

H2Teesside Project

Environmental Statement

Volume III – Appendices

Appendix 17A: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Document Reference: 6.4.30

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(m)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| 17A.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT | 4 |
| 17A.1 Introduction | 4 |
| 17A.2 Proposed Development Site Description..... | 4 |
| 17A.3 Report Structure | 4 |
| 17A.4 Legislation, Planning Policy, and Guidance | 5 |
| 17A.5 Assessment Methodology..... | 5 |
| 17A.6 Baseline Conditions | 9 |
| 17A.7 Overview of Ground Disturbance..... | 37 |
| 17A.8 Site Walkover..... | 39 |
| 17A.9 Geophysical Survey..... | 53 |
| 17A.10 Assessment of Potential..... | 54 |
| 17A.11 Statement of Significance | 59 |
| 17A.12 Conclusions | 67 |
| 17A.13 References..... | 69 |

TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 17A-1: Medieval Assets Located within the Proposed Development Site..... | 23 |
| Table 17A-2: Post-medieval Features Located within the Proposed Development..... | 31 |
| Table 17A-3: Modern Assets Located within the Proposed Development | 37 |
| Table 17A-4 Non-designated Assets within the Proposed Development Site..... | 63 |

PLATES

| | |
|--|----|
| Plate 17A-1: View to the west from the eastern end of Cowpen Bewley, demonstrating the linear development and open green..... | 40 |
| Plate 17A-2: Typical view within Greatham, facing north-west. Note linear development enclosing and directing views..... | 41 |
| Plate 17A-3: View of Grade II listed Greatham Hospital, facing north-east, demonstrating the insular, private setting with no long-range views | 42 |
| Plate 17A-4: Typical view within the churchyard surrounding the Church of St. John the Baptist, illustrating secluded setting..... | 43 |
| Plate 17A-5: View toward Greatham from the west of Greatham Bridge, facing south-east. Note prominent church tower amongst thick tree cover | 44 |
| Plate 17A-6: View south from Greatham village. Note Transporter Bridge at left of view with Cleveland Hills forming a visual backstop | 45 |
| Plate 17A-7: View south-south-east from Cowpen Bewley, across open fields containing ridge and furrow. Note Transporter Bridge and the peak of Roseberry Topping prominent in the view | 46 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Plate 17A-8: Excerpt from Environment Agency LiDAR data (Lidar Composite Viewer accessed 01/06/2023), showing pattern of historic ridge and furrow cultivation surrounding Cowpen Bewley..... | 47 |
| Plate 17A-9: Second World War section post within former railway embankment, facing south-west | 48 |
| Plate 17A-10: Small, square pillbox at northern extent of former railway embankment, facing north-east | 49 |
| Plate 17A-11: View of both emplacements, facing west | 50 |
| Plate 17A-12: View south-west along the edge of Bran Sands, showing battered edge of made ground underlying Redcar Bulk Terminal | 51 |
| Plate 17A-13: Eroded edge of made ground at Bran Sands. Note clearly imported material raising height of the area of former coastal sands | 52 |
| Plate 17A-14: View along Cowpen Bewley Road facing south-east, from just south of Cowpen Bewley, showing an uninterrupted view of Middlesbrough Transporter Bridge with Roseberry Topping (to the left) and the Cleveland Hills as a backstop | 53 |
| Plate 17A-15: Google Maps © 2023 showing the curving lines of former railway sidings and possible furnace bases circled | 56 |
| Plate 17A-16: LiDAR imagery showing extent of railway sidings and structural foundation remains of Redcar Iron Works | 57 |

ANNEXES

Annex A: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

17A.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

17A.1 Introduction

17A.1.1 This document presents a desk-based assessment (DBA) which sets out the cultural heritage baseline conditions of the Proposed Development Site and associated study areas. It is included as an appendix to Chapter 17: Cultural Heritage of the Environmental Statement (ES) (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

17A.1.2 This DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the defined study areas surrounding the Proposed Development Site to assess its archaeological potential and to identify key heritage considerations. It places the Proposed Development Site within its wider heritage context to inform the assessment of significance of cultural heritage assets.

17A.1.3 Cultural heritage, as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (Annex 2; DLUHC 2023) comprises all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction and relationships between people and places through time. The above aspects are referred to as heritage assets, i.e. buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance due to their heritage interest that merit consideration in planning decisions.

17A.1.4 This DBA is supported by the following figures which are presented in the ES (ES Volume II, EN070009/APP/6.3):

- Figure 17-1: Location of designated cultural heritage assets;
- Figure 17-2: Location of non-designated cultural heritage assets;
- Figure 17-3: Location of cultural heritage events; and
- Figure 17-4: Historic Landscape Character.

17A.2 Proposed Development Site Description

17A.2.1 The Proposed Development and its components are described in Chapter 4: Proposed Development (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

17A.2.2 The Proposed Development Site and its surrounds are described in Chapter 3: Description of the Existing Environment (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

17A.3 Report Structure

17A.3.1 This DBA is structured into the following sections:

- Section 17A.4 makes reference to relevant legislation, planning policy and assessment guidance;
- Section 17A.5 presents the assessment methodology for the DBA;
- Section 17A.6 presents the cultural heritage baseline for the Proposed Development Site and study areas, including a summary of fieldwork surveys carried out;

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- Section 17A.7 presents a summary of modern disturbance based on a review of geotechnical data;
 - Section 17A.8 presents notes and photographs from the site walkover survey;
 - Section 17A.9 presents the results of the geophysical survey;
 - Section 17A.10 presents an assessment of the archaeological potential within the Proposed Development Site;
 - Section 17A.11 presents a statement of significance for designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study areas;
 - Section 17A.12 sets out the next steps and actions that are required to complete the ES; and
 - Section 17A.13 presents the references used to inform this DBA.

17A.4 Legislation, Planning Policy, and Guidance

17A.4.1 Legislation, policy and guidance of relevance to the cultural heritage assessment is reported in Chapter 17: Cultural Heritage (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

17A.5 Assessment Methodology

Study Areas

17A.5.1 The study areas have been designed to capture the historic environment baseline data correlating to the predicted impacts from the Proposed Development. The below study areas have been agreed in consultation with archaeological advisors and conservation officers for the LPAs.

17A.5.2 The study area for capturing data relating to non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, findspots, and non-designated and locally listed buildings) comprises 1 km from the Proposed Development Site. This 1 km study area is assessed as proportionate and relevant for identifying cultural heritage assets that may be physically impacted by the Proposed Development, including buried assets outside of the Proposed Development Site that may extend into it or assets that may be impacted through changes to their setting. In addition, the study area provides relevant information relating to previous archaeological sites and studies that, collectively, provide a contextual baseline for the Proposed Development Site in line with the guidance on desk-based assessments set out in Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA, 2020).

17A.5.3 The study area for capturing data relating to designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields) extends to 5 km from the Proposed Development Site. The extent of this study area has been informed by an understanding of the area's topography and the nature of the Proposed Development. It is assessed to be appropriate for identifying assets whose setting may change because of the construction, operational, or decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development. This larger study area has been further

informed by the preliminary Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) shown on Figure 16-5: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Representative Viewpoint Locations (ES Volume II, EN070009/APP/6.3) and from the results of a site visit which are presented in Section 17A.8 of this DBA.

Baseline Data Sources

17A.5.4 The following data sources have been reviewed as part of the preparation of the DBA:

- Tees Archaeology Historic Environment Record (HER) for information relating to non-designated heritage assets and fieldwork events [data received 8 February 2023];
- Redcar and Cleveland HER for information relating to non-designated heritage assets and fieldwork events Historic environment and heritage management | Redcar and Cleveland [data received 13 January 2023];
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage assets datasets [accessed 28 November 2023];
- Existing heritage assessment reports undertaken for other development proposals, including those to support Net Zero Teesside DCO;
- Defence of Britain Database archive [accessed 28 November 2023];
- Ordnance Survey historic mapping data from the National Library of Scotland and tithe maps from The Genealogist;
- National Collection of Aerial Photographs for aerial photographs;
- Cambridge Air Photos, University of Cambridge;
- the results of a limited programme of geophysical survey (Section 17.A9);
- the results of previous geotechnical site investigations, as referenced in the Groundsure Report presented in Appendix 10A: Geology, Hydrogeology and Land Contamination Desk Based Summary Report (ES Volume III, EN070009/APP/6.4);
- local authority data including conservation area appraisals and buildings on the local list from Redcar and Cleveland, Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough Borough Councils' websites;
- the UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO) Wrecks and Obstruction online [accessed 28 November 2023];
- the Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network (CITIZAN) coastal map [accessed 28 November 2023]; and
- online sources, including British Geological Survey (BGS) for geological data (British Geological Survey, 2023).

Site Walkover

- 17A.5.5 A site walkover and visual assessment of heritage assets within some parts of the Proposed Development Site and study areas was undertaken in April 2023. The results of the walkover, including photographs and observations relating to the setting and character of heritage assets, is set out in Section 17A.8 of this DBA.
- 17A.5.6 The aims of the site walkover were to:
- identify known and previously unknown heritage assets within the Site and study areas, including non-designated buildings of heritage interest not recorded on the HER;
 - identify and describe the experience and setting of heritage assets within the Site and study areas;
 - gain an understanding of the importance of long-range views for some heritage assets and an appreciation of how views change as the viewer moves through the landscape; and
 - identify the location and extent of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts.

Assessing Heritage Significance in the Desk Based Assessment

- 17A.5.7 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 *Managing Significance in Decision-taking* (Historic England 2015), GPA3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017) and *Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance* (Historic England 2019).
- 17A.5.8 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “*first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance*” (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a Local Planning Authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 17A.5.9 GPA3 provides detail on the setting of heritage assets and provides general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute to setting. Paragraph 8 of the advice note confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC), 2023), is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated.
- 17A.5.10 GPA3 also provides a broad approach to assessing the impact of a proposed development on the setting of heritage assets, and outlines a series of steps that can be applied proportionately to the complexity of the case:

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- Step 1 is to identify the heritage assets and their settings which have the potential to be impacted;
 - Step 2 comprises assessing the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets, or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Step 3 is to assess the effects of a proposed development on that significance or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Step 4 comprises exploring ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
 - Step 5 should be making and documenting the decision and monitoring the outcomes.
- 17A.5.11 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance (its heritage value) and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development.
- 17A.5.12 The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary) as follows:
- Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
 - Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, such as sculpture; and
 - Historic Interest – an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
- 17A.5.13 The significance of potential heritage assets is also based on regional research resource assessments and research frameworks as well as thematic and period-specific publications.
- Assessing Archaeological Potential
- 17A.5.14 The potential for an area of the Proposed Development Site to contain previously undiscovered archaeological remains is rated in this DBA as high, medium, low or negligible. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource
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and the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites and find spots within the Proposed Development Site and study areas. Further considerations include the Proposed Development Site's historical and current land-use, the prevailing topography, geology, the results of archaeological evaluation, professional opinion and the results of stakeholder consultation and engagement. The archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Site is set out in Section 17A.10 of this DBA.

Limitations

17A.5.15 Site access for the site visits was not granted for all areas of the Proposed Development Site and study areas. Areas not accessed at the time of writing and to inform this DBA include:

- The Main Site;
- The former Redcar Bulk Terminal to the west of the Main Site;
- Area around Coatham Dunes, to the north of the Main Site; and
- Area to the south-west of Tod Point Road.

17A.5.16 The lack of site access means that the assessment of archaeological potential in these areas is limited to desk-based sources only and the presence or absence of previously unrecorded features of heritage interest in these areas cannot be confirmed in this assessment.

17A.5.17 However, the above areas of the Proposed Development Site have been subject to extensive historic industrial development since the 19th century, particularly in the second half of the 20th century. All archaeological remains within these areas pre-dating the late post-medieval and modern periods are likely to have been entirely removed. As such, there is little potential for archaeological remains or standing remains of significance to survive and the limitations of the walkover survey do not affect the validity of this assessment, its conclusions, or the ES which it informs.

17A.6 Baseline Conditions

Summary of Heritage Assets

17A.6.1 There are 409 non-designated heritage assets in the 1 km study area recorded on the combined HERs and identified by this desk-based study, comprising extant buildings and features of heritage interest, sites of former structures, historic landscape features and sites of find spots where the asset has been removed from its location. Further features, not recorded on the HERs, have been identified from historic map evidence and from other data sources, including the Defence of Britain archived database. These features, where relevant to the context of the Proposed Development Site, are referenced in the archaeological and historical background section of this DBA and identified (where applicable) by their record identification number.

17A.6.2 In addition, there are 26 scheduled monuments, 506 listed buildings, 20 conservation areas, and two registered parks and gardens within the 5 km study

area for designated assets. These assets are included in the figure and gazetteer (Annex A) to demonstrate the spatial extent of data captured for the assessment. However, the majority have been scoped out of the ES as their distance from the Proposed Development Site and existing industrial character of the Proposed Development Site would preclude any potential change to their setting that would affect their heritage value. As such, assets are only included in this DBA where they provide historical context, are relevant for establishing the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Site, or where there is potential for them to experience change as a result of the Proposed Development.

- 17A.6.3 The following sets out the cultural heritage baseline conditions for the Proposed Development Site and 1 km study area. Some non-designated and designated heritage assets are described in Section 17A.8 of this DBA so that the asset can be described and understood in the context of its current setting.

Geology and Topography

- 17A.6.4 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer (British Geological Survey, 2023) the superficial deposits which underly much of the Proposed Development Site are tidal flat deposits comprising estuarine alluvium. Areas of Devensian Glaciolacustrine Deposits (clay and silts) lie to the west of the Proposed Development Site, whilst Devensian Glacial Till is present to the north west. Areas of Blown Sand are recorded around the mouth of the River Tees and in the northern part of the Proposed Development Site (Main Site). These deposits have been largely overlain by made ground following 19th and 20th century efforts to reclaim land along the mouth of the River Tees. Borehole data suggests that the tidal flat and glacial till deposits are typically overlain by 4 m to 6 m of made ground. It is assumed that these made ground deposits seal the natural tidal flats and do not truncate them.
- 17A.6.5 The underlying bedrock geology beneath much of the Proposed Development Site is Mercia Mudstone Group, with areas of Sherwood Sandstone Group lying to the north and Redcar Mudstone Formation in the area of the Main Site.
- 17A.6.6 Soils across much of the Proposed Development Site are described on Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute's Soilscape mapping (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2023) as "*loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater.*" Sand dune soils line the northern area of the Proposed Development Site (along the mouth of the River Tees). Beyond the Tees valley to the north-west and south-east the soil becomes "*slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soil*" interspersed with small areas of "*slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.*"
- 17A.6.7 The topography of the Proposed Development Site comprises a low-lying estuarine landscape. This consists of extensive stretches of intertidal habitats containing mudflats, salt marsh, coastal dunes and wetland adjacent to the estuary.
- 17A.6.8 The surrounding land-use is dominated by the large heavy industrial areas which line the River Tees on both sides, with the major towns of Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees to the south and south-west, Lazenby to the south-east and

Redcar to the east. Hartlepool sits to the north. This industrial land-use is mixed with interspersed pockets of flat open farmland, woodland and natural coastal and wetland habitats including North Gare Beach, Teesmouth National Nature Reserve and RSPB Saltholme.

- 17A.6.9 Whilst there are local undulations, the Proposed Development Site's location within the Tees valley means that it is typically low lying at between 1 m – 5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), reaching c.10 m AOD at its eastern and western extremities on the slightly higher valley contours.

Previous Archaeological Investigations in the 1 km Study Area and Site

- 17A.6.10 Previous archaeological work within the 1 km study area of the Proposed Development Site (Figure 17-3: Location of Cultural Heritage Events (ES Volume II, EN070009/APP/6.3)) comprises 99 events, which includes archaeological monitoring, borehole and geoarchaeological survey, geophysical survey, fieldwalking, earthwork surveys, archaeological trial trench evaluations and archaeological excavations. This work has demonstrated a landscape with a varied and rich archaeological resource. Medieval activity dominates the archaeological record although evidence for earlier activity is also present. Early prehistoric find sites are not common, but later prehistoric activity, as well as centres of Iron Age and Roman activity, have been recorded.
- 17A.6.11 The following investigations have occurred within the Proposed Development Site and are identified by their HER reference number:
- SMR1220 – a watching brief carried out in 1992 noted peat deposits that contained large pieces of wood.
 - SMR667 – fieldwalking in 1995 recorded a number of possible archaeological finds, unfortunately the location of these was not well recorded and their precise location and nature is uncertain.
 - SMR883 and SMR1007 – in 2012 a watching brief (SMR883) uncovered a number of possible archaeological features indicative of Iron Age/Roman presence and possible settlement. This led to a programme of archaeological excavation (SMR1007) later that same year, which revealed a significant Late Iron Age – Roman settlement site, which included a mound burial.
 - SMR872 – a borehole survey was conducted in 2012 towards the centre of the Main Site, which demonstrated made ground to a depth of 5 m-8 m.
 - SMR1456 – a watching brief in 2017 recorded the presence of a known World War II (WWII) spigot and mortar emplacement.
 - SMR1470, 1468, 1498 and 1497 – a programme of archaeological works conducted in 2019 comprised a geophysical survey (SMR1470), subsequent watching brief (SMR1498), trial trench evaluation (SMR1468) and a programme of archaeological excavation (SMR1497). These works uncovered a major Roman settlement. As well as the usual agricultural and domestic features (pits, postholes, field boundaries etc) two cist burials and 3 corn dryer flues were

noted. Substantial amounts of Roman pottery as well as other finds (animal bone, coins, jewellery etc) were uncovered.

- SMR1555 – a watching brief conducted in 2020 found a small quantity of Roman pottery.
- SMR1515 – a trial trench evaluation undertaken in 2020 (near to SMR1555) found no archaeological features or finds.
- Not recorded on the HER – Teesworks Industrial Zone, Historic Building Recording focussing on structures associated with the Redcar Blast Furnace.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Palaeolithic (c.700,000 – 11,600 BC)

17A.6.12 There is little evidence for the Palaeolithic period in general across much of northern England, possibly due to the damaging effects of the Devensian Glaciation (Roskams and Whyam, 2005). Cave sites such as Kirkdale cave and Victoria cave offer some insights, as do open sites such as Biselsbeck farm and Hotham – these sites appearing to be niches of surviving pre-Devensian activity (Roskams and Whyam, 2005).

17A.6.13 At around 27,000 – 21,000 BC (towards the end of the Palaeolithic period), the Proposed Development Site would have lain under the North Sea Ice sheet, and as the ice receded silts were deposited creating peaty woodland and wetlands, particularly in low lying areas (Straw, 2016). These peaty marshlands, particularly those in estuarine locations, offered valuable resources to prehistoric groups which would have used these areas for hunting and fishing.

17A.6.14 Palaeolithic activity tends to be represented in the archaeological record by finds of flint tools associated with hunting and fishing and/or the waste flint associated with the production of such, either as individual pieces or larger scatters of material. Recent land reclamation activities within the 1 km study area may well have destroyed much of the archaeological evidence of this period. However, it is possible that deeply buried deposits do survive, particularly in wet-land zones, and have the potential to contain information about this period.

17A.6.15 There is a single Palaeolithic find spot (SMR6212) in the 1 km study area, located at South Gare, c.850 m north of the Proposed Development Site. The find is a single bifacially worked flint tool, which may have been washed out of deeper deposits onto the beach.

Mesolithic (c.11,600 – 4,300 BC)

17A.6.16 The natural environment changed dramatically during the Mesolithic period as temperatures rose and forest cover spread (typically mixed deciduous forest), however this did not occur uniformly, and some regions experienced retarded vegetation development (Allen and Gardiner, 2009). The first areas occupied were often these areas where vegetation had not flourished, or where deliberate clearance had taken place. This is represented in the toolkits of the Mesolithic period, which contain specialist wood working/tree felling equipment (transversely

sharpened axes and adzes) and items suited to more mobile lifestyles. As with the Palaeolithic period it is these flint tools which typically provide evidence of this period.

- 17A.6.17 At the start of this period what is now the North Sea was an area of dry land (known as Doggerland) which extended as far north as Shetland and, in places, connected the British Isles with continental Europe. As the climate warmed and the ice melted, sea levels rose and by c.6000 BC the coastline was only a little to the east of its modern location (Shennan *et al*, 2000). This flooding had a dramatic effect on the vegetation of the region, with the mature mixed deciduous forest that had once stretched out onto the North Sea plain being replaced by wetlands and a coastal landscape, evidence of which exists as a submerged forest along the coast near Hartlepool (Batchelor and Green, 2012). It is also possible that deforestation of upland areas at least partially contributed to the formation of these coastal wetlands (Straw, 2016; Carter, 2014). The Tees Estuary therefore underwent a change from woodland to saltwater marshland (evidenced in intertidal peat beds, (Batchelor and Green, 2012; Carter, 2014)) and the area would have been a focal point for hunting and fishing activities (Daniels, 2014).
- 17A.6.18 A variety of assets that could date to this period are located within the 1 km study area. During excavations for a quay wall in 1949, a number of objects were pulled out of deep deposits (recorded in the HER as being approximately 10 m below ground). These consisted of a human skull (SMR612), an assemblage of Red Deer bones (SMR5380) and a tool handle made from antler (SMR5379). These have been given a Mesolithic – Neolithic date range. The finds were made on the west bank of the River Tees, c.310 m to the east of the Proposed Development Site.

Neolithic (c.4,300 – 2,200 BC)

- 17A.6.19 The Neolithic period marks the adoption of agriculture associated with more widespread tree clearance and associated changes in flint tools. During this period, people adopted a more settled lifestyle, one which is more visible in the archaeological record. Pottery appears and it is also when the first monuments are constructed, such as long cairns, chambered cairns and round cairns (Masters, 1984) as well as large, enclosed ceremonial spaces (Oswald *in prep* as detailed in Frodsham, 2019a). The construction of these impressive monuments represents a major investment of resources and a significant landscape event. During this period the climate continues to warm and sea level continued to rise, albeit at a now significantly slower rate. This appears to have caused coastal areas to be re-submerged by the rising tide, and by c. 2000 BC the coastline lay somewhat inland of its current position (Vaughman *et al*, 2005). In terms of the vegetation of the region, the continued sea-level rise led to further water-logging and submersion of the coastal woodland on sites that had previously been too elevated to be affected by this during the Mesolithic period.
- 17A.6.20 Within the wider region, Neolithic settlement appears to be focused on the upland area of Milfield and the six key settlement sites located here at Thirlings, Coupland, Yeavinger, Cheviot Quarry North, Cheviot Quarry South and Lanton Quarry (Frodsham, 2019a). There are few burial or other monuments in the immediate

region of the Proposed Development Site with most being geographically related to the above settlement sites. A long cairn is known at Loftus (c.13 km to the south-east of the Proposed Development Site) which is of a complex type almost unknown in the region (Vyner, 1984). Near to this location there is also evidence for Neolithic salt working – brine storage pits, salterns and hearths, found alongside the remains of stone tools and ceramic vessels (Sherlock, 2021). A large rectangular enclosure (with sides more than 100 m long) is known at Easington Lane c.23 km to the north-west (Hale, 2008). In addition, polished stone axes (typical of this period and often a sign of prestige or used as a trade item, rather than an actual tool) have been found in Yarm and Preston.

- 17A.6.21 There are seven finds within the 1 km study area which date to this period. None of which are located within the Proposed Development Site. The finds include three find spots of stone axes (SMR1002, 1066 and 2848) and it is notable that SMR1002 and SMR1066 were found a few hundred metres apart on the western edge of the 1 km study area.
- 17A.6.22 Other finds include SMR1689 a thumbnail scraper, SMR3477 a stone arrowhead, SMR6263 a flint core fragment and SMR6798 the fragment of a human skull bone found by a dog walker on Cotham Sands 770 m north of the Main Site, and radiocarbon dated to this period. As noted, it is also possible that the skull, deer bones and antler located 330 m east of the Proposed Development Site mentioned above (SMR612, 5380 and 5379) may also date to this period.

Bronze Age (c.2,200 – 750 BC)

- 17A.6.23 Centralised, permanent, settlement and associated agricultural practices intensify during this period with an increase in land being cleared. The environment, generally, takes on a much more open aspect and field systems begin to emerge, although the regular occurrence of deer bones and antler in the archaeological record suggest that there are still significant areas of woodland. There is, generally, a picture of the widespread accumulation of colluvial material in the archaeological record at this time, presumably derived from increased agricultural activity.
- 17A.6.24 Material culture reflects these changes; new pottery forms emerge (Renfrew and Cherry, 1986) and metal tools also emerge for the first time, although flint tools are still commonly used, albeit with changed forms (Humphrey, 2003; 2007). Ritual activity also changes, the long cairns or barrows, more typical of the Neolithic period, were slowly replaced by round barrows, these also being more common than their predecessors and seemingly having a territorial, as well as funereal, function (Roskams and Whyman, 2005).
- 17A.6.25 During this period the coastline remains relatively static, although there are minor eastwards and westwards movements and much of the area inland of the coast would have been dominated by coastal wetland saltmarsh.
- 17A.6.26 Within the wider region, the most prominent area of archaeological activity appears to be at Eston Hills, approximately 2.5 km south of the Main Site. The hills contain major Bronze Age activity including numerous designated assets. The activity includes at least 39 burial mounds, 13 cairns (Vyner, 1991) and over 29 examples of

rock art (Brown and Chappell, 2005). It is also the location of the only surviving hillfort in Cleveland, Eston Nab (NHLE1011273); a Late Bronze Age palisaded settlement and beacon which appear to overlie an earlier Bronze Age settlement. It has been subject to only minimal archaeological work and is believed to be very well preserved and thus has extremely high potential to contribute to our understanding of Bronze Age society in the region (Vyner, 1989). The hillfort is a rare regional example of a settlement site from this period and the only surviving hillfort in the region. The fort occupies a prominent position on the edge of an escarpment overlooking the Tees valley, the coastline, and the North Sea beyond. Its position on the escarpment contributes to the fort's visual prominence, and a feature that can be seen from within the valley floor.

- 17A.6.27 In the more low-lying areas, SMR8604 comprising a small Bronze Age round barrow, is located north-west of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. It was during archaeological monitoring in 2012 (Event SMR1007) and may have a level of association with a later Iron Age/Roman settlement site (SMR8603).
- 17A.6.28 Within the 1 km study area, a further three assets of this period are recorded. These comprise SMR3404 (a complete saddle quern stone), SMR4870 (the skeletal remains of horse, cattle and sheep, which show evidence of being butchered) and SMR1309 (a shell midden noted in a drainage cut that also contained five flint tools and a clay bead). SMR3404 and 4870 lie c. 300 m south of the Main Site, whilst SMR1309 lies just to the west of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor.

Iron Age (c. 750 BC – 43 AD).

- 17A.6.29 The evidence of settlement and agriculture seen in the Bronze Age period continued to the Iron Age period. Cremation became the main burial custom and technology continued to develop and included the emergence of the new forms of metal working. The hillfort at Eston Nab remained in use into this period – undergoing substantial expansion in the mid-5th Century BC (Tees Archaeology, 2002) and would have been an influential centre at this time.
- 17A.6.30 By the end of the Iron Age/start of the Roman period the lands within the 1 km study area began to dry out. The cooler, wetter environment present towards the end of the Bronze Age, was slowly replaced with a warmer, drier climate towards the end of the Iron Age (Tipping, 2016). Generally, along the north-east coast of Britain, the coastal zone moved eastwards from its earlier western maximum, resulting in some of the earlier marshlands draining and drying out, whilst new marshlands became established in previously submerged areas. Locally sites such as Street House in Loftus (to the south-east of the Proposed Development Site) see an increase in wetland taxa – reflecting a local increase in wetland areas. Salt production has also been recorded at this site (Sherlock and Vyner, 2013) and salt making appears to become a significant industry in general at this time with salterns recorded at a number of locations along the north-east coast.
- 17A.6.31 During this period, this area of Britain was within the territory of the Brigantes tribe. It is believed that the Iron Age population of the Tees Valley comprised a discrete cultural group within the larger Brigantes tribe, with a cultural identity that was

distinctly different to the tribes to the north and south of the valley (Sherlock, 2012).

- 17A.6.32 SMR8603, located 1 km north-west of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor, is an Iron Age settlement with possible Bronze Age origins (SMR8604). Archaeological excavation of the site (SMR1007) demonstrated the presence of round houses and a number of ditches which appeared to bound the settlement and divide up the agricultural land beyond it into fields. The settlement appeared to expand over time with the ditches defining it being re-dug to enlarge the enclosed area and the agricultural land beyond becoming more ordered, demonstrating increased, and more intensive use. Finds included pottery as well as evidence for pottery and metal working. The site continued in use into the Roman Period.
- 17A.6.33 Within the 1 km study area a small, enclosed area c.520 m to the east of the Proposed Development Site appears to indicate another small Iron Age farmstead (SMR159). Beyond these settlement areas, Iron Age evidence is restricted to a number of find spots (located to the west of the 1 km study area) including a bronze bracelet (SMR238), part of a beehive quern (SMR1043) and part of a statue's head (the Lazenby head, SMR1204). The Lazenby head is currently built into a garden wall but is said to have been taken from farm buildings demolished in the 1960s. It is therefore some distance from its original context but implies a substantial Iron Age settlement in the vicinity.
- 17A.6.34 As a whole this evidence demonstrates that the valley and floodplain of the River Tees continued to be used for settlement and crop growing into and throughout this period.

Undated/Uncertain Prehistoric Evidence

- 17A.6.35 Within the 1 km study area there are five assets which are believed to be of a general prehistoric date, but which cannot be definitively placed into any specific period. None of these are located within the Proposed Development Site and they consist of a small quantity of animal remains, a scatter of six lithic (flint) objects (likely the partial remains of tools) and a peat deposit which contained wood fragments.

Romano British (AD 43 – 410)

- 17A.6.36 The Brigantes tribe, and their leader Queen Cartimandua, were supporters of the Romans during the early years following the Roman invasion, however, this changed after AD 69. Venutius, the former husband of Cartimandua, led a successful rebellion against her and assumed control of the now anti-Roman Brigantes. The Roman Ninth Legion (*Legio IX Hispana*) marched from Lincoln to face the Brigantes and Venutius who were eventually defeated following a series of campaigns between AD 71-74, with the last stand of the Brigantes posited as the Iron Age stronghold of Stanwick, near Darlington (Phillips and Rowe, 2004). Aldborough (Roman *Isurium Brigatum*) was the capital of the Brigantes tribe during this period which became an important administrative and economic centre (Ferraby and Millet, 2020)

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- 17A.6.37 A number of Roman Roads (Margary, 1973) run through Yorkshire, the primary one of which is Dere Street (Margary reference 8a, 8b and 8c) which ran from the legionary fortress at York, through to Cramon on the Firth of Forth near modern Edinburgh. Nearer to the 1 km study area is what is known now as Cade's Road (Margary reference 80a) which ran from Stanford Bridge (or possibly York itself according to Cade) up to the River Tees and a crossing point somewhere east of Girsby (the exact location is unknown). The 1 km study area lies outside of this major road communication network. The site of a purported route, Cleveland Street, which runs from possibly Girsby to Huntcliffe signal station on the coast does, hypothetically, pass through the southern part of the 1 km study area, although there is no substantive evidence to confirm the route as Roman. Approximately 2 km west of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor is the site of a purported Roman road running from Billingham north-west to Sedgefield, where it possibly connected to Cade's Road (Mason, 2020). The road is hypothesized due to an association with a possible military installation or port in the Billingham or Middlesbrough area. Forts were established along these roads for defence and control of the area, but none are particularly close to the 1 km study area. Piercebridge (Roman *Morbium*), established in 70AD on Dere street at a crossing of the Tees (Cool and Mason, 2008), is probably the closest significant fort to the 1 km study area, 27 km to the south-west.
- 17A.6.38 Salt production continued to be a major industry throughout the Roman period and contributed significantly to the area's trade. The North Yorkshire coastline continued to regress eastwards in the early Roman period with a subsequent increase in coastal wetlands. However, during the later Roman /early Medieval period (4th – 6th centuries) the coast appears to have moved westward once again (Atkinson, 1994).
- 17A.6.39 The clearance of land to make way for agriculture continued in the Roman period and agricultural practices in general seemed little changed from the late Iron Age (Willis and Carne, 2004). There is general consensus in research publications that, beyond military fortifications and the main urban centres, anything which might be termed 'Romanisation' impinged little on the wider rural landscape for the first century or so after Rome began to exert its direct control. It appears that it is only in the late-2nd and early-3rd centuries AD that Roman administration began to make its mark (Roskams, 1999). This suggests that traditional patterns of community and social organisation may have continued from the Late Iron Age into the mid- to late-Roman periods. From the 3rd century onwards, there are indications that the rural landscape beyond the main routeways was changing. Within the landscape beyond the 1 km study area, the most significant settlements of this period would have been the Roman town and villa of Ingleby Barwick c.7.5 km to the south-west of the Proposed Development Site. This villa may have been the most northerly in Roman Britain (Willis and Carne, 2004) along with *Catcote* (Hartlepool) approximately 5 km to the north-west of the Proposed Development Site (Long, 1988).
- 17A.6.40 Just outside of the 1 km study area, a coin horde (SMR463) was found at Wilton Castle Ice House (1.5 km to the south). This contained 80 silver coins from the reign of Valens and a golden coin of Honorius.
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- 17A.6.41 Six assets of this period are located immediately adjacent to but outside of the Proposed Development Site. SMR9068, 9437, 9438, 9439, 9502 and 9523 are grouped together and located immediately west of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. These all relate to a Roman settlement site at Saltholme, discovered during a programme of archaeological works undertaken in 2019 (SMR1470, 1468, 1498 and 1497). The work revealed a series of enclosures, along with pits, postholes and ditches. The settlement also contained two stone lined cist burials, the remains of three corn driers and finds including the base of a rotary quern, a trumpet brooch and pottery. The archaeological evidence demonstrated the presence of a large farmstead and agricultural activities.
- 17A.6.42 Within the 1 km study area other isolated Roman finds include a silver denarius of Faustina II (SMR1458), a trumpet brooch (SMR9502) and Roman pottery (SMR1573 and 7201), and further Roman pottery found near Kirkleatham (SMR1801).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 17A.6.43 Documentary evidence suggests that, during the early medieval period, the landscape continued to be cleared and closely settled whilst sea levels reached something approaching modern levels. Pollen records would appear to support this (Davies and Turner, 1979). However, it is recognised that the archaeological evidence for medieval settlement in the north-east is extremely variable. Across the region in general relatively little has been found (Frodsham, 2019b). The villages of Greatham and Cowpen Bewley are not mentioned in the Bolden Book. However, the Church of St. John the Baptist in Greatham, a Grade II* listed building (1263522), has fragments of sculptured masonry, dating to the 8th and 12th centuries, built into its north aisle wall and late-12th century nave arcades which suggests a community was established at this place during the medieval period.
- 17A.6.44 Within the wider region, the nearest significant early medieval settlement site is Darlington (20 km to the south-west) believed to have originated as the Saxon *Burh* (a fortified, typically walled, settlement) of *Dearthingtun* in the early-11th century. Nearer to the Proposed Development, Billingham may also have early medieval origins.
- 17A.6.45 Significant Saxon cemetery sites are known at Darlington but also more locally at Saltburn (Gallagher, 1987) and at Norton in Stockton-on-Tees, 2.4 km to the west of the Proposed Development Site (Sherlock and Welch, 1992).
- 17A.6.46 Hartlepool originated as a monastery (Hereteu Abbey) founded in 640AD. Records exist of the Abbey until c.800AD, when it disappears from history (Rowe, 2000). Beyond this, the majority of the evidence relating to settlement during this period is linked to place name evidence that has Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian origins, such as Eston which derives from Anglo-Saxon for 'settlement to the east', Lackenby which is 'Lochlan's farm' in Scandinavian, and Lazenby which translates as 'settlement of freemen' in Scandinavian.
- 17A.6.47 Archaeological evidence from this period is restricted to find spots within the 1 km study area; there are no assets with the Proposed Development Site. The finds spots comprise bone pin at South Gare (SMR4796), a ring mount near St. Cuthbert's
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Church in Wilton (SMR4811) and unstratified pottery sherds found in Kirkleatham (SMR5133) during a trial trench evaluation (SMR101). Disarticulated human remains (SMR234) dating to this period were also found in Kirkleatham 750 m east of the Proposed Development Site in 1902 during the excavation of a drain. It is also possible that 16 fragments of carved stone (SMR1270) found during the demolition of a tower at Greatham may also date to this period or to the start of the medieval period.

Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 17A.6.48 Following the Norman Conquest, land was divided up and placed into new ownership – lands within the 1 km study area being granted to the Brus family and the Abbeys at Guisborough and Whitby. The pre-existing settlements in the area continued to grow and new villages were established often following a Norman ‘blueprint’ of two rows of tofts and crofts placed along a village green (as seen at Cowpen Bewley).
- 17A.6.49 To the east of the Tees, Kirkleatham (a village within the western edge of the 1 km study area of the Site) is recorded in the Domesday Book, where a population of 9.1 households is noted, putting it in the smallest 40% of settlements recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Despite this it became one of the principal villages at this time, with the Parish of Kirkleatham encompassing Redcar and Coatham. The town of Redcar is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, appearing to have its origins as a fishing hamlet in the 14th century, involved in trade with the larger adjacent hamlet of Coatham. By the 13th century a significant port was located at Coatham and the weekly market of Kirkleatham parish was held here. Lazenby village, just to the south-west of Kirkleatham, is also recorded in Domesday as a tiny village with a population of less than one household. The population of this village (as with others in this area) only began to see notable increases in the mid-12th century when iron ore was found in the Eston Hills.
- 17A.6.50 The area to the north and west of the River Tees was not covered by the Domesday survey. Hartlepool continued to grow, becoming an important market town, not least due to its position as the official port of the County Palatine of Durham. The town underwent fortification in the early-14th century in anticipation of war with Robert the Bruce.
- 17A.6.51 The village of Greatham, which lies to the north-west of the 1 km study area, is known from documentary sources to have been founded in AD 1196 (Ekwall, 1960). It was the site of Greatham Hospital founded by the Bishop of Durham in 1273 to aid the poor, although by the early-16th century it has become a “*house of entertainment for gentlemen*” (British History Online, 2023). The settlement at Billingham continues to grow during this period, although it remains a very small town. Cowpen Bewley has little trace in documentary records, but the archaeological record (discussed further below) indicates that it is a good example of a planned medieval village with areas of common grazing at its centre. It is thought the name of the village may be derived from the Scandinavian ‘Kuppa’, a bowl-shaped vessel, and a derivation of Beaulieu, a name added by the Benedictine monks (the village being owned by the Prior of Dunham) (Cleveland Federation of

Women's Institutes, 1991). Stockton-on-Tees sees major growth in this period, with the manor of Stockton being built for the Bishop of Durham in 1138, the village becoming a borough in the 13th century and a market being established in 1310. The town also began to become a centre for shipbuilding from the 15th century.

- 17A.6.52 Land continued to be cleared throughout the medieval period, albeit not at the same pace as earlier periods. Areas of woodland were kept, dispersed throughout this increasingly agricultural landscape – used for coppicing for fuel, hunting and as forage areas for animals. In general, the landscape became more organised and divided. Agricultural activity would have been the main economic stable of communities living within the 1 km study area although fishing would have been important for coastal towns and villages (such as Hartlepool, Redcar and Coatham) and salt processing also remained a major activity, taking place at Cowpen Bewley, Greatham and across the 1 km study area. The River Tees was a major communication and trade route at this time, with the port at Hartlepool being the main port of the period, although smaller ports such as those at Coatham would have been important for the villages south of the Tees. Industrial activity began to emerge in some towns, such as linen production at Darlington and ship building at Stockton-on Tees.
- 17A.6.53 The HER records 32 assets of this period within the 1 km study area. Of these, 17 are located within the Proposed Development Site (Table 17A-1).
- 17A.6.54 There are two distinct clusters of medieval salt extraction remains in the 1 km study area centred on the Cowpen Marsh to the north of the River Tees and centred on West Coatham Marsh to the south of the River. These assets comprise either salterns, used to process the brine water of the marsh into salt or mounds, usually located near a 'stell' (a pool or deep area of the numerous marshy creeks which run through the area), and mounds which are believed to have been derived from dredging of the stell and dumping of the resultant silty material. The Cowpen Marsh assets lie approximately 500-700 m from the Proposed Development Site, while a number of the Coatham Marsh assets lie partially or wholly within it.
- 17A.6.55 The Cowpen Marsh assets survive better and consist of both salterns and an associated mound or multiples of both. Some of the mounds are surrounded by low, circular embanking features (likely used to retain them) and ramps which have been trampled or cut into the mound to access the top. The mounds vary from 1 m – 4 m in height and from 5 m to 105 m in length or width (many are oval, or pear shaped rather than circular). It is not uncommon for the mounds to be re-used as building platforms (for informal buildings), as mooring points for accessing the stells and as game hides.
- 17A.6.56 The village of Cowpen Bewley took the traditional Norman form of two rows of properties lain out on either side of a broad green. The earth work remains of this village, including three tofts at the eastern end of the southern row of properties, are recorded as assets SMR604 and 624 whilst asset SMR3612, to the north of the village, appears to represent a raked at midden to the rear of a property.

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- 17A.6.57 Wrapping around the north, east and southern edges of Cowpen Bewley a number of extensive ridge and furrow earthwork remains attest to the medieval use of the agricultural land around Cowpen Bewley. Five of these assets sit within the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor (SMR658, 1513, 1519, 6819 and 26821), whilst the remainder sit outside (SMR1519 and 6822).
- 17A.6.58 Approximately 1.5 km to the south of Cowpen Bewley (and likely associated with the village) is the site of the Manor House of Belasis (SMR613). The site is recorded from 1649 but is believed to have a much earlier origin and is associated with a visible moat (SMR5156), which is located within the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. The Manor and its associated outbuildings were demolished in 1941 and nothing visible remains of them. The moat has been backfilled but is partially visible on modern aerial imagery.
- 17A.6.59 To the north of this Manor and south of Cowpen Bewley asset SMR9580 relates to three fields recorded as “Mill Hill” on tithe plans. There is no evidence on the ground or in LiDAR for any structure at this location – however it was subject to housing in 1930, which was subsequently demolished.
- 17A.6.60 At the far south-west corner of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor, documentary evidence suggests the presence of a fishpond (SMR6865) within the area of the Wilton Complex.
- 17A.6.61 Roughly 2.4 km to the south-west of Cowpen Bewley and just to the south, assets SMR4426 and SMR1515 represent the site of the now demolished farmstead of Salt Holme (SMR4426) and an associated large area of complex and extant ridge and furrow (SMR1515).
- 17A.6.62 A number of assets within and around Greatham attest to the medieval origins of this village. The village is recorded as an initial two row plan with a green, followed by infilling at the end of the green and a further planned row added to the north of the village (SMR602). A hospital was founded in the village in 1272 (The Hospital of God) by the Bishop of Durham to aid the poor. There are no surviving remains of this hospital which was replaced by an Almshouse in the 18th century, however the site of it is known (SMR643). The Church and Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the village date to the 12th century (SMR8732; 645; 4716) and excavations in and around the churchyard have uncovered human remains of a likely medieval date (SMR8731; 4714).
- 17A.6.63 Between Greatham and Billingham a number of extant ridge and furrow assets attest to the medieval agricultural use of the landscape – likely associated with medieval Billingham. This include assets SMR522, 524, 596 and 6721, this latter asset covering a particularly large area and extending beyond the 1 km study area.
- 17A.6.64 A possible mill race (SMR6861, now backfilled) has also been identified in this area, on the very western edge of the 1 km study area, via an earthwork survey (SMR680). It ran south-west into Billingham and may have had a dam along it (SMR6860) designed to create a water meadow or pond behind it – this is possibly identified as earthwork record SMR6856. The dam was partially destroyed by a WWII bomb in 1944. A mill is recorded in this area in documentary sources (SMR6584) its precise
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- location is unknown, but it is likely to be associated with the race. The same earthwork survey identified a sunken lane or trackway running north from the race (SMR6859) and a fishpond a little to the north of the race (SMR1598).
- 17A.6.65 Loosely associated with the cluster of salterns in the Coatham Marsh, within the northern tip of Lazenby, asset (SMR355) sits to the south of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor and is recorded as representing the deserted medieval village of West Coatham. This village is recorded in documentary evidence from 1236, which records the village being engaged in salt production and is visible as earthwork remains in OS maps from 1884. The site is currently occupied by hardstanding with no visible ground level earthworks.
- 17A.6.66 To the north of Warreby, assets SMR4670 and 350 relate to the possible site of a former chapel at East Coatham (SMR350). The chapel is variously referred to as dedicated to St. 'Sulpitius', 'Syplyus', 'Sepulchres', 'Cyprion' or 'Sulphron' and human remains which are also believed to have been discovered associated with this site (SMR4670). However, beyond informal documentation there is no definite proof for either of these assets.
- 17A.6.67 Medieval Kirkleatham is recorded as asset (SMR915), which relates to the documentary evidence of the early village. A number of associated assets demonstrate its medieval history. The village is recorded as having a Church in the Domesday book, although the current church dates to 1763 and a Chancery with 12 priests was endowed in 1348, the site of which is currently not known. Assets (SMR489, 5134, 4807, 169, 1426, 1802 and 1801) relate to archaeological features associated with the medieval village (ridge and furrow and boundary ditches) and find sites of pottery and worked stone.
- 17A.6.68 Just to the south of Kirkleatham, asset (SMR3484) relates to partially visible earthworks relating to Yearby medieval village, which is recorded as part of Kirkleatham in the Domesday book.
- 17A.6.69 To the south and west of Lazenby a number of assets point to the presence of deserted medieval villages of Wilton and Lackenby and the extent of the agricultural hinterland around medieval Lazenby.
- 17A.6.70 Wilton is recorded in the Domesday book as consisting of 20 households. Wilton Castle (a grade II listed building NHLE1310567) is an early 19th century country house, which sits on the site of the 14th century castle of the Bulmer family (SMR466), which itself had an 11th century origin. The extant Church of St. Cuthbert at Wilton (a grade II listed building NHLE1310519, largely dating the early-19th century) appears to have 12th – 13th century origins (SMR1501, 6161, 1027). Ridge and furrow to the west of the church (SMR1582) appears to represent the agricultural hinterlands of both Wilton and Lazenby. This suggests that modern Wilton has shrunken significantly from the medieval period.
- 17A.6.71 South of modern Lazenby assets SMR1220, 1096 and 1507 are the remains of medieval ridge and furrow associated with agricultural land to the south of what would have been medieval Lazenby.

17A.6.72 To the south-west of Lazenby the small medieval village of Lackenby is recorded in the Domesday book as having a population of less than one household. Today this village survives as a small number of earthworks not visible from the ground (SMR4478), areas of associated ridge and furrow (SMR1082 and 372) and isolated pottery scatter find sites (SMR1803).

17A.6.73 As a whole, this evidence indicates the landscape of the 1 km study area was under relatively intense use during this period. A number of small to medium-sized villages and towns exist in and around the 1 km study area, a number of which have their origins in earlier periods. The populace of these settlements was involved in a number of economic activities, arable farming in drier areas, and salt production in the more briny, marsh areas. A number of high-status sites are present, such as the Manor House of Belasis, Wilton and Kirkleatham, and would have represented the social, economic and political centres during this period. Cowpen Bewley, Lazenby and Greatham would also appeared to have become at least modest settlements during this period, despite the latter two being almost unknown at the end of the early medieval period.

17A.6.74 Assets of medieval date within the Proposed Development Site are presented in Table 17A-1.

Table 17A-1: Medieval Assets Located within the Proposed Development Site

| SMR NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | CONDITION |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 5755, 3756, 3759, 3760, 3764, 3767 | Saltern mound | Entirely removed and no longer extant. |
| 658, 6821 | Field system (ridge and furrow) | Entirely removed and no longer extant. |
| 1513, 1519, 6819 | Field system (ridge and furrow) | Survives well and visible in aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery. |
| 5156 | Site of Manor House of Belasis | Entirely removed, but water features may indicate the location of former moat |
| 6865 | Fishpond | No longer visible in aerial photographs, the pond has been infilled and built over |

Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)

17A.6.75 The dissolution of the monasteries (1536) and enclosure of the land (1750 onwards) would have had the biggest impact on the society during the early parts of the post-medieval period. The crown's acquisition of the land of the former monasteries, nunneries and friaries resulted in common land all but disappearing. There is little evidence for planned parliamentary enclosure within the 1 km study area, with only

Marske (1756) and Kirkleatham (1850) receiving parliamentary awards. This means that it is likely that enclosure of the 1 km study area was undertaken by Private Act. Mapping appears to indicate that, by 1811, the majority of the 1 km study area was enclosed (North Yorkshire County Council (n.d.)) with common pasture and moorland only remaining around the edges of settlements such as at Coatham and at the foot of the Eston Hills. With the enclosure of land farming intensified, which assisted in supporting the burgeoning industrial development of the area and the associated increase in population. Maps from the late 1800s show a large increase in the number of farms and farmsteads in the regions (such as the listed Marsh Farmhouse and Cottage (NHLE 1160308), garden wall (NHLE 1139619) and stable and barn (NHLE 1139620).

- 17A.6.76 The discovery of iron ore in the Eston Hills in 1850 created an industrial boom in the area, leading to the growth of iron works in the area and attracting people into the region to work at the new foundries. Transport and communication (significantly rail and docks) underwent major development to support this industry. Many of the small medieval settlements in the 1 km study area saw significant growth either as towns supporting this activity (e.g. Kirleatham and Greatham) or as coastal tourist resorts for the regions burgeoning population (such as Redcar and Coatham). Hand in hand with this, the construction of walls and banks to drain former marshlands and mudflats allowed reclaimed land to be turned over to the region's industrial development and to increase its agricultural output. Ultimately, it also led to the River Tees becoming more navigable and suitable for heavy shipping.
- 17A.6.77 Ship building at Stockton-on-Tees flourished during this period and a number of other associated industries also developed, such as sail and ropemaking. In 1822 the first rail of the Stockton and Darlington Railway was laid at Stockton-on-Tees, with the first ever passenger train running from Stockton-on-Tees to Shildon (via Darlington) on 27 September 1825. As with much of the region, Stockton-on-Tees saw a large population increase in the late 1800s with the discovery of iron ore in the region, increasing from 10,000 in 1851 to over 50,000 by 1901.
- 17A.6.78 Hartlepool remained relatively small until the mid-1800s. The port at this time was small, having lost its earlier importance by the 18th century and the town (population of 1,300 in 1831) had shrunk to little more than a market town with a small port, which still attracted tourists as a seaside resort. However, a new dock opened in 1835 and a railway connecting Hartlepool to the Durham coalfields opened in 1839; as a result, its population grew to 9,227 by 1851. The construction of further new docks to the south-west of the town in 1847 resulted in a new town springing up (West Hartlepool), which overtook the old town in terms of population by 1880. By 1901 old Hartlepool had a population of c.14,000, whilst that of West Hartlepool was around twice this size.
- 17A.6.79 Middlesbrough was also created during this period. In the medieval period Middlesbrough was the site of a small Benedictine priory on the south bank of the River Tees. Following the Dissolution, the site became a farmstead with a population of around 25. In 1828 Joseph Pease (banker, coal mine owner and shareholder in the Stockton and Darlington Railway) decided to build a port ('Port

Darlington') at the site of the farmstead to offload coal, this was built in 1829 and linked to the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1830. A settlement was built to the east of the port to house labour. The success of the port meant that it soon became overwhelmed, and a new dock was built to the east of the earlier one, opening in 1842. By 1851 the population of the new town was 7,600. In 1853, Middlesbrough received its Royal Charter of Incorporation, giving the town the right to have a mayor, aldermen and councillors. Henry Bolckow became mayor, in 1853. Fuelled by the success of the region's iron and steel works, the town had a population of c. 90,000 by 1901 (Simpson, 2015).

- 17A.6.80 To the west of the River Tees lies the line of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway (SMR4172) – a branch line linking West Hartlepool to the main line of the Clarence Railway near Billingham. Constructed in 1839 (opening in 1841), with the purpose of moving passengers (often workers) and freight from Hartlepool to ports and industry along the River Tees, and passenger/goods from these ports and factories onwards. The line still operates a limited service today. A section of the railway line runs through part of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. The railway also connected the Greatham Salt and Brine Company factory (1887) (SMR1222). The company became the Cerebros Saltworks in 1903 and ceased salt production in 1970, although it continued food production until 2007. The site was demolished in 2012 and now exists as a large area of overgrown hardstanding and rubble to the north-west of the hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. A signal box (SMR4783) was constructed in 1889 at the site of Greatham station (SMR4586) which itself opened in 1841 opposite the Greatham Salt and Brine Company works. The station closed to traffic in 1991 and whilst the platform remains, all buildings have been demolished. The signal box (a tower with a control room at the first floor) is still in operation.
- 17A.6.81 To the south-west of Greatham Station, further along the rail line, SMR4095 is the site of large brick and tile works (Cowpen and Greatham Brickworks). Founded in 1855 (and first seen in Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping of 1859) the works were involved in large scale clay extraction to the north and south of the Railway. The works closed in 1957 and the site is now below the mounds of Cowpen Bewley Woodland Park – although a large pond (created from one of the early clay quarry pits) still exists (Cowpen Bewley Wildlife Lake). These works were located just to the south-west of Greatham Creek, and the railway crossed this creek by means of a viaduct (constructed in 1839 and renovated in 1861). This viaduct (SMR4094) is still in use today.
- 17A.6.82 Another brickworks was located c.850 m further south along the rail track. Asset SMR9084 is the site of J. J. Lisle Steam Brickworks. The majority of the site has since been built over by the A1185 carriageway, however one of the ponds associated with the brickworks remains.
- 17A.6.83 As much as to the development of heavy industry, the mouth of the modern River Tees also owes its development to a programme of land reclamation which began in the 1700s. This early reclamation took the form of large earthen banks which enclosed parts of the estuary – this had the dual function of causing silt to build up behind them (creating reclaimed land) and making the Tees more navigable

(allowing large ships to access the river and industry along it to develop. As industry developed in the area (particularly iron working) waste materials from these works were dumped in the marshlands and mudflats, raising them and creating more areas of re-claimed land. Two of these early reclamation embankments are visible within the 1 km study area – SMR8262 and 8683. Both are visible on tithe maps (for Cowpen Bewley – 1838 in the case of 8262 and that of Greatham – 1840 for 8636) as well as OS maps of 1859/1861. It is likely that SMR8262 is the earliest of these reclamation embankments dated to 1740, with SMR8636 of a slightly later date. Both are visible as earthworks on modern aerial imagery, and sections of SMR8262 run through areas of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor while a stretch of SMR8683 parallels Tees Road and the northernmost boundary of the Proposed Development Site but lies approximately 10 m to the west.

- 17A.6.84 Slag dumped from the ironworks was used to build two sets of retaining walls, to create a small harbour for light craft, such as fishing cobbles, on the south bank of Greatham Creek, just before it runs into the River Tees (SMR4683). This harbour dates to the 1880s/90s and is now largely silted up. However, stumps of mooring posts and revetments for mooring are still visible.
- 17A.6.85 The site of two farmsteads is also located within the northernmost areas of the 1 km study area. Assets SMR8172, Thorn Tree Farm, is known from documentary evidence dated to 1828 and seen in mapping from 1861. It underwent a number of small changes and extensions from this period until 1995 when it appears to have been largely demolished, the single structure left being demolished by 2016. Asset SMR8173, Pudding Nook, lies to the north of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. The farmstead is known from documentary evidence of 1858 and mapping of 1861. The farmstead underwent a number of extensions from this period through to 1968 when it reaches its final form, being demolished by 1982. There are now no visible upstanding remains of either of these farmsteads, although the footprint of Thorn Tree Farm can be seen in aerial imagery.
- 17A.6.86 Running along the east bank of the River Tees is another reclamation wall (SMR6046). This runs from the mouth of the Tees (at a point now within the River itself) along the east bank to a point near to the modern 'Smith's Dock Road' (Easton Wharf Mooring Stage to the South Gare Breakwater). The asset is seen on mapping dated to 1895 but is now largely invisible due to modern industry, docks and modern sea defences/retaining walls. However, below ground remnants of it may survive. Sections of the route of this asset run through areas of the Proposed Development Site where it crosses the Tees. Dotted along the wall, the 1895 OS map also records the presence of navigation lights (beacons) and mooring points. Again, these are not present today but below ground remnants may survive. None are situated within the Proposed Development Site, however.
- 17A.6.87 Further to the east, beyond the River Tees, another reclamation wall (SMR5602) is recorded on OS mapping dated to 1895 as running from Normanby Jetty to South Gare. The area is now heavily developed and only a small section of the bank remains visible. The HER marks the asset as lying within the Main Site (where it does

- not survive) and also crossed by the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor where below ground remains may survive.
- 17A.6.88 The Darlington section of the North Eastern Railway also runs through the 1 km study area east of the River Tees (SMR5908). Originally the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the track was built in the early 1800s (visible on mapping of 1895) to connect the Coalfields of County Durham with the docks and ironworks of Tees, moving both passengers (again often people employed in the industrial work of the area) and freight. The railway underwent a number of renovations and re-routing and changed ownership (to North East Railways) in 1863. The current, extant, arrangement of the track is still in use today and those sections which were re-routed (and so are no longer in use) are visible in the landscape as remnant embankments and earthworks.
- 17A.6.89 A number of tramways connected into this railway feeding the industry of the area into the rail network (SMR5708, 5712, 5715 and SMR5732). These are all visible on the OS maps of 1895, and are still visible on maps of 1955, however they are no longer present on maps from 1985 onwards and are visible today only as occasional slight earthworks in the landscape, and only where they have not been built over by modern industrial, housing and road developments. The lines of two tramways cross the Proposed Development Site (SMR5708 and 5712) although neither survive today.
- 17A.6.90 Railway stations were constructed along the length of the railway, the site of three of which sit within the 1 km study area, although none lie within the Proposed Development Site itself. This includes Lazenby Station (SMR5688) constructed in 1846, closed in 1864. Eston Grange (SMR4360) constructed in 1885 and closed in 1991 (also called Grangetown), and Lackenby Station (SMR5647). This station is located c.600 m to the north of Eston Grange and other than the small station being marked on the map of 1857, little is known of it. It is possible it was replaced by Eston Grange in 1885.
- 17A.6.91 This rail infrastructure was designed to supply the industry of the area with workers and resources it needed (chiefly iron ore and coal) and move the products of the works out for wider distribution in national and international markets.
- 17A.6.92 A mill race (SMR5716) – which is, in fact, most likely a drainage channel, is recorded on the OS map of 1857. It runs north from 'Main dyke' (Kirkleatham) to 'The Fleet'. The route of this drain is now largely built over, however a small portion of it remains visible in its middle. This asset (including the still visible element) is partially within the Proposed Development Site.
- 17A.6.93 A duck decoy pond (SMR3775) is described in 1901 and consisted of a large rectangular pond with at least four 'pipes'. Used to hunt ducks without damaging them with lead shot, the use of the technique declined throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and few such ponds remain in use today. The much reduced remains of the duck decoy pond appear to have been altered and used for drainage in the 20th century. Although the 'pipes' are no longer extant, the original rectangular central pond is still partially visible today and lies within the Proposed Development Site.

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- 17A.6.94 Within the wider 1 km study area, a large number of assets are present which attest to the industrial use of the region during this period.
- 17A.6.95 Cleveland steelworks (SMR5633) – located on the southern edge of the 1 km study area, approximately 550 m west of the Proposed Development Site, were constructed in the mid-1800s (1874 – 1876) and are visible on the OS map of 1895. One of the earliest modern steelworks in the country, the Cleveland steelworks were connected to the iron mines at Eston Hills (SMR 1122, outside of the 1 km study area) which were producing iron ore from 1850 to 1949. These were eventually to become one of the largest iron and steelworks in the country by the turn of the 19th century only to decline quickly in the first half of the 20th century. The steelworks were serviced by the Eston Branch Railway line (SMR 5626) which was opened in 1851 by the mining concern Bolcklow Vaughn to transport ore from its mines. The northern end of this line sits within the 1 km study area. A small gasworks (SMR5628) is recorded along the western edge of the steelworks. During the early and late 20th century, Cleveland steelworks underwent some expansion prior to its decommissioning. This included the construction of two new blast furnaces (SMR 1831): furnace number 5 was built in 1937 and closed in 1986 while furnace number 4 was built in 1991 and closed in 1993. The site closed completely in the late 1990s and was subsequently levelled. However, areas of original hardstanding remain, as do visible elements of foundations and surviving sections of two blast furnaces. The Eston Branch line is no longer extant, and much of its route has been built up. However, traces of it can still be seen in the landscape where the ground has not been developed. The site of the gasworks is now a modern industrial development.
- 17A.6.96 The former Coatham and Redcar Steelworks are located partially within the Main Site and other elements of the Proposed Development Site. Originally erected in 1873, the ironworks included six blast furnaces, two of which were built by Messrs Downey and Company north of the railway line as part of the Coatham Ironworks (SMR5709) and four of which were built by Messrs Walker, Maynard and Company as the Redcar Ironworks (SMR5711).
- 17A.6.97 The Coatham Ironworks (SMR5709) underwent several phases of expansion and alterations in the late 19th and early 20th century but had been shuttered by the mid-20th century. A boiler explosion, causing the death of twelve men and injuring many more, occurred on 14 June 1895 and destroyed a further twelve of the fifteen boilers at the ironworks. The ironworks stopped operating for a number of years but were repaired in the early 20th century.
- 17A.6.98 By 1913, the Coatham and Redcar Ironworks included several more blast furnaces and boilers and were serviced by a network of rail sidings. The OS map of the period shows that the facilities were joined by slag wool works to the south of the Coatham Ironworks and to the east of Redcar Ironworks and a tar macadam works to the north of the Coatham Ironworks. A reservoir (SMR5710) was present to the north of the main ironworks and survives today as a partially infilled feature within the Proposed Development Site. Although the iron works are shown on the OS map of 1938, aerial photographs suggest the furnaces of both sites had been
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- decommissioned by the 1940s when they were replaced by the much larger Redcar Steel and Iron Works, the remains of which still occupy much of the Main Site today.
- 17A.6.99 Despite the Coatham Ironworks (SMR5709) having been largely cleared in the 21st century and no elements are visible from aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery today, remains of various features may survive below ground. Conversely, while also cleared in the 21st century, remains of Redcar Ironworks (SMR5711) are visible in modern aerial photographs, indicating the survival of various elements of the iron works themselves as well as railway sidings and trams servicing the site.
- 17A.6.100 The site of Newport Iron Works (SMR1822) also sits just within the south-west edge of the 1 km study area. Now entirely built over by modern industrial works, the Iron Works were in production by 1872 and are seen on mapping of 1895.
- 17A.6.101 Iron was not the only industry within the 1 km study area at this period and salt production remained important. The Greatham Salt Company has been mentioned but a number of other salt production facilities existed. Cowpen Saltworks (SMR4301) is located centrally within the 1 km study area, just to the west of reclamation bank SMR8262. Its use was short lived, active from 1885 to 1916, likely due to the drying out of the surrounding marshlands.
- 17A.6.102 Much of the rest of the salt production activity within the 1 km study area tended to be focused in the remaining marshy areas on the west bank of the River Tees on a bend of the River Tees opposite what is now Middlehaven and extending north-west towards Haverton Hill. Saltworks here included Tennants Saltworks (SMR1221) founded in 1885. Still in operation in 1970, the exact date of the closure of the works is not recorded but it is not present on imagery from 1985. The area of the site is currently undeveloped and imagery from 2000 shows a number of earthworks present likely associated with the works.
- 17A.6.103 Approximately 150 m to the north of Tennants Saltworks, the Westfield Durham Salt Company (SMR4420) was founded in 1888, becoming the South Durham Saltworks (SMR4300) in 1891. Again, the exact date at which the site was closed is not recorded however it is present on the 1938 OS map but gone by the 1950 map. Again, the site is currently undeveloped and possible earthwork remains can be seen on imagery of 2000. Numerous 'brine pits' and 'wells' surround both works and attest to their industry.
- 17A.6.104 The Tees Salt works (SMR4306) to the west of Haverton were established in 1888 and demolished in 1931. It is currently a modern industrial site.
- 17A.6.105 All these saltworks were served by the Port Clarence Branch railway (SMR4175). This was established in 1834 and is still in use today, running through the south-west edge of the 1 km study area.
- 17A.6.106 The development of settlements noted during the medieval period also continue into this time. Numerous new buildings of this period are recorded at Cowpen Bewley, Greatham and Kirkleatham. This included many farmsteads and domestic dwellings but also a school at Cowpen Bewley (SMR9451 – now a residential development) and a chapel (SMR644, extant), almshouse (SMR4712, redeveloped)

- and school (SMR8120, extant) at Greatham, where 'Gods Hospital' was also renovated (SMR4713).
- 17A.6.107A hospital is also built at Kirkleatham in 1674 (SMR234, redeveloped) as is a hall in 1623 (SMR236 demolished 1956 and now redeveloped) and an associated kitchen garden (SMR4040 – boundary walls partially remain in a dilapidated state). Kirkleatham became an urban district in 1894 but was annexed by Redcar in 1899.
- 17A.6.108Redcar and Coatham expanded significantly during this period and much of the housing at Redcar and Coatham date to this period as they became fashionable seaside resorts. Piers were built for both towns in the 1870s (although the one at Coatham was almost wrecked by a shipping accident in 1898, after which point it was abandoned and largely disintegrated).
- 17A.6.109A small settlement (SMR4671) was founded at Warrenby, on the northern edge of the 1 km study area, in 1870 for the workers of the Coatham and Redcar Ironworks. The settlement takes the form of a single street, Tod Point Road, with dwellings on either side. There was a Mission Chapel and Wesleyan Chapel. The village was greatly affected by the Coatham Ironworks disaster of 1895 and it never fully recovered. Nothing of this village survives today.
- 17A.6.110Summarising, the post-medieval period witnessed significant change and development throughout the post-medieval period. The discovery of iron ore in the Eston Hills created an industrial boom as ironworks developed along the shipping route of the River Tees and infrastructure in the form of railways sprung up to serve these industries. At the same time, the increase in infrastructure allowed traditional industrial practices i.e., salt production, to expand and become more industrialised. This increase in industry attracted population into the area and settlements expanded – some, such as Hartlepool, growing from little more than hamlets to major towns, whilst new settlements such as the workers town at Warrenby were created specifically to house those coming into the area. All of this was accompanied by a changing topography land was reclaimed around the banks of the River Tees.
- 17A.6.111Conversely, several areas witnessed sharp declines in this period. The drying out of the marshlands reduced the available area for salt production and whilst some saltworks thrived, others such as the Cowpen works did not. The enclosure of land from the late 1700s onwards, which denied people the common land previously used for growing crops and grazing, would have had a significant social impact, forcing people to move from the countryside into towns to find alternative subsistence means. Issues such as this may have contributed to the collapse of small rural villages in the area, such as Lazenby and Lackeby which were almost completely deserted at some point during this period. Even the village of Wilton, which saw significant new building during this period, was all but abandoned by the end of the period.
- 17A.6.112Remnants of post-medieval activities that are present within the Proposed Development Site are summarised in Table 17A-2.

Table 17A-2: Post-medieval Features Located within the Proposed Development

| SMR ID | DESCRIPTION | CONDITION |
|---------------|--|---|
| 8262 | Cowpen Marsh and Saltholme sea defences | Embankment and ditches survive well. |
| 4301 | Allhuse, Cowpen Saltworks | No above ground features extant but buried remains likely to survive. |
| 4172 | West Hartlepool – Billingham Junction Railway | Survives well and remains in use. |
| 6046 | Coatham land reclamation wall | Wall may survive in places, but largely removed within the Proposed Development Site. |
| 5636 | Redcar Jetty | Removed. |
| 5708 and 5712 | Tramways | Removed. |
| 5602 | Normanby Jetty to South Gare land reclamation wall | Wall may survive in places, but largely removed within the Proposed Development Site. |
| 5663 | South Gare Breakwater | Removed. |
| 5659 | Lackenby Ironworks | Removed |
| 5652 | Spoil heap | Removed |
| 5653/5654 | Brickyard (5653) and Concrete works (5654) | Removed |
| 5709 | Coatham Ironworks | Largely removed, but buried features may survive. |
| 5710 | Reservoir | Infilled. |
| 5711 | Redcar Ironworks | Largely removed but buried and some above ground features likely to survive. |
| 3775 | Decoy Ponds | Partially infilled and shape altered, but some of the outline survives. |
| 5908 | North Eastern Railway (Darlington Section) | Some rail infrastructure and embankments survive. |
| 5716 | Mill Race | Built over but survives in places. |

Modern (1901 – Present)

- 17A.6.113 The first half of the 20th century was dominated by wars and the production of material needed to prosecute these wars. In Teesside, these wars are represented by a continued increase in output of goods needed for the war efforts – chiefly steel and coal. This generated an increase in industrialisation and a commensurate increase in population in the area as a growing workforce was required to meet the demands of the expanding industries – leading to the growth of settlements in the area. World War I left little mark on the landscape of the 1 km study area; however things were very different with World War II. Due to the strategic importance of the industries along north-east coast during wartime, World War II military defences are well represented. Overall, the modern period is characterised largely by industrialisation and militarisation.
- 17A.6.114 As industry on Teesside developed, the smaller companies which had owned and operated the steel works in the 19th century began to amalgamate, with a smaller number of larger firms emerging in the second half of the 20th century. One of the largest of these being Dorman Long who purchased the increasingly outdated Coatham Ironworks (SMR5709) and the Redcar Ironworks (SMR5711) in the early 20th century. As a result, these two ironworks were largely decommissioned and replaced by the much larger Redcar Iron and Steel works in the 1920s and 1930s erected to the north-west of the Coatham Ironworks. Using more efficient smelting processes, the new facilities largely obsolesced the earlier ironworks, which were abandoned following World War II.
- 17A.6.115 The Redcar Steel and Ironworks were eventually nationalised into the British Steel Corporation under Labour in 1967, which was then privatised by the conservative government into British Steel Plc in 1988.
- 17A.6.116 Multiple structures present within the Main Site are tied to Redcar’s steel and ironworking industry through the 19th and 20th centuries. Some of the features within the Main Site which relate to the 20th century Redcar Iron and Steel Works include blended ore, coal and sinter stocks, coke ovens, area workshops and a power station. Most of these assets are not recognised as non-designated in the HER, although they are essential to understand the evolution of the industrial heritage of the area. The coke ovens at Redcar were commissioned in 1978. This was alongside a new £400 million scheme to provide the blast furnaces with coke (Bassir 2021). The coke needed to be high quality in composition, size and also resistance. The coke ovens were placed on the western side of Redcar. The raw materials were handled to the south and the by-products to the north (Bassir 2021). Near to the coke ovens was a plant for coal by-products, including sulphur. Throughout the late 20th century, a number of coke ovens were built and rebuilt (Bassir 2021), but have since been entirely demolished.
- 17A.6.117 The economic climate of this period meant that lots of steel manufacturing plants (along with many other heavy industries in the UK) were struggling and a number of them closed. By the early 2000s the remaining Teesside steel works were failing and British Steel Plc merged with Netherlands based steel maker Koninklijke Hoogovens to form Corus Group. However, the company continued to struggle and
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despite a number of buy outs and rescue packages throughout 2007 – 2019, British Steel collapsed, going into insolvency in 2019. The Redcar Blast Furnace, which had been mothballed since 2015 was finally demolished in 2022, following many of the other Iron and Steel works in the area (such as the Cleveland Steelworks (SMR5633)). The site is currently an undeveloped brownfield site within which the traces of the works can be seen. It sits within the Proposed Development Site.

17A.6.118 Iron and steel manufacture are the not the only industries to suffer in this area in the latter half of the 20th century. Shipyards, such as Furness (SMR4834) and Graythorpe (SMR6227), built in the 1920s were largely closed by the 1970s. The Billingham Anhydrite Mine (SMR6099) followed a similar fate. However, some companies have thrived – such as Wilton International, which opened as a chemical manufacturing plant in 1956. The site is still in use today, having expanded its portfolio to cope with the changing times, now involved in such things as recycling, process research and energy generation. Indeed, the area has seen recent growth in industries connected to waste processing and recycling, energy generation and specialist fabrication.

17A.6.119 During the industrial boom of the first half of the 20th century population in the area increased, to supply the demand of the industrial works. Hartlepool and Middlesbrough both grew significantly and Billingham, which has been little more than a small market town until the 19th century, expanded massively after 1917 when the town was chosen to be the site of a new chemical works. The villages of Greatham and Kirkleath continued to grow as did Coatham and Redcar. The latter two are no longer principally seaside resorts but became dormitory towns for people working in the steel industry.

17A.6.120 Along with this, a number of new towns are developed (see below). However, as industry began to decline in the latter half of the 20th century, and air pollution from the area's heavy industries became problematic, a number of these workers villages were abandoned and eventually demolished in the latter part of the 20th century. Many of the existing towns also began to go into economic decline suffering from high unemployment rates following the closures of many of the heavy industries.

17A.6.121 The vast majority of the cultural heritage assets within the 1 km study area dating to this period relate to the World War II fortification of the north-east coast. The assets comprise the remains or sites of 31 pillboxes, five gun, mortar, searchlights and battery emplacements, ten bombing decoy sites, an air raid shelter, five section posts, four anti-aircraft batteries, 22 anti-tank traps and obstacles, two anti-landing obstacles, three defensive ditches and a possible bomb crater. Most of these have since been removed and are no longer extant. Ten of these assets are located in part or wholly within the Proposed Development Site (Table 17A-3).

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- 17A.6.122 The site of West Hartlepool Airport (SMR610) is located on the north-west corner of the 1 km study area. The Airport was opened by the RAF in 1939 and continued to be used by them until 1947, after which point it continued in use as a civilian airfield until 1957. The site is now in mixed use. Areas of it appear to be open and relatively undisturbed, whilst steel works (most notably Liberty Steel Hartlepool) sit on other areas of it. Recent imagery shows that elements of the airport, including at least one of the runways, are still visible on the ground.
- 17A.6.123 The site of a World War II prisoner of war camp (SMR5361), which lies to the immediate east of Manor Farm, is in the south-east of the 1 km study area. The camp was visible on aerial photographs taken in 1948 where it is seen to consist of approximately six small huts. The site was subject to geophysical survey in 1999 prior to the development of the Kirkleatham Business Park (Hale, 1999). This survey identified possible structural remains associated with the POW camp as well as a ring ditch of unknown date/function, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow activity and post medieval agricultural features. Currently the site is an open field, but development of the land to the immediate east of the site is ongoing.
- 17A.6.124 A prisoner of war camp for prisoners of World War I is known to have existed at Port Clarence, just outside of the 1 km study area (SMR8442). The camp is listed under Accommodation of Prisoners of War as Camp (Hutted) by the War Office, Lands and Buildings Reconstruction Committee (1918). The exact location of the camp is not known but it is thought to have been located somewhere in the vicinity of the Allhusen Saltworks (SMR4421).
- 17A.6.125 The remaining, non-military assets, attest to the continued development of industry, transport infrastructure and settlement within the 1 km study area during this time.
- 17A.6.126 At some point in the early 1900s a spur rail line was constructed which extended from Port Clarence north towards Greatham Creek, stopping just short of the Creek (SMR8717). It is seen on A Tees Conservancy Commissioners map of 1906 and on the OS map of 1916. A Tees Conservancy Commissioners map of 1938 indicated that it was intended to extend the line northwards towards Hartlepool, however this never happened. The purpose of this line was to provide additional connectivity for the industry active in the 1 km study area at this time. It is unclear how active the line was before it fell out of use. Whilst heavily overgrown, much of the line is still visible today.
- 17A.6.127 SMR6099 is the site of the Billingham Anhydrite Mine, one of the new industries founded here in the early-20th century (1928). Located just to the west of Haverton Hills (partly within the Proposed Development Site), the mine was entered by shafts which were sunk as deep as 260 m and accessed an extensive underground network covering several square kilometres. The plant closed in 1971 and the mine was capped in 1978 although the below ground tunnels remain open. The site currently sits as an open brownfield site, surrounded by industrial works.
- 17A.6.128 In 1954 a new signal box (SMR4782) was built on the Darlington Section of the North Eastern Railway (SMR5908) c.400 m to the north-east of the (at the time
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extant) Eston Grange Station (SMR4360). It was updated in 1984 and is still in use today.

- 17A.6.129 Asset SMR8864 is slightly unusual. OS maps of 1918 show the presence of a number (possibly five) of small structures located on 'Cote Hill' a small area of raised land in Cowpen Marsh, c.100 m north-west of Greatham Creek, which was the site of a former Saltern. These structures were thought to be house boats and/or small wooden 'cuddy houses'. The number of structures present is seen to have increased in the 1968 OS maps. This small community of people living in house boats and cabins was documented by the photographer Ian Macdonald in the 1970s and at the time consisted of 11 houseboats, three timber cabins, eight timber 'cuddy houses' and one brick cottage. A survey of the site in 1999 found only the remains of small areas of re-claimed land, reinforced ground and the remains of post settings, mooring points and jetty fragments.
- 17A.6.130 Asset SMR6227, located c.500 m to the north-east of the northern edge of the Proposed Development Site, is the site of the Graythorpe Shipyard. The site opened in 1924 on the western bank of the Tees, near its mouth. The Yard closed in 1963 when the company wound down. The site has since largely been cleared and is currently in use as a fabrication area, with only a small number of modern buildings present. As part of the construction of the shipyard, a small works settlement (Graythorpe Village – SMR8707) was built on the northern side of Tees Road c.350 m to the north-west of the shipyard. The village consisted of several short terraces along of off Graythorpe Road, with a school, a playing field and a club. The village lasted no longer than the Yard and the settlement was cleared by the early 1980s and is now a combination of open space and industrial units.
- 17A.6.131 Another shipyard (Furness Shipyard – SMR4834) was established at Haverton Hill, on the north bank of the Tees (c.800 m to the south of the Proposed Development Site) in 1917. Its position on the bend in the river allowed easy launching in fairly deep water near to the river mouth. The low-lying marshland was initially reclaimed with up to 14 feet of slag and ash. The yard continued in use into the 1970s when the bulk of orders were for oil carriers. The yard closed in 1979 and both the site and the slipways remain empty. A blacksmiths (SMR4908) was associated with the yard and the brick buildings which housed this (to the east of the yard) still exist today and are in use as a welding and fabrication workshop. Lord Furness established Belasis Garden Village in 1921 to house workers at the Furness Ship Yard. The new village (SMR4477, located c.2 km to the north-west of the yard and c.1 km to the north-west of the Proposed Development Site), took the form of a main road (Cowpen Lane) bisecting two concentric crescents on each side (Essex and Warwick Crescents to the west and Devon and Lincoln Crescents to the east). The land between the crescents was built up with back-to-back housing. The village initially consisted of 531 houses. The village went into decline following the 1930s recession and the closure of the shipyard. The whole area was demolished in 1970s due primarily to the effects of industrial pollution. Today the layout of the garden village still exists but all the houses are new, the site being a suburb of Billingham / Cowpen Bewley.

17A.6.132 Dormanstown (SMR3290, located on the north-east edge of the 1 km study area) was built in 1917 by Dorman Long to house the workers of the Dorman Long Iron and Steel works (at this time the biggest iron and steel company in the area). Initially the village housed 342 families and gained a school in 1926 (SMR6922 and 6923) – which is the site of the current school. All Saints Church was built in 1935, as was a Methodist chapel, with St Williams Catholic Church being completed in 1939. The village continued to grow as industry in the area developed, having a population of 4,650 in 2021.

17A.6.133 The settlement north of Haverton Hill (SMR4833) which had undergone development during the post-medieval period, was focused on the junction of Cowpen Bewley Road and Haverton Hill Road. The settlement appears to have been established in the early-19th century following the construction of coal staithes at Port Clarence (SMR4182), and a forge (SMR4180) and glassworks (SMR4181) at Haverton Hill itself. The settlement was in decline by the 1850s with 27 of the 73 houses lying empty. The Glassworks closed in the 1860s creating greater poverty in the area. This was soon redressed with the building and expansion of the Port Clarence Iron Works (SMR 4183) in 1853. Prosperity returned to the settlement in the 1880s with the establishment of various salt workings on this bank of the Tees. This prosperity boomed in 1917 with the construction of the Furness Shipyard at Haverton Hill (SMR4834) and a coal depot on the southern edge of the village (SMR8796). This led to the construction of a new workers estate at Cowpen Lane/Belasis Avenue. This consisted of 564 houses and a hostel that housed 500 workers. This initial boom led to overcrowding which, in the depression of the 1930s, led Haverton Hill to become a slum area. Despite the revitalisation of the ship building industry following World War II, the fortunes of the settlement worsened as pollution from newly established chemical industries made life unbearable. Houses became abandoned and remained empty until the wholesale demolition of the site in the 1960s. Until the early 2000s there were no dwellings at Haverton Hill; it consisted of a small number of commercial properties only. Since this time, a small housing development has sprung up the east of the village along Port Clarence Road (Owens, 1995; Cleveland Federation of Women's Institutes, 1991).

17A.6.134 The modern history of Teesside is very much one of boom and bust. Early industrial development enabled by the discovery of iron ore, aided by parallel innovations (such as the advent of rail transportation) and fuelled by the demands of two World Wars, created a boom which drew significant populations to the area and encouraged tremendous regional growth. However, as demand for these industrial products decreased in the latter half of the 20th century, compounded by global market price fluctuations, foreign competition and the political landscape in the UK, the industries declined. This created an economic crisis for the population they had supported, resulting in the rapid decline of local towns and a decrease in populations. This story is very much reflected in the archaeological record of the 1 km study area during this period.

17A.6.135 Modern assets listed in the HER situated within the Proposed Development Site are presented in Table 17A-3.

Table 17A-3: Modern Assets Located within the Proposed Development

| SMR ID | DESCRIPTION | CONDITION |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 9532 | Concrete anti landing glider posts | Survive well and are visible in aerial photographs. |
| 5267 | Nelson Avenue Air Raid Shelter | Survives well and the entrance is clearly visible on the ground. Sub-surface extent is unknown. |
| 8251, 8252, 8260, 8262 | Pillboxes | Entirely removed and no longer extant. |
| 8299 | Weapons pit/trench | Defensive trench is no longer visible and has been entirely removed. |
| 8128 | Warrenby Anti-tank blocks | Entirely removed and no longer extant. |
| 4024 | Warrenby Anti-tank blocks | Fully extant and visible on modern aerial photographs. |
| 8239 | Bran Sands minefield | Entirely removed and no longer extant. |
| 8717 | North East Railway Greatham Creek Branch | Majority of the line survives as embankments with sections of rail remaining. |
| 6099 | Billingham Anhydrite Mine | Shafts have been capped, but underground galleries expected to survive. |
| 8312, 8313 | Teesside Works gas holders | Both gas holders survive. |

17A.7 Overview of Ground Disturbance

17A.7.1 The Main Site was, until the mid-19th century, situated on Bran Sands and below mean high-water springs. Affected by tides and storms, the sands had been gradually eroding away since the beginning of the Holocene. The line of the former North Eastern Railway Darlington Section (SMR5908) was built on an embankment just above mean high water mark and marks the boundary between the tidal flats and the Coatham Marshes. It was not until the construction of the South Gare Breakwater in 1859 using slag donated by local iron smelting furnaces that the area of the Main Site was reclaimed from the sea. The Redcar and Coatham Iron Works were built in the late 19th century on the edge of the marshes, immediately east of the high water mark, but the Redcar Iron and Steel Works, over which the Main Site is situated, were erected on the reclaimed land of the South Gare. As such, the area of the Main Site itself holds little potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the late 19th and 20th centuries. The extent of 20th century developments also

suggests that earlier phases of industries within the Main Site are likely to have been entirely removed or, at least, extensively truncated.

- 17A.7.2 Made Ground deposits have been mapped across the entirety of the Main Site, except for the north-east extent of the Main Site. This is displayed in the 1:10,000 mapping displayed in the Summary Report (Appendix 10A: Geology, Hydrogeology and Land Contamination Desk Based Summary Report (ES Volume III, EN070009/APP/6.4)). Based on previous GIs completed across the Main Site and in the adjacent Net Zero Teesside (NZT) site to the south-east of the Main Site, extensive Made Ground deposits are anticipated. These deposits are predominantly composed of slag-dominant material, the stony waste matter separated from metals during the smelting or refining of ore – in this case from iron ore, and other waste materials that are derived as waste products from the long industrial history of the Main Site. Previous geotechnical investigations within the NZT site demonstrated that the depths of made ground varied across the site, with an average thickness of 4.7 m.
- 17A.7.3 Information derived from historical boreholes within the Main Site confirm the presence of Made Ground, which is described as a black sandy gravel, with inclusions of slag, concrete, black and clinker with a notable hydrocarbon/creosote odour. The deepest layer of made ground was recorded as 7 m, with an average thickness of between 4 m and 5 m across the Main Site. The Made Ground sealed deposits of sand and glacial till but deposits with an organic content were not present.
- 17A.7.4 The Made Ground within the Main Site derives from years of industrial waste material being dumped across the area to enable subsequent development. Recognising the impact caused by the construction of buildings and industrial structures within the Main Site, the dumping of industrial waste to consolidate and raise ground levels may have compacted any subsurface remains present but would not necessarily have removed (or truncated) them entirely. Though not recorded in the historical exploratory logs carried out across the Main Site, Blown Sands have been mapped to close to the north of the Main Site. The Blown Sands are described in the Groundsure Report as deposits of sand that have been blown by the wind, which if present would overlie the tidal flat deposits.
- 17A.7.5 Deposit modelling for the NZT site to the south-east of the Main Site recorded the deposit sequence beneath the Made Ground as comprising post-glacial estuarine sand between 4 m and -10 m aOD, sealing Glacial Till which was recorded between approximately -5 m aOD and -20 m aOD. It is likely that this sedimentary sequence extends into the Main Site.
- 17A.7.6 The Seal Sands Industrial Estate and land to the east of the A178 were historically part of the Seal Sands tidal flats until land was reclaimed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historic borehole data indicate the presence of approximately 4 m of made ground deposits overlying 6 m of loose sand of the former tidal flats. These deposits in turn overlay glacial till.

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- 17A.7.7 The only area of the Proposed Development Site which does not appear to have been subjected to extensive industrial development is situated around Cowpen Bewley. The survival of medieval ridge and furrow features suggests that these areas have been subjected to little development since at least the medieval period. The ridge and furrows themselves are likely to have truncated but may not have removed earlier archaeological features.
- 17A.7.8 Ground disturbance across other areas of the Proposed Development Site is less well understood but are likely to be extensive where previous industrial developments spanning more than a century are reported. This includes all of the proposed pipeline corridor other than where it is situated in open fields in proximity to Cowpen Bewley and crossing the Cowpen marshes.
- 17A.8 Site Walkover
- 17A.8.1 A site visit covering some of the Proposed Development Site was undertaken on 20 April 2023. Beyond the Proposed Development Site, the site visit included consideration of the wider setting of surrounding heritage assets. The principal areas and assets visited are described below.

Greatham and Cowpen Bewley Conservation Villages

- 17A.8.2 The villages of Greatham and Cowpen Bewley, the cores of which are conservation areas, lie to the north and west of the Proposed Development Site. Both consist of linear villages, tightly developed around central roads. This form of development suggests both have medieval origins, with this 'strip' form remaining legible today. The tightly packed buildings within both settlements create an intimate and insular experience in both locations, with no meaningful longer views experienced from within either village. From within both villages, views guided along the main axis of settlement are the most prominent and include attractive views guided by a patchwork of historic buildings, as well as newer buildings built in styles that are sympathetic to the areas' characters (Plate 17A-1 and Plate 17A-2).



Plate 17A-1: View To The West From The Eastern End Of Cowpen Bewley, Demonstrating The Linear Development And Open Green



Plate 17A-2: Typical View Within Greatham, Facing North-West. Note Linear Development Enclosing And Directing Views

- 17A.8.3 Prominent buildings, mainly listed, play a strong role defining the character of both settlements, providing an element of architectural and historical interest to both conservation areas. Within Greatham, the settlement's historic connections to notable individuals are reflected by the presence of the Grade II listed Greatham Hospital (NHLE 1249889) (Plate 17A-3), Hospital Chapel (NHLE 1249890) and the impressive Grade II* Church of St. John the Baptist (NHLE 1263522). Within Greatham, these impressive institutional buildings form a distinct grouping at the village's south-west side. Lying within surroundings surrounded by mature trees, they occupy a secluded setting where longer views are obscured, creating an intimate experience of the buildings (Plate 17A-4).
- 17A.8.4 Within the main street, other listed buildings are experienced as a part of the wider streetscape, collectively providing a sense of the village's strip development, and the varied architectural periods which have contributed to its built environment (Plate 17A-2). Again, longer views are generally obscured and play no significant role in the appreciation of the area.



Plate 17A-3: View Of Grade II Listed Greatham Hospital, Facing North-East, Demonstrating The Insular, Private Setting With No Long-Range Views

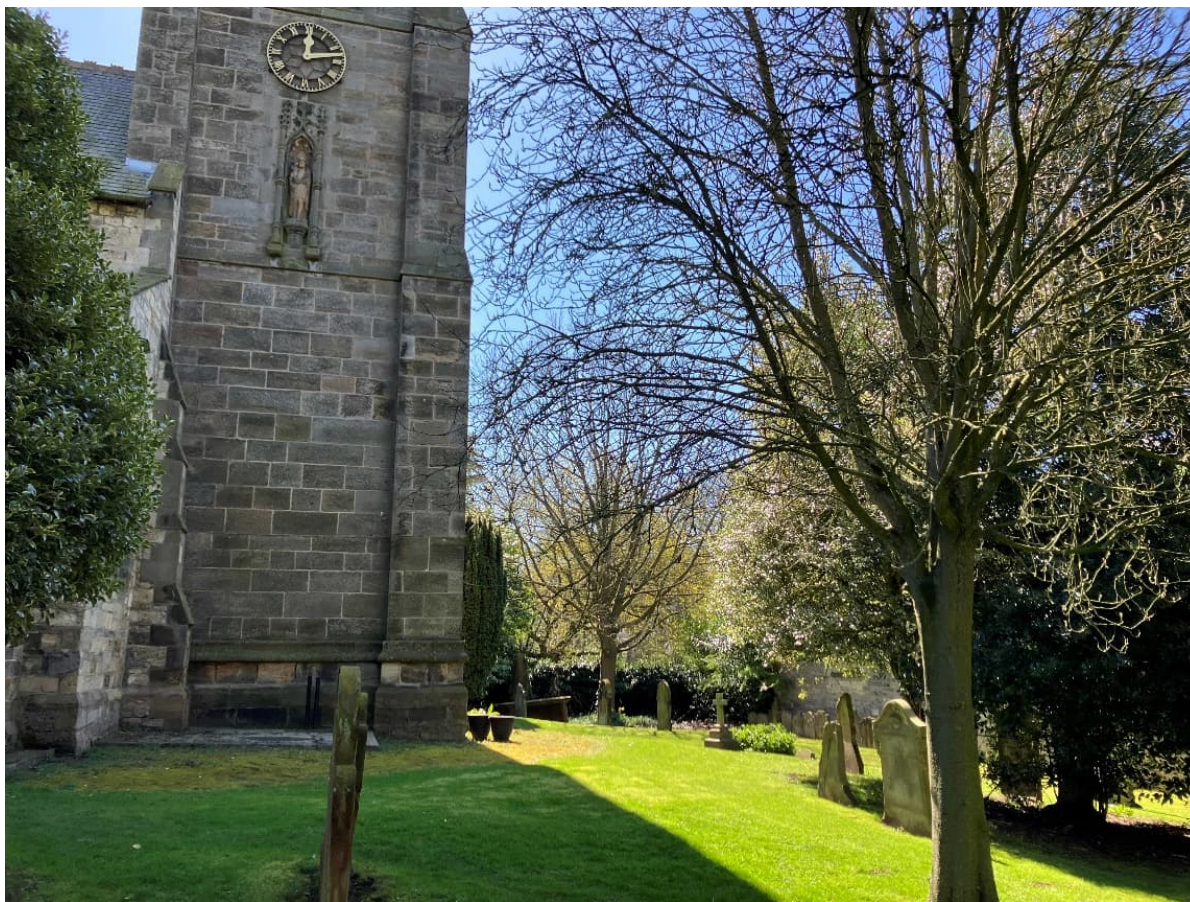


Plate 17A-4: Typical View Within The Churchyard Surrounding The Church Of St. John The Baptist, Illustrating Secluded Setting

17A.8.5 With regard to wider views, and views that introduce change as the viewer moves through the landscape, two particular views contribute to an appreciation of the setting of Greatham. On approach from the west of the village to the west of Greatham Bridge and the valley of the Greatham Beck, the village can be viewed as a linear development sitting on a low spur of ground and overlooking lower ground to the south (Plate 17A-5). Although almost entirely shrouded by tree cover, the village is marked by its prominent church tower, which, although overtopped by pylons, serves to provide a prominent visual marker that locates the village. Surrounding open farmland to the west and south continues to provide an historic functional context for this rural settlement, whilst industrial Teesside is visible to the south.



Plate 17A-5: View Toward Greatham From The West Of Greatham Bridge, Facing South-East. Note Prominent Church Tower Amongst Thick Tree Cover

17A.8.6 In terms of views away from the conservation area, those gained from the southern tip of the village provide the most interest in terms of appreciating the wider rural setting of the village, as well as its topographic location on higher ground, and its juxtaposed proximity to urban, industrial Teesside. The view south from the southern extent of Greatham takes in the falling ground levels which leads the eye across open farmland and a network of hedgerows which lead to the tall industrial structures of Teesside, with a network of pylons crossing the view (Plate 17A-6). Here, the Grade II* listed Transporter Bridge (NHLE 1139267) is clearly visible, set against the backdrop of the Cleveland Hills, and representing a prominent visual identifier of Middlesbrough.



Plate 17A-6: View South From Greatham Village. Note Transporter Bridge At Left Of View With Cleveland Hills Forming A Visual Backstop

- 17A.8.7 At Cowpen Bewley a similar view is gained looking south-east from the edge of the village, along Cowpen Bewley Lane as it leaves the village southward (Plate 17A-7). Here, an open view across pasture fields containing ridge and furrow, indicative of the area's farming heritage, provides a strong experience of the historic functional setting of the village. The ridge and furrow within the fields is barely visible on the ground, but clearly present on LiDAR imagery of the area (Plate 17A-8).
- 17A.8.8 The prominent presence of the silhouettes of the Transporter Bridge and Roseberry Topping provide a clear visual sense of place against a strong visual backstop of the Cleveland Hills (Plate 17A-7). Views towards the village are generally obscured, or contain much modern visual clutter, providing little contribution to the significance of the conservation area.



Plate 17A-7: View South-South-East From Cowpen Bewley, Across Open Fields Containing Ridge And Furrow. Note Transporter Bridge And The Peak Of Roseberry Topping Prominent In The View



Plate 17A-8: Excerpt From Environment Agency Lidar Data (Lidar Composite Viewer Accessed 01/06/2023), Showing Pattern Of Historic Ridge And Furrow Cultivation Surrounding Cowpen Bewley

Proposed Development Site North of the Tees

- 17A.8.9 Much of the Proposed Development Site and 1 km study area north of the Tees is made up of low-lying agricultural land or reclaimed coastal saltmarsh in current or historic industrial use. No obvious views of significant heritage assets are present within the footprint of the Proposed Development Site, and limited heritage interest is represented by isolated, discrete features.
- 17A.8.10 At the eastern side of Seaton Carew Road, brine fields lie to the south of Greatham Creek, within an area of partially reclaimed salt marsh. Within the part of the Proposed Development Site that falls within this area, the embankment of the Greatham Creek Branch of the North Eastern Railway, built after 1897 and dismantled by 1946, survives as an upstanding earthwork. Located within shallow excavations made into the embankment, two Second World War concrete emplacements survive at NZ 50937 24965 and NZ 50940 25021.

17A.8.11 The southern-most structure is described in the Defence of Britain (DOB) archived database as a section post (DOB Ref. S0006050). A large, square, concrete structure, open at the centre, with embrasures in each face. There are eight embrasures in its east face, and presumably a similar number in the other faces, making a total of 36 embrasures (Plate 17A-9).



Plate 17A-9: Second World War Section Post Within Former Railway Embankment, Facing South-West

17A.8.12 To the north of the section post is a small, square concrete pillbox (DOB Ref. S0006049), with a doorway and embrasure on its west side, a large embrasure in the north face and a small embrasure in its east face (Plate 17A-10, Plate 17A-11).



Plate 17A-10: Small, Square Pillbox At Northern Extent Of Former Railway Embankment, Facing North-East



Plate 17A-11: View Of Both Emplacements, Facing West

17A.8.13 A number of other extant features of Second World War coastal defence survive in the surrounding area but could not be accessed due to access constraints. These include a series of emplacement features survive along the south side of Greatham Creek, and along a former coastal embankment extending south from the mouth of the Greatham Creek between NZ 51685 25492 and NZ 51550 23722. This former coastal defence embankment lies in line with the former railway embankment, suggesting the fortification of both was intended to take advantage of these fortuitously placed parallel earthworks, forming a layered line of defence with flat, open ground between.

Proposed Development Site South of the Tees

17A.8.14 South of the Tees, the site visit included the area surrounding the northern side of the existing Redcar Bulk Terminal, in the area to the east and south-east of Bran Sands. The overwhelming majority of this area is marked on historic Ordnance Survey mapping as coastal sands throughout the 19th century, with greater and greater areas being reclaimed for industrial use throughout the 20th century. The area around, and within, the current site of Redcar Bulk Terminal can be clearly seen to have been reclaimed through the dumping of infill material to raise its height above sea level. For much of the site area, this material is finished in a consistent, man-made slope at its north-western extent (Plate 17A-12), where it meets the current extent of Bran Sands at the margin of the river estuary.



Plate 17A-12: View South-West Along The Edge Of Bran Sands, Showing Battered Edge Of Made Ground Underlying Redcar Bulk Terminal

17A.8.15 However, where it has been eroded it is possible to note the make-up of the ground is an imported material (Plate 17A-13). The thickness of this imported material appears to be variable, between 4 and 8 m. No historic features were notable within this area of made ground, or within the existing Redcar Bulk Terminal site, although various historic landscape features, including Second World War coastal defence emplacements, are known to exist within Coatham Dunes to the east and north-east.



Plate 17A-13: Eroded Edge Of Made Ground At Bran Sands. Note Clearly Imported Material Raising Height Of The Area Of Former Coastal Sands

Coatham Conservation Area

17A.8.16 Coatham Conservation Area comprises the single-row settlement of East Coatham and the better-preserved parts of the mid-to late Victorian planned settlement and retains a layout which reflects the settlement's medieval origins. The buildings in the conservation area principally comprise two storey Victorian and Edwardian houses with bay windows, boundary walls and gate piers which are a prominent characteristic of the streetscape. Due to the built-up nature of the area, there are limited views out of the conservation area, but views from its western edge, framed by the linear arrangement of the buildings along York Road, do extend as far as the Proposed Development Site where the sight of industrial buildings form a backstop to views out.

Middlesbrough Transporter Bridge

17A.8.17 It was noted during the site visit that the Grade II* listed Middlesbrough Transporter Bridge (NHLE 1139267) can be seen in extensive views across parts of the Proposed Development Site and 5 km study area, particularly from areas north of the River Tees.

17A.8.18 These extensive views are facilitated by the low level of development around Saltholme, in an area bounded at its eastern side by Seaton Carew Road, and at its

west by Cowpen Bewley Road and the A1046. Here, relatively undeveloped land extends close to Port Clarence, opening longer views of the bridge in its context, which are rarely possible from elsewhere in the Tees valley. The most significant of these views is that gained from south of Cowpen Bewley, where the bridge can be seen in profile, against a backdrop of the Cleveland Hills and the landmark silhouette of Roseberry Topping (Plate 17A-14); features that are strongly associated with the character and history of Teesside. Views of the bridge from areas closer to Seaton Carew Road are less significant, showing the bridge end-on, and often surrounded by a wire-scape of overhead power lines.



Plate 17A-14: View Along Cowpen Bewley Road Facing South-East, From Just South Of Cowpen Bewley, Showing An Uninterrupted View Of Middlesbrough Transporter Bridge With Roseberry Topping (To The Left) And The Cleveland Hills As A Backstop

17A.9 Geophysical Survey

17A.9.1 A geophysical survey (detailed magnetometry) was conducted in suitable areas of the Proposed Development which were not previously extensively disturbed by 19th and 20th century industrial developments. Areas of marshland, such as the Cowpen Marshes, were not included in the survey areas as they are considered unsuitable for most remote sensing methods and due to the low risk of encountering significant archaeological remains. The survey was therefore focused on 51 hectares of agricultural fields to the north, east and south-east of Cowpen Bewley where the proposed Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor is situated.

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- 17A.9.2 The magnetometry identified evidence of former ploughing, including former ridge and furrow cultivation, throughout the survey area. In some instances, these match the ridge and furrow identified in aerial photographs and included in the HER (SMR 1513, 1519), but several additional areas of ridge and furrow have also been identified. These likely relate to medieval agricultural practices associated with Cowpen Bewley.
- 17A.9.3 In addition, three sites of archaeological interest have been identified in the survey area. These comprise a possible enclosure and ring ditch (field 10, referred to as GS Site 1), a possible enclosure with associated boundary ditches (Field 18, referred to as GS Site 2) and a number of linear and rectilinear anomalies (Field 14, referred to as GS Site 3) which probably form a continuation of the Romano British settlement identified immediately to the south.
- 17A.9.4 Other features recorded by the geophysical survey include former field boundaries, former tracks and former ponds recorded on 19th and 20th century OS maps as well as modern land drains and utilities. These are not considered of any archaeological or historical interest.
- 17A.9.5 GS Site 1 lies outside of the Proposed Development boundary and as such will not be impacted and is not further discussed.
- 17A.10 Assessment of Potential
- 17A.10.1 The following provides a summary of the archaeological potential of each part of the Proposed Development Site based on the information collated for this DBA.
- Main Site
- 17A.10.2 Historic map evidence shows the presence of 19th century tramways within the footprint of the Main Site. Access to this area for the site walkover has not been granted but, recognising the history of development at the Main Site, it is presumed that these features are no longer extant and exist only as records. There remains a potential for more recent industrial features to be present within the Main Site that may be of local or potential regional industrial heritage interest, but this potential is assessed to be low.
- 17A.10.3 Geotechnical information for the Main Site confirms the depths of extensive made ground deposits across the site, sealing post-glacial sands and glacial till. Historically the Main Site was located in Bran Sands and the environment would not have been conducive to long-term or permanent settlement, but its resource-rich environment would have provided excellent hunting grounds and other resources for earlier communities. There is a low potential for artefacts associated with temporary activities pre-dating 19th century land reclamation to be present within the Main Site, sealed below modern made ground, but it is considered that there is negligible potential for settlement archaeology to be present.
- 17A.10.4 The lack of organic or peat deposits within the tidal flat sequence of Bran Sands suggests that the area has limited potential for palaeoenvironmental remains of significance.
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17A.10.5 Industrial activities within the Main Site were largely confined to the 20th century following the construction of the Redcar Iron and Steel Works. Remains of these activities are well recorded through historic records and recent building recording. The potential for surviving archaeological remains of 20th century industrial developments of archaeological and/or historical interest is considered negligible.

East of the River Tees and Seal Sands

17A.10.6 This part of the Proposed Development Site has seen significant levels of development and ground disturbance since the late-19th century.

17A.10.7 Aside from the crossing below the Tees, the Teesworks & Seal Sands pipeline lies entirely within land reclaimed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historic maps and boreholes in the section to the East of the Tees indicate that the pipe lies largely within the former Tees channel and holds no potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Conversely, the section to the west of the River Tees lies within the Seal Sands tidal flats which borehole records indicate could hold thin layers of peat deposits which could be of archaeological interest. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains of significance is therefore considered as low to medium in this area of the Proposed Development.

17A.10.8 Late-19th century historic maps show the location of Redcar Iron Works (SMR5711) and Coatham Iron Works (SMR5709) within the eastern part of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor.

17A.10.9 Historical map evidence shows that the site of Coatham Iron Works has been developed extensively throughout the 20th century, with iterations of different industrial structures occupying the site of the former works. Aerial imagery, including LiDAR, shows no evidence of potential features associated with the former works and it is assumed that subsequent developments have removed all trace of the asset.

17A.10.10 Aerial imagery (Plate 17A-15) and LiDAR (Plate 17A-16) of the area of Redcar Iron Works shows the remains of sidings and also the remains of structures which may represent furnace bases. The degree of preservation would need to be confirmed, but there is a presumption that remains do exist and therefore the potential is assessed as high. The preservation level of the remains would influence their heritage value, which derives from their archaeological and historical interests, but it is assumed they would be at least of local importance.

17A.10.11 At the eastern edge of the pipeline and to the south-west of Coatham Marsh is a series of medieval salt mound features that relate to salt production. The extraction of salt from seawater was a major industry in the medieval period and numerous salt mounds, identified as earthworks, have been recorded from historical maps and aerial photographs around Coatham Marsh. The salterns have the potential to be of regional importance, and therefore medium heritage value, deriving from their archaeological and historical interest associated with salt production. However, due to the history of development and ground disturbance in this area, there is unlikely to be any subsurface remains associated with historical salt production. The potential for features to be present associated with medieval salt production is

assessed to be negligible.



Plate 17A-15: Google Maps © 2023 Showing The Curving Lines Of Former Railway Sidings And Possible Furnace Bases Circled



Plate 17A-16: LiDAR Imagery Showing Extent Of Railway Sidings And Structural Foundation Remains Of Redcar Iron Works

17A.10.12 The site of the deserted medieval village of West Coatham (355) is located immediately adjacent to the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. Earthworks associated with the village are visible on the OS map dated 1884, but the site has been developed extensively through the late-19th and 20th centuries and surface features are no longer present. However, depending on the extent of ground disturbance, there is a potential for deep features to be present such as wells or waterholes. The potential is therefore assessed as low.

17A.10.13 Other features within this part of the Proposed Development Site recorded in the HER are 19th and 20th century industrial remains of little archaeological and historic value, the majority of which have since been removed. There is little potential significant late historic industrial remains to be present within this area of the Proposed Development Site and any earlier remains are likely to have been truncated or removed.

Northern Section to Greatham

- 17A.10.14 This section of the Proposed Development Site lies mostly within the former Seal Sands and below historic Mean High Water Springs. Only the small section of the pipe which extends westward to the A178 lies outside of the tidal flats and into the Cowpen Marshes. The pipeline does cross the remains of the former post-medieval sea defences (SMR 8262) and similar and older remains may survive therein.
- 17A.10.15 Due to their low-lying nature, the former tidal flats and the Cowpen Marshes hold limited potential to contain archaeological evidence of prehistoric or historic settlements. However, both areas have a high potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence from any period from the prehistoric to the medieval periods.
- 17A.10.16 Extensive evidence of medieval and later salt production is recorded in the Cowpen Marshes in the form of salterns and mounds. These are largely clustered in the Cowpen Marshes to the west of the former sea defences and High Water Springs where salt production was historically carried out. Although no such known assets, aside from a modern saltworks (SMR4301), are known to extend into the Proposed Development Site, similar remains may be present in the former Seal Sands tidal flats which could be sealed by 19th century and later reclaimed land deposits.
- 17A.10.17 A number of modern World War II assets are recorded in proximity to the pipeline, but these are well recorded and further significant assets from this period are unlikely to extend into the Proposed Development Site at this location.
- 17A.10.18 Overall, the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains is considered high, while the potential for evidence of ephemeral resource exploitation of the marshes and salt flats, including medieval and earlier salt production, is considered low. There is a low potential for other assets to survive within areas of the pipeline which have been reclaimed from former tidal flats and subject to extensive 19th century and modern developments.

Cowpen Bewley Section

- 17A.10.19 Romano-British settlement archaeology has been recorded to the west of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor at the site of an operational energy plant, Saltholme Statera, to the west of the A1185. Further settlement-related remains have been identified by the geophysical survey north of this settlement, but these do not appear to extend to the Proposed Development boundary. Further remains have also been identified in the geophysical survey which are of unknown date and significance. Some areas of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor near Cowpen Bewley could not be surveyed due to ground conditions and some remains may not have been picked up by the survey itself. Given the known presence of remains in the area, the potential for additional previously unrecorded remains is assessed to be medium to high.
- 17A.10.20 This pipeline is also located in proximity to the medieval settlement of Cowpen Bewley and several areas of medieval ridge and furrow are recorded as lying within the Proposed Development Site, suggesting that it formed part of the settlement's

agricultural hinterland. The potential for medieval remains of significance is considered medium.

Billingham Section

17A.10.21 This part of the Proposed Development Site crosses an area of medieval ridge and furrow (SMR6821 and 6819) as well as the possible infilled remains of the medieval Belasis Hall (SMR5156), an extant WWII air raid shelter (SMR 5267) and the 20th century Billingham Anhydrite Mine (6099). Despite much of the route of this pipeline appearing to be in green fields, aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery indicate that it has largely been disturbed by 20th century activities and neither area of ridge and furrow or the remains of Belasis Hall survive today. The potential for significant archaeological remains to survive in this area of the Proposed Development Site is considered low.

17A.11 Statement of Significance

Designated Heritage Assets

Eston Nab Hillfort

17A.11.1 Eston Nab hillfort scheduled monument (NHLE 1011273) is located approximately 6.55 km south of the Main Site. The asset's significance derives from its archaeological interest for the information it could provide relating to Bronze Age society and hillfort construction methods. The asset also has historical interest as a long-standing and visually prominent feature of Eston Hills. The asset's associative relationship with other monuments on Eston Hills, largely comprising Bronze Age funerary monuments, is a significant part of its setting. Its visual prominence and the ability to have long-ranging, uninterrupted views from the fort, a strategic feature of a defended settlement, also contribute highly to its setting.

Kirkleatham Conservation Area

17A.11.2 Kirkleatham Conservation Area is located approximately 4 km south-east of the Main Site. The experience of the conservation area is intimate and enclosed, due to the prominence of mature woodland and planting along its edges, which creates a secluded feeling and emphasises the importance of internal views. This experience is an important component of the area's setting and contributes to its heritage value. However, the intimate and enclosed setting of the conservation area will likely preclude any experience of the Proposed Development Site from within the area since views towards the Main Site are not possible from either within the conservation area or from its northern edge due to the mature treelined boundary along Kirkleatham Lane.

Coatham Conservation Area

17A.11.3 Coatham Conservation Area is located approximately 2.6 km east of the Main Site. The significance of the conservation area is defined by the architectural and historical interest of its individual buildings and settlement form. The experience of the conservation area is articulated by the two-storey Victorian and Edwardian

houses which dominate the area's character and which frame views within and out of the area.

Seaton Carew Conservation Area

17A.11.4 Seaton Carew Conservation Area is located approximately 4.8 km north-west of the Main Site. The central part of the conservation area comprises two-storey buildings on either side of The Front with shops at ground level. Views here are dominated by the colourful buildings on both sides, many of which are in neutral tones but several that are coloured in bright blues and pinks, and which evoke the spirit of the seaside holiday destination. The northern and southern parts of the conservation area are made up of coherent rows of two and three-storey buildings, some with open views of the sea, and of designed public spaces. These areas provide extensive views across the North Sea, of the Headland to the north and the Cleveland Hills to the south.

17A.11.5 The significance of the conservation area derives from the historic interest of its development from a fishing village into a seaside resort, and from the architectural interest of its buildings which, while of varied design, are unified by their restricted scale and range of materials. However, many of the buildings appear to be in a poor state of repair which does detract from the experience of the area.

Yearby Conservation Area

17A.11.6 Yearby Conservation Area is located approximately 5.2 km south of the Main Site. The layout of Yearby is based on a typical medieval form; comprising two rows of houses arranged either side of a principal through road. The buildings within the village consist of single and two-storey 18th century cottages and farm buildings. The setting of Yearby is defined by the arable landscape it sits within, however the landscape has changed significantly and the former medieval layout of burgage plots and small strip fields has been replaced by large, enclosed fields as a consequence of 18th and 19th century enclosure and modern farming practices. Views within the conservation area are framed by the linear layout of the buildings, although long-range views out over the surrounding fields and the Eston Hills beyond are possible to the south, from the southern edge of the area. Views to the north and north-east, towards the Main Site, are precluded by mature planting which frames the northern edges of the village. The conservation area derives its significance from the historical legibility of its planned form, and from the architectural interest of its buildings which demonstrate local distinctiveness and character.

Cowpen Bewley Conservation Area

17A.11.7 Cowpen Bewley Conservation Area is partially bisected by the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor. The conservation area, although small and arranged in a linear layout, has an open, quiet and rural character due to the large central green which the houses face onto and through which Cowpen Lane passes. Views within the conservation area are framed by the linear layout of the buildings typical of Norman medieval villages and views out towards the landscape beyond the village are only possible from the outer limits of the conservation area. The landscape outside the

settlement core comprises fields, many of which display the characteristic pattern of ridge and furrow that provide a tangible link between the medieval landscape and the medieval origins of the village. Woodland immediately west of the conservation area and north of the fields to the north add to the rural character detached from the otherwise built-up areas to the south. The setting has been somewhat degraded by the railway line that runs between the woodland and fields to the north-west of the village, but this only occasionally interrupts the tranquillity of the village. There are open views across the wide expanses of the Cowpen marshes to the east. The conservation area's significance is derived from its architectural and historical interest. In particular, the historical origins as a medieval settlement and its rural setting contribute to this appreciation and understanding. The conservation area also derives its value from its layout which is clearly legible as medieval in origin, and from the architectural qualities of its buildings which demonstrate local distinctiveness and character.

Greatham Conservation Area

17A.11.8 Greatham Conservation Area is located approximately 2 km from the Proposed Development. Although the village is of medieval origins, much of the layout and character of the conservation area originated in the 18th to 19th century when the village expanded greatly. Despite the wide high street bisecting the village giving the conservation area a sense of openness, there are limited views to the surrounding countryside from within. The linear layout provides an insular feel which is largely unbroken across the length of the conservation area. The significance of the conservation area is derived from its architectural and historical interest. It is separated from the Proposed Development by later housing on the outskirts of the village fields, intervening hedgerows and a railway. There are no cross-views between the conservation area and the Proposed Development.

Marsh Farmhouse

17A.11.9 The only designated assets likely to experience changes to their setting, and thus potential impacts to their significance, are the three grade II listed buildings which form part of the former Marsh Farmhouse. These include the Marsh farmhouse and farm cottage (NHLE 1160308), a garden wall to the south (NHLE 1139619) and the barn and stable to the west (NHLE 1139620). All three assets are of late 18th century date and preceded much of the industrial development that was to drastically alter the surrounding landscape in the 19th century.

17A.11.10 The assets are on the western fringes of the later 19th century settlement of Warrenby. Historic maps show the farm was situated on the north edge of Cotham Marsh and immediately south of rabbit warren (which were to eventually give the name to the town of Warrenby). Several similar dispersed farmhouses once occupied the marshes, including Westfield House (NHLE 1159837) to the south-east. However, Marsh Farmhouse is today the only such asset retaining its integral 18th century farm layout typical of the region.

17A.11.11 The surrounding farmland and its setting have been gradually eroded over the last two centuries, beginning with the arrival of the railway in the early 19th century

bisecting the farm from its estate to the north. The construction of the Coatham and Redcar Ironworks and the establishment of the town of Warrenby as a worker settlement precipitated the decline of the farm's setting. The asset was essentially surrounded by heavy industries to the south-west, a railway line to the immediate north and the settlement of Warrenby to the east. A narrow band of small open fields were retained to its immediate south-west and south and it remained on the western edge of Warrenby itself throughout much of the 20th century. These fields bear no relation to the former field boundaries of the land formerly part of the farm's estate.

17A.11.12 With the decline of heavy industries in the late 20th century, Warrenby itself was largely abandoned. It has since been converted into an industrial estate and the asset is now fenced in and part of a small industrial business. A large embankment to the south and west screen the asset from developments to the south-west.

17A.11.13 Overall, the setting of the assets has been entirely eroded and, despite the recent de-industrialisation of the landscape, the surrounding area retains no features relating to the former farmhouse itself and it contributes little to the significance of the asset. The significance of the asset is entirely derived from its architectural style and layout as a vestige of the scattered 18th century farmhouses that once occupied the landscape.

South Gate Lighthouse

17A.11.14 The grade II listed South Gare Lighthouse (NHLE 1140391) dating to 1884 is situated at the end of the South Gare Breakwater that was laid between 1861 and 1888 to create a safe harbour for shipping. The breakwater was eventually reclaimed and the Redcar Iron and Steel Works were erected on the newly available land. The lighthouse itself is of cast iron and has a copper dome and brass and glass lantern housing which sits 18 m above sea level. Although there are clear views between the Proposed Development Site and the lighthouse, the setting of the asset only comprises the shipping lanes and the surrounding shallow seabed. The inland areas, which include the Proposed Development Site, do not contribute to the significance of the asset.

Westfield House

17A.11.15 This 18th century grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE 1159837), extended in the 19th century, was formerly one of several scattered farmsteads which worked the Coatham Marsh area. The surrounding farmland has long been developed and any relationship to the farmhouse has been removed. The farmhouse was ultimately incorporated into the town of Dormanstown, founded in 1917 to house workers of the Dorman Long company that operated many of the furnaces in Redcar and Cleveland. The settlement was built with the farmhouse as its core, and it is now a central feature of Dormanstown itself which contributes to its significance.

17A.11.16 The asset retains some features of 18th century farmhouses typical of the area, but the surrounding area and the Proposed Development no longer attest to its former use. Industries in the surrounding areas still play a substantial role in understanding

Dormanstown and the asset itself. As such, the Proposed Development Site does form part of its setting and contributes to its significance.

1-20, Dorman Crescent

17A.11.17 This row of 20 aged persons' cottages are grade II listed (NHLE 1310859). They were erected in 1931 and while they have little architectural interest, they are listed due to their historic interest as the first local authority aged persons' cottages in England. As such, the Proposed Development Site contributes little to the historic significance of the asset beyond the relationship of Dormanstown to local iron extraction industries.

Non-designated Assets

17A.11.18 While there are 50 known non-designated assets within the Proposed Development Site recorded on the HER, the majority of these are recorded from historic maps and have since been removed by subsequent developments. Table 17A-4 summarises the 21 assets which have been identified as likely to survive within the Proposed Development Site and which could be impacted by the Proposed Development. The table also includes an overview of the significance of these assets based on their ability to inform relevant local, regional and national research frameworks and aims. Of particular relevance is the North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF) (Petts and Gerrard, 2006).

Table 17A-4 Non-designated Assets within the Proposed Development Site

| SMR & REF | DESCRIPTION | SIGNIFICANCE |
|--|---|---|
| 1513, 1519, 6819 Geophysical survey | Field system (ridge and furrow) | Limited ability to inform on local medieval agricultural practices. These have little potential to inform stated aims of the NERRF. |
| 5156 | Moat of Belasis Manor House | Poorly preserved, but if they survive, the fills of the medieval moat may hold evidence of contemporary activities which could inform local research aims. These have limited potential to inform research aims of the NERRF, aside from some insights on the medieval to post-medieval transition (NERRF reference Mdx1) |
| 8262 | Cowpen Marsh and Saltholme sea defences | Well preserved across several kilometres, including where it crosses the Proposed Development Site. The asset is recorded in historic maps and well understood. It is considered of, at most, local archaeological and historical interest as it has a limited capacity to inform research aims of the NERRF or other frameworks. |

| SMR & REF | DESCRIPTION | SIGNIFICANCE |
|-----------|--|---|
| 4301 | Allhuse, Cowpen Saltworks | Although below ground features are likely to survive, these have little potential to inform any archaeological or historical research aims and are therefore considered of no interest. |
| 4172 | West Hartlepool – Billingham Junction Railway | Relatively late in the development of industrial railways, the West Hartlepool line was constructed between 1839 and 1841. It has a limited potential to inform the research goals of the NERRF, although it could potentially provide insights on the key research priority of Pmii Industrialisation. Nevertheless, given that this asset remains in use today, it is likely that the original embankment and railway has been modernised since its earliest phase of construction. As such, it has limited archaeological interest and, at most, local historical interest. |
| 6046 | Coatham land reclamation wall | This wall is likely to survive in places, but it has been removed within the Proposed Development Site. The asset is well attested in historic maps and of, at most, local archaeological and historical interest. |
| 5602 | Normanby Jetty to South Gare land reclamation wall | This wall is likely to survive in places, but it has been removed within the Proposed Development Site. The asset is well attested in historic maps and of, at most, local archaeological and historical interest. |
| 5709 | Coatham Ironworks | First opened in the 1870s, these ironworks were relatively late in the development of iron extraction industries in Britain and as such have limited archaeological interest and ability to inform the NERRF. They do, however, have substantial local historical interest as they represent an important period in the evolution of the local industries and played a central role in the area's wider development in the late 19 th century and throughout the 20 th century. They may have the potential to inform industrial environment research aims (Historic England 2021). Although largely removed, some buried features may survive. |
| 5711 | Redcar Ironworks | First opened in the 1870s, these ironworks were relatively late in the development of iron extraction industries in Britain and as such have limited archaeological interest and ability to inform the NERRF. They do, however, have substantial local |

| SMR & REF | DESCRIPTION | SIGNIFICANCE |
|-----------|--|--|
| | | historical interest as they represent an important period in the evolution of the local industries and played a central role in the area's wider development in the late 19 th century and throughout the 20 th century. They may have the potential to inform industrial environment research aims (Historic England 2021). Although largely removed, some above ground features are visible in aerial photographs and buried features may survive. |
| 3775 | Decoy Ponds | The decoy pond is poorly preserved and lost most of the distinctive layout evident in mid-19 th century maps. There is little potential for significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains to survive within its fills, and as such is considered of, at most, local historical and archaeological interest. |
| 5908 | North Eastern Railway (Darlington Section) | As a relatively early railway (1820s to 1830s), the remains of this line have the potential to inform on the development of early industrial transport technologies and their relationship with local coal extraction and iron smelting. These have the potential to inform two key research themes of the NERRF – PM1 Early Coal Industry and Use and PM2 Early Railways. They would also inform on key research priorities of Pmii Industrialisation and Pmviii Industrial intensification 1790-1830. This asset is considered of regional archaeological and historical interest. |
| 5716 | Mill Race | The location of the Mill Race is derived from 19 th century maps and consists of a drainage ditch likely serving the surrounding farmland. Likely infilled throughout its length, it may survive as an archaeological feature of, at most, local archaeological and historical interest. |
| 9532 | Concrete anti landing glider posts | These survive well and are visible in aerial photographs, but they are considered of limited ability to inform research aims aside from those of local interest historic interest groups. |
| 5267 | Nelson Avenue Air Raid Shelter | The air raid shelter survives well but is considered of, at most, local historical interest. Although it would not inform any of the stated aims of the NERRF, the research framework does consider air raid shelters as |

| SMR & REF | DESCRIPTION | SIGNIFICANCE |
|------------|--|--|
| | | a potential avenue for future research goals as a resource with strong local and regional interest. |
| 4024 | Warrenby Anti-tank blocks | These are extant and visible on modern aerial photographs. They are considered of, at most, local archaeological and historic interest. |
| 8717 | North East Railway Greatham Creek Branch | Majority of the line survives as embankments with sections of rail remaining. Built in the early part of the 20 th century, it is not considered to hold any archaeological interest but may be of local historical interest. |
| 6099 | Billingham Anhydrite Mine | The deeply buried galleries of this mine are of limited local archaeological and historical interest. |
| 8312, 8313 | Teesside Works gas holders | Both gas holders survive, but their late construction date of 1976 means they are of no archaeological and historical interest as they would not inform on the stated aims of the Historic England guidance on gasholders (Historic England, 2020) or the NERRF. |
| GS Site 2 | Enclosure and boundary ditches | Undated rectilinear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. Significance is unknown but given the small size and proximity to Romano-British and medieval remains is likely to be of similar age and context. Likely to be of local significance but could be of up to regional significance based on its date and preservation. |
| GS Site 3 | Linear and rectilinear features (likely extension of Romano-British enclosure) | Undated linear and rectilinear features likely to comprise the northernmost extent of the Romano-British settlement identified to the south. Based on the results of recent excavations, there remains are likely to be considered of local or up to regional archaeological and historical interest. |

Potential Archaeological Assets

17A.11.19 This DBA has identified the known archaeological resource within the Site and the 1 km study area. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains is considered high in former tidal flats and marshlands, high for the Roman period in proximity to the known Romano-British settlement east of Cowpen Bewley, medium for the medieval period, and high for the post-medieval period. The potential for remains of all other periods is considered low or negligible.

17A.11.20 The significance of any archaeological previously unrecorded archaeological remains located within the Proposed Development Site will be derived from level of preservation and their ability to inform relevant research frameworks.

17A.12 Conclusions

17A.12.1 This desk-based assessment has set out the baseline for the Proposed Development Site, with a 5 km study area for all designated heritage assets and a 1 km for non-designated heritage assets.

Built Heritage

17A.12.2 A total of 26 scheduled monuments, 506 listed buildings, 20 conservation areas, and two parks and gardens have been identified within the 5 km study area.

17A.12.3 Given that the majority of the Proposed Development will comprise buried or above ground pipelines situated in industrial landscapes, there is little potential for impacts to the majority of designated assets in the 5 km study area through changes to setting. Impacts will be largely derived from the Main Site which is situated in the remains of the former Redcar Iron and Steel Works.

17A.12.4 Only the nearest assets may be subject to changes to their setting. As such, the following designated assets will be carried forward and assessed in the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the ES (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2):

- Eston Nab Hillfort (Scheduled monument, NHLE 1011273);
- Kirkleatham Conservation Area;
- Coatham Conservation Area;
- Seaton Carew Conservation Area;
- Yearby Conservation Area;
- Cowpen Bewley Conservation Area;
- Greatham Conservation Area;
- Marsh Farmhouse and Farm Cottage (Grade II, NHLE 1160308);
- Garden Wall South of Marsh Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1139619);
- Barn and Stable Circa 10 Metres North West of Marsh Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1139620);
- Westfield House (Grade II, NHLE 1159837); and
- 1-20, Dormans Crescent (Grade II, NHLE 1310859).

Archaeology

17A.12.5 This DBA has identified the known archaeological resource within the Site and the 1 km study area and determined the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains to be present within the Proposed Development Site.

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- 17A.12.6 Fifty non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the HER within the Proposed Development Site boundary, although only 21 of these survive. A further 535 non-designated heritage assets or 'monuments' are recorded by the HER within the 1 km study area. There are 99 previous archaeological investigations or 'events' that are recorded by the HER wholly or partially within the 1 km study area, none of which are recorded within the Proposed Development Site.
- 17A.12.7 The recorded heritage assets within the Proposed Development Site comprise:
- undated enclosure and boundary ditches (GSSite 2);
 - undated linear and rectilinear features (GS Site 3) which are likely to form the northern extent of a previously recorded and excavated Romano-British settlement;
 - medieval field system (SMR1513, 1519 and 6819) and the remains of a medieval moat associated with the manor of Belasis (SMR5156);
 - post-medieval sea defences (SMR8262), land reclamation walls (SMR6046 and 5602) and drainage (SMR5716);
 - remains of post-medieval and modern industries, including saltworks (SMR4301), ironworks (SMR5709 and 5711), a decoy pond (SMR3775), a mine (SMR6099), two gasholders (SMR8312 and 8313) and three railway lines (SMR4172, 5908 and 8717); and
 - World War II features, including anti landing posts (SMR9532), an air raid shelter (SMR5267) and anti-tank obstacles (SMR4024).
- 17A.12.8 This DBA has further concluded that there is a potential for previously unknown archaeological assets within the Proposed Development Site, which is considered to be high for palaeoenvironmental deposits of interest, high for archaeological remains dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods, medium for archaeological remains dating to the medieval period and low or negligible for all other periods. There is, however, still a risk that unexpected archaeological remains of all periods may be discovered within the Proposed Development Site.
- 17A.12.9 Potential archaeological assets have been assessed as being of archaeological and historical significance in their capacity to inform local and regional research frameworks (NEERF, Historic England (2012) and other thematic frameworks). Romano-British and medieval settlement activities and early industrial heritage would be deemed of particularly high research interest.
- 17A.12.10 It is considered that the Proposed Development has the potential for direct impact on known and unknown archaeological assets at the Proposed Development Site. These assets have been listed and assessed in Chapter 17: Cultural Heritage (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

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H2Teesside Project

Environmental Statement

Volume III – Appendices

Appendix 17A – Annex A: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| 17A.A CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER..... | 3 |
| 17A.A.1 Scope of Cultural Heritage Gazetteer | 3 |
| 17A.A.2 Designated Assets..... | 4 |
| 17A.A.3 Non-designated Assets..... | 37 |

17A.A CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

17A.A.1 Scope of Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

Overview

17A.A.1.1 This Cultural Heritage Gazetteer provides a list of heritage assets located within the Proposed Development and defined Study Areas, that are relevant to the cultural heritage assessment for the Proposed Development. It forms Annex A of the Desk-based Assessment and supports the spatial scope of the Study Areas detailed in Section 17.3 of Chapter 17: Cultural Heritage (ES Volume II, EN070009/APP/6.3).

17A.A.1.2 The gazetteer comprises designated heritage assets from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and non-designated heritage assets from the Historic Environment Record (HER) from Tees Archaeology (TA) and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (RCBC).

17A.A.2 Designated Assets

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Upleatham |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Wilton |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Kirkleatham |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Marske-by-the-Sea |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Yearby |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Greatham |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Seaton |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Stockton Town Centre |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Billingham Green |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Wolviston |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Bute Street |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Norton |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Coatham, Redcar |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Ormesby Hall |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Acklam Hall |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Albert Park and Linthorpe Road |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Linthorpe |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Middlesbrough Historic Quarter |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Ormesby Hall |
| N/A | Conservation Area | N/A | Cowpen Bewley |
| 1011268 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 1.1km north-west of High Court Green |
| 1011269 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 600m north-west of Court Green Farm |
| 1011270 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Three bowl barrows on Wilton Moor, 850m north-north-west of High Barnaby Farm |
| 1011271 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 800m north of High Barnaby Farm |
| 1011272 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 1.1km north-west of High Barnaby Farm |
| 1011273 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Eston Nab hill fort, palisaded settlement and beacon |
| 1011274 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 450m north-west of High Court Green |
| 1011275 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow on Eston Moor, 1.4km north-west of High Barnaby Farm |
| 1011276 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow on Eston Moor, 1.45km west of High Barnaby Farm |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1011277 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Ring cairn, on Eston Moor 1.3 km north of Mill Farm |
| 1011278 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow on Eston Moor, 1.2km north-west of High Barnaby Farm |
| 1011279 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow on Eston Moor, 1.2km north-west of High Barnaby Farm |
| 1011280 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 550m north-west of Court Green Farm |
| 1011281 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 1km north-west of Court Green Farm |
| 1011282 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 500m north-west of High Court Green |
| 1011283 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Two bowl barrows 700m north-west of High Court Green |
| 1011284 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 850m north-west of High Court Green |
| 1011285 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Bowl barrow 1km north-west of High Court Green |
| 1013947 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Claxton medieval moated site |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1015207 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Medieval farmstead and irregular open field system at High Burntoft Farm |
| 1018658 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Round barrow on Upsall Moor known as Mount Pleasant |
| 1018659 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Two round barrows on Patterson's Bank |
| 1018944 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Fishpond 550m east of Acklam Park |
| 1018948 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Manorial settlement, dovecote and fragment of field system, immediately north of Marske Inn Farm |
| 1019916 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | Stockton market cross immediately south of Town Hall |
| 1020311 | Scheduled Monument | N/A | World War I early warning acoustic mirror 650m north west of Bridge Farm |
| 1000646 | Registered Park and Garden | II | Albert Park and Linthorpe Road |
| 1001628 | Registered Park and Garden | II* | Ropner Park |
| 1067689 | Listed Building | II | Northern Grange Farmhouse and Number 44 |
| 1067789 | Listed Building | II | Clinic |
| 1067818 | Listed Building | II | Stockton Almshouse |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1068602 | Listed Building | II | 6, Finkle Street |
| 1068614 | Listed Building | II | 11, Finkle Street |
| 1068616 | Listed Building | II | The Green Dragon Inn |
| 1068620 | Listed Building | II | The Shambles |
| 1068651 | Listed Building | II | Gate Piers at West Front of Parish Church |
| 1068654 | Listed Building | II | Tomb 20 Yards North West of Church to Richard Jackson |
| 1068707 | Listed Building | II | 126, High Street |
| 1068713 | Listed Building | II | 128, High Street |
| 1068718 | Listed Building | II | Freeman, Hardy and Willis |
| 1068751 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Mary |
| 1068774 | Listed Building | II | 41, Norton Road |
| 1068784 | Listed Building | II | 349-357, Norton Road |
| 1068796 | Listed Building | II | 6 And 7, Silver Street |
| 1068804 | Listed Building | II | Theatre Yard |
| 1068806 | Listed Building | II | 26, West Row |
| 1068808 | Listed Building | II | 50, West Row |
| 1068810 | Listed Building | II | Weslyan Methodist Sunday School |
| 1075331 | Listed Building | II | 48, Durham Road |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1076963 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial |
| 1076996 | Listed Building | II | Methodist Chapel |
| 1077030 | Listed Building | II | Garth End Farmhouse |
| 1084341 | Listed Building | II* | Gloucester House |
| 1084367 | Listed Building | II | 2, Brunswick Street |
| 1100248 | Listed Building | II | Eastholme And 2 Gatepiers to South |
| 1100262 | Listed Building | II | 32A, High Street |
| 1100268 | Listed Building | II | Hind'S Cottages Numbers 1 And 2 (Smirk Yard) |
| 1100284 | Listed Building | II | 18, High Street |
| 1100605 | Listed Building | II | 62 And 64, High Street |
| 1101477 | Listed Building | II* | 108, High Street |
| 1101494 | Listed Building | II | Garden Wall of Number 108 Fronting High Street Between Numbers 108 And 110 |
| 1101557 | Listed Building | II | 70 And 72, High Street |
| 1101564 | Listed Building | II | 80 And 82, High Street |
| 1115821 | Listed Building | II* | Phosphate Rock Silo Number 15 At Ici Works, Billingham |
| 1120802 | Listed Building | II | The Vicarage |
| 1120828 | Listed Building | II | Ragworth Place |
| 1120842 | Listed Building | II | Ragworth Place |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1120850 | Listed Building | II | 4 And 5, The Green |
| 1120865 | Listed Building | II | Railway Cottage at Norton West Junction |
| 1120897 | Listed Building | II | White House Farmhouse |
| 1121124 | Listed Building | II | The Hermitage |
| 1121148 | Listed Building | II | Ray Tomb To South of Stagg Tomb |
| 1121521 | Listed Building | II | 61-64, The Green |
| 1121540 | Listed Building | II | 33-5, The Green |
| 1121546 | Listed Building | II | 51, The Green |
| 1136659 | Listed Building | II* | Town Hall And Municipal Buildings |
| 1136683 | Listed Building | II | Darlington Building Society |
| 1136730 | Listed Building | II | Captain Cook Public House |
| 1136738 | Listed Building | II | 2,3 And 4, Exchange Place |
| 1136868 | Listed Building | I | Acklam Hall |
| 1136930 | Listed Building | II | 57-61, High Street |
| 1136953 | Listed Building | II | The Shakespeare |
| 1137035 | Listed Building | II | Church House |
| 1137086 | Listed Building | II | Dorman Memorial Museum |
| 1137094 | Listed Building | II | Cenotaph, With Memorial Gates, Gatepiers and Screen Walls |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1137342 | Listed Building | II | Monument To Sir Samuel Sadler |
| 1137368 | Listed Building | II | Showboat Social Club |
| 1137392 | Listed Building | II | 11 And 13, Zetland Road |
| 1139241 | Listed Building | I | Church Of St Cuthbert |
| 1139242 | Listed Building | II | Little Neuk Farm Cottage |
| 1139243 | Listed Building | II | Nightingale'S Farmhouse and Barn Adjoining |
| 1139244 | Listed Building | II* | Ivy House |
| 1139245 | Listed Building | II | Barn To West of Ivy House |
| 1139267 | Listed Building | II* | Transporter Bridge |
| 1139268 | Listed Building | II | 2-5, Chapel Road |
| 1139270 | Listed Building | II | 11 And 12, Church Road |
| 1139271 | Listed Building | II | Ruins In Garden of St Cuthbert'S Vicarage |
| 1139272 | Listed Building | II* | St Cuthbert'S Vicarage |
| 1139612 | Listed Building | II | Barn Screen Wall and Privy Adjoining North Side of Manor Farmhouse |
| 1139613 | Listed Building | II* | Red Barns House and Red Barns Hotel |
| 1139614 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Peter |
| 1139615 | Listed Building | II | Wheatlands Farmhouse |
| 1139616 | Listed Building | II | Barn Byre Range and Foldyard C10 Metres West of Wheatlands Farmhouse |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1139617 | Listed Building | II | Pair Of Cart Sheds Circa 40 Metres West of Wheatlands Farmhouse |
| 1139618 | Listed Building | II | Ryehills Farmhouse |
| 1139619 | Listed Building | II | Garden Wall South of Marsh Farmhouse |
| 1139620 | Listed Building | II | Barn And Stable Circa 10 Metres North West of Marsh Farmhouse |
| 1139621 | Listed Building | II | 25, Yearby Road |
| 1139622 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Peter |
| 1139623 | Listed Building | II | North Lodge |
| 1139624 | Listed Building | II | Retaining Wall and Stair to Forecourt of Wilton Castle |
| 1139625 | Listed Building | II | Wilton Farmhouse |
| 1139626 | Listed Building | II | 5, Wilton Village |
| 1139627 | Listed Building | II | Imperial Chemical Industries Estate Workshops |
| 1139635 | Listed Building | II | School House |
| 1139636 | Listed Building | II | Town Clock |
| 1139637 | Listed Building | II | 44 And 46, High Street West |
| 1139638 | Listed Building | I | Church Of St Cuthbert |
| 1139639 | Listed Building | II | Gaunt Tombstone Circa 10 Metres North of Church of St Cuthbert |
| 1139640 | Listed Building | II | Corney Chest Tomb One Metre East of Church of St Cuthbert |
| 1139641 | Listed Building | II* | Old Hall Museum |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1139642 | Listed Building | II | Ha-Ha Wall at Entrance to Sir William Turners Hospital |
| 1139643 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Walls and Transverse Wall Enclosing Former Kirkleatham Gardens |
| 1139644 | Listed Building | II | Barn And Stable Adjoining Kirkleatham Hall Farm |
| 1139645 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Wall Ha-Ha Wall Gates and Gatepiers to South of Kirkleatham Hall School |
| 1139646 | Listed Building | II | Barn C.20M North West of Foxrush Farmhouse |
| 1139647 | Listed Building | II | Barn And Stable Adjoining South of Manor Farmhouse. |
| 1139654 | Listed Building | II | Powder Magazine And Adjoining Blast Walls |
| 1139656 | Listed Building | II | Blacksmith'S Workshop North of Number 45 |
| 1139657 | Listed Building | II | Stapylton Arms Public House |
| 1139658 | Listed Building | II | 82, High Street |
| 1139659 | Listed Building | II* | Old Hall Farmhouse and Garden Wall |
| 1139660 | Listed Building | II | 9, Chapel Street |
| 1139661 | Listed Building | II | 11, Chapel Street |
| 1139722 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Garden Walls to Numbers 14 To 20 |
| 1139747 | Listed Building | II | Pair Of Marker Stones, 2 Metres to South of Scugdale Farmhouse |
| 1139748 | Listed Building | II | Mill Farmhouse |
| 1139754 | Listed Building | II | Marker Stone, approximately 190 Metres North East of Carling Howe Farmhouse |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1139755 | Listed Building | II | Gatepiers, To North East of Dunsdale Lodge |
| 1139756 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Wall and Gatepiers to West of Dunsdale Farmhouse |
| 1139760 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Walls, Gates and Gatepiers to South of Church of St Andrew |
| 1139761 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial, Upleatham |
| 1139763 | Listed Building | II | 17 And 18 |
| 1139786 | Listed Building | II | Tocketts House (The Kennels) And Extension |
| 1139793 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone 1010 Metres to North of Cross Keys Inn, At Ngr Nz566167 |
| 1139822 | Listed Building | II | 2, Front Street |
| 1139823 | Listed Building | II | 4, Front Street |
| 1139824 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Wall and Gatepiers to Garden of No. 6 Front Street |
| 1139825 | Listed Building | II | 16, Front Street |
| 1139826 | Listed Building | II | Dormer Parkhursts Hospital |
| 1139827 | Listed Building | II | Memorial Clock, In Albert Park |
| 1139828 | Listed Building | II | Sundial, In Albert Park |
| 1139829 | Listed Building | II | Nazareth House |
| 1139830 | Listed Building | II | New Exchange Buildings |
| 1139831 | Listed Building | II | Queens Square |
| 1139832 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St. Barnabas |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1139837 | Listed Building | II | Newport Bridge |
| 1139838 | Listed Building | II | Central Public Library |
| 1139839 | Listed Building | II | Zetland Hotel |
| 1139840 | Listed Building | II | Railway Station with Shops, Offices and Two Bridges |
| 1139842 | Listed Building | II | Nos. 2, 2A, 4 And Zetland Buildings |
| 1139843 | Listed Building | II | Exchange House |
| 1139844 | Listed Building | II | Monument To H.W.F. Bolckow |
| 1139846 | Listed Building | II | Piers, Railings and Gates at Entrance to Transporter Bridge |
| 1139847 | Listed Building | II | Winch House, Adjoining Railings, Wall, Gates and Gatepiers, C.40M South West Of Transporter Bridge |
| 1139848 | Listed Building | II | Bridgekeepers House |
| 1139850 | Listed Building | II | Church Of the Holy Trinity |
| 1139851 | Listed Building | II | 36-42, Linthorpe Road |
| 1139852 | Listed Building | II | Midland Bank |
| 1139853 | Listed Building | II | Old Town Hall |
| 1139854 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of St John the Evangelist |
| 1139855 | Listed Building | II | Customs House |
| 1139856 | Listed Building | II | Coffin In Grounds of Dorman Memorial Museum |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1139857 | Listed Building | II | Sparks' Daylight Bakery |
| 1139859 | Listed Building | II | K6 Telephone Kiosk Circa 25 Metres North West Of Number 1 |
| 1139860 | Listed Building | II | 1, Albert Road |
| 1139861 | Listed Building | II | Trustee Saving Bank |
| 1139862 | Listed Building | II | Avenue Methodist Church |
| 1139863 | Listed Building | II | Old High School, University of Teesside |
| 1139864 | Listed Building | II | Constantine Building, University of Teesside |
| 1139865 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Columba |
| 1139868 | Listed Building | II | Cleveland Club, Area Walls, Piers and Railings |
| 1139869 | Listed Building | II | Group Of 5 Telephone Kiosks on East Side of Town Hall |
| 1139871 | Listed Building | II* | Dock Clock Tower |
| 1139915 | Listed Building | II | 41, Yarm Lane |
| 1139916 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of St Peter |
| 1139919 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Paul |
| 1139921 | Listed Building | II | Sundial House Farm and Dial House |
| 1139922 | Listed Building | II | Bradley Farm, 7, Durham Road |
| 1139923 | Listed Building | II | Manor Farm House |
| 1139924 | Listed Building | II | 24, High Street |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1139925 | Listed Building | II | 1, Lax Terrace |
| 1139926 | Listed Building | II | The Londonderry Almhouses |
| 1139927 | Listed Building | II | Hall Farmhouse |
| 1139937 | Listed Building | II | Lloyd'S Bank |
| 1139938 | Listed Building | II | 40, High Street |
| 1139939 | Listed Building | II | 96, High Street |
| 1139940 | Listed Building | II | 104 And 105, High Street |
| 1139942 | Listed Building | II | 125, High Street |
| 1139943 | Listed Building | II | 127, High Street |
| 1139944 | Listed Building | II | Midland Bank |
| 1139945 | Listed Building | II | 153A And 153B, High Street |
| 1139946 | Listed Building | II | 29, Norton Road |
| 1139947 | Listed Building | II | 60-66, Norton Road |
| 1139949 | Listed Building | II | 16, Ramsgate |
| 1139950 | Listed Building | II | 27, Silver Street |
| 1139952 | Listed Building | II | Art Gallery |
| 1139953 | Listed Building | II | Number 2 And Adjacent Cottage to West, Now Part of Georgian Theatre Complex |
| 1139954 | Listed Building | II | Workshop, Former School |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1139955 | Listed Building | II | 28, West Row |
| 1139956 | Listed Building | II | 29, West Row |
| 1139957 | Listed Building | II | United Reformed Church of St Andrew and St George |
| 1139959 | Listed Building | II | 55-61, Bishopton Lane |
| 1139960 | Listed Building | II | The White House |
| 1139961 | Listed Building | II | Cleveland House Wentworth House |
| 1139962 | Listed Building | II | Mount Pleasant Grange |
| 1139963 | Listed Building | II* | Former Stockton and Darlington Railway Weigh House |
| 1139964 | Listed Building | II* | Former Railway Tavern and Workers' Housing Built for The Stockton and Darlington Railway, 50-56 Bridge Road |
| 1139965 | Listed Building | II | 1, Brunswick Street |
| 1139966 | Listed Building | II* | 74 And 76, Church Road |
| 1139967 | Listed Building | II | 82, Church Road |
| 1139969 | Listed Building | II | 64, Dovecot Street |
| 1139970 | Listed Building | II | 4 And 5, Finkle Street |
| 1139971 | Listed Building | II | 10, Finkle Street |
| 1139972 | Listed Building | II | Building At Rear of Number 10 |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1139973 | Listed Building | II | 41, Garbutt Street |
| 1139974 | Listed Building | II | Calvin House |
| 1139975 | Listed Building | II* | Town Hall |
| 1139976 | Listed Building | II* | The Market Cross |
| 1139977 | Listed Building | I | Stockton Parish Church |
| 1139978 | Listed Building | II | Metcalfe Family Tomb 50 Yards South of Church |
| 1139979 | Listed Building | II* | War Memorial |
| 1139980 | Listed Building | II | Norton Hall |
| 1139981 | Listed Building | II | 70 And 71, The Green |
| 1139982 | Listed Building | II | The Fox Almshouses |
| 1139983 | Listed Building | II | Garden Walls To North West Of Number 71 |
| 1139984 | Listed Building | II | Chestnut House |
| 1139985 | Listed Building | II | The Unicorn Public House |
| 1139986 | Listed Building | II | 16, High Street |
| 1139987 | Listed Building | II | 32, High Street |
| 1139988 | Listed Building | II | Range And Buildings Immediately to East of Number 32A |
| 1139989 | Listed Building | II | 52 And 54, High Street |
| 1139990 | Listed Building | II | 66 And 68, High Street |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1139991 | Listed Building | II | 76 And 78, High Street |
| 1139992 | Listed Building | II | 96 And 98, High Street |
| 1139993 | Listed Building | II | 106, High Street |
| 1139994 | Listed Building | II | Coach House To North East Of Number 108 |
| 1139995 | Listed Building | II | 118, 120 And 122, High Street |
| 1139996 | Listed Building | II | Harland Place |
| 1139997 | Listed Building | II | Harland Place |
| 1139998 | Listed Building | II | Brick Garden Wall to South of Number 447 (The Hollies) |
| 1140008 | Listed Building | II | Ragworth Place |
| 1140009 | Listed Building | II | 2, The Green |
| 1140010 | Listed Building | II | 20, The Green |
| 1140011 | Listed Building | II | Coppelia Cottage |
| 1140012 | Listed Building | I | Parish Church Of St Mary the Virgin |
| 1140013 | Listed Building | II | Barras Tomb To South of Stagg Tomb |
| 1140014 | Listed Building | II | Table Tomb to South of Church |
| 1140015 | Listed Building | II | 29, The Green |
| 1140016 | Listed Building | II | 32, The Green |
| 1140017 | Listed Building | II | 37, The Green |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1140018 | Listed Building | II | Friends Meeting House |
| 1140019 | Listed Building | II | 52, The Green |
| 1140020 | Listed Building | II | Numbers 58 And 59 (Incorporating the Former Number 60) |
| 1140389 | Listed Building | II | 7 And 8, Wilton Village |
| 1140390 | Listed Building | II | 9 And 10, Wilton Village |
| 1140391 | Listed Building | II | South Gare Lighthouse |
| 1159320 | Listed Building | II | Snowdon Tombstone Circa 8 Metres South East of Church of St Helen |
| 1159328 | Listed Building | II | Evans Monument, 210 Metres West of Church of St Helen |
| 1159349 | Listed Building | II | 45, High Street |
| 1159367 | Listed Building | II | 74, 76 And 78, High Street |
| 1159379 | Listed Building | II | Christ Church |
| 1159399 | Listed Building | II | 84 And 86, High Street |
| 1159428 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial Area Railings and Gate |
| 1159438 | Listed Building | II | Stable Range Adjoining South Side of Old Hall Farmhouse |
| 1159455 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Wall and Gatepiers to North of Number 2 Front Street |
| 1159475 | Listed Building | II | Greatham House and Left Extension |
| 1159477 | Listed Building | II | 10 And 12, Front Street |
| 1159489 | Listed Building | II | Normanby Hall |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1159494 | Listed Building | II | 18, Front Street |
| 1159518 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone, approximately 430 Metres to North of Upsall Grange at Ngr Nz551 163 |
| 1159525 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone Approximately 680 Metres to North of Upsall Hall at Ngr Nz547 164 |
| 1159736 | Listed Building | II | Farm Cottage, Adjoining North East Side of Thornton Fields Farmhouse |
| 1159740 | Listed Building | II | Dunsdale Lodge |
| 1159746 | Listed Building | II | Dunsdale Farmhouse and Adjoining Wings |
| 1159776 | Listed Building | II | Christ Church |
| 1159780 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Andrew |
| 1159784 | Listed Building | II | Stone Shaft, 2 Metres South West of Tower of Church of St Andrew |
| 1159793 | Listed Building | II | Number 16 And West Extension |
| 1159804 | Listed Building | II | Number 20 And Outbuilding Adjoining East Side |
| 1159818 | Listed Building | II | Turner'S Arms Farmhouse and Attached Wall |
| 1159826 | Listed Building | II | Yearby Old School |
| 1159837 | Listed Building | II | Westfield House |
| 1159896 | Listed Building | I | Turner Mausoleum Adjoining Church of St Cuthbert |
| 1159948 | Listed Building | II | The Cottages |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1159964 | Listed Building | II | The Cottages the Old Vicarage |
| 1160085 | Listed Building | II* | Kirkleatham Hall Farm |
| 1160114 | Listed Building | II* | Gatehouse 120 Metres North East Of Kirkleatham Hall Farm |
| 1160124 | Listed Building | II* | Bastion 100 Metres North West Of Kirkleatham Hall Farm |
| 1160171 | Listed Building | II | Manor Farmhouse Adjoining Cart Shed and Outhouse |
| 1160275 | Listed Building | II* | Listening Post 330 Metres of Wheatlands Farmhouse |
| 1160308 | Listed Building | II | Marsh Farmhouse and Farm Cottage |
| 1160328 | Listed Building | II | Redcar Central Railway Station |
| 1160357 | Listed Building | II | 27, Yearby Road |
| 1160378 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial Circa 5 Metres South West of Church of St Peter |
| 1160408 | Listed Building | II* | Baptist Church |
| 1160528 | Listed Building | II | Garden Wall South East Of Wilton Castle |
| 1160552 | Listed Building | II | The Cottage Stable Coach House and Coach House Circa 14 Metres East of Wilton Farmhouse |
| 1160582 | Listed Building | II | Numbers 3 And 4 And Wall Attached |
| 1160617 | Listed Building | II | Pine Trees And Wall Attached |
| 1160624 | Listed Building | II | 18-21, Wilton Village |
| 1221833 | Listed Building | II | K6 Telephone Kiosk 2 Metres West of I.C.I. Estate Workshops |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1221871 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone 1060 Metres to North of Cross Keys Inn at Ngr Nz566 167 |
| 1248145 | Listed Building | II | Billingham Branch Bridge |
| 1248175 | Listed Building | II | West Retaining Wall of Stockton Railway Station |
| 1248180 | Listed Building | II | K6 Telephone Kiosk Circa 8 Metres East of Number 83 |
| 1249889 | Listed Building | II | Greatham Hospital |
| 1249890 | Listed Building | II | Hospital Chapel |
| 1249891 | Listed Building | II | 5, High Street |
| 1249892 | Listed Building | II | Briarstead |
| 1249893 | Listed Building | II | Stable Block 4 Metres to East of Briarstead |
| 1249894 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Wall and Gate Piers 12 Metres to East of Briarstead |
| 1249895 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Wall and Gate Piers 3 Metres to East of St Francis Cottage |
| 1249896 | Listed Building | II | Coach House and Stable to St Francis Cottage |
| 1249897 | Listed Building | II | 50 High Street |
| 1250675 | Listed Building | II | Mill House |
| 1250676 | Listed Building | II | Bus Station |
| 1250677 | Listed Building | II | 9, The Green |
| 1250751 | Listed Building | II | Church Of the Holy Trinity |
| 1250791 | Listed Building | II | 7, The Green |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1250815 | Listed Building | II | 18, The Green |
| 1250816 | Listed Building | II | 19, The Green |
| 1250817 | Listed Building | II | 5 And 6, South End |
| 1250818 | Listed Building | II | 8, South End |
| 1250820 | Listed Building | II | K6 Telephone Kiosk 12 Metres South of Number 3 |
| 1252480 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of All Saints |
| 1263079 | Listed Building | II | 11-13, The Green |
| 1263080 | Listed Building | II | 2, Green Terrace |
| 1263081 | Listed Building | II | 7, South End |
| 1263091 | Listed Building | II | Marine Hotel |
| 1263105 | Listed Building | II | Seaton Hall Hotel and Adjoining Wing to Right |
| 1263127 | Listed Building | II | Seaton Hotel and West Extension |
| 1263128 | Listed Building | II | 8, The Green |
| 1263293 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Aidan Including Walls, Railings and Gates |
| 1263510 | Listed Building | II | Barn Approximately 4 Metres To North West Of Number 2 Front Street |
| 1263520 | Listed Building | II | St Francis Cottage |
| 1263522 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of St John the Baptist |
| 1274939 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone 1280 Metres to North of Cross Keys Inn at Ngr Nz565 169 |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1278005 | Listed Building | II | Brick Garden Wall to North of Number 447 (The Hollies) |
| 1310476 | Listed Building | II | Ivy Cottage |
| 1310519 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of St Cuthbert |
| 1310567 | Listed Building | II | Wilton Castle |
| 1310598 | Listed Building | II | 1, Milbank Street |
| 1310615 | Listed Building | II | 23, Yearby Road |
| 1310671 | Listed Building | II | Garden Wall South of Ryehills Farmhouse |
| 1310702 | Listed Building | II | Foxrush Farmhouse and Garden Wall |
| 1310744 | Listed Building | II | Gatepiers At Entrance to Drive of Kirkleatham Hall School |
| 1310769 | Listed Building | II* | Statue Of Justice in Courtyard of Sir William Turners Hospital |
| 1310786 | Listed Building | I | Sir William Turner'S Hospital |
| 1310799 | Listed Building | II | Buttress With Coat of Arms Circa 2 Metres East of Turner Mausoleum |
| 1310808 | Listed Building | II | Newcomen Tombstone Circa 8 Metres North West of Church of St Cuthbert |
| 1310839 | Listed Building | II | No 151 (Clarendon House) And Area Railings |
| 1310858 | Listed Building | II | Methodist Chapel |
| 1310859 | Listed Building | II | 1-20, Dormans Crescent |
| 1310924 | Listed Building | II | Stables, Barn, Loose Boxes and Byre, 20 Metres North of Mill Farmhouse |
| 1310931 | Listed Building | II | Lovell Drift Fan House |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1310999 | Listed Building | II* | Manor House |
| 1311016 | Listed Building | II | Village Hall and Gatepiers |
| 1311097 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone, approximately 870 Metres to North of Cross Keys Inn, At Ngr Nz566165 |
| 1312321 | Listed Building | II | Gates, Gatepiers and Boundary/Retaining Walls to Railway Station Forecourt, Including Commercial Premises |
| 1312336 | Listed Building | II* | 7, Zetland Road |
| 1312365 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Wall at Entrance to Davy Offshore Modules Ltd. |
| 1312502 | Listed Building | II | Clock Tower, C5M South-West of Old Town Hall |
| 1312528 | Listed Building | II | Forbes' Buildings |
| 1312556 | Listed Building | II | The Masham Hotel |
| 1312710 | Listed Building | II | Cleveland Buildings |
| 1320257 | Listed Building | II | Former Town Hall |
| 1322823 | Listed Building | II | 30 And 31, The Green |
| 1322985 | Listed Building | II | Stagg Family Tomb to South of White Tomb |
| 1323013 | Listed Building | II | Hogg Family Vault To North West Of Church |
| 1323159 | Listed Building | II | 9, 11 And 12, The Green |
| 1323173 | Listed Building | II | Hogg Family Tomb of West of Church of St Mary the Virgin |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1329259 | Listed Building | II | 16 And 17, Wilton Village |
| 1329425 | Listed Building | II | Howdon House |
| 1329426 | Listed Building | II | 6, The Green |
| 1329427 | Listed Building | II | 24, The Green |
| 1329428 | Listed Building | II | White Family Tomb to South of Hogg Tomb |
| 1329429 | Listed Building | II | Tomb Of Reverend John Starkey, To South of Ray Tomb |
| 1329430 | Listed Building | II | Wall To South of Churchyard, Fronting Road from Opposite Number 26 To Opposite the Vicarage |
| 1329443 | Listed Building | II | Barrington House |
| 1329444 | Listed Building | II | The County Court |
| 1329446 | Listed Building | II | 16, Church Road |
| 1329447 | Listed Building | II* | Columbia House |
| 1329448 | Listed Building | II* | 32, Dovecot Street |
| 1329450 | Listed Building | II | Green Dragon Inn Public House |
| 1329451 | Listed Building | II | 25, High Street |
| 1329452 | Listed Building | II | Sunday School |
| 1329453 | Listed Building | II | The Priory and Attached Gate |
| 1329454 | Listed Building | II | Wellington House |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1329455 | Listed Building | II | Diamond Jubilee Cross Opposite Red Lion Hotel |
| 1329456 | Listed Building | II | 20 And 22, High Street |
| 1329457 | Listed Building | II | The Manor |
| 1329458 | Listed Building | II | Deneholme |
| 1329459 | Listed Building | II | 94, High Street |
| 1329460 | Listed Building | II | 104, High Street |
| 1329463 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of St Luke |
| 1329466 | Listed Building | II | 46, Durham Road |
| 1329467 | Listed Building | II | The Green Farmhouse |
| 1329468 | Listed Building | II | 48, High Street |
| 1329469 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Peter |
| 1329470 | Listed Building | II* | The Rectory |
| 1329472 | Listed Building | II | 39 And 39A, High Street |
| 1329473 | Listed Building | II | 45, High Street |
| 1329475 | Listed Building | II | The National Westminster Bank |
| 1329476 | Listed Building | II | 134C High Street |
| 1329477 | Listed Building | II | 140 And 141, High Street |
| 1329478 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of St Michael and All Angels |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1329479 | Listed Building | II | Warehouse |
| 1329480 | Listed Building | II* | Church Of the Holy Trinity |
| 1329481 | Listed Building | II | 63-81, Bishopton Lane |
| 1329501 | Listed Building | II | 43 And 45, Yarm Lane |
| 1329504 | Listed Building | II | Monument To John Vaughan |
| 1329507 | Listed Building | II | 1 Exchange Square |
| 1329509 | Listed Building | II | 33-55, High Street (See Details for Further Address Information) |
| 1329510 | Listed Building | II | Church Of the Sacred Heart |
| 1329511 | Listed Building | II | Park Methodist Church |
| 1329512 | Listed Building | II | Phoenix Squash and Leisure Centre |
| 1329515 | Listed Building | II | Stockton Railway Station |
| 1329516 | Listed Building | II | Lloyds Bank Chambers |
| 1329517 | Listed Building | II | The Albert |
| 1329518 | Listed Building | II | York House |
| 1329519 | Listed Building | II* | Empire Mecca Social Club |
| 1329520 | Listed Building | II | Midland Bank |
| 1329535 | Listed Building | II | West Lodge and Attached Screen Wall and Memorial in Albert Park |
| 1329536 | Listed Building | II | South African War Memorial, In Albert Park |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1329537 | Listed Building | II | Gates, Gatepiers and Flanking Walls at Entrance to Nazareth House |
| 1329538 | Listed Building | II | Queens Square |
| 1329540 | Listed Building | II | Thornton Fields Farmhouse |
| 1329541 | Listed Building | II | Village Hall |
| 1329542 | Listed Building | II | Number 19 And Outbuildings Adjoining Rear (South) Elevation |
| 1329549 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone, approximately 560 Metres to North of Upsall Grange at Ngr Nz550 163 |
| 1329597 | Listed Building | II | Boundary Stone Approximately 250 Metres To South West Of Court Green Farmhouse |
| 1329600 | Listed Building | II | Lychgate And Boundary Wall Circa 35 Metres North of Christ Church |
| 1329601 | Listed Building | II | Zetland Lifeboat Museum and Redcar Heritage Centre, And Attached Wall |
| 1329602 | Listed Building | II | Tudor Cottage |
| 1329603 | Listed Building | II | 48 And 50, High Street West |
| 1329604 | Listed Building | II | Gates, Gatepiers, Wall Steps and Mounting Block East of Church of St Cuthbert |
| 1329605 | Listed Building | II | The Cottages No 8 (The Dower House) And Nos 9 And 10 |
| 1329606 | Listed Building | I | Entrance Screen Loggias Forts Flat and Outhouses to Sir William Turners Hospital |
| 1329607 | Listed Building | I | Gatepiers At Entrance to Forecourt of Kirkleatham Hall School |
| 1329608 | Listed Building | II* | Bastion And Adjoining Ha Ha Wall 150 Metres North of Kirkleatham Hall Farm |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1329610 | Listed Building | II | Appleton Tombstone Circa 10 Metres South of Church of St Helen |
| 1329611 | Listed Building | II | Numbers 47 And 49 And Area/Retaining Walls |
| 1329612 | Listed Building | II | The Ship Inn |
| 1329613 | Listed Building | II | Stables Byre Barn and Foldyard, circa 10 Metres West of Old Hall Farmhouse |
| 1329614 | Listed Building | II | Grange Farmhouse and Farm Cottage |
| 1329628 | Listed Building | II | Byre Range and Foldyard C15 Metres West of Manor Farmhouse |
| 1329629 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial in Grounds of Sir William Turners Sixth Form College |
| 1329630 | Listed Building | II | Garden Wall South of Wheatlands Farmhouse |
| 1329631 | Listed Building | II | Stable Circa 10 Metres North West of Wheatlands Farmhouse |
| 1329632 | Listed Building | II | Farm Buildings and Two Houses Circa 50 Metres North of Ryehills Farmhouse |
| 1329633 | Listed Building | II | Gladwings' Warehouse to West of Redcar Railway Station |
| 1329634 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial |
| 1329635 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St John the Evangelist |
| 1329636 | Listed Building | II | Stable Block Circa 10 Metres West of Wilton Castle |
| 1329637 | Listed Building | II | 1 And 2, Wilton Village |
| 1329809 | Listed Building | II | Glebe Farmhouse |
| 1329811 | Listed Building | II | Stable Building to West of Number 12 |
| 1329831 | Listed Building | II | 25, The Green |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1329832 | Listed Building | II | Village Farm House |
| 1329833 | Listed Building | II | Hall'S Farmhouse |
| 1338865 | Listed Building | II* | 80, Church Road |
| 1342717 | Listed Building | II | Outbuilding To North of Manor Farm House |
| 1342719 | Listed Building | II | Wynyard Close |
| 1342721 | Listed Building | II | Farm Buildings to West and South of Number 1 |
| 1342739 | Listed Building | II | Walls, Gate and Gate Piers to North and East of The Rectory |
| 1343689 | Listed Building | II | 24, High Street and The Sun Inn, Knowles Street |
| 1347779 | Listed Building | II | Glebe Farmhouse |
| 1347899 | Listed Building | II | Sherton House |
| 1347923 | Listed Building | II | Garages Between Numbers 104 And 106 |
| 1347933 | Listed Building | II | Harland Place (Medical Centre) |
| 1347938 | Listed Building | II | The Hollies |
| 1348528 | Listed Building | II | 24 And 26, High Street |
| 1356114 | Listed Building | II | 28 And 29, Silver Street |
| 1356116 | Listed Building | II | Art Gallery |
| 1356157 | Listed Building | II | 148 And 149, High Street |
| 1356168 | Listed Building | II | The Haven Restaurant |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1356182 | Listed Building | II* | 9, Finkle Street |
| 1356189 | Listed Building | II | Georgian Theatre |
| 1356201 | Listed Building | II* | Friends Meeting House |
| 1356205 | Listed Building | II | 66, Dovecot Street |
| 1380273 | Listed Building | II | Former Primary Infant School |
| 1387485 | Listed Building | II | 2, Church Street |
| 1387487 | Listed Building | II | Cliff House |
| 1387500 | Listed Building | II | Fell Briggs Farmhouse |
| 1387501 | Listed Building | II | 48, High Street |
| 1387503 | Listed Building | II | 53, High Street |
| 1387504 | Listed Building | II | 62 And 64, High Street |
| 1387505 | Listed Building | II | 91A, High Street |
| 1387507 | Listed Building | II | 145 And 145B, High Street |
| 1387508 | Listed Building | II | 145A, High Street |
| 1387509 | Listed Building | II | Numbers 151-157 And Attached Walls |
| 1387510 | Listed Building | II | 158, High Street |
| 1387511 | Listed Building | II | 162, High Street |
| 1387512 | Listed Building | II | The Ship Inn |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1387513 | Listed Building | II | Garage To North East of The Ship Inn |
| 1387514 | Listed Building | II | K6 Telephone Kiosk Adjacent to Garage to North East of The Ship Inn |
| 1387516 | Listed Building | II | Tithe Barn |
| 1387545 | Listed Building | II | Zetland Estate Office |
| 1387546 | Listed Building | II | Church Of St Mark |
| 1387548 | Listed Building | II | Walls Around Grounds of Church of St Mark |
| 1387550 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial of Church of St Mark with Attached Piers and Linking Chains War Memorial South West of Church of St Mark with Attached Piers and Linking Chains |
| 1387553 | Listed Building | I | Marske Hall |
| 1387555 | Listed Building | II | Dovecote Rear of Number 26 With Wall Attached to Gardens of Numbers 26 And 28 (Not Included) |
| 1387558 | Listed Building | II | Garden Walls and Attached Storage Buildings to The Rear of Marske Hall |
| 1387561 | Listed Building | II | Garden Walls in Front of Marske Hall Walls Around Garden in Front of Marske Hall |
| 1387564 | Listed Building | II | Numbers 1 And 2 Marske Hall Cottages and Attached Stables |
| 1387565 | Listed Building | II | Storage Building North West of Marske Hall |
| 1387577 | Listed Building | II | Gazebo And Garden Wall |

| NHLE UID | TYPE | GRADE (WHERE APPLICABLE) | NAME |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1392470 | Listed Building | II | Globe Theatre |
| 1392712 | Listed Building | II | The Theatre Auditorium, Stage and Fly-Tower at The Billingham Forum Leisure Complex |
| 1393070 | Listed Building | II | Thornaby War Memorial |
| 1393672 | Listed Building | II | Victoria Bridge |
| 1412065 | Listed Building | II | Norton East Signal Box |
| 1437141 | Listed Building | II | Greatham War Memorial |
| 1439029 | Listed Building | II | Billingham War Memorial |
| 1439030 | Listed Building | II | Ici War Memorial |
| 1439661 | Listed Building | II | Haverton Hill And Port Clarence War Memorial |
| 1439708 | Listed Building | II | Norton Memorial Cross |
| 1440000 | Listed Building | II | Seaton Carew War Memorial |
| 1440569 | Listed Building | II | War Memorial Cross Outside St Peter'S Church |
| 1453179 | Listed Building | II | Smith'S Dock Company War Memorial, Normanby |
| 1477633 | Listed Building | II | Fountain, Ropner Park, Stockton-On-Tees |
| 1488099 | Listed Building | II | Walling Of Former Railway Coal Depot, Stockton and Darlington Railway |

17A.A.3 Non-designated Assets

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| RCBC HER | 6212 | Find Spot | South Gare, Redcar | This bifacially worked flint was reported to Tees Archaeology in 2005. It has a dense yellow/brown surface patina and is heavily abraded by wave action. There are several iron rich concretions on the surface of the object. | Palaeolithic |
| RCBC HER | 1002 | Find Spot | Paddock Plantation | Front end of a broken polished dark greenstone axe reported by D. A. Spratt in 1978. F | Neolithic |
| RCBC HER | 1066 | Find Spot | Kirkleatham | Neolithic axe head of fine-grained sandstone. | Neolithic |
| RCBC HER | 2848 | Find Spot | Maggitts Lane, Dormanstown | Stone axe recovered from made ground. | Neolithic |
| Tees HER | 3477 | Find spot | Norton Bottoms | Narrow shouldered leaf shaped arrowhead of a fine honey coloured flint with a broken tip. | Neolithic |
| Tees HER | 6263 | Find spot | North Of Cowpen Lane | A highly damaged flint core was recovered during an archaeological watching brief (see Event 474). The core has two platforms and had been used to produce small blades. It was considered to be later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age in date. | Neolithic |
| RCBC HER | 6798 | Monument | Coatham Man, Redcar Beach | This fragment of skull bone was found by a local man walking his dog on Coatham Sands in late July 2005. | Neolithic |
| RCBC HER | 240 | Find Spot | Yearby | Beaker sherd recovered from Yearby Barrow in 1864. | Bronze Age |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| Tees HER | 1817 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Horse, cattle and sheep bones found during mechanical excavation of a slurry pit immediately above a peat layer. The bones show evidence of human use. | Bronze Age |
| Tees HER | 3404 | Monument | Saltholme Clayfield | A complete saddle quern measuring 0.45m by 0.37m and 0.1m thick with crudely broken edges and base recovered during a watching brief (see Event 137). | Bronze Age |
| RCBC HER | 159 | Monument | Foxrush Farm | Sub-rectangular crop mark of Iron Age form. Subcircular enclosure to the immediate north-east. Cut by and adjacent to farm buildings. | Iron Age |
| RCBC HER | 1043 | Find Spot | Kirkleatham | Top of quern recorded in Hayes et al 1980, quern list. | Iron Age |
| RCBC HER | 1204 | Find Spot | Lazenby | The Lazenby head is a classic Celtic Head. It is sub-triangular in shape with pointed chin and flat cut-off forehead. | Iron Age |
| Tees HER | 612 | Monument | North Tees Power Station | This human skull was found in May 1949 at North Tees Power Station. The skull was described as 'dolichocephalic (long-headed), apparently female'. The find was made in spoil mechanically excavated from approximately 10.6 metres below ground level for the construction of a quay wall. Other finds included an antler handle (SMR 5379) and an assemblage of red deer bones (SMR 5380). The skull is speculatively dated to the early prehistoric period while others thought it might be Neolithic or Mesolithic. | Prehistoric |
| Tees HER | 1305 | Monument | Tioxide Water Main 1992 | A peat deposit of 0.45m thick was noted during a watching brief in 1992 (Event 1220). The deposit contained large pieces of wood, including whole saplings and small trunks of birch, and possibly hazel. A column sample | Prehistoric |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | was taken but not analysed. The peat was visible at 1.2m-1.5m below ground level. | |
| Tees HER | 1309 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | A University of Durham field trip to Cowpen Marsh noted a shell midden in the section of a drainage cut. The midden was higher in the stratigraphy than peat deposits and can be tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. 5 flints, 1 red/brown retouched flint and a clay bead were identified. | Prehistoric |
| Tees HER | 4057 | Find spot | Billingham Landing | A skull of the 'Ursus (Bos primigenius) was reported from Billingham Landing by Veitch in 1899. | Prehistoric |
| Tees HER | 4870 | Find spot | International Nature Reserve | A single animal tooth was found in the peat during the excavation of a water body at the Teesside International Nature Reserve in 1996. The tooth is from a large grazing animal, probably a cow. | Prehistoric |
| Tees HER | 5379 | Find spot | North Tees Power Station | This artefact was found alongside a human skull (SMR 612) and a collection of animal bones (SMR 5380) during excavations for a quayside wall at North Tees Power Station in 1949. The artefact was recovered from an approximate depth of 35 feet (10.6 metres). It was described by O.C. Hill in 1954 as 'a handle formed from the basal part of a stag antler'. The handle was 8.5 inches (21.6 cm) long and described as well preserved. A hole had been cut between two of the broken off tines. The handle was interpreted as the haft for a stone axe-head. | Prehistoric |
| Tees HER | 5380 | Find spot | North Tees Power Station | This collection of bones from 'red deer and other animals' were recovered in 1949 during the excavation of a quayside wall at North Tees Power Station. The bones were found at a depth of approximately 35 feet (10.6 | Prehistoric |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | | | | metres). Other finds included a human skull (SMR 0612) and a perforated antler handle (SMR 5379). | |
| RCBC HER | 6396 | Monument | Between South Gare and Coatham Rocks | A palaeochannel identified during an offshore geophysical survey (see Event 556) carried out as part of an Environmental Statement for a proposed windfarm. The channel is approximately 300m wide and was traced for roughly 4km from the shore line. | Prehistoric |
| Tees HER | 6858 | Find spot | Cowpen Marsh | Remains of sheep bones found in peat deposits encountered during road construction of Seal Sands Road. | Prehistoric |
| Tees HER | 1458 | Find spot | Cowpen Bewley | Silver denarius of Faustina II 127-175. Obverse - FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL. Reverse - Venus holding apple and rudder placed on dove. Diameter 19mm. The coin was found by a metal detectorist. | Roman |
| RCBC HER | 1573 | Find Spot | Greystone Road | Two sherds of Romano-British pottery and one sherd of mortaria recovered in made ground during topsoil stripping. | Roman |
| RCBC HER | 7201 | Find Spot | Land e of Kirkleatham Walled Garden | A single sherd of Roman mortaria was recovered during archaeological trial trenching (Event 816) to the east of Kirkleatham walled garden. The sherd was recovered from the upper fill of a ditch. The sherd was thought to be residual but indicative of Roman presence. | Roman |
| Tees HER | 9068 | Monument | Saltholme, Cowpen Bewley | Archaeological deposits comprising ditches and gullies were exposed cutting into the natural subsoil in trenches 5 & 6 during an archaeological evaluation. These indicate the presence of a series of enclosures containing Romano-British settlement activity over the eastern part of the site. | Roman |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---|----------|
| Tees HER | 9437 | Monument | Saltholme, Cowpen Bewley | Two human burials were found within a stone lined cist during excavation on site (see Event 1497 & 1498). | Roman |
| Tees HER | 9438 | Monument | Saltholme, Cowpen Bewley | The base of a rotary quern was recovered from a ditch during excavation on site (see Event 1497/8). | Roman |
| Tees HER | 9439 | Monument | Saltholme | Three corn driers were discovered on site in Trenches A and B during excavation work in 2020 (Event 1497). | Roman |
| Tees HER | 9502 | Find spot | Saltholme, Cowpen Bewley | A trumpet brooch of 1st to 2nd century date was recovered from the top fill of a ditch during excavations on the site at Saltholme (see Event 1497). | Roman |
| Tees HER | 9523 | Find spot | Saltholme | A small assemblage of pottery sherds was found during a watching brief in Area 2 at Saltholme. The pottery dates from the 2nd to 4th centuries Roman period. | Roman |
| N/A | GS Site 3 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | A number of linear and rectilinear anomalies identified by a geophysical survey (magnetometry) south-east of Cowpen Bewley. These most likely form a continuation of the Romano British settlement identified immediately to the south (SMR9068, 9437, 9438, 9439, 9502 and 9523) | Roman |
| RCBC HER | 239 | Find Spot | Warrenby | Early medieval iron spearhead with leaf shaped blade and closed socket. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 350 | Monument | St Sepulchre | Documentary references beginning in 1470 AD record a former chapel at East Coatham (SMR 4668). The chapel is variously referred to as dedicated to St. 'Sulpitius', 'Syplyus', 'Sepulchres', 'Cyprion' or 'Sulphron'. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| RCBC HER | 355 | Monument | West Coatham | Deserted medieval village. Documentary evidence. Also visible as a small settlement on the O.S. 1884 Solid geological map, sheet 104 SW. The site is now open space to the west of Meggits Lane. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 489 | Monument | Kirkleatham Hall Farm | Field of ridge and furrow running nnw - sse immediately ne of Kirkleatham Hall Farm. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 524 | Monument | Cow Bridge | Two fields of ridge and furrow both running E-W immediately. South of field house farm and divided by hollow running NNE-SSW. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 596 | Monument | Cowbridge | Two fields of ridge and furrow bisected by road, not now extant. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 613 | Monument | Belasis Hall | The place name 'Belasis' is first recorded circa 1180 AD. The name is said to mean 'beautiful seat'. In 1649 the manor house was described as consisting of 'a hall, a parlour, a larder or milk house with chambers over them being very ruinous, one barn, one stable and other out houses'. It was described in 1823 as the 'ancient seat of the Lambtons and Edens, now a farm hold, with stone walls of great thickness, and the remains of a regular moat'. The site is shown as 'Belasis Hall' on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857. The hall building lies at the centre of an irregular moat (SMR 5156). A comprehensive survey of the history of the site was made by Still and Sothern in their 'Medieval origins of Billingham' published in 1974. The buildings on site were used as a farm throughout the 19th century. The farm was subsequently acquired by I.C.I. And demolished following damage by bombing in 1941-42. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| Tees HER | 617 | Monument | Billingham Grange | Documentary evidence indicates that the Prior of Durham had a grange or manor house at Billingham. Billingham Grange Farmstead is shown on Greenwood's map of Durham and later on Billingham Tithe map of 1838. Early Ordnance Survey maps indicate a Billingham Grange approximately 1.3km to the direct east of the village green at Billingham village (HER 865). The buildings are shown as a farm house with a quadrangle of buildings to the north including a possible gin-gang. The farmstead survived into the 1970s/early 1980s despite the construction of the ICI from the 1940s. The farm buildings appear to have remained in use following the industrialisation of the site and they can be made out on aerial photographs of 1971 but they are absent from the 1987 Ordnance Survey sheet and the area is currently open space within the ICI complex. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 620 | Monument | Billingham Mill | Documentary evidence of a water powered corn mill. A 'Brantmyln' is mentioned in 1366 when the villagers were required to narrow the mill race. The mill is shown on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. It is now demolished and covered by industrial waste. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 624 | Monument | East of Ivy Court, Cowpen Bewley | This is a series of three deserted medieval property plots at the eastern end of the southern row of Cowpen Bewley village (HER 0624). The plots have a direct frontage to the village green. There are strong internal boundary banks and a continuous rear boundary bank. There is evidence for platforms at the front of the plots. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 658 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | 3 fields of ridge and furrow aligned E-W in the northern field and varying from ENE-WSW to NNW-SSE in the southern fields. Ploughed out by 2000 (Google Earth). | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
| RCBC HER | 1096 | Monument | Lazenby Village | Lazenby is a village of medieval origin. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1220 | Monument | Lazenby Farm | Ridge and furrow earthworks. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1426 | Find Spot | St Cuthbert's | Six fragments of medieval worked stone. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1513 | Monument | North Of Cowpen Bewley | This is an area of ridge and furrow earthworks to the north of Cowpen Bewley village (HER 0604) and south of the railway. The fields are now overlain by various enclosure and later boundaries. The ridges tend to be broad and gently curving and run east to west or north to south. The fields make a significant contribution to the setting of the village of Cowpen Bewley. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1515 | Monument | South Of Saltholme, Billingham | This complex of ridge and furrow lies to the south and east of the former Saltholme Farm (SMR 4426). The field to the south is irregularly shaped and contains three different paddocks of ridge and furrow. In the southern two thirds of the eastern half of the field the ridge and furrow run north-south in a block of approximately 220m x 90m. Above this is a smaller paddock, running north-west to south-east, approximately 80m x 70m. To the west of these is a further block, running north-east to south-west, approximately 200m x 140m. The ridge and furrow were surveyed and sectioned by a trial trenching in 2002 prior to the extension of a waterbody (see Events 133 & 135). To the east of the former farm is a smaller field | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | | | containing ridge and furrow, running north-south in a block of approximately 75m x 300m. | |
| Tees HER | 1519 | Monument | South Of Cowpen Bewley | This is a complex series of ridge and furrow field lying to the south of Cowpen Bewley medieval village (HER 0604). The ridge and furrow are extensive and overlain in parts by enclosure boundaries of the early 17th century. The ridges tend to be broad a | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1598 | Monument | Beaulieu/Low Grange, Billingham | This feature is interpreted as a fishpond serving the medieval manor house of Beaulieu (HER 0601). The feature was subject to an earthwork survey in 1960 (see Event 680). It was described a '250 feet long and ... 20 feet wide, marked as 'Moat' on the Ordnance Survey map and running north south'. There is a possible east-west channel to the north-east of this. The north-south earthwork is still present, measuring 75m x 13m. The 1960 fieldwork saw a section cut through the feature from east to west (see Event 682). The report describes the upcast from the cutting or desilting of the ditch forming banks on either side. It states also 'at the bottom of the ditch, at a depth of 18in. Below the surface, there was a belt of black mud, indicating the original width of the work. This mud contained mussel shells and the foreleg bones of a small cow'. Related features include a dam (HER 6860) and water meadow/fishpond (HER 6856) to the south. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1710 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Oval mound at confluence of two small stells. Small and roughly level top, it measures 25m east-west and 20m north-south of 1.75m height. Likely an old Cerebos brine field. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|--|----------|
| Tees HER | 1711 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Medium sized mound on old Cerebos Brinefield, north of Greatham Creek. General height is between 1.4m and 1.6m, max. 2m. Fairly level top with large depression in centre and slight ridge on n & se sides. Measures 25m north-south and 40m east-west. Farmer says that this and other mounds nearby (1710-1714) are the result of dredging the stell. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1712 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Large mound near a stell and 8-10 small dump-like mounds on top. There are two abandoned brine wells nearby and also numerous tank plinths and old well heads part of an old Ceberos brine field. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1713 | Monument | North Of Greatham Creek | This saltern lies on the north side of Greatham Creek. It is partly damaged by natural erosion from the Creek and later flood defence works. The site was subject to trial trenching in 1979 (see Event 702). It was subject to earthwork survey (see Event 703), geomagnetic survey (see Event 704) and further trial trenching (see Event 705) in 1993 prior to flood defence works. The mound was described in the 1993 as follows 'It is a low grass-covered feature, cut at its northern edge by an artificially deepened drain. The top is roughly level, except for a recent spoil heap near the centre and a slight bank along the northern edge. At the south side the mound slopes gradually down to the level of the surrounding drained marshland'. The interim (and only) report for the excavations in 1979 described the body of the mound as being composed of layers of silt, up to 1m in depth, overlying a blue-grey boulder clay. The trenching revealed a pair of oval pits and two or three rectangular tanks. The pits were presumed to be for brine storage/reinforcement with the tanks being for holding boiling apparatus. Similar results were recovered from the 1993 trenches with a | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|--|----------|
| | | | | further clay-lined pit and three further tanks recorded. Dating evidence is limited to a single sherd of 13th century pottery from the 1979 excavation. | |
| Tees HER | 1714 | Monument | Cotehill | Salt mound re-used as platform for later buildings, still extant in 1959 OS map. Brick footings etc. still visible. Also, remains of mooring place built of old sleepers, oil drums, milk churn etc. Some exposed areas show burnt material and coal in section, also quantities of mussel shells. Forms part of an old Cerebos brine field. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1715 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Low even mound on unenclosed salt marsh by Greatham Creek. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1718 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Large complex mound on boundary of salt marsh and enclosed land. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1719 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Low mound with a steeper and higher knoll at east end. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1720 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Small pear-shaped mound in former C.W.T. reserve. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1721 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Large uneven mound on former C.W.T. reserve. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1722 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Low irregular mound on former C.W.T. reserve. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1723 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Large mound following the line of a small stell on former C.W.T. reserve. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|---|----------|
| Tees HER | 1724 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Medium sized mound on former C.W.T. reserve. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1725 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Very large complex mound on former C.W.T. reserve. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1726 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Large complex mound next to another mound HER 1724. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1727 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Eastern half of a long mound. W end destroyed by Cowpen Bewley refuse tip. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1728 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Very large mound in two parts connected by a narrow ridge. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1729 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Small, low mound which tapers away on the north and west sides. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1730 | Monument | Seaton Snook | Compact sub-rectangular mound near other mounds HER 1727 and HER 1728. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1731 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Large, rather featureless mound, possibly a hide. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1732 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Low two-lobed mound which rises directly from the Swallow Fleet on its south-west side. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1733 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Tall, uneven mound on opposite side of Swallow Fleet from mound HER 1732. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| Tees HER | 1734 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Large mound divided into two parts by a shallow gully. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1735 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Low mound now adjoining the causeway to the WWII defences. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1736 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | A small oval mound. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1737 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | Very large mound, up to 4.20m high, with numerous large ridges on its uneven top. Aerial photographs show that this mound was formerly connected by a broad area of lower ground to a similarly sized mound at Holme Crook. This mound has now disappeared under the Cowpen Bewley tip. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 1738 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | This was a large, low level mound, approximately 102m in length and 60m wide. It had a ramp at its northern end and a large bomb crater on its western side. The mound was interpreted as a medieval saltern. It was destroyed circa 2005-2006 as part of an extension to an existing landfill site in operation with planning permission from circa the 1950s. No record was made of the mound prior to its destruction. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1739 | Monument | Meggesson Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large featureless mound, generally of even height. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1740 | Monument | Long Hill, Coatham Marsh | A large mound now cut by railway line. Originally a two-lobed mound with a low connecting isthmus, up to 1.20m high. SW lobe is up to 2.80m high & slopes to the north-west on both sides of the railway. The ne lobe is steep sided & has a level top up to 3.60m high. Featureless except for two small | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| | | | | concrete underground chambers, & the remains of a zig-zag trench connecting them. These are the remains of a WWII anti-aircraft post, according to the warden of the reserve. See attached sketch plan. Named on undated plan as 'Long Hill' (Ref. 6). | |
| RCBC HER | 1802 | Find Spot | Kirkleatham Village | 465 sherds of pottery, with concentrations over 15 sherds per 20m square in the western part of the field found during fieldwalking. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1810 | Monument | Saltcoat Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large mound cut by railway and partly covered by allotments. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1811 | Monument | Duck Hill, Coatham Marsh | Long mound tapering in width & height to the south and a vague ramp to the east. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1812 | Monument | Skelling Hill, Coatham Marsh | A large level-topped mound at the west end of the reserve. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1813 | Monument | Coatham Marsh | The southern edge of a large mound now destroyed by railway lines. Mound was up to 2m high with a small area of level top. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3749 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Ovate saltmound marked on 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map, no longer extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3750 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Sub-triangular saltmound marked on O.S. 1st Edition map. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3751 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Large ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, no longer extant. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|----------|
| RCBC HER | 3752 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Large ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map with a trig point on its summit. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3753 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Large elongated ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3754 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3755 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3756 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3757 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Consists of two sub-circular mounds with a bridging causeway. Now not extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3758 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3759 | Monument | West Coatham Marsh | Small sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey map. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3760 | Monument | East Coatham Odd Hill | Small sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Linked to adjacent saltmound (SMR 3761). Named on pre-railway plan as 'E. Coatham Odd Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|
| RCBC HER | 3761 | Monument | West Coatham Odd Hill | Small sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Linked to adjacent saltmound (SMR 3760). Named on pre-railway plan as 'W. Caotham Odd Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3762 | Monument | Little Souk Hill, Coatham Marsh | Small sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Little Souk Coat Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3763 | Monument | Bennyson Hill, Coatham Marsh | Sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Bennyson Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3764 | Monument | Walnar Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large irregularly shaped saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Walnar Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3765 | Monument | Capon Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Capon Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3766 | Monument | Geo. Jackson Butt, Coatham Marsh | Small circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Geo. Jackson Butt'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3767 | Monument | Thrush Hill, Coatham Marsh | Small sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Thrush Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3768 | Monument | Salt House Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Appears to be linked to neighbouring mound (SMR 3769). Named on pre-railway plan as Salt House Hill. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3769 | Monument | Walk Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Appears to be linked to neighbouring mound (SMR 3768). Named on pre-railway plan as 'Walk Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| RCBC HER | 3770 | Monument | Ken'I Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large sub-rectangular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Ken'I Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3771 | Monument | Lug Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large saltmound with two main sub-circular mounds linked by a snaking causeway. Marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Lug Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3772 | Monument | White Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large sub-rectangular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as White Hill. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3773 | Monument | Comm Batt, Coatham Marsh | Small sub-circular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Comm Batt'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3774 | Monument | South Coat Hill, Coatham Marsh | Large sub-rectangular saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'South Coat Hill'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3776 | Monument | Great Souk Hill, Coatham Marsh | Small ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as Great Souk Coat Hill. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3777 | Monument | Greystone | Small ovate saltmound marked on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Named on pre-railway plan as 'Grey Stone'. Not now extant. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3778 | Monument | Coatham Marsh | Observation made by R. Lofthouse during the cutting of a number of saltmounds in the Coatham Marsh area. Lofthouse describes 'some of them were excavated a few years ago, and a cutting was driven right through one of them'. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 4426 | Monument | Salt Holme | Salt Holme is recorded in 1338 as 'a large and important farm between Cowpen Marsh and Haverton Hill'. The farm formed part of the estates of the prior of Durham. The farm buildings (circa 19th century) were | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--|----------|
| | | | | demolished in the early 1990s. The site is now waste ground and littered with demolition debris and concrete hardstanding. | |
| RCBC HER | 4670 | Monument | St Sepulchre | There are various documentary references to human remains being discovered in the vicinity of the old chapel of St. Sepulchre (SMR 0350) near Marsh House Farm (SMR 4669). | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4796 | Find Spot | South Gare | A bone pin was reported to Tees Archaeology in January 2001 by Mr. Booth. The pin had been found whilst digging for bait at South Gare several years earlier. Exact details of the findspot were not provided. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4807 | Monument | 9 The Cottages | A carved stone was found during excavations to create a sunken garden on the plot of No. 9 The Cottages, Kirkleatham, by the owner Mrs. Jennifer Price, c. 1974. The stone is sandstone and comprises the upper part of a traceried panel. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5133 | Find Spot | Kirkleatham Special School | Three sherds of unstratified late Anglo-Saxon/early Medieval pottery were recovered during trial trenching at Kirkleatham Special School in 1999 (see Event 101 & Ref. 1). The pottery is described as reduced grey ware of Torksey or Thetford type. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5134 | Monument | Kirkleatham Special School | A ditch that was partly excavated during trial trenching at Kirkleatham Special School in 1999 (see Event 101) and was picked up again during a watching brief in the same year (see Event 102). The ditch ran east-west and was c. 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 5156 | Monument | Belasis | This moat surrounded Belasis Hall (SMR 0613). It is now backfilled but is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857. It seems to have remodelled an existing stream for its north, and possibly west, edge. The | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| | | | | south and east arms of the moat are more regular. The dimensions of the moat are approximately 150m east to west with the west arm being approximately 185m and the east 110m. The south-west and south-east corners of the moat are square, but the north-west and north-east corners form oblique angles with the stream side of the moat that runs from north-west to south-east. | |
| Tees HER | 6271 | Monument | West of Field House Farm | Eight fields of ploughed out ridge and furrow were noted during an archaeological watching brief following topsoil stripping for a gas pipeline (see Event 474). | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6819 | Monument | Low Belasis, Billingham | This is an area of ridge and furrow sloughing surrounding the former farmstead of Low Belasis (HER 6820). | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6821 | Monument | East Of Low Belasis, Billingham | This is a fragment of ridge and furrow field system. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6822 | Monument | East Of Low Belasis, Billingham | This is an area of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs of 1971 but now partly lying beneath a shallow waterbody. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6848 | Monument | Holme Fleet, Cowpen Marsh | This is an unusual patch of ridge and furrow lying on an island defined by several small creeks at Holme Fleet. The ridges are visible on aerial photographs and are fairly broad but straight. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6854 | Monument | Beaulieu/Low Grange, Billingham | A watermill is recorded in documentary sources at Beaulieu (HER 0601) in the 14th century. The exact location of the mill is not known. A feature interpreted as a mill race (HER 6861) is visible on early Ordnance Survey maps and it is likely that the mill lay in close proximity. | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| Tees HER | 6856 | Monument | Beaulieu/Low Grange, Billingham | This is an area possible water meadow or pond system formed between a beck which was dammed (see HER 6860) and mill race (HER 6861). It lies to the east of Beaulieu Manor House (HER 0610). | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6859 | Monument | Low Grange, Billingham | This 'sunken lane' consists of a long and straight ditch running north and south and varying in width and depth. There were no spoil heaps in relation to this feature and one suggestion is that it may have been a sunken road'. The earthwork concords with a trackway shown on early edition Ordnance Survey maps. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6860 | Monument | Beaulieu/Low Grange, Billingham | This dam was recorded in an earthwork survey (see Event 680) in 1961. It lay to the north east of Beaulieu (HER 0601) and dammed Cow Bridge Beck. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6861 | Monument | Beaulieu/Low Grange, Billingham | A possible mill race was identified in an earthwork survey (see Event 680) of Beaulieu/Low Grange (HER 0601) in 1961. The feature lies to the east of Cowbridge Beck and may have been managed by a dam (HER 6860). | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6864 | Monument | Billingham Grange | Documentary records indicate a dovecote at Billingham Grange (HER 0671) in the 14th century. The exact location of the dovecote is not known, and the given grid reference is approximate. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 6865 | Monument | Billingham Grange | Documentary records indicate a fishpond at the site of Billingham Grange (HER 617) in the 14th century. Early Ordnance Survey maps indicate a large pond to the east of the farm building. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 8224 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | This large saltern is located on the northern edge of Cowpen Marsh and is described in detail in Speed. It is bisected by a modern bund which overlies a field boundary shown on historic OS maps. The north-western part is characteristic of other salterns in the area. The south-eastern part has two | Medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | entrance ramps and a series of earthwork banks defining small rectilinear enclosures. | |
| Tees HER | 8905 | Monument | Greatham South, Stockton | A total of 33 trial pits were excavated across the site in two areas known as Borrow pit 4 & 5. Two pits in Borrow Pit 4 contained evidence of medieval plough furrows and a layer of lime possibly representing later post-medieval soil improvements and fertilisation. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 8969 | Monument | Saltholme N & S | Potentially a former field boundary and traces of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation had been recorded during the survey. | Medieval |
| Tees HER | 9580 | Monument | Belasis Mill | Three fields are named Mill Hill on the tithe plan and apportionments for Billingham township. The site is north of the former Belasis Hall (HER 613). There is no evidence on the ground or visible on LiDAR for a mill on this the land, but it was developed as housing during the 1930s and demolished thereafter. | Medieval |
| RCBC HER | 218 | Monument | Museum Carpark | Aerial photographs of the field to the immediate west of Kirkleatham Old Hall Museum show a shallow quarry. The quarry is shown cutting ridge and furrow on 1946 R.A.F. prints. The 1965 Meridian prints show that the site has been ploughed out. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 626 | Monument | West Coatham | A rabbit warren is shown on the dunes at Coatham on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. There are no references to this being a medieval site in the local histories. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 651 | Monument | River Tees | Stoneware flagon. Cracked. Damaged during recovery. Found in Tees by Mr Watkinson, whilst dredging. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Tees HER | 1221 | Monument | Tennants Saltworks, Haverton Hill | The Tennant's salt works were started in 1885. Tennant's became part of United Alkali Ltd. in 1891. The site is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 when it consisted of 6 brine wells, two reservoirs and a large building complex. The site was described in 1970s as including 'a long pan house, constructed of wood with a south wall of brick, faced with cement. The roof had a covering of bituminous felt, presumably put on later, to close louvres in the roof. Two other brick buildings nearby might have been a managers or foreman's house and workshop'. The date of the site's closure is not recorded. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 1233 | Monument | Tibbersley | Cartographic evidence of site of watermill. Examination and comparison of Greenwood's 1819 map with OS 1st edition and later maps indicates that this mill is actually Billingham Water mill. The name Tibbersley relates to a farm located south of Billingham Grange and north of Billingham Water mill. This farm is constructed in a rectangular plan with two courtyards central to the N and S ranges, gardens are shown to the south together with a pond. A small ancillary building is to the east. In the year 1839 Stockton Races were removed from The Thornaby side of the river near Stockton to Tibbersley, on land near the river, belonging to John Jackson, brewer, and, after his death in 1845, were again discontinued till 1855, when they were revived on the new course near Mandale. According to Tithe Map Jackson owned two large fields which ran down to the river to E of the farm. This farm is present on the 1930 OS map however was destroyed with the later construction of ICI Billingham works. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 1416 | Monument | Kirkleatham Hall Farm | Bastion and adjoining Ha Ha 150m n of Kirkleatham Hall Farm. Ha Ha is now water filled. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 1516 | Monument | West Of Seaton Carew Road | This is the fragmentary remnants of a ridge and furrow field to the south-west of the Fire Station on Seaton Carew Road. The furrows are relatively straight and oriented in a north-south direction. It is not clear whether they pre-date the enclosure boundaries to the south, west and east (circa 1608). The remains are damaged by a pipeline and several shallow ponds. The remains are interpreted as post-medieval. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 1517 | Monument | West Of Seaton Carew Road | This is an area of ridge and furrow. The ridges are very narrow and straight, suggestive of 19th or 20th century steam ploughing. The ridges run north to south. They are particularly evident in waterlogged parts of the site. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 1601 | Find Spot | Coatham Beach | 18th century silver dish washed up on shore from possible Spanish wreck. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 3461 | Find spot | Ivy House | A Charles II copper coin dated to 1678 was found between the clay bed and the bottom course of bricks of the through passage wall at Ivy House, Cowpen Bewley. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 3775 | Monument | Coatham Marsh | Duck decoy pond described by R. Lofthouse in 1901. 'I visited and took measurements of the Decoy at the end of January 1887. The pipes and surroundings were then much more distinctly traceable than they are now. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 3966 | Monument | Unnamed | A wharf is marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map at this location. The structure appears to serve Britannia Iron and Steel Works. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | | (Ref's 1-2). The remnants of a former wharf survive in this area as isolated piles and superstructure. | |
| RCBC HER | 4043 | Monument | The Old Saw Mill, Kirkleatham | A building with a crenelated tower is shown in this location on an illustration of the Kirkleatham Estate dated 1774. An estate map of 1809 marks the building as 'Kennels'. In 2011 a basic historic building assessment (Event 868) was carried out which suggested that the core of the building dates to c. 1760 and forms part of the Estate improvements carried out by Charles Turner. The building was extended to the east in the first half of the 19th century. It was extended again, to the south, in the later 19th century. This later element of the building was demolished by the 1960s. It is probably during this phase that the building became the Saw Mill. It continued as a Saw Mill until the 1970s. Its current use is as a cattery. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4044 | Monument | Pigeon Cote | A pigeon cote is first show on cartographic sources of Kirkleatham in the 1809 Estate Book deposited with the North Yorkshire County Record Office. The feature was demolished sometime between 1961 and 1971. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4045 | Monument | Fish Ponds | The first edition Ordnance Survey plan shows a complex of long sinuous fishponds along the length of Fishponds Road from the old A174 to Yearby Village. The ponds are shown as punctuated with three weirs along their length. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4048 | Monument | Meggit's Pond | A dog-leg pond is shown on the 1st ed. Ordnance Survey map of 1857 and labelled 'Meggits Pond'. Further ponds have been dug out to the immediate north by the time of the 2nd edition survey of 1895. The pond is at this time labelled Issac's Pond. | Post- medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|---|--|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 4049 | Monument | Garden Field Pond | A C-shaped pond is shown on the 1st ed. Ordnance Survey map of 1857 and labelled 'Garden Field Pond'. The pond is likely to be a clay quarry for the local brick industry. The site has been backfilled to reclaim the land for agriculture. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4091 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | The 1st edition O.S. map of 1858 shows, north of Cowpen and hard against the north side of the railway line, at least two rectilinear buildings aligned with the tracks. There are three adjacent irregular ponds marked as clay pits on later maps and may have been entirely quarried. The site is now largely backfilled. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4092 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | The 1st and 2nd edition O.S. maps show possible brick ponds to the north of the rail line approximately 1 kilometre south-west of Cowpen Bewley. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4094 | Monument | Greatham Viaduct | The West Hartlepool Railway (SMR 4172) line is carried over Greatham Creek by a viaduct. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4095 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | On the north side of the rail line and south of Greatham Beck is a large brick and tile works marked on the 1st edition O.S. Map of 1859. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4172 | Monument | West Hartlepool - Billingham Junction Railway | Line of the West Hartlepool - Billingham Junction Railway. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4175 | Monument | Port Clarence Branch | The Clarence Railway was extended from Haverton Hill to the staithes at Port Clarence in 1834. The line is still in use today. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4180 | Monument | Haverton Hill | This site is shown on the 1838 tithe map for Billingham (400, 'Iron Foundry'). A large complex of buildings is shown on the 1838 tithe map for | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | Billinghamon as an Iron Foundry as well as on the OS 1857 map. The OS 1899 map shows that the site had been demolished and replaced by housing. | |
| Tees HER | 4181 | Monument | Haverton Hill | A large complex of buildings labelled 'Glass Works' is shown on the OS 1857 map. The OS 1898 map shows that the site had been demolished and replaced by housing. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4183 | Monument | Bell Brothers, Port Clarence | Iron working Site. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4221 | Monument | Cowpen Gate No. 1 | Former level crossing of the West Hartlepool Railway and the Bridle Path to Greatham. The crossing is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 where a small building, possibly a keeper's cottage is also marked. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4222 | Monument | Cowpen Gate No. 2 | Level crossing of Wolviston Back Lane and the West Hartlepool Railway. A small signal/barrier is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4223 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | A small smithy was formerly built on the village green to the north west of Three Horse Shoes Public House. The building is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 but is no longer extant. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4295 | Monument | Clarence Brick Works | The site of Clarence Brickworks is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. It was located to the north of the Port Clarence Branch Railway. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--|---------------|
| Tees HER | 4296 | Monument | Haverton Hill | Disused railway station at Haverton Hill was first opened in 1833 and is now in use as a car-breakers. The former bays of the coal drops of the station are used for storing tyres/broken cars. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4297 | Monument | Allhusen, Haverton Hill | The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows nine brine wells to the south of Low Belasis Farm. These were the brine wells of C. Allhusen and Co. who transported the salt to Tyneside for processing. The site had been cleared by the 1950s. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4298 | Monument | Haverton Hill, Billingham | Former quarry to the north of Haverton Hill. The quarry is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 as a linear feature, expanded to a subcircular feature by 1919. The area is now backfilled. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4299 | Monument | Haverton Hill, Billingham | Former pair of brine reservoirs and six wells with a large square building complex associated shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. The site is now allotments/marsh land. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4300 | Monument | South Durham | Large salt extraction site to the north of Haverton Hill. The works are shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, at which time they consisted of 2 reservoirs, 2 kilns, 1 brine reservoir, 8 brine wells and a large building complex. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4301 | Monument | Allhuse, Cowpen Saltworks | Former saltworks of C. Allhusen. In 1885 four boreholes were put down at the site. This had expanded to 10 by 1892 (Ref. 1). The 1899 Ordnance Survey map shows only 5 wells so a number must have been abandoned at this date. A map of 1916 shows that the works were 'disused'. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Tees HER | 4302 | Monument | Saltholme, Billingham | Set of three brine wells south of Saltholme Farm. The wells are first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898. There is no obvious trace remaining on the ground today. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4303 | Monument | Port Clarence | Two brine wells sited to the east of Seaton Road. The wells are shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4306 | Monument | Tees Salt Works | The Tees Salt works began in late 1890 on a site west of Haverton Hill at the River Tees. The site is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map as two large building complexes with a wharf at the river bank. The works were demolished in 1931. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4307 | Monument | Haverton Hill | Former brickworks at Haverton Hill shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, at which time it consisted of two small buildings and two ponds. The site is now built over. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4314 | Monument | Port Clarence | Former saltworks to the north-west of Clarence Iron Works. The site is first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 as a linear building range with a complex of railway sidings. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4315 | Monument | Saltholme, Billingham | Site of brine wells first shown on the 2nd edition map of 1899 consisting of six wells arranged in a rectangular compound with a central control building. Aerial photography suggests that the buildings have been cleared but that the compound is still legible. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4316 | Monument | Saltholme | Site of Brine Wells first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. Two wells were sited to the south of Saltholme farm in a small polygonal compound. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|--|---------------|
| Tees HER | 4317 | Monument | North Of Port Clarence | Site of a solitary brine well to the north of Clarence Iron works shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4360 | Monument | Eston Grange Station | The station at Grangetown, formerly known as Eston Grange opened in November 1885, replacing Eston Junction station (SMR 4358) to the west. The name changes to Grangetown occurred in 1902, bringing it in to line with the community which it served. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4380 | Monument | Kirkleatham Hall | Reused fragment of stone balustrade built into church yard wall. The sculpture consists of two end pieces of a sandstone balustrade which presumably came from Kirkleatham Hall (SMR 236). | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4420 | Monument | Westfield Durham | Former site of the Westfield Durham Salt Company established in 1888. The company was put up for sale in 1891 following the death of its founder George Dyson. By 1898 the site is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map with an old reservoir with adjacent new reservoir, two kilns (use unknown) a works building and single brine well. The company was wound up in 1899. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4424 | Monument | Port Clarence | Former site of 'Port Clarence Rifle Range'. Little is known about this site although it is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4664 | Monument | Marsh House | A string of seven brine wells and a triangular reservoir is first shown on the OS 1897 map to the south-east of Marsh House. The site was cleared of remains after 1993 and survival is poor, with some concrete pads and pipes for well heads remaining. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|---|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 4671 | Monument | Warrenby | Village created in the 1870's for the workers of the nearby steelworks. The settlement takes the form of a single street, Tod Point Road, with dwellings on either side. There was a Mission Chapel and Wesleyan Chapel. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4683 | Monument | Greatham Creek | Former harbour for light craft such as fishing cobbles. The harbour is formed from two sets of slag retaining walls dating to the 1880s/90s on the south side of Greatham Creek. The seaward entrance is not blocked up but the landward entrance is clear. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4685 | Monument | Greatham Creek | This curve of Greatham Creek has been reinforced by slag tipping with sturdy timber planks used as revetting. The planks have prominent diamond perforations and have evidently been salvaged from elsewhere and reused for the revetment. The revetment has strengthened the bank to allow the mooring of small craft. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 4687 | Monument | Greatham Creek | Field System | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 4806 | Monument | Sir Williams Turners | During drainage works in March 2001 on the north side of Sir William Turners Hospital, excavations uncovered a subterranean chamber. It is located beneath the road surface approximately 2.5m north of the north-west corner of the west bastion. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5135 | Monument | Kirkleatham Special School | A culvert partly excavated during trial trenching at Kirkleatham Special School in 1999 (see Event 101). It was also picked up in a watching brief (see Event 102) in the same year. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 5522 | Monument | Coatham Junction to Central Hall | The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a railway line from Coatham Junction to Central Hall on Redcar High Street. The railway went of use in the 19th century and is shown as abandoned on the 2nd edition survey. Part of the route is now built over with the remainder lying beneath dunes. In June 2006 a section was excavated across the line at the proposed Coatham Enclosure development site (see Event 359). A geomagnetic survey was carried out prior to the trial trenching (see Event 312) and this demonstrated the line of the railway through the site. The excavation revealed a cut through windblown sand, measuring 4.59m in width and 1.4m in depth. The sides of the cut were vertical and the base flat. The lower fill was a mixed red-brown and bluish grey clay with the upper fill comprising compact dark blue grey clay with frequent angular mudstone and coal inclusions. Its upper surface was slightly embanked. No sleepers, rails or other associated hardware were recorded. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5602 | Monument | Normanby Jetty to South Gare | Training wall at the High-Water mark identified on the 2nd Edition OS map beginning at Normanby Jetty and extending eastwards as far as the South Gare. This area is now heavily developed. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5604 | Monument | Cargo Fleet Wharf to Clay Lane Wharf | Reclamation walls identified on the 2nd Edition OS map running between Cargo Fleet Wharf and Clay Lane Wharf. This area is now heavily developed and forms current river frontage. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 5604 | Monument | Cargo Fleet Wharf to Clay Lane Wharf | Reclamation Wall | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 5608 | Monument | Clay Lane Jetty | A long jetty identified on the 2nd Edition OS map from High Water mark to Clay Lane Wharf on the south bank of the Tees. Modern mapping shows this area has been heavily developed. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5609 | Monument | Clay Lane Wharf | A short section of wharf identified on the 2nd Edition OS map at the end of Clay Lane Jetty. Modern mapping shows this area has been heavily developed. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5610 | Monument | Eston Wharf | A short section of wharf identified on the 2nd Edition OS map at the end of Eston Jetty. Modern mapping shows this area has been heavily developed. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5611 | Monument | Custom House | Custom House identified on the 2nd Edition OS map located at the seaward end of Clay Lane Wharf. This building no longer exists. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5612 | Monument | Eston Jetty | A long jetty identified on the 2nd Edition OS map from High Water mark to Eston Wharf. Modern mapping shows this area has been heavily developed. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5613 | Monument | Mooring Stage | A double line of posts adjoining and upriver of Eston Wharf identified on the 2nd Edition OS map. Modern mapping shows this area is now part of South Bank Wharf. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5632 | Monument | Un-named Spoil Ground | The 2nd Edition OS map shows an extensive spoil ground for South Bank Iron Works, with numerous rail lines covering all areas of the site. This area is still shown as spoil area. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5633 | Monument | Cleveland Steel Works | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a large complex of furnaces, buildings and sidings just north of Grangetown and adjacent to the Cleveland Iron Works. The site was cleared in the late 20th century. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 5636 | Monument | Redcar Jetty | The 2nd Edition OS map shows the Jetty leading out into River Tees. Partly founded on slag banks, and with an associated Tramway from the Redcar Iron Works. The Jetty has a 'hooked' end, terminating in a short length of | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5646 | Monument | Old Clay Pits | Quite extensive clay extraction workings identified on the 2nd Edition OS map to the east of Eston Grange Station. This is now a built-up area. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5647 | Monument | Lackenby Station | The 1st Edition OS map shows a small Railway Station at Lackenby. The 2nd Edition OS map shows the building, though does not specifically name it, serving North Lackenby. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5649 | Monument | Brick Field | The 1st Edition OS map shows an area marked 'Brick Field' just to the south-west of Lackenby Station. The 2nd Edition shows the workings to occupy all the field to the north-east of Lack | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5652 | Monument | Un-named Spoil Ground | The 2nd Edition OS map shows an area of spoil between the High-Water mark and the Darlington & Saltburn Branch line. This area now part of Teesport Refinery. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5653 | Monument | Brick Yard | The 1st Edition OS map shows the Brickyard immediately to the north-east of Lackenby Station. The 2nd Edition shows the site as the "Annealed Concrete Works". Not shown on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5654 | Monument | Annealed Concrete Works | The 2nd Edition OS map shows workings and buildings on the site of the former Brickyard (HER 5653), with a spur line to the "Lackenby Iron Works". The site is not shown on modern mapping | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5658 | Monument | Reservoir | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a small reservoir associated with Lackenby Iron Works. Area is now part of the modern Corus Steelworks. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 5659 | Monument | Lackenby Iron Works | The 2nd Edition OS map shows the site located a little to the north of Lackenby Station, comprising a furnace, a small, circular reservoir and a spur line to the River Tees, presumably for dumping slag. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5662 | Monument | Powder Wharf | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a range of buildings and a Magazine associated with the South Gare military installations. The wharf is shown but not named. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5663 | Monument | South Gare Breakwater | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a breakwater to full length, with associated tramways for dumping slag. Modern maps also show it and name it as the South Gare Breakwater. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5688 | Monument | Lazenby Station | The 1st Edition OS map shows the Station located at the end of Pasture Road. The 2nd Edition shows "Lazenby Siding", on the south side of the track, with a possible station building. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5708 | Monument | Tramway | The 2nd Edition OS map shows this as a spur of NER Saltburn & Darlington Branch leading out along the South Gare Breakwater. Now built over as part of the Corus Steelworks. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5709 | Monument | Coatham Iron Works | The 2nd Edition OS map shows the Iron works with two furnaces on the north side of the Darlington & Saltburn Branch line: also a Tramway to the South Gare Breakwater. Now part of the Corus Steelworks. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5710 | Monument | Reservoir | The 2nd Edition OS map shows reservoir associated with the Coatham Iron Works. Now part of the Corus Steelworks. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5711 | Monument | Redcar Iron Works | The 2nd Edition OS map shows the Iron works with four furnaces and a Tramway leading to the South Gare. Now part of the Corus Steelworks. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|--|---|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 5712 | Monument | Tramway | The 2nd Edition O.S. maps show multiple short spurs feeding a single Tramway from Redcar Iron Works to Redcar Jetty. Now part of the Corus Steelworks. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5716 | Monument | The Mill Race | The 1st Edition OS map shows what is probably a drainage channel running north from Mains Dike (Kirkleatham), to West Coatham and then following a tortuous route to "The Fleet". | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5721 | Monument | Sand Pits Farm | The 1st Edition OS map shows a number of possible sand pits on the west side of the farm buildings. The 2nd Edition records "Sand Pits Farm", though no workings are shown. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5732 | Monument | Old Tramway | The 2nd Edition OS map shows the Tramway running from a mine in Neptunes Wood to Coatham Ironworks. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 5908 | Monument | North Eastern Railway (Darlington Section) | The 1st Edition OS map shows the line from Darlington with a terminus at Saltburn Station. Shown as the "N.E.R. Darlington & Saltburn Branch" on the 2nd Edition. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6046 | Monument | Reclamation Wall | The 2nd Edition OS map shows un-named reclamation walls running from Eston Wharf Mooring Stage to the South Gare Breakwater. Not named on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 6046 | Monument | Reclamation Wall | Reclamation Wall | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6048 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| RCBC HER | 6049 | Monument | BEACON | The 2nd Edition OS map Shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6050 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6051 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6052 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6053 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6054 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6055 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6056 | Monument | Eighth Buoy Scarp Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6057 | Monument | Seventh Buoy Light | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6058 | Monument | Dolphin | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees mooring post south of Redcar Wharf. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post- medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
| RCBC HER | 6059 | Monument | Dolphin | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees mooring post north of Redcar Wharf. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6060 | Monument | Beacon | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6061 | Monument | Fourth Buoy Light (Green) | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 6063 | Monument | Ninth Buoy Back Light (Red) | The 2nd Edition OS map shows a River Tees navigation light. Not shown on modern mapping. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 6280 | Monument | Wayside, Cowpen Bewley | Wayside lies on the south side of the green in the village of Cowpen Bewley (HER 0604). It is a farmhouse with three bays, the middle containing a doorway with window above. Each side bay has symmetrical windows at ground and first floor. It is render | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 6528 | Monument | Marsh House | These railway sidings served the brine wells to the south-east of Marsh House Farm (HER 4664). | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 6820 | Monument | Low Belasis, Billingham | This former farmstead stood to the east of Cowpen Bewley Road. The farmstead is shown on historic maps of 1857 as a farmhouse with quadrangular range to the east, possibly including a horse mill. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 6823 | Monument | West Of Saltholme, Billingham | This is a field containing ridge and furrow earthworks. The ridges are straight and narrow, suggestive of 19th or 20th century steam ploughing. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Tees HER | 7206 | Find spot | West Of Saltholme, Bilingham | This pair of cannon balls were found during litter collection at RSPB Saltholme. They are both iron with one weighing approximately 1kg and the other 4kg. The likely date range for the finds is 1630-1850 AD. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 7354 | Monument | 1A Hope Street, Haverton Hill | This former terraced house is now in use as a butcher's shop (2010). It is one of the few properties remaining of the former settlement at Haverton Hill (HER 4833). The building is two storeys, rendered with a replacement tiled roof. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 7397 | Monument | 15-17 Clarence Street, Haverton Hill | This pair of terraced properties lay on the north side of Clarence Street within the settlement of Port Clarence. They formed part of a longer terrace which extended to the east. The building had been converted to a shop. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 7474 | Monument | The Queen's Head, Haverton Hill | The Queen's Head Public House lay on the north side of Clarence Street within the settlement of Haverton Hill (HER 4833). The building may have begun life as a row of at least three terraced properties which originally extended further to the east. | Post-medieval |
| RCBC HER | 8042 | Monument | Kirkleatham | Icehouse shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map. The icehouse is shown on the 1:2500 map as a circular structure with a tunnel entrance on the north-east side. The icehouse is not named on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 8173 | Monument | Pudding Nook | Pudding Nook was a rural farmstead to the south-east of Greatham. There is no entry for this location on the Greatham pages of the 1841 Census, although in the 1851 Census it is listed as being occupied and it is shown on the OS 1861 map as an L-shaped range with a square building to the north- | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | west. It was extended several times in subsequent decades, but by the time of the OS 1982 map the farm had been demolished. | |
| Tees HER | 8174 | Monument | Greenabella | Greenabella was a rural farmstead to the south-east of Greatham. The site appears on the OS 1861 map as an irregular elongated closed courtyard with a squarish building to its east. The OS 1895 map reveals only minor alterations to the | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 8262 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh and Saltholme | This reclamation embankment is shown on the Tithe map for Cowpen Bewley and on the OS 1859/61 map. This embankment probably corresponds with that described as having been created by Mr Kenderley in about 1740, 'to secure the lands of Saltholm, near the Tees Mouth, from being overflowed by the tide'. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 8683 | Monument | Greenabella to Cotehill | This reclamation embankment is shown on the Tithe map for Greatham and on the OS 1861 map. It begins to the SE of Greenabella (HER 8174) and follows the coast SW, turning to the west when it reaches Greatham Creek and terminating close to Cote Hill (HER 1714). There is a ditch along its western (landward) side. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 8790 | Monument | Haverton Hill Farm | This farmstead is shown on the 1838 tithe map for Billingham as a square of buildings around a courtyard. The OS 1859 map shows a central range dividing the courtyard with a semi-circular building on the north side, probably a gingang or horse engine house. There is an opening to the north east. The farm is no longer shown on the OS 1939 map. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9029 | Monument | Billingham Grange | This farm was identified during the Stockton Farm Survey appearing on the 1st edition OS map of 1857. Originally a rectangular building with two | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | | courtyards; one in the north, with an entrance north-east, and one in the south, with an entrance south-east. A Gin-gang is also present to the north. There is also an L shaped building to the north. There is very little change from the original building in 1857 until 1923. However, the next edition map in 1932 shows the farm to be destroyed. | |
| Tees HER | 9045 | Monument | Port Clarence to Seaton Carew World War I Road | Archaeological works conducted along the known old sea wall defences at Cowpen Marsh (HER 8262) revealed evidence of a roadway constructed during World War I by prisoners of war. It was assumed the sea defences comprised two embankments. However, excavation proved a road formed the east embankment. This road is thought to continue below the current Port Clarence to Seaton Carew A178 road. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9046 | Monument | Lagonda Road, Cowpen Bewley | A small structure, probably a barn, was recorded on early maps and the tithe apportionments name the field to the south as Barn Field. Fields close to the study area have records of medieval ploughing, ridge and furrow. Belasis Moated Hall is around 900m to the south. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9084 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley Brick and Tile Yard | J. J. Lisle Steam Brickworks, one of two brickworks operating to the north of Cowpen Bewley. Two small sheds and a pond are illustrated adjacent to a brickearth pit (HER 4091). The majority of the site has since been built over by the A1185 road, and only one of the ponds still survives. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9146 | Monument | Clarence Tavern | A rectangular building with a slight northern extension on the corner of Hope Street and Clarence Street. Shown as Clarence Tavern. | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Tees HER | 9259 | Monument | Queens Head Inn | In 1857 this inn was shown as a rectangular building with a slight northern extension on the corner of Hope Street and Clarence Street marked as Queens Head Inn. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9282 | Monument | Ship Inn | In 1855 this inn was shown as a rectangular building in a plot with outbuildings to the rear and Identified as Ship Inn. Not shown on later maps assumed demolished to allow for the construction of salt works. The area is now derelict. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9328 | Monument | Wellington Hotel | In 1914 this hotel was shown as a large L shaped building in a square plot with three outbuildings and identified as The Royal Hotel. Appears in the same form on subsequent maps up to 1970s. Now Clarence Community Resource Centre with shop etc. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9353 | Monument | Orchard Barn Green View House | This plot has two recorded rectangular buildings identified from historic maps. In 1855 the buildings are shown in a courtyard arrangement open at the green(S). A small building appears in the courtyard on the centre of the east limb. An orchard appears in the adjacent plots. In 1896 the arrangement was much the same, but the orchard was not shown. In 1914 the arrangement was much the same and the orchard was not shown. In 2019 the layout is broadly similar. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9354 | Monument | Earl's Nook Farm | A farm shown on historic maps as comprising a courtyard of 3 sides, open to the west and a north range that fronts the green. In 1855 it was shown as a courtyard arrangement facing north, open to the north-west and with outward extension from centre of south range. In 1897, it was similar except for two additional rectangular buildings to the south of the plot and | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | end-on to the green. In 1914 it was a similar shape and today it still exists as residential property. | |
| Tees HER | 9355 | Monument | Colman's Nook Farm | In 1838, this farm was shown as two buildings aligned north-south with one fronting the green on a small, narrow plot. In 1855, additional buildings are shown again end-on towards the south of the plot. In 1896 it was shown with a similar arrangement with the addition of the north front being extended east and joined to those in plot 161. Still present in 2019. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9356 | Monument | Ashdale Barn | Barn comprising 2 buildings shown on historic maps. In 1855, the building amalgamation has resulted in an almost closed courtyard open only at north-east corner. In 1896, the map shows basic courtyard but with an additional opening to the south-east. The west side has 3 sections and is not shown. Some of the rear buildings still appear on the 1968 OS map, but only one building shown in 1983 which is probably the one present in 2019. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9357 | Monument | Manor Farm | In 1838 this farm was shown as an L shaped building fronting the green to the north. In 1855, an additional building was built to the east and south and joined to the L shape so as to almost create a closed courtyard style. The layout has not substantially changed up to 2019. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9358 | Monument | Manor House Farm Cottages | In 1838 Manor Farm has three buildings facing south and fronting the green. The two on west have similar rear extensions. East building has plot access on east side. Three further buildings appear on the plot, one small and square the others larger and rectangular one parallel to the green the other at right angles. In 1855 the three buildings fronting the green with east access appear unchanged. The rear buildings have changed with the rearmost no longer present, centre one now L shaped, small square one | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | | | now rectangular at right angles to those on the plot front. In 1896 the buildings are much the same except for the addition of a rectangular one centre west. The cottages retain the same layout in 2019. | |
| Tees HER | 9359 | Monument | The Thistles | In 1838 the Thistles appears to be two buildings. One facing north and parallel to the green, the other at right angles forming an L shape open to South and west. In 1855 the rough L shape remains but with shaped (gin gang ?) building added in the angle of the L. In 1896 the layout is of similar appearance, except that the building fronting the green links to adjacent plot building and there is an additional separate building (slight L shape) near the plot centre and parallel to the green. In 1914 much the same arrangement except the additional separate central building now appears as two parallel units. By 1983 only the central building remains believed to be present today with an extension at the east end. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9360 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley Home Farmstead 165 | In 1838 this farmstead comprises a building fronting and parallel to the green with two extensions at right angles with a small square building to the west. The building layout appears unchanged up to 1914 map and appears to be demolished between 1923 and 1954. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9433 | Monument | Brook House Farm | A cluster of buildings are shown on Greenwood's 1820 map, these potentially relate to Brook House. The site is first annotated on the tithe map of 1838 when it is depicted as a u-shaped range. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows Brook House Farm north-east of Billingham Mill to the south of Mill Lane. The farmstead buildings form two courtyards, a small orchard is shown to the south and a small building is to the north-west of the main farmstead. This farmstead has gone by the | Post-medieval |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | 1930s OS map, consumed by land clearance for the Billingham I.C.I complex. | |
| Tees HER | 9451 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley School | Map regression identified a school building occupying the south side of the green shown on the 1896 OS map. The building is now a residential property. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9577 | Monument | Brewers Close | A field noted in the tithe maps as named Brewers Close, suggesting the presence of a brewery. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 9581 | Monument | Middle Belasis | Two fields named Bakehouse on the 19th century tithe map and apportionments. The exact site of a bakehouse is unknown. | Post-medieval |
| Tees HER | 985 | Monument | Embankment South of Greatham Creek | This LGM/rifle post is built at the north end of an unfinished railway embankment on the south side of Greatham Creek. A large section post (HER 6092) lies approximately 45m to the south. The pillbox is an extended FW3 Type 23 variant with a blast porch added to the gun chamber. The gun shelf is still present as is the anti-aircraft gun mounting. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 986 | Monument | South Of Greatham Creek | This section post is the easternmost and largest of three (see also HERs 6090 & 6091) which form a defensive emplacement on the southern side of Greatham Creek. The section post is a shallow V-shape with the northern arm of the V 15m in length and the other 10m. The section post is entered from inturned entrances at either end of the structure. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 3286 | Monument | Tees 'B' Battery, Seaton Carew Rd | This ammunition store is the only standing building of the former Tees 'B' anti-aircraft battery (see HER 6793). It is rectangular in plan and concrete throughout. The main chamber retains some of its paintwork including 'No | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|--|--------|
| | | | | smoking' signs. The south end of the building has an external store, not accessible from the main part of the structure. | |
| Tees HER | 3287 | Monument | East Of Seaton Carew Road | This pillbox is a Type 23, approximately 6m x 3m in dimension. Its open anti-aircraft gun pit retains its mounting column, and the main chamber has three loopholes. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 3289 | Monument | South Of Greatham Creek | This spigot mortar post (also known as a Blacker Bombard) lies to the east of the present bridge on the south side of Greatham Creek. It was described in 1993 as follows 'The remains take the form of a buried column of reinforced concrete with a central steel plate and stainless steel pintle. They are just below the top of the embankment on the south side of the creek. A cut out in the embankment side indicates the operating detachment's position'. The remains were in a similar condition in 1999 but had been partly buried by 2010 by the construction of a footpath along the embankment. The feature forms part of a group of defensive features known as Defence Area 33. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4366 | Monument | Seal Sands 'QI/Qf' Site | Former World War II bombing decoy QL/QF site. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4367 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley 'QL/QF' Site | Former World War II bombing decoy QL/QF site. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4368 | Monument | Newton Bewley 'QI' Site | Former World War II bombing decoy QL site. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|--------|
| Tees HER | 4374 | Monument | Newton Bewley Starfish | Former World War II Starfish bombing decoy site. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4375 | Monument | Greenabella 'Of' Site | Former World War II bombing decoy QF (Quartz Fire) site. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4477 | Monument | Belasis | Belasis Garden Village was established circa 1921 by Lord Furness to house workers of his Furness Shipyard. The new village took the form of a main road (Cowpen Lane) bisecting two concentric crescents on each side (Essex and Warwick Crescents to the west and Devon and Lincoln Crescents to the east). The land between the crescents was built up with back-to-back housing. The village of 531 houses was built in 438 days. The houses were modern for their time with 2-3 bedrooms, modern kitchens, bathrooms, w.c.'s and gardens front and back. The village went in to decline following the 1930s recession and the closure of the ship yard in mid-1960s. This was exacerbated by the high levels of pollution from the ICI Billingham works. The settlement is still extant. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4684 | Monument | South Of Greatham Creek | The concrete base of a small square building exists close to the western end of a small manmade harbour (see SMR 4683). The concrete is similar to that used elsewhere on the estuary for the construction of defences in World War II. This is interpreted as a raft foundation for a WWII pill box or similar structure. The feature can be made out on aerial photographs of 1946 and 1972 where it casts a long shadow to the north, perhaps for some form of observation tower. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|---|--------|
| Tees HER | 4833 | Monument | Haverton Hill | The former settlement at Haverton Hill was focused on the junction of Cowpen Bewley Road and Haverton Hill Road. The settlement appears to have been established in the early 19th century following the construction of coal staithes at Port Clarence (SMR 4182), and a forge (SMR 4180) and glassworks (SMR 4181) at Haverton Hill itself. The settlement was in decline by the 1850s with 27 of the 73 houses lying empty. The Glassworks closed in the 1860s creating greater poverty in the area. This was soon redressed with the building and expansion of the Port Clarence Iron Works (SMR 4183). Prosperity returned to the settlement in the 1880s with the establishment of various salt workings on this bank of the Tees. This prosperity boomed in 1917 with the construction of the Furness Ship Yard at Haverton Hill. This led to the construction of a new workers estate at Cowpen Lane/Belasis Avenue. This consisted of 564 houses and a hostel that housed 500 workers. The new estates incorporated many of the ideas of the Garden Village movement with open spaces between houses and crescent plans to part of the settlement. The streets were named after famous admirals such as 'Nelson Avenue', 'Drake Street' and 'Rodney Street'. This initial boom led to overcrowding which in the depression of the 1930s led to Haverton Hill become a 'slum' area. Despite the revitalisation of the ship building industry following World War II the fortunes of the settlement worsened as pollution from newly established chemical industries made life unbearable. Clouds of fumes from the Sulphuric Acid factory and cement works stopped plants from growing and deposited layers of white dust across homes. Contemporary accounts state that teak window frames were said to look as if they had been painted white. On wet days the clouds became a corrosive mist and would rot | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | clothing. People would move between houses with handkerchiefs over their mouths to stop the fumes. Houses became abandoned and remained empty until the only option was wholesale demolition in the 1960s. There are now no dwellings at Haverton Hill and only a few commercial properties including a butchers, two public houses and a number of scrap yards. The roads of the Garden village estate at the north of the settlement can be seen in fields to the north of Belasis Avenue with large, landscaped mounds presumably representing demolition material from the clearances. | |
| Tees HER | 4834 | Monument | Furness | The Furness Shipyard was established on the north bank of the River Tees in 1917. Its position on the bend in the river allowed easy launching in fairly deep water near to the river mouth. The low-lying marshland was initially reclaimed with up to 14 feet of slag and ash. The yard had eight berths with capacities for ships up to 750 feet in length. The yard continued in use into the 1970s when the bulk of orders were for oil carriers. The yard closed in 1979 and the slipways remain empty. The site was subject to a building recording survey by Archaeological Services, University of Durham. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4908 | Monument | Furness Ship Yard | This brick structure lies between the most easterly slip at Furness Ship Yard and the large fitting out basin. It was formerly used by the blacksmiths and fitters for the yard. It is square in plan and is made up of three identical sheds. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4909 | Monument | Furness Ship Yard | This shelter occupies the north end of slip 6 at Furness Ship Yard. It lies at the centre of the slipway and is aligned along its axis. There is an entrance | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | stair at the north end and an emergency escape hatch reached by way of a fixed iron ladder at t | |
| Tees HER | 4910 | Monument | Furness Ship Yard | This is one of three air raid shelters noted in the 2003 survey of Furness Shipyard. It occupies the northern tip of Slip 4. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 4911 | Monument | Furness Ship Yard | This now demolished air raid shelter was recorded in the centre of slip 8 at Furness Ship Yard. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 5266 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley Road | This concrete World War II LMG/rifle post Type FW/23 pillbox lay on the west side of Cowpen Bewley Road on a former field boundary. It was rectangular in plan with an entrance way in the roof. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 5267 | Monument | Nelson Avenue | This World War II air raid shelter lies in a field to the west of Nelson Avenue. It is semi sunken and consists of a series of precast concrete arches jointed together to form a long trench shelter. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6090 | Monument | South of Greatham Creek | This section post is the northernmost and smallest of three (see also HERs 986 & 6091) which form a defensive emplacement on the southern side of Greatham Creek. The section post is a shallow V-shape with the western arm of the V 6m in length and the other 4m. The section post is entered from inturned entrances at either end of the structure. Most of the firing-shelves are intact. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6091 | Monument | South of Greatham Creek | This section post is the westernmost of three (see also HERs 0986 & 6090) which form a defensive emplacement on the southern side of Greatham Creek. The section post is a shallow U-shape with unequal arms. The western arm measures 5m, the bottom of the U 5m and the eastern arm | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | 8m. The section post is entered from inturned entrances at either end of the structure. | |
| Tees HER | 6092 | Monument | Embankment South of Greatham Creek | This large square section post consists of four corridors set out around a central hollow. It is built into an unfinished railway embankment to the south of Greatham Creek. A pillbox lies approximately 45m to the north (see HER 985). The pillbox has two standard sized embrasures to the side elevations, though incorporates a smaller square funnelled embrasure to the east elevation. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6093 | Monument | Seal Sands (1 Of 3) | This is the northern most of a line of three section posts (see also 6094 & 6095) built into a former tidal embankment to the south of Greatham Creek. Although now landlocked by subsequent reclamation this would have been the front line of defence in 1940. The section post forms a shallow V-shape with arms of equal length measuring approximately 7m each. The point of the V faces the sea with loopholes along both arms. The entrances are inturned on the inside of the V. The site was visited in 2006, the majority of this structure was buried in the sand. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6094 | Monument | Seal Sands (2 Of 3) | This is the middle example of a line of three section posts (see also 6092 & 6095) built into a former tidal embankment to the south of Greatham Creek. Although now landlocked by subsequent reclamation this would have been the front line of defence in 1940. The section post forms a shallow V-shape with arms of equal length measuring approximately 7m each. The point of the V faces the sea with loopholes along both arms. The entrances are interned on the inside of the V. The site was visited in 2006, this pillbox is buried in the sand. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|---|--------|
| Tees HER | 6095 | Monument | Seal Sands (3 Of 3) | This is the southernmost of a line of three section posts (see also 6093 & 6094) built into a former tidal embankment to the south of Greatham Creek. Although now landlocked by subsequent reclamation this would have been the front line of defence in 1940. The section post forms a shallow V-shape with arms of equal length measuring approximately 7m each. The point of the V faces the sea with loopholes along both arms. The entrances are inturned on the inside of the V, steps are visible at one entrance. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6099 | Monument | Billingham Anhydrite Mine | Billingham Anhydrite Mine operated between 1928 and 1971. The mine was accessed by two shafts which accessed an extensive underground network covering several square kilometres. The 260m deep shafts for the mine were sunk in 1926 beneath a former nitrate factory established to research the production of ammonia for the war effort circa 1916. Above ground facilities included a crushing mill. Sulphuric acid could be derived from the anhydrite for the production of ammonium sulphate and hence fertilizers which were exported internationally. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6227 | Monument | Graythorpe | Graythorpe Shipyard (William Gray and Company) opened in 1924 on an 80-acre site near the river mouth at the north bank of the Tees. Four shipbuilding berths were laid out alongside a 500-foot dry dock and 1200 foot fitting out quay. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6572 | Monument | Billingham Beck, Portrack | This is a World War II pillbox, circa 1940-1941, lying on the north side of Billingham Beck. It is visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as an elongated hexagonal structure. It is present on Ordnance Survey mapping of 2005 and aerial photographs circa 2008. The north-eastern quadrant of the | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|
| | | | | pillbox is now buried beneath an access track to the adjacent works. The roof of the structure is concrete. It is presumed to be similar to HER 6600 at Norton Bottoms 1.2km to the North-West. | |
| Tees HER | 6600 | Monument | Norton Bottoms | A six-sided lozenge shaped Type 22 variant pillbox lies on the north side of Billingham Beck. It is visible on aerial photographs but has not yet been assessed in the field. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6792 | Monument | North-West Of Fire Station | This now demolished pillbox lay to the south of a small beck to the north-west of the Fire Station on the west side of Seaton Carew Road. It is visible in 1972 aerial photographs and appears to be a standard Type 23 with an anti-aircraft gun mounting pit at one end and a machine gun chamber at the other. It is not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2005. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6793 | Monument | Tees 'B' Battery, Seaton Carew Road | This anti-aircraft battery lay to the east of Saltholme Farm on the west side of Seaton Carew Road. This was part of the Tees 'B' Battery and was operational by 1940 when it was manned by 311 Battery of 73rd AA Regiment, who had recently been evacuated from France. The site is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The complex takes the form of a partial circle of buildings with a rectangular structure at the middle. Four-gun emplacements formed a partial circuit on the north and east sides. In the north-west quadrant of the circle were two further buildings. To the north-east of the main battery lay an ammunition store (HER 3286). To the north of this and south of the access road to Saltholme Farm lay a further complex of temporary buildings, probably accommodation, offices etc. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6845 | Monument | Cowpen Marsh | A large circular crater 16m in diameter survives on Cowpen Marsh, approximately 600m to the west of Seaton Carew Road and 520m south of | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|--------|
| | | | | Greatham Creek. The crater is now marked by the Ordnance Survey as a pond. It is interpreted as a World War II bomb crater. | |
| Tees HER | 6847 | Monument | South of Holme Fleet, Cowpen Marsh | A large circular crater 13m in diameter lay on Cowpen Marsh. The crater was marked by the Ordnance Survey as a pond in 2005 and partly cut a medieval saltmound (HER 1738). It is interpreted as a World War II bomb crater. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6902 | Monument | South Of Greatham Creek | This is the site of a former World War II Section Post or similar defensive building. It is visible on aerial photographs of 1946 and 1972 which at magnification show a sub rectangular building with inturned entrances at the north-west and north-east corners. There seems to be a large chamber forming the western part of the structure with a smaller chamber to the east. The feature is now demolished. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 6903 | Monument | South Of Greatham Creek | A former section post is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The feature consists of a long corridor with slight V shape with entrances at either end. By 1972 the structure had been demolished. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 7356 | Monument | The Empire Social Club | This social club stands within the settlement at Haverton Hill (HER 4833). It is now boarded up (information current 2010). It is two storeys and is brick built with a slate roof. It appears to have been built as a club in the early 20th century. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 8091 | Monument | South West of Cowpen Bewley | This heavy anti-aircraft battery is visible in part on historic maps and in full on RAF aerial photography from 1946. The battery complex was situated approximately 0.5km south west of Cowpen Bewley, on the south side of the Billingham to Hartlepool railway line. The complex comprised a group | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | <p>of ancillary buildings to the north, presumably including barracks, offices etc. To the south of the complex four guns are arranged in a north-facing crescent around a central structure (possibly the GL Mk II radar unit). The earliest recorded reference to the battery is in February 1940 and the latest reference is 22 June 1942. There were 4 x 3.7in (s) guns and a GL Mk II radar, recorded at the site on 22 June 1942.</p> <p>Two Type 23 Pillboxes are known of in the vicinity of the HAA battery site. A pillbox (HER 5266) lies approximately 650m south-east of the HAA battery site. Another pillbox (HER 8092), since demolished, lay approximately 500m south-west.</p> | |
| Tees HER | 8094 | Monument | South Of Pudding Nook, Greatham | <p>This anti-aircraft battery is visible in part on historic maps and in full on RAF aerial photography from 1946. The battery complex was situated approximately 250m south-east of Pudding Nook farm on land in the Greatham Creek area. The complex comprised a group of ancillary buildings to the north, including barracks, offices etc. To the south of the complex four guns were arranged in an east-facing crescent around a central command post. This battery has since been demolished and replaced by modern chemical works.</p> <p>The earliest recorded reference to the battery is in 22 June 1942 and the latest reference is 15 January 1946. There were 4 x 3.7in Mk IIC guns and two radars including a GL Mk II and a Mk IIIB, recorded at the site on 29 November 1945 and 15 January 1946. It is mentioned that another battery lay approximately 0.8km south-west of Pudding Nook at Marsh House farm, though no visual record could be found. The battery at Marsh House had 4 x 4.5in guns and a GL Mk II radar, recorded on 22 June 1942.</p> | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|---|--------|
| Tees HER | 8357 | Monument | North Of Billingham Beck | This pillbox was noted on an aerial photograph taken in 1946. It is an elongated hexagon in plan with a concrete roof. It is likely to be a variant of the FW/Type 22 design. The pillbox is no longer extant and was not present on aerial photographs taken in 1972 when there was an industrial building present. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 8606 | Monument | Furness | This pillbox was noted on an aerial photograph taken in 1966. It is an elongated hexagon in plan with a concrete roof. It is likely to be a variant of the FW/Type 22 design. The pillbox may survive underneath a ramp constructed in the 1980s to transport materials for the construction of the Quorn factory to the north from the railway to the site. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 8707 | Monument | Graythorp | Graythorp village was a short-lived worker's settlement associated with Gray's Shipyard (1924-1963; see HER 6227). The village was established on the north side of the Tees Road. It consisted of several short terraces established along and off Graythorp Road. Historic maps indicate that the settlement had its own school and playing field along with a club. The mapping indicates that further estate roads were laid but were never developed with further housing/facilities. The settlement had been cleared by the early 1980s. It is now industrial estate or open space. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 8717 | Monument | NER Greatham Creek Branch | The Greatham Creek Branch of the North Eastern Railway is shown on a Tees Conservancy Commissioners map of 1906 and on the OS 1916 map. It extended north-eastwards from Port Clarence, stopping short of Greatham Creek. A Tees Conservancy Commissioners map of 1938 shows that it was intended to extend the line further to the northeast, but this was never carried out. The majority of the line survives. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------|
| Tees HER | 8796 | Monument | Haverton Hill Coal Depot | A Coal Depot first appears on the OS 1916-1919 map south-east of Haverton Hill Station. A range of coal drops are shown on the south of the site on the later OS 1952-1966 map comprising eight cells. The cells are constructed of brick and stone. Four of the cells survive in a fenced enclosure formerly a scrapyard. The remainder are no longer extant. The brick cell walls seem to be replacements for earlier stone walls. The back wall of the cells are constructed in stone. The brick cell walls have modern concrete blocks on the top. The stone cell walls are in poor condition with only one complete, together with the end walls. The brick cell walls are not as deep as the original stone walls but are in fairly good condition. It is possible the brick is a later build. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 9507 | Monument | Pioneer Cement Works | Former Cement Works established in 1903, known as Casebourne's, Pioneer or Haverton Hill Works formerly occupied on the north bank of the River Tees adjacent to Bamletts Wharf. The company appears to have extended to take in Tees Salt works which once stood to the south-west of the manufacturing plant by the time of the 1950s OS map. The site was owned by Imperial Chemical Company from 1928 to 1972. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 9532 | Monument | Tees Road Venator site | A series of concrete anti landing glider posts occupy the site to the south and east of the Venator plant. Associated with the Command Post, Generator House and Bombing Decoy Site to the south. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 3288, 6178 | Locally listed building | Greenabella | This locally listed building forms part of the remains of a World War II bombing decoy (HER 4375) to the east of Seaton Carew road. It is a rectangular structure measuring approximately 3.8m east-west and 4.5m north-south. It is built of breeze blocks with a blast proof entrance with | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | short walls leading away from the main opening at 45 degrees. The building has a number of ventilation pipes at roof level. Its suggested function is as a command building and/or storage area for the bombing decoy. A generator hut stands to the immediate east (see HER 6178). | |
| RCBC HER | 257 | Monument | Pasley, Todd Point Road | Former barracks of the Pasley Battery (SMR 0760) on Tod Point Road. The barracks are shown on the south side of the road slightly east of the Fisherman's crossing point across the now dismantled railway on a map of 1938. The barracks are no lo | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 760 | Monument | Pasley Battery, Redcar | Gun battery built at the end of the First World War with one counter bombardment 9.2 inch gun. The battery functioned in the Second World War after which the gun was removed. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 1828 | Monument | Coatham Sands Pillbox | Rectangular pill box with extensions at either end. Land use is sand dunes & dump for British Steel waste. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 1829 | Monument | Coatham Sands Pillbox | Square pillbox 3m in size and made of brick and concrete. Found to be in a poor state of repair. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3290 | Monument | Dormanstown | A model town commissioned by Dorman Long Ltd. to house workers of the nearby steel plant. Greatly influenced by the garden city movement. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3590 | Monument | Coatham Gun Emplacement | WWII 6 pound gun emplacement in Coatham. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3602 | Monument | Grangetow - 'K' Site | World War II bombing decoy 'K' site. One of three different types of decoy at this site (see SMR's 3623 & 3628). This type of decoy was intended to replicate a dummy aircraft landing ground or RAF satellite airfield. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------|---|--------|
| RCBC HER | 3623 | Monument | Grangetow - 'Q' Site | World War II bombing decoy 'Q' site. One of three different types of decoy at this site (see SMR's 3602 & 3628). This type of decoy was intended to simulate the flarepath lighting of permanent RAF stations as a lure to attack by night bombers. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3628 | Monument | Grangetow - 'QL/QF' Site | World War II bombing decoy 'QL/QF' site. One of three different types of decoy at this site (see SMR's 3602 & 3623). The QF component of the site was a fire based decoy. Fires were lit to replicate sites already under attack thus diverting enemy fire. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3647 | Monument | South Gare Pillbox | WWII Pillbox now broken up with some visible concrete detritus on surface. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3648 | Monument | South Gare Pillbox | WWII Pillbox now buried in sand up to its windows. An outlying brick structure cut into a dune may be a related feature. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3649 | Monument | South Gare Pillbox | WWII Pillbox. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3650 | Monument | South Gare Pillbox | WWII Pillbox. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3652 | Monument | Coatham Sands Pillbox | WWII Pillbox now demolished a slumped down side of slag bank. The remains are extremely fragmentary. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3653 | Monument | Coatham Sands Pillbox | WWII Pillbox Type 22 shown on 1971 aerial photograph. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| RCBC HER | 3654 | Monument | Coatham Sands Pillbox | WWII Pillbox type 22 shown on 1971 aerial photograph. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3655 | Monument | Coatham Sands | This is a large concrete structure, at least 2m high and 13m x 4m in plan. The structure has no openings. The features concords with a pair of structures marked 'Butts' on the 1919-1920 Ordnance Survey map. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3656 | Monument | South Gare Pillbox | WWII Pillbox shown on AP's but not now extant. Site was alongside the road along the South Gare Breakwater. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 3657 | Monument | South Gare Pillbox | WWII Pillbox which has now slumped down the banking and lies at a steep angle with the leading edge on the tidal sand flats. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 4024 | Monument | Coatham Marsh | A row of 23 concrete World War II tank traps survive on British Steel Land between the Coatham Marsh nature reserve and Redcar Works. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 4365 | Monument | Bran Sands 'QL/QF' Site | Former World War II bombing decoy QL/QF site. The QF component was a fire based decoy. Fires were lit to replicate sites already under attack thus diverting enemy fire away from the real target. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 4782 | Monument | Grangetown | Signal box dating to 1954. This box operates a panel frame dating to 1984. The box is still in use and stands on the side of the line to the north-east of Grangetown Station (SMR 4360). | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 5245 | Find Spot | Sir Williams Turner's Hospital | Animal bones were recovered by builders who had lifted floor boards in Sir William Turner's Hospital. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 5360 | Monument | Manor Farm, Kirkleatham | A World War II searchlight battery formerly stood to the east of Manor Farm, Kirkleatham. The site was also used as a Prisoner of War Camp (see | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | SMR 5361). The remains of the searchlight battery were located during a geophysical survey of the area. | |
| RCBC HER | 5361 | Monument | Manor Farm, Kirkleatham | A former World War II Prisoner of War Camp lay to the immediate east of Manor Farm. The camp is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1948. It consists of a group of at least six small huts. The area was subject to a geophysical survey. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 6922 | Monument | Dormanstown Primary School | This school block fronts the south side of South Avenue within the planned worker's settlement of Dormanstown (HER 3290). It is brick built with two storeys. To the rear lies a second school block (HER 6923). The school was built in the inter-war period (circa 1920-1935). | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 6923 | Monument | Dormanstown Primary School | This school block lies to the rear of the school plot off South Avenue within the planned worker's settlement of Dormanstown (HER 3290). It has a symmetrical plan which takes a flat bottomed V-shape. To the north lies a second school block (HER 6923). The school was built in the inter-war period (circa 1920-1935). | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 7996 | Monument | Kirkleatham Defence Area 57 | This former anti-tank ditch protected the north, south and eastern flanks of Kirkleatham Defence Area 57 during World War II. The ditch appears to have been largely backfilled shortly after the war. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8072 | Monument | Anti Tank Ditch | Infilled anti-tank ditch located between Coatham Bridge and Dormanstown, Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8077 | Monument | Machine Gun Emplacement | Type 23 pillbox, on the edge of Bran Sands but not in original Location due to cliff collapse. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|--------|
| RCBC HER | 8078 | Monument | Pillbox | A pillbox in poor condition on high ground in marsh overlooking bird sanctuary, Warrenby Marsh. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8082 | Monument | Pillbox | A pillbox in poor condition located in a bird sanctuary in Coatham Marsh, between railway and Tod Point Road, Warrenby Marsh.. It is below ground level and linked to a trench system that connects it to a similar structure at NZ 588249 (UORN 10179) | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8084 | Monument | Pillbox (Type FW3/23) | Type 23 pillbox in good condition located at the high water mark, Coatham Beach. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8086 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox, now removed. No further information. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8089 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | Six cubes in original place and once part of a much larger system. Evidence suggests the blocks formed the S end of a triple line of blocks extending from the bridge, across the golf links, to the coast defences at Coatham Sand Banks. Located near Warrenby Bridge, Coatham, Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8090 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | Four anti-tank cubes in pairs both to the E and W of Marsh House and a further 2 60yds SW of Warrenby Marsh House, Coatham. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8122 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | Eighty now removed anti-tank cubes running from Marsh House, along the side of the road near the old railway track, to the South Gare road S of Pasley Battery. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8123 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | Thirty-five now removed anti-tank cubes running along the N side of rear of Broadway East, Dormanstown, Redcar. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|--|--------|
| RCBC HER | 8124 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | Single anti-tank cubes built between each house on the S side of Broadway East. In total there were 48 cubes in a system that extended from the junction with Black Lane, to the junction with Kirkleatham Lane, Dormanstown. These have since been removed. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8125 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | Ten now removed anti-tank cubes providing an obstruction at a right angle to the line of Redcar Trunk Road (A1085), Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8126 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | A hundred non removed anti-tank cubes running along the N side of railway line from Fishermans Crossing, Warrenby, Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8127 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | Eighteen now removed anti-tank cubes running 50yds parallel with line at NZ 579251 (UORN 10391), Warrenby, Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8128 | Monument | Anti-tank Block | A dozen now removed anti-tank cubes running between railway sliding and road in N - S direction in Warrenby, Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8129 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Seveteen anti-tank cubes on spit of land to the north of Redcar Jetty, approximately 180m from South Gare | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8134 | Monument | Anti-tank Ditch | Infilled Description: An infilled anti-tank ditch extended along the east approach to the bridge on the seaward side, Warrenby Bridge, Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8135 | Monument | Anti-tank Ditch | Infilled anti-tank ditch linked to twin pillboxes in copse next to Ennis Road, Dormanstown. The ditch was V shaped with one vertical face. At its east end it linked up with anti-tank cube system at rear of Broadway East. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8138 | Monument | WW2 Defence | A gun emplacement for a 6 pound Hotchkiss gun. This site commanded important approaches from Coatham Beach and South Gare. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--|--------|
| RCBC HER | 8143 | Monument | Anti-Tank Horizontal Rail | A removed roadblock across Kirkelatham Lane opposite church, Kirkleatham, consisting of concrete blocks and a 12ft gap closed by horizontal bars between blocks. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8146 | Monument | Anti-Tank Horizontal Rail | A removed roadblock across road on west side of wall turret and Turners Hospital, Kirkleatham, consisting of concrete blocks and a 14ft gap closed by horizontal bar between blocks. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8157 | Monument | Anti-Tank Horizontal Rail | A removed roadblock across Redcar Trunk Road, consisting of concrete blocks and a 14ft gap closed by horizontal bar between blocks. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8158 | Monument | Anti-Tank Horizontal Rail | A removed roadblock in Dormanstown, consisting of concrete blocks and a 12ft gap closed by horizontal bar between blocks. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8172 | Monument | Anti-Tank Horizontal Rail | A removed roadblock across Ruby Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, consisting of two concrete blocks and central gap closed by either vertical or horizontal bars. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8191 | Monument | Anti-Tank Vertical Rail | A removed roadblock across Broadway East, Dormanstown, consisting of concrete blocks and 6 vertical rails. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8213 | Monument | Beach Defence Battery | Gun mounted upon the Redcar Jetty on a reinforced concrete holdfast and commanded the inner approaches of the River Tees. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8228 | Monument | Light Anti Aircraft Battery | Anti-aircraft light machine gun post at Kirkleatham Hall, Kirkleatham. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8229 | Monument | Light Anti Aircraft Battery | Anti-aircraft light machine gun post south of Kirkleatham Hall, Kirkleatham. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| RCBC HER | 8230 | Monument | Light Anti Aircraft Battery | Anti-aircraft light machine gun post north of St. Cuthberts Church, Kirkleatham. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8235 | Monument | WW2 Defence | A minefield consisted of 74 MK. IV mines. No further information. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8236 | Monument | WW2 Defence | A minefield consisted of 72 MK. II mines. No further information. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8237 | Monument | Minefield | MK. II minefield running parallel to the tide line in the dunes E of South Gare. The minefield consisted of 158 MK. II mines. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8239 | Monument | Minefield | An isolated minefield in the centre of Bran Sands. The minefield consisted of 28 B type C mines. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8240 | Monument | Minefield | A minefield ran across Coatham Common from the Fishermans Crossing to the perimeter of Pasley Battery, Coatham Common. The minefield consisted of 510 MK. II mines. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8241 | Monument | Minefield | A minefield ran across Coatham Marsh linking Warrenby to the railway line, Coatham Marsh. The minefield consisted of 1170 MK. II mines. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8242 | Monument | Pillbox | Pillbox, no specification, part of the outer defence system of Kirkleatham Hall. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8251 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox now removed. No further information | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8252 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox now removed. No further information | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--|--------|
| RCBC HER | 8253 | Monument | Pillbox | Pillbox, no specification on the edge of dunes, Coatham Sands, Redcar. No longer extant. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8254 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox now removed. No further information | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8255 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox now removed. No further information | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8256 | Monument | Pillbox | Pillbox, no specification, located adjacent to road leading to South Gare, Redcar. No longer extant. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8257 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox, now removed, located on the Redcar Jetty. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8258 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox now removed. No further information | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8259 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox now removed. No further information | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8260 | Monument | Pillbox | Pillbox, no specification, now removed but formerly on Bran Sands, north of old Redcar jetty. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8261 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Pillbox now removed. No further information | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8262 | Monument | Pillbox | Pillbox, no specification, formerly at Warrenby Works, no longer extant. | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------|--|--------|
| RCBC HER | 8283 | Monument | Section Post | Pillbox described as a Fleche Rifle Gallery, located in dunes of Coatham Common. No longer extant. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8288 | Monument | Trench | Remove anti-tank trench previously located on the east side of Warrenby Bridge, Redcar. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8299 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Weapon pit with no further information. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8303 | Monument | WW2 Defence | Weapon Pit to the rear of the pillbox. No further information . | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8305 | Monument | Section Post | V-shaped section post marked on the 1954 1:2500 OS map. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8312 | Monument | Teesside Works | One of two waterless gasholders were on the 1980 to present day OS maps. These gasholders were associated with the Redcar steelworks coke ovens for the storage of coke oven gas. | Modern |
| RCBC HER | 8313 | Monument | Teesside Works | One of two waterless gasholders were on the 1980 to present day OS maps. These gasholders were associated with the Redcar steelworks coke ovens for the storage of coke oven gas. | Modern |
| Tees HER | 8864 | Monument | Greatham Creek | A series of houseboats or timber-built cuddy-houses were formerly located along Greatham Creek. The earliest of which is thought to be those occupying Cote Hill saltern. This small parcel of land was occupied by five small structures illustrated on the 1918-20 Ordnance Survey map. The number of structures on Cote Hill increased as shown on the 1968 Ordnance Survey map. This map also depicts another houseboat to the | Modern |

| SOURCE | REFERENCE (HER OR ID) | TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION | PERIOD |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|--|---------|
| | | | | <p>south east of Cote Hill.</p> <p>A small community, living in cabins and houseboats was documented on the banks of Greatham Creek in the mid 1970s. At the time eleven houseboats, three timber cabins, eight timber-built cuddy-houses and one brick cottage were noted. The remains of demolished or burnt cabins or houseboats were also noted. These buildings were used by local families for fishing and holidaying from the turn of the 20th century.</p> | |
| RCBC HER | 1063 | Find Spot | Old Hall | Three baked clay loomweights discovered at Kirkleatham Old Hall during tree planting in 1980. | Unknown |
| N/A | GS Site 1 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | An undated rectilinear enclosure containing anomalies and an undated ring ditch were identified in a geophysical survey east of Cowpen Bewley. | Unknown |
| N/A | GS Site 2 | Monument | Cowpen Bewley | An undated rectilinear enclosure with associated boundary ditches identified by a geophysical survey (magnetometry) south-east of Cowpen Bewley. | Unknown |