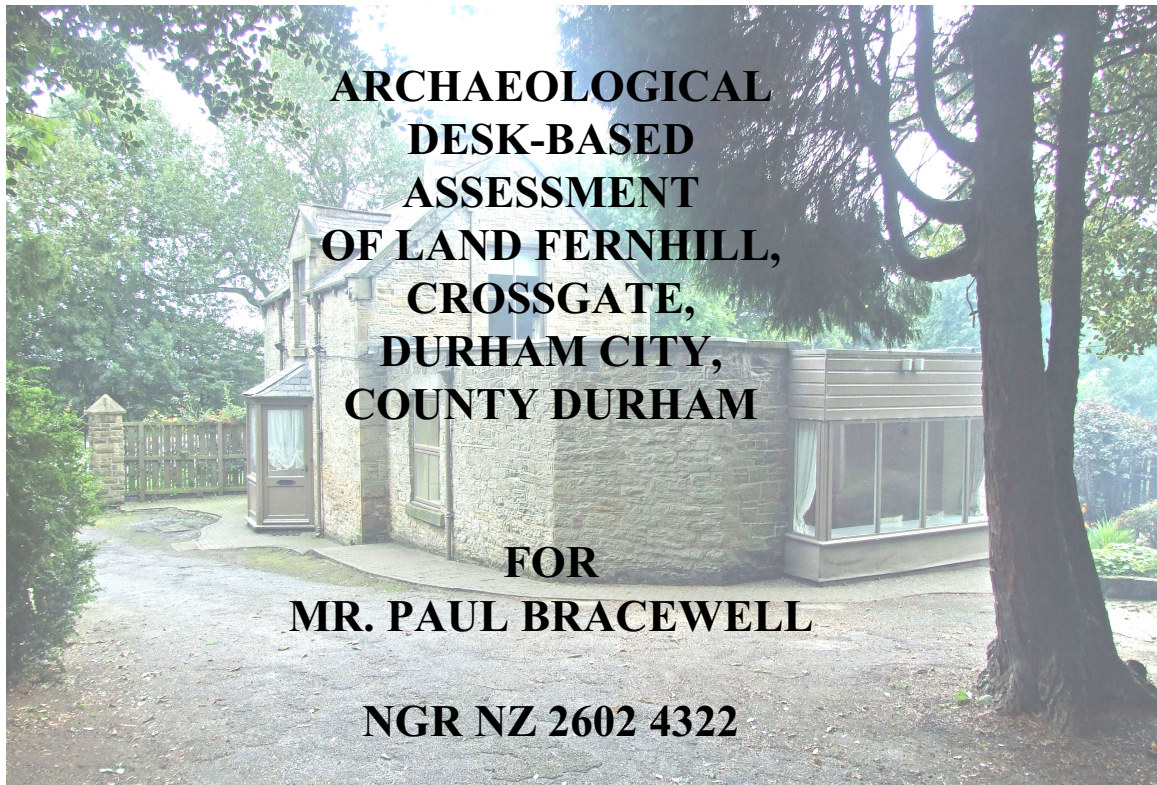

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/781/08



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Mr. Paul Bracewell, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment, following a planning application for the proposed demolition of the existing lodge at Fernhill and the building of a replacement, together with an additional 12 two-storey detached houses with associated garages, parking, access and landscaping at Fernhill, Crossgate, Durham (NGR NZ 2062 4322). The site lies within 250 metres of the Registered Historic Battlefield of Neville's Cross which is designated as a site of archaeological importance. A desk-based assessment was required in order to appraise the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on site and what impact construction work associated with the proposed development will have on those deposits.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held at Durham County Record Office as well as local study libraries, and the consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of County Durham. The SMR includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment revealed that the proposed development area has been occupied since at the 19th century, with little changes being made to the buildings throughout their history. Fernhill first appears on maps dating from 1898 as Crofton Holmes. The present day name appears on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1923. Prior to the development of the houses on this site, the area was open fields.

Given the close proximity of the site to the English Heritage Historic Battlefield of Neville's Cross it is possible that archaeological deposits of this period survive within the proposed development area. There is the possibility, however, that any early archaeological deposits that once existed within the site may have since been truncated by post-medieval or modern developments in the area.

It is recommended that a metal detection survey takes place, followed by an archaeological watching brief while groundworks are carried out. It may also be recommended that a Level II Building Recording be undertaken in order to record the Victorian two-storey sandstone built lodge that is proposed for demolition. A definitive decision on the extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Durham County Archaeology Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Mr. Paul Bracewell for commissioning the project, and Jane Darbyshire and David Kendal Architects Ltd. for all of their assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Lee White, Durham County Archaeology Officer and the staff at the Durham County Library.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The report was written by and the drawings were produced by Jocelyn Strickland. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was also edited by Martin Railton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. (NPA) to an outline brief provided by the Durham County Council Archaeology Service (DCCAS) (White 2008) and a Project Design, approved by DCCAS (Railton 2008). It is proposed that an existing lodge at Fernhill is to be demolished with another building to be built in its place as well as an additional 12, two-storey detached dwellings with associated parking, garages, access, and landscaping.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised two distinct phases of investigation: a search of both published and unpublished records and a site visit. A search was made of records held by the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held at the Durham County Record Office (DRO), and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The aims of the site visit were to identify any previously unrecorded surface archaeological features and to make an assessment of the condition of individual historic features. For the purpose of this assessment, a study area of 1.0km radius around the site boundary has been defined to allow for the study of the wider area and to set the site into context. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development.
- 1.1.2 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area. This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment on land at Fernhill, Crossgate, County Durham. All work undertaken, was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with accepted best practice and local council requirements. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of the area of Crossgate, with an additional detailed 1.0km radius, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. A further search of online resources was undertaken in order to identify any registered archaeological sites that includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and English Heritage Registered Parks and Gardens, within a 2km radius around the site. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), historical maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***County Durham Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):*** the SMR housed at the Rivergreen Centre, Durham County, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. The SMR also contains details of previous archaeological work undertaken in the area. Aerial photographs of the area were studied in order to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area.
- 2.2.3 ***Durham County Record Office (DRO):*** the archives at Durham Record Office were searched for information regarding the study area. In particular, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the building control plans, local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.
- 2.2.4 ***County Durham Local History Reference Library:*** the collection of historical engravings, plans, local history books, pamphlets, and photographs held within the local studies at Durham Library were consulted for any relevant information regarding Crossgate, County Durham.
- 2.2.5 ***Durham University Special Collections and Archives, Palace Green:*** the collection of plans, history books, pamphlets, and photographs held within these offices were consulted for any relevant information regarding Crossgate.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 One copy of this report will be deposited with the Durham County Council SMR, where viewing will be available on request.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology and Durham County Council support the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The site is located on the NNW side of Durham City in the Crossgate area, centred on the NGR (National Grid Reference) NZ 2062 4322. Fernhill is bound to the north by Club Lane and the houses in the Whitesmocks area, to the east by the A167, and to the south and west by open fields. The site is currently occupied by a Victorian two-storey sandstone house, and a smaller two-storey sandstone lodge that is located to the front of the property. The area of the site measures a total of 1.79 hectares (ha).
- 3.1.2 The study area rests on sandstone of the Carboniferous Westphalian Coal Measures that is overlain by sands and gravels (Countryside Commission 1998).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 The historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. Site numbers refer to known cultural and historic sites within 1.0km of the development site and are summarised in Appendix 1. The location of the sites are illustrated in Figure 3.
- 3.2.2 ***Prehistoric (up to 43AD):*** during the early prehistoric period, the landscape of the area around Durham was densely wooded with the exception of where the river flowed. Deforestation began with Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements, in the form of small-scale clearance and intensive farming of the land.
- 3.2.3 Although there is no known evidence of prehistoric occupation within the site boundary, there is evidence of occupation from this period in the Crossgate area.
- 3.2.4 Not much is known about religion during the Bronze Age. Evidence suggests that elaborate burials practiced in earlier times was replaced by burying the dead in simple earth or stone mounds. Within the 1km radius around the site boundary are two prehistoric sites. There was a possible barrow (Site 1) that has been destroyed, located 836 metres to the north-east of the site. A small, round, flat-topped barrow on a natural sand hill, 578 metres to the south-east of the site boundary, was found near Flass Vale. Referred to as Maiden's Bower (Site 2 and 3), the earliest records of this site are from 1346 at the Battle of Neville's Cross where it is said that Durham monks raised the 'corpax cloth' of St. Cuthbert there. The possible remains of a ditch and exterior bank are visible on the southwest side of the round barrow. A pollen core dated the area of Hallowell Moss (Site 55), located 820 metres to the north-west, to the Neolithic, during an evaluation in 1992 by Archaeological Services.
- 3.2.5 During the Iron Age, more settlements in the Wear lowlands were established, with over 30 Iron Age sites being recorded within a 15km radius of Durham (Roberts 2003).
- 3.2.6 ***Romano-British (43 AD-410 AD):*** Roman roads approached Durham from three directions but the exact routes of these roads are not known. There has been no

- archaeological evidence found for any of the Roman Roads i.e. a link road from Dere Street (the military road) and the route of the later Cade's Road (Roberts 2003).
- 3.2.7 A Roman bathhouse and circular threshing floors were found in the area of 'Old Durham' during works in the 1940s. Nearer to Durham peninsula, finds have been excavated from the third quarter of the 1st century. These finds suggest that this area was the focus of a native farm than a military presence (Roberts 2003). A supposed Roman fort is thought to have existed at Newton Hall in Framwellgate Moor (Cade 1785).
- 3.2.8 There is no known evidence of activity from the Romano-British period within the site boundary, the study area or within the 1km radius around the site boundary.
- 3.2.9 **Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):** the withdrawal of the Roman military in the early 5th century was followed by a period of invasion and settlement by the Anglo-Saxons. These small tribes settled in the region forming into two groups: the Deirans and the Bernicians. These two tribes formed the Kingdom of Northumbria.
- 3.2.10 The growth of the area in the 7th century is attributed to St. Paulinus who arrived in York in 627 AD and St. Aidan who established his Celtic mission of Lindisfarne in 635 AD. Nothing is known about Durham and the surrounding area during this period. It is thought that the first documented date for a settlement in Durham comes from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* that stated in 762 AD that Peohtwine was made the Bishop of Whithorn in Galloway at a place called *Aelfet ee* or *Aelfet* Island. It is believed that *Aelfet* Island is modern day Elvet of Durham centred around the Church of St. Oswald. However, this has yet to be proven and there has been no archaeological evidence to support the claim (Roberts 2003).
- 3.2.11 Around 995 AD, the community of St. Cuthbert arrived at the Durham peninsula bearing the body of their Saint. According to Symeon, when St. Cuthbert's followers arrived on the peninsula they found '*dense woodland with the sole exception of a moderate sized plain...kept under the cultivation having been regularly ploughed and sown.*' This may be a reference to the survival of an earlier settlement or it may have been work undertaken to prepare the ground prior to St. Cuthbert's arrival. It is thought that the community stayed at the church of St. Oswald's in Elvet (Roberts 2003).
- 3.2.12 Although there is evidence that the Durham area was inhabited during the early-medieval period, nothing from the documentary record from this period could be found pertaining to the site or study area. There are no known sites within the site boundary or within the study area of this assessment from the Early Medieval period.
- 3.2.13 **Medieval (1066 AD-1485):** the medieval town of Durham was divided into four areas or Boroughs: the Old Borough (where Crossgate would have been located), Bishop's Borough, Elvet Borough and St. Giles Borough (Figure 8). The ownership and administration of the boroughs originated with the Bishop. When St. Calais established the Benedictine monastery in 1083, he gave the new priory substantial portions of his palatinate estates, including those of the Old Borough and the Barony of Elvet (Roberts 2003). The Old Borough included the part of Durham lying on the north bank of the Wear south of Framwellgate. This borough was comprised of South Street, Crossgate, and Allergate formerly known as Alvertongate, an area of arable ground known as Bellasys, and pasture land that extended over Crossgate Moor and into the adjoining

Elvet Moor. The settlement of Crossgate is thought to have originated where the Church of St. Mary's now stands, previously a junction of roads from the south and west. The first reference of the borough is in 1141 during the Cumin incident, a Scottish usurper who claimed to be the true Bishop of Durham. It is thought that the Old Borough is the original trading centre for Durham (Page 1928).

- 3.2.14 The Battle of Red Hills, or since the erection of the cross, the Battle of Neville's Cross, was fought between the English and the Scottish on St. Luke's Eve, October 17th, 1346 (Leighton 1910; Whellan 1894). This battle has its origins in an Anglo-French dispute in Europe. An English army under Edward III defeated a French army at Crecy, in Northern France. The King of France appealed to King David, son of Robert the Bruce, to create a diversion in Northern England (Butler 1996). King David assembled one of the most powerful armies to ever cross the border and invaded England by the Western Marches. The Scottish army first took a tower in Liddell and burned the Abbey of Lanercost. They continued to pursue their route through Cumberland and Tynedale, sacking the Priory of Hexham, but sparing the city. Similar was done at Darlington, Durham, and Corbridge. After crossing the Tyne and Derwent Rivers, David stopped in Ebchester. The next day the Scottish army encamped at Beaurepaire (present day Bearpark) three miles west of Durham and 1.8 miles east of Fernhill (Whellan 1894).
- 3.2.15 By mid-October, an army of 16,000 men was assembled under the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham, Lincoln and Carlisle, the Lords Neville and Percy, and the Sheriffs of York and Northumberland. King David was not aware that this was taking place and continued to stay at Beaurepaire and wasted the country around Durham (Whellan 1894).
- 3.2.16 On October 16th, the English forces lay in Auckland Park. They proceeded on to Merrington, then Ferry Hill, followed by Red Hills (Whellan 1894). A Scottish foraging party stumbled on to the English Army. After a severe mauling, the Scots fled and went to warn the main army. Upon hearing this, King David ordered his army onto the surrounding moorland and towards Neville's Cross (Dodds 2005). King David's troops were formed into three divisions and the English were divided into four bodies one of which was led by Lord Neville (Whellan 1894).
- 3.2.17 Scottish troops were said to have fought bravely until they were reduced to 80 men. King David was wounded by arrows in his face and legs. When all was lost for the Scots, David surrendered to John Copeland, a squire from Northumbria. It is not certain how many fought for the English and Scottish. It is thought that the English may have had as little as 5,000 men with the bulk of the army being archers from the Northern countries. The Scottish army was probably larger than the English, maybe around 12,000 strong although it has been chronicled of around 62,000 men (Butler 1996). Whellan stated that out of an army of 30,000 Scottish and French auxiliaries, 15,000 men were dead, while the loss for the English was considered 'trifling' (Whellan 1894).
- 3.2.18 A cross was in existence at Neville's Cross prior to the battle, although it is likely that Lord Neville erected a new cross to commemorate the victory. There are no visual records of the cross but it was described in the *Rites of Durham* (1593) as:

On each of its four sides the cross had seven steps to the thick square sole (or bottom) stone, 1.5 metres square, which formed an eighth step. A socket stone,

0.75 metres deep and 1.25 metres square, which held the stalk of the cross, stood upon the sole stone and was soldered to it with iron and lead. At the four corners of the socket were carvings of the four Evangelists. The stalk was octagonal and measured 3.5 metres to the boss; it was one piece of stone and was soldered into the boss and deep into the socket. Carved in each alternate face of the stalk was the Neville heraldic cross on a shield and at the top of the stalk was a finely carved octagonal stone boss. In squares on the lower side of the boss were carved the Neville cross and bull's head (the Neville Symbol) alternately. At the top of the boss was a block of stone forming the cross, soldered deeply into the boss. Carved on both sides of the block was a crucified Christ with Our Lady on one side and St. John on his other side. The block, carvings and head piece above were all one stone and the head piece was protected by lead. The base probably measured 5 metres squared and the whole structure was probably eight metres high (Butler 1996).

- 3.2.19 the cross was destroyed by vandals in 1589, with the *Rites of Durham* describing them as “some lewde and contemptuous wicked persons.’ All that remained of the cross was moved in 1903 to its current location at the junction of St. John’s Road and Crossgate Peth (Butler 1996; Page 1928).
- 3.2.20 The area around Neville’s cross was probably rough grazing land in 1346. There is no cartographic, documentary records, or field evidence that suggests that medieval open field arable agricultural or enclosed, hedged pasture fields were used in the area. Battlefield accounts have no mention of soldiers having difficulties with field boundaries or fighting in enclosed ground. In 1838, the Crossgate tithe map shows the course of the road before the crossroads was created. There was no settlement at Neville’s Cross at the time of the battle and a previous cross marked the boundary of Durham town. Today, in the area of Arbour House, only modern hedgerows form field boundaries. It is possible that the lower land around the Browney Valley was once meadowland with ditches and boundaries (English Heritage 1995).
- 3.2.21 Besides the medieval battleground, there are six other sites listed within the SMR that fall within the 1km search radius. A Priory of Augustinian Canons in Baxter Woods (Site 8) located 773 metres to the south of the site boundary, was founded in 1180 and is thought to have only existed for a few years. St. Leonard’s Chapel (Site 9) was located in St. Oswald’s chantry. It is mentioned in an extant in 1324 where it is said that this chapel is where the bodies of criminals, whose families did not claim them, were buried (Surtees 1840). A possible gibbet site (Site 12) is located 449 metres to the north-east of the site boundary. It was mentioned in documentary record that ‘a place of execution’ was located within a half mile from Framwellgate, and a tithe map of 1839 mentions the Gallows field. A newspaper article dating from 1806, mentions the finding of 170 medieval silver coins (Site 13) at Fieldhouse, 331 metres due east of the site boundary.
- 3.2.22 ***Post-medieval (1485-c.1830):*** later medieval Durham and post-medieval Durham was no longer the scene of border warfare although reiving was common (Roberts 2003).

- 3.2.23 The Reformation that occurred during the 16th century brought about a series of major reforms and counter-reforms. This movement divided the Christian church into two factions: Catholic and Protestant. The Reformation encouraged Henry VIII to dissolve some of the monasteries and convents around the country, selling the land and buildings that were turned into stately homes by the nobility.
- 3.2.24 Around Fernhill there are 13 houses from the post-medieval period that are fully listed in Appendix 1. None of these are thought to have originally been monasteries or convents. Closest to the site boundary are Arbour House (Site 17) and Western and Grey Lodges (Site 22). Arbour House is an 18th century house that is labelled as Harbour House on early maps of Durham. The 1770 enclosure map of Chester-le-Street shows the Harbour estate as stretching from Toll House Road to Whitesmocks, and then up to Aldernage. Western and Grey Lodges were once an 18th century villa that has been converted into two houses. These lodges are located 337 metres to the north-east of the site boundary.
- 3.2.25 One of the most important changes during the post-medieval period for the North-East was the coal industry. At first coal was extracted from the banks of rivers, and from surface outcrops. These outcrops were quickly worked and new mines were opened further from the rivers and to great depths. The increased production of coal led to a need for transporting it from the mines to the seaport. This was done by wagonways that were the precursors to many modern day railway lines. A mine was found 414 metres to the east of the site boundary. This is the site of Garden House mine (Site 16). It is thought that this mine was in operation around 1860 and was worked by shaft and not as a drift mine.
- 3.2.26 Despite the growth of industrial activity in the area, much of the land in the North-East remained agricultural. Farming became more efficient and farmers began to experiment with breeding better livestock and new crops. In the area around Crossgate and the site boundary there was Low Dryburn Farm (Site 4) and Farmhouse (Site 29) from the post-medieval period. This farm is thought to have originated as a small tenement on the Dryburn estate in the early 17th century. This farm originally consisted of a single storey, single room building with a fireplace. A barn was added, followed by a parlour and a first floor later in the 17th century. A cruck truss was used to provide support for the roof timbers over the parlour. The date of the crucks is thought to be the 17th to 18th century (Roberts 1980).
- 3.2.27 In 1769, in the manor of Crossgate, there was a tract of waste ground known as Crossgate Moor or Common that contained around 200 acres of land yielding little profit. It was decided to enclose the moor. Commissioners Ralph Hutchinson of Baxter Wood, Thomas Forster, a surveyor of land, and Richard Richardson of Darlington were appointed for setting out, dividing and allotting the moor. The commissioners were to appoint public highways and roads through the moor. The public highways and roads were to be at least 18 metres wide and exclusive of ditches, fences, common quarries, common watering places, private ways, roads, passages, and watercourses. *'In, over and through the lands and grounds so to be enclosed, for the Use and Benefit of the several proprietors'* to be maintained by the proprietors (An Act for the Inclosure [sic] of Crossgate Moor 1769).

- 3.2.28 ***Victorian and Modern (c. 1830-present):*** mining was still a prominent industry during the modern period. The Aykley Heads Colliery was operated during the 1930s and 1940s. The Durham Art Gallery Building now occupies this site.
- 3.2.29 By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 the site boundary was as yet undeveloped. In the late 1880's, Mr. Crofton Maynard, a Durham solicitor, moved his family out of Durham City into the nearby countryside into his newly built house that he named Crofton Holme, noted in Kelly's Directory for Durham in 1892. The family stayed in the house until the death of Mr. Crofton and his wife. The entire Crofton family had left the house by the end of the First World War. During the 20th century, Mr. Ferrens, another Durham solicitor, bought the property and renamed the estate Fernhill. This family owned Fernhill up till the mid-20th century. With the exception of an enlarged driveway, there has been little change to the property during the Ferrens' ownership.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 37 SMR records of which 19 are Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1.0km radius, centred on the site. A list of the SMR sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR)

4.2.1 **SMR:** there were a total of 37 SMR records within the study area and 22 sites of previous archaeological investigations that have been defined as a 1.0km radius around the site. Within close proximity to the proposed development area are an area of oval enclosures of unknown date, potentially medieval or later (SMR 1274), a medieval coin hoard (SMR 3793), Durham City Western Bypass (SMR 9401), a series of medieval trackways running from Old Arbour House to Stotegate Farm, Bearpark Hall to Club Lane, and from Baxter Wood Farm towards Broom (AS 1992). There are no SMR entries relating to the proposed development area.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** there are 19 Listed Buildings located within a 1.0km radius of the proposed development area at Fernhill. The nearest Listed Buildings to the proposed development area are the aforementioned Western and Grey Lodges, and a gateway and railings at the entrance of Western lodge (SMR 12340), both of these are Grade II Listed. There are no Listed Buildings located within the proposed development area.

4.2.3 **Conservation Areas:** Crossgate is not located within a Conservation Area; however, there are 14 Conservation Areas in Durham County. These are: Durham City Centre, 1.5km kilometre to the south west of the site boundary; the area around St. Brandon's Church, Brancepath Castle, Stockerly Gill Wood, Scriptor Lodge and East Park Cottages, 6km to the south of the site; the area around Sunderland bridge also 6km to the south of the site; Brandon Village, 5km to the south-west; the area around Shadforth Green, to the east of the site; an area of Durham County that includes Shincliffe High Street, Willowtree Avenue, Shincliffe Bridge, and St. Mary's Close, 5km to the south-east of the site boundary; Hett, 8km to the south of the site; Sherburn, 5km to the east of the site; Pittington Hallgarth to the north east of the site, the area around Sherburn Hospital, 7km to the south east; the area around the Burn Hall estate, 7km to the south; the area around Holywell Hall and Old Cassop Farm; and the area around Clarence Street, Steavenson Street, and Wylam Street.

4.2.4 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Neville's Cross is a scheduled Ancient Monument, located within the 1km radius around the site boundary.

4.2.5 **Aerial Photography:** the photograph collections held by the Durham Record Office (DRO) were checked for any relevant photos to the development site and study area. There were three relevant aerial photographs; these were taken in 1968 from the south

and the shots show the Red Hills and Whitesmocks areas. There is no evidence of rigg and furrow cultivation in the fields around Fernhill (Figure 12).

4.2.6 **Archaeological Investigations:** a search was made of the records at the Durham County SMR in Durham for known archaeological works that have previously been undertaken within a 1.0km radius of Fernhill, Crossgate. The results of which are provided in the table below:

ID	Bibliographic Reference	PRN	Site	Type	NGR (NZ)	Results
38	Archaeological Services, University of Durham 2003	3645	Former Dryburn Hospital Car Park	Evaluation	2650 4350	Terracing for construction of the car park had altered the ground surface. Build-up of made ground and natural found.
39	Durham County Council Archaeology Section 2004	3704	Durham, County Hall Roundabout	Watching Brief	2664 4342	No archaeological features were noted.
40	NAA 1996	4941	Durham Johnston School	Excavation	2620 4280	Features of probable post-medieval date were found the earliest being a silver threepence of Charles II dated to 1679.
41	Geoquest 1996	4942	Neville's Cross, Durham Johnston School	Geophysical Survey	2620 4280	Geophysical anomalies that were detected are attributed to modern features.
42	Boldrini 2001	5730	Dryburn Hospital	Archaeological Site Visit	2637 4380	No archaeology visible in machine dug pit.
43	Grindley, C. 1999	5888	Crossgate Moor	Landscape Study	2598 4240	Student project outlining the landscape development of Crossgate Moor
44	ASUD 2003	6719	Dryburn Hospital	Desk-Based assessment	2350 4350	Site boundary was occupied during the Medieval and Post-medieval periods by a hospital and the city gallows. Evaluation recommended.
45	NAA 2002	6848	Bearpark, Water Mains Refurbishment	Watching Brief	2459 4305; 2595 4255	A spread of mortared stonework was found where the pipeline crossed the River Browney. Documentary evidence suggests that a bridge was present here as early as 1370. Medieval pottery kiln was truncated by the pipeline. A possible buried ploughsoil was noted.
46	Pre-Construct Archaeology 2004	8027	Crossways, Toll House Road	Watching Brief	2589 4253	No archaeological features were noted.
47	ASUD 2004	8041	Flass Vale House	Groundworks Monitoring	2617 4293	A cobbled yard surface of 19th century date was found.
48	Pre-Construct Archaeology 2003	8044	7 Toll House Road	Watching Brief	2575 4263	No archaeological features were noted.
49	MacQueen, J. 2004	8095	Redhills Lane	Desk-Based assessment	2603 4265	DBA suggests that potential for archaeology is low due to previous disturbance.

ID	Bibliographic Reference	PRN	Site	Type	NGR (NZ)	Results
50	Pre-Construct Archaeology 2005	9102	Durham City, Park and Ride sites	Evaluation	2581 4423; 2707 4076; 3069 4454	Medieval agricultural activity was evident across the site. Pottery dating from the 18th-19th centuries was found.
51	TWM Archaeology 2001	9103	Aykley Heads Site	Desk-Based assessment	2670 4380	Further work was suggested, as there may be archaeological features present.
52	Pre-Construct Archaeology 2006	9191	Durham, Hillview	Watching Brief	2589 4250	No archaeological features were noted.
54	Archaeological Services, University of Durham 1992	9389	Durham City, Aden Cottage	Evaluation	2574 4357	It was highlighted that two artificial terraces in the field of Aden Cottage would be destroyed.
55	Archaeological Services, University of Durham 1992	9390	Durham City, Hallowell Moss	Pollen samples	2525 4369	Pollen core was taken dating this site to the Neolithic. The road misses the site, but drainage may interfere with the site.
56	NAA 2006	9449	Durham City, Aykley Heads Sites	Evaluation	2700 4318	No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified.
57	NAA 2006	9609	Durham City, Aykley Heads, Sky Bowl	Evaluation	2700 4319	Post-medieval pottery sherds were excavated. No further work was recommended.
58	Archaeological Services, University of Durham 2006	9615	Durham, Dryburn Hospital	Archeological Monitoring	2650 4349	No archaeological features were noted.
59	TWM Archaeology 2007	1587 3	Durham City, Durham Johnston School, Redhills Lane	Desk-Based assessment	2617 4259	The site falls within the boundary of the battlefield for the Battle of Neville's Cross as well as known prehistoric and post-medieval sites within the vicinity of the site.

4.3 DURHAM RECORD OFFICE (DRO)

4.3.1 The Durham Record Office holds a comprehensive series of Ordnance Survey Mapping of Durham and a good library of books based on the local history of Durham and the surrounding area. All of these were checked whilst undertaking the research for this report.

4.4 COUNTY DURHAM LOCAL HISTORY REFERENCE LIBRARY

4.4.1 The Durham Clayport County Library and the Palace Green Library at Durham University hold a wealth of historic and geographic information on the county as a whole, and its holdings were checked as part of the research for this report.

4.4.2 Lee White, Durham County Archaeology officer, recommended that a pamphlet approved by English Heritage be found in order to further research this area. After an

exhaustive online search for said pamphlet, English Heritage was contacted to see if they had any information regarding this. The response was that this pamphlet is most probably out of date and no longer being printed; English Heritage then suggested the Battlefield Report for Neville's Cross.

4.5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.5.1 A search of maps recording Crossgate was carried out at Durham County Library, Palace Green Library and at the Record Offices in Durham. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 2).
- 4.5.2 ***Saxton's Map of Durham, 1576 (Figure 4):*** this is the first printed map of County Durham, showing towns, villages, castles, parks, woods, rivers, and hills. Saxton's map does not have Crossgate labelled. The Bear Park area is labelled as well as Crookhall. The area around Bearpark is represented with a mound of earth, representing a hilly area.
- 4.5.3 ***Morden's Map of Durham, 1695 (Figure 5):*** this map of Durham again has the Bearpark area labelled and seems to be enclosed with the neighbouring area of Aldington. Crossgate is not labelled or represented on this map.
- 4.5.4 ***Tessdale's Map of Durham, 1830 (Figure 6):*** Tessdale's map has Neville's Cross marked on the map. The Whitesmocks area is depicted as a street with a few houses on it. Crossgate is not labelled on the map.
- 4.5.5 ***Murray's Map of Durham, 1831 (Figure 7):*** this map of Durham again does not have the Crossgate area labelled on it. Whitesmocks, due north of the site boundary, is present.
- 4.5.6 ***Durham and the Surrounding Boroughs during the late Medieval Period (Figure 8):*** this map is from the book *Durham: 1000 years of History* (Roberts 2003) and illustrates the location of the four boroughs around Durham. This map shows that Crossgate was located in the Old Borough of Newcastle.
- 4.5.7 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1860 (Figure 9):*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site as undeveloped, open fields. At this time nothing is developed on the site boundary or in the surrounding area. The site is bound to the north by Club Lane and to the east by the Wellsprings Moor area that will later become the A167. The description of fields for the First Edition Ordnance Survey map has the site boundary listed as arable land.
- 4.5.8 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898, (Figure 10):*** this map now has Crofton Holme on the site. This property looks to be comprised of two standing buildings. Club Lane is still located due north of the site. The Wellsprings Moor area is no longer labelled. Little development has occurred by the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.5.9 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1923 (Figure 11):*** Crofton Holmes is now Fernhill with no change to the standing buildings. The site is still bound by Club Lane to the north and the main road to the east and open land to the south and west.

Development is starting to take place within the wider area. The field to the north of the site boundary, on the other side of Club Lane now contains a few buildings, were at the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey was a nursery to Western Cottage further north. Development is also starting to occur to the north east of the site around Springwell Farm.

- 4.5.10 ***Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1963:*** a copy of this map could not be obtained due to copyright. Fernhill retains the same shape as today. The area to the north of Club Lane is even more developed. The Springwell Farm area is now developed with more buildings and streets; Springwell drive is now present and retains much of the present day shape.

4.6 SITE VISIT

- 4.6.1 The site was visited on the 23rd September, 2008 to assess whether any as-yet unknown archaeological features are visible within the boundaries of the proposed development area, and to assess the impact any development may have on known archaeological, historical, or cultural features in the vicinity.
- 4.6.2 The proposed development site is to the west of the A167, to the south of Club Lane and Whitesmocks Ave., and to the west and south by open fields (Plates 1-8, Appendix 2).
- 4.6.3 There are two, two-storey sandstone built houses on the property. The first building is immediately inside the gates located off of the A167. This building is a small two-storey lodge made out of local sandstone with a grey slate roof. It appears as if a one-storey extension has been added onto the western side of the lodge also out of sandstone. A more modern bay window has also been added onto the front of the lodge. To the rear of the lodge, evidence of a conservatory or lean-to can be seen. This structure is no longer present and the current owner says that it was a modern, flat-pack add on. This building is the one that is proposed to be demolished.
- 4.6.4 The main building at Fernhill, is also a two-storey sandstone house with a grey slate pitched roof. To the west of the main house, separated by a small yard, is a smaller building also built out of sandstone.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16 stress the importance of preserving archaeological sites and deposits of national significance *in situ*. The preservation of archaeologically sensitive material is preferable to their disturbance by whatever means.
- 5.1.2 As mentioned, the proposed development area is located within 250 metres of the English Heritage Registered Historic Battlefield of Neville's Cross. Dryer states that 'battles provide a unique opportunity to study the material by-products of human conflict' (Dryer 1985). The City of Durham has a policy relating to the preservation and protection of the battlefield site, (Policy E25). This policy seeks to preserve the open areas of the site in order to provide an understanding of the events that took place during the battle.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.2.1 There is no known evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the proposed development area. There are three prehistoric finds within the 1.0km radius around the site boundary, and it is known that the Durham area was settled during the prehistoric and Roman periods. However, potential for archaeological remains within the site pre-dating the medieval period is considered low. The potential for medieval deposits surviving sub-surface is moderate, considering that the battle of Neville's Cross took place within 250 metres of the area of the proposed development. There is the possibility, however, that any early archaeological deposits that once existed within the site may have since been truncated by post-medieval or modern developments in the area.
- 5.2.2 The potential for post-medieval archaeological remains surviving on the development site is low. Prior to 1860, the site was open fields. Currently, there are two buildings extant on site, both two-storey sandstone-built houses that are late-19th century in date. These houses and the surrounding property have changed little since they were built in the 1880s.
- 5.2.3 Previous archaeological investigations in the area of Neville's Cross have yielded few finds. Geoquest carried out a geophysical survey in 1996 in the area of Neville's Cross and Durham Johnston School. The majority of the geophysical anomalies that were detected could be attributed to modern features. An archaeological excavation carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates at Durham Johnston School, in the area of Neville's Cross, found features of post-medieval date and a silver threepence dated to 1769 was found.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3.1 All of the standing structures identified within the proposed development area can be dated to the late-19th century. The lodge that is proposed to be demolished is an example of a Victorian property, made out of local sandstone. A very brief photographic record was made of the buildings on the site during the site visit. A more in depth building recording project could take place but this is at the discretion of the County Council Archaeology Section.
- 5.3.2 The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment states that battlefield archaeology is now a subject worthy of detailed research, and that the surviving remains should be sensitively treated as a cultural heritage resource (Petts and Gerrard 2006).
- 5.3.3 The proposed development area is within 250 metres of the English Heritage Historic Battlefield of Neville's Cross. It is recommended that a metal detector survey take place followed by an archaeological watching brief while groundworks are being carried out. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Durham County Council Archaeology Section.

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- Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1923 (Durham County Library)*
- Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1963 (Durham County Library)*
- Saxton's Map of Durham, 1569; EP/Eth 28/2 (Durham Record Office (DRO))*
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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

SMR Sites (within a 1.0km radius of development site)

ID	SMR	Site Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Listed Buildings
1	509	Durham City, Aykley Heads	Possible Barrow	426600	543900	Prehistoric	No
2	544	Durham City, Maiden's Bower	Round Barrow	426430	542710	Prehistoric	No
3	545	Maiden's Bower, Durham City	Cross Site	426400	542700	Medieval	No
4	900	Low Dryburn Farm	Cruck-framed Farmhouse	426500	543400	Post-medieval	No
5	1157	Durham City	Glacial Mound	426820	543550	Unknown	No
6	1158	Durham City	Glacial Mound	426850	543450	Unknown	No
7	1159	Grey Tower, North Road, Durham	Tower House	426810	542990	Post-medieval	Grade II
8	1165	Baxter Wood, Durham City	Site of 12th century Priory?	425560	542450	Medieval	No
9	1270	St. Leonard's Chapel	Site of Medieval chantry	426750	543180	Medieval	No
10	1271	Gibbet Knowle	Site of gibbet	426580	543480	Post-medieval	No
11	1274	Durham City	Cropmarks	425700	542700	Unknown	No
12	3750	Sprinwell Gibbet	Possible gibbet site	426186	543573	Medieval	No
13	3793	Fieldhouse	Coin Hoard	426300	543050	Medieval	No
14	4070	Aykley Heads Colliery	Drift Mine	427000	543200	Modern	No
15	4071	Aykley Heads House	Post-medieval mansion	426500	543900	Post-medieval	Grade II
16	4072	Aykley Heads, Garden House	Coal Mine	426600	543400	Post-medieval	No
17	9391	Arbour House	18th century House	425554	542842	Post-medieval	No
18	9392	Quarry House	Field Boundaries	425691	542307	Post-medieval	No
19	9401	Durham City Western Bypass	Medieval Trackways	423716	542887	Medieval	No
20	1201	Bees Cottage, Bridge Street, Durham	House	426826	542650	Post-medieval	Grade II
21	1209	Former Rose Tree Inn, Durham	Inn	426670	542713	Post-medieval	Grade DL
22	1209	Western Lodge and Grey Lodge	Villa	426057	543580	Post-medieval	Grade II
23	1213	Statues at Durham Miners' Offices, Redhills Lane	Statue	426667	542561	Post-medieval	Grade II
24	1213	The Grey Tower, North Road, Durham	House	426792	542990	Post-medieval	Grade II
25	1213	Church of St. Cuthbert, North Road	Parish Church	426785	543132	Post-medieval	Grade II
26	1213	Gate Piers and Walls NW of County Hall	Gate Pier	426509	543719	Post-medieval	Grade II

ID	SMR	Site Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Listed Buildings
27	1213 9	Obelisk, Obelisk Lane, Durham	Obelisk	426723	543020	Post-medieval	Grade II
28	1217 8	Dryburn House, North Road	House	426308	543873	Post-medieval	Grade II
29	1228 8	Low Dryburn Farmhouse, North End, Durham	Farmhouse	426506	543400	Post-medieval	Grade II
30	1229 1	Boundary Stone, North Road	Boundary Stone	426765	543013	Post-medieval	Grade II
31	1231 4	Miners' Hall, Redhills Lane	Trades Union Hall	426625	542567	Modern	Grade II
32	1234 0	Gateway and Railings at entrance to western lodge	Gate, Railings, Gate Pier	426136	543516	Post-medieval	Grade II
33	1235 3	Bede Lodge	Cemetery lodge	426480	542424	Post-medieval	Grade II
34	1236 5	Statue of Neptune in Wharton park	Statue	426914	542861	Post-medieval	Grade II
35	1242 0	The battery in Wharton Park, North Road	Belvedere, Gun emplacement	426909	542784	Post-medieval	Grade II
36	1242 9	Lych Gate, St. Cuthbert, North Road	Lych Gate	426744	543124	Modern	Grade II
37	1243 0	Aykley Heads, North Road	House	426517	543844	Post-medieval	Grade II

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES AND PLATES
