

NMR Name:
Motte and bailey castle 400m south east of Bishopton
Local Name:
 N/A
 20970 Not at Risk NZ36672090

ACCESS:
 There is public access to the site via public rights a way, although no access exists for those with disabilities.
 ★★★★★

VISIBILITY:
 The site is visible from the footpath that runs through the site and the road.
 ★★★★★

INTERPRETATION:
 There are interpretative materials at the site entrance of a reasonable quality.
 ★★★★★

CONDITION:
 The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.
 ★★★★★

SITE OBSERVATIONS:
 This well preserved site is easily accessible, although the motte is fenced off. The interpretation material helps in understanding the site. A footpath runs through the site.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:
 The interpretation board is a welcome feature, although it has faded a little and some elements are incomplete.





DESCRIPTION:

Two AS cross heads, six fragments of their shafts and a Greek cross are built into the walls of the porch of Dinsdale Church. Inside the church are two hogback stones, and the font may also be of early date. The lower portion of a cross shaft is fixed in the ground in the churchyard and lying nearby is a huge stone coffin, undoubtedly of pre-Conquest date. The cross fragments remain in the position described at St John's Church. The cross shaft in the churchyard, at NZ 34671120, is 1.2m high and measures 0.3m by 0.2m with slightly rounded corners. The stone coffin, at NZ 34671121, is 2.2m long by 0.7m wide at the head and 0.5m wide at the foot and is 0.5m deep

(National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

This cross fragment is among the gravestones in the churchyard. Other artefacts are scattered around this monument and included in the church porch, including a stone coffin.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

An interpretation board, or leaflet in the church porch would be a welcome addition. This could also include references to the adjoining monument at the Manor House.

NMR Name:

Anglo-Saxon Cross in St John the Baptist Churchyard

Local Name:

N/A

32059 Not at Risk NZ34671121

ACCESS:

There is public access to the site via the churchyard and this and other fragments are easy to reach.



VISIBILITY:

The cross and other artefacts are quite difficult to find for the layperson but are visible.



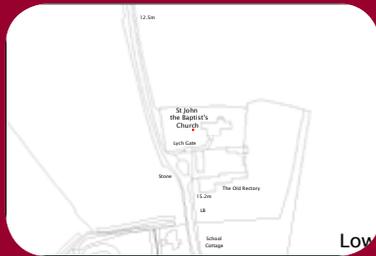
INTERPRETATION:

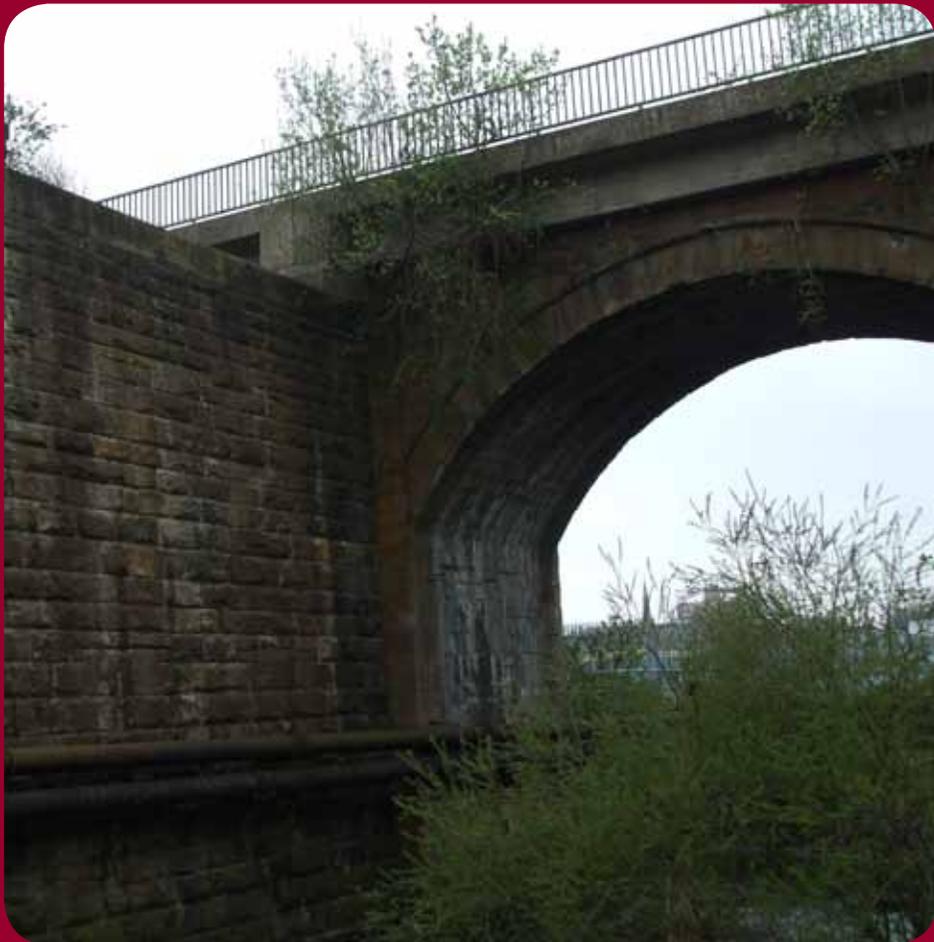
There are no interpretative materials on site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:
 Skerne railway bridge was part of the original Stockton and Darlington Railway. It was designed by Ignatius Bonomi and opened in 1825. The bridge consists of a single stone-built arch with curved wing walls; the smaller arches are to be found on both sides of the main arch. The bridge has been widened to the north, leaving two now disused stone-built piers abutting the original bridge. A low brick and concrete superstructure has been added to the original bridge.
 (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:
 The immediate vicinity of the bridge is of a poor quality and is cut off from the main pedestrian routes. As the bridge has a blocked arch access through is limited and the bridge lies at a dead end. Historically important both locally and nationally this monument has suffered vandalism and unsympathetic additions over the years.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:
 Opening up the pedestrian arch would improve access and natural surveillance of the monument, at present there is no need to pass close to the bridge. Interpretative materials would help to highlight the importance of this monument.

NMR Name:
Skerne Bridge
Local Name:
 £5 Note Bridge

DA 97 **Low Risk** NZ29171555

ACCESS:
 There is public access to the site via a riverside footpath, truncated by a stopped up pedestrian arch. The amenity of this journey, however, is poor.

★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

VISIBILITY:
 The site is visible from a number of vantage points and from the path.

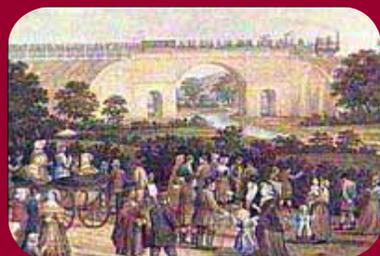
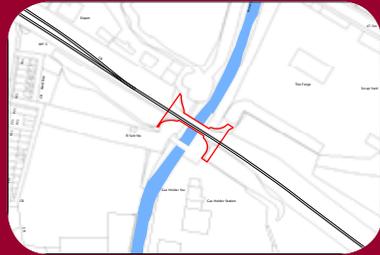
★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

INTERPRETATION:
 There are no interpretational materials on site, although information is available at the 'Head of Steam' museum nearby.

★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

CONDITION:
 The site appears to be in a stable condition, however vegetation may be threat in the long term.

★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆





DESCRIPTION:

Water pumping and filtration works built between 1849-1904. It comprises pump, engine and boiler houses, ancillary buildings arranged on both sides of a series of water tanks. The earliest engine house was constructed in 1849 by Thomas Hawsley, has a single storey with two storey towers. A large chimney is located at its west end. The east gable of the earliest engine house abuts a later engine house dated 1903, also by Hawsley, which is two storeys high. The Broken Scar Pumping and Filtration Works are of various dates and still active. (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

This well cared for and preserved site has a number of fascinating features. In addition to the steam driven beam engine a preserved gas engine and defunct electric pumps can also be seen inside the buildings. The site is cared for by a preservation society and there are five open days per year where the equipment is demonstrated. The site, contrary to a recent English Heritage report, is not at risk.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

The interpretation available is excellent and open days are the best opportunity to experience this monument. The main building suffers from some unsympathetic mid twentieth century blast walls to one elevation.

NMR Name:

Coniscliffe Road Water Works

Local Name:

Tees Cottage Pumping Station

DA139 Not at Risk NZ25791385

ACCESS:

There is public access to the site on open days, although due to the nature of the buildings disabled access is limited.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible from the road.



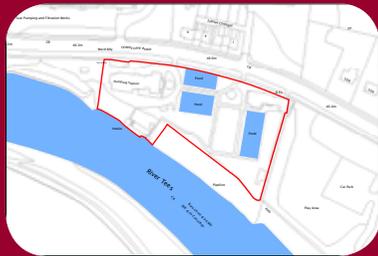
INTERPRETATION:

There are interpretative materials available on open days. No interpretative materials are available for the casual passer by.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:

A small multivallate hillfort of Iron Age date, situated in a prominent position on the west end of a promontory protected on the north and west sides by steep natural slopes. The hillfort is visible as a roughly oval enclosure 60 metres north west to south east by 75 metres north east to south west. The interior of the enclosure is on two levels. The western part, which is a level platform, measures 75 metres by 27 metres, while to the east, the ground falls steeply away to a lower area some 60 metres by 20 metres. On the north east side the enclosure is protected by double banks of stone and earth each 5 metres wide and standing up to 1 metre high, separated by a medial ditch 5 metres wide and 1 metre deep. On the south and western sides the defences follow the natural slope of the hill; on these sides they are stronger and there is a sequence of four ditches and ramparts which decrease in size and strength down slope. The ramparts vary in height from 2.5 metres to 0.2 metres and they are on average 7 metres wide. The ditches vary between 0.2 metres and 3 metres deep and are on average 7 metres wide. The remains of a post-medieval tower mill situated in the western half of the hillfort on Shackleton Beacon Hill. The tower mill was remodelled in the late 18th century to form a stone folly. It is visible as a stone circular structure 6.5 metres in diameter with walls 0.8 metres thick standing up to 3 metres high.

(National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

Much of the site is inaccessible, overgrown and fenced off.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Greater access would be welcome as this is a prominent feature in the landscape and would afford great views. This access could be made from the adjoining public footpath.

NMR Name:

Shackleton Beacon Hill

Earthworks

Local Name:

32721 High Risk NZ22952331

ACCESS:

There is no public access.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible from the wider landscape and from an adjoining footpath. The tower mill is obscured by vegetation.



INTERPRETATION:

There are interpretative materials available on or around the site.



CONDITION:

The site continues to be under threat from scrub and tree growth.





DESCRIPTION:
 There are two focus areas of the village located to the north and south of Coatham Lane. To the south, centred at NZ 2857 2046 is a series of earthwork enclosures. Running approximately northwest-southeast are a series of ditched enclosures, whilst at the northern most edge are a series of banked enclosures and a building platform. To the west of these enclosures running northwest-southeast is a probable hollow way, possibly turning 90 degrees to follow the route of Coatham Lane. To the north of Coatham Lane centred at NZ 2851 2957 are a series of ditched enclosures running northwest-southeast. At the northern most edge of the site is a large ditch... above, while slightly down slope a probable fishpond and associated drain are visible.
 (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:
 Many of the features of this site are indistinct and eroded. Some evidence can be seen from the public footpath.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:
 Some interpretation materials would assist in understanding the deserted village and could help in visualising what it might have been like when inhabited.

NMR Name:
Deserted Medieval village of Coatham Mundeville
 Local Name:
 N/A
 28551 Not at Risk NZ28572046

ACCESS:
 There is public access to the site via public rights a way, although there is no right to walk the site.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

VISIBILITY:
 The site is visible but difficult to interpret for the layperson.

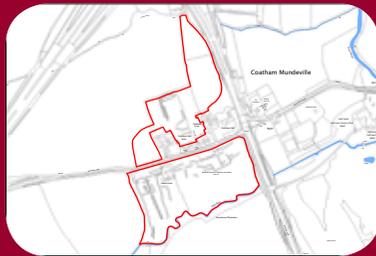
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

INTERPRETATION:
 There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CONDITION:
 The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★





DESCRIPTION:

Archdeacon Newton was once a New Town where the Archdeacon of Durham had a manor; buttresses, broken arches and fire-places may be found in many of the farm buildings in the area. The remains consist of an irregular oblong enclosure, the north and east sides of which show a series of banks dividing the area into a series of oblong spaces. The west and south west sides of the enclosure are occupied by farm buildings. The remains of this Medieval village consist of banks and ditches forming well defined rectangular enclosures mostly running east to west. The banks are on average 4 m wide and 0.6 m high and the ditches 2 m wide and 0.3m deep, with fairly large cobble stones visible within them. At the northern edge of the earthworks is a triangular plateau, circa 2 m high, which may be partially natural, with a ditch formed along its south side. At the south, there are 3 fish ponds, one of which is in use as a duck pond, the other 2 being partially rubbish filled. A well-defined trackway, 4 m wide, runs from the centre of the east side of the main earthworks in a south east direction for a distance of 240 m, where it meets a modern fence and disappears. (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

Many of the features of this site are indistinct and eroded. Some evidence can be seen from the roadside and lane that passes through the site to the village.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Some interpretation materials would assist in understanding the deserted settlement.

NMR Name:

Archdeacon Newton

Local Name:

Archdeacon Newton moated site, deserted manorial settlement

28547 Not at Risk NZ 255 172

ACCESS:

There is no public access onto the site.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible from the road but is difficult to interpret for the layperson.



INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:

Earthwork and consolidated foundation remains of a Roman fort and the excavated site of its bath house, probably built around 270 AD. It is nearly 11 acres in area. The north-east corner and parts of the central east defences have been excavated and consolidated. The west defences survive as earthworks; the south-west corner is defined by a scarp surviving to a height of 0.6 m; in the adjacent field to the north the central section of the west defences is now much reduced and stands no more than 0.4 m high; and finally the north-west corner - which is best preserved - has a maximum height of 2.7 m. Partly overlying the north-west corner is an angular scarp up to 0.4 m in height, its function unclear. A hoard of 100 silver coins, deposited c.AD 260, has been found here. The fact that buildings in the vicus area predate this fort and finds of Flavian material may indicate an earlier fort on this site, though no trace of it has been found yet.

(National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

This site is an excellent resource and has many interesting features. The on-site interpretation material is good and facilities exist for parking. The site may be accessed from the village as well as along a track from the roadside.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Clearer signage from the village centre would increase the visibility of this site and encourage more visitors, who may have come to see the village or use the farm shop across the green.

NMR Name:

Piercebridge

Local Name:

Piercebridge Roman Fort

DA29 Not at Risk NZ21001575

ACCESS:

There is excellent public access to this site. Disabled access is limited however.



VISIBILITY:

Signage is good and the route to the site is clear.



INTERPRETATION:

There are excellent interpretative materials on site will illustrations.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:
 The present Pierce Bridge has three pointed arches with triple arch-rings, and appears to have been built in the 16th century. There is an inscription on the parapet over one of the cutwaters, now illegible, except for the date 1673. Pevsner states that the bridge is essentially of 1789. A triple arched bridge of sandstone ashlar with pointed cutwaters, it has been widened by almost two-thirds on the downstream (E) side. The arches of the original 16th century bridge are still visible on the underside of the arches, and were roughly 2.5 m to 3 m wide. The west elevation of the original bridge features a central round arch with pointed outer arches; triple arch-rings decorate the arches. The eastern elevation of the later bridge has slight differences, all of the arches are rounded and by contrast feature a single hoodmould above.
 (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:
 The bridge is visible from a number of vantage points.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:
 Some interpretative material would be a useful addition, especially as the bridge is still in use for traffic and pedestrians.

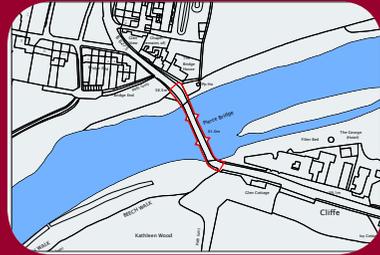
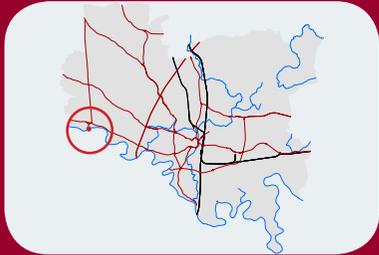
NMR Name:
Piercebridge Bridge
Local Name:
 DA55 **Medium Risk** NZ21071556

ACCESS:
 There is excellent public access to this site.
 ★★★★★

VISIBILITY:
 The bridge is highly visible.
 ★★★★★

INTERPRETATION:
 There are no interpretative materials on or around the site.
 ★★★★★

CONDITION:
 The bridge has suffered damage at river level and subsequent cracking. English Heritage have also identified vehicle damage as a risk.
 ★★☆☆☆





DESCRIPTION:

The earthwork remains of a medieval moated site with the remains of a circular structure surviving in the south west corner. A rectangular enclosure, representing a substantial building, lies immediately south of the moat. At least two other enclosures survive to the west. An area of ridge and furrow is visible at the southern end of the site, apparently bounded by the banks and ditches of a drainage system associated with the moat. This is thought to be the site of a fortified manor house, situated at one end of the village green.

(National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

This site straddles a side road opposite the Raby Hunt public house. Very little detail can be made out on the ground, particularly to the layperson.

NMR Name:

Summerhouse moated site & associated drainage channels, enclosure & field system

Local Name:

N/A

20875 Not at Risk NZ20191890

ACCESS:

There is no formal access to the site, where the road passes through there is little evidence to be observed.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible from the road.



INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.



POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Clearer signage from the village centre would increase the visibility of this site. An interpretation board would be a useful addition.





DESCRIPTION:

Probable Bronze Age round barrow surviving as a plough-reduced earthwork.
(National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

This site is visible from the road but has no access. It makes an interesting landscape feature that is apparent to the casual observer.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

Interpretative materials would be a useful addition at the field entrance. The site is in the same ownership as Ulnaby deserted village and there may be potential links.

NMR Name:

Smotherlaw Barrow

Local Name:

DA69 Not at Risk NZ21881601

ACCESS:

There is no public access to this site.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible from the road.



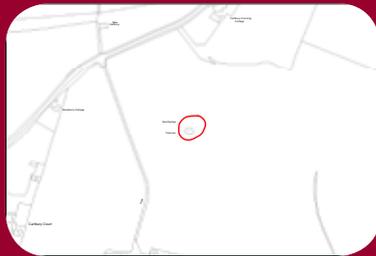
INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials on site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats. Ploughing appears to have ceased on the site.





DESCRIPTION:

In 2007, English Heritage undertook historical and archaeological research into the deserted medieval village of Ulnaby in the parish of High Coniscliffe, part of the historic area of County Durham. Detailed Level 3 analytical field survey of the well-preserved earthwork remains showed that the majority relate to the tofts and crofts (peasant house plots and their accompanying yards and gardens) of a planned two-row village with a green. This had replaced an earlier village without a green. Alongside the planned village is a manorial enclosure containing a fishpond and dovecote; the manor house itself is thought to have been lost beneath modern farm buildings. The village site is surrounded by open fields of broad ridge and furrow, some of which were ploughed again in the post-medieval period, but thereafter used as pasture up to the present day. After its initial planned phase, the village experienced piecemeal expansion and contraction. Possibly in 1573, but certainly by the early 17th century, the present Ulnaby Hall (NZ 21 NW 20) was built on a new site in an area formerly occupied by peasant tofts. The size of the village diminished gradually: three cottages (whose earthworks can be identified with some confidence) are documented in 1629 and the last medieval building disappeared between 1855 and 1896. A row of three farm labourers' houses, built in the late 19th century and replaced in the 20th, arguably represent the latest incarnation of the village. Ulnaby Hall and these houses are now the only occupied buildings.

(National Monuments Record)

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

This site is accessible via the landowner who is working hard to ensure access and interpretation. There are potential links with Smotherlaw Barrow that is in the same ownership.

NMR Name:

Deserted medieval village of Ulnaby

Local Name:

20961 Not at Risk NZ22711724

ACCESS:

There is good public access to the site.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible and signed.



INTERPRETATION:

There are a wealth of interpretative materials available and enthusiastic staff on site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:

The remains of Walworth deserted Medieval village are generally well-preserved in modern pasture. The village was arranged around a green c 220m east-west by 160m transversely, roughly in the centre of which stands the modern farm. The longhouses are located immediately adjacent to the green with their crofts leading away from it. The longhouses are up to 33m long and 12m wide, and several are sub-divided into two or three compartment structures. The crofts are of a regular plan, normally rectangular or trapezoidal in shape and not more than 25m wide (their original length is no longer surveyable, they are now truncated by modern field boundaries). A sub-rectangular earthwork is situated upon the village green some 70m west of the modern farm and 20m from the nearest longhouse to its west. The site is enclosed by a ditch 3.5m wide and 0.4m deep surrounding an area of 11.5m north-south by 10.3m transversely. No entrances are visible; this may have been a stack stand. In the south east-area of the village green a hollow way, now eroded to 0.7m deep, leads to a pond. This pond, although reduced in size, was originally defined by a pronounced scarp on its north edge surviving up to 1m high. The fragmentary remains of a 13th-century chapel have been incorporated into the modern farm buildings. (National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

The site is clearly visible and when we visited we were shown around the former chapel as described above that does not have public access.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

This site is very complete and has remains above ground that help in understanding the layout. Some interpretative materials on the adjacent public footpath would help to visualise the site as it was when inhabited.

NMR Name:

Deserted medieval village at Walworth

Local Name:

20872 Not at Risk NZ23261911

ACCESS:

There is no public access to the site, although a footpath runs close by.



VISIBILITY:

The site is visible from the road.



INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials on site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition with no immediate or urgent threats.





DESCRIPTION:

World War II bombing decoy control shelter 600m South East of Great Burdon Farm. The site was officially designated Darlington 40a, Great Burdon, and certainly operated between August 1941 and April 1943. The monument includes the control building, Nissen hut and guard house, although the the site of the decoy fires and their enclosure have not been identified.

(National Monuments Record)

SITE OBSERVATIONS:

The site is inaccessible and is in the middle of a field. The wider complex of huts are not visible.

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:

The wider complex that formed this decoy would benefit from some interpretative materials at the points that it is visible. At present, due to its location, it offers little to the casual observer.

NMR Name:

**STARFISH BOMBING DECOY
SITE SF40A**

Local Name:

34848 **Medium Risk** NZ32481609

ACCESS:

There is no public access to the site.



VISIBILITY:

The site is barely visible from the road.



INTERPRETATION:

There are no interpretative materials on site.



CONDITION:

The site appears to be in a stable condition. Some damage to the brickwork is in evidence.

