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# **NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

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**Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/588/07**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
OF  
CLAREMONT BUILDINGS AND  
BARRAS BUILDINGS,  
CLAREMONT ROAD,  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,  
TYNE AND WEAR**

**FOR  
TURNER AND TOWNSEND  
PROJECT MANAGEMENT LTD  
AND NEWCASTLE  
UNIVERSITY**

**NGR NZ 2486 6504**

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Cat Peters, BA (Hons), MLitt  
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre  
Nenthead  
Alston  
Cumbria CA9 3PD  
Tel: (01434) 382045  
Fax: (01434) 382294  
Email: [info@nparchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@nparchaeology.co.uk)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In October 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Turner and Townsend Ltd on behalf of Newcastle University, to undertake an archaeological desk study in advance of a proposed development at the Claremont Buildings and Barras Building, Claremont Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2486 6504).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in Tyne and Wear Archives in Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne and of the Local Studies section of library at Newcastle City Centre (temporarily relocated to the Civic Centre) and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Tyne and Wear County Council based in Jesmond Cemetery Gates, Newcastle upon Tyne. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information and several relevant web sites.

The desk-based assessment located a total of 41 sites from the HER and other sources in close proximity to the development site. These include 1 entry of prehistoric date, 5 entries of Medieval date, 13 entries of Post-Medieval date and 1 entry of Modern date. The most important of these is a Post-Medieval mill, Barras Mill. The Claremont Buildings are also listed Grade II.

The potential for Post-Medieval or Victorian archaeological remains surviving on the development site is medium to high. The water corn mill is the earliest feature known to have existed within the development site, and traces of it could survive beneath the site of the Barras Building, proposed for demolition. Cellaring of the site, of probable Post-Medieval or Victorian origin, will have affected its survival, and may mean that no earlier deposits will be encountered during redevelopment of the site. As no plans were available of the building, it may be that the whole site has not been cellared.

On the evidence presented in this report there is a medium potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on the site. Recent evaluation work on an adjoining site did not reveal evidence for activity earlier than the Post-Medieval period, and this development is unlikely to reveal earlier deposits. However, the importance of a water corn mill surviving within the centre of Newcastle is high, and this development provides a rare opportunity to assess its survival, before detrimental impact occurs to any associated important archaeological deposits. It is therefore advisable that a form of archaeological mitigation is undertaken on this development site to avoid any detrimental affects to archaeology there. This should take the form, as a minimum, of an archaeological watching brief, to observe groundworks associated with the development.

The Claremont Buildings are listed Grade II. The southernmost part was built in 1894, with the northern extension in 1905-6. Any significant alterations to this building, due to its protective nature, may have to undergo archaeological observation, or an archaeological recording of the building as-is may be undertaken prior to development.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Gemma Dickenson of Turner and Townsend for commissioning the project on behalf of Newcastle University, and for their assistance throughout the work. Further thanks are extended to Bev Robinson of Newcastle University Estates Office for all assistance, particularly regarding the site visit.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, Newcastle City Council, and all the staff at Tyne and Wear Archives and the staff at Newcastle City Library Local Studies Section, for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Cat Peters. The report and the drawings were produced by Cat Peters. The project was managed by Matt Town, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd, and Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Newcastle City Council were consulted regarding a planning application submitted for a proposed development located on Claremont Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear (NGR NZ 2486 6504) (Fig 1). The site is located within close proximity to several known sites of historic and cultural significance. The Claremont buildings, themselves listed, are situated on the site of what was a medieval water mill on the Pandon Burn. Consequently, Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. (NPAL) were commissioned by Newcastle University to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment of the general area around the Claremont Buildings and Barras Buildings.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear archives at Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne and the local studies section of the library at Newcastle upon Tyne, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. An on-line search of the catalogues held at Northumberland Record Office, Woodhorn, was also made, though a visit was not necessary. In addition, Newcastle City Library Local Studies Section had been temporarily relocated to the Civic Centre whilst that library is refurbished, a process due to be completed in 2009. Several of the usual sources available for study had been moved to storage before the new library is completed.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT SPECIFICATION

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook the archaeological desk-based assessment in response to a request by Newcastle University regarding a brief prepared by Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer (Morrison 2007, Appendix 1). North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work, and the specification was adhered to in full. The desk based assessment was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Newcastle, with an additional detailed c. 175m radius area, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Newcastle upon Tyne, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied. They also hold details and reports of previous archaeological work carried out in the area. As the area is in the centre of the city of Newcastle upon Tyne, the search produced many records, many of which were not strictly relevant to the development site. As a result the search was narrowed, to include only those areas in close proximity to the development site. The narrowed area covered an area with a radius of c. 175m.
- 2.2.3 ***Tyne and Wear Archives (TWAS):*** the Archives at Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping was checked as well as pre-Ordnance mapping, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections. In addition, deposited building plans are held of central Newcastle, and these were checked for any surviving plans relevant to the development site.
- 2.2.4 ***Newcastle City Library Local Studies Section:*** various old photographs of the city are held in the local studies section of library. In addition, various local publications and documents outlining local history are held at the library.



2.2.5 *North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL)*: various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

## **2.3 ARCHIVE**

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Tyne and Wear HER, Newcastle upon Tyne.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team support the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index to, and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this assessment and site visit will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, as part of this national project.

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## 3. BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development site lies within an urban context in the northern part of the centre of the city of Newcastle upon Tyne, c.50m to the west of the Civic Centre, and on the opposite side of the road to the Great North Museum (Fig 1).
- 3.1.2 The site is bounded to the north by Nos. 10 and 11 Eldon Place (Grade II listed); to the east by Claremont Road; to the south by Percy Street; and to the west by car parking for Newcastle University (Fig 2). The Claremont Buildings site was built as shops, offices and housing, and is currently used by the University Chaplaincy. The Barras Building is a post-war office building, probably of 1960s or 70s construction, currently used as a doctor's surgery.
- 3.1.3 The natural subsoil of the area consists of a glacial drift of boulder clay, the Lodgement Till, which overlies carboniferous rocks containing coal measures at a depth of 50m. The Till survives to a maximum depth of 30m, but is 10m thick in most areas. Post glacial streams which flow into the River Tyne have cut deep narrow gorges through the boulder clay and solid rock, though most were culverted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Pandon Burn is one such gorge, which ran through the site, and has since been culverted.

### 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** the only evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comes from a findspot of a perforated axe hammer (site 6) found in a timber yard to the north of St Thomas' Church in 1893. The axe hammer is of a type of the late Neolithic or Bronze Age period, and is suggestive of some kind of prehistoric utilisation of the area. There is no evidence for Romano-British or Early Medieval Activity from the study area.
- 3.2.3 **Later Medieval (c. AD 1066- AD 1485):** when the castle was first built in AD 1080, the population of Newcastle was probably less than 1,000. Even by the beginning of Elizabeth I's reign (1558) it is estimated that there were probably no more than 10,000 people living in the town (Turnbull n.d.). By the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century the population was around 4,000 and the countryside would have been easily accessible to all of the inhabitants. The town walls the medieval town, only as north as Gallowgate and the top of Pilgrim Street. In the upper parts of the town, large areas remained uninhabited. The area of Barras Bridge at this time would have formed the agricultural hinterland of Newcastle. Barras Bridge itself is of medieval origin (site 4) and was a stone structure crossing the rather large obstacle that was the Pandon Burn. Although largely agricultural, a chapel was thought to have existed in the area of the Hancock Museum during medieval times, known as St James' Chapel (site 1)

and its associated cross (site 2), although the exact location of these is not known. A cemetery is also thought to have existed in the area (site 3), although this was associated with a leper hospital to the south of the extant Church of St Thomas the Martyr. MacKenzie (1827) reported that “vast quantities of human bones” had been discovered during building works in the area of St James’ Close (Hancock Museum site). This is possibly evidence for the cemetery, discovered during the early 1880s. A well, possibly also associated with the leper hospital, may also have once existed in the vicinity of the development site, although evidence is scarce (site 8).

3.2.4 ***Post-Medieval (c. AD 1485- 1900):*** this settlement pattern of Newcastle remained largely the same until the mid 1700s, illustrated by Bourne’s plan of the town in 1736. Evidence for Barras Bridge remaining in the agricultural hinterland is found in the form of a Barras Mill (site 7), a cornmill which utilised the Pandon Burn. In 1503 the mayor and commonality granted to Thomas Penreth a water corn mill called Barrers Mill, with an adjacent close on either side of the rivulet running down to the mill. The site of the mill was at the corner of Eldon Place and Percy Street and it is thought that at one time its foundations were still to be seen in the cellar of the shop on the corner (HER info: ref 1360). The burn has since been culverted. The mill pond was filled in for the construction of Eldon Place. The survival of the mill in terms of place name evidence ensued, at least until 1705, when a charity school of St John’s for 44 boys was endowed in the area with a piece of land called the “great Magdalene Close, alias Mill Close” (HER info Ref: 6555). The Charity School of St John’s (site 22) is thought to have been located to the north of the present Hancock Museum. A cabinet factory opened in 1769 also resided within 150m of the development site (site 15). With population pressure on the parts of the settlement within the walls, larger residences were being constructed along the major routeways out of the city. Although the Newcastle to Morpeth road is thought to be 19<sup>th</sup> century (site 5), it undoubtedly had an earlier predecessor.

3.2.5 The area to the north of the development site (now housing the Hancock Museum and University buildings) which once housed medieval buildings, was cleared and replaced by St James’ Place, taking on the name of the chapel it removed. This was a large mansion house (site 24) with associated coach house (site 25), summerhouse (site 26) and kitchen garden (site 27), the origins of which are thought to date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Two other large residences were built in the area at a similar time, Lovaine Hall (site 14) and Magdalene Lodge (site 17). An account held at Northumberland Record Office referring to a theft of tobacco in the Barras Bridge area in 1741 may reflect the targeting of this wealthy area by thieves (NRO QSB/81). With the Industrial age, came more pressure for space and housing. Rapid growth occurred in the town during the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although both the population and the built-up area in 1850 were small compared to 1950 (Middlebrook 1950, 206). The early 19<sup>th</sup> century had brought middle class terracing to the Barras Bridge area, the use of the area as an upper class rich suburb being short-lived. Several buildings in the vicinity of the development site date to this early 19<sup>th</sup> century period, and all are listed Grade II. They include Nos. 24-46 Jesmond Road (site 29), Nos. 10 and 11 Eldon Place (site 30), Nos. 14-20 Great North Road (site 33; incidentally no. 20, formerly 4. St Mary’s Terrace, was inhabited by Albany and John Hancock between 1838-90), Nos. 4-22 Jesmond Road (site 35), Nos. 29-47 Carlton Terrace (site 38) and No. 2 Jesmond Road (site 39).

The Church of St Thomas the Martyr also dates to this period (site 31). These are just the survivors. Wood's plan of 1827 (Fig 7) shows the beginnings of Eldon Place (now Claremont Road; no. 17 once inhabited by George and Robert Stephenson) and Eldon Row with extensive gardens behind the houses fronting the streets. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (Fig 9), shows the culmination of these developments. The Victoria Tunnel (site 9), roughly following the alignment of Claremont Road, was an underground railway and it dates to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was utilised for air raid sheltering during the Second World War.

3.2.6 This middle class suburbia was itself short-lived, demonstrable by the extensive urban centre of Newcastle. More and more working class dwellings were built in the area, built in the gardens of what had been the middle class terracing. This is seen particularly clearly in the area just to the south and east of the development site. In 1861, with the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 9), the area behind the street frontage of Percy Street consists of large gardens associated with the houses. By 1896 and the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 10), the gardens have been in-filled with long narrow buildings suggestive of working class housing with shop frontages on Percy Street rather than middle class housing. Several small scale industries seem to have been undertaken in the area, including engineering and brewing by 1886 (Kelly 1886, 165) and blacksmithing and cabinet making by 1889 (Ward 1889-90, 628). This is quite different from innkeeping and dairy cited from the very same road, Back Eldon Place/Street from mid 19<sup>th</sup> century evidence (Christie 1874-5, 30-31). This urban spread of the working classes is further represented by the provision of facilities to cater for their needs. These included an eye infirmary (opened 1885; site 13), assembly rooms (site 20) and a hospital (site 18) first seen on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey. Several public houses are cited as situated towards the Percy Street end of Back Eldon Street by the end of the 1800s, The Royal Oak and the Dunn Cow (Kelly 1886, 165). Victoria Saw Mills (site 21) would have provided employment for some, and the drill hall also dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (site 16). With the area becoming less desirable for the middle classes, the area of St James' was bought out and cleared, ready for a public museum to educate the Victorian poor and provide a suitable focus for their leisure time, the Hancock Museum, opened in 1878 (site 23). The Armstrong Memorial was erected within the Museum grounds in 1905/6 (site 10), and is Grade II listed.

3.2.7 This period of working class envelopment culminated in the demolition some of Eldon Place in preference for a large three storey shopping and dwelling development at the corner of Eldon Place and Percy Street, known as Claremont Buildings, in 1896 (site 32), now forming the southern half of the development site. It is Grade II listed. At the time in which it was built it seemed to contrast substantially with the surrounding buildings. Plate 1 shows a view of the Barras Bridge area in c. 1890 with the Church of St Thomas the Martyr to the right. The row of buildings fronting Percy Street look like run-down shop fronts, whereas the area beyond is still dominated by middle class terracing. Plate 2 shows a similar view, only about 10 years later, after the construction of the southern Claremont Building, which itself seems to express the extension of poorer urban shop fronts northwards. Building Control Plans, combined with Ordnance Survey evidence

reveal that Claremont Buildings were actually completed in two distinct stages. The southernmost part, completed in 1896, though planned in 1894 (Fig 13), and the northern part, in 1905-6 (Fig 14). On the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (Fig 10), only the southern building is shown, with an empty space adjoining it, and by 1907 and the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 12), the full building is shown. The first plan of the building was made in 1896 by Goad, as part of the Insurance Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne (Fig 11). It shows exactly what each part of the building was used for (ground floor level presumably) and the fact that it shows the whole Claremont Building Plan, suggests this part of Goad's plan was annotated in 1930, at which time it was used by a motor accessories shop, canteens and offices. Plates 3 and 4 further depict the area as an extension of the town centre shopping area.

3.2.8 **Modern (1900- present):** the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought a new period of building and development to the Barras Bridge area of Newcastle upon Tyne. The development of higher education for middle class young men had made Durham University a successful institution. Women were admitted too by this period, and this was an age of growth and prosperity for the university. A physical sciences building was constructed as part of the new Newcastle campus for Durham University, called the Armstrong Building (site 19) built between 1887 and 1906. Its success necessitated the provision of more buildings in the area, and several buildings in the vicinity of the site date to this era including the Quadrangle Gateway (site 28), the Fine Art Department (site 40), the School of Architecture (site 36), the School of Bacteriology (site 41), and a leisure provision for the students with the Students Union Building in 1924 (site 37). All are Grade II listed. With the creation of a university in its own right in 1963, the general development of the university since 1945 was sustained, and the area around the development site has gradually been encompassed within the campus. This spread of the University can be seen in Plate 5, a photograph taken from the east, from the air, which depicts the poorer shop frontage and dwellings houses towards Percy Street, but in stark contrast, the new clean Student's Union building can be seen towards the top of the picture, at the centre. By this date the Union building was only 6 years old.

3.2.9 The area to the south and west, not affected by University development, has been remodelled during the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a new focus for the city. The green area to the north of the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr, has been utilised as a public parkland with war memorials dedicated to inhabitants of the town who fought for their country. These sites include The Response war memorial, erected in 1923 and listed Grade II (site 12) and the Burma Campaigns war memorial of 1941-5 (site 11). Further enhancement of the area as a key city foci was created in 1950 with the establishment of the Civic Centre, listed Grade II\* (site 34) in the vicinity.

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## 4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 41 HER records for the study area, defined as a 175m radius, centred on the site, which included Listed Buildings. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 2*. Claremont Building itself is a listed building.

### 4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** there were 21 HER records within the study area, which is defined as a c. 175m radius around the site (Fig 3). These include 1 entry of prehistoric date, 5 entries of Medieval date, 13 entries of Post-Medieval date and 1 entry of Modern date. A full summary can be found in *Appendix 1*.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records show that a total of 20 listed buildings exist within a 175m radius of the site including in closest proximity: Nos. 10 and 11 Eldon Place (Site 30) just to the north of the site, and Claremont Building (site 32) which forms the southernmost of the two buildings affected by the proposed development. Both are listed Grade II. Details of the other listed buildings are summarised in Appendix 2.

### 4.3 NORTHUMBERLAND RECORD OFFICE

4.3.1 A search of the online search engine, Access to Archives revealed that the record office held little of relevance to the study area. Those of relevance have been included within section 3.2. The majority of the records appear to relate to the development of tram routes in the vicinity of Barras Bridge between 1870 and 1925.

### 4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 A search of maps recording Barras Bridge was carried out. Only those that reveal the area around the development site, and of direct relevance, have been included.

4.4.2 **Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne surveyed by I Thompson, 1746, (Fig 4):** this plan is the earliest to show the Barras Bridge area of Newcastle in detail. The Pandon Burn is revealed as a deep channel with the narrow Barras Bridge crossing it. A mill building and possible adjoining house is depicted in the vicinity of the development site.

4.4.3 **Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne surveyed by Hutton, 1770 (Fig 5):** Hutton's plan is a more detailed plan. It shows the route of Pandon Burn again. It also shows a millpond and associated rectangular building in the region of the development site. It is unclear whether this building is the mill, the mill house, or the two adjoined.

- 4.4.4 ***Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead by Cole and Roper, 1801 (Fig 6):*** this is the latest plan to illustrate the rectangular building and millpond, meaning that the millpond must have been filled in to make way for Eldon Place between 1801 and 1827.
- 4.4.5 ***Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, surveyed by J. Wood, 1827 (Fig 7):*** this plan shows Barras Bridge to the south of the development site, but much of the area to the north of the site has been built over since 1801. Two buildings appear to lie within the development site, with a possible third on its eastern boundary. It is unclear if the two southern buildings (including that on the eastern boundary) are the mill and mill house, or if any are the rectangular building shown on earlier mapping.
- 4.4.6 ***Plan of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, surveyed by T. Oliver, 1830 (Fig 8):*** if the southern buildings shown on Wood's plan of 1827 were related to the mill or mill house, they were removed by 1830. By 1830 only one building survives within the development site, in the northern part of the site with the rest being illustrated as garden.
- 4.4.7 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1861, First Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheet XCVII.3 (Fig 9):*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping shows a similar plan as Oliver's plan of 1830. The only difference is the appearance of a small outbuilding across the centre of the northernmost boundary of the site.
- 4.4.8 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1896, Second Edition 10ft to 1 mile, sheet XCVII.3.24 (Fig 10):*** the northern part of the site remains the same since 1861 with square building and outbuilding, but there appears to be a larger building covering much of the southern part of the site. This is probably part of the Claremont Buildings, as the Building Control Plans appear to show that the development occurred in two stages, the southernmost plans dating to 1894, built 1896, and the extension/ alterations dating to 1905.
- 4.4.9 ***Goad's Insurance Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1896 with 1899 and 1930 alterations, NCLLSS L912.2 N536, page 31 (Fig 11):*** although dated to 1896, it is likely that the section of Goad's plan of Newcastle covering the development was added in 1930, once the whole site had been built over, accounting for 'motor accessories' appearing in the northern building, and for the appearance of the central building at all. The northernmost square building, still in existence in 1930, has since been replaced by the Barras Building.
- 4.4.10 ***Ordnance Survey Map, 1907, Third Edition 10ft to 1 mile, sheet XCVII.3.24 (Fig 12):*** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the same buildings as earlier mapping. The Barras Building must have been built within the last fifty years, accounting for the absence of building control plans pertaining to it within the area's records.

## 4.5 BUILDING CONTROL PLANS

- 4.5.1 ***No. 5 Eldon Place, Barras Bridge - bathroom for Mr F. Phillips (owner), by Mr Forsyth (architect), 5<sup>th</sup> October 1894 (TWAS T186/ 16368):*** this plan shows details regarding the installation of a new bathroom at No. 5 Eldon Place. Although the building control plan index sheet showed that this plan should relate to the development site, it did not. The block plan showed that the building referenced, is on the opposite side of Eldon Street as the development site within a row of houses first seen on Wood's plan of 1827 (Fig 7), and since demolished.
- 4.5.2 ***Barras Bridge, Newcastle - erection of business premises for H.F. Harrison (owner) by W. Hope (architect), 29<sup>th</sup> September 1894 (TWAS T186/ 16340; Fig 13):*** this set of plans was within a bundle which covered a number of alterations to the site up to 1945. This plan was the earliest, and showed the original plans for the proposed Claremont building, which was originally only the southern part, as seen on Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig 10). It was listed as "a block of three-storied premises with attics and basement having 23" cellar walls built in concrete; the outside main walls will be of stone 20" thick, rear main walls 18" x 14", roofing will be slated. Six lock up shops on ground floor and two shops and four showrooms on first floor and two dwelling houses on the upper floors which are to be used in connection with the shops on the upper floors".
- 4.5.3 ***Barras Bridge, Newcastle - temporary cycle shed for Fairless Harrison (owner) by William Hope (architect), 1<sup>st</sup> April 1897 (TWAS T186/16340):*** these plans showed a temporary cycle shed in the yard area. It was short-lived, as the entire site was built-over in 1905 by the additional Claremont Building (*confer* 4.5.5).
- 4.5.4 ***Barras Bridge, Newcastle - proposed minor alterations for F. Harrison (owner) by W. Hope and J.C. Maxwell (architects), 30<sup>th</sup> June 1899 (TWAS T186/ 16340):*** these plans show minor alterations to the ground floor plan of the Claremont Building in terms of the insertion of a wall to make a corridor, and a hatch to be inserted above the door leading to Back Eldon Street (now Claremont Road).
- 4.5.5 ***Barras Bridge, Newcastle - additions to premises for R. Harrison (owner) by W. Hope (architect), passed 15<sup>th</sup> February 1905 (TWAS T186/16340; Fig 14):*** no covering sheet was available within the bundle of plans for the 1905 alterations, but the elevations show it to be a narrow extension to the original Claremont Building, though may be separate as no internal links are visible, hence the use of the term Claremont Buildings, from 1905 onwards. It filled in the gap between the original Claremont Building, and no. 10 Eldon Place, seen on Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1896 (Fig 10).
- 4.5.6 ***Barras Bridge, Newcastle - alterations to business premises for P.L. Nevis (owner) by J.E. Cornelius (architect), 1<sup>st</sup> August 1945 (TWAS T186/16340):*** further alterations were made to Claremont Buildings in 1945, but the plans show these to be minor internal layout alterations. Interestingly much of the building space by this date is used as a café area, necessitating facilities on the lower floors.



## 4.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 4.6.1 As the area has remained built-up since the advent of photography, no new sites were identifiable through aerial photography. One aerial photograph of Barras Bridge, taken in 1930, has been included in Appendix 3 to show the development of the site (Plate 5), and was located in the collection of old photographs held by Newcastle Central Library Local Studies Section (acc. 51525). It has been discussed elsewhere (3.2.8).

## 4.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.7.1 The development site itself has not yet been subjected to archaeological investigation. Various areas close to the site have been studied previously, and below is a summary of these works:

HER CODE	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	TYPE OF INVESTIGATION
1994/8	Marks and Spencer's, Northumberland Street	City of Newcastle upon Tyne Archaeological Unit	Archaeological Assessment
1997/33	St Mary's Place, Newcastle	Tyne and Wear Museums	Archaeological Assessment
1997/34	St Mary's Place, Newcastle	Tyne and Wear Museums	Archaeological Evaluation
2005	Hancock Museum	Tyne and Wear Museums	Archaeological Assessment
2007/3	Hancock Museum	Archaeological Services, University of Durham	Archaeological Evaluation and Survey
2007/47	INTO University of Newcastle upon Tyne	Scott Wilson	Archaeological Assessment
2007	Proposed Student and Academic Services Building	North Pennines Archaeology Ltd	Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.7.2 The research undertaken by Tyne and Wear Museums in 2005 (Peters 2005) and Scott Wilson in 2007 (Scott Wilson 2007), combined with the evaluation undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology in 2007 (Liddell 2007) are the closest works undertaken to the development site. Both showed potential for Post-Medieval deposits surviving in the vicinity of those sites. The assessments were very site specific, and of limited use to this project. Two of the evaluation trenches found no traces of archaeological features. One evaluation trench found cellars relating to

buildings once located within the site of the present car park, just to the south-east of the present proposed development site (Liddell 2007). The trench was situated only 20m from the Claremont Buildings and shows the survival of sub-surface deposits in the area.

## 4.8 SITE VISIT

- 4.8.1 The site was visited on Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> November 2007. Although the site of Claremont Buildings is a Grade II listed building, as only internal alterations will be made as part of the development, it was not necessary to record the inside as existing. Barras Building is, in addition, not deemed worthy of recording prior to demolition. As such, the main objectives of the site visit were to assess the nature and extent of any cellars associated with the Barras Building, to assess whether they are deep enough to have affected any earlier archaeological deposits, and to subject the cellars of the Claremont Buildings to a swift archaeological survey, to assess whether any remains of medieval or Post-Medieval masonry is visible, which may relate to previous use of the site as a water corn mill. In addition, a photographic recording using digital photography, was made of the development site, externally.
- 4.8.2 Cellars were indeed located beneath the Barras Building (Plate 9), although the same level was not maintained throughout, meaning some areas have undergone less extensive cellaring than others within this part of the development site. In addition, it was observed that the cellars were of English Garden wall bond brick, not consistent with the post-war date of the Barras Building, which should have been in modern stretcher brick, were they contemporary. This suggests that the cellar predates the building, and that demolition of the Barras Building's predecessor did not require efficient removal of pre-existing sub-surface features, suggesting that the cellar may relate to the square-shaped building seen on Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig 12), and first seen on Wood's plan of 1827 (Fig 7). Or it could be that this square building was replaced rather than reused between 1907 and 1930 (Goad's Insurance plan, Fig 11), when it was used as a motor car accessories shop, and that the cellar dates to that period.
- 4.8.3 The cellars of the Claremont Buildings were constructed of brick in English Garden Wall bond one and three. No other style of construction was observed, although it could be that earlier masonry was obscured by plaster or a raised floor level, or other such obstacle. As the development will not affect the fabric of construction, this should not affect earlier archaeological deposits, should they survive.
- 4.8.4 The assessment of the external nature of the development site, observed that the old street sign, 'Eldon Place', survives on the southern turret (Plate 8). A general record was made of the site as-is, in relation to the surrounding area (Plates 10-14).

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## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 The potential for pre-Post-Medieval remains surviving sub surface is low.
- 5.1.2 The potential for Post-Medieval or Victorian archaeological remains surviving on the development site is medium to high. The water corn mill is the earliest feature known to have existed within the development site, and traces of it could survive beneath the site of the Barras Building, proposed for demolition. Cellaring of the site, of probable Post-Medieval or Victorian origin, will have affected its survival, and may mean that no earlier deposits will be encountered during redevelopment of the site. As no plans were available of the building, it may be that the whole site has not been cellared.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 On the evidence presented above there is a medium potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on the site. Recent evaluation work on an adjoining site (Liddell 2007) did not reveal evidence for activity earlier than the Post-Medieval period, and this development is unlikely to reveal earlier deposits. However, the importance of a water corn mill surviving within the centre of Newcastle is high, and this development provides a rare opportunity to assess its survival, before detrimental impact occurs to any associated important archaeological deposits. It is therefore advisable that a form of archaeological mitigation is undertaken on this development site to avoid any detrimental affects to archaeology there. This should take the form, as a minimum, of an archaeological watching brief, to observe groundworks associated with the development.
- 5.2.2 The Claremont Buildings are listed Grade II. The southernmost part was built in 1894, with the northern extension in 1905-6. Any significant alterations to this building, due to its protective nature, may have to undergo archaeological observation, or an archaeological recording of the building as-is may be undertaken prior to development.

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### 6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

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Goad's Insurance Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1896 with 1899 and 1930 alterations

Hutton's Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1770

Oliver's Plan of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1830

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1861, 25 inch to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright

Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1896, 10 feet to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright

Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 1907, 10 feet to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright

Thompson's Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1746

Wood's Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, 1827

#### **Building Control Plans**

No. 5 Eldon Place, Barras Bridge- bathroom for Mr F. Phillips (owner), by Mr Forsyth (architect), 5<sup>th</sup> October 1894 (TWAS T186/ 16368)

Barras Bridge, Newcastle- erection of business premises for H.F. Harrison (owner) by W. Hope (architect), 29<sup>th</sup> September 1894 (TWAS T186/ 16340)

Barras Bridge, Newcastle- temporary cycle shed for Fairless Harrison (owner) by William Hope (architect), 1<sup>st</sup> April 1897 (TWAS T186/16340)

Barras Bridge, Newcastle- proposed minor alterations for F. Harrison (owner) by W. Hope and J.C. Maxwell (architects), 30<sup>th</sup> June 1899 (TWAS T186/ 16340)

Barras Bridge, Newcastle- additions to premises for R. Harrison (owner) by W. Hope (architect), passed 15<sup>th</sup> February 1905 (TWAS T186/16340)

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## APPENDIX 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION

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TYNE AND WEAR SPECIALIST CONSERVATION TEAM

### Introduction

A planning application has been submitted for the demolition of Barras Building, presently used as a doctor's surgery and for its replacement with a four storey extension to the adjacent Claremont Buildings, which is listed grade 2. The ground floor of Claremont Buildings is to be converted into offices, workshops and events spaces to form the Northern Writers Centre.

#### HER 8996 Claremont Buildings

Shops and offices, now University Chaplaincy. Dated 1896 by W. Hope for Fairless Harrison, tanner; 1905 additions. Steel frame and sandstone ashlar; graduated slate roof with copper dome to turret. 3 storeys and attic, 6 irregular bays. Pilasters, Doric Order on ground floor and Composite on first, define 4 right bays with shop windows on ground floor and similar windows on first. 2 left bays have office entrance at right under segmental canopy; altered ground floor to these and to third bay. Sash windows elsewhere, those on second floor grouped, in panelled pilasters under segmental pediments. Right corner entrance to shop under corbelled turret. Gabled dormers over 2 left bays and 3 right, linked by pierced parapet, have raised shaped pediments and ball finials. Tall ashlar chimneys. Listed grade 2

To the north of Barras Building is another grade 2 listed building:

#### HER 8842 10 and 11 Eldon Place

2 houses, now University Offices. Circa 1828. English bond brick with painted ashlar dressings; felt-covered roof. 3 storeys and attics; 2 bays each house. Doors in outer bays, 8-panelled at left to No. 12 and 6-panelled at right to No. 10, with overlights and cornices; panelled surround to left door. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to windows with renewed glazing. Hipped roof has small segmental-headed dormers with sashes with glazing bars; central chimney. An early semi-detached pair. Listed grade 2.

The site is of potential archaeological interest because the site of Claremont Buildings was once occupied by a medieval water mill on the Pandon Burn:

#### HER 1360 Barras Mill

In 1503 the mayor and commonalty granted to Thomas Penreth a water corn mill called Barrers Mill, with an adjacent close on either side of the rivulet running down to the mill. The site of the mill was at the corner of Eldon Place and Percy Street, and at one time its foundations were still to be seen in the cellar of the shop on the corner. The close extended from Barras Bridge west to Castle Leazes, and contained the miller's house, 40-50 yards west of the mill. The burn was culverted and the mill pond (shown on Hutton's map of 1770 and Cole's map of 1805) filled up for the construction of Eldon Place, and the house was demolished c. 1890.

Could any evidence for the mill, close, mill pond and miller's house survive? The Barras Building is partially cellared.

There was also a medieval cross and chapel in this area:

**HER 298 St. James Cross**

In the account of the wards there is reference to "the Great Cross standing within the Maudlin-Barres without the Newyate...", and Bourne quotes the Milbank MS thus: "At the end of the Barras-Bridge before the Chapel stood a stately Cross firm and compleat, and John Pigg in the Time of the Rebellion took it down, and called it Idolatry, and thought to make his own use of it; but it was broke by some who hated it should be prophaned...".

**HER 297 St. James Chapel**

Earliest certain reference is 1542 when the Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene was styled also "Previsour of the chapell of St. Jaymes, and of the Lazar House nigh adjoining to the said hospitall". The account of the wards may be earlier - "...the Water-Mill beside St. James' kirk". The chapel is located by the 18th century historians "on the north side of the Barras Bridge". Brand - "The western end of this chapel has been converted into a cowhouse: in the east end is at present a dwelling-house, the fireplace of which stands on the site of the communion table. Old arches built up with brick are still observable, and the eastern window may still be traced out from the stairs of an adjoining house. The whole building is called at present "The Sick-Man's House". Largely demolished and rebuilt in 1797-1800, it came to be called St. James Place, and was finally cleared away when the Hancock Museum was built in 1878.

**HER 299 Possible cemetery**

Bourne: "...the Word Barrows signifies the same as Tinnuli (sic), Hillocks, and sometimes Graves and Sepulchres: And when it is considered, that the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was founded for the Reception of Leprous Folks, it is easy to see, that the Maudlin-Barrows are the Tombs or Burial-Places of those that died of the Leprosy in that Hospital:...". Brand repeated Bourne's suggestion that these supposed graves were in "the present 'Sick- Man's Close'". Mackenzie not only equated 'Sick-Man's Close' with St. James' Close (now the site of the Hancock Museum and terraces to the north as far as Park Terrace), but reported that "vast quantities of human bones" had been found during building operations there. Note however that the 1732 map of the hospital lands shows 'Sick Mens Close' where Brandling village is now, and 'Dead Men's Graves' on the site of the 19th century All Saints Cemetery.

In accordance with PPG16 and UDP policy C4.2 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.

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.



**Archaeological Brief**

1. The Assessment must inform the planning authority of the archaeological and historical importance of the site.
2. All relevant documentary (such as 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 etc.) and cartographic records (including historic mapping, archive plans, surveys, Goad Insurance Plans, estate plans, tithe maps and OS mapping) relating to the vicinity must be consulted and synthesised.

The archaeological consultant is expected to consult:

Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn, QEII Country Park, Ashington NE63 9YF (open Wed-Sun)

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

Newcastle City Library local studies section, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PD (0845 0020336)

National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (tel. 01793 414600)  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR)

and any other local resource with relevant information.

Useful websites:

<http://museums.ncl.ac.uk/sitelines> - **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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic/](http://www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic/)

[www.tomorrows-history.com](http://www.tomorrows-history.com)

[www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/](http://www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/)

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

The County Historic Environment Record housed at the West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery must be consulted. *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.*

Any relevant Building Control Plans for the site must be consulted at Tyne and Wear Archives, and Goad Insurance Plans at Local Studies Library to provide 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.

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](mailto:ian.ayris@newcastle.gov.uk))

Information on 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 Newcastle 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 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. List of all sources consulted, and their location
3. Details of field visits undertaken by the consultant

4. Site photographs
5. A card cover with title, date, author, consultant organisation and commissioning client
6. Some form of binding which allows easy copying of the report
7. Copy of this specification

**Three paper copies of the report need to be submitted:**

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

## **OASIS**

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork.

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their desk based assessment at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. 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 at the address below.

Jennifer Morrison  
Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer  
West Chapel  
Jesmond Old Cemetery  
Jesmond Road  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE2 1NL  
Tel (0191) 2816117  
[jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk](mailto:jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk)

**Ref: MON5677**

October 2007

Planning Application: 2007/2192/01/DET and 2007/2193/01/LBC

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

## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site No.	HER No.	Site	Grid Reference (NZ)	Period
1	297	St James' Chapel	Unknown	Medieval
2	298	Cross at St James' Chapel	Unknown	Medieval
3	299	Possible cemetery	Unknown	Medieval
4	300	Barras Bridge	2483 6494	Medieval
5	1067	Newcastle to Morpeth Road	2489 6506 to 2299 7517	19 <sup>th</sup> century
6	1342	Perforated Axe Hammer findspot	2497 6506	Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
7	1360	Barras Mill	2487 6504	16 <sup>th</sup> century
8	1503	Possible site of Magdalen's Well	2500 6490	Unknown
9	4091	Victoria Tunnel	2636 6410	19 <sup>th</sup> century
10	5179	Armstrong Memorial. Listed Grade II	2487 6506	1905/6
11	5208	Burma Campaigns War Memorial	2492 6492	1941-5
12	5209	The Response war memorial. Listed Grade II	2488 6495	1923
13	6250	Eye Infirmary	2506 6491	19 <sup>th</sup> century
14	6255	Lovaine Hall	2498 6490	19 <sup>th</sup> century
15	6256	Cabinet Factory	2502 6510	18 <sup>th</sup> century
16	6257	Drill Hall	2498 6507	19 <sup>th</sup> century
17	6258	Magdalene Lodge	2486 6525	19 <sup>th</sup> century
18	6259	Hospital	2482 6524	19 <sup>th</sup> century
19	6260	Armstrong Building. Listed Grade II	2467 6506	1887-1906
20	6261	Grand Assembly Rooms. Listed Grade II	2477 6496	1889
21	6263	Victoria Saw Mills	2507 6514	19 <sup>th</sup> century
22	6555	St John's Charity School	2480 6520	18 <sup>th</sup> century
23	8013	Hancock Museum. Listed Grade II*	2485 6516	1878
24	8014	St James' Place, large house	2488 6510	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
25	8015	Coach House, St James' Place	2489 6514	19 <sup>th</sup> century
26	8016	Summerhouse, St. James' Place	2489 6514	19 <sup>th</sup> century
27	8017	Kitchen garden, St James' Place	2489 6514	19 <sup>th</sup> century
28	8789	Quadrangle Gateway. Listed Grade II	2473 6504	1911
29	8813	Nos. 24-46 + railings Jesmond Road. Listed Grade II	2503 6517	c. 1852
30	8842	Nos. 10 and 11 Eldon Place. Listed Grade II	2454 6534	c. 1828
31	8897	Church of St Thomas the Martyr. Listed Grade II	2487 6491	1825-30
32	8996	Claremont Buildings. Listed Grade II	2486 6504	1896
33	9025	Nos. 14-20 Great North Road. Listed Grade II	2494 6509	c. 1830
34	9059	Civic Centre. Listed Grade II*	2505 6521	1954
35	9074	Nos. 4-22 Jesmond Road. Listed Grade II	2497 6514	c. 1840
36	9115	School of Architecture. Listed Grade II	2471 6410	1913
37	9188	Student's Union. Listed Grade II	2473 6499	1924
38	9195	Nos. 29-47 (Carlton Terrace) Jesmond Road. Listed Grade II	2505 6523	c. 1838
39	9196	No. 2 Jesmond Road. Listed Grade II	2494 6512	1832
40	9223	Fine Art Department. Listed Grade II	2474 6507	1911
41	9242	School of Bacteriology. Listed Grade II	2470 6511	1922-3

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## **APPENDIX 3: FIGURES AND PLATES**

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