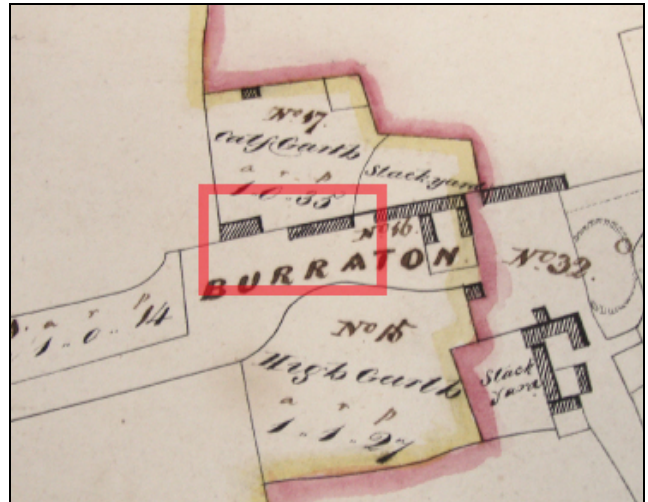


An Archaeological Building Recording
of Burradon Farm, Burradon Village,
Cramlington, Tyne & Wear.



1804 plan of Burradon

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2008, Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Sanderson Weatherall on behalf of Mr and Mrs Younger of Burradon Farm, Burradon to undertake an archaeological building recording of a part of the farm complex at Burradon Farm, Burradon.

The barn structures at Burradon were developed in the 19th century and are predominantly built of rough sandstone blocks in a greyish mortar with sandstone ashlar blocks to window and door reveals and sandstone ashlar quoins. There are four phases of construction, of which the first occurred prior to 1858, the second and third prior to 1893 and the fourth in the latter part of the 20th century. Phase I consisted of an east-west running block, whilst Phase II consisted of additions to the south and added a north-south running building to the west, enclosing a foldyard. Phase III infilled a narrow gap on the north side of the foldyard between the Phase I and Phase II buildings. Phase IV saw the construction of a modern steel framed barn within the courtyard. The westernmost Phase II building was used as a stable, and still retained the timber uprights at the stall entrances, although the stalls had been removed at the time of the survey. The rest of the structures had been extensively remodelled inside as a modern cattle shed, with bricks and concrete supports for feed troughs evident, as well as general farm equipment being stored within the various rooms. No evidence of the 19th century steam engine or other fixtures or fittings were noted during the survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

1.1.1. In October 2008, Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Sanderson Weatherall on behalf of Mr and Mrs Younger of Burradon Farm, Burradon to undertake an archaeological building recording of a part of the farm complex at Burradon Farm, Burradon (Fig. 1). The work was carried out prior to the partial demolition of the farm buildings and their conversion into three holiday let cottages.

1.2. Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Burradon Farm is located on Burradon Road, North Tyneside at NZ 275730 (Fig. 2). The landscape is gently undulating and a mixture of agricultural and urban in character, lying to the north of the major conurbation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The farm complex is situated at 60m aOD. The bedrock geology of the area consists of Westphalian Coal Measures and the superficial geology is made up of glacial till deposits (British Geological Survey 2007).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Photographic record

2.2.1. A photographic survey was undertaken in order to create a permanent record of Barn structures. 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, which were given individual feature numbers. Photographic registers can be found in Appendix II.

2.3. Archive searches

2.3.1. 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)
- Northumberland Woodhorn Museum and Archives
- National Monuments Record (NMR)
- North Shields Local Studies

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 2004
- Ordnance Survey second edition map, 1:10560, 1920
- Ordnance Survey second edition map, 1:2500, 1919
- Ordnance Survey first revision map, 1:10560, 1897
- Ordnance Survey first revision map, 1:2500, 1893
- Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1:10560, 1864
- Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1:2500, 1858
- Plan of Burradon, 1804

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 map of Northumberland 1610
- Carey's map of Northumberland 1828

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1. Prehistoric

Three rectilinear enclosures represent prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study area. Two rectilinear enclosures (HER 758 & 177) lie approximately 1km east of the study area (Miket 1984). The third enclosure (HER 305) lies approximately 350m west of the study area and contained part of a Neolithic axe head (Jobey 1970).

3.2. Romano-British

There is no evidence of Romano-British occupation within the immediate vicinity of the study area but it is possible that the rectilinear enclosures were in use during this time.

3.3. Medieval

Little is known of Burradon during the early medieval period other than that it existed (Craster 1909). Early tax records of 1312 showed only 3 households in

the area. The Ogle family are known to have owned land in Burradon from as early as 1312 (Fryer 1994) but by 1552 the owners of the study area are listed as the Andersons who owned the township at this time (Bulmer 1887). Burradon tower (HER 312), which still exists on the site was believed to have been built in the 15th century by Bertram Anderson, but in 1569 a deed was taken out on the land by Oliver Ogle by which he had to take a mortgage over 14 years to the value of £80. This deed made Oliver Ogle the holder of the land and tower for 32 years as a tenant farmer (Fryer 1994).

3.4. Post-Medieval

John Moor is listed as being the farmer of Burradon in a census of 1841 and the cottages around the farm were used to house his labourers (Fryer 1994). John Moor died in the 1840's and the tenancy of the farm was taken over by John Younger. In 1857 the land and farm were jointly purchased from the Ogle family by Messrs Joseph & John Straker, the younger family remaining the tenant farmers. William Younger built the current farmhouse around 1860. An indication of the progress of the farm can be found in an extract from the 'Shields Daily News' dated 1867, which states 'Mr John Younger of Burradon Farm has Purchased two self propelled steam driven cultivating machines'. It is as part of this process that the buildings that form the focus of this study were built. A quarry existed at Burradon from 1837. Positioned approximately 400m from the study area, the quarry operated until its closure in 1975.

4. RESULTS OF ARCHIVE SEARCHES

- 4.1. No documentary evidence for the initial date of the construction of the building was found during the course of research conducted at the Tyne and Wear archives service, as well as at Woodhorn archives and North Shields local studies. The first mention of Burradon (alternatively called Barodon or Burraton in the historic documents and maps) can be found in early tax records of 1312 (held at the Tyne & Wear archives) where it is stated that there are three households in the area. No building plans or elevation drawings relating to the buildings being studied were found at the relevant archives.
- 4.2. The Tyne and War archives held two maps which included Burradon. Speed's map of Northumberland (Fig. 3), 1610, lists Burradon as 'Barodon'. Carey's map of 1828 (Fig. 4) lists it as Burraton. Due to the poor scale of these maps, they are only relevant to show the existence of Burradon but do not give any detail of the study area. Two township plans of 1804 held at the Woodhorn archives give detail of the building layout (Fig. 5). They both show a narrow building running east-west along the road, possibly indicating that this is the first phase of construction as discussed in the Photographic Survey (Section 6).

5. HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

5.1. 1st edition OS 1:2500 1858

The first edition ordinance survey map at this scale shows a linear structure running east – west (Fig. 6), which is presumably the Phase I structure discussed in the Photographic survey (Section 6). Phases II & III are not present.

5.2. 1st edition OS 1:10560 1864-65

Although the scale and quality of the map is poor for detail (Fig. 7), the Phase I linear structure (as in the 1:2500 version) running east-west is visible. Phases II & III are not present.

5.3. 1st revision OS 1:2500 1893

This map shows that the linear east-west structure which was present in the first edition map has now been extended (Fig. 8). As discussed in the photographic survey two additions have been added (Phase II). To the west there is the stable block which runs north – south, and to the east there is now an addition to the main building also running north – south.

5.4. 1st revision OS 1:10560 1897-98

As the 1st revision OS 1:2500, 1893.

5.5. 2nd edition OS 1:2500 1919

The only noted change in this edition from the previous map is the inclusion of what looks to be a walled area running north – south (Fig. 9). Situated in the centre of the range (between the Phase II structures) this feature is represented by dotted lines. No evidence of this potential structure existed during the photographic survey.

5.6. 2nd edition OS 1:10560 1920-21

As the 2nd edition OS 1:2500, 1919.

5.7 Later maps

No further changes were noted to the structures on any later OS map. The modern OS map is presented in Fig. 10.

6. RESULTS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The barn structures at Burradon were developed in the 19th century and are predominantly built of rough sandstone blocks with a greyish mortar with sandstone ashlar blocks to window and door reveals and sandstone ashlar quoins. There are four phases of construction, of which the first occurred prior to 1858, the second and third prior to 1893 and the fourth in the latter part of the 20th century. Phase I consisted of an east-west running block, whilst Phase II built additions to the south and added a north-south running building to the west, enclosing a foldyard. Phase III infilled a narrow gap on the north side of the foldyard between the Phase I and Phase II buildings. Phase IV saw the construction of a modern steel framed barn within the courtyard. The westernmost Phase II building was used as a stable, and still retained the timber uprights at the stall entrances, although the stalls had been removed at the time of the survey. The rest of the structures had been extensively remodelled inside as a cattle shed, with bricks and concrete supports for feed troughs evident, as well as general farm equipment being stored within the various rooms. No evidence of the 19th century engine or other fixtures or fittings were noted during the survey. All plan and section illustrations are based on the supplied architects plans.

6.1 Elevation Descriptions

6.1.1 *Exterior South facing elevation (Fig. 11)*

This elevation comprises elements from Phase II and Phase IV of the construction (Fig. 15). The eastern end of the elevation (Fig. 16), measuring 6m wide, is from Phase II, which has been reduced to one storey tall (approximately 4.5m tall) by the roofing works undertaken in Phase IV and had a large double door fitted centrally, probably at the same time as the Phase IV works, although this is not certain. The walls are built of rough sandstone blocks bedded in a greyish mortar with a modern steel and asbestos roof structure above. The western end of the elevation (Fig.17), measuring 6m wide, is also from Phase II, although it survives much better than the eastern end. Standing two storeys tall it is built of rough sandstone blocks that have been repointed with a pale brown mortar and sandstone ashlar quoins. A door at ground floor level gives access to Room 1 (the stables) and a central window at first floor level gives access to Room 8 (hayloft). Both are built of sandstone ashlar blocks, sandstone lintels and sills with wooden frames. The roof is of modern timber, although the slates may well have been reused. The central section of this elevation is Phase IV (Fig. 18) and comprises three sandstone faced brick piers, surmounted by a wooden lath construction attached to a steel framework. Two large entrances are gated with steel gates. The roof is of steel and asbestos construction.

6.1.2 *Exterior West facing elevation*

This elevation, measuring 21m in width, comprises only elements from Phase II of the construction (Fig. 19). The wall is built of rough sandstone blocks and ashlar quoins bedded in a greyish mortar with a modern timber framed roof, with probably re-used slate covering above. No evidence of any openings are visible in this wall which, at its northern end, is significantly bowed and will need significant remedial works or demolition and rebuilding.

6.1.3 *Exterior North facing elevation (Fig. 12)*

This elevation comprises elements from Phase I, Phase II and Phase III of the construction. The eastern end of the elevation, measuring 15m in width, is from Phase I (Fig. 20) and is built of rough sandstone blocks and ashlar quoins bedded in a greyish mortar with a modern timber framed roof, with probably re-used slate covering. At the eastern end of the Phase I structure a doorway and window at ground floor level and two windows at first floor level have all had their lintels and sills replaced with modern sandstone blocks, which are in keeping with the character of the building. The ground floor openings give access to Room 5. At the western end of the Phase I structure two windows at first floor level retain their original sandstone sills and lintels and give access to the upper room in this building. A modern brick lean-to has been built against the face of this elevation (Fig. 21). The west of this elevation is from Phase II (Fig. 22), measures six metres wide and is of rough sandstone blocks bedded in a greyish mortar with a modern timber framed roof, with probably re-used slate covering. A doorway and window at ground floor level, both of sandstone ashlar blocks and wooden frames, give access to Room 2 and a window at first floor level, also of sandstone ashlar blocks and wooden frame construction gives access to Room 8. Between the Phase I and Phase II buildings a third phase of construction is evident (Fig. 23), measuring 9.5m in width and built of rough sandstone blocks in a light

grey/white mortar that abuts the face of the Phase I structure but has been keyed into the Phase II structure. It is surmounted by a modern timber and slate roof, which is in danger of imminent collapse.

6.1.4 Exterior East facing elevation

This elevation comprises only elements from Phase II of the construction and abuts the Phase I structure to the north (Fig. 24). The wall is built of rough sandstone blocks with ashlar quoins bedded in a greyish mortar with a modern timber framed roof, with probably re-used slate covering above. A doorway (Fig. 25), blocked with rough sandstone blocks is visible at its northern end and two square holes at the southern end, blocked from inside by modern brickwork, are thought to be old pigeon access holes.

6.1.5 Interior West facing elevation (Fig. 13)

This elevation comprises only elements from Phase II of the construction (Fig. 26), with a wall from Phase II abutting the elevation 5.5m from the northern end. The wall is built of rough sandstone blocks with ashlar quoins bedded in a greyish mortar with a modern timber framed roof, with probably re-used slate covering above. Four windows and one doorway, all at first floor level, built of sandstone ashlar blocks, lintels and sills with wooden frames give access to Room 1.

6.1.6 Interior West facing elevation

This elevation comprises only elements from Phase II of the construction and abuts the Phase I structure at its northern end (Fig. 27). The wall is built of rough sandstone blocks bedded in a greyish mortar and has been reduced to around 2.2m in height. Four windows and one doorway, all at first floor level, built of sandstone ashlar blocks, lintels and sills which originally gave access to Room 6 have been reduced in height and blocked with modern blockwork. The style of construction of this elevation is identical to that of the western stable block indicating that they were built at the same time.

6.1.7 Interior South facing elevation (Fig. 14)

This elevation comprises elements from Phase I and Phase III of the construction. To the east the Phase I structure (Fig. 28) is built of rough sandstone blocks and ashlar quoins bedded in a greyish mortar and is abutted by the eastern Phase II structure at eastern extent. Two large arched doorways (Fig. 29), measuring 2m in width and 2.3m in height at their centre, are built of sandstone blocks and have been infilled to a height of 1.5m by a wall of rough sandstone blocks bedded in a light grey/white mortar, similar to that used in the Phase II construction, suggesting they were blocked off at this time. The archways originally gave access to Room 4. At first floor level are four windows, built of sandstone ashlar blocks, lintels and sills with wooden frames.

6.2 Room Descriptions (Fig. 30)

6.2.1 Room 1

This room is situated at the southern end of the western Phase II structure on the ground floor. This formed the stables to the complex, although the stalls have been almost entirely removed, leaving just the central line of roof supports in place. Patches of the original cobbled flooring, of small rectangular rounded

cobblestones, each measuring around 0.2m long and 0.1m wide were visible down the centre of the floor, although were mostly obscured by a modern concrete surface that overlay them (Fig. 31).

6.2.2 *Room 2*

This room is situated at the northern end of the western Phase II structure on the ground floor. The original paved flooring, or irregular rectangular blocks was visible in this room (Fig. 32). The western wall in this room had a considerable crack running vertically along the partition wall between Rooms 1 and 2.

6.2.3 *Room 3*

This room is situated in the Phase III structure (Fig. 33). The east wall of this room had been obscured to around 0.7m in height with a modern brick wall that would have held cattle feed trough. A doorway of sandstone blocks with a wooden frame situated in the south-east corner of the room gave access into Room 4. No other features of note were seen in this room.

6.2.4 *Room 4*

This room is situated at the western end of the Phase I structure on the ground floor. Access was not possible to this room as the floor was described as unsafe. Flash photography of the interior from Room 7 revealed no features of interest.

6.2.5 *Room 5*

This room is situated at the eastern end of the Phase I structure on the ground floor. Access was not possible to this room as the doorways were blocked. However flash photography of the interior from Room 6 through a partially blocked doorway revealed no features of interest.

6.2.6 *Room 6*

This room is situated at the southern end of the eastern Phase II structure on the ground floor. The western wall showed the infilled remnants of the four windows and doorway that have been described in Section 6.1.6 above. A partially blocked doorway in the north wall gave access to Room 5. The upper sections of the east and south wall had been extensively remodelled with modern brickwork to support the modern steel and asbestos roof (Fig. 34) and insert the large double doorway.

6.2.7 *Room 7*

This room is situated centrally to the complex. Originally the courtyard to the complex, it is now roofed by a modern steel and asbestos roof (Fig. 35). A modern raised brick and concrete feature, running north to south through the centre of the room originally held cattle feed troughs. This, along with the modern roof, is to be removed as part of the development, which will return the courtyard back to its original form.

6.2.8 *Room 8*

This room is situated on the first floor of the western Phase II structure. No features of note were visible in this room and the upper sections of the walls had been remodelled with at least four courses of brickwork into which the modern timbers for the roof had been inserted (Fig. 36).

6.2.9 *Room 9*

This room is situated on the first floor of the Phase I structure. Access was not possible into this room as all routes to it were blocked.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 The 19th century barn structures at Burradon, built of rough sandstone blocks in a greyish mortar with sandstone ashlar blocks to window and door reveals and sandstone ashlar quoins, are not of great quality or importance. They form part of the improvement of the farm using steam power, and associated gentrification, during the 19th century.

7.2 The first three phases of construction all occurred in the 19th century, developing the farm into a steam powered concern. The Phase I core consisted of an east-west running block, whilst Phase II built additions enclosing a foldyard, with Phase III infilling a narrow gap on the north side of the foldyard between the Phase I and Phase II buildings. No further development appears to have taken place until the middle of the 20th century which saw the construction of a modern steel framed barn within the courtyard.

7.3 The westernmost Phase II building was used as a stable but the rest of the structures had been extensively remodelled inside as a modern cattle shed and storage area. No evidence of the 19th century engine or other fixtures or fittings were seen during the survey.

7.4 It is recommended that this survey report completes the necessary planning condition for an archaeological building recording and that no further work is necessary on the structures prior to development.

8. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 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.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to express special thanks to Louise Pescott of Sanderson weatherall. 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 & Mrs Younger of Burradon Farm

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T. F. Bulmer 1887, History of Northumberland

APPENDIX I: FIGURES

FIG.1

FIG. 2



Fig. 3 Speeds map of Northumberland, 1610.

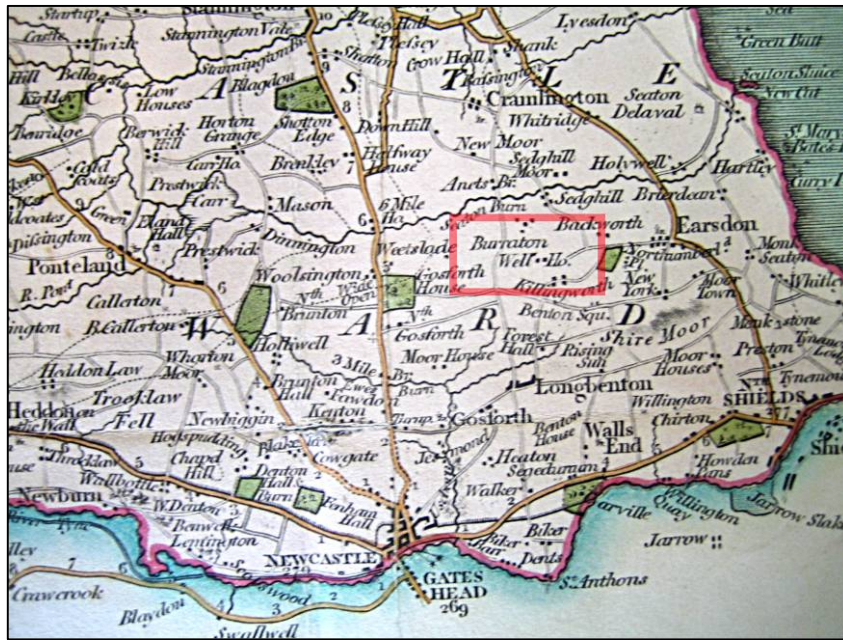


Fig. 4 Careys map of northumberland, 1828

Fig 5

Fig 6

Fig 7

Fig 8

Fig 9

Fig 10

Fig 11

Fig12

Fig 13

Fig 14



Fig. 15 General shot of south facing elevation exterior.



Fig 16. Phase II South elevation, east side exterior.



Fig. 17 Phase II south facing elevation, west side exterior.



Fig. 18 Phase IV south elevation.



Fig. 19 Phase II west facing elevation, exterior.



Fig. 20 Phase I north facing elevation, exterior.



Fig. 21 Modern lean to on north elevation.



Fig. 22 Phase II north facing elevation, exterior.



Fig. 23 Phase III North facing elevation, exterior.



Fig. 24 East facing elevation, exterior.



Fig. 25 Phase II east facing elevation, exterior doorway.



Fig. 26 Phase II east facing elevation, interior.

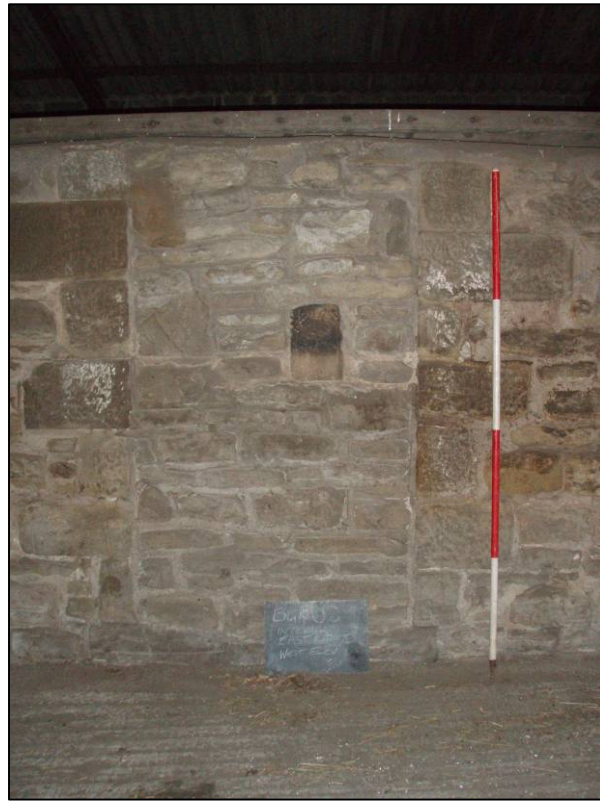


Fig. 27 Phase II west facing section, interior.



Fig. 28 Phase I south facing elevation, interior.



Fig. 29 Phase I in-filled archway.

FIG 30



Fig. 31 Interior of room 1.



Fig. 32 Interior of room 2.



Fig. 33 Interior of room 3 looking east.



Fig. 34 Interior of room 6 showing remodelling of roof.



Fig. 35 Interior of room 7.



Fig. 36 Interior of room 8.

Fig 37

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM ONE: BLACK AND WHITE PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	Exterior General shot of South Elevation looking west	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
2	Exterior General shot of South Elevation looking west	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
3	Exterior Phase II South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
4	Exterior Phase IV South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
5	Misfire	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
6	Exterior Phase II South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
7	Exterior Phase II South Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
8	Exterior Phase II South Elevation Window at 1 st Floor	-	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
9	Exterior Phase II East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
10	Exterior Phase II East Elevation Blocked Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
11	Exterior Phase II East Elevation Pigeon Holes	-	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
12	Exterior General shot of South Elevation looking east	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
13	Exterior Phase II West Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
14	Exterior General shot of North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
15	Exterior Phase II North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
16	Exterior Phase II North Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
17	Exterior Phase II North Elevation Windows	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
18	Exterior Phase III North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
19	Exterior Phase I North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
20	Exterior Phase I North Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
21	Interior Phase II North end of East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
22	Interior Phase I North end of West Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
23	Interior Phase II East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
24	Interior Phase II East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
25	Interior Phase II East Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
26	Interior Phase II East Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
27	Interior Phase III South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
28	Interior Phase III South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
29	Interior Phase IV North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
30	Interior Phase II West Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
31	Interior Phase II West Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
32	Interior Phase II West Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
33	Interior Phase I South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
34	Interior Phase I South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
35	Interior Phase I South Elevation Arched doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
36	Interior Phase I South Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat

FILM TWO: COLOUR PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	Exterior General shot of South Elevation looking west	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
2	Exterior General shot of South Elevation looking west	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
3	Exterior Phase II South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
4	Exterior Phase IV South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
5	Misfire	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
6	Exterior Phase II South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
7	Exterior Phase II South Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
8	Exterior Phase II South Elevation Window at 1 st Floor	-	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
9	Exterior Phase II East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
10	Exterior Phase II East Elevation Blocked Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
11	Exterior Phase II East Elevation Pigeon Holes	-	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
12	Exterior General shot of South Elevation looking east	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
13	Exterior Phase II West Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
14	Exterior General shot of North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
15	Exterior Phase II North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
16	Exterior Phase II North Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
17	Exterior Phase II North Elevation Windows	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
18	Exterior Phase III North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
19	Exterior Phase I North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
20	Exterior Phase I North Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
21	Interior Phase II North end of East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
22	Interior Phase I North end of West Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
23	Interior Phase II East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
24	Interior Phase II East Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
25	Interior Phase II East Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
26	Interior Phase II East Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
27	Interior Phase III South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
28	Interior Phase III South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
29	Interior Phase IV North Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
30	Interior Phase II West Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
31	Interior Phase II West Elevation Doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
32	Interior Phase II West Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
33	Interior Phase I South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
34	Interior Phase I South Elevation	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
35	Interior Phase I South Elevation Arched doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
36	Interior Phase I South Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat

FILM THREE: BLACK AND WHITE PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	Interior Phase I South Elevation Archway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
2	Interior Phase I South Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
3	Interior Room 5	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
4	Interior North end of Room 6	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
5	Interior Room 6 Northern doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
6	Interior North end of Room 6	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
7	Interior Room 6 Northern doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
8	Interior Room 6 Blocked doorways looking west	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
9	Interior Room 6 East wall with modern blockwork above	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
10	Interior Room 6 East wall with modern blockwork above	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
11	Interior Room 6 Modern doorway in south wall	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
12	Interior Room 6 Detail of modern doorway in south wall	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
13	Interior Room 2 looking south with paving slabs to floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
14	Interior Room 2 looking north with paving slabs to floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
15	Interior Room 1 looking north with cobbled floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
16	Interior Room 1 looking north with cobbled floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
17	Interior Room 1 looking south with cobbled floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
18	Interior Room 1 Window detail looking east	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
19	Interior Room 1 Doorway detail looking east	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
20	Interior Room 8 showing modern roofing looking south	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
21	Interior Room 8 showing modern roofing looking north	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
22	Interior Room 8 looking south	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat

FILM FOUR: COLOUR PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	Interior Phase I South Elevation Archway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
2	Interior Phase I South Elevation Window	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
3	Interior Room 5	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
4	Interior North end of Room 6	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
5	Interior Room 6 Northern doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
6	Interior North end of Room 6	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
7	Interior Room 6 Northern doorway	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
8	Interior Room 6 Blocked doorways looking west	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
9	Interior Room 6 East wall with modern blockwork above	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
10	Interior Room 6 East wall with modern blockwork above	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
11	Interior Room 6 Modern doorway in south wall	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
12	Interior Room 6 Detail of modern doorway in south wall	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
13	Interior Room 2 looking south with paving slabs to floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
14	Interior Room 2 looking north with paving slabs to floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
15	Interior Room 1 looking north with cobbled floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
16	Interior Room 1 looking north with cobbled floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
17	Interior Room 1 looking south with cobbled floor	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
18	Interior Room 1 Window detail looking east	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
19	Interior Room 1 Doorway detail looking east	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
20	Interior Room 8 showing modern roofing looking south	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
21	Interior Room 8 showing modern roofing looking north	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat
22	Interior Room 8 looking south	2m	23/10/2008	Dan Amat

APPENDIX III: BRIEF

TYNE AND WEAR SPECIALIST CONSERVATION TEAM

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING OF BURRADON FARM, BURRADON ROAD, BURRADON, NORTH TYNESIDE

Introduction

A planning application has been submitted for the partial demolition and conversion of farm buildings into 3 holiday let cottages. Landscaping is proposed to the front of the development in the form of a courtyard and grassed lawns. New parking will be provided screened by a low stone wall. A patio area will be constructed to the rear of unit 1. A new access road will be created to the west of the cottages.

The farm buildings are nineteenth century barns of random rubble sandstone with slate roofs. Unit 1 is a two-storey barn with a walled yard. Unit 2 is a two storey barn already partly converted with a modern roof and rebuilding of the north elevation. It has a timber lean-to which is to be removed. Unit 3 has had its walls reduced in height and has no original roof. There is a steel-framed building in the courtyard.

Burradon Farm (HER 5672) was inspected in 1995 by Ian Ayris, County Industrial Archaeologist in advance of the first wave of residential conversion. Ian concluded that the farm buildings shown on a plan of 1804 were replaced by a new farm complex by the second half of the nineteenth century and this is what survives today. The new farm was based on the introduction of steam power and the construction of a long two storey range on an east-west axis forming the spine of the farm. Typically the engine house with its attendant chimney protruded from the rear of the threshing barn at the centre of this range. On the south elevation were a series of arched entrances at ground level with window openings above. A series of foldyards were created by the construction of single storey ranges extending southwards from the main buildings. The eastern elevation of the easternmost range was left open as a cart shed and a smithy stood at its southern end. Most of the buildings have survived. In general the structures do not have the building quality of some of the farmsteads of the period, particularly those owned by the Duke of Northumberland and other major landowners, but were clearly part of a process of gentrification of the site within which a modern range of farm buildings were built to accompany the gentleman's residence and the historic pele tower. The whole complex however is typical of the period - dating principally from a point after 1858 and the agricultural depression of the 1880s. Many features survive, particularly the arched openings, a considerable number of window openings, the engine house chimney and the overall plan-form of the nineteenth century farm.

The farm buildings should be archaeologically recorded before the partial demolition and conversion works. This might best be done in two phases, both before and after the steel-frame building has been removed (this building will be obscuring historic detail).

In accordance with standard practice, PPG15 and 16 it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken prior to conversion. The aim is to advise the conservation, alteration, repair or management of the building, to provide a better understanding and to compile a permanent archive record of the structure as-is.

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.

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 work will be undertaken according to English Heritage Guidelines - Managing Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition ('MAP2') 1991 (www.english-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides 2006 (www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications).

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and must follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures, revised 2001 www.archaeologists.net

Research Aims and Objectives

The building recording should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

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.

See post-medieval sections on agriculture.

See <http://www.alqao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm>

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

All staff on site must understand the project aims and methodologies.

See also Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers 1997 "Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings".

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

Health and Safety

Because this is a detailed specification, the County Archaeologist does not require a Project Design from the appointed archaeologist. However a health and safety statement and risk assessment, identifying potential risks in a risk log (see template in appendix 2 of The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide) and specifying suitable countermeasures and contingencies, is required to be submitted to the commissioning client.

The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2006 contains general guidance on Risk management (section 2.3.2, Appendix 2).

Risk assessments must be produced in line with legislative requirements and best practice e.g. as set out in the SCAUM (Standing Conference on Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual <http://www.scaum.org/uk>

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

The appointed archaeologist must comply with current H&S legislation.

A hard hat and safety boots are to be worn at all times

Only enter the historic building if the commissioning client has confirmed that it is safe to enter. Abandon the visit if conditions are worse than expected.

Useful checklist of potential H&S issues (from 'Safety in Buildings Archaeology' Paul Jeffrey, The Archaeologist, Winter 2005, Number 55

- Is the building secure?
- Are the electric and gas services off?
- Are you able to get in and out without being accidentally locked in?
- Is the fabric of the building safe or are there potential hazards?
- Are there uneven surfaces, unlit steps or rotten timbers?
- Is there a build up of pigeon droppings or standing water with risk of rats or other rodents (zoonotic diseases)?
- Are you working in an isolated area with difficult access for bringing in equipment?
- If using scaffolding are you sure that it is safe, has it been checked by a competent person and are you trained to use it correctly?

The Health and Safety Executive website has downloadable leaflets www.hse.gov.uk

The Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers has two manuals "Health & Safety in Field Archaeology" and "Employment Manager".

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has a manual "Surveying Safety – Your guide to personal safety at work"

www.rics.org.uk/Management/Healthandsafety/surv_safe.htm

Recording level

The survey is to be broadly in accordance with an English Heritage Level 3 recording.

Level 3 – an analytical record. Includes an introductory description, account of origins, development and use. An account of evidence, drawn and photographic records, draws on readily accessible documentary sources but will not include a detailed documentary search.

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

Surveys are made by direct measurement using tapes and rods and can be supported by Electronic Distance Measuring equipment (EDM or REDM theodolites) on larger and more complex sites.

Detailed measured survey may be augmented by other techniques designed to record detail such as photogrammetry and rectified photography.

The scale of the drawings derived from a survey must be appropriate to the building, typically 1:100 or 1:50 for plans, 1:50 or 1:20 for sections.

The finished drawing should be legible when reduced for publication, the degree of reduction being dependent on the level of detail required.

It is recommended that drawings aiming to convey historical understanding or to support historical interpretation adopt the drawing conventions set up in section 8 of English Heritage's 2006 guidance document.

All drawings must include metric drawn scales, with a north point on all plans.

Use polyester based film for drawings (lasts longer than plastic).

Use low-acid paper.

Original drawings on film must be made with a hard pencil, at least 4H.

Do not ink over original pencil drawings.

The following tasks comprise the building survey.

1 *Site location plan*

2 *Produce accurate elevations and plans of each floor of the structure with any phasing depicted in differential shading*

Outline elevations (not detailed measured survey) should be produced, based on the client's architect's drawings, or by a combination of sketching and some measured survey, sufficient to demonstrate phasing, proportion and location of historic features, such as existing windows and doors and blocked openings.

Structural phasing, changes in building material, evidence of any fixtures and fittings, features of historic significance (eg. Former fireplace openings, changes in internal levels) must be noted on elevations and plans. Historic fabric and features should be identified and numbered and presented in a table within the finished report (see para 7 below). The feature numbers should then be added to the plans.

Two possible formats are acceptable: CAD files from a package supporting AUTOCAD DWG files or exporting as DXF files; Drawing film, inked-in to publication standard and labelled with transfer lettering for reproduction on A4 size.

3 *Draw cross-sections through the principal structural unit*

At least one cross-section at 1:50, based on architect's plans to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g. ceiling heights, differing floor heights, roof trusses). Drawings to the same specification, and in the same style, as the floor plan (Para 2 above).

4 *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).

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 must be marked with the project identifier (e.g. site code), film number and frame number.

Mark negative holders, not negatives

Mark prints on the back

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 close-up 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, close-up, structural and decorative – windows, doors, staircases, 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

5 *Survey report*

A report will be produced, 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 significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status
- 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 (street and trade directories, company, family or institution records, indexed newspaper articles, local historical journals, council proceedings, census) and cartographic records, plans (including deposited building plans, 1:500 town centre OS maps, Charles Goad Fire Insurance Plans etc) and photographs relating to the building will be consulted at:

Northumberland Museum and Archives at Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington NE63 9YF (open Wed-Sun) 01670 528041

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

North Tyneside Central Library, Northumberland Square, North Shields (tel. 2005424)

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 (North Tyneside Council) – to be submitted by the developer
- 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://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. 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.

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