



The Fishtank, 29-33 Neville Street, Durham

Statement of Significance

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1. INTRODUCTION

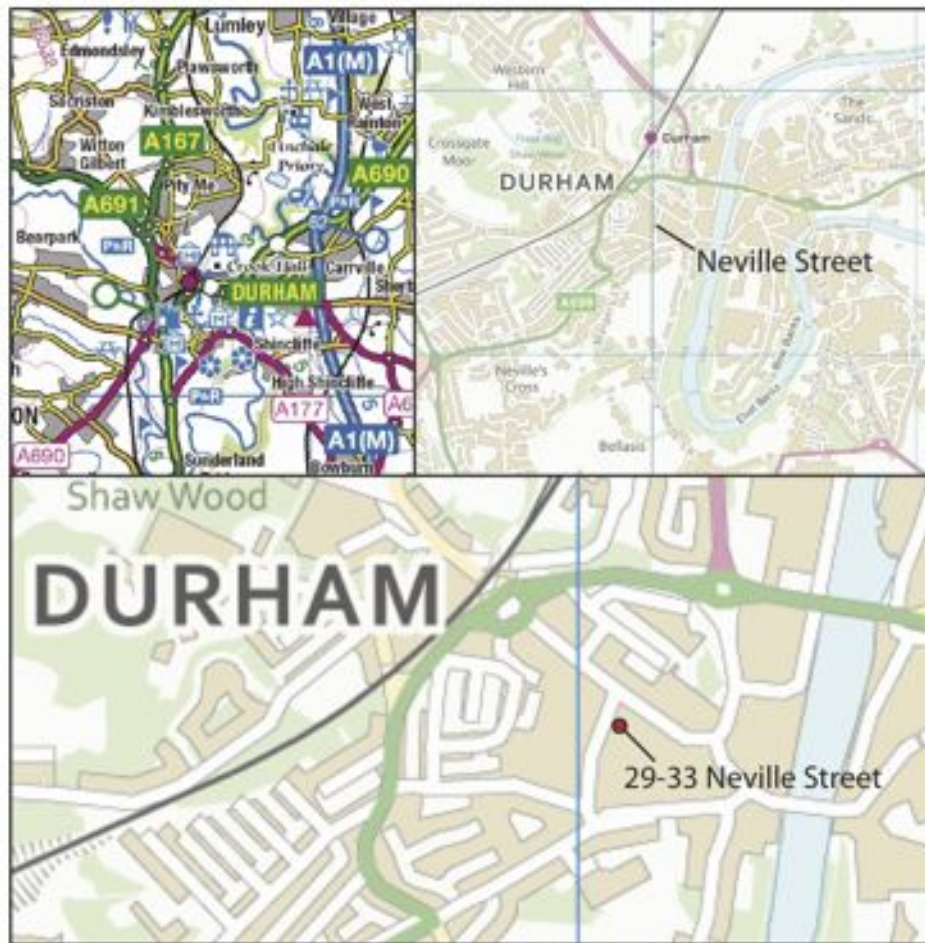
1.1 General

1.1.1 Heritage and Archaeological Research Limited (HARP) were commissioned by Anthony Bimbi of The Fishtank to carry out a program of archaeological works at the location of a proposed change in use of a basement at 29-33 Neville Street, Durham in order to provide a Statement of Significance to be submitted in support of the future planning application.

1.1.2 The archaeological works consisted of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and Historic Building Recording (HBR) in order to produce a Statement of Archaeological Significance (SAS). This report presents the findings of the HBR and DBA, and outlines the SAS for the site.

1.1.3 The proposed development site is situated at 29-33 Neville Street in Durham, NGR 427037 542529 (Fig. 1). The current site consists of a two-storey building with basements. The ground floor is used as a fish and chip shop takeaway, the first floor as a bar and club, and the basement levels used as storerooms. The proposed development consists of a change of use of the basement from storerooms to part of the bar for the Fishtank. Existing stonework in the basement will be incorporated into the bar as feature walls and will not be altered or affected by the change of use.

1.1.4 Work for the HBR was conducted on Wednesday 20th of March.



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Fig.1 Site Location Map

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

2.1.1 All Work undertaken by HARP was carried out according to archaeological best practice as set out in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigations and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, and *Code of Conduct*; Yorkshire, the Humber and the North-East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process (SYAS 2011); and English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

2.2 Desk Based Assessment

2.2.1 The DBA for the works included an assessment of the cartographic and written sources relating to the proposed development area.

2.3 Historic Building Recording

2.3.1 The Historic Building Recording (HBR) consisted of a written record, photographic record and a drawn record and was carried out to English Heritage Level 2 standard in order to produce a Statement of Significance for the archaeological remains. Due to the nature of the re-development a full analytical record was not required, therefore the level of recording was carried out to a standard indicated below, and as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, the numbers below indicate the elements of recording outlined in the English Heritage guidance document.

2.3.2 The written record provides a descriptive assessment of the basement and indicates its date, form and function (elements 6,9,16,17,19 & 20 of section

4.5.2). The photographic record consists of a set of photographs detailing the key features of the basement in order to inform the assessment of significance of the basement (elements 4 & 5 of section 4.4.7). The drawn record consists of sketched plans and elevations along with drawings of significant features or detail of the basement (elements 1,2,3,5 & 8 of section 4.3.2).

2.3.3 All on-site recording was carried out according to standard HARP procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard HARP record forms.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 Results of the DBA and HBR are outlined in turn below. All appendices including photographic registers are to be found in Section 6.

3.2 Desk Based Assessment

3.2.1 Cartographic evidence indicates that Neville Street was laid out and developed in the early 19th century, sometime after the development of North Road (formerly known as King Street), which was constructed in 1831 (Page 1928, 52). There was no development in the vicinity of 29-33 Neville Street until 1849 (Fig.8). There is no evidence for any building within the vicinity of 29-33 Neville Street before this time and from the cartographic evidence it can be seen that this area was either given over to fields or gardens. According to Bonney (1990, 74) it appears that from medieval title deeds and other documentary sources that the street layout of Durham did not change considerably from the medieval period through to the beginning of the 19th century, which is supported by the cartographic evidence. For instance it can be seen that there is little difference in the street layout from the first map of the city, published in 1595 (Fig.2), and Wood's plan (Fig.6) of 1820 (Bonney 1990, 238). Therefore it can be suggested that if there were any buildings in the vicinity of 29-33 Neville Street, they would have been recorded. This is supported through Bonney's (1990) reconstruction of the borough of Crossgate in c.1500, where it can be seen that, although there is activity in the area of 29-33 Neville Street, there are no structures (Bonney 1990, 244-245). Interestingly it can be seen from this reconstruction (Fig.9) as well the maps of 1754 (Fig.4) and 1804 (Fig.5) a number of field boundaries or vennels ran from the back of Allergate/Crossgate to the Mill Burn, one of which appears in approximately the same location as the later Neville Street. This suggests that Neville Street follows the line of older land boundaries.



Fig.2 – *Dunelm[m]*. Duresme, 1595 Matthew Patterson. Engraved by Cristof Schwytzer



Fig.4 – *Plan of the City of Durham*, 1754, Foster & Mynde

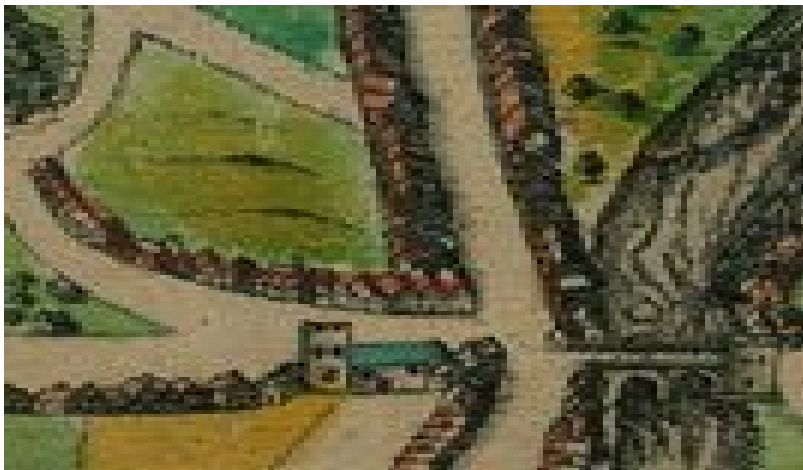


Fig.3 – 1611, John Speed

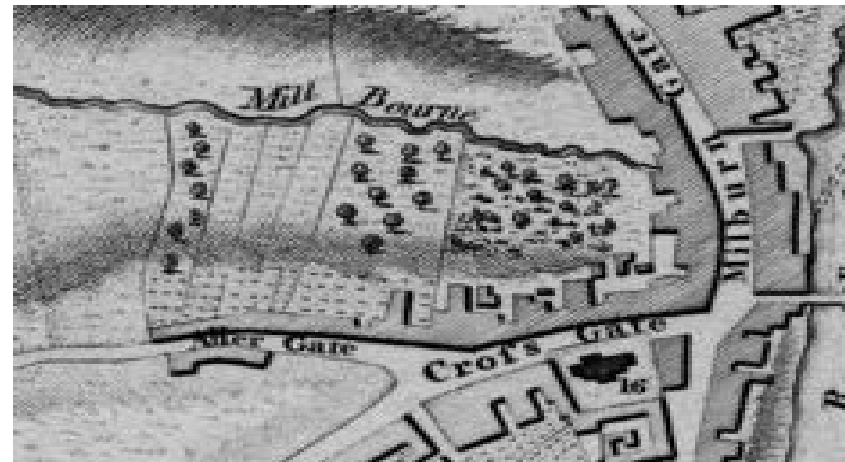


Fig.5 – *Durham*, 1804, Brayley, Britton, Roper and Cole



Fig.6 – *Plan of the City of Durham, 1820, John Wood*



Fig.8 – *Durham, 1849, George Andrews*



Fig.7 – *Durham, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, 1835, Creighton, Walker and Walker*

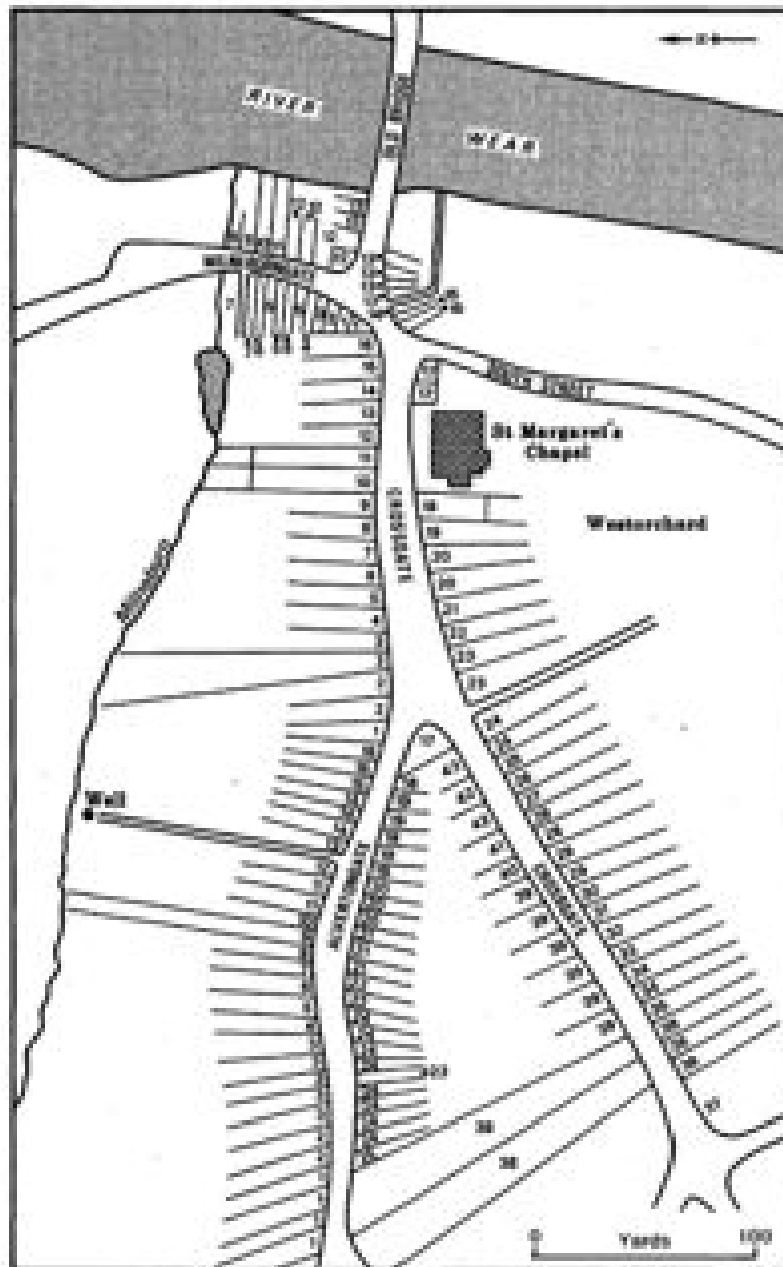


Fig.9 – *Reconstruction of the Borough of Crossgate c. 1500*, taken from Bonney, 1990

3.2.2 The first evidence for a building at 29-33 Neville Street appears in George Andrews 1849 (Fig.8) map of the city. Construction of the original building at 29-33 Neville Street therefore occurred sometime between the development of North Road in 1831 and the publication of this map in 1849. Cartographic evidence indicates that the area behind the building was used as a Stone Yard.

3.2.3 On the first Ordnance Survey map of 1856 (Fig.10 & Fig.11) it can be seen that the more of Neville Street had been further developed, though it still did not join with Crossgate at this date.

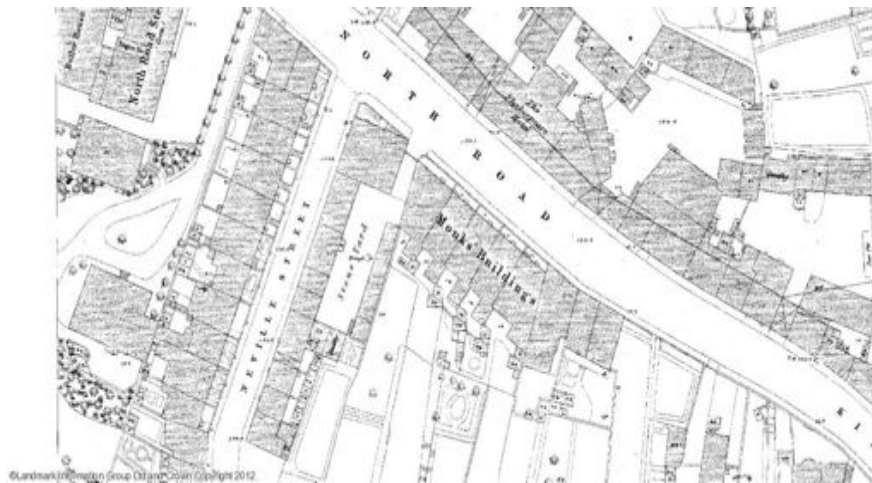


Fig.10 – Ordnance Survey, 1856

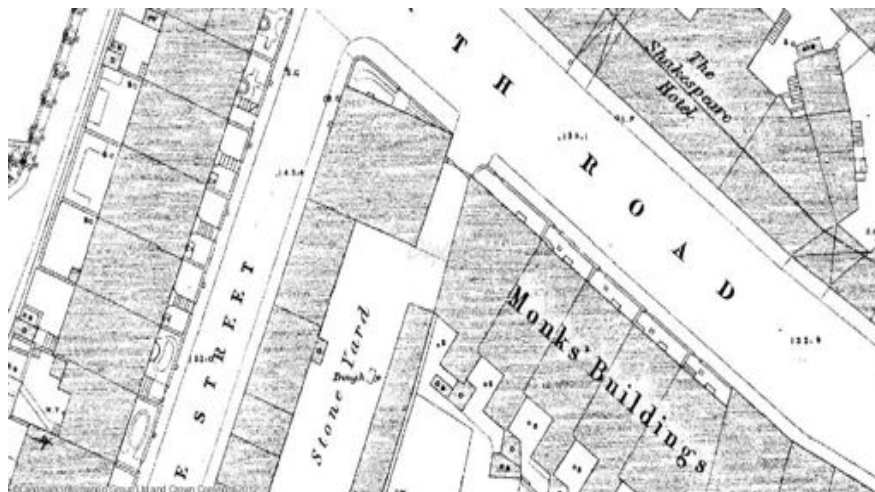


Fig.11 – Ordnance Survey, 1856 Detail

3.2.4 The second edition OS map produced in 1896 (Fig.12) shows that Neville Street had been joined with Crossgate, as well as indicating that the building at 29-33 Neville Street had been merged with the building to the north, and converted into a Public House. According to Whellan (1894, 232) this public house was known as the Neville Hotel and was owned by a Mrs Brown of 18 North Road (ibid, 217). The building remained unchanged at the time of the publication of the 3rd revision OS map of 1919 (Fig.13).



Fig.12 – Ordnance Survey, 1896



Fig.13 – Ordnance Survey, 1919

3.2.5 By the time of the fourth revision OS map published in 1939 (Fig.14) the area to the back of Neville street, originally used as a Stone Yard, was developed with the construction of a number of small buildings. The use of the building as a Public House remains until sometime before 1960. The

publication of the National Grid Map of 1960 (Fig.15) shows further remodelling of the site with 33 Neville Street becoming much smaller, and the public house to the north also becomes smaller.



Fig.14 – Ordnance Survey, 1939

3.2.6 The publication of the 1970 National Grid Map (Fig.16), shows that the site was again remodelled between 1960 and 1970 with 33 Neville Street being enlarged to the south, ultimately occupying the space which it currently occupies.

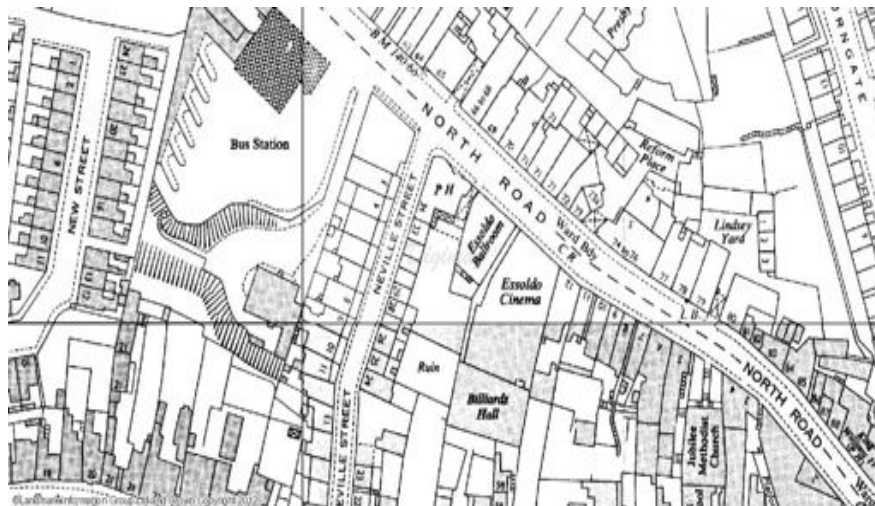


Fig.15 – National Grid, 1960

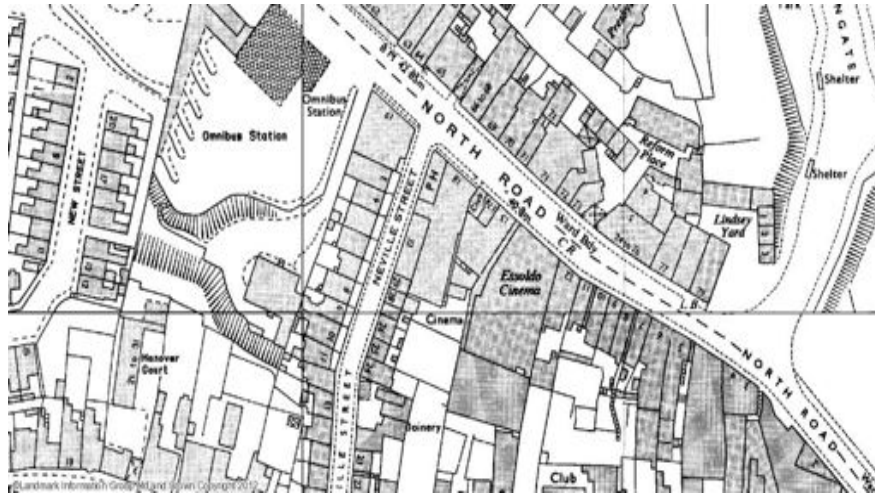


Fig.16 – National Grid, 1970

3.3 Historical Assessment

3.3.1 General

3.3.1.1 The area in which Neville Street was developed was once located in the medieval Borough of Crossgate, the northern boundary of which was the Mill Burn (Clack 1985, 68). The reason why this stream was called the Mill Burn, was due to a mill which was located at the confluence with the River Wear, at its eastern end. This mill was once owned by the Bishop of Durham but was granted to Kepier Hospital, one of two medieval hospitals in the city, in 1112 (Clack 1985, 113). According to Clack (1985, 68) this original mill was replaced at a later date by the Clock Mill, which survived into the 19th century. Other medieval activity around Crossgate was recorded in the Cross Gate court books. For instance in the fourteenth century, deeds describe “property at Crossgate...as lying in length from the roadway as far as the Milneburn” (Bonney 1990, 69) and that the area was occupied by tanners (ibid, 165) and skimmers (ibid, 45-46). However it appears that by 1500 the area had gone into decline and many of the tenements on Crossgate had been turned into closes (ibid, 45), and the area became even more industrialised, with many of the old medieval vennels used for a number of craft activities. Many of these industries utilised the Mill Burn as a source of water, including for tanning, brewing and malting, and a number of bake-houses were also recorded (ibid,

81). The number of these temporary industrial structures in the area was so great that “tenants were instructed regularly to remove these shacks ... to prevent vagabonds from living in them” (ibid, 88) (authors emphasis). Indeed it appears that the area around the Mill Burn was used for a number of unsavoury activities including the disposal of dead animals and a number of the tenements used it as their latrine (ibid, 222). While it appears from cartographic evidence that none of these industries and their related buildings were located around 29-33 Neville Street, it is possible that some of this activity took place in this area. Therefore, while it is unlikely that the stonework at 29-33 Neville Street is not 19th century in origin, the possibility exists that the stone was re-used from the remains of earlier industrial structures.

3.3.2 The development of North Road

3.3.2.1 North Road, which was originally known as King Street, was constructed in 1830 (see Butler 1985 for a comprehensive review of the historical evidence). Before this time travellers to and from the city who came off the Great North Road had to negotiate the steep and difficult root to Framwellgate and Millburngate, where a sharp left hand turn onto Framwellgate bridge caused congestion and difficulty for the horse drawn carriages of the period. This transport difficulty meant that it took more time than it should have to pass through Durham and therefore there was a proposal to construct a by-pass around the city so that travellers on the great North Road could save time on their journey. However, local businesses realised that this would have meant a great loss of income for the city and they therefore petitioned for a new road out of the city to be built and eventually North Road was commissioned (Butler 1985). Butler (1985, 30) notes that the early use of North Road was dogged with problems relating to the Mill Burn, which as can be seen from the cartographic evidence ran from west to east towards Framwellgate and the River Wear. The Mill Burn was partially culverted below North Road when it was constructed in 1830 but had “overflowed into a field and gardens south of the road in February 1831 ... collapsing 13m of walling” (ibid, 30). This had also been a problem in the previous summer when part of the wall defining the

southern side of the road, the same area of 29-33 Neville Street, collapsed and “had to be rebuilt and strengthened with buttresses” (ibid, 30). This evidence suggests that the area around the Mill Burn was susceptible to both flooding and subsidence, and therefore any construction work that took place in this vicinity would have had to compensate for such conditions. As can be seen from the cartographic evidence, and in particular the George Andrews map of 1849 (Fig.8), the Mill Burn crossed below the bottom of Neville Street and therefore it is highly likely that this area was prone to flooding and subsidence. Therefore it can be suggested that the substantial foundations and cellar seen at 29-33 Neville Street were constructed in order to compensate for these problems.

3.3.3 Building Materials in Durham

3.3.3.1 According to Bonney (1990, 81) there is a range of historical documentary evidence for timber built medieval houses in Durham, and that as stone would have been an expensive building material few domestic dwellings that belong to the medieval period were constructed in this way (ibid, 80). There were some houses that utilised stone however, especially at first floor level, though these would have been restricted to the homes of the rich (Roberts 1994, 73-77). For instance there is a record that a “Thomas Blagrise had a house in Alvertongate [Allergate] in 1296 which contained a stone cellar” (Bonney 1990, 80). In addition to these records, between 1550 and 1860 timber framed houses were gradually replaced by brick and stone structures (Roberts 1994, 90) and by the mid-17th century brick became the most common building material in the city (Roberts 1994, 93), “though sandstone was always the material for the highest quality buildings” (ibid) and was used alongside brick up until the 18th century. However, it appears that domestic properties constructed almost exclusively with sandstone did “enjoy a modest revival in the early to mid-19th century in such humble terraces as ... Neville Street” (Roberts 1994, 93-94), which reflects a trend that can be seen across the country in the traditional stone building areas (Muthesius 1982, 200-204). These terraces were constructed at time of increased population growth in the city which meant there was a high demand for good quality new housing, and

as the majority of the vennel areas had already been developed “larger terraces were built on undeveloped land [throughout the city] during the early to mid-nineteenth century” (Roberts 1994, 93). Other examples of this mid-nineteenth century expansion include terraces built at “21-32 Halgarth Street (c.1843), Leazes Place (c.1840), 116-130 Gilesgate (Early 19th century), Crossgate ... Castle Chare (Mid-19th Century) and Coalpits Terrace (1836)” (ibid, 93).

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Work on Neville Street

3.3.4.1 Previous archaeological work on Neville Street includes a desk-based assessment and evaluation carried out by Durham University Archaeology Services in 2004 (ASUD 2004) and 2005 (ASUD 2005), at a property at the southern, top end of the street. During this work the remains of a demolished basement was discovered. The location of this work, at the top end of the road, close to the medieval area of Crossgate, meant that during the evaluation a number of fragments of medieval pottery were also discovered, highlighting the potential for finding earlier activity in this part of the city. Other work that has taken place on Neville Street include the previous recording of brick arches at the northern, bottom end, of the street during the re-laying of the road surface (Carne & Leyland 1997). Here, four stone vaulted cellars running from the building on the east side of the street were discovered, running under the pavement and into the east half of the road, which the authors thought to be of 19th century in date (*ibid*, 1). According to the diagram produced in the report (*ibid*, 3) these arches are in the approximate location of the arches in the basement of 29-33 Neville Street, indicating that they are probably related to the cellar within the property and are therefore relatively large in extent. However this cannot be proven at this time.

3.3.5 Historic Building Recording

3.3.5.1 General

3.3.5.2 The remains of the basement at 29-33 Neville Street consist of a large room, measuring 11m long by 4.5m in wide, and divided into two sections that step

down to the north following the slope of Neville Street (Fig.17 & Fig.19). The northern section is the largest and measures 7m north to south, with the upper section to the south measuring 4m. The eastern wall of the basement is defined by a series of three arches, constructed of well-defined sandstone blocks, which increase in height from north to south, following the steep incline of Neville Street. The western wall is also defined by three arches but these have been constructed with bricks, which may indicate that this wall is of a later date, however as noted in Section 3.3.3.1 both sandstone and brick were used as contemporary building materials. Each arch has been blocked up at varying dates, with the different types of bricks and breeze-block that have been used indicating that this took place in stages. The arches appear to be typical brick and stone relieving arches, which have been used to spread the load of the building above. The use of such arches may have been as a result of the risk of subsidence in the area due to flooding (see Section 3.3.2.1 above). The east and west walls are connected to each other through a central pillar, which is supported by iron girders that extend to each wall. The north side of the basement has been destroyed, through the construction of the building to the north of 29-33 Neville Street, while the south side of the basement survives and is defined by a sandstone arch. The destruction of the northern wall of the basement may have occurred when the building was merged with the building to the north and converted into a Public House sometime between 1861 and 1896.

3.3.6 The Eastern Wall (Figures 20 & 21)

- 3.3.6.1 On the east side of the building there are a series of three sandstone arches, which increase in height from north to south, following the steep natural incline of Neville Street. The most northerly of the arches is 2.5m in maximum height and 3.1m wide at its base. The arch consists of 18 sandstone blocks, which are 0.2m x 0.3m in average size. The sandstone block pillar which supports this arch at its northern end is the least well preserved pillar on this side of the building, as it has been severely disturbed by the construction of the building to the north of the 33 Neville Street. The well finished stones from which the pillar is constructed are 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.1m in average size,

though unlike the central pillar, the blocks near the top are smaller than the lower blocks being 0.2mx0.15m in average extent. The arch connects to this pillar at a height of 1.8m. This pillar, which is 0.6m in width at its base, survives to a height of 2.5m, where it has been truncated by the construction of the modern building, which occupies the site at 33 Neville Street. As with the central pillar and the pillars and arches on this side of the building the sandstone blocks are bonded together with a dark grey mortar that contains numerous lime flecks.

3.3.6.2 The pillar that supports the southern end of this arch survives to a height of 2.6m, before it too is truncated by the modern building foundations, the well finished sandstone blocks, which are bonded together with the dark grey lime flecked mortar that makeup this pillar are 0.3m x 0.3mx 0.1m in average extent, and is more similar to the central arch than the badly disturbed northern pillar. It too is 0.6m in width and is connected to the arch at a height of 1.8m. An iron girder is located at a height of 2.2m and connects this pillar with the central pillar. This is an original feature and was clearly used to support the upper floors of the original building at 29-33 Neville Street. The middle arch that connects to this pillar at a height of 2m, is 2.8m in maximum height and is also 3.1m in width. The arch consists of 20 well-finished sandstone blocks, which are 0.2m x 0.3m in average extent. The arch is connected to the tallest and best-preserved pillar at its southern end. This pillar survives to a height of 3m, and is constructed from large sandstone blocks, which are 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.3m in extent.

3.3.6.3 In the southern room, which has a false floor at a height of 1.5m from the base of the northern room, there is a third sandstone arch, which appears to be a further 0.2m in height compared to the middle arch. This arch is also constructed from well-finished sandstone blocks, which are 0.3m x 0.2m in extent, and are again bonded together with the dark grey, lime flecked mortar. This arch joins with the southernmost pillar, which is clearly at the corner of the original building. This pillar is well preserved but its true extent cannot be determined due to the false floor, as well as the later breezeblock wall that has

been constructed in order to block the space below the arch located in the southern wall of the basement.

3.3.7 The Southern Wall

3.3.7.1 The arch on the southern wall potentially forms the southern extent of the original building. This arch is slightly different from the arches along the eastern wall in that it consists of smaller and better defined and finished sandstone blocks which are 0.2m x 0.2m in average extent. The arch is also larger being 3.5m wide, and at its western end it joins a sandstone wall, rather than a pillar. This wall, which is defined by roughly finished sandstone blocks, which are 0.3m x 0.1m in average size, clearly represent the foundations of the building that once occupied this site. During the recording exercise the southern wall was inaccessible due to the location of a wooden staircase allowing access into the basement. The wall was therefore not fully drawn, however it was photographed.

3.3.8 The Western Wall (Figures 22 & 23)

3.3.8.1 The wall and arches on the west side of the basement are possibly of a later date compared to the well-defined arches of the eastern side, in that they are constructed with bricks, rather than the sandstone blocks that have been used on the east side of the building. Though as has been discussed above, brick and stone were often used alongside each other in buildings in Durham in the 18th and 19th century's (Roberts 1994, 93). The northern most arch is 2.2m high and 3.1m wide. The middle arch is 2.8m high and 3.1m wide, while the arch in the southern room is obscured by the false floor, but appears to be 0.6m higher than the middle arch, and it is 3m wide. There are the remains of a sandstone pillar between the northern and middle arches, which have been badly disturbed, indicating that this wall has been remodelled at some point. This pillar survives to a height of 1.8m but is poorly preserved and the blocks that were used to construct it appear disturbed and out of place, suggesting that it was reconstructed. The blocks are an average size of 0.2m x 0.2m and 0.1m x 0.05m, and are bonded together by a dark grey mortar. The iron girder that

connects the central pillar and the eastern wall is also present here, at a height of 2.2m.

3.3.9 Central Pillar (Figures 24 & 25)

3.3.9.1 In the centre of the north room, at 1.9m from each wall, is a central pillar, which is square at its base, measuring 0.6m x 0.6m. The pillar is 2.4m high and is constructed from large sandstone blocks which are 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.3m in average size until the pillar begins to widen at a height of 1.7m, when the blocks are much longer being around 0.8m x 0.8m x 0.8m in average size, while the stones at the top of the pillar measure 1m x 0.6m x 0.2m. All of the stones are well finished and are bonded together with the dark grey lime flecked mortar. On all four sides of the pillar the remains of patches of plaster can be seen in places around the upper stones of the pillar, indicating that this was probably an indoor space. An iron ring, measuring 0.1m in diameter can be seen on the south side of the pillar at a height of 0.7m from the base, and 0.3m from each side. The exact function of this ring is unclear, however it may have been used for tethering animals. Iron girders extend from the east and west side of this pillar at a height of 2.2m and attach to the pillars on the east and west walls. The pillar and iron girders may have been used to provide further stabilisation to the eastern and western walls, or have been used to help support an earlier ceiling to the cellar, which has subsequently been replaced by the modern upper floors of the building currently at this address.

4. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 Results of the work show that parts of the basement at 29-33 Neville Street represents the remains of the original, probable, domestic structure that was built at this site in the early to mid-19th century. Since its original construction there have been several alterations to the building, including its conversion into a Public House in the mid-19th Century, the reconstruction of the western wall, the destruction of the house which once stood above this basement, and the construction of the building which currently occupies this site in the late 20th century.

4.2 Overview

4.2.1 Evidential Value – The potential value of the cellar remains at 29-33 Neville Street to reveal evidence about the development of this area of Durham.

4.2.2 Historical Value – The associated historical value of the cellar remains at 29-33 Neville Street in relation to the development of this part of Durham.

4.2.3 Aesthetic Value – the relative intangible value of the architectural remains at 29-33 Neville Street, especially in relation to their relative sensory value.

4.2.4 Communal Value – The ways in which local people and groups can relate to and appreciate the past through the remains of the domestic architecture of the cellar at 29-33 Neville Street

4.3 Evidential Value

4.3.1 The stone and brick arches at 29-33 Neville Street represent the remains of the cellar of an early to mid-nineteenth century domestic dwelling and as such is a piece of architecture commonly found throughout the north east of England. Similar stone built terraces can be seen in other parts of the city. For instance other examples of early and mid-nineteenth terraces can be seen at “21-32 Halgarth Street (c.1843), Leazes Place (c.1840), 116-130 Gilesgate

(Early 19th century), Crossgate, Neville Street and Castle Chare (Mid-19th Century) and Coalpits Terrace (1836)” (Roberts 1994, 93).

4.3.2 Earlier examples, of medieval and post medieval cellars can be found on Saddler Street (Tann 1990) and South Street (ASUD 2002). In addition there is historic evidence, which records that a “Thomas Blagrise had a house in Alvertongate [Allergate] in 1296 which contained a stone cellar” (Bonney 1990, 80). Though these are considerably older than the remains at 29-33 Neville Street.

4.3.3 The building that occupies 29-33 Neville Street has been the subject of considerable redevelopment; therefore the remains offer little potential information about the original purpose or use of the building that once stood on this site.

4.4 Historical Value

4.4.1 There are no historical documents relating to the initial development of Neville Street, though considerable evidence relating to the development of North Road, in 1830, does exist (Butler 1985).

4.4.2 It has been demonstrated through cartographic evidence that no buildings were recorded as being in this location between 1595 and 1849, and it is unlikely that the remains in Neville Street represent earlier development, even though the Crossgate Court Books do suggest that the vennel areas between Crossgate/Allergate and the Mill Burn were used for a number of industrial and craft activities, including tanning and brewing (Clack 1985; Bonney 1990).

4.4.3 According to the Durham Directory there were eight occupants of Neville Street in 1845 (Butler 1985). This is supported by the cartographic evidence, especially George Andrews maps of 1849 (Fig.8), which shows that only the northern end of the street, where 29-33 Neville street is located, had been developed.

4.5 Aesthetic Value

4.5.1 Although sandstone architecture is commonly found throughout Durham, and the fact that the rest of the remaining 19th century domestic dwellings on Neville Street are built from this material (Roberts 1994, 93) the arches that form the eastern side of the basement at 29-33 Neville Street are striking compared with the rest of the building which occupies this property. As such the sandstone arches represent a strong aesthetic asset to the building and any potential redevelopment.

4.6 Community Value

4.6.1 The remains of the cellar at 29-33 Neville Street has currently low community significance as it has only recently been exposed, having been obscured by demolition rubble when the current building, which occupies the location, was built. However given that the proposed development is to open up this space to the public then it is here where the greatest potential in the architectural remains lie, as they will form and inform the identity of the new space, not through its historical significance but its aesthetic quality. Though it should be noted that this can only be achieved if any redevelopment is sensitive to the historical character of the material, and that any future modification be suitably mitigated.

4.7 Conclusion

4.7.1 General

4.7.1.1 Although the impressive 19th century sandstone architectural remains at 29-33 Neville Street are visually striking compared to the rest of the building which occupies the site, given that other older examples can be found in Durham, and the fact that the rest of the property at 29-33 Neville Street has been severely redeveloped over the years, it has low evidential value as it does not inform us, to any real extent, as to the 19th century development of this part of the city. There are no records relating to the development of Neville Street in the Durham County Archives and the cartographic evidence suggests that there was no development at this location until the development of Neville Street between 1835 and 1849. Therefore, the architectural

remains at 29-33 Neville Street, while contributing to our knowledge of the expansion of this part of the city in the early to mid-19th century, have little historical value. However, given their impressive and striking characteristics compared to the remainder of the building at 29-33 Neville Street it can be argued that they represent a high degree of aesthetic quality and as a result have the potential to create a unique space in Durham, if any redevelopment be sensitive to the materials. As a result, the remains of this 19th century cellar could positively contribute to the experiences of the groups and community's that will come to use the space.

4.7.2 Recommendations

- 4.7.2.1 Due to the current proposals for a change in use at 29-33 Neville Street it is not recommended that any further archaeological works need to be carried out, however if the development plans were to change approval will be required from the Heritage Landscape and Design Team of Durham County Council (HLDT) in order to assess the potential for damage or alteration to the original elements of the basement. Any significant change to the development that will affect the historical remains such as alteration to the walls or any ground-breaking works will result in the need for a reappraisal of the archaeological requirements and approval of works by HLDT.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Photographic Register

Photo Number	Jpeg	B&W Photo	Description	Direction Facing
1	DSC03628	F1Shot1	General shot of central pillar	N
2	DSC03629	F1Shot 2	General shot of central pillar	N
3	DSC03630	F1Shot 3	General shot of central pillar	N
4	DSC03631		General shot of central pillar	N
5	DSC03632		General shot of central pillar	N
6	DSC03633		General shot of central pillar	N
7	DSC03634		N/A	N/A
8	DSC03635		N/A	N/A
9	DSC03636		N/A	N/A
10	DSC03637	F1Shot 4	S face of central pillar	N
11	DSC03638	F1Shot 5	S face of central pillar	N
12	DSC03639	F1Shot 6	S face of central pillar	NE
13	DSC03640		S face of central pillar	NW
14	DSC03641		S face of central pillar	NW
15	DSC03642		S face of central pillar	NW
16	DSC03643	F1Shot 7	S face of central pillar	NE
17	DSC03644	F1Shot 8	Detail of the base of the S face of central pillar	N
18	DSC03645	F1Shot 9	Detail of the base of the S face of central pillar	N
19	DSC03646	F1Shot 10	N & E face of central pillar	SW
20	DSC03647	F1Shot 11	N/A	
21	DSC03648	F1Shot 12	N & E face of central pillar	SW
22	DSC03649	F1Shot 13	N & E face of central pillar	SW
23	DSC03650	F1Shot 14	N face of central pillar	S
24	DSC03651	F1Shot 15	N face of central pillar	S
25	DSC03652	F1Shot 16	N & W face of central pillar	SE
26	DSC03653	F1Shot 17	N & W face of central pillar	SE
27	DSC03654	F1Shot 18	N & E face of central pillar	SW
28	DSC03655		N face of central pillar	S
29	DSC03656	F1Shot 19	Detail of the base of the N face of the central pillar	S
30	DSC03657	F1Shot 20	Detail of the top of the N face of the central pillar	S
31	DSC03658	F1Shot 21	Detail of the top of the N face of the central pillar	S
32	DSC03659		N & W face of central pillar	SE

33	DSC03660		N/A	N/A
34	DSC03661		N/A	N/A
35	DSC03662		N/A	N/A
36	DSC03663		General shot of central pillar	N
37	DSC03664		General shot of central pillar	N
38	DSC03665		General shot of central pillar	N
39	DSC03666	F1Shot 22	Shot of N arch E wall	E
40	DSC03667	F1Shot 23	Shot of N arch E wall	NE
41	DSC03668	F1Shot 24	Shot of N arch E wall	SE
42	DSC03669		Shot of N arch E wall	SE
43	DSC03670		Shot of N arch E wall	NE
44	DSC03671		Shot of N arch E wall	NE
45	DSC03672	F1Shot 25	Detail of N pillar of N arch E wall	NE
46	DSC03673	F1Shot 26	Detail of N pillar of N arch E wall	NE
47	DSC03674	F1Shot 27	Detail of N pillar of N arch E wall	NE
48	DSC03675		Detail of N pillar of N arch E wall	NE
49	DSC03676		Detail of S pillar of N arch E wall	SE
50	DSC03677		Detail of S pillar of N arch E wall	SE
51	DSC03678		Detail of S pillar of N arch E wall	SE
52	DSC03679		Detail of S pillar of N arch E wall	SE
53	DSC03680	F1Shot 28	Shot of N arch W wall	W
54	DSC03681	F1Shot 29	Shot of N arch W wall	W
55	DSC03682	F1Shot 30	Shot of N arch W wall	SW
56	DSC03683		Shot of N arch W wall	SW
57	DSC03684		Shot of N arch W wall	SW
58	DSC03685		Shot of N arch W wall	NW
59	DSC03686		Detail of N pillar of N arch W wall	NW
60	DSC03687		Shot of middle arch E wall	E
61	DSC03688	F1Shot 31	Shot of middle arch E wall	E
62	DSC03689	F1Shot 33	Shot of N pillar of middle arch	NE
63	DSC03690		Shot of N pillar of middle arch	NE
64	DSC03691	F1Shot 33	Detail of N pillar of middle arch	NE
65	DSC03692	F1Shot 34	Shot of S pillar of middle arch E wall	SE
66	DSC03693	F1Shot 35	Detail of S pillar of middle arch E wall	SE

67	DSC03694	F2 Shot 1	Shot of middle arch W wall	W
68	DSC03695	F2 Shot 2	Shot of middle arch W wall	W
69	DSC03696	F2 Shot 3	Shot of middle arch W wall	W
70	DSC03697	F2 Shot 4	Shot of middle arch W wall	NW
71	DSC03698		Shot of middle arch W wall	NW
72	DSC03699	F2 Shot 5	Shot of N pillar of middle arch W wall	NW
73	DSC03700	F2 Shot 6	Shot of S arch E wall	E
74	DSC03701		N/A	N/A
75	DSC03702	F2 Shot 7	Shot of S arch E wall	E
76	DSC03703	F2 Shot 8	Shot of S arch E wall	SE
77	DSC03704	F2 Shot 9	Detail of S pillar of S Arch E wall	SE
78	DSC03705	F2 Shot 10	Detail of S pillar of S Arch E wall	SE
79	DSC03706	F2 Shot 11	Shot of S wall	SE
80	DSC03707	F2 Shot 12	Shot of S wall	SE
81	DSC03708	F2 Shot 13	Shot of SW corner of basement	SW
82	DSC03709	F2 Shot 14	Shot of SW corner of basement	SW
83	DSC03710	F2 Shot 15	Shot of S arch of W wall	W
84	DSC03711	F2 Shot 16	Shot of S arch of W wall	W
85	DSC03712	F2 Shot 17	Shot of SW corner of basement	SW
86	DSC03713	F2 Shot 18	Shot of SW corner of basement	SW
87	DSC03714	F2 Shot 19	Shot of S wall	SE
88	DSC03715	F2 Shot 20	Shot of S arch E wall	E
89	DSC03716		Shot of SW corner of basement	SE
90	DSC03717		General shot of W side of basement	NW
91	DSC03718		General shot of E side of basement	NE

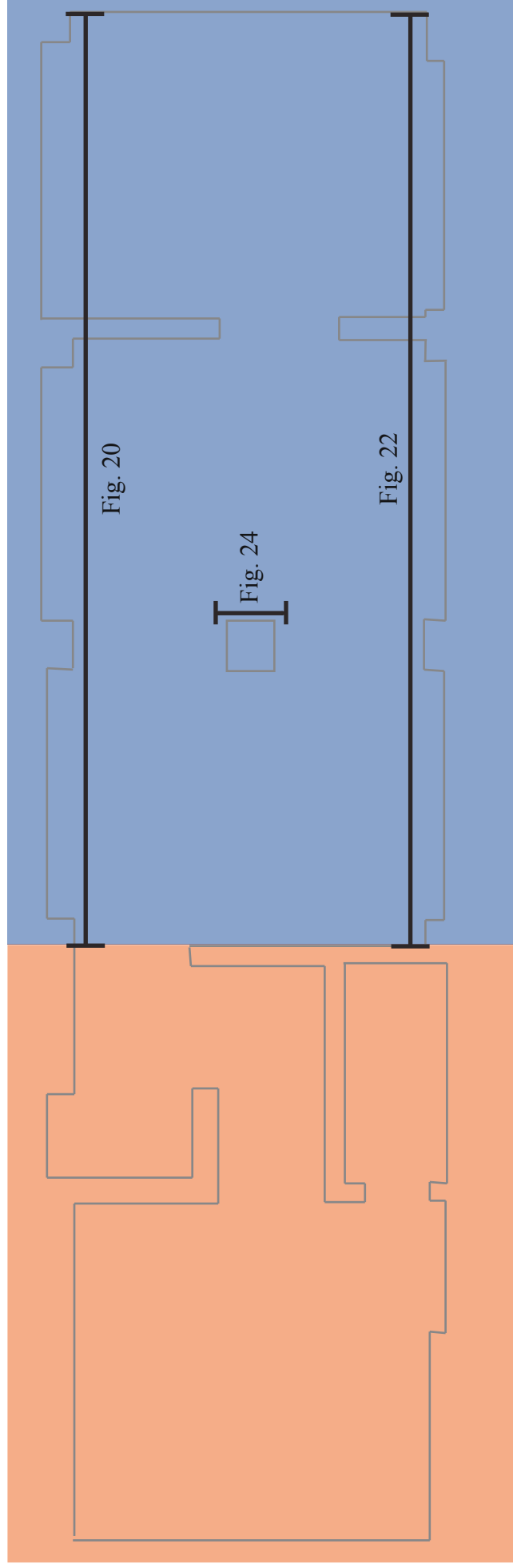
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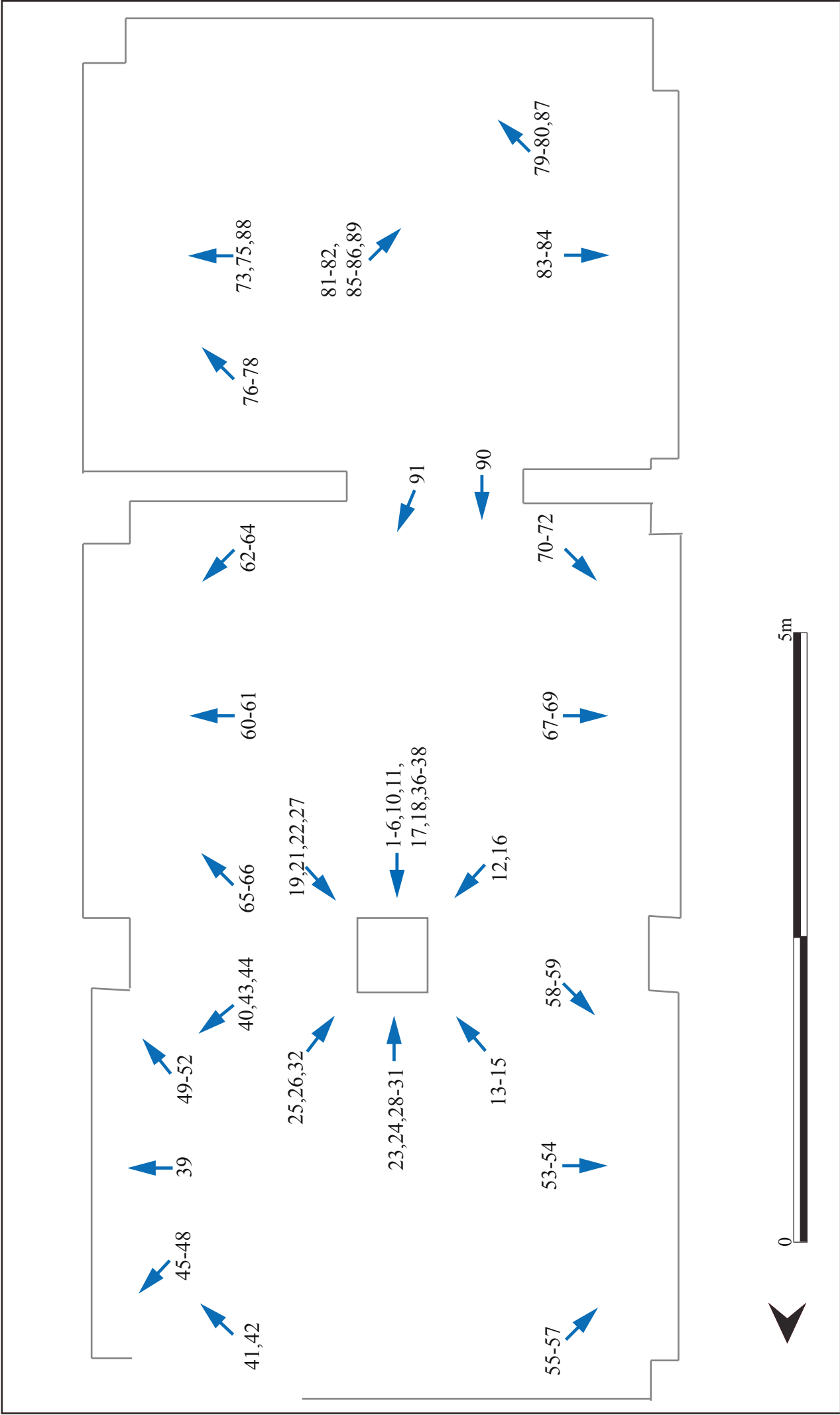
Drawing Register

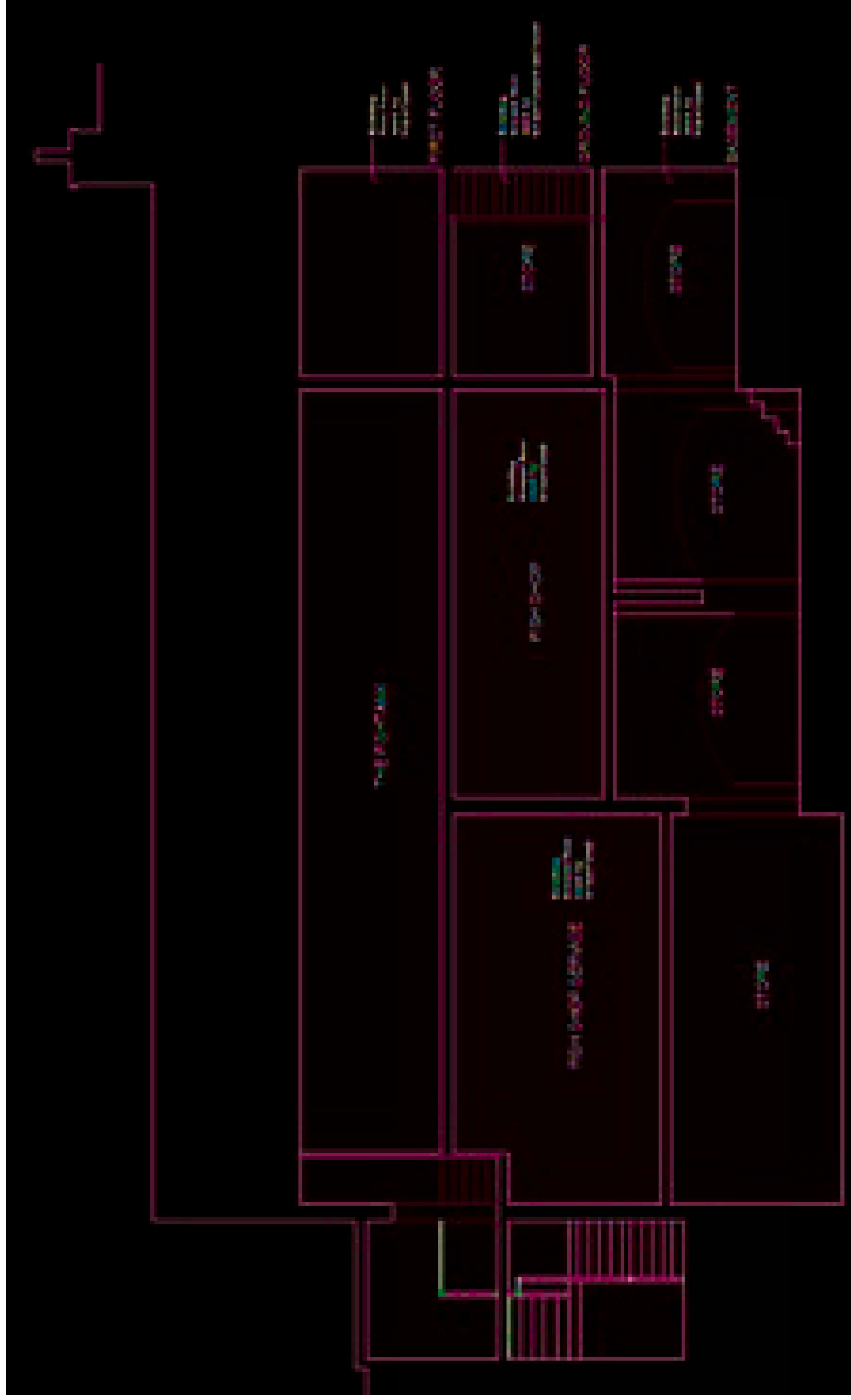
Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Section / Plan	Scale
1	1	South Facing Elevation of Central Pillar	S	1:20
2	1	West Facing Elevation of the Eastern Wall	S	1:50
3	2	East Facing Elevation of the Western Wall	S	1:50

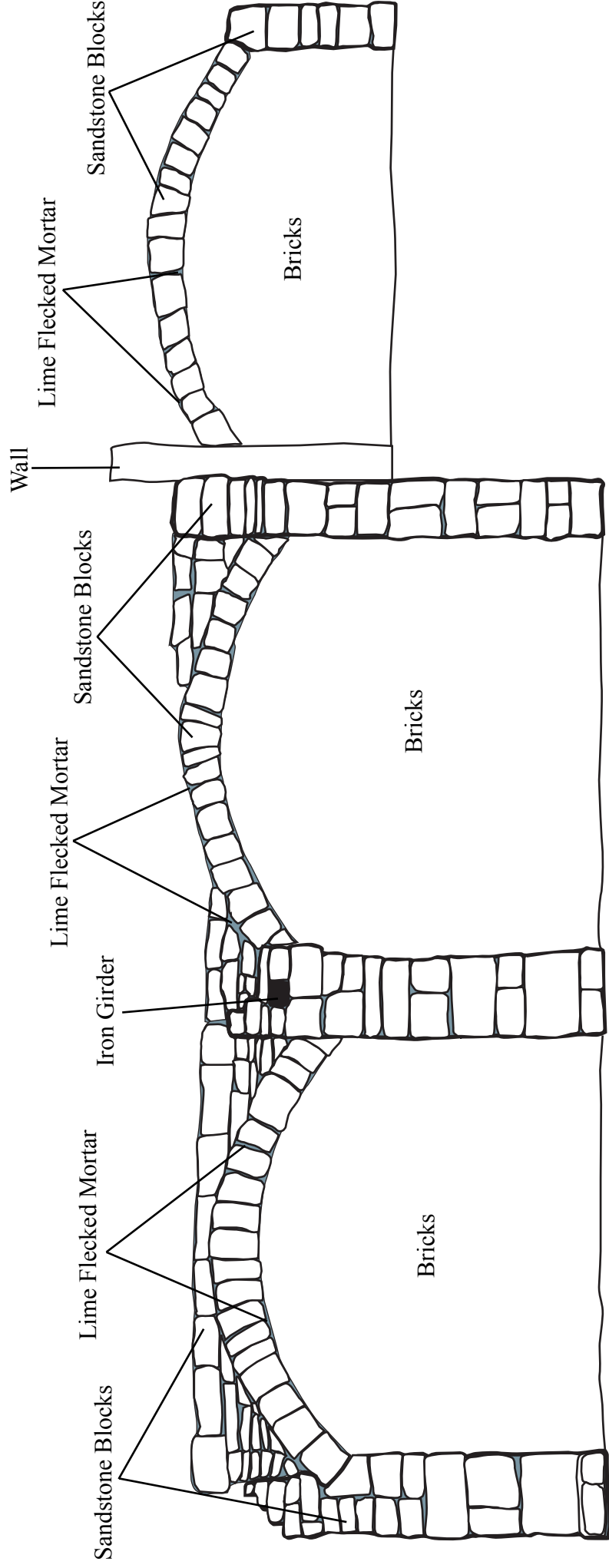
Modern Basement Not Recorded

Basement of Fishtank











Eastern Wall North Arch



Eastern Wall Central Arch



Eastern Wall South Arch



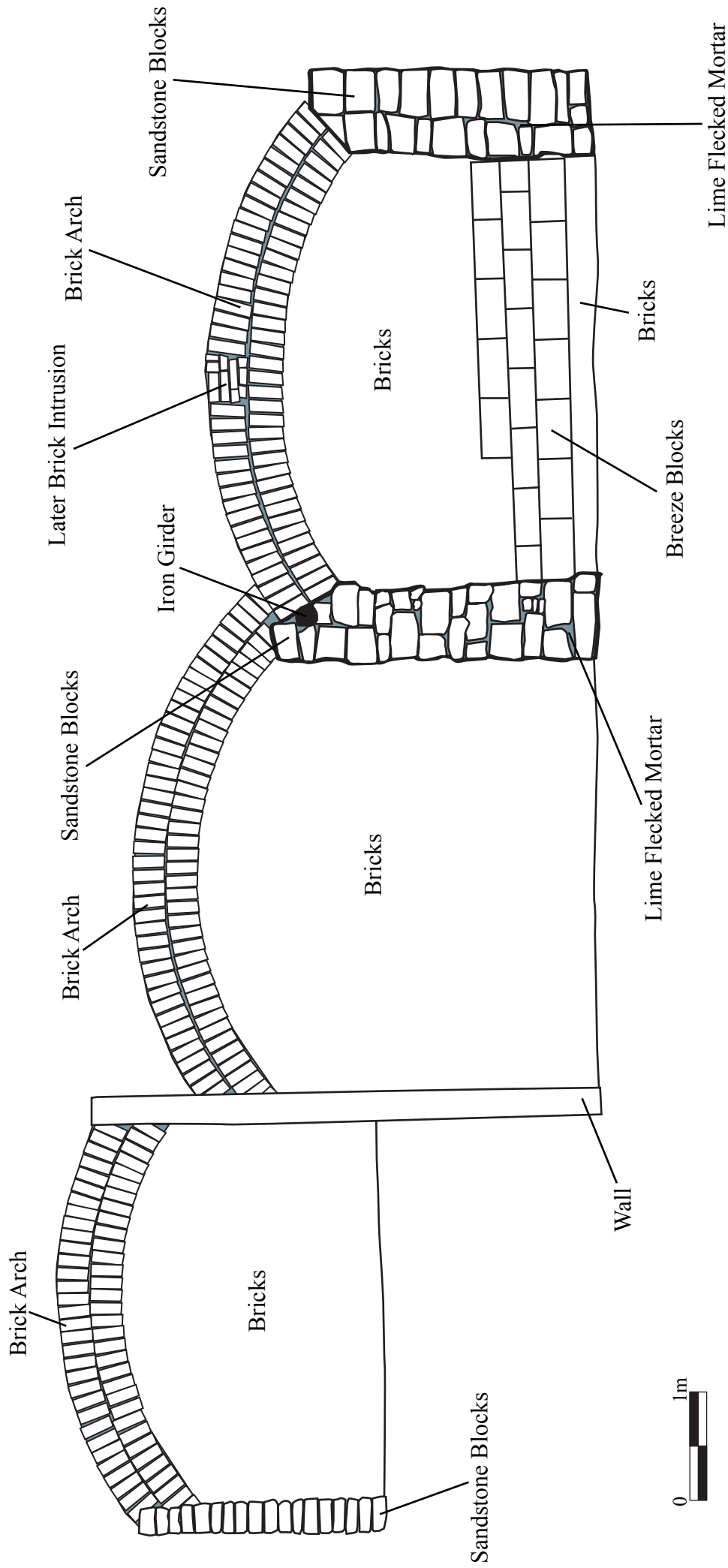
Eastern Wall North Arch Oblique View



Eastern Wall Detail of North Pillar of
North Arch



Eastern Wall South Pillar of South Arch





South Wall Oblique View Blocked
by Staircase



Western Wall North Arch



Western Wall South Pillar of
North Arch



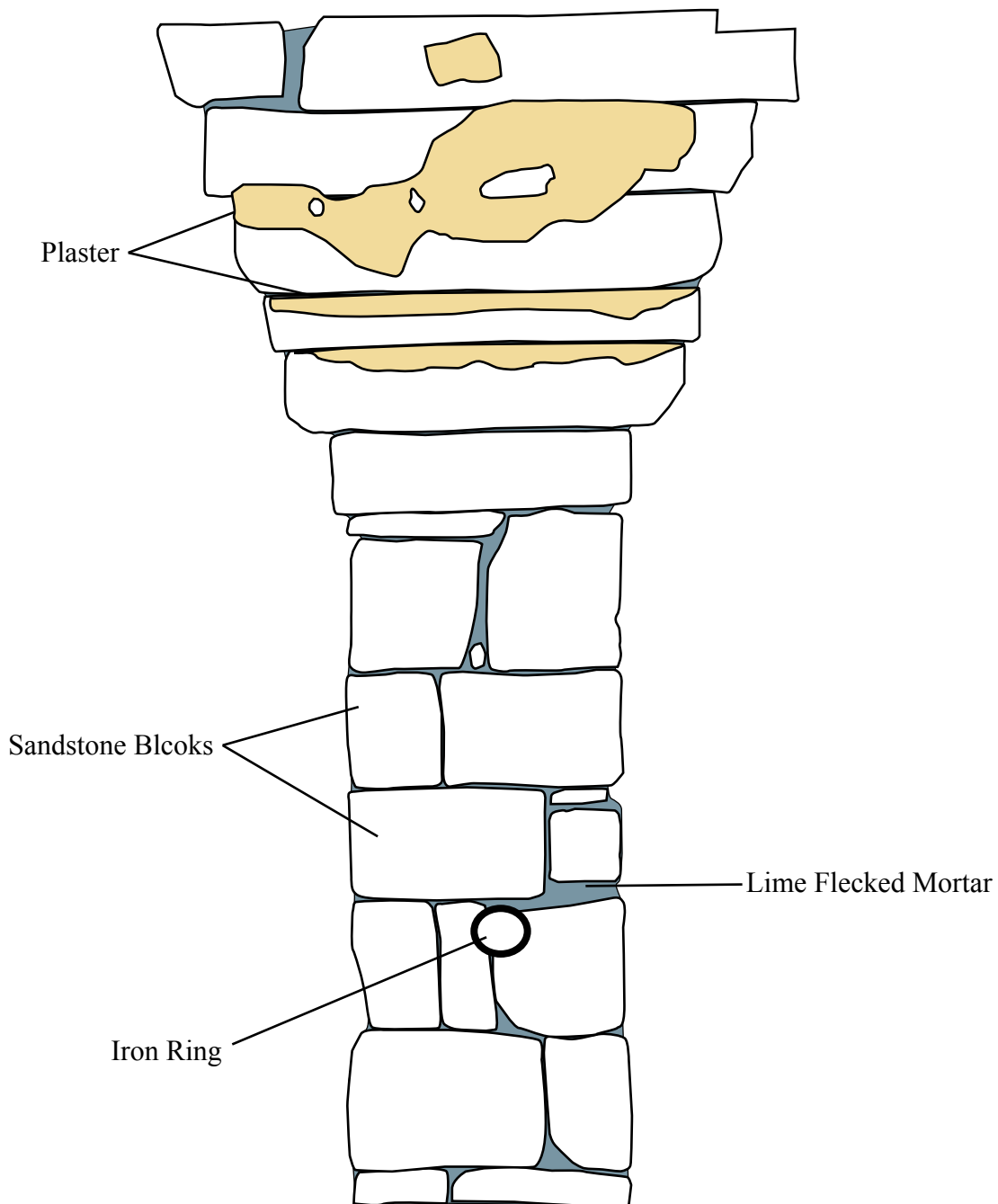
West Wall North Pillar of
South Arch



West Wall Central Arch



West Wall South Arch





0 0.5m