

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
and Photographic Building Recording
at the Rose and Shamrock Hotel, Fell Bank,
Birtley, Gateshead



Walkers map of Birtley 1839

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Report No. 2009/42
July 2009

OASIS no. archaeol5-62042

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2009 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Sandbrooke Homes to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and photographic building recording of the Rose and Shamrock Hotel on Fell Bank in Birtley, Gateshead

Birtley has grown and developed largely due to the industries which started there around the early 19th century. The Iron industry was the predominant source of jobs and commerce in the area from the early 1800's. The original settlement of Birtley was irregular in that the main hub of the houses and businesses were set back away from the main road (Durham Road) present at the time.

By using the map regression, in particular the old OS maps it was possible to see the growth of Birtley and particularly the area which surrounded the Rose and Shamrock from as early as 1846. Although it is not listed as a public house on the early plans, it would appear that the northern elevation existed from as early as 1846 possibly as a large dwelling later to be converted into a public house to meet the demands of the growing population at the time.

The Rose and Shamrock is due to be completely demolished. No original features remain on the interior of the building and all windows have modern PVC replacements.

Externally there is a potential that any ground works within the car park area to the west may uncover remains of the late 19th century building which originally appeared on the 1st revision OS map of 1893. It is therefore recommended that an evaluation trench be placed in this area prior to any ground works taking place.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1. In July 2009 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Sandbrooke Homes to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and phototographic building recording of the Rose and Shamrock Hotel on Fell Bank in Birtley, Gateshead (Fig. 1).

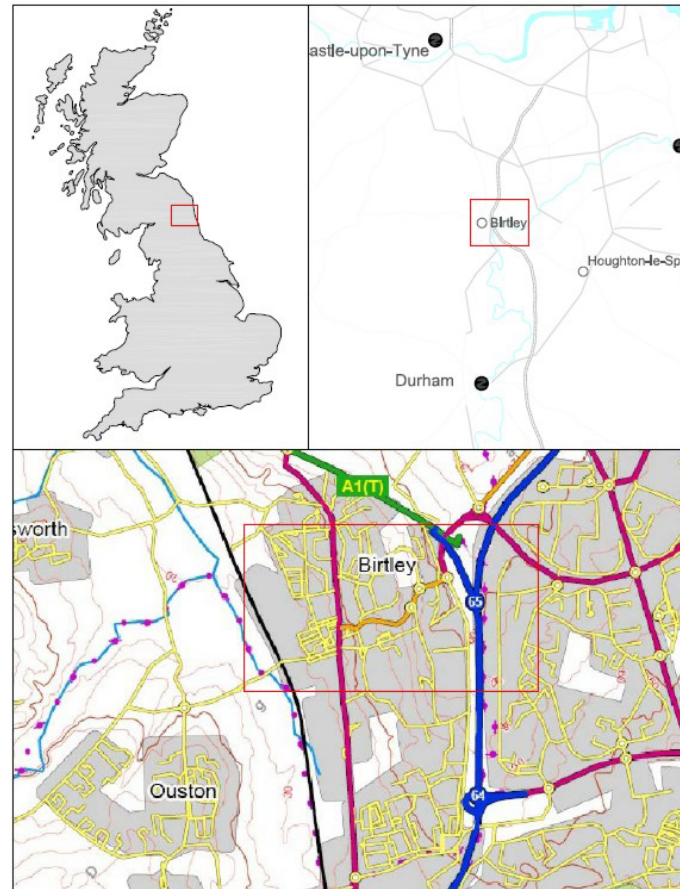


Fig. 1 Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

1.1. Location and topography

- 1.1.2. The site is centred at NZ 274558 (Fig. 2) just to the west of the A1. It lies approximately 14 kilometres from the east coast and 8 kilometres south of the River Tyne. The site lies within the Birtley Conservation Area (Fig. 3) and therefore an archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken in order to assess the archaeological and historical importance of the site.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the project specification.

2.2. *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

The HER held at Jesmond Old Cemetery, Newcastle Upon Tyne was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. A list of these sites can be found in Appendix I. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and for the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area.

2.3. *Archives Services*

The Tyne & Wear Archive Service, the Northumberland Archive at Woodhorn and the Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections was consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the development area. Historic maps of the area were studied, along with building control plans and trade directories relating to the use and development of buildings within the study area. The Durham Records Office was also consulted but revealed nothing relevant to the study area.

2.4. *Gateshead Library Local Studies Section & Birtley Library*

The Local Studies Section currently held at Gateshead Library, was consulted along with the local studies of Birtley Library in order to obtain further cartographic, documentary and pictorial sources.

2.7. *Web sources*

All of the web sources listed in the specification were consulted for this investigation. Those that provided information relevant to the study area are listed below:

Magic Maps: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>

Tyne and Wear HER: <http://www.twsitelines.info>

3. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

3.1. The HER documents a large number of sites, monuments and find spots within the vicinity of the study area. Only those within close proximity have been recorded in this investigation and a full list can be found in Appendix I. The site lies within the Birtley Conservation Area (Fig. 3). The Name Birtley derives from the Old English *beorbhtan leage*, meaning 'bright clearing'.

3.2. Prehistoric Period

- 3.2.1. Stray finds discovered during the extraction of clay for the Birtley Brick and Tile works indicate prehistoric activity in proximity to the study area, although no settlement has yet been found. The finds included a Bronze Age spear head (HER 656) and a Bronze Age winged axe (HER 655/4). Flint blades, scraper and cores were also discovered in the same area (HER 650, 651, 652, 653).

3.3. Romano-British

- 3.3.1. There is no evidence of Roman activity within the study area.

3.4. Medieval

- 3.4.1. The first documented reference to Birtley was in 1099 when Ranulph Flambard, Lord Bishop of Durham, gave the manor of Birtley to his nephew William (Letch 1970). Birtley is later referred to in the Boldon Buke compiled in 1188 where it is stated 'Birtley and Tribley pay 20 shillings and attend the Great Chase with two greyhounds'
- 3.4.2. Birtley is noted again in Bishop Hatfield's Survey of 1318, mention is made that 'Lord Neville and Gilbertus Eglyne hold the tenancy of Birtley and they go into the Great Chase with three hare hunters and return after a year to collect twenty shillings'. The lands of Birtley at this time were mainly used for farming and pasture, with no mention of any other industrial processes in the area until the early 19th century.

3.5. Post-Medieval to Present

- 3.5.1. The Birtley estate was sold by the Crown in 1645, several of the estates going to William Carr and Robert Catchside. Birtley Old Hall (south of the study area) was constructed in 1692 by John Emmerson.
- 3.5.2. Birtley Iron Works (HER 3919) were established in 1827 which became the major employer for the area during the 19th century. The Pelaw Wagon Way (HER 4122, present on Walker's map of 1839) supplied the iron works with coal. Edward Moseley Perkins, who resided in Birtley Hall, was a partner in the Birtley Iron Company. After his death in 1871 a statue (HER 8217) was erected on Stock Hill (directly outside the nearby Queen's Head inn).
- 3.5.3. During the First World War 5000 Belgian Refugees came to live in a custom built town known as Elisabethville (HER 8628), which existed just west of the study area.

3.5. Listed Buildings

- 3.5.1. Although the Rose and Shamrock Hotel (and grounds) is not in direct contact with any listed buildings, there are 13 listed in the local vicinity as shown below:

Local Listings:

- HER 7400, Field House is a 19th century dwelling.
- HER 7401, Early 20th century Masonic hall on Birtley Lane.
- HER 7402, Royal Catholic Church of St. Joseph and Presbytery, dating to around 1843.
- HER 7403, Talbot cottages, numbers 1-6, built by the Birtley Iron Company in the 19th century to house its officials.
- HER 7449, No. 54 (Lloyd's TSB Bank) Located on Durham Road is a 19th century building.
- HER 7450, The Railway Hotel, located on Durham Road was built in the 19th century.
- HER 7614, Primitive Methodist Church located on Station Lane dates to the late 19th century.
- HER 7626, No27 Rockville, 19th century dwelling located on 'The Avenue'.
- HER 7664, Birtley War memorial located on Durham Road built after the First World War and rededicated after the Second World War.

Listed Grade II Buildings:

- HER 8218, School House situated on Birtley Lane built of sandstone around 1860.
- HER 8219, Co-Operative Society headquarters of Birtley built around 1901.
- HER 8344, Church of St. John the Evangelist located on Birtley Lane, built around 1849

3.6. Building Control Plans

- 3.6.1. There was no building control plans found for the immediate study area or within the conservation area.

3.7. Trade Directories

A number of trade directories were consulted in both Durham Palace Green Library (local studies section) and the Tyne and Wear Archives.

3.7.1. Whellans Directory of Durham 1856

This directory had a listing for a public house in Birtley named 'Shamrock'. This was possibly the original name of the inn. The inn keeper is listed as being Pattison Ambrose *vict.*

3.7.2. Directory of Durham and Northumberland 1873

The Rose and Shamrock is listed in this directory as being under the management of John Atkinson.

3.7.3. Kellys directory of Durham 1925

Directorthe Rose and Shamrock is listed under the management of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.

3.7.4. Kelly's Directory of 1938

In this directory the inn is listed under the management of Walter Murray.his lists the Queen's Head as being owned by John McAvoy.

4. MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1. The following section discusses the developments specifically within the study area. The information has been taken from primary sources such as maps, plans and trade directories.
- 4.2. *Saxton's map of Durham 1576 (Fig. 4)*
Birtley is present on the map, as represented by a single building, but due to the scale, no useful information can be gained other than its approximate location and that it exists.
- 4.3. *Speed's map of Durham 1611 (Fig. 5)*
As with Saxton's map of 1576 no great detail is shown on this map although Birtley is now represented as having a church.
- 4.4. *Speed's map of Durham 1713 (Fig. 6)*
Birtley is represented in this map as it was in Speed's earlier map of 1611. A major road now runs north-south just to the west of Birtley.
- 4.5. *Gibson's map of Durham 1788 (Fig. 7)*
In this map Birtley is shown in greater detail. Rows of buildings are represented as black rectangles of which there are four. There is also now a clear road system.
- 4.6. *Greenwood's map of Durham 1820 (Fig. 8)*
In this map Birtley is shown as a sizable community. Many buildings line a central road (although the scale is too small to give any great detail about the buildings). Birtley Hall is now present on the map just south of Birtley.
- 4.7. *Walker's map of Durham 1839 (Fig. 9)*
As with Greenwood's map of 1820 but with some new inclusions. Birtley North Side is now shown just north of Birtley's centre. The Three Tuns public house is now shown along the main road to the north, and Birtley Iron Works are shown to the south west. Train lines are now shown running through Birtley.
- 4.8. *Tithe plan 1846 (Fig. 10)*
This is the first map/plan to show individual buildings in detail. Although the Rose and Shamrock is not shown a rectangular building occupies the site and appears to share the same northern elevation as the present building.
- 4.9. *1st edition OS map 1854 (Fig.11)*
This first edition OS map clearly shows a building that resembles the shape of the current building (although not listed as a public house at this time). A Post Office is listed to the east and Birtley House is situated to the south-west (being surrounded at this time by trees).
- 4.10. *1st revision OS map 1893 (Fig.12)*
The rectangular building which first appeared on the Tithe map of 1846 is now clearly labelled as being an Inn and has been extended to the south. A statue is shown to the west of the inn. The large building which appeared to the north-west on the 1st edition OS map of 1854 (within plot 64) has now been replaced by a row of cottages. These cottages (HER 7430) were built by the Birtley Iron

Company for its officials. The cottages bear the initials and family crest of Augustus Henry Hunt and are locally listed. Birtley House stands to the west although the majority of the wooded area has been removed. Two schools have been constructed (on the land between the Queen's Head Inn, to the west of the Rose and Shamrock, and St. Johns Church). Housing has increased in the surrounding area.

4.11. *2nd revision OS map 1906 (Fig. 13)*

Further development has taken place by the time of this maps publication. The Rose and Shamrock has been extended further to the south; this now almost matches the present day design of the building. To the north of the Rose and Shamrock on the opposite side of the road a row of terraced houses has been built.

4.12. *3rd revision OS map 1924 (Fig. 14)*

There is no change to the Rose and Shamrock Hotel although buildings to the south-east no longer exist. The buildings that were labelled as being a blacksmith's since 1893 still exist but are no longer labelled.

4.8. **DISCUSSION OF MAP REGRESSION**

4.8.1. Although the pre Ordnance Survey maps give information of the approximate location of Birtley from as early as 1576, detail about the town (including scale and layout) cannot be learned until Gibson's map of 1788. This map shows the emergence of a road layout and the amount of buildings in Birtley at the time. Greenwood's map of 1820, and Walker's map of 1839 do show Birtley in greater detail, indicating the expansion of the town, although because of the scale individual building detail cannot be established.

4.8.2. The tithe map of 1846 is the first to show the location of the Rose and Shamrock hotel. Although it is not labelled as such a building in the same position occupies the site. The first edition OS (1854) also shows this same building without a label, but it has expanded and resembles the shape of the current building. By comparing this map with the 1st revision OS map (1893) we can conclude that, although it has not always been listed as the Rose and Shamrock public house, the northern elevation which looks onto Fell Bank has certainly existed from around 1846.

4.8.3. The Blacksmith's building that was first labelled on the 1st revision OS map (1893) is still present on the 3rd revision OS map (1924). The building lies to the south-west of the Rose and Shamrock where the current car park is laid. There is a possibility that remains of these buildings survive beneath the tarmac.

5. **Photographic Survey**

5.1. Exterior North Facing Elevation

The exterior north facing elevation has a total of 9 windows. Five of these are on the first floor and the remaining four are on the ground floor, all of which are

boarded up. A stone lintel remains at the western end of the elevation which may indicate a blocked up window or, more likely, a door.

5.2. Exterior East Facing Elevation

The east facing elevation has three windows on the first floor and one boarded up window on the ground floor as well as a boarded up door. There also appears to be a blocked up door towards the south of the elevation. This would suggest that the Rose and Shamrock was originally two separate buildings which would explain the reason that the building seen on the 1846 tithe plan is not labelled as an inn. While the building shown on the 1846 map would appear to be the northern elevation of the current building, the external stone-work shows no evidence of the rest of the building being added on.

5.3. Exterior West Facing Elevation

The exterior west facing elevation has a modern porch with pillars built on to it as well as a modern extension towards the south.

5.4. Exterior South Facing Elevation

The modern kitchen extension can be seen on the south facing elevation to the west. The entirety of the original south facing elevation has been rendered.

5.5 Internal descriptions

Internally, no original features of the building remain. The bar area appears to be completely modern and there is no evidence of the building having ever been two separate properties.

The rooms on the first floor all appear to be modern. The layout and the partitioned walls reflect the fact that the building has been a Bed and Breakfast in recent times as the rooms have been split to add more bedrooms and additional bathrooms.

None of the rooms in the building had any original features and all windows were modern PVC replacements. Given the style of the property and that of the surrounding buildings it is probable that the original windows were sash windows.

6. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS PROXIMAL TO THE STUDY AREA

- 6.1. In 2006 an archaeological assessment was performed by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. The assessment was on an empty plot of ground adjacent to Birtley Lane, south of the study area and concluded that although its study area was outside of the known early settlement there was the possibility for preservation of archaeological deposits due to the field conditions.

7. OVERVIEW AND DISCUSSION

- 7.1. Birtley has grown and developed largely due to the industries which developed there around the 18th century. The Iron industry was the predominant source of jobs and commerce in the area from the early 1800's. The original settlement of

Birtley was irregular in that the main hub of the houses and businesses were set back away from the main road (Durham Road) present at the time.

- 7.2. By using the map regression, in particular the old OS maps it was possible to see the growth of Birtley and particularly the area which surrounded the Rose and Shamrock from 1846. Although it is not listed as a public house on the early plans, it would appear that the northern elevation existed from as early as 1846 possibly as a dwelling later to be converted to the south into a public house to meet the demands of the growing population at the time. However, the photographs do not show any evidence to support this as the stone work does not indicate that the north elevation was added to at a later date.

8. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 8.1. The Rose and Shamrock is due to be completely demolished. The interior has no original features remaining and all windows have been replaced by modern PVC windows.
- 8.2. Externally there is a potential that any ground works within the car park area to the west may uncover remains of the late 19th century blacksmith's building that appears on the 1st revision OS map (1893).

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1. Cartographic and documentary sources used for this desk based assessment suggest that there is a possibility that, within the car park area to the west of the Rose and Shamrock, remains may still exist of a late 19th century building. It is therefore recommended that an evaluation trench be placed in this area (Fig. 2) prior to any ground works taking place.

10. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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

11. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 11.1 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.

12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank our client, Sandbrooke Homes, for facilitating our work. Thanks are also expressed to Jennifer Morrison at Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, and all those at the consulted archives.

13. REFERENCES

Letch, H. 1970. *Gleanings from the History of Birtley*, Newcastle

APPENDIX I: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT REGISTER

HER no.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
650	NZ265558	Flint found at Birtley	Mesolithic
651	NZ265558	Flint Cores	Mesolithic
652	NZ265558	Flint flakes	Mesolithic
653	NZ265558	Flint Scrapers	Mesolithic
654	NZ2655	Bronze axe	Bronze Age
655	NZ2655	Perforated hammer	Prehistoric
670	NZ274557	Birtley Village	Medieval
3919	NZ27085515	Birtley Iron Works	19 th Century
4122	NZ27916016	Pelaw wagon way	19 th Century
7400	NZ27255602	Field House	19 th Century
7401	NZ27375571	Masonic Hall	Early 20 th Century
7402	NZ27255602	Royal Catholic Church of St. Joseph	19 th Century
7403	NZ27395585	Talbot Cottages	19 th Century
7449	NZ2716578	No. 54 Durham Road	19 th Century
7450	NZ27195579	The Railway Hotel	19 th Century
7614	NZ27085581	Primitive Methodist Church	19 th Century
7626	NZ27345582	No. 27 Rockville	19 th Century
7664	NZ27205595	Birtley War memorial	Early 20 th Century
8217	NZ27405580	Statue of E. M. Perkins	19 th Century
8218	NZ27395564	School House on Birtley Lane	19 th Century
8219	NZ27225567	Co-Operative Society HQ	19 th Century
8344	NZ27445562	Church of St. John	19 th Century
8628	NZ2656	Elizabethville, Birtley	Early 20 th Century

APPENDIX II
FIG2

FIG3

FIG4

FIG5

FIG6

FIG7

FIG8

FIG9

FIG10

FIG11

FIG12

FIG13

FIG14



Fig15. Room 2 Bar area, looking west (scale=2m)

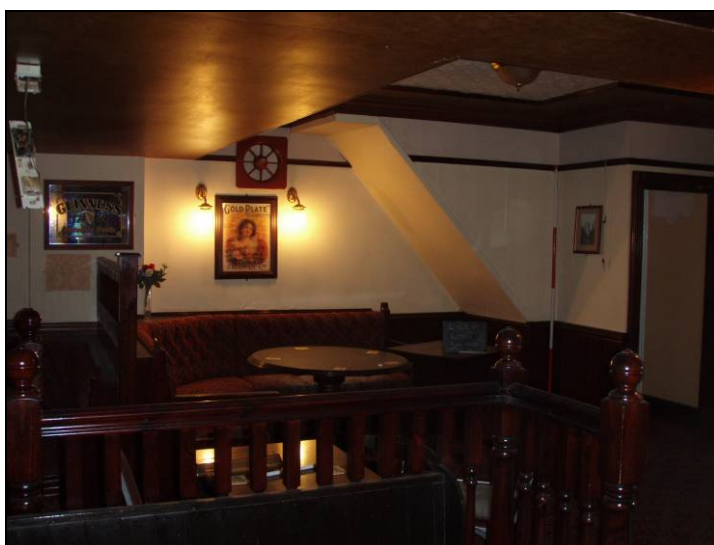


Fig16. Room 2 Bar area, looking east (scale=2m)



Fig17. Room 2 Bar area, looking north east (scale=2m)



Fig18. Room 2 Bar area, looking west (scale=2m)



Fig19. Room2 Bar area, looking east (scale=2m)



Fig20. Room 2 Bar area, looking north (scale=2m)



Fig21. Room 2 Bar area, looking east (scale=2m)



Fig22. Kitchen, looking south (scale=2m)



Fig23. Room 3, looking west (scale=2m)



Fig24. Room 1, looking north (scale=2m)



Fig25. Room 4, looking west (scale=2m)



Fig26. Room 4, looking north east (scale=2m)



Fig27. Room 5, looking east (scale=2m)



Fig28. Room 6, looking east (scale=2m)



Fig29. Room 7, looking north (scale=2m)



Fig30. Room 8, looking north west (scale=2m)



Fig31. Room 8 en suite, looking south (scale=2m)



Fig32. Room 9, looking south (scale=2m)



Fig33. Room 10, looking south (scale=2m)



Fig34. Toilet, looking west (scale=2m)



Fig35. Exterior west facing elevation, looking east (scale=2m)



Fig36. Exterior west facing elevation, looking south east (scale=2m)



Fig37. Exterior west facing elevation, looking east (scale=2m)



Fig38. Exterior car park, looking west



Fig39. Exterior north facing elevation, looking south (scale=2m)



Fig40. Exterior south facing elevation, looking north (scale=2m)



Fig41. Exterior east facing elevation, looking north-west (scale=2m)



Fig42. Exterior west facing elevation blocked-up doorway, looking west (scale=2m)

FIG43

APPENDIX III- SPECIFICATION

TYNE AND WEAR SPECIALIST CONSERVATION TEAM

Specification for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Photographic Recording of the Rose and Shamrock Hotel, Fell Bank, Birtley, Gateshead DH3 1AE

Introduction

A planning application has been submitted for a block of 10 terraced town houses on the site of the Rose and Shamrock Hotel which is proposed for demolition. The site lies within Birtley Conservation Area (HER 11878).

The site lies within the presumed extent of Birtley medieval village.

HER 670 Birtley Village

The earliest, if unenlightening, reference is in Boldon Buke, -

"Birtley and Tribley render 20s, and attend the great chase with 2 greyhounds". According to Surtees the Birtleys held the manor

of Birtley for several generations, but by the time of Hatfield's

Survey the vill was held by Lord Nevill, and Gilbert Eglyne, who

had married a Birtley heiress, on the same terms as above. It was

not, at that time, an important centre and was listed under

Kibblesworth. The village lay close to and parallel with the east

side of the old Great North Road, a rather curious situation.

Roberts and Austin describe it as having an irregular two-row plan with green.

In the 19th century, the adjacent plot (within the development site) was

occupied by a blacksmith's workshop.

Medieval or post medieval remains may survive.

In accordance with PPG16 and UDP policy ENV22

WHERE THERE IS A LIKELIHOOD THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL BE ENCOUNTERED AS A RESULT OF DEVELOPMENT, AND ON ALL DEVELOPMENTS OVER 0.5 HA IN SIZE, THE COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE A PROGRAMME OF INVESTIGATIVE RESEARCH AND/OR FIELDWORK TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE REMAINS, THAT MIGHT EXIST, MERIT PRESERVATION IN-SITU OR BY RECORD. RESEARCH AND FIELDWORK FINDING SHOULD BE PUBLISHED {Gateshead Unitary Development Plan, July 2007}

a Desk Top Assessment is required to appraise the likelihood that important archaeological deposits survive on the site, and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development. It will make recommendations for further archaeological work required.

As part of the assessment the existing public house will be photographed.

The applicant needs to aware that the desk based assessment is the first phase of archaeological work. If archaeological remains are

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thought likely to be present, then a programme of evaluation trial trenching and/or a watching brief will be required, followed by mitigation excavation if necessary, before development can proceed.

The assessment must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological organisation. The purpose of this brief is to obtain tenders for this work. The report must be the definitive record for deposition in the Tyne and Wear HER.

Research Aims and Objectives

The assessment 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.

The relevant key research theme for this assessment is MD2.

See <http://www.algao.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.

Where appropriate note any similar nationwide projects using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index.

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 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, revised September 2001

www.archaeologists.net

Archaeological Brief

1. The Assessment must inform the planning authority of the archaeological and historical importance of the site.
2. The following sources **must** be consulted:

Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record, West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery, Jesmond Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NL (0191 2816117 or jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk). An appointment must be made.

3

Archaeological contractors are advised that there is a search fee payable for consulting the HER (Access and Pricing Policy available on request).

Contractors visiting the HER in person and conducting their own research will be charged the basic search fee of **£50** plus photocopying costs.

The County Industrial Archaeologist, Ian Ayris must be consulted on any industrial aspects of the Assessment (tel. 0191 2777190 or email ian.ayris@newcastle.gov.uk)

Please note - Tyne and Wear is a modern county. The area was formerly divided between County Durham and Northumberland. Archive sources for Tyne and Wear are therefore spread between Tyne and Wear Archives, County Durham Record Office, Northumberland Museum and Archives and 5 district local studies libraries.

Northumberland Museum and Archives at Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington NE63 9YF (open Wed-Sun) 01670 528041 – mostly holds records for Newcastle and North Tyneside but does hold some records relating to those districts south of the River Tyne and has a lot of mining records.

Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle

upon Tyne NE1 4JA (tel. 0191 2326789 ext 407)

Amongst other items they hold Building Control Plans for Tyne and Wear which provide useful information on the location of cellars or basements or other features which may have destroyed or truncated archaeological deposits. The location of the cellars or areas of disturbance must be marked on a plan in the finished report.

Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL (tel. 0191 3833253) – mostly holds records for Gateshead, Sunderland and South Tyneside but does hold some records relating to those districts north of the River Tyne and has a lot of mining records. Visitors must make an appointment. Closed on Fridays. www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice

Gateshead Library, Prince Consort Road, Gateshead NE8 4LN (tel. 0191 4773478)

Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, Palace Green Section, Durham DH1 3RN (tel. 0191 3342932) – holds amongst other items the tithe maps for County Durham and church records. The separate local history section in the library has a good collection of books, journals and leaflets.

Birtley Library

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

www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR

www.pastscape.org.uk – publicly accessible online version of the NMR

www.english-heritage.org.uk/viewfinder - online picture resource of NMR's photographic collections

and any other local resource with relevant information.

Useful Websites:

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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/grey literature reports

<http://local.live.co.uk> – aerial photographic coverage

<http://museums.ncl.ac.uk/archive/index>

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

www.beamishcollections.com – building and street photographic collection

www.helm.org.uk

www.wellinever.info

www.tynesidelifeandtimes.org.uk

www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic/

www.tomorrows-history.com

www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/

www.nemlac.co.uk – North East Museums Libraries & Archives Council

www.collectbritain.co.uk/galleries - Grimm's sketches of C18 Northumberland and Durham

www.newcastle.gov.uk/SOPNE - images of the NE region

www.neemark.com - collection of mining archives based at Murray Library, Sunderland University

www.dmm.org.uk – Durham Mining Museum

www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.9596 - database of all English Heritage Department reports completed since 2006

Documentary Sources

All relevant documentary sources relating to the vicinity must be consulted and synthesised within the report (and images copied if copyright allows this), including:

- local history books
- journals
- papers
- documents
- county histories
- trade directories
- census returns
- council minutes
- court rolls
- wills
- newspaper cuttings
- historic photographs and postcards
- prints and engravings

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Cartographic Sources

All relevant cartographic sources relating to the vicinity must be consulted and synthesised within the report (and copied if copyright allows this), including:

- historic mapping
- archive plans
- building control plans
- surveys
- Goad Insurance Plans
- estate plans
- tithe maps
- OS mapping – all editions first to present

Geological bedrock and drift mapping

Geological bedrock and drift mapping for the area must be analysed.

Listed buildings and Conservation Areas

Information on nearby listed buildings, locally listed buildings and Conservation Areas must be included and is available from the HER.

3. The Assessment must describe the land-use history of this part of Birtley and assess the probability that archaeological deposits survive on this plot

4. The Assessment must describe the geology, topographic position, soil type and drainage of the site, using geological and soil survey maps. The report must make reference to the anticipated preservation conditions likely to be encountered on the site, especially relating to variables affecting the preservation of biological or organic remains.

5. The archaeological contractor must make at least one site visit and the finished Assessment will briefly describe the current condition of the site. Site photographs must be included in the finished report. At the same time the public house will be photographed (see section below).

6. The archaeological contractor will assess the impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits by analysing the plans and foundation designs (where available) for the proposed new building. The

commissioning client will provide copies of available plans.

Produce a photographic record of the Rose and Shamrock Hotel Health and Safety

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.

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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

The Photographs

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 using a soft pencil, not ink

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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 – **only if it safe to enter the interior**
- Internal close-up detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, fireplaces, staircases, cornices, architraves, skirting boards, doorcases etc etc **only if it is safe to enter the interior**
- 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

The Assessment Report

The Assessment report must contain and synthesise the results of the analysis of all the sources mentioned above. As far as possible, all maps shown should be at the same scale, to assist in comparing maps of different date and scale, ideally as overlays on a modern base-map, although highlighted enlargements may be used to facilitate the addition of extra annotation.

The report must include a catalogue/gazeteer of features of archaeological or historical interest within or close to the study area. Their location must be

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shown on a site plan. This must include all sites of interest, **not** just those currently included in the HER.

A final section of the report should consist of recommendations (in the opinion of the consultant, after assessing all evidence available at the present time) about the type, scale and location of any future archaeological work needed

to locate and record historic buildings or archaeological deposits suspected on the site. If evaluation is recommended then the finished report will include a site plan showing the scale and location of suggested trial trenches.

The report must have the following features:-

1. Site location plan and grid reference
2. List of all sources consulted, and their location
3. Details of field visits undertaken by the consultant
4. Site photographs
5. Geology of site
6. Period by period discussion of site history and development
7. Historic map regression
8. Copies of any relevant archive plans and historic photographs
9. Brief discussion of the potential of the site in relation to NERRF, EH research agenda and other relevant agenda
10. A card cover with title, date, author, consultant organisation and commissioning client
11. Some form of binding which allows easy copying of the report
12. Copy of this specification

Three paper copies of the report need to be submitted:

- one for the commissioning client plus a copy on CD
- one for the planning authority (Gateshead Council) plus a copy on CD – to be submitted formally by the developer with the appropriate fee
- and one for deposition in the County HER. A digital copy of the report on CD is also required by the HER – to be sent with the paper report but not attached to it. ***The report and CD for the HER must be sent by the archaeological consultant directly to the address below. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations. Also the HER is often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is not acceptable.***

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 desk based assessment at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

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

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

agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

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

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

Jennifer Morrison

Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer

West Chapel

Jesmond Old Cemetery

Jesmond Road

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE2 1NL

Tel (0191) 2816117

jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk

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

Ref: MON6262

8th June 2009

Planning Application: DC/08/00310/FUL

For HER use only:

Quality control

Sources used:

- Northumberland Record Office
- Tyne and Wear Archives
- Newcastle City Library Local Studies
- Durham Record Office
- local library
- Special collections, Palace Green
- HER
- Building Control Plans

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- Goad Insurance plans
- Conservation Officer
- APs

Report content:

- site location plan
- grid reference
- use of documentary sources (books/journals/papers/county histories/trade directories/court rolls/census returns/documents etc)
- use of cartographic sources (estate maps/tithe/archive plans/OS)
- land-use history
- historic photographs/drawings/engravings
- geology
- anticipated preservation conditions

- evidence of site visit and site photograph
- listed buildings and Conservation Areas
- map regression
- plan of cellars/areas of disturbance
- catalogue and plan
- impact of proposed development
- recommendations
- trench location plan
- CD
- OASIS form