

**An Archaeological Building Recording
at Hetton Lyons Primary School,
Hetton le Hole**



Plate from within Hetton Lyons Primary school

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Compiled By:

Claire Carey

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Baltic Business Centre

Saltmeadows Road

Gateshead

Tyne and Wear

NE8 3DA

Checked By:

Dr. Richard Chatterton

Tel: 0191 447 5111

Fax: 0191 447 7687

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

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Contents

List of Figures.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1. Scope of Work.....	5
1.2. Location and Topography.....	5
2. Methodology.....	5
3. Historical Background.....	7
4. Results of photographic survey.....	10
5. Results of archive searches.....	17
6. Discussion.....	18
7. Statement of indemnity.....	18
8. Acknowledgements.....	19
9. References.....	19

Appendix I: Photograph register

Appendix II: Specification

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List of Figures

1.	Site location.....	20
2.	Site plan.....	21
3.	Building plan.....	22
4.	Elevation drawings.....	23
5.	Bill's 1626 map of County Durham.....	24
6.	Tithe plan dated 1875?.....	25
7.	First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1858.....	26
8.	Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898.....	27
9.	Third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912.....	28
10.	Hetton Lyons Primary School north elevation dated c. 1919.....	29
11.	Hetton Lyons Primary School Room 13 (corridor) dated c. 1919.....	29
12.	Hetton Lyons Boys School, higher top class dated c. 1919.....	29
13.	Fourth edition Ordnance Survey map of 1938.....	30
14.	Plan of gardens within the senior mixed department c.1950's.....	31
15.	Photograph of gardens within the senior mixed department c.1950's.....	31
16.	Photograph of gardens within the senior mixed department c.1950's.....	31
17.	Photograph of Junior School staff taken 1973.....	32
18.	Revised Ordnance Survey maps of 1975, 1980 and 1990.....	33
19.	North elevation entrance.....	34
20.	North elevation window.....	34
21.	Ordnance Survey benchmark in north elevation.....	34
22.	Ordnance Survey benchmark in north elevation.....	34
23.	North elevation.....	35
24.	North elevation.....	35
25.	West elevation.....	35
26.	South elevation.....	35
27.	South elevation, central extension.....	36
28.	Stamped brick of 1975 in south elevation, east extension.....	36
29.	Small building to south of school linked by later extension.....	36
30.	East elevation.....	36
31.	East elevation entrance.....	36
32.	Brass plate at base of door, Room 1.....	36
33.	Coat hooks, Room 7.....	37
34.	Ceramic sink, Room 9.....	37
35.	Wooden framed glass panels, Room 10a.....	37
36.	Wooden framed glass panels, Room 13 (corridor).....	37
37.	Plaque in Room 13 (corridor).....	37
38.	Cast iron radiators Room 13 (corridor).....	38
39.	Blocked window, Room 15.....	38
40.	Blocked window, Room 15.....	38
41.	Partition wall between Rooms 21 and 23.....	38
42.	Door latch in Room 29 (ladies staff toilets).....	38
43.	Fittings at base of partition wall, Room 31 (corridor).....	39
44.	Brass door handle, Room 31 (corridor).....	39
45.	Room 33.....	39

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2008, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Sunderland City Council to undertake an archaeological building recording at Hetton Lyons Primary School, Hetton-le-Hole, Sunderland. Planning permission had been granted for the erection of a new school which will mean that the existing school, built in 1912, will be demolished.

The school was built by Durham County Council and opened in 1912 by the Councillor W. J. Aunger. Hetton estate can be dated back to at least the 14th century when a small village existed at this time. Due to the opening of Hetton Colliery in 1820, and its revolutionary railway in 1822, the area expanded rapidly and by 1912 the new school was built. It comprised three departments, boys, girls, and a separate infant department. The building design represents three separate sections. By 1929, the school was rearranged into senior mixed, junior mixed and infant mixed. In 1967, the senior department moved to their own location at Hetton and the junior and infants sections amalgamated to become a primary school.

Very little has changed since the building was first in use from 1912 apart from the replacement of windows with modern double-glazing. Internally, most of the doors, door frames and fittings are still intact and the original wall surfaces can still be seen, although they have been painted. The original dado and picture rails are present throughout most of the building also, as is the original parquet flooring. Externally, there has been virtually no change apart from three small extensions, one on the west elevation and two on the south elevation. An old cast iron Ordnance Survey benchmark was present on the north elevation at the west end, which will be recovered prior to demolition.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

- 1.1.1. In July 2008, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Sunderland City Council to undertake an archaeological building recording at Hetton Lyons Primary School, Hetton le Hole, Sunderland (Fig. 1). The work was carried out prior to the demolition of the school in order to build a new school on the site.
- 1.1.2. The work was undertaken to an English Heritage Level 2 recording standards and complied with English Heritage's "*Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good practice*" (2006).
- 1.1.3. The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. In line with the scheme, this work will document and record 20th century architecture associated with our industrial past. There are few 20th century sites within the Historic Environment Record in the area, with the exception of military archaeology, and this work will contribute to the understanding and records for sites of this period.

1.2. Location and topography

- 1.2.1. Hetton Lyons Primary School is located within Hetton le Hole on Four Lane Ends, just west of the A182 (Fig. 2). The site is bounded to the north by Coronation Terrace, to the east by Four Lane Ends and Claypath Road, and to the south and west by residential housing.
- 1.2.2. The solid geology of the site comprises Magnesian Limestone and the overlying drift geology comprises till deposits (British Geological Survey, 2008). The site is situated on land at 88.40m above Ordnance Datum. The land slopes down gradually to the north-west corner of the site, which sits at 88.10m aOD.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Photographic recording

- 2.1.1. A photographic survey was undertaken in order to create a permanent record of Hetton Lyons Primary School prior to demolition. The photographic recording was carried out using Canon EOS 3000v cameras, in black and white and colour print. A number of photographs were taken in low light conditions, in which case a direct flash was used. An appropriate scale (2 metre alternating red and white ranging rod, and a 1 metre alternating black and white ranging rod), and a chalk board showing the location of the shot, were displayed in the photographs where appropriate. Detailed photographs were taken of individual features or areas of interest. Photographic registers can be found in Appendix II and building plan marked with room numbers can be found in Figure 3. Elevation drawings are shown in Figure 4.

2.2. Archive searches

2.2.1. The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the project specification. The following archives were consulted:

- Tyne and Wear Archives Service (TWAS)
- Sunderland Local Studies Centre
- Houghton-le-Spring Library
- Hetton-le-Hole Library
- Durham Record Office
- National Monuments Record (NMR)

2.3. Web sources

2.3.1. A number of web sources were consulted in order to assist in the archive searches and to obtain additional information relating to the study area. Those consulted were as follows:

Tyne and Wear HER: <http://www.twsitelines.info>
Structural Images of the North East: <http://sine.ncl.ac.uk/>
English Heritage: <http://www.english-heritage.org/NMR>
Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>
British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>
Magic Maps: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

2.4. Historic mapping

2.4.1. The specification supplied by the County Archaeological Officer stipulated that the final report should include historic map regression to show changes to the site over time. Historic maps were consulted at the archive services listed in section 2.2. Suitable maps were digitally photographed, then scaled and rotated using AutoCAD software. The following maps were included in the regression exercise:

- OS mapping revised 2003
- Ordnance Survey fourth edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1939
- Ordnance Survey third edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1919
- Ordnance Survey second edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1898
- Ordnance Survey first edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1856

2.4.2. Maps that were represented at a scale too small to show the study area in enough detail for the regression exercise were also consulted and were as follows:

- Speed's 1610 Map of County Durham
- Bill's 1626 Map of County Durham
- Simpson's 1746 Map of County Durham
- Hall's 1833 Map of County Durham
- Creighton's 1848 Map of County Durham

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1. Prehistoric

There is evidence of human activity in Hetton-le-Hole dating back as far as the Mesolithic period in the form of pit found at Copt Hill (HER 100). The site was first excavated in 1877 by Dr. Greenwell and T.W.U. Robinson who found a round barrow described as 66 feet in diameter and 7.75 feet in height. The primary burial was interpreted as a Neolithic cremation, but there were also possible Bronze Age and Early Medieval inhumations. In 1816, the antiquarian Surtees recorded “*a remarkable tumulus, consisting entirely of field-stones gathered together...on the right-hand side of the road from Eppleton to Hetton and only one field from Houghton-Land.*” The monument has been interpreted as a barrow and a small hollow in the top is known as the Fairies Cradle (HER 249). Fieldwalking across a rectilinear enclosure site at Bracken Hill (HER 5300) revealed Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint as well as Post Medieval material. No evidence of settlement has been discovered in the area but small finds, such as the Bronze Age axe fragment from Carr House Farm (HER 251), suggest that prehistoric people were occupying the area.

3.2. Romano-British

Although there was a considerable Roman military presence in the North East of England, there is no evidence of Romano-British activity in or close to the study area.

3.3. Early Medieval

Given the evidence for earlier settlement, it is likely that the Medieval settlement of Hetton grew up from earlier occupation. The name Hetton-le-Hole derives from two Anglo-Saxon words, which were spelt together “Heppedune” meaning Bramble Hill. There is no evidence for human occupation dating to the Early Medieval period in or close to the study area.

3.4. Medieval

One of the earliest documented references to the area comes from Boldon Book, which was written c.1183, and records ‘Hetton’ as being held for half a knight’s fee. The name ‘Heppedune’ gave rise to a local landowning family named le Hepdon, who owned part of the Manor from at least the early 14th century. The ancient manor was bounded by that of Elmore and was divided in the mid-14th century, forming Hetton-le-Hole (HER 262) and Hetton-on-the-Hill (HER 261). The two areas co-existed until the 17th century. The early core of Hetton-le-Hole appears to be the area bounded by Front Street, Park View and the burn in Hetton Dean (HER 262).

3.5. Post Medieval

The area is noted simply as ‘Hetton’ on Bill’s 1626 map of County Durham. The Hetton estate passed to the Honourable Francis Bowes-Lyon, the Queen’s uncle, in the later half of the 18th century. From 1812, the manor house – Hetton Hall – was empty for a number of years until Nicholas Wood, the eminent colliery engineer, bought it and lived there with his son. The building’s mid 19th century style suggests that Wood rebuilt it. By 1902 it was unoccupied, and after falling into disrepair, was demolished in 1923. Hetton-le-Hole grew during the Industrial Revolution with a number of key raw materials located close by. Pits to extract

gravel (HER 2995, 2997) and sand (HER 2992) were situated in the local area. The Hetton Coal Company was formed in 1819 with the first shaft being sunk in 1820 at the Hetton Colliery (HER 2989, 3207). It was a highly controversial undertaking, with geologists doubtful as to whether coal of any value could be accessed in this location. The first seam of coal was reached in 1822 at 109 fathoms deep. Hetton Pit was the very first mine from which coal beneath the Magnesian Limestone plateau of north east Durham was extracted. The success of the scheme led to the opening of the whole Durham coalfield and shaped the history and growth of the area for the next 150 years. Problems arose however, as there was no easy way to transport the coal to the nearest port at Sunderland, which was 8 miles away over rough countryside including the steep incline at Warden Law. Nicholas Wood, the engineer faced with the task, brought in George Stephenson and his design used a combination of gravity down inclines and locomotives for level and upward stretches. The Hetton Railway (HER 3624) was the first railway to use no animal power at all and together with the mine, had a huge impact on the economy and population of Hetton. It made its first trip on 18th November 1822. Alongside the pit were cokeworks, brickworks, colliery blacksmith's, joiners' shops, engine repair shops and wagon sheds. These activities led to a rapid increase in the size of Hetton and over 200 houses for the miners were built at once. These have all but gone now, but twelve of these former mining cottages from Francis Street in Hetton Centre were re-erected stone by stone at Beamish Open Air Museum, Stanley, near Chester-le-Street. The Hetton Coal Company became the Lambton and Hetton Collieries Ltd in 1911, the Lambton Hetton & Joicey Collieries Ltd in 1923 and in 1947 it was taken over by the National Coal Board. A number of colliery buildings still survive but there are no remnants of the mine, which was landscaped following its closure in 1950.

3.6. *Development of Hetton Lyons Primary School*

The information in this section has been taken from primary sources including historic mapping, which has been included in a map regression exercise (Figures 6 -9, 13 and 18), pictorial and written sources. Mr Jack Steel, a former pupil from 1929, and head teacher for 25 years from 1961, was also interviewed. Secondary sources were also consulted, including county histories and local history books.

The earliest map to show the study area was Bill's 1626 map of County Durham (Fig. 5), which shows the area of 'Hetton'. The map is illustrated at too small a scale however to show any detail of the study area.

An early tithe plan (Fig. 6) was the earliest map consulted during this study that shows the area in enough detail to recognise individual buildings. The Durham Records Office date the map to 1875, however the tithe map must pre-date the first edition OS map of 1858. The Hetton Railway, which is known to have completed its first journey in November 1822, is still under construction on this tithe map and the colliery itself comprises only a small number of buildings. The date for the tithe map is therefore unknown, but it must have been surveyed prior to the completion of the Hetton Railway in the early 1820's. The plan shows the area later to be occupied by the school as an open field numbered 258. The entry in the tithe account book lists the landowner as the Honourable Maria Jane Bowes Barrington, who leased the field to Mr John Beckwith. The field itself

is named 'lane end field' (DRO ref: EP HH 30/1-2). There are a number of residential buildings on either side of 'Lane Ends' and Pemberton's Quarry is also marked out at this date, although not labelled.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1858 shows that Hetton Quarry has undergone rapid expansion since the earlier title plan (Fig. 7). Minor Pit and Blossom Pit are shown as well as a Limestone quarry to the west. The Hetton Railway can be seen leading north-west out of the colliery and the Elmore branch runs through Four Lane Ends to the west of the colliery. 'Lane Ends' has been renamed to 'Four Lane Ends' and is more built up with a public house named the Lyons Tavern at the east end. The area where the school will be sited remains an open field at this date.

The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 illustrates that the pockets of land on either side of Four Lane Ends have been developed (Fig. 8). There is a new residential area to the north-west named Springwell Terrace and to the east of the houses is a new police station and railway station. Another residential area has been built at the far east end of Four Lane Ends, to the east of the Elmore Railway branch. The colliery expansion would have provided a need for housing in the area for the miners and their families. The Limestone quarry to the west of the colliery and a brick works has been set up in this area.

The third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912 (Fig. 9) reveals that there has been further residential development around the study area and Hetton Lyons School has been built. Hetton Lyons School was opened in 1912 by Durham County Council and contained three separate departments, one for boys, one for girls, and an infants department (Berriman 2002). Figures 10 to 12 show the school as it was in 1919. In 1929, the school was reorganised into senior mixed, junior mixed and infant mixed. Mr Jack Steel joined the school as a pupil in 1934 and left to go to Houghton Secondary School in 1940. In order to progress, Mr Steel was required to complete a 45 minute IQ test (Mr J. Steel, pers. Comm.).

The fourth edition Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (Fig. 13) shows that the practical room to the south of the school has been erected together with a second building. The area to the south of the school comprised gardens around this time, which can be seen in Figures 14 to 16. The plan and photographs show the gardens as they were *c.* 1950's. By this time there had been a large amount of residential development around the school, with a new cricket ground to the east of the Elmore Railway branch.

In 1967, the senior mixed department moved to its own location at Hetton. Until this date, each of the three departments had their own head teacher. When the senior department moved out, Mr Jack Steel the junior head teacher (Fig. 14) became head of both the juniors and infants, which was made up of 500 pupils (Mr J. Steel, pers. Comm.). This was a large increase from previous years as the new Pearson's housing estate in the area brought in many newly married couples, and therefore more children.

The 1975 revised edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 15) reveals few changes to the school but by 1980, the small building to the south of the school has been linked to the main building (Fig. 15). This corresponds with a brick used to

construct the linking section of the school which was identified during this building survey and dated 1975. In 1982, the junior and infant departments merged to become a primary school (Berriman 2002). The 1990 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 15) illustrates that a small extension has been added to the west elevation of the school and another to the west end of the south elevation. The school is divided into two separate departments, with the infant school to the west and the junior school to the east. There have been no obvious alterations since the 1990 survey.

4. RESULTS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

4.1. The site was visited on the 21st July 2008 in order to record the school building prior to demolition.

4.2. Exterior

4.2.1. North elevation

The single-storey building was brick-built with a slate tiled roof. The close proximity of trees to the north elevation made photography of the building as a whole from this side difficult to achieve, however the elevation drawings illustrated in Figure 4 reveal this elevation in full and photographs are shown in Figures 19 – 24. The north elevation of the building was completely symmetrical. The centre of the elevation was made up from two gables, each holding three large, modern double-glazed windows, in place of the original windows shown in Figure 4. The central window was larger than the other two and was positioned slightly higher. No lintel or sill was shown as the window lay flush with the brickwork, however the brickwork above the window was positioned vertically rather than horizontal. The gables were brick-built with sandstone squared column edges and a sandstone lintel existed approximately half way between the top of the windows and the top of the gable. A sandstone capping stone was placed on top of each gable. The space between the gables held two small windows, which were also modern, double-glazed replacements. To the west of the central gables was an entrance section, which was mirrored on the opposite side to the east of the central gables. The west entrance is noted on original plans as the girl's entrance, and the east is noted as the boy's entrance. This section contained an entrance way with two modern, double-glazed windows on either side. The entrance was constructed out of ashlar sandstone blocks, which formed a frame (Fig. 19). A large lintel block was placed above the door way and the blocks above formed an arch. The arch block had been dressed and the edges formed a lip. The block beneath the lip had also been decoratively dressed. Based on the original elevation drawings, these are the original features. The door and window above however, were later replacements. The window comprised a single pane of glass, as opposed to the multi-pane shown on the original drawings. To the west of the entrance section, and mirrored on the east side, were two further gables which were constructed in an identical manner as those in the centre of the elevation. The three original windows in these gables had also been removed but had been replaced with one large, modern, double-glazed window (Fig. 20), as opposed to the three smaller ones in the central gables. No cills or lintels were shown but the brickwork above the window was placed in a vertical position. On the west side of the squared sandstone column, on the west gable, was an

Ordnance Survey bench mark plate (Figures 21 and 22). The space where the original windows once existed had been bricked up and was clearly visible. The section between the gables held a single, modern, double-glazed replacement. Above the window the brickwork was placed vertically and a further 5 courses of brick were placed on top. Above this was a large sandstone ashlar lintel with a concave arch cut from the top. This block linked the two sandstone square columns that were present at the edges of the gables. This was also mirrored on the east side of the elevation. At the far east and west ends of the original building a small brick-built block had been constructed at the gable ends, which was set slightly back from the main body of the building. An entranceway had been constructed, which was positioned against the main building and was constructed out of sandstone blocks with a large sandstone ashlar lintel above.

4.2.2. *West elevation*

The west elevation comprised a small brick-built building joined to the main building and is contemporary. Four windows, which were modern, double-glazed replacements, were located 1.5m above the ground level (Fig. 22). No sills or lintels were visible. The roof of this part was slate tiled. The building continued to the south where a longer but narrower window existed. This was also a modern replacement. At this point on the west elevation a later brick-built extension had been constructed. The north elevation of the extension held a single doorway to the east end. It was set back into the building and was accessed by two concrete steps. The roof of the extension was flat and had been felted. The west elevation of the extension contained four small modern windows and a modern fire escape door at the southern end. The south elevation of the extension held two small, modern double-glazed windows. It is likely that, prior to the later extension, the west elevation would have looked similar to the east elevation, which is discussed below.

4.2.3. *South elevation*

The south elevation was divided into three main sections, which were all constructed in an identical manner (Fig. 23). Each section comprised four gables, smaller than those on the north elevation, which contained a large, modern, double-glazed window. The brick-built gables were capped with decorative sandstone edges. On either side of each gable was a smaller window, which had also been recently replaced and sat just below the roof level. Between the west and central section of the elevation, a later brick-built extension had been added and contained a small, modern window in the west and east elevations (Fig. 24). A later brick-built extension was also constructed between the central and east sections. A modern doorway and small modern window was present in the west elevation. One of the bricks used to construct the extension was stamped with the date 1975 and the name of a Birtley company (Fig. 25). This suggests that this extension must have been constructed after 1975. This extension linked an earlier building (Fig. 26), which is present on the fourth edition OS map of 1939, to the main school building. It was a brick-built building with a sloping felted roof. The west elevation contained four large, modern, double-glazed windows. The east elevation of the extension contained four small, modern windows and a modern door. There was a covered walkway along the east elevation. The east section of the southern elevation was difficult to photograph due to construction work taking place outside of the building but it appeared to be identical to the west and central sections of that elevation.

4.2.4. *East elevation*

The east elevation (Fig. 27) comprised two main brick-built sections with an entranceway (Fig. 28) and smaller brick-built section in between. The north end contained four small windows, which had been replaced with modern double-glazing, just below the roof line. The corner of this section was constructed of sandstone blocks. A small brick-built section linked this part to the entranceway and contained a narrower but longer modern window, identical to that in the west elevation. The entranceway was built in the same way as those in the centre of the north elevation.

4.3. Interior

4.3.1. For the purpose of this discussion, the interior of the school has been divided up into three main areas (A, B and C) with two connecting areas (Ca and Cb).

4.3.2. ***Section A – Rooms 1-13***

Room 1 (lobby)

Investigation of the lobby at the west end of the building revealed that the wall surfaces were original and had not been covered. The brick-construction on the lower part of the walls was clearly visible although it had been painted over. The wall was divided by a dado rail which ran around the lobby. Above this the walls had been plastered and painted. The doorways within the lobby, which led to the various rooms still held their original doors and frames. The double doors leading into the central corridor (Room 13) were set in a wood and glass panelled surround. At the base of the door frame were brass plates on either side which were stamped with 'N.F. RAMSEY & CO. LTD NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE LONDON & BIRMINGHAM' (Fig. 29). The exit door in the east wall however, had been replaced with modern fire exit doors.

Room 2

Room 2 was a classroom that had plastered and painted walls with a dado rail running around the room and under the three large windows on the north facing wall. A further window existed close to the high ceiling at the north end of the east wall. The window and surround had been replaced with modern double-glazing but the original wooden cill was still intact. The windows had been replaced but the wooden cills were original and were a continuation of the dado rail. A picture rail also ran around the room and was of the same moulding as the dado rail. The holder for the black board was an original fitting. Boards could be placed in the holder and were able to slide across each other.

Room 3

Room 3 was a small cupboard just off the lobby (Room 1). The walls still showed the original brick-built surface below an original dado rail. An original ceramic sink was present at the back of the room below a window. The original window had been replaced with a later one.

Rooms 4a and 4b

Rooms 4a and 4b were small cupboards off the lobby (Room 1). They were in use as storage for music equipment and no features of historic significance were noted.

Rooms 5, 6 and 7

Rooms 5 and six were cupboards off Room 8. The original brick-built wall could still be seen, which had been painted over. No further features of historic significance were noted. Room 7 was the area which connected Room 8 to Room 6. The original brick-built walls were shown in this area also but the flooring had been replaced with modern linoleum flooring. The door frame and door appeared to be original features, and the brickwork above the doorway was arranged in a double-arch effect. There were a number of original metal coat hooks with numbers but they had been painted over (Fig. 30).

Room 8

Room 8 had been in use as a classroom and held very few features of historic interest. The windows had been replaced with modern double-glazing and three out of the four walls had been plastered and painted. The west wall showed the surface of the original brick-built wall, which had been painted. The flooring had been replaced or covered with modern linoleum flooring.

Room 9

Room 9 had been in use as a classroom. The original brickwork walls could still be seen below the original dado rail and the walls above were plastered and painted. The original blackboard holder was still intact but held a modern whiteboard. The windows had been replaced with modern double-glazing. The flooring was the original parquet block flooring that was present throughout the main corridor. An original square ceramic sink was present in the far north-west corner of the room (Fig. 31).

Room 10, 10a and 10b

Room 10 had been in use as the secretary's office. And all original features had been removed apart from the door and door frame leading into a cupboard (Room 10a) off this room. The wooden door comprised four panels and a brass handle. In the ceiling of the cupboard 10a, a wooden frame with glass panels existed (Fig. 32). The function of this feature was not clear but it appeared to have been constructed prior to the erection of the partition wall that created the cupboard, as this wall truncated the panelling at the north end.

Room 11

Based on the original plans (Fig. 4) Room 11 once comprised one large classroom which could be separated by a sliding partition wall. At the time of this survey however, all partition walls had been removed and the area had been made an extension of the main central corridor (Room 13). The original parquet flooring was still present, along with the original brickwork wall surface beneath the dado rail. All of the windows had been replaced with modern double-glazing.

Room 12

Room 12 had been in use as a classroom. The original brickwork walls could still be seen below the original dado rail and the walls above were plastered and painted. The door way from the main central corridor (Room 13) was set into wood and glass panelling above. The wooden door contained two panels at the bottom and the top was made up from four surrounding panels with a fifth panel in the centre. The centre and top two were glass and the remaining were wood. The handle was a modern replacement. A large wooden frame with glass panels

existed at the east end of the north wall, which looked out onto the main central corridor (Room 13). The original parquet flooring remained in this room.

Room 13 (central corridor)

This area is shown on the photograph taken in c.1919 (Fig. x). The original brickwork walls could still be seen below the original dado rail and the walls above were plastered and painted. The original parquet flooring was also present. The ceiling had been replaced with modern tile panels but a series of skylights existed along the southern edge of the ceiling. The windows had been replaced with modern double-glazing. The double-doors leading to the circulation area (Room 15) were original and were set beneath wooden frames with two rows of four glass panels (Fig. 33). The doors were exactly the same as the door described in Room 12 but the original brass handles remained. The panels above the double-doors leading into the circulation area to the south (Room 14) had been replaced, although the frame remained intact. The doors had also been replaced. At the far west end of this area, on the west wall, was a brass plaque noting the opening of the school. The plaque read “COUNTY OF DURHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE THIS SCHOOL WAS OPENED ON 12TH JUNE 1912 BY W. J. AUNGER ESQ C.C.” (Fig. 34). A number of original cast-iron radiators were present in the main central corridor (Fig. 35).

4.3.3. *Connecting Area Ca – Rooms 14-18*

Room 14

Room 14 was a circulation area linking the main central corridors (Rooms 13 and 19) to the kitchen (Room 17) and boy’s toilets (Room 18) to the south. The original wall surfaces were exposed and the dado rail was original but no further features of historic significance were noted.

Room 15

Room 15 was a circulation area that linked the main central corridors (Room 13 and 19) to the entrance way in the north elevation. Again, the brickwork wall below the dado rail was present and the wall above had been plastered and painted. A large blocked window could be seen in the south-west corner (Fig. 36). According to the original plans, this would have looked onto the main corridor (Room 19) to the west. The south end of the window was truncated by a partition wall that was erected to create an electric cupboard (Fig. 37). The remaining section of the window was visible in the cupboard.

Room 16

Room 16 lay just off the circulation area (Room 15) and contained no features of historic significance.

Room 17

Room 17 had been in use as a kitchen and no features of historic significance remained.

Room 18 (boy’s toilets)

Room 18 had been used as a boy’s toilet and contained no features of historic significance.

4.3.4. **Section B – Rooms 19-24, 29**

Room 19 (central corridor)

This section of corridor was constructed and remained in the same manner as the section discussed above (Room 13).

Room 20

Room 20 had been in use as a classroom and was identical to Rooms 12, 21 and 23.

Room 21

Room 21 had been in use as a classroom and was identical to Rooms 12, 20 and 23. The partition wall between Room 21 and 23 contained wooden panels at the bottom and a wooden frame with glass panelling at the top (Fig. 38).

Room 22

Room 22 had been in use the head teacher's office and no features of historical significance remained.

Room 23

Room 23 had been in use as a classroom and was identical to Rooms 12, 20 and 21.

Room 24

Room 24 had been in use as the staff room and the original dado and picture rails were in place. The wooden window frames were also intact but the windows had been replaced with modern double-glazing. The room was heavily nicotine stained.

Room 29

Room 29 had been in use as the ladies staff toilet. The doors and frames were original features and the latch on one of the toilet doors comprised an interesting brass mechanism (Fig. 39). The lock functioned by using a cogged wheel to slide the latch into a locked position.

4.3.5. **Connecting Area Cb – Rooms 26-28, 30**

Room 26

Room 26 was a corridor leading from the circulation area at the west end of the main central corridor (Room 19). It led past Room 27 to Room 28 and contained no features of historic significance.

Room 27

Room 27 had been in use as a small classroom and contained no further features of historic significance.

Room 28

Room 28 was a modern extension to south of the original building and held no features of historic significance.

Room 30

Room 30 had been in use as a computer room and held no further features of historic significance.

4.3.6. ***Section C – Rooms 31-40***

Room 31

Room 31 made up the main central corridor in the west end of the building. It was identical to the two sections of corridor already discussed above (Rooms 13 and 19). Decorative fittings were located at the base of the partition walls leading to the classrooms to the south. The fittings were likely to be brass but had been painted over (Fig. 40). The door leading to the classrooms in this section contained brass handles which are thought to be original fittings (Fig. 41). The name 'STOCKDALE'S PARTITION' was stamped onto the fitting.

Room 32

Room 32 had been in use as a classroom and contained no further features of historic significance.

Room 33

Room 33 had been a large classroom that could have been split in two by a sliding partition wall (Fig. 42). This is how the space is described in Room 11 would have looked prior to the removal of the partition walls. The north wall was filled with wooden frames holding glass panels, which looked out onto the main corridor (Room 31). The two doors that led from the main corridor into Room 33 held original brass handles. Most of the parquet flooring remained, although carpet had been laid in the east end, which appeared to have been used as a playing area.

Room 34

Room 34 had been used as a classroom and contained no further features of historical significance. Two small cupboards lay to the west of Room 34 but contained no further features of historical significance.

Room 35

Room 35 had been used as a classroom and contained no further features of historical significance.

Room 36

Room 36 had been used as a classroom and contained no further features of historical significance.

Room 37

Room 37 comprised the lobby at the far west end of the building. It was constructed in an identical manner to the lobby at the far east end of the building (Room 1).

Room 38

Room 38 had been used as a classroom but contained no further features of historical significance.

Room 39

Room 39 was a small storage cupboard. The lower half of the walls comprised brickwork which had been painted over and the upper half of the walls had been plastered and painted. The wooden window cills were original features but the windows had been replaced. The skirting boards were also original features.

Room 40 (modern extension corridor)

Room 40 comprised the main corridor in the modern extension at the west end of the school. It contained no features of historic interest.

5. RESULTS OF ARCHIVE SEARCHES

5.1. A number of sources were consulted in order to gather information about the historic development of Hetton Lyons Primary School. Primary sources such as maps, plans and minute books were consulted, as well as secondary sources including county histories and reference books.

5.2. Tyne and Wear Archives Service (TWAS)

5.2.1. There are a limited number of resources available at the TWAS which relate to Sunderland, but a number of records were held that related to Hetton Lyons Primary School.

5.2.2. Two minute books for the school were consulted, the first held minutes from meetings held at the school since its opening in 1912 until 1974 (TWAS ref: 630/531). A second minute book held notes from 1958 until 1974 (TWAS ref: 630/554). The information was extensive, spanning over 60 years but little was noted about changes to the building apart for some requests in 1961 for separate male and female toilets.

5.2.3. A third record relating to the school contained requests for quotes and plans drawn for the installation of new library shelving in what has been labelled in this study as Room 9 (TWAS ref: 630/242). The request was submitted by the County Inspector, Mr A. Dews on the 19th November 1970. The plans for the shelving were submitted on the 13th May 1971 for installations on the west side of the room.

5.3. Sunderland Local Studies

5.3.1. There was no information relevant to Hetton Lyons School at Sunderland Local Studies, however a number of Ordnance Survey maps for the area were consulted.

5.4. Houghton-le-Spring Library

5.4.1. Houghton-le-Spring Library was consulted but held no information relevant to the study area.

5.5. Hetton-le-Hole Library

- 5.5.1. Hetton-le-Hole Library was consulted at the Hetton Centre, which holds a small local studies section. A number of local history books were consulted and it was through the Town Clerk, Mr John Price, that the Town Councillor, Mr Jack Steel a former pupil and head teacher at the school was consulted.

5.6. Durham Record Office

- 5.6.1. A number of County Histories were consulted at the Durham Record Office, along with a title map dated 1878 (DRO ref: EP HH 30/1-2), and plans and photographs of the school gardens during the 1950's (DRO ref: CC/Education 719/9-11).

5.7. National Monument Record

- 5.7.1. The National Monument Records, held at Swindon, held no further information relating to the study area.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. Hetton Lyons Primary School was opened in 1912 by Durham County Council in order to accommodate the children of the rapidly expanding population of Hetton-le-Hole due the success of the Hetton Colliery and its railway. The school has remained unchanged since its opening, with many of the original fixtures and fittings remaining intact. However, the windows in the entire building have been replaced with modern double-glazing. Of particular interest were the internal doors, door frames and fittings, the dado and picture rails, original parquet flooring, and original wall surfaces. The external building remains unchanged except for three small extensions, which were built sometime after 1975. The east extension on the south elevation linked a building, which was built between 1912 and 1939 to the main building. On the north elevation, an old Ordnance Survey benchmark exists at the west end and is to be removed and retained prior to demolition works.

7. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 7.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 7.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or

for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to express special thanks to Kari Ray at Sunderland City Council. We would also like to thank Jennifer Morrison of Tyne and Wear Conservation Team and all those at the consulted archives. We would like to express special thanks to Mr Jack Steel for taking the time to speak with us.

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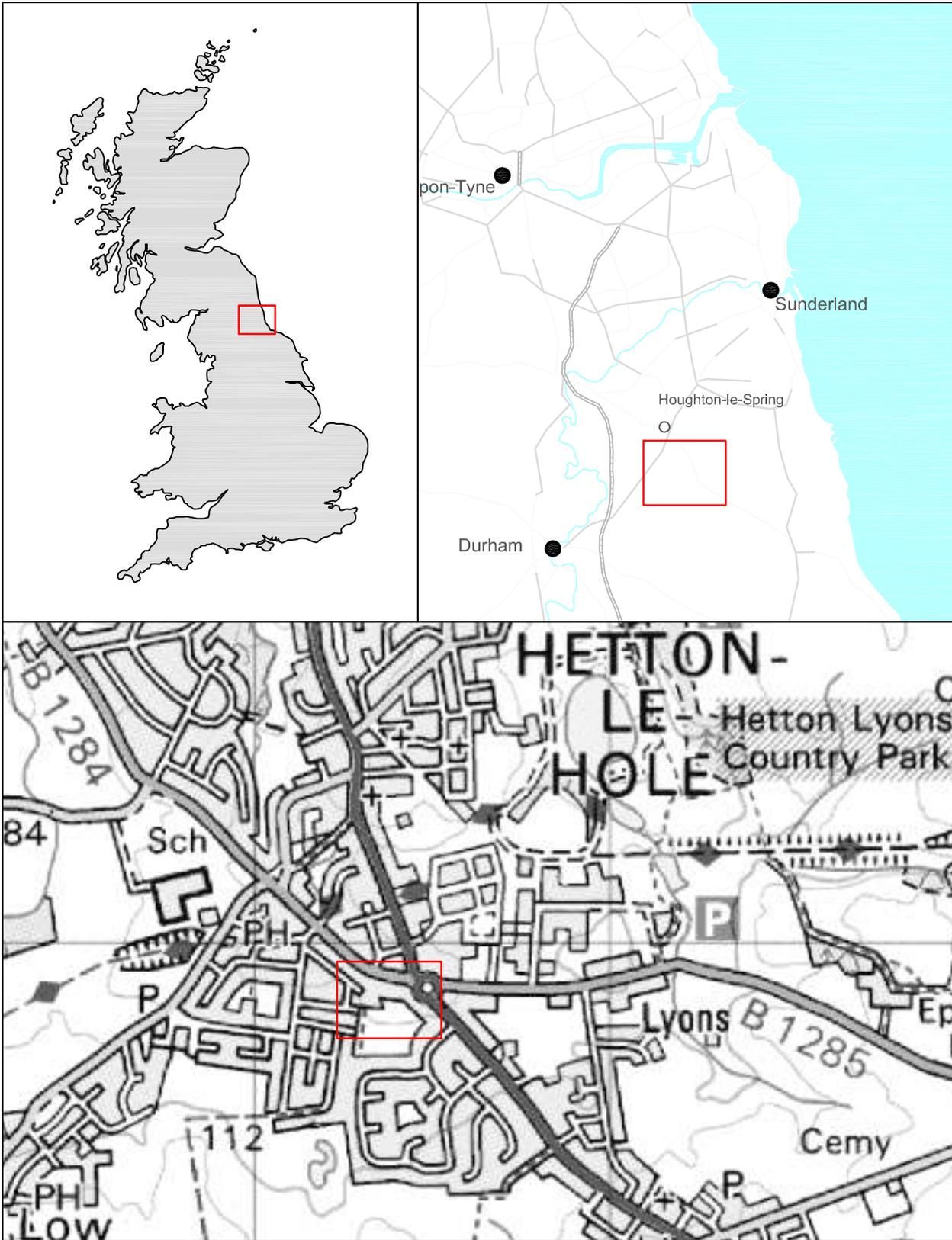


Figure 1. Site Location



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NE8 3DA

Figure 2: Site plan

Key:



Study area

Site Code: HET08
Drawing Ref: Report Fig. 2
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Site Code: HET08
Drawing Ref: Report Fig. 3
Date: 01 Aug 2008
Drawn: CC

Title:
Figure 3: Building plan

Key:

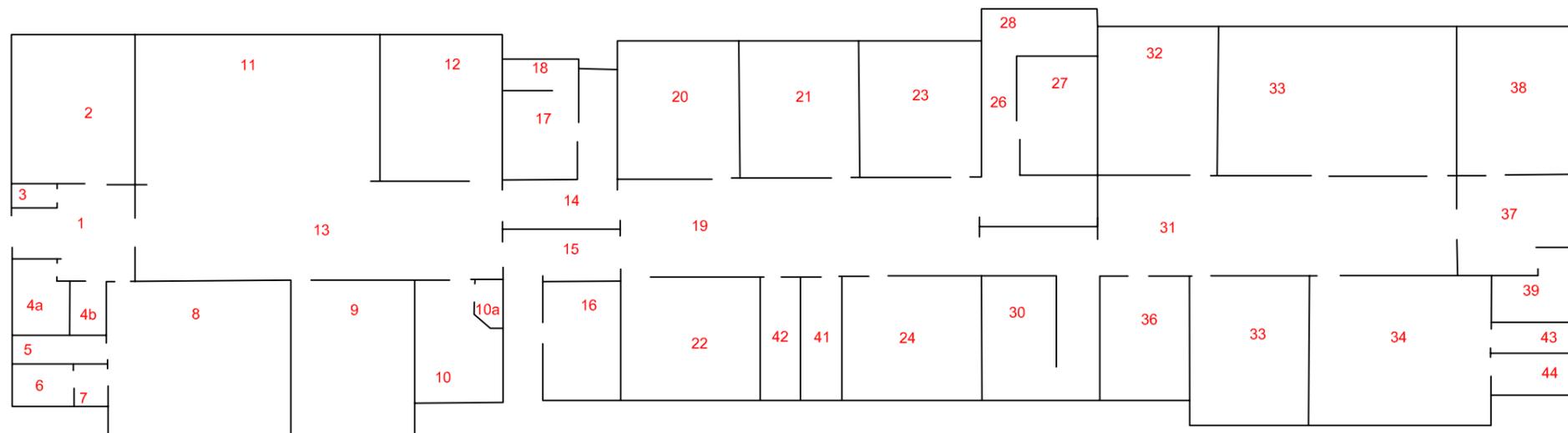
22 Room number

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Figure 4: Elevation
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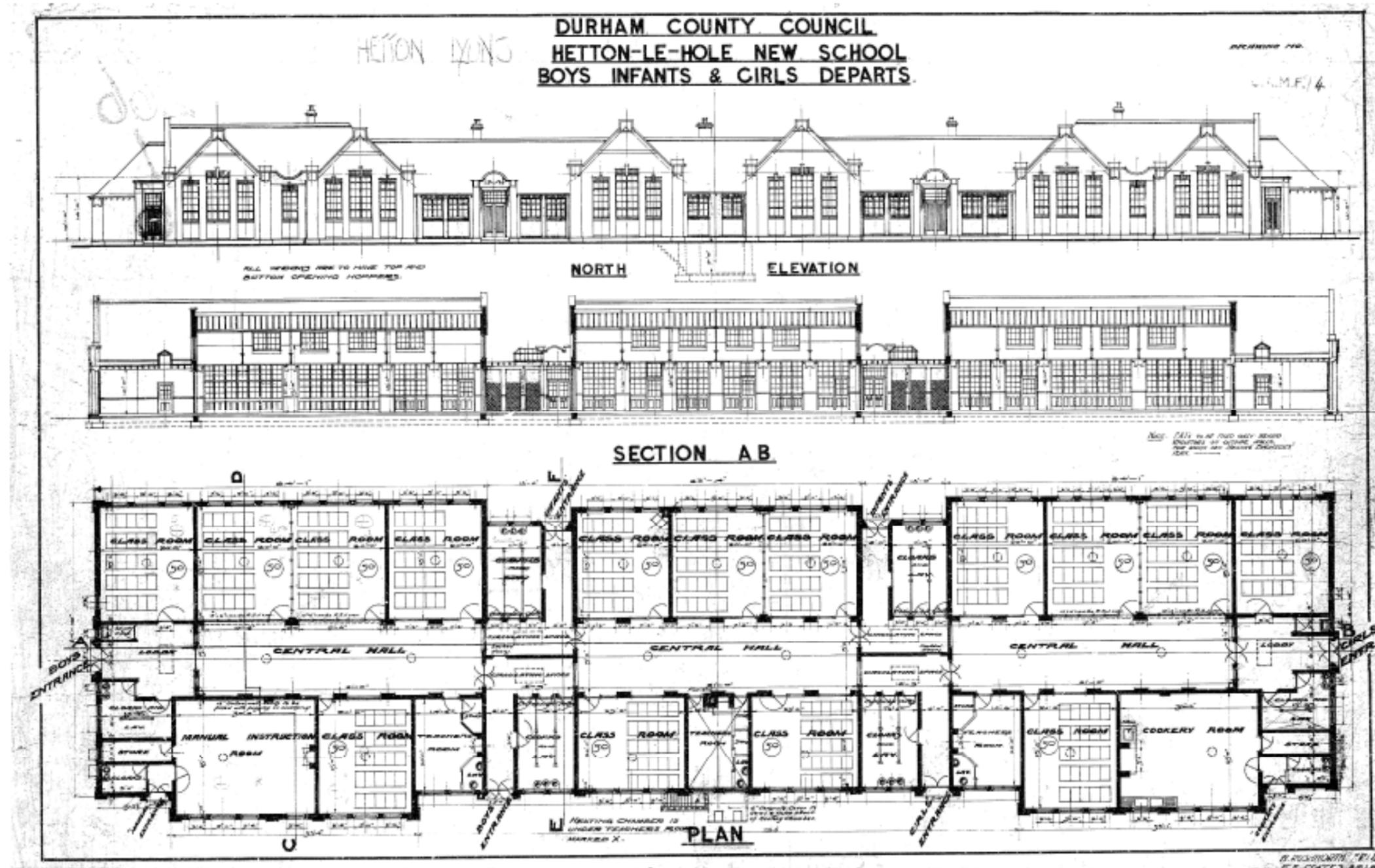




Fig. 5 Bill's 1826 map of County Durham



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Title:
 Figure 6: Tithe plan of
 Hetton 1875

Key:
 study area

Notes:

 metres

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Site Code: HET08
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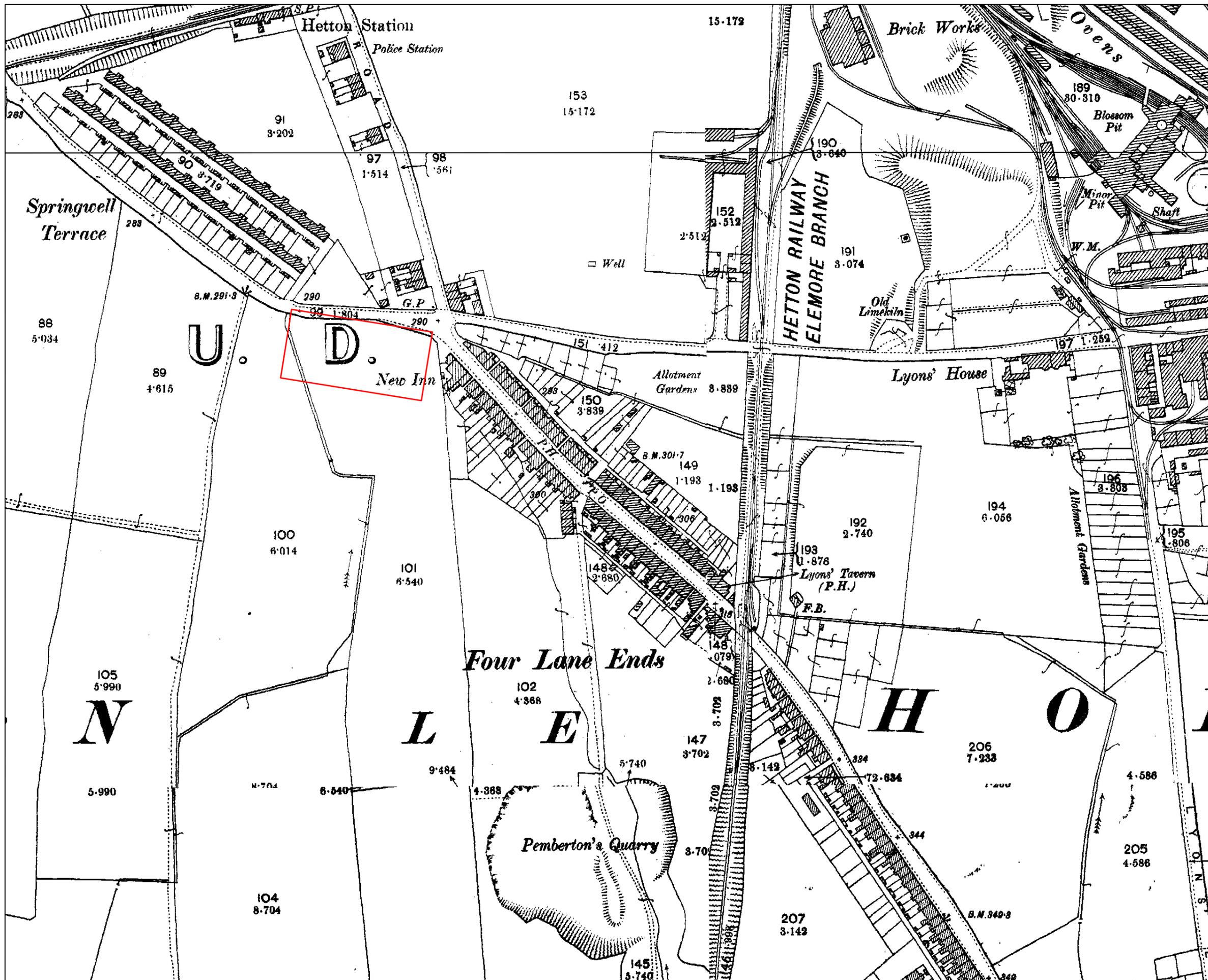
Title:
 Figure 7: First edition
 Ordnance Survey 1858

Key:
 study area

Notes:

 metres

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Title:
 Figure 8: Second edition
 Ordnance Survey 1898

Key:
 study area

Notes:

 metres

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Title:
 Figure 9: Third edition
 Ordnance Survey 1919

Key:
 study area

Notes:

 metres

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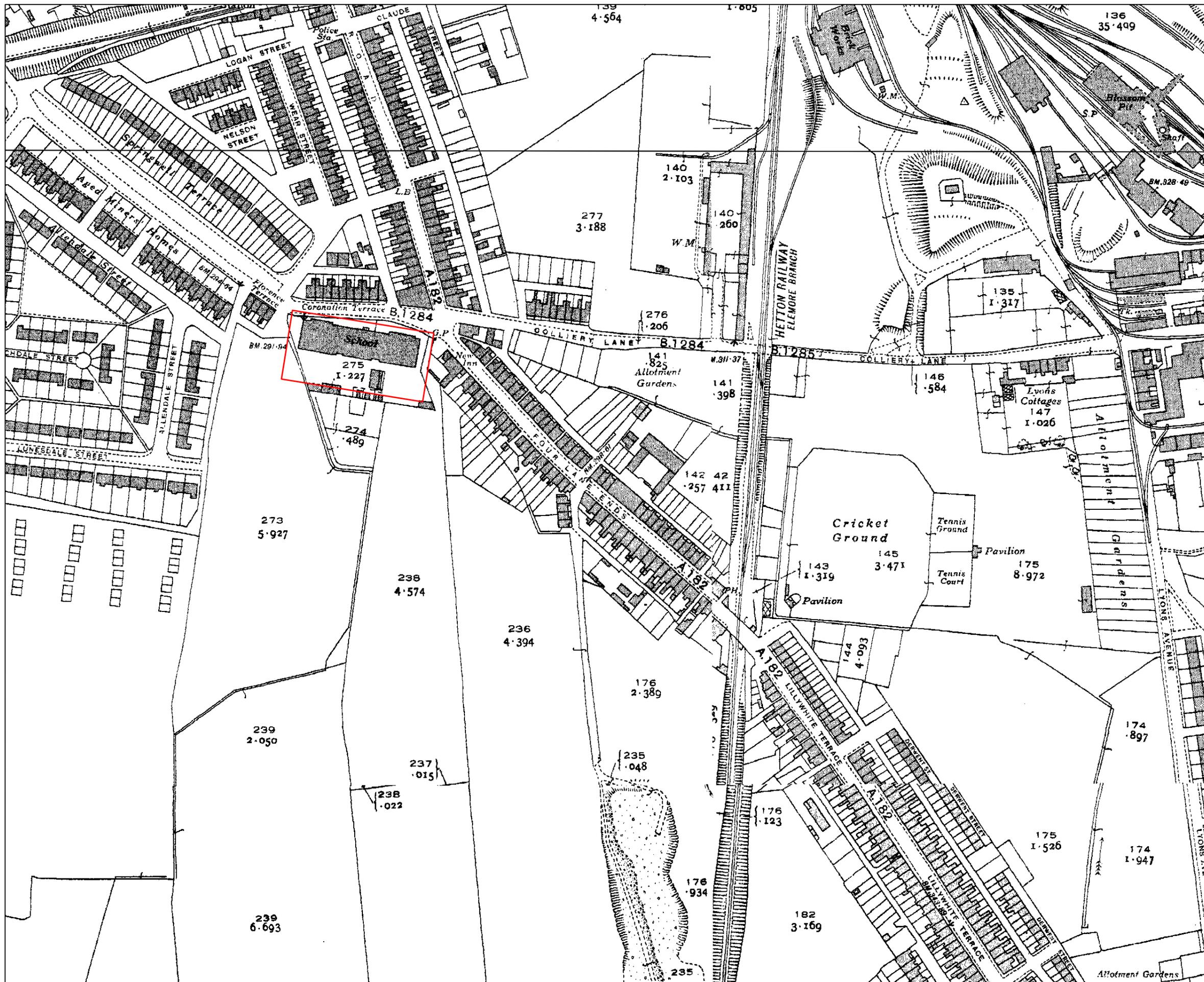
Fig. 10 Hetton Lyons School *c.* 1919



Fig. 11 Hetton Lyons School *c.* 1919



Fig. 12 Higher top class, Hetton Lyons Boys' School *c.* 1919

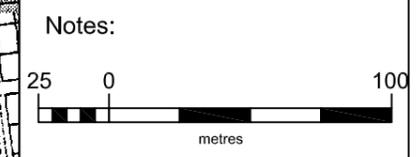


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Title:
 Figure 13: Fourth edition
 Ordnance Survey 1938

Key:
 study area



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Fig. 14 Plan of Hetton Lyons senior mixed school garden 1950's
(DRO ref: CC/Education 719/9)



Fig. 15 Photograph of Hetton Lyons senior mixed school garden 1950's
(DRO ref: CC/Education 719/10)



Fig. 16 Photograph of Hetton Lyons senior mixed school garden 1950's
(DRO ref: CC/Education 719/11)

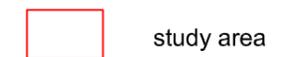


Fig. 17 Hetton Lyons Junior School teaching staff 1973. Mr Jack Steel, who later became head of the Primary School is seated in the centre (after Berriman 2002).

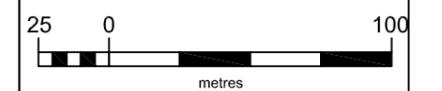
Site Code: HET08
Drawing Ref: Report Fig. 18
Date: 02 May 2007
Drawn: CC
Scale: 1:2500 at A3

Title:
Figure 18: Revised edition
OS maps of 1975, 1980
and 1990

Key:



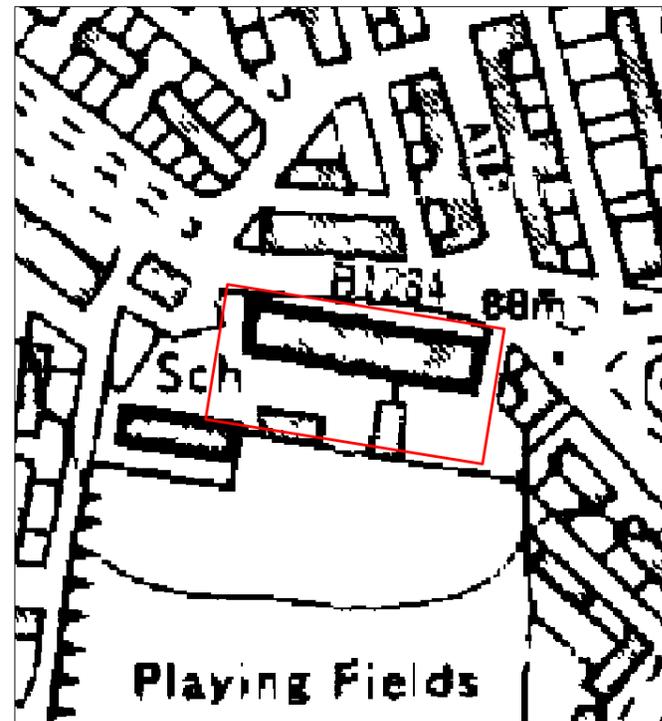
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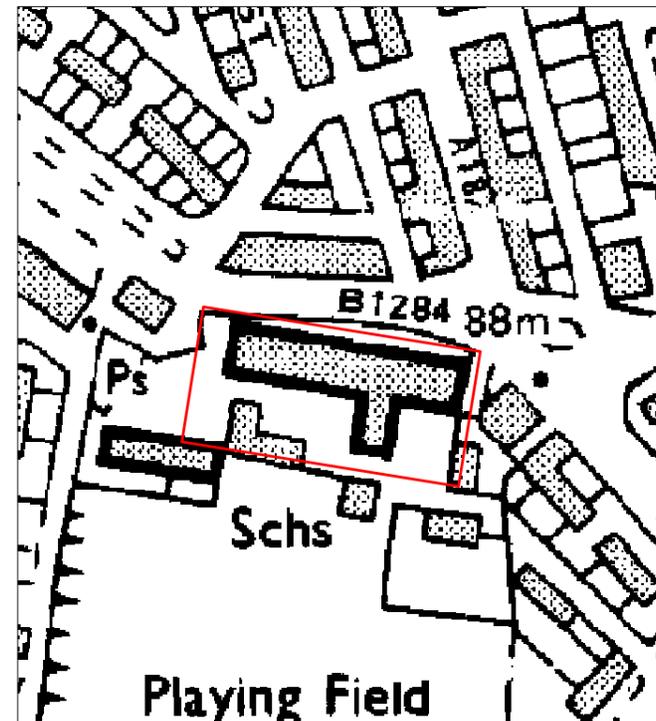
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1975 Revised edition OS map



1980 Revised edition OS map



1990 Revised edition OS map



Fig. 19 Entrance north elevation



Fig. 20 Windows north elevation



Fig. 21 Ordnance Survey benchmark north elevation

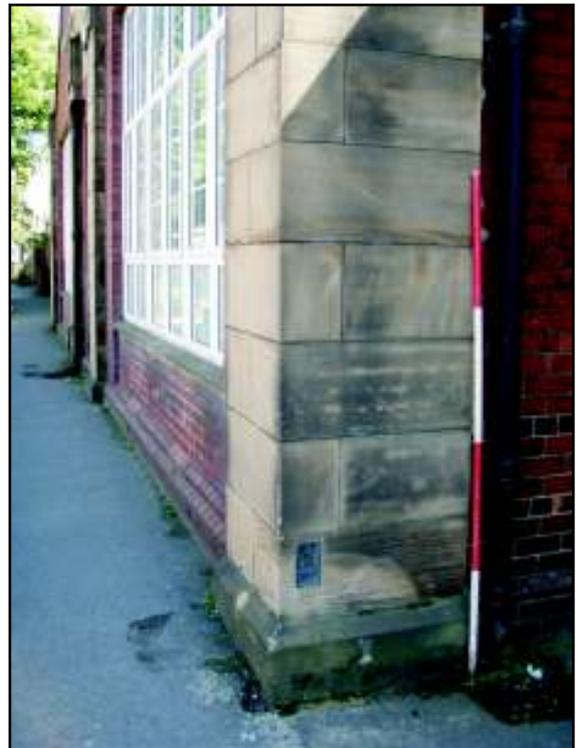


Fig. 22 Ordnance Survey benchmark north elevation



Fig. 23 North elevation



Fig. 24 North elevation



Fig. 25 West elevation



Fig. 26 South elevation



Fig. 27 South elevation, central extension



Fig. 28 South elevation, east extension, stamped brick



Fig. 29 Small building to south of main school



Fig. 30 East elevation



Fig. 31 East elevation entranceway



Fig. 32 Brass plate at base of internal door (Room 1)



Fig. 33. Coat hooks in Room 7



Fig. 35 Wooden-framed, glass ceiling panels, Room 10a



Fig. 34. Ceramic sink in Room 9



Fig. 36 Wooden-framed glass panels, Room 13



Fig. 37 Plaque at end of Room 13



Fig. 38 Cast-iron radiator, Room 13



Fig. 39 Blocked window, Room 15



Fig. 40 Blocked window, Room 15



Fig. 41 Partition wall between Room 21 and 23



Fig. 42 Door latch in Room 29



Fig. 43 Fittings at base of partition wall, Room 31



Fig. 44 Brass door handle, Room 31



Fig. 45 Room 33

APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING OF HETTON LYONS PRIMARY SCHOOL, FOUR LANE ENDS, HETTON LE HOLE, SUNDERLAND

Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for a new primary school at the above site, which will mean that the existing one, shown on Ordnance Survey third edition, will be demolished. The school was almost certainly built by Hetton Lyons Colliery for their employees' children.

In accordance with standard practice, it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken prior to demolition to provide a permanent archive record of the structure. Background research will be required, which will involve visiting the Tyne and Wear Archives, Record Office and local libraries. The finished report will include recommendations for any further recording required.

Prospective archaeological surveyors must be able to recognise architecturally important features and place these within the chronological sequence of the development of the building. Experience of recording buildings is essential, and a proven track-record in this field must be demonstrated in the tendering process.

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

The finished report must comply with English Heritage, 2006, "Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice" (revised and expanded version of Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's 1996 document "Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification (Third Edition)"), and must:

- Chart the historical development of the building or site and adequately explain and illustrate what is significant. Where possible significant parts and phases of development should be dated
- Aim at accuracy. The level of record and its limitations should be stated
- A record should make a clear distinction between observation and interpretation, thereby allowing data to be reinterpreted at a later date
- Be produced on a medium which can be copied easily and which ensures archival stability

The appointed archaeological contractor must be mindful at all times of the health-and-safety implications of working in historic buildings.

The survey is to be broadly in accordance with an English Heritage Level 2 recording.

Level 2 – a descriptive record. Both exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use. A plan and other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive.

Notification

The County Archaeologist needs to know when archaeological fieldwork is taking place in Tyne and Wear so that he can inform the local planning authority and can visit the site to monitor the work in progress. The Archaeological Contractor **must** therefore inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the Building Recording exercise. He **must** also keep the County Archaeologist informed as to progress on the site. The Client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.

Fieldwork - General Conditions

The Archaeological Contractor must detail measures taken to ensure the safe conduct of the work. The Client may wish to see copies of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policies.

The Archaeological Contractor must be able to provide written proof that the necessary levels of Insurance Cover are in place.

All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The Survey

The following tasks comprise the building survey.

1 *Site location plan*

2 *Copies of plans and elevation drawings of the school provided by the commissioning client*
There may be additional plans in Tyne and Wear Archives, Sunderland Library etc

3 *Produce a photographic record*

Photographs should be used not only to show a building's appearance, but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based.

All photographs forming part of a record should be in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They should be adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means.

An experienced archaeological photographer should produce a record of the structure as is in b/w (which is preferable for permanent archival purposes) **and** colour print, (digital images are **not** acceptable in view of the currently unproven archival performance of digital data).

The photographic record will comprise of duplicate images in both colour and b/w.

Black and white film processed to British Standard 5699 is the archival ideal, as it is recognised as suitable for long-term storage.

Use processing companies that develop film to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used.

Used films should be processed as soon as possible to counter the effects of film deterioration.

All photographs (or better still each photo pocket) must be labelled with the project identifier (e.g. site code), film number and frame number.

Mark negative holders, not negatives

Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of frame numbers

The index should record the category of film, film number, frame number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it

Silversafe-type paper envelopes are ideal storage media for negatives (or polyester packets)

Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves

All photographs must include a scale and where appropriate a north sign or other means of location/orientation

{reference: Duncan H. Brown, 2007, "Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation"

The photographic record will include:

- General views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
- The building's external appearance – typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building to give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance – windows, doors, decorative detail, blocked openings, chimneys, etc etc
- Overall appearance of each room and circulation areas
- Internal detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, fireplaces, staircases, cornices, architraves, skirting boards, doorcases etc etc
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, maker's plates or graffiti, which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret
- Any building contents which a significant bearing on the building's history

4 *Survey report*

A report will be produced, describing the building, detailing the recording methodology and outlining the structural sequence, as observed from the survey.

- Precise location of the building, by name, street, town
- National grid reference
- Date the record was made and name of the recorder
- Summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as is apparent
- An account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence
- Room by room description and description of exterior
- Names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known
- An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis

- An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations
- An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building and its purpose
- Any evidence for the former evidence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
- Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location
- Relevant information from other readily available sources – from books, documents, plans, from other people who may be familiar with the building
- A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting – e.g. its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system, man-made landscape, its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark etc.
- A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status
- An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site
- Historic map regression
- Copies of any archive plans of building
- Copies of any historic photographs of the building
- Full bibliographic references and list of sources consulted
- Glossary of architectural terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers.

Documentary and cartographic records, plans and photographs relating to the building will be consulted at:

Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA (tel. 0191 2326789 ext 407)

Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL (tel. 0191 3833253)

Sunderland Local Studies Centre, City Library and Arts Centre, Fawcett Street, Sunderland SR1 1RE (tel. 0191 5148439)

Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton-le-Hole Libraries

National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (tel. 01793 414600)

www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR

Useful websites:

www.twsitelines.info - **not** to be used instead of visiting the HER in person because it is only updated every six months and does not include event data

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

The report must have the following features:-

1. List of drawings, cross-referenced to a location plan or plans
2. Details of visits to the building undertaken by the contractor

3. Photographic prints and negatives in conservation grade transparent plastic wallets suitable for storing in A4 ringbinders (all four copies require a full set of prints, but only one set of negatives is required and these should be included in the copy for the Archives)
4. A card cover with title, date, author, contractor organisation and commissioning client
5. Some form of secure binding, preferably of the spiral or ring type.
6. Recommendations for any further archaeological work required.
7. Copy of this specification

Four copies of the report need to be submitted:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (Sunderland City Council)
- one for deposition in the Tyne and Wear County HER. A digital copy of the report is also required on CD by the HER (in a plastic case and not attached to the report)
- one for Tyne and Wear Archives – this is the copy with the negatives in it. Please send this to the HER as TWAS will collect reports from the HER on an annual basis

The report and CD for the HER and TWAS must be sent by the archaeological consultant or their client directly to the address below. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report and all the photographs will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations and photos. The HER is also often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is unacceptable.

OASIS

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork.

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their building recording at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

Once the OASIS record has been completed and signed off by the HER and NMR the information will be incorporated into the English Heritage Excavation Index, hosted online by the Archaeology Data Service.

The ultimate aim of OASIS is for an online virtual library of grey literature to be built up, linked to the index. The unit therefore has the option of uploading their grey literature report as part of their OASIS record, as a Microsoft Word document, rich text format, pdf or html format. The grey literature report will only be mounted by the ADS if both the unit and the HER give their agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

Please ensure that you and your client understand this procedure. If you choose to upload your grey literature report please ensure that your client agrees to this in writing to the HER at the address below.

For general enquiries about the OASIS project aims and the use of the form please contact: Mark Barratt at the National Monuments Record (tel. 01793 414600 or oasis@english-heritage.org.uk). For enquiries of a technical nature please contact: Catherine Hardman at the Archaeology Data Service (tel. 01904 433954 or oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at the address below.

Jennifer Morrison
Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer
West Chapel
Jesmond Old Cemetery
Jesmond Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE2 1NL
Tel 0191 2816117
jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk

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