

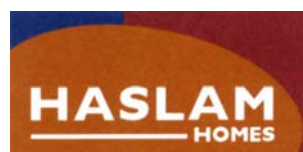
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
LAND AT SKIPPERS MEADOW, USHAW MOOR,
DURHAM, COUNTY DURHAM**

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment:
Land at Skippers Meadow, Ushaw Moor, Durham, County Durham**

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 2375 4246

Site Code: SUM 08

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Haslam Homes Limited in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed housing development on land at Skippers Meadow, Ushaw Moor, Durham City, County Durham.
- 1.2 The desk-based assessment was researched and written in May 2008 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 1.3 Ushaw Moor is a former colliery village situated c. 4km west of Durham City, on the northern side of the Deerness Valley. The study site lies on the northern edge of an area of modern housing which forms the easternmost portion of the present village. Its central National Grid Reference is NZ 2375 4246.
- 1.4 The study site covers an area measuring c. 0.38 hectares, presently a sloping grassed area north of Broom Lane, the B6302, the road running through Ushaw Moor. It is bounded to the north by Broom Crescent/Broom Hall Drive, to the east and west by modern housing and by a grassed area, then further housing off Broom Lane, to the south.
- 1.5 The study site does not lie within a Conservation Area and there are no recorded archaeological remains within its boundaries. The assessment found evidence of human activity in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval/industrial periods within a wider study area – of radius 1.5km around the study site – as well as evidence of possible of later prehistoric activity immediately to the north of the study site.
- 1.6 In sum, the potential for archaeological remains of later prehistory at the study site is considered low to moderate. The potential for archaeological remains of early prehistory and the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval/industrial periods is considered low. Any archaeological remains at the study site are likely to be of no more than regional importance.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been commissioned by Haslam Homes Limited (the Client) ahead of submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development on land at Skippers Meadow, off Broom Crescent/Broom Hall Drive, Ushaw Moor, Durham City, County Durham.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development area covers c. 0.38 hectares and is located on the northern edge of an area of modern housing forming the easternmost portion of the village of Ushaw Moor, which lies c. 4km west of Durham City. This area (red-lined on the Figures 1-16) is referred hereafter as 'the study site', for which the central National Grid Reference is NZ 2375 4246.
- 2.1.3 The DBA was researched and written in May 2008 by Aaron Goode and Robin Taylor-Wilson of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA). The DBA was compiled following a visit to the study site and an examination of readily available documentary and cartographic sources. A 'wider study area', with a radius 1.5km from the centre of the study site, was examined to establish the potential for archaeological remains at the study site. The purpose was to formulate an assessment of the impact of the proposed development upon the potential archaeological resource at the study site, in order to inform the planning process.
- 2.1.4 The **Online Access** to the Index of Archaeological Investigation**S** (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-42806.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The former colliery village of Ushaw Moor is situated on the northern side of the Deerness Valley, c. 4km west of Durham City, in the central western part of County Durham (Figure 1). The majority of the modern settlement lies north of Broom Lane, the B6302, as it runs along the valley side between Stone Bridge, on the western outskirts of Durham City, and Esh Winning, another colliery village lying c. 4km further west along the valley.
- 2.2.2 The study site lies on the northern margin of an area of modern housing that has developed eastwards from the original village core, the concentration of 19th century workers' housing and amenities at the junction of Broom Lane and Whitehouse Lane, following the opening of Ushaw Moor Colliery, the focus of which lay c. 1.7km to the west of the study site.
- 2.2.3 The study site is presently an area of open, rough grassland covering an area of c. 0.38 hectares with central National Grid Reference NZ 2375 4246 (Figure 2). It is bounded to the north by Broom Crescent/Broom Hall Drive, beyond which lies undeveloped grassland rising up the valley side, to the east and west by 20th century housing, and to the south by a small open area of rough grassland, beyond which lies further modern development, fronting onto Broom Lane. Skippers Meadow is the name of a small modern estate straddling Broom Hall Drive immediately to east of the study site.
- 2.2.4 The study site occupies ground that slopes away from the north-east to the south-west, towards the River Deerness, which lies c. 650m to the south. An examination of the site indicates that its ground level has been slightly elevated, particularly in the southernmost

portion, above that of the surrounding land. Site-specific topographic details (Figure 3) are discussed further in Section 5.

2.2.5 Figure 17a and 17b show the main elements of the site at the time of the study in May 2008.

2.3 Planning Background

2.3.1 This DBA of the archaeological potential of the study site has been commissioned by the Client in advance of submission of a planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the City of Durham District Council, for a proposed residential development. Planning policy and legislation that could be relevant to heritage issues for the proposed development site are summarised below.

National Planning Policy Guidance and Legislation

2.3.2 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG16)¹ provides advice concern the safeguarding of archaeological remains within the planning process. PPG16 is informed by the principle that archaeology represents a finite and non-renewable resource and that its conservation, either by preservation *in situ* or preservation by record (through archaeological excavation) should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management. Implicit in PPG16 is the process for determining archaeological risk on a development site through assessment. DBAs usually form a baseline consideration of the archaeological potential of a proposed development site.

2.3.3 The following national planning guidance and legislation are also of relevance:

- *Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development 2005* (PPS1).² This states that development plans should take into account the enhancement of built and archaeological heritage;
- *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999*;
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*;
- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*;

2.3.4 Statutory protection for archaeological remains is principally enshrined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, as amended by the *National Heritage Act 1983* and subsequent. Nationally important sites are listed in a schedule of monuments and are accorded statutory protection. Details of scheduling are held on the list maintained by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). For other components of the historic environment, the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* amends the *Town and Country Planning Act 1971* and provides statutory protection to listed buildings and a control to preserve the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.

Regional Planning Guidance

2.3.5 The submission draft *Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East* (RSS) of 2005,³ which is to replace the existing *Regional Planning Guidance for the North East* (RPG1),⁴ specifically

¹ Department of the Environment 1990.

² Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2005.

recognises the importance of the historic environment. Policy 34 'Historic Environment' of the submission draft RSS seeks to conserve and enhance the historic environment of the region, by various means, including by seeking to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* where they are scheduled and similarly where they are of local and regional importance, if appropriate.

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.6 The *County Durham Structure Plan 1991-2006*,⁵ includes the following policy relating to archaeological sites:

POLICY 66

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, INCLUDING THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD BE PRESERVED IN SITU AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ENHANCED. SITES AND MONUMENTS OF LESSER IMPORTANCE SHOULD BE PRESERVED IN SITU WHEREVER POSSIBLE. WHERE SITES ARE AFFECTED BY A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SHOULD BE REQUIRED.

- 2.3.7 The *City of Durham Local Plan - May 2004*⁶ contains a similar policy:

POLICY E24

THE COUNCIL WILL PRESERVE SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OTHER NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTING IN SITU. DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO DAMAGE THESE MONUMENTS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL IMPORTANCE, WHICH MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS, WILL BE PROTECTED BY SEEKING PRESERVATION IN SITU, AND WHERE PRESERVATION IN SITU IS NOT JUSTIFIED BY:

- 1) ENSURING THAT IN AREAS WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS EXIST, OR REASONS TO PRE-SUPPOSE SUCH REMAINS EXIST WHOSE EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE IS NOT KNOWN, PRE-APPLICATION EVALUATION OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT WILL BE REQUIRED; AND
 - 2) REQUIRING, AS A CONDITION OF PLANNING PERMISSION, THAT PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT AN APPROPRIATE PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND PUBLICATION HAS BEEN MADE, IN CASES WHERE THE PRESERVATION IN SITU OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS NOT JUSTIFIED;
- IN THE EVENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS BEING DISCOVERED ONCE DEVELOPMENT HAS COMMENCED, THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THAT ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITY IS MADE AVAILABLE TO INVESTIGATE AND RECORD SUCH DISCOVERY.

- 2.3.8 In addition, in 2007 the City of Durham brought out a document *Planning for our Heritage (Preferred Options)*⁷ as one element of its Local Development Framework setting out the planning policies for the district for the period 2006-2021 and forming a Development Plan Document.

³ North East Assembly 2005.

⁴ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2002.

⁵ Durham County Council 1999.

⁶ City of Durham District Council 2004.

⁷ City of Durham District Council 2007.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The key objectives of the DBA are:

- to assess the impact of the proposed development upon the historic environment;
- to identify parts of the study site for which further archaeological work may be appropriate;
- to assist in the formulation of recommendations for any further archaeological work considered necessary to inform the planning decision.

3.2 In order to address the first objective, the DBA must first analyse the character and extent of known or potential archaeological sites that may be affected by the proposal **and** provide an evaluation of their importance. It should then be possible to assess the likely scale of impacts, both construction-related and operational, arising from the proposal. From this position, it should then be possible to outline appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts on the historic environment, thereby addressing the second and third key objectives.

3.3 Where there is potential for important archaeological remains on a site, which may merit preservation *in situ*, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation may, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application. Forms of archaeological field evaluation include surface artefact collection ('field walking'), geophysical survey and trial trenching/test pitting.

3.4 Where field evaluation reveals important archaeological remains, their protection and preservation *in situ* will be the primary objective, in accordance with PPG16. This can be achieved, in the first instance, by modification of the development proposals. The primary method, if the resource warrants protection *in situ*, is to avoid the archaeological resource, for example, by preserving a development-free buffer zone around it.

3.5 Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then LPAs will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of archaeological remains prior to development, *i.e.* preservation by record.

4. METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

4.1 Research and Data Collection

4.1.1 The methodology employed during the research phase of the DBA involved consultation of a variety of sources for data relating to the study site and wider search area. This included consultation of the County Historic Environment Record (HER), a map regression exercise, and a search of documentary sources.

4.1.2 Full details of the sources and material examined for the DBA are set out in Section 10 but, in summary, the following are the main sources consulted:

- The County Durham HER, maintained by the Durham County Archaeology Section (DCAS), Libraries Learning and Culture Department, Rivergreen Centre, Aykley Heads, Durham was visited (by appointment) on 20th May 2008. The collection of aerial photographs held by the HER was consulted during this visit.
- The County Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham was visited (by appointment) on 20 May 2008,
- The Specials Collections and Archives of Durham University Library at Palace Green, Durham was visited (by appointment) on 20 May 2008.
- The Local History Resources in the Reference Section of Durham Clayport Library, Millennium Place, Durham, were examined on 21 May 2008.

4.2 Site Visit

4.2.1 In addition to the research described above, a site visit was made on 21 May 2008 in order to undertake a visual inspection of the proposed development site.

4.2.2 During the site visits, a brief photographic record was compiled and a representative selection of the images is included in the report (Figures 17a and 17b).

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology (with Summary of Results of Geotechnical SI)

- 5.1.1 The solid geology of the area comprises Middle Coal Measures strata of Carboniferous age, which include thinly bedded sandstones, mudstones and coal seams. The Durham Low Main coal seam outcrops c. 375m to the south-west of the study site and is known to dip below it, while the discontinuous Maudlin seam is also known to be present at shallow depth.⁸
- 5.1.2 The mining search undertaken as part of the geoenvironmental appraisal of the study site concluded that the site might be underlain by workings in several deep seams, the shallowest being the Hutton seam at c. 82m below ground level. The mining search also reported that, while the study site lies within an area formerly set aside for opencast working, it lies just to the west of actual recorded workings, concluding that unrecorded workings of the aforementioned shallow Maudlin seam could have occurred there.
- 5.1.3 The geotechnical site investigation (SI) undertaken as part of the aforementioned geoenvironmental appraisal recorded Coal Measures strata generally at a depth of c. 0.40m within the northernmost third of the site and between depths of c. 0.40m and c. 1.60m below ground level across the remainder. A thin coal seam was recorded at depths of between 0.40m and 2.0m below ground level in the northern half of the site.
- 5.1.4 In the study area, the solid geology is overlain by glacial drift deposits of boulder clays and tills.⁹ The aforementioned geotechnical SI recorded firm to stiff clays to depths of up to 1.50m below ground level, overlying rock at relatively shallow depth, as described above. The geotechnical SI also encountered 'made ground' – described as generally being 'cohesive material' but including fragmented brick and concrete – overlying glacial clay and up to 1.0m thickness across the entire site, overlain by topsoil, typically 200mm thick.

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1 The study site lies to the north of the B6302 running between the western outskirts of Durham City and Esh Winning, another former colliery village lying c. 4km further west. The road runs along the northern valley side of the River Deerness, c. 400m distant from the river, while the study site lies at a distance of c. 200m to the north of the road. In the vicinity of the study site the road approximately follows the 115m contour, while to the north of the site the ground rises up the valley side, with an unnamed hillock (summit 144m OD) only c. 300m to the north-east.

⁸ Dunelm Geotechnical and Environmental 2008.

⁹ Countryside Quality Counts website.

5.2.2 Topographical data supplied by the Client shows the highest point of the study site is its north-eastern corner, adjacent to Broom Hall Drive/Broom Crescent, where current ground level is at c. 134.40m OD and its lowest point, c. 126.45m OD, is its south-western corner (Figure 4). Examination of the site indicates that its ground level has been elevated above that of the surrounding land, particularly in the southernmost portion of the site. The aforementioned geotechnical SI shows that ground level has been raised by the order of c. 1.0m across the site through dumping of material incorporating building rubble, this landscaping activity therefore probably most likely occurring in the modern era.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In order to assess the archaeological potential of the study site, a programme of research was undertaken, as previously described. Entries in the County Durham HER within a wider study area – of radius 1.5km – around the study site were examined and their locations plotted (Figure 3). Entries just beyond the wider study area were examined and were also plotted on Figure 3, where the information was felt to be of direct or possible relevance to the study site. HER information has been supplemented by data gathered from a variety of other sources, archaeological, documentary and cartographic, again as previously described, in order to compile this section of the DBA.

6.1.2 It is not the purpose of this study to set out a comprehensive history of land usage in this part of the Deerness Valley. The broad intention is simply to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological conditions at the study site from finds and research in the vicinity. Analysis of archaeological discoveries made nearby is important, as is a thorough examination of the historical and archaeological records relating to the site. It is recognised that finds and sites entered onto the HER are at best a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.

6.1.3 Time scales used in this section:

Prehistory

Palaeolithic	450,000–12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000–4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000–2,300 BC
Bronze Age	2,300–700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43–410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410–1066
Medieval	AD 1066–1485
Post-medieval	AD 1486–AD 1830
Industrial	AD 1830-AD 1900
Modern	AD 1900-present

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 The part of the Deerness Valley between Durham and Esh Winning is not well known for prehistoric activity, particularly earlier prehistory, and there are no prehistoric HER entries within the study site or within the 1.5km radius wider study area.

6.2.2 Much further afield, a Neolithic stone axe is recorded in Esh Winning, several kilometres to the west of the study site. Reportedly recovered, before 1934, from the bottom of a ditch that drained into the Priest Burn it was potentially indicative of Neolithic settlement in this part of the valley or was possibly related to religious or ritual ceremony.

- 6.2.3 Also further afield is the well-known site at West Brandon, which was partly excavated in the early 1960s.¹⁰ A rectangular ditched enclosure, surrounded by a palisade, contained the remains of two roundhouses representing later Iron Age settlement. That site, lying more than 4km to the south-west of the study site, is situated at much greater elevation (at c. 250m OD) upon a sandstone ridge overlooking the Deerness Valley from the south and very close to the line of Dere Street Roman road as it runs roughly north-westwards towards the Roman fort at Lanchester.
- 6.2.4 West Brandon has some relevance to this research since it was discovered as a cropmark by aerial survey and photography, indicating the potential for such evidence in this part of County Durham. Approximately 200m to the north of the study site, on open fields on the upper valley side, potential cropmark evidence has been identified on air photographs from both 1940 and 2001 (Figures 12 and 16, respectively). The evidence has not been transcribed for this assessment although the general area of the cropmarks is indicated on Figures 12 and 16. The marks potentially represent a rectilinear, possibly sub-rectangular, enclosure, with internal features, some circular and sub-circular, possibly representing roundhouse dwellings. Although there is no evidence that these potential archaeological remains continue southwards onto the study site, in morphological terms at least, this evidence is potentially indicative of later Iron Age period settlement in the immediate vicinity.
- 6.2.5 The HER lists two other cropmark sites, these located c. 800m south-east of the study site (HER 2680) and c. 1.40km north-east of the study site (HER 2933). Both are of undetermined period of origin and although both could, potentially, represent prehistoric activity, it is acknowledged that remains of other archeologically eras could be represented.
- 6.2.6 In summary, the potential for prehistoric remains at the study site is considered **low to moderate**.

6.3 Roman

- 6.3.1 Although the County HER has no Roman period entries for the study site, there are two entries, both findspots of the period, within the 1.5km radius wider study area (Figure 3).
- 6.3.2 Approximately 170m south of the study site, a large 'trumpet' brooch dating to the mid to late 1st century AD (HER 2935), was found in 1980 in Valley View, Ushaw Moor. Described on the HER entry as an unusual and important example, the object was made from copper alloy with inlaid silver scrolls on its head. The HER also lists the discovery of two Roman period glass vessels, the first a square bottle with ribbed handle, the second a coarsely made bowl, found at Broom c. 1.5km south of the study site (HER 1302). Although both the brooch and the glass vessels were chance finds, and the precise location of the latter is not certain, these HER entries broadly suggest a Roman presence in the Deerness valley.

¹⁰ Jobey 1962.

- 6.3.3 Dere Street Roman road crossed the Deerness valley east of Esh Winning, c. 3km west of the study site, continuing north-westwards to Lanchester, which lay c. 7km further to the north-west, where a fort, *vicus*, aqueduct and cemetery lay on the line of the road. The fort – *Longovicium* - was built c. AD 140, evacuated c. AD 196, and then reoccupied under Gordian (emperor AD 238-244) with a 500-strong garrison.¹¹ South of the Deerness Valley, Dere Street ran roughly southwards, passing the aforementioned settlement site at West Brandon.
- 6.3.4 In summary, the potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period at the study site is considered **low**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 6.4.1 While there are no Anglo-Saxon or medieval period HER entries for the study site, the 1.5km radius wider study area does contain evidence – in the form of eight HER entries - for medieval occupation and land-use, particularly to the north, in the vicinity of the former colliery village of Bearpark (Figure 3).
- 6.4.2 On the northern limit of the wider study area, overlooking the River Browney from a knoll to the east is the scheduled site of the Prior Manor House of Beaurepaire (HER 1308), Built by Prior Bertram de Middleton in the mid 13th century, it was the focal point of an estate of 1,300 acres of hunting park, which served as an out-of-town residence for the Priors of Durham. Significantly altered between the 14th and 16th centuries, the manor house was then largely destroyed by the Scots in the 1640s. Today all that remains are earthworks and the lower parts of walls. The manor house had, at various times, three associated chapels, these dedicated to St. Edmund, St. Catherine and St. John (HER 1309, 1310 and 1311, respectively). A few hundred metres to the south-east are earthworks interpreted as possible fishponds of medieval origin (HER 1312).
- 6.4.3 Located c. 1.3km to the ENE of the study site, spanning the Browney, is Aldin Grange Bridge (HER 1307), a Grade II listed building and scheduled ancient monument. The present structure is possibly of 15th century origin, although documentary evidence suggests that a bridge occupied this site as early as 1370. The bridge no longer carries the road to Bearpark, which has been diverted to the north over a modern structure. An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1996 recorded two pottery kilns (HER 4633) c. 100m apart in the vicinity of the bridge, c. 1.2km north-east of the study site. The easternmost kiln was substantially excavated while the other was subject to limited recording. A substantial assemblage of c. 20,000 sherds of pottery was recovered, with thermoremanent magnetism dating indicating a last firing date between 1340 and 1375 AD.
- 6.4.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the proposed Western Bypass for Durham City in 1992 identified several potential medieval trackways (HER 9401) on the western outskirts of Durham. Two lie within the wider study area, the first running between Baxter Wood towards West Broom Farm to the south-east of the study site, the second running from Bearpark towards a ford across the Deerness, this passing c. 200m to the west of the study site through the former site of Broom Hall, discussed further below.

¹¹ Wilson 1975.

6.4.5 The precise period of origin of a settlement in the immediate vicinity of Ushaw Moor is uncertain, as is the location of any medieval settlement nucleus, although it is generally thought that any early village was situated in the vicinity of Ushaw College, c. 2.2km to the north-west of the study site. Documentary evidence of early 15th century date suggests that the settlement was named from '*the moor of Ushawe*'.¹² Place name evidence for 'Ushaw' itself possibly indicates a medieval origin although it is essentially ambiguous.¹³ The name could derive from 'Yew-shaw', old English for yew tree wood, suggestive of an origin around the time of the Norman Conquest or, alternatively, it may derive from 'Ulf or wolves' wood'. According to the 12th century Boldon Book, a man named Ulf held 60 acres of land in the manor of Lanchester. If the Old English word 'wulf' was the origin, then the loss of the 'w' was probably due to Scandinavian influence.

6.4.6 In summary, the likelihood of archaeological features of medieval date at the study site is considered **low**, due to the lack of remains of this date within the immediate vicinity of the site. Such features, if present, could include improved agricultural soils, drainage gullies or boundary ditches, essentially all related to agricultural activity of the period.

6.5 Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern (including Map Regression)

6.5.1 Although no evidence of post-medieval or industrial activity or land-use is recorded at the study site, the County HER lists ten entries within the 1.5km radius wider search area (Figure 3).

6.5.2 Prior to mid 19th century industrialisation, land throughout the Deerness Valley was farmed from a scatter of farmsteads on the valley sides. Through the Enclosure Act of 1763, a considerable swathe of land to the north of the river Deerness at Ushaw Moor was divided up for ownership, much of the area at this time being known as Middlewood Moor.

6.5.3 Due to the situation of the study site within the extended easternmost portion of the modern settlement area in Ushaw Moor, the nearest HER entries of the post-medieval/industrial period lie within two adjacent post-medieval settlements, Bearpark and Broompark, rather than in Ushaw Moor itself. Pre-industrial era entries in the wider study area, essentially reflecting the rural, agricultural nature of the Deerness Valley prior to 19th century industrialisation, are described first, below.

6.5.4 Broompark, a small village on the south side of the B6302, c. 400m to the south-east of the study site, contains an 18th–19th century farmhouse at Broom Farm West (HER 233), an altered mid 18th century farmhouse at Broom Farm (HER 12002) and an altered early 18th century house, West Broom House (HER 12481), formerly the farmhouse of West Broom Farm and then the Black Swan Inn. West Broom House and the farmhouse at Broom Farm are both listed at Grade II.

¹² Watts 2002.

¹³ Clark 1987; Watts 2002.

- 6.5.5 Two other farm buildings listed on the HER are worthy of note, despite lying just beyond the wider study area, as they potentially represent some of the oldest surviving structures in the area. The first is a byre and cartshed, Bull Hole Byre (HER 6422), located at Lodge Farm, north of Bearpark. Samples from roof beams and a doorframe were subject to tree-ring analysis in 2002, the results indicating a building of mid 17th century, with later additions, but incorporating earlier timbers, these with felling dates in the 16th century. The second building is at Arbour House Farm, east of Aldin Grange, where a previously thatched cottage (HER 7920) is of uncertain date of origin.
- 6.5.6 The modern village of Ushaw Moor developed in response to the opening in 1865 of Ushaw Moor Colliery (HER 880), c. 1.7km to the west of the study site. Both the colliery and the village that developed to the east lay well to the south of the presumed location of the medieval settlement, which as discussed above, is assumed to have been located in the vicinity of Ushaw College. That building, located c. 2.2km to the north-west of the study site, is one of most important Catholic educational establishments in England, the earliest structural elements of which date from the first decade of the 19th century.¹⁴ An HER entry within the wider study area - and possibly associated with Ushaw College - is a barn and farm buildings at the former Red House Farm, which dates to c. 1860 (HER 12018), this lying c. 1.2km to the north-west of the study site.
- 6.5.7 Today all that remains of Ushaw Moor Colliery are the earthwork remains of several late 19th century coke ovens. Until the 1850s coal workings in the area were conducted on a relatively small-scale. Drift workings were established in 1858 at Ushaw Moor by the Holliday family, selling coal on the landsale system. The first recorded owners - in the 1860s - of the deep mine at Ushaw Moor Colliery were Ferens and Love and it was then bought by Henry Chaytor of Witton Castle in 1879, during the most turbulent colliery strike in the Deerness Valley. Chaytor, after years of industrial unrest, sold the colliery to Pease and Partners in 1883 and by 1947 the ownership of Ushaw Moor Colliery passed to the National Coal Board (NCB) until closure in August 1960. As mentioned, the valley side was also worked by drift mines, and the potential for such activity to have occurred at the study site has been discussed above, in Section 5.
- 6.5.8 Located c. 1.20km WSW of the study site is the site of a former wooden-trestle railway viaduct (HER 879). Opened to goods trains in 1858, and then passengers in 1877, it carried the Deerness Valley Branch of the North Eastern Railway (NER) over the Deerness with the railway continuing on towards Esh Winning. The viaduct closed 1964 and was demolished in 1967, being one of the last viaducts of its type in northern England.

¹⁴ Pevsner and Williamson 1985.

- 6.5.9 The colliery village of Bearpark (its name derived broadly from Beurepaire) lies north of Ushaw Moor, c. 1km from the study site. There are several HER entries of the industrial era in the village, all within the wider study area. Two represent the site of coal workings and associated activity, the first a group of approximately 20 beehive coke ovens (HER 781) in the area where Bearpark Colliery stood, the second a brick firing kiln (HER 6724). In addition, there are three structures - all Grade II listed buildings - in the adjacent colliery village; these being the church of St. Edmund (HER 12017), which dates from the late 1870s, gate-piers, walls and gates (HER 12487) south of the same church and a cast-iron guidepost (HER 12021) with inscription 'To Bearpark Colliery', this probably dating to c. 1860.
- 6.5.10 Map regression shows the evolution of the colliery village of Ushaw Moor and the development of land use in the surrounding area since the mid 19th century. The '*Plan of the Township of Broom in the Parish of St. Oswald's and the County Durham*' of 1838 (the Tithe map) shows the study site in an entirely rural, post-Enclosure landscape, being part of a larger field numbered '49' on the map and named as 'Mill Field' on the associated apportionment document (Figure 5). The landowner/occupier was Francis Bradshaw Taylor Esq. and the field use was listed as 'grass'. The site is located directly east of 'Broomhall', assumed to be a farmstead. To the south lies the road that was to become the B6302, with just a single roadside dwelling – unnamed on the Tithe map – present in the vicinity of the study site.
- 6.5.11 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps from 1856 (25 inches to 1 mile) and 1861 (6 inches to 1 mile) (Figures 7 and 6, respectively) still show the study site as part of a larger field (numbered '118'), with a different southern boundary to that on the Tithe map. 'Broom Hall' remains in place immediately to the north-west, while the '6-inch' map names the single roadside dwelling to the south as 'Bracken Hill', the road itself being Broom Lane, running westwards to meet Whitehouse Lane. The 6-inch map also shows the earliest elements of the industrialisation of the Deerness Valley in the vicinity of the study site, with the NER in place running along on the valley floor and the aforementioned wooden-trestle railway viaduct to the south-west.
- 6.5.12 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition maps of 1896 (25-inch) and 1898 (6-inch) (Figures 9 and 8, respectively) the colliery village of Ushaw Moor was well established, around the crossroads to the west of the study site. The 6-inch map shows rows of terraced housing fronting onto the western side of Whitehouse Lane, the northern side of Cockhouse Lane and the southern side of Broom Lane, this annotated as 'Broom Lane Terrace' (Figure 8). A public house, the 'Flass Inn', stands alone the north-eastern side of the crossroads, while 'St. Luke's Mission Church' is evidently the first such building in the village and, on the valley floor, 'Ushaw Moor Station' has been built on the Deerness Valley Branch of the NER. By this time, the study site forms part of a much larger field (numbered '76'), now incorporating the field previously located to the north. The buildings at Broom Hall and Bracken Hill remain, with additional elements, probably outbuildings, to both.

- 6.5.13 The Ordnance Survey 3rd edition maps of 1919 (both 25-inch and 6-inch, Figures 11 and 10, respectively) show substantial development of the colliery village to the west of the study site, with new terraces of houses and a large area given over to garden allotments. The road running south of the crossroads is now 'Station Road', which has terraced housing along its eastern side as it continues southwards to Ushaw Moor Station (Figure 10). Numerous other elements of developed settlement are now present, with a school and several churches named, along with the 'Empire Theatre', standing on the south-western side of crossroads. The study site at this time remains unchanged, still numbered '76', while Broom Hall and Bracken Hill remain as isolated properties north of Broom Lane.
- 6.5.14 The Ordnance Survey edition of 1946 shows the study site and its immediate vicinity largely unchanged, although it is now numbered as '955' (Figure 13). Significant changes had occurred by the time of the Ordnance Survey edition of 1966, by which time Ushaw Moor Colliery had closed, as discussed above. The land to the west of the study site is now covered with residential housing, this having expanded eastwards from the margin of the colliery village (Figure 14). The study site itself forms part of a larger field, the boundaries of which had essentially reverted back to the same layout shown on the 1st edition more than 100 years earlier. The farmstead at Broom Hall remains in place to the north-west.
- 6.5.15 The Ordnance Survey edition of 1977 shows the study site as the north-easternmost portion of an open area surrounded to the west, south and east by residential housing, and bounded by Broom Hall Drive/Broom Crescent to the north (Figure 15). The housing immediately to the east of the study site, forms part of a small estate, named as 'Skippers Meadow', which continues on the north side of Broom Hall Drive. To the north-west, the farmstead of Broom Hall remains in place. An aerial photograph from 2001 (Figure 16) shows additional housing, known as Bay Court, having infilled the space to the immediate west of the study site since the 1977 map. The 2001 photograph also shows the form of Broom Hall, to the north-west, essentially as it is today. The western portion comprises a complex of buildings containing what may be surviving elements of the original farmstead, as it appears on the 1838 Tithe map. The two-storey farmhouse, rendered and with brick chimneys, may be the earliest element of the complex. It stands at the eastern end of an elongated brick range, this with a brick barn forming a south-western wing, these structures probably dating to the later 19th century. Other structures, mostly modern farm buildings, lie to the north, with, to the east, a large courtyard-type arrangement of stables, this being of modern date, having replaced a complex of buildings shown on the 1977 map.
- 6.5.16 Ushaw Moor as whole has seen very little archaeological investigation. A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken by PCA in April 2002 off Broom Lane, c. 0.50km west of the study site (HER 6671). No archaeological features were recorded, although a linear feature, interpreted as a palaeochannel, was exposed.

7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed development at Skippers Meadow, Ushaw Moor is residential. The following potential impacts upon the archaeological resource are considered:

- Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains;
- Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and other archaeological sites affected;
- Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime, which could affect archaeological remains;
- Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural associations;
- Other possible impacts, such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions.

7.1 Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains

7.1.1 The vast majority of the study site will be subject to development under the proposed plans. Initial groundworks, such as the creation of general 'formation levels' and the setting out and consolidation of access roads for plant and machinery, could impact to a greater or lesser degree upon any buried archaeological remains, depending upon the nature and extent of these works. The cutting of deep foundation trenches for buildings, as well as the cutting of the required network of service trenches, could cause severe localised impact upon any buried archaeological remains. In summary, it is considered likely that the proposed development will threaten the destruction of any buried archaeological remains at the study site.

7.1.2 The potential for **prehistoric** archaeological remains is considered to be **low to moderate**. This is based on the identification - as part of the assessment - of cropmark evidence for potential prehistoric remains within 200m to the north of the site, despite the fact that there are no known prehistoric sites at the study site or within the 1.5km radius wider study area. Any such remains would be of **local to regional** importance.

7.1.3 The potential for archaeological remains of **Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval** date at the study site is considered **low**. For the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods this is based upon the small amount of known archaeology of these eras within the 1.5km radius wider study area, while for the Anglo-Saxon period there is an absence of known sites in the area. If remains of any of these periods were present they would be of **local to regional** importance.

7.1.4 The potential for **industrial** era archaeological remains at the study site is considered **low**. Any such remains would most likely be associated with Ushaw Moor Colliery. The colliery dates from the mid 19th century, thus, through map regression, it has been possible to chart the status of the site prior to and during the period of operation of the colliery. This analysis indicates that study site remained as part of an undeveloped field, well to the east of the main colliery workings and its associated village, while the colliery was operational. If archaeological remains of the industrial era were present at the study site they would be of **local** importance.

7.1.5 A potentially significant factor to be considered for the study site is the impact that previous land use and development may have had upon the archaeological resource. Although map regression indicates that the study site has never been previously developed, borehole logs for

the site show that topsoil generally 200mm thick gives way to 'made ground' up to c. 1.0m thick across the site. While this material probably most likely derives from landscaping undertaken prior to or during construction of the surrounding housing in the 1960s and 1970s, it could represent landscaping undertaken after shallow workings to extract coal from seams that run close to the surface in the vicinity. There are recorded shallow workings immediately to the east of the site, but none actually upon it, although it is a possibility that such activity did take place. Any landscaping undertaken at the site could have impacted on archaeological remains at the study site, if any were ever present, while shallow coal workings are likely to have had a significant impact.

7.2 Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites affected

7.2.1 There are no scheduled monuments, listed buildings or other known archaeological sites on the study site. The nearest scheduled monument is Aldin Grange Bridge, a medieval structure lying c. 1.2km to the north-east and the nearest listed building comprises structural elements, including gates and walls, at St Edmund's Church, a late 19th century building located c. 650m to the north in the village of Bearpark. Accordingly, the proposed development will not affect the overall setting of any scheduled monuments, listed buildings or other known archaeological site.

7.3 Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime, which could affect archaeological remains

7.3.1 The proposed development is likely to involve extensive groundworks, including the formation of access roads, alterations of ground levels and the excavation of service and foundation trenches. While it is possible that construction could alter ground conditions at the site due to changes to the drainage regime, it is of note that the geotechnical SI encountered groundwater in two locations in the southern part of the study site at depths of 1.30m and 2.0m. Technical details of the proposed foundation design would have to be consulted, and considered alongside existing geotechnical data pertaining to hydrogeological properties of below ground deposits, to fully elucidate this matter.

7.3.2 In summary, it is considered that while it is possible that buried archaeological remains, if present at the site, could be affected by the development proposal in this respect, the likelihood is probably very low.

7.4 Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural associations

7.4.1 Existing ground level at the study site is evidently an artificial creation of the modern era, as discussed above, thus there are no landscape features with historic and cultural associations present.

7.4.2 The study site does not lie within a Conservation Area and map regression indicates that no structures or infrastructure of Ushaw Moor Colliery ever lay within its boundaries. The core of the colliery village developed c. 800m to the west in the late 19th century, which is where, in

terms of colliery related activity, the nearest structures with historic and cultural associations are located.

- 7.4.3 In summary, development of the site would not involve the loss of any landscape feature, structure or area with historic and cultural associations.

7.5 Other possible impacts, such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions

- 7.5.1 The groundworks and construction programme associated with the development proposal will have a short-term impact, in terms of noise and vibration, on the immediate environment of the study site.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The village of Ushaw Moor is an entirely mid-late 19th century creation that developed following the establishment in 1865 of Ushaw Moor Colliery, further to the west along the northern valley side of the River Deerness. The study site lies on the northern edge of an area of post-Second World War housing, situated c. 2km east of the site of the colliery and c. 800m east of the core of the colliery village.
- 8.1.2 Map regression indicates that the study site has not been developed since before Ushaw Moor Colliery opened and it is may have remained under pasture since 18th century Enclosure, although cultivation may also have occurred. Site inspection and geotechnical data indicate that the site has been subject to some landscaping, probably associated with the housing development in the modern era or possibly related to drift workings for coal on the valley side at some point during the operational period of the colliery.
- 8.1.3 Assessment of the known archaeological resource within a wider study area leads to the conclusion that there is **low to moderate** potential at the site for sub-surface remains of **later prehistoric** date. This is based upon the identification of potential cropmark evidence indicative of prehistoric occupation, c. 200m to the north of the study site. If any such remains were present at the site they would be of **local to regional** importance. The potential for **earlier prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval** and **post-medieval/industrial** archaeology at the study site is considered **low**. Remains of any of these archaeological periods at the site would be of **local or regional** importance.
- 8.1.4 Development of the study site would not affect, directly or the setting of, any scheduled monuments or listed buildings. The site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 Where archaeological remains, as identified or predicted by desk-based assessment, are likely to be encountered, strategies must be developed to deal with them.
- 8.2.2 PPG16 states, with regard to planning applications, that, where preliminary research suggests survival of important archaeological remains:

"...it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken."

and continues:

*“Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight, which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken.”*¹⁵

- 8.2.3 Policy E24 of the City of Durham Local Plan specifically states that, where there is evidence that archaeological remains of regional and local importance exist, or reasons to pre-suppose remains exist whose extent and importance is not known, and where remains may be adversely affected by development proposals and preservation *in situ* is not justified, pre-application evaluation or archaeological assessment is required.
- 8.2.4 As the conclusion of the DBA is that the potential for archaeological remains does exist it would therefore be in line with Local Plan policy to undertake an archaeological field evaluation at the site. The aim of any archaeological field evaluation is to provide information of sufficient quality and detail that reasoned and informed decisions may be made with regard to the preservation, or not, of buried archaeological material.
- 8.2.5 Field evaluation can comprise one or more of the following procedures:
- geophysical survey;
 - surface artefact collection ('fieldwalking');
 - trial trenching.
- 8.2.6 In this instance, geophysical survey would not be a suitable method for determining whether or not archaeological remains were present in the study site due the presence of up to 1.0m of 'made ground' as identified by geophysical survey.
- 8.2.7 In this instance, surface artefact collection is not practicable due to current land use and previous activity. 'Fieldwalking' is only of use across recently ploughed, harrowed or drilled fields, preferably after a period of weathering has taken place.
- 8.2.8 Trial trenching would be the most appropriate method of archaeological field evaluation at the study site. The relatively close proximity - c. 200m to the north - of cropmark evidence indicative of potential prehistoric activity could justify preliminary site investigation by this method. The final decision regarding the requirement for such work lies with DCAS, which, using the results of this DBA as a baseline, will advise the LPA accordingly.

¹⁵ Department of the Environment 1990, paragraph 21.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

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PCA Credits

Research and report: Aaron Goode and Robin Taylor-Wilson

Project Manager: Robin Taylor-Wilson

Illustrations: Adrian Bailey

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Sources

County Durham Historic Environment Record

The County Durham Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary repository of information on all known archaeology in the area. The data held by the HER consists of all known sites and finds taken from the records of archaeological investigations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. The HER is maintained in computerised form by the County Durham Archaeology Section at the Rivergreen Centre, Aykley Heads, Durham. All HER entries within the 1.5km radius 'wider study area' around the study site were examined during a visit on 20 May 2008. In addition, the 'Keys to the Past' website, the online version of the County Durham HER, was examined. Archive reports for previous archaeological projects in the area were consulted at the HER.

Durham Clayport Library

The Local History Resources in the Reference Section of Durham Clayport Library, Millennium Place, Durham, were examined on 21 May 2008. Ordnance Survey maps showing the study site were copied and relevant editions (editions of 1966 and 1977) are reproduced herein.

Durham County Record Office

The Durham County Record Office (DRO) at County Hall, Durham, collects and preserves documents relating to the history of County Durham. The DRO was visited on 20 May 2008 and Ordnance Survey maps showing the study site were copied and relevant editions (1st edition [25 inches to 1 mile] of 1856 to the edition of 1946) are reproduced herein. Prior to the visit the online database of material held was searched for relevant maps, documents and photographs related to the study site. This database is available at the DRO website.

Durham University Library, Specials Collections and Archives

The Specials Collections and Archives of Durham University Library at Palace Green, Durham was visited on 20 May 2008. The Tithe map of the township of Broom from 1838 was examined and, with the approval of the library staff, photographed with a digital camera, with details of the relevant apportionment transcribed.

Aerial Photograph Collections

The collection held by the Durham County HER was examined during the visit on 20 May 2008. Two frames, dating from 1940 and 2001, are reproduced herein.

No APs of the study site were held at any of the other sources named above.

The list of APs held Tees Archaeology was examined on-line at www.teesarcheology.com; no APs of the study site are held in this collection.

The timescale for completion of the DBA did not allow sufficient time to search the AP collections held by the Cambridge University Committee on Aerial Photography or English Heritage at the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

Cartographic Sources

Durham University Library, Specials Collections and Archives

'Plan of the Township of Broom in the Parish of St. Oswald's in the County of Durham 1838'; accompanied by the *'Apportionment of the Rent Charges in Lieu of Tithes in the Township of Broom in the Parish of St. Oswald's in the County of Durham 1838'*.

Durham County Record Office

Ordnance Survey. 1856. 1st edition, 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey. 1896. 2nd edition, 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey. 1919. 3rd edition, 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey. 1946, 25" to 1 mile.

Durham Clayport Library

Ordnance Survey. 1966. NZ 24 SW, 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey. 1977. NZ 2242-2342, 1:2,500.

Dunelm Geotechnical & Environmental (Geoenvironmental Appraisal)

Ordnance Survey. 1861. 1st edition, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey. 1898. 2nd edition, 6" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey. 1919. 3rd edition, 6" to 1 mile.

Online Sources

The following online resources were consulted for this assessment:

Archaeology Data Service (National Monuments Record) website: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

Communities and Local Government website: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>

This was consulted for national planning policy regarding heritage.

Countryside Quality Counts website: www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk

This was consulted for the geological background of the study area.

City of Durham District Council website: www.durhamcity.gov.uk

This was consulted for local planning policy regarding heritage. The Local Plan Adopted Plan Written Statement is available at: www.durhamcity.gov.uk/ViewDocument/8

Durham County Council website: www.durham.gov.uk

This was consulted for local/regional planning policy regarding heritage.

Durham County Record Office website: www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice/

Durham Mining Museum website: www.dmm.org.uk. This was consulted for information on Ushaw Moor Colliery.

Keys to the Past website (the online HER for County Durham): www.keystothepast.info.

This was consulted for additional County HER information. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping can also be viewed at this website.

Magic website: www.magic.gov.uk/

North East Assembly website: www.northeastassembly.gov.uk.

This was consulted for regional policy regarding heritage

North East History website (part of The Northern Echo website): www.northeasthistory.co.uk.

This was consulted for general information about Ushaw Moor.

Pictures in Print website: www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/.

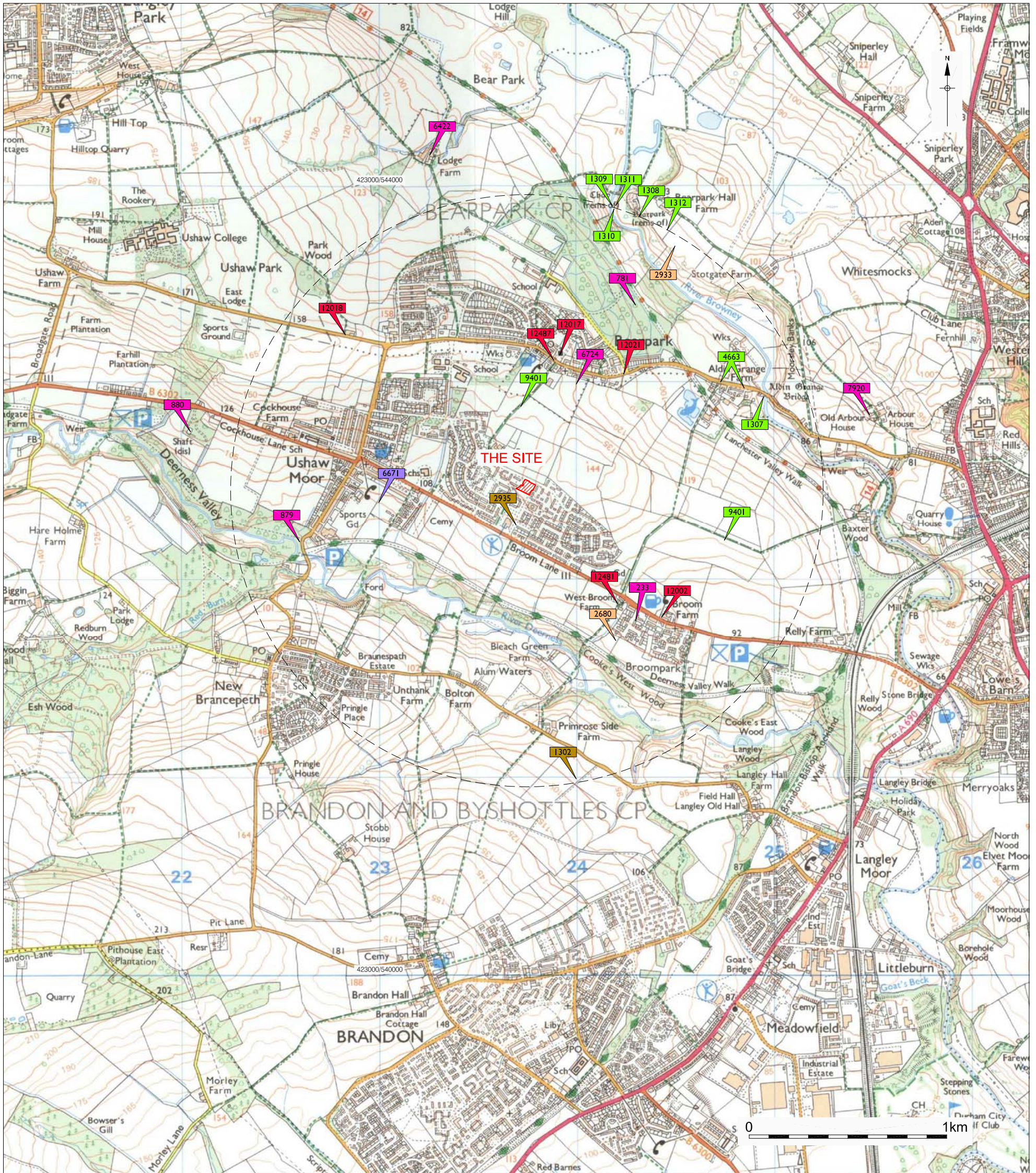
This was consulted for its catalogue, with viewable images, of printed maps and topographical prints of County Durham before 1860.



Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000



Figure 2. Site location; detail
Scale 1:2,500



■ Roman
 ■ Medieval
 ■ Post-medieval/Industrial
 ■ Modern
 ■ Listed building
 ■ Undetermined

HER No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
233	424300/541800	Farm	Post-medieval	4663	424730/543010 and 424850/542980	Pottery kilns	Medieval
781	424300/543400	Coke ovens	Industrial	6422	423256/544157	Building	Post-medieval
879	422600/542200	Rail bridge	Industrial	6671	423000/542400	Archaeological evaluation	?Post-medieval
880	422046/542759	Colliery and coke ovens	Industrial	6724	424000/543000	Kiln	Industrial
1302	424000/541000	Glass vessels	Roman	7920	425485/542842	Farm	Post-medieval
1307	424950/542930	Bridge	Medieval	9401	423716/542887	Trackways	Medieval
1308	424315/543845	Manor house	Medieval		424749/542208		
1309	424180/543900	Chapel	Medieval		425235/543180		
1310	424190/543885	Chapel	Medieval	12002	424431/541818	Listed building (Broom Farm)	Post-medieval
1311	424200/543900	Chapel	Medieval	12017	423916/543146	Listed building (Church of St. Edmund)	Industrial
1312	424460/543780	Fishponds	Medieval	12018	422831/543249	Listed building (Red House Farm)	Post-medieval
2680	424200/541700	Aerial photograph	Undetermined	12021	424240/543050	Listed building (Guide Post to Bearpark Colliery)	Industrial
2933	424500/543700	Aerial photograph	Undetermined	12481	424209/541888	Listed building (West Broom House)	Post-medieval
2935	423695/542285	Brooch	Roman	12487	423886/543120	Listed building (Structures at Church of St. Edmund)	Industrial

Figure 3. HER entries
Scale 1:20,000

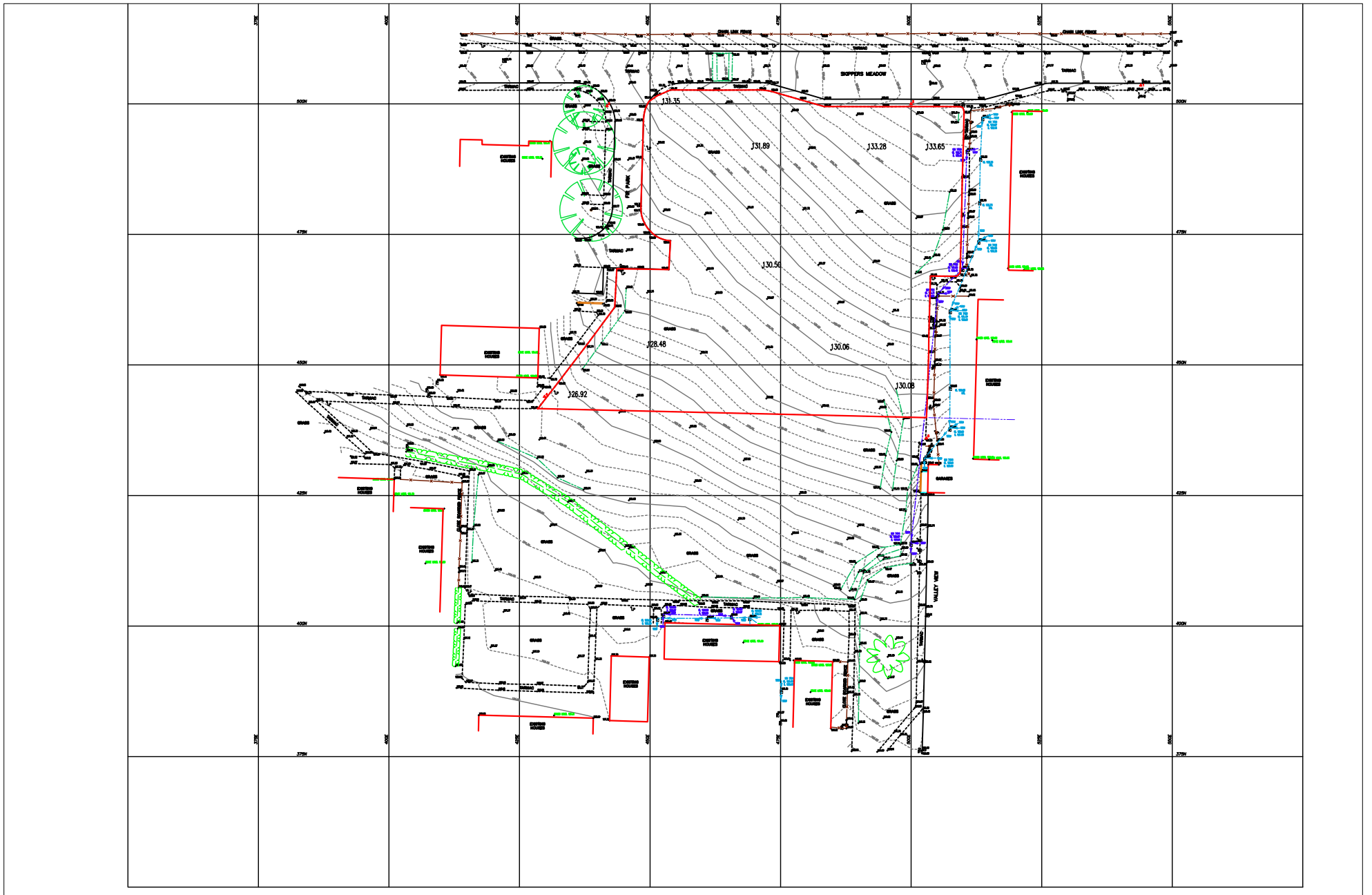


Figure 4. Site topography
Scale 1:1,000

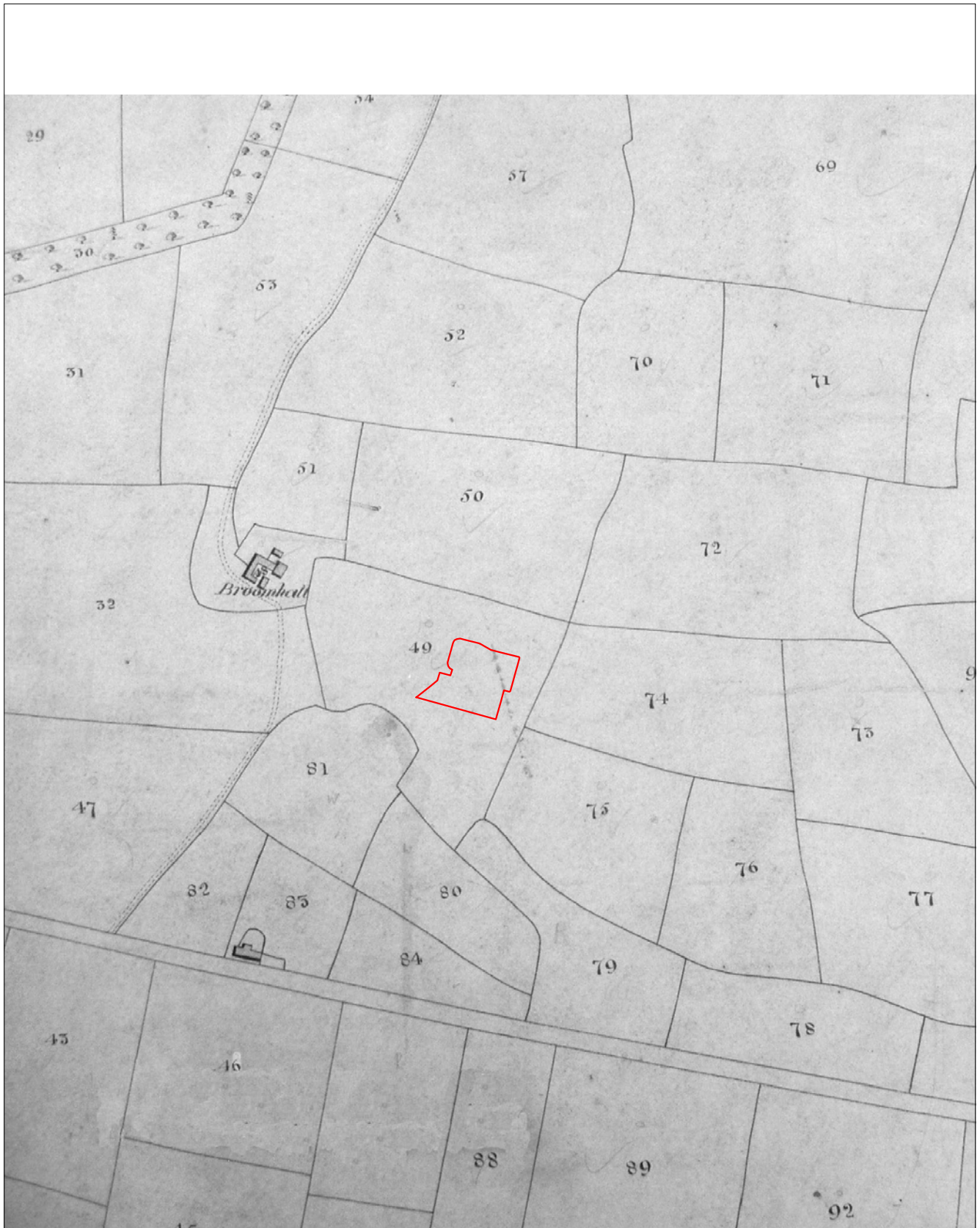


Figure 5. Tithe map, 1838
Scale 1:5,000

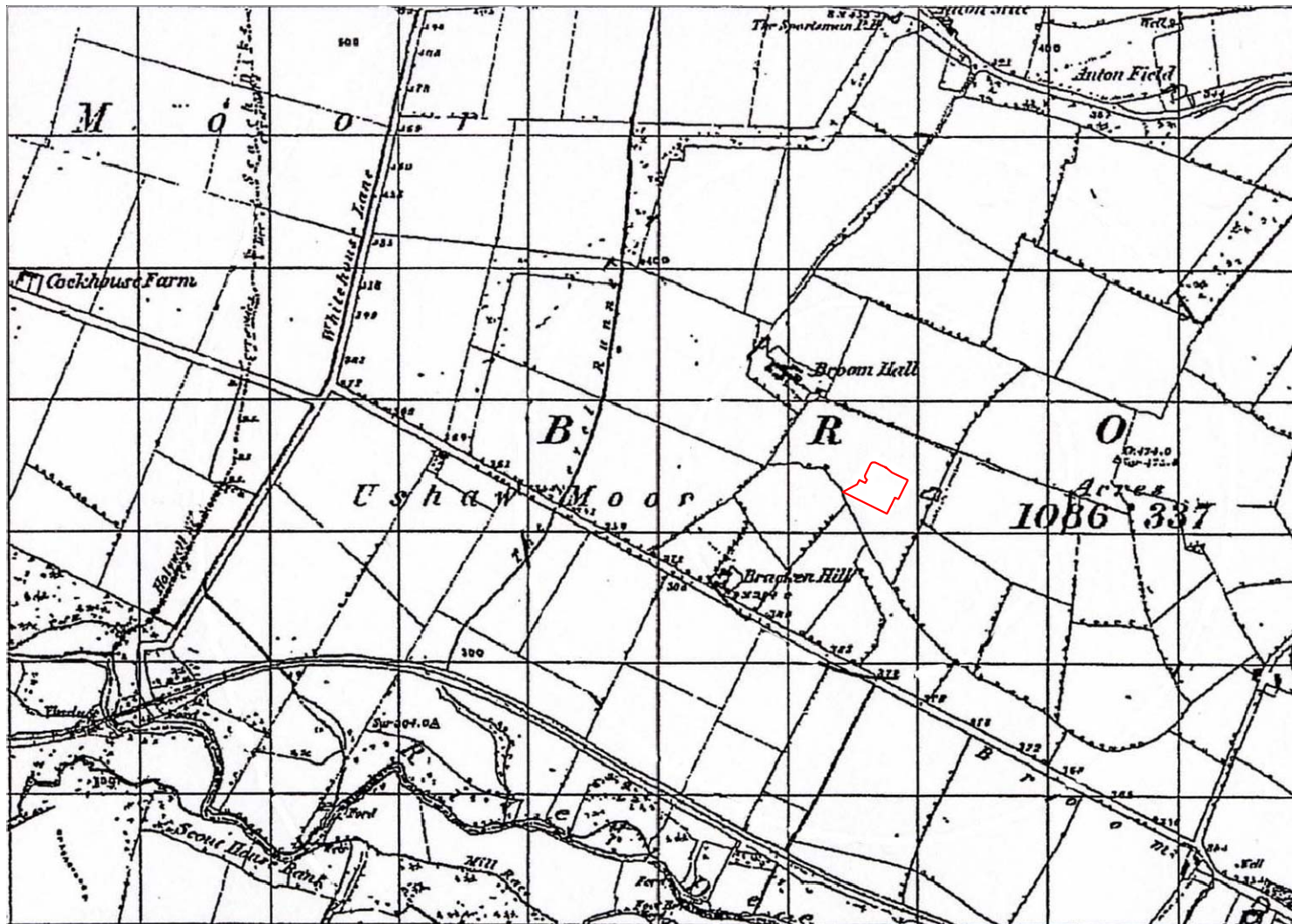


Figure 6. Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1861
 (6" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:10,000

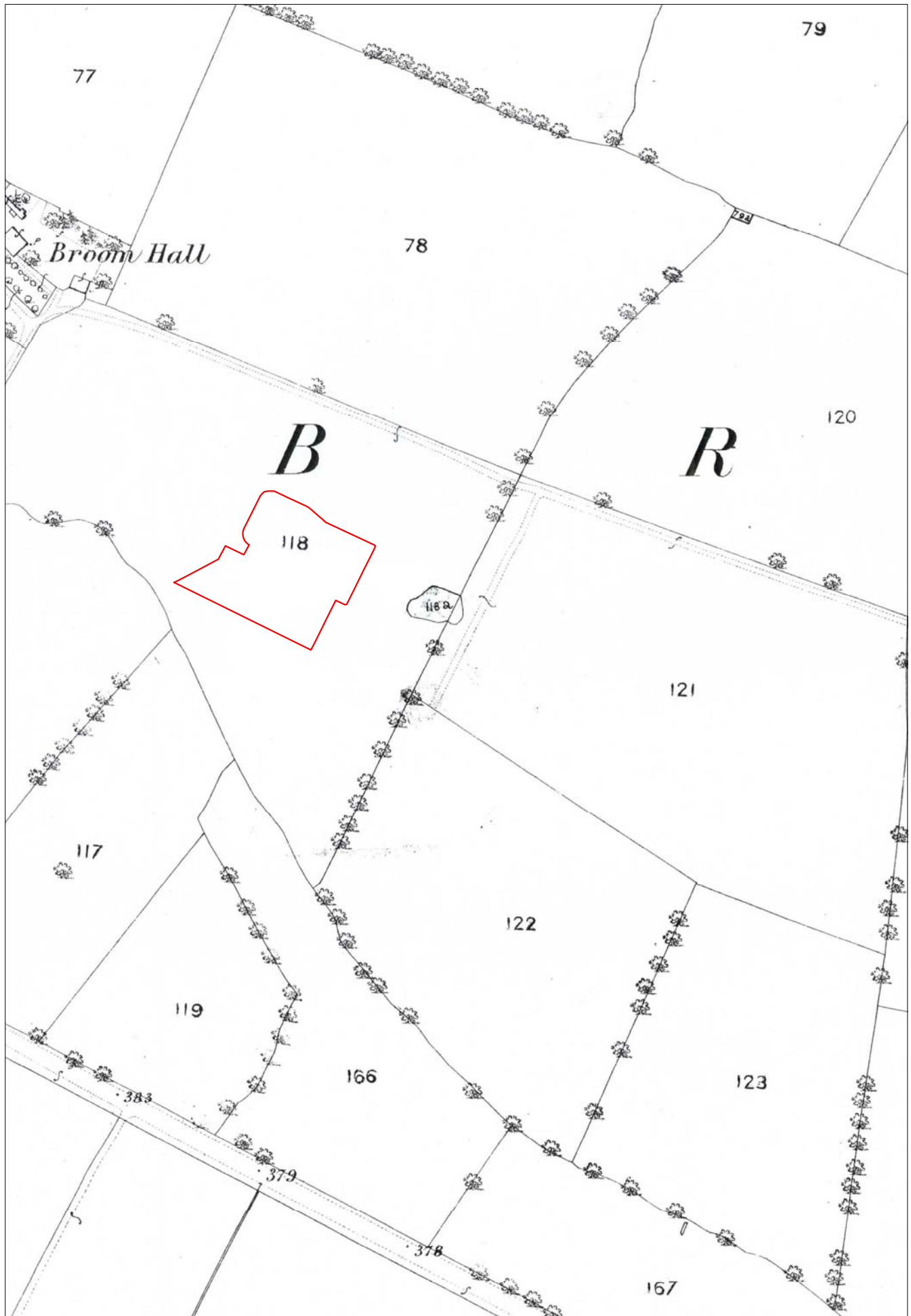


Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1856
(25" to 1 mile)
Scale 1:2,500

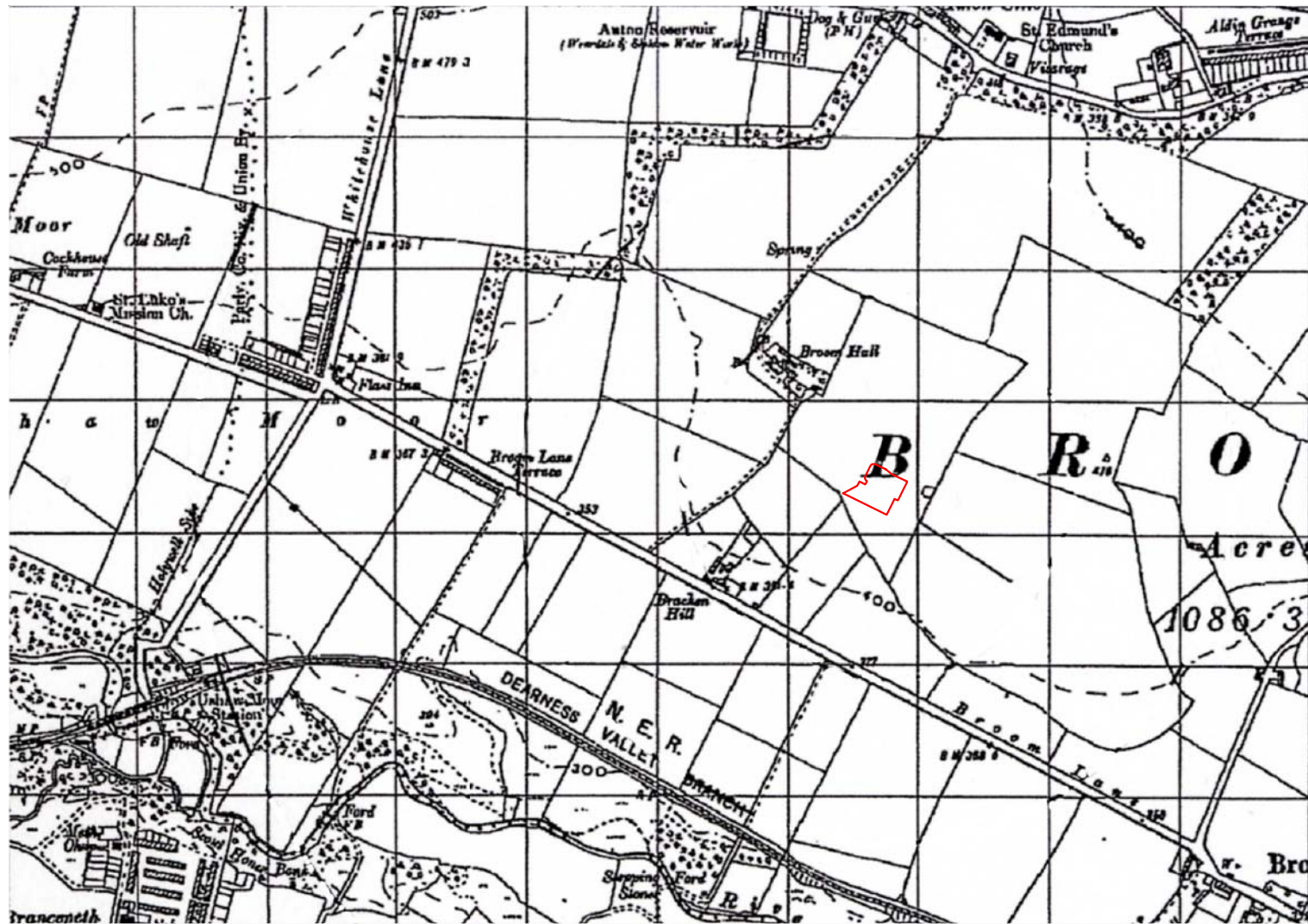


Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1898
 (6" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:10,000

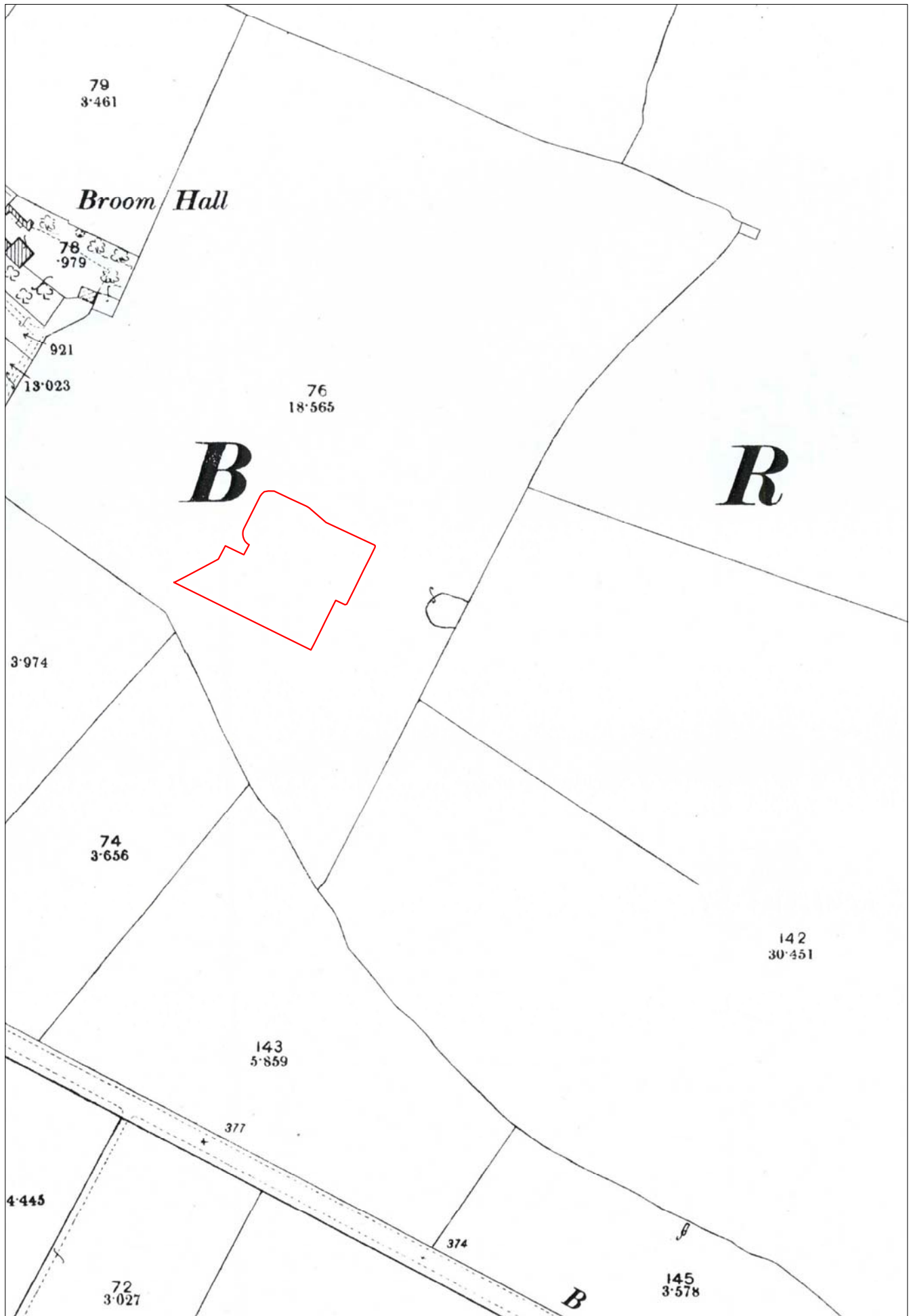


Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1896
(25" to 1 mile)
Scale 1:2,500

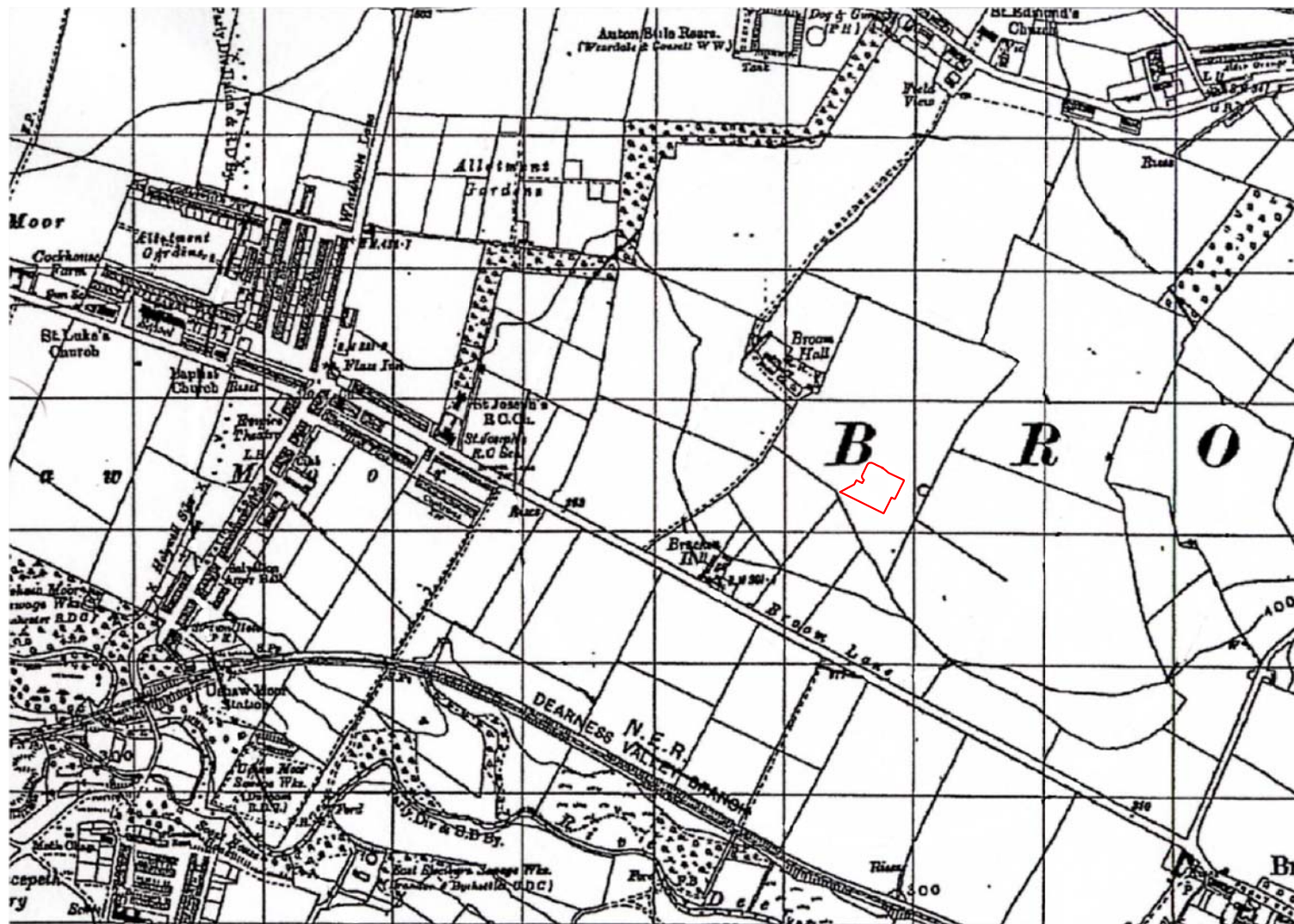


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 1919
 (6" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:10,000

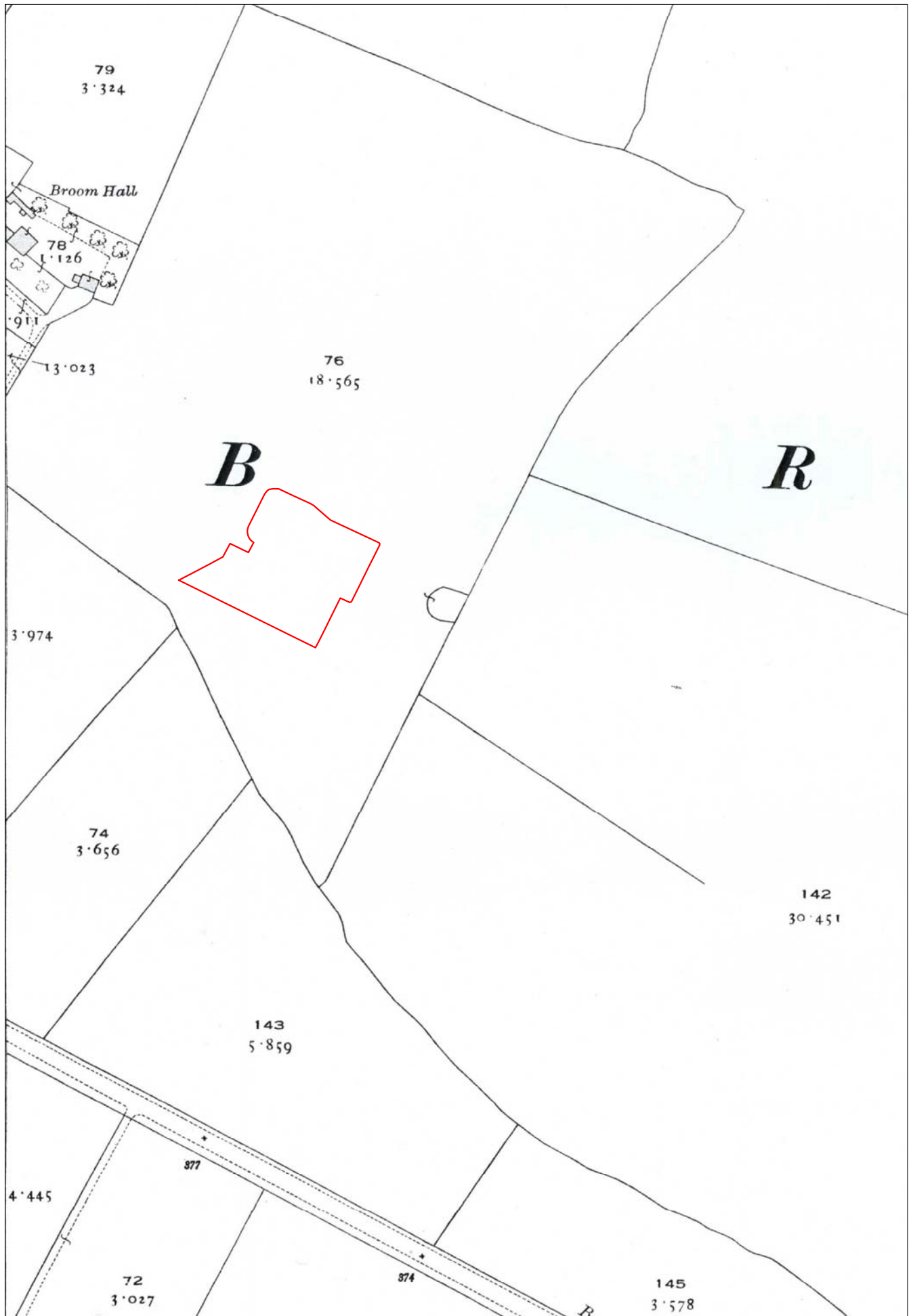


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 1919
(25" to 1 mile)
Scale 1:2,500



Survey material with the remains of Colosseum Survey

Figure 12. Aerial photograph, 1940
Scale 1:4,000

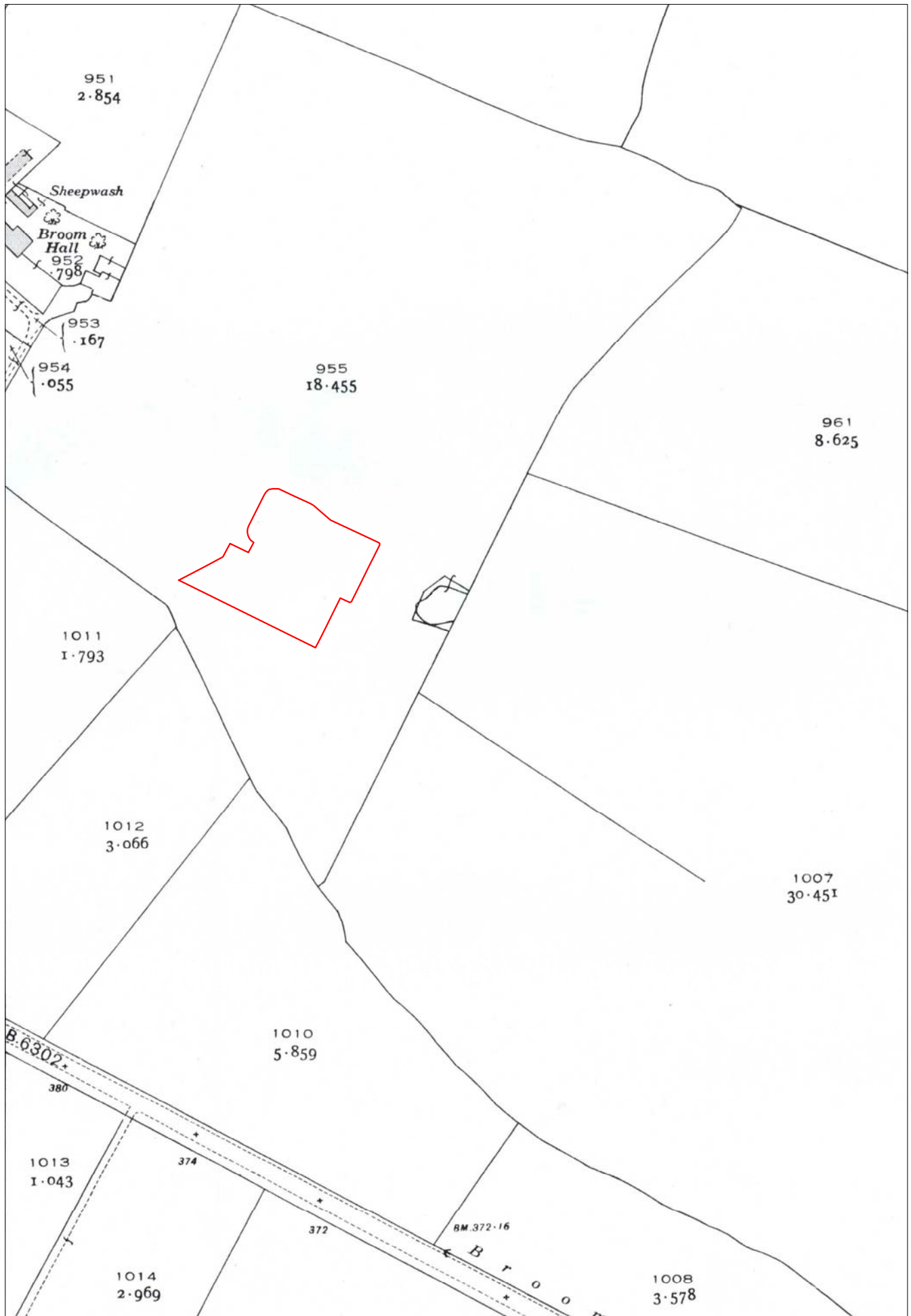


Figure 13. Ordnance Survey, 1946
Scale 1:2,500

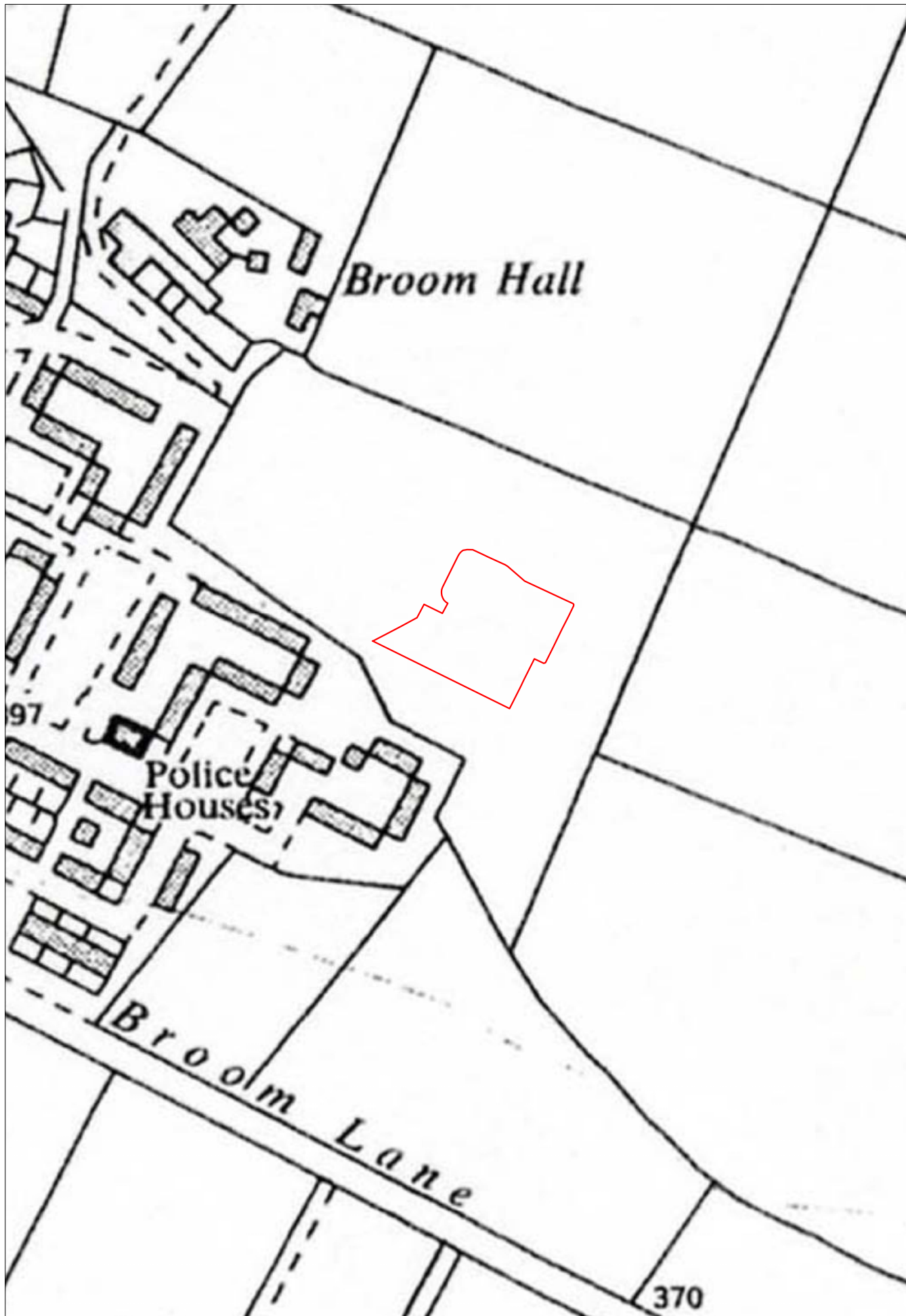


Figure 14. Ordnance Survey, 1966
Scale 1:2,500



Figure 16. Aerial photograph, 2001
Scale 1:2,500



Figure 17a. View of study site from corner of Broom Crescent and Bay Court, looking south-east.



Figure 17b. View of study site from Broom Crescent, looking south-west.

APPENDIX A
HER ENTRIES

Skippers Meadow, Ushaw Moor: HER Entries

HER No.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
233	424300/541800	Post-medieval	Broom Farm West; farmhouse
781	424300/543400	Industrial	Bearpark Colliery; c. 20 coke ovens
879	422600/542200	Industrial	Deerness at Ushaw Moor; wooden-trestle railway viaduct opened 1858, demolished 1967
880	422046/542759	Industrial	Ushaw Moor Colliery
1302	424000/541000	Roman	Brandon; Glass bottle and bowl found in 1950s?
1307	424950/542930	Medieval	Aldin Grange Bridge (listed building no. 12490) spanning the Browney
1308	424315/543845	Medieval	Beaurepaire; Prior Manor House (listed building no. 12020)
1309	424180/543900	Medieval	Beaurepaire; chapel to St. Edmund
1310	424190/543885	Medieval	Beaurepaire; chapel to St. Catherine
1311	424200/543900	Medieval	Beaurepaire; chapel to St. John
1312	424460/543780	Medieval	Beaurepaire; fishponds
2680	424200/541700	Undetermined	Broompark; aerial photograph; unclassified cropmark site
2933	424500/543700	Undetermined	Bearpark; aerial photograph; unclassified cropmark site
2935	422000/542000	Roman	Valley View, Ushaw Moor; Trumpet brooch, mid-late 1st c.
4663	424730/543010 and 424850/542980	Medieval	Aldin Grange, overlooking the Browney; two pottery kilns dated to mid 14th c.
6422	423300/542200	Post-medieval	Lodge Farm, Bearpark; dendrochronological dating of timbers from Bull Hole Byre
6647	423400/543700	Modern	Overview
6671	423000/542400	Modern	Broom Lane, Ushaw Moor; field evaluation, preceded by geophysical survey (HER 6421)
6724	424000/543000	Industrial	Bearpark Colliery; brick firing kiln
7920	425000/542000	Post-medieval	Arbour House Farm; former thatched cottage
9401	424749/542208	Medieval	Baxter Wood towards Broompark; trackway
	423716/542887	"	Bearpark towards ford across the Deerness; trackway
	425235/543180	"	Arbour House to Stotgate Farm; trackway
12002	424431/541818	Post-medieval	Broom Farm, Broompark; farmhouse and outbuilding - listed building
12017	423916/543146	Industrial	Bearpark; church of St. Edmund - listed building
12018	422831/543249	Post-medieval	Red House Farm, Ushaw Park; barn and farm buildings - listed building
12021	424240/543050	Industrial	Bearpark; guidepost to Bearpark Colliery - listed building
12481	424209/541888	Post-medieval	West Broom Farm, Broompark; former Black Swan Inn, now a house - listed building
12487	423886/543120	Industrial	St. Edmund's Church, Bearpark; gate piers, walls and gates, c. 1879 - listed building