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**Former Neal's Scrapyard, Gilesgate, Durham,
County Durham**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Report to: **Joe Costello**

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2011 ECUS Ltd undertook an archaeological desk based assessment on behalf of Joe Costello on land located at the former Neal's scrap yard off Gilesgate in Durham. The assessment was deemed a requirement due to the proximity of two scheduled ancient monuments. The first of these, the remains of St Mary Magdalene Chapel (also a grade I listed building), is located on the southern edge of the site. A second Scheduled Ancient Monument, the extant remains of a 12th century Kepier hospital is located 322m to the North of the development area.

The Desk Based Assessment revealed that although the site is located in an area of high archaeological potential there is actually low potential for survival of medieval archaeology. There is some potential for surviving remains relating to the chapel of St Mary Magdalene, of which some elements are still standing. The potential is low due to the terracing and development of the site of a long period of time as a timber and scrap yard, and this disturbance has been shown by previous interventions.

Walkover survey highlighted that the area proposed for future development had been highly disturbed by the construction of the scrap yard and terrace. St Mary Magdalene's chapel was situated on a artificial platform, the northern part of which has been truncated in the post medieval period, by the creation of the terrace for the scrap yard and by the construction of subsequent buildings on the site. There is however potential for any substantial redevelopment to impact upon the setting of the chapel and this may be an issue in selecting a suitable development strategy. This potential impact will be greatly reduced by the proximity to the dual carriageway which has already significantly altered the original setting of the Chapel.

ECUS Ltd has made the following recommendations on the basis of the desk based assessment. Should further substantial development take place on the site, for example, that which would require significant below ground excavation, then those works should be preceded by a small targeted archaeological evaluation to ascertain the level of below ground disturbance and assess potential for the survival of medieval features.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The development site is located in North East Durham to the North of Gilesgate and desk based assessment was required in order to help establish the archaeological and historical sensitivity of an area proposed for possible future redevelopment. The development area surrounds the northern extent of the structural remains of St Mary Magdalene Chapel designated as a Grade I Listed Building and Scheduled ancient Monument (LB UID 24445, OCN DU36).
- 1.2 The purpose of this desk based assessment is to both inform the client and the planning authority on the archaeological significance of the site and any sites encountered in the immediate vicinity. This is important particularly where context and setting may be significantly altered by development. The assessment also seeks to assess the archaeological potential of the site and put forward a preferred strategy for any further work that is required.

2. Location, Land use and Geology

2.1 Location

The site proposed for redevelopment is the former Neal's scrap yard, located in North East Durham, to the north of Gilesgate, off Station Lane. The site is centred at National Grid Reference NZ 28253 42951. The site is defined by the remains of St Mary Magdalene Chapel to the south and the current housing estate to the West.

2.2 Land use

Until recently the site has been used as an all purpose scrapyard and still has much disturbance and debris relating to this visible on the ground. The site is however currently in use as a storage compound for a construction company. Historically the site has been used for storage and several phases of modern buildings are evident on the historic maps.

2.3 Geology

The site is on superficial geological deposits of clay above Pennine middle coal measures comprising mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. (BGS online)

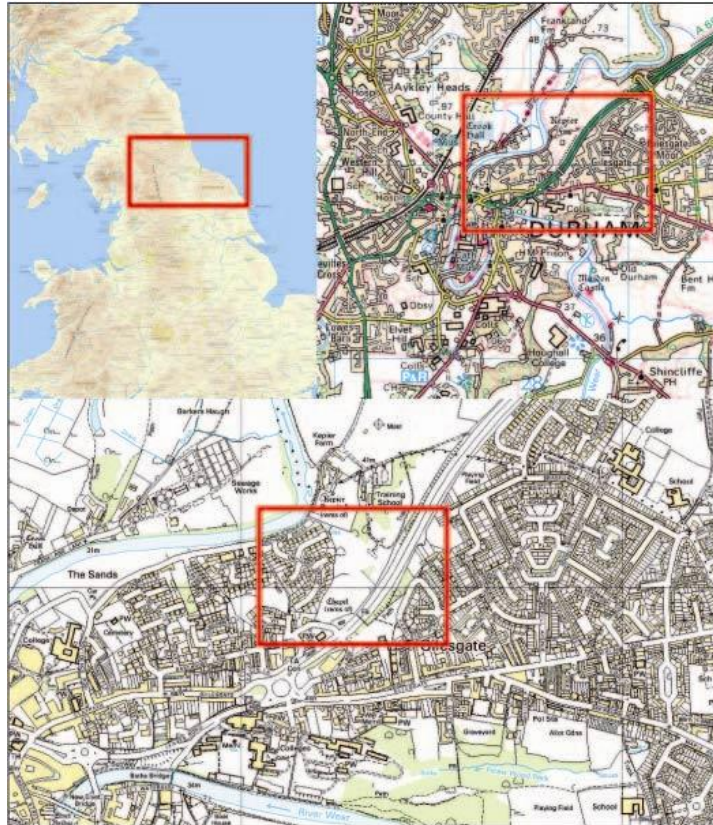


Fig 1: Tripartite location plan

3. Methodology

3.1 Sources consulted

This desk based assessment has consulted the following sources:

- Durham County Council HER
- Durham county Record Office
- Durham Local History Reference Library
- Durham Cathedral Records and Archives
- National Monuments Record
- British Geological survey
- North East Regional Research Framework

3.2 Contaminated land study

A separate contaminated land study has been undertaken by ECUS Ltd and is the subject of a separate report.

3.3 Walkover survey

3.3.1 The site was subject to a walkover survey in order to investigate its archaeological potential and the potential impact of any development on the historic character of the surrounding area.

3.3.2 The walkover survey confirmed that the current use of the site along with the previous use as a scrap yard has heavily disturbed the ground and most likely left any archaeological deposits close to the surface truncated. The scrap yard is surrounded

by modern housing estates to the east and west and the main Sunderland-Durham road, formerly the line of the railway, to the south. The platform created for the chapel has been scraped away to create a terrace to the north for the scrap yard (Plate 2). This has most likely truncated and heavily disturbed any archaeological remains. This is confirmed by a short watching brief report from 1993 which observed natural geology and made ground within the scrap yard, in close proximity to the chapel but no archaeological deposits (Pritchard 1993).

- 3.3.3 The scrap yard has a visible break of slope, located to the north of the chapel, before the ground steeply drops away as part of an artificially improved terrace made up of re-deposited building rubble (Plate 3). The smaller break of slope may be the original scrap yard platform created in the 19th century by flattening the chapel platform and this has been subsequently improved in the 1960s after the demolition of the railway buildings. This latter process has created the steep escarpment edge visible at the northern extent of the site.
- 3.3.4 Below the artificially created, steep escarpment edge can be seen the natural slope which runs to a field boundary, which probably started existence as a small stream or channel which was subsequently improved. This would most probably been used for agriculture in the medieval period although here there has been less modern disturbance so archaeological remains may survive intact.
- 3.3.5 What also became apparent was the clear inter-visibility of the chapel site with Durham cathedral (Plate 4). This is undoubtedly a deliberate positioning of the hospital site that the chapel belonged to as it was founded by the bishop of Durham.



Plate 1: St Mary Magdalene's Chapel viewed looking west.



Plate 2: top of steep escarpment edge, probably related to scrap yard terracing.



Plate 3: The visible break of slope relating to artificial terracing for the scrap yard and associated buildings



Plate 4: St Mary Magdalene's chapel in relation to Durham cathedral in the distance.

4. Study Area

4.1 Sites recorded in the NMR

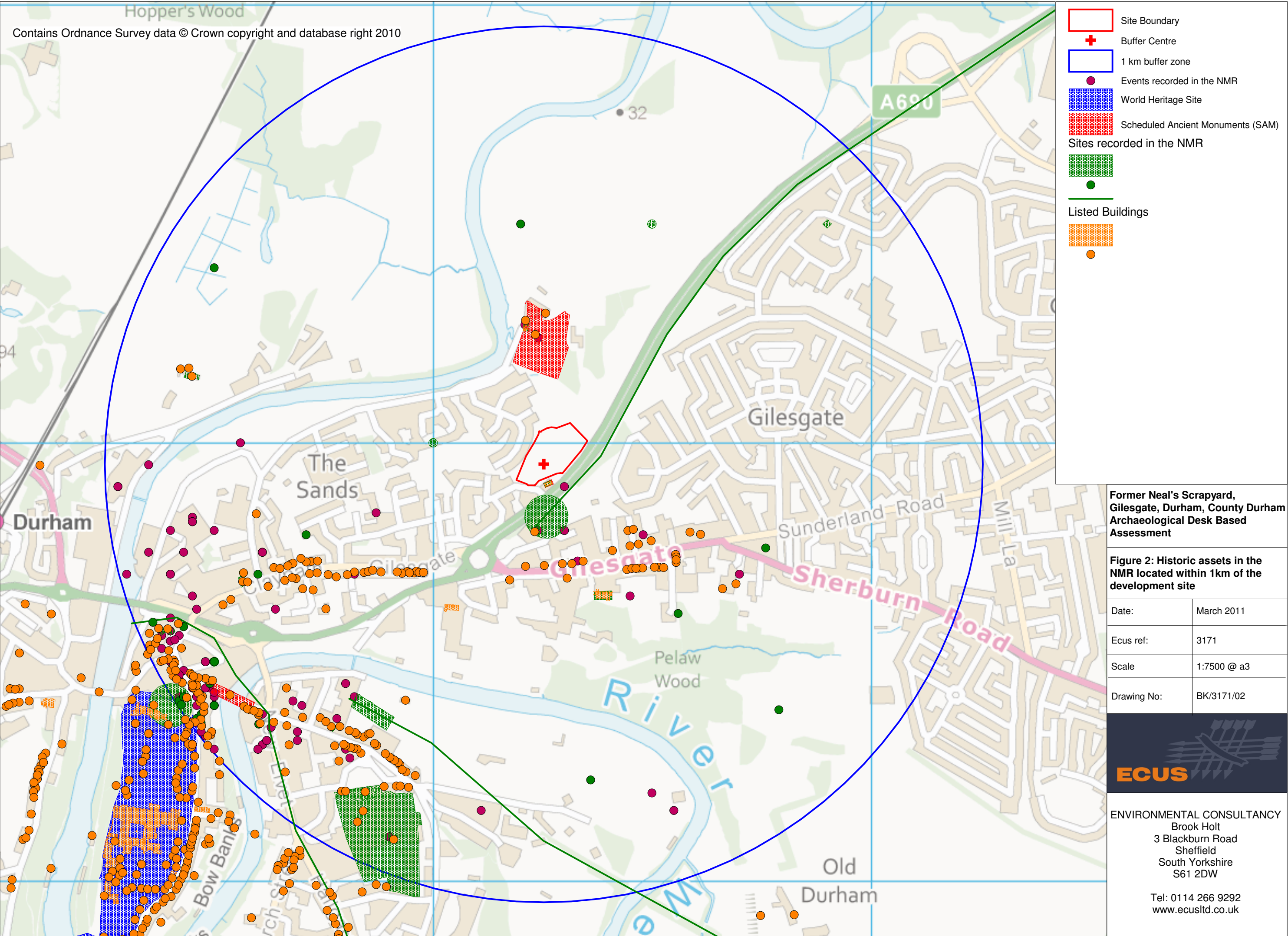
4.1.1 The NMR records 58 sites within 1km of the development area, these are summarised in the table below.

UID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING
24562		Supposed Roman? bridge piers were seen in the River Wear near the Kepier Hospital in the 18th century.	428500	543500
24570	THE FRAM WELLHEAD	Dated to 1450, rebuilt in 1847 and restored in 1959; resited from 165 yards to the north-east.	427500	542500
1234803		Barn north of Crook Hall. Early 18th century barn and loft. The two-storey, three-bay building is built of brick with a pantile roof. There is a wide timber lintel to the vehicle door on the right of the building and a tall segmental-headed central door	427439.73	543170.28
1102347	HMP DURHAM	An act of Parliament was passed in 1809 to allow the erection of the new prison and on 31st July 1809 the foundation stone was laid. The court house was ready by 1811 but the prison was not ready until 1819. The only part of the present prison which bel	427887.53	542097.51
1502914		Congregational chapel, now United Reformed Church. 1885-6 by J.T. Gradon. Snecked sandstone with ashlar plinth and dressings; Welsh slate roof with decorative red ridge tiles. Aligned north-south. Decorated style.	427564.68	542683.93
24508	DURHAM	Medieval walled city on site of Saxon settlement. Granted its Charter in 1180, the town plan was largely established by circa 1250 and altered little during the succeeding 600 years, only expanding significantly in the 19th century. A distinctive featur	427500	542500
1176053		Parts of a Medieval and post Medieval inhumation cemetery, possibly that of St Nicholas' Church were	427400	542570

		identified during watching briefs in Watergate Vennel and the Market Place in 1997. The finds are in the Old Fulling Mill Museum.		
536357	42 NORTH BAILEY	C18 house	427500	542500
1345154	MAWDELYNG YLDHOUSE	Almshouse built shortly before 1448.	428000	543000
24561		An Iron Age gold stater.	427500	542500
24522	KEPIER HOSPITAL OF ST GILES	Hospital built in 1180 to replace Hospital of St Giles founded in 1112. Dissolved in 1545-6. Farmhouse incorporates probable Medieval core.	428212.45	543268.47
538448	HOUSE NEW ELVET	Early C18 house	427500	542500
24456		A Bronze Age palstave was found while sinking a well in Durham. It was purchased by the British Museum (J F Lucas Collection) in 1873 (See NZ 24 SE 39).	427500	542500
1502917		Presbyterian chapel, later successively Independent (by 1804) and Congregational (by 1821). 1751. Dark red brick with sandstone plinth and rendered ashlar dressings: roof of concrete tiles. 2 storeys, 2 bays and small one-storey porch at left to basem	427565.63	542702.57
497708	GILESGATE STATION	Site of railway station on the Durham Goods Line opened in 1844, closed to passengers in 1857 when Durham City Station opened, although continuing in use as a goods station until closed in 1966. Listed Grade II, now a builders merchants.	428258.88	542831.51
24602	TOWN HALL AND GUILDHALL	The guildhall was built in 1665 with 18th century alterations; the adjoining town hall and front range was built in 1851. These buildings may incorporate the remains of the medieval guildhall built in 1356. Listed.	427380	542570
536358	45 NORTH BAILEY	C18 house	427500	542500
1345158	HOSPITIUM DUNELMENS E	Hospice or inn for pilgrims within the North Gate.	427400	542400
1234790		Barn west of Crook Hall. Early 18th century barn and loft. The two-storey, three-bay building is built of sandstone rubble with ashlar quoins and brick dressings, the roof is of Welsh slate. The loading door on the left of the building is under an ellipt	427422.19	543169.28
24603		Terrace of three houses, (now two), built in the early 18th century.	427770	542350
24445	ST MARY MAGDALENE S CHAPEL	Ruined remains of chapel, built mid-15th century to replace an earlier 13th century hospital chapel, dissolved in 1546. The Hospital was founded in the mid-13th century and was dependent on Durham Cathedral. The chapel was rebuilt in 1370 but demolished	428262.47	542906.61
536354	48-49 OLD ELVET	House built in the first half of the C18	427500	542500
24521		An Early Bronze Age flat copper axe found in Durham City is in the British Museum. It was apparently found in sinking a well at Durham. Purchased by British Museum (J F Lucas Collection) in 1873. (See NZ 24 SE 18 for possible duplication).	427500	542500
536359	JEVONS HOUSE	House built 18th century, garden front altered early C19. Demolished 1966.	427500	542500
24546		Possible site of Medieval fishponds.	427500	542500
1456390		Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Belmont. All ridge and furrow appears to be no longer extant on the latest 1989 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.	428900	543500
24531	CROOK HALL	Originally a 14th century manor house with 17th and 18th century additions and alterations; it contains the possible remains of a chapel. There are remains of a dry moat. The earlier part of the house is built of coursed squared sandstone with a Welsh	427448.05	543153.04
24582	DURHAM CROWN	Former Assize Court, now Crown Courts. Circa 1811 by George Money Penny and Ignatius Bonomi; interior altered	427845.82	542200.38

	COURT	circa 1870 by W. Crozier. Sandstone ashlar; graduated Lakeland slate roof on main block, Welsh slate on wings. Centre block and flanking wing		
520950	76 SADDLER STREET	Early C19 house, converted to a shop in the C20	427500	542500
520947	ABBEY COTTAGE	House built in the 18th century. Rendered stone with a tiled roof.	427500	542500
520949	43-44 SADDLER STREET	Late C18 theatre, converted to a house c1791	427500	542500
917875	ST GILES CHURCH	Parish church; part of the original Hospital of St Giles, founded in 1112 AD, the site of the hospital was moved in 1180, (NZ 24 SE 91). North nave wall circa 1114, chancel late 12th century, tower early 13th and early 15th century; additions of 1873.	428388.71	542651.18
506722	ELVET STATION	Site of railway station on the Elvet Branch Railway opened in 1893 and closed in 1931 to passengers and in 1954 to all traffic.	427861.38	542384.88
536356	HOUSE PALACE GREEN	C18 house	427500	542500
918908	NORTHGATE	Site of a 12th century gateway in the castle walls, demolished in 1820.	427460	542370
1406255	CLAYPATH	Burgages on a North Row and South Row are recorded at Claypath in the Feodarium Prioratus in 1233-44, suggesting it had borough status.	427600	542700
1457002	DURHAM MAIN COLLIERY	A post medieval colliery is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The colliery measures approximately 8.9 hectares.	427500	543400
918639	SALVATION ARMY CITADEL	Assembly rooms and shops, built c1800 incorporating part of the Medieval north gate of the castle; now a Salvation Army meeting hall.	427470	542360
24444	ST THOMAS THE MARTYRS CHAPEL	Mentioned in the 13th century, no longer extant.	427710	542790
24525		Probable site of a wayside cross erected on a raised platform, formerly known as the Maiden's Bower.	428760	542760
24457	ELVET BRIDGE	Early 13th century bridge incorporating work from the late 12th century bridge. Repaired after floods in 1771 and widened in 1805. The south-east arch supported the medieval chapel of St. Andrews, which may be incorporated in numbers 96 and 97 Elvet Bri	427500	542400
1406388		Anglo-Saxon occupation discovered in Saddler Street probably pre-dates the traditional foundation of Durham in 995. Excavation revealed a bow-sided wattle building cut into the hillside and protected by a storm-water drain following the hill contours. A	427420	542410
918859	CLAYPORT GATE	Site of a possible gateway in the city walls, supposedly removed in 1791.	427430	542580
1429415		World War II roadblock. It was constructed during the period 1940 to 1941. The demolition was before 1998. Located at Elvet Bridge over the River Wear, Durham City.	427500	542500
520948	84 NEW ELVET	Probably an C18 house, converted to a hotel	427601.87	542357.49
24601		Later 19th century house, now a shop; incorporating the cells of a 1632 House of Correction in the cellar. Extends into land arch of Medieval Elvet Bridge.	427490	542450
24538		Anglo-Saxon Durham. The first possible documented date for a settlement at Durham is in the Anglo Saxon Chronicles. In 762 Peohtwine was consecrated Bishop of Whitehorn at 'Aelfet ee' or Aelfet Island. This settlement has been suggested to have been c	427424.63	542401.4
918607		A 17th century house with early 19th century alterations, incorporating part of the north gate of the castle; now a university department.	427470	542380
831530	THE RACECOURSE GROUND	Cricket Ground used by Durham University C.C.	428360	542230

1408891	THE SHAKESPEARE PUBLIC HOUSE	The Shakespeare public house occupies a late 18th or early 19th century brick built building which is three storeys high and one bay wide. Its plan consists of three small rooms - the bar, the snug and the fives room - one behind the other. The bar is	427430	542420
1457010		A possible medieval/post medieval field boundary is visible as cropmarks on air photographs.	428790	542390
24473	NEW PLACE OR PALACE	Site of a 16th century? palace which belonged to the Earl of Westmoreland.	427360	542590
24560		Site of a Medieval holy well.	428560	542610
24597		An enclosure of uncertain date is visible as a flat rectilinear platform outlined by an incomplete outer ditch and an inner bank. The site has previously been identified as a possible Roman fort, however this seems unlikely given that the feature is over	428200	543500
1375921		The Durham Goods Line was opened by the Newcastle and Durham Junction Railway in 1844 from Belmont Junction on the 'old main line' to Gilesgate Station, and was used by passengers until the opening of the Bishop Auckland Branch Railway in 1857. It remains	429445.55	544004.99
1375833	DURHAM ELVET AND MURTON BRANCH RAILWAY	A new terminus at Elvet, East of Durham was authorised circa 1890, a new branch line opening in 1893 to serve it from Sherburnhouse. The line closed in 1954.	429084.66	541682.31
1029995		Roman road running from Barmby - Stamford Bridge - Thirsk - Durham. This road extends for 72 miles and can be traced in lines of roads, hedgerows and parish boundaries.	434217.61	516183.77



4.2 Sites recorded in the HER

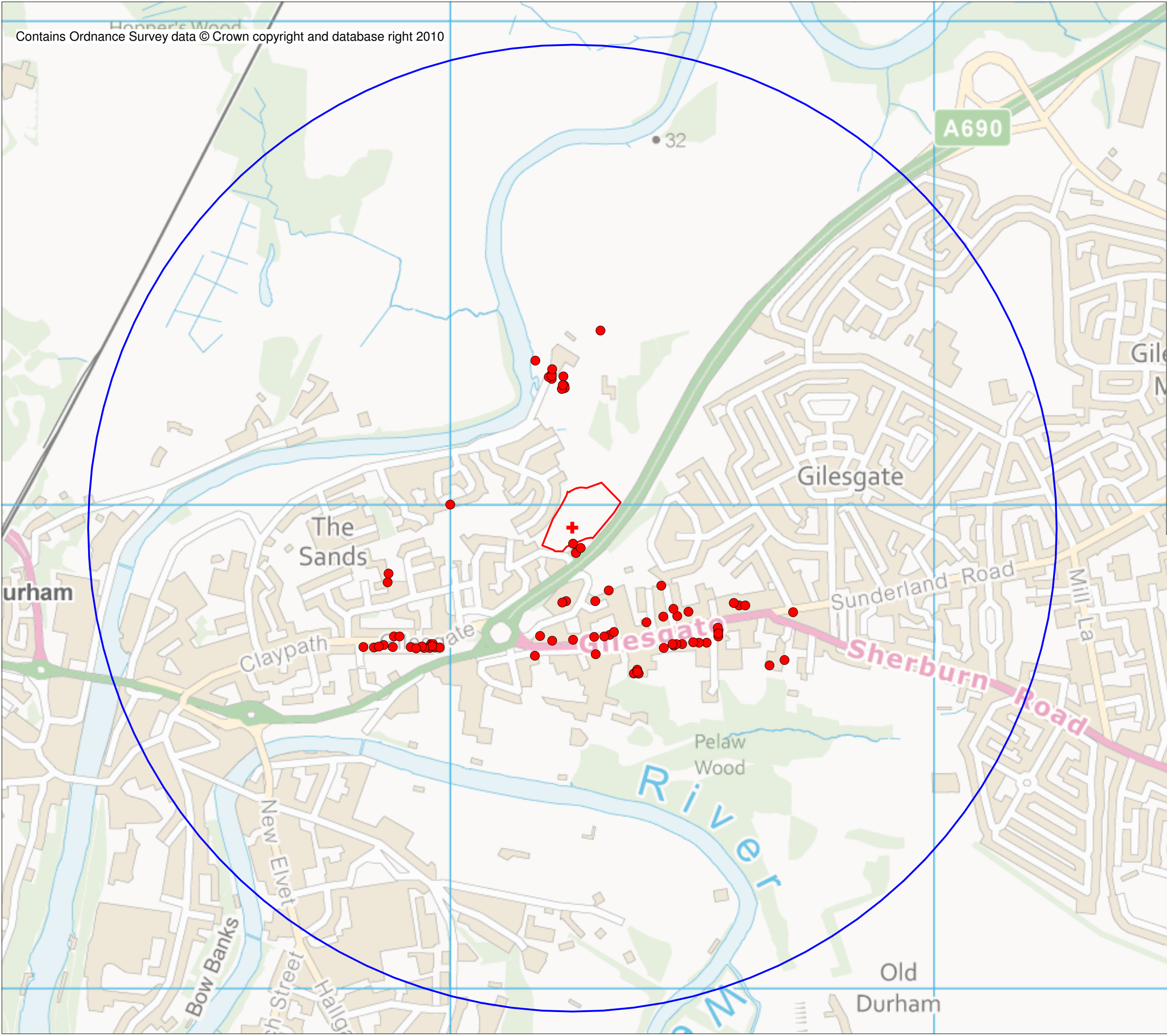
4.2.1 The HER records 78 sites which are summarised in the table below;

HER No	NAME	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING
190	Durham City, Newtons Yard		Building	428254	542919
1277	Durham City, Kepier Hospital	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Gatehouse, Hospital	428210	543270
1278	Durham City, St. Giles	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Hospital	428380	542650
1279	Durham City, Mary Magdalene Chapel	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Chapel, Church	428260	542900
1282	Durham City, St. Mary Magdalene	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Hospital	428260	542900
2613	Durham City, St. Giles		Church	428390	542650
2614	Durham City, St. Giles		Effigy	428387	542658
3481	Cades Road	Roman (43 to 410)	Road	428000	543000
3907	Durham, St Giles' Church		Archaeological Assessment	428390	542650
6140	Gilesgate	Roman (43 to 410)	Archaeological Excavation	428710	542777
6225	Gilesgate		Archaeological Assessment	428186	542728
6289	Kepier Hospital		Building	428236	543246
6818	Gilesgate Station	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Railway Station	428240	542800
6932	Durham City, Station Lane, Gilesgate		Archaeological Assessment	428328	542822
7019	Gilesgate, Durham	20th Century (1901 to 2000)	Archaeological Evaluation	428300	542800
7223	Belmont, Kepier Hospital	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Hospital	428234	543265
7227	Kepier	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Country House	428237	543241
7228	Belmont, Kepier Mill		Mill Race	428176	543298
7303	Belmont Kepier Brick Kiln		Kiln	428311	543360
9559	Durham City, Kepier Court, Bakehouse Lane	21st Century (2001 to 2100)	Archaeological Assessment	427870	542839
9865	12, Gilesgate, Durham City	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427883	542727
9866	13 or 14, Gilesgate, Durham City	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427895	542727
9990	Durham City, 78 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Archaeological Evaluation	428330	542730
9998	Durham City, Keppier Farm	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Building, Hospital	428231	543239
10023	Durham City; Gilesgate	Uncertain	Archaeological Recording	427960	542711
10786	103-5, Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428598	542791
10787	195, Gilesgate, Durham City	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427964	542711
10809	Kepier House Graduate Society, Bakehouse Lane, Durham City	Hanoverian (1714 to 1837)	House, Penitentiary	427872	542857
11481	Former gilesgate railway station	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Railway Station	428232	542797
11730	Great gateway to kepie hospital (that part within	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Gatehouse, Hospital	428210	543260
11962	Durham, 194 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427968	542704
11977	Loggia of heath family mansion east of great gatew	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Loggia	428233	543247
11984	Durham, 196 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427957	542703
11986	Vane tempest hall	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Regimental Depot	428661	542667
11987	Durham, 140-1 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428480	542711

11988	59 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428211	542718
11989	Durham, 70a Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428298	542726
11990	Durham, 78 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428339	542736
12044	Durham, 103-105 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428587	542796
12180	90 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428406	542756
12181	Durham, 127 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428555	542739
12191	94 & 94A Gilesgate, Durham,	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House, Shop, Bank (Financial)	428441	542768
12192	Durham, 133-4 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428531	542714
12193	Durham, 202 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427918	542705
12223	213 & 214 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427842	542704
12509	Chapel of st.mary magdalene	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Chapel, Hospital	428270	542910
12583	Kepier farmhouse	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Hospital	428204	543264
12625	Great gateway to kepier hospital (that part within	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Gatehouse, Hospital	428210	543266
13042	211 Gilesgate, Durham City	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427862	542709
13043	212 Gilesgate, Durham City	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427852	542706
13044	216 & 17 Gilesgate, Durham City	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427820	542705
13290	Durham, 146 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428442	542703
13291	167 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428301	542690
13292	Durham, 193 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427978	542704
13293	195 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427962	542707
13303	197 & 198 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427946	542703
13304	199 & 200 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427941	542706
13347	94c-94d Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428470	542769
13349	126 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428554	542745
13350	129 & 130 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428555	542727
13351	Durham, 135 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428515	542714
13352	143 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428463	542708
13360	Durham, 2-12 Magdalene Street	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Terraced House	428437	542832
13367	Church of St. Giles, Gilesgate, Durham	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Parish Church, Tower, Effigy	428387	542654
13368	Number 173 and wall and outbuilding attached	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House, Gate	428175	542687
13388	Durham, 201 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427929	542702
13389	209-210 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	427881	542705
13396	Building attached to kepier hospital gateway	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Hospital, Farm Building	428211	543280
13408	Durham, 16-27 Magdalene Street	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Terraced House	428462	542784
13412	Numbers 66 and 68 with linking wall	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428254	542720
13413	74 & 75 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428319	542727
13414	Durham, 106-7 Gilesgate	Post Medieval	House, Shop	428611	542791

		(1540 to 1901)			
13415	Stable block behind vane tempest hall	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Stable	428692	542678
13416	Durham, 128 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428555	542733
13417	Durham, 136 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428503	542715
13418	Durham, 142 Gilesgate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428468	542711
13424	144 & 145 Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428460	542711
13583	95 (Melkridge) & 95A Gilesgate, Durham	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	House	428493	542778

- Site Boundary
- Buffer Centre
- 1 km buffer zone
- Sites recorded in the HER



Former Neal's Scrapyard,
Gilesgate, Durham, County Durham
Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 2: Historic assets in the
NMR located within 1km of the
development site

Date:	March 2011
Ecus ref:	3171
Scale	1:7500 @ a3
Drawing No:	BK/3171/02



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4.3 Listed buildings

- 4.3.1 The surviving Great Gateway to Kepier Hospital dating from 1341 is now part of a working farm and listed Grade 1 (LB UID 92201). Nothing survives above ground of the original 12th century fabric. The gatehouse at has been re-roofed and is in good condition. There are no architectural details of the 12th or 14th century period visible in the present farmhouse which has subsequently been extensively altered and is still occupied.
- 4.3.2 The Standing remains of the chapel of St Mary Magdalene are also listed Grade I (LB UID 24445). The roofless shell of the chapel is preserved within a modern enclosure and adjoining the public road. The east and west gables survive to almost full height, the latter with two buttresses, and the side walls are 2 m - 2.5 m high.
- 4.3.3 Other key listed buildings in the vicinity of the development site include St Giles Church which was significantly remodeled in both the 17th and 19th century but dates to the 15th century. The church also has some surviving 12th century architectural features which may represent later reuse of material from the original hospital church.
- 4.3.4 Numerous additional listed buildings are located within 1km of the development site (Fig 2) however this is hardly surprising as this is the historic core of the city of Durham. It is unlikely that any proposed development would have a significant impact on the context or setting of any of these buildings.

4.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 4.4.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments in proximity to the area proposed for development. The first of these, located directly to the south of the site, is the extant remains of the 15th century chapel of St Mary Magdalene (OCN DU36), built to replace an earlier 13th century hospital chapel that was in a ruinous state by 1450. This was part of a medieval hospital dependant of Durham Cathedral. The hospital was dissolved in 1546 and the chapel last described as being extant in 1534.
- 4.4.2 A second medieval hospital site is located at Kepier, 322m to the north of the site proposed for redevelopment and is also scheduled (OCN DU19). This hospital was originally located at the Hospital of St Giles founded by Bishop Flambard 1112 and stood on the hill near St Giles Church (NZ 2838 4265), which originally served as the hospital chapel, and still incorporates early 12th century architecture.
- 4.4.3 Bishop Pusey completely rebuilt the hospital circa 1180 on a new site at Kepier, and included an infirmary, dormitory and church dedicated to St Mary and All Saints. Only the fine buttressed gateway built by Bishop Bury in 1341, remains at this second site. It leads to a courtyard on the opposite side of which is a 14th century building (now the farmhouse) partly on 12th century foundations. The hospital was dissolved 1545-6. A service trench cut in the orchard behind Kepier Hospital in 1961 revealed medieval building foundations, associated material and burial ground.
- 4.4.4 Elvet Bridge the main crossing of the river wear within the city of Durham dates to the 13th century and is also located within 1km of the development although it is unlikely that this monument would be significantly impacted upon by any future development.

4.5 Registered Parks and Gardens

- 4.5.1 There are no registered parks and gardens within 1km of the development zone.

4.6 Historic Battlefields

- 4.6.1 There are no Historic battlefields within 1km of the development zone.

4.6 World Heritage Sites

- 4.7.1 The Durham Cathedral World Heritage Site lies partially within the far south western edge of the 1km buffer zone (Fig 2). However it is unlikely that any development on the current proposed site would directly impact on the cultural setting of the world heritage site.

5. Map Regression

5.1 Pre Ordnance survey Mapping

No pre ordnance survey mapping was available for consultation as part of this assessment.

5.2 1:10560 series Ordnance Survey maps (APPENDIX I)

5.2.1 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1861)

The earliest available map for consultation, this shows the setting of the development site in the 1860s, to the north of the urban spread of the city of Durham. This mapping highlights the importance of the goods station and main rail route into the city from the north, allowing access to the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland.

5.2.2 1st Revision Ordnance Survey map (1898)

The 1898 mapping shows the expansion of Durham to the north and the development of the goods station. Little else has changed and specific development within the development area is better shown on the 1:2500 mapping.

5.2.3 Later Ordnance Survey mapping (1923 - 2010)

This shows clearly the development of the city of Durham and its spread to the north and east.

5.3 1:2500 series Ordnance Survey maps (APPENDIX II)

5.3.1 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (published 1895)

The 1st edition OS 1:2500 scale map shows the development site as open fields with drains and the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene at its Southern extent. The site has relict medieval strip fields to the North West and open enclosure fields to the west. The field containing the development itself is sub oval and delineated by field drains; this is suggestive of a small monastic style precinct around the chapel although far from conclusive from map evidence alone. To the south of the chapel a timber yard and goods depot are serving the railway are shown.

5.3.2 1st Revision Ordnance Survey map (published 1897)

The first revision shows little change within the development site. The goods station is further developed and timber yard now gone, however within the site boundary nothing has changed other than the erection of a small building in the south-western corner of the field.

5.3.3 2nd Revision Ordnance survey map (published 1919)

The second revisions shows an extension to the small building first seen in 1897 and a second building erected in the far south-western corner of the site. This second building is set within its own small enclosure. Outside of the development some expansion of the Durham suburbs can also be seen.

5.3.4 3rd Revision Ordnance Survey map (published 1939)

By the time of the 1939 OS map the second building has been replaced by another with a changed footprint with a third smaller outbuilding constructed next to it. A fourth building along the eastern boundary of the site has also been erected. These are possibly farm buildings or alternatively to do with railway storage. To the south of the development site the suburbs of north Durham continue to grow.

5.3.5 4th Revision Ordnance Survey map (1959)

By 1959 there is more detail shown including a sharp escarpment running through the site and a small compound comprising of the buildings seen on the previous OS mapping. This escarpment could explain the form of the field boundaries nearby and actually represent the natural boundary of the chapel complex.

5.3.6 Later edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1969-1996)

The later mapping shows the redevelopment of the buildings for the scrap yard and the development of housing estates surrounding the development site. The key change across the OS mapping is closure of the railway and demolition of the associated buildings in the 1960s followed by the construction of the A690 dual carriageway in the 1970s.

6. Historical and Archaeological Background

6.1 Site Context

The site proposed for future development is located within a partially preserved medieval landscape relating to the historic city of Durham. However this landscape has been significantly altered by modern development. The creation of the railways in the 19th century and expansion of north Durham in the 19th and 20th centuries has completely changed this northern approach to the city. The HER and NMR record several sites from prehistoric through to post medieval within 1km of the site proposed for development. The archaeological context of the development site is discussed below.

6.2 Early Prehistory (c. 10,000 – 2500 BC)

There is no evidence in the HER or NMR to suggest early prehistoric evidence in the vicinity of the development site. There are isolated find spots within the 1km buffer but not enough to suggest any evidence for early prehistoric occupation will survive on the site. Artefacts such as a Bronze Age palstave axe and a flat copper axe, both discovered within NZ 2750 4250, indicate that there is prehistoric activity in the area surrounding the development site.

6.3 Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD43)

There is no evidence in the HER or NMR for Iron Age activity within the development area however there is record of an Iron Age gold stater coin found within the 1km buffer zone at NZ 270 420. Maiden Castle, an Iron Age promontory fort and scheduled ancient monument lies to the south of the 1km buffer zone so there is evidence for Iron Age activity in the wider area that could account for this single find.

6.4 Romano British period (c. AD 43 – AD 410)

There is limited evidence for Romano British activity in the vicinity of the development site. There is record of possible Roman bridge abutments in the vicinity of the Kepier hospital at NZ 2850 4350 although there is no direct evidence to date these as Roman structures. Also part of the roman road between Thirsk and Durham is located within the 1km buffer zone although does not run through or proximal to the development site.

6.5 Early Medieval / Anglo Saxon period (c. AD 410 – 1066)

The main evidence for Anglo Saxon occupation in the area comes from the centre of Durham, from sites such as Saddler Street. These are the surviving remains of the old city of Durham, there is however no evidence of any Anglo Saxon activity within the development area or proximal to it.

6.6 Medieval period (1066 – c.1500)

- 6.6.1 The development site is located in an area with a high concentration of medieval remains. Three medieval hospitals, located at St Giles, Kepier and St Mary Magdalene's chapel, are all within 500m of the development site. This indicates that there is potential for further surviving medieval evidence below ground. Several interventions have revealed evidence of medieval activity at St Mary Magdalene's chapel and these are summarised below in section 6.9

- 6.6.2 The importance of medieval Durham is well documented and what is discussed below relates to the development of key medieval sites in proximity to the development area and not the whole city. However the link between St Giles, the medieval hospital sites at Kepier, St Mary Magdalene's Chapel and the Cathedral increases the potential significance of the hospital sites surrounding the development site.
- 6.6.3 The long, steeply banked street of Gilesgate was known as Gillygate, meaning the street of St Giles, during the medieval period. It is named after the nearby St Giles Church, which claims to be the second oldest church in the City after the cathedral. St Giles Church is well situated back from Gilesgate with commanding views from its graveyard of the Cathedral, Pelaw Wood, Maiden Castle and Old Durham. Built in 1112 by Bishop Ranulf Flambard the church was constructed as a chapel for a hospital dedicated to St Giles.
- 6.6.4 The hospital stood close to the church but was burned down in the 1140s. The trouble which led to the burning of St Giles Hospital in August 1144 was caused by one of the most notorious characters in the history of the Bishopric of Durham called William Cumin, a usurper bishop who falsely appointed himself Prince Bishop of Durham with the encouragement of King David of Scotland.
- 6.6.5 The destruction of the hospital of St Giles by William Cumin resulted in the relocation of the hospital by Bishop Pudsey to a new site a little further to the north by the River Wear at Kepier. Between Gilesgate and Kepier there is also another old hospital called the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene. This dates from 1451 and is now a scheduled ancient Monument. It lies close to a large Travelodge hotel and restaurant which occupies the site of the original Durham railway station of 1844. The station was the western terminus of a railway line which more or less followed the course of the A690. Down towards the river Kepier Hospital remains in the form of its large vaulted arched gateway with rooms up above.
- 6.6.6 The hospital was built to relieve the poor and to welcome pilgrims visiting Durham. It was constructed by Bishop Pudsey around 1153 and was maintained by 13 brothers. Kepier was important for its hospitality and in 1298 King Edward I was among those entertained here. On June the 15th 1306 Robert the Bruce's Scottish army swarmed towards Kepier and severely burned the building. It is likely that much of the hospital was later rebuilt as the existing gatehouse dates from the 14th century.
- 6.6.7 Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, in 1568, Kepier was bought by a Londoner called John Heath. The Kepier Estate purchased by Heath was quite extensive and stretched as far to the east as the "farm or grange" called Ramside.
- 6.6.8 The standing remains of the Kepier hospital and the chapel of St Mary Magdalene have both been the interest of antiquarian painters and a number of contemporary 19th and 20th century engravings and photographs survive. Copies of these are held in the County Durham record office.
- 6.6.8 There is also a great deal of other surviving medieval evidence within 1km of the development site due to the proximity to the historic core of the city of Durham. As a result what is discussed here is a summary of the sites located within 500m of the development site

6.7 Post Medieval period (1500 – c.1900)

The line of the A690 Durham to Sunderland road which passes close to the development site is the former line of the Newcastle-Durham Junction railway, which became the Durham goods line. The site of the goods station is a grade II listed building, now a Travelodge hotel and restaurant located to the south of the development site. This development is also clearly visible on the Historic Map regression.

6.8 Modern period (1900 – present)

Modern development has disturbed the site and most likely truncated any medieval remains. The use of the site as a scrap yard over a long period has meant ground disturbance has been fairly heavy. This is a subject of a separate report (ECUS). Several temporary storage buildings stood on the site between 1939 and 1971 and these are most likely related to the storage of railway equipment. The site is currently in use as a storage compound for a construction company.

6.9 Previous archaeological research and intervention

There has been numerous archaeological excavation and investigation within the city of Durham. As a result many of these fall within the 1km buffer of the site (Fig 2). Key archaeological interventions proximal to the development site are highlighted red in the table below. The most interesting of these is a small watching brief undertaken in 1993 by the Bowes Museum (Pritchard 1993) prior to the construction of a small building within the scrap yard. This was located immediately to the north of the chapel building and revealed no archaeological features, only natural geology. This suggests that archaeological deposits may have been destroyed during the creation of a terrace for the scrap yard. Geophysical survey undertaken by ASUD in 1995 (Jessop 1995) revealed below ground archaeological features to the east of the chapel located on the preserved higher ground. This is where Robert Surtees recorded visible foundations in the 19th century. There is then potential for archaeological remains to have existed within the scrap yard but it is likely they are either heavily truncated or disturbed by later development.

UID	NAME	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING
1051993	ST MARY MAGDALENE CHAPEL	GEO		428300	542900
1405121	LAND AT THE SANDS	EVA		427560	543000
1471797	138-139 GILESGATE	WAT	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping and excavation of foundations. Boundary features and a gully were recorded. 11th-14th century pottery was associated with these features.	428450	542650
1336028	FRAMWELLGATE WATERSIDE HOTEL	EVA		427280	542900
1160438	DURHAM PENINSULA/NORTH BAILEY	WAT		427500	542300
1302121	FRAMWELLGATE RIVERSIDE	EVA		427280	542900
927972	4-7 SADDLER STREET/FLESHERGATE	EXC		427430	542480
1469019	DURHAM GAS	WAT	Monitoring of groundworks for	427400	542600

	MAIN RELAY		the scheme throughout the city centre. Information from OASIS Online Form.		
1403751	12 ELVET BRIDGE	ARC		427460	542460
1518719	ST NICHOLAS CHURCHYARD, MARKET PLACE	WAT	Site code: DMR10. Monitoring of fibre-optic cabling groundworks through the former churchyard. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427420	542560
629269	61-63 SADDLER STREET (REAR)	EXC		427420	542410
1454275	LAND AT STATION LANE/GILESGATE	DBA		428300	542800
629268	NEW ELVET, ELVET RIVERSIDE	EXC		427600	542300
1369820	EMBLETON'S GARAGE, NEW ELVET	EVA		427600	542300
1397876	ST MARY-THE-LESS, DURHAM	EVA		427350	542950
1388091	VAN MILDERT, ELVET BRIDGE	ARC		427500	542400
1159811	WALKERGATE VENNEL	WAT		427400	542570
1490786	KEPIER COURT, BAKEHOUSE LANE	DBA		427870	542840
1445356	LAND REAR OF 78 GILESGATE	EVA	Evaluation in advance of proposed residential development recorded a medieval pit. Information from OASIS Online Form.	428330	542730
641146	NEW ELVET, ELVET RIVERSIDE	EXC		427610	542310
1468348	LAND AT ELVET WATERSIDE	DBA	Assessment carried out in advance of proposed residential development. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427800	542450
629265	KEPIER HOSPITAL, ST GILES HOSPITAL	EXC		428210	543270
927976	69 SADDLER STREET	EXC		427420	542460
641147	NEW ELVET, ELVET RIVERSIDE	EXC		427610	542310
1336006	MARKET HALL, DURHAM MARKET PLACE	EVA		427400	542700
927878	18-20 ELVET BRIDGE	WAT		427490	542440
1327390	WALKERGATE MILLENNIUM PROJECT	EVA		427400	542700
1459326	SIXTH FORM COLLEGE, FREEMAN'S PLACE	EXC	Excavation in advance of proposed Leisure Centre development recorded medieval features associated with the Claypath settlement. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427450	542830
1434048	SWAN AND THREE CYGNETS PH, ELVET	WAT		427610	542380
1480077	LAND AT 3 NORTH BAILEY	EXC	Site code: DNB07. Excavation following evaluation (Event 1446264) revealed the Castle	427480	542330

			Wall as well as further post-medieval structures. Information from OASIS Online Form.		
629267	3-5 NEW ELVET	EXC		427630	542350
1523244	BELLEVUE BUNGALOW, BELLEVUE COURT, CLAYPATH	DBA	Assessment carried out in advance of proposed residential development. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427640	542620
927974	41-42 SADDLER STREET	WAT		427460	542400
1514714	MARKET PLACE/SADDLER STREET/SILVER STREET	WAT	Site code: DMP09. Monitoring of geotechnical test pitting recorded medieval finds and post-medieval walls. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427400	542547
1159989	LEAZES BOWL	EVA		427500	542500
1302183	MILLENNIUM HALL SITE, CLAYPATH	EXC		427450	542650
1446264	LAND AT 3 NORTH BAILEY	EVA	Site code: DNB06. Evaluation in advance of proposed residential development recorded post-medieval deposits and walls. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427480	542330
1370392	WALKERGATE CAR PARK	EXC		427300	542700
1302063	64 SADDLER STREET	WAT		427420	542420
927977	71 SADDLER STREET	WAT		427420	542470
1302112	SADDLER STREET WATER MAIN	WAT		427480	542500
1379544	LEAZES BOWL	EXC		427400	542500
1515294	THE HEATH MANSION AND LOGGIA, KEPIER FARM	ARC		428240	543240
1434019	DURHAM SWIMMING POOL, FREEMANS PLACE	GEO		427450	542820
927911	RIVERSIDE CLUB, 19 ELVET BRIDGE (REAR)	WAT		427500	542420
1405308	PROVIDENCE ROW/FINNEY TERRACE	EVA		427610	542750
1480359	RIVERSIDE APARTMENT DEVELOPMENT	DBA		427430	542750
1142347	ST NICHOLAS' CHURCH	WAT		427500	542800
1483479	LAND AT 17 OLD ELVET	EVA	Site code: BOE04. Evaluation and building recording identified earlier post-medieval walls to the rear of the standing building.	427690	542320
1166477	DRURY LANE	WAT		427460	542360
1462505	LAND AT ELVET WATERSIDE	EVA	Site code: EWD07. Evaluation carried out in advance of proposed residential development. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427820	542420
927973	38 SADDLER STREET	WAT		427460	542420

1478662	216-217 GILESGATE	ARC	Site code: GIL03. Archaeological building recording carried out in advance of proposed development.	427820	542700
1350125	50 SADDLER STREET, DURHAM CITY	DBA		427500	542400
927979	SHERBURN ROAD ENDS	EXC		428700	542700
1351527	WALKERGATE CAR PARK	EVA		427350	542750
641144	QUEENS COURT, 2 NORTH BAILEY	EXC		427470	542340
1520013	MELKRIDGE HOUSE, 95 GILESGATE	WAT	Site code: GWH09. Monitoring of groundworks to the rear of the 1840 property recorded no significant archaeological activity. Information from OASIS Online Form.	428480	542790
1392678	EMBLETON'S GARAGE, NEW ELVET	DBA		427620	542320
1336021	SADDLER STREET ENHANCEMENT SCHEME	WAT		427480	542500
1448976	DURHAM AMATEUR ROWING CLUB, GREEN LANE	DBA	Site code: DAR06. Assessment carried out in advance of proposed rebuilding of the club boathouse. Information from OASIS Online Form.	428500	542200
1330490	BACK ELVET BRIDGE	WAT		427500	542430
1437224	LAND AT FREEMAN'S PLACE	EVA		427450	542820
1402037	OLD GILESGATE STATION	WAT		428240	542800
1526546	ST. CUTHBERT'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, OLD ELVET	WAT	A watching brief was carried out during demolition of the rear wing of the church. Details of the building were recorded.	427780	542370
646085	BACK SILVER STREET	EXC		427400	542800
1480356	LAND AT FINNEY TERRACE/PROVI DENCE ROW	DBA		427610	542750
1447245	FEDERATION HOUSE, GREEN LANE	EVA	Site code: DFH06. Four trenches excavated in advance of proposed residential development, recording no significant archaeological activity. Information from OASIS Online Form.	428110	542160
1517906	SALVATION ARMY HALL, 47- 49 SADDLER STREET	WAT	Monitoring of small-scale alterations recorded no evidence for medieval North Gate. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427476	542386
883057	DURHAM POLICE HEADQUARTERS	EVA		427600	542300
1410646	LAND AT PROVIDENCE ROW	WAT	Monitoring of ground stripping works to the north of Claypath, Durham City following an evaluation recorded no significant archaeological activity. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427610	542750
1463107	LAND AT GILESGATE	EVA	Four test pits excavated in advance of proposed	428300	542800

			development, recording modern rubble deposits only.		
1160448	DURHAM PRISON	WAT		427900	542100
1336023	SADDLER STREET WATERMAIN RENEWAL	WAT		427480	542500
1471708	ROYAL COUNTY HOTEL, OLD ELVET	WAT	Site code: DRC08. Monitoring of groundworks for a sprinkler main recorded the stone built cellar of a demolished 1754-1861 building. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427680	542410
1431741	FREEMAN'S PLACE, CLAYPATH	DBA		427450	542820
1327422	LAND AT ELVET BRIDGE	WAT		427500	542400
1480360	ST. CUTHBERT'S RC CHURCH, OLD EVET	DBA		427810	542280
883047	CLAYPORT GATE	EVA		427400	542500
646972	13-17 CLAYPATH, DURHAM	EXC		427460	542620
1160656	37 SADLER STREET	EXC		427460	542420
1439636	EMBLETON'S GARAGE, NEW ELVET	EXC	Excavation of three areas following evaluation (Event 1369820) recorded medieval and post-medieval activity.	427620	542320
1397857	LAND AT 7 OLD ELVET	EVA		427690	542340
1471807	21 MARKET PLACE	WAT	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site. No archaeology was recorded.	427380	542530
1445329	LAND WEST OF MILBURNGATE	DBA	Assessment carried out in advance of proposed commercial development. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427410	542550
1514616	LAND AT ELVET RIVERSIDE	GEO	Survey carried out in advance of proposed development. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427700	542400
927944	25 ELVET BRIDGE	EXC		427450	542440
1048114	19-20 NEW ELVET/NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS	EXC		427800	542300
1302092	ST NICHOLAS CHURCH COTTAGE, WALKERGATE VENNEL, MARKET PLACE	WAT		427400	542570
1328688	21 ELVET BRIDGE, DURHAM	WAT		427480	542440
1453261	DURHAM AMATEUR ROWING CLUB, GREEN LANE	WAT	Monitoring of development groundworks for an extension to the clubhouse and new car park. Information from OASIS Online Form.	428550	542160
1443135	DURHAM INDOOR MARKET/TOWN HALL	EXC	Site code: IMD06. Excavation in advance of proposed development recorded medieval occupation on the north-western side of the Market Place. Information from OASIS Online Form.	427380	542560

1160056	DURHAM PRISON & ELVETHALL MANOR	WAT		427900	542100
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7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 Assessment of potential

- 7.1.1 On the basis of the evidence collected by this desk based assessment the site proposed for development is located in an area of high archaeological potential. The proximity of three well known medieval hospital sites within 500m along with the standing remains of one within 10m of the site boundary indicate this high potential. The Chapel of St Mary Magdalene is a scheduled ancient monument and element of the chapel complex may survive within the development area below ground. However due to the development and disturbance of the site over time the site itself has low archaeological potential.
- 7.1.2 The importance of these remains can be seen by clear links to Durham Cathedral. There is also potential for the remains of the original 13th century chapel and hospital to survive below ground within the development site. Despite this the site is not high in archaeological potential due to the level of ground disturbance and phases of modern activity on site. The use of the site in modern times as a scrap yard preceded by several phases of building during the 20th century mean that disturbance and truncation of medieval archaeology has most likely taken place.
- 7.1.3 The North East Regional Research Framework highlights the wider patterns of ecclesiastical organisation as these are not well understood (*Petts and Gerrard* 2006 p.161). Medieval hospitals come under this as they are a potentially important resource that could yield further information on medieval medicine. Any archaeological remains relating to the site of Mary Magdalene's chapel could provide insights into 13th and 15th century medieval ecclesiastical and archaeology, if well preserved in situ.
- 7.1.4 However, the disturbance of the ground within the scrap yard over a long period of time combined with the evidence from watching brief significantly reduces this potential. Any archaeological remains are most likely truncated or completely destroyed by previous development on the site. Consideration must be made to the type of development as any dramatic alteration to the current setting of the chapel will most likely be an issue. The effects of any dramatic change will however be significantly reduced by the current position of the Chapel in an urban setting, next to a dual carriageway which has already altered the original setting of the chapel.

7.2 Conclusions

- 7.2.1 Given the potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site boundary it is likely that should development go ahead further archaeological work should be required. This is even taking into consideration the level of disturbance encountered on site. Significant redevelopment of the site could potentially contribute to existing changes to the original the setting of the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene. However these are already extreme due to the significant effect on the landscape resulting from the construction of the original railway route and development of the current dual carriageway. The effects of further development are therefore reduced as a result of the location of the Scheduled Ancient Monument in an existing urban setting next to a dual carriageway.

8. Recommendations

8.1 Further work

In order to minimise risk to a potential redevelopment of the site any proposed work on site should be aware of the likely requirement for an archaeological watching brief. The drawn out additional cost of a watching brief could be avoided by a small targeted archaeological evaluation prior to development in order to ascertain below ground survival. The use of the site as a scrap yard would render remote sensing such as magnetometry or resistivity unreliable at best. As a result the most cost effective way of establishing the level archaeological survival would be to undertake a small targeted programme of evaluation trenching prior to the ground work for any development.

9. Confidentiality and Publicity

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Web Resources:

England North east: <http://www.englandsnortheast.co.uk>

BGS Online: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

APPENDIX I:

1:10560 scale Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

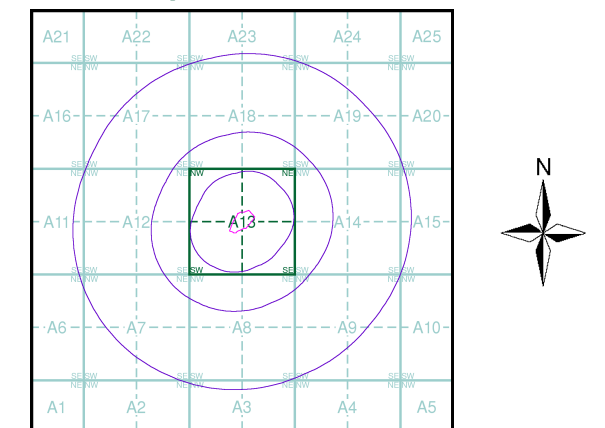
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Durham	1:10,560	1861	2
Durham	1:10,560	1898	3
Durham	1:10,560	1923	4
Durham	1:10,560	1923	5
Durham	1:10,560	1938 - 1939	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1951	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1967	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2010	13

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 1000

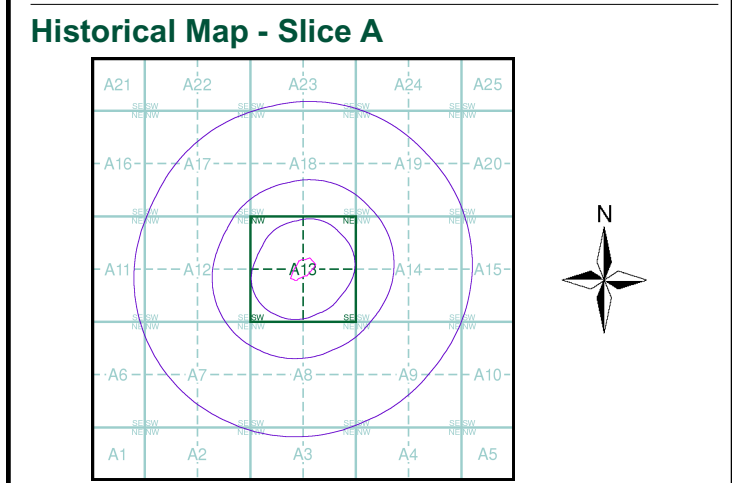
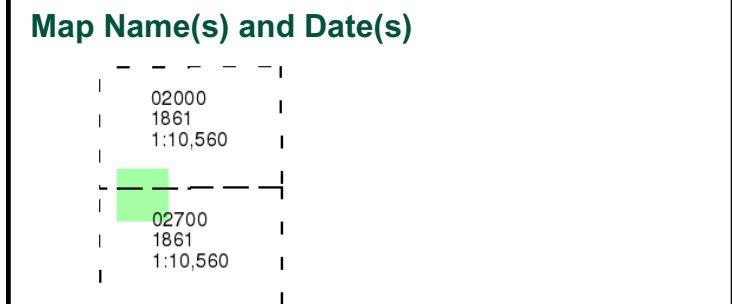
Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Durham
Published 1861
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



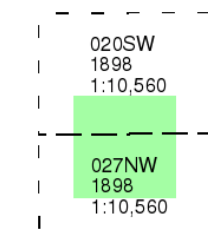
Durham

Published 1898

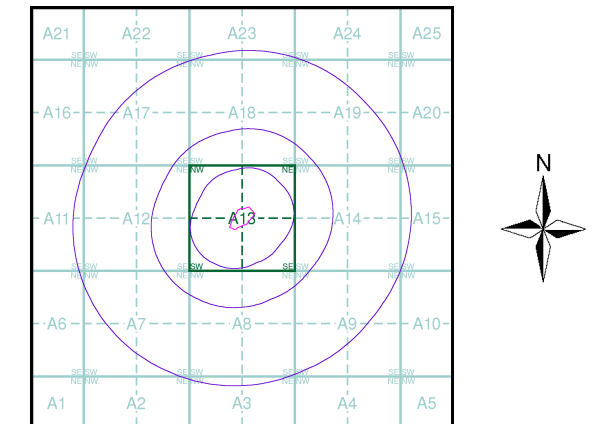
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

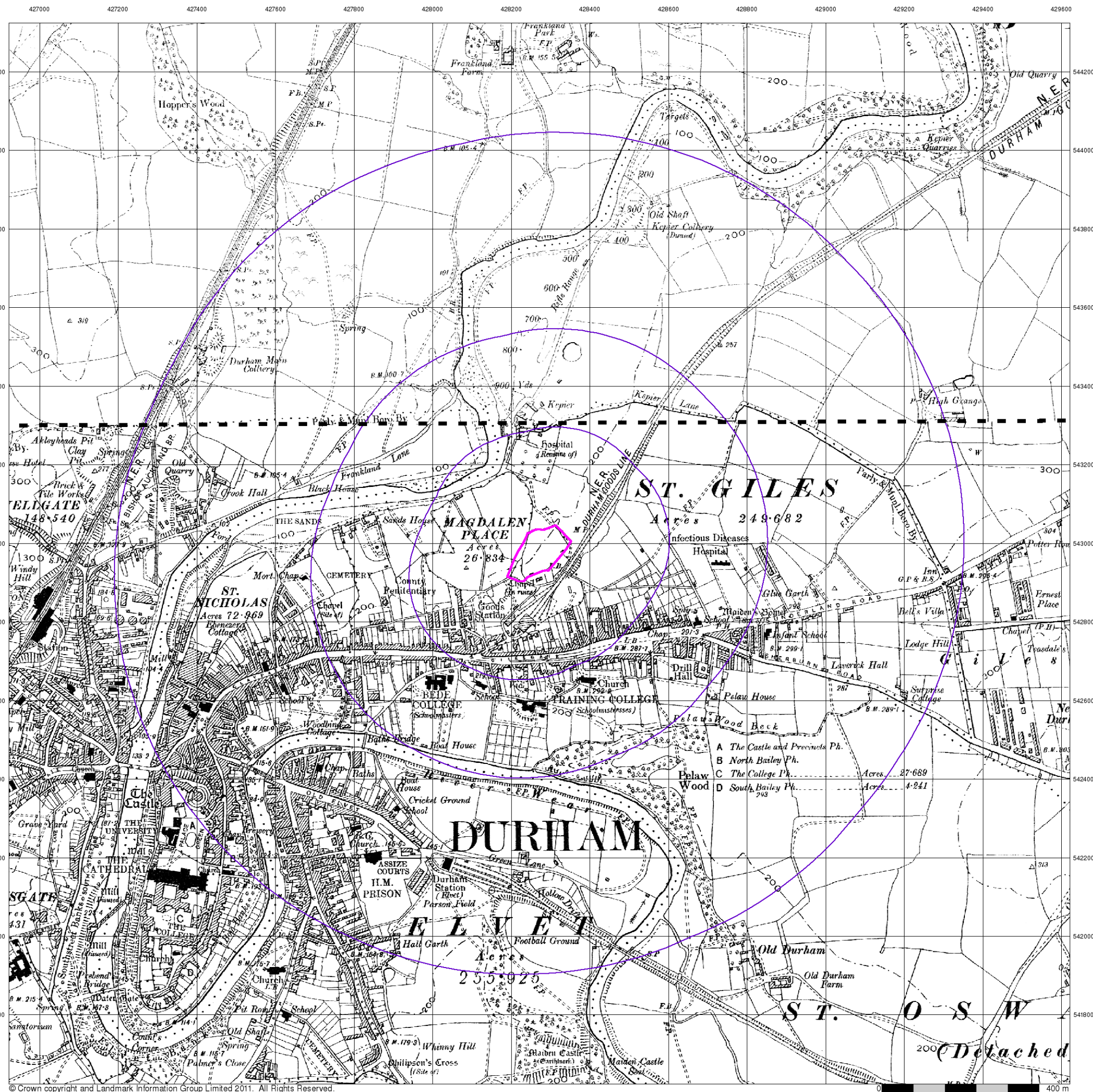


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



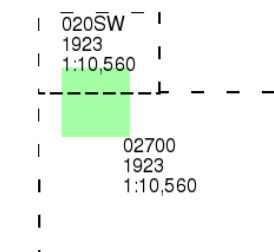
Durham

Published 1923

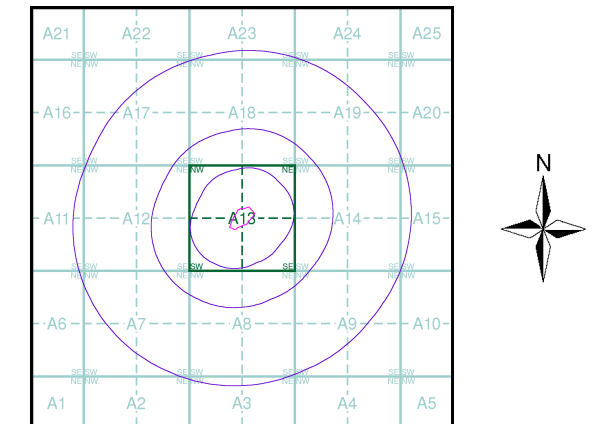
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

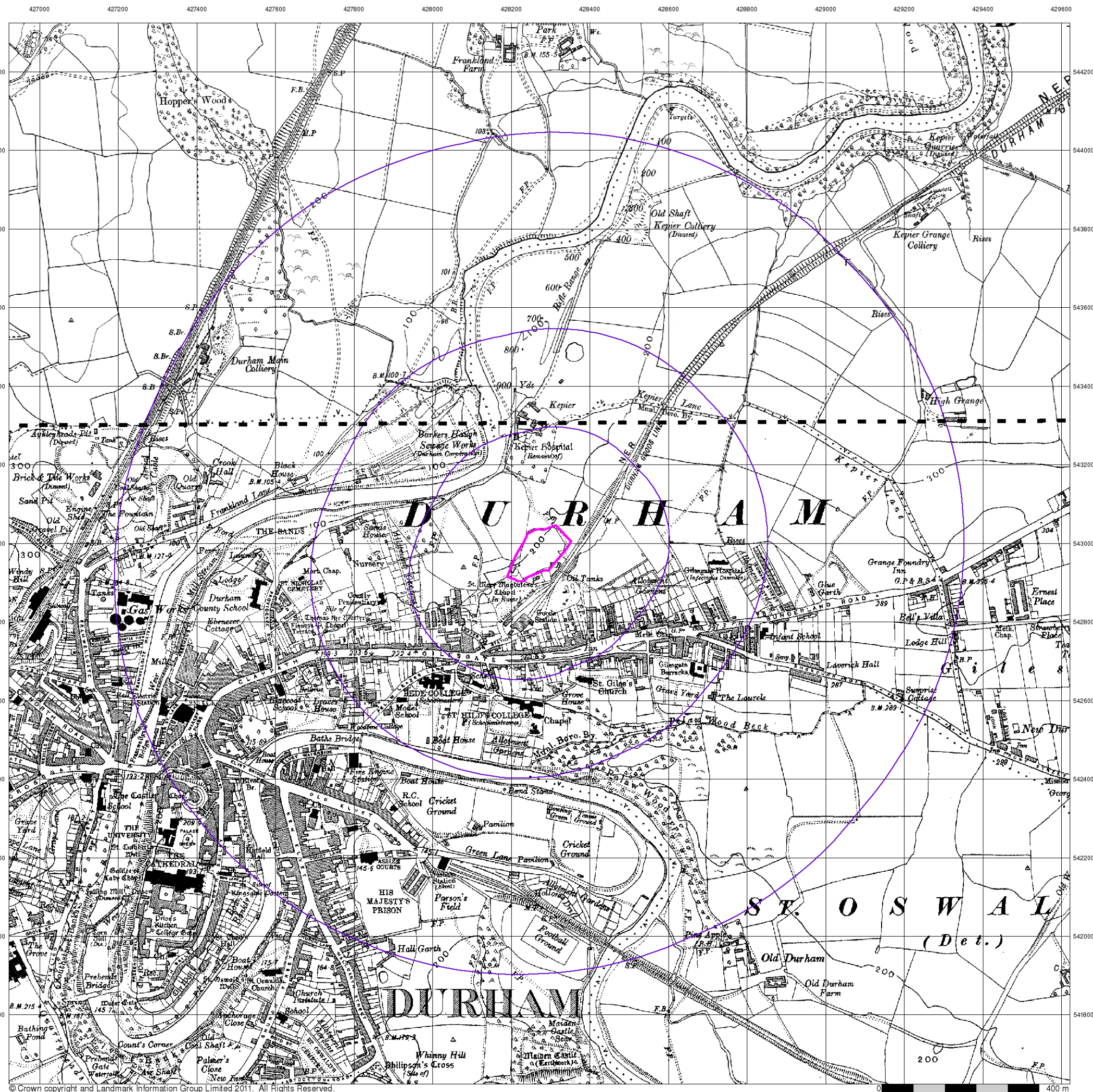


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



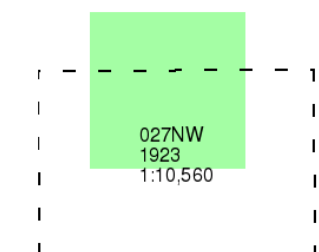
Durham

Published 1923

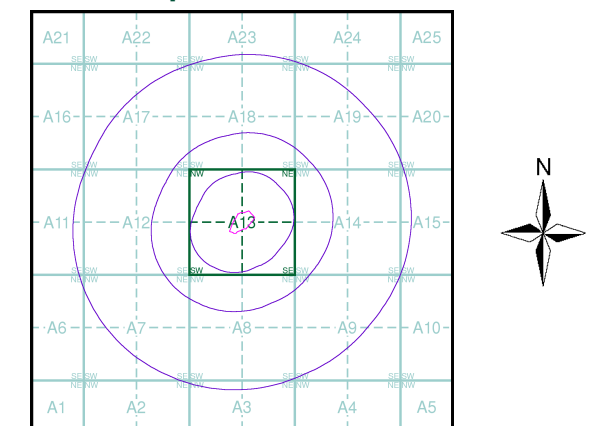
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

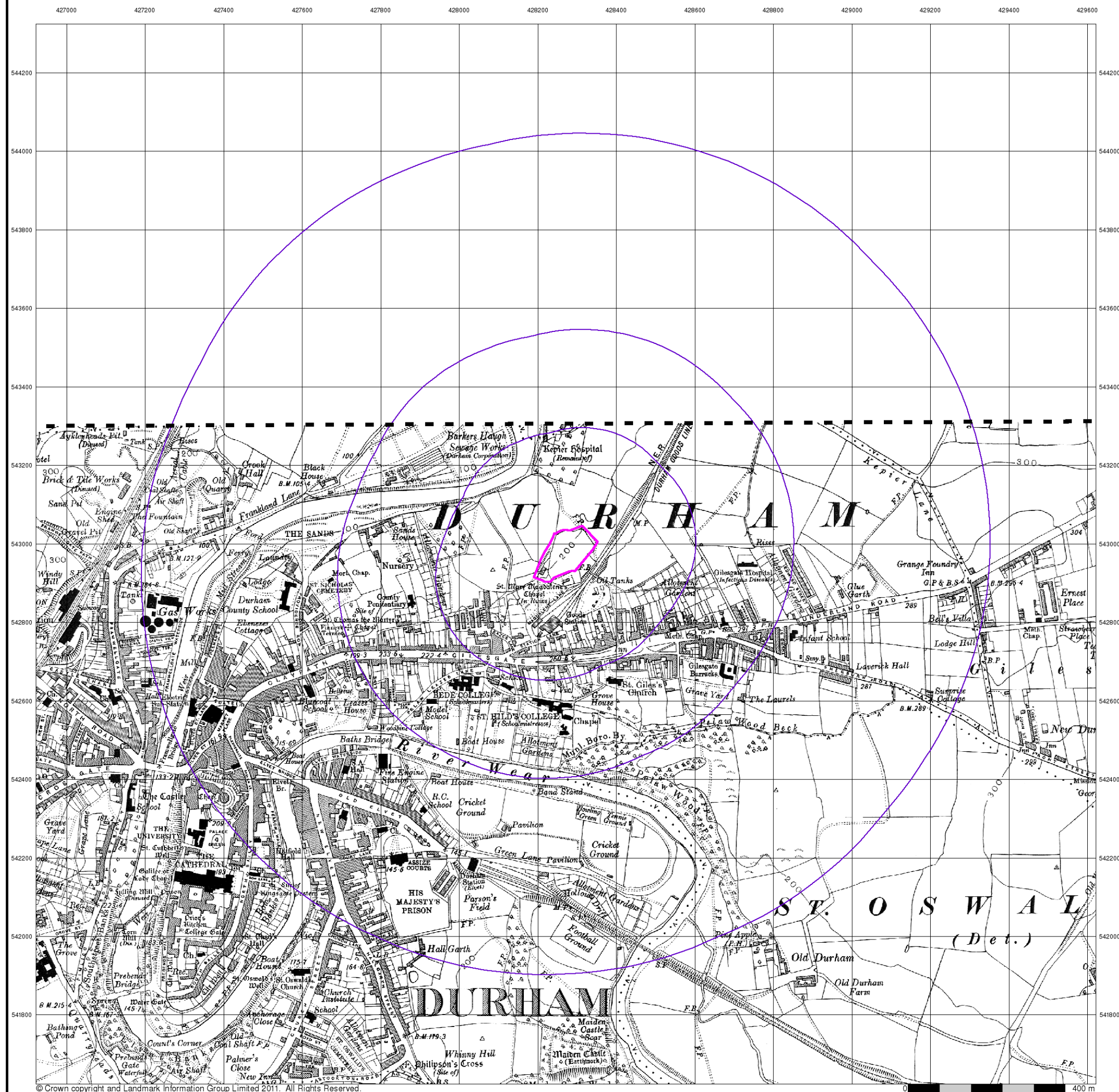


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Durham

Published 1938 - 1939

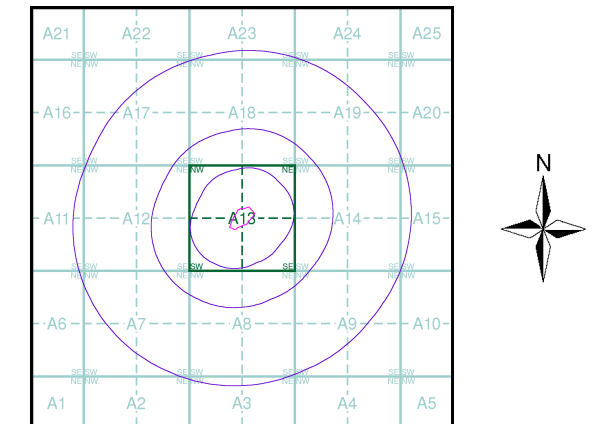
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

020SW	1939	1:10,560
027NW	1938	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

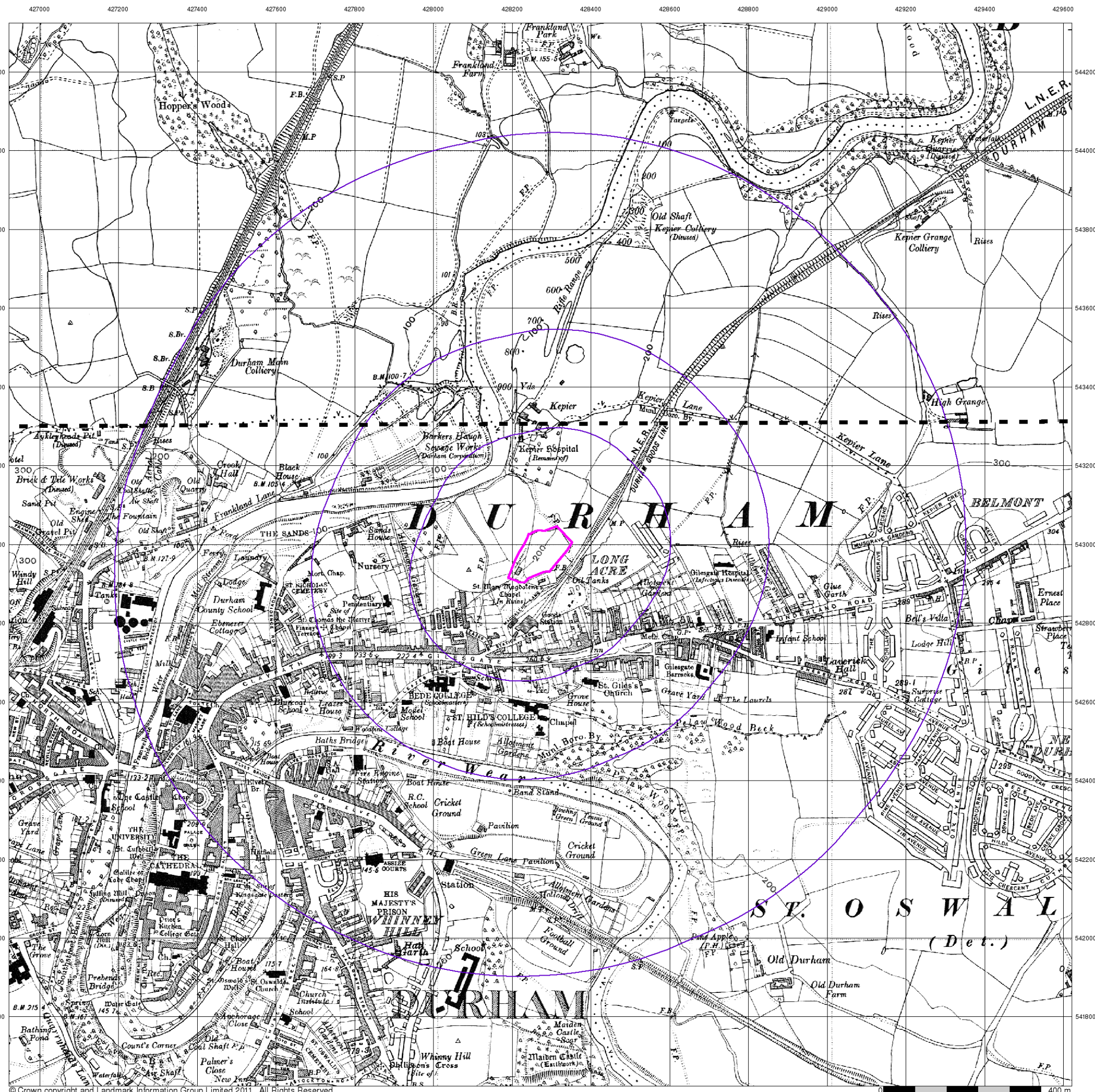


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



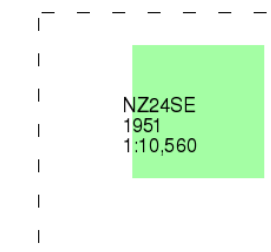
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1951

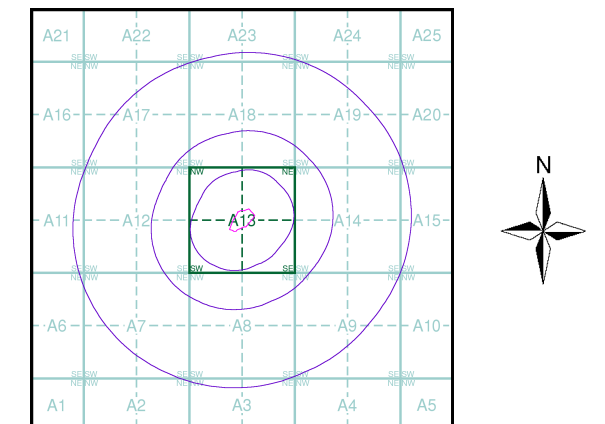
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

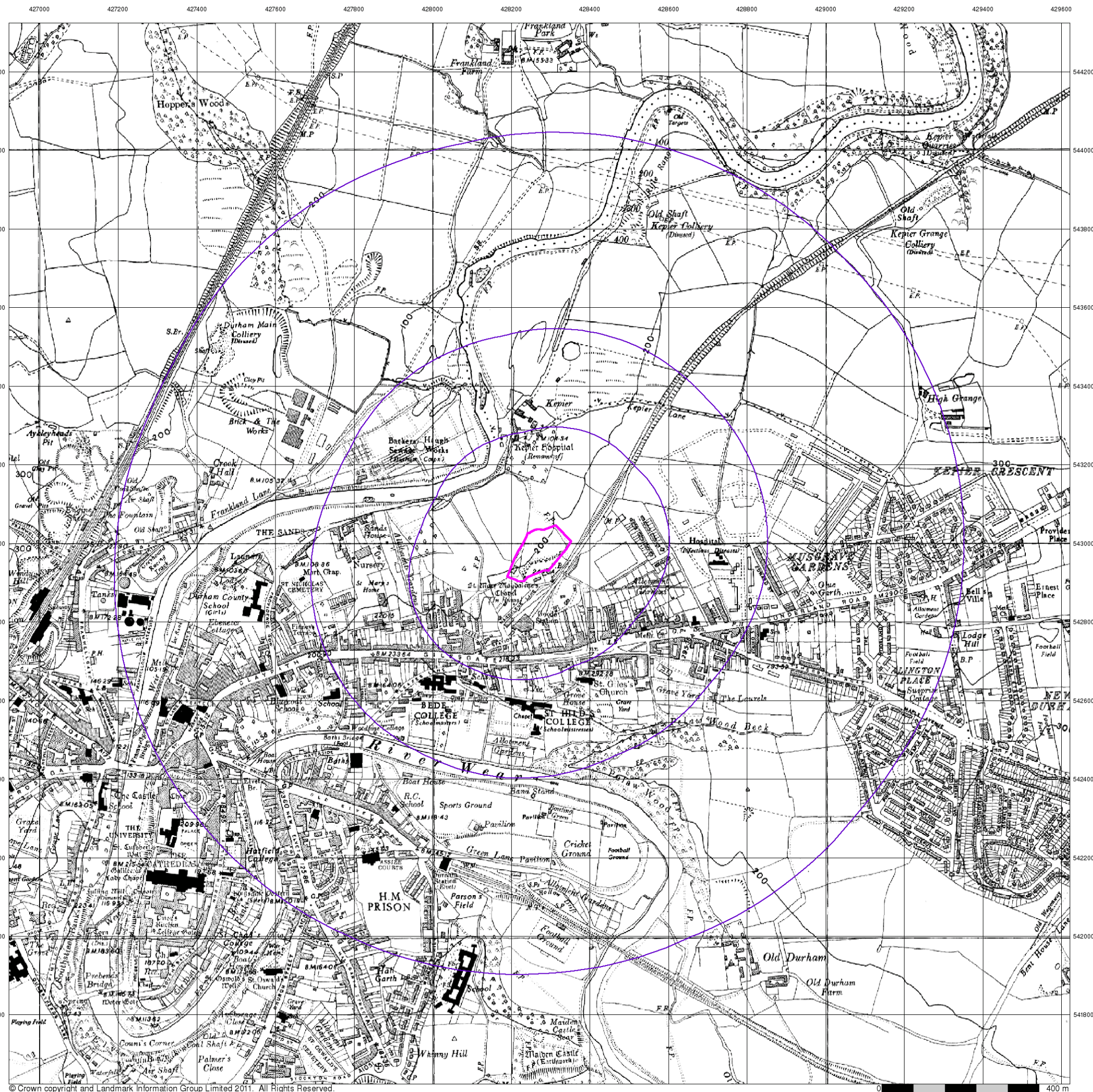


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



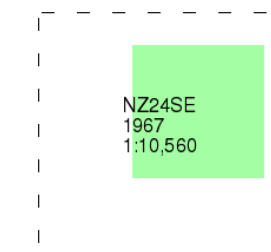
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967

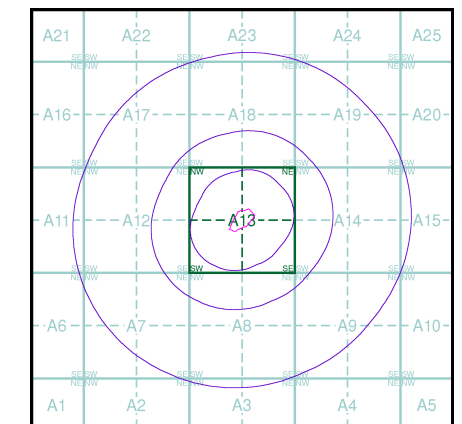
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

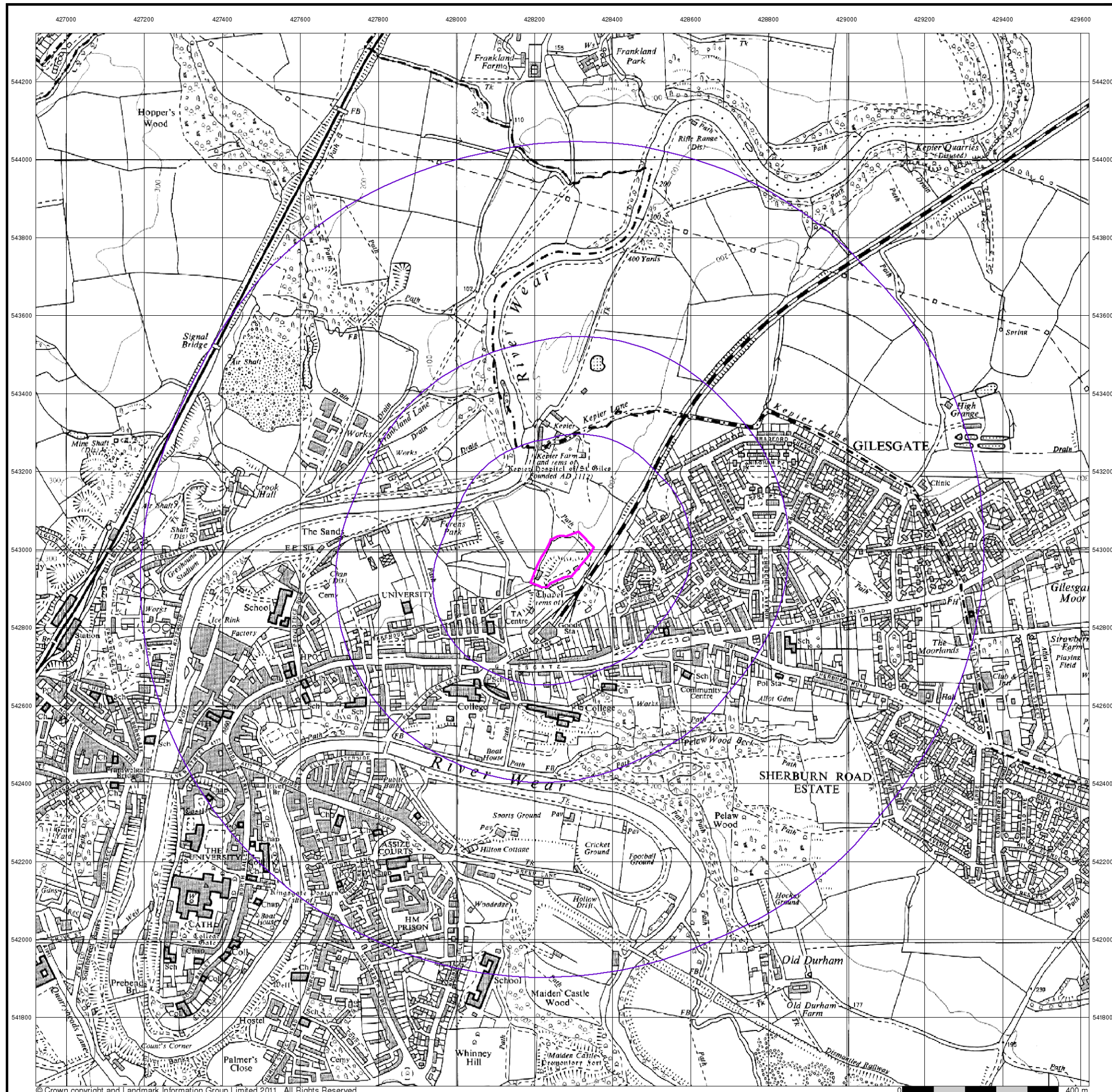


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
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 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



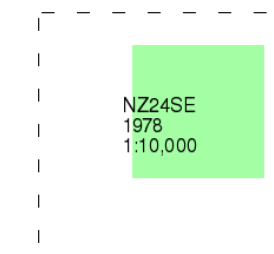
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1978

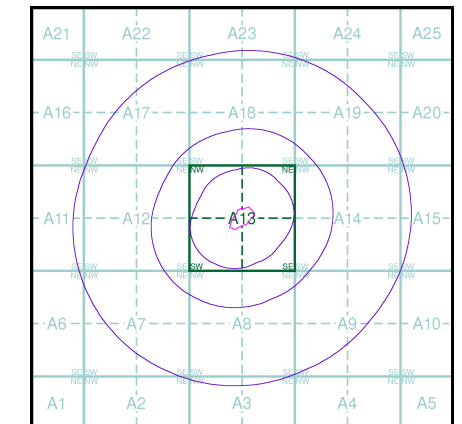
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

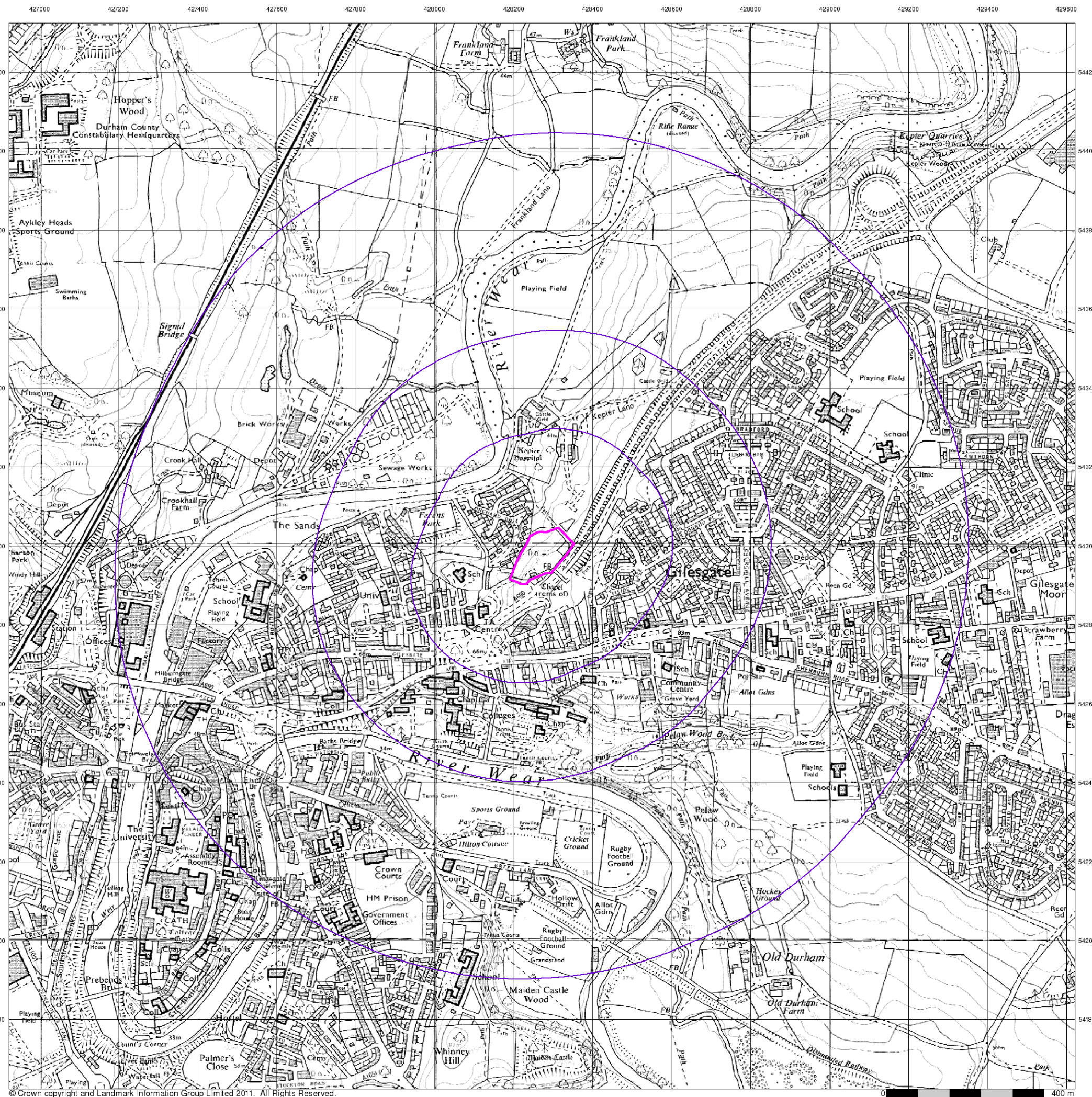


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



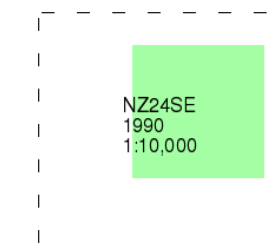
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990

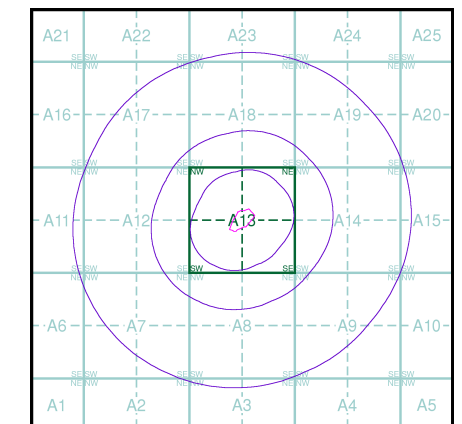
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

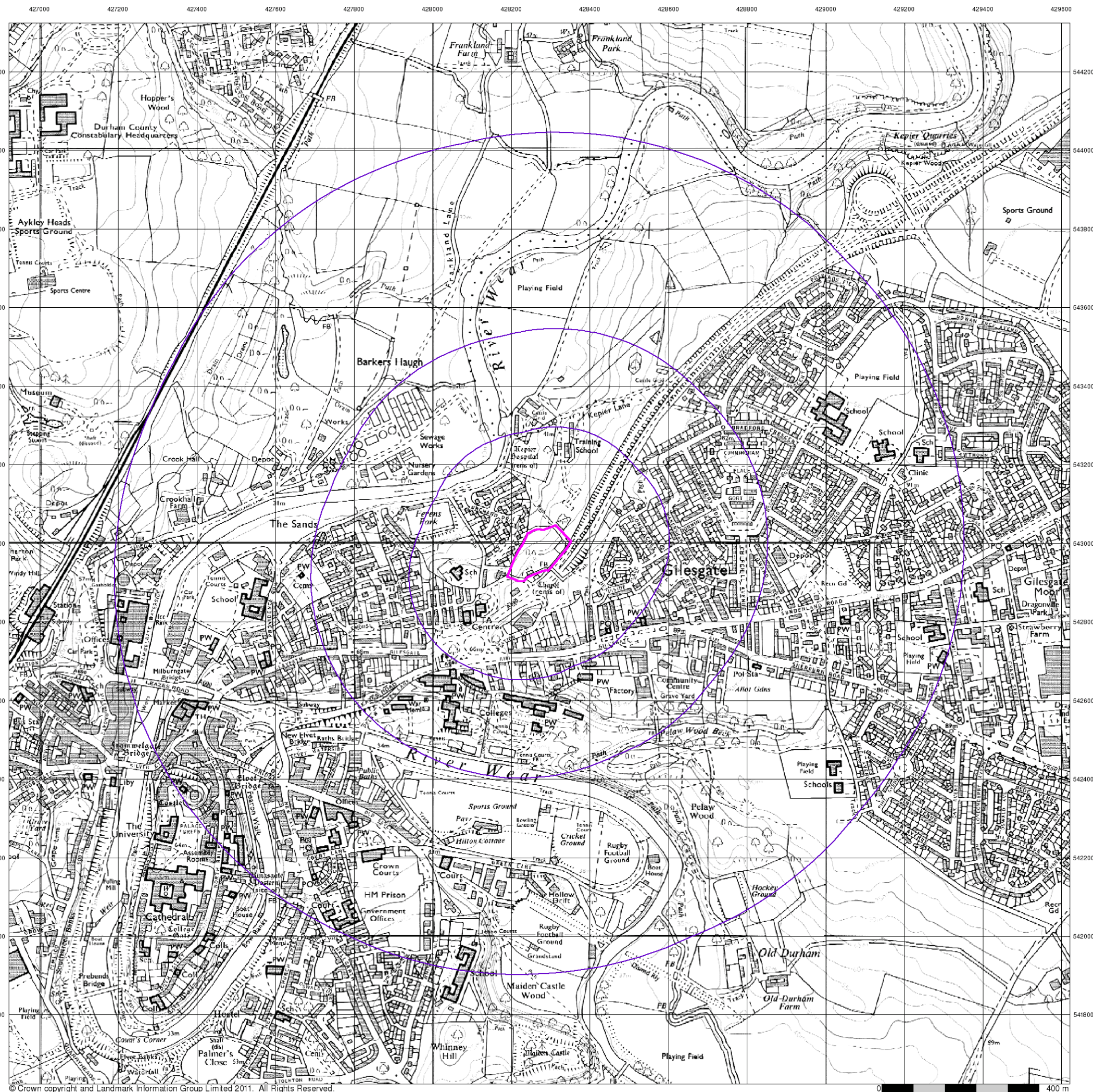


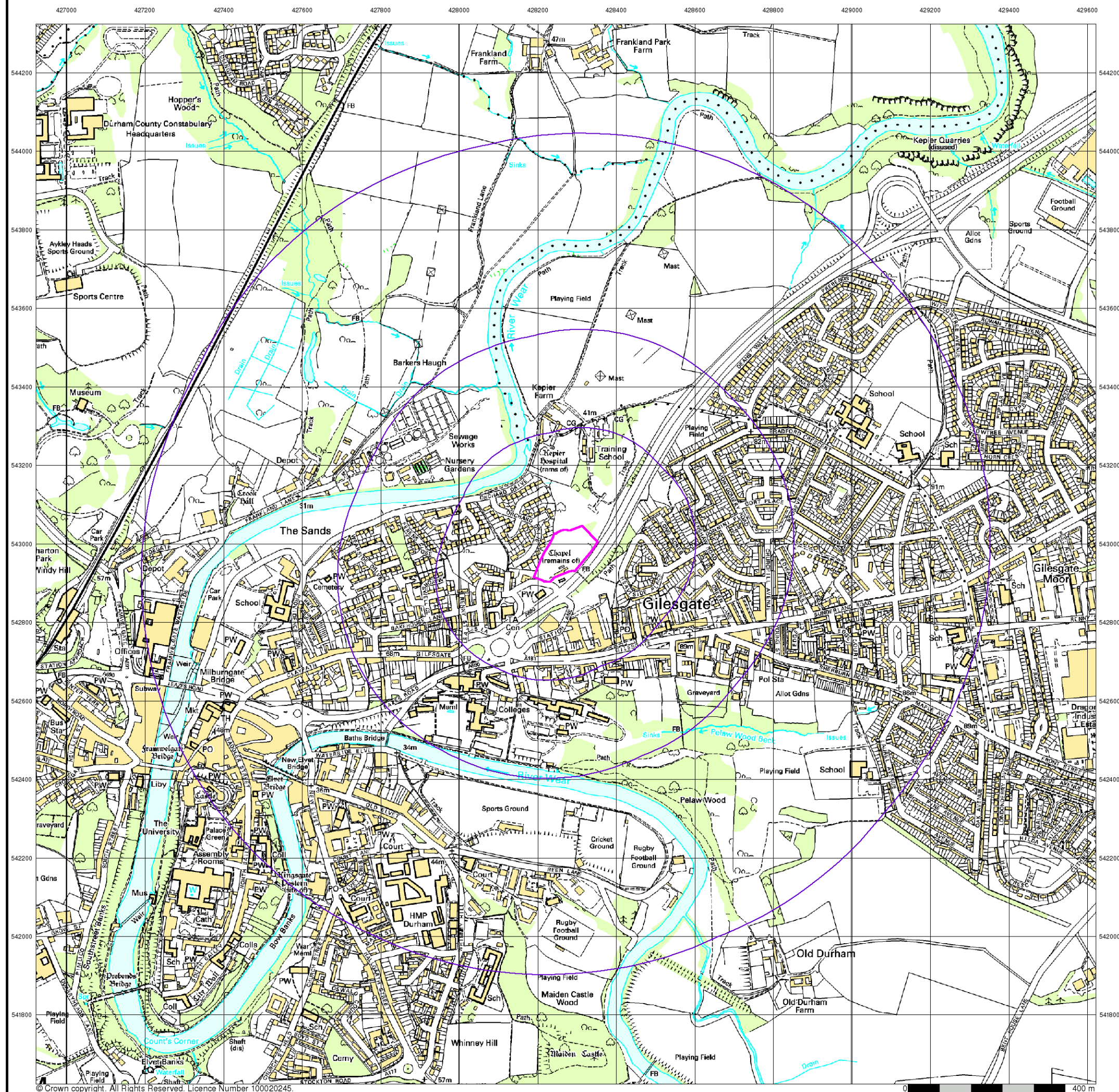
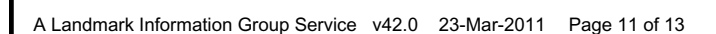
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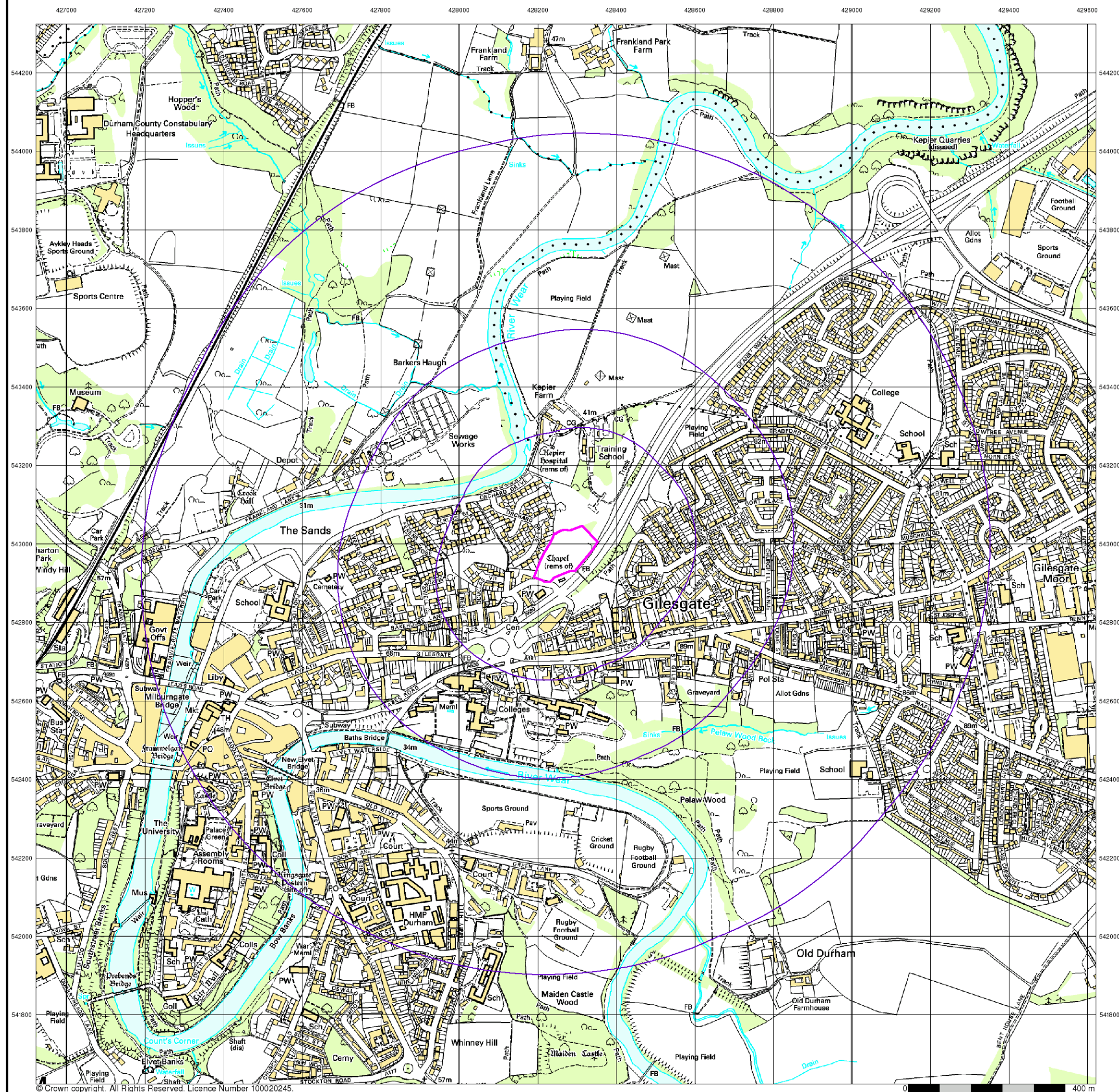
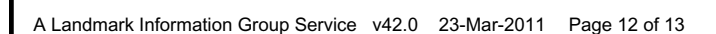
Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
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 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR







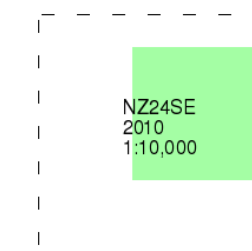
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2010

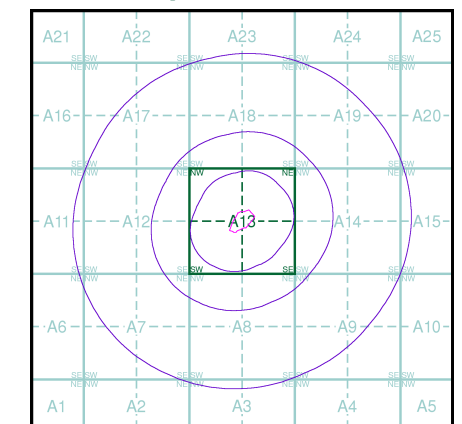
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

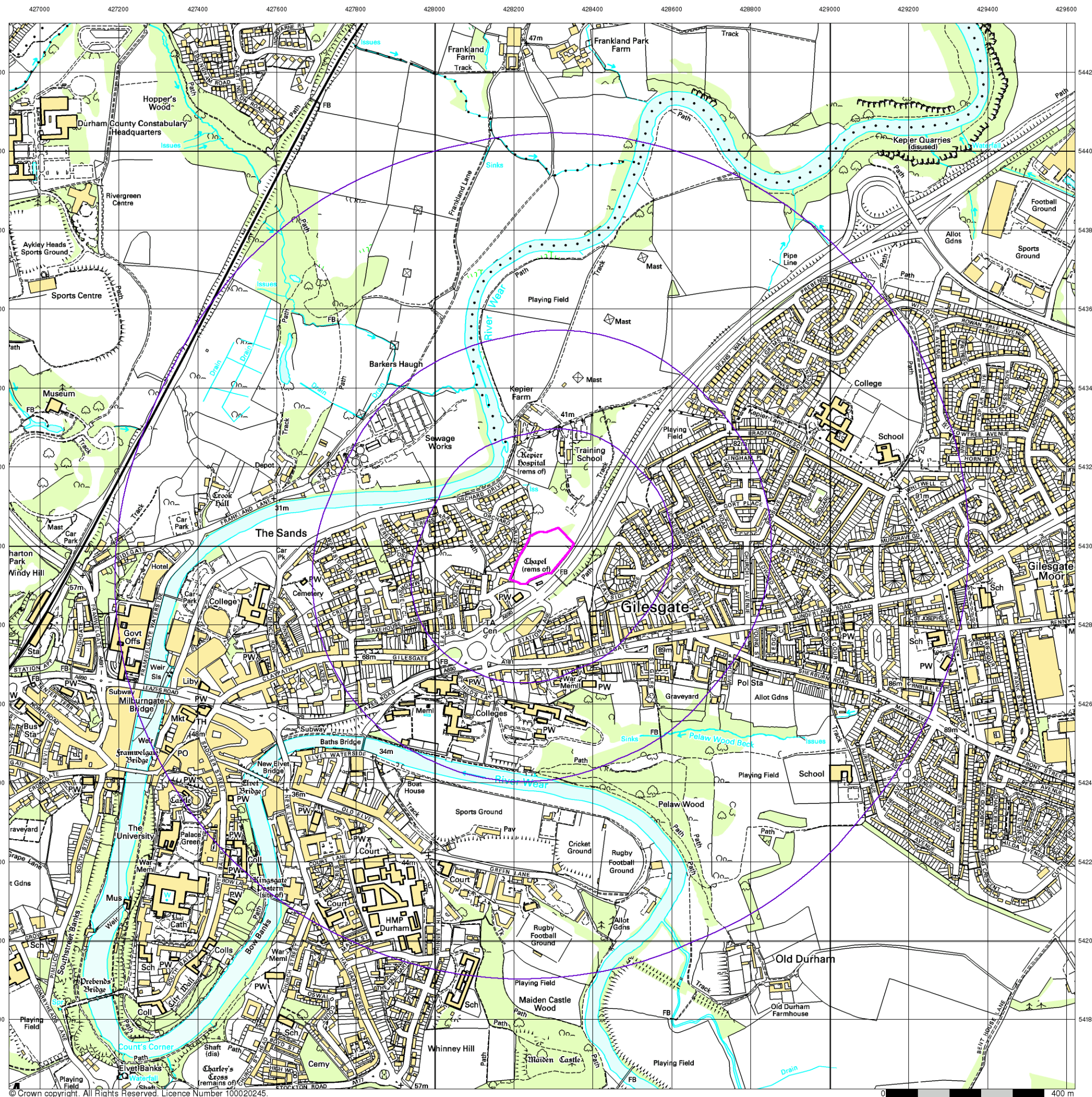


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



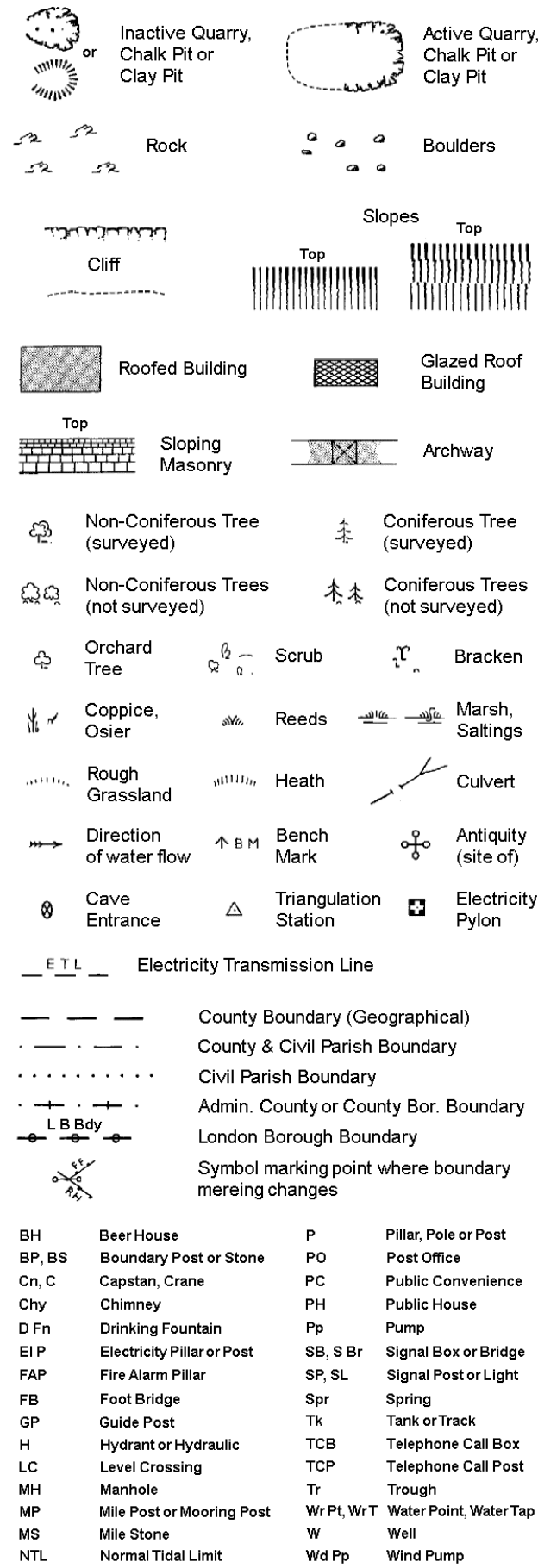
APPENDIX II:
1:2500 scale Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

Historical Mapping Legends

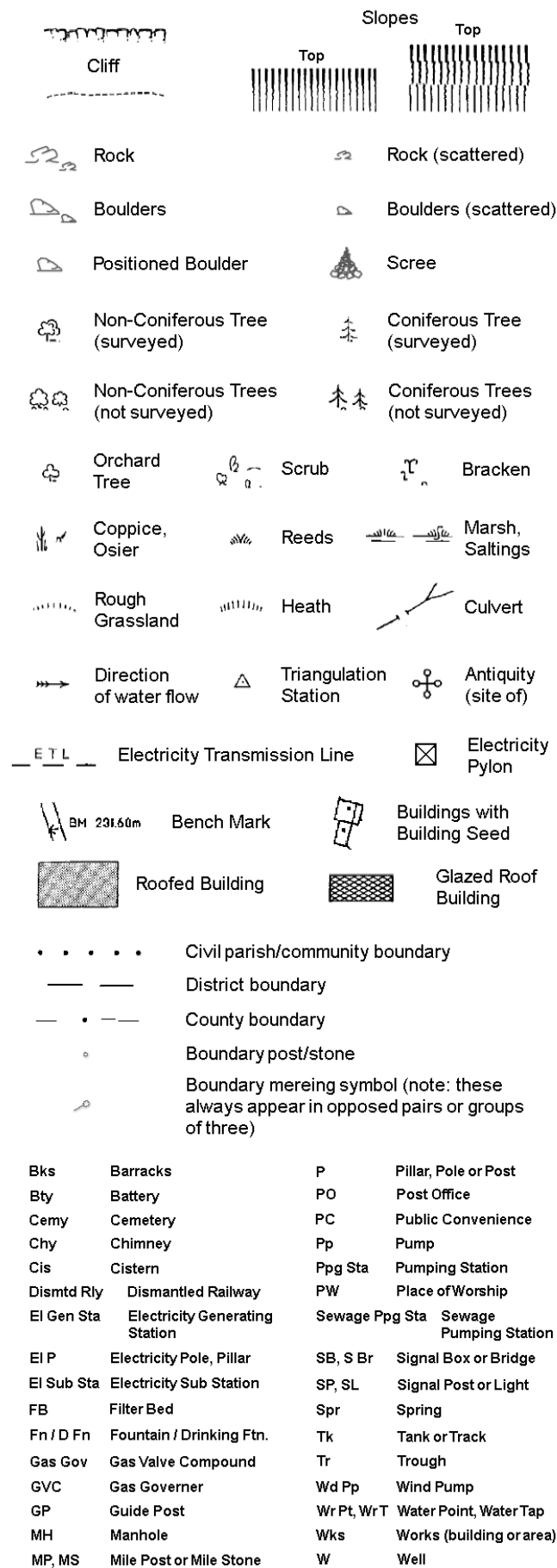
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



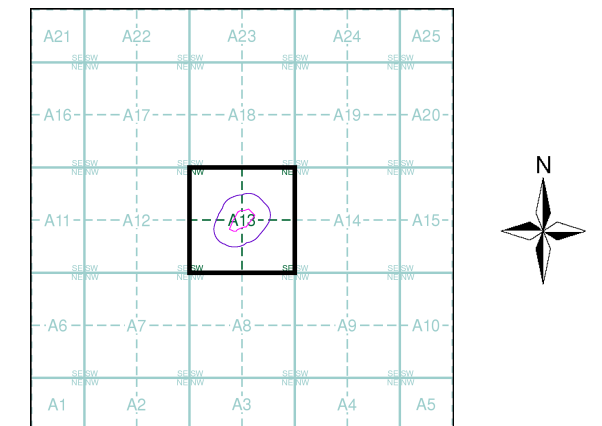
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Durham	1:2,500	1872 - 1895	2
Durham	1:2,500	1895	3
Durham	1:2,500	1896 - 1897	4
Durham	1:2,500	1919 - 1920	5
Durham	1:2,500	1939	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1959 - 1960	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1960 - 1961	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1967 - 1971	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1972	10
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1973 - 1975	11
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1975 - 1976	12
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1980 - 1988	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1982 - 1989	14
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1985	15
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1990 - 1991	16
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1991	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	18
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	19

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Durham

Published 1872 - 1895

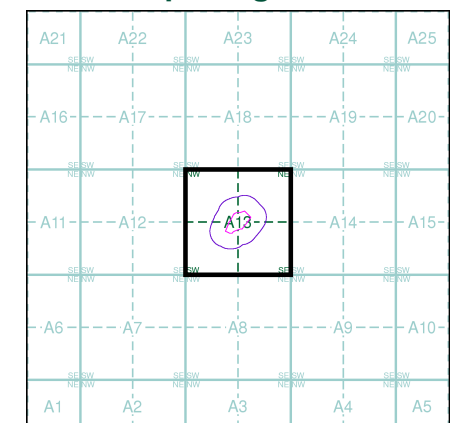
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

020_13 1872 1:2,500	020_14 1895 1:2,500
027_01 1895 1:2,500	027_02 1877 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

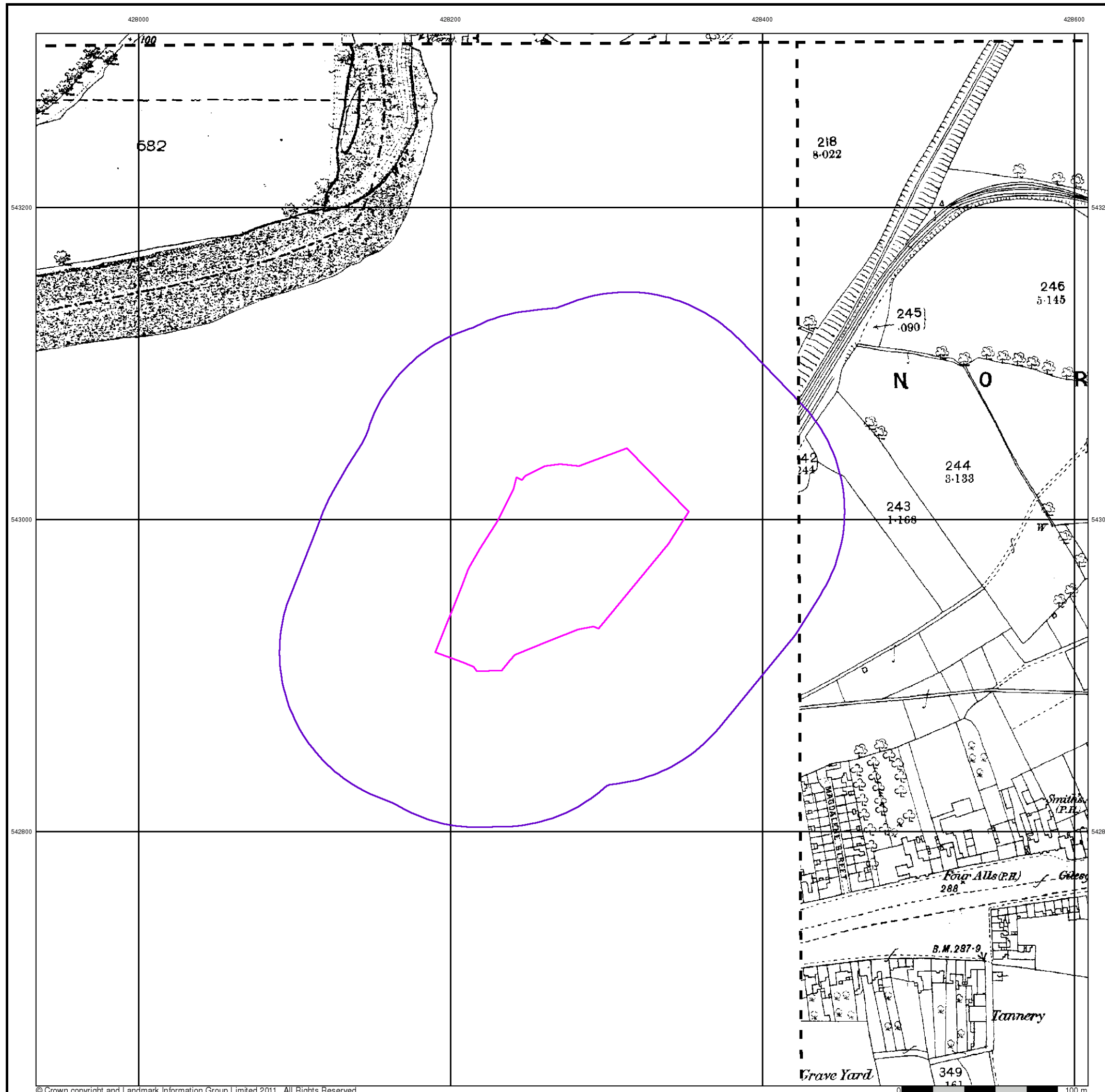


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



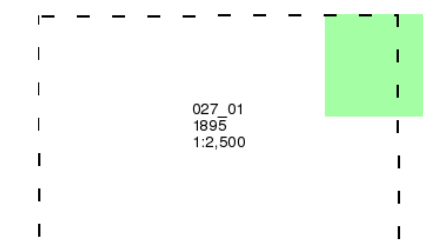
Durham

Published 1895

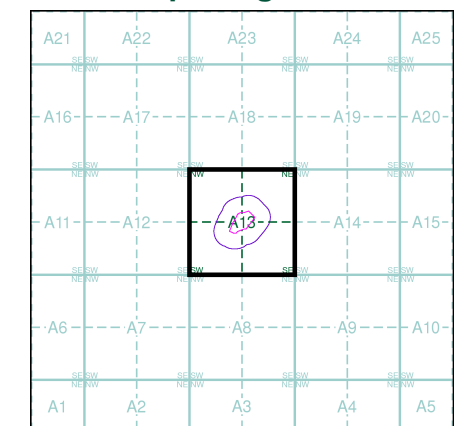
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Durham

Published 1896 - 1897

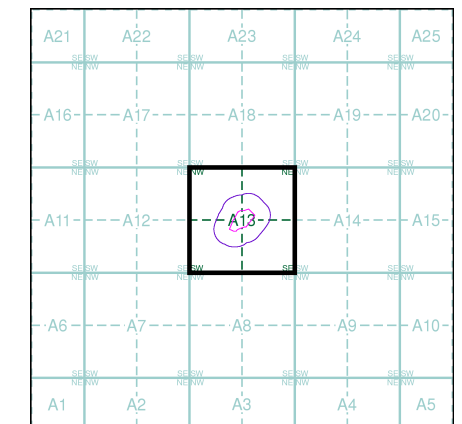
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

020_13 1896 1:2,500	020_14 1896 1:2,500
027_01 1896 1:2,500	027_02 1897 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

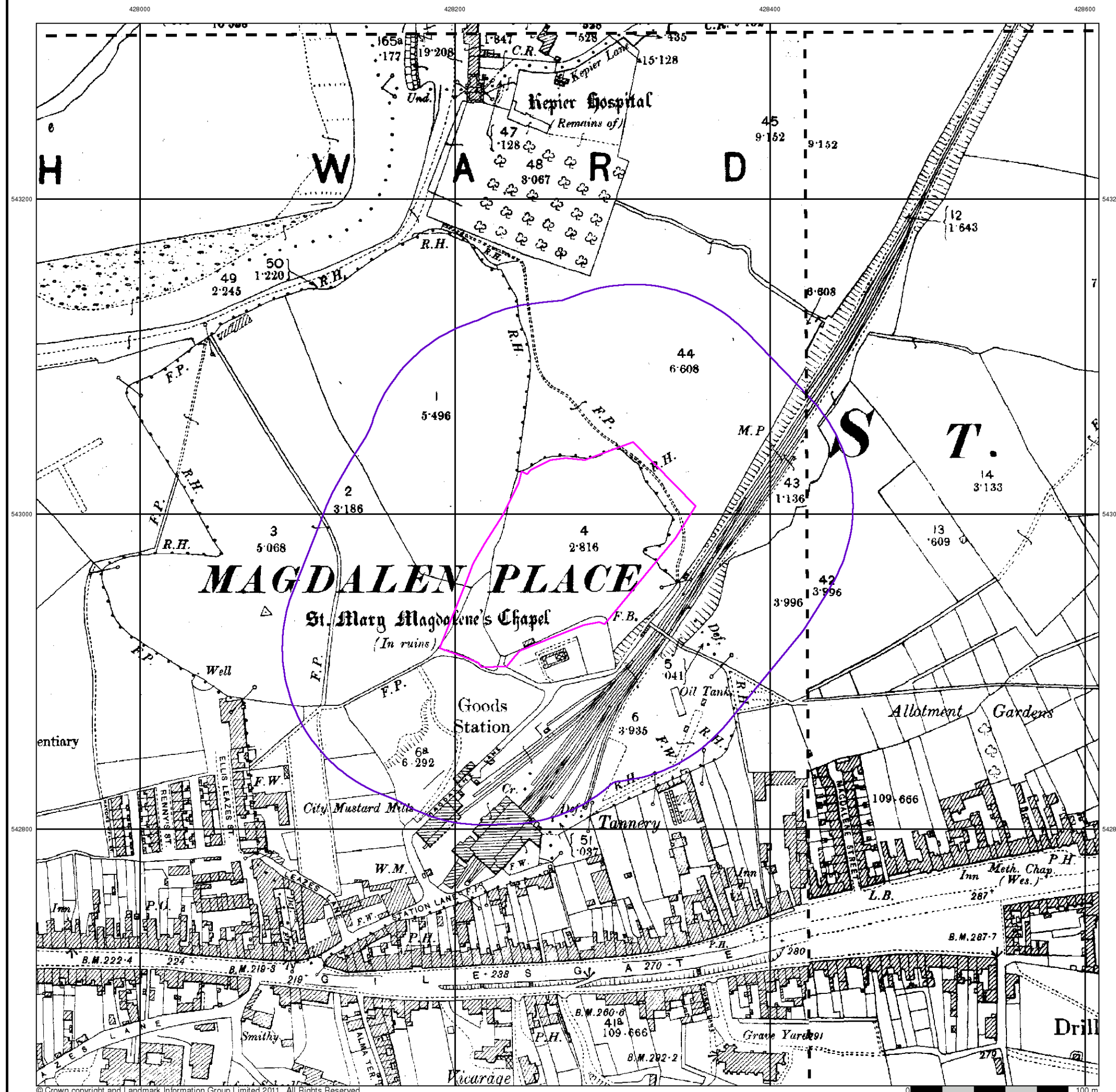


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Durham

Published 1939

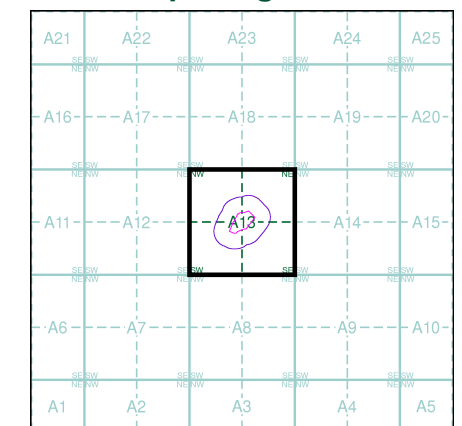
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

020_13 1939 1:2,500	020_14 1939 1:2,500
027_01 1939 1:2,500	027_02 1939 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

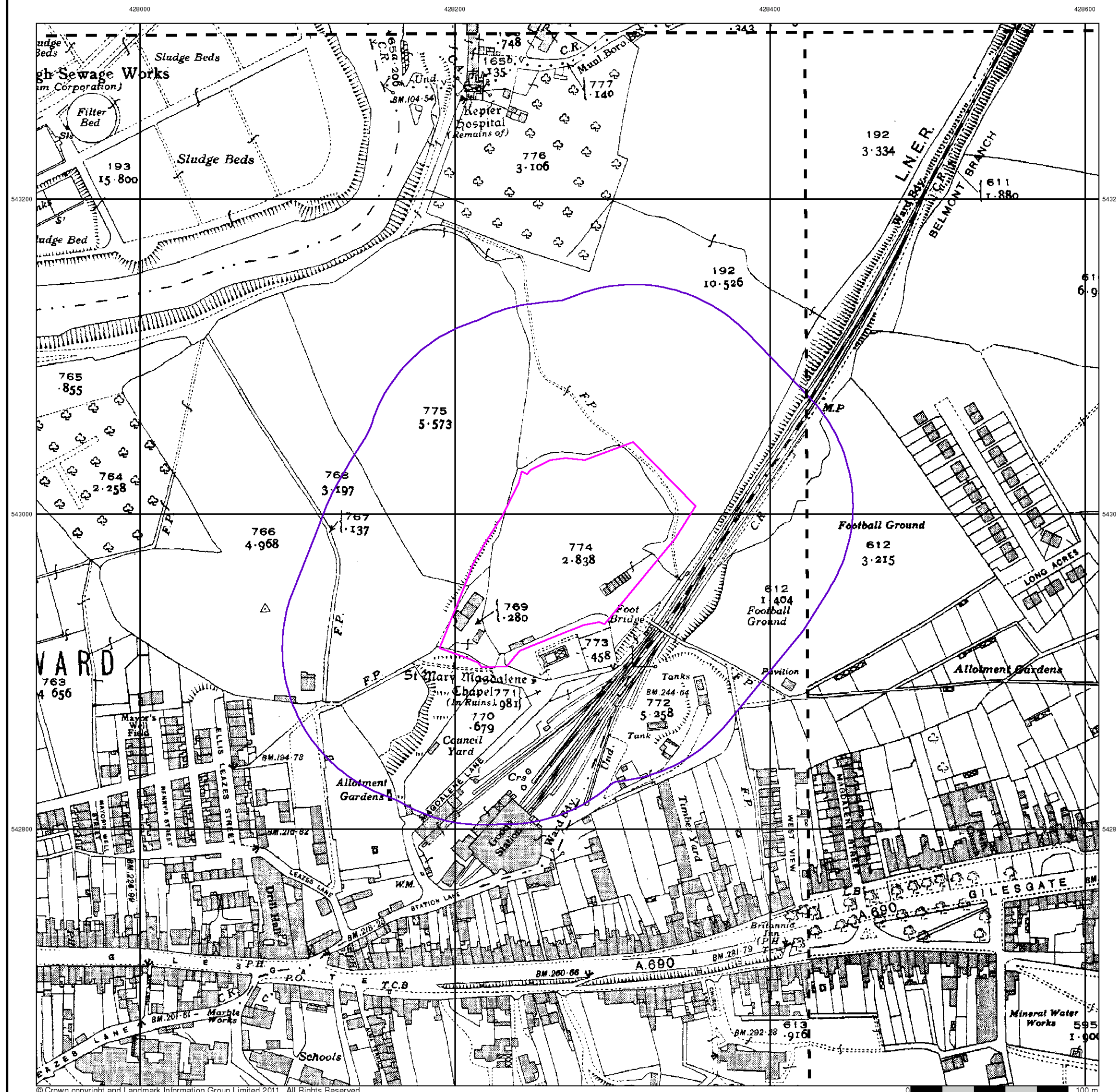


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960 - 1961

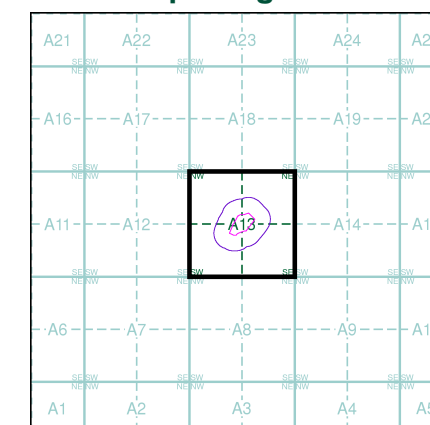
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2743 1961 1:2,500	NZ2843 1961 1:2,500
	NZ2842 1960 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967 - 1971

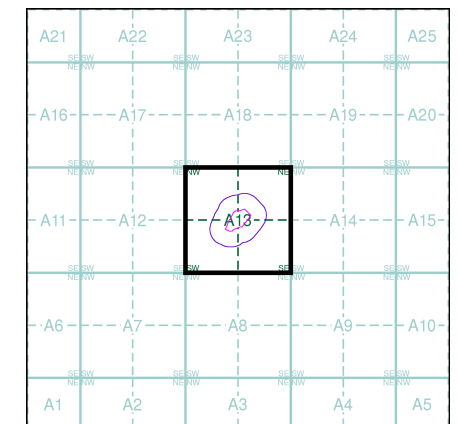
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2743SE 1967 1:1,250	NZ2843SW 1970 1:1,250	NZ2843SE 1970 1:1,250
NZ2742NE 1970 1:1,250	NZ2842NW 1971 1:1,250	NZ2842NE 1969 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

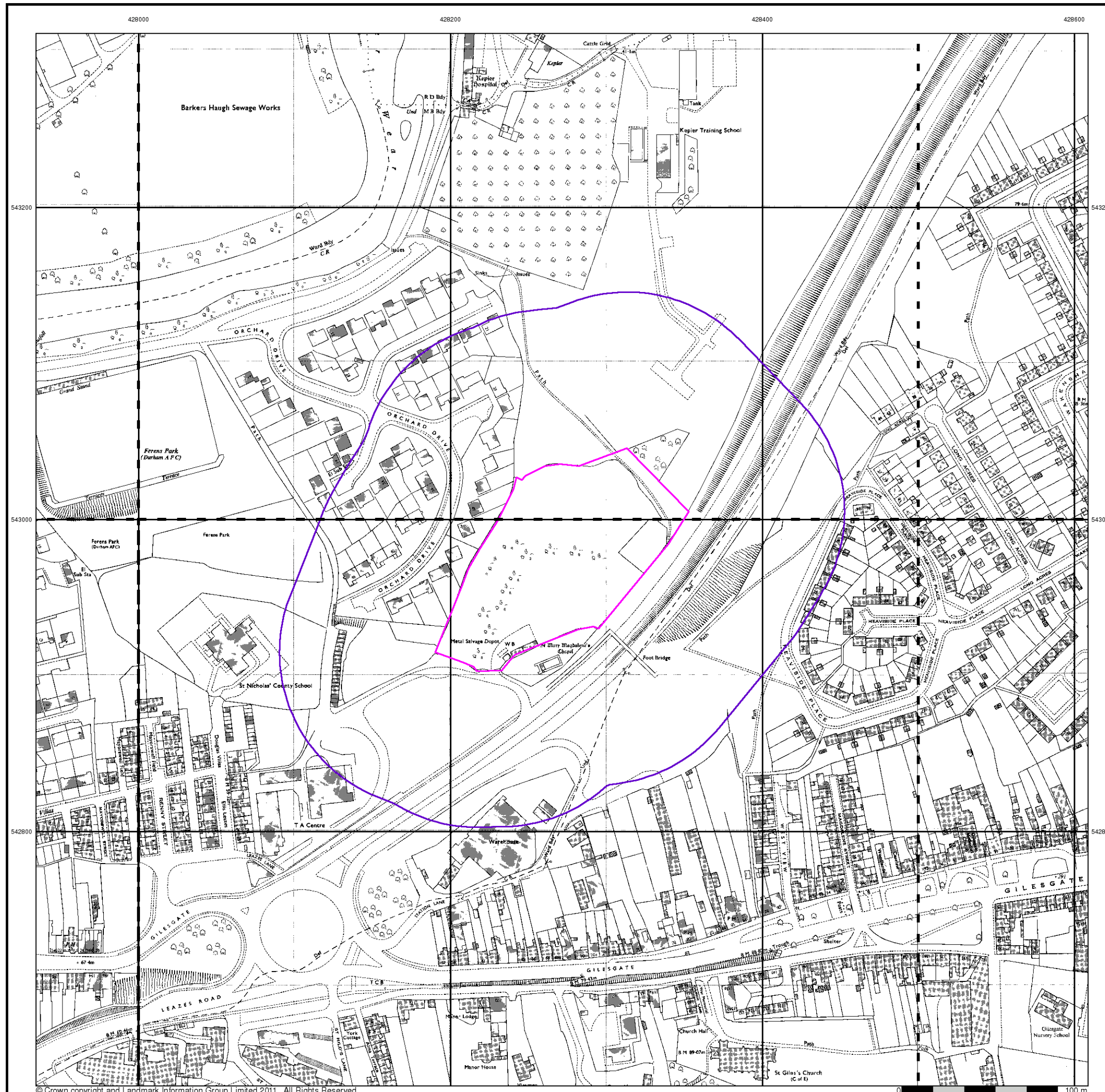


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972

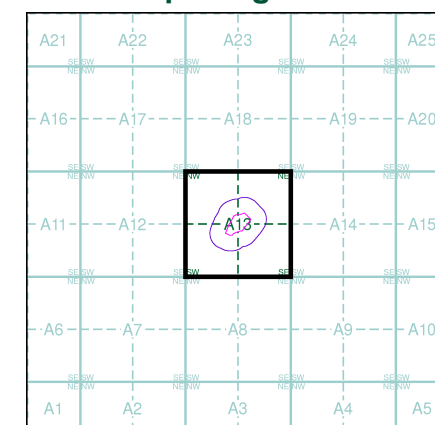
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2743 1972 1:2,500	NZ2843 1972 1:2,500
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Historical Map - Segment A13



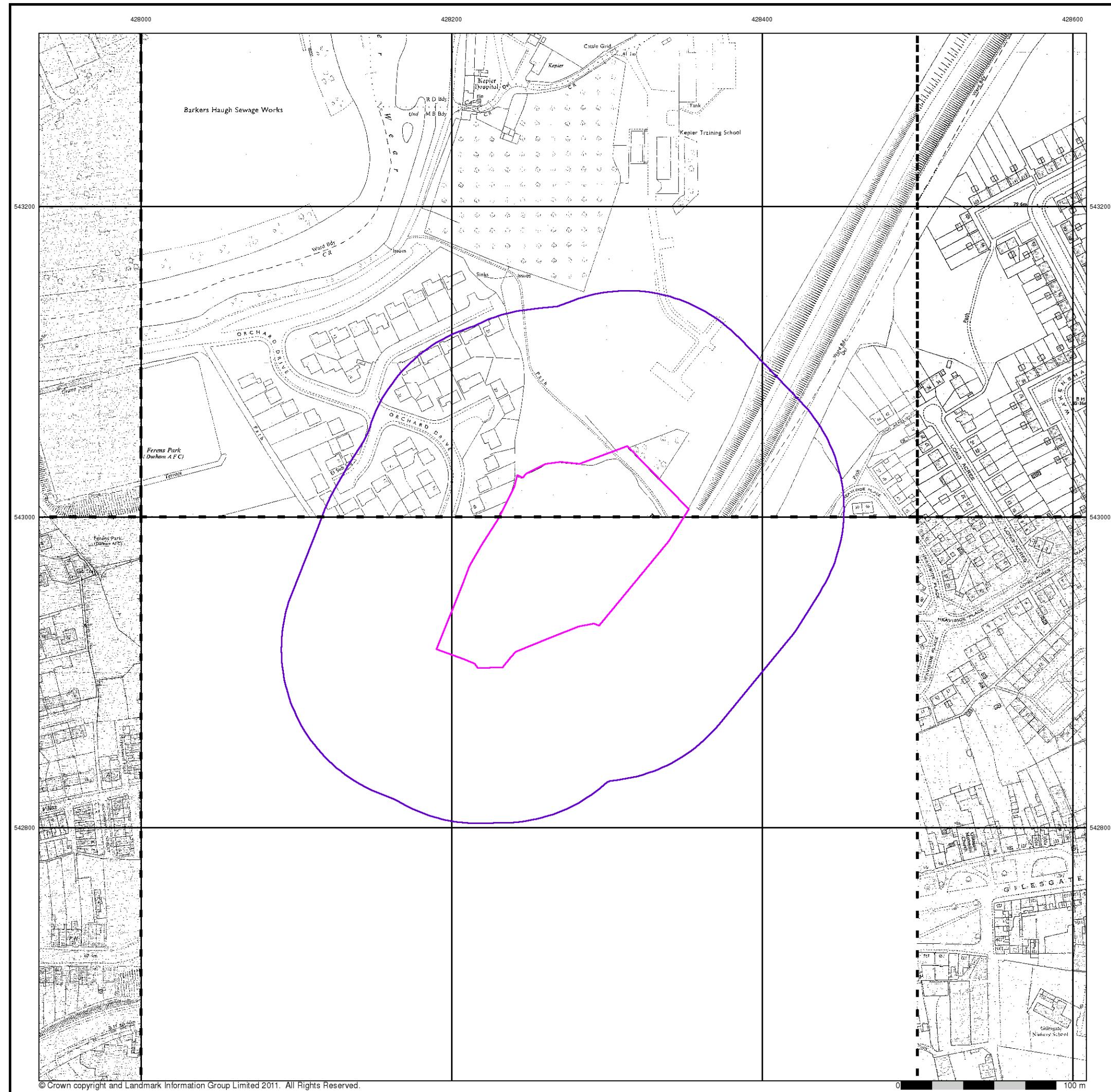
Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1973 - 1975

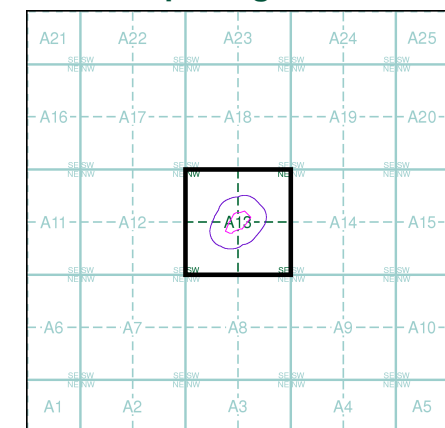
Source map scale - 1:1,250

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2743SE 1975 1:1,250	NZ2843SW 1975 1:1,250	NZ2843SE 1973 1:1,250
NZ2742NE 1975 1:1,250		NZ2842NE 1975 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

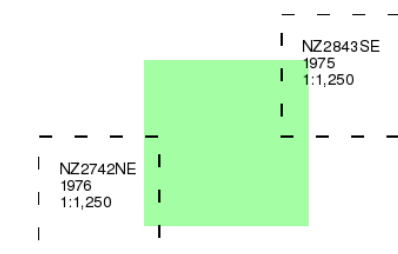
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1975 - 1976

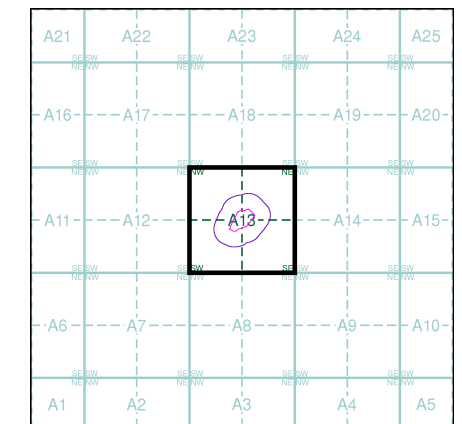
Source map scale - 1:1,250

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

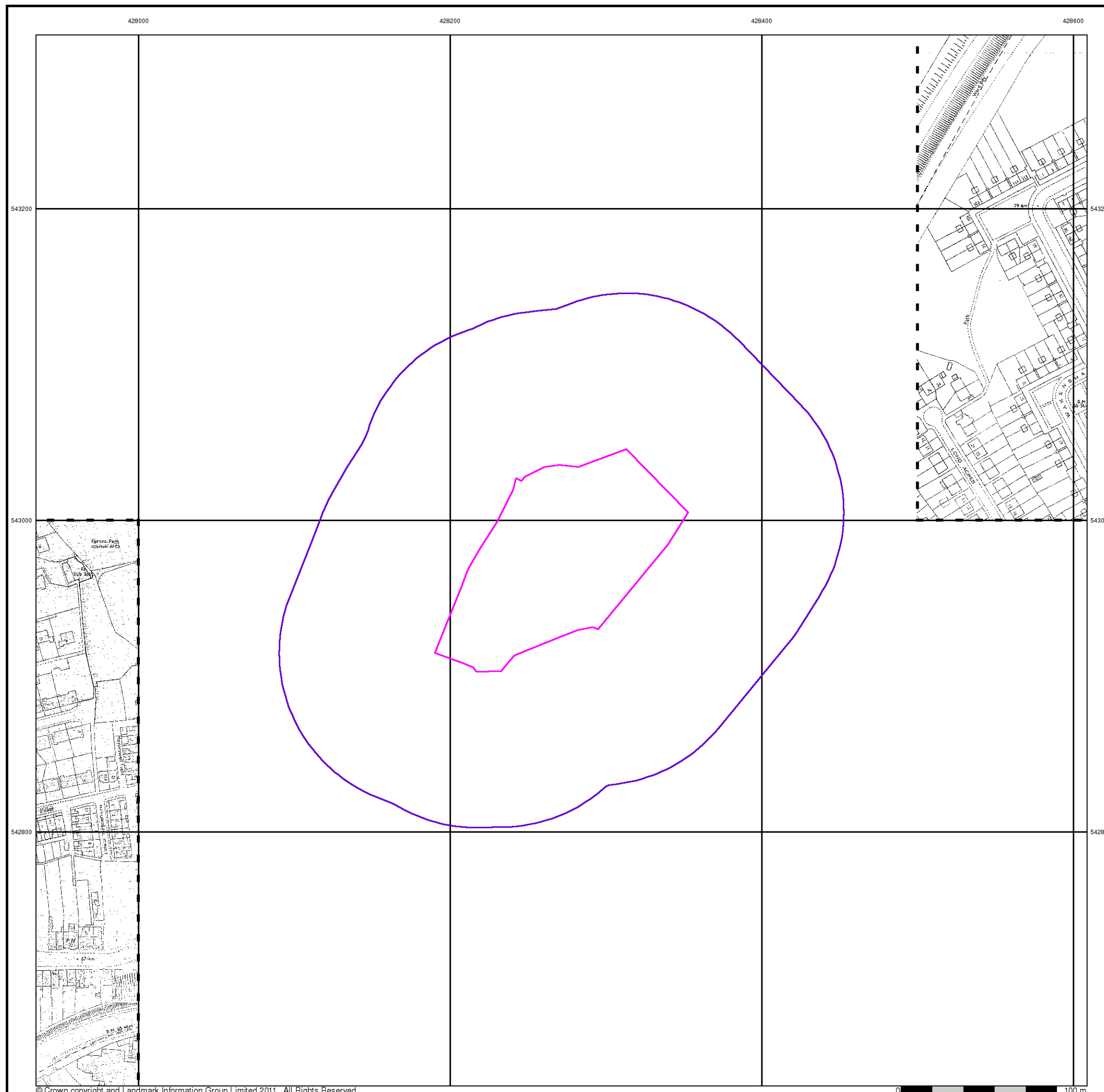


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Additional SIMs

Published 1980 - 1988

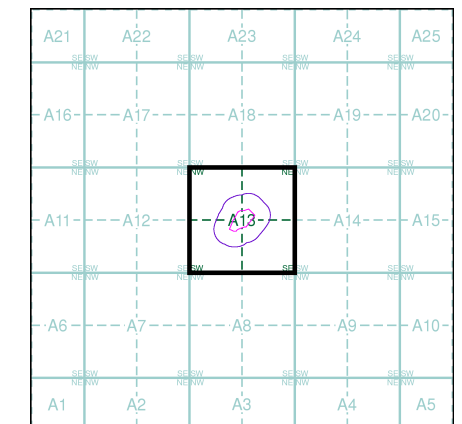
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

		NZ2843SE 1988 1:1,250
NZ2742NE 1980 1:1,250	NZ2842NW 1986 1:1,250	NZ2842NE 1983 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

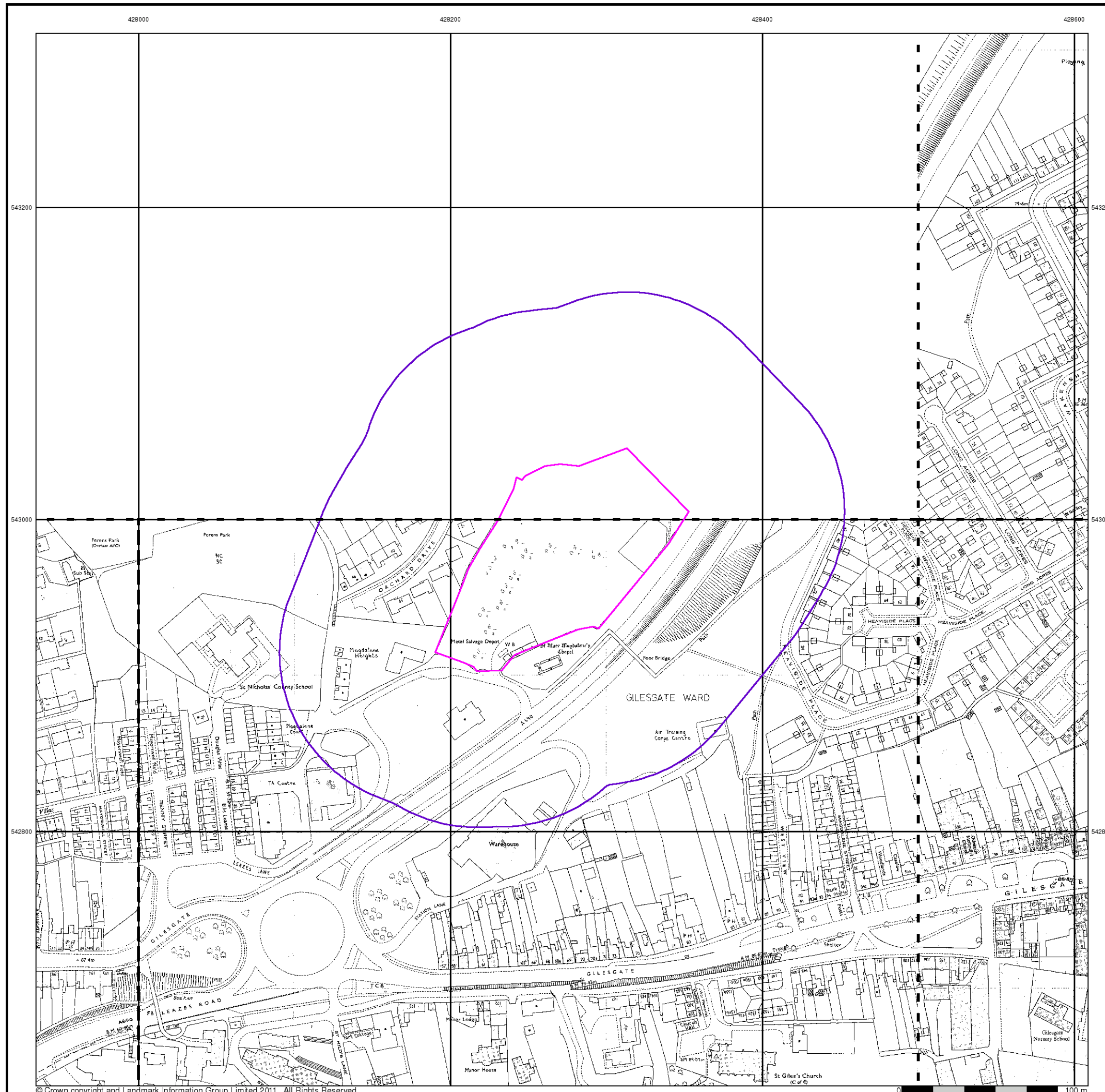


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



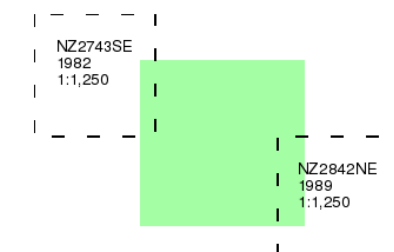
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1982 - 1989

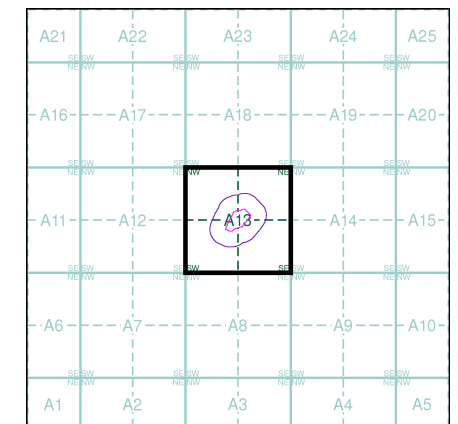
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

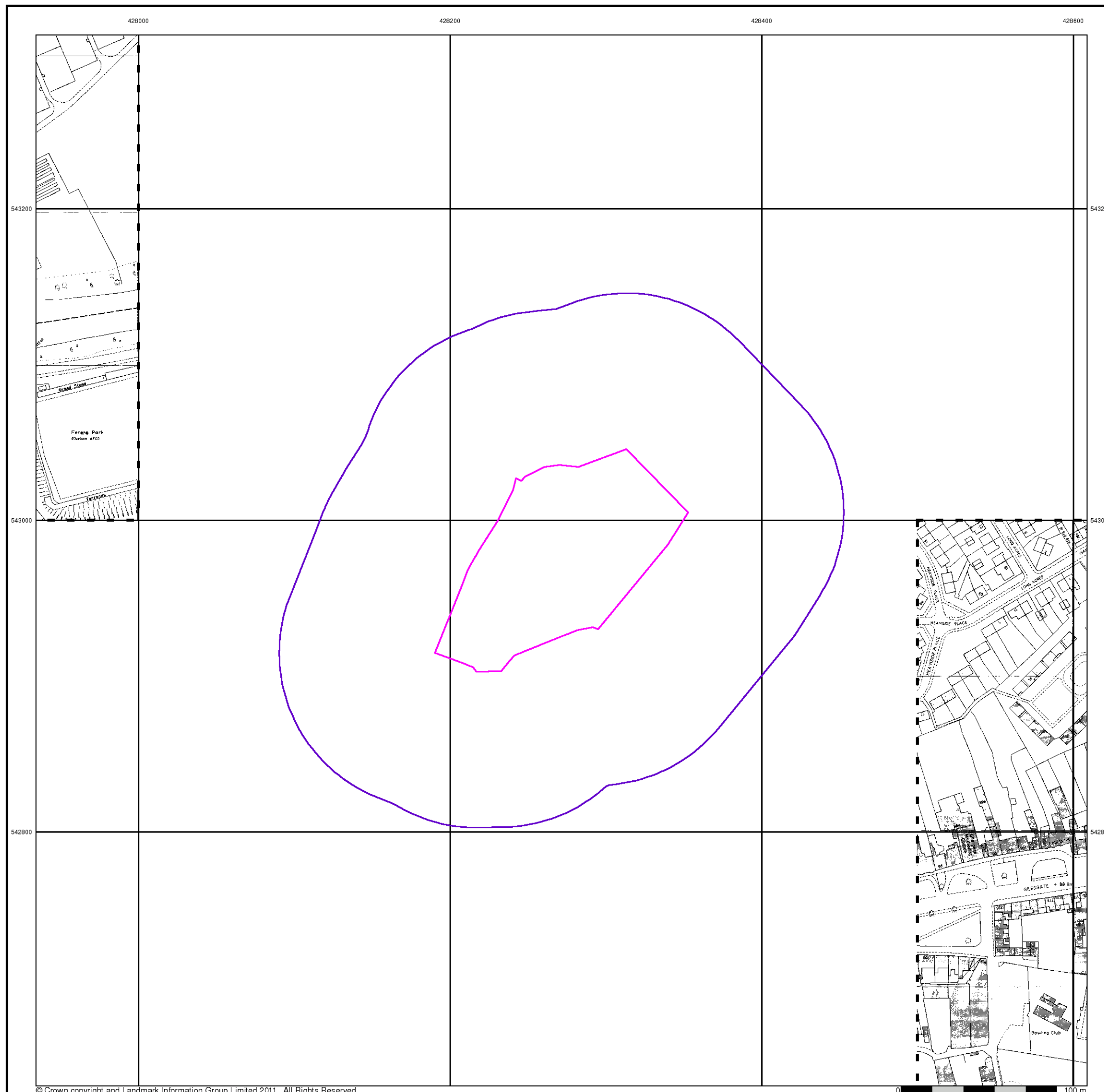


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR





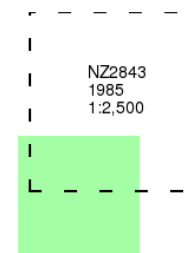
Additional SIMs

Published 1985

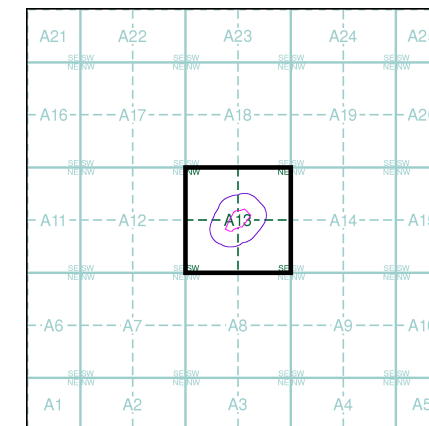
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

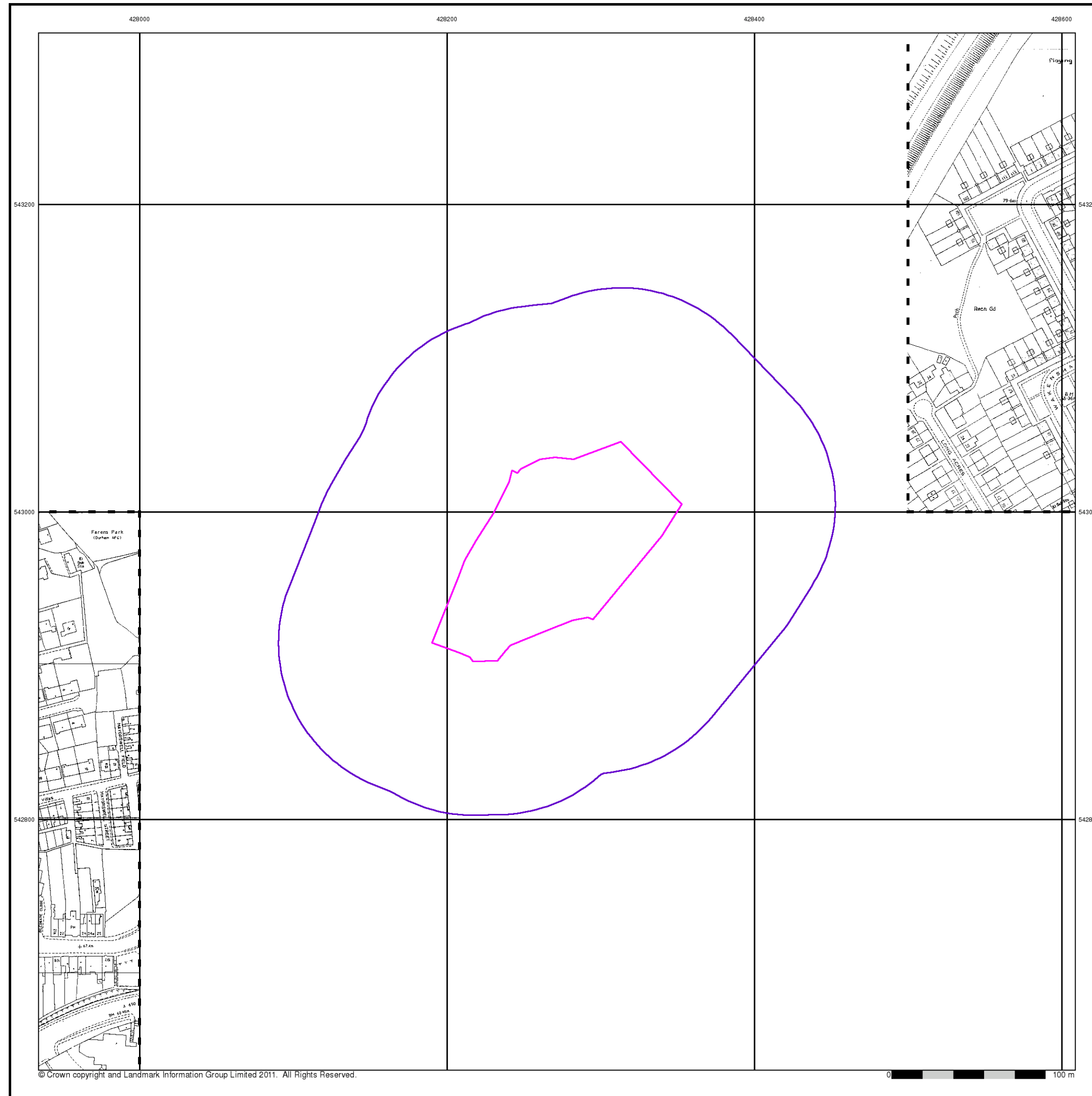
Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



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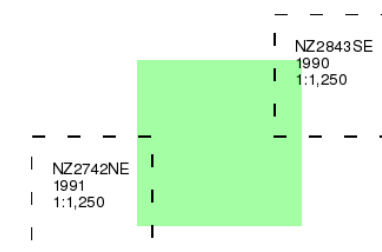
Additional SIMs

Published 1990 - 1991

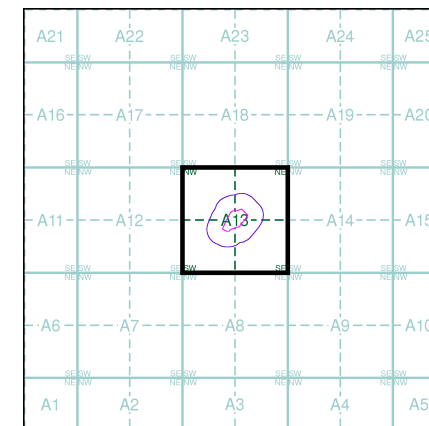
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



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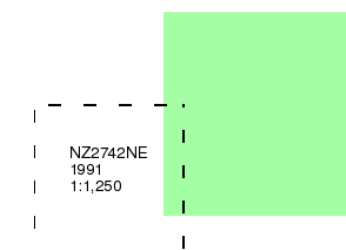
Additional SIMs

Published 1991

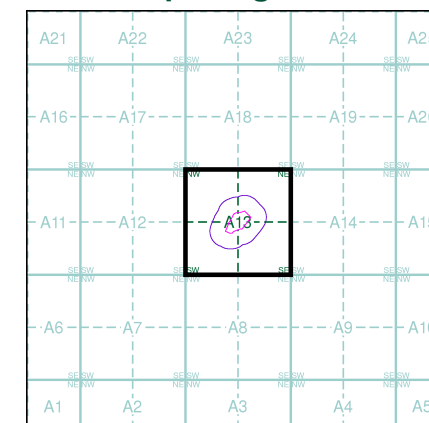
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

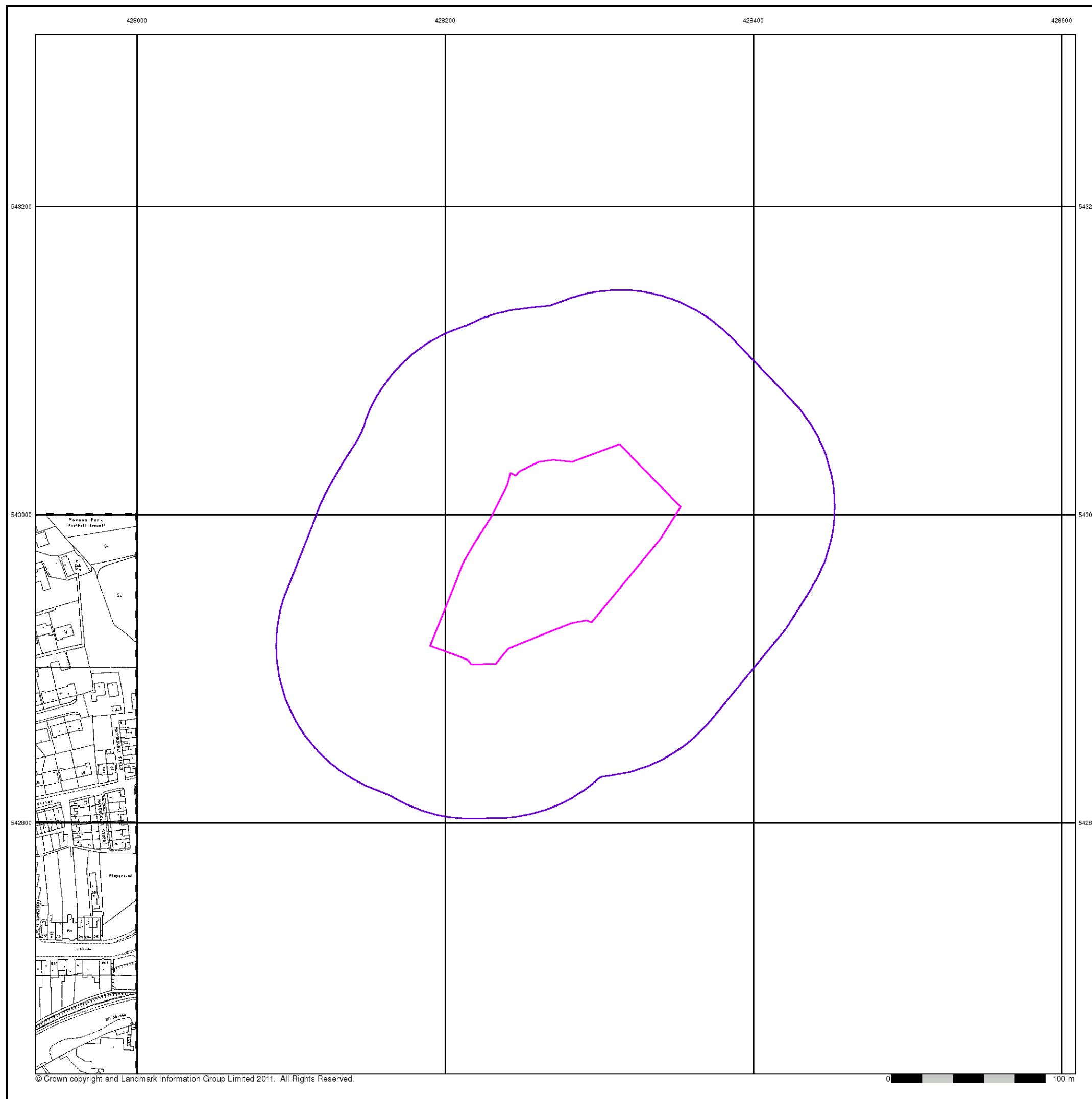


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Magdalene Heights, Gilesgate, DURHAM, DH1 1UR



Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

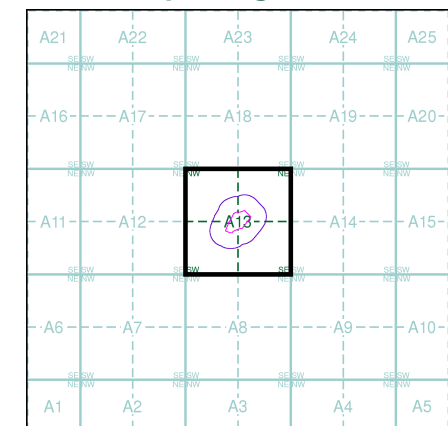
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2743SE 1993 1:1,250	NZ2843SW 1993 1:1,250	NZ2843SE 1993 1:1,250
NZ2742NE 1993 1:1,250	NZ2842NW 1993 1:1,250	NZ2842NE 1993 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

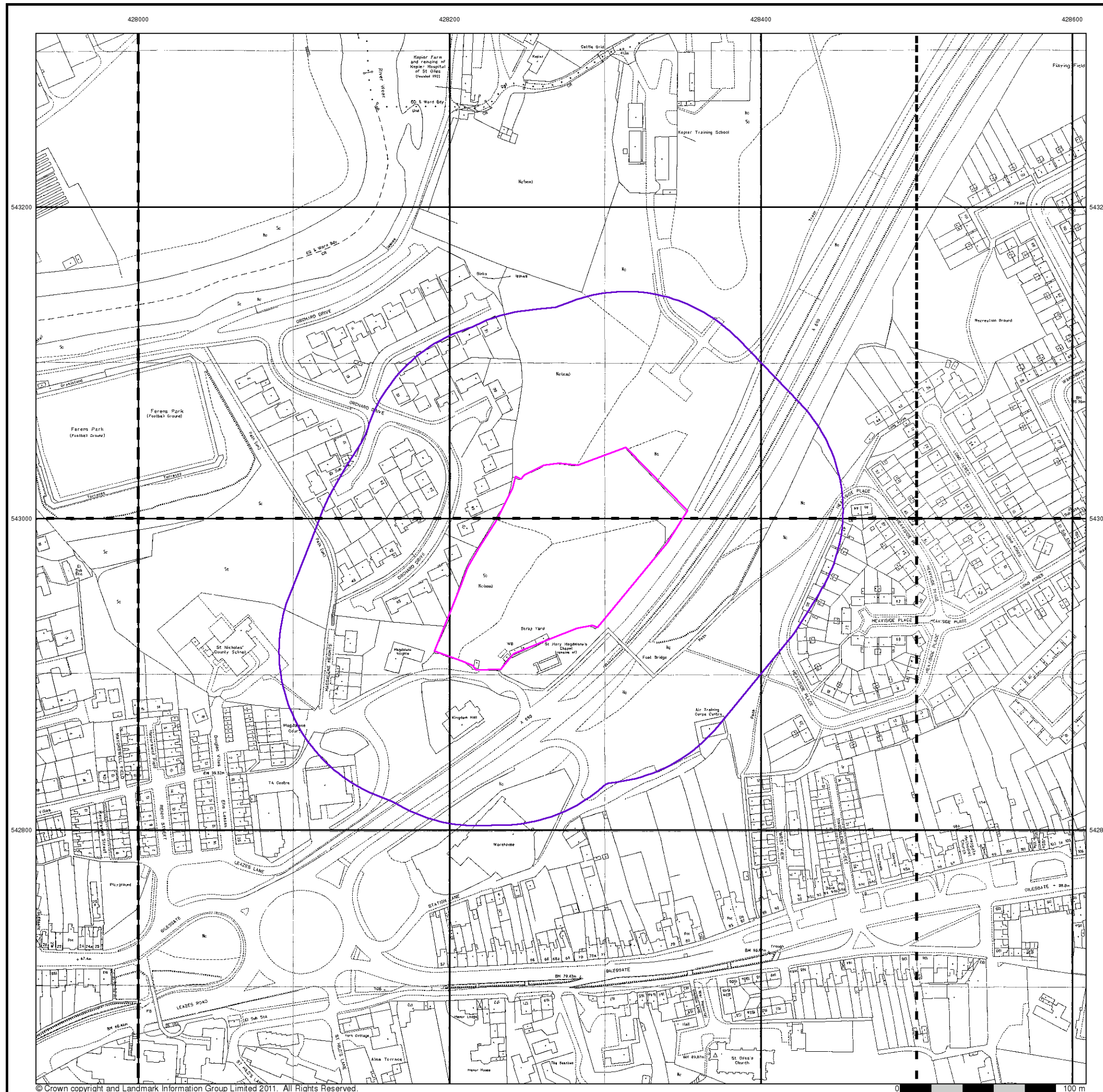


Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
 Customer Ref: 3171
 National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 1.3
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

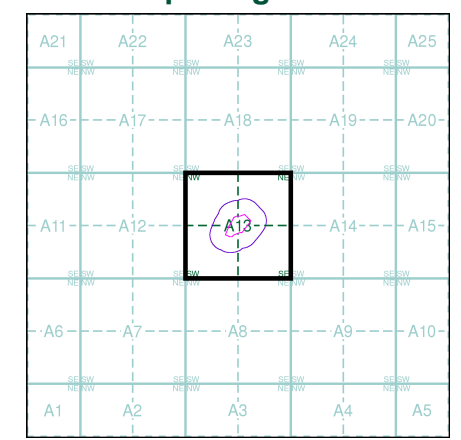
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2743SE 1996 1:1,250	NZ2843SW 1996 1:1,250
	NZ2842NW 1996 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 34271251_1_1
Customer Ref: 3171
National Grid Reference: 428270, 542970
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.3
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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