

**LAND OFF LARTINGTON ROAD, LARTINGTON,
BARNARD CASTLE, COUNTY DURHAM:
A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**



On behalf of:



CS Archaeology
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On behalf of: Mr Howard Adams
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Frontispiece: view of the PDA from the southeast

CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	2
2	INTRODUCTION	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4	PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE	3
4.1	NATIONAL GUIDANCE.....	3
4.2	LOCAL GUIDANCE (UNITARY PLAN POLICIES)	5
5	METHODOLOGY	6
6	GAZETTEER OF SITES.....	8
7	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	9
7.1	INTRODUCTION.....	9
7.2	GEOLOGY.....	9
7.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE.....	9
7.4	CHARACTERISATION.....	9
8	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	10
8.1	INTRODUCTION.....	10
8.2	EARLY PREHISTORIC (450 000-2000 BC)	10
8.3	LATER PREHISTORIC TO ROMANO-BRITISH PERIODS (2000 BC – 410 AD)	11
8.4	THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD (410 – 1066 AD)	11
8.5	THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1066 – 1530 AD)	12
8.6	THE POST MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1530-1900)	12
8.7	THE MODERN PERIOD (AD 1900 TO DATE)	13
8.8	MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE PDA (FIGURES 4-5)	14
9	SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL.....	14
10	CONCLUSION.....	15
11	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	15
12	RECOMMENDATIONS	15
13	REFERENCES	16
13.1	BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	16
13.2	CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES.....	16
13.3	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (SELECTED)	16
13.4	INTERNET SOURCES	17

FIGURES

- 1 location map
- 2 the proposed development area (PDA)
- 3 the study area with heritage assets
- 4 historic maps 1771-1854
- 5 historic maps 1895-1914
- 6 rectified photography of the PDA showing field system [20]

PLATES

- 1: view across Lartington Lane with the Lartington Hall's historic parkland [13] beyond
- 2: a further view of Lartington Hall's historic parkland [13] with pronounced ridge and furrows earthworks
- 3: view of adjacent land to the PDA north of Lartington Lane featuring earthworks associated with the field system [20]
- 4: view across the PDA with well defined earthworks from the field system [20] from the southwest
- 5: view across the PDA with well defined wide berm (possible track/road) and associated earthwork/bank [20] which delineates the area of ridge and furrow to the north, from the east
- 6: view across the PDA with the ridge and furrow [20] evident at the top of the hill from the southeast
- 7: aerial view of the PDA and study area c1946 with Deerbolt army camp and the well pronounced field systems across the PDA
- 8: aerial view of the PDA and study area c1993 after the straightening of the road

APPENDICES

- 1 gazetteer of sites of archaeological significance

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report has been created to establish the archaeological/historic character of the Proposed Development Area (PDA), and to investigate its archaeological potential.
- 1.2 The PDA is an area of c.1.7 hectares (4.2 acres), and forms one of a sequence of fields south of Lartington Road, Lartington. The PDA formed part of a Post Medieval field system. During the late post-medieval period the PDA remained largely unaltered certainly in its overall appearance.
- 1.3 This report records the historic field system which was evident in aerial photographs.
- 1.4 Further archaeological work in the form of a watching brief is recommended in order to preserve by record any unknown archaeological deposits.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by the Caravan Club to investigate the archaeological background of the PDA, in order to inform future design proposals and the submission of a planning application to develop the PDA as a caravan site.
- 2.2 The PDA is situated south of Lartington Road (NZ 03675 16831), 1.2km northeast of Barnard Castle and 2.2kms southeast of Lartington. The PDA lies in Lartington parish within the Teesdale District (**Figure 1**). The PDA consists of an irregular plot of land abutting Lartington Road and comprises of 1.68 ha of undulating pastoral land (**Figure 2**).
- 2.3 Barnard Castle stands on the east bank of the River Tees, which formed the boundary between Durham and Yorkshire until 1974. The PDA historically lay in North Yorkshire. The remains of the castle, which was built in the early 12th century, still tower over the river. Down below, the bridge, which was built in 1569, is still the main route over the Tees. The town dominates the roads into Teesdale and acts as a 'gateway' into the uplands of the North Pennines. The study area for this report is situated northeast of Barnard Castle.
- 2.4 The study area is centred on the PDA and extends out in a 1km radius (**Figure 3**). It bisects Startforth village to the southeast, the River Tees to the west, and encompasses the isolated farmsteads of *Towler Hill* to the north, *Raygill* to the west and *Westwood* to the south.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 In order for the archaeological implications of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information for an area of not less than 1km around the site, should be made. The information compiled will establish the archaeological significance of the PDA and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.
- 3.2 The assessment will consider the PDA's existing archaeological resource and the potential for buried and/or unknown archaeological deposits, and the likely significance of such deposits.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 National Guidance

Some heritage assets enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are noted in National Planning Policy Framework (2012: Internet 10) and are summarised below.

- 4.1.1 (Chp.12.126) Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment¹, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 4.1.2 (Chp.12, 128) In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 4.1.3 (Chp.12, 129) Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
- 4.1.4 (Chp.12, 135) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
- 4.1.5 (Chp.12, 141) Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the

¹ The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.² However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.1.6 Hedgerows

Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow which is defined at that date as being of historical or ecological importance, may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal.

4.2 Local Guidance (Unitary Plan Policies)

4.2.1 Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Teesdale Local Plan which was adopted in June 2002. (Internet 1: accessed September 2012).

4.2.2 Relevant policies with regard to archaeological areas are referred to in Policy ENV 3 & 4, Conserving the Environment and:
Policy **Env 3**: the proposals map defines an area of high landscape value where the distinctive qualities of the countryside are worthy of special recognition. development will be permitted where it does not detract from the area's special character, and pays particular attention to the landscape qualities of the area in siting and design of buildings and the context of any landscaping proposals such development proposals should accord with policy GD1.

Policy **Env4**: the council will seek to protect the historic character and appearance of historic parks and gardens as designated by English Heritage, including the following which are identified on the proposals map:

- bowes museum gardens;
- lartington park;
- raby park;
- rokeby park.

Within these areas only new development proposals that are compatible with existing uses already within the area and meet the following criteria will be granted planning permission:

a) the proposal does not unacceptably harm the historic landscape of the area; and
b) any building or significant extensions are sited and of a design, scale and materials that are sympathetic to the existing character of the area.

Policy **Benv11**: before the determination of an application for development that may affect a known or potential site of archaeological interest, prospective developers will be required to undertake a field evaluation and provide the results to the planning authority. Development which would unacceptably harm the setting or physical remains of sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not, will not be approved. **Developments which affect sites of regional or local importance will only be approved where the applicant has secured a scheme of works which will in the first instance preserve archaeological remains in situ or where this is not possible by excavation and record.**

² Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 This has placed the site within its study area and within its historic context, through a selection of historic maps, together with information from primary and secondary sources.

5.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection of the site;
- Trade and Business Directories;
- Place name evidence;
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Survey Map up to the present day;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Durham Historic Environment Record (DHER) for a 1km (radius) study area around the site;
- Listed Building/Conservation Areas records;
- Geo-technical Investigations;
- Aerial photographs.

5.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings;
- English Heritage's National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) at Swindon;
- DHER for archaeological sites, including listed buildings, and archaeological interventions within the study area;
- North Yorkshire Record Office (Northallerton);
- Barnard Castle Local Studies Section (Teesdale House, Barnard Castle);
- Published and unpublished documentary and internet sources.

NB All the archaeological assets within the study area form a unique number sequence and are denoted within the report within squared brackets [1-20].

5.4 *Walk Over Survey*

Undertaken in September 2012, this confirmed the presence of a series of well defined earthworks [20] commonly referred to as ridge and furrow earthworks, which extended throughout the PDA. The earthworks were characterised by parallel banks and ditches roughly 4-5m apart and up to 0.4m high. No other features were identified, but relict mature oak and ash trees were observed immediately around the PDA. Ground conditions were obscured by grass, approximately 0.3-0.35m high.

5.5 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website for Scheduled Monuments together with listings for Listed Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. There is one designated heritage asset, Lartington Hall Park [13], a grade II park and garden, which is bisected by the study area boundary.

5.6 *Durham Historic Environment Record (DHER)*

The DHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this

assessment, namely with all records relating to the sites contained within the study area and PDA. The DHER was consulted in September 2012 and revealed no previous archaeological investigations within the study area, but 11 heritage assets are listed. Four of these sites are designated assets (Grade II Listed Buildings: [2, 8, 9 & 10]). NB the aqueduct [9] over Lartington Road appears no longer extant. The PDA is sufficiently distant (>0.9km) from these designated assets that no visual impacts to the settings of the assets are anticipated.

- 5.7 The Archaeological Data Service (Internet 4, accessed 9/2012)
This revealed a further two assets; buildings and quarries [14 & 15] which had been identified from early Ordnance Survey maps.
- 5.8 *Northallerton County Record Office*
A range of historic maps were consulted. These cartographic sources revealed the later post medieval changes to the PDA (**Figures 4-5**).
- 5.9 West Yorkshire Archives Service (Leeds)
A copy of the Lartington Tithe map of 1840 was traced to the WYAS but this was unable to be consulted as the archives were closed due to relocation.
- 5.10 *Published and Documentary Sources*
This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place name evidence. CS Archaeology has also consulted sources available on the Internet, such as the Government's Magic website, as part of this assessment. A further two assets were revealed from early Ordnance Survey maps, both sites were related to the Deepdale Corn Mill, the site of the building [17], towards the east of the study area and its weir, mill race and mill pond [18] which extended along Deepdale Beck.
- 5.10 *Geotechnical Information*
No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. Investigations may take place subject to planning approval.
- 5.11 *Aerial Photographic Survey*
'Google Earth' initially revealed features which probably represented an historic field system as they were on a different alignment to the modern Lartington Road. The field system was confirmed by early 20th century aerial photographs from the National Monument Records (Swindon) and site [20] has been revealed in its extent via rectified photography in **Figure 6**.

6 GAZETTEER OF SITES

6.1 All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the source for the collated information. A total of 14 heritage assets have been identified within the study area (**Figure 3**). Of these five assets are designated [2, 8, 9, 10 & 13]; Lartington Hall Parkland [13], is a grade II historic park and garden, and four grade II Listed Buildings [2, 8, 9 & 10], and enjoy statutory protection and are emboldened in Table 1.

Table 1: Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the study area.

Site No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	Ulathome's Mill	Post medieval	non-statutory
2	Deepdale Bridge	Post medieval	non-statutory
3	Earthworks – Lychets (site of)	Prehistoric	non-statutory
4	Find spot- sculptures	Medieval	non-statutory
5	Bridge, viaduct	Post Medieval	non-statutory
6	Road	Romano-British	non-statutory
7	Settlement, Stortforth village	Anglo-Saxon?	non-statutory
8	Deepdale cottage and sheds	Post Medieval	Designated Heritage Asset
9	Bridge, Deepdale aquaduct	Post Medieval	Designated Heritage Asset
10	Bridge- Deepdale aquaduct	Post Medieval	Designated Heritage Asset
11	Find spot- flint scatter	Prehistoric	non-statutory
12	Building Complex – Army camp/Prison	Post Medieval	non-statutory
13	Parkland	Post Medieval	Designated Heritage Asset
14	Building (site of)	Post Medieval	non-statutory
15	Quarries	Post Medieval	non-statutory
16	Parkland	Post Medieval	non-statutory
17	Building, Deepdale Corn Mill (site of)	Post Medieval	non-statutory
18	Weir, Sluice and Mill Race	Post Medieval	non-statutory
19	Rifle Range	Post Medieval	non-statutory
20	Field System	Post Medieval	non-statutory

- 6.2 These designated assets are situated close to the edge of the study area. Of these 20 sites, only one, the field system [20], lies within the PDA.

7 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

7.2 Geology

- 7.2.1 The underlying bedrock is Carboniferous millstone grit, overlain superficial glacial deposit with fertile brown earth soils.

7.3 Topography and Drainage

- 7.3.1 The PDA is situated southeast sloping ground between the 70m and 80m contour lines. There are no open stream/river courses within the PDA and the ground water dissipates southeastwards towards Ray Gill, a tributary of Deepdale Beck which forms a confluence with the River Tees at the eastern boundary of the study area.

7.4 Characterisation

- 7.4.1 Lartington lies within the Gritstone Vale broad character area defined by the County Council. This is a 'gently sloping farmland falling from the fringes of the moorland plateau to the River Tees. A pastoral landscape of improved and semi-improved pastures bounded by old hedges and walls with scattered, locally abundant, hedgerow trees. The River Tees is lined by steep wooded bluffs; its tributaries, including the Deepdale Beck, lie in narrow steep-sided denes containing ancient ash and oak woodlands. The small villages of Boldron, Lartington and Cotherstone lie on the upper slopes of the vale. There are historic parklands at Lartington'. Lartington Hall and its parkland therefore make a considerable contribution to the character area through its designed 18th century landscape with individual and specimen trees, tree clumps, woodlands and woodland lined becks (Internet 8, accessed 9/2012).
- 7.4.2 The designed landscape [13] also facilitates, by an absence of subsequent ploughing, the preservation of well defined field systems (**Plates 1-2**) from the early post medieval/medieval? Periods, and also the estate's wider landscape (**Plate 3**).

8 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The local history of the study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to assess the PDA's archaeological resource with respect to its extant buildings and its potential sub-surface archaeology that could be affected by the ground-works associated with proposed redevelopment of the PDA. Sites from the study area have been used to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment may represent only a fraction of the PDA's potential archaeological resource.

8.1.2 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to the study area. The location of sites taken from the above sources is indicated in **Figure 3** using unique reference numbers. These numbers are indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA.

8.2 Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC)

8.2.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area certainly until the Bronze Age. During the Mesolithic period (12000-4000 BC) the size of worked flint was greatly reduced and composite microlithic stone tools were developed. A number of Mesolithic find spots have been located towards the coast. Inland sites, such as camps and working areas have increasingly been discovered in the Peninnes (Turnbull & Jones 1978) but none have, so far, been recorded within the PDA or study area.

8.2.2 Mesolithic populations were small, within the region of only 10,000 people for the whole of England. People lived in small family groups and exploited seasonal resources, such as game, fish and plants. Tell tale markers of these people are the clusters of waste flakes they left behind having imported flint into the region, probably from chalk areas e.g. East Yorkshire and the Chilterns.

8.2.3 During the Neolithic (4000-2000 BC), lifestyles became more sedentary and were based on a mixed agricultural/pastoral economy. This economy was based on exploiting a mixture of resources from wooded gravel terraces and easily worked alluvium in river valleys to less fertile boulder clay soils. Artefactually the sedentary lifestyle was associated with larger flint tools, pottery and the use of widely traded stone axes and the start of a period of rapid technological development.

8.2.4 More permanent settlements may be indicated by the presence of cup marks carved onto a large slab of rock at Lartington Rigg. These probably date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period- they may have had some religious purpose and could also have marked the boundary between agricultural land and open moorland. A Bronze Age (2300BC to 800BC) spearhead was found in 1994 during building work at the Old Smithy in Lartington. It is not known where it originally came from, but it was probably found in the surrounding area (Internet 7).

- 8.2.5 One possible Neolithic flint scatter, [11] has been discovered within the study area, and evidences a potential for further prehistoric sites within the PDA. Prehistoric agriculture is suggested by the location of lynchets (embanked fields) [3] but these are no longer extant or appear to have been confirmed to be prehistoric.

8.3 Later Prehistoric to Romano-British periods (2000 BC – 410 AD)

- 8.3.1 The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts), possibly with defined territories. There is a general lack of settlement evidence across the county which was felt to have been an historic failure by archaeologists to recognise such sites (Turnbull & Jones 1978, 13). During the Bronze Age the archaeological record is primarily represented by burials – cremations in stone line graves or cists. Site [11] the flint scatter may date from this period.
- 8.3.2 During the Iron Age tribal societies formed. The people of the region were part of the Brigantes and lived in small farming communities. Settlements of these people are evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches. There are no Iron Age settlements within the study area.
- 8.3.3 Barnard Castle at the time of the Roman invasion of 43 A.D. lay close to the core territory of the Brigantes who had a tribal centre at Aldborough, North Yorkshire. The Romans built forts at Bowes and Greta Bridge, and there may have been an important crossing point on the Tees at Barnard Castle. There are no remains of any Romano-British buildings in Barnard Castle, but there was probably a settlement near the bridge, since many Roman coins have been found in Bridgegate which is close to the site of the Roman ford. Several pieces of pottery have also been found nearby in Newgate. Galgate, at the top of the market place, follows the line of the same road. There is no evidence that they moved much further up the Teesdale.
- 8.3.4 No Romano-British settlement or findspots have so far been identified within the study area, however the Roman road [6] from Binchester to the forts at Greta Bridge and Bowes, bisects the southern study area.

8.4 The Anglo-Saxon period (410 – 1066 AD)

- 8.4.1 Towards the end of the Roman control over the British province, the north was subject to raids and eventually settlement by Scandinavian invaders. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. The study area lay within the kingdom of Bernicia which was superseded by Northumbria which by c.620 AD had expanded as far as South Yorkshire.
- 8.4.2 At the beginning of the 6th century Durham was described by Reginald of Durham as a wilderness inhabited only by wild beasts. In Durham there are some scattered sub-Roman sites from what is termed the Migration period of Scandinavian settlement which expanded during the 6th and 7th centuries. A pagan cemetery was discovered

in Darlington. The 19th century excavation of the Darlington cemetery found typological parallels of the grave goods with the Anglo-Saxon south. It has been postulated that the general lack of evidence from the Migration period and the continuing British occupation suggests a less turbulent period than elsewhere (Turnbull & Jones 1986, 18).

- 8.4.3 By the 7th century Durham was known for its Christian monuments and religious sites, but around Barnard Castle there are no traces of settlement because the town of Barnard Castle, as its name suggest, grew up around the medieval castle. There was no earlier Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site. Little is known about the village of Lartington in this period, although the village name is of Old English origin indicating that there must have been a settlement here by the 8th or 9th centuries AD. In the later Domesday Survey the manor of Lartington belonged to Thorfin of Ravensworth.
- 8.4.4 A possible stone cross was discovered at Holy Trinity Church during renovation work to the floor, suggesting the Storthforth village [7] was an Anglo-Saxon settlement and probable fording point of the River Tees. But no artefacts or features have been found within the PDA or its immediate environment.

8.5 The Medieval period (1066 – 1530 AD)

- 8.5.1 Lartington or *Lertinton* is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 belonging to Thorfin. Its taxable value is 3 geld units. Geld was a tax, assessed per hide and a hide was a standard unit of land to facilitate the tax assessment. Ownership of the manor had by 1086 transferred from Thorfin to Bodin brother of Bardulf and was tenanted by Count Alan of Brittany (Internet 8).
- 8.5.2 It is probable that a manor house existed in Lartington as early as 1208 when Robert de Lascalle lived with his family and servants having acquired the manor without hunting rights from Henry son of Hervey, lord of Ravensworth (Lewis 1848, 30-33). It is presumed that Robert and his family lived in some sort of superior house within the village.

8.6 The Post Medieval Period (AD 1530-1900)

- 8.6.1 The PDA represents a fragment of Lartington's agricultural landscape, and by 1600 it is believed that Lartington Hall had been established at its present location southeast of the village (Hardie 2011).
- 8.6.2 In 1629 the manor was purchased by Christina, Countess of Devonshire and her son. Shortly afterwards it was sold to Francis Appleby whose daughter inherited the property and married Thomas Marie Esq. of Hardwick, County Durham. The manor was in the hands of the Marie family for the next two generations, but was then bequeathed to Henry Lawson who assumed the name and arms of Marie in 1771 (Bulmer 1890). His name is depicted on Jeffery's Map (**Figure 4**). The manor of Lartington then passed to the Lawson, Silvertop and Witham families.
- 8.6.3 In 1823 the Baines trade directory records Henry Witham at the hall and 'yeoman farmers': John Bayles, Thomas Dent Thomas and Peter Heslop, within the parish.

- 8.6.4 Dramatic changes to what was a medieval agricultural system came into play with the enclosure of land. The enclosures were devised to increase productivity by land amalgamation where previously land had been divided in small plots within large town fields. These plots of land can still be seen in the landscape in the form of ridge and furrow field systems. Enclosure was often a protracted process occurring in stages. In Lartington the earliest enclosure of arable fields was the land surrounding Lartington Hall. This is evidenced on the ground by very pronounced ridge and furrow earthworks (**Plates 1-2**), indicating that the parkland [13] was never subsequently eroded by the ploughing during the land improvements of the Victorian period.
- 8.6.5 The Hall lies southeast of Lartington village set within its surrounding parkland. The landscaped park stands to the east of Lartington Hall and is mainly open parkland with scattered groups of trees. The wider landscape around the PDA features isolated trees (oak and ash) from recently (19th/20th) removed enclosure boundaries (**Plate 3**). However there are also references to Mgr Witham spending large amounts on land improvements, probably in the form of land drainage. He was especially proud of converting the land between Lartington and Barnard Castle (including the PDA) from scrub to pasture. This sounds like the land between Pecknell Farm, of the River Tees which still has a distinctly parkland character (Hardie 2011, 278).
- 8.6.6 Ridge and Furrow represent the locations of medieval and post medieval arable fields and appear from the air as long thin reverse-S shaped earthworks or if ploughed flat cropmarks. Ploughing up ridges greatly improved the drainage. During the medieval period ploughing was carried out with a team of six to eight oxen which were required to turn at the end of the strip or headland and it is the turn which provides the characteristic S-shape. Modern intensive agriculture has and is removing these historic field patterns.
- 8.6.7 The exact date that the PDA was enclosed is not known but Gill Pasture and West Pasture with enclosed by 1775, and this provides an approximate date (Internet 9: accessed October 2012).
- 8.6.8 Within the study area there are a total of 14 varied sites of significance. These range from buildings and quarries marked on the 19th century Ordnance survey maps [15 & 16], to major lines of communications such as the viaduct of the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway [5]. Road communication is represented by the Deepdale Bridge [2] and the Deepdale aqueducts [9-10], which carry the Teesdale water main through the study area to Barnard Castle. There are two industrial sites: Ullathorpe Mill [1] and Deepdale Corn Mill [17], both now demolished. Deepdale's mill race [18] which has today presumably become the footpath, ran along the northern side of Deepdale Beck. Deepdale Cottage [8] is situated on the opposite side of the road to the site of the mill. Military activity within the study area is attested by Deepdale Camp [12] now a prison and the site of a rifle range [19].

8.7 The Modern Period (AD 1900 to date)

The PDA remains a fragment of the local pastoral landscape, with very little development apart from the temporary boundaries and adjacent road improvements. With the development of the leisure industry and provision of camping and caravan facilities in Teesdale, land use in some localities has changed with the

adjacent caravan park facilitating public enjoyment of the regional historic environment.

8.8 Map Regression Analysis of the PDA (Figures 4-5)

- 8.8.1 This records the changing plan and layout of the PDA from the later post medieval period.
- 8.8.2 The first detailed and available depiction of the PDA is in the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (**Figure 4**). The PDA is depicted overlaying the 1854 map and broadly follows the southern boundary along the Deepdale Dene and the northern boundary along Lartington Road. The northern boundary follows a notable kink in Lartington Road. The east boundary is a modern construction and the western one is a modification/ realignment of the 19th century field pattern. This field pattern is characterised by north-south field boundary studded with mature trees. This 19th century landscape clearly post dates the PDA's enclosure and was formed by regular plots using Lartington Road as its axis and access. The PDA is notable because was part of a wider plot of land with no dividing boundaries.
- 8.8.3 By the late 19th century (**Figure 5**) the PDA lay within an amalgamated enclosure, reversing the 'improvements' of the 18th century enclosure acts. The former field boundaries are represented by aligned but isolated relict trees.
- 8.8.4 By 1914 a north-south field boundary had been established bisecting the PDA and effectively dividing the late 19th century amalgamated enclosure into 2 parts. Throughout the remainder of the 20th century the PDA remained unchanged until the straightening of Lartington road took place in 1974, and the bisecting field boundary was removed.
- 8.8.5 The straightening of Lartington Road north of the PDA, took place between 1970 and 1990. Certainly the aerial photograph (Plate 8) depicts the course of the new road but no further developments can be traced within the PDA.

9 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 9.1 The earthworks [20] which extend across the PDA represent Lartington's pre-enclosure field system, which had evolved throughout the medieval and early post medieval periods.
- 9.2 This field system is part of an extensive area across Lartington parish (**Plate 7**). The field system [20] features a possible drove/trackway along the southern border of the PDA as well as a series of headlands and individual ridge and furrows.
- 9.3 There is a potential for unknown archaeology. The best chance for finding unknown archaeology would be beneath the headland and ridges, i.e. where the build up of soil has protected pre-existing features (**Figure 6**).

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1 The known archaeological resource of the PDA consists of a medieval/post medieval field system [20]. This field system represents a small fragment of Lartington's historic agricultural economy.
- 10.2 The PDA appears to have been improved during the Victorian period and may have reverted to arable agriculture which today suggests a less pronounced extent of the PDA earthworks relative to examples within Lartington Hall's Parkland [13].
- 10.3 No evidence for any further archaeological remains has been identified.

11 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- 11.1 Small scale impacts to the extant earthworks [20] are anticipated.
- 11.2 There could also be potential small scale impacts to the PDA's unknown archaeological resource through proposed service trenches and areas of localised site reduction.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 This report has used rectified photography to provide a detailed plan of the ridge and furrow earthworks, no further work is recommended.
- 12.2 In order to mitigate potential impacts to the PDA's unknown archaeological resource a watching brief is recommended. This will cover all deep excavations (roads, services and areas of site reduction).

13 REFERENCES

13.1 Bibliographic References

- Bulmer Trade Directory of 1890
 Communities and Local Government 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012)
 Durham County Council 2011, *Lartington Conservation Area Appraisal* (DRAFT)
 Hardie C 2011, *Statement of Significance for Lartington Hall, Co. Durham*, unpublished client report
 Lewis S (ed) 1848, *A Topographical Dictionary of England*
 Turnbull P & R F J Jones (Eds) 1978, *Archaeology of the Coal Measures etc in County of Durham, Barnard Castle*

13.2 Cartographic Sources

- 1771 Jeffery's Plan of Yorkshire
 1857 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map
 1895 2nd Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map
 1893 1st Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map
 1914 2nd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map 273/15
 1919-26 Ordnance Survey Map (Internet 7)
 1938-50 Ordnance Survey Map (Internet 7)
 1960-69 Ordnance Survey Map (Internet 7)
 1970-79 Ordnance Survey Map (Internet 7)
 1980-94 Ordnance Survey Map (Internet 7)

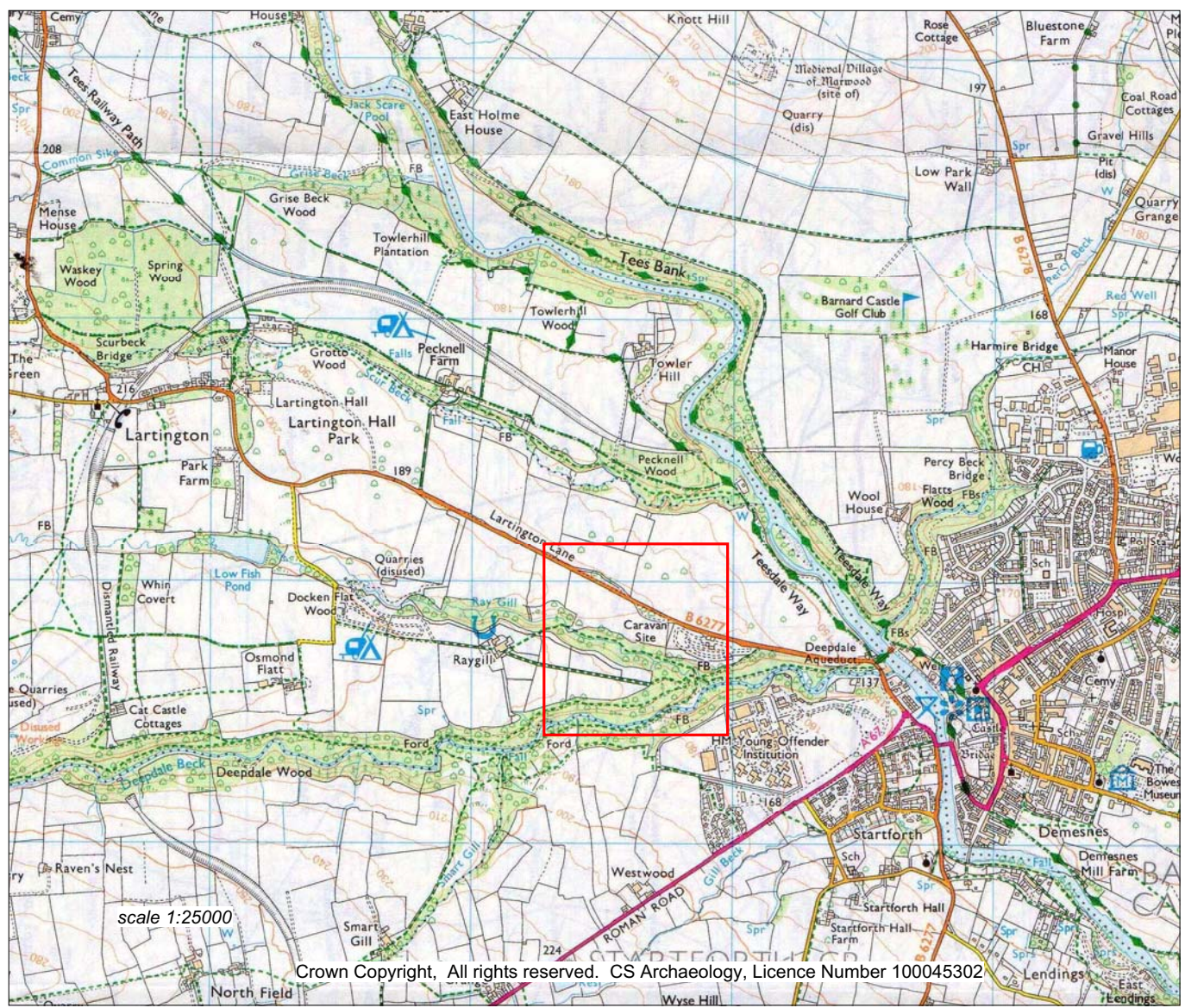
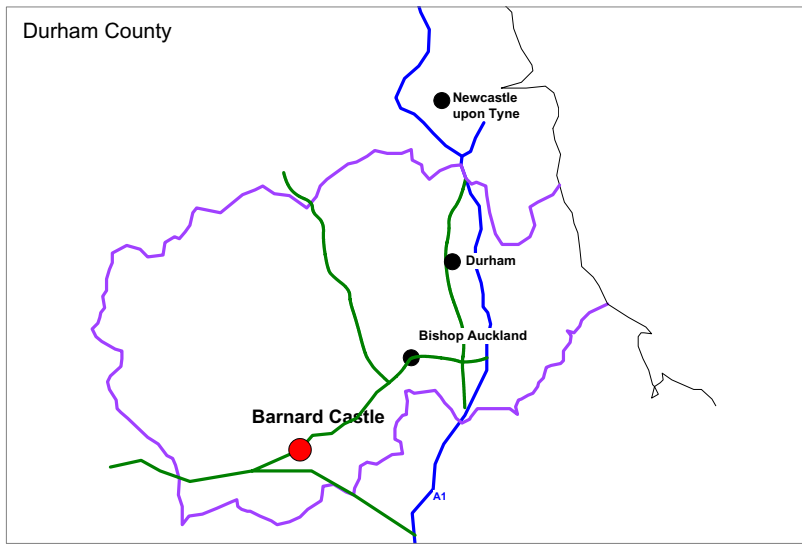
13.3 Aerial Photographs (selected)

Sortie No.	Library No.	Frame No.	Date	Plate
<i>Vertical</i>				
RAF/106G/UK/1700	458	3141	27/8/1946	
RAF/106G/UK/1700	458	4057	27/8/1946	7
MAL/75004	7336	60	14/2/1976	
OS/71419	10834	87	20/8/1971	
OS/93181	14387	47	23/5/1993	8
OS/97162	22298	98	28/5/1997	
<i>Oblique</i>				
-	NZ 0316/1	RXB 3394/36	19/3/1985	
-	NZ 0316/2	RXB 3394/34	19/3/1985	
-	NZ 0416/1	NMR 1149/323- 325	10/8/1977	
-	NZ 0416/2	NMR 17556/24	10/8/1977	

13.4 Internet Sources

1. <http://content.durham.gov.uk/PDFRepository/TeesdaleLocalPlanchap3.pdf>
2. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
3. <http://www.doncaster.gov.uk>
4. <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
5. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>
6. http://www.durhamlandscape.info/Pages/CCA_DalesFringe.aspx
7. <http://www.keystothepast.info/durhamcc>
8. <http://domesdaymap.co.uk>
9. <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>
10. <http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework>

FIGURES



Land to the west of the Caravan Park,
Lartington Road, Barnard Castle
County Durham: An Archaeological
Desk-based Survey

Figure 1: Location Map

CS Archaeology
October 2012

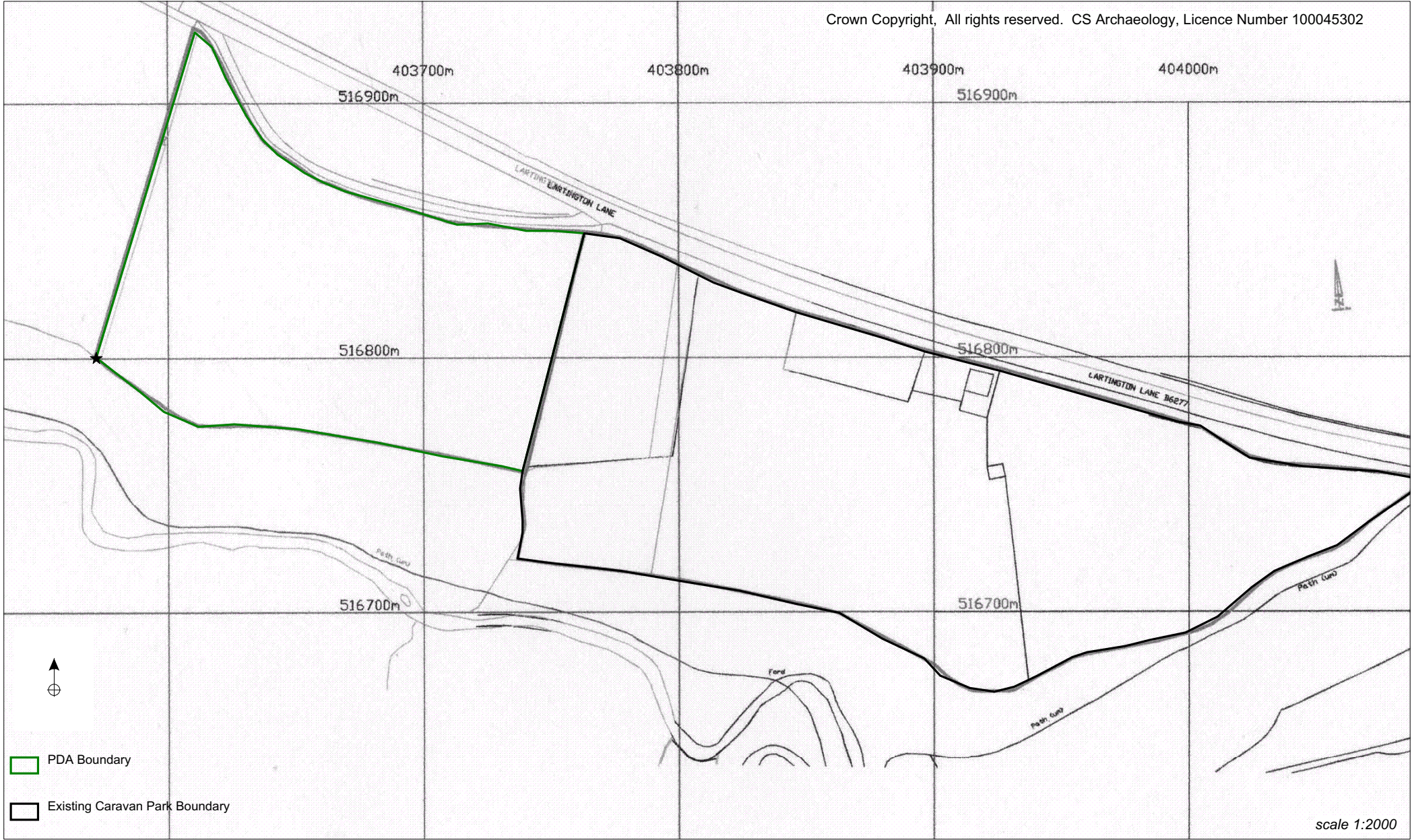
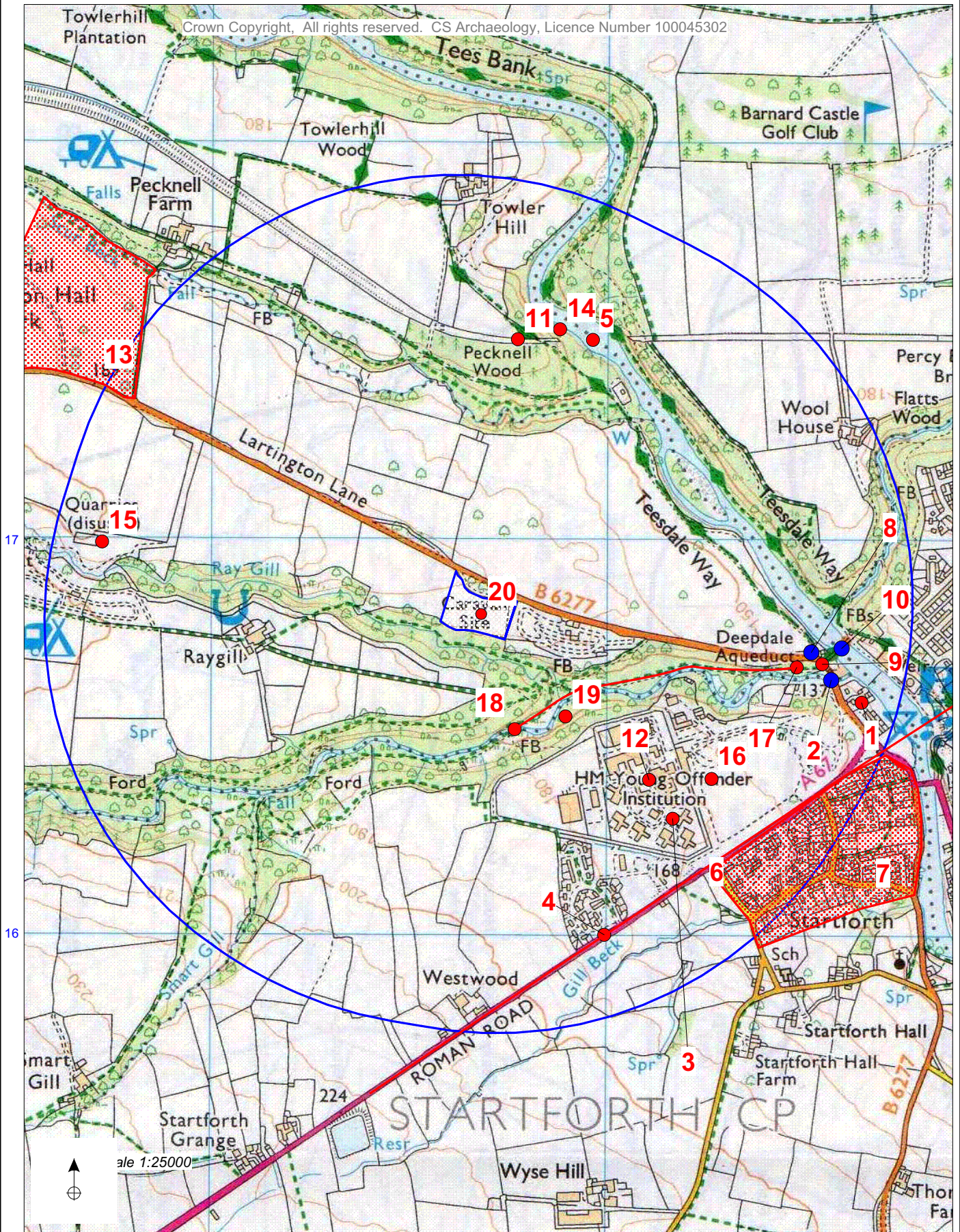


Figure 2: The Proposed
Development Area (PDA)



- PDA
- study area boundary

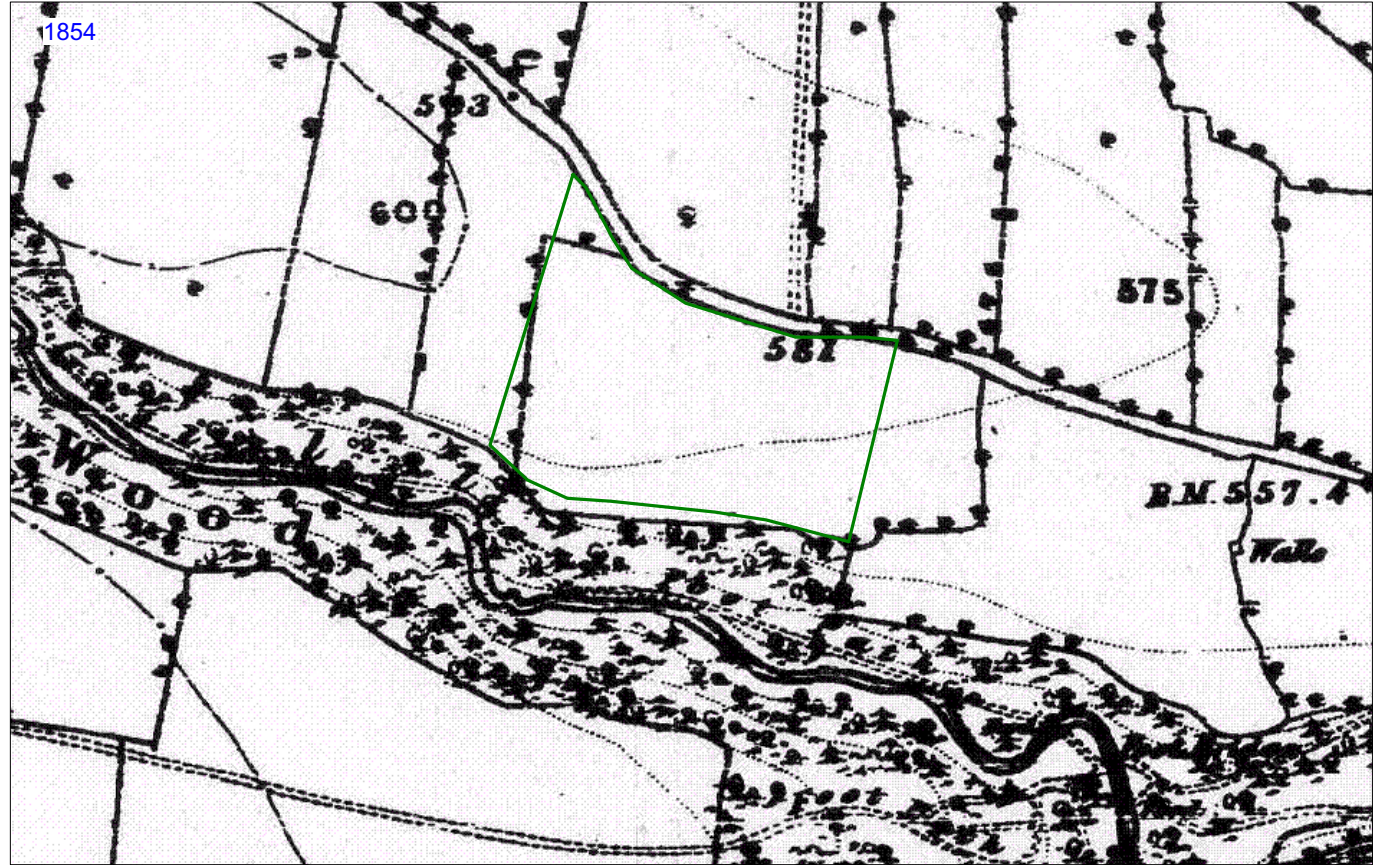
Land to the west of the Caravan Park, Lartington Road, Barnard Castle County Durham: An Archaeological Desk-based Survey

Figure 3: The Study Area with Heritage Assets

CS Archaeology October 2012

↑
⊕
not to scale

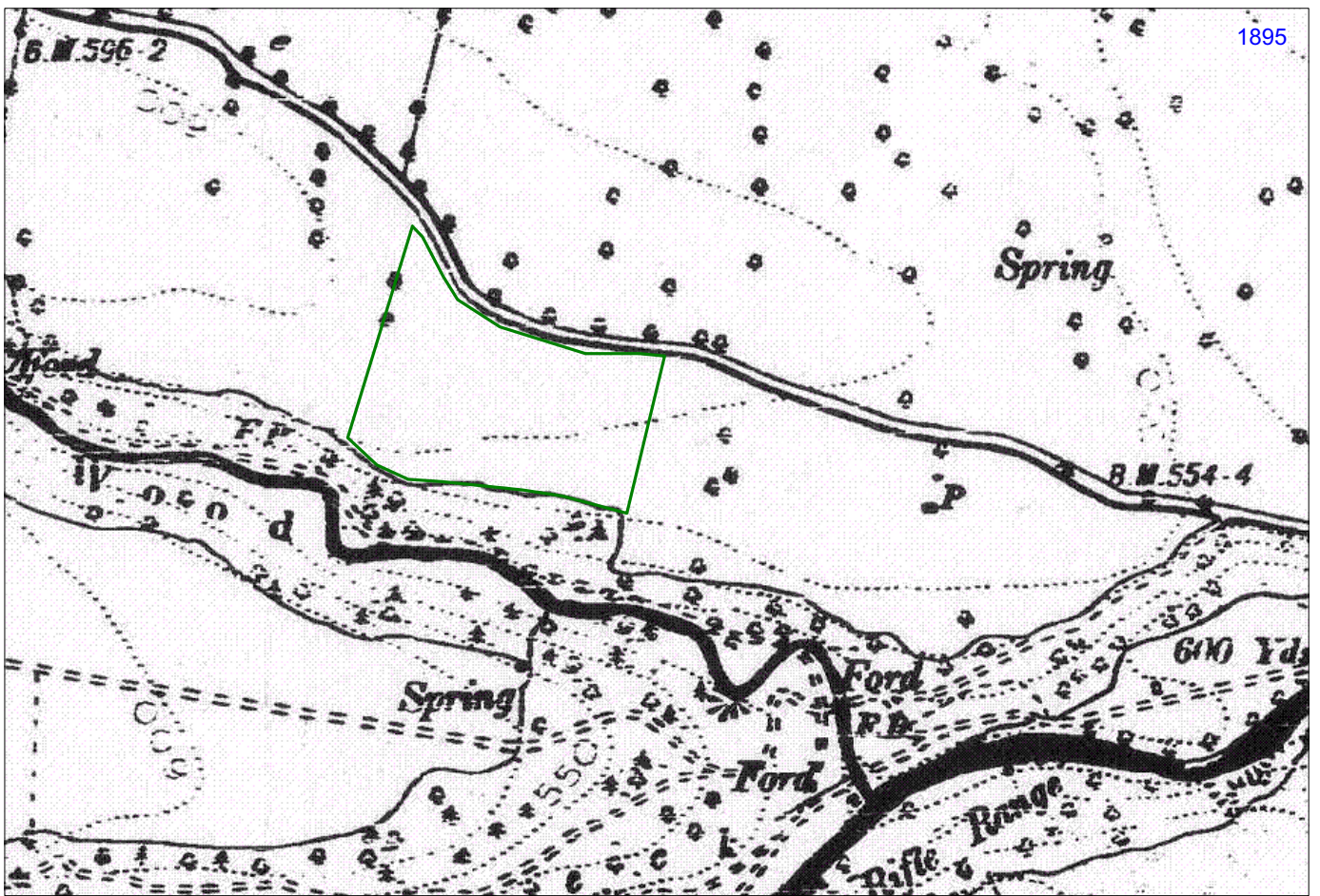
○ PDA general location
□ PDA boundary



Land to the west of the Caravan Park,
Lartington Road, Barnard Castle
County Durham: An Archaeological
Desk-based Survey

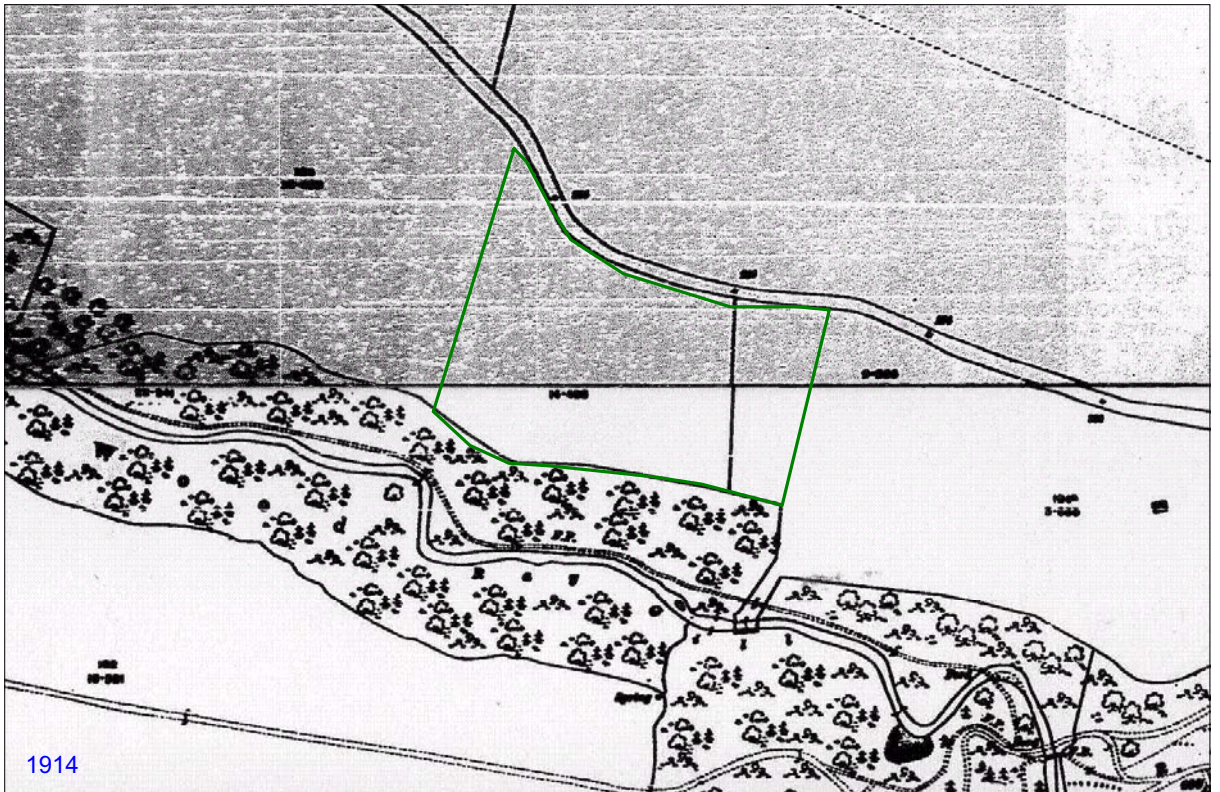
Figure 4: Historic Maps
1771-1854

CS Archaeology
October 2012



not to scale

□ PDA



1914

Land to the west of the Caravan Park,
 Lartington Road, Barnard Castle
 County Durham: An Archaeological
 Desk-based Survey

Figure 5: Historic Maps
 1895-1914

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 October 2012



- PDA Boundary
- Existing Caravan Park Boundary
- rectified ditch lines [20]

scale 1:200

Figure 6: Rectifield Aerial Viwew of site [20]

PLATES



Plate 1: view across Lartington Lane with the Lartington Hall's historic parkland [13] beyond



Plate 2: a further view of Lartington Hall's historic parkland [13] with pronounced ridge and furrow earthworks



Plate 3: view of adjacent land to the PDA north of Lartington Lane featuring earthworks associated with and north of the field system [20]



Plate 4: view across the PDA with well defined earthworks from the field system [20] from the southwest



Plate 5: view across the PDA with well defined wide berm (possible track/road) and associated earthwork/bank [20] which delineates the area of ridge and furrow to the north, from the east



Plate 6: view across the PDA with the ridge and furrow [20] evident at the top of the hill from the southeast

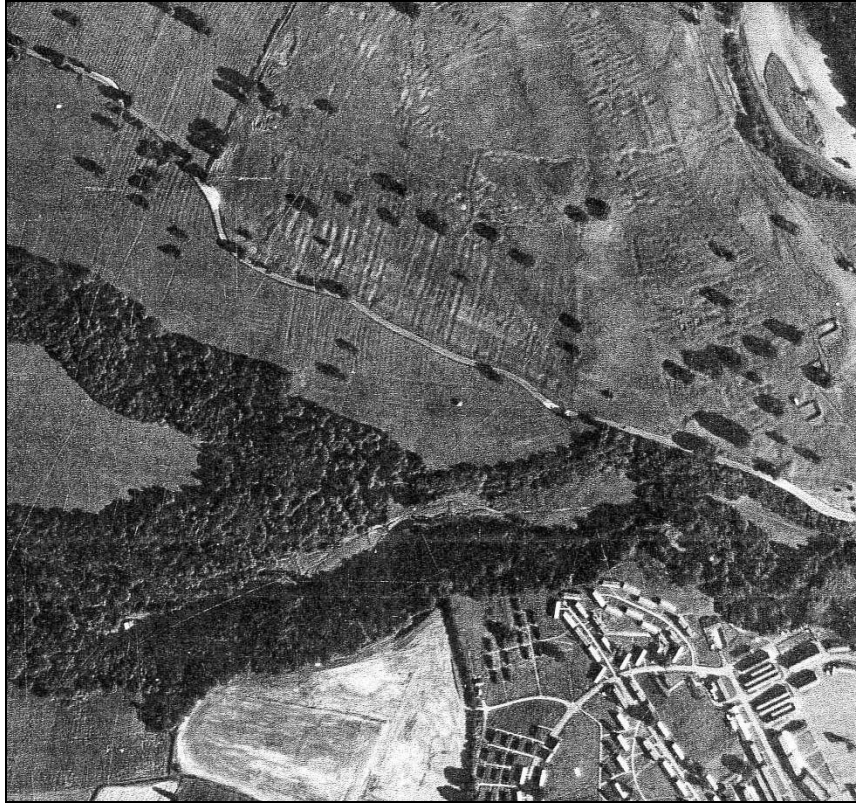


Plate 7: aerial view of the PDA and study area c1946 with Deerbolt army camp and the well pronounced field systems across the PDA



Plate 8: aerial view of the PDA and study area c1993 after the straightening of the road

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	1
Site Type/Name	Mill
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 046 165
Site Description	Ullathorne's Mill named after the family who built and operated it, was dramatically sited on the south bank of the Tees, near Barnard Castle, as a complex of interconnecting buildings, the largest of which was five storeys high. A square chimney towered over all. The mill was used for the production of linen shoe-thread and twine, and was originally powered by a large indoor water wheel, later converted to steam and then by turbine. The oldest part was built in the late C18 and there are numerous C19 additions {ref. 1}. The mill was demolished in 1975 and only a memorial now exists on the site, erected by the Teesdale Civic Trust}. Several sluice gates and other items remain in situ).
Source	DCCHER, H987
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	2
Site Type/Name	Bridge
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 0456 1664
Site Description	Deepdale Bridge was reported as being, "in great decay," in 1605. It has a single span of 11.5m and has been widened on the west side to an overall width of 5.8m. There are no dateable features, but it is probable that the older part of the bridge, 3.1m wide, is that of 1605.
Source	DCCHER, H1980
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Scheduled Monument & Grade II Listed Building)
Site No.	3
Site Type/Name	Earthworks
Period	Prehistoric (-5000000 BC – 43 AD)
NGR	NZ 0417 1629
Site Description	Terraces destroyed by military housing. No trace survives
Source	DCCHER, H1982
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	4
Site Type/Name	Finds spot
Period	Medieval (1066AD -1540AD)
NGR	NZ 040 160
Site Description	'Several small images, apparently household gods, together with several sculptured stones bearing a boar, significant of Leg. XX' were found in Barnard Castle gardens. The boar is also the badge of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who died building at Barnard Castle, and the stones are more probably Medieval.
Source	DCCHER, H1985
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	5
Site Type/Name	Bridge, Viaduct
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 0400 0751
Site Description	The site of a railway viaduct across the River Tees. Only the bridge piers on the north and south banks now remain. The viaduct was designed by Thomas Bouch for the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway, a subsidiary of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The route from Barnard Castle to Tebay was opened on 4th July 1861. The viaduct measured 732 feet long and 132 feet high.
Source	DCCHER, H3066
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	6
Site Type/Name	Roman Road (Bowes to Binchester)
Period	Romano-British (43AD – 410AD)
NGR	NZ 04223 16150 (centre)
Site Description	Roman Road from Bowes Fort (Lavatrae) to Binchester(Vinovia) joining Dere Street at Fylands Bridge immediately to the south of Bishop Auckland. Various stretches of the road are in turn occupied by

	modern roads, bridle ways, tracks. Several sections of the road, perhaps most notably through Streatlam and Raby Parks are now no longer visible except as vegetation marks. The road crossed the River Tees at Startforth, apparently by a ford. Several sections of the road have been seen in excavation, most notably in 1839 (or 1835, as referenced in {Ref 1.}) and 1866 on the former gas works site on the north bank of the Tees at Barnard Castle.
Source	DCCHER, H4116
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	7
Site Type/Name	Settlement, village
Period	Anglo-Saxon? (410AD – 1066AD)
NGR	NZ 038 161
Site Description	The village is now divided into three zones; High Startforth, Low Startforth, and Bridge End. A number of 19th century buildings are to be found; The Footbridge/ Holy Trinity, etc. Holy Trinity church was built in 1863 and replaced a earlier church which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. A stone cross of this date was found beneath the wooden floor of Startforth church in 1862 it may have been of Anglo-Saxon date.
Source	DCCHER, H6892
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	8
Site Type/Name	Deepdale Cottage and sheds
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 0453 1671
Site Description	LARTINGTON LARTINGTON LANE NZ 01 NW (North side) 16/91 Deep dale Cottage and attached sheds, 25 metres north of Deepdale Aqueduct II House and range of sheds. Circa 1840. Squared sandstone rubble; stone-flagged roofs and stone chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays with alternating quoins and first-floor band. Central 4-panel door and overlight in projecting surround with corniced lintel. 12-pane sashes with flush lintels and projecting sills; boarded window above doorway. Low-pitched hipped roof. Central corniced ridge stack. 2-storey rear outshut. Short-one-storey rear wing with lo-pitched roof and end stack. One-storey, 3-bay range of sheds attached to rear of left return of house. Central boarded door flanked by replaced casements. Low-pitched roof.
Source	DCCHER, H36100
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Grade II, Listed Building)
Site No.	9
Site Type/Name	Bridge, Deepdale Aqueduct
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 0458 1673
Site Description	Aqueduct/footbridge across road. Dated 1893. Built by Head, Wrightson and Co., Engineers of Thornaby on Tees. Cast-iron bridge span and columns, planked walkway and rock-faced stone end sections. 45-metre long, jointed span, with cross-braced sides, carried on 2 sets of squat paired columns with moulded bases and dentilled capitals. Double walkway to either side of encased water pipes. Similar end sections: 2 octagonal plan end piers with corbelled, chamfered caps, linked by a short flight of steps to 2 embattled, semi-octagonal towers flanking walkway. This aqueduct straddles the parishes of Lartington and Barnard Castle and is included for industrial interest as a large and elaborate example of its type.
Source	DCCHER, H36812
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Grade II, Listed Building)
Site No.	10
Site Type/Name	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Period	Bridge, Deepdale Aqueduct
NGR	NZ 0459 1673
Site Description	Aqueduct/footbridge over River Tees. Dated 1898 on founder's plaque. Engineers: Head Wrighton & Co. Ltd, Thornaby on Tees. For the Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Board. Cast-iron aqueduct and footbridge parapets with rock-faced stone steps and piers. Castle style. 2 pairs of round cast-iron piers have plinths on stone bases, label moulding below plain capitals, and carry beams of deck. Octagonal piers at east end have corbel table and coped parapet. Parapet walls step up from piers and abut tall octagonal turrets with battlemented parapets entered by stone steps from footbridge. Wrought-iron lattice parapets from these flank water pipe and carry timber deck of foot bridge, raised over water pipe.
Source	DCCHER, H37968
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Grade II, Listed Building)

Site No.	11
Site Type/Name	Finds spot, artefact scatter
Period	Later Prehistoric (2900BC – 1600BC)
NGR	NZ 0377 1750
Site Description	Worked flints reportedly found in the area around this point.
Sources	DCCHER, H39929: English Heritage, National Monuments Record
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	12
Site Type/Name	Building Complex, Deerbolt Prison
Period	Modern (1971; 1973; 1988; 1986)
NGR	NZ 0410 1638
Site Description	Originally an Army Camp, HMYOI Deerbolt was officially opened on 12th November 1973 when 59 inmates occupied the site. Work continued on the site and by 1977 it was expected that the prison would be completed in 1983. However, the final completion did not occur until 1986 bringing the total capacity to 420. Inmates are housed in seven wings which consist of two-storied spurs projecting from a block containing a dining room, association rooms and offices. In plan they are similar to houseblocks at Huntercombe and Castington (completed 1986). However, the segmental roofed dining halls at Deerbolt gives them a more dramatic appearance. A small 36 cell block is being added in the centre of the site.
Source	English Heritage, National Monuments Record (ADS, accessed 27/09/2012)
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	13
Site Type/Name	Parkland, Designed Landscape
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 02582 17603
Site Description	Late 18th century landscape park with formal gardens and statuary of circa 1865, for Lartington Hall, a country house constructed in 1635. The park has a tree belt, Grotto Wood, forming the northern boundary. Other tree belts are on the southeast boundaries. The rest of the park is open, containing some scattered trees. The garden is situated around the hall, and is bounded by a wall which has a circular bastion in the southeast corner. The north wall has a series of urns, and orb finial statues. The garden contains a walk with six flights of steps, ornamented with statues. None of the 19th century bedding survive. Other features in the park include walled kitchen garden, buildings include an ice house, mausoleum and mortuary chapel of 1877. A summerhouse and grotto are shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition of 1857.
Source	English Heritage, National Monuments Record (ADS, accessed 27/09/2012)
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	14
Site Type/Name	Building, site of
Period	Post Medieval?
NGR	NZ03921745
Site Description	Ruins depicted on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1857.
Source	English Heritage, National Monuments Record (ADS, accessed 27/09/2012)
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	15
Site Type/Name	Quarry
Period	Modern
NGR	NZ02601695
Site Description	Two quarries shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1919
Source	English Heritage, National Monuments Record (ADS, accessed 27/09/2012)
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	16
Site Type/Name	Deerbolt Park
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 0426 1639 (centre)
Site Description	'Deerbolt Park' depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps
Source	2nd Ed., six inch OS map of 1898
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)

Site No.	17
Site Type/Name	Building, Deepdale Corn Mill (site of)
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 04532 16664
Site Description	'Deepdale Corn Mill' depicted on the Ordnance Survey map
Source	2nd Ed., six inch OS map of 1898
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	18
Site Type/Name	Weir, sluice and mill race/goit
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 0376 1651
Site Description	'Weir, sluice' depicted on the Ordnance Survey map, provided power supply to Deepdale Corn Mill.
Source	2nd Ed., six inch OS map of 1898
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	19
Site Type/Name	Rifle Range
Period	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901) to Modern
NGR	NZ 0389 1655
Site Description	'Rifle Range' depicted on the Ordnance Survey map
Source	2nd Ed., six inch OS map of 1898
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)
Site No.	20
Site Type/Name	Field System
Period	Medieval?/Post Medieval (1066 to 1901)
NGR	NZ 03675 16831
Site Description	Extensive sequence of fields represented by headlands with ridge and furrow. Represents a arable landscape that was improved by Monsignor Whitham of Lartington Hall during the late 19 th century.
Sources	Site visit: Nation Monument Record Centre (Swindon)
Status	Heritage Asset (non-statutory)