

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
THE ROSE AND CROWN SITE, ST. LAWRENCE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, TYNE AND WEAR**

**Archaeological Investigations at the Rose and Crown site, St. Lawrence Road,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear**

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 426540 564160

Site Code: SLR 06

Commissioning Client:
Mandale Commercial Limited
PO Box 29
Stockton-on-Tees
TS18 2XW

Tel: 01642 605 514



Contractor:
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Northern Office
Unit N19a, Tursdale Business Park
Durham
DH6 5PG

Tel: 0191 377 1111



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The Rose and Crown from Glasshouse Bridge, April 2006

CONTENTS

List of Figures and Plates

	<i>page</i>
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
2. INTRODUCTION	2
3. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	5
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	23
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	24
7. STANDING BUILDING RECORDING	26
8. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	29
9. CONCLUSIONS	38
10. REFERENCES	40
11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS	42

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT INDEX

APPENDIX C: BUILDING RECORDING, COLOUR PLATES

List of Plates

Frontispiece *The Rose and Crown from Glasshouse Bridge, April 2006*

Plates in Main Report

Plate 1	Trench 1, looking ESE	36
Plate 2	Trench 2, looking south-east	36
Plate 3	Trench 3, looking north-east	37
Plate 4	Trench 4, looking south-east	37

Plates in Appendix C

C1	The Rose & Crown and 4 & 6 Walker Road, from the north-east	
C2	The Rose & Crown and 4 & 6 Walker Road, from the north-west	
C3	The Rose & Crown, main building, north elevation, from the north	
C4	The Rose & Crown, main building, detail at north-west corner, from the north-west	
C5	The Rose & Crown, main building, west elevation, from the west	
C6	The Rose & Crown, rear buildings, west elevation, from the west	
C7	The Rose & Crown, main building, detail of steps in west elevation, from the south	
C8	The Rose & Crown and 4 Walker Road, south elevations, from the south	
C9	The Rose & Crown, south and east elevations, from the south-east	
C10	The Rose & Crown, main building, south elevation, from the south-east	
C11	4 & 6 Walker Road, north elevation, from the north	
C12	6 Walker Road, south elevation, from the south-east	
C13	The Rose & Crown, east elevations, lower section, from the north-east	
C14	The Rose & Crown, main building, east elevation, upper section, from the north-east	

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Archaeological investigations were undertaken April-July 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited prior to re-development of a site on St. Lawrence Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear. The central National Grid Reference for the site is NZ 426540 564160.
- 1.2 The project was commissioned by Mandale Commercial Limited in advance of a mixed-use re-development scheme. The investigations comprised standing building recording in the western portion of the site and, subsequently, an archaeological trial trenching evaluation.
- 1.3 The site comprised a parcel of land covering c. 1,300 m² north of the River Tyne, in the St. Lawrence area of the city. It is bounded by St. Lawrence Road to the south and west, Walker Road to the north and by modern industrial premises along St. Lawrence Road to the east.
- 1.4 The site was of considerable archaeological interest, since it lies in the part of Tyneside, on the north shore of the river to the east of the junction with the Ouse Burn, that was renowned for glassmaking from the early 17th century. In addition, the former Rose and Crown public house and two adjacent former shops fronting Walker Road, although in dilapidated condition, were considered to be of sufficient historic interest to warrant limited building recording.
- 1.5 The building recording comprised compilation of photographic and descriptive records of the noteworthy buildings, including a programme of documentary research. The Rose and Crown, as recorded, dates from the second half of the 19th century, although it occupied the site of an inn of earlier origin – cartographic evidence suggests a structure stood at this location during the late 18th century. The adjacent former shops also essentially date from the late 19th century, although again both were possibly derived from earlier buildings.
- 1.6 Two archaeological evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) and two enabling trenches (Trenches 3 and 4), excavated as part of the development groundworks, were investigated during the evaluation, the principal aim being the identification of remains of buildings, structures and features associated with post-medieval occupation and usage - particularly glassmaking - of the site.
- 1.7 Trench 1 was located in the southern central portion of the site. Natural sand was exposed and no archaeological remains of significance were recorded.
- 1.8 Trench 2 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site and recorded only natural clay, to some depth. South of the trench, in the section formed at the limit of excavation, a sandstone wall was recorded, this probably a cellar wall within a building dating to the first half of the 19th century, perhaps earlier. The construction cut for the wall contained glass slag, although whether or not the building itself was directly related to the glassmaking industry is not certain. The remains of a circular brick structure were recorded adjacent to Trench 2 and this, along with a fragmentary brick surface to the west, may have been related to the cellar. Later activity included the insertion of a drain and the laying down of successive brick floor surfaces. The uppermost deposits recorded in section south of Trench 2 relate to demolition activity, presumably ahead of the construction of industrial works in the later 20th century.
- 1.9 Trenches 3 and 4, both groundworks enabling trenches, were located adjacent to the eastern and north limits of the site, respectively. In both cases, natural sand and gravel was the only deposit exposed.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results of a programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at a re-development site on St. Lawrence Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear. The work was undertaken between April and July 2006. The central National Grid Reference of the site is NZ 426540 564160 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site lies in the St. Lawrence area in the east end of Newcastle, on the north shore of the River Tyne, east of the Ouse Burn. It is bounded by St. Lawrence Road to the west and south, by Walker Road to the north and by industrial premises fronting St. Lawrence road to the east. At the time of the building recording, in April 2006, the western portion of the site was occupied by the dilapidated shell of the former Rose and Crown public house and two adjacent brick buildings (4 and 6 Walker Road), with modern industrial premises occupying the remainder of the site. At the time of the archaeological evaluation, in July 2006, the site had been cleared of all structures.
- 2.3 The archaeological investigations were commissioned by Mandale Commercial Limited in advance of a mixed-use re-development scheme, which is to include a basement car park. The work was undertaken on the recommendation of the Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council because of the archaeological potential of the site and the historic interest of the former Rose and Crown and the adjacent buildings, 4 and 6 Walker Road.
- 2.4 Separate specifications for the building recording and evaluation were prepared by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.¹ The purpose of the building recording was to provide a permanent record of historic structures at the site, since these were to be demolished as part of the re-development scheme. The purpose of the evaluation was to allow the impact of the development proposals upon the archaeological resource to be assessed, in order to inform the planning decision. The evaluation comprised the investigation of four trial trenches, Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Figure 2).
- 2.5 The completed project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at The Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University, under the site code SLR 06. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number is: preconst1-17330.

¹ NCC, 2006a and b.



Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000

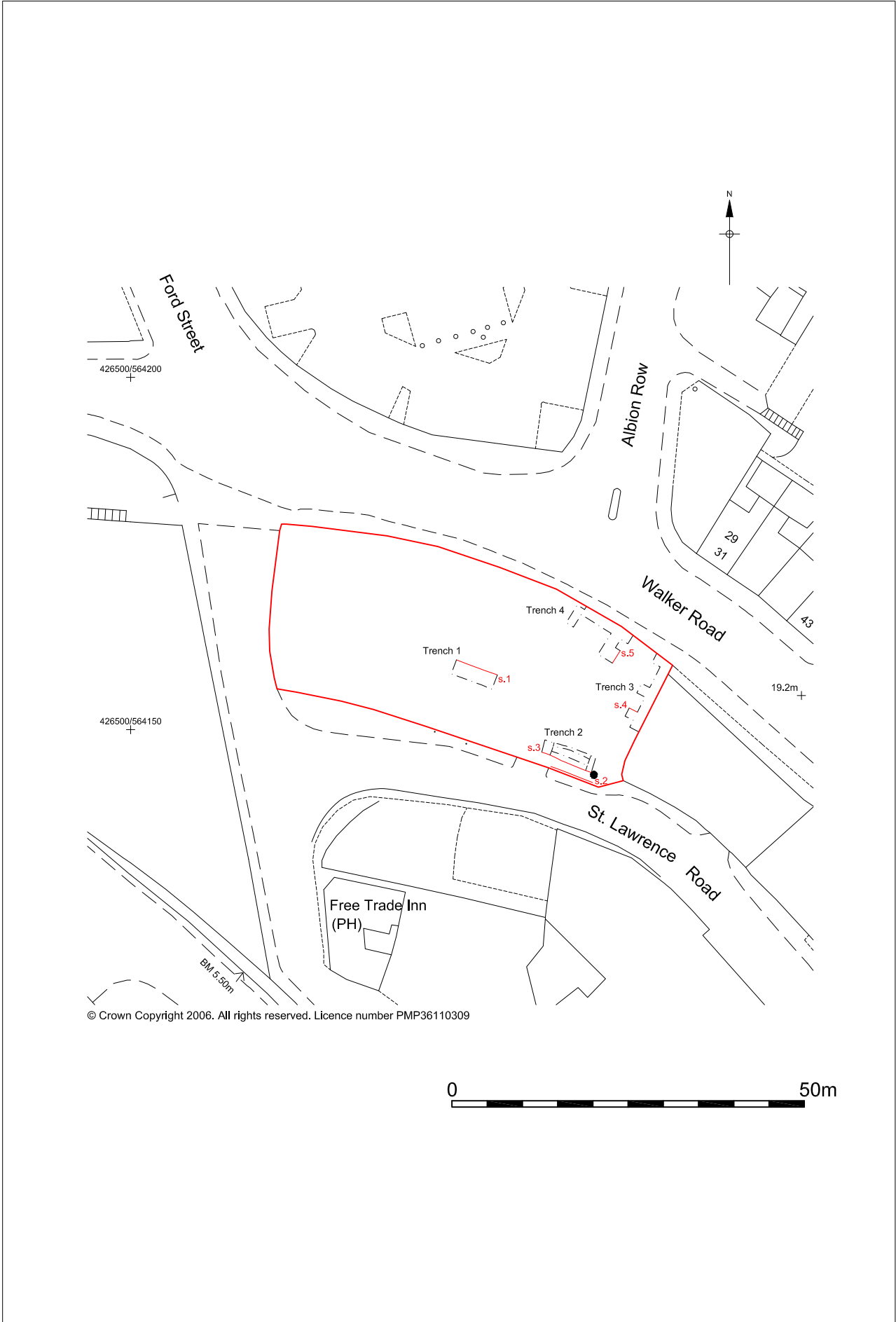


Figure 2. Trench location
Scale 1:750

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

- 3.1.1 At a national level, guidance relating to the treatment of historic standing buildings is set out in the document *'Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: 'Planning and the Historic Environment'* (PPG 15)² and the need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in the document *'Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG 16).³
- 3.1.2 At a local level, guidance relating to historic standing buildings and archaeological sites is set out in the *'Newcastle City Unitary Development Plan'* (UDP), adopted in 1998.⁴ The UDP contains the following policies:

POLICY C01

THE CITY'S BUILT HERITAGE WILL BE PRESERVED, PROTECTED AND RESTORED, AND WHERE NECESSARY, THE PLAN'S POLICIES WILL BE APPLIED FLEXIBLY TO ACHIEVE THESE AIMS.

POLICY C04

DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD HARM SITES OR AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

POLICY C04.2

WHERE A PROPOSAL MAY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT UPON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND WHERE NECESSARY UNDERTAKE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION.

POLICY C04.3

WHERE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU UNLESS THIS IS CLEARLY INAPPROPRIATE OR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REMAINS IS DEMONSTRABLY UNAVOIDABLE, IN WHICH CASE A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO AND AGREED WITH THE COUNCIL BEFORE THE START OF DEVELOPMENT.

POLICY C04.4

WHERE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD INVOLVE LARGE SCALE GROUND DISTURBANCE IN CURRENTLY UNDEVELOPED AREAS DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TO IDENTIFY ANY SITES OR POTENTIAL AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST.

- 3.1.3 A planning application was submitted to Newcastle City Council (NCC) in 2004 proposing re-development of the site of the former Rose and Crown public house and adjacent properties on St. Lawrence Road/Walker Road. The scheme was to involve erection of a 4-5 storey building, comprising 35 self-contained flats at ground to third floor levels, retail unit to basement level and car/bicycle parking spaces.
- 3.1.4 The Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer attached to the Historic Environment Section of NCC has responsibility for development control issues relating to the historic environment throughout Tyne and Wear. Planning permission for re-development of the site was granted in 2005, with a condition in place related to the historic environment. Two elements of archeological investigation were recommended.

² Department of the Environment, 1994.

³ Department of the Environment, 1990.

- 3.1.5 Firstly, while the former Rose and Crown and the adjacent brick buildings, 4 and 6 Walker Road, were not listed and the development site does not lie within a Conservation Area, the TWAO considered the structures themselves to be of sufficient character and architectural merit to warrant recording before demolition. Accordingly, a specification for the required recording exercise, including an appropriate level of documentary research, was issued. The purpose was to provide a permanent record of the historic structural remains at the site and place them in their historical context.
- 3.1.6 Secondly, since the north shore of the Tyne, to the east of the junction with the Ouse Burn, was a historically important area in relation to the development of the Tyneside glassmaking industry from the early 17th century onwards, the site was considered to lie within an area identified as being of potential archaeological importance. Therefore, it was recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken at the site prior to re-development in order to inform a decision regarding an appropriate mitigation strategy. A specification for such work was issued, the purpose being to determine the extent, nature, date and degree of preservation of any archaeological remains at the site.

3.2 Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 The purpose of the building recording was to provide a permanent record of historic structures at the site prior to development.
- 3.2.2 In broad terms, the archaeological evaluation aimed to establish the date, nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains at the site as evidenced by any buried deposits, structures and features and any artefactual and ecofactual evidence that they may contain.
- 3.2.3 The specific objectives of the archaeological trial trenching were:
- to determine if any undisturbed archaeological deposits, structures or features survive within the area of the proposed re-development;
 - to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
 - to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains by means of artefactual or other evidence;
 - to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;
 - to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
 - to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
 - to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present;
 - to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

⁴ Available online at www.theplanningportal.gov.uk.

3.2.4 Additional aims and objectives of the project were:

- to compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- to compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of the stratigraphic, artefactual, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data.

3.2.5 Trial trenches were used to investigate the archaeological potential and assess the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

3.2.6 The evaluation aimed to provide sufficient data to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be devised in order to minimise the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

No archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken prior to the investigations. A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site has therefore been compiled, using the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record and other documentary and cartographic material.

4.1 Documentary Evidence

- 4.1.1 It is for the post-medieval period that the site had particular archaeological potential, specifically because of its location east of the Ouse Burn, an area known for its associations with the Tyneside glassmaking industry from the early 17th century, as discussed in greater detail in due course.
- 4.1.2 Prior to the 17th century, little is known about the site with few earlier sites of archaeological interest known from the immediate area.
- 4.1.3 There are no sites or finds from the various prehistoric eras listed in the Tyne and Wear HER in the vicinity of the site. An inscribed Roman altar (HER 1414) was found at Byker c. 400m north of the site in 1884. A short distance to the west, three large rectangular ashlar blocks (HER 5224) were originally believed to mark the line of Hadrian's Wall crossing the Ouse Burn. However, this has been disputed and the exact site where the Wall crosses the Ouse Burn remains unconfirmed. Medieval remains are largely absent from the immediate vicinity of the site, although a ford (HER 5223) has existed since at least the mid 16th century, crossing the Ouse Burn at Stonyford, c. 400m north of the site.
- 4.1.4 The earliest record of glassmaking in Newcastle dates to the 17th century when Sir Robert Mansell, a royal favourite and treasurer of the Navy and later Vice-Admiral of England, established a glassworks or 'glasshouse' on the east bank of the Ouse Burn, at its confluence with the Tyne. Mansell had been looking for a suitable location to establish his glasshouse after restrictions had been imposed on the use of wood as fuel for glassmaking in the early years of the 17th century, forcing alternative fuel sources to be considered. Coal was the obvious replacement fuel and Mansell obtained a patent for making glass with a coal fired furnace in 1615 looking to establish his glasshouses at locations close to a coal source, a navigable waterway for transport and a ready supply of sand (such as from the ballast of ships).
- 4.1.5 Land to the east of Newcastle, east of the Ouse Burn, fulfilled all the requirements laid down by Mansell and a glassmaking operation was established in the St. Lawrence area in 1617, making bottles, window glass, tumblers and spectacle glass. Although his glass was initially of poor quality, Mansell was granted the sole right to glass manufacture in England in 1623, his monopoly lasting until the civil war. After Sir Robert's death in 1653, the business remained in family hands until 1679 when the business changed ownership. Newcastle was firmly established as the leading centre for glassmaking in England by the 18th century, with glassmaking becoming the second most important industry in the town after coal mining.

- 4.1.6 By 1736, seven glasshouses were in operation in the area originally chosen by Mansell east of the Ouse Burn. These were: the Western Glasshouse, the Crown Glasshouse, the Middle Glasshouse, the Middle Bottle House, the Middle Broad House, the Eastern Glasshouse, St. Lawrence's (or the Mushroom) Glasshouse and St. Lawrence's Bottle House. All, save one (the St. Lawrence Bottle House), were in the ownership the Henzell and Tyzack families, Huguenot refugees who had first settled at Howden Pans before establishing themselves at St. Lawrence. The families accrued considerable wealth for themselves and their names became synonymous with glass making in Newcastle.
- 4.1.7 Although the Henzell name continued to be associated with glassmaking in Newcastle until recent times, by the late 18th century the domination of the name was beginning to wane within the industry. William Elliot had taken over the Mushroom Glasshouse by 1787, which was in the hands of Ridley and Hewitson by 1795 and John Tallentire was making bottles, most likely at either the High or Western Glasshouse in 1787.
- 4.1.8 By the early 19th century, glassworks dominated the eastern side of the mouth of the Ouse Burn and the area was simply known as 'Glasshouses'. However, from the later 19th century, the Tyneside glassmaking industry was in a state of decline. It continued in the area until the early years of the 20th century when the last of the operational glasshouses was closed. The remaining glasshouses were demolished during subsequent years and the only reminder of the areas earlier industrial importance is the name of the New Glasshouse Bridge, which crosses the Ouse Burn a short distance to the north of the where the original Glasshouse Bridge, built in 1609 and demolished in 1908, once stood.

4.2 Cartographic and Trade Directory Evidence

- 4.2.1 The earliest map found depicting the Ouseburn area in any detail is that of Royal Navy hydrographer Captain G. Collins, which was compiled in 1693 to show the depths of the Tyne (Figure 3). Development along the river is shown in schematic fashion, but the original 'Glasshouse Bridge' is both marked and named, along with an unnamed glasshouse, demonstrating that the industry was well established by this time in the St. Lawrence area, as documentary evidence has shown.
- 4.2.2 Charles Hutton's map of 1772 (Figure 4) shows the area of the site in more detail, with numerous riverside buildings representing the 'High Glass Houses' and 'Middle Glass Houses' and extending up the eastern side of the Ouse Burn valley towards 'Glass House Bridge'. A rectangular building is shown in the approximate location of the former Rose and Crown public house, in the western portion of the site.
- 4.2.3 Cole and Roper's map of 1808 (Figure 5) shows further development on the eastern side of the Ouse Burn valley, north of the site. A larger building than that shown on Hutton's map appears to occupy the western portion of the site, possibly having developed from the earlier structure. As with Hutton's map, the riverside area to the south of the site is occupied by the 'High Glass Houses' and 'Middle Glass Houses'.

- 4.2.4 The earliest available trade directory for Newcastle was *'Pigot's Directory'* from 1822, which lists Charlotte Caris as the tenant of the Rose and Crown, East Ballast Hills. John Wood's map of 1827 (Figure 6) shows more detail of the St. Lawrence area, particularly the developed road network and riverfront glasshouses. With St. Lawrence Road in place, the site can be identified readily, with its western portion occupied by a sub-rectangular building with a small southern extension, this probably the Rose and Crown and possibly essentially the same structure as that shown on Cole and Roper's map of 1808. Two buildings occupy the central area of the site, the southernmost sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NE-SW, and fronting St. Lawrence Road, the other similarly aligned and extending beyond the northern site boundary. The south-eastern corner of the site is occupied by a rectangular building fronting St. Lawrence Road. *'Parson and White's Directory'* from 1827 lists P. L. French as the tenant of the Rose and Crown, East Ballast Hills, *'Richardson's Directory'* from 1838 lists J. Harrison as the tenant and *'White's Directory'* from 1847 lists Peter Coatsworth as the tenant, that individual evidently remaining in place until at least the time of *'Whellan's Directory'* in 1856.
- 4.2.5 Thomas Oliver produced two maps of the city, in 1833 and 1849 (Figure 7 shows an extract from the latter). In essence these show a similar group of buildings at the site to those on Wood's map, with the westernmost structure being the Rose and Crown. By the 1849 map the general area to the south-west is annotated 'Glasshouses' although specific works are no longer named, possibly because they were no longer involved in the glassmaking industry. South-east of the site, the south side of St. Lawrence Road is dominated by the 'St. Lawrence Ropery', involved in the manufacture of hemp and wire ropes.
- 4.2.6 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition of 1859 (Figure 8) is the first map to show the site in any detail and to scale. The Rose and Crown public house is named, in the East Ballast Hills area east of the Ouse Burn, with its various structural units shown in detail. A small, square structure extended centrally from the south elevation of the main public house, with a northern block represented by sub-square structure, with a small rectangular building at its north-east corner. A NE-SW orientated range of buildings occupying the central portion of the site, and extending to the north, is presumably that shown on Oliver's map, and again the various structural elements are shown. To the east, was a complex of structures and yards, 'Cooke's Buildings', again in essence similar to those shown on Oliver's map and again extending to the north of the site. Between the site and Glasshouse Bridge, the former glasshouses are annotated as an iron foundry and a firebrick manufactory. Opposite the eastern end of the site, on the south side of St. Lawrence Road, is another public house, 'The Green Tree'.
- 4.2.7 The major change to the site and its environs between the 1st (1859) and 2nd (1896) editions of the Ordnance Survey map was the construction of Walker Road (in the late 1870s), which thereby came to define the northern boundary of the site (Figure 10). Fed from the town centre by New Road (re-named City Road after 1882) and the 'New Glasshouse Bridge' (built 1878 by Thomas Wrangham) over the Ouse Burn, this road allowed traffic easy access to the rapidly developing east end of Newcastle and the industrialised areas beyond. The Rose and Crown was evidently re-developed, possibly using existing structural fabric, so that the frontage of the establishment was now to the north, on Walker Road. The southern elements may now have simply been outbuildings, although this is not certain. *'Bulmer's Directory'* from 1887 lists J. Storey as the tenant of the Rose and Crown on 'Walker New Road'.

- 4.2.8 Major alterations to the layout of the building complexes to the east of the public house were also required with the construction of Walker Road. The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition shows a row of street frontage buildings immediately to the east of the Rose and Crown, including the two buildings recorded as Nos. 4 and 6 Walker Road, with much of the northern portion of the complex of Cooke's Buildings being demolished to allow construction of the road. '*Bulmer's Directory*' from 1887 lists J. Hill (named as Jacob Hill in '*Kelly's Directory*' of 1886) as a grocer and provision dealer at 4 Walker New Road. '*Ward's Directory*' from 1908 lists Mrs E. J. Ormston as the tenant of the Rose and Crown, 2 Walker Road, with J. L. Prudhoe, grocer, at 4 Walker Road, and C. T. Scott, pawnbroker, at 6 Walker Road.
- 4.2.9 The site was little changed by the time of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10), published in 1919. The main variation saw some of the buildings in the easternmost portion of the site being demolished. Beyond the site boundaries, the old Glasshouse Bridge had disappeared, to be replaced by a new, low level, bridge, feeding 'Norway Wharf' on the riverfront. '*Kelly's Directory*' from 1921 lists Daniel O'Neill as the tenant of the Rose and Crown, with Mrs Euphemia Kealey, shopkeeper, at 4 Walker Road and J. Slater and Sons, pawnbrokers, at 6 Walker Road. '*Ward's Directory*' from 1925 lists D. O'Neill as the tenant of the Rose and Crown, with J. L. Prudhoe, grocer, at 4 Walker Road, and C. T. Scott, pawnbroker, at 6 Walker Road. The 1935 edition of that directory has Mrs J. O'Neill as the tenant of the Rose and Crown, with T. W. Fairburn, draper, at 4 Walker Road and C. Bellingham, shopkeeper, at No. 6.
- 4.2.10 The 1952-54 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 11) shows some development of the site. The southernmost elements of the Rose and Crown had been demolished, thereby creating the basic form of the rear of the building at the time of the current project. There had also been some development in the easternmost portion of the site. '*Kelly's Directory*' from 1956 lists the Rose and Crown, with C. and F. Bellingham, butchers, at 4 Walker Road and the same occupants, as shopkeepers, at No. 6. By 1965, '*Kelly's Directory*', has the butcher's shop at No. 4, run by O. Rutherford and Son, with the shop at No. 6 still run by C. and F. Bellingham. By the time of the 1971 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) an extension on the south elevation of the Rose and Crown may have been the single storey flat-roofed building present when the building was recorded. Much of the eastern half of the site is shown as probably undeveloped and although the central area is shown as developed, there is no structural detail. The 1993 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13) shows the site essentially as it was at the time of the project, with a large 'Works' occupying the eastern half of the site, fronting onto St. Lawrence Road. It is thought that the Rose and Crown ceased to be a public house c. 1990, remaining unoccupied since then.



Figure 3. Collins' map, 1693
Approximate scale 1:5000

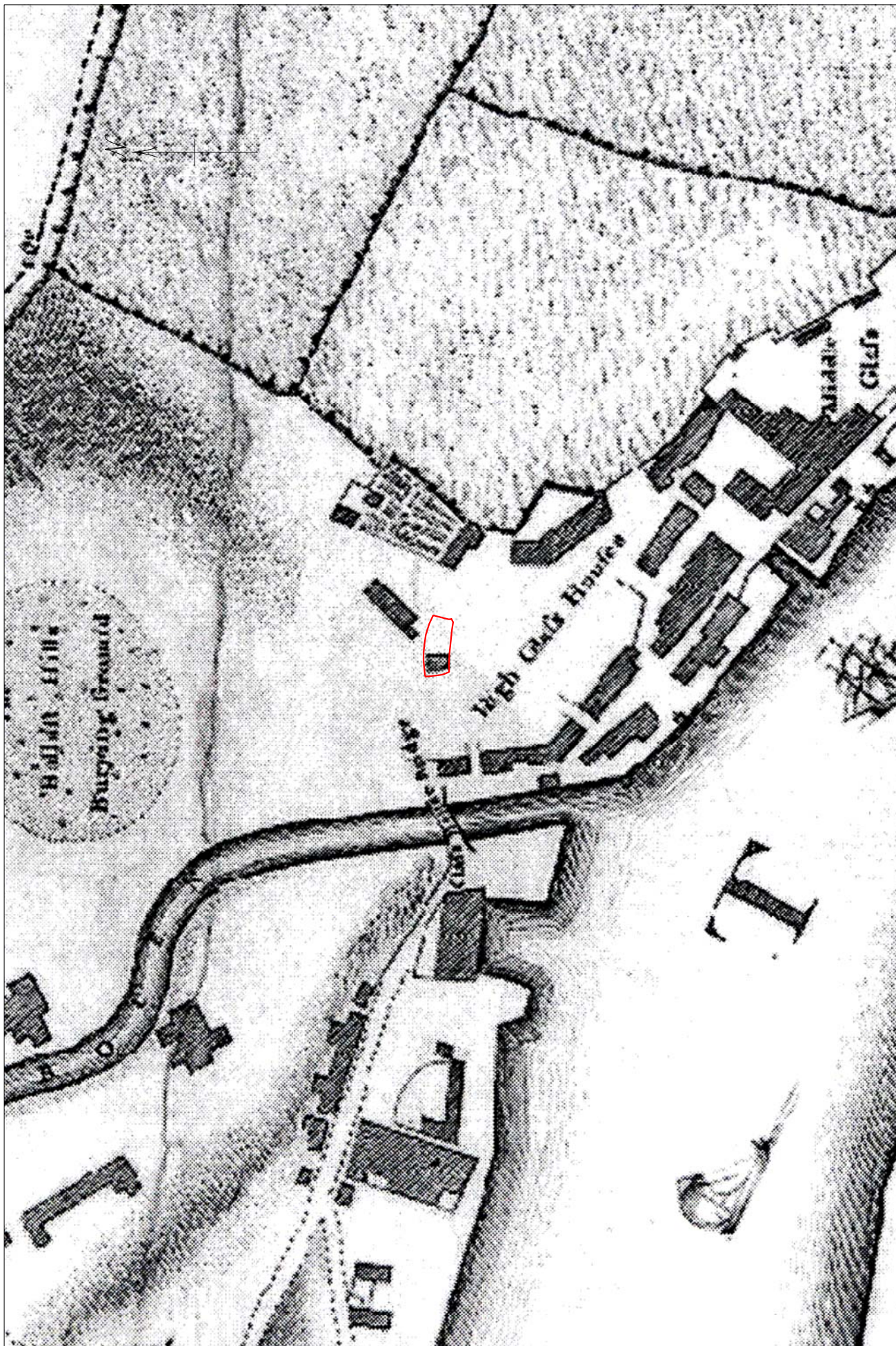


Figure 4. Hutton's map, 1772
Approximate scale 1:5000

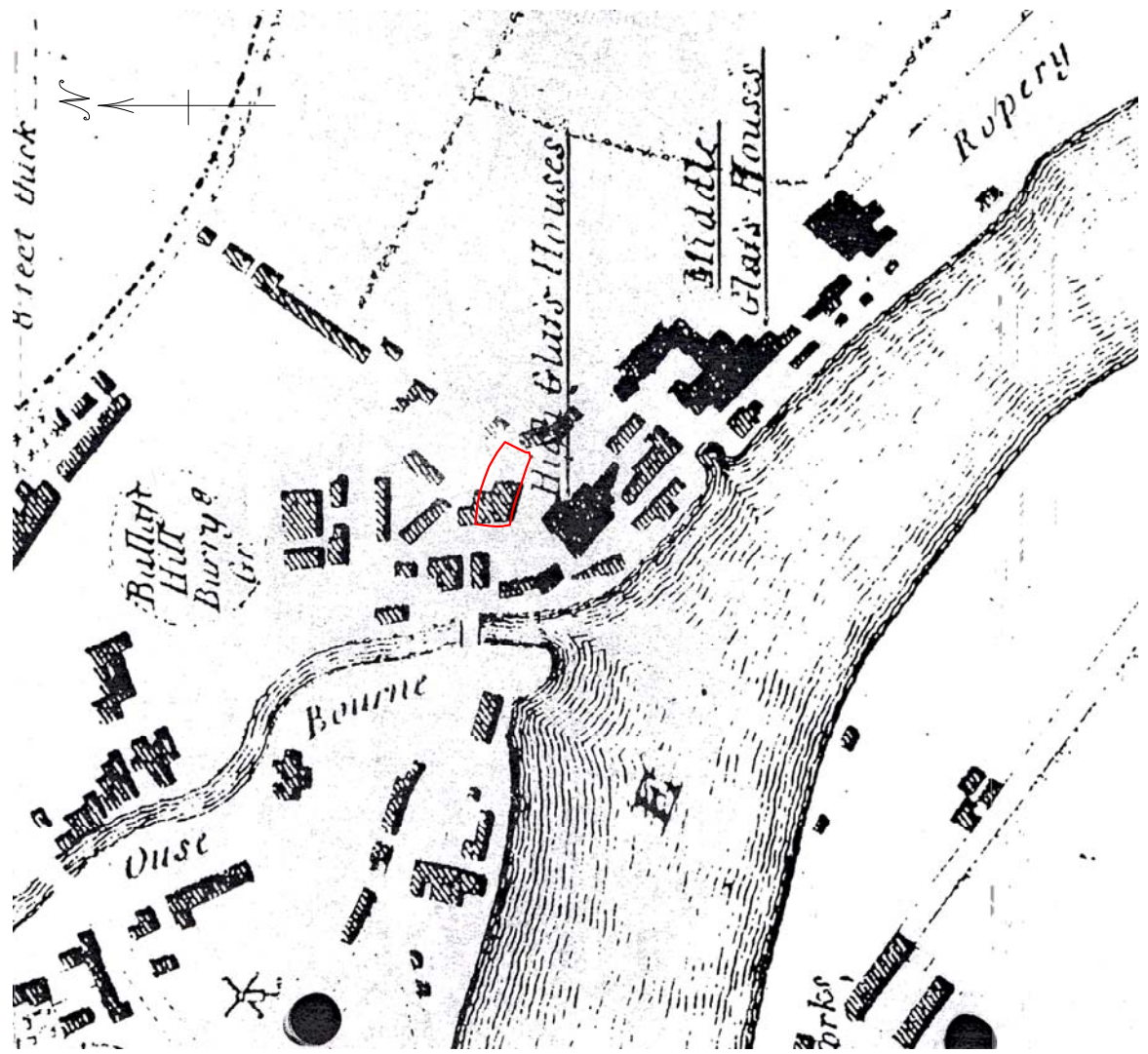


Figure 5. Cole and Roper's map, 1808
Approximate scale 1:5000

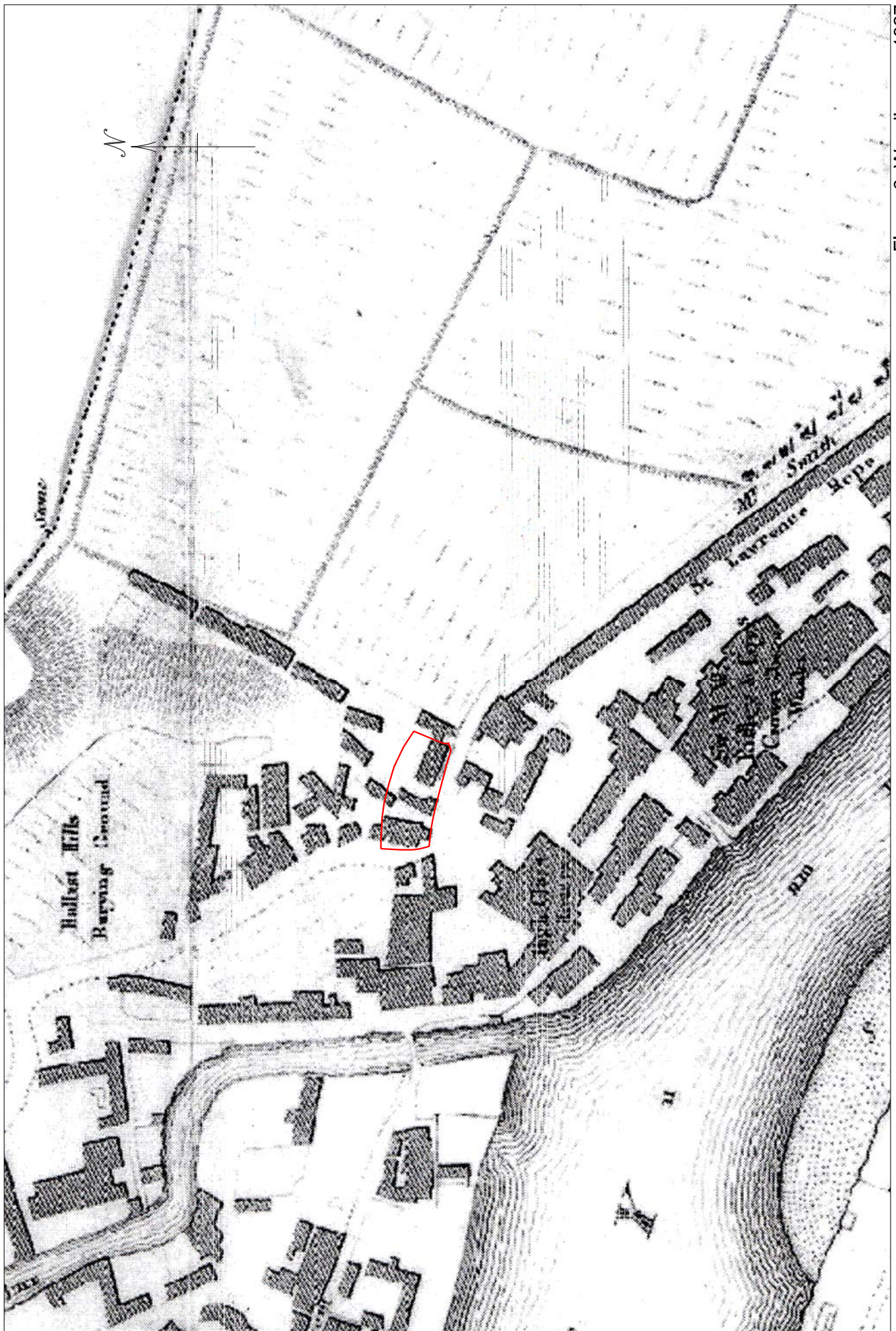


Figure 6. Wood's map, 1827
Approximate scale 1:2500

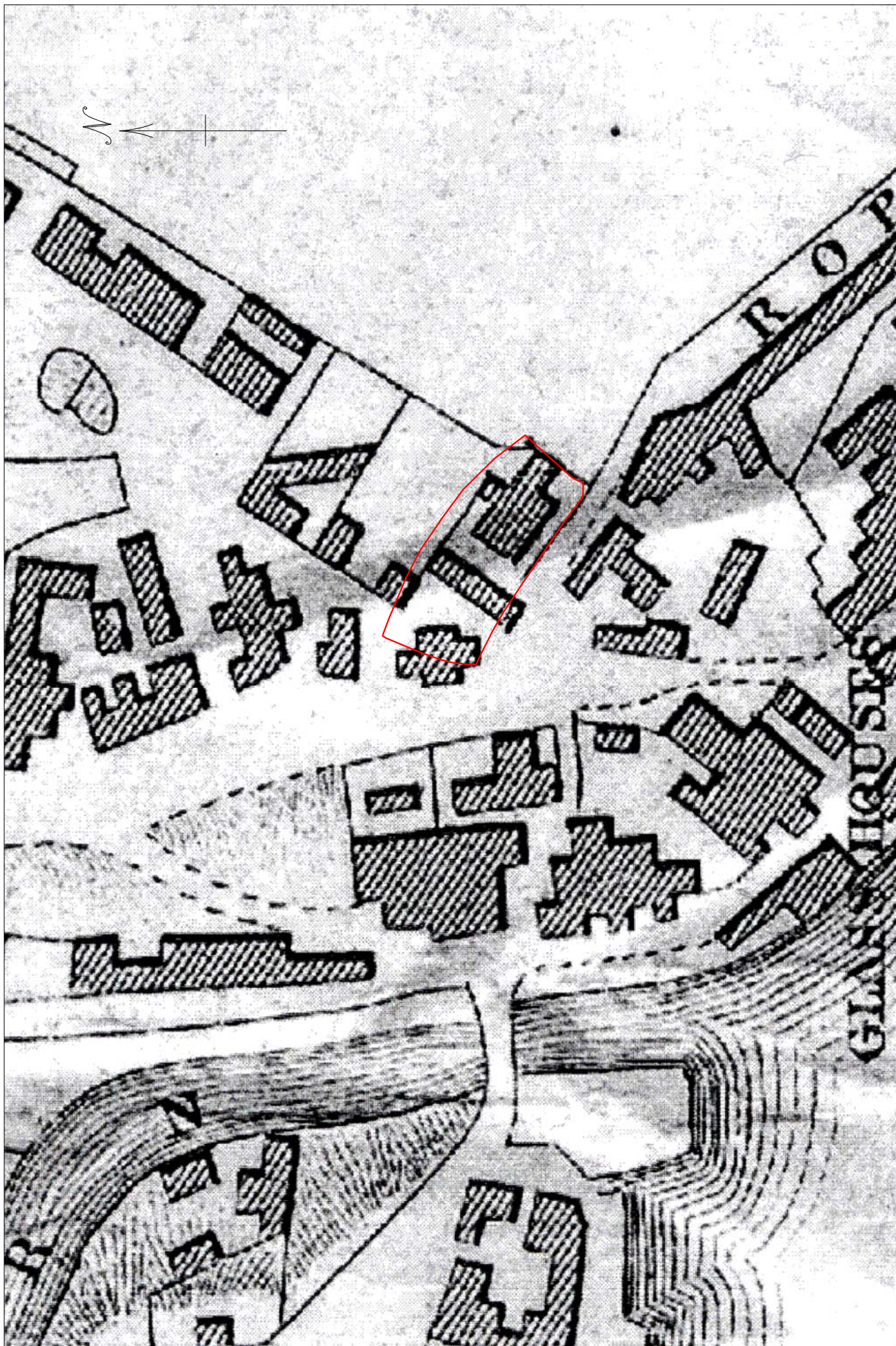


Figure 7. Oliver's map, 1849
Approximate scale 1:1250



Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1859
Scale 1:1250



Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1896
Scale 1:1250

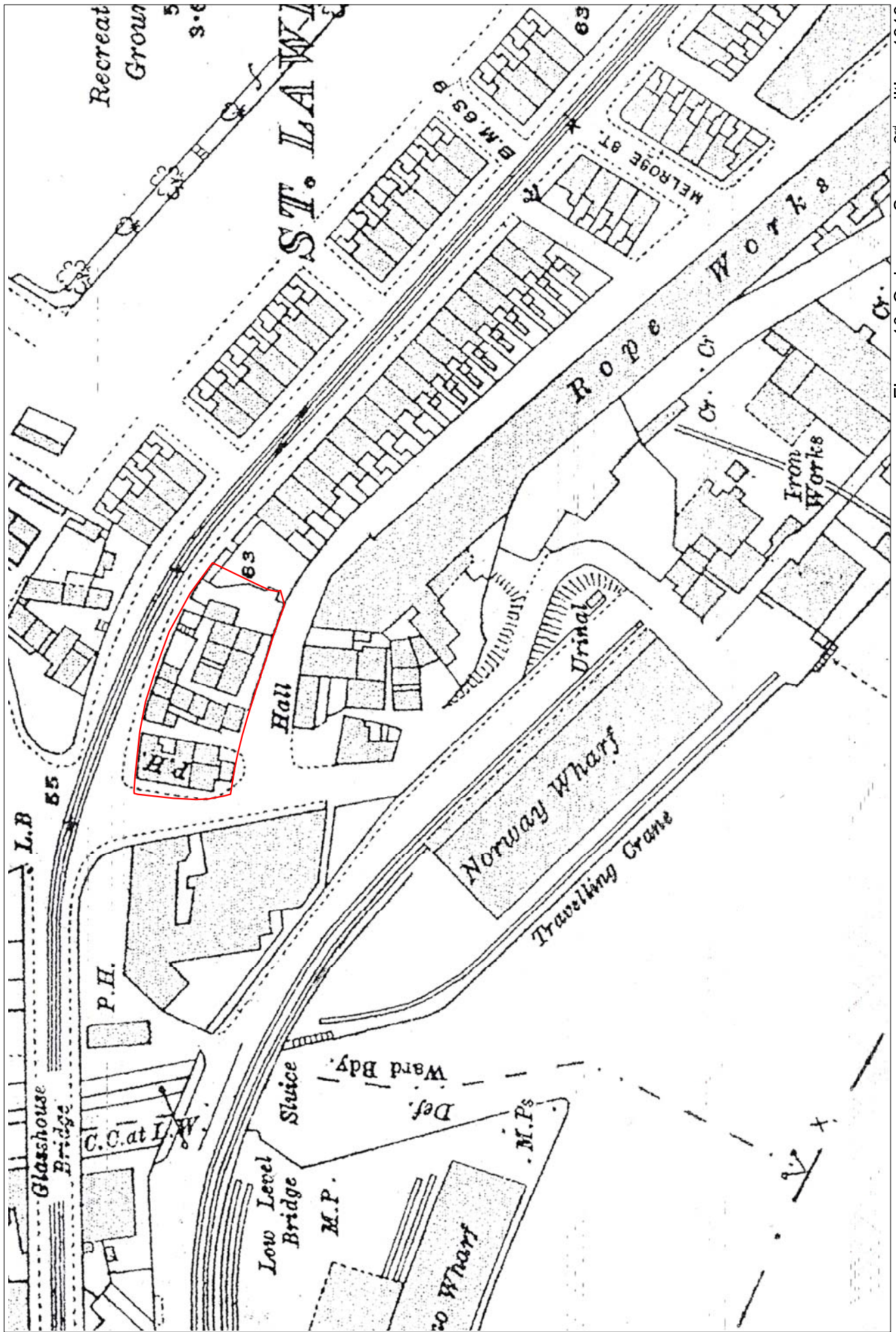


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 1919
Scale 1:1250

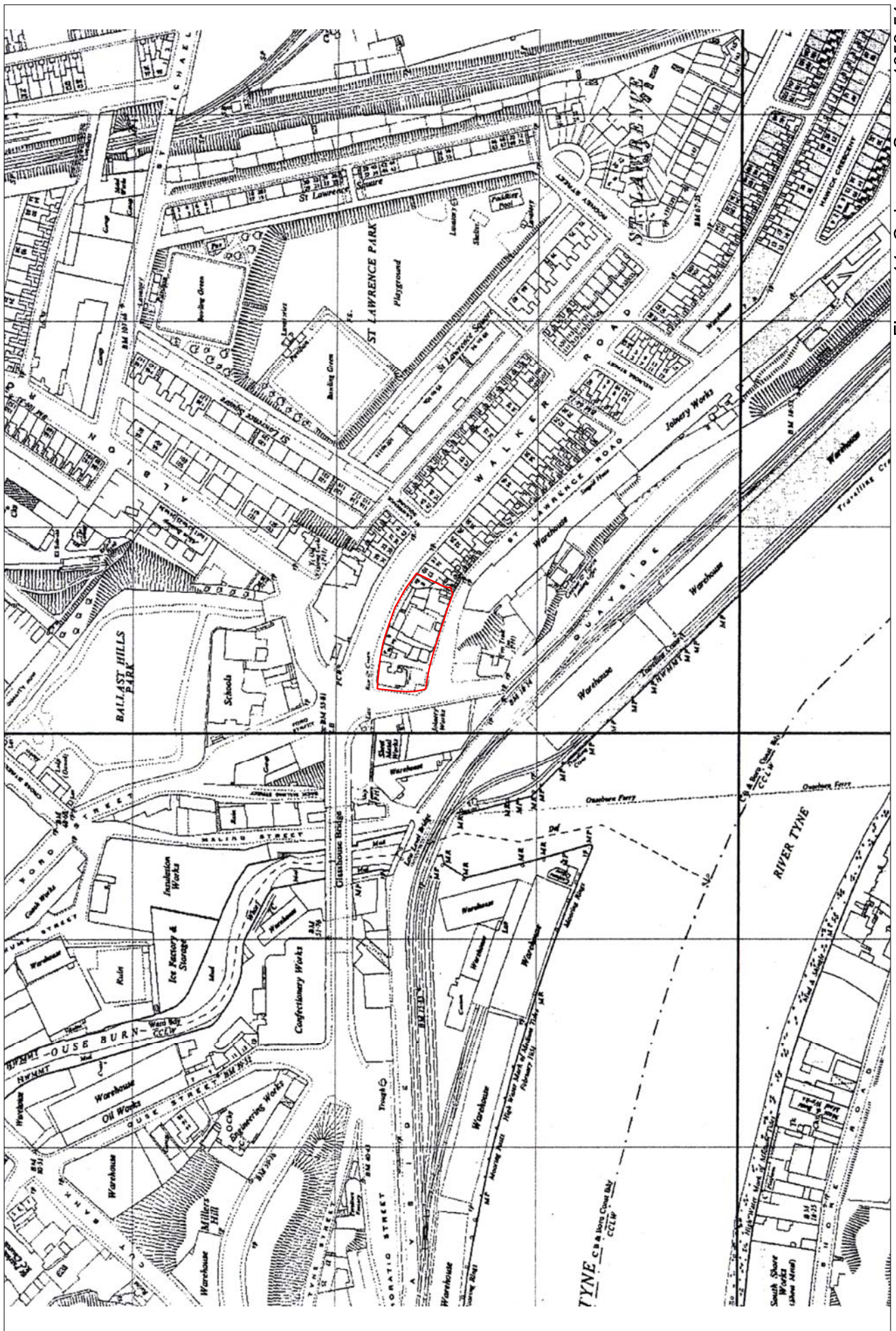


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey, 1952-54
Scale 1:2500

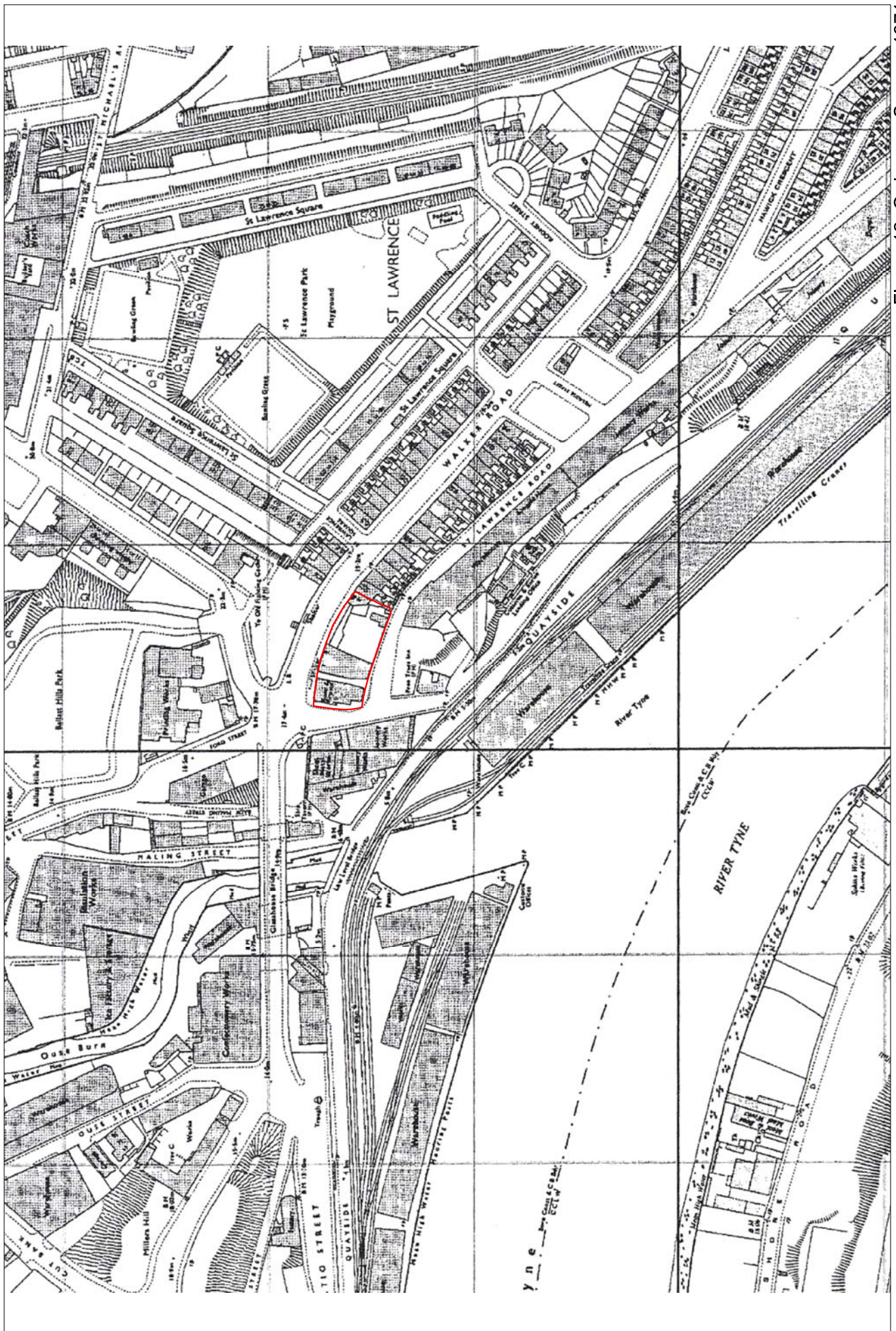


Figure 12. Ordnance Survey, 1971
Scale 1:2500

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The 'solid' geology of the St. Lawrence area of Newcastle is Carboniferous Coal Measures comprising interbedded mudstones, sandstones and siltstones.

5.1.2 The 'drift' geology of this part of the eastern valley side of the Ouse Burn is characterised by Glacial Till, with other glacial and fluviogalcial deposits intermittently present.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The site lies on the north side of the River Tyne and on the eastern side of the valley of the Ouse Burn, close to its confluence with the Tyne. The site is located on relatively high ground overlooking both the Ouse Burn valley floor and the Tyne riverfront, which lie approximately 75m and 100m distant, respectively.

5.2.2 North of the site, ground level along Walker Road rises from west to east, from c. 16.90m OD to c. 19.20m OD. South of the site, St. Lawrence Road rises more gently to the east, from c. 15.50m OD to c. 16.90m OD. At the time of the evaluation, with all structures, including existing floor surfaces, having been removed down to the level of the underlying strata, the site was relatively flat, at a height of c. 15.50m OD.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Historic Building Recording

- 6.1.1 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists⁵ (hereafter IFA) and to the standards detailed by English Heritage.⁶
- 6.1.2 The building recording was undertaken in April 2006. The standing buildings were inspected as far as possible during the fieldwork and the findings provide the basis for Section 7 of this report. A photographic record of the buildings was compiled. Only the exteriors of the buildings of historic interest were available for recording, all interiors being unsafe for access.
- 6.1.3 The buildings were photographed using film for colour transparencies and monochrome prints and digitally. The copy of the report prepared for inclusion in the Tyne and Wear HER contains colour plates (on photographic paper) derived from digital images, monochrome plates (on photographic paper) and the negatives from which those plates were derived and mounted colour transparencies (Appendices C, D and E, respectively). The copies of the report prepared for the Local Planning Authority and the Client contain colour plates (on photographic paper) derived from digital images and monochrome plates (on photographic paper) (Appendices C and D, respectively). All other copies of the report contain colour plates (laser printed on standard paper) derived from digital images. In each case, the photographic record is appended to the report.

6.2 Trial Trenching

- 6.2.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.⁷ PCA is an IFA-Registered Archaeological Organisation.
- 6.2.2 The evaluation was undertaken following demolition of all standing structures and removal of all existing surfaces at the site. The specification for the evaluation had recommended that three trial trenches be investigated. This was varied, following discussion with the TWAO, so that two machine-excavated trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were opened under archaeological supervision and sections within two enabling trenches (Trenches 3 and 4) for ground beams in the new build were recorded by the archaeological team as part of the evaluation (Figure 2).
- 6.2.3 The archaeologically monitored evaluation trenches were rectangular in plan, Trench 1 measuring approximately 5.50m x 2m and Trench 2 measuring 7.80m x 2.20m, both located in the south-eastern quarter of the site. Immediately adjacent to Trench 2, removal of existing surfaces as part of demolition works had created a section along the southern limit of the site, containing a profile of the stratigraphy above the level of Trench 2 and up to existing ground level on St. Lawrence Road.

⁵IFA, 2001

⁶English Heritage, 2006.

⁷IFA, 1999.

- 6.2.4 By design, both enabling trenches, Trenches 3 and 4, were irregularly shaped in plan, reflecting the layout of driven piles in the foundation design. Trench 3 was located at the north-eastern corner of the site, running along approximately half of the eastern limit of excavation, and covered an area measuring approximately 9.60m x 2.70m. Trench 4 was located a few metres to the west, against the northern limit of excavation, and covered an area measuring approximately 9.80m x 4.70m.
- 6.2.5 Ground reduction within Trenches 1 and 2 was undertaken using a JCB back-acting excavator utilising a wide-blade ditching (non-toothed) bucket. The work was directed by the supervising archaeologist. Overburden and archaeologically insignificant material was removed gradually by the machine, in spits of approximately 100mm thickness, down to the first significant archaeological horizon. Spoil was mounded away from the edge of each trench.
- 6.2.6 Subsequent excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with recognised archaeological practice and following methodology set out in PCA's field recording manual.⁸ Following machine clearance, the sections and the base of Trenches 1 and 2 were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. In addition, the aforementioned section at the southern limit of excavation, immediately adjacent to Trench 2, was cleaned to facilitate recording of archaeological stratigraphy exposed within it. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and the base of each trench was planned at a scale of 1:20 relative to a baseline established along the trench, which was then located relative to the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 6.2.7 Trenches 3 and 4 had been machine-excavated around driven piles before commencement of the archaeological evaluation. As part of the evaluation, and prior to infilling with concrete to form foundation ground beams in the new build, one section in each trench was cleaned using appropriate hand tools. This was drawn at a scale of 1:10 and the trenches were planned and located in similar fashion to that described above.
- 6.2.8 Archaeological deposits in all four trenches were recorded using a 'single context recording' system. Features, deposits and structures were recorded on *pro forma* context record sheets. The height of all principal strata and features were calculated relative to Ordnance Datum and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram to record stratigraphic relationships was compiled and fully checked during the course of the fieldwork.
- 6.2.9 Within appropriate archaeological horizons, partial excavation, the recovery of dating evidence or cleaning and recording of deposits was preferred to full excavation, and was practised wherever possible.
- 6.2.10 A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR cameras. This comprised black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs included a graduated metric scale.
- 6.2.11 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on the site from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (value 17.70m OD) located at the southern end of Ford Street. The TBM had a value of 15.95m OD.

6.3 Post-Excavation

- 6.3.1 The stratigraphic data generated by the project is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 22 archaeological contexts were defined in the trenches (Appendix B). Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix A). A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below in Section 8. The artefactual material from the site comprised a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, glass and glass waste. The material was washed, dried, marked and packaged as appropriate and according to relevant guidelines.⁹
- 6.3.2 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy of the project was to recover bulk samples where appropriate, from well-dated (where possible), stratified deposits covering the main periods or phases of occupation and the range of feature types represented, with specific reference to the objectives of the evaluation. No appropriate deposits were encountered and therefore no environmental samples were recovered.
- 6.3.3 Survival of all materials from archaeological fieldwork depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all 'finds' will be packaged for long term curation according to relevant guidelines.¹⁰ None of the material recovered required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research. The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case the Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University, will be met in full.

⁸ PCA, 1999.

⁸ Watkinson and Neal, 1998; UKIC, 1983.

¹⁰ UKIC, 1990.

7. STANDING BUILDING RECORDING

7.1 The Rose and Crown

- 7.1.1 The building that was formerly The Rose and Crown public house was a two-storey building with a basement level and attic space in addition. There were additional two- and single-storey structures adjoined to the rear (south). The main building dated to the second half of the 19th century, and it was possibly formed from structural elements of an existing public house of the same name, in the period 1859-1896, probably the 1870s, when Walker Road was created.
- 7.1.2 The principal elevation (north) was classically styled with four vertically proportioned windows on the ground and first floor levels and a central door on the ground floor level. The façade was evidently built in brick (fully rendered) on a stone block base and the front door on Walker Road had a simple stone surround. The lettering of the former public house remained, at the time of the recording, just visible on the painted render above the doorway and windows to the west. The north-western corner of the building was splayed in the ground floor, this element housing a vertically proportioned window.
- 7.1.3 The main block had a plain slate roof, with red ridge tiles, the roof being hipped to the west and gable-ended to the east. The west elevation of the main block had three windows at ground and first floor levels, these not symmetrically aligned, and a blocked basement light at pavement level. The east elevation of the main block was unfenestrated, although cartographic evidence suggests that it was never adjoined to the east. There are three chimney stacks rising from the main block, one central to the east façade, one placed centrally between the north-west and south-west rooms and one towards the south-western corner.
- 7.1.4 To the rear of the main block were a number of adjoined structures. The main element was a brick built extension to the south. It was of two main storeys with hipped roof, with a partially subterranean basement level. To its west was a small brick stair leading to ground floor level of the main block. This extension was evidently later than the main block and it was presumably added to create extra space and add an internal WC in the first half of the 20th century - it was certainly in place by 1952-54. The extension had itself been extended to the south, with a two-storey structure built in plain red brick with single vertically proportioned windows on the west and east. These extensions probably extended under a flat roof below first floor level to the east, cartographic evidence showing that this was a former yard area, although the dilapidated nature of the structure prohibited detailed examination of this part of the building. The most southerly extension was a single-storey structure built in brick and rendered, with a tall rendered brick chimney placed centrally on its south elevation. Cartographic evidence indicates that this element post-dated 1952-54.
- 7.1.5 The interior of the building was not accessible for further examination.

7.2 4 and 6 Walker Road

- 7.2.1 To the east of the Rose and Crown were two adjoining buildings, 4 and 6 Walker Road, each brick-built with two storeys and roof space. Access to the interiors was not available and it is unknown whether they had cellars, although it is likely for the building type and period.
- 7.2.2 The easternmost building, No. 6, was two bays wide and one bay deep and the other, No. 4, was a single bay wide, each bay holding one horizontally proportioned window at first floor level. No. 4 had a hipped roof, with chimney located roughly centrally in the building, while No. 6, was gable-ended with a chimney on the roof line on the eastern gable. Both buildings had single-storey modern extensions to the rear at the time of the recording.
- 7.2.3 At ground floor level, both buildings had a relatively modern shop front attached and documentary records indicate that both were business premises from the late 19th/early 20th century. Elements of the frontage of No. 4 possibly dated from the earliest decades of the 20th century, when this building is known to have been a grocer's, latterly becoming a draper's and then a butcher's. No. 6 is known to have been a pawnbroker's from the Edwardian period until after the First World War, later also becoming a shop.
- 7.2.4 The buildings, stylistically, date to the mid-late 19th century. Cartographic evidence suggests that both were built in the period 1856-1896, although much of their fabric could be derived from buildings that stood at this location prior to the construction of Walker Road in the 1870s. Given the slight variation between the structures, it is possible that No. 4 evolved from a structure of early-mid 19th century date with No. 6 perhaps derived from a slightly later building.

8. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-stratum (Figures 14-17)

- 8.1.1 A deposit, [2], comprising loose, light yellowish brown sand and gravel, banded with mid brown and greyish yellow sand and gravel, formed the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1. It was recorded at a maximum height of 15.51m OD, directly underlying material (assigned to Phase 6) derived from demolition of the previous buildings at the site. Layer [2] is interpreted as the natural sub-stratum of geological origin.
- 8.1.2 In Trench 2, a deposit, [16], comprising compact, light yellowish brown clay and clayey sand with mid grey laminations, formed the earliest deposit encountered. The deposit extended south of Trench 2 into the section formed at the southern limit of excavation, where it was recorded at a maximum height of 16.82m OD. The deposit is interpreted as being of natural geological origin and although different in composition to natural material recorded in Trench 1 to the west, such variation is typical of the area.
- 8.1.3 Two similar deposits, [21] and [22], were revealed in Trenches 4 and 3, respectively. Both comprised friable to compact mid grey and light yellowish brown laminated clay and sand. The deposits are interpreted as representing a single natural deposit underlying the north-eastern portion of the site. The material was recorded at maximum heights of 15.21m OD and 15.53m OD in Trenches 3 and 4, respectively, at both locations forming the existing ground surface.

8.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval (19th Century) Structural Remains (Figures 15 and 16)

- 8.2.1 Deposit and structures assigned to Phase 2 were encountered in and around Trench 2.
- 8.2.2 A 0.75m wide construction cut, [23], was recorded in section at the southern limit of excavation, south of Trench 2. It was recorded at a maximum height of 16.81m OD, cutting c. 1.0m into natural clay. It housed a substantial wall, [5], constructed from squared sandstone blocks (200mm x 200mm x 150mm average) bonded with a hard, coarse, light grey mortar. The wall was orientated approximately north-south, being 0.81m wide, and survived to a height of c. 1.0m. It is interpreted as a probable cellar wall, possibly that below a structure shown extending to the southern limit of the site on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1859. The construction cut had been backfilled with deposit [4], comprising friable, mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt, sandstone rubble and glass slag, up to 0.70m thick. The presence of glassmaking debris, associated with construction of the earliest building to be recorded in the evaluation, was of note, given the objectives of the project.
- 8.2.3 To the west of wall [5], the fragmentary remains of a possible floor surface, [19], were revealed in plan, adjacent to the southern limit of excavation, but not appearing in the section. It comprised a single course of unfrogged red bricks (measuring 105mm wide x 60mm thick, with no full length exposed) with no bonding material. The putative surface extended over an area measuring 0.96m x 0.15m, having suffered truncation on all sides. Given the limited extent to which the brickwork survived/was exposed, it is uncertain whether or not it was related in any way to wall [5] to the east.

8.2.4 To the north of wall [5], adjacent to the south-eastern corner of Trench 2, were the remains of a circular, brick-built structure, [17]. It had been trench-built within a construction cut, [18], excavated into the underlying natural clay. The structure had a maximum surviving dimension of 1.04m north-south, this probably being close to its original full diameter, and a maximum surviving height of 0.17m, this to the south-east where two courses of the curving side 'wall' survived, recorded at a maximum height of 15.63m OD. The base/floor of the structure comprised unfrosted red bricks (measuring 250mm x 110mm x 50mm), bonded with an orange sandy mortar. Although its function is uncertain, it is perhaps most likely, given its form and situation, to have been a brick-lined latrine or ash pit. Although assigned to this broad phase of 19th century structural activity, no relationship between this structure and the structures described above was ascertained.

8.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval (19th-20th Century) Structural Remains (Figure 16)

8.3.1 Deposits and features assigned to Phase 3 were recorded solely within the section at the southern limit of excavation, south of Trench 2.

8.3.2 A linear feature, [20], met the southern section at an oblique angle so that its backfill, [10], comprising firm, mid greenish grey silty clay formed the basal deposit in the central portion of the section. The feature was a pipe trench, containing a wide-bore, salt-glazed ceramic drainpipe, which appeared in section adjacent to wall [5]. Although excavation of these remains was not possible given their situation at the limit of excavation, it appeared that pipe trench [20] had been cut through sandstone wall [5], therefore post-dating that structure.

8.3.3 Part of a brick and sandstone surface, [14], was recorded as the basal feature in the western half of the section, although it overlay Phase 2 brickwork [19] immediately north of the section. Surface [14] extended 2.35m in section was recorded at a maximum height of 15.65m OD. Constructed from a mixture of unfrosted red bricks (measuring 110mm wide x 50mm thick and with no full length exposed) and yellow firebricks (430mm long x 50mm thick and with no full width exposed), with a single sandstone slab, cut to form the surround of a drain inlet, noted within the brickwork. These remains could represent an exterior yard surface, with an integral drain opening, this probably allowing access to the previously described feature represented by pipe trench [20].

8.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval (19th-20th Century) Structural Remains (Figure 16)

8.4.1 Deposits assigned to Phase 4 were also recorded only in the southern section, to the south of Trench 2.

8.4.2 A deposit, [15], comprising compact, dark greyish brown silty sand, was recorded in the central part of the section. It extended 4.10m in section, was up to 0.22m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 15.99m OD. The deposit is interpreted as a levelling/bedding layer. A surface, [11], comprising a single course of unfrosted red bricks, partially overlay layer [15]. It extended for a distance 0.93m in section. What was probably part of the same surface was recorded, as brickwork [12], to the west, this extending 0.46m in section. Surfaces [11] and [12] were encountered at maximum heights of 16.04m OD and 15.97m OD, respectively. To the west, was a deposit, [13], comprising loose, light yellowish brown crushed lime mortar, possibly representing the highly disturbed remains of a further portion of the surface.

- 8.4.3 The surface represented by the remains described above probably represent re-laying of the possible yard surface of Phase 3.

8.5 Phase 5: Modern (Figure 16)

- 8.5.1 Phase 5 deposits were recorded only in the southern section, south of Trench 2.
- 8.5.2 A loose deposit, [7], mostly comprising brick rubble, was recorded in the central part of the section. This was a demolition layer, truncated to the east by a substantial feature, [9]. Only the eastern side of this feature was visible, continuing to the west beyond the limit of the section. The side, as seen, was stepped and the feature had a flat base. It was at least 2.65m wide, continuing to the west, and 0.52m deep. Although its function is uncertain, this feature is perhaps most likely to have been related to demolition or ground consolidation/levelling activity. A deposit, [8], comprising friable dark brown sandy silt, filled the feature.
- 8.5.3 A deposit, [6], comprising loose crushed stone formed a further demolition or levelling layer in the southern section. It extended across the majority of the section, to the west of wall [5] and was up to 0.25m thick.

8.6 Phase 6: Modern (Figures 14 and 16)

- 8.6.1 A loose silty sand deposit, [1], up to 0.45m thick, formed the ground surface in Trench 1 at the time of the evaluation. The deposit was most likely derived from demolition works and ground reduction activity relating to the ongoing development at the site. It was recorded at a maximum height of 15.52m OD.
- 8.6.2 In section to the south of Trench 2, a compact deposit, [3], of crushed cement, sandstone and concrete, formed a layer of 'made ground' extending along the southern limit of the site. It was recorded at a maximum height of 17.07m OD at the south-eastern corner of the site, falling to 16.53m OD to the west, towards the limit of Trench 2.

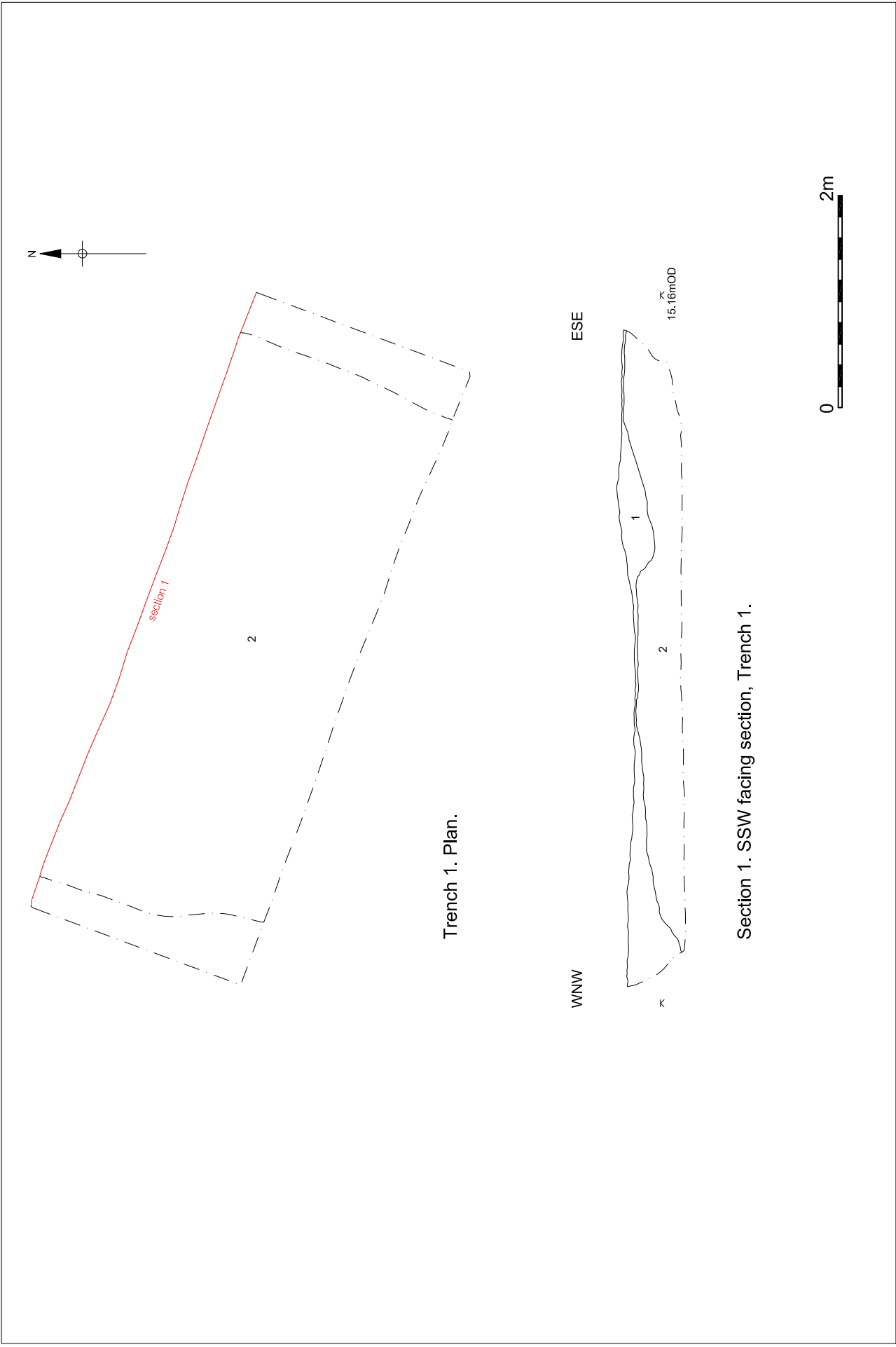


Figure 14. Trench 1, plan and section
 Scale 1:50

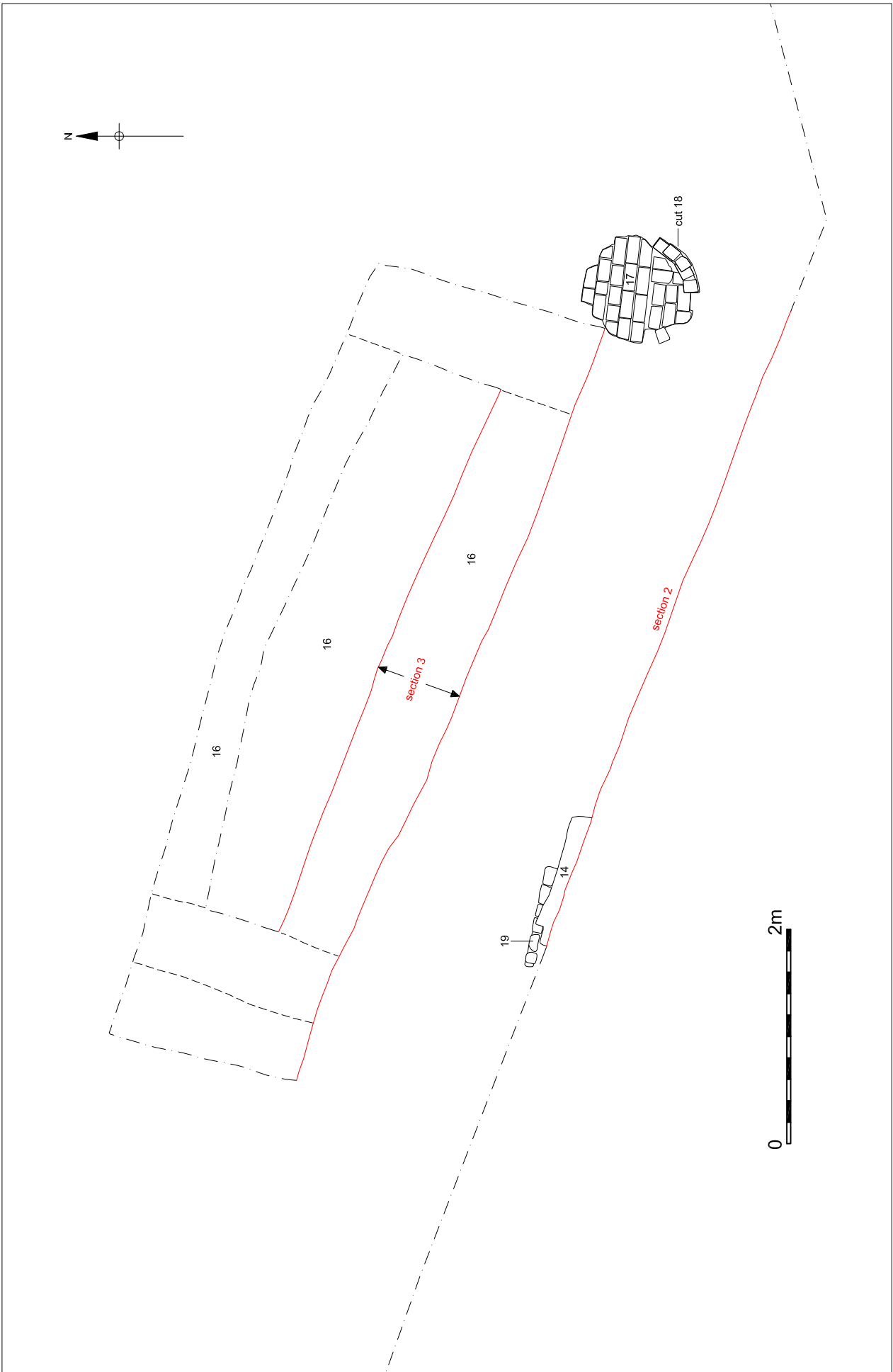
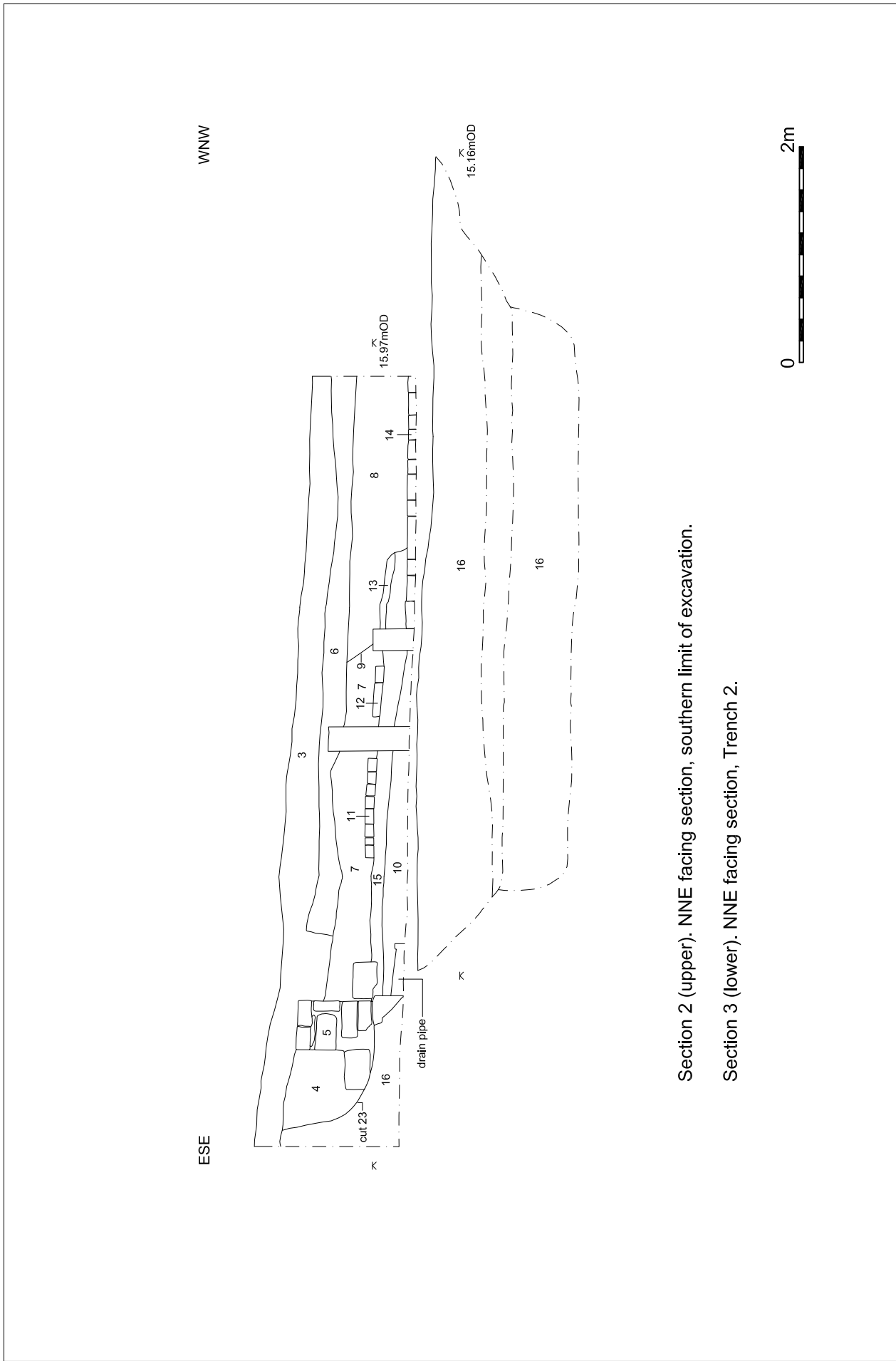


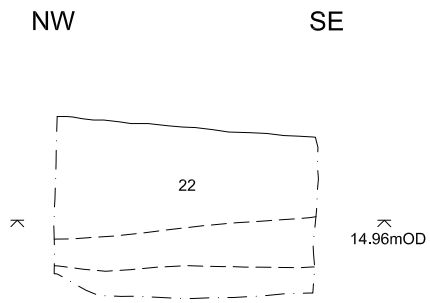
Figure 15. Trench 2, plan
Scale 1:50



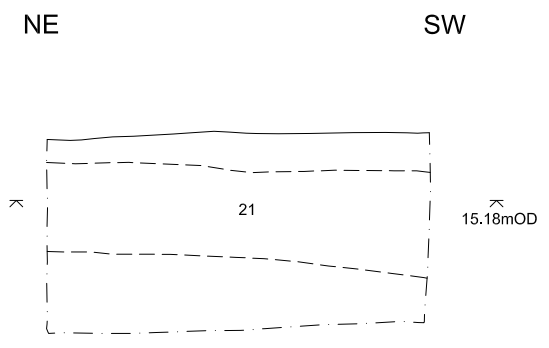
Section 2 (upper). NNE facing section, southern limit of excavation.

Section 3 (lower). NNE facing section, Trench 2.

Figure 16. Trench 2, section
Scale 1:50



Section 4. South-west facing section, Trench 3.



Section 5. North-west facing section, Trench 4.



Figure 17. Sections 4 and 5
Scale 1:40



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking ESE (*scale 1m*).



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-east.

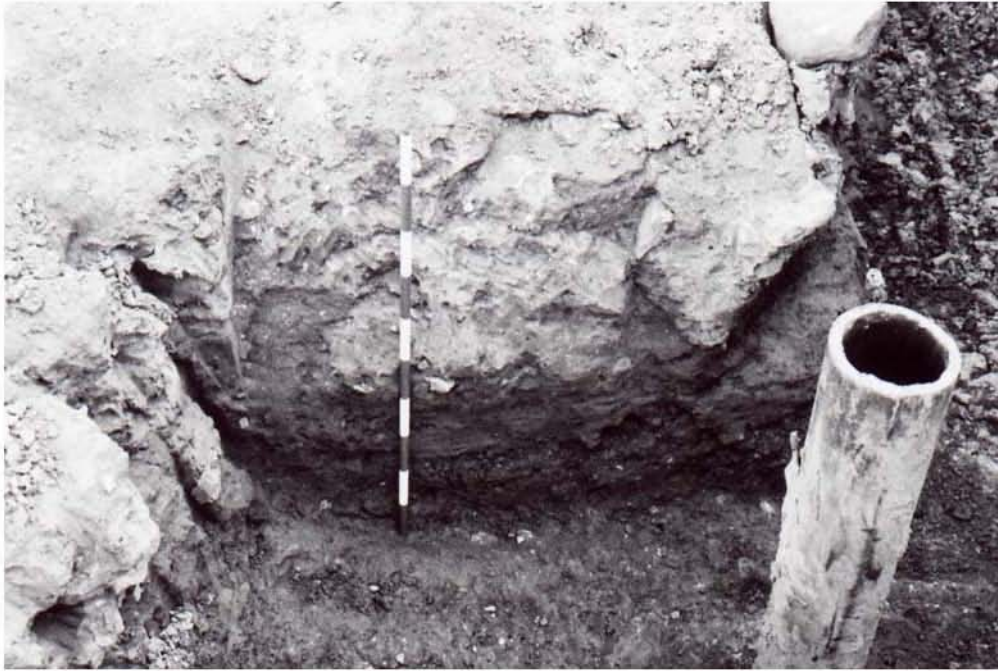


Plate 3. Trench 3, looking north-east (scale 1m).

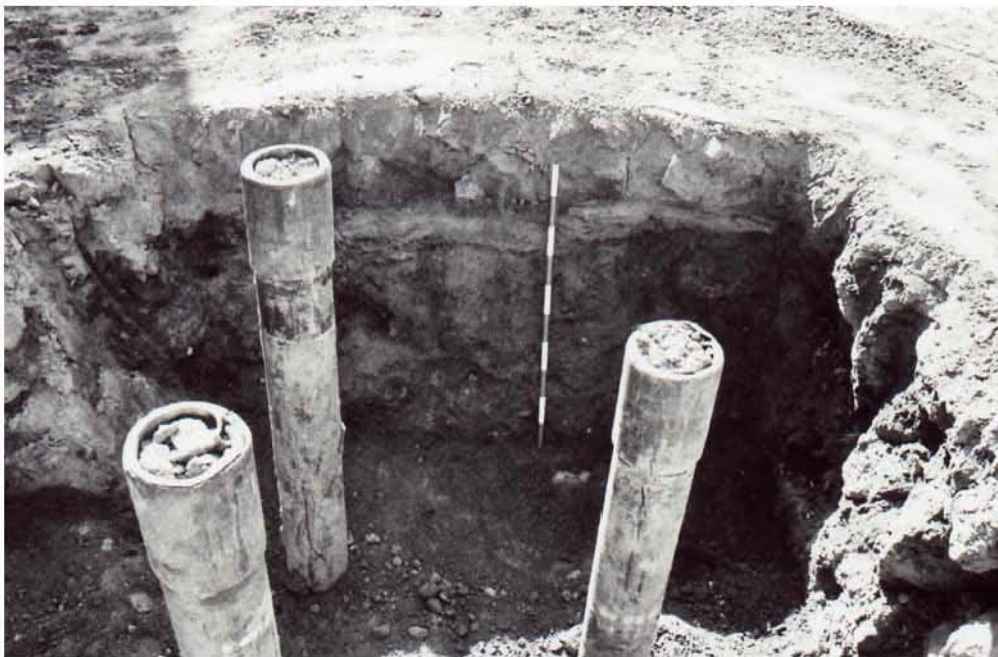


Plate 4. Trench 4, looking south-east (scale 1m).

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Standing Building Recording

- 9.1.1 Cartographic evidence broadly suggests that a building stood on the site of the Rose and Crown public house as early as the 1770s. At this time, the building lay to the north of the High Glass Houses, part of extensive glassmaking works on the north shore of the Tyne, and east of the Ouse Burn. Whether or not this or any building at the site was ever directly associated with the works is uncertain; an isolated building, such as this, is perhaps far more likely to have been an inn even then. The Rose and Crown public house is named in trade directories from the 1820s.
- 9.1.2 From the earlier 19th century, much of the site was evidently occupied by buildings fronting St. Lawrence Road, and extending northwards beyond the present site boundary. With the construction of Walker Road in the 1870s, the Rose and Crown was possibly extensively rebuilt, with a frontage to the north, facing the new road. The main standing structure recorded dates from this period, with a distinctive splayed north-western corner. The two former shops, 4 and 6 Walker Road, to the east of the Rose and Crown, also date from the same period, although it is possible that both evolved from earlier structures known to have occupied the site prior to the construction of Walker Road.
- 9.1.3 Documentary research has established a broad sequence of usage for the shops at 4 and 6 Walker Road and has also traced a series of tenants of the former public house, which is thought to have ceased to operate c. 1990.

9.2 Trial Trenching

- 9.2.1 Deposits and features encountered during the archaeological evaluation have been assigned to six different phases of activity. The earliest, Phase 1, comprised naturally derived geological material, the latest, Phase 6, comprised modern land surfaces and associated make-up deposits. All deposits and features revealed within the evaluation trenches were assigned to Phases 1 and 6.
- 9.2.2 The remainder of the assigned archaeological phases represent mostly structural remains recorded in section at the southern limit of excavation, south of Trench 2. The earliest remains (Phase 2) were those of a substantial sandstone wall, probably a former cellar wall, and a possibly associated brick-lined pit and possible brick surface. The construction cut of the wall contained glass slag, the only evidence related to the local glassmaking industry to be recorded during the evaluation. Cartographic evidence places a building in this vicinity in 1827, although the remains exposed are perhaps more likely represent the south-eastern corner of a building – part of a complex known as ‘Cooke’s Buildings’ - shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859.

9.2.3 Later remains (Phases 3-5) recorded in the southern section represent the insertion of a drain, probably broadly contemporaneously with the laying down of a brick and sandstone surface (Phase 3), with a further brick surface being laid down (Phase 4), prior to demolition and ground levelling activity (Phase 5). These remains may relate to late 19th century activity or even small structures shown in the vicinity on mid 20th century mapping. Whether the later surfaces were exterior yard surfaces or internal floors is, however, uncertain.

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11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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PCA Credits

Standing building recording: Robin Taylor-Wilson and Jim Dixon

Field evaluation: Gavin Glover and Robin Taylor-Wilson (Site Supervisors), Adrian Bailey and Aaron Goode

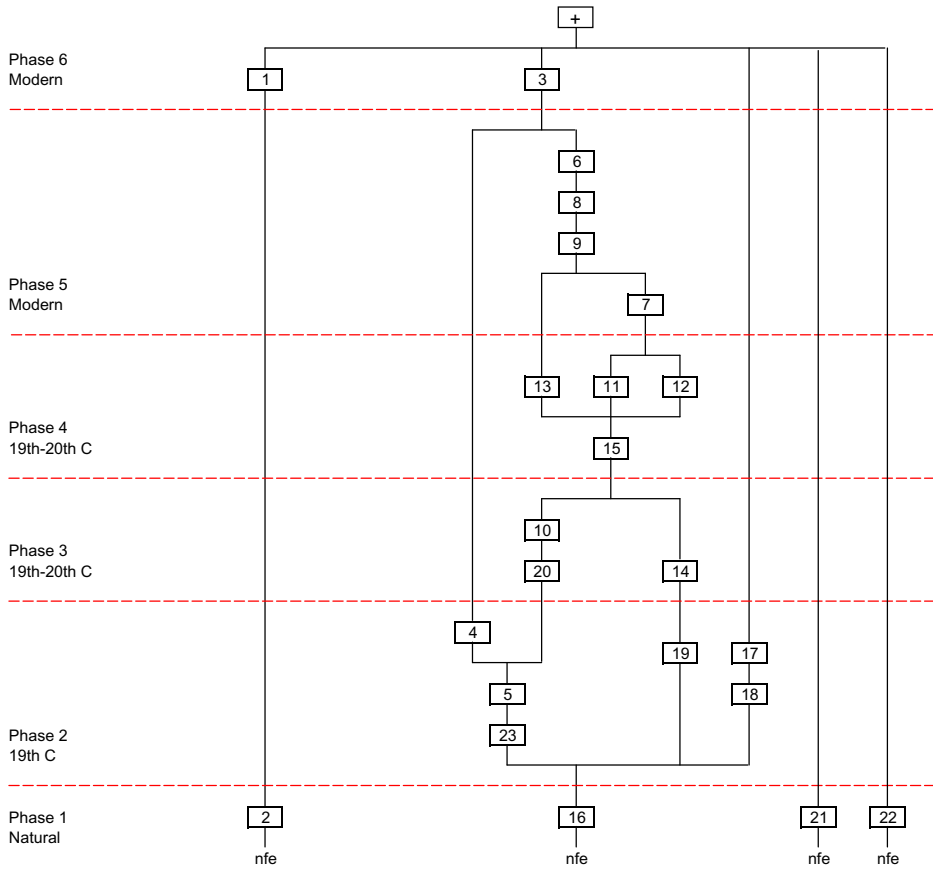
Report: Gavin Glover and Robin Taylor-Wilson

Project management: Robin Taylor-Wilson

CAD: Adrian Bailey

APPENDIX A
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES

SLR 06: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



**APPENDIX B
CONTEXT INDEX**

Context	Type 1	Type 2	Phase	Description	Interpretation
1	Deposit	Layer	6	Loose; dark grey and greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent patches of sandstone, mortar, brick, coal; up to 0.45m thick	Demolition debris
2	Deposit	Natural	1	Loose; light yellowish brown banded with mid brown and mid greyish yellow; sand and gravel	Natural sand and gravel
3	Deposit	Layer	6	Compact; light yellowish brown; crushed mortar, sandstone, concrete; up to 0.45m thick	Made ground and hardcore ground surface
4	Deposit	Fill	2	Friable; mid greyish brown; sandy clayey silt, sandstone rubble and glass slag; frequent coarse light grey mortar & charcoal flecks, occasional brick fragments; 0.75m E-W x 0.70m thick	Backfill of construction cut [23]
5	Structure	Wall	2	Sandstone blocks; 200mm x 200mm x 150mm ave & 340mm x 330mm x 180mm (maximum); squared; irregular coursing; N-S orientated; boned with hard, coarse, light grey lime mortar; 0.81m wide x 0.80m high	Sandstone wall of former ?cellar
6	Deposit	Layer	5	Loose; light pinkish brown; crushed stone; occasional charcoal flecks; 5.20m E-W x 0.25m thick	Demolition/levelling layer
7	Deposit	Layer	5	Loose; mid pinkish brown; crushed and fragmented brick, coarse lime mortar and mid brown sandy silt; frequent charcoal flecks; 3.21m E-W x 0.46m thick	Demolition layer
8	Deposit	Fill	5	Friable; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional mortar flecks, cbm flecks; 2.65m E-W x 0.52m thick	Fill of feature [9]
9	Cut	?Pit	5	Recorded from section; steeply stepped side; flat base; 2.65m E-W x 0.52m deep	Large ?pit; ?demolition/landscaping
10	Deposit	Fill	3	Firm; mid greenish grey; silty clay; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional sandy lenses, includes salt-glazed ceramic drain pipe; 3.40m E-W x 0.23m thick	Fill of service trench [20] for drain pipe
11	Structure	Floor	4	Unfrogged red brick; 115mm wide x 50mm thick (no whole bricks observed); no bonding material; 0.93m E-W x 0.07m high	Brick surface; ?same as [12]
12	Structure	Floor	2	Unfrogged red brick; 115mm wide x 55mm thick (no whole bricks observed); no bonding material; 0.46m E-W x 0.07m high	Brick surface; ?same as [11]
13	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; light yellowish brown; crushed lime mortar; 0.70m E-W x 0.07m thick	?Remains of brick surface
14	Structure	Floor	3	Unfrogged red brick, yellow firebricks and sandstone slab; red bricks - 110mm wide x 50mm thick; yellow firebricks - 430mm long x 50mm thick; sandstone 400mm x 70mm; no bonding	Floor surface; sandstone block cut to form drain opening
15	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; dark greyish brown; silty sand; frequent small sub-angular stones, occasional wood fragments; 4.10m E-W x 0.22m thick	Probable levelling layer
16	Deposit	Natural	1	Compact; light yellowish brown with mid grey laminations; clay and clayey sand; occasional sandstone fragments	Natural boulder clay
17	Structure	Brick-lined pit	2	Unfrogged red brick; 250mm x 110mm x 50mm; floor & side wall, surviving to two courses high to the SE; coarse orange silty sandy mortar; 1.04m x 0.98m x 0.17m high	?Latrine or ash pit
18	Cut	Construction	2	Circular; vertical sides; flat base; 1.01m diameter x 0.17m deep	Construction cut for structure [17]
19	Structure	?Wall	2	Unfrogged red brick, 105mm wide x 60mm thick (no whole bricks observed); one course visible; hard light grey mortar; E-W orientated; 0.96m x 0.15m x 0.06m high	Fragmentary ?brick wall or floor surface
20	Cut	Construction	3	Linear; near vertical sides; base not seen; 3.40m E-W x 0.23m deep (as seen), width not seen; E-W orientated	Drain trench
21	Deposit	Natural	1	Friable to compact; mid grey and light yellowish brown; laminated boulder clay	Natural boulder clay
22	Deposit	Natural	1	Friable to compact; mid grey and light yellowish brown; laminated boulder clay	Natural boulder clay
23	Cut	Construction	2	Not seen in plan, presumed linear; vertical side, breaking gradually; base not seen, presumed flat; 1.25m wide x at least 1.10m deep	Construction cut for wall [5]

APPENDIX C
BUILDING RECORDING, COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1. The Rose & Crown and 4 & 6 Walker Road, from the north-east.



Plate 2. The Rose & Crown and 4 & 6 Walker Road, from the north-west.



Plate 3. The Rose & Crown, main building, north elevation, from the north (2m scale).



Plate 4. The Rose & Crown, main building, detail at the north-west corner, from the north-west (2m scale)



Plate 5. The Rose & Crown, main building, west elevation, from the west
(2m scale).



Plate 6. The Rose & Crown, rear buildings, west elevation, from the west.



Plate 7. The Rose & Crown, main building, detail of steps in west elevation, from the south (*2m scale*).



Plate 8. The Rose & Crown and 4 Walker Road, south elevations, from the south (*2m scale*).



Plate 9. The Rose & Crown, south and east elevations, from the south-east.



Plate 10. The Rose & Crown, main building, south elevations, from the south-east.



Plate 11. 4 & 6 Walker Road, north elevation, from the north (2m scale).



Plate 12. 6 Walker Road, south elevation, from the south-east.



Plate 13. The Rose & Crown, east elevations, lower section, from the north-east.



Plate 14. The Rose & Crown, main building, east elevation, upper section, from the north-east.