

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
LAND AT DORIC ROAD, NEW BRANCEPETH,
DURHAM, COUNTY DURHAM**

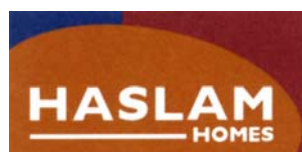
**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment:
Land at Doric Road, New Brancepeth, Durham, County Durham**

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 2276 4133

Site Code: DNB 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 Doric Road, New Brancepeth, Durham City, County Durham.
- 1.2 The desk-based assessment was researched and written May-June 2008 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 1.3 New Brancepeth is a small, former colliery village situated c. 4km west of Durham City, on the south side of the Deerness Valley. The study site lies on the eastern edge of an area of modern housing which forms the south-easternmost portion of the present village. Its central National Grid Reference is NZ 2276 4133.
- 1.4 The study site covers an area measuring c. 0.62 hectares, presently a gently sloping grassed area. It is bounded to the west by Doric Road and the former Police House, now a residential property, to the east by a small embankment and hedgerow, beyond which lie open fields, and to the north and south by modern housing.
- 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 prehistoric human activity within a wider study area – of radius 1.5km – of the site, as well evidence of activity in the Roman and post-medieval/industrial periods.
- 1.6 In sum, the potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, 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 **local** or **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 off Doric Road, New Brancepeth, Durham City, County Durham.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development area covers c. 0.62 hectares and is located on the margin of an area of modern housing at south-easternmost edge of the village of New Brancepeth, which lies c. 4km west of Durham City. This area (red-lined on the Figures 1-16) is referred to hereafter as 'the study site', for which the central National Grid Reference is NZ 2276 4133.
- 2.1.3 The DBA was researched and written May-June 2008 by Aaron Goode 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: preconst1-43475.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The former colliery village of New Brancepeth is situated on the southern 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 village lies to the east of an unclassified road which roughly north-south across the Deerness Valley between two other former colliery villages, Ushaw Moor, c. 1km to the north, and Brandon, c. 1.5km to the south.
- 2.2.2 The study site lies on the eastern edge of an area of modern housing that has extended eastwards and southwards of the original village core, this being the concentration of 19th century workers' housing and amenities which developed New Brancepeth Colliery, the focus of which lay c. 1km to the north-west of the study site. Nothing survives above ground of the colliery itself, while much of the associated development has also been demolished. The earliest surviving buildings from the working life of the colliery are a few terraces of early 20th century housing at the junction of the unclassified roads that enter the village from the north and east.

- 2.2.3 The study site covers an area of c. 0.62 hectares with central National Grid Reference NZ 2276 4133 (Figure 2). To the west, it fronts onto Doric Road, surrounding on three sides the former Police House, now a residential property, which is not part of the site. To the north and south, the study site is bounded by 20th century housing and to the east it is bounded by a small embankment, beyond which lies a playing field. A hedgerow bounds the south-easternmost portion of the site, with an arable field beyond that.
- 2.2.4 The majority of the study site comprises open, rough grassland, although there are two modern residential properties - 51 and 52 Doric Road - within the northernmost portion, as well as a concrete road within the southern central area, this the access to former properties, now demolished, which previously occupied the site.
- 2.2.5 The study site occupies ground that slopes away from the south-west to the north-east, towards the River Deerness, which lies c. 0.5km to the north. An examination of the site indicates that ground level has been slightly elevated, particularly in the south-easternmost portion, above that of the surrounding land. Site-specific topographic details (Figure 3) are discussed further in Section 5.
- 2.2.6 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 concerning 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*;

¹ Department of the Environment 1990.

² Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2005.

- *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 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.

2.3.7 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

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.

planning policies for the district for the period 2006-2021 and forming a Development Plan Document.

- 2.3.8 Archaeological development control in the City of Durham is provided by the Durham County Archaeology Section (DCAS).

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 study area. This included consultation of the County Durham 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 visit, a brief photographic record was compiled and a representative selection of 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. 100m to the south-east of the study site and is known to dip below it.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 Top Busty seam at c. 120m below ground level. The mining search also reported that the study site lies east of the shallower Durham Low Main coal seam outcrop. In addition, it acknowledged that although there is no evidence that this seam has been worked, there is the possibility of unrecorded shallow workings.
- 5.1.3 The geotechnical site investigation (SI) undertaken as part of the aforementioned geoenvironmental appraisal recorded sandstone forming the uppermost strata of the solid geology at a depth of only 0.40m below ground level in the south-eastern portion of the site, but at 2.60m in the northernmost portion. Coal was recorded at a depth of 8.80m below ground level within the northernmost portion of the site and at depths of 9.20m and 9.70m below ground level in the south-western and south-eastern portions of the site, respectively; this considered to represent the aforementioned Durham Low coal seam.
- 5.1.4 In the study area, the solid geology is overlain by various glacial drift deposits.⁹ The aforementioned geotechnical SI recorded sand and gravel at depths of 0.60m-0.90m below ground level, with Middle Coal Measures sandstone occurring at relatively shallow depth in places, as described above. The geotechnical SI also recorded 'made ground' – described generally as sandy gravel or gravelly clay incorporating brick, concrete, coal and ash – overlying natural sand and gravel and typically 0.60m thick across the entire site, overlain by topsoil, typically between 100mm and 300mm thick.

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1 The study site lies on the eastern margin of New Brancepeth, c. 280m to the east of the unclassified road which crosses the Deerness Valley between the former colliery villages of Ushaw Moor, to the north, and Brandon, to the south-east. Lying on the southern valley side of the Deerness, the site occupies sloping ground above the 125m contour, with ground continuing to rise the south-west, west of Brandon, where Pit Lane/Brandon Lane climbs beyond the 200m contour (Figure 1).

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 south-western corner, adjacent to Doric Road, where current ground level is at c. 133.25m AOD and its lowest point, c. 125.50m AOD, is at its northern extent (Figure 4). Examination of the site indicates that there has been some general elevation of ground level, above that of the surrounding land, particularly in the south-easternmost portion of the site. The aforementioned geotechnical SI has identified the presence of typically c. 0.60m of 'made ground' material across the site. This material incorporates building rubble, most likely derived from the demolition of former residential housing; this landscaping activity therefore probably most likely dates from 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) and catalogued (Appendix A). 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. Although there are no prehistoric HER entries within the study site, there are two entries, both cropmark sites, within the 1.5km radius wider study area.

- 6.2.2 Located south of Pit Lane, c. 1.4km south-west of the study site the County HER lists a cropmark site identified by aerial photograph (HER 2426). It describes a possible rectilinear enclosure with a circular internal feature and a series rectilinear cropmarks presumed to form a field system. The County HER lists another cropmark site also identified by aerial photography (HER 367), this north of Brandon and c. 1km south-east of the study site. It is described as a rectilinear ditched enclosure with an entrance to the east. Although there is no evidence to attribute a period of origin to these cropmark sites, in terms of morphology, the indications are that both could be later prehistoric settlement sites, as seen in lowland areas across the south and east part of the North-East region.¹⁰
- 6.2.3 Located further afield, beyond the wider 1.5km study area, there are several HER entries of interest for the prehistoric period. Located c. 2.30km south-west of the study site, close to Brandon Lane, a possible Bronze Age cist burial and associated beaker pottery was found in 1904 (HER 1303). The County HER describes it as a stone-lined grave containing the remains of a skeleton in a crouched position and a prehistoric ceramic vessel. It also postulates that it may have lain under a barrow although there is no evidence of this as the site was destroyed during open-cast mining during the late 1970s.
- 6.2.4 Located on the western edge of Brandon, c. 2.30km south of the study site, a Bronze Age socketed axe is recorded (HER 996). This object was a chance find and its exact location is uncertain.
- 6.2.5 Also of potential interest is possible cropmark evidence, recently identified on air photographs from both 1940 and 2001, on the northern valley side of the Deerness, c. 1.60 km north-east of the study site.¹¹ The marks potentially represent a rectilinear, possibly sub-rectangular, enclosure, with internal features, some circular and sub-circular, possibly representing roundhouse dwellings.
- 6.2.6 Much further afield is the well-known site at West Brandon, which was partly excavated in the early 1960s.¹² 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.
- 6.2.7 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.

¹⁰ Petts and Gerrard 2007, 36.

¹¹ Pre-Construct Archaeology 2008.

¹² Jobey 1962.

6.2.8 The HER lists one other cropmark site, this located in Broompark, c. 1.5km north-east of the study site (HER 2680). This is of undetermined period of origin and although it could, potentially, represent prehistoric activity, it is acknowledged that remains of other archeologically eras could be represented.

6.2.9 In summary, the potential for prehistoric remains at the study site is considered **low**.

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 1.25km north-east 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. 1.25km east 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.

6.3.3 Dere Street Roman road crossed the Deerness Valley east of Esh Winning, c. 2.30km 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.¹³ South of the Deerness Valley, Dere Street ran roughly southwards, passing the aforementioned settlement site at West Brandon.

6.3.4 Beyond the wider study area, in Brandon, the County HER lists two entries associated with the course of a suspected Roman road that leaves Dere Street at Willington, running to the north-east, (HER 5769 and 5777) located c. 2.30km and c. 2.20km south-east of the study site, respectively.

6.3.5 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 Although there are no Anglo-Saxon or medieval HER entries within the study site or within the 1.5km radius wider study area, further afield there are several notable medieval sites, such as Beaufaire, north of the wider study area beyond the colliery village of Bearpark, and at Brancepeth, south of the wider study area.

¹³ Wilson 1975.

- 6.4.2 Lying c. 2.9km north-east of the study site, the scheduled site of the Prior Manor House of Beaufort overlooks the River Browney. 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. The much-altered manor house was 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. A few hundred metres to the south-east are earthworks interpreted as possible fishponds of medieval origin.
- 6.4.3 The focal point of the small village of Brancepeth, lying c. 3.5km SSW of the study site, is Brancepeth Castle, first built in 12th century by the Bulmer family who handed it to the Neville family, the Earls of Westmoreland. The present castle was mainly built in the late 14th century, though it was heavily altered in the 19th century. The colliery village of Brandon, on the south-western margin of the wider study area, has very few known medieval elements. When the lands of the Neville family who owned most of Brandon were confiscated after the Rising of the North in 1569, Brandon was sold to a London silk merchant, Edward Cropley.
- 6.4.4 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 itself, the County HER lists four 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 18th century Enclosure Acts considerable swathes of land south of the Deerness in the parish of Brancepeth were divided up for ownership.
- 6.5.3 Due to the situation of the study site on the eastern edge of the modern settlement area in New Brancepeth and well to the east of the former colliery, the nearest HER entries of the post-medieval/industrial period lie beyond the village. A single, pre-industrial era entry in the wider study area reflects the rural, agricultural nature of this part of the Deerness Valley prior to 19th century industrialisation. On the northernmost edge of Brandon, c. 1.2km to the south-east of the study site, is an 18th–19th century barn at West Farm (HER 903), this listed at Grade II. As mentioned above, Brandon has very little medieval history and it is really only from the 17th and 18th century that there are substantial surviving remains.
- 6.5.4 The modern village of New Brancepeth developed in response to the expansion in 1872 of mining works at what was then known as Sleetburn Colliery, the name of which was later changed to New Brancepeth. Prior to this, colliery workings in the immediate vicinity area were conducted on a relatively small-scale. In 1856, Alex Brodie Cochrane is recorded as having commenced work at a small mine called Witty Pit near Unthank; this may be a colliery shown on Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps in the modern location of New Brancepeth, as described below.

- 6.5.5 The main colliery, further to the west, is recorded as being opened in 1858 by its owner, Cochrane, and the associated village of New Brancepeth was soon established. Two separate areas, separated by fields, were developed, this likely to reflect the social status of colliery workers. To the north, overlooking the Deerness Valley, was terraced housing constructed for the pit worker, while further west was slightly better constructed housing for colliery officials and craftsmen.
- 6.5.6 New Brancepeth Colliery closed in July 1953 and today nothing remains of the workings. The locations of the pithead buildings, shafts, railway sidings, coke ovens, etc. are known from Ordnance Survey maps predating 1966, and these indicate that the operational elements of the colliery lay well to the north-west of the study site, where the Deerness Valley Branch of the North Eastern Railway (NER) met the Red Burn on the valley floor. Coal was initially drawn from the 'Busty' seam and the colliery was bought by the New Brancepeth Coal Company Limited, and then sold to the Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Company Limited in 1933. By 1947, the ownership of New Brancepeth Colliery passed to the National Coal Board (NCB) until its closure in July 1953. 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.
- 6.5.7 Located c. 0.80km NNW 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.
- 6.5.8 The viaduct was an important cross-valley link between the collieries of New Brancepeth and Ushaw Moor, where a colliery opened in 1865 c. 0.8km to the west of the associated colliery village, the core of the modern village forming the northern portion of the wider study area. Ushaw Moor developed well to the south-east of the presumed location of a medieval settlement in the vicinity of the 19th century Ushaw College. The SMR lists, c. 1km north-west of the study site, the site of colliery-related buildings (HER 7914), described as the location of temporary wooden accommodation for workers at Ushaw Moor, although this could potentially have housed workers from New Brancepeth Colliery due to their proximity and close links.
- 6.5.9 Map regression shows the evolution of the colliery village of New Brancepeth and the development of land use in the surrounding area since the mid 19th century. The '*Plan of the Township of Brandon and Byshottles in the Parish of Brancepeth and the County Durham*' of 1838 (the Tithe map) shows the study site in an entirely rural, post-Enclosure landscape, spanning two larger field numbered '336' and '337' on the map and named as 'North Field' and 'Northeast Field', respectively, on the associated apportionment document (Figure 5). The landowner of both fields was William Russell Esq. and the occupier was Michael Nixon and the usage was listed as 'arable'. To the north lies the road running along the valley side, with two roadside dwellings, presumed to be farmsteads, 'Unthank' and 'Scouts House' to the north-east and north, respectively. Another farmstead, 'Pringle House', lies to the south-west. To the west lies a discontinuous road that would later become the cross-valley road between Ushaw Moor and New Brancepeth.

- 6.5.10 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 spanning two larger fields (numbered '267' and '268'), with a track running across the southernmost portion of the site to meet the field boundary at right angles. 'Unthank', 'Scout House' and 'Pringle House' remain in place with the addition of a single dwelling to the west, named on both maps as 'Folds Close', this fronting onto the road partway up the valley side. The 6-inch map also shows the earliest elements of industrialisation of the Deerness Valley in the vicinity of the study site, with the NER in place running along on the valley floor to the north and the aforementioned wooden-trestle railway viaduct. Approximately 350m to the north-west of the study site is a small colliery, immediately adjacent to and east of what was in place of the cross-valley road. This may be the aforementioned early working 'near Unthank' of Alex Brodie Cochrane. Further to the north-west, beyond Red Burn, which cut its course down the valley side, is Sleet Burn House, the property which gave its name to the earliest version of New Brancepeth Colliery.
- 6.5.11 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition maps of 1897 (25-inch) and 1898 (6-inch) (Figures 9 and 8, respectively) the colliery village of New Brancepeth was well established and the north-south cross-valley road had been completed. The 6-inch map shows the aforementioned original layout of the village, with a developed area to the north, straddling the cross-valley road. Overlooking the river, this area comprised terraced housing, a school, allotment gardens and a Methodist Chapel. West of the road, towards the Red Burn and alongside a new stretch of road running along the valley side, was the second developed area, including further terrace housing, a Miners' Hall and St Catherine's Church.
- 6.5.12 The modern area occupied by New Brancepeth was almost entirely undeveloped at this date, with only the 'New Brancepeth Hotel' and an 'Old Shaft' - representing the aforementioned earliest workings - shown to the east of the cross-valley road (Figure 8). The study site formed part of a much larger field (numbered '455'), while all the aforementioned [properties in the vicinity survive, with additional elements, probably outbuildings, at 'Unthank Farm' (previously simply 'Unthank' and with the abbreviated form now used for a hamlet further to the north-west), while 'Scouthouse Farm' (previously 'Scout House') remains essentially unchanged. On the higher ground to the south, Folds Close and Pringle House remain in place beside the cross-valley road.
- 6.5.13 The Ordnance Survey 3rd edition maps of 1919 (25-inch) and 1923 (6-inch) (Figures 11 and 10, respectively) show substantial expansion of the colliery village at New Brancepeth. Particularly of note is development at the junction of the cross-valley road and the road running along the valley side towards Unthank, *i.e.* the area occupied by the present-day village. Various terraces of housing lie to south of the valley side road, with Rock and Walton's Terraces fronting the road and Prospect, Edward and Co-operative Terraces on slightly higher ground to the south, The study site at this time remains unchanged although now spanning two fields once more (numbered '455' and '455a') the boundaries of which had essentially reverted back to the same layout shown on the 1st edition 1856, the only change being a variation in the easternmost portion of the southern boundary of field '455'.
- 6.5.14 The Ordnance Survey edition of 1939 shows the study site unchanged spanning two fields (numbered '400' and '402') (Figure 12). By this time, residential housing - 'Pringle Place' - has encroached onto land immediately to the west of the study site, this being a distinct estate

which had been set out off the cross-valley road, as shown on an aerial photograph from 1940 (Figure 13).

- 6.5.15 By the time of the Ordnance Survey of 1951 (not illustrated herein), just prior to abandonment of New Brancepeth Colliery, several elements of the original village had been demolished. Land immediately to the north of the study site was by then covered in post-Second World War residential housing, 'Brawnspeeth Estate', adjacent to the valley side road, in what was clearly an attempt to establish a modern settlement area at the road junction to the east of the original colliery village. The study site itself at this time remains unchanged. The 1940 aerial photograph shows the partially completed 'Brawnspeeth Estate' (Figure 13).
- 6.5.16 The Ordnance Survey of 1966 shows significant changes at the study site and its immediate vicinity, by which time the New Brancepeth Colliery had closed, as discussed above (Figure 14). To the north-west of the study site, many elements of the colliery village had been demolished. The study site itself at this time was occupied by residential housing off the new 'Doric Road', which links the pre-Second World War 'Pringle Place' estate to the new 'Braunespeeth Estate' to the north.
- 6.5.17 The Ordnance Survey edition of 1978 shows the study site essentially unchanged with the establishment of a playing field immediately to the east and the New Brancepeth County Junior and Infant School located to the north-west (Figure 15). This map shows the numbering of the houses occupying the site at the time and the Police House on the Doric Road frontage.
- 6.5.18 By the time of the Ordnance Survey edition of 1984 (not illustrated herein), only a few short terraces of houses and other isolated buildings remained in the area of the original colliery village. The area of the colliery workings had been reclaimed by this date, much of it covered with plantations, and the Deerness Valley railway had been dismantled. The 2000 edition (also not illustrated herein) shows the study site still occupied by the housing as shown on the 1978 edition.
- 6.5.19 The general area of New Brancepeth has seen very little archaeological investigation. The most recent archaeological investigation recorded on the HER within the wider study area comprises a trial trenching evaluation undertaken by PCA in 2002 off Broom Lane, Ushaw Moor c. 1km north of the study site (HER 6671). No archaeological features were recorded, although a linear feature, interpreted as a possible valley side palaeochannel, was exposed.
- 6.5.20 During the site visit undertaken on 21 May 2008, it was observed that the study site has significantly changed, with only two of the residential houses remaining within its northernmost portion. All other post-Second World War housing (excluding the former Police House, which does not form part of the proposed development site) has been demolished, although the former access road remains, within what is now mostly an open, grassed site. An aerial photograph from 2001 (Figure 16) shows the site as it is today, indicating that demolition occurred c. 2000. The likelihood that some landscaping has been undertaken at the site - either prior to or since demolition of the former housing - has been previously discussed.

7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed development at Doric Road, New Brancepeth 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 archaeological remains of **prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval** and **post-medieval** date at the study site is considered **low**. For the prehistoric, 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** or, at best, **regional** importance.
- 7.1.3 The potential for **industrial** era archaeological remains at the study site is considered **low**. Any such remains would most likely be associated with New Brancepeth 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 south-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.

7.1.4 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. The map regression undertaken indicates that the study site was developed for residential properties after the Second World War and by 1966. Geotechnical SI for the site show that topsoil up to 0.30m thick gives way to 'made ground' up to c. 0.60m thick across the site. It is probable that this material probably derives from the demolition of these properties, which took place c. 2000. The former residential development at the site will therefore have had some impact, possibly significant, upon any archaeological remains at the study site, if any were ever present.

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. 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 at depths of c. 7.5m at the northern extent and c. 10m at the south-eastern extent of the study site. 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 New Brancepeth Colliery ever lay within its boundaries. The original colliery village initially developed in two separate areas, both more than c. 350m to the north-west, in the late 19th century. The earliest surviving part of the colliery village is of early 20th century date, this being terraced housing located at the road junction to the west of the study site.
- 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 existing village of New Brancepeth is an entirely 20th century creation, formed on the eastern margin of the later elements of the colliery village of New Brancepeth Colliery. Opened in 1858, as Sleetburn Colliery, the workings, lay c. 1km north-west of the site along the valley side of the River Deerness. The earliest colliery housing and other amenities were set out along roads to the east of the colliery, again to the north-west of the study site.
- 8.1.2 The study site lies on the eastern edge of an area of post-Second World War housing that developed to the east of the original colliery village. Map regression indicates that the site was developed for residential housing between the Second World War and prior to 1966, with all but two houses and a section of access road being the only surviving elements. Site inspection and geotechnical data confirm that the site has been subject to some landscaping - ground raising – probably associated with demolition of the former housing development, thought to have taken place c. 2000.
- 8.1.3 Assessment of the known archaeological resource within a wider study area leads to the conclusion that the potential for **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, at best, **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."*¹⁴

¹⁴ Department of the Environment 1990, paragraph 21.

- 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 this DBA is that there is low potential for archaeological remains to 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 to the presence of typically 0.60m of 'made ground' as identified by geotechnical investigation.
- 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 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.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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PCA Credits

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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 1978) 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 1939) 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 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.teesarchaeology.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 the Township of Brandon and Byshottles in the Parish of Brancepeth in the County of Durham 1838'; accompanied by the *'Apportionment of the Rent Charges in Lieu of Tithes in the Township of Brandon and Byshottles in the Parish of Brancepeth in the County of Durham 1838'*.

Durham County Record Office

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

Ordnance Survey. 1897. 2nd edition, 25" to 1 mile.

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

Ordnance Survey. 1939, 25" to 1 mile.

Durham Clayport Library

Ordnance Survey. 1966. NZ 24 SW, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey. 1978. 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/.

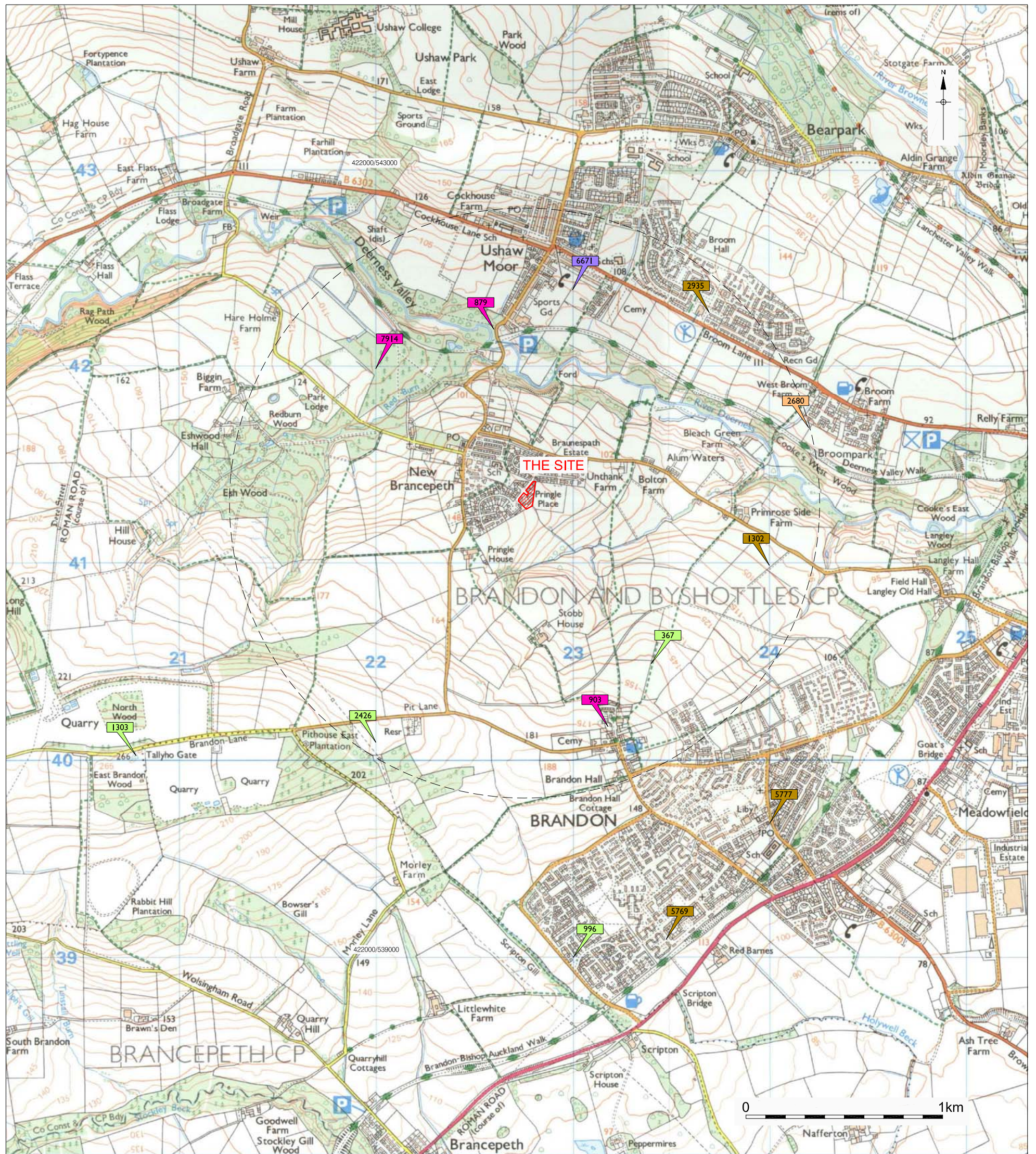
This was consulted for its catalogue, with viewable images, of printed maps and topographical prints of County Durham before 1860.



Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:20,000



Figure 2. Site location; detail
Scale 1:1,250



■ Prehistoric
 ■ Roman
 ■ Post-medieval/Industrial
 ■ Modern
 ■ Undetermined

HER No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
367	423400/540500	Cropmark	Prehistoric	2680	424200/541700	Aerial photograph	Undetermined
879	422600/542200	Rail bridge	Industrial	2935	423695/542285	Brooch	Roman
903	423180/540180	Cruck-framed building	Post-medieval	5769	423456/539117	Road	Roman
996	423000/539000	Socketed axe	Prehistoric	5777	424004/532690	Road	Roman
1302	424000/541000	Glass vessels	Roman	6671	423000/542400	Archaeological evaluation	?Post-medieval
1303	420781/540032	Cist burial	Prehistoric	7914	422000/542000	Colliery buildings	Industrial
2426	422000/540100	Cropmarks	Prehistoric				

Figure 3. HER entries
Scale 1:20,000



Figure 4. Site topography
Scale 1:1,000

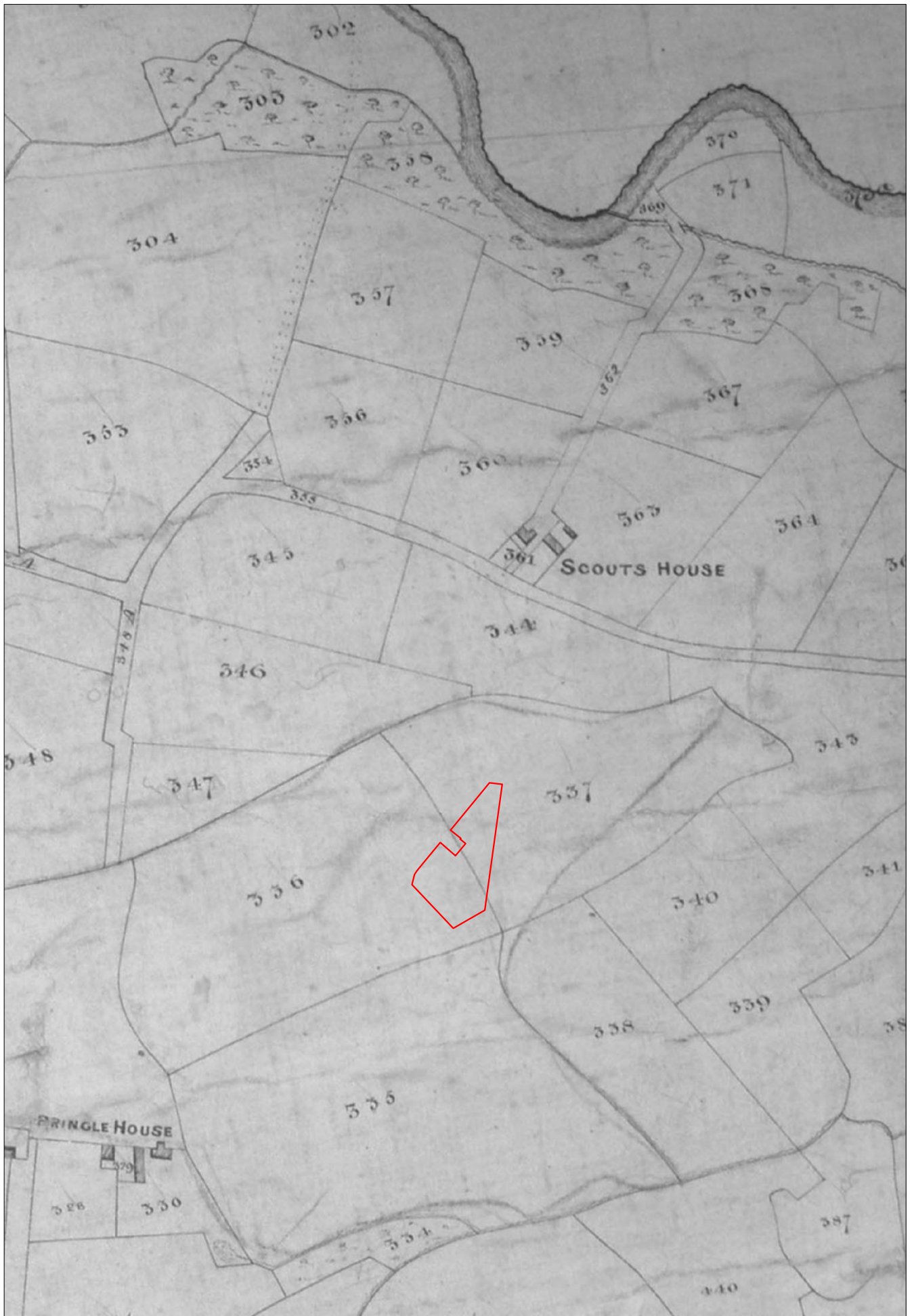


Figure 5. Tithe map, 1838
Scale 1:5,000

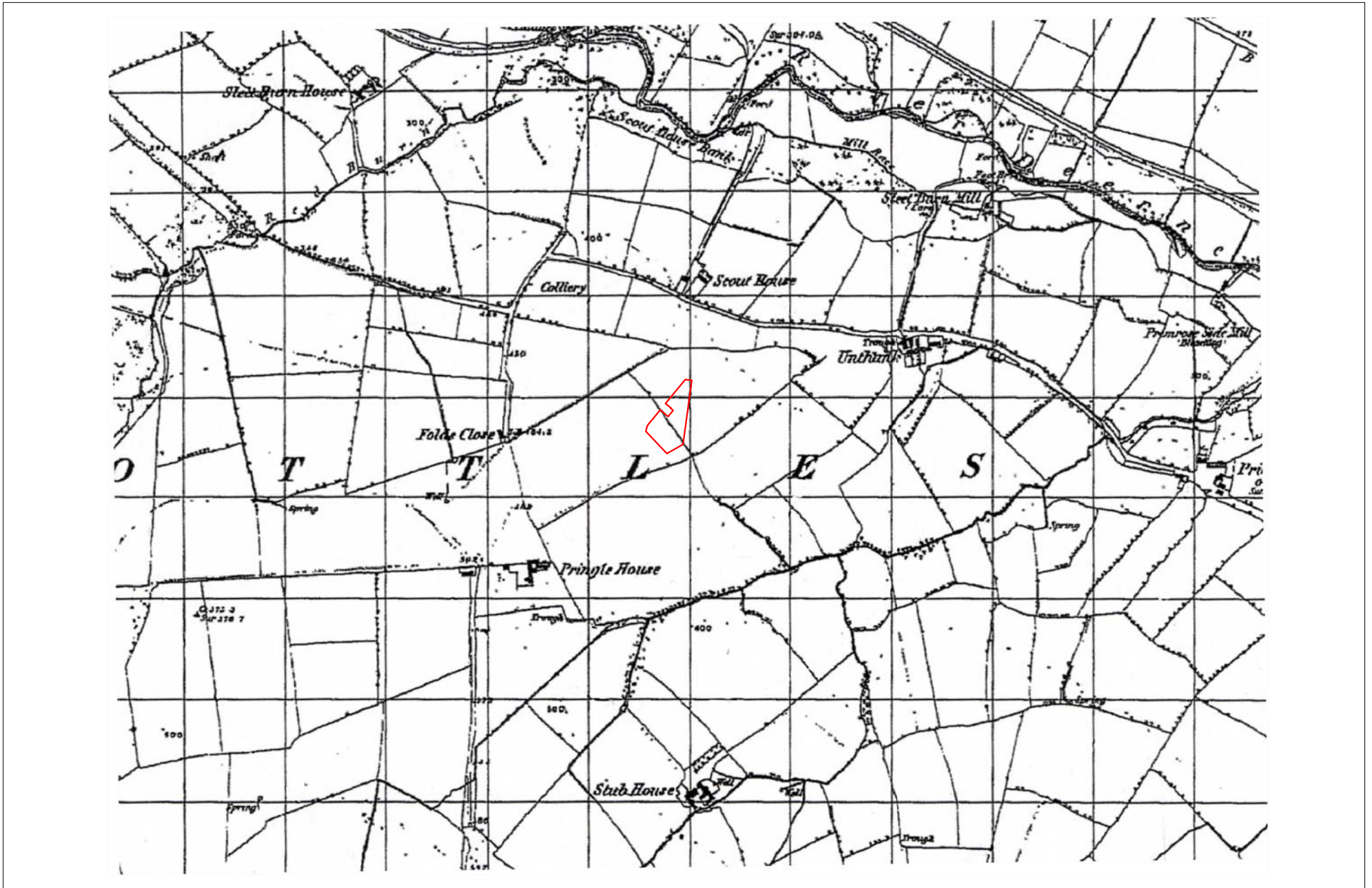


Figure 6. Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1861
(6" to 1 mile)
Scale 1:10,000

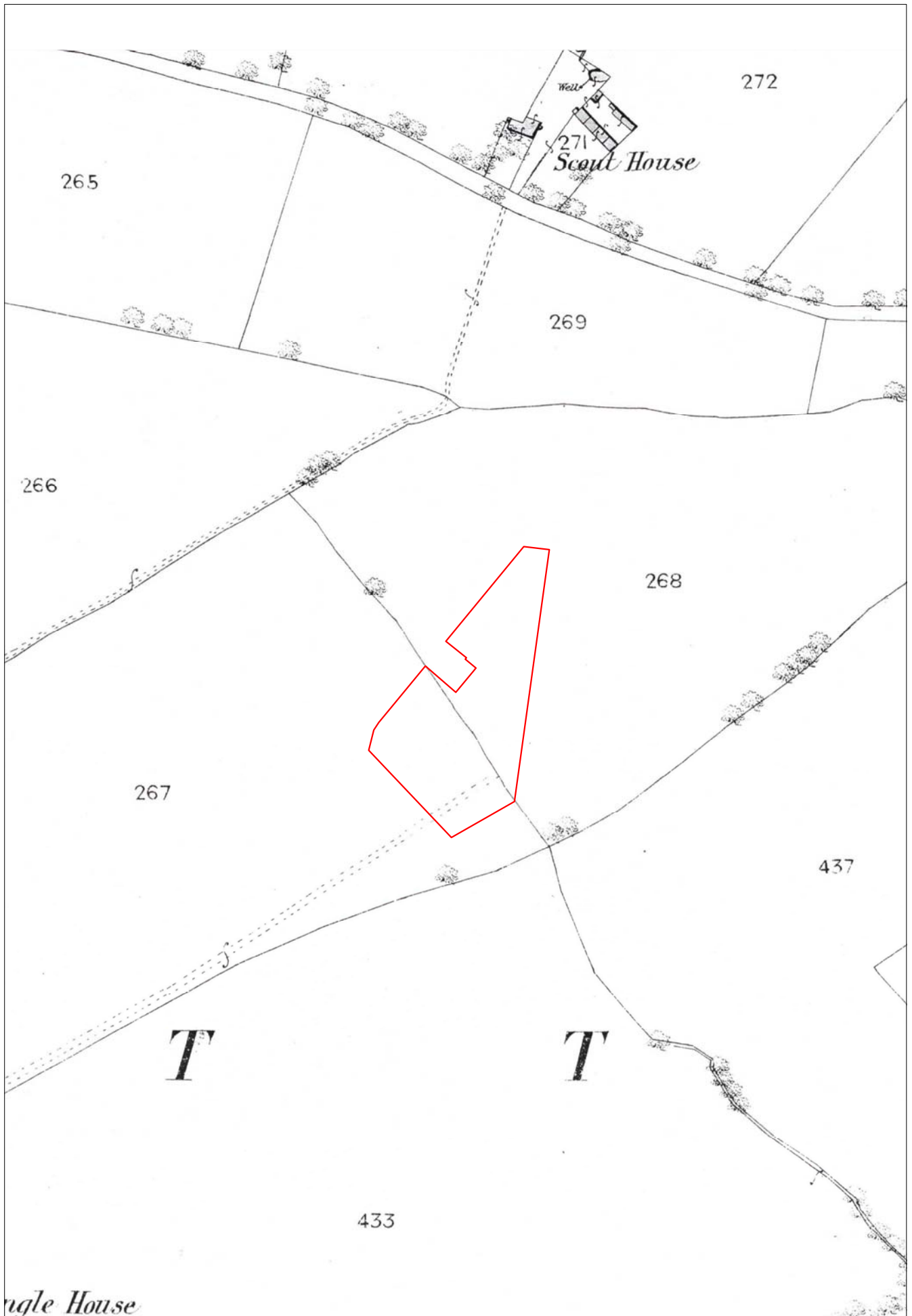


Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1856
 (25" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:2,500

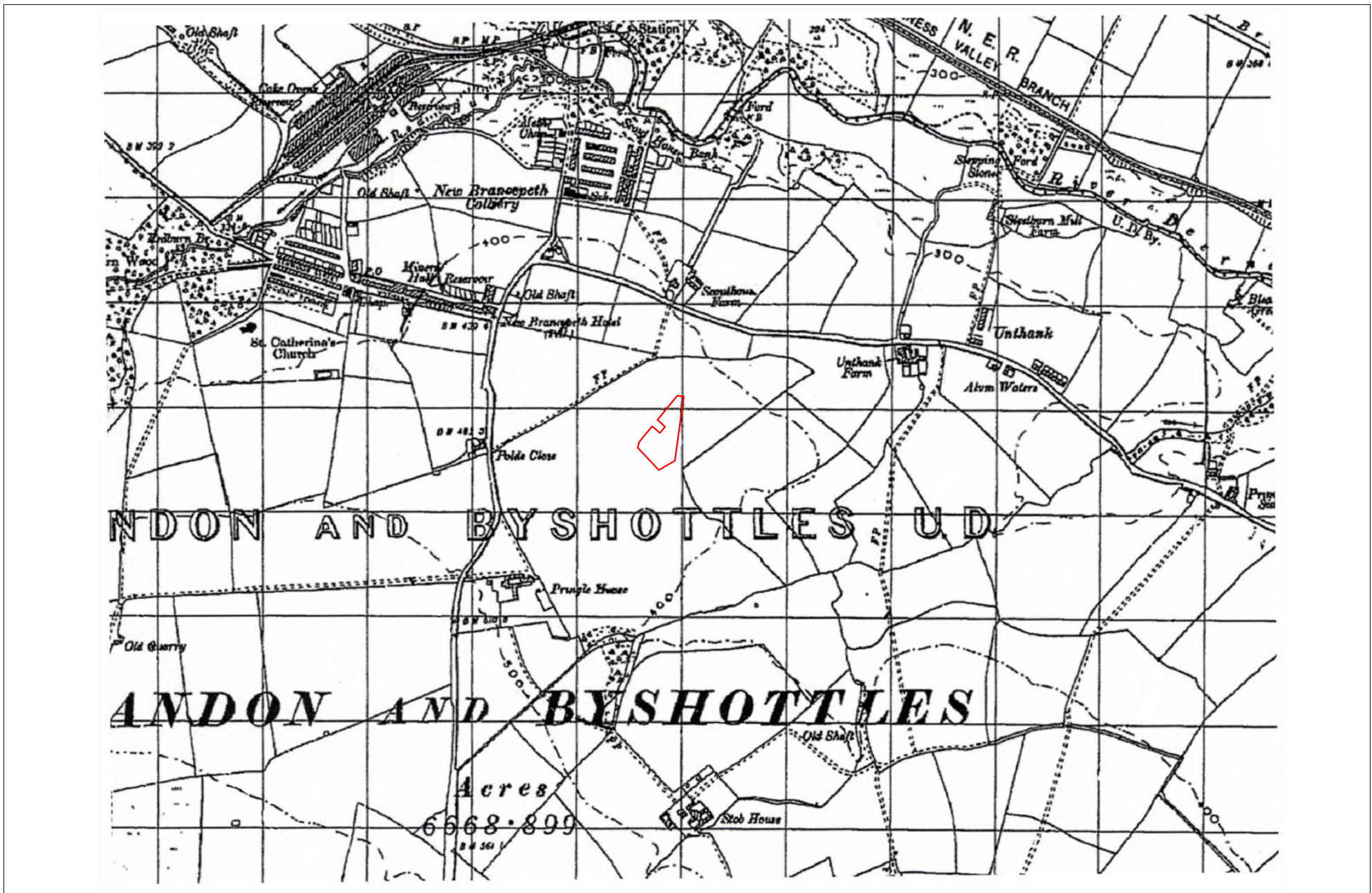


Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1898
 (6" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:10,000

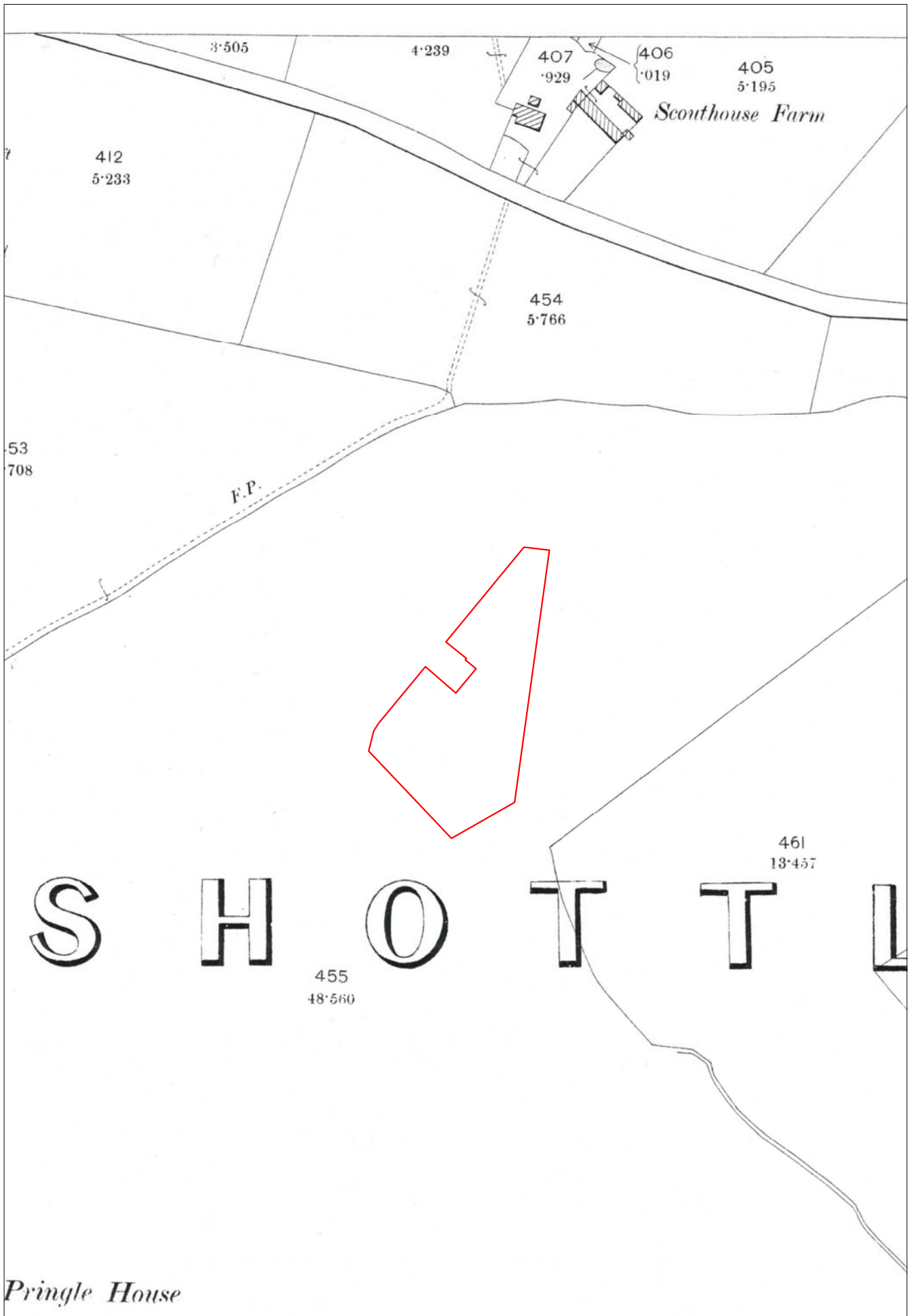


Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1897
 (25" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:2,500

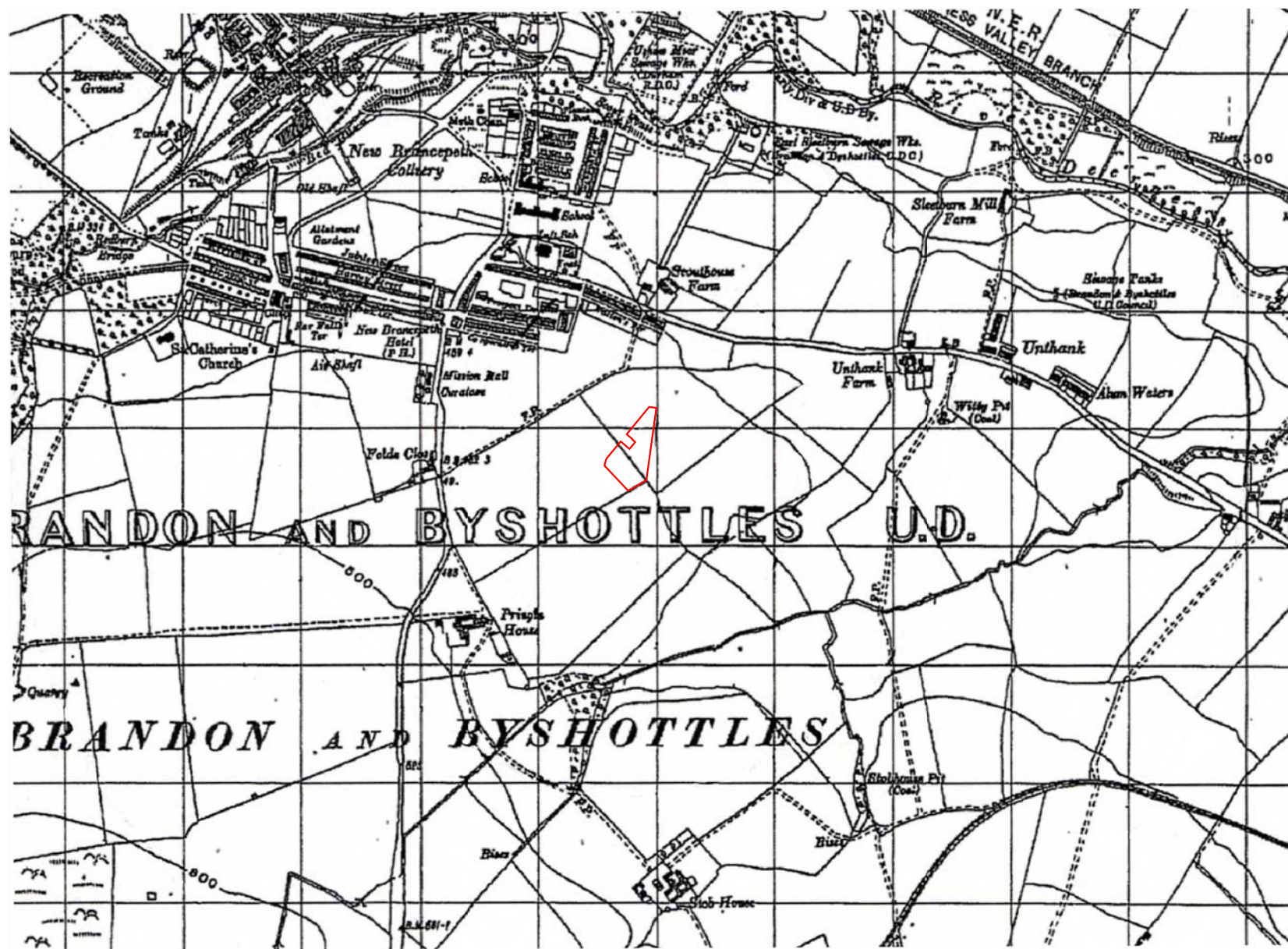


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 1923
 (6" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:10,000

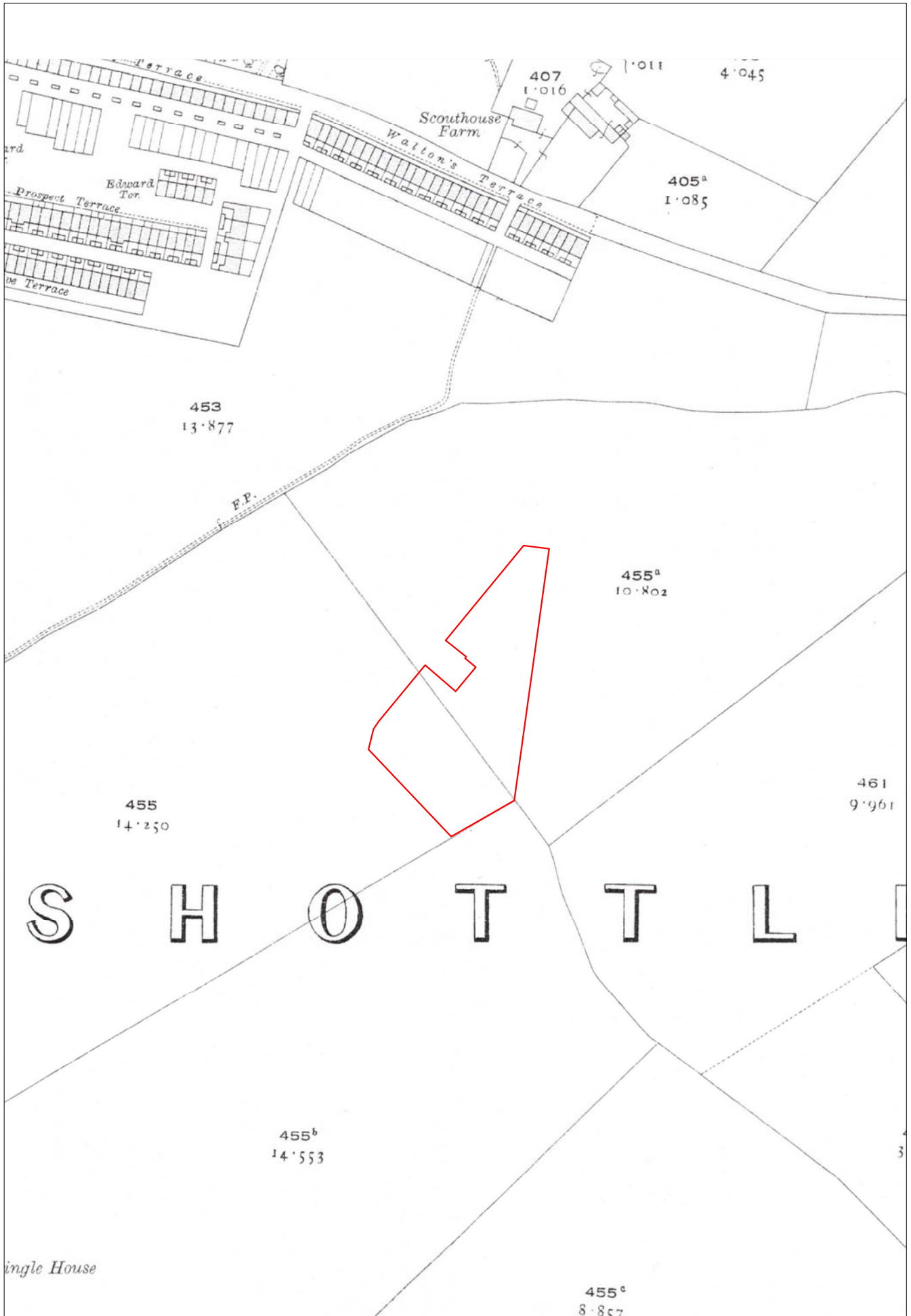


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 1919
 (25" to 1 mile)
 Scale 1:2,500

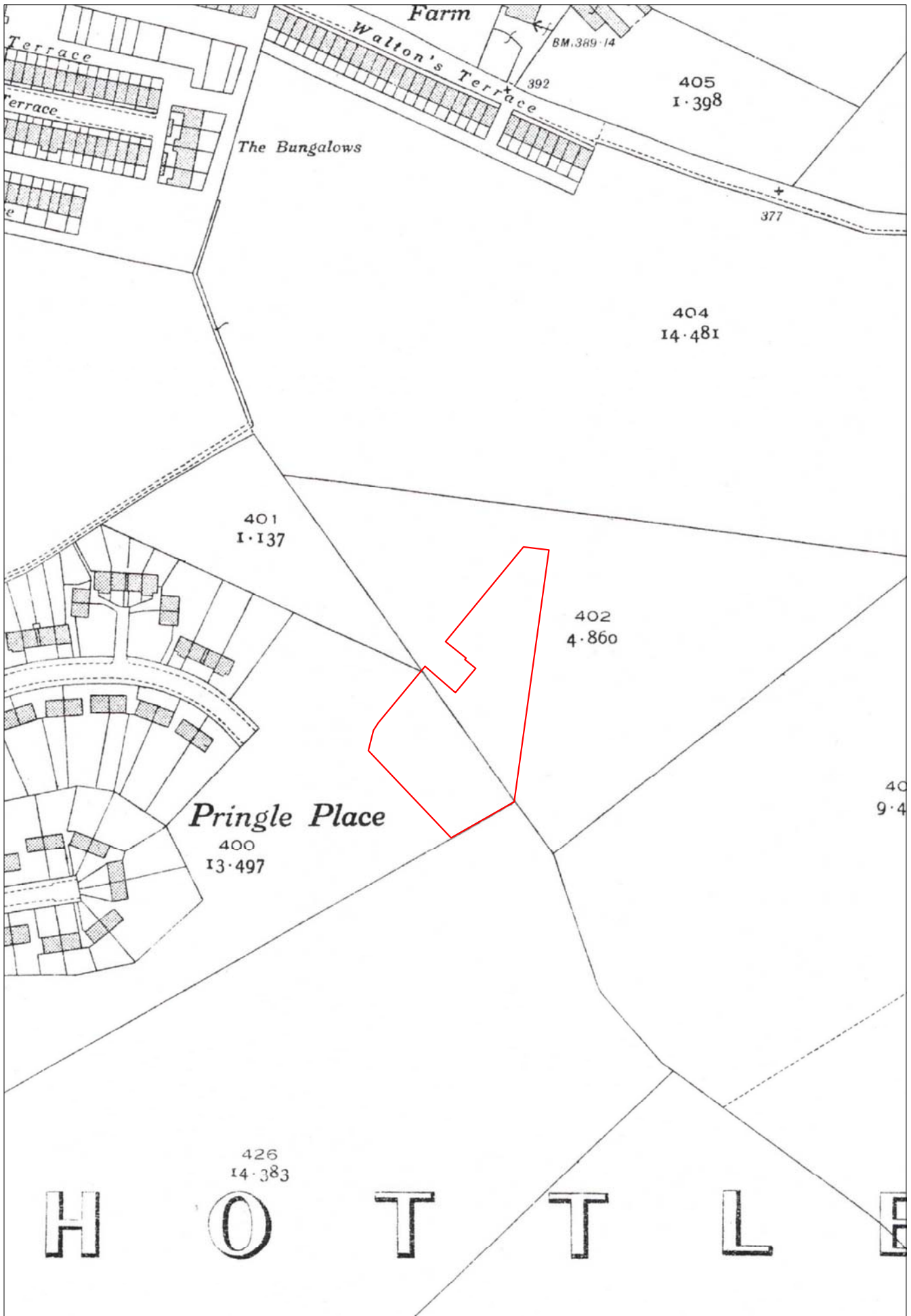


Figure 12. Ordnance Survey, 1939
Scale 1:2,500

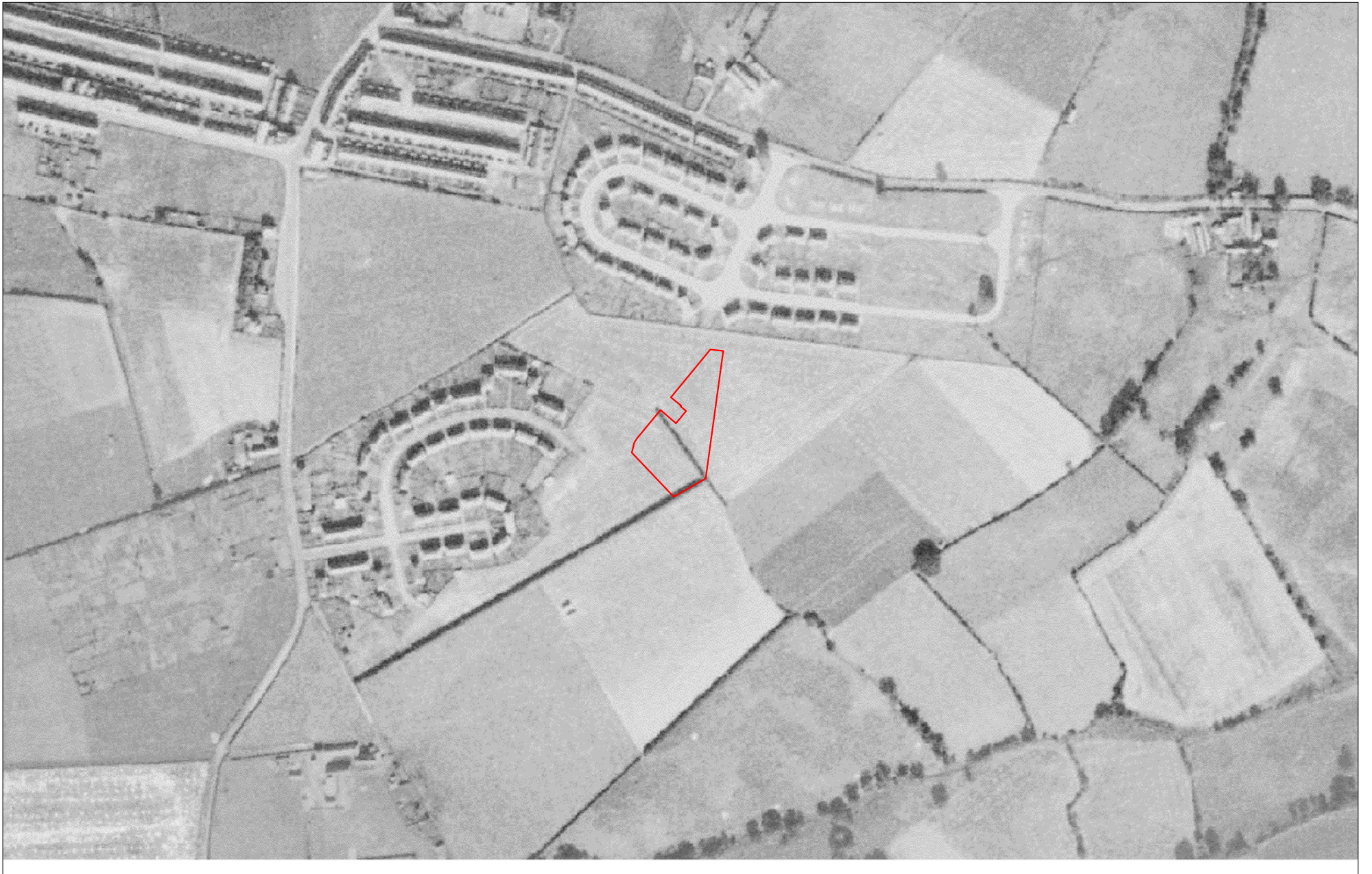


Figure 13. Aerial photograph, 1940
Scale 1:5,000



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

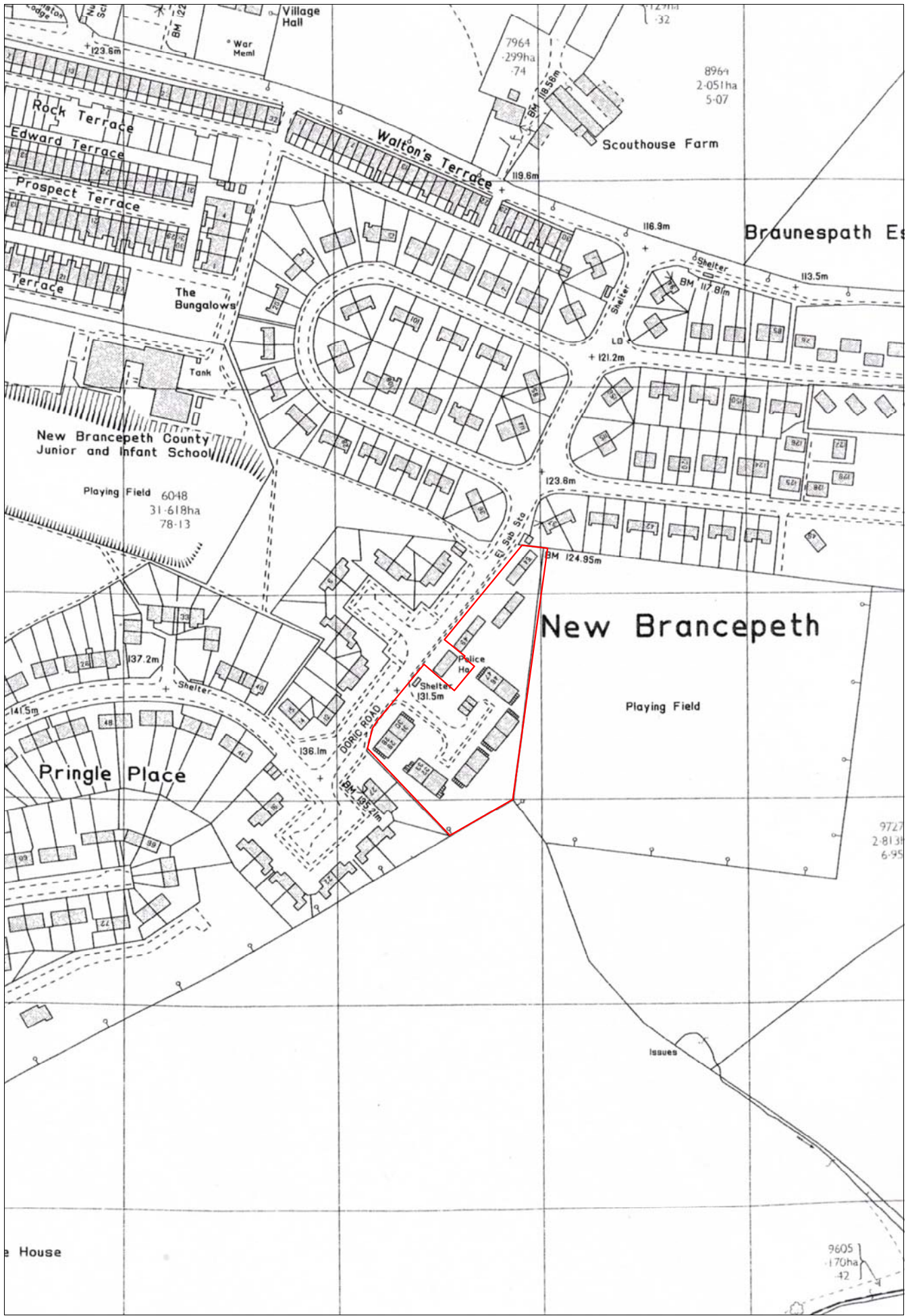


Figure 15. Ordnance Survey, 1978
Scale 1:2,500



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



Figure 17a. New Brancepeth from Doric Road, looking north-east.



Figure 17b. New Brancepeth looking south.

APPENDIX A
HER ENTRIES

Doric Road, New Brancepeth: HER Entries

HER No.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
367	423400/540500	Prehistoric	Brandon; cropmark of rectilinear ditched enclosure, entrance to the east
879	422600/542200	Industrial	Deerness at Ushaw Moor; wooden-trestle railway viaduct opened 1858, demolished 1967
903	423180/540180	Post-medieval	West Farm, Brandon; barn, now derelict (listed building no. 12479)
996	423000/539000	Prehistoric	Brandon; Bronze Age socketed axe
1302	424000/541000	Roman	Brandon; glass bottle and bowl, found in 1950s?
1303	420781/540032	Prehistoric	Brandon Lane; cist burial with beaker
2426	422000/540100	Prehistoric	Pit Lane New Brancepeth; cropmark complex, possible field system and rectilinear enclosure
2680	424200/541700	Undetermined	Broompark; aerial photograph; unclassified cropmark site
2935	423695/542285	Roman	Valley View, Ushaw Moor; 'trumpet' brooch, mid-late 1st c.
5769	423456/539117	Roman	Red Barns, Brandon; course of Roman road leaving Dere Street at Willington, running north-east
5777	424004/532690	Roman	Brandon; course of Roman road leaving Dere Street at Willington, running north-east
6671	423000/542400	Modern	Broom Lane, Ushaw Moor; field evaluation, preceded by geophysical survey (HER 6421)
7914	422000/542000	Industrial	Ushaw Moor; site of colliery buildings