

# An Archaeological Building Recording of The Eureka Public House, Frederick Street, South Shields



Trophies in the Eureka Public House

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**  
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**Compiled By:**  
Daniel Amat  
Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Baltic Business Centre  
Saltmeadows Road  
Gateshead  
Tyne and Wear  
NE8 3DA

**Checked By:**  
Ben Johnson  
Tel: 0191 447 5111  
Fax: 0191 447 7687  
[admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com](mailto:admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2010/61

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In October 2010 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by South Tyneside Council to undertake an archaeological photographic building recording of the Eureka public house, Frederick Street, South Shields prior of the buildings demolition.*

*At the time of the site visit the structure of the Eureka public house was in good condition. Many of the buildings original features, both internal and external, were visible, and certainly add to the character and general aesthetic of the buildings, and the surrounding area. From the map regression study it is evident that the building was constructed bewtween 1858 and 1897. A further study of trade directories gives evidence that the Eureka was trading as a public house as early as 1876.*

*The removal of render in the early 1980's has meant that the frontage to the pub appears in very good condition. The exterior of the Eureka is a good example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century public house. The interior is in good condition but, although some original features survive, the numerous refurbishments since its construction have altered the original layout and design of the building.*

*A full and complete archival record of the building has been made and it is not considered necessary to undertake and additional work prior to the demolition.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 In October 2010 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by South Tyneside Council to undertake an archaeological photographic building recording of the Eureka public house, Frederick Street, South Shields prior to the building's demolition.

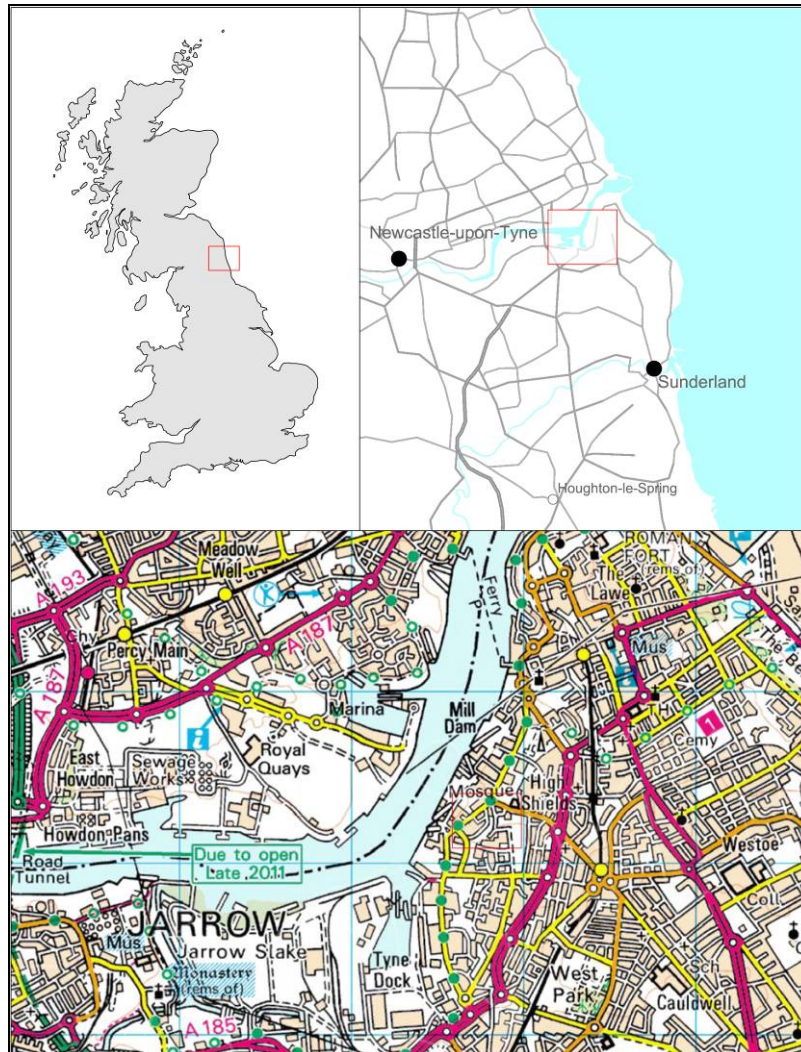


Fig. 1 Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

### 1.2 Location and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located approximately 0.5 kilometres east of the River Tyne and approximately one kilometre south of South Shields town centre. The site is centred at NZ 36046 65932
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the area comprises Coal measures and Sandstone bedrock which is overlain by Glacial till.

## **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 and IFA standards and guidance 2008.

### **2.2 Archives Services**

2.2.1 A number of sources were consulted in order to gain documentary, pictorial and cartographic evidence relating to the study area. They were as follows:

- Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle
- South Tyneside Library Local Studies

### **2.3 Historic Map Regression**

2.3.1 A number of historic maps were consulted in order to identify any changes to the building that have taken place over time. The maps included in the Map Regression exercise are as follows:

- 1st edition OS map of 1858
- 1st revision OS map of 1897
- 2nd revision OS map of 1915
- 3rd revision OS map of 1938
- OS map of 1961
- OS map of 1987

### **2.4 Photographic Record**

2.4.1 Photographs were taken not only to show the building's appearance, and to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development was based. All photographs forming part of the record were taken in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They were adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means. A photographic record was then produced by an experienced archaeological photographer using an Olympus  $\mu$ 720SW digital camera with 7.1 megapixels.

## **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### *3.1. South Shields Library Local Studies*

The local studies section held a number of photographs of the Eureka. A photograph dated 1983 (image no. STH0004528) shows the pub before any refurbishment. The main doorway is still used but the exterior is completely rendered over. This photograph was not available to publish due to copyright restrictions, but is accessible within the local studies or on their website ([www.southtyneimages.org](http://www.southtyneimages.org)).

3.1.1. Another picture, dated 22/02/1984 shows the building has been stripped back to its original frontage, with the main entrance still in the southern corner of the pub (Fig. 61). An article in the South Shields Gazette, dated 16/03/1989, has two

pages of information regarding the Eureka and the £60,000 refurbishment performed by Peter Clark Designs of Sunderland, on behalf of the then owners, Tom and Claire Mein. The article describes how, in the process of the refurbishment, many of the pub's original features, including coving, friezes and fireplaces were uncovered and restored. The article is accompanied by a photograph of the two owners as well as one of the pub, now with the main entrance blocked up as it is today.

### 3.2. *Tyne and Wear Archives*

The archives held no pre-Ordnance Survey maps or construction plans of the Eureka. Christie's Directory for Newcastle, Gateshead, North & South Shields (1876-77) listed the Eureka pub as being owned by a Mr J. Gibbons. Ward's Directory of 1885 listed the owner as a Mr J. Lillico, who remained the owner in Ward's Directory of 1889. No other information regarding the Eureka was held within the archive.

### 3.3. *National Monuments Record*

The NMR search revealed that there are 8 archaeological sites within a 0.5 kilometre radius of the Eureka public house. These are shown in the table below and are illustrated in figure 62. Development of this site will have no impact on these heritage assets.

NMR No.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
506109	High shields station	Site of railway station on the Pelaw and South Shields Branch Railway. Opened in 1879 and closed after 1977.	435901	566399
925026	South shields	Medieval town, mentioned in a document dated 1235	436070	566110
955461	Workshop corstorphine town	Late C19 or early C20 brick built workshop	435610	565980
1031047	Wrekendyke	Roman road running from Wrekenton to South Shields. The road was exposed to the north of Ravensworth Avenue where it was found to be 19 feet wide with a foundation layer of large stones and an upper layer of small sandstones. For much of its length it fo	432570	562715
1072804	Deans hospital	Pavilion-plan hospital of 1882-3 by M Hall. It comprised an administration block with two pavilion wards, a laundry, disinfecting chamber, mortuary and ambulance shed. A nurses home was added in 1931-2. By 1992 part of the hospital had been demolished.	436100	565500
1376130	Stanhope and tyne railway	The Stanhope and Tyne Railway was authorised by Deed of Settlement in 1834 and built under the wayleave system. It ran from South Shields to Stanhope via Washington, Fatfield, Leadgate, Cold Rowley, Waskerley and Parkhead. More than half of the line was	419050	552467
1376564	Pelaw and south shields branch railway	The Pelaw and South Shields Branch Railway (also known as the Newcastle and South Shields Railway) runs from Pelaw to North Tyne Dock, the section beyond to High Shields having closed. The High Shields section was extant in 1879 when the first High Shiel	430101	562371
1400956		The site of a barrage balloon mooring site was seen	436155	565560



		on vertical air photographs from the early 1940s. The remains of the concrete blocks to which the balloon was tethered were recorded, they lie in a pattern of radiating circles. Several buildings associ		
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#### **4. MAP REGRESSION**

##### **4.1. 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1858 (Figure 3)**

4.1.1. The first edition OS map shows that the study area at this time was occupied by open fields, possibly farmland. To the immediate north, the development of Frederick Street had begun but consisted mainly of a small row of buildings with an ornate garden area extending to the south.

##### **4.2. 1<sup>st</sup> revision OS map of 1897 (Figure 4)**

4.2.1. Mass housing development has taken place around the area of Laygate by the time of this map's production. The Eureka is clearly marked as a public house (P.H.) in this map, occupying approximately the same footprint as it does on the modern map. The surrounding area is built up of row upon row of terraced housing with the exception of the chapel located immediately to the south. The development of housing coincided with the development of the shipping industry in the area.

##### **4.3. 2<sup>nd</sup> revision OS map of 1915 (Figure 5)**

4.3.1. There is no change in this map to the previous 1<sup>st</sup> Revision OS map of 1897.

##### **4.4. 3<sup>rd</sup> revision OS map of 1938 1: 10560 (Figure 6)**

4.4.1. Although the scale of this map shows less detail than the previous editions it does illustrate that the building layout of the area has not changed since the previous edition.

##### **4.5. OS map of 1961 (Figure 7)**

4.5.1. This map is in greater detail than the 3<sup>rd</sup> Revision map of 1961, but again shows no change to the area.

##### **4.6. OS map of 1987 (Figure 8)**

4.6.1. There have been no changes to Frederick Street in this map. The surrounding area however has undergone drastic changes. The mass of terraced housing has been greatly reduced giving way to new road systems and car parks. To the west a large factory unit has been constructed, and to the south the chapel has been demolished. The Eureka occupies the same footprint as it does on the modern OS map, although it is depicted as having a small outbuilding to the rear (west).

## **5. BUILDING RECORDING**

5.1. The survey took place at the Eureka public house, Frederick Street, South Shields on Thursday 7th October 2010 and was carried out by Daniel Amat and Chris Scott. A plan with allocated room numbers has been provided in the appendices of this report (Fig. 63) to accompany the Building Recording. The brickwork to the building had a Common Bond/English Garden bond. The roofs were tiled in a green slate. The brick and tile work to the southwest and southeast facing elevations was in good condition for its age, due to the fact that it has previously been rendered over (see above) and subsequently stripped back to the original frontage. The rear elevation (northeast) showed its age a lot more. Without being rendered the bricks have become worn and weather beaten.

### *5.1. Second Floor*

#### *5.1.1. Room 1 (Figs. 9 & 10)*

This second floor room had two wooden framed sash windows to the south eastern elevation and a blocked off fireplace visible on the southwest. The gable beams are visible within the ceiling.

#### *5.1.2. Room 2 (Fig. 11)*

This room had a sash window to the northwest elevation as well as a small square replacement window. The southeast wall had had extensive damage and modifications caused by heating works and ducting.

#### *5.1.3. Room 3 (Fig. 12)*

This room had a single sash window and, like Room 1 had exposed ceiling beams.

#### *5.1.4. Room 4 (Fig. 13)*

This Room had been used as a bathroom with a single sash window to the northwest elevation. The southeast elevation consisted of a wood panelled partition with a doorway, creating Room 5.

#### *5.1.5. Room 5 (Fig. 14)*

This small room was situated in the eaves of the gable end of the building, and all beams associated with the roof are visible in the ceiling.

#### *5.1.6. Room 6 (Fig. 15)*

This room had a single sash window and was framed at each side of its southwest elevation by the gable ends of the roof.

#### *5.1.7. Room 7 (Fig. 16)*

This room was a mirror image of Room 5. A small ceiling light had been boarded over near the room's doorway.

#### *5.1.7. Room 8 (Fig. 17)*

This room had been partitioned off from Room 3, creating more of a narrow corridor than a room. On the southeast elevation was a single sash window, the frame of which was cropped on one side by the partition wall. A door, similar to that in Room 4, leads into Room 7.

5.1.8. *Room 9 (Figs. 18 & 19)*

This room was the main corridor for this floor. It serves as access to rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8. The staircase was framed by wooden spindles and banisters. A modern replacement window was present on this floor.

5.2. *First Floor*

5.2.1. *Room 10 (Figs. 20 & 21)*

This room had a large, wood-panelled bay window to the southeast elevation; the north east elevation was concealed by fitted wardrobes. Although covered with wallpaper, the southwest elevation shows signs of a covered fireplace towards its base.

5.2.2. *Room 11 (Figs. 22, 23 & 24)*

This large kitchen area had two large sash windows to the northwest elevation. A small partitioned room on the northeast elevation houses a water boiler. The southeast elevation had a large double doorway into the passage area.

5.2.3. *Room 12 (Figs. 25, 26, 27 & 28)*

This large room had a large bay window to the southeast elevation. The southwest elevation had two sash windows as well as a fireplace located centrally. The northwest elevation appears to have been once an open area, effectively making Room 12, 13 and 14 one large room. Although the ceiling coving and picture rail exist along this elevation, they are modern replacements; the skirting board on the other hand, has a return at either side of the wall, showing where a gap would have been.

5.2.4. *Room 13 (Fig. 29)*

This room (currently a bathroom) has been partitioned from Room 14. It has a single sash window. The ornate coving disappears to the southwest into the partitioned wall.

5.2.5. *Room 14 (Figs. 30 & 31)*

The southwest elevation of this room had two large sash windows, either side of a blocked off fireplace. The ornate coving carries on into this room from Room 13. The southeast elevation is indented beneath a ceiling beam. This beam is likely to have been the roof support for the open plan area before they were sectioned into smaller rooms.

5.2.6. *Room 15 (Figs. 32, 33 & 34)*

This room was the main corridor serving as access to Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14. The staircase to this area has carved wooden spindles in the same style as the second floor. The window to this elevation had a stained glass design likely to be original to the building.

5.3. *Ground Floor*

5.3.1. *Room 16 (Fig. 35)*

This corridor (at the foot of the stairwell) had an access doorway into the bar area of the building as well as a large doorway onto Frederick Street.

5.3.2. *Room 17 (Fig. 36)*

This small 'snug' was situated to the southeast of the bar area through an archway. It had bench seats lining the walls and a modern fireplace on the southwest elevation.

5.3.3. *Room 18 (Figs. 37, 38, 39 & 40)*

This room had access to the bar, as well as to Rooms 16, 19 and 20. Two large stained glass windows were situated on the northwest elevation. The southwest elevation had an original fireplace (although with a modern insert). The northeast and southeast elevations had a decorative frieze below the moulded coving.

5.3.4. *Room 19 (Figs. 41, 42 & 43)*

The 'L' shaped bar area had two entrance ways, one to the southeast elevation (along with five windows) and one to the southwest elevation (with three windows). The chamfered corner (south facing) of the building was formerly the main doorway into the bar area. This has since been blocked off (during the 1980's renovation, see above). An original fireplace was situated on the southwest elevation. Bare wood flooring was present in this area (unlike the other carpeted rooms) and was in good condition.

5.3.5. *Room 20 (Figs. 45 & 46)*

This former pool room was situated within the single storied projection. It has access into Rooms 18 and 19, with four windows to the southwest elevation and one to the northeast elevation. The flooring in this room was a red and white checked laminate. The northwest elevation of this room had access doors to the ladies and gents toilets (Rooms 21 & 22).

5.3.6. *Rooms 21 & 22 (Figs. 47 & 48)*

These rooms have been partitioned off from Room 20 to create two toilet areas. These dark toilet areas had two small windows to the northeast elevation and one larger window to the southwest. A small access hatch above Room 22 gave access into a loft area above these rooms. It was possible to see from this location that the toilets were a later addition to this section of the building, and the original wall paper still existed to the northwest elevation.

5.3.7. *Bar (Fig. 44)*

The bar was dark oak, wood panelled, and gave access to Rooms 18, 19 and 20. The bar was in good condition, but was possibly part of the 1980's renovation (as mentioned above) and therefore not original to the building.

5.3.8. *Cellar (Figs. 49, 50, 51 & 52)*

Like most cellars, the Eureka's was extremely damp. The concrete floors were pooled with water, which ran through the walls. There were three main rooms. The first room was situated around the cellar entrance. This large space had the barrel loading doors to the northwest elevation as well as a walled off storage area. To the southwest of this area, through two large double doors was another area, previously used as the pump room (being situated directly beneath the Bar). The last room was situated beneath the single storied section of the building. This area again had concrete flooring, pitched at an angle to allow water to spill to the drain located at the entrance. Either side of the room had a raised concrete area, likely used to store barrels.

#### 5.4. Exterior

##### 5.4.1. Exterior southeast facing elevation (Fig. 54)

The southeast facing elevation had a grand façade consisting of brown, enamel-glazed brick pillars to the ground floor, with green glazed tiled sections in between. There are five windows to the ground floor as well as two entrance ways. The windows and pillars are topped by a wooden, moulded stringcourse which contains the name of the pub. The second floor consisted of two large bay windows, each containing four windows in a sash style. These windows are original to the building. The second floor contains two dormer projections. Within each projection are two sash windows, with sandstone lintels and cills. Above these windows was a small, narrow, slit-gable window to the attic space. The southern edge of this elevation was chamfered corner which used to house the main entranceway to the pub. This has subsequently been blocked up when the pub was refurbished (see historic background above). The first floor of this corner had a single sashed window.

##### 5.4.2. Southwest facing elevation (Figs. 56, 57, 58 & 60)

This elevation consists of the main pub building, as well as a single storey extension to the northeast. The ground floor again consists of the brown enamel-glazed bricks, with green glazed tiles as well as three windows and a doorway. The extension was brick fronted with three windows each having a sandstone lintel and cill. At the base of the extension a small, square, wooden doorway leads to the basement. The first floor of the pub had three sash windows. The second floor had a single dormer projection containing a single sash window with a narrow slit window above. A chimney projects from the gable end of the dormer.

##### 5.4.3. Northwest facing elevation (Figs. 59)

This elevation consists of many projections, the most northerly being the single storied extension. This projection contains no windows. Centrally this elevation had a two storey projection. This projection contains two windows to the ground floor, in the original stained glass, and two to the second. The main building at the east of the elevation had a doorway to the ground floor, a single window to the first floor and a modern replacement window to the second floor. Centrally, the second floor consists of one dormer window, and two windows within a dormer projection.

##### 5.4.4. Northeast facing elevation (Figs. 55)

The second floor of this elevation had a grey rendering, while everything below this (at the time of recording) was covered over due to the demolition of the previously adjoining building.

## 6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. At the time of the site visit the structure of the Eureka public house was in good condition. Many of the original features, both internal and external, were visible, and certainly lend to the character and general aesthetic of it and the surrounding area. From the map regression study it is evident that the building was constructed between 1858 and 1897. A further study of trade directories gives evidence that the Eureka was trading as a public house as early as 1876.

- 6.2. The removal of render in the early 1980's has meant that the frontage to the pub appears in very good condition. The exterior of the Eureka is a good example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century public house. The interior is in good condition, but although some original features survive, the numerous refurbishments since its construction have altered the original layout and design of the building.
- 6.3. The sparse documentary evidence indicates the building has most likely always been a public house and has seen very little, if any development in the hundred or so years since its initial building and the renovations in the 1980's
- 6.4. The North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF) states that 'despite the widespread distribution of public houses less work has been carried out on the consumption than distribution of alcohol', 'there is no overview of the development of public house architecture in the region' (NERRF, page, 102.). This report complies with agenda MOvii. Sports and leisure (NERRF, page 196), 'there should be basic surveys of pre-WWII cinemas, public houses and sporting facilities'.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

- 7.1. This report and associated photographs forms a permanent archive record of the Eureka public house, prior to its demolition. No further work is deemed necessary in advance of the proposed demolition of the structure.

## **7. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT**

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

## **8. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

- 8.1 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.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Mark Gibson of South Tyneside Council Regeneration 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.

## **10. REFERENCES**

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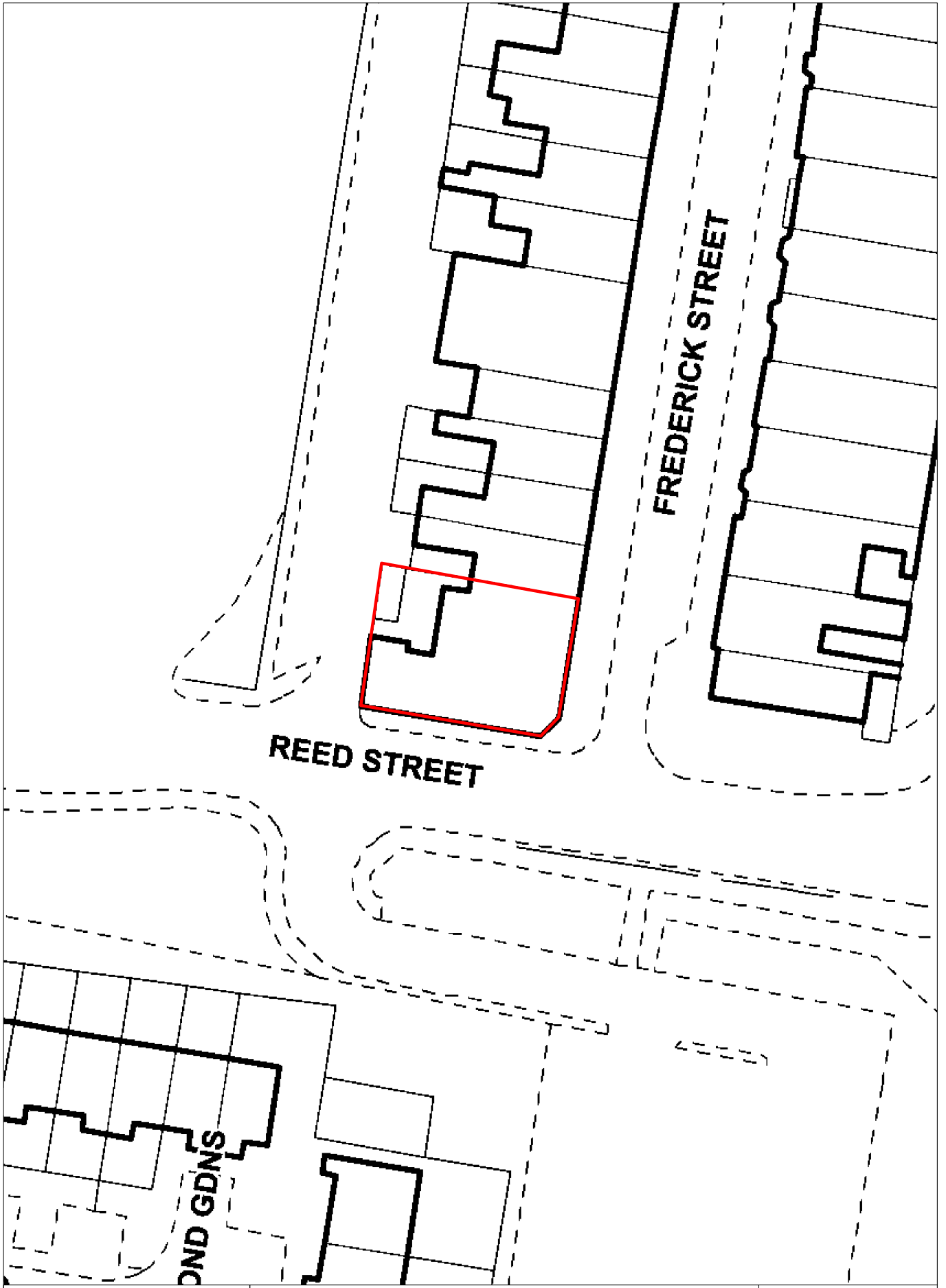
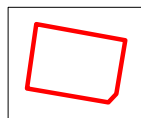


Figure 2.

Site Boundary

scale = 1:500 @ A4

Key:



Site boundary



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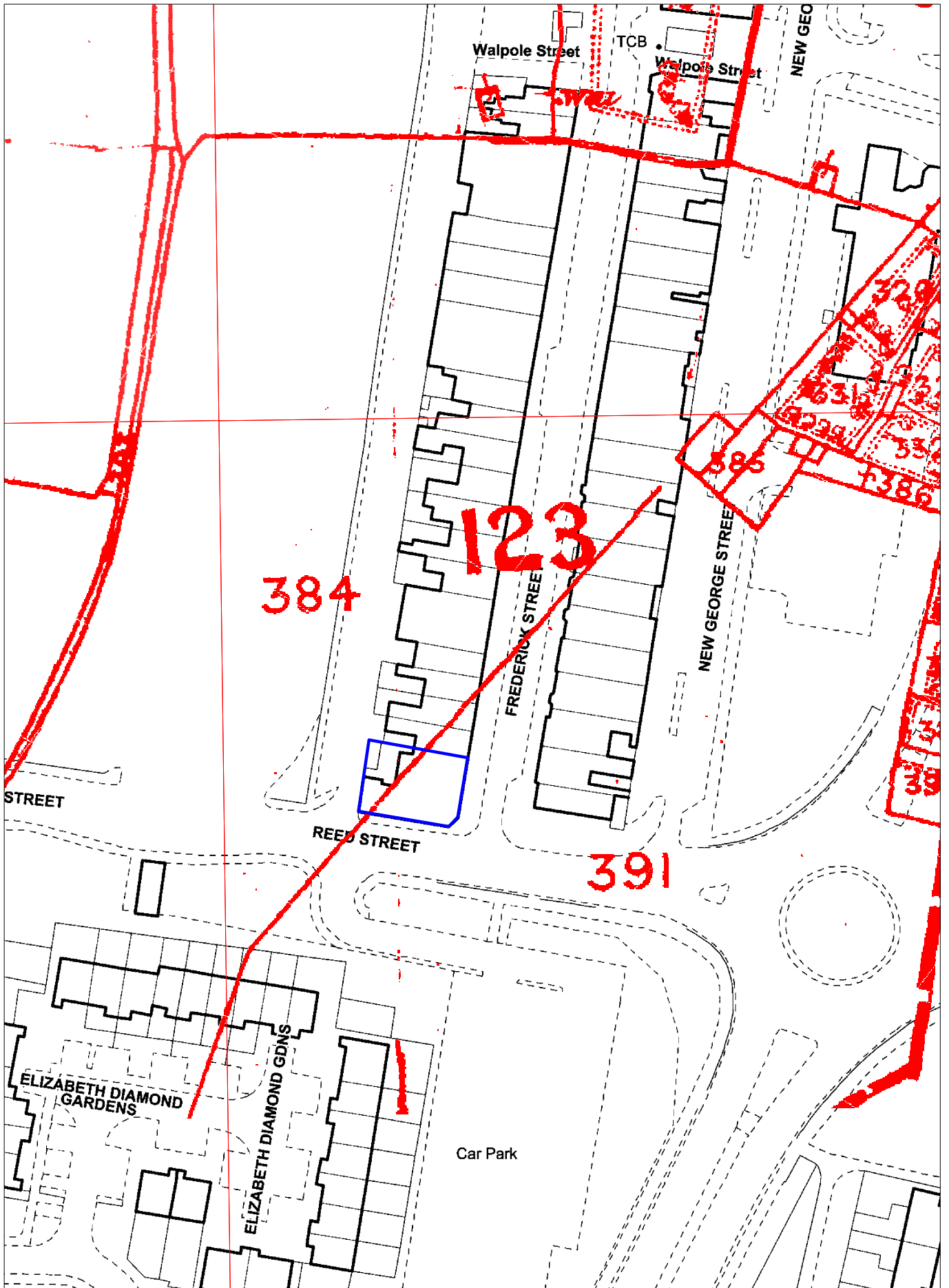


Figure 3.  
 1st Edition OS map of 1858  
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Key:



1st Edition OS map of 1858



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Figure 4.  
 1st Revision OS map of 1897  
 scale = 1:1000 @ A4

Key:



1st Revision OS map of 1897

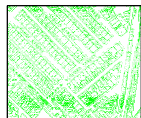


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Figure 5.  
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2nd Revision OS map of 1915



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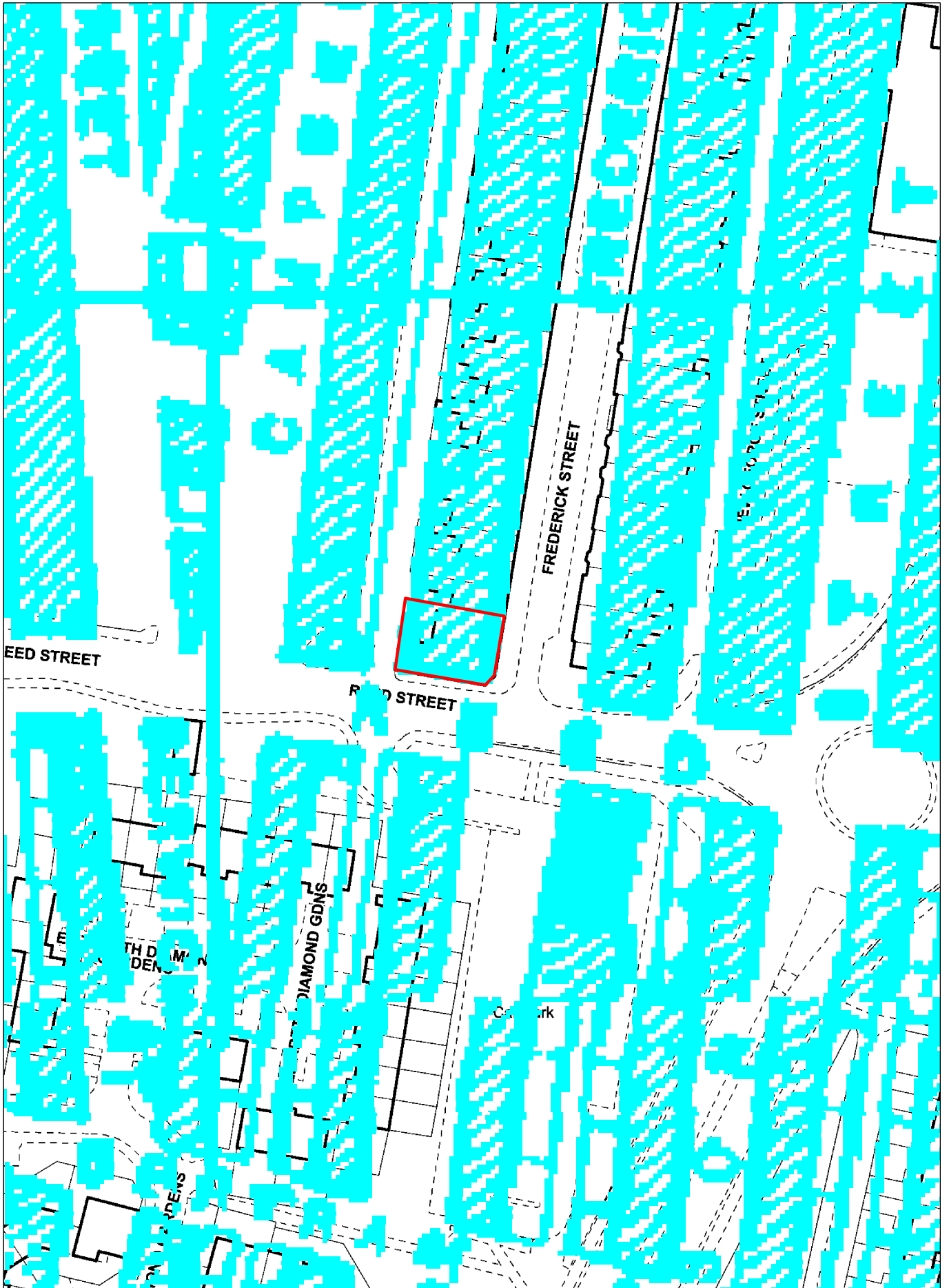
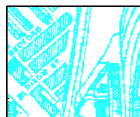


Figure 6.

3rd Revision OS map of 1938 1:10560

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3rd Revision OS map of 1938 1:10560



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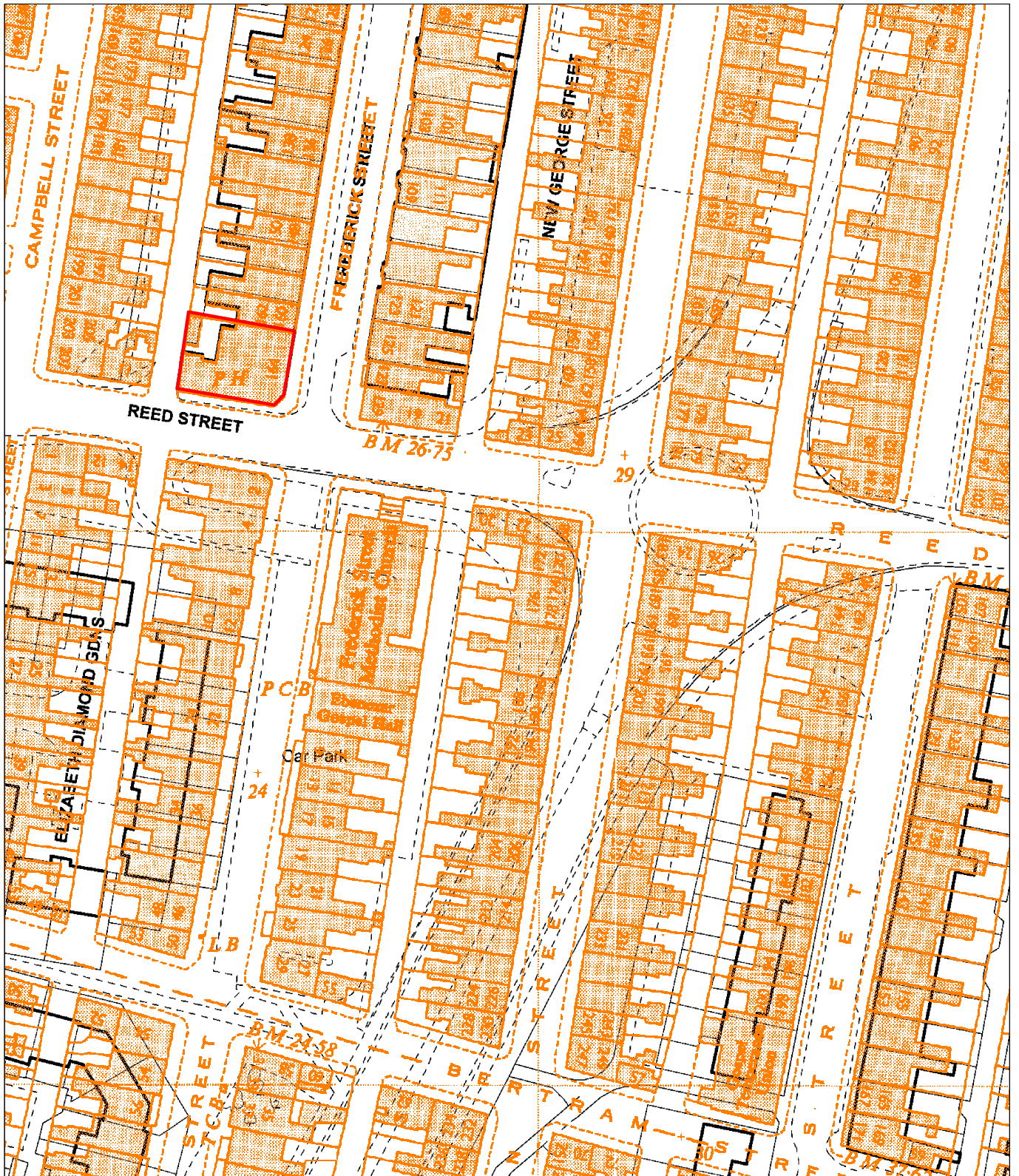


Figure 7.

OS map of 1961

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OS map of 1961



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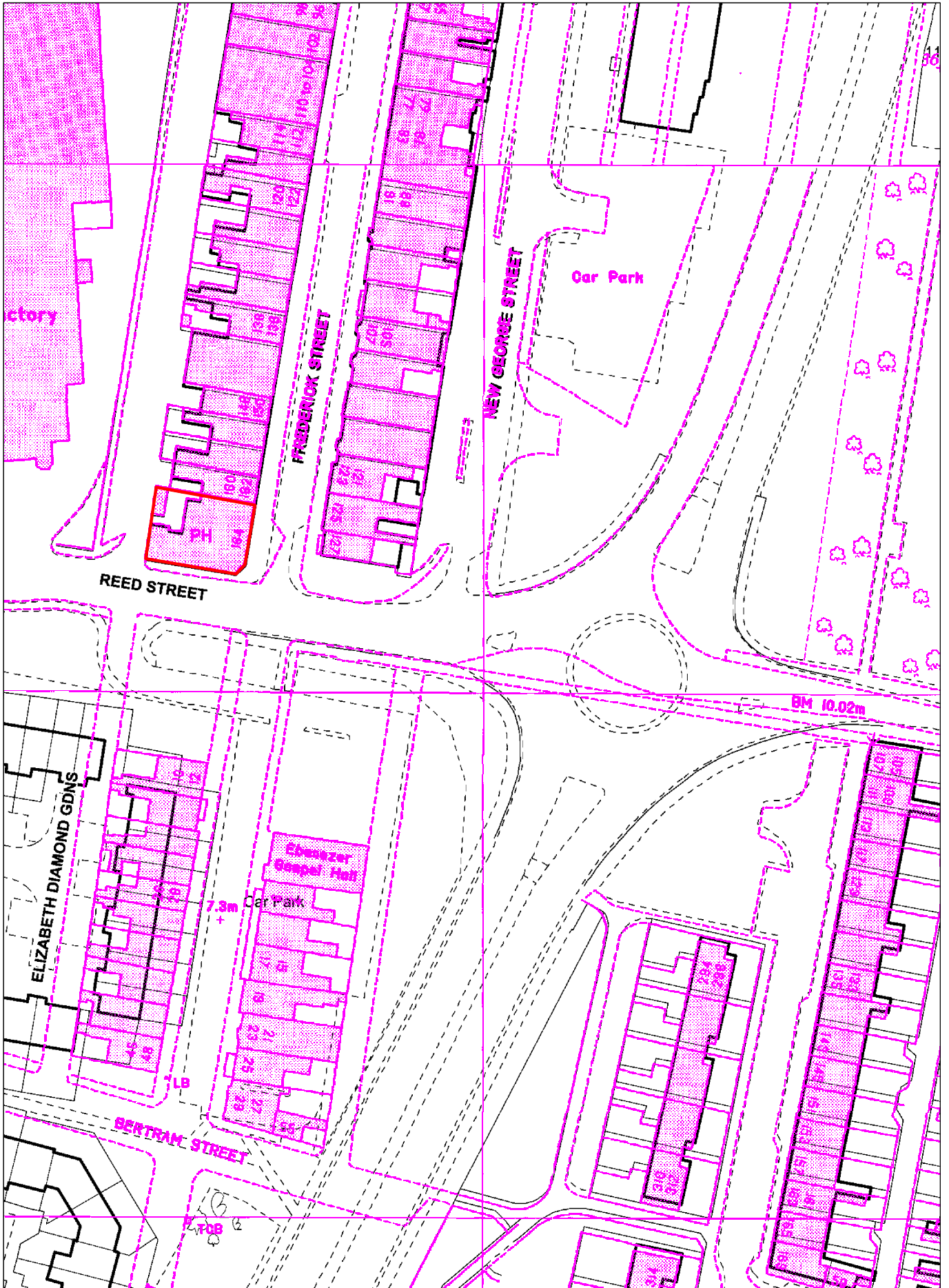


Figure 8.

OS map of 1987

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Key:



OS map of 1987



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Fig 9. Room 1



Fig 10. Room 1



Fig 11. Room 2

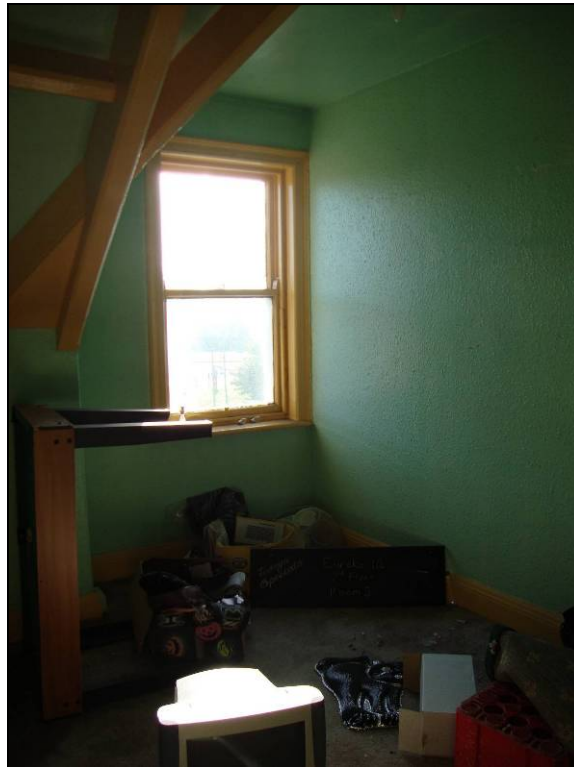


Fig 12. Room 3





Fig 13. Room 4



Fig 14. Room 5



Fig 15. Room 6



Fig 16. Room 7

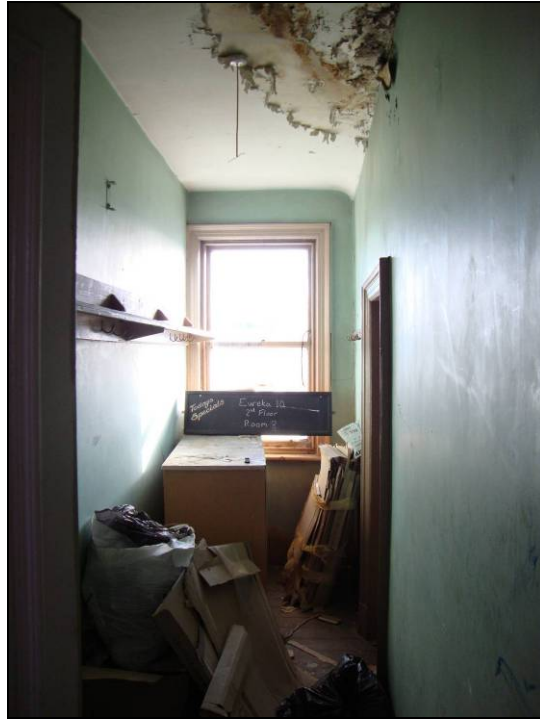


Fig 17. Room 8

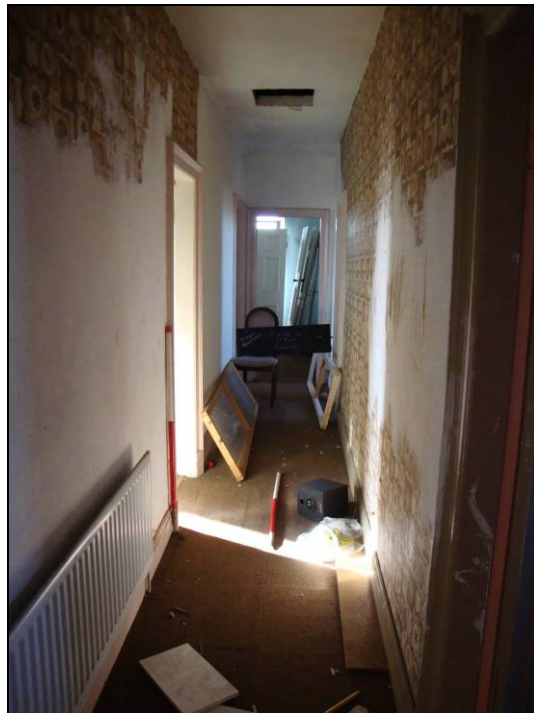


Fig 18. Room 9



Fig. 19. Room 9



Fig. 20. Room 10



Fig. 21. Room 10



Fig. 22. Room 11



Fig. 23. Room 11



Fig. 24. Room 11



Fig. 25. Room 12



Fig. 26. Room 12



Fig. 27. Room 12



Fig. 28. Room 12





Fig. 29. Room 13



Fig. 30. Room 14



Fig. 31. Room 14



Fig. 32. Room 15



Fig. 33. Room 15



Fig. 34. Room 15



Fig. 35. Room 16



Fig. 36. Room 17



Fig. 37. Room 18



Fig. 38. Room 18



Fig. 39. Room 18



Fig. 40. Room 18



Fig. 41. Room 19



Fig. 42. Room 19



Fig. 43. Room 19

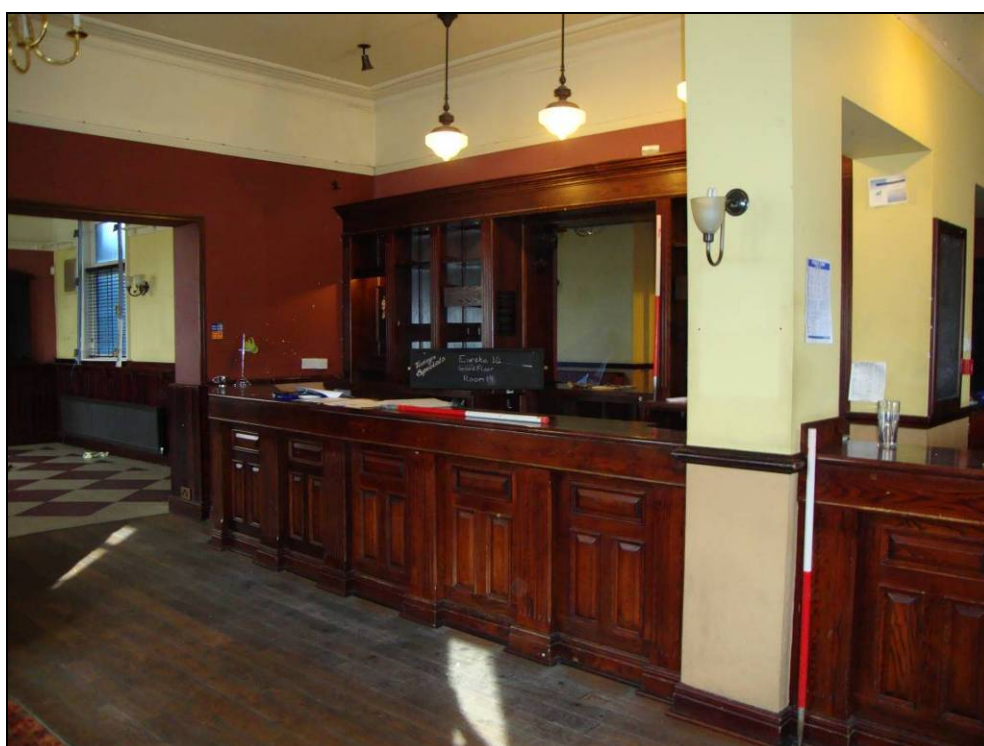


Fig. 44. Bar, Room 19





Fig. 45. Room 20



Fig. 46. Room 20



Fig. 47. Room 21



Fig. 48. Room 21



Fig. 49. Cellar

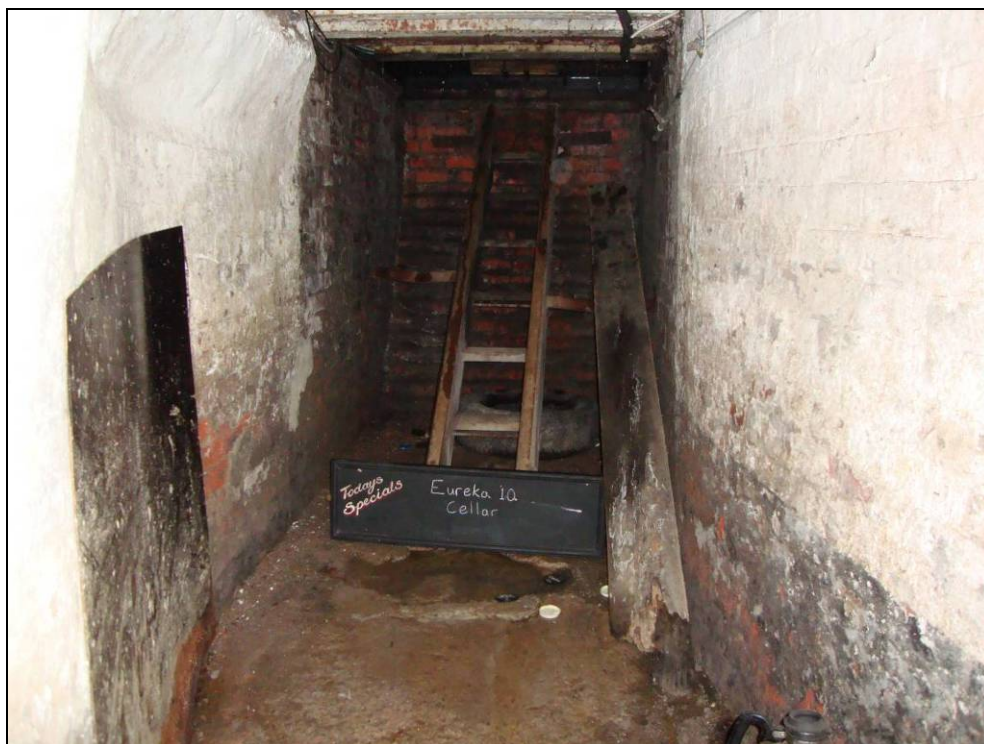


Fig. 50. Cellar



Fig. 51. Cellar



Fig. 52. Cellar

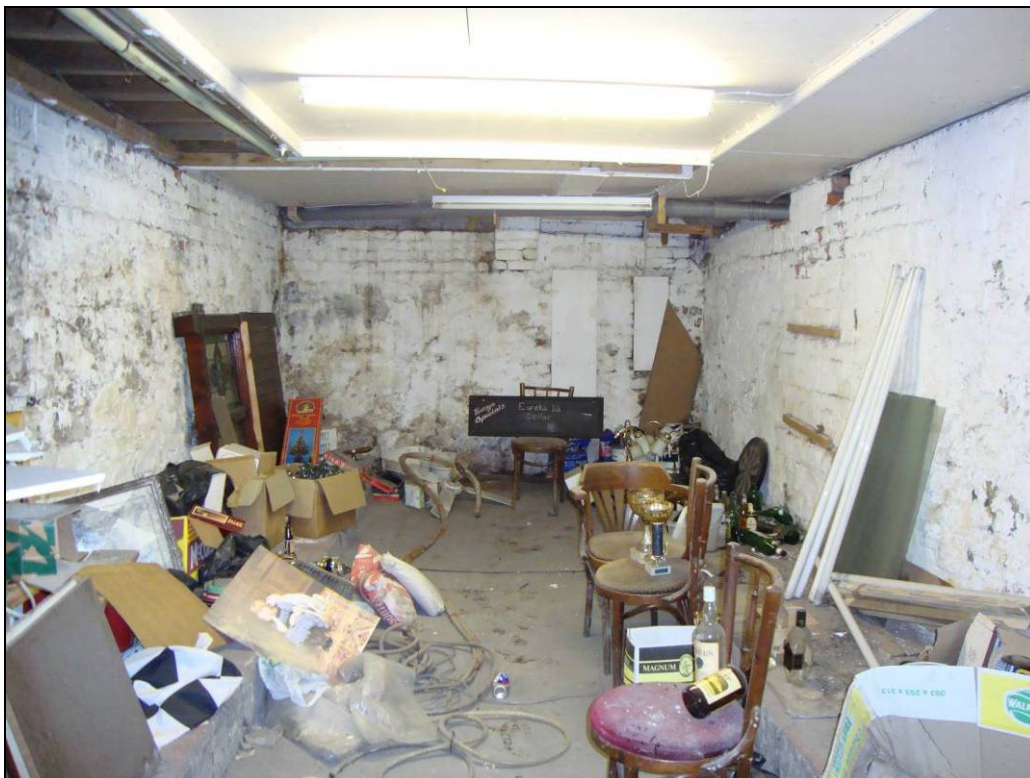


Fig. 53. Cellar



Fig. 54. Southeast facing elevation



Fig. 55. Northeast facing elevation



Fig. 56. South facing elevation



Fig. 57. Southwest facing elevation



Fig. 58. Southwest facing elevation



Fig. 59. Northwest facing elevation



Fig. 60. Glazed bricks and Tiles



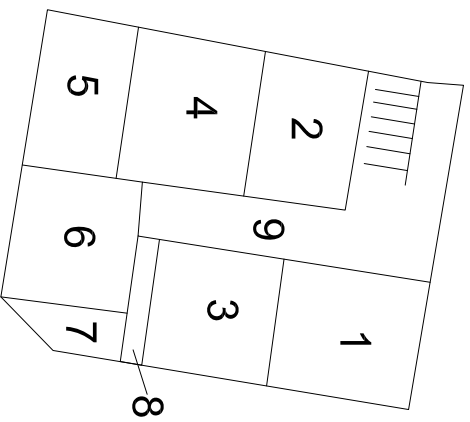
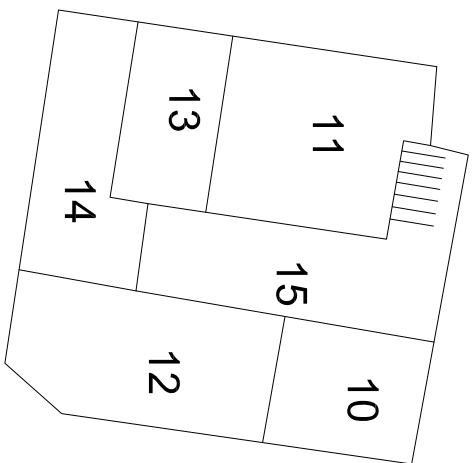
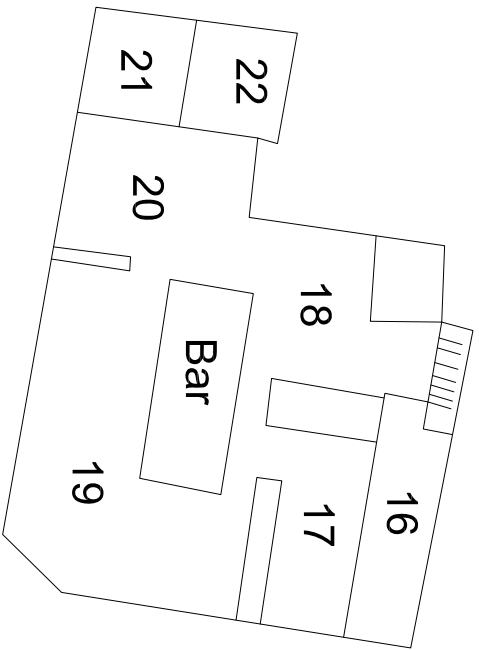


Fig. 61. Eureka photograph dated 22/02/1984



Figure 63

Room location plan



Not to Scale

Copyright/ Licencing

This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission. Licence No. 100045420

**APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER**

Shot No.	Description	Scale
1	Room 1	2m
2	Room 1	2m
3	Room 1	2m
4	Room 2	2m
5	Room 3	2m
6	Room 5	2m
7	Room 9	2m
8	Room 4	2m
9	Room 8	2m
10	Room 9	2m
11	Room 9	2m
12	Room 9	2m
13	Room 10	2m
14	Room 10	2m
15	Room 11	2m
16	Room 11	2m
17	Room 11	2m
18	Room 12	2m
19	Room 12	2m
20	Room 12	2m
21	Room 12	2m
22	Room 13	2m
23	Room 14	2m
24	Room 14	2m
25	Room 15	2m
26	Room 15	2m
27	Room 15	2m
28	Room 15	2m
29	Room 16	2m
30	Room 17	2m
31	Room 17	2m
32	Room 18	2m
33	Room 18	2m
34	Room 18	2m
35	Room 18	2m
36	Room 18	2m
37	Room 18	2m
38	Room 19	2m
39	Room 19	2m
40	Room 19	2m
41	Room 19	2m
42	Room 19	2m
43	Room 19	2m
44	Room 19	2m
45	Room 19	2m
46	Room 19	2m
47	Room 19	2m
48	Room 19	2m
49	Room 19	2m
50	Room 19	2m
51	Room 20	2m
52	Room 20	2m
53	Room 20	2m
54	Room 21	2m

55	Room 22	2m
56	Room 22	2m
57	Cellar	2m
58	Cellar	2m
59	Cellar	2m
60	Cellar	2m
61	Cellar	2m
62	Cellar	2m
63	Cellar	2m
64	Cellar	2m
65	Cellar	2m
66	Cellar	2m
67	Cellar	2m
68	Cellar	2m
69	Cellar	2m
70	Cellar	2m
71	Cellar	2m
72	Cellar	2m
73	Cellar	2m
74	Cellar	2m
75	Southwest facing elevation	2m
76	Southwest facing elevation	2m
77	Northwest facing elevation	2m
78	Northwest facing elevation	2m
79	South facing elevation	2m
80	South facing elevation	2m
81	Southeast facing elevation	2m
82	Southeast facing elevation	2m
83	Southeast facing elevation	2m
84	Southeast facing elevation	2m
85	Northeast facing elevation	2m

# **Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team**

## **Specification for Archaeological Building Recording of the Eureka Public House (No. 164) and the shops on Frederick Street, South Shields**

Planning Application: ST/0588/09/OUT

Author:

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](mailto:jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk)

Date: 1 September 2010

County Archaeologist's Reference Number: MON7278

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**

Outline planning permission has been granted for a mixed-use development, comprising 401 residential units, commercial floor space, retail and leisure floor space at Trinity South, Laygate, Rekendyke Lane, Havelock Street, Eldon Street, Reed Street and New George Street, South Shields.

As part of the development, the Eureka Public House, which is on the Local List and a terrace of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century shops with flats above on Frederick Street will be demolished.

In accordance with condition 9 of the planning permission and PPS5 it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken prior to demolition in order to compile a permanent archive record of the structures.

The shops and flats are still in use – the first task will therefore be to fully record the public house which is now out of use, and the exterior of the shops/flats.

The interior of the shops and flats (which are thought to be of little interest) will be inspected and photographed later, when the present owners/tenants vacate them.

Background research will be required, which will involve visiting the **Tyne and Wear Archives, Record Office and local libraries**. The finished report will include recommendations for any further recording required.

Prospective archaeological surveyors must be able to recognise architecturally important features and place these within the chronological sequence of the development of the building. Experience of recording buildings is essential, and a proven track-record in this field must be demonstrated in the tendering process.

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

The work will be undertaken according to English Heritage Guidelines - Managing Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition ('MAP2') 1991 ([www.english-heritage.org.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm](http://www.english-heritage.org.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](http://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](http://www.archaeologists.net)

## ***Research Aims and Objectives***

The finished report should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

See <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 staff on site must understand the project aims and methodologies.

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

### ***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 comply with the requirements of this specification.

### ***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 Client may wish to see copies of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policies.

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 as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers) formerly SCAUM (Standing Conference on Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual

[www.famearchaeology.co.uk](http://www.famearchaeology.co.uk)

[www.scaum.org/uk](http://www.scaum.org/uk)

The Risk Assessment will identify what PPE (hard hats, glasses/goggles, steel toe cap and instep boots, gloves, high-viz clothing etc) is required.

Other potentially applicable legislation:

Working at Heights Regulations 2005, Manual Handling 1992

'Safe use of ladders and stepladders: An employers' guide' HSE Books 2005

Scaffolding by law has to have a tag on it with the date it was erected and the name of the person who erected it plus the subsequent dates of safety checks every 7 days.

Some archaeological work (such as those that last more than 30 days or involve more than 500 person days) may be deemed notifiable projects under C.D.M Regulations 1994 (amended 2007). Where C.D.M Regs apply, the HSE must be notified. A CDM Co-ordinator and principal contractor must be appointed. The CDM-C will produce a Health and Safety file. The PC will prepare the Construction Phase Plan. The HSE website includes a Power Point presentation on CDM training.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Health and Safety Executive website has downloadable leaflets [www.hse.gov.uk](http://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 Safely – Your guide to personal safety at work”  
[www.rics.org/site/scripts/download\\_info.aspx?fileID=4078&categoryID=534S](http://www.rics.org/site/scripts/download_info.aspx?fileID=4078&categoryID=534S)

### ***Recording level***

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

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      *Produce a photographic record***

Photographs should be used not only to show a building's appearance, but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based.

All photographs forming part of a record should be in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They should be adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means.

An experienced archaeological photographer should produce a record of the building using either a **digital camera or in black and white print and colour slide**.

### **Digital cameras:**

Use a camera of 5 megapixels or more.

For maximum flexibility digital Single Lens Reflex cameras offer the best solution for power users. 6 megapixels should be considered a minimum requirement.

When photographing with digital SLR cameras, there is often a magnifying effect due to smaller sensor sizes.

If the JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) setting is used, set the camera for the largest image size with least compression. The JPEG format discards information in order to reduce file size. If the image is later manipulated, the quality will degrade each time you save the file.

For maximum quality, **the preferred option** is that the RAW (camera-specific) setting is used. This allows all the information that the camera is capable of producing to be saved. Because all of the camera data is preserved, post processing can include colour temperature, contrast and exposure compensation adjustments at the time of conversion to TIFF (Tagged Interchangeable File Format), thereby retaining maximum photographic quality.

The RAW images must be converted to TIFF before they are deposited with the HER and TWAS because special software from the camera manufacturer is needed to open RAW files.

Uncompressed formats such as TIFF are preferred by most archives that accept digital data.

## **Post photography processing:**

The submitted digital images must be 'finished', ready to be archived.

Post photography processing workflow for RAW images:

- 1 Download images
- 2 Edit out unwanted shots & rotate
- 3 Batch re-number
- 4 Batch caption
- 5 Batch convert to TIFF
- 6 Edit in Photoshop or similar
- 7 Save ready to burn to CD
- 8 Burn to CD
- 9 Dispatch

Batch caption – the image files should be named to reflect their content, preferably incorporating the site or building name. Consistent file naming strategies should be used. It is good practice not to use spaces, commas or full stops. For advice, go to <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/userinfo/deposit.html#filenaming> . In order to find images at a future date and for copyright the site or building name, photographer's name and/or archaeological unit etc must be embedded in the picture file. The date can be appended from the EXIF data. Metadata recording this information must be supplied with the image files. A list of images, their content and their file names should be supplied with the image files on the CDs.

Batch conversion to TIFF – any white balance adjustments such as 'daylight' or 'shade' be required then this can be done as part of the conversion process. Ensure that any sharpening settings are set to zero.

Edit in 'Imaging' software such as Photoshop – tonal adjustments (colour, contrast) can be made. Rotate images where necessary, crop them to take out borders, clean the images to remove post-capture irregularities and dust. Check for sensor dust at 100% across the whole image.

Save ready for deposit – convert to TIFF and save. Retain the best colour information possible – at least 24 bit.

If the JPEG setting has been used and the image has been manipulated in any way it should be saved as a TIFF to prevent further image degradation through JPEGing.

Burn to CD – the NMR recommends using Gold CDs. Use an archive quality disk such as MaM-E gold. Gold disks have a lower burn speed than consumer disks.

Disks should be written to the 'Single Session ISO9660 – Joliet Extensions' standard and not UDF/Direct CD. This ensures maximum compatibility with current and future systems.

Images should be placed in the root directory not in a folder.

The CD will be placed in a plastic case which is labelled with the site name, year and archaeological contractor.

## **Printing the digital images:**

In view of the currently unproven archival performance of digital data it is always desirable to create hard copies of images on paper of archival quality.

A selection of the images will be printed in the finished report at high quality, two images per A4 page.

When preparing files for printing, a resolution of 300dpi at the required output size is appropriate.

A full set of images will also be professionally printed in colour for Tyne and Wear Archives and the HER.

Use processing companies that print photos to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used.

All prints for Tyne and Wear Archives must be marked on the back with the project identifier (e.g. site code) and image number.

Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves (labelled with image number)

Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of image numbers

The index should record the image number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it

The print sleeves and index will either be bound into the paper report or put in an A4 ringbinder which is labelled with the site name, year and archaeological unit on its spine.

### **Black and white print and colour slide:**

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

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

All photographs must have the record number of the structural component clearly visible.

{reference: Duncan H. Brown, 2007, "Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation"

### **The photographic record will include:**

Eureka Public House:

- 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, pub frontage etc etc
- Overall appearance of each room and circulation areas
- Internal close-up detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, fireplaces, staircases, cornices, architraves, skirting boards, doorcases, bar fittings 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

Shops:

- General views of the buildings in its wider setting or landscape
- The buildings' 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 buildings' external appearance – windows, doors, shopfronts, decorative detail, blocked openings, chimneys, etc etc

### 3 *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
- Details of local listing
- 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 of pub and description of exterior of pub and shops
- Names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known
- An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis
- An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations
- An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building and its purpose
- Any evidence for the former evidence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
- Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location
- Relevant information from other readily available sources – from books, documents, plans, from other people who may be familiar with the building
- Historic map regression
- Copies of archive plans of buildings
- Copies of historic photographs of the buildings
- Full bibliographic references and list of sources consulted
- Glossary of architectural terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers.

Documentary and cartographic records, plans (including deposited building plans, 1:500 town centre OS maps, Charles Goad Fire Insurance Plans etc) and photographs relating to the building will be consulted at:

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

**South Shields Local Studies, Central Library, Prince Georg Square, South Shields NE33 2PE (tel. 0191 4271818 ext. 7860)**

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

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR)

Useful websites:

[www.twsitelines.info](http://www.twsitelines.info)

[www.sine.ncl.ac.uk](http://www.sine.ncl.ac.uk)

The report must have the following features:-

1. location plan or plans
2. Details of visits to the building undertaken by the contractor
3. Selection of digital images printed at high quality
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

Two paper copies of the report need to be submitted:

- One for deposition in the County HER (address on front page)
- One for Tyne and Wear Archives (to be sent to the HER as TWAS collect reports from the HER on an annual basis)

Two copies of the digital images printed as photographic prints (in conservation grade transparent plastic wallets in an A4 ringbinder as detailed above) is needed:

- For Tyne and Wear Archives. Please send this to the HER
- For the HER

Where black and white film and colour slide has been used instead of a digital camera, two sets of the prints and slides are needed plus one set of negatives:

- One set of prints and slides for the HER
- One set of prints, slides and the negatives for TWAS. Please send this to the HER

Three pdf copies of the report plus all of the digital photographs and metadata (as detailed above) are needed on CD.:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (South Tyneside Council) – to be submitted formally by the developer with the appropriate fee
- and one for deposition in the County HER

**PLEASE DO NOT ATTACH THE HER'S CD TO THE PAPER REPORT AS THEY ARE STORED SEPARATELY**

***The report and CD for the HER and TWAS must be sent by the archaeological consultant or their client directly to the address on the front page. 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.***

### **Archaeology Data Service**

The digital archive including the image files can, if the appointed archaeologist and commissioning client choose to, be deposited with the ADS (The Archaeology Data Service) which archives, disseminates and catalogues high quality digital resources of long-term interest to archaeologists. The ADS will evaluate datasets before accepting them to maintain rigorous standards (see the ADS Collections Policy). The ADS charge a fee for digital archiving of development-led projects. For this reason deposition of the images with the ADS is optional.

Archaeology Data Service  
Department of Archaeology  
University of York  
King's Manor  
York  
YO1 7EP  
01904 433 954

Web: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

### **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](mailto: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](mailto:oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk)). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

**This specification is based on:**

Digital Imaging Guidelines by Ian Leonard, Digital Archive Officer, English Heritage 22 September 2005)

Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, English Heritage, 2006

Duncan H. Brown, 2007, “Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation”

IFA, Guidance on the use and preservation of digital photographs

FISH (Forum on Information Standards in Heritage), September 2006 v.1, A Six Step Guide to Digital Preservation, FISH Fact Sheet No. 1

Visual Arts Data Service and Technical Advisory Service for Images, Creating Digital Resources for the Visual Arts: Standards and Good Practice [http://vads.ahds.ac.uk/guides/creating\\_guide/contents.html](http://vads.ahds.ac.uk/guides/creating_guide/contents.html)

AHDS Guides to Good Practice – Julian Richards and Damian Robinson (eds), Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice, Second Edition

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