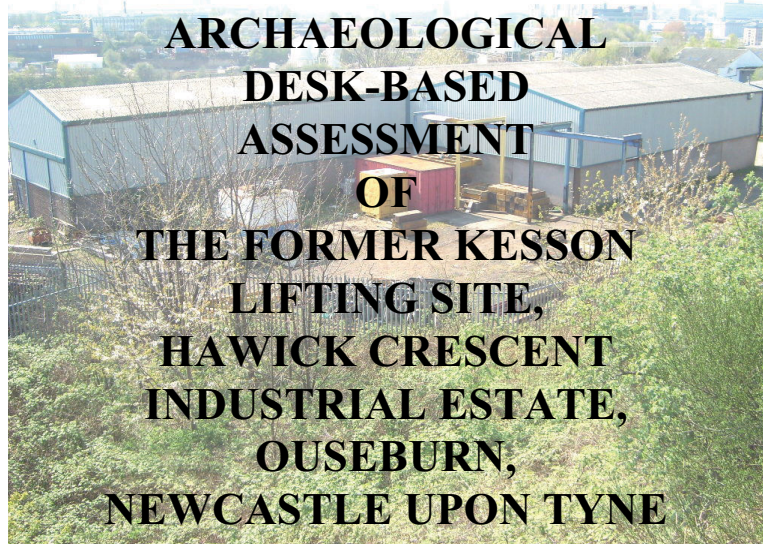

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/912/09



**FOR
QUEENSBURY DESIGN
LTD**

NGR NZ 269 638

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Queensbury Design Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of the Former Kesson Lifting Site, Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate, Ouseburn, Newcastle upon Tyne (NZ 269 638).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in Tyne and Wear Archives in Newcastle upon Tyne, as well as the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Newcastle City Council. 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 In addition, a number of published and unpublished sources, as well as several relevant web sites, were consulted to provide background information in order to gain an understanding of the historical development of the site and its environs.

The research has shown that the proposed development area lies within close proximity to the 'High, Middle and Low Glass Houses' shown on Hutton's Map of 1772, but which may date to the early 17th century when glass making on Tyneside started on a large scale. Cartographic evidence suggests that the development area remained agricultural until the first half of the 19th century when at least part of the site may have been used for dumping slag from the nearby Low Glass Houses. During the 19th century a wagon way crossed the site, although this had been removed by the 1860s. It was not until the 1940s that an iron foundry was constructed on the site, to be replaced by the 1970s with two smaller buildings on opposite sides of the site. The present buildings on the proposed development area appear to have been constructed in the 1980s.

The desk-based assessment has revealed that there is the potential for archaeology from the 19th and 20th centuries. Of particular interest is the possibility that at least part of the site may have been used as a slag heap for the Low Glass Houses in the first half of the 19th century. It is possible that structures or features relating to earlier glass houses may exist within the proposed development area, which may survive due to the relative lack of activity on the site during the 19th and 20th centuries compared to the other glass making sites at St Lawrence, which undoubtedly have suffered from later industrial activity and extensions to the quayside. No geotechnical data from boreholes relating to the proposed development area was available therefore it is not possible to know the depth of made-up ground on the site or within close vicinity.

It may be considered necessary for the site to undergo a form of archaeological mitigation prior to construction work on-site. This is likely to take the form of an archaeological evaluation; typically consisting of 5% of the area due to be effected by the development, undertaken by an experienced and qualified archaeological contractor, subject to consultation with Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lewis Ray of Queensbury Design Ltd for commissioning the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jenny Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer; Ian Ayris, Historic Environment Manager, Newcastle City Council, for providing access to historical aerial photographs; and staff at Tyne and Wear Archives.

The desk-based assessment and site visit was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was written by and the drawings were produced by Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Newcastle City Council have been consulted regarding a proposed development for a 5/6 storey workshop and office building at the former Kesson Lifting Site, Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate, Ouseburn, Newcastle upon Tyne (NGR NZ 269 638). The site is of potential industrial archaeological interest as it is in the vicinity of the glass houses shown on Hutton's map of 1770, as well as other historical industries. Consequently, Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeological Officer, had advised that a desk-based assessment was required to appraise the likelihood that important archaeological deposits may survive on the site, and assess the impact of those deposits by construction works associated with the proposed development¹.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Tyne and Wear Archives and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service. Online searches were also undertaken of the catalogues of Northumberland Museum and Archives, Woodhorn, and Durham Record Office in order to identify any documents relevant to the proposed development site.
- 1.1.3 The principal aim of the desk-based assessment was to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the proposed development area, and to assess the archaeological and historical potential.
- 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.

¹ Morrison, J, 2009

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the desk-based assessment and walkover survey. All works were consistent with the relevant standard and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)², and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The study area consisted of a broad overall history of Ouseburn and the north side of the River Tyne, with an additional detailed c. 500m radius area, centred on the proposed development area, which were 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 is maintained by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service at West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery. The HER is a database of known archaeological sites within the locality. The HER was consulted 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 include 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.
- 2.2.3 ***Tyne and Wear Archives Service (TWAS):*** the Tyne and Wear Archives housed at the Discovery Museum, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, was consulted for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.
- 2.2.4 ***Newcastle City Library Local Studies Section:*** it was not possible to consult the local studies section of Newcastle City Library as it was closed due to relocation, and would not re-open until the 7th June 2009. Consequently, several potential sources such as the Goad Fire Insurance Plans, historical photographs in their collection and any relevant newspaper articles, could not be consulted as part of this project.
- 2.2.5 ***Northumberland Museum and Archives, Woodhorn, Durham Mining Museum and Durham Record Office:*** a search was undertaken of the online catalogues of these establishments in order to identify any relevant documents relevant to the proposed development area.

² IfA 2008

2.2.6 *North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*: 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 SITE VISIT

2.3.1 A site visit was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any extant features within the proposed development area.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index 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 study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project under the unique identifier **northpen3-58769**.

3 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 Ouseburn is located approximately two kilometres to the east of the centre of Newcastle upon Tyne, on the north side of the river. The area takes its name from the 'Ouseburn' which flows into the River Tyne to the west (Figure 1).
- 3.2 Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate is located between Walker Road to the north and St Lawrence Road to the south. The main A186 is to the north of the site as is the line of a disused railway. The former Kesson Lifting site is situated to the east of Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate, and is at a higher level at a height of *c.* 13 metres above mean sea level. The bottom end of St Lawrence Road, located immediately to the south of the proposed development area, is at a height of *c.* 6 metres above mean sea level, highlighting the drop in ground level from the former Kesson Lifting site to the quayside (Figure 2).
- 3.3 The geology of the region rests on Middle Coal Measures of the Carboniferous that are sealed by Quaternary deposits of the Devensian. Pleistocene glaciation in this period shaped the route of the Tyne and in its retreat left thick drift sediments. The depth of such deposits is generally in the region of 10 metres and in the main comprises plastic grey-brown to yellow-brown sandy boulder clay³.

³ Griffiths, M & Ass, 2006 from BGS 1998

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources which are referred to in Section 4.6 below. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 97 HER records located within an approximate 0.5km radius of the proposed development area. A further 24 Listed Buildings exist within 500m of the proposed development area. A list of the HER sites and Listed Buildings identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 1* and the HER sites are plotted on Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** 97 HER records exist within an approximate 500m of the proposed development site, none of which are earlier than medieval in date. There is only one site which dates to the medieval period, St Lawrence's Chapel (HER 220) which formerly stood on the bank of the River Tyne to the south-east of the proposed development area. The remainder of the HER sites date to the post-medieval and modern, highlighting the expansion of the area from the 17th century onwards. The HER sites are listed in *Table 1* in *Appendix 1*.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** 24 Listed Buildings are also located within an approximate 500m radius of the development site. A majority of these relate to housing constructed in the 1970s by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor, therefore examples are listed only in *Table 2* in *Appendix 1*. A further four sites are recorded on the 'Local List' as being of significance; these are listed in *Table 3* in *Appendix 1*.

4.2.3 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within close proximity to the proposed development site. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument is the Byker section of Hadrian's Wall (Ref: TW285) located approximately 0.75 kilometres to the north.

4.2.4 **Conservation Areas:** the proposed development site is not located within a Conservation Area. The nearest is the Lower Ouseburn Conservation Area, which is located to the north-west of the proposed development site. The southern boundary of this Conservation Area is along Horatio Street and the top of Walker Road, and extends northwards when the north boundary is underneath the three level bridges⁴.

4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

4.3.1 In 1990, a historical assessment was undertaken by the County Conservation Team, Newcastle City Planning Department, at St Lawrence, described at that date as 'Eastern Park and Ride Site' (HER Ref: 1990/13). The assessment of the St Lawrence area identified the site as being dominated by the High, Middle and Low

⁴ http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/wwwfileroot/regen/plantrans/conservation/Lower_Ouseburn_Valley_CACS.pdf - Accessed 29/04/2009

Glasshouses in the latter half of the 18th century. By the 1830s and 1840s some housing had grown up around the three glass manufactories and the ropery had developed into an enclosed building, some of which was noted to still be extant in 1990. The assessment highlighted the industrial nature of the area between the mouth of the Ouseburn to the Mushroom Bottle Works (formerly the Low Glass House), with an iron foundry, pottery, bottle manufactory, Tyne Manure and Chemical Works, St Lawrence Ironworks in existence in the 19th century along with timber yards, shipbuilding yards and dwellings⁵.

- 4.3.2 An archaeological assessment and buildings survey was undertaken by Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department in 2002 of St Lawrence Ropery. The assessment revealed that the study area had been in use as an industrial area from several centuries. A glass works existed in the vicinity from the 17th century, and the earliest documentary reference to a ropery on the site is recorded in 1724. In 1782 the shipbuilding and rope making company T & W Smith started work at a ropery which cartographic evidence shows had been built on the site of the present ropery before 1770. This ropery appears to have been extended north-west over the sites of the Middle and High Glasshouses in the early 19th century. Further minor alterations took place to the ropery before the construction of the ferro-concrete ropery shed before 1913. The site was acquired by the firm of J Porter in the early 1930s and converted to a joinery shop in which use it remained in 2002. The surviving 19th century ropery buildings to the south-east of the site were demolished in the 1940s, those to the north-west of the site in the 1990s. The possibility that extensive archaeological evidence for the glasshouses dating to the 17th and 18th century may survive sub-surface was highlighted by the assessment⁶.
- 4.3.3 In 2004, Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department undertook an archaeological evaluation and recording of an air raid shelter at the St Lawrence Ropery. The evaluation revealed no structural remains of the glasshouses although the presence of substantial quantities of glass making waste confirmed the nearby presence of glass production. Remnants of a number of working surfaces represented the only evidence for the earliest rope walk (Ropery 1) which is known to have been in existence from the 2nd quarter of the 18th century. Well preserved remains of the first enclosed ropery (Ropery 2) were located in a number of trenches established the line of its south-west wall and floors and internal features were exposed. The recording of a World War II air raid shelter located towards the south-east end of the site was also undertaken⁷.
- 4.3.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook archaeological investigations at the Rose and Crown site, St Lawrence Road, in 2006. The work involved the recording of the former Rose and Crown Public House and two adjacent former shops fronting onto Walker Road. The project concluded that the Rose and Crown dated from the second half of the 19th century, although it occupied the site of an inn of earlier origin. The adjacent former shops also essentially dated from the late 19th century although both were possibly derived from earlier buildings⁸.

⁵ Newcastle City Planning Department 1990

⁶ Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department 2002

⁷ Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department 2004

⁸ Pre-Construct Archaeology 2006

- 4.3.5 During building works on the site of the former St Lawrence Ropery, south side of St Lawrence Road (centred on NZ 2666 6402), Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department undertook an archaeological watching brief in 2006. The works recovered evidence of archaeological features and deposits relating to the pre-ropery, first enclosed ropery, Victorian and later ropery developments and glasswork phases. Such evidence included an agricultural soil horizon, stone and brick walls and pillars, demolition deposits, a wood block floor and industrial waste. Although no evidence that could clearly be defined as being associated with the glassworks was recovered, the presence of glass slag indicated the presence of glassmaking activity in the immediate area. It was noted, however, that some of the glass waste may have been subsequently mixed and reused in make-up deposits as part of later development of the site⁹
- 4.3.6 In 2008 an archaeological assessment was undertaken by Hopper Howe Saddler of the GAP site, St Lawrence Road (NZ 265 641) (located to the west of Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate). The assessment noted that the site was located on the clay scarp of the north bank of the Tyne which is the defining feature of the Tyne gorge and has conditioned riverfront development within Newcastle from the medieval period onwards. In addition, the area around Ouseburn has been used for the dumping of ballast in the form of sand and gravel since the early 17th century and substantial deposits of made ground consisting of this material exist within the study area. With regard to the GAP site, Blocks 1 and 2 appeared to have remained as open ground until the late 19th century when it was developed for terraced housing. The area to the south-west of St Lawrence Road has had a more varied history and it was deemed likely that the survival and character of archaeological deposits in this location would be complex and varied. It appears that this area was occupied by the High and Middle Glass Houses until around 1830, at which time the existing rope walk at St Lawrence was extended to the north-west. The elements of the ropery which occupied the site after the early 19th century included the spinning sheds and offices; these presumably were built into deep deposits of glassmaking waste deposited deliberately as make-up as they were on the adjacent ropery site¹⁰.

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.4.1 A search of maps recording the area was carried out at Tyne and Wear Archives. Only those that are of relevance or show the proposed development area are included here. (TWAS = Tyne and Wear Archives).
- 4.4.2 ***Speed's Map of Newcastle (Figure 4):*** Speed's map is insufficiently detailed to provide any information regarding the proposed development area; however it does provide useful information regarding the settlement of Newcastle upon Tyne in the early 17th century, with the town mainly located within its walls. This map does not provide any detail to the east of the '*Sandgate yate*', apart from a windmill north of '*Pandon yate*', suggesting there was little in the way of settlement or industry outside the walls significant enough to be represented.

⁹ Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department 2006

¹⁰ Hopper Howe Saddler 2008

- 4.4.3 ***Corbridge's Plan of Newcastle 1736 (Figure 5):*** this map does not appear to extend as far as the site of the proposed development area as the Ouseburn does not appear to be shown. A windmill is annotated to the eastern side, and is presumably that recorded in the HER as Coney Close Windmill (HER 5484), built in the 17th century. What is interesting in this map is the presence of two ropery's; one is annotated to the north of the 'Gardens' above 'The Shield Field' and another is not labelled but a similar drawing is shown to the east of the city, close to the quayside and to the south of 'St Ann's Chapel'.
- 4.4.4 ***Hutton's Map of the Town and County of Newcastle 1772 (Figure 6):*** this map was the earliest consulted during the desk-based assessment to show the sites of glass houses on the north side of the River Tyne, to the east of Newcastle. Glass House Bridge crosses the Ouseburn to the west of the glass houses, which are clearly labelled as 'High Glass Houses', 'Middle Glass Houses' and 'Low Glass Houses', with a linear ropery shown between the Low Glass Houses and the Middle Glass Houses. A substantial number of buildings are shown to make-up these glass houses, suggesting a considerable industrial site at this date. To the south of Low Glass Houses 'St Peter's Key' is labelled. To the north-west, 'The Ballast Hills Burying Ground' is shown as a circular feature. The proposed development area appears to have been part of a number of enclosed fields at this date.
- 4.4.5 ***A Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, R Beilby, 1788 (Figure 7):*** Beilby's plan shows the High, Middle and Low Glass Houses are still in existence at this date, along with a ropery between the Low and Middle sites. It is interesting to note the relationship between the glass houses and the ropery, especially as each end appears to relate to a building. More buildings appear to have been constructed to the south of the Ballast Hill Burying Ground. The proposed development area appears to remain agricultural in character at this date.
- 4.4.6 ***Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, G Cole, 1808 (TWAS Ref: D/NCP/2/9) (Figure 8):*** this plan of Newcastle and Gateshead, which unfortunately is not clear due to the source being a framed engraving behind glass, shows the glass houses to the east of the Ouseburn, along with the ropery. A further ropery is shown on the west side of the Ouseburn, below St Ann's Chapel, with a windmill annotated to the east of St Ann's Chapel. The location of the proposed development area is to the far eastern edge of this map; however it appears to remain as fields.
- 4.4.7 ***Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, J Wood, 1827 (Figure 9):*** John Wood's Plan provides a clear indication of the extent of the glassworks on the north bank of the River Tyne in 1827. There appears to have been many changes within 20 years, with what appear to be formal gardens laid out to the north-west of the Low Glass Houses, presumably relating to a house (possibly the building shown to the south-east of the gardens), and the ropery now appears to be housed in a building, annotated 'St Lawrence Rope ?Work' with the name Mr Smith. The former middle glass houses appear to be labelled 'Sir M W Ridley & Co's Crown Glass Works'. On the opposite side of the river industrial sites such as a paper manufactory and the 'Tyne Glass Works' are in existence at this date. This is the first cartographic source to show buildings on the north side of what would become St Lawrence Road. The proposed development area remains located on agricultural

land at this date, with a possible stream and field boundary situated to its eastern side.

4.4.8 ***Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, T Oliver, 1830 (Figure 10)***: the first of Oliver's plans of Newcastle upon Tyne dates to 1830, and is available for consultation at Tyne and Wear Archives as laminated sections which need to be joined together, as can be seen in Figure 10. The individual buildings which make up the glassworks on the north side of the Tyne are clearly visible; along with the liner ropery building which appears to have defined what is now St Lawrence Road. The formal gardens which relate to a possible large house are now shown as being to the south-east of the property. This is the first cartographic source to label 'Mushroom' to the south-east of the Low Glass Houses. The land to the north of Low Glass Houses, on the opposite side of the road, appears to show a track leading up to higher ground, suggestive of a slag heap, part of this appears to in the general location of the proposed development area. Accompanying this map is a book entitled '*Reference to a Plan of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne*' by Thomas Oliver dated 1831, which provides information on the some of the plot numbers shown on his map (Figure 10). St Lawrence Farm and The High and Middle Glasshouses are listed under All Saints Chapelry, with each plot number listed with a name of the occupier. From this book it is possible to establish that Plot 830 (which is the location of the proposed development area) formed part of the Mushroom or Low Glass Houses land:

Plot 818 – Thomas Smith

Plot 819 – Late T Coulthard Exrs

Plot 820 – Francis and Isabella Coxon

Plot 822 – Ralph Waters

Plot 823 – Sir M W Ridley

Plot 824 – Robert Todd

Plot 825 – Sir M W Ridley

Plot 826 – Robert Todd & Co

Plot 827 – John Dewar

Plot 828 – Edward Trewlett

Plots 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834 and 835 – The Mushroom or Low Glass Houses

All are listed as being leasehold from the Corporation of Newcastle.

4.4.9 ***Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, T Oliver, 1844 (Figure 11)***: by 1844 the buildings to the west of the proposed development area, which had previously only consisted of a few structures appears to have expanded with a linear arrangement to the north side, possibly housing. A building is now shown to the south side of these buildings, facing what would become known as St Lawrence Road, this is possibly the Wesleyan Chapel (HER 10414) which is labelled on later mapping (See Figure 12).

Cutting through the proposed development area is a 'Waggon Way' leading from two 'pits' located to the north towards the river.

- 4.4.10 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1860 (25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 12):*** by the 1860s the 'waggon way' is no longer shown although one clay pit is shown to the north, along with a brick field, suggesting that the pits shown on Oliver's map of 1844 were clay pits. Located to the north of the clay pit, although not shown on Figure 12, is St Lawrence Chemical Works. The linear building shown to the west of the proposed development area is now annotated 'Pit Row' and the chapel to the south is labelled 'Centenary Chapel' (Wesleyan Methodist). St Lawrence is annotated for the first time, although the gardens relating to the property, as shown on earlier mapping, are now in use as timber yards. Other industries along the quayside at this date include ship building yards, potteries, warehouses, firebrick manufactories, the Tyne Manure Chemical Works and ironworks. The glass works still remain although they do not appear to dominate the area along the north bank of the River Tyne, as they had done 30 years earlier. The proposed development area no longer has the 'waggon way' cutting through it, instead there is a track to the western side and a 'Ward Boundary' to its eastern side which may have consisted simply as a field boundary or possibly as an earthen bank
- 4.4.11 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1898 (25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 13):*** within nearly 40 years the area of St Lawrence has changed dramatically, although it remains largely industrial in character. The glass working industry appears to have gone to be replaced by larger buildings such as Langdale's Manure Co & Ltd, and G & W S Burrell's Tyne Manure Works. The ropery along St Lawrence Road remains extant, however, and is annotated with the name 'Smith'. By this date the Centenary Chapel is no longer labelled, instead a building shown as 'Mushroom Brass Works' stands on its site. To the west of Pit Row, terraced dwellings have been constructed on 'Hawick Crescent', possibly to house workers for the newly constructed 'B' Ford Pottery located immediately to the north, on the east side of the railway line. As far as the proposed development area is concerned, the terminus of a railway track is located to the north side; the track runs eastwards to presumably join the Newcastle and Tynemouth Riverside Branch Railway which has now been constructed across the north side of the area, with the northern boundary of the proposed development area being defined by the base of the embankment.
- 4.4.12 ***Ordnance Survey, 1:500 Scale, Showing Properties owned by Newcastle Corporation, late 19th century (TWAS Ref: 285/6/4) (Figure 14):*** although this map does not show the proposed development area, it has been included here to show the buildings which stood immediately to the west of the site under what is now Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate. It appears that 'Pit Row' consisted of a row of dwellings with privies located in yards to the north. St Lawrence House was still extant at this date, with a timber yard to the south.
- 4.4.13 ***Special Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1912 (25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 15):*** between the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1898 (Figure 13) and the Special Edition of 1912, more housing appears to have been constructed or is under construction on Hawick Crescent. Very little has changed

with regard to the proposed development area, with a railway track still shown terminating at the north side of the site.

- 4.4.14 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1912 (25" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 16):*** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map is the first cartographic source to show the site of 'St Lawrence's Chapel' (remains of). It is difficult to assess why earlier mapping did not show this important site, it is possible that by this date the chapel was in such a ruined state that it was deemed necessary to mark its location prior to it disappearing completely, subsumed by industrial growth. A further railway line is shown to cross part of the proposed development area. A tramway is shown running within the centre of Walker Road for the first time, suggesting it was constructed between 1912 and 1916. The area on the quayside remains industrial in character.
- 4.4.15 ***Plan of Newcastle 1936 (TWAS Ref: 285/2/28) (Figure 17):*** although this plan does not provide detailed information about the proposed development area, it has been included here to show the street layouts and location of railway lines at this date. The railway tracks formerly shown as located within the proposed development area are not shown on this map, although that does not mean that they didn't exist, they may have become redundant. Maling's Pottery is shown to the north of St Lawrence Road.
- 4.4.16 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1954 (Figure 18):*** by the publication of this map the proposed development area is occupied by a large Iron Foundry, with the railway lines shown as entering the site from the east. The area on which the Iron Foundry stands is shown to be on higher ground from that to the west and the south. The housing on Hawick Crescent was still extant at this date, and to the south is a Brass Works, Warehouse and Light Engineering Works. The area beside the river is still heavily industrialised with large warehouses and an extensive networks of railways lines occupying the Quayside.

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 4.5.1 Newcastle City Council has a collection of aerial photographs pertinent to the study area, housed at the Civic Centre. These were consulted and will be referred to below. In all cases the height from which these photographs were taken does not allow for accurate interpretation of the proposed development area, however it was possible to note changes on the site and its vicinity over a period of 50 years. For ease of identification of the site, the photographs will be referred starting with the latest first (1991) regressing to the earliest (1947). The collection of aerial photographs housed at Newcastle City Library could not be consulted due to the library being closed until June 2009.
- 4.5.2 The most recent aerial photograph consulted dates to 1991 and clearly shows linear industrial buildings (now demolished and the area is now car parking) along the quayside directly below the proposed development area. Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate is visible in the form it is presently, as industrial units. The building shown standing on the former Kesson Lifting site is presumably that which presently stands. Buildings relating to the former rope works along the south side of St

Lawrence Road appear to remain extant, with no evidence for the housing which occupy the site now.

- 4.5.3 The 1981 aerial photograph shows the linear buildings fronting the quayside below Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate, the units of which are present at this date. The former Kesson Lifting site is different in character than in 1991; hard standing appears to be shown to the west side of the site, with a linear building to the south side and a smaller structure to the north, neither of which are in the same location of the present building, or that shown on the 1991 photograph.
- 4.5.4 Ten years earlier, in 1971, terraced housing is shown to occupy the site of Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate, as well as linear industrial buildings along the south side of St Lawrence Road. Industrial buildings are shown along the quayside directly below the proposed development area, with two large boats moored against the quay wall. Two buildings are shown on the former Kesson Lifting site, in the same location as those shown on the 1981 photograph, with a road entering the site from the east.
- 4.5.5 In 1960 the terraced housing of Hawick Crescent is clearly visible. The buildings on the former Kesson Lifting site are different from those shown on later photographs; there is a building orientated roughly north-south, with a further building extending from the east elevation orientated east-west. The railway line is clearly visible to the north side of the site, and the footpath defines the western side.
- 4.5.6 The earliest aerial photograph available for consultation was taken by the RAF in 1947. This shows the same buildings as noted in 1960, with Hawick Crescent as terraced housing. Large ships are moored on the quayside directly below the site.

4.6 PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

- 4.6.1 This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 4.6.2 The place name ‘Ouseburn’ is believed to derive from the Old English *geosan*, which means to gush or the Old English *geose* meaning a gushing river. Its earliest known spelling is *Jhesam* and *Yese* in 1293¹¹. Old English was the language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons from the 6th to the 12th centuries.
- 4.6.3 ***Prehistoric Period (pre c. AD 43):*** no evidence for prehistoric occupation or activity is noted within any published or unpublished sources consulted. This does not mean that the area was not utilised prior to the Roman occupation, it is possible that any evidence has been obliterated by later activity.
- 4.6.4 ***Romano-British Period (c. AD 43- 400):*** the archaeological evidence for Roman occupation within close proximity to the proposed development area is dominated by the presence of Hadrian’s Wall and associated structures. The line of Hadrian’s Wall is located approximately 0.75km to the north of Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate with known settlements at Wallsend (*Segedunum*) and Newcastle itself (*Pons Aelius*). There is no evidence as yet for Roman or Romano-British occupation

¹¹ Beckensall, S, 2004, Page 41

within close proximity to the proposed development area, although as already noted, such evidence may have been obliterated by later development and extensions to the quayside.

- 4.6.5 ***Early Medieval Period (c. AD 400-1066):*** the only evidence for early medieval activity during this period comes from place names, such as ‘*Ouseburn*’ which is believed to have derived from the Old English (see 4.6.2 above). What is now known as Tyne and Wear was certainly an important area during this period as shown by early Christian sites such as Jarrow (HER 1227), Tynemouth (HER 124-9) and Monkwearmouth (HER 87). And Newcastle itself is thought of as a possible monastic site on the basis of an early cemetery and the name, Monkchester¹². There is no evidence for early medieval occupation or activity within close proximity to the proposed development area, although as with earlier periods this does not mean a total absence of settlement or land use.
- 4.6.6 ***Medieval Period (c. AD 1066 to 1485):*** the evidence for medieval activity in and around Newcastle is largely in the form of defensive structures, for example the present castle keep in the City is a 12th century Norman rebuild of a motte and bailey type earth and timber structure, which was the original New Castle upon Tyne, founded in 1080 by Robert Cuthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror. Lesser landlords constructed smaller strongholds at their manorial centres, some of which survive in Tyne and Wear, as at Heaton (to the north of Byker), where the 13th century remains of a tower attributed to Adam of Jesmond, lord of the manor of Heaton in the mid-13th century survive (HER 116)¹³.
- 4.6.7 As well as defensive structures, churches were the only other buildings commonly constructed in stone during this time. By the end of the medieval period most villages had either a church with a priest or small chapel served by the priest from a nearby village. St Ann’s Chapel located to the north-west was founded in the 14th century (HER 1421) and Byker village is believed to be 12th century in origin, with the earliest reference in 1198. There were four taxpayers there in 1296 and five in 1312 (HER 1387).
- 4.6.8 The only medieval site recorded on the HER within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development area is St Lawrence’s Chapel which was located to the south-east (HER 220). Writing in 1885, Charleton noted that this chapel was mentioned in 1549 as being granted by Edward VI to the corporation of Newcastle, along with Little St. Ann’s Close at Byker, Heaton and Killingworth. In the certificate of colleges and chantries in Northumberland and Durham (16th century) is the following account of the chapel: ‘*The free chapel of Saynt Lawrence, in the Lordshippe of Bycar, within the parish of St Nicholas, in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The said free chapel was founded by the ancestors of the late Erle of Northumberland toward the fynding of a priest to pray for their sowles, and also to herbour sicke persons, and wayfayring men in time of need, as it is reported*’. When Brand visited the chapel in 1782, he noted that: ‘*I found it converted into a lumber-room to an adjoining glass-house. I traced where the east window had been, It is now built up with brick except where there is an entrance to a loft. The western*

¹² http://www.twsitelines.info/core.nsf/a/msl_the_anglo_saxons - Accessed 30/04/2009

¹³ http://www.twsitelines.info/core.nsf/a/msl_the_medieval_period - Accessed 30/04/2009

door, too, may be seen, with rubbish thrown around. It has filled up the south wall on the outside almost to the roof, so that it resembles a cellar'. In the early 19th century McKenzie also visited the site and noted that the windows and the arched door in the west [wall?] were distinctly visible. At this time it was used for storing bottles¹⁴.

4.6.9 It is likely that during the medieval period the land around the proposed development area was agricultural in character although it has been noted in previous archaeological work in the Ouseburn area that coal may have been exploited from an early stage by the Burgesses of Newcastle¹⁵.

4.6.10 ***Post-Medieval (c. AD 1485- 1900)***: the earliest recorded industry in the vicinity of the proposed development area would appear to be glassmaking. Writing in 1649, William Gray noted: *'Upon the north side of the river in the Ewes Burn over which is a wood bridge, which goeth down to a place called Glasshouses, where plaine glasse for windows are made, which serveth most parts of the kingdom'*¹⁶. For centuries the manufacture of glass was the second most important industrial activity on Tyneside. Newcastle was for some time the national centre of glass-making. Glass factories, or 'glass-houses' as they were known, were established at the mouth of the Ouseburn at the start of the 17th century. Prior to this, glassmaking was undertaken in the more heavily wooded areas of the south of England¹⁷. Wood had been used to fire glass furnaces but in 1615 King James proclaimed that no timber was to be used as fuel to make glass. This order was designed to help preserve the shrinking forests in England as the trees were needed for ship building¹⁸. This resulted in manufacturers of glass moving to areas where there was abundance of pit and sea coal, to places such as Newcastle. Glass making prior to this date had already been undertaken in the city. Professor Latham noted that the industry was originally located at the Close Gate, and was introduced by Huguenots from Lorraine, fleeing from the persecution of Protestants shortly after the massacre of St Bartholomew¹⁹.

4.6.11 In 1619, Sir Robert Mansell, who had previously had glass works in London, moved to Newcastle attracted by the cheapness of coal on the Tyne²⁰. In 1623 King James granted Sir Robert a monopoly on making glass and in 1635 King Charles I banned all imported glassware. When Sir Robert arrived in Newcastle he leased land on the east side of the city at the mouth of the Ouseburn. By 1636 there were seven glass houses established on this land, named as The Western Glass House, Crown Glass House, Middle Glass House, Middle Broad House, Eastern Glass House, Mushroom Glass House and St Lawrence Bottle House. Writing in 1736 Rev. H Bourne noted the locations of some of these establishments: *'As you go from the Glass House Bridge [over the Ouseburn] you come now to the glass-houses, a large village, and pass by the Western Glass-house, then to the Crown Glass-house, then to the Middle Bottle Glass, then to the Broad-house, then to the Eastern Glass-house, nigh*

¹⁴ Charleton, R.J, 1885, Pages 364-365

¹⁵ Mike Griffiths & Associates, 2006

¹⁶ Gray, W, 1649, Page 97

¹⁷ Newcastle upon Tyne Planning Division, Undated (after 1992), Page 6

¹⁸ Stewart, C and V, 2005, Page 7

¹⁹ Latham, Prof. A.G, 1914, Page 21

²⁰ Charleton, R.J, 1885, Page 365

*this last is the house of the late Mr Peregrine Henzel, the principal person then remaining of his family and one of the chief owners of these works*²¹. These glass works were making bottles, window glass, mirror glass and tumblers. In 1637 the extent of the land which Sir Robert leased was: *'boundreth upon the Ouseburne on the west, and extendeth itselfe to a runall betwixt the said shores and the grounds of St Lawrence on the east, upon the river Tyne upon the south, unto a place called Slatiford on the north part..'* In the 17th century, Sir Robert's glass houses were second only to coal mining in importance as a local source of employment²².

- 4.6.12 Sir Robert Mansell's monopoly over glass production, which was said to be cloudy and of poor quality, lasted until the beginning of the Civil War in the middle to the 17th century, after which time glassworks spread along the banks of the Tyne, many owned by Huguenot families such as Henzell and Tyzack²³. In 1772 there were no fewer than 16 large glass works along the Tyne, one making plate glass, three making crown glass, five for broad or common windows glass, two for white or flint glass and five bottle houses. By 1828 the local glass trade had reached its maximum proportions. Forty percent of all glass made in the UK was made in Newcastle and the duty paid on the glass was in excess of £180,000 a year. Following this date, the glass trade began to decline and after 1845, when the import duty on glass was removed, there was an increase in imported glass, especially from Germany²⁴. St Lawrence House, which was located close to the Middle Glasshouses, was said by Mackenzie to have been a pleasant house which fronted the river, and was occupied by Thomas Smith Esq. in 1827²⁵. St Lawrence House was the large dwelling shown to the south-east of the ropery and Middle Glasshouses on Oliver's map 1830 and subsequent historical mapping (see Figure 10 for example). Plate 1 shows a view of St Lawrence Bottle Works during demolition in 1908.
- 4.6.13 Another factor in Tyneside's favour for the establishment of glass factories, as well as the cheap coal, was the availability of sand. Empty ships returning to the Tyne were able to carry valuable raw material as ballast at a low cost that benefited the glass industry, such as sand and limestone. In 1549 Newcastle Corporation extended its boundaries to include the Ouseburn area for the sole purpose of making a charge for the dumping of ballast²⁶. Writing in 1649, William Gray observed that: *'Below east is the Ballast Hill, where women upon their heads carried ballast which was taken forth of small ships which came empty for coales, which place was the first ballast shoare out of the towne'*. He also refers to limekilns located *'without Sandgate which serve the town with lime and the ballast hills [are used] for the drying of clothes'*²⁷. Following, what Gray describes as an uproar of apprentices in 1632, a new lime kiln was constructed under the ballast hills for the common people of the town²⁸. What is interesting about the Ballast Hill (see Figures 6 and 7 for example), is that it is located some way from the present north bank of the River

²¹ Bourne, Rev.H, 1736, Page 155

²² Stewart, C and V, 2005, Page 8

²³ Newcastle upon Tyne Planning Division, Undated (after 1992), Page 6

²⁴ Stewart, C and V, 2005, Page 8

²⁵ Mackenzie, E, 1827, Page 186

²⁶ Morgan, A, 1995, Page 1

²⁷ Gray, W, 1649, Page 95

²⁸ *Ibid*

Tyne, suggesting that boats may have been coming up the Ouseburn to dump their ballast. Professor Latham noted that ballast coming into Newcastle was piled high on the shores of the Tyne, and that now and again a ballast wharf would collapse '*beneath its ever growing burden and discharge of gravel into the Tyne*'²⁹. In 1829, Parson and White referred to approximately 30,000 tons of ballast being deposited at St Anthony's (located to the south-east of the proposed development area) yearly³⁰.

- 4.6.14 It has already been noted that coal may have been exploited in the area around Ouseburn in the medieval period. By the latter half of the 14th century coal had replaced wool as Newcastle's most important source of revenue, and in the middle of the 16th century, it was claimed that all French industries which depended upon heating metals relied upon Newcastle coal for their fuel³¹. In the post-medieval period there were several collieries located in the Ouseburn Valley; Jesmond, Byker Pit, Heaton Pit, Gosforth Colliery and St Lawrence Colliery³². According to Durham Mining Museum, St Lawrence Colliery was located at NGR NZ 268 640, the same grid reference as the HER entry (6989), which is situated very close to the proposed development area. The Durham Mining Museum entry notes that St Lawrence Colliery was also known as Mushroom Colliery, and that in 1833 '*the neighbourhood of Newcastle, was enlivened by the firing of guns, and other tokens of joy, at the loading of the first vessel from the low main seam at St Lawrence Colliery, near Newcastle, called Picton Main*'. The description in this entry refers to '*ancient workings*' and the re-opening of an '*old shaft*' suggesting that this colliery had earlier origins³³. The HER entry records Whellan's reference to the colliery being opened in the 1700s (HER 6989). Oliver's Plan of Newcastle appears to show buildings in this location with two 'pits' located to the north, and a 'waggon way' which runs to towards the Tyne (see Figure 11). And on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860s) 'Pit Row' is annotated immediately to the west of the proposed development site (Figure 12). The existence of working collieries in the area in the 18th century is attested by Bourne, who wrote in 1736: '*Nigh this chapel of St Lawrence is one of the waggonways and staiths of Richard Ridley Esq., for his colliery at Byker*'³⁴.

- 4.6.15 Another industry which played an important part in the economy of Newcastle, Gateshead and the area around Ouseburn was rope making, which went hand-in-hand with the shipbuilding industry. Several cartographic sources have already been referred to where linear rope walks or linear buildings housing rope walks are shown. The earliest is Corbridge's Plan of Newcastle 1736 which shows a ropery to the north-east of the city, above The Shield Field, and another close to the north bank of the Tyne near St Ann's Chapel (Figure 5). The earliest to show roperies close to the proposed development area is Hutton's map of 1772, when a ropery is shown between the Low and Middle Glass Houses (along what is now known as St Lawrence Road), suggesting a relationship between the industries in some form

²⁹ Latham, Prof. A.G, 1914, Page 31

³⁰ Parson and White, 1828, Page 402

³¹ McCord, N and Thompson, R, 1998, Page 130

³² Newcastle upon Tyne Planning Division, Undated (after 1992), Page 10

³³ <http://www.dmm.org.uk/colliery/s083.htm> - Accessed 29/04/2009

³⁴ Bourne, Rev. H, 1736, Page 156

(Figure 6). Although not shown on Figure 6, another ropery is shown on Hutton's map in the same location as that shown on Figure 5, below St Ann's Chapel, on the west side of the Ouseburn (HER 4153).

- 4.6.16 Located close to the Glasshouse Bridge, Charleton noted an old stone quay, called the Battery Quay, which was the site of a battery constructed by the Earl of Callender during the siege of Newcastle in the 17th century³⁵. When noting this site, Charleton appears to refer to the battery being located on the eastern side of the Ouseburn, close to its mouth (HER 5483). Due to the presence of the 17th century glass houses, if they were located in a similar position to those shown on Hutton's map of 1772 (Figure 6), this battery could not have extended very far eastwards.
- 4.6.17 It has been noted from cartographic sources that a windmill was located on the west side of the Ouseburn, close to St Ann's Chapel (see Figure 5 for example). It has been considered that other windmills may have been located within the vicinity. Day's preliminary survey of windmills Newcastle undertaken in the 1960s lists three windmills in fairly close proximity to the proposed development site³⁶:
- Ballast Hills Windmill (OS 6" NZ 26 SE 263 642): *This mill should not be confused with the Coney Close Windmill or the St Ann's Ropery Windmill. It was situated on the west bank of the Ouseburn above Glasshouse Bridge.*
 - Coney Close Windmill (Old Fort Mill or Sandgate Mill): *This windmill was situated on the West Ballast Hills approximately in the triangle bounded by City Road, Ouse Street and Cut Bank on Millers Hill. It should not be confused with the steam mill and flint mill that existed during the later period in the Ouseburn Valley. A second windmill also existed to the north-west of St Ann's Church, but a description of this mill will be found under St Ann's. [Refers to a 1649 document for the building of a windmill on the site]*
 - St Ann's Ropery Windmill (OS 6" NZ 26 SE 258 643); *St Ann's mill stood to the north west of St Ann's Church about mid way between Rede Street and Crawhall Street.*
- 4.6.18 The pottery industry on Tyneside started around 1730 with the establishment of a pottery at Pandon Dean, to the west of Ouseburn. Between 1780 and 1790 three important potteries were started, two of them in the Ouseburn valley. This was followed in 1814-17 by the setting up of a pottery by Robert Maling at Ouseburn Bridge³⁷. The growth of the potteries was due, like the glass industry, to the availability of coal and the river, but also because flint and potter's clay was returning to the area as ships' ballast³⁸. By 1827 there were 20 potteries on the Tyne. By 1863 there were fewer, but larger, pottery businesses on Tyneside employing 1200 people. Most of these potteries were located in the Ouseburn area³⁹.

³⁵ Charleton, R.J, 1885, Page 362

³⁶ Day, J.C, 1965, Pages 1, 21 and 47

³⁷ Newcastle upon Tyne Planning Division, Undated (after 1992), Page 16

³⁸ Morgan, A, 1996, Page 2

³⁹ Newcastle upon Tyne Planning Division, Undated (after 1992), Page 16

- 4.6.19 The Maling Pottery by the end of the 19th century had become of one of the largest producers of ceramics in the country. The Ouseburn Bridge Pottery which had been set up by Robert Maling was superseded in 1859 by a large newly-built and heavily mechanised works on Ford Street, called the 'Ford Pottery' (Plate 2). In 1878 a second, even larger, plant was opened half a mile to the east (and immediately to the north of the proposed development area), known as 'Ford B Pottery'. With the two works operating together the company was employing over a thousand people at the turn of the century⁴⁰.
- 4.6.20 Another 19th century feature which lies in close proximity to the proposed development area is the railway line which is shown on cartographic sources to have been constructed between the 1860s and 1898 (compare Figures 12 and 13). The Riverside Branch Line was opened in May 1879 to serve the engineering firms and shipyards along the riverside. Services were timed to coincide with shifts in the yards. Stations were built at Byker (closed in 1954), St Peters, St Anthonys, Walker, Carville, Point Pleasant and Willington Quay. Passenger traffic was never heavy and was stopped in 1973 with goods services down to two trains a day by the mid-1980s. The line is now closed and is in use as a walkway⁴¹.
- 4.6.21 The increase in industries, such as the construction of the Ford 'B' Pottery to the north of the proposed development area, may have been the impetus for the construction of terraced housing on Hawick Crescent. Deposited Building Control plans at Tyne and Wear Archives (TWAS Ref: 12620) provide evidence for the proposed form of some of the houses in 1888. The '*Notice to Construct or Alter Buildings*' which accompanies the plans describes the houses as '*dwelling, brick walls, stone dressings, and slated roofs*'. Plate 3 shows the location of these proposed 28 houses, with St Lawrence Road and 'Walker New Road' annotated, Plate 4 shows the intended main elevation and section, and Plate 5 shows the intended ground and first floor plans.
- 4.6.22 **Modern (1900-present):** the Quayside has undoubtedly been subject to expansion and alteration over centuries to meet the needs of the growing industries and with the ever increasing amount of ballast being deposited. In the first decade of the 20th century extensive alterations were proposed for a considerable length of the river frontage, including the extension of the quay east of the Ouseburn into the St Lawrence area, although the extensions here did not actually occur until later in the century. Prior to the 20th century there was little open space along the river frontage. The terrain, which previously sloped down to the river, was cut into by the 20th century developments and the large retaining wall at the rear of the quay (to the south side of St Lawrence Road and visible on Plate 13 below) was constructed⁴².
- 4.6.23 Spiller's Tyne Mill (visible on Plate 10 below) was completed in 1938 and was at that time the tallest flour milling building in the world. Spiller's came to Newcastle in 1896 when they acquired Davidson's Phoenix Mill in The Close. The Tyne Mill replaced this older complex. There were two main buildings at the Tyne Mill, the Silo and the Flour Mill. The Silo was designed to contain 34,000 tons of grain and

⁴⁰ *Ibid*, Page 17

⁴¹ Newcastle upon Tyne Planning Division, Undated (after 1992), Page 39

⁴² Ayris, I and Sheldon, P, 1995, Page 67

the mill contained a warehouse, the flour mill and an animal feed mill. To serve the mill the deep water berth was improved and the rail network along the Quayside was extended⁴³. The British Milling Industry had been transformed in the last two decades of the 19th century with the introduction of gradual reduction roller milling technology. On the east coast of Britain, which handled chiefly hard grains imported from the Baltic, the first stage of the CWS mill at Dunston on the River Tyne was opened in 1891, ten years later the first reinforced grain silo in Britain was constructed on the site and in 1906 the first circular grain silos were constructed there⁴⁴. The grain trade was obviously of major importance to the area in the latter part of the 19th and into the 20th century.

4.6.24 During the First and Second World Wars the industrial conurbations of Tyneside and Wearside were of such strategic importance that they were among the most heavily defended parts of the country. The importance of the coal-exporting ports led to the extensive mining of coastal waters, and the beaches of Northumberland and Durham were defended by anti-invasion obstacles to prevent their use as landing sites. Around the ports, anti-aircraft defences were also established, and these were particularly vulnerable to air attack. There are several sites within the vicinity of the proposed development area, and which are listed in the *Archaeology of the Twentieth Century Defence Sites of Tyne and Wear: An Illustrated Guide*⁴⁵;

- *Byker, St Michael's Road (HER 5803)*: Site of WW2 concrete roadblocks, constructed 1940-41, now destroyed. Road blocks were part of a plan which would be put into place in the event of an invasion. They comprised of concrete cylinders or blocks, sometimes entwined with barded wire and filled with explosives.
- *Ouseburn Culvert Air Raid Shelter (HER 5046)*: The Ouseburn Culvert was constructed at the start of the 20th century between 1907 and 1911. The Ouseburn was culverted between Jesmond Vale and Byker Bridge to allow better access to the eastern suburbs. During WW2 it was used as an air raid shelter, which could seat up to 3000 people.
- *St Lawrence Air Raid Shelter (HER 7075)*: The St Lawrence Air Raid Shelter has already been referred to above as it was the subject of an archaeological evaluation at St Lawrence Ropery (see 4.3.3 above).

There was no evidence revealed during the desk-based assessment that the area around the proposed development area was the subject of bombing during the first half of the 20th century.

4.6.25 The Ordnance Survey map of 1954 shows an iron foundry occupying the proposed development area (Figure 18). Several trade directories dating to the 19th and 20th century were sampled to provide some evidence for the companies operating within the area and if the name of the iron foundry could be established.

⁴³ *Ibid*

⁴⁴ Stratton, M and Trinder, B, 2000, Page 46

⁴⁵ Whaley, R *et al*, 2008

- *Tyneside Industries 1889*: C T Maling, Ford Pottery; The Tyne Forge Works, Ouseburn; T Toward & Co, Engineers, Boilers and Tank Builders, St Lawrence Iron Works (established 1872); Thomas and William Smith, Shipbuilders and Repairers and Manufacturers of Wire Rope, St Lawrence Rope Works and Queen Street, Quayside; and Thomas Brown, Ship and Boat Builder and Repairer, Patent Slipways and Gridirons, St Lawrence.
- *Kelly's Directory of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne 1950*: Batey (The) Metallic Packing Co Ltd, St Lawrence Road. St Peter's Foundry Co Ltd, Walker Road. John Porter (Newcastle) Ltd, St Lawrence Road⁴⁶.
- *Kelly's Directory of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne 1956*: Listed Iron Foundries in Newcastle. Batey Metallic Packing Co, Dunston; Carron & Co, Bath Lane; F H (Newcastle) Ltd, Pottery Lane; Russell & Co, Whiteshaw Foundry, Carluke and Tyneside Foundry and Engineering Co Ltd. No apparent reference to the foundry on Walker Road/St Lawrence⁴⁷.
- *Kelly's Directory of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne 1968*: This directory is listed in street names. Along the right side of Walker Road heading eastwards (starting with the Rose and Crown PH), were shopkeepers, a turf accountant (No.82) and a snack bar. The Tyneside Foundry (1953) Co Ltd is listed in the approximate location of the proposed development area, after which were the Tyneside Foundry and Engineering Co Ltd, mechanical engineers, Rotolift, GUS Transport, then Glasshouse Street. From this directory it is possible to suggest that the iron foundry shown on Figure 18 was occupied by Tyneside Foundry (1953) Co Ltd.

4.6.26 The firm of John Kesson Lifting Equipment Ltd was established in 1982.

⁴⁶ Kelly's, 1950, Pages 629 and 630

⁴⁷ Kelly's, 1956

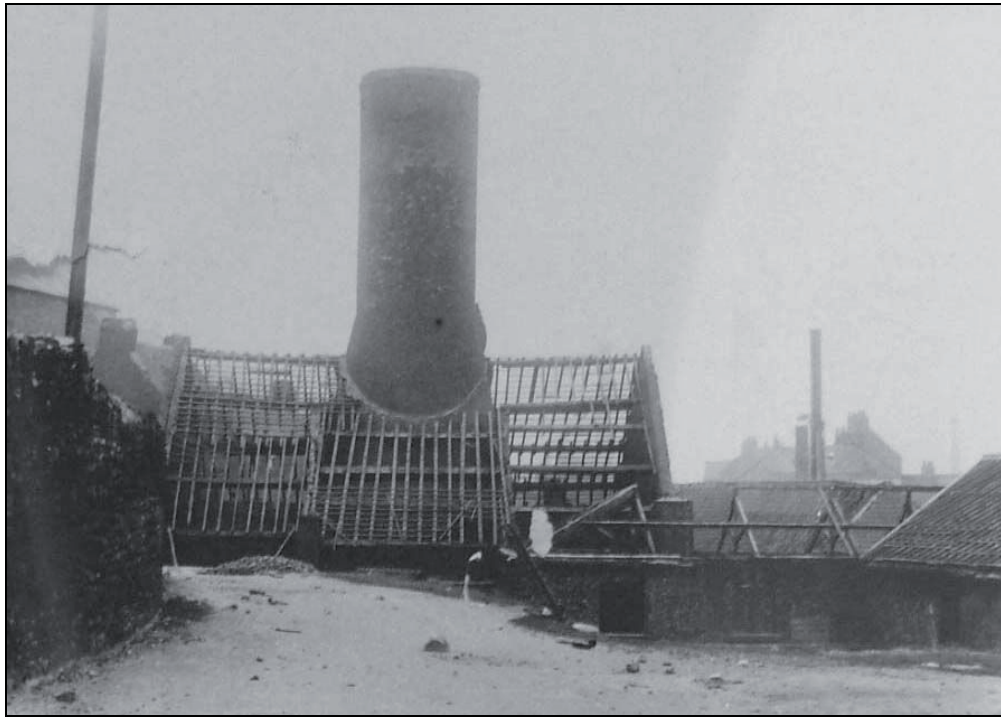


Plate 1 – The demolition of St Lawrence Bottle Works 1908

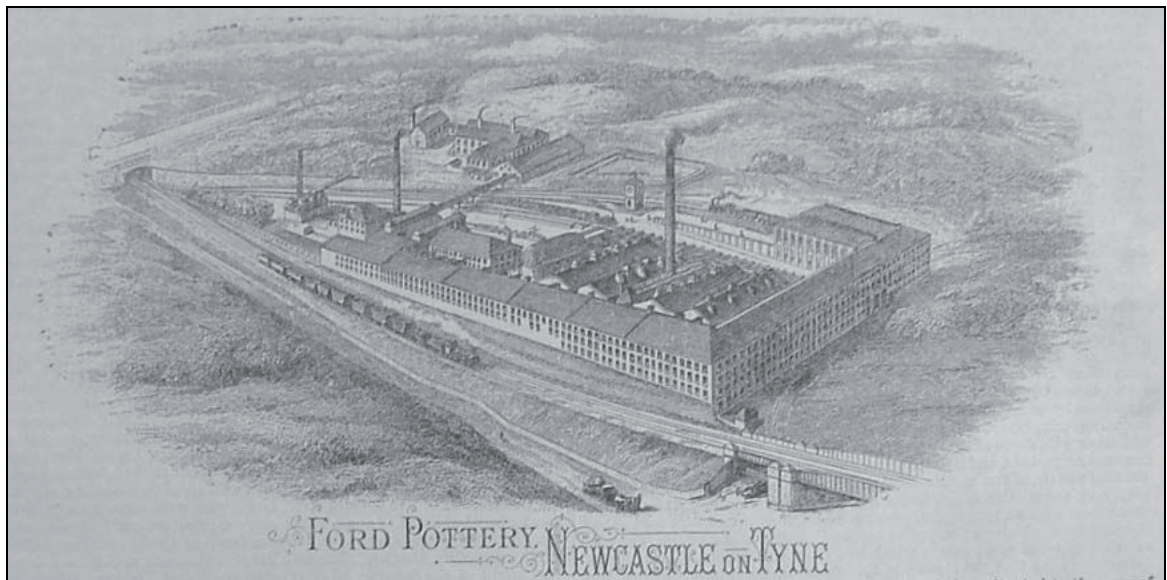


Plate 2 – An engraving of the Ford Pottery as shown in 'Tyneside Industries' 1889

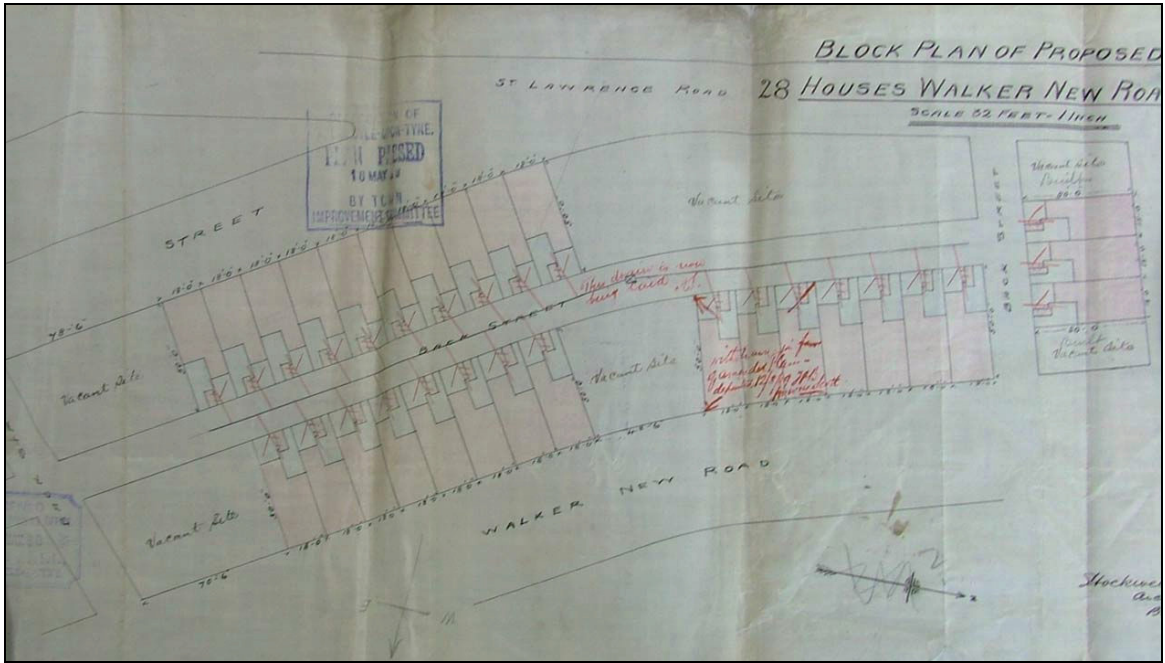


Plate 3 – Block plan for proposed houses on Hawick Crescent 1888 (TWAS Ref: 12620)



Plate 4 – Elevation and Section of proposed houses on Hawick Crescent 1888

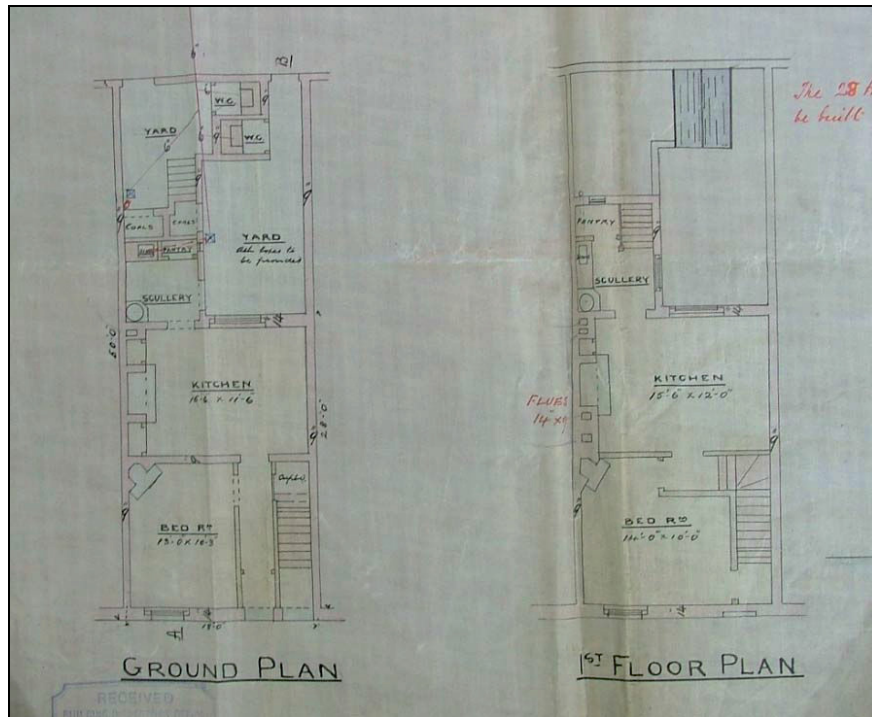


Plate 5 – Ground and first floor plans of proposed houses on Hawick Crescent 1888

5 SITE VISIT

- 5.1 The former John Kesson Lifting Equipment Ltd site was visited on 23rd April 2009 in order to observe any features of archaeological interest which may survive on or close to the site.
- 5.2 The main vehicular entrance to the former Kesson Lifting site is located in its western boundary, at the east end of Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate (Plate 6). The site consists of two modern buildings, orientated east-west, which are located at the south side of the site, with hard standing and rough grassed areas to the east, north and west (Plates 9 and 10)
- 5.3 To the western side of the site is a footpath which provides access from Walker Road to the bottom of St Lawrence Road. The eastern side of the footpath is defined by a masonry wall with modern fencing on top; this makes up the western boundary of the former Kesson Lifting site (Plates 7 and 8).
- 5.4 To the north of the site is the line of the former railway, and from the top of the railway embankment it was possible to note the drop in ground level down to the River Tyne (Plate 9). At the bottom (east end) of St Lawrence Road before reaching Spiller's Mill, there is St Lawrence Café and other small business premises located immediately below the proposed development area (Plate 11).
- 5.5 It was noted that St Lawrence Road is on a gradient, with the north end being the highest, and the southern end level with the quayside close to the site of the Spillers mill. The land at the base of bank forms the quayside and was noted to now be laid out as car parking, although this was not in use at the time of the site visit. (although it was after 5pm) (Plate 12). Modern housing was noted to have been constructed on the south side of St Lawrence Road, on the site of the former ropery (Plate 13).



Plate 6 - View looking east showing the main entrance to the site



Plate 7 - View looking east from the road at Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate showing the masonry wall with modern fencing which defines the western boundary of the site, and the modern buildings



Plate 8 - View looking north along the boundary wall to the west of the site



Plate 9 - View looking south-west from the former railway line to the north of the site (courtesy of Lewis Ray)



Plate 10 - View looking south-east from the former railway line showing the east side of the site with Spillers Mill in the background (Courtesy of Lewis Ray)



Plate 11 - View looking north from St Lawrence Road showing buildings below the former Kesson Lifting site



Plate 12 - View looking west towards Newcastle showing the hard standing of car parking between St Lawrence Road and the River Tyne



Plate 13 - View looking east showing modern housing on the site of the former St Lawrence Ropery with Spillers mill in the background

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that the proposed development area lies within close proximity to the High, Middle and Low Glass Houses which are recorded on the Tyne and Wear HER (Ref No's 1913, 1914 and 1915). The exact location of the original early 17th century glassworks has as yet not been established, although it is possible they were situated on the same sites which are shown on Hutton's map of 1772 (Figure 6). Hutton's map, which was the earliest readily-available cartographic source consulted that shows the proposed development area, suggests that the site was agricultural in character at the end of the 18th century, although the Low Glass Houses and a ropery were situated immediately to the south.
- 6.1.2 The land appears to have continued as an enclosed field up until the 1830s, when Oliver's map of that date appears to show at least part of the site may have been used to dump glass slag, as this field formed part of the Mushroom or Low Glass Houses (see 4.4.8 above) (Figure 10). By 1844, however, a 'Waggon Way' is shown cutting through the site from pits located to the north, to the River Tyne (Figure 11). This 'waggon way' has been removed by the 1860s, and instead a track runs to the western boundary of the proposed development area. By 1898, the Newcastle and Tynemouth Riverside Branch railway to the north of the site has been constructed, and a single railway track terminates at the northern side of the site (Figure 13). The possibility of features relating to the construction of this railway within the proposed development area needs to be considered. By 1916, two railway tracks terminate at the north side of the proposed development area (Figure 16).
- 6.1.3 Aerial photographs dating to 1947 appears to show the iron foundry buildings which are shown on the 1954 Ordnance Survey; this building is still extant in 1960 although by 1971 it appears to have been demolished to be replaced by two buildings, one at the southern side of the site and smaller structure to the north side. The aerial photographs also reveal that the terraced housing on Hawick Crescent had been demolished between 1971 and 1981, to be replaced by industrial units. The buildings which occupy the former Kesson Lifting site presently appear to have been constructed between 1981 and 1991, possibly for the firm of John Kesson Lifting Equipment Ltd which was established in 1982.
- 6.1.4 In summary, the cartographic and aerial photograph evidence suggests that the historical land use of the proposed development area is as follows:

Source	Land Use
Hutton's map 1772 (Figure 9)	Agricultural field

Source	Land Use
Oliver's map 1830 (Figure 10)	Possible use of part of the site as a slag heap from the nearby Low Glass House
Oliver's map 1844 (Figure 11)	A 'Waggonway' cuts through the site
First Edition OS 1860s (Figure 12)	'Waggonway' not shown, track shown to west side of the site, the remainder possibly agricultural
Second Edition OS 1898 (Figure 13)	The terminus of a railway track enters the north side of the site from the east, the remainder is undeveloped. The Newcastle and Tynemouth Riverside Branch railway shown to the north side of the proposed development area, possibility of features associated with railway construction on site to be considered
Third Edition OS 1916 (Figure 16)	The terminuses of two railway tracks enter the north side of the site from the east, the remainder is undeveloped
1947 Aerial Photograph	A building occupies the site, possibly an iron foundry
1954 Ordnance Survey (Figure 18)	An Iron Foundry is shown on the site along with the terminuses of two railway tracks. The drop in ground level between the proposed development site and the land to the south is clearly shown as hachures
1971 Aerial Photograph	Building shown on earlier photographs and mapping now gone to be replaced by two smaller buildings, one to the south and one to the north side of the site
1991 Aerial Photograph	Present buildings appear to have been constructed

6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.2.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that there is the potential for archaeology from the 19th and 20th centuries as outlined in the table above. Of particular interest is the possibility that at least part of the site may have been used as a slag heap for the Low Glass Houses in the first half of the 19th century, as suggested on Figure 10. It is possible that structures or features relating to earlier glass houses may exist within the proposed development area, which may survive due to the relative lack of activity on the site during the 19th and 20th centuries compared to the other glass making sites at St Lawrence.

6.2.2 The manufacture of glass has been noted in *'Shared Visions'* to have been an important trade along the Tyne up until its decline by the mid-19th century⁴⁸. There is, however no mention of the early 17th century and subsequent glassworks at St

⁴⁸ Petts, D and Gerrard, C, 2006, Page 98

Lawrence, despite this being a significant industry in Newcastle's history. The research agenda and strategy in '*Shared Visions*' makes no mention of the importance of the glass making industry on Tyneside under the heading '*Inorganic Manufacture*⁴⁹', which glass making is included in earlier chapters, yet it is clear that it is still poorly understood, with as yet no archaeological evidence for early workings apart from residual glass slag. It is of course necessary to consider the destructive nature of later workings and industrial activity, and the possibility that the deposition of ballast consisting of sand and gravel may exist within the study area. No geotechnical data was available from boreholes drilled on the proposed development area to provide information on the depth of made-up ground on the site.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 It may be considered necessary for the proposed development area to undergo a form of archaeological mitigation prior to construction work on the site. This is likely to take the form of an archaeological evaluation, typically consisting of 5% of the area due to be effected by the development, subject to consultation with Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service.

⁴⁹ Petts, D and Gerrard, C, 2006, Page 177

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The tables below show the known archaeological and historic sites within the vicinity of the proposed development area. They are based on information provided by the HER. The locations of the HER sites, in relation to the proposed development area, are shown on Figure 3.

Table 1: HER Sites

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
1	220	Chapel of St Lawrence	NZ 2685 6374	From its appearance the chapel was probably founded in the early 13 th century and more probably by one of the Byker family than by predecessors of the earls of Northumberland. It was certainly in existence in 1278, when a chantry was endowed in it. It was used for storage purposes by the late 18 th century and by 1916 all trace was said to be gone	Medieval 13 th century
2	1913	Low Glass Houses	NZ 2677 6385	Early 18 th century maps show three works immediately downstream from the Ouseburn) Low, Middle and High Glass Houses). The Low Glass House is also referred to as St Peters Glass House	Post Medieval 18 th century
3	1914	Middle Glass Houses	NZ 2661 6403	Early 18 th century maps show three works immediately downstream from the Ouseburn)Low, Middle and High Glass Houses). On the cleared bank above the quayside there is glass residue and crucible fragments, but no visible structures. The St Lawrence Glass House frequently referred to is probably the Middle Glass House	Post Medieval 18 th century
4	1915	High Glass Houses	NZ 2654 6411	Early 18 th century maps show three works immediately downstream from the Ouseburn)Low, Middle and High Glass Houses).	Post Medieval 18 th century
5	2146	NER Newcastle and Tynemouth, Riverside Branch	NZ 3350 6726	The North eastern Railway, Newcastle and Tynemouth, Riverside Brach line was originally	Early Modern 19 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
				opened in May 1879 to serve the riverside industries. Services were timed to coincide with shifts in the shipyards. Stations were built at Byker (closed 1954), St Peter's, St Anthony's, Walker, Carville, Point Pleasant and Willington Quay. Passenger traffic was light and ceased in 1973. The line is now closed and converted to a walkway. The line connected the River Tyne and Walker to the main railway network	
6	3516	New Deptford Iron Works, Gateshead	NZ 2649 6388	Historic map evidence shows the location	Early Modern 19 th century
7	3517	Engine and Shipbuilding Yard (Victoria Works), Gateshead	NZ 2655 6377	Historic Ordnance Survey maps evidence shows site at this location	Early Modern 19 th century
8	3518	Wylams Patent Fuel Works, Gateshead	NZ 2665 6368	Historic Ordnance Survey map evidence shows the position of Wylams Patent Fuel Works	Early Modern 19 th century
9	3519	Tyne Alkali Works/Allhusen's Chemical Works, Gateshead	NZ 2675 6350	During the 1820s Charles Attwood established a glass works on the South Shore at Salt Meadows. In 1825 he obtained a licence to build a staith and in 1834 he added other buildings including a sawmill. Attwood's holdings were bought by Christian Allhusen in 1840. In 1841 the premises of nearby soap makers were added and the new concern was advertised as manufacturing 'soap, alkali, Glauber Salts and Epsom Slats'	Early Modern 19 th century
10	3520	Ballast Hill, Gateshead	NZ 2654 6364	Historic Ordnance Survey map evidence shows a Ballast Hill at this location	Early Modern 19 th century
11	3521	Pitch Manufactory, Gateshead	NZ 2646 6362	Historic Ordnance Survey map evidence shows a Pitch Manufactory at this location	Early Modern 19 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
12	4155	Clay Pit	NZ 2662 6419	This was probably out of use by 1895 as it is not shown on the Second Ed OS mapping	Modern 19 th century
13	4163	Ropery	NZ 2678 6432	Shown on First Ed OS map 1864	Modern 19 th century
14	4164	Clay Pit, Byker	NZ 2702 6433	This clay pit appears on the First Ed OS map but not on the Second Ed, probably out of use by 1895	Early Modern 19 th century
15	4168	St Lawrence Chemical Works	NZ 2684 6413	Shown on First Ed OS 1864	Modern 19 th century
16	4169	Brickfield	NZ 2684 6400	Brickfield and clay pit shown on First Ed OS 6 th 1864	Early Modern 19 th century
17	4170	Mushroom Bottle Works	NZ 2682 6376	Site of glassmaking site shown on 1 st Ed OS 1864	Modern 19 th century
18	4171	Plummers Wharf	NZ 2695 6359	A shipbuilding yard to the west of Plummers Wharf, St Pet, shown on the FE OS 1864. The yard was gone by the publication of the SE OS 1898	Modern 19 th century
19	4172	St Peter's Pottery	NZ 2707 6363	Built in 1817 by Thomas Bell and Thomas Fell. They made white, sponged and enamelled wares. Last reference to the firm is in 1891	Modern 19 th century
20	4176	Wagonway, Byker	NZ 2724 6447	The full extent of this wagonway is unclear from the First Ed OS map. It is not shown on the Second Ed, indicating it was probably out of use by 1895	Early Modern 19 th century
21	4177	Engine House, Byker	NZ 2715 6413	Historic map evidence shows the position of an Engine House	Early Modern 19 th century
22	4178	St Peter's Saw Mill	NZ 2689 6362	St Peter's Saw Mill appears on the First Ed OS map but not on the Second Ed OS indicating it was probably out of use by 1895	Early Modern 19 th century
23	4339	Manure Works	NZ 2666 6392	These works are not shown on the 1 st Ed OS map so were probably	Modern 19 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
				opened after 1858	
24	4340	Saw Mills, Byker	NZ 2674 6383	Three buildings labelled as Saw Mills. Not shown on the 1 st Ed OS, so probably built after 1858	Modern 19 th century
25	4341	Chemical Works	NZ 2687 6366	Probably built after 1858 as it is not shown on the 1 st Ed OS mapping	Modern 19 th century
26	4344	Ford B Pottery	NZ 2692 6410	Malings B Ford Pottery, opened in 1878 to work alongside Maling's Ford Street Pottery (HER 4968)	Early Modern 19 th century
27	4363	Tyne Glass Company	NZ 2653 6371	Glassmaking site. A number of buildings are shown on this site labelled South Shore on Hutton's Map 1772	Post Medieval 18 th century
28	4364	Gateshead Cement Works	NZ 2655 6375	Portland cement works built on the site of an engine and shipbuilding yard	Early Modern 19 th century
29	4401	Paper Mill, Gateshead	NZ 2641 6393	Paper mill described by Oliver in 18361 as adjoining the river at New Deptford	Early Modern 19 th century
30	4402	Blacking Factory, Gateshead	NZ 2644 6392	Described by Oliver in 1831	Early Modern 19 th century
31	4678	Timber Yard, Byker	NZ 2643 6412	The site of a timber yard is shown on the First Ed OS map	Early Modern 19 th century
32	4681	Iron Foundry	NZ 2649 6415	Shown on First Ed OS mapping 1860s	Modern 19 th century
33	4683	St Lawrence Bottle Manufactory	NZ 2651 6410	Shown on First Ed OS. A Joshua Middleton owned a St Lawrence Bottle House in c.1697, possibly the same site. St Lawrence Bottle Works were still in existence in 1907 but by 1908 the roof had been stripped for demolition	Post Medieval? 17 th century?
34	5015	Charles Mitchell & Co, Low Walker Yard	NZ 2678 6379	In 1852 Charles Mitchell form Aberdeen set up a shipbuilding yard next to Coutt's shipyard at Low Walker on the River Tyne	Modern 19 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
35	5077	Mansell Glasshouses	NZ 265 641	Industrial production of glass was commenced on Tyneside by Sir Robert Mansell, Treasurer of the Navy and later Vice-Admiral of England, in 1617. National restrictions had been imposed on the use of wood as a fuel for glass making and an alternative form of fuel, coal, was available on the Tyne. Sand for glassmaking was brought to the Tyne as ballast.	Post Medieval 17 th century
36	5142	St Lawrence Rope Works	NZ 2664 6404	A former rope works building interesting not only as vestige of the rope industry on Tyneside but also for the use of ferro-concrete in the early 20 th century extension to the building. The ropery was established in the 18 th century	Post Medieval 18 th -20 th century
37	5146	Spillers Mill	NZ 2693 6368	Completed in 1938 and was then the tallest flour milling building in the world	Modern 20 th century
38	5483	Coney Close, Civil War Forts, Ouseburn	NZ 264 641	The area to the north of Coney Close (a route from the west to the Ouseburn established by the mid 17 th century, the name is probably associated with structures at the nearly glasshouses) was known in 1649 as 'the old fort'. Common Council minutes of 8 January 1649 refer to a petition of William Rosborough, shipwright, desiring that rubbish cast onto his quay from the fort, be taken away. Evidence suggests that there were Civil War period forts on either side of Glasshouse Bridge	Post Medieval 17 th century
39	5580	Albion Row, Ouseburn Schools	NZ 2652 6425	Opened in 1893. Built by F W Rich	Early Modern 19 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
40	5803	WW2 Roadblock, St Michael's Road	NZ 268 653	Site of WW2 concrete roadblocks, constructed 1940-41, now destroyed. Stop-lines included permanent and moveable road barriers. The most substantial works were formed from square or cylindrical concrete blocks entwined with barbed wire and fitted with explosives. Moveable obstacles consisted of horizontal or vertical bars or poles of steel, set between concrete blocks	Modern 20 th century
41	6200	St Lawrence Brickworks	NZ 2670 6410	Site of brickworks shown on Second Ed OS map 1890	Early Modern 19 th century
42	6201	Mission Church	NZ 2718 6393	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1890	Early Modern 19 th century
43	6202	Chapel	NZ 2714 6391	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1890	Early Modern 19 th century
44	6203	School	NZ 2718 6386	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1890	Early Modern 19 th century
45	6204	Methodist Chapel	NZ 2726 6386	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1890	Early Modern 19 th century
46	6989	St Lawrence Colliery (Mushroom Colliery), Byker	NZ 268 640	Opened in 1833 by Messrs Todd, Dunn & Ridley. On 7 August 1833 guns were fired to celebrate the loading of the first vessel at the colliery. The shaft had been sunk to a depth of 94 fathoms in only 8 months. Whellan said the colliery originally opened in the 1700s but it flooded with water. Friars Goose Engine (HER 1012) was used to drain it so that it could be reopened in 1833. The workings extended under Sandgate and the River Tyne	Post Medieval 18 th century
47	7075	St Lawrence Road, Air Raid Shelter	NZ 2672 6394	A covered trench shelter was recorded during an archaeological evaluation	Modern 20 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
				at St Lawrence Ropery (HER 5442). The shelter was 13.6m in length, 1.60m wide and 2m in height. It was built of pre-fabricated concrete panels which self-linked together at the base, sides and roof, to form a rectangular concrete structure. It was accessed at its north-western end, which linked to the interior of the ropery buildings or to the footpath	
48	7982	Waggonway	NZ 2714 6348	Part of a 'waggonway' is shown on an estate map of Byker produced by William Donkin in 1767. It runs through the fields at Byker to staiths on the Tyne. A waggonway is attested running through the valley as early as 1738 bringing coal from pits in Jesmond to the Tyne	Post Medieval 18 th century
49	8534	Salt Meadows, Cails Brickfield, Gateshead	NZ 264 637	1879, Source: Davison 1986 'Brickfields of the North East'	Early Modern 19 th century
50	8852	Ouseburn Schools Caretakers House, Ford Street	NZ 2651 6421	1893 by F W Rich	Early Modern 19 th century
51	9137	Albion Row, piers, walls and railings	NZ 2652 6421	1893 by F W Rich	Early Modern 19 th century
52	9269	Byker Wall, Raby Street	NZ 2708 6433	Includes No's 1-11 Priory Place, No's 94-142 Raby Street. Terraces of five houses, four with gap linked by high timber bridge over carriageway to Priory Place	Modern 20 th century
53	9285	Byker Wall, Dibley Street, Gordon Road	NZ 2687 6436	Two terraces of houses, 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
54	9292	Dibley Street No's 10-22	NZ 2685 6431	Terraces of houses and pensioners bungalows, 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
55	9293	Dibley Street No's 24-28	NZ 2689 6428	Stilt block of three flats 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
				Arkitektkontor	
56	9294	Brinkburn Square No's 1-9	NZ 2692 6430	Terraces of houses and pensioners bungalows, 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
57	9295	Byker Wall, Gordon Street, Gordon Road	NZ 2695 6432	Terrace of houses, interrupted by blocks of flats. 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
58	9955	Ford B Pottery (Hoult's Yard), Clock Tower	NZ 2691 6410	Part of the world famous Maling's Pottery, the clock tower forms the central feature of the site. Attractively built in brick and stone in 1879, it was the centrepiece for what was to become one of the largest factories in the county. The site is now used for furniture storage	Early Modern 19 th century
59	9957	Sun Ray Clinic, Brinkburn Street	NZ 2696 6425	The Sun Ray was established in the 1930s by Sir Jams Spence to provide sun ray treatment for youngsters with rickets and skin conditions. It closed in the 1980s	Modern 20 th century
60	9958	The Tyne Public House, Maling Street	NZ 2646 6418	Originally known as the Ship Tavern, which opened in 1850 and was destroyed by fire before 1895, when the pub was rebuilt as it stands today	Early Modern 19 th century
61	10242	Byker Wall, Raby Cross, No's 1-7	NZ 2713 6422	Block of three flats and shop. 1978-81 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
62	10243	Byker Wall, Raby Cross, No's 2-8 Bolam Street	NZ 2711 6421	Post Office, 1976-8 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
63	10245	Bolam Coyne, Byker Wall, No's 1-17	NZ 2712 6410	Block of 17 flats and houses, 1976-8 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
64	10246	Byker Wall, Laverock Court, 1-15 Bolam	NZ 2712 6415	Three-sided square of flats and houses, 1976-8 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
65	10247	Byker Wall, Cushat Close	NZ 2707 6410	Terrace of eight houses, 1976-8 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
66	10248	Byker wall, Bolam Way	NZ 2710 6404	Includes 1-20 Merle Gardens. Square formed of four terraces and some flats, 1976-8 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
67	10249	Byker Wall, Ruddock Square	NZ 2712 6399	Square formed of four terraces of houses and some flats by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
68	10251	Byker Wall, St Peters Road	NZ 2727 6406	Block of flats and houses. 1978-81 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
69	10254	Byker Wall, No's 1-59 Ayton	NZ 2730 6412	Six terraces of houses. 1978-81 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
70	10255	Byker Wall, Whickham Gardens	NZ 2719 6412	Five terraces of flats and houses. 1978-81 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
71	10256	Byker Wall, Commercial Road	NZ 2723 6419	Three terraces of houses. 1978-81 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
72	10257	Byker Wall, Houlet Grath	NZ 2705 6423	Two terraces of houses, with single detached house (No.15) at end and two flats and house by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
73	10262	Byker Wall, Raby Street, No's 85-105	NZ 2711 6431	Varied terrace of houses, 1979-82 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
74	10263	Byker Wall, Raby Way, No's 56-72	NZ 2713 6432	Two terraces of seven houses and two flats devised to resemble eight houses on plan, 1979-82 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
75	10284	Byker Wall, Garmondsway No's 1-12 Janet Croft	NZ 2720 6401	Complex square and surrounding terraces comprising 38 houses, 1976-79 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	Modern 20 th century
76	10398	William IV Inn, Bottlehouse Street	NZ 2724 6356	Shown on Second Ed OS 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
77	10404	Locomotive Inn	NZ 2716 6369	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
78	10405	Duke of York Inn	NZ 2726 6364	Shown on Second Ed OS	Early Modern

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
				map 1896	19 th century
79	10406	Hare and Hounds Public House	NZ 2719 6366	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
80	10408	Shipwright Arms Public House	NZ 2698 6370	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
81	10409	St Lawrence Foreign Cattle Sanatorium	NZ 2699 6362	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
82	10410	Mushroom Ferry	NZ 2675 6369	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
83	10411	Mushroom Hotel Public House	NZ 2683 6373	Shown on Second Ed OS map map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
84	10412	Whiting Works	NZ 2685 6377	Shown on Second Ed OS, on site of St Lawrence Chapel (HER 220) and Mushroom Bottle Works (HER 4170)	Early Modern 19 th century
85	10413	St Lawrence Road, Chapel	NZ 2685 6385	Shown on First ED OS map 1860s, Wesleyan Methodist	Early Modern 19 th century
86	10414	St Lawrence Road, Mushroom Brass Works	NZ 2684 6386	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896 on site of Wesleyan Chapel (HER 10413)	Early Modern 19 th century
87	10415	St Lawrence Road, Timber yard	NZ 2681 6387	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
88	10416	St Lawrence House, St Lawrence Road	NZ 2678 6387	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
89	10417	St Lawrence Road, Timber Yard	NZ 2671 6387	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
90	10446	St Lawrence Square	NZ 2667 6398	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
91	10447	St Lawrence Road, Rose and Crown Public House	NZ 2652 6416	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
92	10448	St Lawrence Ironworks	NZ 2659 6404	Shown on Second Ed OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
93	10449	St Lawrence Road, Kangaroo Soap Works	NZ 2653 6407	Shown on Second Edition map OS 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
94	10553	Albion Row, East End Rolley Works	NZ 2668 6434	Shown on Second Edition OS map 1896	Early Modern 19 th century
95	10951	Fenning Place, Walter Road	NZ 2736 6385	First World War memorial	Modern 20 th century
96	11013	Water Sports Association Building 'Sundial'	NZ 265 640	1999 by Helen Laws and Jane Gower. A Perspex sculpture on the gable end of the building	Modern 20 th century
97	11108	Ouse Burn	NZ 1678 6821	The Ouse Burn runs for 9 miles from its source at Callerton Pond to the River Tyne. The stream was a means of transport for the industries of the lower valley and provided water power via millraces to mills. Part of the Ouse Burn was culverted and the dene infilled in the area of the City Stadium in the 20 th century	Not given

Table 2: Listed Building Sites

HER Ref	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Grade	Period
5580	Albion Row, Ouseburn Schools	NZ 2652 6430	Opened in 1893, closed in the 1960s and reopened in 1993 as a business development centre. Built by F W Rich and characterised by Dutch type gables, decorative moulded brickwork and pagoda style turrets similar to those found on Burmese temples	II	Early Modern 19 th century
8852	Ford Street, Ouseburn Schools, Caretakers House	NZ 2651 6421	1893 by F W Rich	II	Early Modern 19 th century
9292	Dibley Street, Gordon Road No's 10-22	NZ 2685 6431	Terraces of houses and pensioners bungalows enclosing	II*	Modern 20 th century

HER Ref	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Grade	Period
			a square, 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor		
9293	Dibley Street No's 24-28	NZ 2689 6428	Stilt block of three flats 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	II*	Modern 20 th century
9294	Brinkburn Square, Gordon Road, Byker No's 1-9	NZ 2692 6430	Terraces of houses and pensioners bungalows enclosing a square, 1974-6 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor	II*	Modern 20 th century
10245	Byker Wall, Bolam Coyne, No's 1-17 (included here as an example of several listed building groups in the same locality)	NZ 2712 6410	Block of 17 flats and houses, 1976-8 by Ralph Erskine's Arkitektkontor; site architect Vernon Gracie; structural engineer, White, Young and Partners; main contractor, Shepherd Construction. Concrete block cross-wall construction, clad on external faces with brown, red, orange and buff patterned brickwork, internally to courtyard with buff brick and white weatherboarding. In Dec 1975 Erskine wrote that the Bolam Street site was unique in Byker for its long, narrow shape and relative flatness. Because of the home for the elderly and handicapped being built separately there (Byker Lodge, not recommended), most of the other accommodation was to be houses. The smaller units were thus grouped in this irregularly shaped	II*	Modern 20 th century

HER Ref	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Grade	Period
			block with a central courtyard which was to 'provide a quiet area for the residents'. The block was made up to three storeys to make the most of the splendid views over the Tyne and to act as a terminating feature to Ayton Park, which is counterbalanced by The Brow found at the eastern end.		

Table 3: Sites recorded on the Local List

HER Ref	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
1597	Ballast Hills Graveyard, Ouseburn	NZ 2652 6430	Ballast Hills Graveyard was the most important burial ground in Newcastle. The origins of the burial ground lay in the influx of foreign and Scottish families into the area in the early and mid-17 th century. Many European protestants settled in the St Lawrence area of Newcastle and using materials from the ballast heaps, established glasshouses. It is thought that burials started here possibly as early as the plague year of 1609 and the use of the land for this purpose was increased in the later plague ridden years of 1625, 1636 and 1665. Indeed this site is often referred to as 'Plaguey Fields'. The earliest recorded headstone is said to be 1707. Certainly the ground was heavily used and informally run throughout the 1700s	Post Medieval 17 th century
4344	Ford B Pottery (Hoult's Yard)	NZ 2692 6410	Malings B Ford Pottery. These works were opened in 1878 to work alongside Maling's Ford Street Pottery (HER 4968). It was thought to be the largest pottery in the country and could produce 1 ½ million items per month, concentrating on new markets such as sanitary ware and decorative wares. With the two works working together the	Early Modern 19 th century

HER Ref	Site Name	Grid Ref	Brief Description	Period
			company was employing over a thousand people at the turn of the century. While the old Ford Street site closed in 1926, the Ford B Works carried on through to the Second World War. IN 1947 the whole company was sold to Hoult Estates. The name 'C.T.Maling & Sons' was retained and under the guidance of Frederick Hoult the firm staged a post-war recovery, only to be undermined by competition form overseas in the late 1950s and early 1960s. It closed in 1963	
5146	Spillers' Tyne Mill, St Lawrence Road	NZ 2693 6368	Completed in 1938 and was then the tallest flour milling building in the world. Spiller's had come to Newcastle from Bridgewater in 1896 when they acquired Davidson's Phoenix Mills in The Close. The Tyne Mill replaced this older complex	Modern 20 th century

APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATION

TYNE AND WEAR SPECIALIST CONSERVATION TEAM

Introduction

The above site is proposed for a 5/6 storey workshop and office building.

The commissioning client will provide a location plan and proposed plans of the development.

The site is of potential industrial archaeological interest as it is in the vicinity of the glass houses shown on Hutton's map of 1770 and other industries.

HER 5077 Mansell Glasshouses

Industrial production of glass was commenced on Tyneside by Sir Robert Mansell, Treasurer of the Navy and later Vice-Admiral of England, in 1617. National restrictions had been imposed on the use of wood as a fuel for glassmaking, and an alternative form of fuel, coal, was available on the Tyne. Mansell had obtained a patent for making glass with coal in 1615. Sand for glassmaking was brought to the Tyne as ballast. Mansell prospered and by 1624 had an output of 6,000 to 8,000 cwts of finished glassware per year and three glasshouses on the original site. He made bottles, window glass, mirror glass, tumblers and spectacle glass. In 1623 Mansell was granted the sole right to carry on the glass industry in England. The glass produced was said to be cloudy and poor quality but Mansell's monopoly lasted until the civil war when others entered the field. Sir Robert Mansell died in 1653 but the Mansell family remained in business until 1679, when the glasshouses changed hands (see HER 1913-5).

HER 1913 Low Glass Houses

HER 1914 Middle Glass Houses

HER 1915 High Glass Houses

Early 18th century maps show three works immediately downstream from the Ouseburn (Low, Middle and High Glass Houses). The Low Glass House is also referred to as St. Peters Glass House {1}. The Huguenot families of Henzell and Tyzack were the leading glassmakers on the east side of Newcastle. They first worked a glasshouse at Howdon Panns, but after 1759 they are referred to as glassmakers at Newcastle. In 1736 there were no fewer than seven glasshouses on the east bank of the Ouse, of which all save one (the St. Lawrence Bottle House) were worked by the henzell-Tyzack families, specialising in sheet glass and bottles. These glassworks were on or adjacent to the site originally chosen by Mansell in 1619. The Henzells were the greatest glassmaking family on Tyneside, and although their supremacy was waning by 1780, the family preserved ownership interests in glassworks until comparatively recent times (Liddell-Henzell). This area was known as "Glasshouses and is perpetuated today by Glasshouse Bridge {5}. Joshua Henzell along with his partners James and Joseph King became bankrupt in 1786, and the family never afterwards had the same dominating position in Newcastle. Paul Henzell was still a principle glassowner in 1789 and Catherine Henzell and Co. owned extensive works here in 1791. William Henzell and Co were glassowners at the Low Glasshouses 1787-1811. In 1787 John Tallentire made bottles at Glasshouse Bridge {6}.

In accordance with PPG16 and UDP policy C4.2:

WHERE A PROPOSAL MAY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT UPON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

AND WHERE NECESSARY UNDERTAKE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
{Newcastle City Council Unitary Development Plan 1998}

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

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

Research Aims and Objectives

The assessment should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks. 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 work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and must follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, revised September 2001

www.archaeologists.net

Archaeological Brief

1. The Assessment must inform the planning authority of the archaeological and historical importance of the site.

2. The following sources **must** be consulted:

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

Archaeological contractors are advised that there is a search fee payable for consulting the HER (Access and Pricing Policy available on request). Contractors visiting the HER in person and conducting their own research will be charged the basic search fee of **£50** plus photocopying costs.

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

Please note - Tyne and Wear is a modern county. The area was formerly divided between County Durham and Northumberland. Archive sources for Tyne and Wear are therefore

spread between Tyne and Wear Archives, County Durham Record Office, Northumberland Museum and Archives and 5 district local studies libraries.

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

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

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

Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL (tel. 0191 3833253) – mostly holds records for Gateshead, Sunderland and South Tyneside but does hold some records relating to those districts north of the River Tyne and has a lot of mining records.

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

Along with historic photographs, newspaper articles and more the library holds Charles Goad Fire Insurance Plans for the City Centre which provide useful information on destructive cellars *but also the function and layout of historic buildings.*

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

www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR

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

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

and any other local resource with relevant information.

Useful Websites:

www.twsitelines.info - **not** to be used instead of visiting the HER in person because it is only updated every six months and does not include event data/grey literature reports

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

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

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

www.beamishcollections.com – building and street photographic collection

www.helm.org.uk

www.wellinever.info

www.tynesidelifeandtimes.org.uk

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

www.tomorrows-history.com

www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/

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

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

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

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

www.dmm.org.uk – Durham Mining Museum

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

Documentary Sources

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

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

Cartographic Sources

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

- historic mapping
- archive plans
- building control plans
- surveys
- Goad Insurance Plans
- estate plans
- tithe maps
- OS mapping

Geological bedrock and drift mapping

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

Listed buildings and Conservation Areas

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

3. The Assessment must describe the land-use history of this part of 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/gazetteer 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. Geology of site
6. Period by period discussion of site history and development
7. Historic map regression
8. Copies of any relevant archive plans and historic photographs
9. Brief discussion of the potential of the site in relation to NERRF, EH research agenda and other relevant agenda
10. A card cover with title, date, author, consultant organisation and commissioning client
11. Some form of binding which allows easy copying of the report
12. Copy of this specification

Three paper copies of the report need to be submitted:

- **one for the commissioning client**

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

OASIS

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

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their desk based assessment at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

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

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

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

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

Jennifer Morrison
Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer
West Chapel
Jesmond Old Cemetery
Jesmond Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE2 1NL
Tel (0191) 2816117

jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk

5 Ref: MON7054

15th April 2009

Planning Application: 09/00122/PREAPP

For HER use only:
Quality control

Sources used:

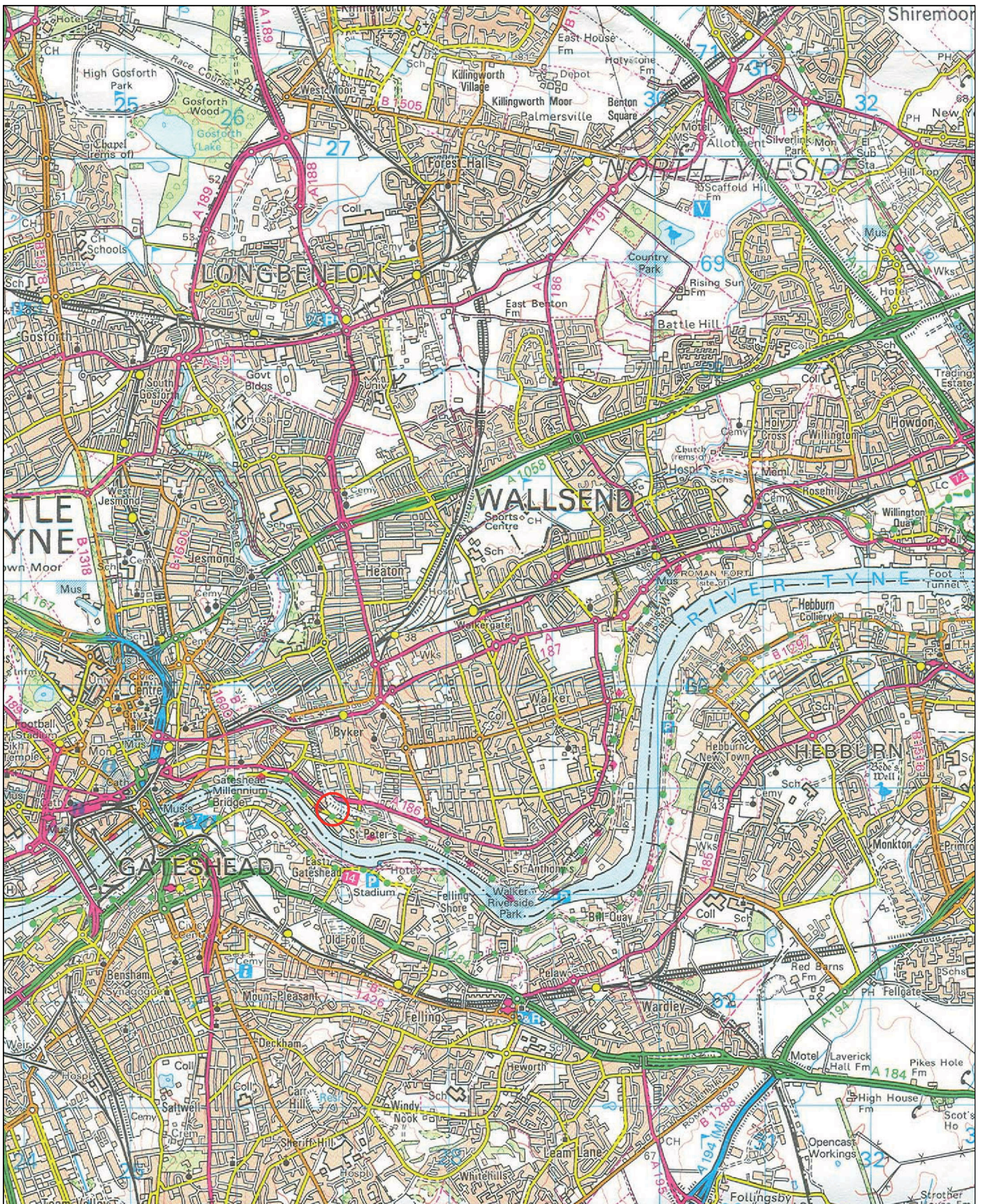
- Northumberland Record Office
- Tyne and Wear Archives
- Newcastle City Library Local Studies
- Durham Record Office
- local library
- Special collections, Palace Green
- HER
- Building Control Plans
- Goad Insurance plans
- Conservation Officer
- APs

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 3: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

PROJECT: Former Kesson Lifting Site,
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
SCALE: 1:50 000 at A4
REPORT No: CP912/09
CLIENT: Queensbury Design Ltd
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: April 2009
FIGURE: 1

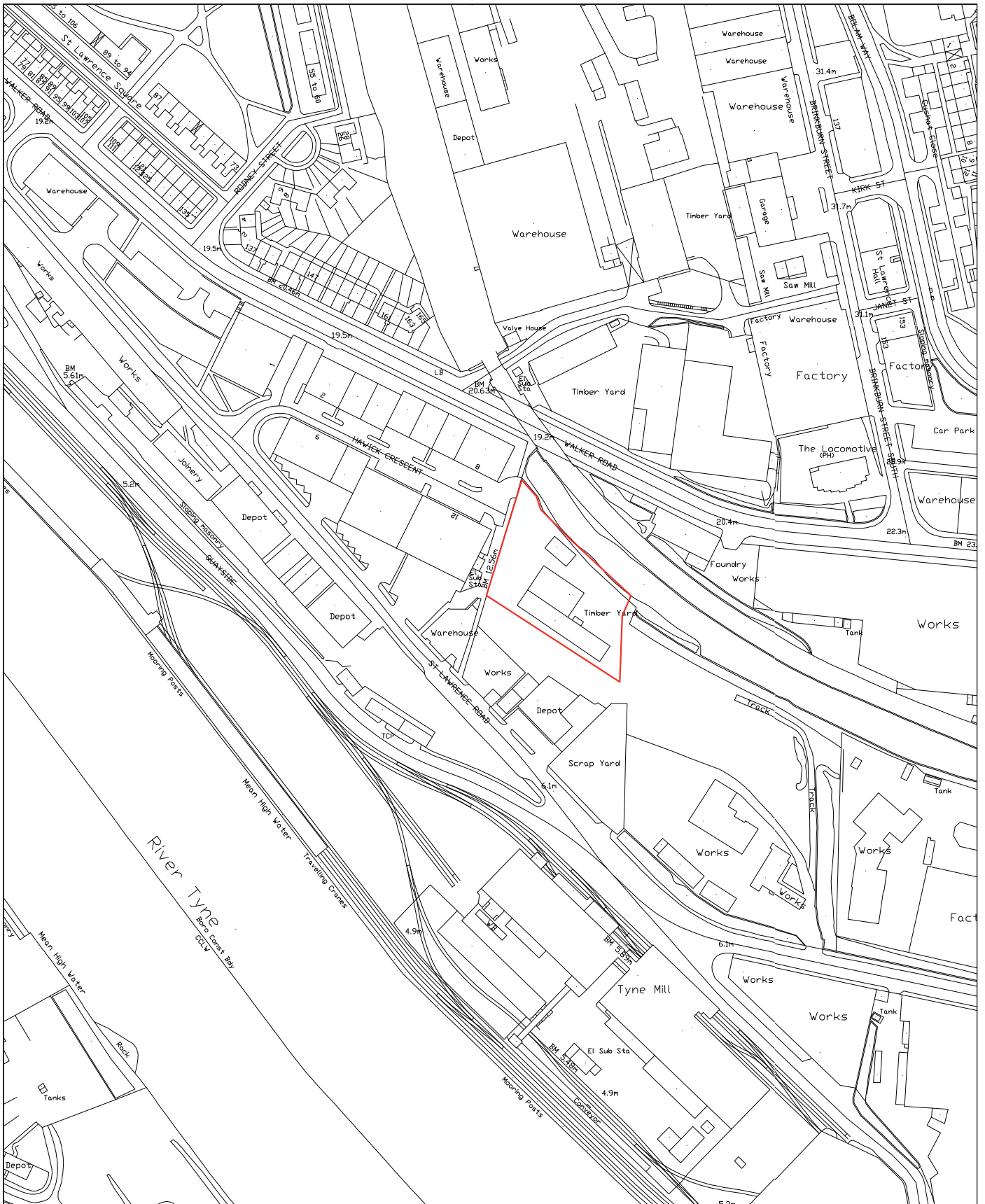
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 Site Location



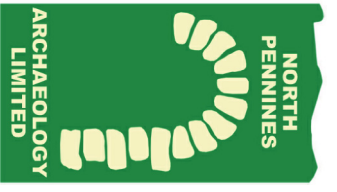
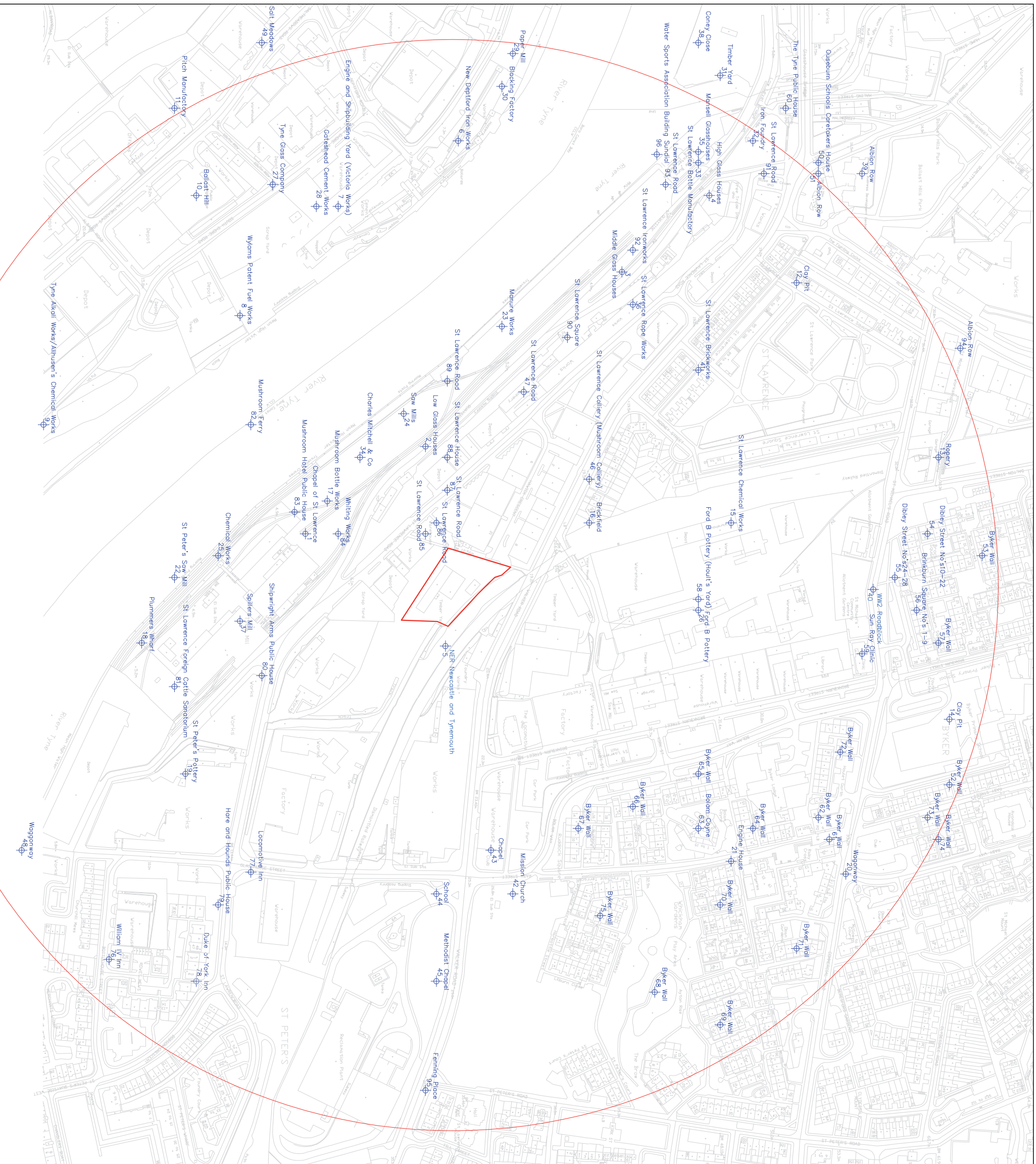
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Figure 1 : Site Location



 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009</p>	<p>PROJECT: Former Kesson Lifting Site, Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP912/09</p> <p>CLIENT: Queensbury Design Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2009</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p>— Development area</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 2 : Detailed Site Location






North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Former Kesson Lifting Site

CLIENT:
Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE:
1:3500 at A3

DRAWN BY:
FW/MT
DATE:
April 2009

KEY:

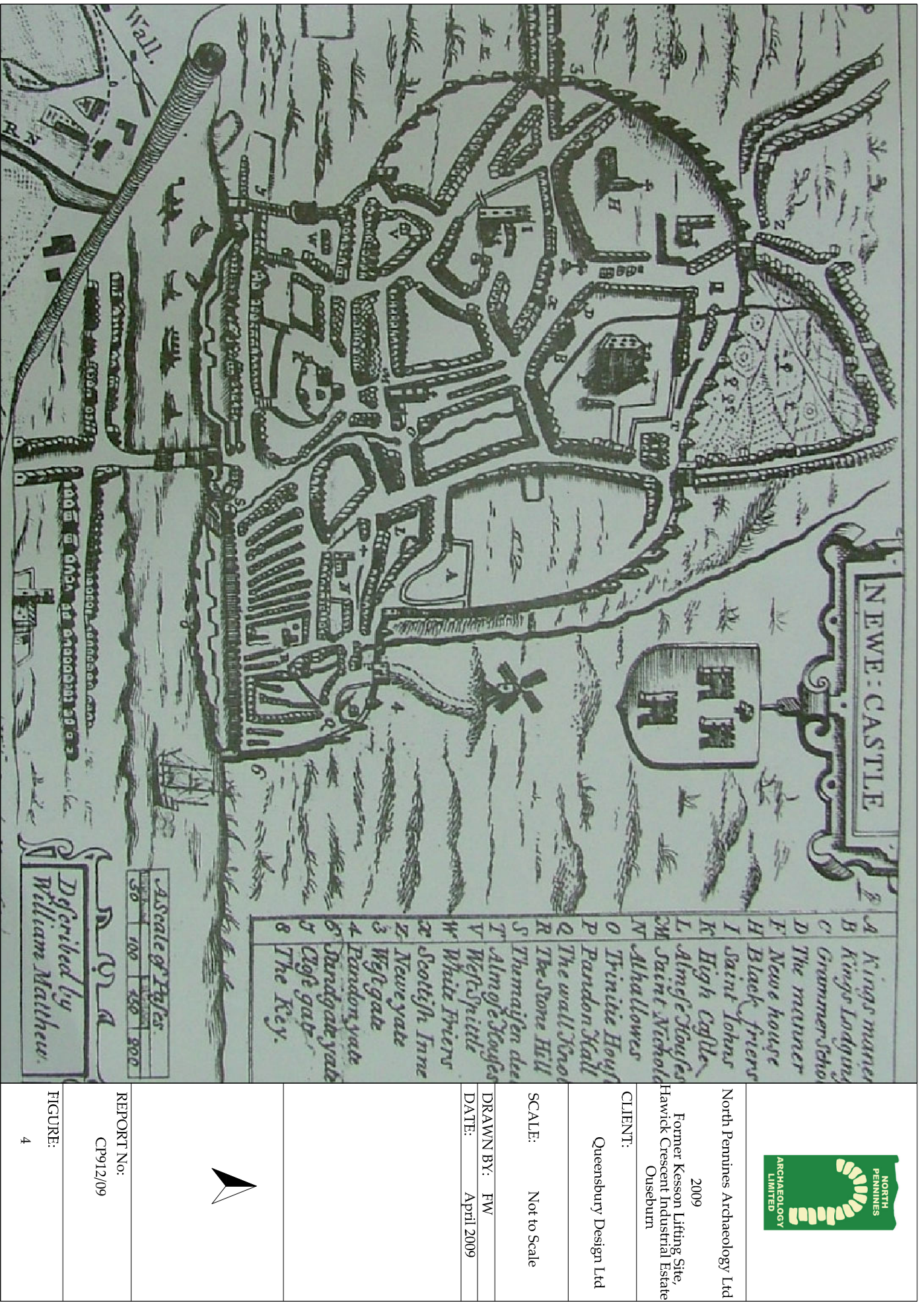
-  HER Site
-  Development Area
-  0.5km Radius

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REPORT No:
CP912/09

FIGURE:
3

Figure 3 : Location of HER Sites within a 0.5km Radius of Site



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

2009

Former Kesson Lifting Site,
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:

Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE:

Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: April 2009



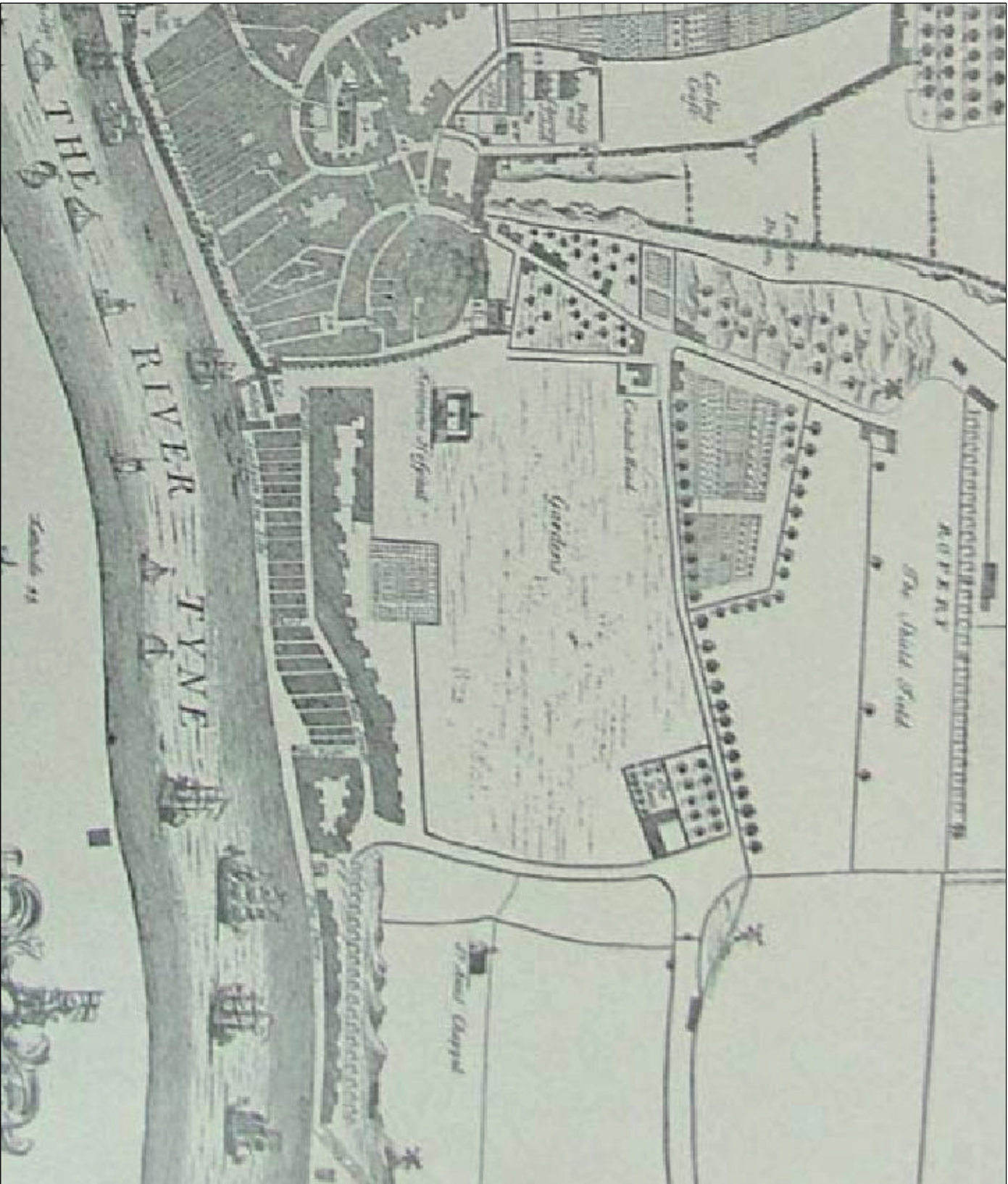
REPORT No:

CP912/09

FIGURE:

4

Figure 4 : Speed's Map of Newcastle 1610



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Former Kesson Lifting Site,
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Onseburn

CLIENT:
Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: April 2009



REPORT No:
CP912/09

FIGURE:
5

Figure 5 : Corbridge's Plan of Newcastle 1736



 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009</p>	<p>PROJECT: Former Kesson Lifting Site Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP912/09</p> <p>CLIENT: Queensbury Design Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2009</p> <p>FIGURE: 6</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate location of site</p>	
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Figure 6 : Extract from Hutton's Map of the Town and County of Newcastle 1772






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009</p>	<p>PROJECT: Former Kesson Lifting Site Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP912/09</p> <p>CLIENT: Queensbury Design Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2009</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate location of site</p>	
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Figure 7 : A Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, R Beilby, 1788



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:

Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: April 2009



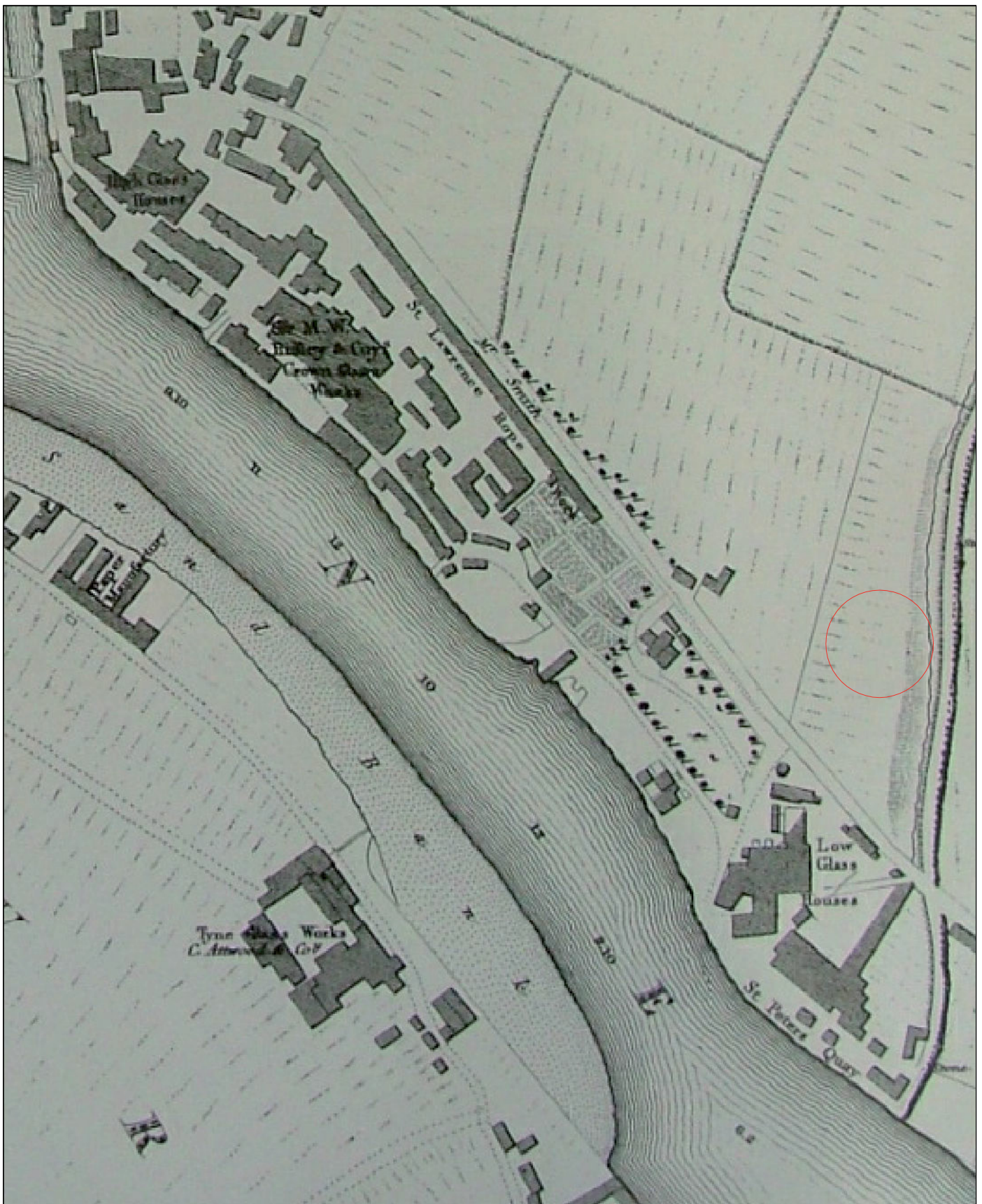
REPORT No:

CP912/09

FIGURE:

8

Figure 8 : Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead, G Cole, 1808






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009</p>	<p>PROJECT: Former Kesson Lifting Site Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP912/09</p> <p>CLIENT: Queensbury Design Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: April 2009</p> <p>FIGURE: 9</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate location of site</p>	
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Figure 9 : Extract from John Wood's Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead 1827



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:
Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: April 2009

KEY:

 Approximate location of site



REPORT No:
CP912/09

FIGURE:
10

Figure 10 : Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, T Oliver, 1830



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:

Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: 1:2500 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: April 2009

KEY:

 Approximate location of Development Area



REPORT No:

CP912/09

FIGURE:

11

Figure 11 : Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, T Oliver, 1844



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:
Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: 1:2500 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: April 2009

KEY:

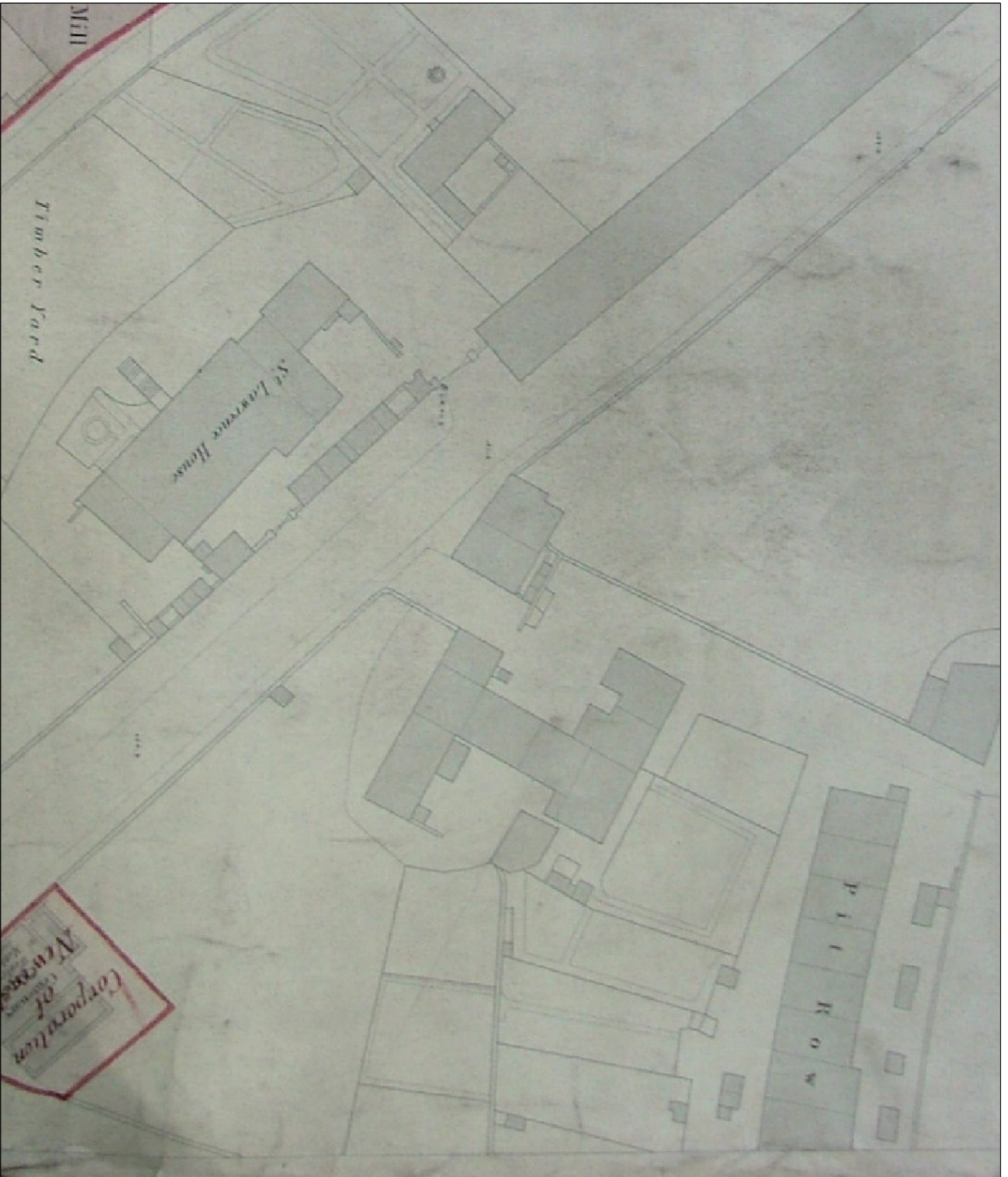


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FIGURE:
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Figure 13 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1898



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009

Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:

Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE:

Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: April 2009



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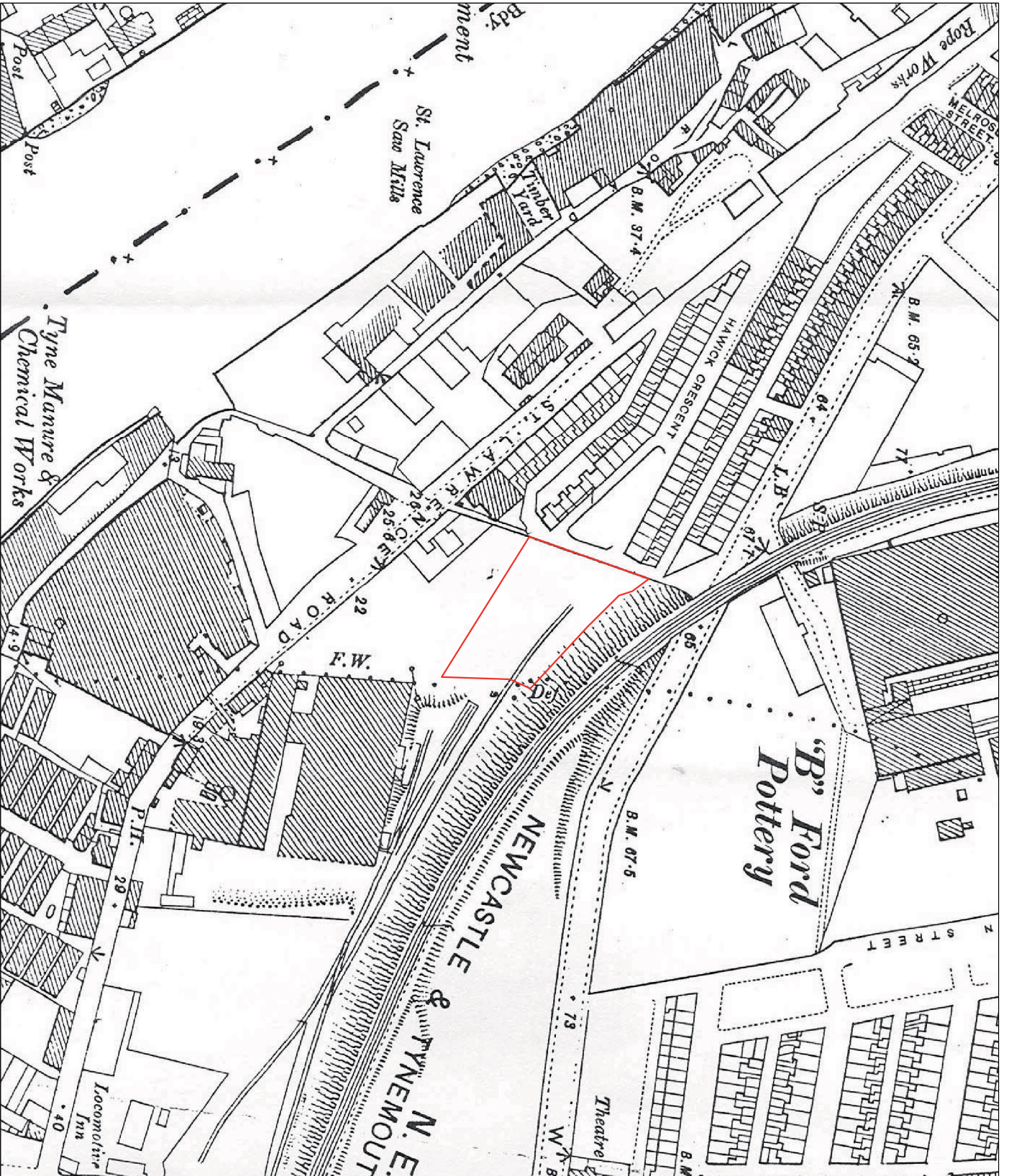
REPORT No:

CP912/09

FIGURE:

14

Figure 14 : Undated Ordnance Survey Map (late 19th century)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:
Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: 1:2500 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: April 2009

KEY:



Development Area

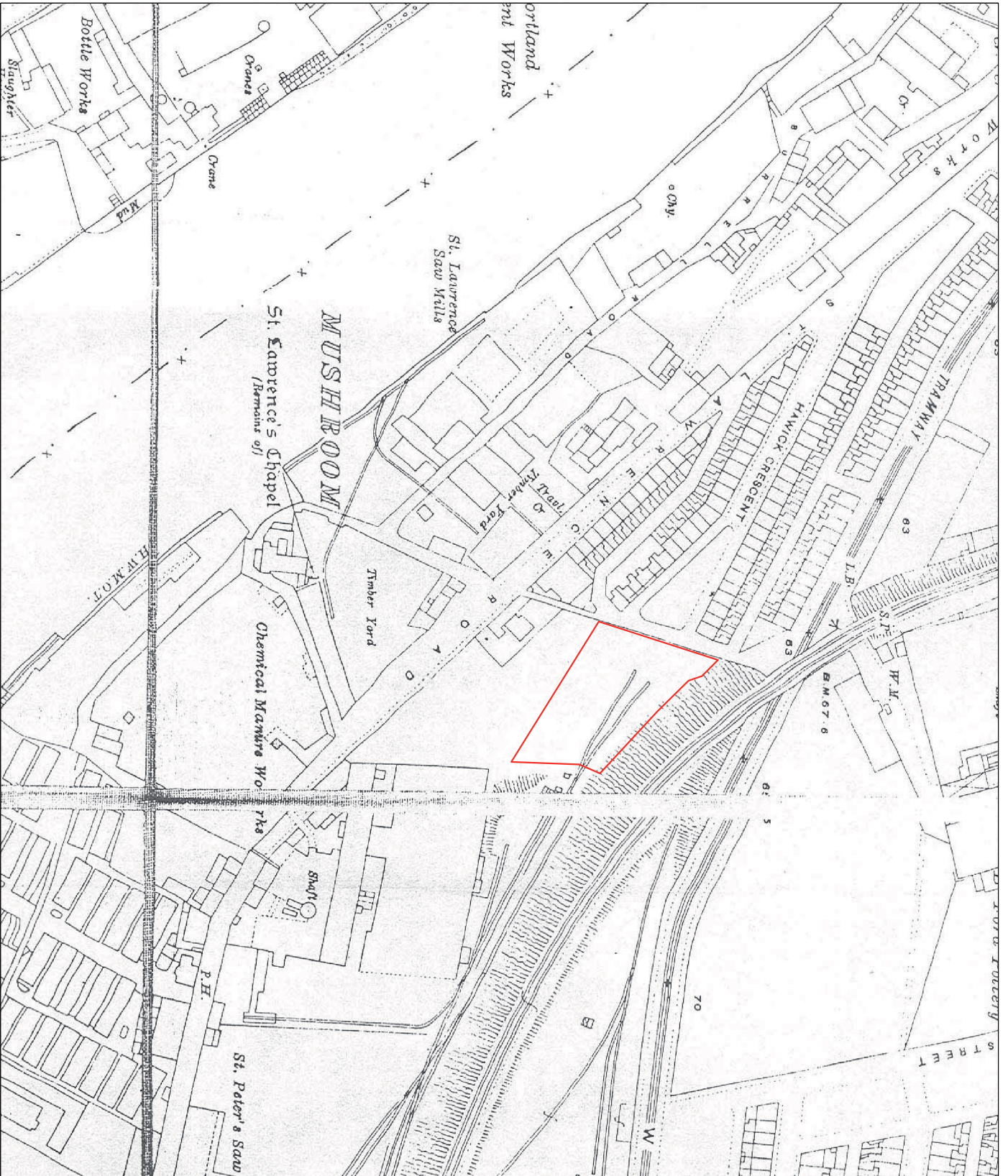


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FIGURE:
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Figure 15 : Special Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1912



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:
Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: 1:2500 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: April 2009

KEY:
 Development Area

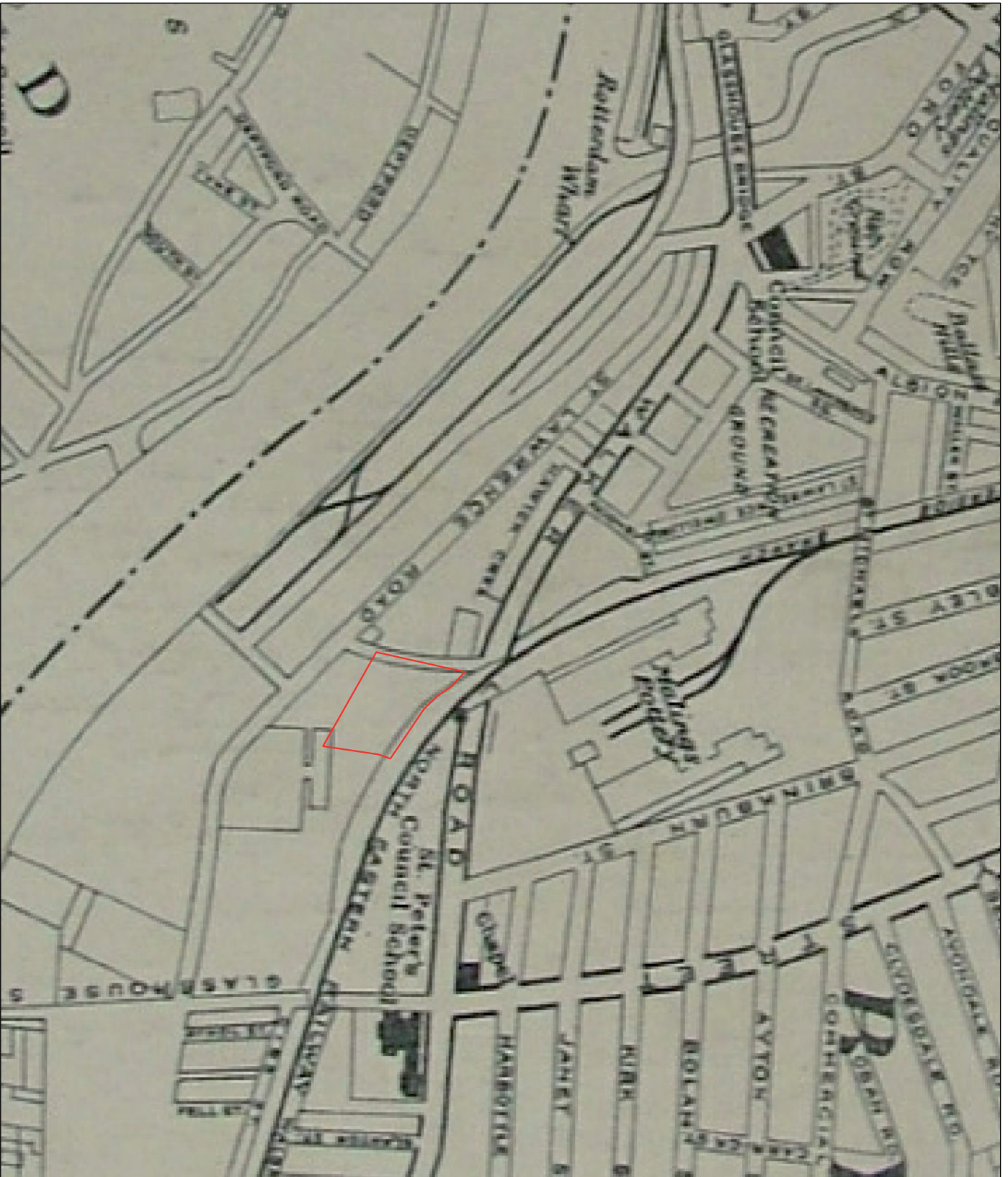


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FIGURE:
16

Figure 16 : Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1916



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Former Kesson Lifting Site
Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate
Ouseburn

CLIENT:
Queensbury Design Ltd

SCALE: 1:5000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: April 2009

KEY:
 Development Area



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FIGURE:
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Figure 17 : Plan of Newcastle 1936

