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17 January 2013

Our reference:
Your reference:

If you need this information in another format or language please contact the sender.

Dear Mr Tallentire,

Trinity South, South Shields

Thank you for your email of 17 December 2012.

You asked whether you could submit the 2008 archaeological desk based assessment which accompanied outline planning application ST/0508/09/OUT with your new forthcoming application for Trinity South if the document is reviewed and accompanied by a covering letter/report to confirm that issues have not changed.

I can confirm that you can submit the 2008 archaeological desk based assessment with the new application. It will need a covering letter to explain whether any work has taken place on the site since the assessment was written.

The 2008 report was perfectly acceptable.

Yours sincerely

Jennifer Morrison
Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer



ST 008 1 / 13 FUL

Report for

Turner and Townsend Project Management

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Turner and Townsend

Trinity South Regeneration

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

March 2009

Entec UK Limited



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Executive Summary

Purpose of this Report

This report has been produced for the purpose of providing a baseline assessment of the cultural heritage resource on the site of the proposed Trinity South regeneration project and which could be affected by it. Potential impacts to the cultural heritage resource have been assessed and recommendations for further evaluation to support a detailed mitigation strategy have been made.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background to Report

This report has been prepared by John Mabbitt MA MIFA of Entec UK Ltd and identifies, describes and assesses the cultural heritage and the potential effects upon it from proposed regeneration at Trinity South, South Shields (the application area, hereafter referred to as “the Site”).

The assessment included direct effects on designated and other features of cultural heritage interest as well as any indirect effects on the setting of designated features both on and outside the Site. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the principles laid down in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2008).

1.2 Legislative and Policy Context

1.2.1 Legislation

The importance of cultural heritage remains is recognised in legislation as well as national and local policy. Certain features that are deemed to be of particular importance are given legal protection through legislation. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides for a schedule of monuments which are protected.

Similarly, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides for the definition and protection of listed buildings and conservation areas.

1.2.2 National Policy Guidance

The following national policies include guidance relevant to the treatment of cultural heritage in this development

- Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 15: Planning and the Historic Environment; and
- Planning Policy Guidance Note PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning.

PPG 15 deals with the historic environment, including Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, whilst PPG 16 deals with archaeology. PPG 16 describes archaeological remains as a *finite and non-renewable resource* that should not be *thoughtlessly or needlessly destroyed*.

1.2.3 Local Policy

Local Development Framework

The South Tyneside UDP was replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF) in September 2007.

Published policies within the LDF that may affect the proposed development are:

Table 1.1 South Tyneside LDF Policies

Policy	
Creating Sustainable Urban Areas	
Policy SC1	<p>To deliver sustainable communities, development proposals will be focused and promoted within the built-up areas, in accordance with the spatial strategy for South Tyneside and Regional Spatial Strategy's sequential approach to development (RSS Policy 3), where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) create a strong sense of place by strengthening the distinctive historic and cultural qualities and townscape of our towns and villages, and promote high quality design; b) revitalise our town centres and other main shopping centres; c) maintain and improve the provision of accessible basic local services and community facilities, whilst focusing high trip-generating uses within our town centres; d) restore links between the River Tyne and the town centres and residential areas within the Tyne riverside regeneration corridor
Local Character and Distinctiveness	
Policy EA1	<p>To conserve the best qualities of South Tyneside's built and natural environment the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improve the distinctive urban characters of South Shields, Jarrow and Hebburn; b) protect and enhance the openness of Green Belt; c) preserve the special and separate characters of the urban fringe villages of Boldon Colliery, West Boldon, East Boldon, Cleadon and Whitburn; and d) implement the Great North Forest's strategies for access, education, enterprise and biodiversity in a forestry framework by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) enhancing the River Don Valley farmland into a well-wooded recreational landscape enclosing a network of open corridors; ii) reconstructing the Boldon / Cleadon fringe as an informal and wooded local recreation area that softens intrusive urban edges; iii) conserving the open limestone grassland character of the Cleadon Hills; iv) enhancing North Sunderland fringe by significantly increasing tree cover; and v) restoring the small-scale agricultural field pattern of Downhill. <p>The Green Belt and Great North Forest are shown on the Key Diagram.</p>

Unitary Development Plan

Some policies of the Unitary Development Plan (1999) have been saved and are still active. These are listed below:

Table 1.2 South Tyneside Unitary Development Plan (1999) Saved Policies

Policy

Historic Buildings

Policy ENV6	<p>Conservation of the Built Environment will be pursued by:</p> <p>a) promoting and supporting schemes to preserve, restore and adapt sensitively, listed buildings, structures and other buildings of recognised architectural quality or historic significance and their settings;</p> <p>b) encouraging the appropriate reuse of historic buildings where they are no longer needed for their original or most recent use;</p> <p>c) exercising a presumption in favour of the preservation of listed buildings and strongly resisting where possible, the demolition or unsympathetic alteration of all historic buildings; and</p> <p>d) not allowing development which would harm materially the architectural value, historic interest or the setting of any listed building.</p> <p>The local planning authority will use planning conditions and where appropriate, seek planning obligations and make article 4 directions to ensure that consents preserve the special interest of the building and its setting.</p>
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Conservation Areas

Policy ENV7	<p>Existing conservation areas will be retained, but their boundaries will be regularly reviewed. In appropriate circumstances additional designations will be made. In determining planning applications in Conservation Areas the Local Planning Authority will have regard to the following considerations and use planning conditions and may seek planning obligations and make article 4 directions, where appropriate, to ensure that:</p> <p>a) detailed development and design control will be strictly applied. New sensitively designed development which will preserve or enhance the area's character or appearance will be required;</p> <p>b) Development which disturbs historic street and settlement patterns will not be granted planning permission;</p> <p>c) the number, scale, nature and appearance of advertisements do not prejudice the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the conservation area;</p> <p>d) there will be a general presumption in favour of retaining buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the conservation area;</p> <p>e) the demolition of any unlisted building or structure will only be granted conservation area consent where section (d) above, is satisfied and it can be clearly demonstrated that there are acceptable and detailed plans for redevelopment which will be implemented immediately after demolition;</p> <p>f) provision is made for the preservation of all existing trees and if possible, additional tree planting;</p> <p>g) any new or replacement shop fronts must reflect the scale, character and proportions of the building concerned and accord with the conservation area's special architectural and historic qualities. Applications to introduce modern or standard designs will be refused planning permission; and</p> <p>h) development will not adversely affect the setting or spoil important views in or out of the conservation area.</p>
ENV7/3 Mill Dam Conservation Area	<p>The local planning authority will protect the character and appearance of the Mill Dam Conservation Area by applying the detailed guidance in Appendix ENV(C).</p>

Policy

ENV7/9 Conservation Areas: New Development	<p>The local planning authority will only permit development in, or affecting the setting of, any Conservation Area, which preserves or enhances its character or appearance. It will, therefore require that all new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) retains and protects any relevant recreational open space; b) is sited so as to respect any surrounding buildings and open space; c) produce a building which is in scale and harmony with the mass and style of the surrounding buildings; d) does not adversely affect the streetscape, roofscape or setting of the Conservation Area; e) use materials and detailing which are in keeping with surrounding buildings and the locality; and f) retains any healthy trees.
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Archaeology

ENV8/1 Nationally Important Remains	<p>There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of all nationally important archaeological remains and their settings. The local planning authority will only grant planning permission which would adversely affect any such sites, regardless of whether they are scheduled or not, in very exceptional circumstances. The council will promote and encourage the preparation of long-term management plans for all of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Borough.</p>
ENV8/2: Archaeology: Other Important Remains	<p>The Local Planning Authority will only grant planning permission for development affecting other important archaeological remains where, in its opinion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sufficient knowledge of the character and extent of the site's archaeological interest has been obtained (through a field evaluation survey if necessary); and b) appropriate protective and mitigatory strategies to protect this interest, within the scheme of development can be agreed.

In addition, the riverfront strip from West Dock to River Drive was identified within the UDP as an area of Potential Archaeological Importance for the purposes of Policy ENV8/2 because of the potential presence of the Medieval town and Roman harbour.

In addition to local policy, any development that has the potential to affect the setting of the World Heritage Site should be referred to the relevant officer of English Heritage, even where the development will not directly affect a formally Scheduled Monument.

A list of buildings and structures of local significance (the 'Local List') has been adopted by South Tyneside MBC as UDP Appendix ENV(B).

1.2.4 Site Description

The Site consists of an area of land in South Shields bounded by Laygate to the north, New George Street to the east, Reed Street to the south, and Eldon Street, Havelock Road and Rekendyke Lane to the west (Fig. 3.1). At its greatest extent, the site measures approximately 400m from north to south and 300m east to west.

The Site occupies level ground, at the top of the steep scarp which defines the riverfront strip. The underlying geology of the Site consists of boulder clays overlying sandstone. It is possible that relict stream and river channels (palaeochannels) filled with similar material are present on the site (PB 2008).

The Site, with the notable exception of the former Circatex factory site which was still extant at the time of survey but is now vacant brownfield land, is currently in residential and commercial use centred on Laygate and Frederick Street.

Frederick Street appears to have escaped the extensive slum clearances of the 1950s and 1960s and has a variety of 19th-century shops and public houses, though some of the smaller shops were being demolished at the time of the site visit. Laygate has a much more mixed character. The south end was largely cleared after World War II and now includes 20th-century social housing and the Al-Azhar Mosque. At its junction with Frederick Street are well-preserved late 19th-century commercial premises including the Adam and Eve Public House and the former Lloyd's Bank.

1.3 Proposed Scheme

The proposed scheme is at outline stage only and comprises residential development with some commercial and retail/leisure premises.

2. Methodology

2.1 Scope

The presence of cultural heritage features is a consideration in determining planning applications and early consultation with the local authority is encouraged in planning guidance. In this case, a detailed specification was issued by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeological Officer for an assessment of a much wider scheme. This report has been compiled from the original desk-based assessment and restates the findings of that report. The Tyne and Wear County Archaeological Officer provides planning advice for the Local Planning Authorities within the former county of Tyne and Wear on archaeological and cultural heritage matters, in addition to maintaining the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER).

The desk-based study involved the collection of existing information that can assist in the assessment of the likely or potential impact of the development and a site walkover has been undertaken in order to visit known features of cultural heritage interest, check and update recorded data, and assess general ground conditions.

In completing a desk-based assessment of the effects of any development on cultural heritage it is important to identify both known features and the potential for survival of as yet unknown features that might be affected. This requires consideration of a number of factors;

- Development can affect features of cultural heritage interest not only through direct impacts (e.g. land take) but also through indirect impacts on, for example the setting of monuments. Also the impacts may vary in their duration; for example, construction work may produce significant, but short-lived impacts on the settings of these sites; and
- Desk-based assessment involves a review of current information only and there may be further features within the application area that are not yet known. The potential for this may be assessed from surviving features within the wider area, ground conditions and historic land use within the area of the proposed development (e.g. whether it would have been destructive of earlier deposits and structures). A site walkover can assist in this respect.

2.2 Desk Study

For the purpose of this assessment, the following sources were consulted:

- national and county-based registers of known archaeological and historical sites;
- cartographic and historic documents;
- aerial photographs;
- place and field-name evidence; and
- published and unpublished secondary sources.

These were obtained from the following organisations:

- English Heritage - the National Monuments Record (NMR);
- The Defence of Britain Archive;
- Newcastle City Council – the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Northumberland Record Office;
- Tyne and Wear Archives;
- Durham Record Office;
- South Shields Central Library, Local Studies Section; and
- Envirocheck® (superseded OS Maps).

The assistance of these bodies is gratefully acknowledged.

In order to place the Site within its context, assist in identifying the potential for the presence of further features and identify potential indirect impacts on more farflung designated cultural heritage features, data on designated features (World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Local Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) was collected for an area within 500m of the Site boundary (hereafter “the Study Area”).

2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on 7th May 2008 by John Mabbitt MA, MIFA, Consultant (Historic Environment) with Entec UK Ltd. This was aimed at confirming the presence, condition and extent of previously recorded features of cultural heritage interest, in addition to noting the general ground conditions.

Particular consideration was given to the potential viewshed of the Site and its intervisibility to and from other sites of archaeological and cultural heritage importance.

2.4 Built Heritage Assessment

This report includes an assessment of the built heritage of the Study Area. This exercise is intended to provide a very brief descriptive record of the historically or architecturally significant structures within the site, to assess their value and to propose appropriate further action. Within the Site, all buildings of historical or architectural significance, whether designated or not, have been assessed; within the Study Area, only designated (Listed or Local List) structures have been assessed.

Buildings on the Site were viewed only from the exterior, and no assessment has been made of their interiors; the Circatex Factory could not be accessed at the time of survey and has subsequently been demolished. This area has been treated as groups for the purpose of this assessment, and no assessment of its individual components is provided.

3. Description of Baseline Conditions

3.1 Introduction

Designated features of cultural heritage interest within the Site and Study Area are listed in table 3.1 and their locations shown on figure 3.1. Previous archaeological investigations within the Site and Study area are listed in table 3.2 and the extent of the investigated areas shown on figure 3.1. The locations provided rely primarily on data provided by Tyne and Wear HER, not all of which have been or can be independently verified in the field.

3.2 Existing Situation

3.2.1 Designated Features

World Heritage Sites

World Heritage sites are designated by UNESCO, and are considered to represent cultural heritage features of *Outstanding Universal Value*. As such, they represent a select group of sites, features and groups of features which are considered to be of international significance. While there are no World Heritage Sites within the study area, the nearest elements of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (i.e. features associated with *Arbeia* Roman Fort) are within 1.5km of the northern end of the Site.

Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments represent features and sites which are protected by specific legislation (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) and are considered to be of national significance. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area, but the Scheduled Monument of *Arbeia* Roman Fort (SM TW2) is 1500m to the north-east of the Site.

Conservation Area

The Site is 500m to the south of the Mill Dam Conservation Area. There are no further Conservation Areas within the Study Area.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

There are no registered historic parks or gardens within the Study Area.

Registered Battlefields

There are no Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

Listed Buildings

There are no Listed Buildings within the Site. The sole record of a Listed Building within the Study Area refers to the statue of Queen Victoria at the junction of Dean Road and Laygate, which has since been moved to the Municipal Buildings and is therefore no longer within the study area.

Local List

There is a single Local List building, the Eureka Public House, within the Site and a further four within the wider Study Area. As the name suggests, these features would normally be considered of local significance.

Table 3.1 Local List Buildings within the Study Area

Reference	Description	Location	Sub-area
9541	South Shields, Mill Dam, The Quadrant	NZ 359 668	Mill Dam
9552	South Shields, Frederick Street, Eureka PH	NZ 361 661	Trinity South
9553	South Shields, Commercial Road, Commercial Hotel	NZ 357 663	Windmill Hill
9554	South Shields, Commercial Road, West End Vaults	NZ 357 663	Windmill Hill
	Workshops, Dalton's Lane, Mill Dam	NZ 357 668	Mill Dam

Area of Potential Archaeological Importance

The riverfront strip from Tyne Dock north to the former SAFT factory on River Drive has been designated an area of potential archaeological importance, reflecting the likely location of early settlement and industrial activity, particularly the medieval town and salt pans. At its closest, this is within 180m of the site.

3.2.2 Non-designated Features

Other significant cultural heritage features which have been identified on the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record within the Site and the Study Area are listed in Appendix A and appear on figure 3.1 and records of previous archaeological investigations within the Study Area are listed in table 3.2. Cultural heritage features which have been identified in the National Monument Record (NMR) within the Site and the Study Area are listed in Appendix B.

The HER and the formal designations are not necessarily exhaustive records of all features that might be present within the Site. It is possible that features with no formal designation may be considered of national or international significance, or that features of this level of significance may exist on the site but have not yet been recognised.

3.2.3 Previous Archaeological Interventions

The Site has not previously been formally studied, though there have been two desk-based assessments of shipyards on the Tyne riverfront within the study area, at West Docks (TAP 1997) and Middle Docks (Mabbitt 2003). In addition, the town has been the subject of a programme of study carried out as part of the Tyne and Wear Historic Towns Survey (South Tyneside MBC, Newcastle City Council, Northumberland County Council and English Heritage 2004).

These studies and other archaeological work outside the study area suggest that the line of Holborn appears to represent the position of a natural clay scarp which sloped steeply down to the river Tyne. Deep deposits of sand and gravel ballast were dumped on the Tyne foreshore

below this clay scarp, creating a roughly level riverfront strip. To the north of the study area, where archaeological excavation and evaluation has taken place, the sheer depth of the ballast dumping has meant that few observations of underlying features have been made, and little datable material has been recovered from the ballast deposits. Documentary evidence and the little that has been recovered suggests a post-medieval date for these deposits, probably as ballast in collier ships.

The area to the east of this clay scarp also appears to have been heavily made up; this was the site of the ballast hills that are prominent in 19th -century descriptions of South Shields (e.g. Surtees 1820). The exact extent of these ballast hills is uncertain. They are no longer such prominent features, but it is not clear how far they survive.

Table 3.2 Previous Archaeological Interventions within the Study Area

Ref.	Title	Summary Results
1997/58	West Docks Redevelopment, Assessment (TAP 1997)	Detailed documentary survey of the West Docks. Highlighted potential for surviving industrial features and the significance of the surviving dockyard facilities. Recommended no further action resulting from development following recording carried out as part of the assessment. Assessment aimed purely at assessing the impact of conversion of yard to service oil platforms (i.e. backfilling of dry docks).
2003/46	Middle Docks Assessment and Photographic Recording (Mabbitt 2003)	Documentary research and photographic recording of Middle Docks. Highlighted potential survival of archaeological evidence of 18 th -19 th - century industry and significance of existing docks and associated structures.

3.2.4 Site History

Prehistoric (before c. AD 70)

There is no specific evidence for prehistoric activity within the Study Area, though a substantial quantity of prehistoric material has been recovered from the Tyne (Miket 1984) and scatters of prehistoric flint have been recovered from the coast between The Lawe and Marsden (Bidwell and Speak 1994, Hodgson et al 2001, NMR NZ 36 NE 12, 31 and 643, NZ 46 SW 1).

Roman (c. AD70-410)

There is no evidence of Roman period activity from the Study Area despite its proximity to the fort of *Arbeia* and its *vicus*, or associated civilian settlement. The full extent of the settlement has never been established, though Mill Dam is generally considered the most likely site for a harbour and associated settlement (Bidwell and Speak 1994).

Early Medieval (c. AD410-1066)

There is no direct archaeological evidence of activity of this date from within the Study Area, though it has been suggested that St Cuthbert spent some time at a monastic site at South Shields, possibly at the site of the present St Hilda's church (HER 274; Hodgson 1903).

Medieval Period (c. AD1066-1540)

The earliest extant documentary reference to South Shields is in the *Melsanby Buke* of 1239 (Hodgson 1903). The town appears to have been founded in the mid 13th century on the Bishop of Durham's land as a fishing port (Hodgson 1903) and legal challenges to the status and trading rights of South Shields from the Corporation of Newcastle were a recurrent theme of South Shields' history throughout the medieval and post medieval period, conditioning the development of the town and its identity.

The medieval town appears to have centred on the Mill Dam inlet which took its name from a water-mill (HER 947); 17th -century maps (e.g. fig 3.2) show a double row of houses stretching off to either side of the inlet along the shore.

Post-Medieval Period (c. AD1540-1800)

While charters of Newcastle in 1601 and 1616 specifically forbade the use of South Shields as a port or place to dump ballast, Hodgson (1903) records a reference dated 1595 noting the value of South Shields as a harbour. South Shields effectively gained a monopoly of salt production on the East Coast in 1631, with production reaching a peak during the 17th century: 143 salt pans were active in the town in 1696 (Surtees 1820) and the smoke from the pans could be seen from south of Durham (Defoe 1724). Deeds relating to salt pans dating to 1661 survive (NRO SANT/DEE/ 2/22/1), and provide some information about the facilities used in the process. *The Universal Magazine* (1749) suggested that 200 pans were in operation, though this may be an exaggeration.

Other industries grew in importance during this period. John Cookson's bottle works had been in operation at Mill Dam as early as 1690 (Fordyce 1857) and were in full production before 1738 (TWAS DX 984/1). Shipbuilding appears to have begun in South Shields during the 18th century; Fryer's map of 1773 and the Bell plan of Laygate (1790; TWAS DT/BEL/2/359; not reproducible) both show a single dry dock as well as the glass works and two brickyards.

It is thought that there was a significant community of Quakers in South Shields from the late-17th century. There are records of an early burial ground in 'Robert Linton's garden' (Bell 1896), believed to have been in or near the west end of Laygate (HER 889) in which around 20 burials are recorded. This was active in the last quarter of the 17th century; use of a private house as a meeting house with the garden being used for burials, was common at this time during the repression and the early years of toleration of non-conformist groups such as the Quakers. This was in an area later used for ballast dumping and it is not clear whether this burial ground was cut into a ballast hill (as was the case in the contemporary Ballast Hills Burial Ground in Newcastle), such land being available cheaply as waste.

Gardiner's map of the Tyne (fig. 3.2: 1653) shows South Shields as a row of houses either side of a street that ran north and south from Mill Dam, along the narrow riverfront strip, extending almost as far south as Jarrow Slake and north to the In-Sand, but at this time the site was still occupied by agricultural land.

The dumping of ballast at South Shields was first permitted by the corporation of Newcastle in 1741. It seems likely that this was the first time that significant quantities of ballast were dumped here. Richardson's map of 1768 is the first to show substantial ballast hills (fig. 3.3). It is also the first detailed and accurate plan of the Study Area, and supports the basic accuracy of both Gardiner's and Collins' earlier maps. The ballast hills were either at the base, or on the very edge, of the clay scarp, and extend the full length of the town with significant gaps only where Laygate passed through them and at the newly-laid out Market Place. At this time, the

Site appears to have largely been open or agricultural land. Buildings appear to be shown fronting onto Laygate at the north-west corner of the site and in the same location as the building labelled 'Laygate House' on Wood's plan.

Fryer's map of 1773 (not illustrated) shows the ballast hills containing the riverfront strip. While the area to the east of the ballast hills is not shown in detail, the Bell plan of Laygate (1790: TWAS DT/BEL/2/359) shows what appear to be narrow paths leading between the ballast hills and these maps show that most of the land in the Study Area to the east of the ballast hills was still primarily open or agricultural, though some industrial features are shown, including two tileries (HER 2590, 2593).

Nineteenth Century

Wood's map of 1827 fig. 3.4) is the first to show the site in detail, showing enclosed fields and a few buildings fronting onto the south side of Laygate, including a substantial building labelled 'Laygate House'.

The first edition Ordnance Survey 6"- 1 mile map (1862) records an increasing colonization of the northern part of the Site by regular rows of terraced, houses, though much of the site remained as vacant ground. By the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey 25"-1 mile plan (1896) the site was occupied entirely by terraced housing, a situation which had barely changed by the late 20th century. This housing was not just occupied by shipyard workers: trade directories record the presence of a wide variety of trades and professions, particularly marked around Laygate and Frederick Street (Christie 1877, Ward 1885 and 1926). The second edition Ordnance Survey also shows the Pelaw and South Shields Railway, crossing the site. This opened in 1879 with a passenger station at High Shields on Commercial Road near Holy Trinity Church and a goods station at St Hildas.

Twentieth Century

The early 20th century saw the arrival in the area of a substantial number of Yemeni seamen, particularly after the First World War when many were recruited to cover crew shortages in the Merchant Navy, rapidly becoming a significant element of the community, particularly in the Laygate area, where there were several boarding houses, including some owned by Yemenis. There were at least two occasions (1919 and 1930) when disputes over employment resulted in riots; the 1930 riot famously took place in Mill Dam. The Laygate Mosque (1971) was one of the first purpose-built mosques in the country (Halliday 1992).

Substantial slum clearance was planned and carried out across this part of South Shields during the 1950s and 1960s. High Shields was surveyed in 1957 (CB.SS/PH/5/2/1), with the areas around Laygate following a few years later (CB.SS/PH/5/2/21 and 26), and distinct gaps in the terraced housing can be seen here on the 1967 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map. By 1977 much of this part of the Site had been cleared and redeveloped and the Circatex factory built. Ordnance Survey mapping from the last two decades of the 20th century shows few significant changes to the Study Area. The railway is no longer shown after the 1968 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping.

3.3 Present Situation

The site appears to have been predominantly agricultural land until the construction of terraced housing from the early-19th century. Much of this terraced housing has subsequently been

cleared and replaced with either industrial sites or more modern housing developments (Figure 3.5).

3.4 Cultural Heritage Themes

3.4.1 Assessment of Value

Assessment of cultural heritage value is a fundamental part of understanding and managing the cultural heritage resource of the Study Area. These values must be taken into account in order that informed planning and conservation decisions can be taken (EH 2008). Values must be considered when assessing themes, and a framework for assessing these values has been set out by English Heritage (2008). This states that values can be grouped under the following headings:

- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about the past;
- Historical value: the ways in which the past can be connected to the present through a place;
- Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and
- Communal value: the meanings of a place to the people who relate to it.

These values have widely differing importance from one place to another, and to different audiences of the same place. The intention is to set out the principal values so that informed decisions can be made about the relative importance of these values and how best to protect those values when determining appropriate action.

Evidential value must be considered in relation to existing research frameworks and agendas. For the purposes of this report, these are:

- North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF: Petts and Gerard 2006)
- Industrial Archaeology of South Shields - Research Agenda; and
- South Shields: An Archaeological Assessment and Strategy (STMBC *et al.* 2004).

3.4.2 Themes

Individual cultural heritage features or groups of features embody a variety of discrete but linked elements of particular cultural heritage significance. For the purposes of this part of the assessment, these elements are best grouped into themes, as the complex developmental history of South Shields means that any individual location within the site could contain features from different chronological periods and uses, which could have entirely separate and occasionally conflicting values.

South Shields is a town with a long and complex history and the size of the proposed development means that it has the potential to affect the material remains of many aspects of that town's history. Principal themes proposed as worthy of consideration when assessing the potential effect of the proposed development are:

Post-Medieval Cemetery

Significant elements of the post-medieval town within the study area include the unlocated Quaker Burial Ground. While this is of limited significance in terms of its archaeological informative potential, it has other values, particularly in terms of its association with the existing community. Development in the vicinity of an extant cemetery could have significant ethical, legal, logistical and financial implications.

- Evidential:
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOiv. Religion and Belief.
- Historical:
 - *Illustrative* of changing residential patterns within South Shields;
 - *Illustrative* of changing belief and burial practices; and
 - *Association* with ancestors of local people.
- Communal:
 - *spiritual value* as extant burial grounds; and
 - *Social Value* as burial place of past inhabitants of the town.

Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Industry and Twentieth-Century Town

Elements of the 19th- and 20th-century industrial past of South Shields have been shown to survive in excavations and as standing structures. They have significance, in contributing to the current form, landscape character and community identity of the town. Features such as the Laygate Mosque have an important place in the history of South Shields and help to define the character of the area.

- Evidential:
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOi. Industry;
 - MOii. Transport and Communication;
 - MOvii. Housing; and
 - MOix. Architectural design.
 - Potential to contribute to the TWHTS Research Framework:
 - 5e Development of street plan.
- Historical:
 - *Association* with specific events, organisations and individuals.
- Aesthetic:

-
- *Designed* elements of the town and piecemeal development/demolition have contributed to the overall appearance of the area.
 - Communal:
 - *Social and spiritual value* through creation of specific cultural focal points for the whole community (e.g. Frederick Street shops) and for specific elements of the community (e.g the Al-Azhar Mosque).

Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Transport Infrastructure

The colliery and ballast waggonways that transported coal and ballast to and from the docks have been identified as an area of limited archaeological understanding. While there are significant surviving elements of this recent industrial past, the below-ground archaeological evidence for this activity is likely to have been severely affected by recent development such as demolition and remediation.

- Evidential:
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOi. Industry; and
 - MOii. Transport and Communication.
 - Potential to contribute to the TWHTS Research Framework:
 - 5a Industrial development;
 - 5c interaction of industry and transport; and
 - 5f Railways.
- Historical
 - *Association* with South Shields' industrial and maritime past.
- Aesthetic
 - Form and location of the railways has *fortuitously* conditioned the development and form of the town in the riverside area.

Nineteenth-Century Housing

The cultural heritage significance of the recent history of the Site is not restricted to the industrial, commercial and civic structures. The presence of surviving elements of 19th-century housing in the wider Trinity South Area along with the later social housing that replaced it in successive episodes of 'slum clearance' are evidence of changing patterns of domestic life and local authority strategies for housing provision. They also contribute to the character and appearance of the area.

- Evidential
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOi. Industry;

-
- MOvii. Housing; and
 - MOix. Architectural design.
 - Potential to contribute to the TWHTS Research Framework:
 - 5e Development of street plan.
 - Historical:
 - *Illustrative* of post war plans to enhance the quality of people's lives through improved housing.
 - Aesthetic:
 - Appearance and character of much of Trinity South is defined by the types of social housing it contains.

3.5 Built Heritage Assessment

3.5.1 Assessment of Value

As with archaeological features, standing buildings, or groups of buildings embody a variety of discrete but linked elements that need to be understood in order to assess the cultural heritage significance of these buildings (English Heritage 2008).

All buildings of Cultural Heritage significance within the site, whether designated or not, have been listed below. Within the wider Study Area, only designated buildings have been considered.

3.5.2 The Site

Frederick Street, Eureka Public House (local list: HER 9552):

Late 19th -century. Two storeys plus cellar and attic with dormers, brick with stone dressings, gabled slate roof. Ceramic tile and decorative brickwork public house front to ground floor, prominent bay windows to first floor. Single-storey extension to rear. Within original context of street of terraced houses despite significant clearance to the south and west.

- Evidential
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOix. Architectural Design.
- Historical
 - *Association* of surviving public house with shipbuilding industry; and
 - *Illustrative* of 19th -century public house architecture.
- Aesthetic
 - Survival of *designed* ceramic tiled public house front.

- Communal
 - *Social value* as meeting place for the community.

Campbell Street/Laygate: Circatex Factory (no designation):

20th -century industrial premises; now demolished

Frederick Street, mid to late 19th -Century Terraced Shops (no designation):

Two storey plus attic with dormers. Shops to ground floor with accommodation above. Construction of brick, some rendered and/or painted.

- Evidential
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOix. Architectural design
 - MOvii. Housing.
- Historical
 - *Illustrative* of specific class of housing, social life and culture during the 19th century.
- Aesthetic
 - Surviving *designed* street frontage to either side of Frederick Street.
- Communal
 - *Social value* as meeting place for the community.

Commercial Road and Laygate, Revetment Walls to Ballast Hills (no designation):

Sandstone and concrete revetment walls; several periods of construction. Earliest walls appear to be 19th -century and relate to the construction of Holy Trinity Church and the railway in this area.

- Historical
 - *Association* with coal industry.
- Aesthetic
 - Significance of ballast hills in *fortuitously* creating the existing topography of the Site; and
 - significance of revetment walls in *fortuitously* creating the visual appearance of the sub-area.

3.5.3 The Study Area

Statue of Queen Victoria, Laygate (Listed Grade II: LB 407493)

Statue removed to original position in front of Municipal Buildings, Westoe Road.

West End Vaults (Local List: HER 9554):

Non-extant: this building has been demolished since the adoption of the Local List.

Workshops, Dalton's Lane (Local List):

Former workshops or maltings to rear of River Police Headquarters and associated Buildings. Early to mid 19th -century commercial building; two storeys, brick with gabled pantile roof. Much altered: blocked and inserted windows visible on either side elevation. Possible surviving element of the Subscription Brewery.

Rare if not unique survival of early riverfront industry and vernacular artisan architecture in this part of South Shields. Late 20th -century clearance has removed related buildings.

- Evidential
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOix. Architectural design.
 - Potential to contribute to the TWHTS Research Framework:
 - 5b Survival of craft industries
 - 5d detailed study of industrial sites.
 - Fabric retains evidence of changing use of the building through alterations over time.
- Historical
 - *Association* with South Shields' mercantile and industrial past;
 - *Illustrative* of early 19th -century piecemeal colonisation of Mill Dam; and
 - *Illustrative* of early 19th -century riverfront industrial buildings.
- Aesthetic
 - *Fortuitously* forms part of a discrete group of buildings with the Customs House and River Police Headquarters, despite different intended function and design.

Former Chandler's Building, 'The Quadrant' (Local List: HER 9541):

Late 19th -century commercial premises, now in residential use. Three storeys with shop front to ground floor. Upper storeys in white faience tiles with stone quoins and dressings. Gabled slate roof.

Building has been proposed for Listing (NECT 2006).

- Evidential
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOix. Architectural design.
 - Potential to contribute to the TWHTS Research Framework:

- 5b Survival of craft industries.
- Historical:
 - *Association* of surviving building with shipbuilding and shipping industries; and
 - *Illustrative* of 19th-century commercial architecture.
- Aesthetic:
 - Survival of *designed* shop front and façade; and
 - Forms central element of building group *fortuitously* 'bookended' by Mission to Seafarers and Unity Hall.

Commercial Hotel (Local List: HER 9553):

Late 19th -century public house. Two storeys, rendered with gabled slate roof. Ground floor public house front with ceramic tiles and pilasters supporting plain cornice.

Represents isolated survival of 19th -century building. Remains within industrial context, though the contemporary terraced housing has been demolished and replaced with 20th -century semi-detached houses and flats.

- Evidential
 - Potential to contribute to the following NERRF Research Priorities:
 - MOix. Architectural design.
- Historical:
 - *Association* of surviving public house with shipbuilding industry; and
 - *Illustrative* of 19th -century public house architecture.
- Aesthetic:
 - Survival of *designed* ceramic tiled public house front.
- Communal
 - *Social value* as meeting place for the community.

3.6 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

3.6.1 Character

This area comprises the former site of the Circatex factory and an area of 19th -century residential and commercial development to either side of Frederick Street. The plot formerly containing the Circatex factory cut across the 19th- century street layout, leaving Frederick Street as an isolated survival of the 19th-century development of the Site. This surviving street has been isolated from the well-preserved late 19th-century development around Chichester and

the east end of Laygate by the construction of the A194 which has a substantial cleared area to either side.

3.6.2 Value

The principal cultural heritage values of this area are the *historic*, *aesthetic* and *evidential* values of the preserved 19th-century terraced houses and shops on Frederick Street. However, features such as the Al-Azhar Mosque have value as individual features.

3.6.3 The Wider Study Area

Character

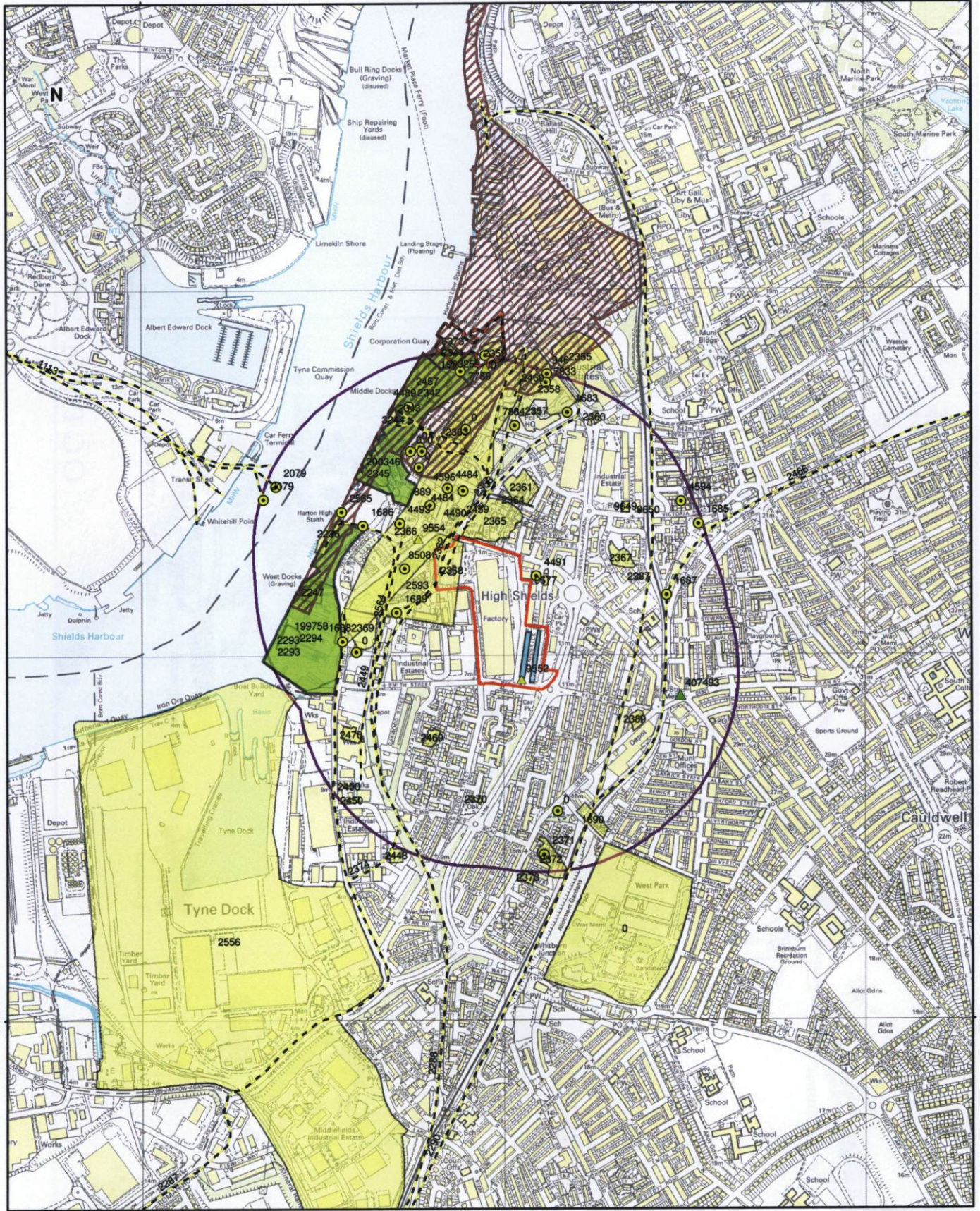
The character of the Study Area has been determined by the successive phases of development of the town of South Shields from the post-medieval period onwards. The presence and continued use of the ballast hills conditioned the early development of the predominantly industrial riverfront strip by enclosing this area. Surtees (1820) vision of riverfront industry hemmed in by ballast hills remained a valid observation into the 20th-century.

The area of 19th-century terraced housing around the western end of Laygate and Chichester Metro retains a planned town grid layout, with significant survival of 19th-century buildings and street layout, but elsewhere in the study area, widespread 20th-century redevelopment saw 19th-century terraces replaced by a variety of types of social housing and heavy industrial sites. These increased in scale and importance, before contracting and closing, either to be left derelict or redeveloped. This phase of construction has overwritten much of the earlier development; while some principal street have been retained, new routes (e.g. the A194) have been created and old streets closed off and split up (e.g. Holborn) or completely obliterated.

Value











Surviving 19th-century streets in the eastern part of the study area retain significant elements of *historic* and *aesthetic* value. The traces of the industrial past generally have *evidential* and *historic* value, though some retain *aesthetic* value through the effect they have had on conditioning the appearance of the Study Area (e.g. the dockyard cuttings and the ballast hills).

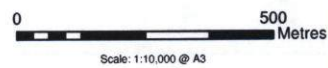
435000



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Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Listed Building Grade II |  Non-designated Line Feature |
|  Local List Building |  Non-designated point feature |
|  Conservation Area |  Non-designated historic buildings |
|  Area of Archaeological Potential |  Site Boundary |
|  Non-designated Area Feature |  Study area |



Trinity South DBA

Figure 3.1
Location of Cultural Heritage Features

January 2009
24148-R06 mabbj

Entec



Key



Site location

Scale N/A

Trinity South CH DBA


Figure 3.2
Site Location (Gardiner 1653)

January 2009
 24148-r10.cdr pattin

Entec




Key

 Site boundary

Trinity South CH DBA

Figure 3.4
Site Location (Wood 1827)

0 m  400 m
Scale 1:7500 @ A4

January 2009
24148-R12.dwg pattn

Entec



Photo 1: Laygate from the west showing Al-Ansar Mosque



Photo 2: The Eureka Public House, Frederick Street



Photo 3: Frederick Street, looking south

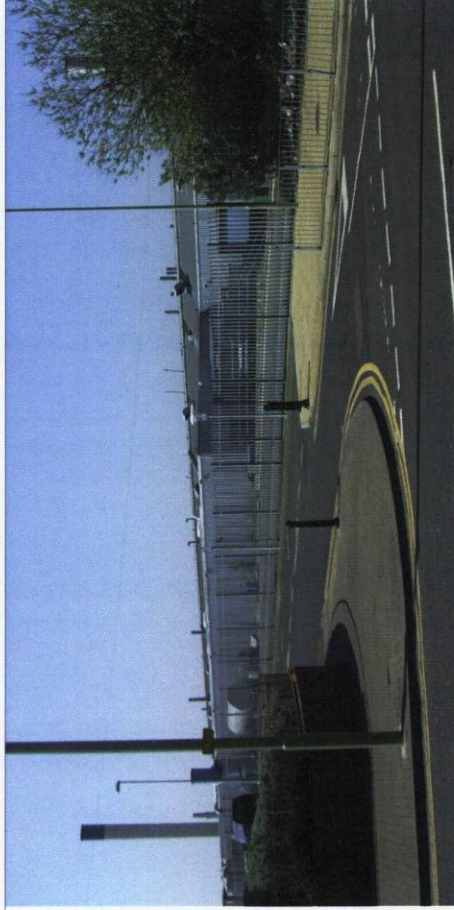


Photo 4: Circatex factory

Trinity South CH DBA

Figure 3.5
Selected photographs of the Study
Area (Trinity South)

January 2009
24 148-RT13 car path

Entec

4. Assessment of Effects

4.1 Nature of Potential Effects

4.1.1 Direct Effects

Direct effects on cultural heritage can result in the whole or partial loss of, or disturbance to, features of archaeological or other cultural heritage interest. The effect and its scale will be determined by the presence and extent of such features and the nature of the proposed development. These impacts will need to be considered with reference to relevant national (PPG16) and local policy and guidance. Any construction, particularly of substantial buildings such as those envisaged in the proposal would have a significant effect on any surviving archaeological features. These impacts would primarily result from site clearance, particularly grubbing out old foundations, insertion of new services and new foundations as well as construction of new buildings, especially where deep foundations such as service basements are planned.

4.1.2 Indirect Effects

Indirect effects can occur as a result of changes in the settings of identified features or areas of cultural heritage interest. These can be short term (e.g. resulting from construction activities) or long term (e.g. resulting from new structures).

In line with national guidance and local policies (South Tyneside UDP Policies ENV6, ENV7), the effects of any development on the setting of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas must be considered.

4.2 Predicted Effects

4.2.1 Direct Effects on Known Features

It is very difficult to assess the impacts of the proposed development for two reasons.

Firstly, the proposals have not yet reached a detailed design stage, so impacts given are only indicative. Secondly, the impact of successive phases of 19th- and 20th-century development (which themselves have cultural heritage value) is such that the survival of earlier features of archaeological interest is inherently unpredictable.

Direct Effects on the Standing Structures

The existing buildings on the Site, including the Local List Eureka Public House, will be demolished. The demolition of a Local List building could be seen as contrary to adopted policy and open to challenge.

4.2.2 Direct Effects on Potential Features

There is no direct evidence for occupation of the site before the early 19th century, when the southern side of Laygate and the western part of the site were occupied by houses and industrial buildings. It seems likely that ballast dumping extended onto at least the western fringes of the site.

It is possible that the site included a Quaker burial ground. The location of this feature is given merely as a garden at the west end of Laygate. Given the date of the cemetery, it seems most likely that this was located to the west of the site, where Laygate was occupied at an earlier date than that part of it which passes through the site. Industrial features, including the railways, the ropery and tilery recorded on the HER may also be present on the site, again in the north-west corner. It is not clear what effect the development of the area for housing and subsequently for the Circatex factory will have had on these features.

Geotechnical work at the site of the former Circatex factory showed that the car park area in the north-west corner of the site was underlain by a significant depth of made ground consisting of ash and slag to a depth of 5m possibly filling in a natural hollow or valley (Halcrow 2007). This type of industrial material is more likely to date from the 19th century than from earlier periods, but appears to have been deposited before the production of the second edition Ordnance Survey, at which time the surface levels were comparable to the present ground level. Elsewhere along the western side of the site, deep deposits of gravels are suggestive of ballast dumps, while boulder clay was observed directly below modern surfaces on the eastern part of the Circatex site (Dunelm 2009). This suggests that the site has been heavily disturbed in some areas, but the possibility remains that archaeological features may survive and be liable to disturbance during development of the site.

4.2.3 Indirect Effects

World Heritage Sites

The Site is around 1500m to the south-west of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site at *Arbeia* Roman Fort, though views from the Fort are largely obscured by the modern development between the Site and the fort and the two are not intervisible at ground level. However, tall buildings on the Site could be visible from the fort, particularly from the viewing platform on the top of the West Gate. The Site is 5km east of *Segedunum* Roman Fort at Wallsend. Again, the sites are not intervisible at ground level, but elements of the Site, particularly the cranes at West Docks, are visible from the elevated viewing platform at Wallsend.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The site is not visible at ground level from the Scheduled Monuments of *Arbeia* Roman Fort (1.5km north east of the Site), St Paul's Jarrow (1.5km west of the Site), Clifford's Fort, North Shields (1km north-east of the Site), Tynemouth Castle and Priory (3km north-east of the Site), and *Segedunum* Roman Fort (5km west of the Site).

Conservation Areas

The Study Area contains part of the Mill Dam Conservation Area. Development of the site will not affect key views from the Conservation Area identified in the Character Appraisal (NECT 2006) nor affect its setting and relationship to the riverfront, market place and modern town centre.

Listed and Local List Buildings

The Local List buildings within the Site and study area were built as part of a process of 19th-century development of the areas around the formal town centre. With the exception of the buildings within the Mill Dam Conservation Area, these buildings are within a context that has been significantly altered since their construction by redevelopment of this part of South Shields. While the principal street pattern is little changed, many of the smaller streets have been realigned or stopped up and the buildings within the area altered, demolished or rebuilt.

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5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Direct Effects

5.1.1 Constraints to Impact Assessment

It is very difficult to assess the potential direct effects on features of cultural heritage significance within the Site for a number of reasons, including the lack of archaeological fieldwork in areas away from the riverfront and the outline nature of the development proposals

5.1.2 Extant Structures

The Local List Eureka Public House is proposed for demolition as part of the proposed scheme, as are the Frederick Street shops. If this is approved an appropriate prior level of record should be completed before any demolition takes place. In this case, where a large number of structures of relatively uniform type exist, detailed recording and documentary survey using sources not consulted in detail here (including photographs, architect's plans and deeds held in the Durham Record Office and Tyne and Wear Archives) of a sample of structures may be a more appropriate methodology than wholesale recording at a lower level of record.

5.1.3 Archaeological Features

Archaeological evaluation should take place in the north-western corner of the site to seek to ascertain the presence or absence of the Quaker cemetery and over the northern part of the site over the sites of previously identified industrial features. While it seems likely that these will have been significantly disturbed by repeated development of the site, the potential for their survival is untested.

5.2 Indirect Effects

5.2.1 Indirect Effects on Cultural Heritage Features outside the Site

Views of the site from the other Local List Structures within the study area are extremely limited, with the underlying topography, remnant ballast hills and existing development providing a large element of screening. The present direct sightlines from the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Sites are very limited, with existing development and the underlying topography obscuring views of the Site. The distance of the site from these features (a minimum of 1.5km) and their restricted heights also means that any effects on the settings of the World Heritage Site will be minimal.

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Ward 1926 *Directory of Newcastle, Gateshead, North Shields, South Shields, Tynemouth and Sunderland*.

6.2 Cartographic Sources

Tyne and Wear Archives (TWAS)

DT/BEL/2/359 Plan of South Shields around the area of Laygate Lane at its junction with Prospect Row and Savile Row, Commercial St (n.d. c. 1790)

Published Pre-Ordnance Survey Mapping

Gardiner *Map from England's Grievance...* 1653

Collins 1693

Richardson 1768 (Title in South Shields Local Studies Library: *Westoe, South Shields, Tyne Dock and East Jarrow*)

Fryer *Plan of South Shields* 1773

Wood *Plan of South Shields* 1827.

Ordnance Survey Mapping

Ordnance Survey first edition 25"-1 mile plan 1862

Ordnance Survey first edition 6"-1 mile plan 1862

Ordnance Survey second edition 25"-1 mile plan 1896

Ordnance Survey second edition 6"-1 mile plan 1896

Ordnance Survey third edition 25"-1 mile plan 1916

Ordnance Survey third edition 6"-1 mile plan 1916

Ordnance Survey fourth edition 25"-1 mile plan 1939

Ordnance Survey fourth edition 6"-1 mile plan 1939

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6.3 Archival Sources

Tyne and Wear Archives (TWAS)

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CB.SS/PH/5/2/21 Slum Clearance files for Bowman St CPO (1966)

CB.SS/PH/5/2/26 Slum Clearance files for Regent St CPO (1966-8)

Appendix A

Non-designated Features within the Study Area Listed in Tyne and Wear HER

Table 6.1 Non- Designated Cultural Heritage Features Listed in Tyne and Wear HER

HER	Name	Location		
889	South Shields, Quaker burial ground	NZ	358	664
946	South Shields, salt pans	NZ	361	667
1113	Backworth Waggonway /Backworth Colliery Railway	NZ	3045	7164
1683	Corporation abattoir	NZ	362	667
1685	Coal depot	NZ	365	663
1686	Level crossing	NZ	356	663
1687	Railway junction	NZ	364	662
1688	Footbridge	NZ	355	660
1689	Level crossing	NZ	357	661
1690	South Shields, Dean Road Bridge	NZ	3624	6555
2079	Northumberland Spout	NZ	3536	6646
2079	Hotspur Spout	NZ	3536	6646
2236	South Shields, St. Hilda's and Harton Colliery Drops	NZ	3551	6633
2247	South Shields, Raft Yard	NZ	3547	6617
2287	Gateshead to South Shields Road	NZ	3555	6654
2288	N.E.R, South Shields Branch	NZ	3605	6682
2290	N.E.R, Pontop and South Shields Branch	NZ	3595	6745
2293	South Shields, West Docks	NZ	3540	6604
2341	South Shields, Subscription Brewery	NZ	3586	6682
2342	South Shields, Bottle Works	NZ	3579	6674
2343	South Shields, Metcalfe's Dock	NZ	3574	6667
2345	South Shields, Middle Docks	NZ	3565	6650
2355	South Shields, St. Hilda's Colliery	NZ	3620	6681
2355	South Shields, St. Hilda's Colliery	NZ	3620	6681
2356	St.Hilda's Waggonway/Harton Coal Co Railway	NZ	3621	6671
2357	South Shields, Soda Works	NZ	3610	6667
2358	South Shields, Ballast Hill	NZ	3610	6673

HER	Name	Location	
2359	South Shields, Glass Works	NZ	3597 6682
2360	South Shields, Waterworks	NZ	3625 6664
2361	South Shields, Brickfield	NZ	3604 6645
2362	South Shields, Railway	NZ	3595 6644
2363	South Shields, Ballast Hill	NZ	3587 6661
2365	South Shields, Ballast Hill	NZ	3597 6636
2366	South Shields, Mile End Road, Railway Station	NZ	3573 6634
2367	South Shields, Sandstone Quarry	NZ	3633 6627
2368	South Shields, Bulmer's Patent and Common Ropery	NZ	3586 6623
2369	South Shields, Ballast Hill	NZ	3560 6607
2370	South Shields, Jarrow Chemical Company's School	NZ	3592 6561
2371	Westoe, Shaft	NZ	3611 6545
2372	South Shields, Sandstone Quarry	NZ	3612 6544
2373	South Shields, Reservoir	NZ	3607 6539
2374	Westoe, Wagonway	NZ	3570 6554
2387	South Shields, Laygate Mill	NZ	3638 6621
2389	South Shields, Sandstone Quarry	NZ	3637 6582
2448	South Shields, Tyne Dock Forge	NZ	3570 6545
2449	Harton Coal Company Railway	NZ	3555 6636
2450	South Shields, Templetown Colliery (Chapter Main Colliery)	NZ	3557 6564
2457	South Shields, Stone Quay Boiler Works	NZ	3579 6675
2459	South Shields, High Shields Station	NZ	3593 6639
2460	South Shields, Goods Station	NZ	3607 6675
2466	South Shields, Marsden and Whitburn Colliery Railway	NZ	4106 6324
2469	South Shields, Brickworks	NZ	3580 6577
2470	South Shields, Engine Works	NZ	3557 6578
2556	Jarrow, Tyne Dock	NZ	3526 6514
2564	Brandling Junction Railway	NZ	3573 6633
2565	Tyne Flint Glass Works	NZ	3555 6639
2593	South Shields, Tilery	NZ	3576 6619
3244	South Shields, Brandling Drops	NZ	3569 6665
4483	Ballast hills	NZ	3613 6750
4484	Ballast hills on Fryer's plan	NZ	3584 6645
4484	Ballast hills	NZ	3584 6645
4489	Salt pans	NZ	3573 6667

HER	Name	Location		
4490	South Shields, Laygate, Holy Trinity Church	NZ	3586	6639
4491	Approx site of Presbyterian church	NZ	35	67
4493	Site of windmill	NZ	3571	6635
4494	Alkali works			
4496	Baptist Meeting House			
7789	South Shields, Thompson Hall	NZ	35	66
8373	River Police Station			
8508	South Shields, Commercial Road, Brickworks			
9649	Bethesda Free Church			
9650	South Shields, Gregory Jubilee Hall			
9677	Presbyterian Church			



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Appendix B

Non Designated Features Recorded in the National Monuments Record

Name	NMR ref	HER cross-ref.	Description	Location
High Shields Station	NZ 36 NE 925	HER 2459	Site of railway station	
Holy Trinity Church	NZ 36 NE 705	HER 4490	Church built in 1833	
Market Place Quay	NZ 36 NE 504		Floating landing stage for the ferry to North Shields. Non extant	NZ 358 670
55-63 Mill Dam	NZ 36 NE 514	HER 9541	Chandler's Buildings	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 521	HER 2345	Ship repair yard	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 522	HER 2345	Brick-built office building, ruinous	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 523	HER 2345	Blacksmith's shop- Ruinous	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 524	HER 2345	Iron-framed Mould Loft. Ruinous	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 525	HER 2345	Dock labourers' store. Ruinous	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 526	HER 2345	Late nineteenth or early twentieth-century warehouse. Ruinous	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 527	HER 2345	Iron-framed workshop. non extant	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 528	HER 2345	Number 4 graving dock	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 529	HER 2345	Number 1 graving dock	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 530	HER 2345	Number 3 graving dock	
Middle Dock	NZ 36 NE 531	HER 2345	Number 2 graving dock	
The Rose And Crown	NZ 36 NE 532		Nineteenth-century public house	NZ 357 665
Nile Street	NZ 36 NE 533		Late nineteenth-century office. Non-extant	NZ 357 665
Nile Street	NZ 36 NE 534		Workshop. Non extant	NZ 357 665
East Holborn	NZ 36 NE 535		Late nineteenth-century warehouse. Non-extant	NZ 357 665
The Tyne Lodge	NZ 36 NE 536		Early twentieth-century public house. non-extant?	NZ 357 663
Commercial Road	NZ 36 NE 309		nineteenth-century public house	NZ 357 663
Harton High Staith	NZ 36 NE 310	HER 2565	nineteenth-century coal staith	

Name	NMR ref	HER cross-ref.	Description	Location
The Commercial Hotel	NZ 36 NE 311	HER 9553	Late nineteenth or early twentieth-century Public House.	
West Docks	NZ 36 NE 312	HER 2293		

Appendix C

Summary of Known and Potential Archaeological Features and NERRF Research Priorities

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Petts and Gerrard 2006) sets out a series of priorities intended to act as guidance when determining the significance of archaeological features and designing appropriate mitigation so that the informative potential of these features can be best exploited to enhance current understanding of the past. These are shown in relation to the themes identified in section 3.4 above.

Research Priorities identified by the North-East Regional Research Framework

Theme	Known /Potential	Research Theme	Research Priority
Pre-existing topography	Known		
Medieval and later cemetery	Known		MDvi. Death and burial PMvi. The Reformation
Post-medieval shipbuilding and associated industries	Known		PMii. Industrialisation PMiii. The North-East in its national and international context PMviii. Industrial Intensification 1790-1830
Post-medieval ballast dumping	Known	PM2. Early railways	PMii. Industrialisation PMiii. The North-East in its national and international context
Eighteenth to twentieth-century town	Known		PMiii. The North-East in its national and international context PMv. The Growth of Civic Life
Twentieth-century social housing	Known	MO3. Settlement and Planning	MOvii. Housing MOix. Architectural design
Nineteenth and twentieth-century places of worship	Known		MOiv. Religion and Belief



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Appendix D

Research Themes Identified in the Tyne and Wear Historic Towns Survey

Nineteenth-Century South Shields

- a) What was the chronological order and spatial distribution of the layers of industrial development?
- b) How far did craft industry survive alongside heavy industry?
- c) How far can intensive study of individual structures inform the interaction between industrial processes, transport facilities and the development of the urban landscape?
- d) Need for detailed study of industrial sites.
- e) Need for detailed study of street development.
- f) Specific concentrations of surviving railway and industrial features.



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Appendix E

Envirocheck Mapping

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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,560

Other Pits	Quarry	Ostlers	Mixed Wood	Fir	Brushwood	Rough Pasture	Trigonometrical Station	Bench Mark	Well, Spring, Boundary Post		Instrumental Contour	Fenced Un-Fenced	Fenced Un-Fenced	Raised Road	Railway over River	Level Crossing	Road over Stream								

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Gravel Pit	Disused Pit or Quarry	Lake, Loch or Pond	Boulders	Non-Coniferous Trees	Coppice	Rough Grassland	Sallings	Direction of Flow of Water																																								

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

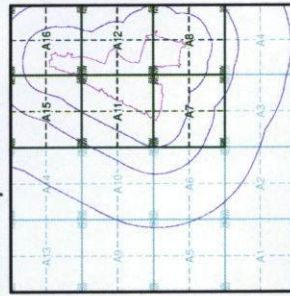
Refuse tip or slag heap	Rock (scattered)	Boulders (scattered)	Mud	Sand Pit	Top of cliff	Underground detail	Narrow gauge railway	Single track railway	Civil, parish or community boundary	Constituency boundary	Non-coniferous trees	Coniferous trees	Positioned tree	Coppice or Ostlers	Heath	Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds	Flow arrows	Mean low water (springs)	Electricity transmission line (with poles)	Triangulation station	Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower	Glasshouse	Important Building

Ordnance Survey mapping included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Durham	1:10,560	1862	2
Northumberland	1:10,560	1864 - 1865	3
Durham	1:10,560	1898	4
Northumberland	1:10,560	1899	5
Durham	1:10,560	1921	6
Northumberland	1:10,560	1938	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,560	1951 - 1952	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,560	1957 - 1966	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,560	1967	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1973 - 1977	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982 - 1986	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1987 - 1995	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	15
			16



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

22632079_1.1
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 Customer Ref: 435590, 566240
 National Grid Reference: A
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.42
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



Tel: 0870 850 6670
 Fax: 0870 850 6671
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

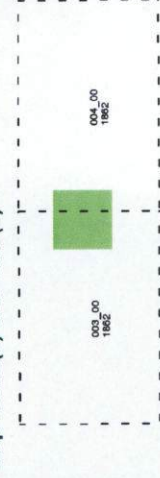
Durham

Published 1862

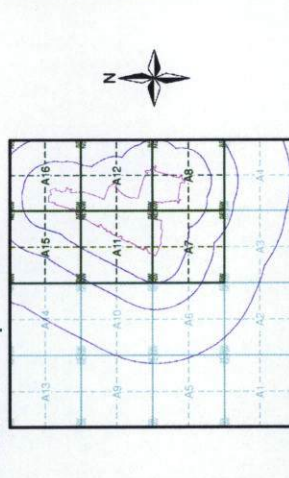
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

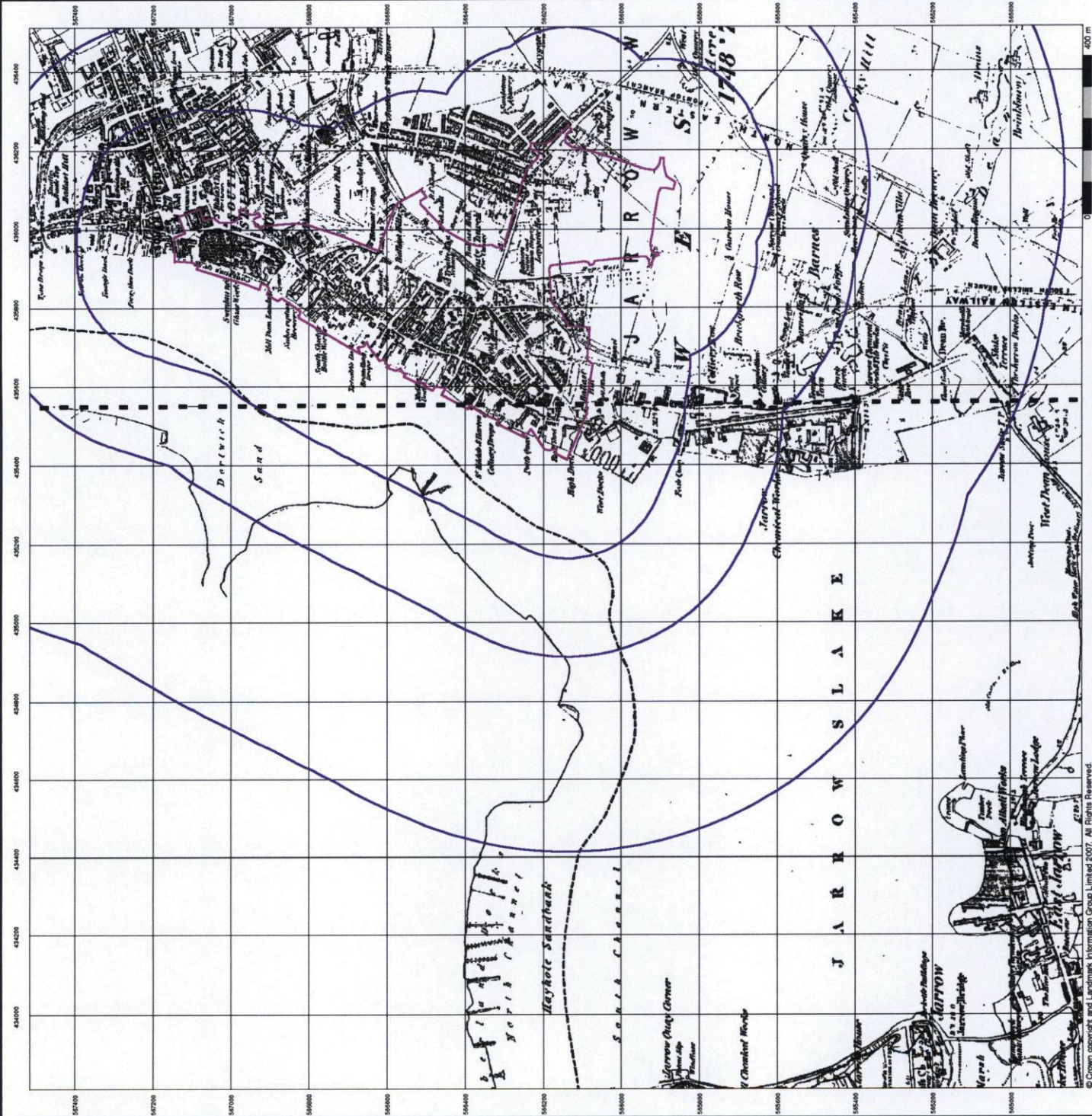


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Site Details

South Shields



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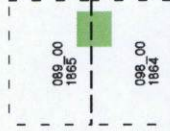
Northumberland

Published 1864 - 1865

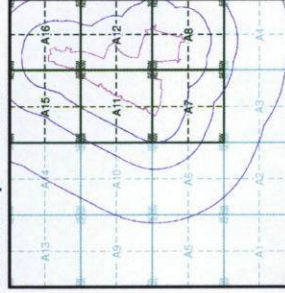
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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Site Area (Ha): 42.42
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Site Details

South Shields

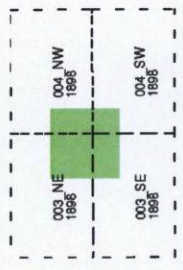


**Durham
Published 1898**

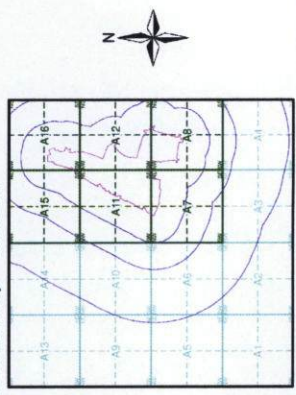
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



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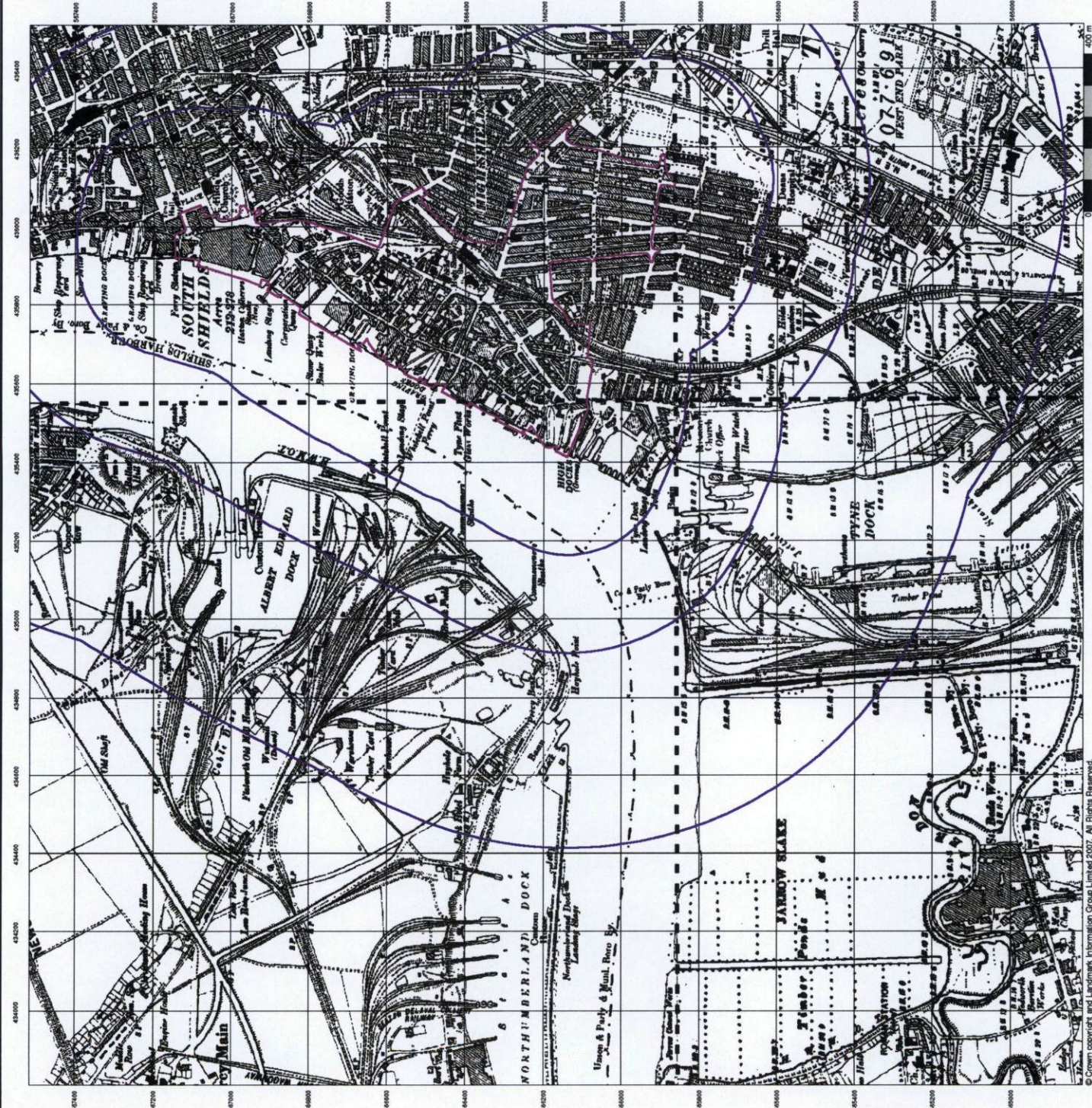


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Site Details

South Shields



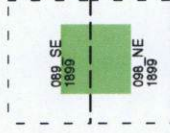
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2007. All Rights Reserved.

**Northumberland
Published 1899**

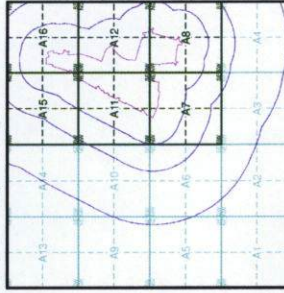
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps.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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



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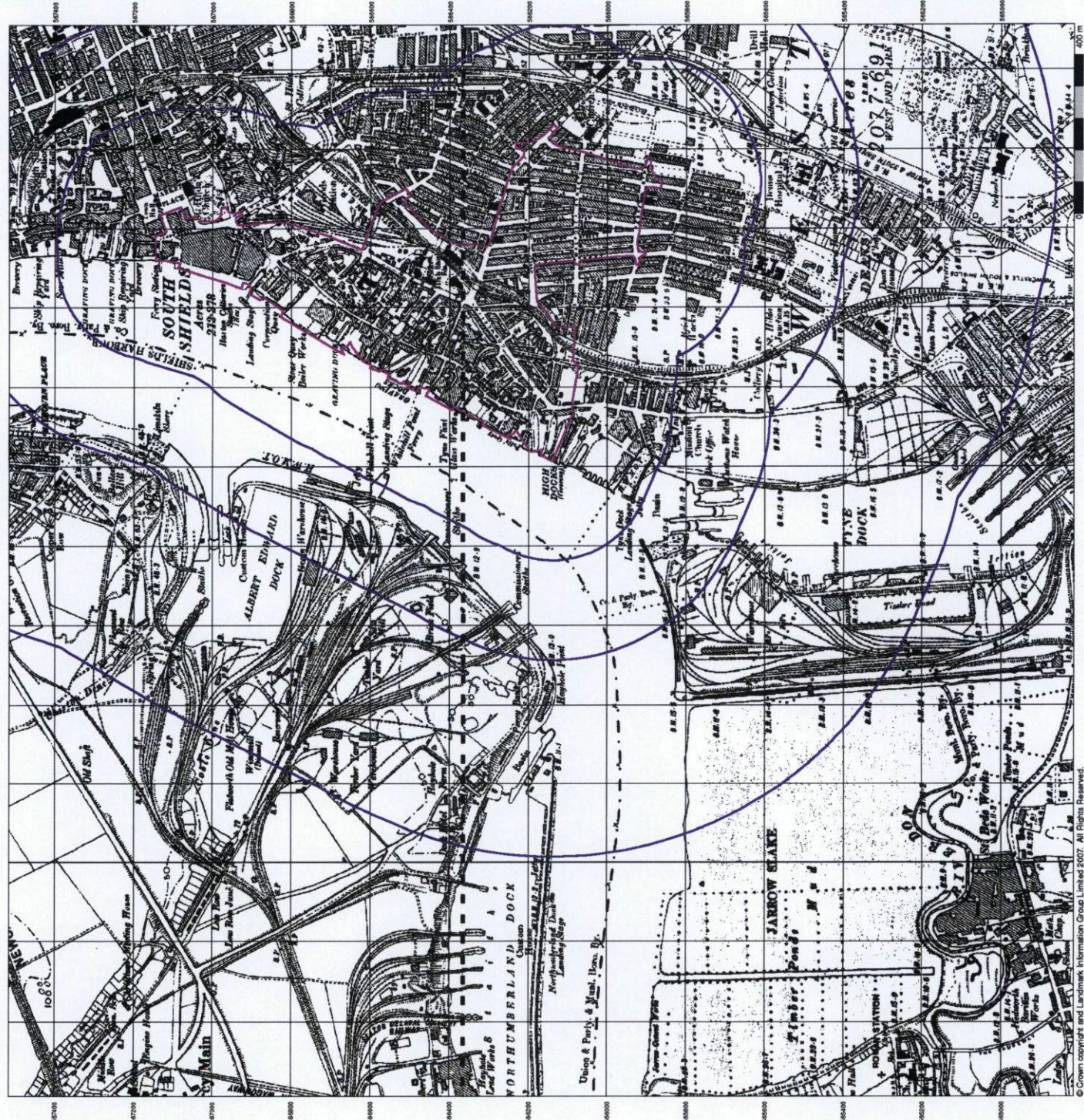


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South Shields



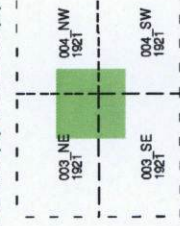
Durham

Published 1921

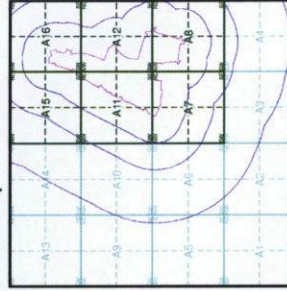
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps.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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



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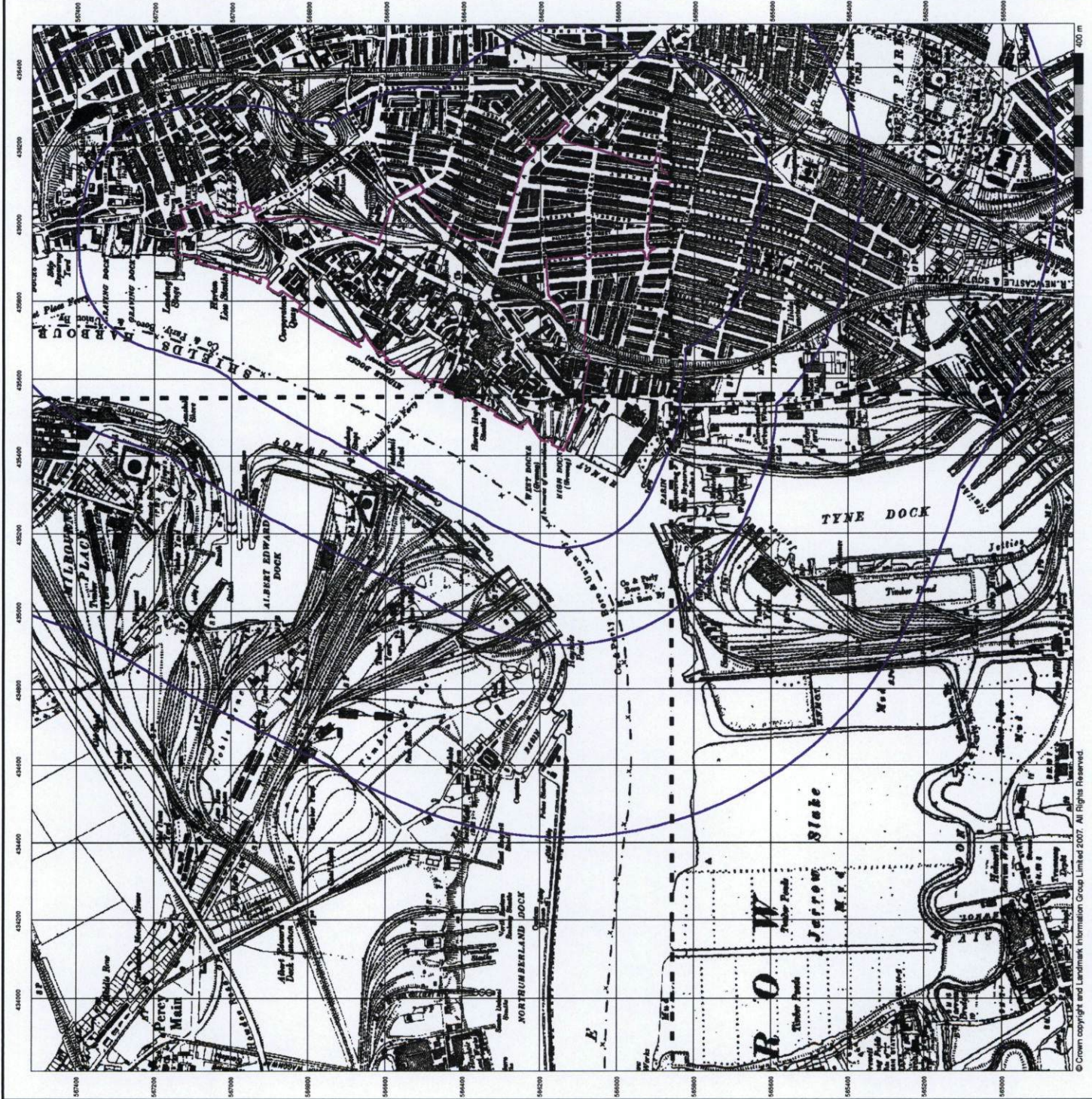


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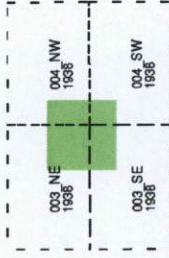
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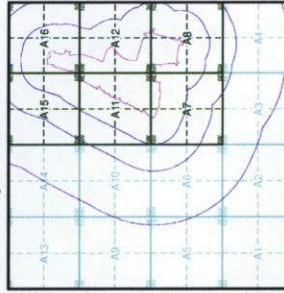
Durham
Published 1938
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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Site Details

South Shields

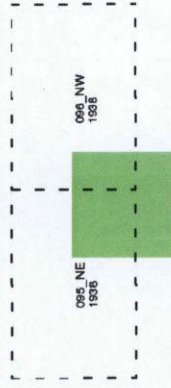


**Northumberland
Published 1938**

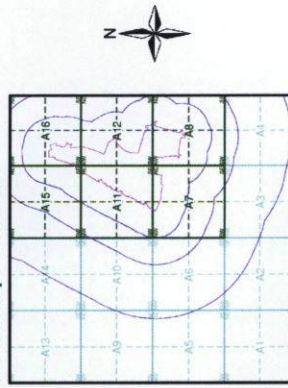
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

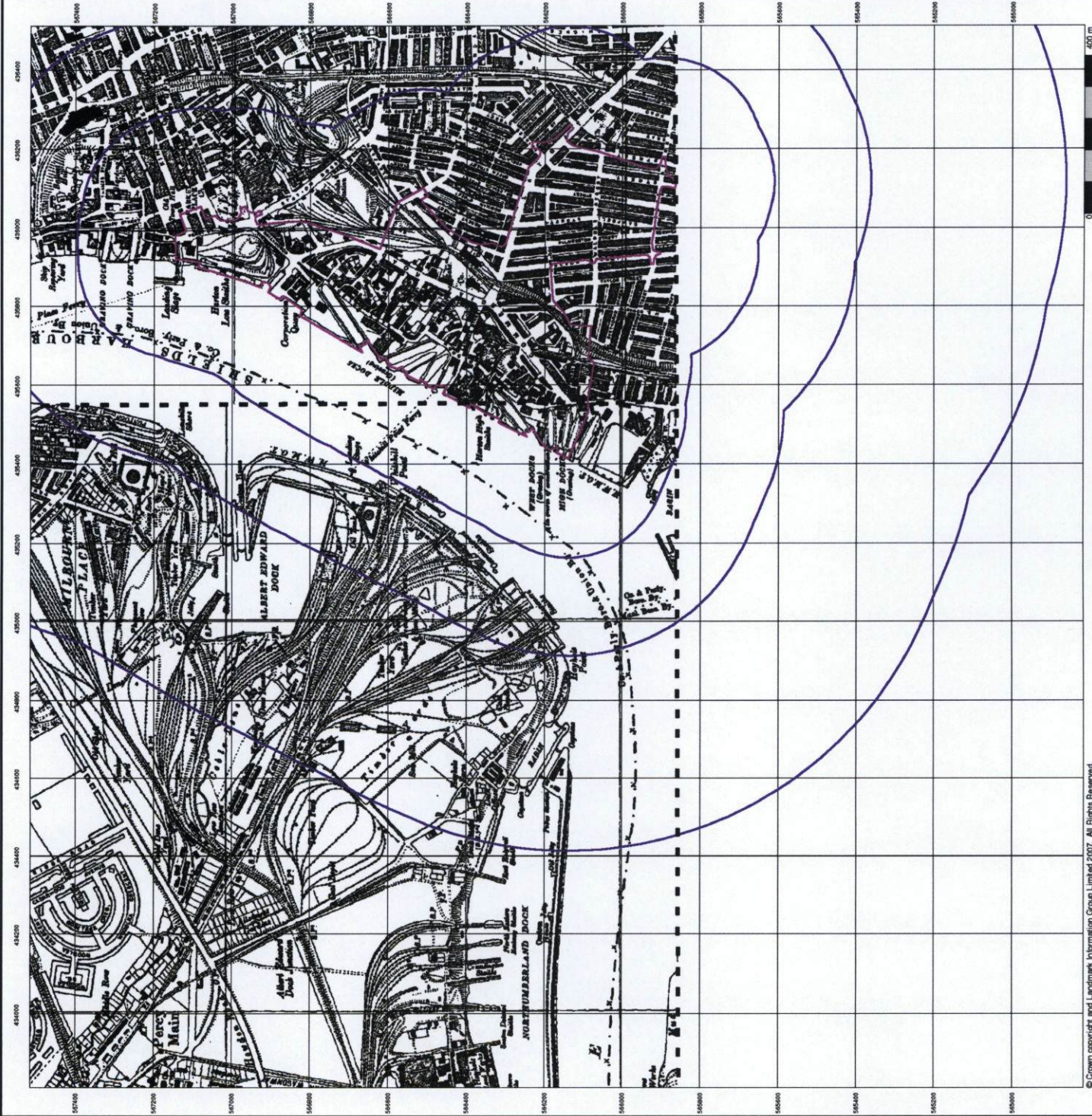


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Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1951 - 1952**

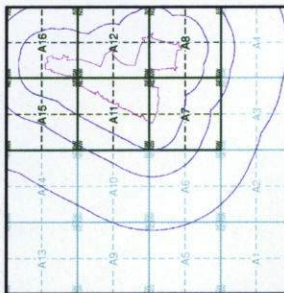
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey, Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1940's, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020. These maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published data given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ36NW	NZ36NE
1951	1952
NZ36SW	NZ36SE
1952	1951

Historical Map - Slice A

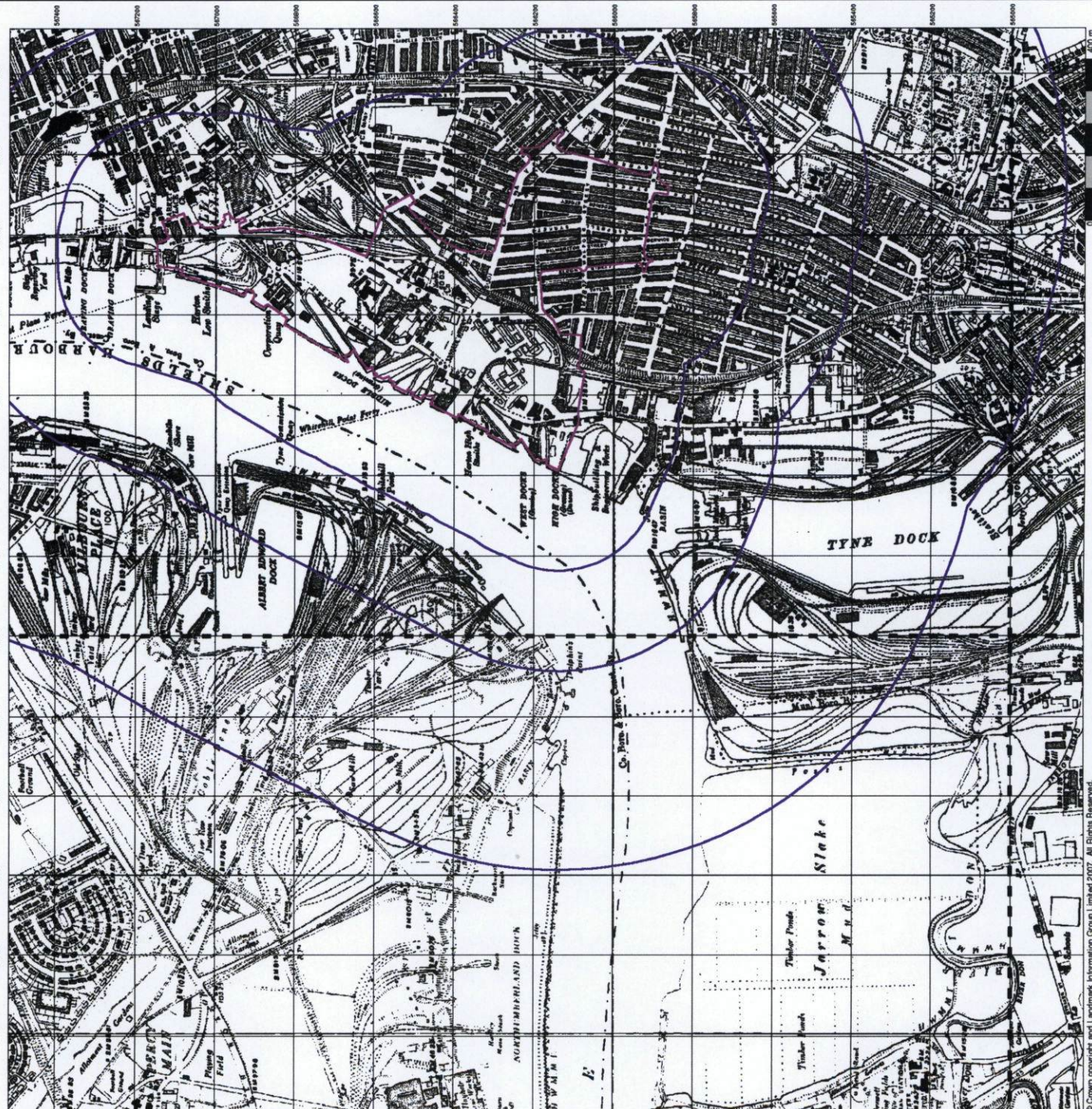


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National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1957 - 1968**

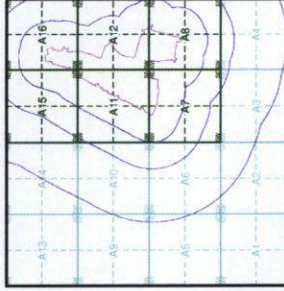
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey, Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1940, 1954, 1957, 1967 and 1968. The maps were scanned at a scale of 1:2,500 and were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ36NW	1957
NZ36NE	1967
NZ36SW	1967
NZ36SE	1968

Historical Map - Slice A

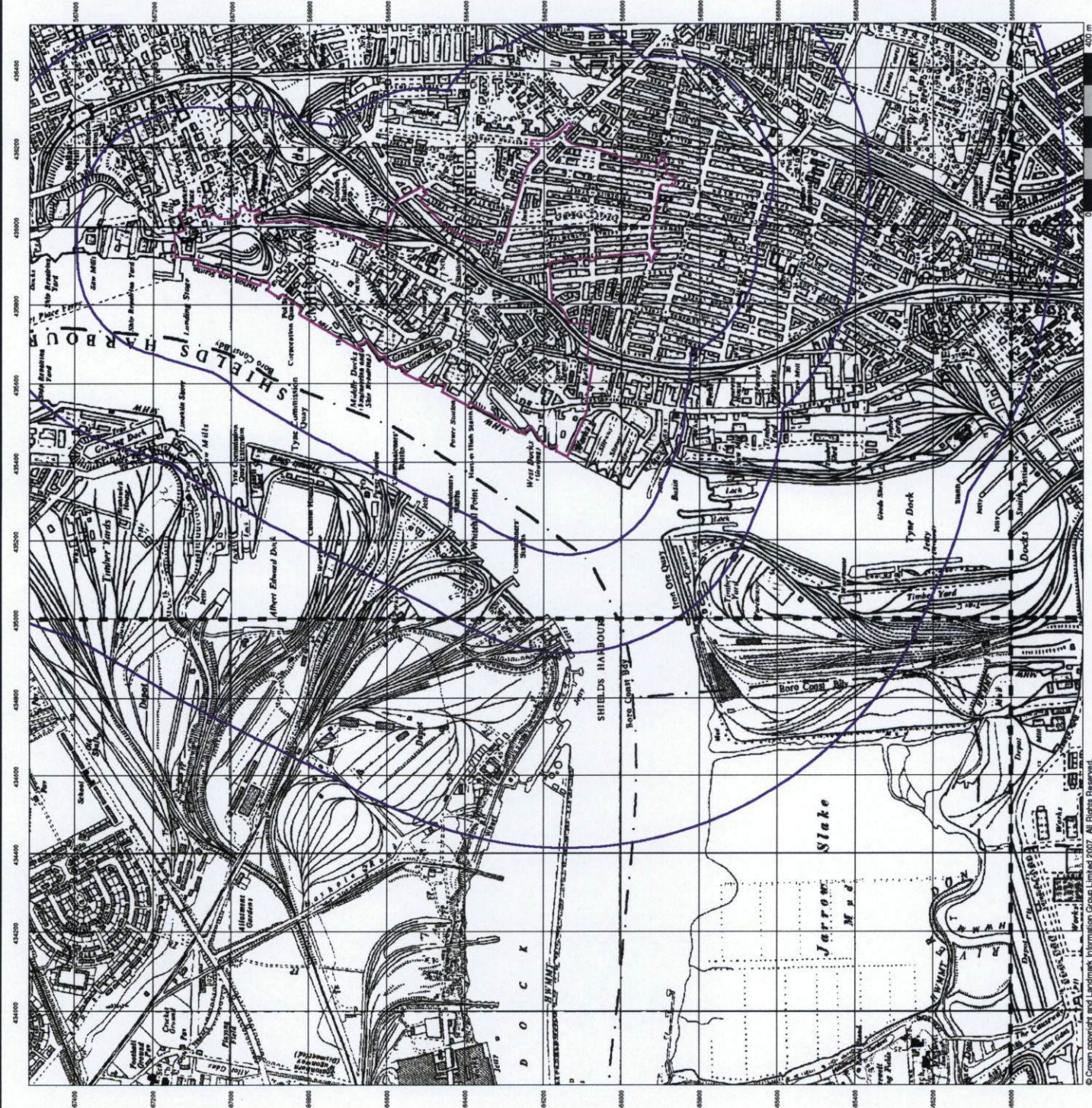


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Site Details

South Shields



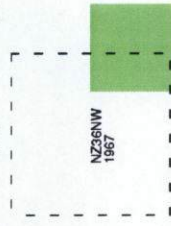
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**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1967**

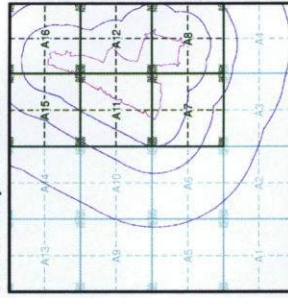
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the OS maps were reissued at a scale of 1:10,560. The published date is often used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often several years later than the surveyed date. Before 1939, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

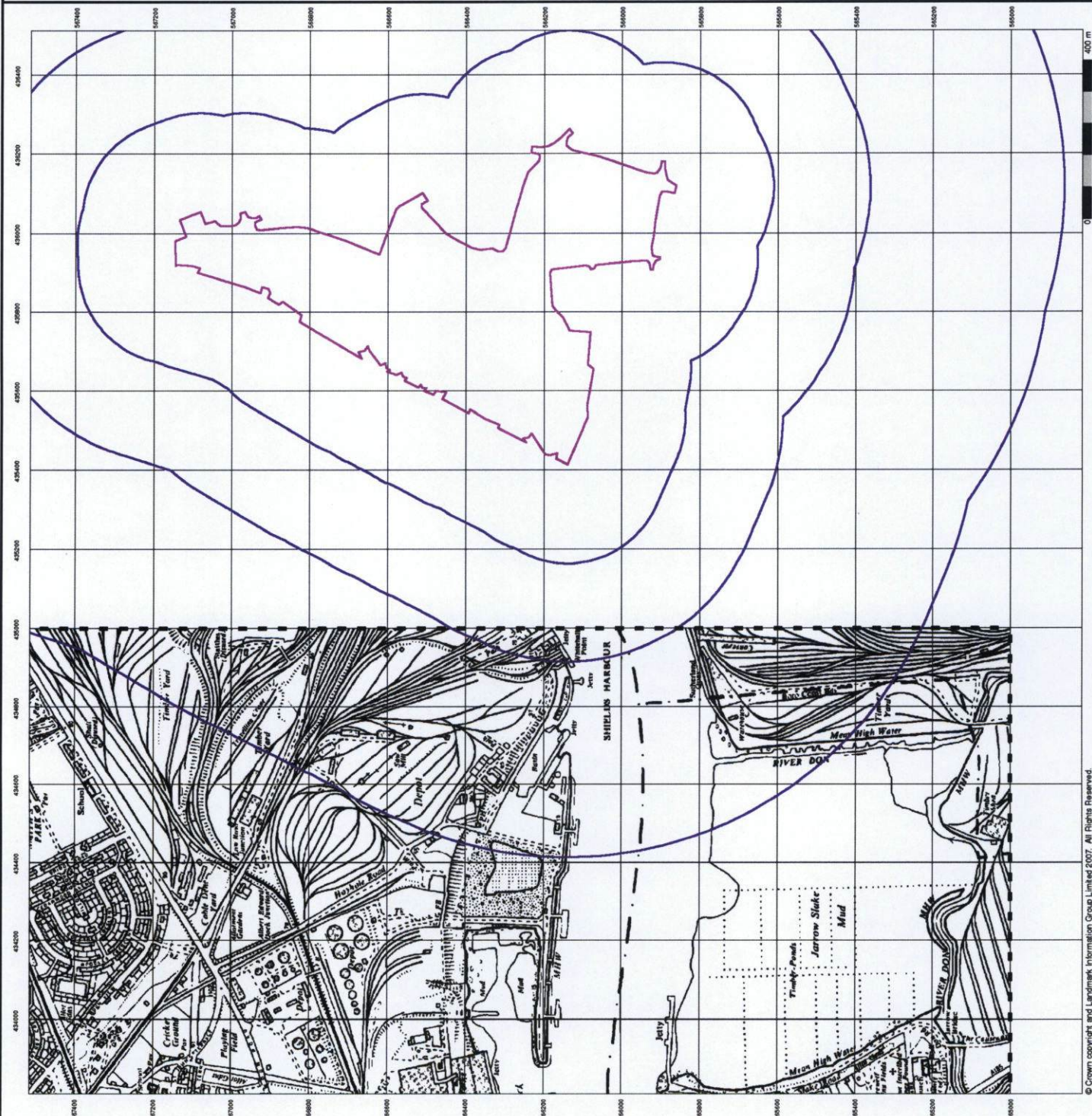


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1973 - 1977**

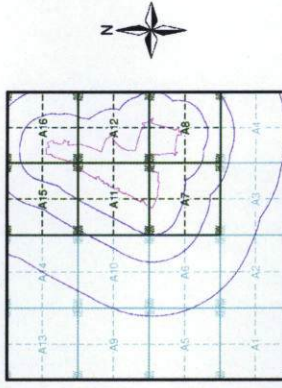
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,500 maps. The published data given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1939, all OS maps were based on the county, giving rise to significant differences in map accuracy between counties. Following the implementation of the Ordnance Survey Act of 1946, the 1940's Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,500 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overlaid with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ36NW	NZ36NE
1973	1976
NZ36SW	NZ36SE
1975	1977

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
 Customer Ref: South Shields
 National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.42
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1987 - 1995**

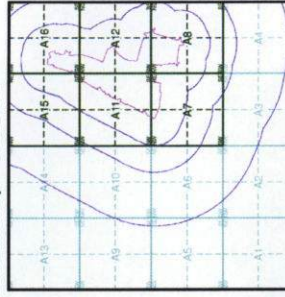
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in 1940's, 1:62,500. The 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overlaid with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ36NW 1995	NZ36NE 1993
NZ36SW 1992	NZ36SE 1997

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



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**10K Raster Mapping
Published 2000**

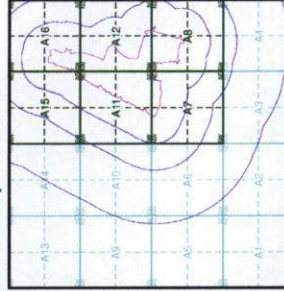
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- NZ38NW | NZ38NE | 2000
- NZ36SW | NZ36SE | 2000

Historical Map - Slice A

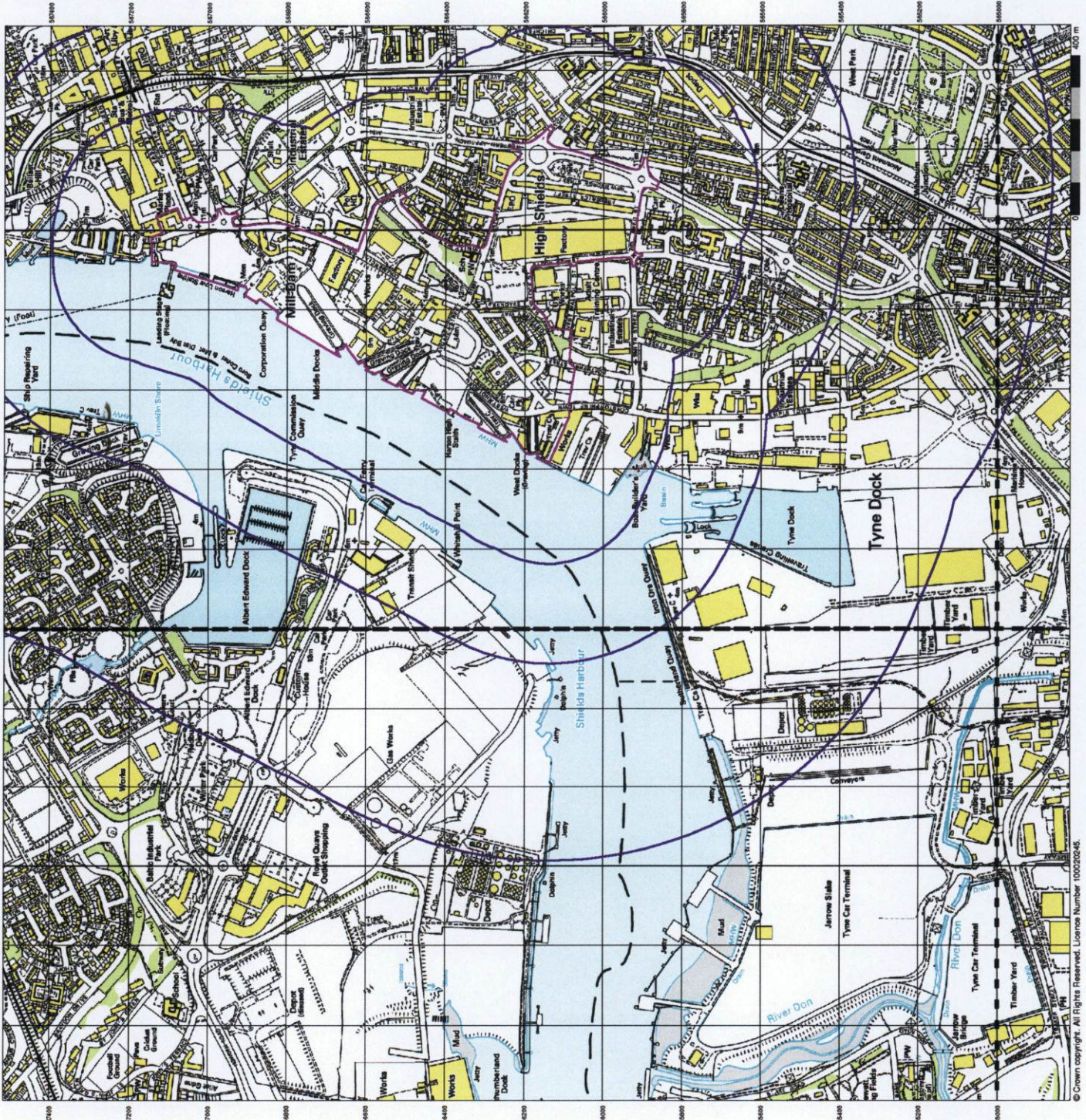


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



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**10K Raster Mapping
Published 2006**

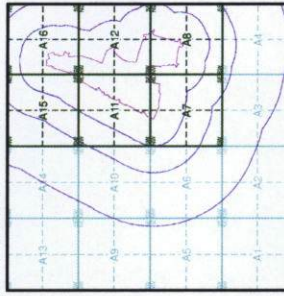
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- NZ35NW 2006
- NZ36NE 2006
- NZ35SW 2006
- NZ36SE 2006

Historical Map - Slice A

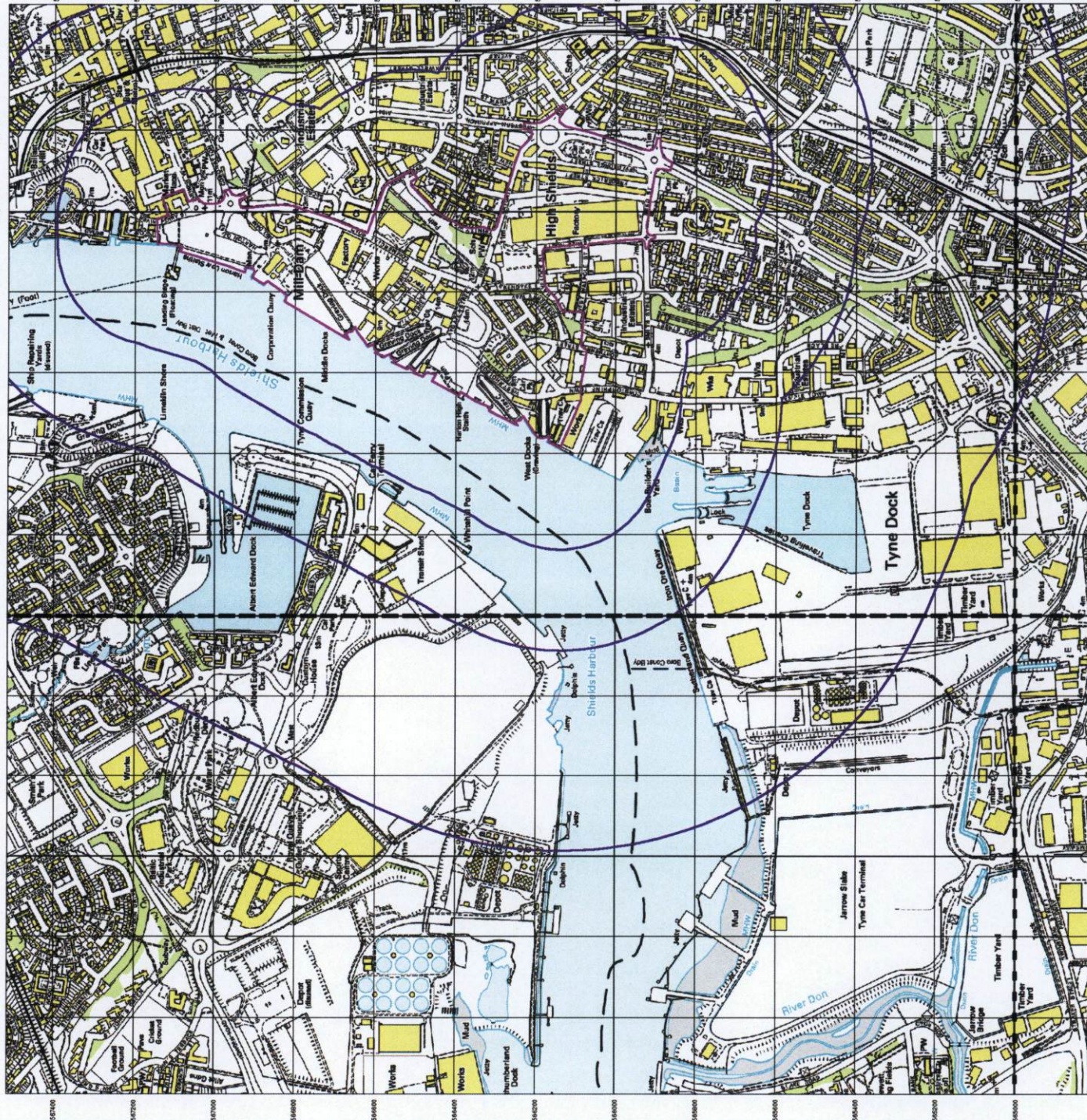


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1
 Customer Ref: South Shields
 National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.42
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

South Shields



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Ordnance Survey mapping included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Durham	1:2,500	1858 - 1874	2
Northumberland	1:2,500	1861	3
Durham	1:2,500	1887	4
Durham	1:2,500	1915 - 1916	5
Durham	1:2,500	1942	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1956 - 1957	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1956	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1961 - 1975	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1968 - 1989	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1975	12
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1961 - 1989	13
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1981 - 1991	14
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1986 - 1992	15
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1992	16
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1973 - 1975	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	18
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994	19

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

	Cliff		Slopes
	Rock		Top
	Boulders		Rock (scattered)
	Positioned Boulder		Boulders (scattered)
	Non-Confiferous Tree (surveyed)		Scree
	Non-Confiferous Trees (not surveyed)		Confiferous Tree (surveyed)
	Orchard Tree		Confiferous Trees (not surveyed)
	Copse, Osier		Scrub
	Rough Grassland		Reeds
	Direction of water flow		Heath
	Electricity Transmission Line		Triangulation Station
	Bench Mark		Antiquity (site of)
	Roofed Building		Electricity Pylon
	Civil parish/community boundary		Buildings with Building Seed
	District boundary		Glazed Roof Building
	County boundary		Boundary post/stone
	Boundary post/stone		Boundary merging symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Historical Mapping Legends

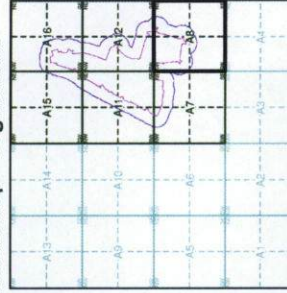
Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

	Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit		Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
	Rock		Boulders
	Cliff		Slopes
	Roofed Building		Glazed Roof Building
	Stepping Masonry		Archway
	Non-Confiferous Tree (surveyed)		Confiferous Tree (surveyed)
	Non-Confiferous Trees (not surveyed)		Confiferous Trees (not surveyed)
	Orchard Tree		Scrub
	Copse, Osier		Reeds
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Direction of water flow		Bench Mark
	Cave Entrance		Triangulation Station
	Electricity Transmission Line		Electricity Pylon
	County Boundary (Geographical)		County & Civil Parish Boundary
	Civil Parish Boundary		Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
	London Borough Boundary		Symbol marking point where boundary merging changes

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

	Quarry		Sand Pit
	Clay Pit		Gravel Pit
	Stepping Masonry		Shingle
	Marsh		Refuse Heap
	Rough Pasture		Flat Rock
	Mixed Wood		Reeds
	Fir		Oslers
	Ferry		Wood
	Trig. Station		Brushwood
	Bench Mark		Ford
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Waterfall
	Cutting		507 Altitude at Trig. Station
	Railway crossing Road		Surface Level
	Railway crossing River or Canal		Antiquities (site of)
	County Boundary (Geographical)		Embankment
	County & Civil Parish Boundary		Road crossing Railway
	County Borough Boundary (England)		Road over River or Canal
	County Borough Boundary (Scotland)		Level Crossing
	Boundary Post or Stone		Road crossing River or Canal
	Bridle Road		Police Call Box
	Foot Path		Pump
	Foot Path		Signal Post
	Foot Path		Sluice
	Foot Path		Spring
	Mile Stone		Telephone Call Box
	Moorland		Trough
	Moorland		Well

Historical Map - Segment A8



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
 Customer Ref: South Shields
 National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.42
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



Tel: 0870 850 6670
 Fax: 0870 850 6671
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

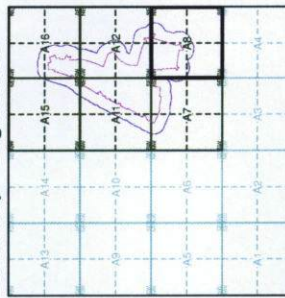
Durham
Published 1858 - 1874
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1854 the Ordnance Survey was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1899 covered the whole of what was at that time the County of Durham. The date of the published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

004_05	1858
004_09	1874

Historical Map - Segment A8

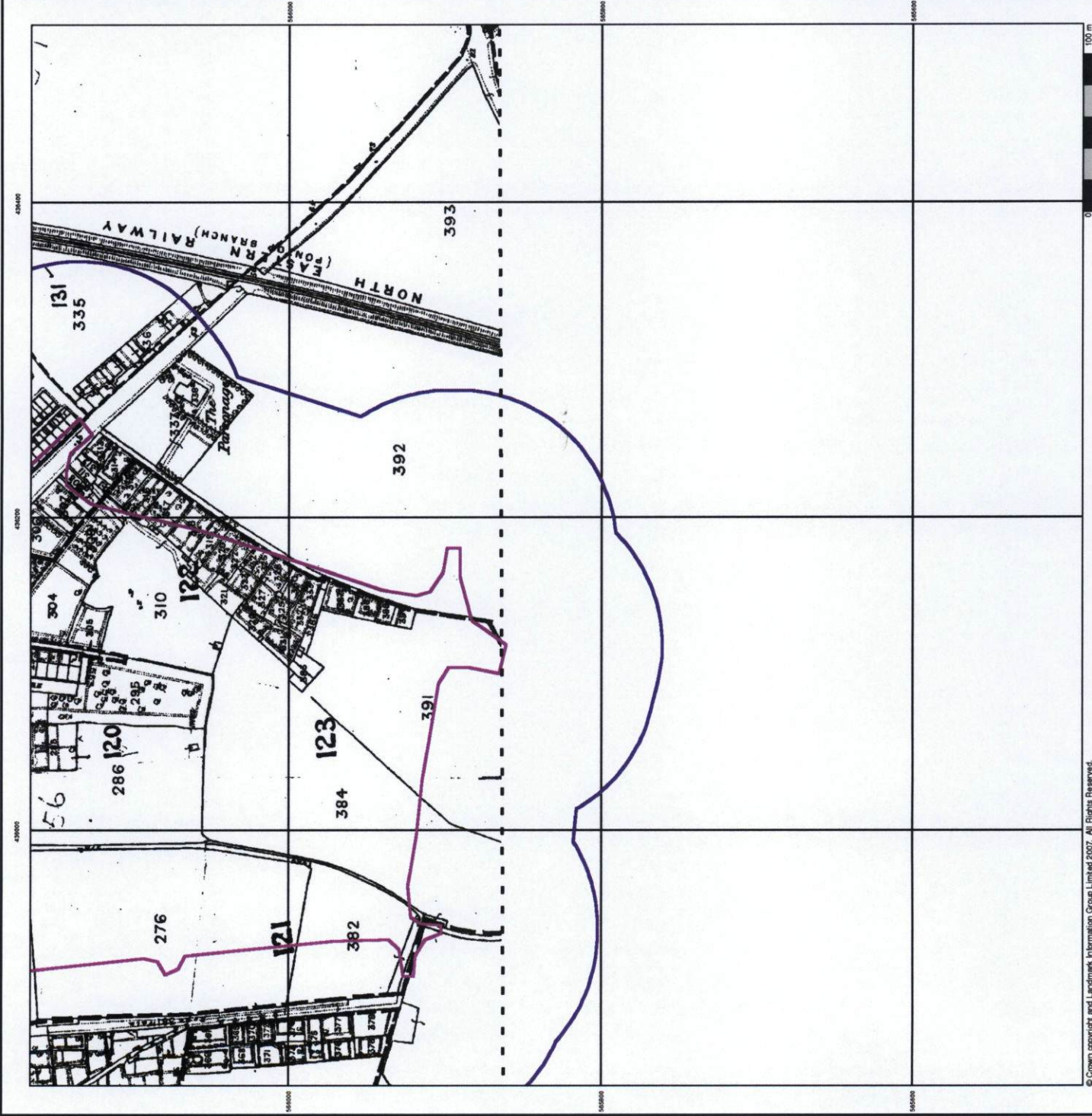


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Northumberland
Published 1861**

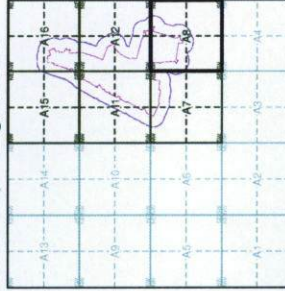
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey archive. The maps were adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale maps were published for the first time. The maps covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8

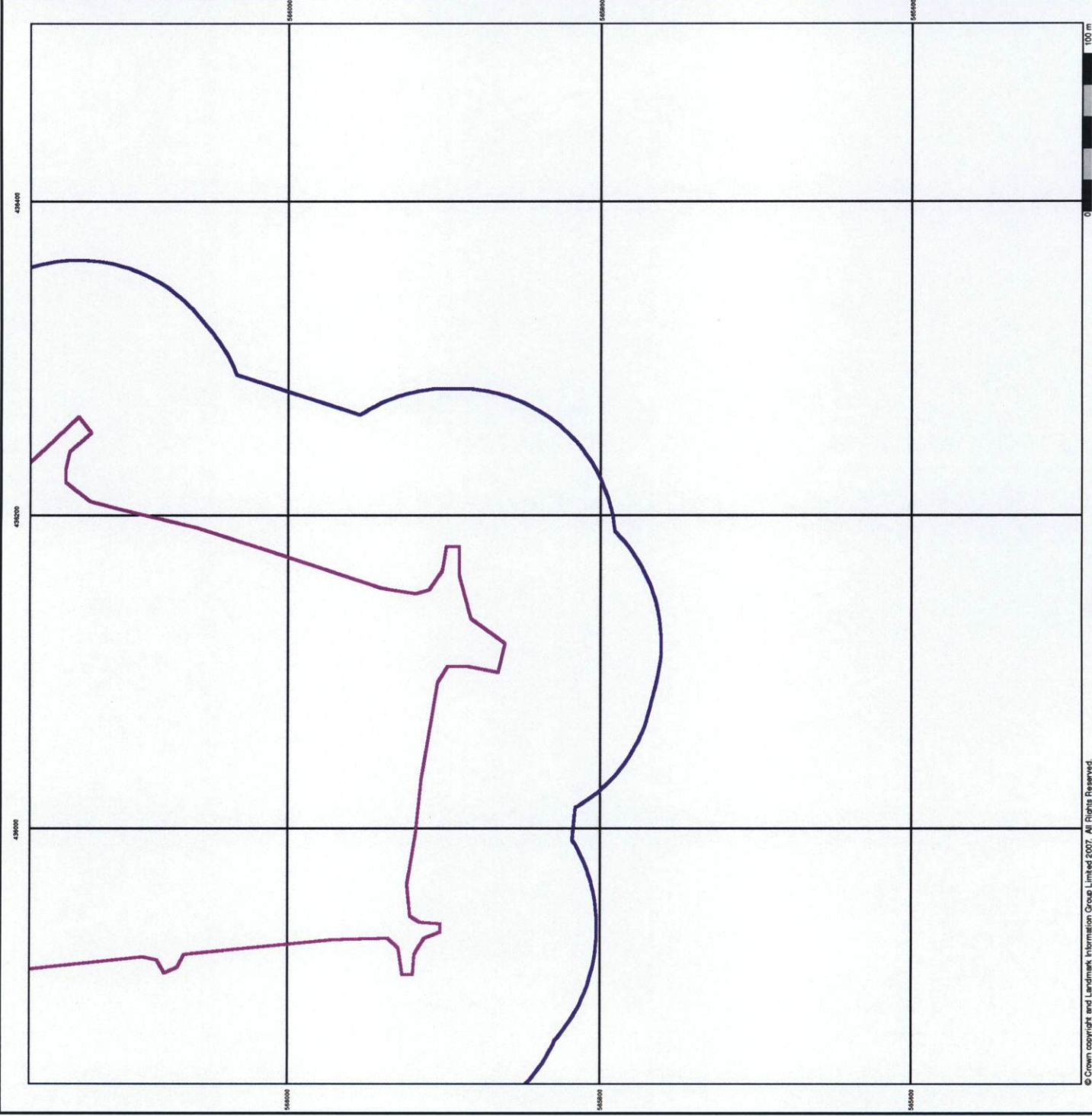


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

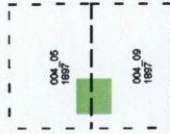
South Shields



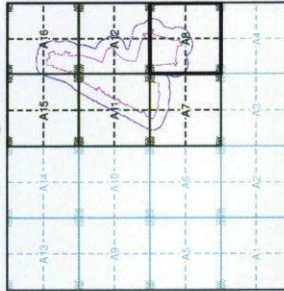
Durham
Published 1897
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1866 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8



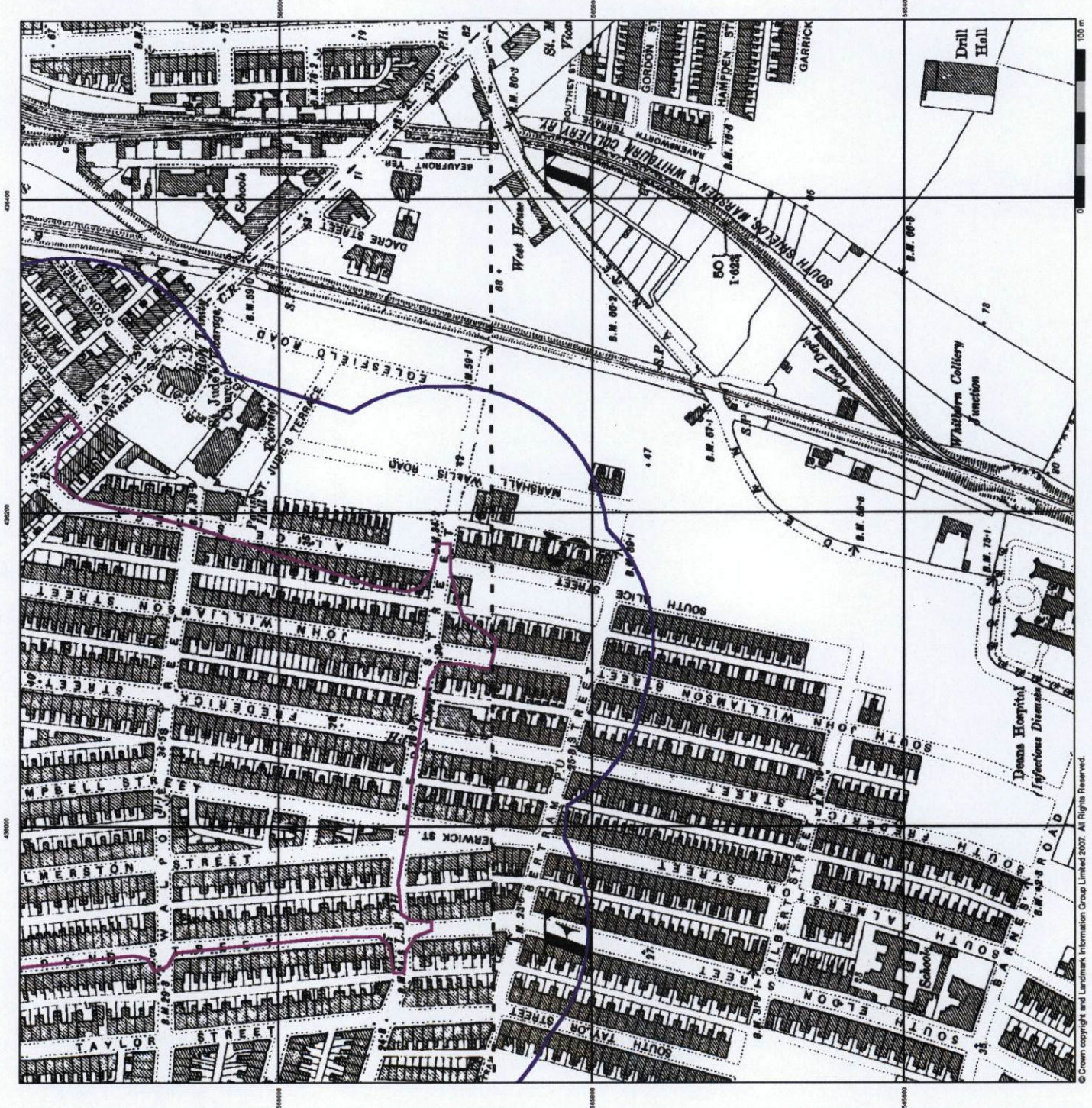
Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



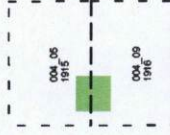
Durham

Published 1915 - 1916

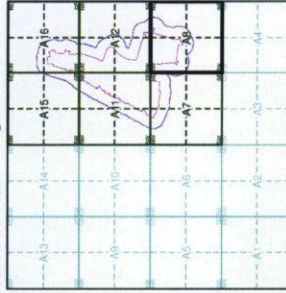
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at 1:25,000 scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1854 the 1:25,000 scale was used for the first time in the Ordnance Survey. The maps of the urban areas and by 1856 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the built-up areas. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8

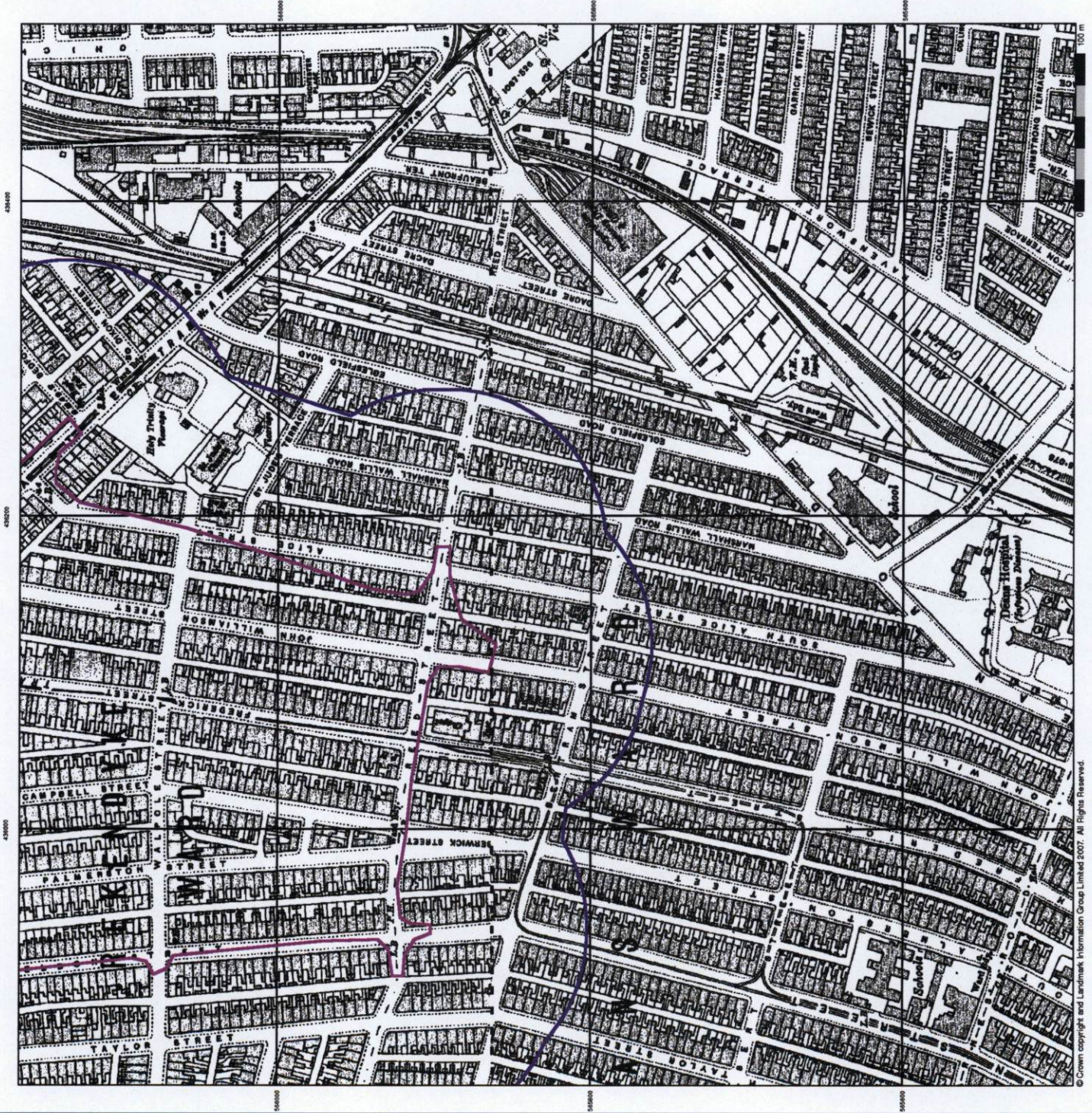


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

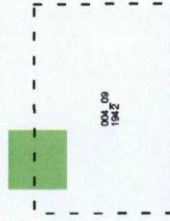
South Shields



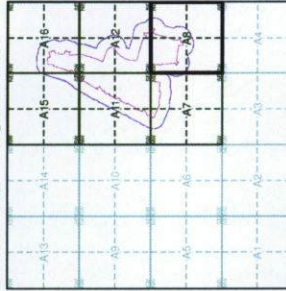
Durham
Published 1942
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1854 the first Ordnance Survey map was adopted for mapping urban areas and in 1889 the first 1:2,500 scale map was published. The Ordnance Survey has since published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8

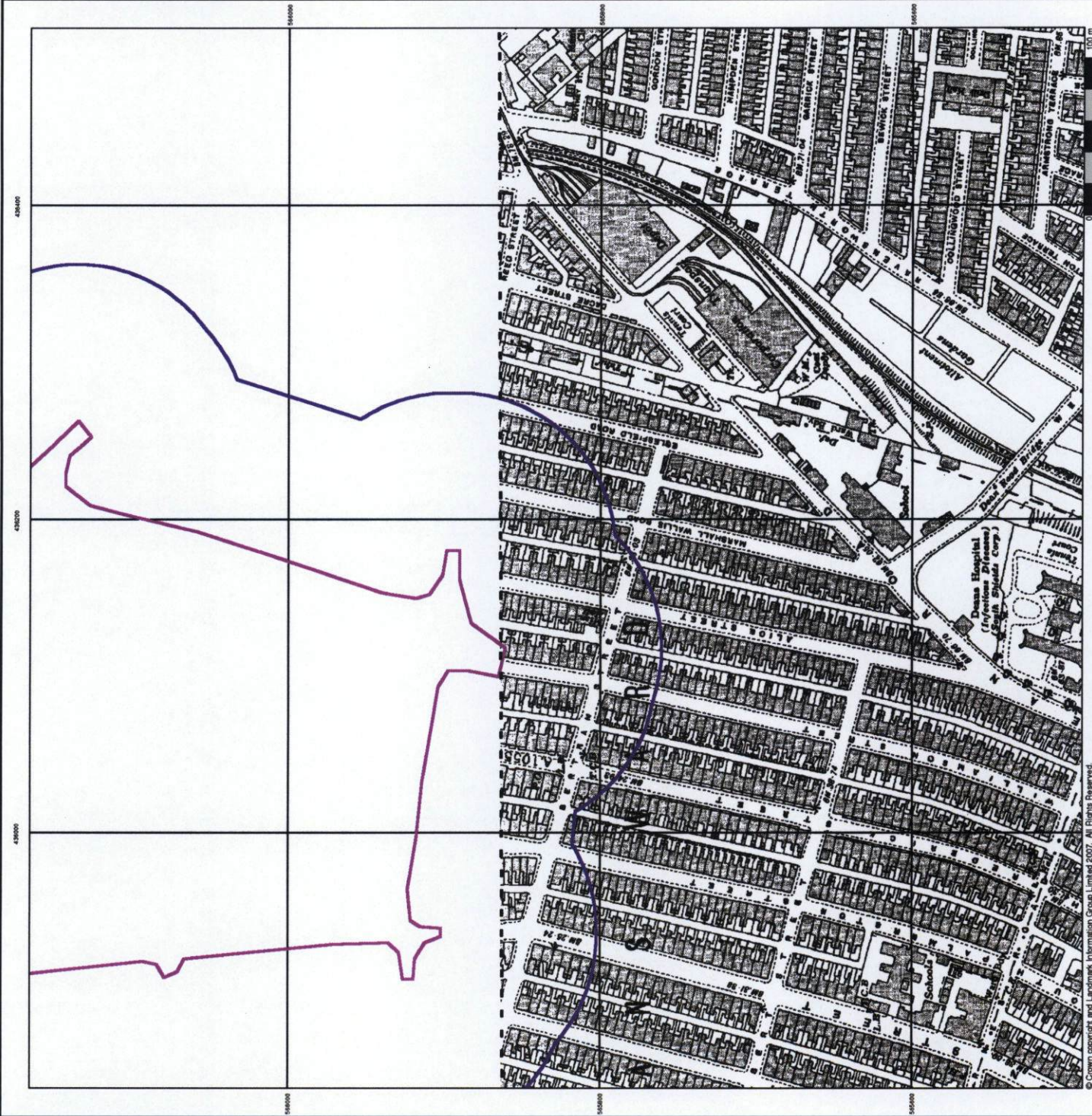


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



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**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1956 - 1957**

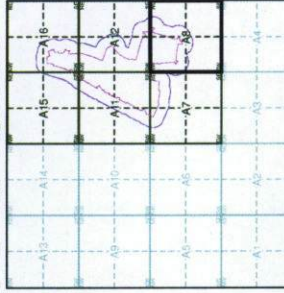
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey, Southampton in the 1950s. In 1824 the first Ordnance Survey map was published for the whole of Great Britain. The whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2506 1956	NZ2506 1956
NZ2506 1957	NZ2506 1957

Historical Map - Segment A8



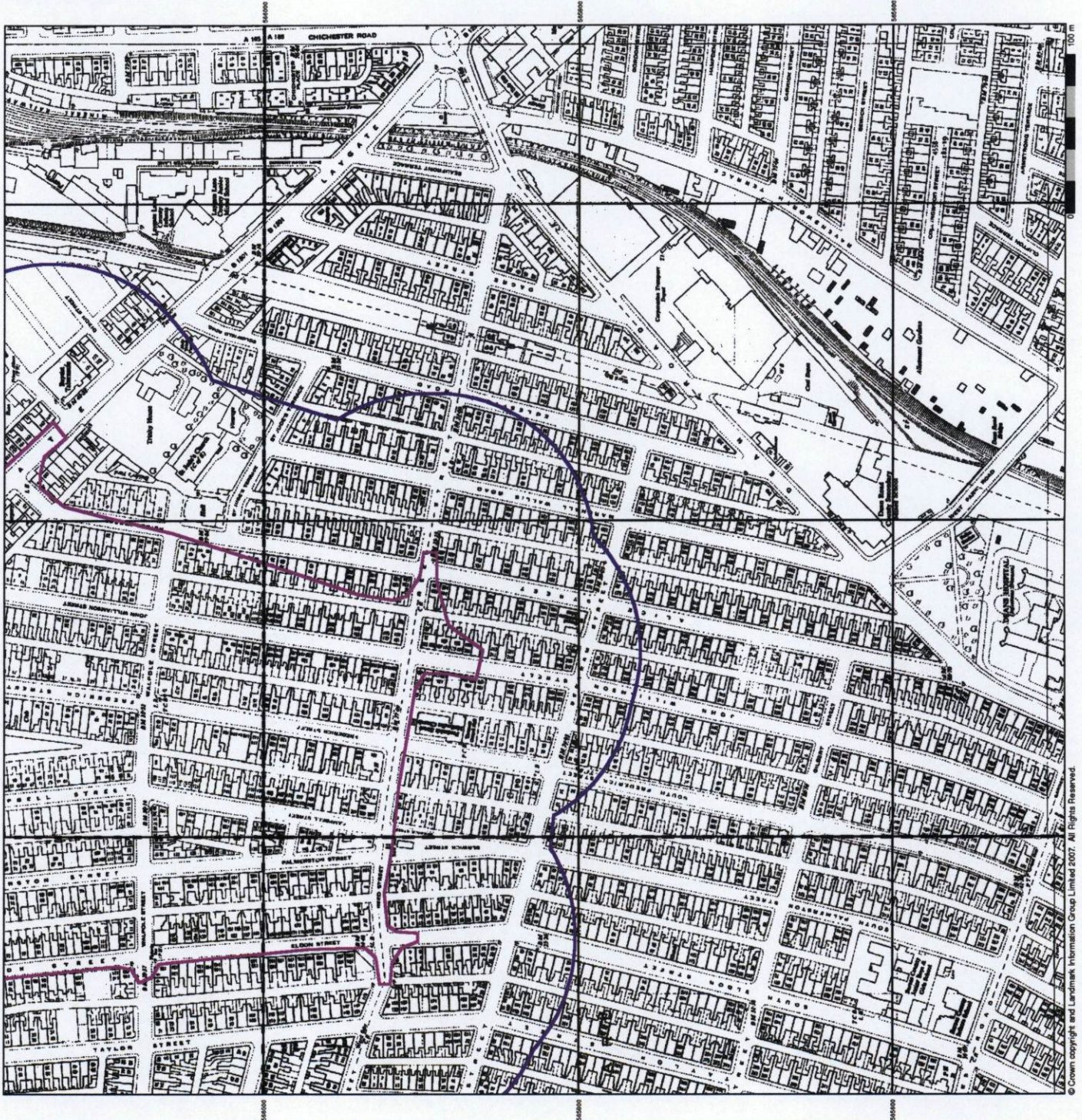
Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields

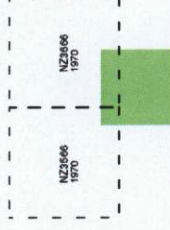


**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1970**

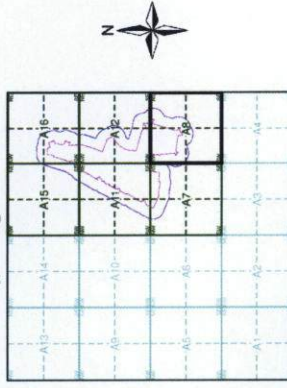
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8

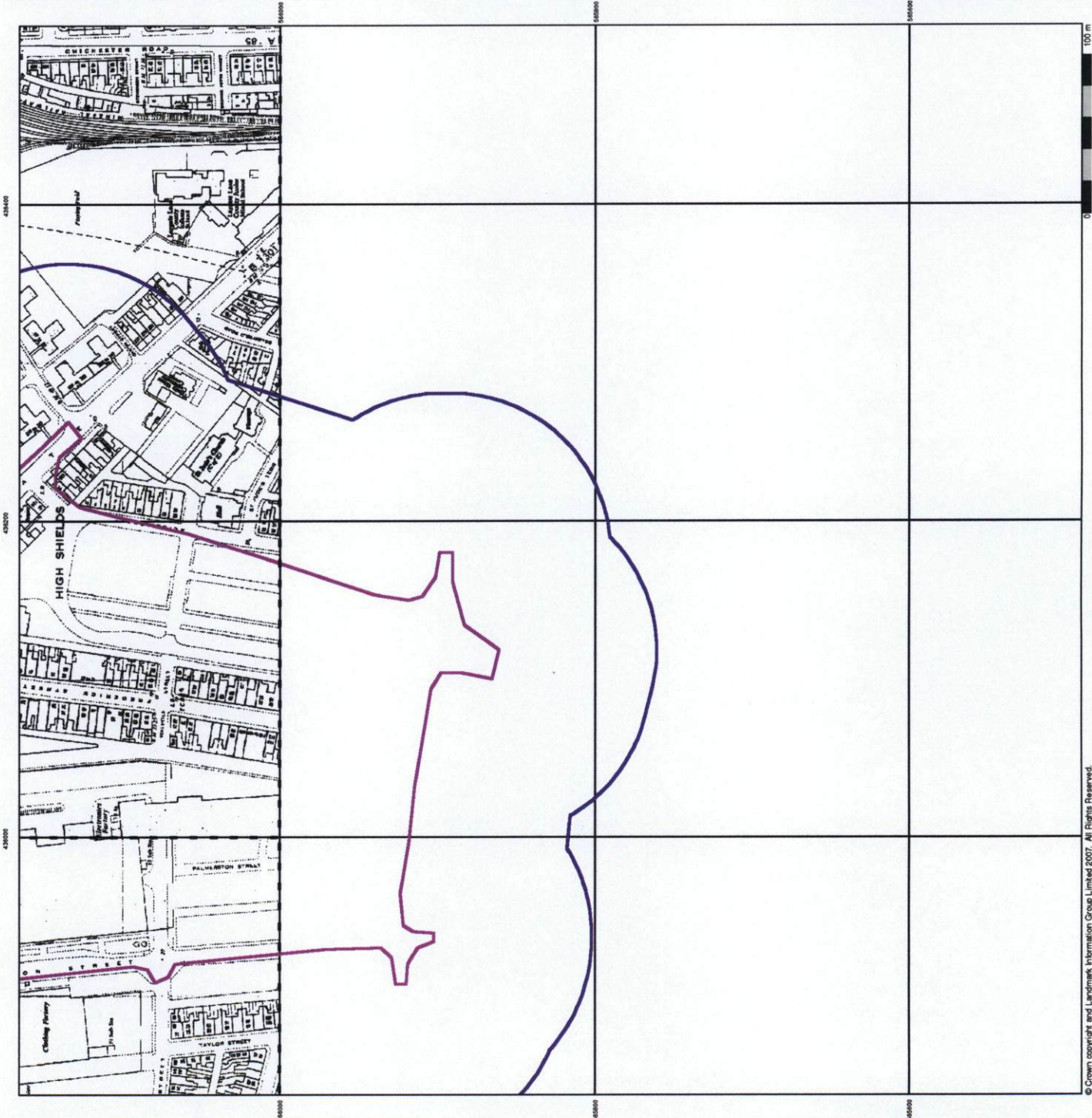


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1956**

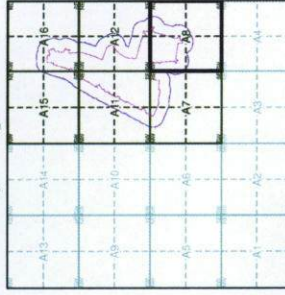
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey, Warley and the Ordnance Survey, Edinburgh, 1954 and 1:2,500 scale adopted for urban areas and by 1896 in certain parts of the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ28468SE NZ28468SW NZ28469SE NZ28469SW	1956
NZ28468NE NZ28468NW NZ28469NE NZ28469NW	1956
NZ28468SE NZ28468SW NZ28469SE NZ28469SW	1956

Historical Map - Segment A8

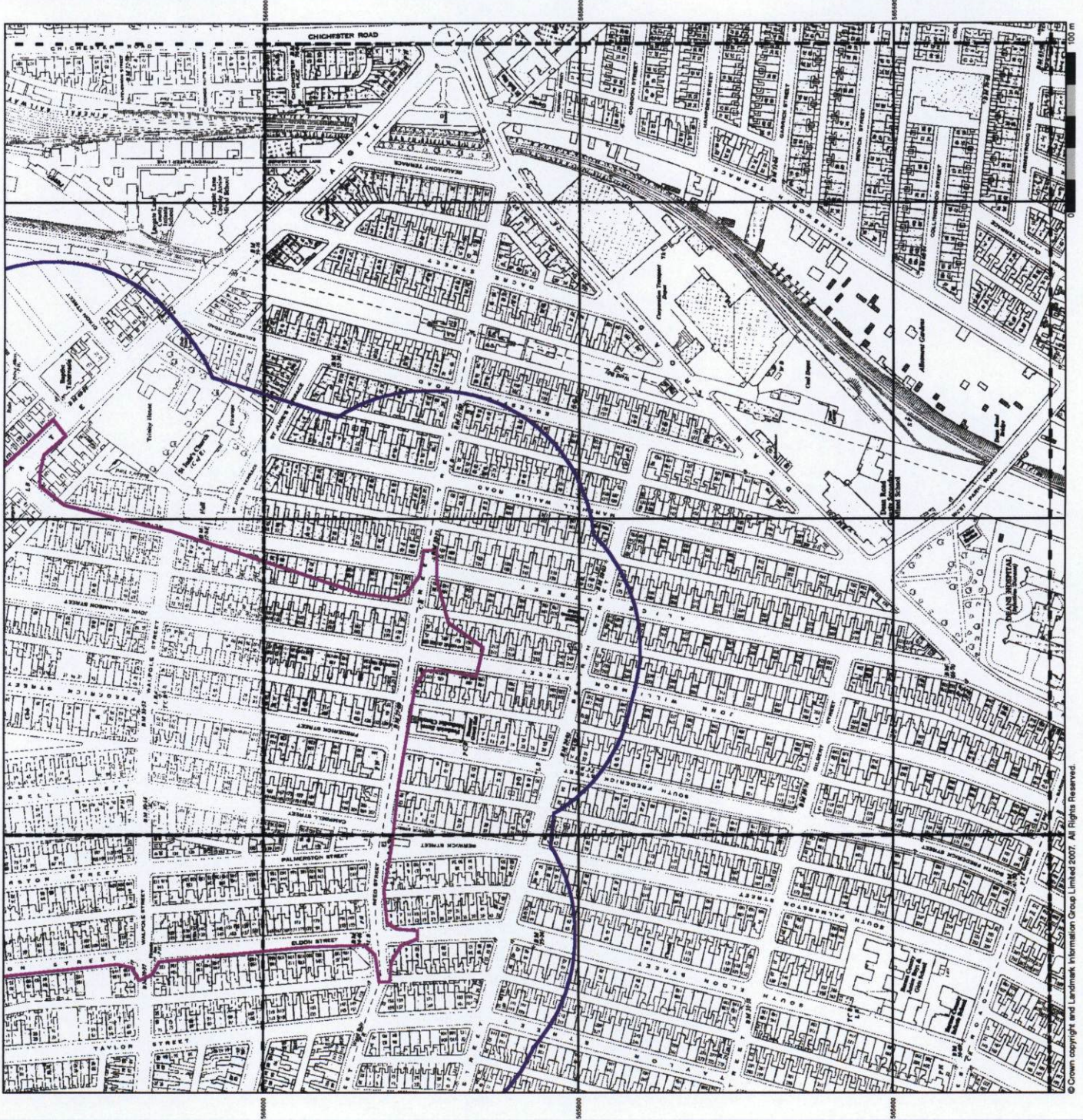


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1961 - 1975**

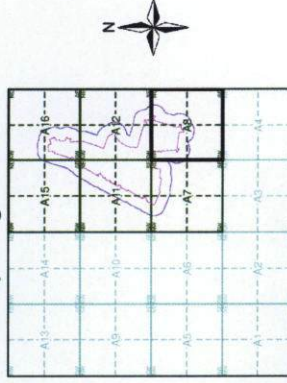
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's, 1854, 1875, 1898 and 1925. The 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1898 it covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2466SE	NZ2466SW	NZ2466SE1	1928
NZ2466SE	NZ2466SW	NZ2466SE1	1925
NZ2466SE	NZ2466SW	NZ2466SE1	1975
NZ2466SE	NZ2466SW	NZ2466SE1	1977
NZ2466SE	NZ2466SW	NZ2466SE1	1978
NZ2466SE	NZ2466SW	NZ2466SE1	1980

Historical Map - Segment A8

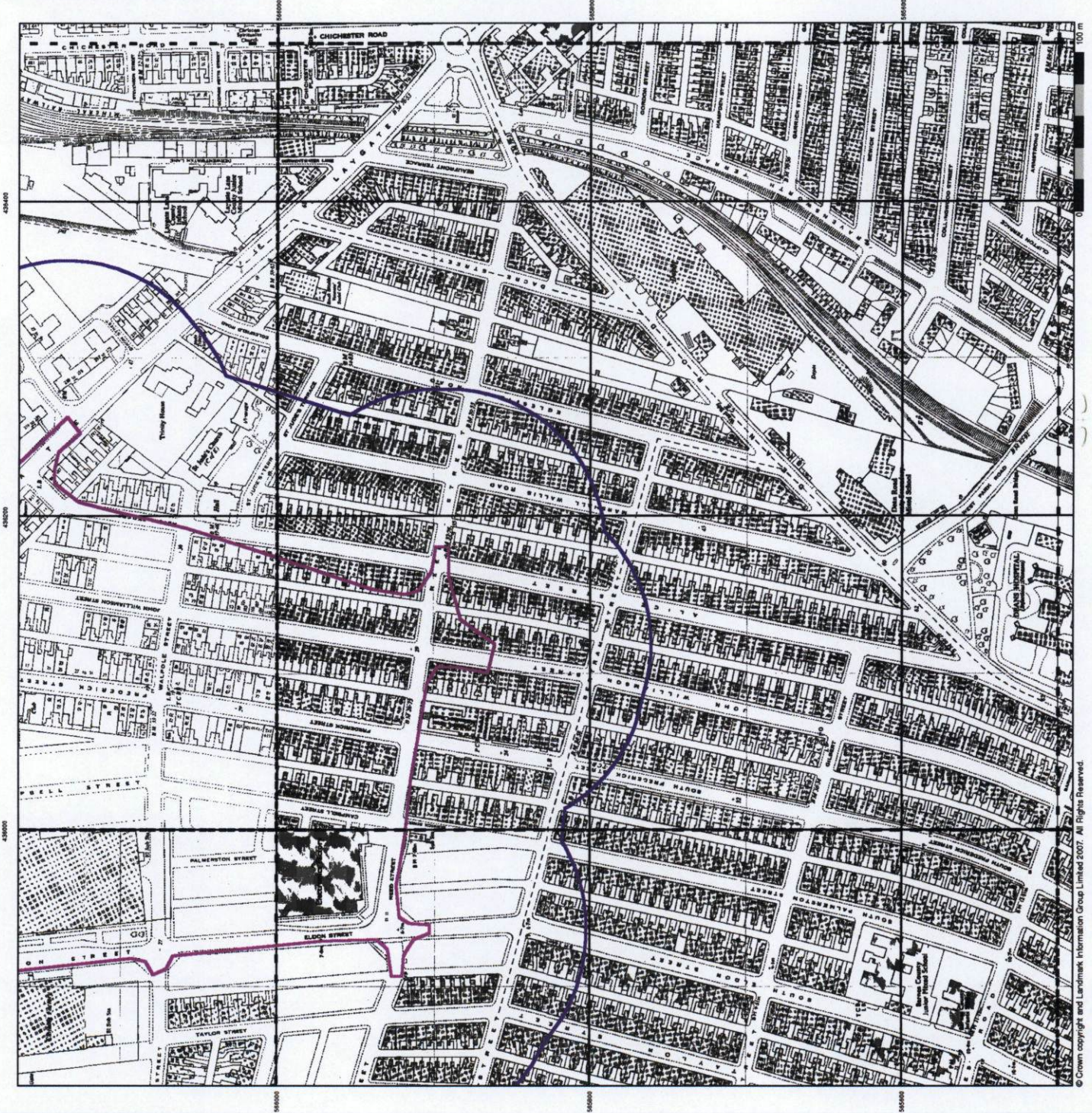


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1968 - 1989**

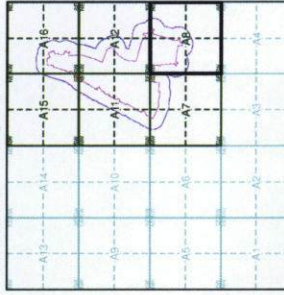
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ3566SE NZ3566SW NZ3566SE1	1968	1989
NZ3566SE NZ3566SW	1968	1989
NZ3566SE NZ3566SW	1968	1989
NZ3566SE1	1968	1989

Historical Map - Segment A8

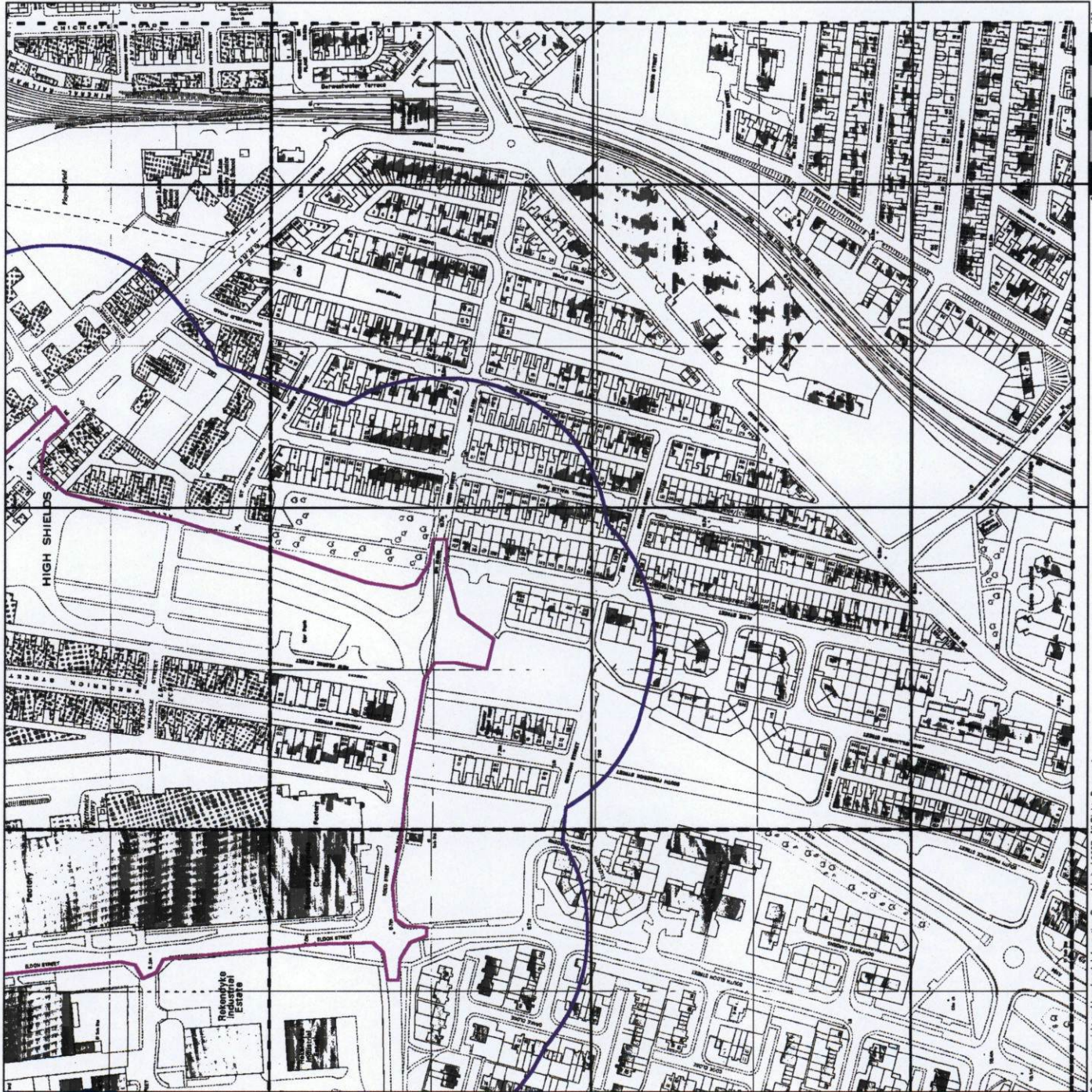


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields

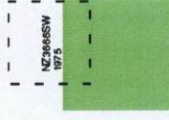


**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1975**

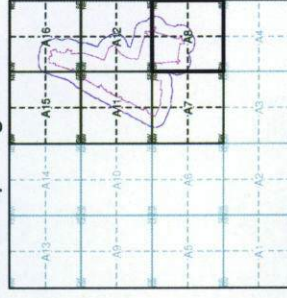
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey in the 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1986 it covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8

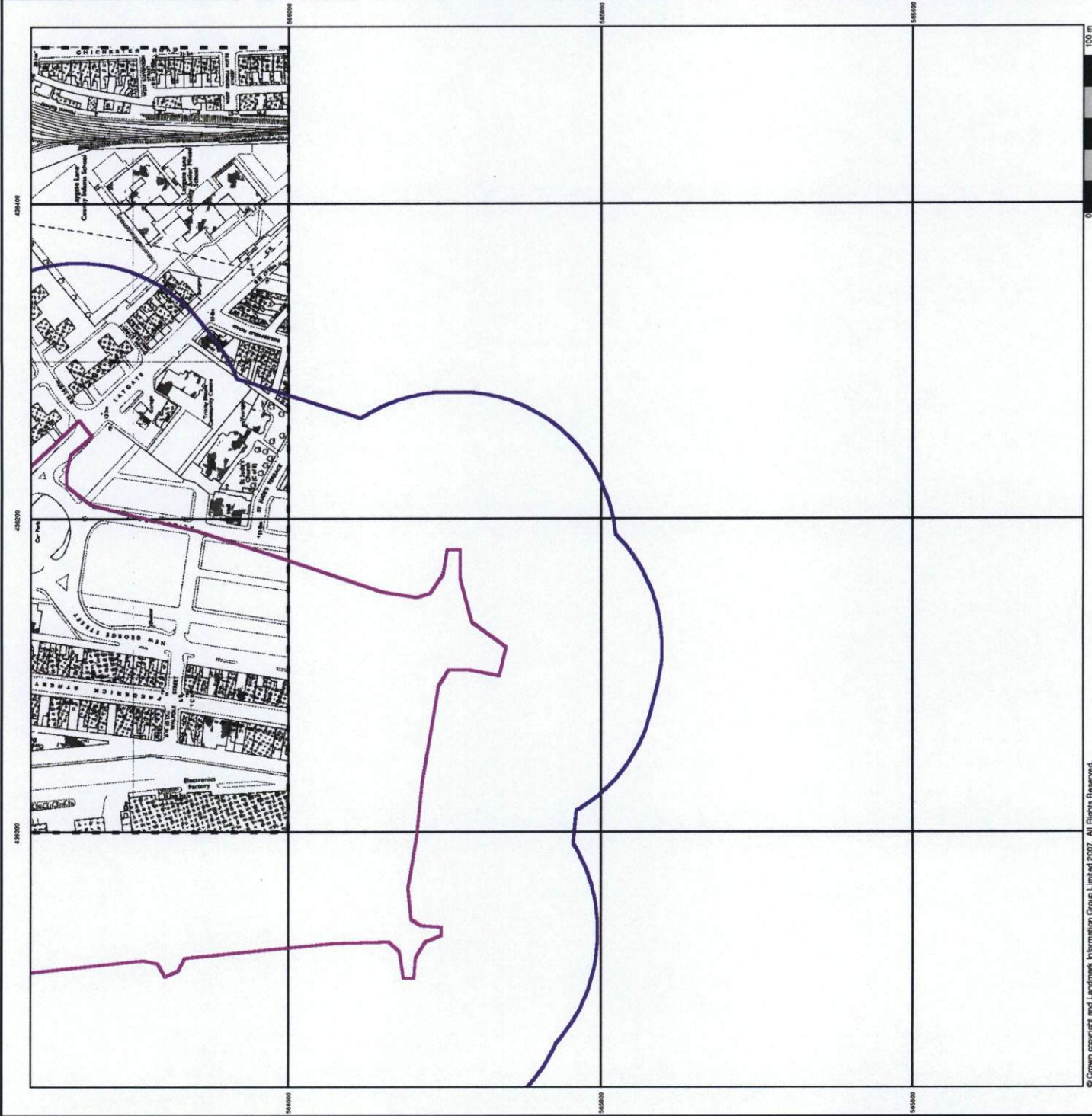


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



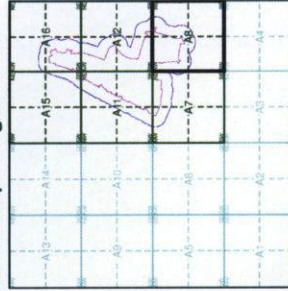
**Additional SIMs
Published 1961 - 1989
Source map scale - 1:1,250**

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey of Information on Microfilm) are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1984, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2868SE	NZ2868SW	NZ2868SE	1962
NZ2868SE	NZ2868SW	NZ2868SE	1966
NZ2868SE	NZ2868SW	NZ2868SE	1980
NZ2868SE	NZ2868SW	NZ2868SE	1982
NZ2868SE	NZ2868SW	NZ2868SE	1982
NZ2868SE	NZ2868SW	NZ2868SE	1985
NZ2868SE	NZ2868SW	NZ2868SE	1989

Historical Map - Segment A8



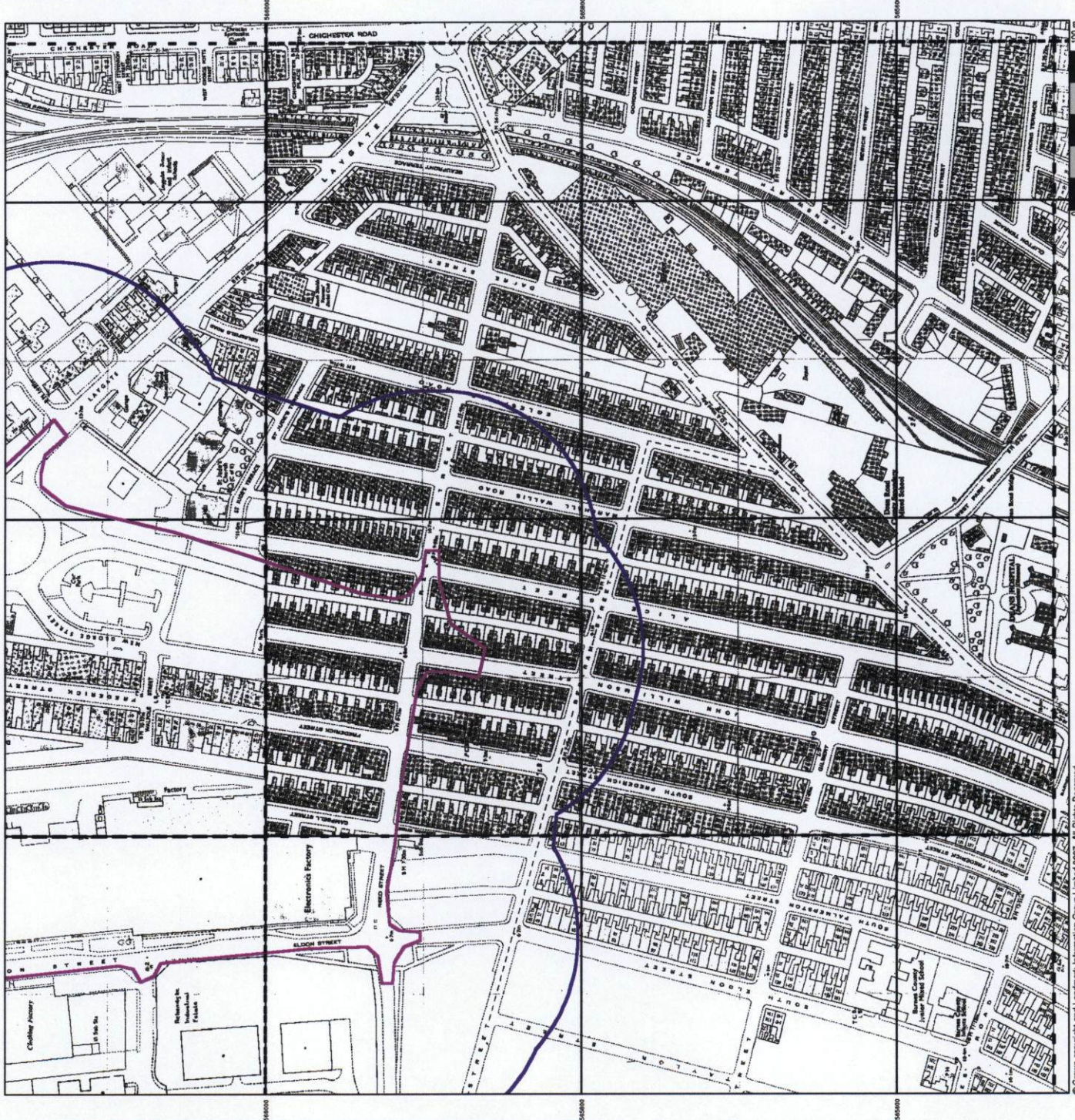
Order Details

Order Number: 22632079 1 1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



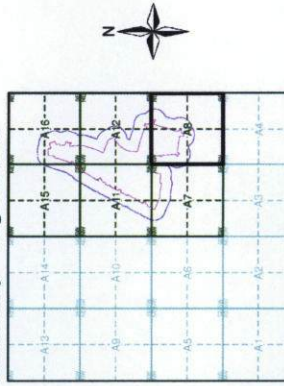
**Additional SIMs
Published 1981 - 1991
Source map scale - 1:1,250**

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8

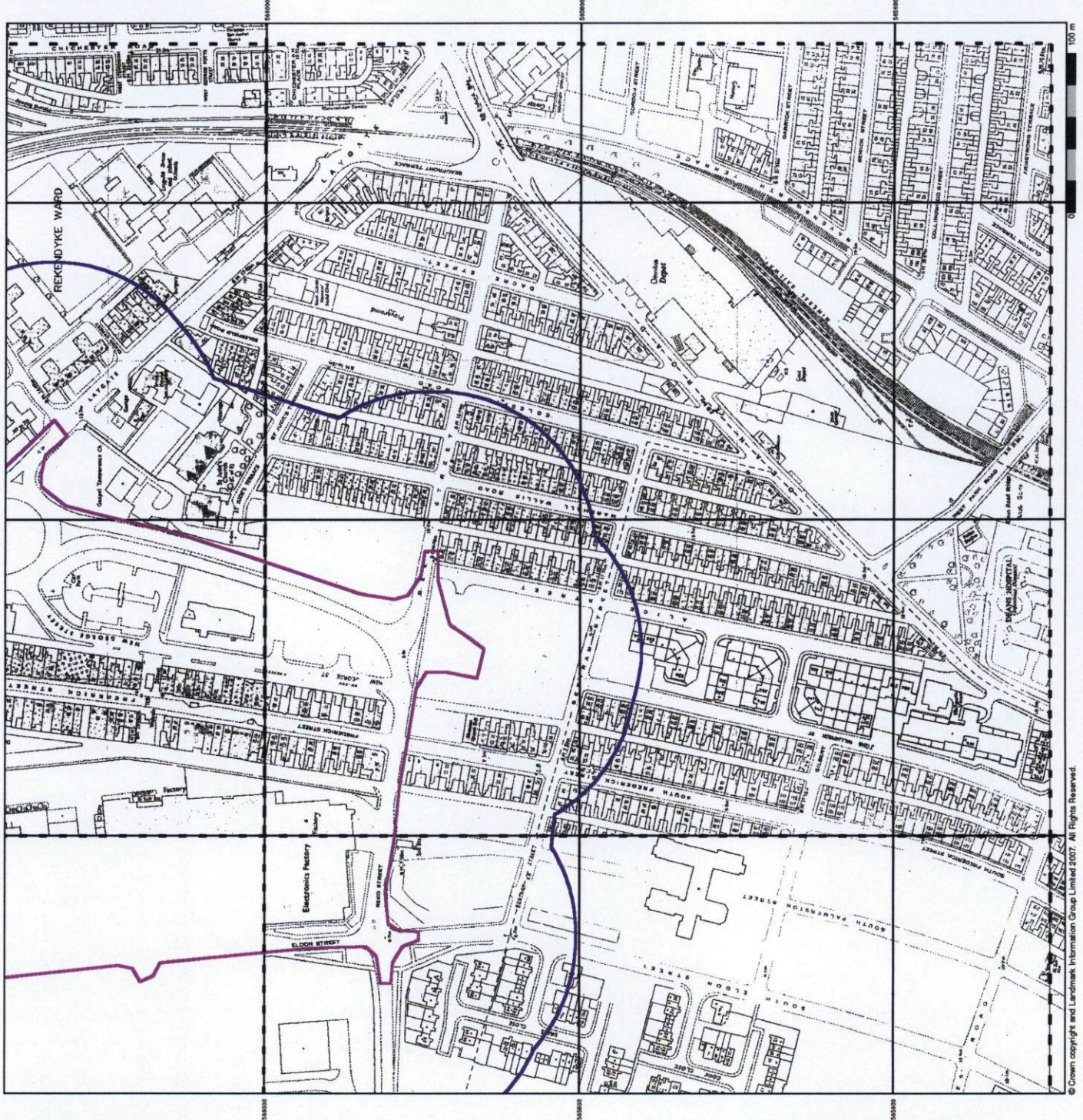


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

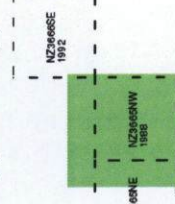
South Shields



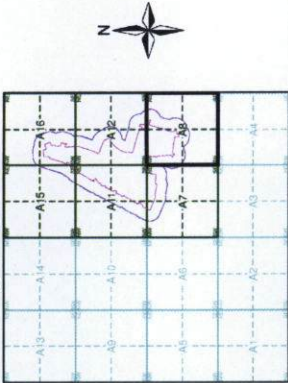
**Additional SIMs
Published 1986 - 1992
Source map scale - 1:1,250**

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079 1 1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields

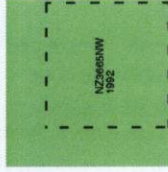


100 m

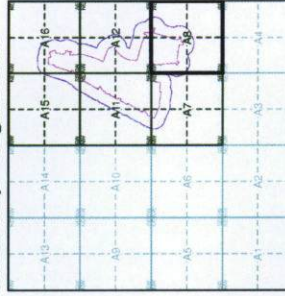
**Additional SIMs
Published 1992**
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1973 - 1975

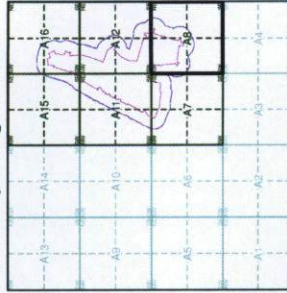
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ26656SWNZ26656E 1974	NZ26656SWNZ26656E 1974
NZ26656SWNZ26656E 1973	NZ26656SWNZ26656E 1973
NZ26656SWNZ26656E 1974	NZ26656SWNZ26656E 1974

Historical Map - Segment A8

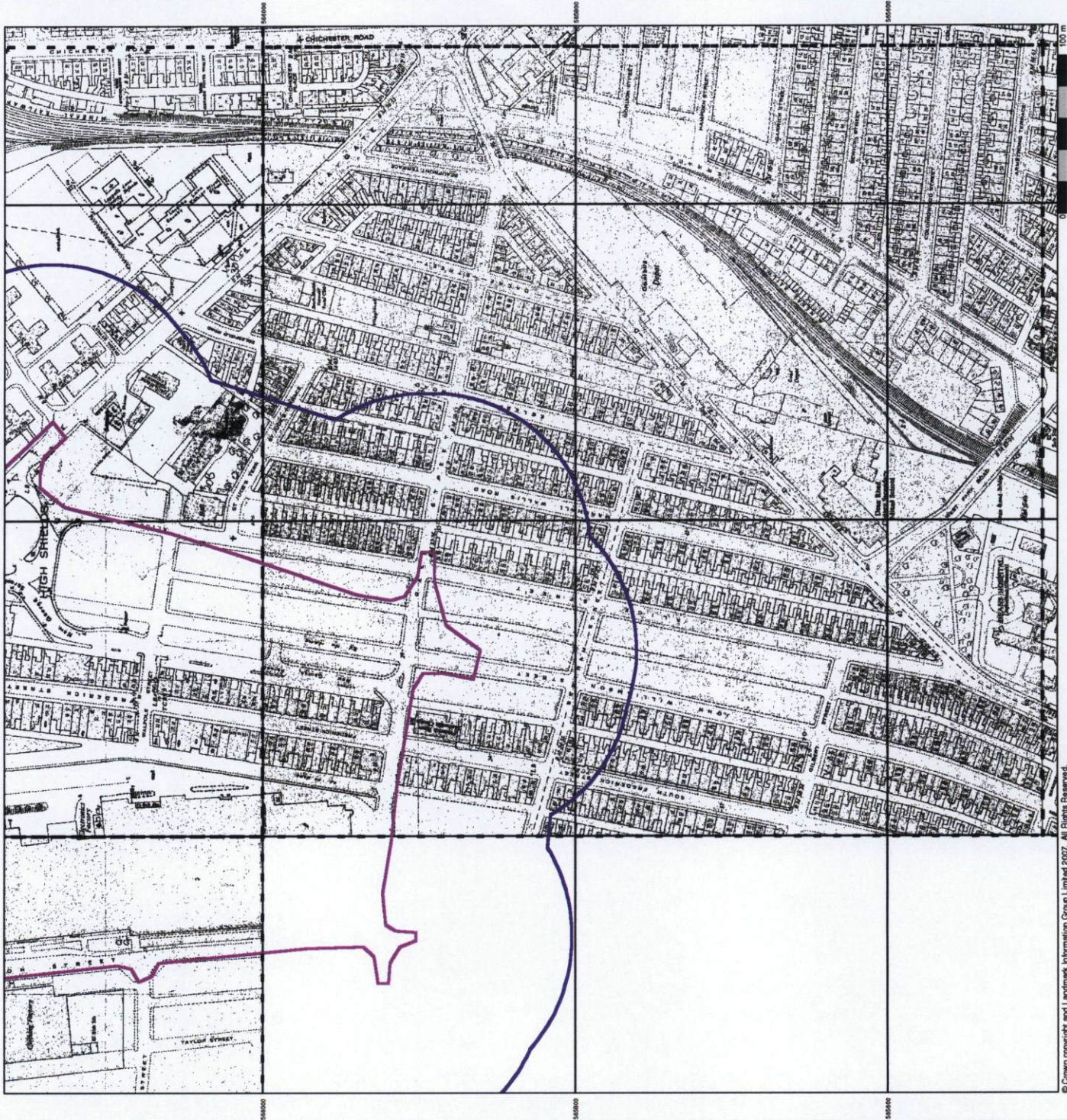


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Large-Scale National Grid Data
Published 1993**

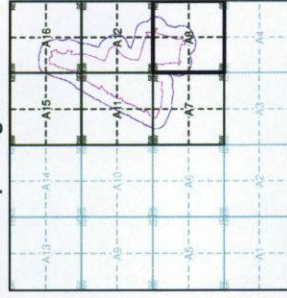
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ3865SE	NZ3865NW	NZ3865E	NZ3865W
1993	1993	1993	1993
1993			
NZ3865NE	NZ3865SW	NZ3865E	NZ3865W
1993	1993	1993	1993
1993			

Historical Map - Segment A8



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079 1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields

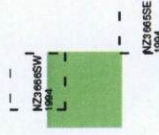


**Large-Scale National Grid Data
Published 1994**

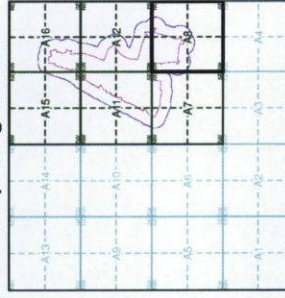
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Small Scale National Grid Data') in 1994. The information contained in the published until 1999. These maps were the first of digital maps of Great Britain, and they provided detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8

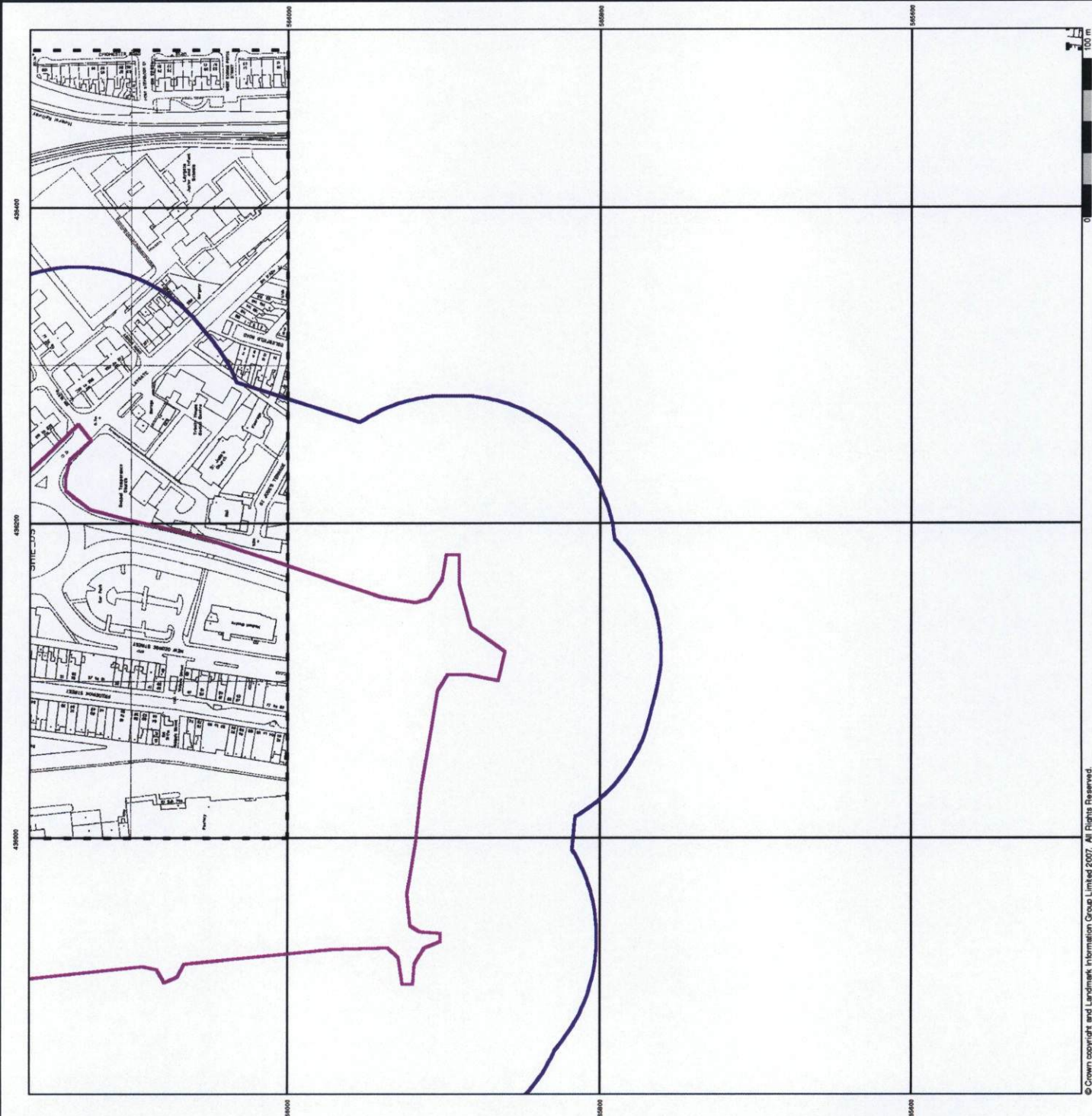


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



Historical Mapping Legends

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

Quarry, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Refuse Heap, Clay Pit, Shingle, Sloping Masonry, Flat Rock, Marsh, Reeds, Osters, Wood, Rough Pasture, Furze, Mixed Wood, Orchard, Stepping Stones, Lock, Fir, Ford, Waterfall, Ferry, Trig. Station, 407 Δ, Altitude at Trig. Station, Bench Mark, 3M, Surface Level, Arrow denotes flow of water, Antiquities (site of), Embankment, Cutting, Railway crossing Road, Level Crossing, Road over single stream, Road over River or Canal, County Boundary (Geographical), County & Civil Parish Boundary, Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary, County Borough Boundary (England), County Borough Boundary (Scotland), B.P.B.S. Boundary Post or Stone, Police Call Box, B.L. Bridge Road, P, Pump, E.P. Electricity Pylon, S.P. Signal Post, F.B. Foot Bridge, S.L. Sluice, F.P. Foot Path, Sg., Spring, G.P. Guide Post or Board, T.C.B. Telephone Call Box, M.S. Mile Stone, T., Trough, M.P. M.P. Mooring Post or Ring, W., Well

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

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit, Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit, Rock, Boulders, Slopes, Top, Roofed Building, Glazed Roof Building, Archway, Sloping Masonry, Non-Confiferous Tree (surveyed), Confiferous Tree (surveyed), Non-Confiferous Trees (not surveyed), Confiferous Trees (not surveyed), Orchard Tree, Scrub, Bracken, Coppice, Osier, Reeds, Marsh, Saltings, Rough Grassland, Heath, Culvert, Direction of water flow, Bench Mark, Antiquity (site of), Cave Entrance, Triangulation Station, Electricity Pylon, E.T.L. Electricity Transmission Line, County Boundary (Geographical), County & Civil Parish Boundary, Civil Parish Boundary, Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary, London Borough Boundary, Symbol marking point where boundary merging changes, Beer House, Boundary Post or Stone, Pillar, Pole or Post, B.P., B.S., Post Office, P.O., Cemetery, P.C., City, Chantry, P.P., Chapel, P.H., Drinking Fountain, P.P., Electric Pylon or Post, S.B., S.Br., Signal Box or Bridge, F.A.P. Fire Alarm Pillar, S.P., S.L., Signal Post or Light, F.B. Foot Bridge, Sg., Spring, Guide Post, T.C., Telephone Call Box, H.C. Hydrant or Hydraulic, T.C.P., Telephone Call Post, L.C. Lighthouse, M.H. Manhole, M.P. Mile Post or Mooring Post, W.P., W.T., Water Point, Water Tap, N.T.L. Normal Tidal Limit, W., Well, Wind Pump

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

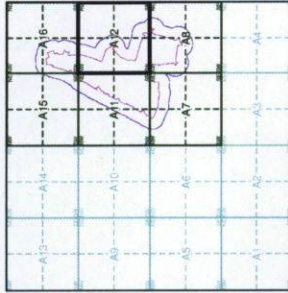
Cliff, Slopes, Top, Rock, Boulders (scattered), Boulders (scattered), Positioned Boulder, Scree, Non-Confiferous Tree (surveyed), Confiferous Tree (surveyed), Non-Confiferous Trees (not surveyed), Confiferous Trees (not surveyed), Orchard Tree, Scrub, Bracken, Coppice, Osier, Reeds, Marsh, Saltings, Rough Grassland, Heath, Culvert, Direction of water flow, Triangulation Station, Antiquity (site of), Electricity Transmission Line, Electricity Pylon, Buildings with Building Seed, Glazed Roof Building, Roofed Building, Civil parish/community boundary, District boundary, County boundary, Boundary post/stone, Boundary merging symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three), Barnacks, P, Pillar, Pole or Post, Bly, Post Office, P.O., Cemetery, P.C., City, Chantry, P.P., Chapel, P.H., Diamented Railway, P.P. Sta, Pumping Station, El Gen Sta, Sewage Pumping Station, El Sub Sta, Electricity Sub Station, S.B., S.Br., Signal Box or Bridge, F.B. Filter Bed, S.P., S.L., Signal Post or Light, F.N/D Fr, Fountain/Drinking Fin, T.K., Tank or Trough, Gas Gov, Gas Valve Compound, T.C., Telephone Call Box, G.V.C. Gas Governor, W.P., W.T., Water Point, Water Tap, M.H. Manhole, W., Well, M.P., M.S. Mile Post or Mile Stone, W., Well



Ordnance Survey mapping included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Durham	1:2,500	1956	2
Northumberland	1:2,500	1961	3
Durham	1:2,500	1997	4
Durham	1:2,500	1915	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1956	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1956	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1963 - 1975	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1968 - 1969	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1975 - 1989	11
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1980 - 1989	12
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1989 - 1991	13
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1992	14
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1974 - 1975	15
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	16
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994 - 1995	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994	18

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
 Customer Ref: South Shields
 National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.42
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields

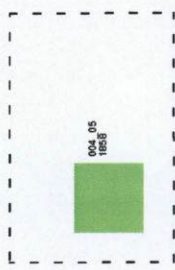


Tel: 0870 850 6670
 Fax: 0870 850 6671
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

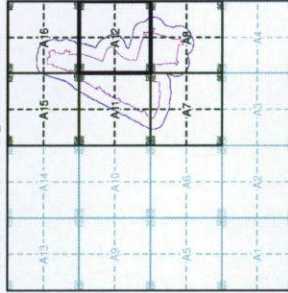
Durham
Published 1858
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940s. In 1854 the Ordnance Survey was adopted to map the United Kingdom. Over the years the whole of what was known as the 'unimproved parts of Great Britain' were surveyed. Before 1858, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A12

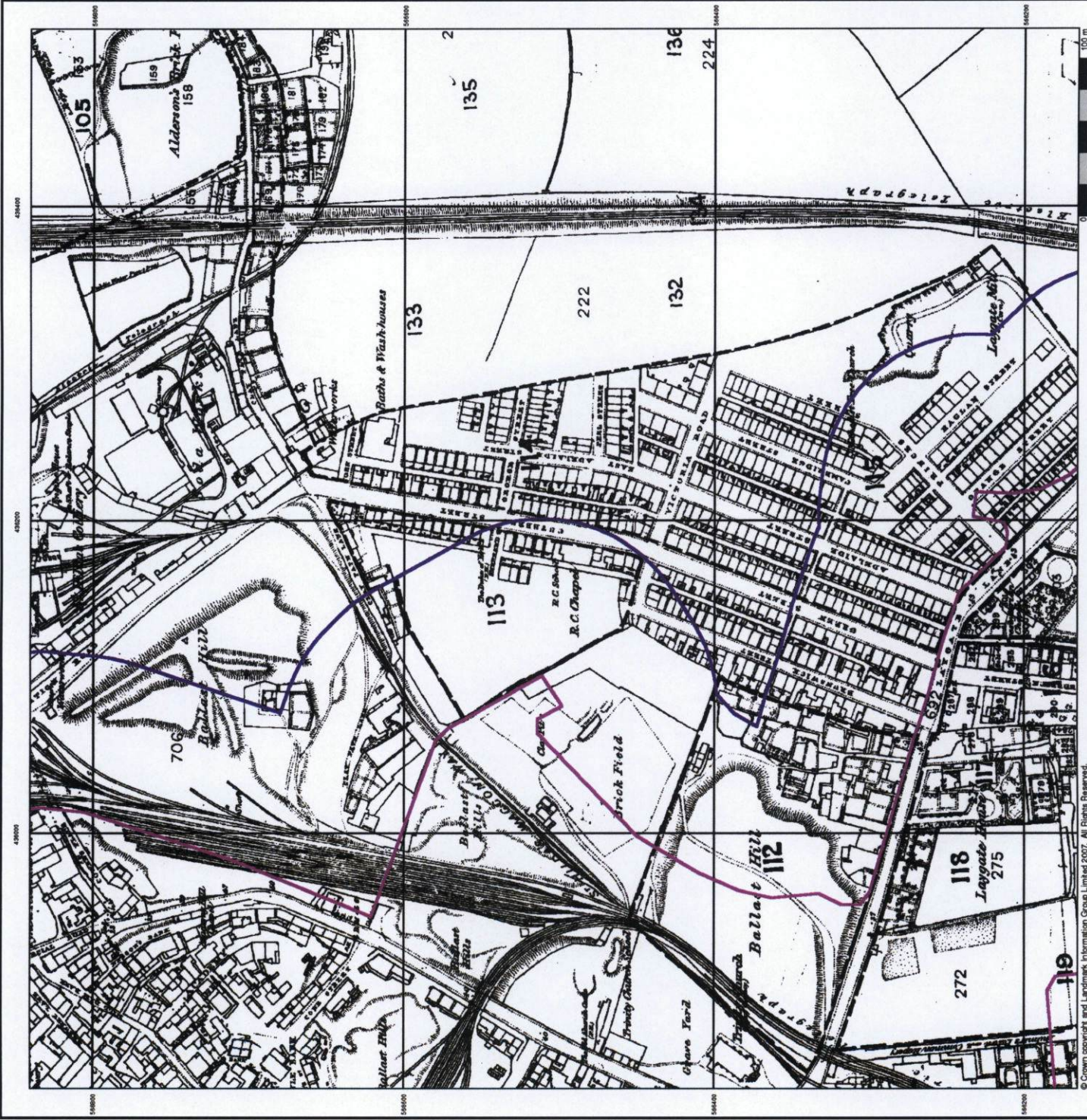


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



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**Northumberland
Published 1861**

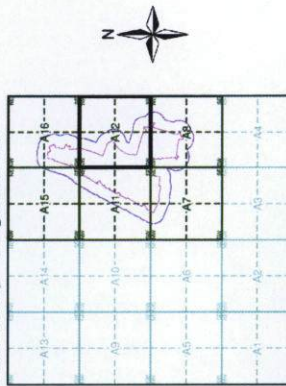
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the OS map was adopted for mapping in the south of England. However, the OS map was not used for mapping in the north of England. Therefore, the published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A12

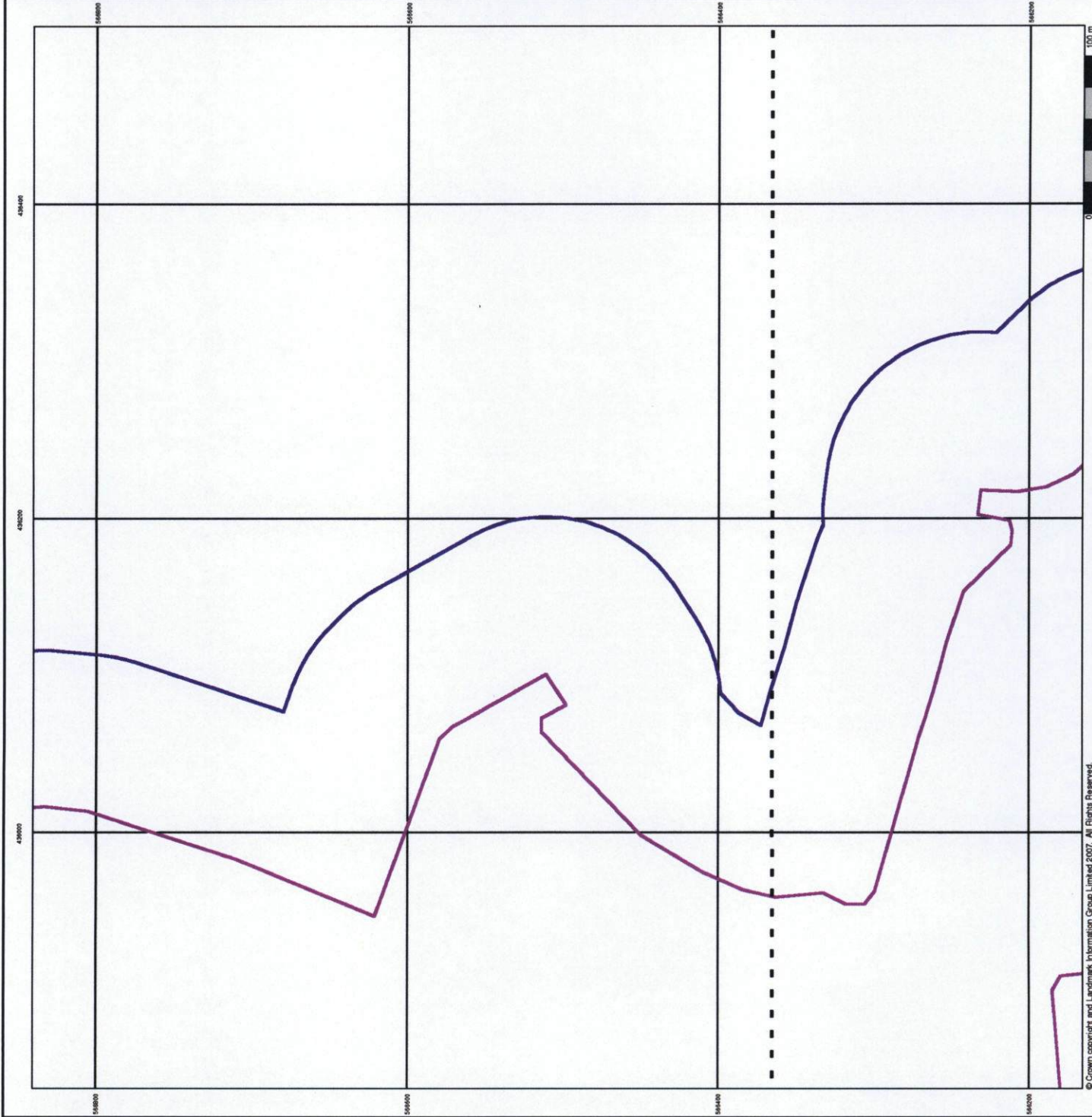


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



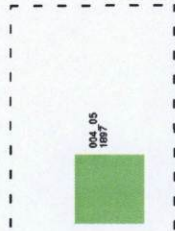
Durham

Published 1897

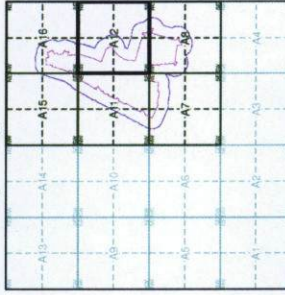
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A12



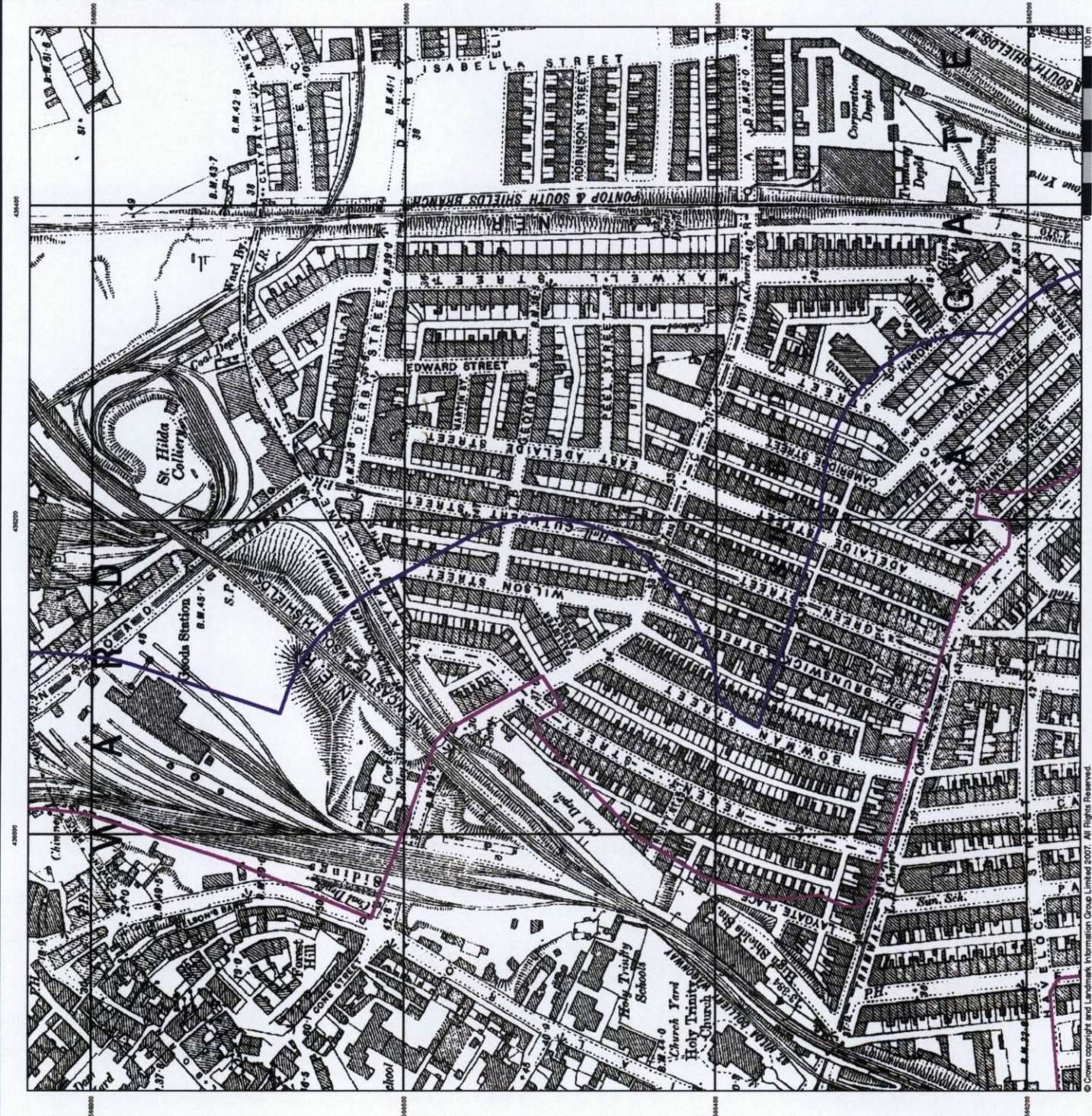
Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields

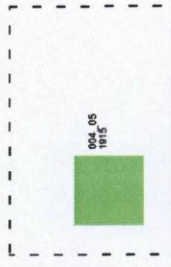


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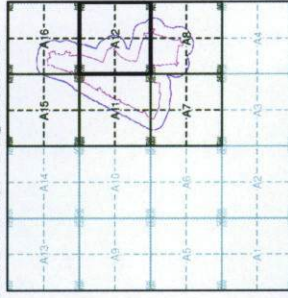
Durham
Published 1915
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas. However, the maps were not surveyed to this scale until the late 19th century. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields

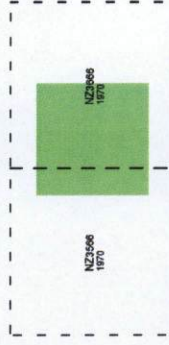


**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1970**

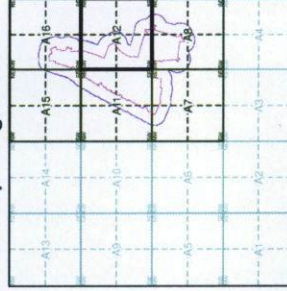
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey offices in Southampton from 1940 to 1960. The 1:2,500 scale was adopted for most urban areas and by 1960 it covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A12

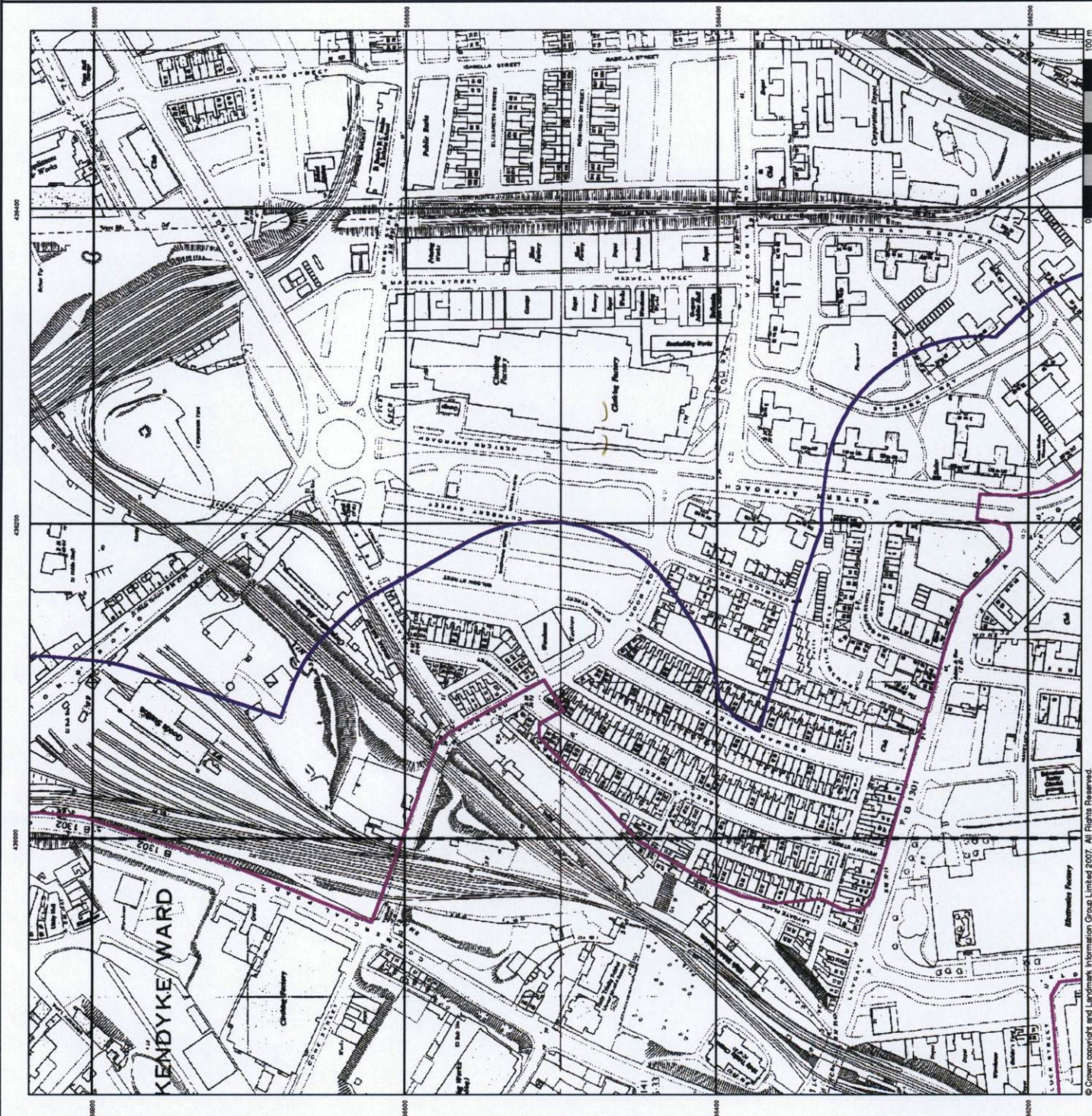


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079, 1, 1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1956**

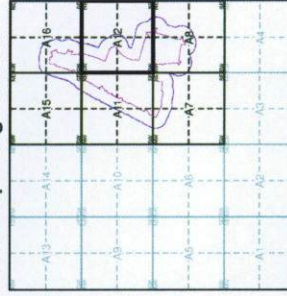
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey, which were adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1950s. In 1854 the Ordnance Survey was established to produce a national map of Great Britain. The maps published before 1956 are often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2506NE 1956	NZ2506NW 1956	NZ2506SE 1956	NZ2506SW 1956
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Historical Map - Segment A12

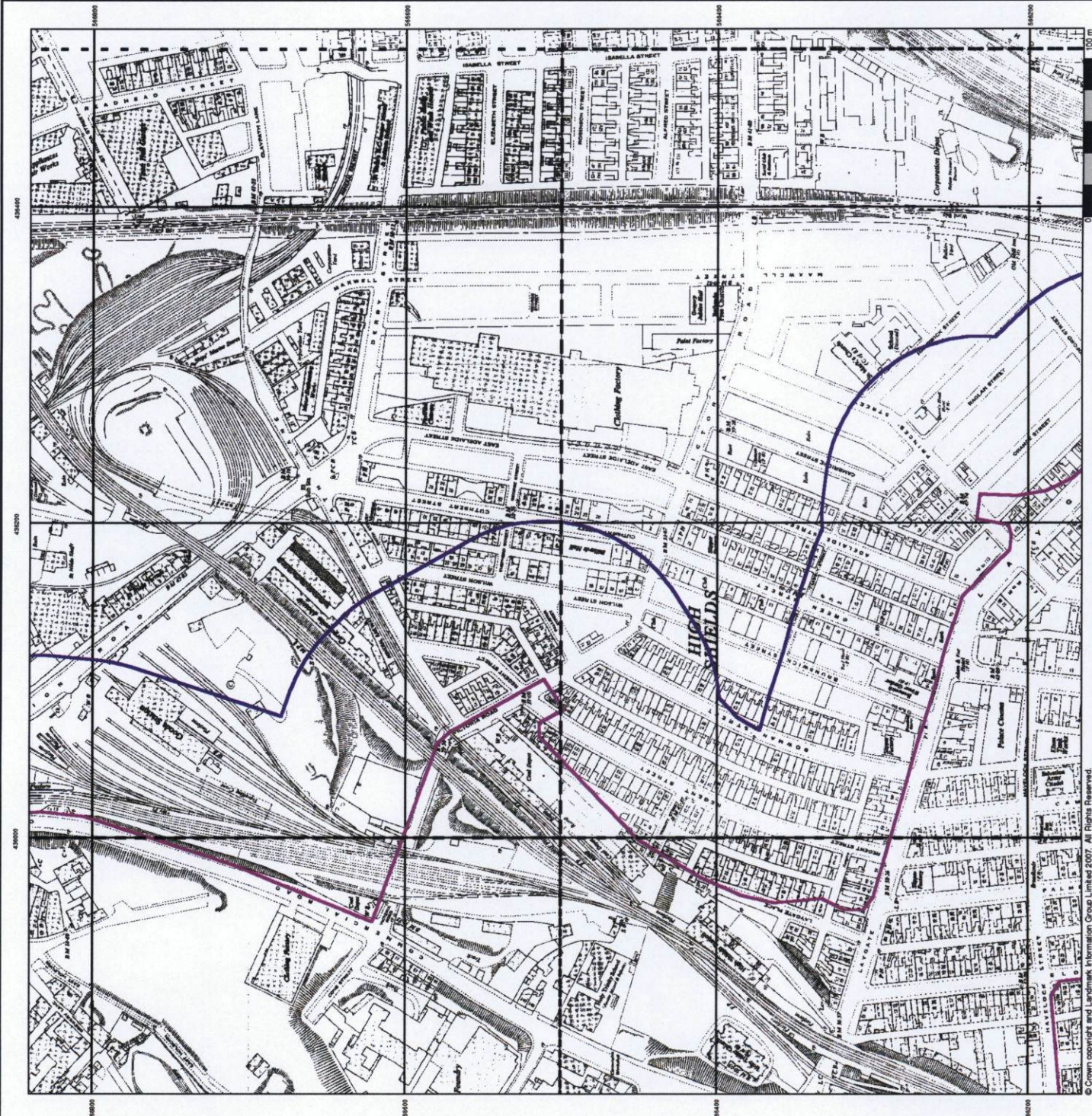


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1963 - 1975**

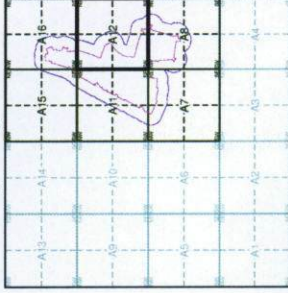
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's. In 1954 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1966 it covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ23566NW 1968	NZ23566W 1967	NZ23566NE 1975
NZ23566SE 1968	NZ23566SW 1963	NZ23566SE 1975

Historical Map - Segment A12



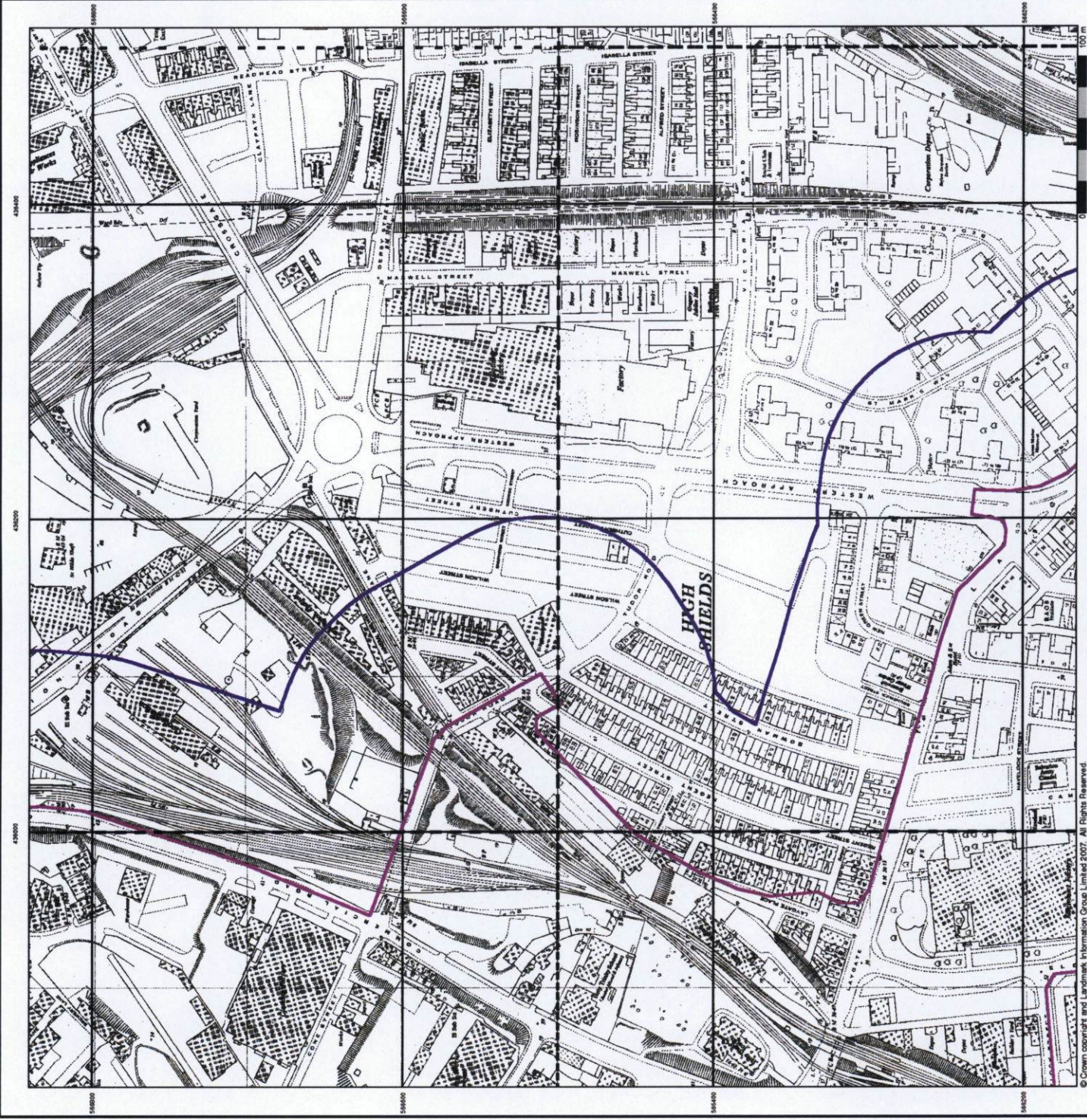
Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1968 - 1989**

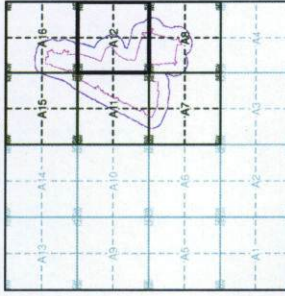
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1868 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2046SE	1969
NZ2046SW	1968
NZ2046NW	1975
NZ2046SE	1983

Historical Map - Segment A12

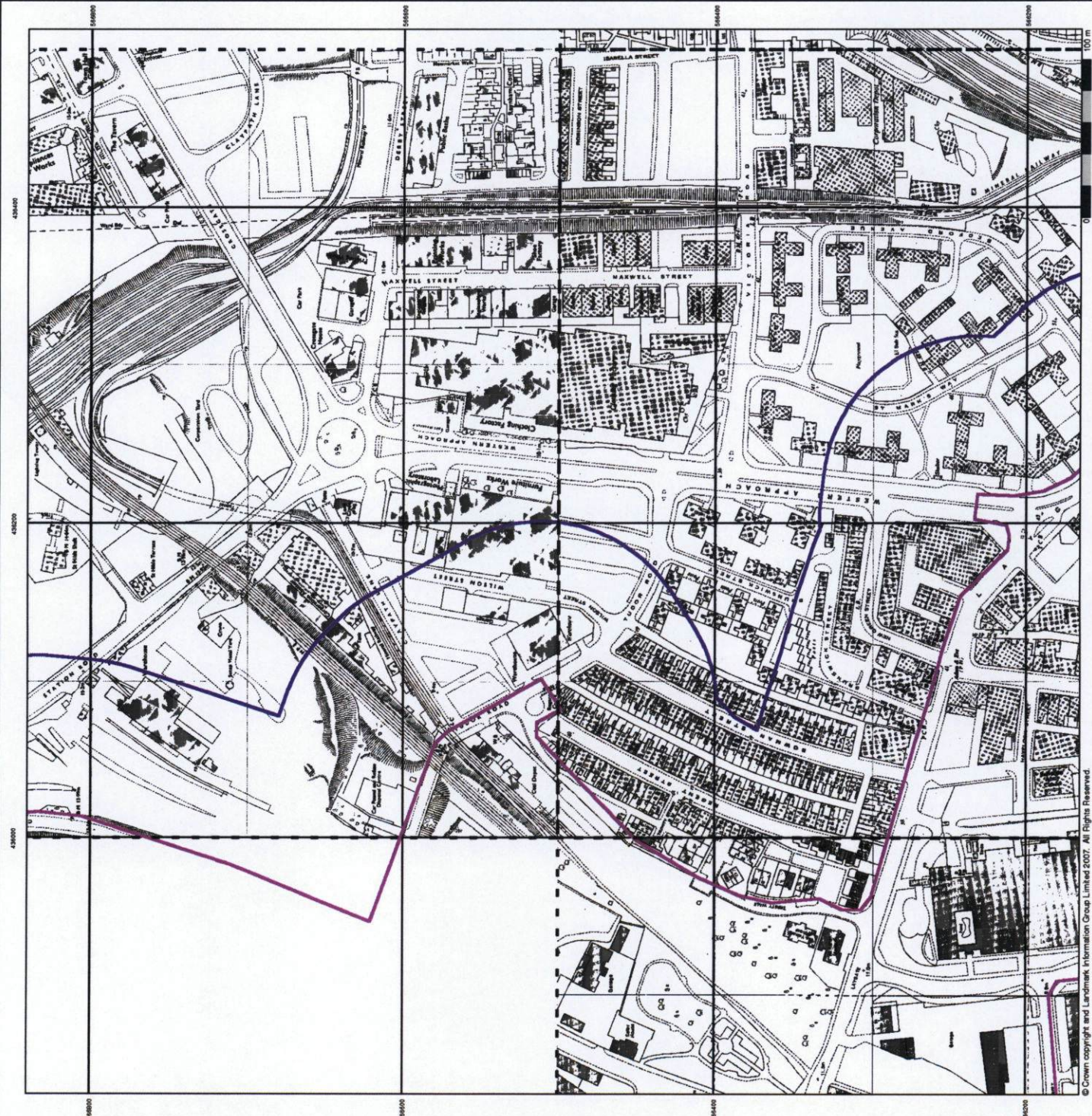


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1975 - 1989**

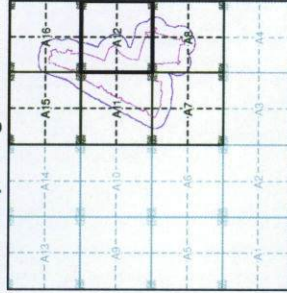
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1954 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1989 it covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published data given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ3886NW	1989
NZ3886SW	1975

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079 1 1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



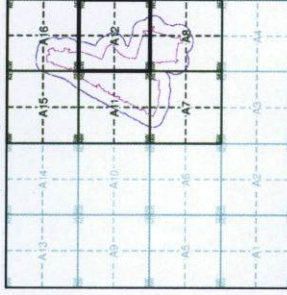
**Additional SIMs
Published 1980 - 1989
Source map scale - 1:1,250**

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ2509NE 1989	NZ2509NE 1982
NZ2509SW 1982	NZ2509SE 1980

Historical Map - Segment A12



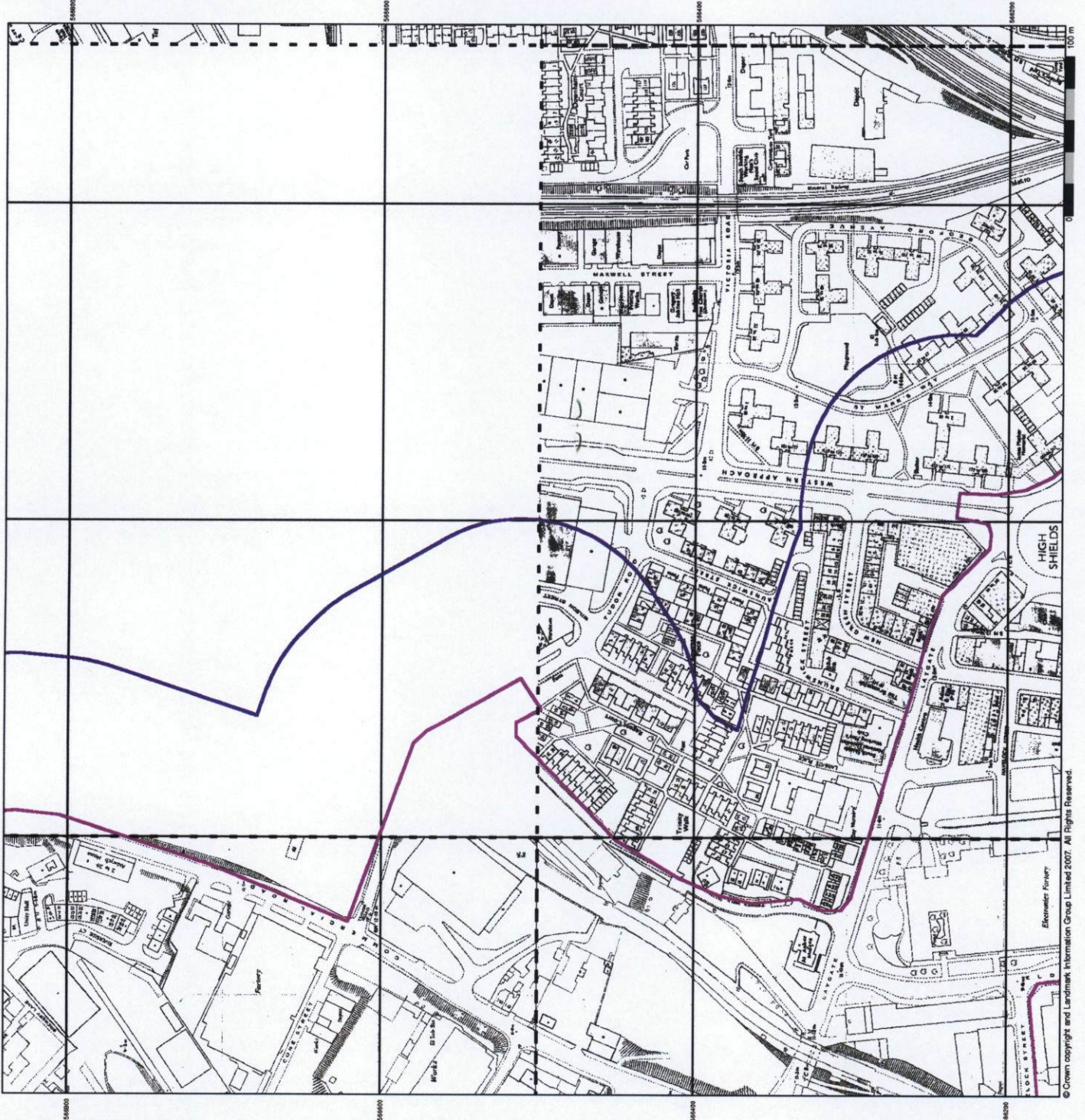
Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240

Site:
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



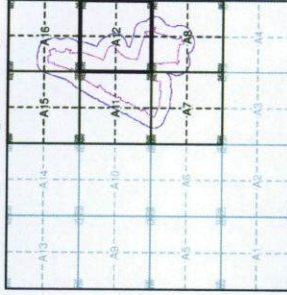
**Additional SIMs
Published 1989 - 1991
Source map scale - 1:1,250**

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZMS60NE	1991
NZMS60SW	1989
NZMS60SE	1991

Historical Map - Segment A12

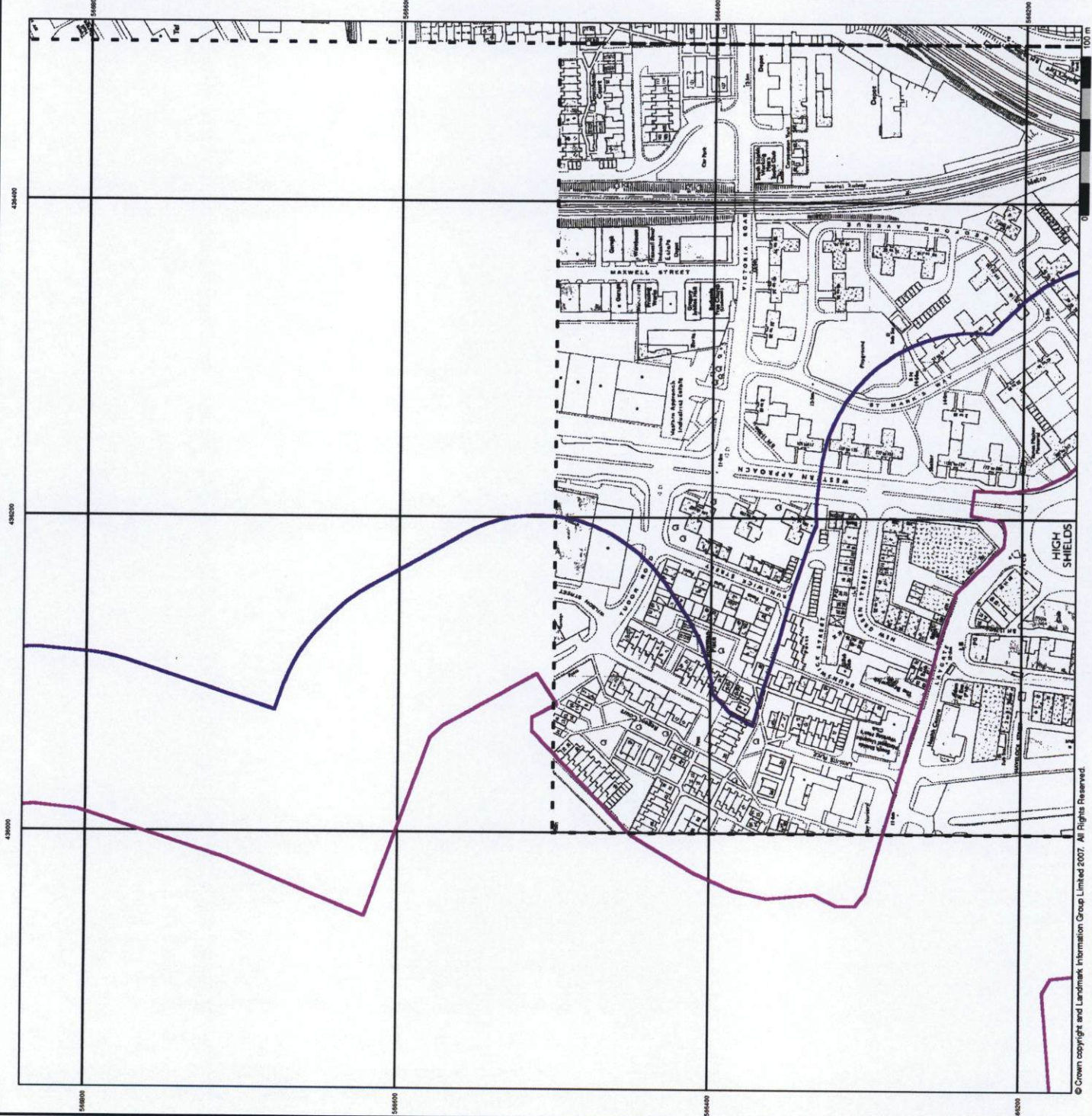


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



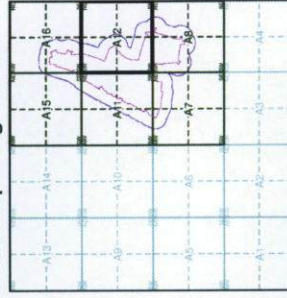
**Additional SIMs
Published 1992**
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published by the Ordnance Survey in an effort to update their maps from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on public roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1974 - 1975

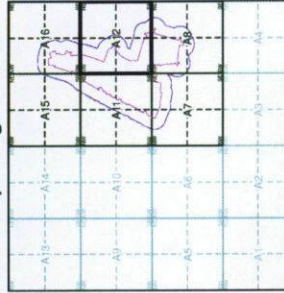
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ20468NE	NZ20468NW	NZ20468E
1974	1974	1974
NZ20468E	NZ20468SW	NZ20468E
1974	1974	1974

Historical Map - Segment A12

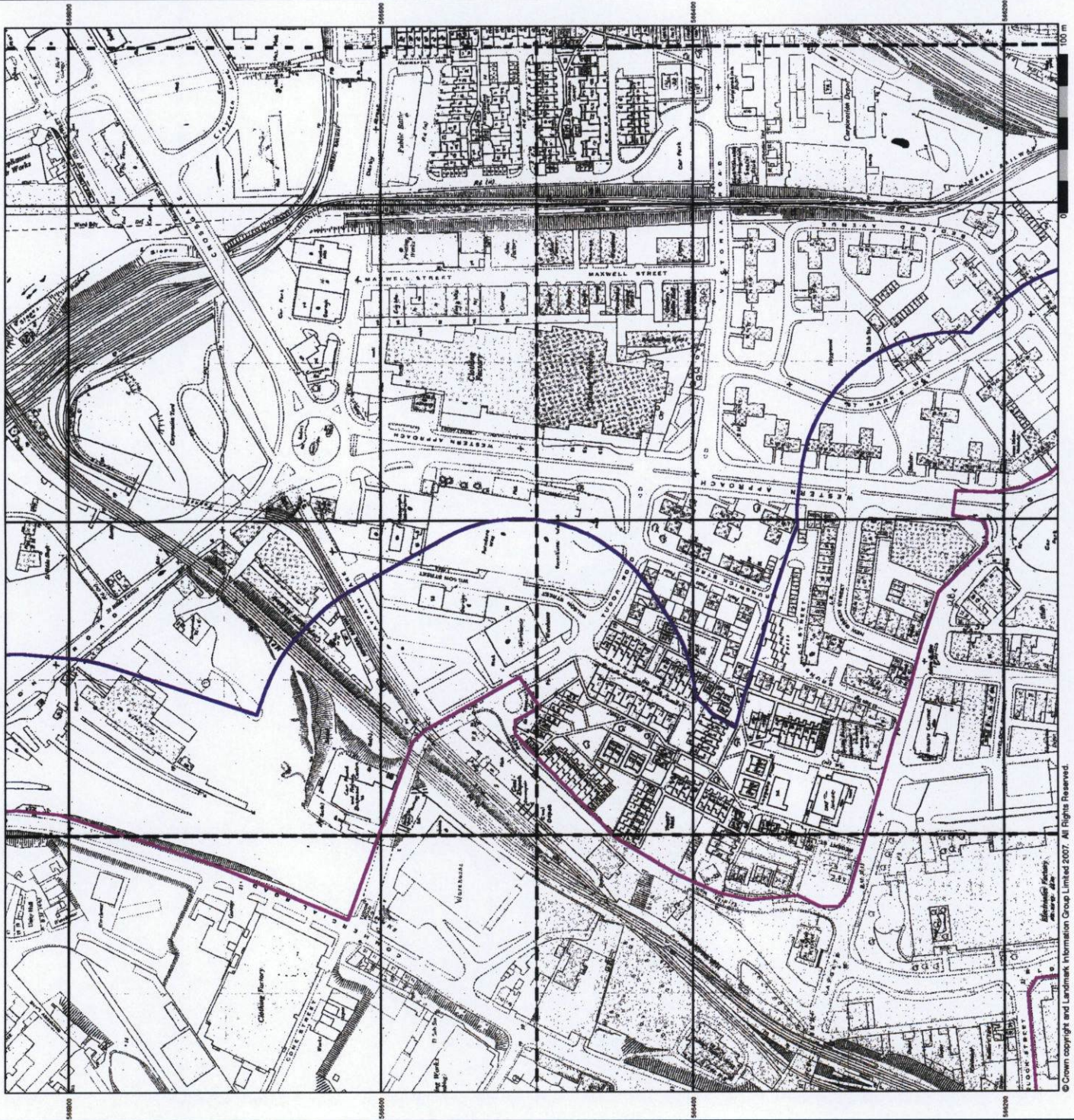


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
 Customer Ref: South Shields
 National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.42
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



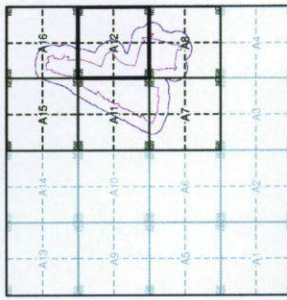
**Large-Scale National Grid Data
Published 1993**
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ234688E 1993	NZ234687W 1993	NZ234686E 1993
NZ234685E 1993	NZ234684W 1993	NZ234683E 1993

Historical Map - Segment A12

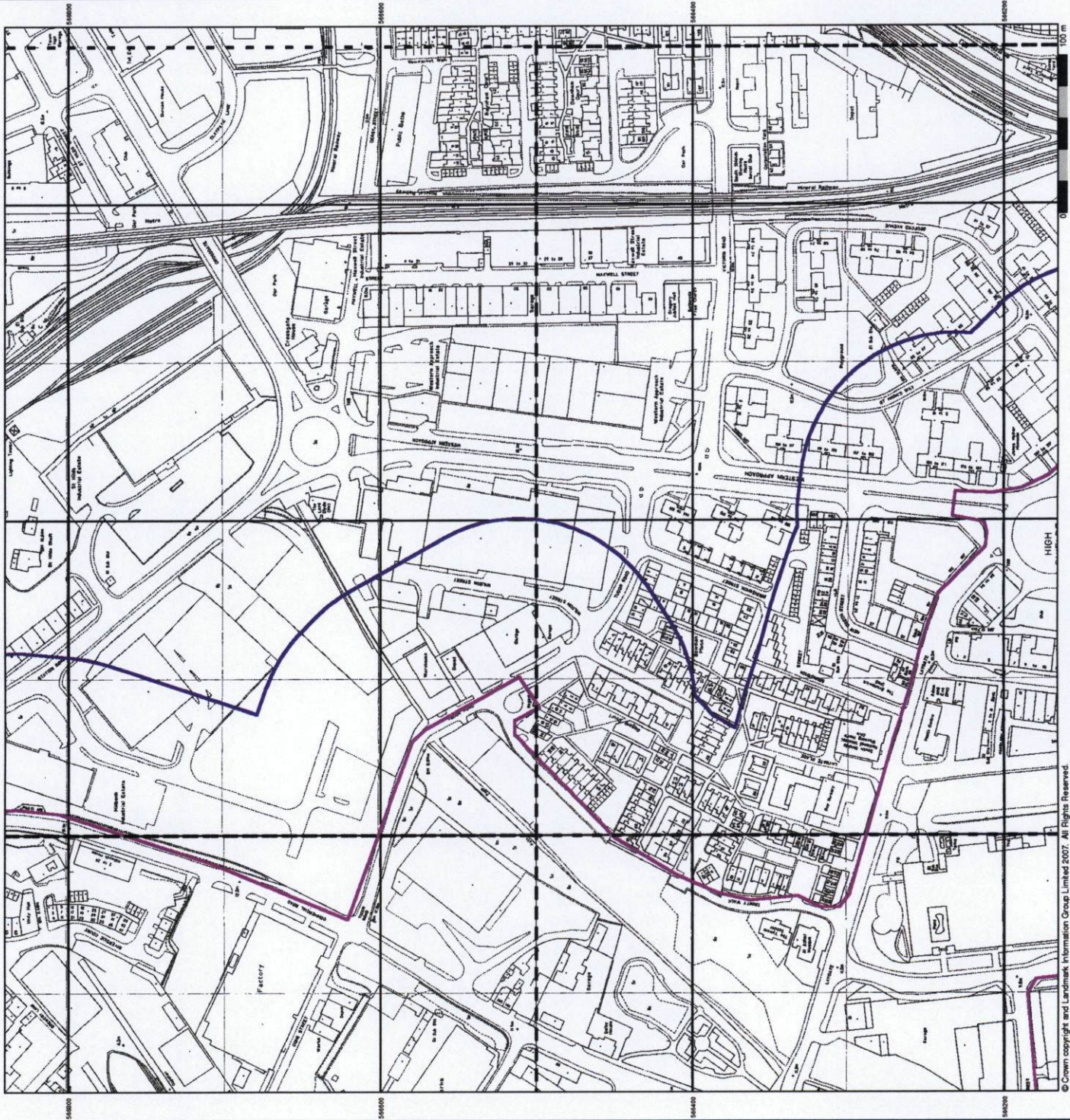


Order Details

Order Number: 22632079_1_1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Large-Scale National Grid Data
Published 1994 - 1995**

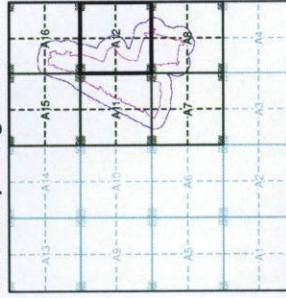
Source map scale - 1:1,250

Large Scale National Grid Data superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey of Information on Microfilm) in 1992. The data is derived from a series of aerial photographs and provides detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ940909E	NZ940909W
1994	1995

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079.1.1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 435590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields



**Large-Scale National Grid Data
Published 1994**

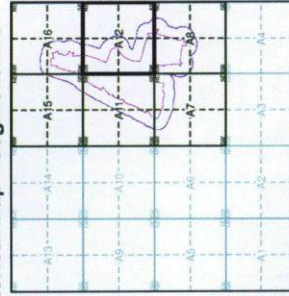
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 22632079 1 1
Customer Ref: South Shields
National Grid Reference: 4355590, 566240
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 42.42
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

South Shields