

**An Archaeological Building Recording
of White House, Grainger Park Road, Benwell,
Newcastle Upon Tyne.**



South facing elevation of White House

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report No. 2009/41
June 2009

OASIS no. archaeol5-61508

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2009, Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Brightblue Studio on behalf of the White House Community Group, White House, Benwell to undertake an archaeological building recording of White House building at Grainger Park Road, Benwell, Newcastle Upon Tyne. The work was carried out prior to the demolition of the building and redevelopment of the area.

White House building was constructed between 1854 and 1893 and was originally constructed as two semi-detached villa-style houses. The construction consists of narrow lime jointed bricks made from white clay with sandstone quoins and mouldings to all windows and doors. The roofing consists of slate tiles and white brick chimneys in the style of the walls.

The first phase of the construction was slightly different from the current appearance in that the block presently located to the north west had not been constructed and the house was partitioned into two dwellings. The second phase of development, which can be dated to around 1906, saw the construction of the north west block. The third and final phase of construction was undertaken around 1951 when the buildings were amalgamated into one to form White House as it stands today.

The survey of the interior of the building shows that the layout and style of the majority of rooms have changed significantly from the original. This work most likely took place when the houses were combined, altering room layouts to provide maximum space, while developing increased access through the properties. Each floor has had crude partitioned walls inserted, with the only features of architectural or historical interest remaining being the original windows and, in some rooms, the ornate ceiling coving.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

- 1.1.1. In June 2009, Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Brightblue Studio on behalf of The White House Community Group, White House, Benwell to undertake an archaeological building recording of White House building at Grainger Park Road, Benwell, Newcastle Upon Tyne (Fig. 1). The work was carried out prior to the demolition of the building and redevelopment of the area.

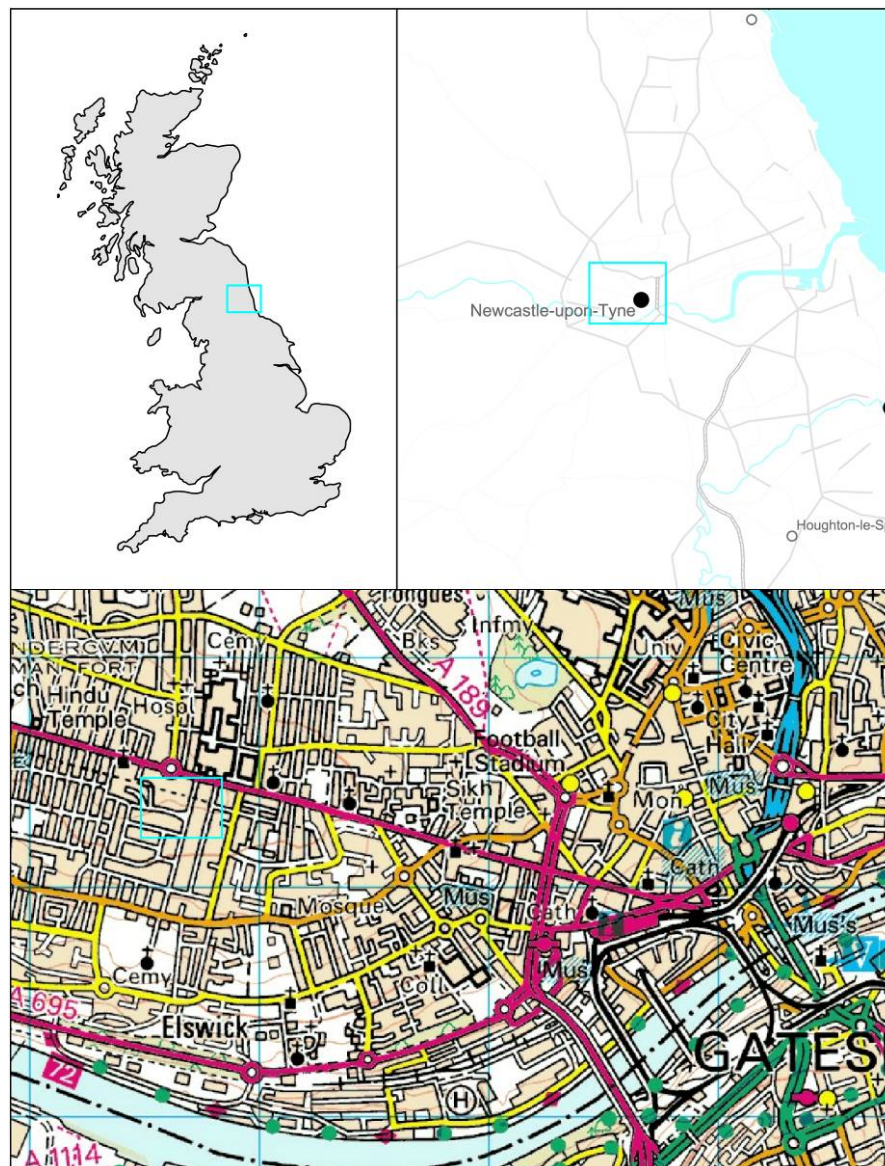


Fig. 1 Site location

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1.2. Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 White House is located on Grainger Park Road, Benwell, Newcastle Upon Tyne at NZ 22668 64377 (Fig. 2). The landscape is urban in character, less than a mile to the north of the northern bank of the River Tyne. The building is situated at 110m 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 the building. 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)

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
- OS mapping revised 1951
- OS mapping revised 1946
- Ordnance Survey third revision map, 1:2500, 1924
- Ordnance Survey second edition map, 1:2500, 1906
- Ordnance Survey first revision map, 1:2500, 1893
- Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1:2500, 1854

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

The earliest evidence of prehistoric activity discovered in the vicinity of the study area is a Neolithic stone axe (HER 1376) that was found in 1853 at the Roman fort at Benwell.

3.1 Romano-British

Hadrian's Wall is a World Heritage Site. The study area is situated on what is believed to be the course of the Vallum of Hadrian's wall. A Roman fort is known to have existed approximately 1 kilometer to the west of the study area. In connection with the fort are the remains of a bath house and a temple along with its associated burials. There is also evidence for a large Roman civilian settlement that lay to the south of the fort.

3.2 Medieval

The earliest reference to Benwell appears as Bynnewalle in around 1050 when it was a member of the barony of Bolbec.

3.3 Post-Medieval

3.4.1. Benwell remained a small rural village during the post-medieval period, however in 1644 a civil war camp was built in the area during the siege of Newcastle.

3.4.2. During the 18th/ 19th century, the area along Westgate road was utilized in the mining for clay, these also involved associated brickworks (see map regression below). Housing spread to accommodate workers and industrialists and transport systems were also expanded.

3.4.3. Before 1882 the site of White House was an open field and has been referred to as 'Clay Pits' on the First edition OS map of 1844 (see historical map regression below).

4. RESULTS OF ARCHIVE SEARCHES

- 4.1. No documentary evidence pertaining to the building or its construction was found during the course of research conducted at the Tyne and Wear archives service. No building plans or elevation drawings relating to the buildings being studied were found at the relevant archives.

5. HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

5.1. 1st Edition OS 1:2500 1854 (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.1. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows only the location of the study area and its proximity to Westgate road. The area is not urban in character. The location at which White House currently occupies is represented by an area labelled 'clay pits' as being partially open fields.

5.2. 1st Revision OS 1:2500 1893 (Fig. 4)

- 5.2.1. In contrast with the First Edition OS map, this First Revision now shows White House, as well as other buildings which have been similarly developed in the area. There is no mention of clay pits on this plan, and the image of White House shows it to be two individual buildings. There has also been an addition of surrounding roadways, most importantly Grainger Park Road. The map makes reference to the Roman Wall and *vallum* which are believed to run through the perimeter of the site. The neighbouring building to the east is labelled as Croft House and the building to the north is Red House.
- 5.2.2. In comparison with modern OS maps and the buildings current layout, there is an additional extension to the building heading from its centre to the northern extent of the site boundaries. There is a noticeable section of the building missing to its north west indicating that it is a later addition to the house. Within the site boundary to the north are two small outbuildings likely to be coal stores or sheds running east-west.

5.3. 2nd Revision OS 1:2500 1906 (Fig. 5)

- 5.3.1. The only noted change to the building from the previous map is the addition of the section to the north west which was absent in 1893. a slight alteration to this map is that the building previously referred to as Red House (to the north) is now referred to as Vicarage. This map still shows a partition down the centre of the site.

5.4. 3rd Revision OS 1:2500 1924 (Fig. 6)

- 5.4.1. This map shows further development and an increase in housing in the area. The only alteration to White House is that the small coal store to the north west of the site boundary has been significantly reduced in size.

5.5. OS map 1:1250 1946 (Fig. 7)

5.5.1. This OS map of 1946 is the first to give the names of the two buildings (separated down the centre). The western building is labelled Limecroft while the eastern portion is White House. The footprint for these buildings is now almost identical to the footprint of White House today, with the exception that there is still an extension to the north of the building extant on the map. The building to the north west of White House which still exists today (currently serving as a place of prayer) has been constructed by this time.

5.6. OS map 1:1250 1951 (Fig. 8)

5.6.1. This map now fits identically with today's OS map. The building is now known by just one name (White House) with any partitions removed. The northern extensions to the house have also been removed giving the building the exact footprint it has today.

5.7. Discussion of map regression

5.7.1. Although an exact date of construction cannot be gained from this map regression, it can be noted that the building appears on the First Revision OS map, where on the First edition OS map there were only fields and clay pits. It can therefore be surmised that the construction date falls between 1854 and 1893. Up until 1951 White House was shown as being two separate dwellings, having a partition in the centre running north-south. All parts of the building still extant today have been completed by 1906 (first revision), and any additional extensions which have been associated with the building have been removed by 1951. Given that the area was once occupied by clay pits it is highly probable that any evidence of the *vallum* being present within the study area has been destroyed during quarrying.

6. RESULTS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The White House building was constructed between 1854 and 1893 (see map regression above) and was originally constructed as two semi-detached villa-style houses. The construction consists of narrow lime jointed bricks made from white clay with sandstone edging and mouldings to all windows and doors. The roofing consists of slate tiles and white brick chimneys in the style of the walls. During the process of the survey the internal rooms were numbered 1 – 32 (Fig. 9)

6.1 Elevation Descriptions

6.1.1 Exterior South facing elevation (Fig. 10)

This elevation is framed by two quoins to the east and west. There are 25 windows in total, 12 of which exist within the sandstone-framed bay windows. 11 of the windows exist within the brickwork of the building, and two are roof lights for the third floor. Each of the windows to the ground and first floor are wooden framed with wooden transoms separate each pane of glass (3 per window). The windows look to be modern hinged replacements for original sash.

6.1.2 *Exterior east facing elevation (Fig. 11)*

This elevation is in the same style as the south facing elevation. To the elevations southern most side are two windows, one to the ground floor and one to the second floor which have been bricked up. The bricks used are the same as the rest of the buildings construction, this may indicate that they were blocked up shortly after the buildings construction or that somebody went to length to find ones which match. A further 11 windows exist on the two floors, three exist within the ground floor, sandstone bay window which is located north of the ornate doorway. This doorway would have been the original entrance to White House and as such is ornately decorated with sandstone mouldings and a large sandstone pillar supporting a canopy above the door.

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

This elevation has a mixture of construction techniques. The eastern side of the elevation does not contain any windows and the brick work is covered by a grey render. Centrally, the ground floor has extensions running to the north. The walls are covered with the same grey render as used to the east. There is a door to the elevation but it is a modern replacement. To the west the difference in construction from the other parts of the building are obvious. Being a later addition, a lighter sandstone has been used, carved in a different style, around the three windows.

6.1.4 *Exterior West facing elevation (fig. 13)*

This elevation is like the east facing elevation. Unlike the east facing elevation the entranceway does not have an ornate canopy above it and consist of a sandstone arch. All windows are exposed to this elevation, with the addition of four narrow windows to the north (as part of the latest extension).

6.2. Interior Ground Floor Room Descriptions

6.2.1 *Interior Room 1 (Fig. 14)*

The large bay window is framed with wooden panelling. This style of window is replicated throughout the building unless otherwise stated. The walls have been re-plastered damaging the skirting, but the majority of the ceilings ornate coving is still present. There are two modern doors to this room.

6.2.2 *Interior Room 2 (Fig. 15)*

This room has a large wood panelled bay window (in the same design as room 1) on its southern elevation. Two further windows exist on the western elevation. Once again the original ceiling coving exists but other original features, such as the fireplace, have been removed.

6.2.3 *Interior Room 3 (Fig. 16)*

This room has been modernised internally (within the last 50 years). Two windows exist to the south elevation; each window is framed with wooden panels. The ceiling coving in this room is of the style consistent throughout the building

6.2.4 *Interior Room 4 (Fig. 17)*

This room is a small interior room located centrally within the building, and has no windows on its walls. It does have a ceiling light which is in considerable

disrepair. There are no noteworthy features in this room other than that a section of wall has been removed to the east, presumably in order to give access between the two houses after they were combined into one.

6.2.5. *Interior Room 5 (Fig. 18)*

This room is in the later addition to the house and its windows, five in total, are of a plain design with simple wooden frames. There are no other noteworthy features to this room.

6.2.6. *Interior Room 6*

This is a small passageway with cloakrooms and large foot basin. The interior has been modernised leaving no original features.

6.2.7. *Interior Room 7*

This room is like room 4. There is a ceiling light and a doorway out to the northern extension (which was not accessible) this room contains no original features.

6.2.8. *Interior Room 8*

This room has two windows on the eastern elevation, each in the same design consistent throughout the building. To the rooms western elevation there is a blocked up opening which could possibly have been a window before the external northern extensions were built. The fireplace in this room may have been blocked in behind a modern chipboard wall.

6.2.9. *Interior Room 9 (Fig. 19)*

This room contains another large, wood panelled bay window to its eastern elevation. A large ornate fireplace, original to the property exists to the room's northern elevation.

6.2.10. *Interior Room 10*

This room has a large bay window to its southern elevation, in the same style as the other bays in the building. A small single window exists to the eastern elevation. This too is wood panelled. The ceiling has an ornate coving which matches in style with the other rooms.

6.2.11. *Interior Room 11*

This is a small room with two windows to the southern elevation, in the style consistent throughout the building. There are no other noteworthy features in this room.

6.2.11. *Corridor and Staircase (Fig. 20 and 21)*

The corridors of the ground floor are plain in design, the walls being largely modern partitioning (most probably at the time of the two houses being made into one). The ceilings have mostly been re-plastered, but within the porches to the external doors and the staircase the moulding has survived.

6.3. Interior First Floor Room Descriptions

6.3.1. Interior Room 12

There are three windows in this room, two to the eastern elevation and one to the western elevation, overlooking the ground floor extension. The windows are of the same style utilised in the rest of the building. There are no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.3.2. Interior Room 13

This room has a large window aperture with two separate lights within. The windows are wood panelled in the same style utilised throughout the building. The western elevation wall of this room is a modern partition, as is evident from the join between it and the other elevations. There are no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.3.3. Interior Room 14

This room has a bay window to the south elevation and a single window to the eastern elevation. The windows in this room are wood panelled in the same style utilised throughout the building. The original ceiling coving exists partially in this room but parts have been removed most probably through the modernising of the rooms.

6.3.4. Interior Room 15

This room has two windows to the southern elevation. The windows in this room are wood panelled in the same style utilised throughout the building. There are no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.3.5. Interior Room 16

This room is identical to room 15.

6.3.6. Interior Room 17

This room has been designed in the mirror image of room 14, and is the same in every detail other than the original fireplace survives on its eastern elevation.

6.3.7. Interior Room 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

These rooms were not fully accessible during the survey as they were in current use as a residence. A brief visual inspection showed that the room plans have been altered from their original with only the windows surviving.

6.4. Interior Second Floor Room Descriptions

6.4.1. Interior Room 24 (Fig. 22)

The shape of this room is determined by its sloping ceilings. The original beams are present although covered with a white wash render. Full access was not possible into this room as it is currently used as a store room. The windows looked to be of a plain design in comparison with the other floors.

6.4.2. Interior Room 25

Due to modernisation, there were no features of architectural or historical significance in this room.

6.4.3. *Interior Room 26*

This room is of the same design as room 24, with sloping ceilings and only one window. There were no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.4.4. *Interior Room 27*

This room had a heavily sloped ceiling, and one window within the slope of the north elevation. The window had a plain wooden frame. There were no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.4.5. *Interior Room 28*

This room was exactly the same in layout and style as room 27.

6.4.6. *Interior Room 29*

As in rooms 24 and 26, this room had a sloping ceiling dominated by the roof beams. There was one window extant to the western elevation. There were no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.4.7. *Interior Room 30 (Fig. 23)*

As in rooms 24, 26 and 29, this room is dominated by the roof beams, in this room they emphasise that its location protrudes from the building. There was one window located centrally on the eastern elevation. There were no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.4.8. *Interior Room 31*

This room is a mirror image of room 24, with the exception that the window looks to be a later replacement. There were no other features of architectural or historical significance.

6.4.9. *Interior Room 32*

This room mirrors that of rooms 27 and 28 with one window present to the southern elevation. There were no other features of architectural or historical significance.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1. Although an exact construction date cannot be obtained for White House, through study of the map regression a date of between 1854 and 1893 can be gained. The first phase of the construction was slightly different from the current appearance in that the block to the north west was missing and the house was partitioned into two dwellings. The second phase of development, which can be dated to around 1906, which saw the construction of the north west block, previously absent.

7.2. The third and final phase of construction came about around 1951 when the buildings were amalgamated into one to form White House which exists today. Although the exterior of the building, particularly the west, south and eastern elevations, maintain their original brick work and stone features, the northern elevation has suffered cosmetic alterations unsympathetic to the building.

- 7.3. The survey of the interior of the building shows that the layout and style of the majority of rooms have changed from the original. This work most likely took place when the houses were combined, altering room layouts to provide maximum space while allowing access through the properties. Each floor has had crudely portioned walls inserted, with the only features of architectural or historical interest remaining being the original windows and in some rooms, the ornate ceiling coving.

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 Henry Amos of Brightblue Studio and Mr Abdul Basith for his help on site. We would also like to thank Jennifer Morrison of Tyne and Wear Conservation Team and all those at the consulted archives.

11. REFERENCES

R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear

T. F. Bulmer 1887, History of Northumberland

APPENDIX I: FIGURES

FIG 2

FIG3

FIG4

FIG5

FIG6

FIG7

FIG8

FIG9



Fig. 10 South facing elevation



Fig. 11 East facing elevation



Fig. 12 North facing elevation



Fig. 13 West facing elevation



Fig. 14 Internal bay window room 1



Fig. 15 Internal bay window room 2



Fig. 16 Internal wood panelled windows room 3



Fig. 17 Internal partition opening room 4



Fig. 18 Internal windows of later extension room 5



Fig. 19 Original fireplace in room 9



Fig. 20 Staircase to first floor with balustrade



Fig. 21 Ceiling coving above staircase



Fig. 21 Roof beams in room 24



Fig. 22 Roof beams in room 30

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM ONE: BLACK AND WHITE PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	South facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
2	South facing elevation bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
3	South facing elevation window	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
4	East facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
5	East facing elevation door	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
6	East facing elevation north section	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
7	North facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
8	North facing elevation 3 rd floor windows	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
9	North facing elevation ground floor windows	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
10	West facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
11	West facing elevation middle	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
12	West facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
13	Interior porch	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
14	Room 1	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
15	Room 1 bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
16	Room 1	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
17	Room 2 bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat

FILM TWO: COLOUR PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	South facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
2	South facing elevation bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
3	South facing elevation window	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
4	East facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
5	East facing elevation door	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
6	East facing elevation north section	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
7	North facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
8	North facing elevation 3 rd floor windows	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
9	North facing elevation ground floor windows	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
10	West facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
11	West facing elevation middle	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
12	West facing elevation	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
13	Interior porch	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
14	Room 1	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
15	Room 1 bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
16	Room 1	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
17	Room 2 bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat

FILM THREE: BLACK AND WHITE PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	Room 2	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
2	Room 2	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
3	Room 3	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
4	Room 3	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
5	Corridor	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
6	Room 4	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat

7	Room 4 arch	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
8	Room 5	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
9	Room 5	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
10	Room 6	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
11	Room 7	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
12	Room 7 ceiling	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
13	Room 8	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
14	Room 8 alcove	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
15	Room 9	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
16	Room 9 bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
17	Room 10	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
18	Room 10	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
19	Room 11	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
20	Room 11	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
21	Staircase	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
22	Coving above stairs	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
23	Room 12	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
24	Room 12	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
25	Room 13	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
26	Room 13	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
27	Room 14	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
28	Room 14	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
29	Room 14	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
30	Room 15	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
31	Room 16	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
32	Room 16	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
33	Room 17	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
34	Room 17 fireplace	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
35	NULL			
36	NULL			

FILM FOUR: COLOUR PRINT

Shot No.	Description	Scale	Date	Recorded by
1	Room 2	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
2	Room 2	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
3	Room 3	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
4	Room 3	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
5	Corridor	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
6	Room 4	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
7	Room 4 arch	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
8	Room 5	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
9	Room 5	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
10	Room 6	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
11	Room 7	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
12	Room 7 ceiling	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
13	Room 8	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
14	Room 8 alcove	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
15	Room 9	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
16	Room 9 bay	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
17	Room 10	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
18	Room 10	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
19	Room 11	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
20	Room 11	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
21	Staircase	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
22	Coving above stairs	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
23	Room 12	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat

24	Room 12	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
25	Room 13	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
26	Room 13	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
27	Room 14	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
28	Room 14	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
29	Room 14	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
30	Room 15	-	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
31	Room 16	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
32	Room 16	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
33	Room 17	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
34	Room 17 fireplace	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
35	NULL			
36	NULL			

FILM FIVE: BLACK AND WHITE

1	Room 24	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
2	Room 25	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
3	Room 26	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
4	Room 28	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
5	Room 29	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
6	Room 30	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
7	Room 30	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
8	Room 31	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
9	Room 32	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
10	First floor Corridor	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
11	skylight	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat

FILM SIX: COLOUR

1	Room 24	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
2	Room 25	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
3	Room 26	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
4	Room 28	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
5	Room 29	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
6	Room 30	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
7	Room 30	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
8	Room 31	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
9	Room 32	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
10	First floor Corridor	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat
11	skylight	2m	15/06/2009	Dan Amat

APPENDIX III: BRIEF

TYNE AND WEAR SPECIALIST CONSERVATION TEAM

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF WHITE HOUSE, GRAINGER PARK ROAD/WESTERN AVENUE, BENWELL, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Introduction

White House (HER 6428) is shown on the Ordnance Survey second edition of 1896. It is a good example of the attractive large villa-type houses with large gardens which typified this area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Newcastle General Hospital used the house as offices for some time.

The house has latterly been in use as a mosque, meeting rooms and place of religious instruction. It is proposed that the house will be demolished and replaced by a central community centre with a basement carpark.

The villa is of two storeys, in white colliery brick, with stone dressings and a canopy porch to the entrance doors. It has several prominent brick chimneys, bay windows and a slate roof. It was originally built as two separate properties and so has two front doors on either side of the building.

In accordance with standard practice, PPG15 and 16 it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken prior to demolition to provide a better understanding and to compile a permanent archive record of the structure.

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.englishh.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). The work will be undertaken according to MoRPHE Project Planning Notes 2006 - PPN3 – Archaeological Excavation and PPN6 – Development of Procedural standards and guidelines for the historic environment.

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

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

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See 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.

Risk assessment must be carried out

Must comply with current H&S legislation

Hard hat and safety boots 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?

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- 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 2 recording.

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

Notification

The County Archaeologist needs to know when archaeological fieldwork is taking place in Tyne and Wear so that he can inform the local planning authority and can visit the site to monitor the work in progress. The Archaeological Contractor must therefore inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the Building Recording exercise. He must also keep the County Archaeologist

informed as to progress on the site. The Client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.

Fieldwork - General Conditions

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

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

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

The Survey

The following tasks comprise the building survey.

1 *Site location plan*

2 *Put copies of the client's architect's drawings in the finished report*

No drawing is needed by the appointed archaeologist.

3 *Produce a photographic record*

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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 labelled with print number

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

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- Internal close-up detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, fireplaces, staircases, cornices, architraves, skirting boards, doorcases etc etc
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, maker's plates or graffiti, which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret
- Any building contents which a significant bearing on the building's history

4 *Survey report*

A report will be produced, 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
- 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
- Historic map regression
- Copies of any archive plans of the building held by

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

The report must have the following features:-

1. Location plan
2. Copies of existing architect's 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:

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- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (Newcastle City Council) – to be submitted by the developer with their planning application
- 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

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oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at the address below.

Jennifer Morrison

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West Chapel

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Ref: MON6916

14th May 2009

Planning Application: pre-application

If you need this information in another format or language, please contact Jennifer Morrison at the above address.

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