

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of
the Former NCB Workshops, Colliery Lane,
Hetton Lyons Industrial Estate, Hetton-le-
Hole, Sunderland.**



Painting of Hetton Colliery 1820

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Report No. 2010/33
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Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2010/33

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Contents

List of Figures.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Methodology.....	6
3. Archival research.....	6
4. Map regression.....	9
5. Site Photographs.....	10
6. Overview and Discussion.....	11
7. Recommendations.....	11
8. Publicity, confidentiality and copyright.....	11
9. Statement of indemnity.....	11
10. Acknowledgements.....	11
11. References.....	12

Appendix I: Historic Environment Record Register

Appendix II: Map Regression & Figures

Appendix III: Specification

List of Figures

1.	Site location.....	5
2.	Site plan.....	13
3.	Proposed development.....	14
4.	Tithe plan 1825.....	15
5.	1 st Edition OS map 1854.....	16
6.	1 st Revision OS map 1893.....	17
7.	2 nd Revision OS map 1906.....	18
8.	3 rd Revision OS map of 1924.....	19
9.	Former NCB workshops.....	20
10.	Former NCB workshops.....	20
11.	Former NCB workshops.....	21
12.	Test pit.....	21
13.	Post demolition.....	22
14.	Post demolition.....	22

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2010 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Mr Alan Young of Almond Developments to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the former NCB Workshops, Colliery Lane, Hetton Lyons Industrial Estate, Hetton-le-Hole, Sunderland.

The growth of Hetton-le-Hole can be accounted to the increase of mining in the area. Over the years the study area has matched this growth with an increase of buildings and rail lines on the site. The main buildings (formerly the NCB workshop) had been, prior to their demolition, the last standing evidence of colliery activity in this location. While the NCB workshop buildings were extant, the surrounding buildings were demolished and the site levelled. It is possible that any remnants of the old rail tracks, or smaller buildings were destroyed during this levelling process, although some may survive below the concrete layer. The proposed new development area will be situated over these areas.

Cartographic and documentary sources used for this desk based assessment suggest that there is a slight possibility that the remains of old colliery buildings and rail lines may still exist beneath the concrete layer on site. However, extensive demolition and levelling of the site may have removed, truncated or obscured any archaeological deposits relating to the former colliery. An evaluation carried out to the north of the study area, revealed and recorded partial remains of the colliery rail tracks. On this basis, the local planning authority may request a program of archaeological mitigation, such as a watching brief, to record the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or features relating to the former colliery.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1. In May 2010 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Mr Alan Young of Almond Developments to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the former NCB Workshops, Colliery Lane, Hetton Lyons Industrial Estate, Hetton-le-Hole, Sunderland (Fig. 1), hereafter referred to as ‘the site’. The work has been undertaken prior to the development of new industrial units on the site (Fig. 3). This Desk based assessment aims to assess the archaeological potential and implications of development of the site.

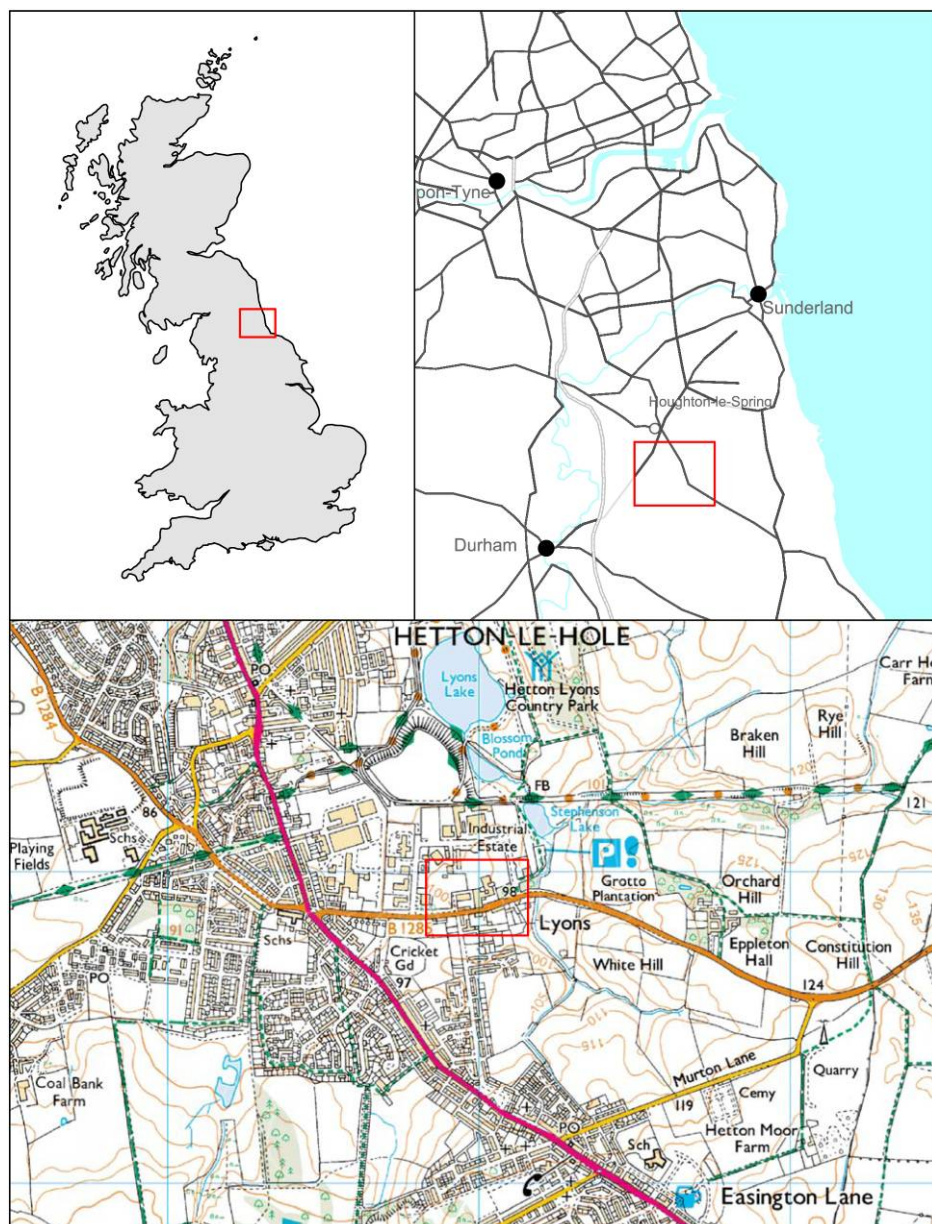


Fig. 1 Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

1.2. Location and Geology

- 1.2.1. The site is centred at NZ 3597 4690 (Fig. 2), 4 kilometres east of the A1. It lies approximately 2.5 kilometres south east of Houghton-le-Spring and 8 kilometres north of Durham.
- 1.2.2. The Geology of the site comprises superficial deposits of boulder clay, underlain by Magnesian Limestone, Basal Permian Sands and Breccias, and Middle Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous.
- 1.2.3. The topography of the site is flat, following a process of levelling.

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, Northumberland Museum/ Archives at Woodhorne, the Durham Records Office was also consulted and the Durham University Library/ Archives and Special Collections were 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.

- 2.4. *Sunderland Local Studies & Mining Institute Library, Newcastle*

The Local Studies Section of both Sunderland and the Mining Institute Library were consulted 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 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. An in depth desk-based assessment and evaluation trenching has already been carried out (Ian Farmer 2008) with regards to the colliery and neighbouring buildings on the site at Hetton Lyons. The evaluation trenching revealed the remains of the colliery rail tracks over the terminus area (to the north of the NCB workshops)

3.2. Prehistoric Period

3.2.1. There is evidence of human activity in Hetton-le-Hole dating back as far as the Mesolithic period in the form of pit found at Copt Hill (HER 100). Copt Hill was first excavated in 1877 by Dr. Greenwell and T.W.U. Robinson who found a round barrow described as 66 feet in diameter and 7.75 feet in height. The primary burial was interpreted as a Neolithic cremation, but there were also possible Bronze Age and Early Medieval inhumations. In 1816, the antiquarian Surtees recorded “*a remarkable tumulus, consisting entirely of field-stones gathered together...on the right-hand side of the road from Eppleton to Hetton and only one field from Houghton-Land.*”

3.2.2. The monument has been interpreted as a barrow and a small hollow in the top is known as the Fairies Cradle (HER 249). Fieldwalking across a rectilinear enclosure site at Bracken Hill (HER 5300) revealed Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint as well as Post Medieval material. No evidence of settlement has been discovered in the immediate area of the site but small finds, such as the Bronze Age axe fragment from Carr House Farm (HER 251), suggest that Prehistoric people were occupying the local landscape. Approximately 0.7 kilometres to the north of the study area, a barbed and tanged arrow head was discovered in wasteland (HER 488).

3.3. Romano-British

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

3.4. Medieval

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

3.4.2. One of the earliest documented references to the area comes from Boldon Book, which was written c.1183, and records ‘Hetton’ as being held for half a knight’s fee. The name ‘Heppedune’ gave rise to a local landowning family named le Hepdon, who owned part of the Manor from at least the early 14th century. The ancient manor was bounded by that of Elmore and was divided in the mid-14th

century, forming Hetton-le-Hole (HER 262) and Hetton-on-the-Hill (HER 261). The two areas co-existed until the 17th century. The early core of Hetton-le-Hole appears to be the area bounded by Front Street, Park View and the burn in Hetton Dean (HER 262).

3.5. Post-Medieval to Present

- 3.5.1. The area is noted simply as 'Hetton' on Bill's 1626 map of County Durham. The Hetton estate passed to the Honourable Francis Bowes-Lyon, the Queen's uncle, in the later half of the 18th century. From 1812, the manor house – Hetton Hall – was empty for a number of years until Nicholas Wood, the eminent colliery engineer, bought it and lived there with his son. The building's mid 19th century style suggests that Wood rebuilt it. By 1902 it was unoccupied, and after falling into disrepair, was demolished in 1923. Hetton-le-Hole grew during the Industrial Revolution with a number of key raw materials located close by. Pits to extract gravel (HER 2995, 2997) and sand (HER 2992) were situated to the immediate north of the site. The Hetton Coal Company was formed in 1819 with the first shaft being sunk in 1820 at the Hetton Colliery (HER 2989, 3207). It was a highly controversial undertaking, with geologists doubtful as to whether coal of any value could be accessed in this location.
- 3.5.2. The first seam of coal was reached in 1822 at 109 fathoms deep. Hetton Pit was the very first mine from which coal beneath the Magnesian Limestone plateau of north east Durham was extracted. The success of the scheme led to the opening of the whole Durham coalfield and shaped the history and growth of the area for the next 150 years. Problems arose however, as there was no easy way to transport the coal to the nearest port at Sunderland, which was 8 miles away over rough countryside including the steep incline at Warden Law. Nicholas Wood, the engineer faced with the task, brought in George Stephenson and his design used a combination of gravity down inclines and locomotives for level and upward stretches. The Hetton Railway (HER 3624) was the first railway to use no animal power at all and together with the mine, had a huge impact on the economy and population of Hetton. It made its first trip on 18th November 1822.
- 3.5.3. Alongside the pit were cokeworks, brickworks, colliery blacksmith's, joiners' shops, engine repair shops and wagon sheds. These activities led to a rapid increase in the size of Hetton and over 200 houses for the miners were built at once. These have all but gone now, but twelve of these former mining cottages from Francis Street in Hetton Centre were re-erected stone by stone at Beamish Open Air Museum, Stanley, near Chester-le-Street. The Hetton Coal Company became the Lambton and Hetton Collieries Ltd in 1911, the Lambton Hetton & Joicey Collieries Ltd in 1923 and in 1947 it was taken over by the National Coal Board. A number of colliery buildings still survive in the area but there are no remnants of the mine, which was landscaped following its closure in 1950.

3.5. Listed Buildings

- 3.5.1. There are no listed buildings within the development area, but there are five within 1 kilometre of the site (as shown in Appendix I). These listed buildings would not be effected by developments on this site.

3.6. Building Control Plans

3.6.1. There were no building control plans found for the immediate study area.

4. MAP REGRESSION

4.1. Historic maps were consulted at the archive services listed in section 2.2. Suitable maps were digitally photographed, then scaled and rotated using AutoCAD software. The following maps were included in the regression exercise:

- OS mapping revised 2003
- Ordnance Survey fourth edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1924
- Ordnance Survey third edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1906
- Ordnance Survey second edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1893
- Ordnance Survey first edition map, 25" to 1 mile, 1856
- Tithe plan of 1824

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

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

4.3. *Tithe plan 1824 (Fig. 4)*

The tithe plan of Hetton-le-Hole shows a collection of buildings occupying the site under investigation. The building layout shown here bears no resemblance to the NCB workshop (now demolished), being a conglomeration of eight linked buildings. A row of rectangular buildings line the street to the south, with a courtyard separating them from the main buildings. The colliery is illustrated to the north of the study area. Situated to the south and east are some scattered small buildings probably used as housing for the workers.

4.4. *First Edition OS map 1856 (Fig. 5)*

This map shows the study area in much greater detail. The buildings which occupy the study area relate to the earlier structures as seen in the tithe plan of 1824, but represented in greater detail. The site contains three long rectangular buildings heading south from the main east – west building. There are smaller buildings attached to the main building to the east. Hetton colliery, with its Minor and Blossom Pit are now shown to the immediate north of the study area with railway tracks running up to, through and around the buildings. The gas works can be seen to the north east of the site, and Lyons House to the south west is surrounded by gardens.

4.5. *First Revision OS map 1893 (Fig. 6)*

There are some changes in this map to the previous. The buildings in the study area have changed their layout and now relate to the NCB workshop displayed on the modern OS maps. From the map it would appear that at this time the main building was two individual buildings joined by a central section, with a small open area in-between. The smaller buildings attached to the east have also been broken up with some sections having been removed. The layout of the rail tracks running into the building has also changed, two enter from the north and three run east - west to the south of the building. There are more rail tracks to the north, running east - west.

4.6. *Second Revision OS map 1906 (Fig. 7)*

There is no real change in detail in this map from the previous map.

4.7. *Third Revision OS map 1924 (Fig. 8)*

The buildings (NCB workshops), now resemble the layout of the workshops as seen on the modern OS map. The buildings, previously joined by a central section now have no space in-between. The colliery to the north has changed, with two large buildings positioned in the area previously occupied by a reservoir. The rail tracks immediately north of the main buildings have largely been removed leaving only one main line running east - west.

4.8. **DISCUSSION OF MAP REGRESSION**

- 4.8.1. The map regression helps to illustrate the growth of mining in Hetton-le-Hole. The surrounding landscape has been shaped by the collieries and associated rail tracks. The buildings in the study area have been extensively altered from the first map (Tithe plan 1824) until the modern OS map. Although the buildings originally bore no resemblance to how they appear on the modern map, original parts of the building survived within the modern alterations and extensions. This is clearly illustrated by the photographs taken by Mr Young prior to the demolition of the workshops (see below).

5. **SITE PICTURES**

- 5.1. Prior to the demolition of the NCB workshops, Mr Young of Almond Developments took a photographic record of the standing buildings. A collection of these pictures have been included in Appendix II. The pictures show at least 3 phases of development starting with what could be part of the original structure (as seen on the Tithe plan of 1924, Fig. 9). A long rectangular, single storey building built of a small sandstone ashlar blocks runs east - west with a square two storey building attached to the east (Fig. 11). The second phase of development can be seen from the northern elevation, where a brick workshop has been built up against the sandstone structure (Fig. 10). This building matches that shown on the 3rd Edition OS map of 1924. The last phase of development, prior to the buildings demolition, would appear to be the repair work performed to the two storey buildings gable end (Fig. 11). This has been rebuilt using modern concrete blocks.

- 5.2. Test pitting has been carried out just south of the NCB workshop buildings (Fig. 12) which showed levels of demolition rubble, down to natural. A walkover survey of the site (14/05/2010) confirmed the demolition of the buildings. The demolition outline was clearly visible on the ground (Figs. 13 & 14). It is clear that the site has been extensively levelled and concreted over since the demolition of the other building on the site.

6. OVERVIEW AND DISCUSSION

- 6.1. The growth of Hetton-le-Hole can be accounted by the increase of mining in the area. Over the years the study area has matched this growth with an increase of buildings and rail lines on the site. The main buildings (formerly the NCB workshop) had been, prior to their demolition, the last standing evidence of colliery activity in this location. While the NCB workshop buildings were extant, the surrounding buildings were demolished and the site levelled. It is possible that any remnants of the old rail tracks, or smaller buildings were destroyed during this levelling process, although some may survive below the concrete layer. The proposed new development area (Fig. 3) will be situated over these areas mentioned above.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1. Cartographic and documentary sources used for this desk based assessment suggest that there is a slight possibility that the remains of old colliery buildings and rail lines may still exist beneath the concrete layer on site. However, extensive demolition and levelling of the site may have removed, truncated or obscured any archaeological deposits relating to the former colliery. An evaluation carried out to the north of the study area, revealed and recorded partial remains of the colliery rail tracks. On this basis, the local planning authority may request a program of archaeological mitigation, such as a watching brief, to record the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or features relating to the former colliery.

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 thank Mr Alan Young of Almond Developments, for facilitating our work and providing us with a photographic record. Thanks are also expressed to Jennifer Morrison at Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, and all those at the consulted archives.

11. REFERENCES

Berriman, G. (2002). *The Peoples History: Hetton-le-Hole and District*. Seaham: Peoples History.

Fordyce, W. (1860). *A History of Coal, Coke, Coal Fields...*Newcastle upon Tyne.

Hetton Town Council (undated). *Hetton Town: Official Guide*. Hetton: Forward Publicity.

Ian Farmer Associates. 2008. *Report on Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey, HALLRAIL Ltd Hetton Lyons Ind. Estate*.

Miket, R. (1984). *The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear*. Newcastle upon Tyne.

Whellan, F. (1894). *History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham*. London.

APPENDIX I: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT REGISTER

HER no.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
262	NZ352474	Hetton-le-Hole Village	Medieval
488	NZ355479	Arrowhead on waste ground	
249	NZ35374771	Fairies Cradles	Bronze age
262	NZ352474	Hetton-le-Hole village	Medieval
7706	NZ35064750	Hetton hall	19 th C
2848	NZ38995764	Hetton Companies Railway	19 th C
2989	NZ35924698	Hetton Lyons Colliery	19 th C
2991	NZ35734688	Lime Kiln	19 th C
3625	NZ35644725	Hetton Company Railway	19 th C
8623	NZ35734707	Hetton Lyons Brickworks	19 th C
2987	NZ35684721	Hetton Tunnel	19 th C
2988	NZ35704731	Refuse heap	19 th C
2990	NZ35754698	Colliery quarry	19 th C
2992	NZ36034670	Sand pit	19 th C
2994	NZ37694728	N.E.R. Durham and Sunderland branch	19 th C
3211	NZ35564728	Hetton Engine	19 th C
7005		Church of St Nicolas, Listed Grade II	19 th C
7006		Nicolas House, Listed Grade II	19 th C
7007		Laburnum House, Listed Grade II	19 th C
7009		Park View, Listed Grade II	19 th C
7010		Primitive Methodist Church, Listed Grade II	19 th C

APPENDIX II
FIG2

FIG3

FIG4

FIG5

FIG6

FIG7

FIG8



Fig. 9 Former NCB Workshops



Fig. 10 Former NCB Workshops



Fig. 11 Former NCB Workshops



Fig. 12 Test Pit



Fig. 13 Post demolition



Fig. 14 Post demolition

PICTURES AS TAKEN BY MR ALAN YOUNG

Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team

Specification for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the former NCB Workshops, Colliery Lane, Hetton Lyons Industrial Estate, Hetton-le-Hole, Sunderland

Planning Application: pre-application

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Date: 5 May 2010

County Archaeologist's Reference Number: MON8057

The Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team is the curatorial service for archaeology, industrial archaeology and historic buildings throughout the Tyne and Wear districts. It helps and advises Newcastle, Gateshead, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils to carry out their statutory duties to care for the precious historic environment of Tyneside and Wearside. The Team can be found at the Strategic Housing, Planning and Transportation Division of the Environment & Regeneration Directorate of

Introduction

Site Grid Reference: NZ 3597 4690

The above site is proposed for industrial units.

Until March 2010, there was a fine but dilapidated decorative stone colliery building on this site. This was not listed and did not lie in a Conservation Area and so it was unfortunately demolished without record. However the commissioning client did arrange for some photographs to be taken of the building for his own purposes. If possible and with his permission, copies of these photographs should be included in the finished archaeological report.

The site was part of Hetton Colliery. Industrial archaeological remains may survive.

HER 2989 Hetton Colliery or Hetton Lyons Colliery.

The 1st edition OS mapping also shows a Gas Works within the site. There were two pits - Blossom Pit and Minor Pit. This was the southern terminus of the Hetton Railway (HER 2848). The colliery (and railway), laid out by George Stephenson and built by his brother Robert, was started in 1822. This was historically one of the most important mines in the Durham Coalfield. Hetton Pit was the very first mine from which coal beneath the magnesian limestone plateau of north east Durham was extracted. Geologists had previously said that good quality coal did not exist below the limestone. The pits were ventilated by furnaces and boiler fires. Shaft sidings and stables were lit by electricity. Its success led to the opening out of the whole of the north east Durham coalfield and shaped the history and growth of the area for the next 150 years. The coming of the mine had a huge impact on the economy and population of Hetton. Alongside the pit were cokeworks, brickworks, colliery blacksmith's, joiners' shops, engine repair shops and wagon sheds. There were four places of worship belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists and Kilhamite Methodists. And a Chapel of Ease. An explosion on 20 December 1860 killed 22 people. TH Hair drew a picture of the colliery. The Hetton Coal Company became the Lambton and Hetton Collieries Ltd in 1911, the Lambton Hetton & Joicey Collieries Ltd in 1923 and in 1947 it was taken over by the National Coal Board. The colliery closed in July 1950.

In accordance with PPS5 and UDP policy B14

'WHERE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECT SITES OF KNOWN OR POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, THE CITY COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION TO BE SUBMITTED AS PART OF THE PLANNING APPLICATION. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED WITHOUT ADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE, EXTENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS PRESENT AND THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS LIKELY TO AFFECT THEM' {Sunderland City Council, Unitary Development Plan 1998}

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.

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.

'Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment' by David Petts with Christopher Gerrard, 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 <http://www.algao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm>

'Frontiers of Knowledge' edited by Matthew FA Symonds and David JP Mason 2010 is the Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall, part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. The aim of the publication is to assess the existing knowledge base for our understanding of the monument, to identify and prioritise key themes for future research and to set out a strategy and action plan by which the initial set of objectives might be achieved.

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 Assessments, revised September 2001

www.archaeologists.net

PROJECT DESIGN

Because this is a detailed specification, the County Archaeologist does **not** require a Project Design from the appointed archaeologist. The appointed archaeologist is expected to comply with the requirements of this specification.

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.

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 (in operation as a County Council 1974-1986). 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

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.

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

Mining Institute Library, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne

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:

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

www.finds.org.uk Portable Antiquities Scheme

<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

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/newcastlelibraries> - Tyneside Life and Times

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

www.tomorrows-history.com

www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/

www.englishpastforeveryone.org.uk

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

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 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 Hetton 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.

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.

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

One paper copy of the report needs to be submitted:

- for deposition in the County HER

Three pdf copies on CD are needed:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (Sunderland City Council) – to be submitted formally by the developer with the planning application
- and one for deposition in the County 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.

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 on page one.

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

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
- 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