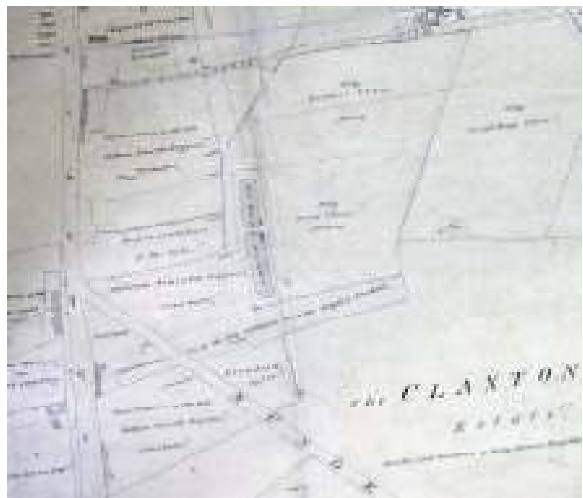


**LINDISFARNE
DRIVE/SUNDERLAND
ROAD, GATESHEAD,
TYNE AND WEAR**



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

CP. No: 1182/10

04/06/2010

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

In May 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Gateshead Council, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Lindisfarne Drive/Sunderland Road, Gateshead (NGR NZ 2596 6288). This work will be used in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of the proposed site boundary.

This site is located to the south of the medieval town of Gateshead but within the presumed extent of Bishop's Park. Bishop's Park covered the eastern half of Gateshead and was used as hunting ground for the bishops during the 12th and 13th centuries. The site is also of potential industrial archaeological interest as the 19th century Shipcote Colliery, Gateshead Park Waggonway, Gateshead Waterworks, and 18th century reservoirs were located within the immediate vicinity. During construction of the Gateshead Highway a medieval pottery kiln was discovered and appears to have produced Tyneside-buff white ware.

As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning and Policy note 16 (Archaeology and Planning), Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team advised Gateshead Council that a programme of archaeological work, a desk-based assessment, was required in order to ascertain the potential for archaeological deposits on site and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources in the Tyne and Wear Archive Services in Blandford Square, the Local Studies library at Gateshead Library, as well as the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Tyne and Wear County Council held at Jesmond Cemetery Gates, Newcastle upon Tyne. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, the holdings at Durham Record Office, Durham University Library Archives and Special Collections, Durham Clayport library and Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn were also checked. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment has shown that the site boundary was located to the south of the medieval core of Gateshead. Despite this, a medieval pottery kiln was discovered during construction of the Gateshead Highway, indicating that it was part of the medieval industrial landscape of Gateshead. During the post-medieval and early modern periods the area within the proposed development site consisted of Gateshead Water Works and reservoirs, Tyne Nail Works, Shipcote colliery with associated shafts and coal drops, an engineering works, as well as a school and terraced housing across numerous streets.

Given the potential for the survival of medieval or post-medieval deposits within the site boundary, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the proposed development. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bryn Roberts of Gateshead Council, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, as well as the staff at Tyne and Wear Archive Services and Gateshead Local Studies Library, for all their assistance throughout the project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Jocelyn Strickland. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA) to an outline specification provided by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist (Morrison 2010). This report will be used in conjunction with a planning application for the redevelopment Lindisfarne Drive and Sunderland Road, Gateshead.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised two distinct phases of investigation: a search of both published and unpublished records and a site visit. A search was made of records held by the Historic Environment Record in Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear archives at Blandford Square, Durham and Northumberland Record Offices, Durham University Library Archives and Special Collections and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The aims of the site visit were to identify any previously unrecorded surface archaeological features and to make an assessment of the condition of individual historic features.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area. 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.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment, of Lindisfarne Drive/Sunderland Road, Gateshead (NGR NZ 2596 6288). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Field Archaeologists, as set out in Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (IfA 2008) and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

2.2.2 The desk-based assessment included the following:

- the collation and assessment of any relevant information held in the Historic Environment Record (HER) in order to identify important sites and to assess the potential of known sites;
- the consultation of documentary collections including trade directories, miscellaneous records, and histories;
- an assessment of relevant published sources including articles in national, regional and local journals such as The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne's *Archaeologia Aeliana*;
- an assessment of relevant unpublished documents including, where appropriate, reports compiled by heritage conservation professionals and student theses;
- collation and assessment of cartographic information relevant to the area in order to identify historical land use, boundaries, trackways and early buildings and to provide an assessment of potential extent of disturbance to the archaeological resource caused by cellars and other intrusive features;
- an assessment of any available geotechnical data (e.g. boreholes and test pits) to assess the condition of buried deposits and to identify any local geological conditions;

- an assessment of the topography of the area through maps and site visit to assess the archaeological potential of areas not identified through the County Historic Environment Record, and to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival,
- the assessment of any available aerial photographs that show the proposed development area.

2.2.3 The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Gateshead, with an additional detailed one kilometre radius, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), historical maps and secondary sources. The following resources were consulted:

- *Historic Environment Record*: the HER in Newcastle upon Tyne a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and are listed in *Appendix 1*. The HER also contained details of previous archaeological work undertaken in the area. Aerial photographs of the area were studied in order to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area;
- *Tyne and Wear Archive Services (TWAS)*: the archives at Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections;
- *Gateshead and Durham Libraries Local Studies*: the collection of historical engravings, plans, local history books, pamphlets and photographs held within the local studies section of Gateshead and Durham libraries were consulted for any relevant information regarding this area of Gateshead. The Goad Insurance Plans were also consulted; however, there were no plans to the east of the Gateshead High Street;
- *Durham Record Office (DRO)*: the collection of plans, history books, pamphlets and photographs held here were consulted for any relevant information;

- *Durham University Library, Palace Green*: the local studies section of Palace Green library has a good selection of books and documents on local history. An online search was also carried out of the holdings within the Archives and Special Collections;
- *Northumberland Record Office (NRO)*: an online search was carried out of the holdings at Northumberland Record Office. No relevant sources were located of the proposed development site, thus a visit in person was not required;
- *Online Sources*: several online sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment, including English Heritage (www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR and [/viewfinder](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/viewfinder)) as well as www.pastscape.org.uk;
- *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, as yet, undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined.

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 A site visit was undertaken on May 14th, 2010 in order to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological features within the proposed development area, and to assess any areas of the site where modern development may have had an effect on below ground remains.

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). Copies of the report will be sent to the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record, available for viewing upon request.
- 2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist, supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project under the unique identifier **northpen3-77444**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Gateshead lies within the industrial landscape of the Tyne and Wear Lowlands. The Tyne and Wear Lowlands are bounded on the south and east by the Magnesium Limestone Plateau, to the west by the Durham Coalfield Fringe and to the north by the South East Northumberland Coastal Plain (Countryside Commission 1998). The proposed development area is located to the south of the A184/Park Lane, to the west of the Gateshead branch of the Tyne and Wear Metro, to the north of Sunderland Road and directly east of the Gateshead Highway. The development area presently consists of Lindisfarne Primary School with an associated playing field and a Glass Works (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology of the area is of the Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures of the Westphalian age that are overlain by an average of 10m thick glacial deposits belonging to the last (Late Devensian) glaciation. All earlier glacial and interglacial deposits were removed or recycled at this time (Johnson 1995).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. The location of known sites within the 500 metre study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric (up to 43 AD):* there is no evidence of prehistoric activity within or near the vicinity of the proposed development area. Evidence of prehistoric occupation in Gateshead is limited to finds recovered during the 19th century dredging of the Tyne. These finds included three swords, two rapiers and a socketed spearhead all of Bronze Age date. It is possible that these items may have been votive offerings at a natural river crossing. This would have marked ceremonial sites that would have defined or re-enforced social or territorial boundaries.
- 3.2.3 The lack of material evidence for prehistoric activity within the proposed site boundary in no way precludes the possibility that the area was utilized by prehistoric peoples, and may merely reflect the dearth of archaeological work in the area.

- 3.2.4 *Romano-British (c. AD 43-400)*: Roman activity within the area appears to have begun in the 1st century and continued until the 4th (Nolan 2007). The earliest identified stratified deposits around Gateshead are Roman in date and are thought to be associated with the bridging of the Tyne. During the Roman period the main eastern route into the south of Scotland was along Dere Street. The *Pons Aelius*, a bridge across the Tyne at Newcastle was part of the original planned construction of Hadrian's Wall. It has been suggested by Bidwell and Holbrook (2001) that the bridge may have stood at the original terminus of the wall, before it was extended to Wallsend (English Heritage 2005).
- 3.2.5 A Roman road (Figure 3, Site 1) is thought to have connected Chester-le-Street with a bridge across the Tyne. Two stretches of this road are thought to still exist under the present day roads; one being the line of Durham Road through Birtley and the other under Old Durham Road-High Street-Bottle Bank, through the centre of Gateshead. In 1938 R.P. Wright located the Roman road in a further three locations between stretches of the two modern roads (*ibid*).
- 3.2.6 Evidence of a Roman settlement has been found through excavations at Bottle Bank. Pottery suggests a date for the early 2nd-4th centuries. The extent and character of the settlement has not been clearly defined. The remains at Bottle Bank are thought to be part of a civilian settlement that extended further north, south and west, most probably around the approach to the river crossing. The settlement did not extend as far south as the eastern side of Oakwellgate (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 There is a lack of archaeological material from this period to the east of Church Street, suggesting that the eastern side of Gateshead was not settled during the Roman period (Nolan 2007).
- 3.2.8 *Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD)*: no indisputable evidence for early medieval settlement has been found in Gateshead. However street names and the placename of Gateshead itself is indicative of Saxon origin. Bottle Bank is from the Saxon *bottle* meaning village habitation. Other street names ending in -gate such as Oakwellgate and Hillgate are from Old Norse (English Heritage 2005).
- 3.2.9 It is assumed that there was a monastic establishment at Gateshead by 653 AD as the Venerable Bede mentioned Abbot Adda in his *History of the English Church and People*. Adda was from the monastery *Ad Caprae Caput* that translates into goat's head, one possible theory of the etymology of Gateshead. It has been suggested that the monastery mentioned by Bede could have been located where the present day St. Mary's Church is located. However, excavations at Oakwellgate did not reveal any evidence

of an early medieval monastery or church in the area (Nolan 2007). Another possible location for the monastery could have been at the site of St. Edmund's Chapel, although the location of the chapel, far from the riverside, was generally not favoured for monastic settlement (English Heritage 2005).

- 3.2.10 The only physical evidence for pre-Conquest occupation of Gateshead is a length of a curvilinear double-ditched enclosure found during archaeological excavations at Robson's Yard on the east side of Oakwellgate in 1999. These ditches may have been part of an early medieval enclosure, possibly even the boundary for a monastic settlement (Nolan 2007, AWA 2009).
- 3.2.11 *Medieval (1066 AD-1485 AD)*: the earliest post-Conquest reference to Gateshead is from Symeon's History of the Church of Durham where he described the murder of the bishop of Durham, Walcher, outside the church of Gateshead in 1080. It is thought that this church was to the east of the present St. Mary's although this has not been supported by any archaeological evidence (English Heritage 2005).
- 3.2.12 Gateshead received the status of borough in an undated charter by Hugh du Puiset (c. 1164) and confirmed by Phillip de Poitou in 1195. The charter granted the burgesses of Gateshead the least amount of privileges that made a borough (*ibid*). The ancient borough rights were confined to seven streets: Pipewellgate, Hillgate, Bridge Street, Bottle Bank, High Street, Church Street and Oakwellgate (Rogers 1974).
- 3.2.13 Gateshead was recorded within the Boldon Book (1183), a customal that listed the settlements within the Palatinate of Durham and the dues of these settlements to the Bishop: '*Gateshead with borough and mills and fisheries and ovens and with three parts of the arable land of the same township yields 60 marks. The fourth part of the arable land with the intakes which the Lord Bishop ordered to be made, and the meadows, are in the hands of the Lord Bishop with an additional two ploughs. The land of Osmund yields 22s 6d*' (Austin 1982).
- 3.2.14 The bishops of Durham held large tracts of land to the east and west of Gateshead. A large part of Gateshead was still forested but the Bishop was allowing this to be cleared for cultivation. In 1127 more than half of Gateshead parish belonged to the Bishop's demesne, although the land to the west was largely disposed of, the land to the east became known as Bishops' Park (Site 4) (AWA 2009). The exact extent of the park is a subject of some debate, Manders stated that the park was bounded by the High Street, Sunderland Road and Felling. Harbottle amended this to the rear of the properties on Oakwellgate and High Street, Split Crow Road rather than Sunderland Road, and the River Tyne. However either area described

is unlikely to be the full extent of the park as the Bishop sold off large tracts of land (English Heritage 2005). Manders stated that the park was enclosed by a hedge and a ditch (Manders 1973).

- 3.2.15 In 1225 Hugh du Puiset's chief forester stated that the bishop had valued the forest very highly and that he frequently stayed at Gateshead for hunting. There was a manor house that was used by the bishops although the exact location of this is unknown. By the late 13th century Claxton's and Friar's Goose estates were leased out from the park in order to provide a rental for the Hospital of St. Edmund, King and Martyr (Site 2). The reduction in the size of the park as well as the timber in the park being used for firewood, the construction of Watergates and the shoring up of coal works meant that the bishops lost interest in the park (Manders 1973).
- 3.2.16 There are historical references to two medieval or possibly early post-medieval wells within the vicinity of Bishop's Park, Chill Well (Site 7) and Popplin Well (Site 8) (AWA 2009).
- 3.2.17 There were two medieval religious sites within the vicinity of the proposed development site, the previously mentioned hospital of St Edmund King and Martyr and the hospital of St Edmund Bishop and Confessor (Site 3). In the late 12th century the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, on the line of the present day High Street, was established from land grants of 1196-1207. In 1248 this chapel was reformed as the chapel and hospital of St. Edmund, Bishop and Confessor. In 1448 the hospital was appropriated to St. Bartholomew's nunnery. Upon the dissolution of the nunnery in 1540, the chapel and hospital fell into decay. In 1837 the chapel was restored and reopened as Holy Trinity (Nolan 2007). In front of the chapel of St. Edmund, Bishop and Confessor stood the Gateshead Head Boundary Cross (Site 6). This cross is mentioned in 1430 as standing at the head of the town of Gateshead .
- 3.2.18 Contemporary with St Edmund Bishop and Confessor was St. Edmund, King and Martyr. The earliest reference to this hospital was in 1315. This was founded by a bishop of Durham for the brothers and sisters of the poor, who were required to pay for the founders. As the hospital was not dependant on a religious house it survived the Dissolution and was reformed as St. James Hospital in 1611. In 1810 a new chapel was built, to become St. Edmund's church in 1865. St. Edmund's Church was in turn demolished in the 1960s. The only evidence of its existence is a plaque in the wall of a house on the old site.
- 3.2.19 Little is known about the medieval pottery industry in Gateshead. It is thought that production was being undertaken by the 14th century with clay being brought from clay pits in Heworth to kilns in town. One such

kiln (Site 29) was found on the site of the former Ritz Cinema during the construction of the Gateshead Highway (Carlton 1974). It is thought that this kiln would have produced Tyneside-type buff white ware (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

- 3.2.20 *Post-medieval (1485-1830)*: during the post-medieval period there were large private estates covering most of the town. The largest of these was Park Estate, that was a piece of Bishop's Park. In 1716 Park estate and the manor of Gateshead were leased to William Coatsworth for 21 years. The estate eventually passed into the Ellison family who built Park House (Site 26) in 1730. The lodge leading to Park House was along Sunderland Road and Robbers' Corner (Davison 1905).
- 3.2.21 References to coal mining in Gateshead are found as early as 1344, but were thought to have begun much earlier. During the 15th and 16th centuries the manors of Gateshead and Whickham were the richest coalfields in Europe. The mines at Gateshead were specifically mentioned in a lease issued by the Bishop of Durham to the crown in 1582 that included all of the coal pits and mines as well as the common waters and parks. By the 1680s the coal had almost been entirely worked out from accessible levels in mines and there was no means of pumping water to gain access to the lower coal seams. Coal had to be transported from greater distances from the river that meant increased transportation costs, as many roads were in poor condition or non-existent and expensive wayleaves (Carlton 1974, English Heritage 2005).
- 3.2.22 Waggonways were used from the middle of the 17th century. Around the proposed development site were the Gateshead Parkway, Bensham Way and Friar Goose Way.
- 3.2.23 Until the problem of drainage was solved, no great quantity of coal was produced from Gateshead Park. Three engines were installed at the park between 1740-1746 and a further two in 1749 at Friar's Goose that solved the drainage problem and coal production became possible. A number of waggonways ran across the park to coal pits in the south. The Gateshead Parkway (Site 36) went from a coal pit within the Claxton Estate to a pit in the south. This waggonway also transported lime from a kiln next to the line and Friar's Goose Way (Bennet *et al* 1990).
- 3.2.24 Bensham was a name commonly given, not to the present day area of the same name, but to all the Riddell estates, other than St. Edmunds at the East Cemetery (Site 27). The Bensham Way (Site 37) is first referred to on a 1728 plan that shows it running from Rock Staith on South Shore southwards toward the Bensham Estate boundary along Kells Lane. The plan implies that Sir Henry Liddell laid the waggonway after 1688. This

waggonway was again noted on a mid-18th century estate plan as well as the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1858) running roughly along the present day West High Street and the High Street. An earlier layout of the Bensham Way can be discerned crossing the High Street at the junction with Sunderland Road, using the passage through town to reach the river below the bridge (English Heritage 2005).

- 3.2.25 Friar's Goose Way (Site 39) was the shortest of all the waggonways, running for about a quarter of a mile. This waggonway belonged to Friar's Goose Colliery and was made possible by draining Gateshead Park (Bennett *et al.* 1990).
- 3.2.26 By the 17th century water was being brought into Gateshead from a spring near the Busy Burn. There were regular payments to a John Taylor for this service. In 1699 William Yarnold obtained an Act of Parliament for supplying Newcastle with water from springs on Heworth Fell. From there the water was fed by wooden pipes to a pond in Holmes Close, near the junction of High Street and Sunderland Road. The water was then carried across the Tyne Bridge into Newcastle. The two ponds at Holmes Close were no more than 1.5 metres in depth. In 1866 the two ponds at Holmes Close were abandoned and Abbot Street, that was located just north of the proposed development site, the present day area of Abbot Close, was built on the site (Manders 1973).
- 3.2.27 *Victorian and Modern (1830 to present)*: by the time of the first census in 1801 there were over 8,000 people living in an area of less than 3,000 acres. By the 1861 census the population was well over 33,000 inhabitants. In 1836 4.6% of the borough's surface was occupied by factories and workers' housing (Rogers 1974).
- 3.2.28 By 1840 Gateshead had developed into a large industrial town. From the 1860s much of the land was sold and was used to construct cheap housing for workers in these industries. The construction of housing continued into the 1880s when the number of houses exceeded the number of workers. Gateshead became known as a '*dormitory town*' for workers (English Heritage 2005).
- 3.2.29 The railways were a major influence on the development of Gateshead. The Brandling Junction Railway, running from Gateshead to Monkwearmouth opened in 1839 (Site 9). This line ran from passed through an area of open countryside, except at Fulwell where a mile long cut had to be made through the Magnesium Limestone. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping shows a telegraph running alongside the line. This line later became part of the North Eastern Railway.

- 3.3.30 To the east of the proposed development area are many sites associated with the railway including the North Eastern Railway Works (Site 22), engine and goods sheds (Sites 23-24), and a short waggonway that ran from Claxton quarry to the North Eastern Railway (Site 21).
- 3.3.31 Shipcote colliery (Site 19) opened in 1856 by John Bowes and Co and was located next to the Sunderland turnpike road. In 1894 the North Pit shaft of the colliery reached coal from the High Main Seam at a depth of 21.08 metres. Coal was also obtained from the Metal and Stone Coal Seams at a depth of 31.52 and 39.14 metres respectively, the Yard Seam at 61.59 metres, the Bensham Seam at 78.86 metres, the Maudlin Seam at 101.98 metres and the Low Main or Hutton Seam at 127.33 metres (Durham Mining Museum 2010).
- 3.3.32 In 1856 a shaft at the Shipcote Colliery was sunk, the coal there was used predominantly for land sale. It was thought that the drifts were pushed too close to disused mine workings at the Felling, that were flooded with water. This caused the mine at Shipcote Colliery to become inundated with water that spread through various workings; fortunately no lives were lost. There was little damage to the mine from the flooding. Later that evening there was a gas explosion, the gas was thought to have been agitated by the earlier flooding. Three mining officials were burnt (*The Times 1856*). Interestingly this articles states that Messrs. Palmer and Co., and not John Bowes and Co owned the colliery.
- 3.3.33 In the 1860s the Shipcote Colliery passed into the hands of the Marley Hill Coal Company and in the 1880s the colliery belonged to John Bowes and Partners Ltd. The colliery closed during this period (Durham Mining Museum 2010).
- 3.3.34 Following the closure of the colliery it appears as if a mineral water manufactory was established within the vicinity of the old collier. A list of bankruptcies dated to 1891 listed William Emmett and Arthur Histon, mineral water manufacturers at Shipcote Colliery Yard, Sunderland Road as declaring bankruptcy (*Edinburgh Gazette 1891*). This must have been short-lived as no mention of it could be found within the Historical Trade Directories of the time. Palace cinema was later built on the site of the former colliery.
- 3.2.35 Tyne Nail Works was established at the end of Sunderland Road in the late 1850s at the site of the North of England Nail Manufactory (Site 13). This firm employed between 25 to 50 people, many of which were women. Women cut nails at the works until after the second World War. After the closure of the Shipcote colliery the firm expanded, taking up more land for the production of French and American steam cars. The firm was acquired

by Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds in 1945 and moved to a new site in Blaydon in 1952 (Manders 1973).

- 3.3.36 A letter dated to 1963 described houses around the Argyle Street area as being arranged in flats of two rooms that showed extensive dilapidation to the fabric of the buildings. These houses were considered to be devoid for the storage and preparation of food and of proper lighting and laundry facilities. The back gardens were noted to be cramped and generally run-down. An inspector found that many of the properties around Sunderland Road and Argyle Street were *'unfit houses and the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the area was the demolition of all the buildings therein.'* This was followed with a 1963 Compulsory Purchase Order that included the housing on Argyle Street, Beaufort Street, Cemetery Road, Cleveland Street, Devonshire Street, High Street, Langton Street, Mansfield Street, Old Durham Road, Somerset Street, Stanhope Street, Sunderland Street, Sunderland Road and Sutherland Street (TWAS Ref. No. CB. GA/PH/5/3/1) (Plate 1). The majority of this housing would have been located at the southern aspect of the proposed development area.



Plate 1: 1963 Slum Clearance Order for the area in the southern aspect of the proposed development site

- 3.2.37 Lindisfarne Primary School, Gateshead had its origins in Prior Street Nursery and Infant School. In 1968 Prior Street Nursery changed the name to Lindisfarne School. In 1980 the school amalgamated with Prior Street Junior School and became Lindisfarne Primary School (TWAS Ref. No.

E.GA68). When the site visit was conducted in May 2010, Lindisfarne Primary School was no longer extant.

- 3.2.38 Construction of the Tyne and Wear Metro began in 1974. Beneath Gateshead the ground was made up of alternating layers of sandstone and coal seams. Located within Tyne and Wear Archive Services are photographs of the various stages of construction for the tunnels for the Metro at Askew Road, Lindisfarne Drive (located within the proposed development site) and Gateshead Station. One heritage conscious miner noted the old roadways and sledge tracks, a remnant of earlier mining works, of the High Main Seam and took some photographs prior to the tunnel construction. These can be viewed at the Tyne and Wear Archive Services (TWAS Ref. No. DT.MHA/22/2). The construction for the tunnels was extensive, digging large areas down to the bedrock (TWAS Ref. No. DT.MHA/21/1) (Plates 2-3).



Plate 2: Construction of the Tyne and Wear Metro at Lindisfarne Drive, c. 1976



Plate 3: Lindisfarne Drive during construction of a tunnel for the Tyne and Wear Metro



Plate 4: Photograph illustrating the depth of the works for the Tyne and Wear Metro, c. 1976

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably historical maps, and on the secondary sources that are referred to in Section 3.2 above. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There were 54 HER records and 16 Listed Buildings for the study area defined as a one kilometre radius, centred on the proposed development area. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 4.2.1 *HER*: there were a total of 56 HER records within the study area that has been defined as a one kilometre radius around the site. Of these one was Roman in date, seven were medieval in date, eight were from the post-medieval period, 39 were early modern/modern in date, and one was from an unknown period. The general area for Gateshead medieval village is recorded as being in the area just north of the site boundary.
- 4.2.2 *Listed Buildings*: there were 16 Listed Buildings located within the one kilometre radius of the proposed development area. Five of these were Grade II Listed Buildings, with the remainder being on the Local List. Most of these were centered around High Street and West Street, and dated to the 19th century.
- 4.2.3 *Conservation Areas*: the proposed development area was not located within the Conservation Area of Gateshead.
- 4.2.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)*: there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development site or within the wider one kilometre search radius around the site.
- 4.2.5 *Aerial Photography*: there were no relevant photographs housed at the HER that showed the proposed development in any detail.
- 4.2.6 *Archaeological Investigations*: in 1992 The Archaeological Practice undertook an evaluation at St. Edmund's Chapel in Gateshead. Medieval features on site were removed due to prior truncation associated with construction of the garage. One burial was found but with no dating evidence (The Archaeological Practice 1992).

- 4.2.7 In 2002 an Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken at Baltic Business Park. The archaeological impact on the site was deemed to be low (White Young Green Environmental 2002a-b).
- 4.2.8 In 2009 an archaeological assessment was undertaken at the former freight depot in Gateshead, to the east of the current proposed development area (AWA 2009).
- 4.2.9 A geotechnical and geo-environmental investigation of the area was undertaken in 2009. This determined that made ground was encountered across the site at depths of 0.1 metres to 4.2 metres. The made ground consisted of clayey sands with fine to coarse gravel. The gravel was described as brick, sandstone, mudstone, dolomite, concrete, coal, quartz, slate, clinker and ash at different areas across the site.
- 4.2.10 Mine workings were also encountered during the ground investigations. The coal authority advised that two mine entries were present within the site boundary and an additional four were in the immediate vicinity. One of the mines was encountered during construction of the tunnels for the Tyne and Wear Metro. This was filled with clay and ash. The second shaft was searched for in 2005 but could not be located. However, 1.7 metres of made ground and a 0.5 metre void, that may have been associated with the shaft was found at 16.2 metres to 18.4 metres below ground level. Voids and broken ground were recorded in all areas across the site boundary that may be indications of sub-surface archaeological survival (Levell *et al.* 2009).

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.3.1 A search of maps recording this area of Gateshead was carried out at Tyne and Wear Archive Services and the Gateshead Library local studies section. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 3).
- 4.3.2 *Maire's Map of the County Palatine of Durham, 1711 (Figure 4)*: due to the scale of this map, no useful information could be gained other than its approximate location and that it was a larger town at this time. Gateshead was depicted by a church and several buildings fronting onto either side of the main thoroughfare through town, presumably the present day High Street.
- 4.3.3 *Armstrong's Map of the County Palatine of Durham, 1768 (Figure 5)*: Armstrong's map is similar in style to that of Maire's 1711 map in that it is at a larger scale and not depicting great detail. Gateshead is represented on this map with a church, presumably St. Mary's Church, and buildings fronting

onto either side of the main thoroughfare, again similar to Maire's map. At this time there are two roads running perpendicular to the High Street, one running west towards Winlaton and one running east toward Low Heworth. Gateshead Park was depicted on this map with a large manor house present. This whole area was enclosed by either a ditch enclosure or some sort of boundary wall or palisade.

- 4.3.4 *Plan of the Gateshead Park Estate, c. 1810 (Figure 6)*: the Gateshead Park Estate shows that the majority of the site boundary was within lands that belonged to the late William Peareth, Esq. There were three coal pits within Peareth's lands, including two of which were within the site boundary, Engine Pit, and what was marked as an Old Pit, presumably out of use by this time. To the west of the site boundary was Bird's Nest Pit. On the land between the 'New Water Ponds' and Peareth's property was a 'B stone' presumably a boundary stone. Another one of these stones was located where Peareth's land met the Sunderland Road. Further east of the New Water Ponds was Pond Close Nursery. The Busy Burn (see 3.2.26 above) was also located within Peareth's land that would have been within the site boundary.
- 4.3.5 *Oliver's Map of Gateshead, 1831 (Figure 7)*: Oliver's map depicted Gateshead in more detail than previous maps. The southern aspect of the High Street had fewer buildings fronting onto the road with large garden tracts to the rear. The road leading to Sunderland was present, but shortly after is where the map cuts off. To the north of Sunderland road were two open fields, one of which contained the Busy Burn. Both of these fields were on leasehold from the Dean and Chapter of Durham to the Misses A.M. and H. Pearth. Beyond this were gardens and orchards. To the west of the Sunderland road were two reservoirs, owned by Cuthbert Ellison.
- 4.3.6 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1858 (Figure 8)*: the Busy Burn was no longer annotated by the time of the First Edition mapping. What was Pond Close Nursery on the Gateshead Park Estate Map of 1810 was now the Gateshead Water Works. The two reservoirs on previous maps were still present. Industry was the biggest change within the proposed development site, by this time. To the west of the site boundary was the newly built North England Nail Works. Within the site boundary was a smithy, Shipcote Colliery as well as a coal shaft and drop. To the east of the site boundary was the North Eastern Railway with a telegraph running alongside this. Buildings were being built along Sunderland Road and the new developments of Sunderland and Brunswick Streets.
- 4.3.7 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898 (Figure 9)*: many changes and occurred in and around the land of the proposed development site. The North England Nail Works had expanded, now within the site boundary, and was known as the Tyne Nail Works. Shipcote Colliery was still present.

To the east of this was a tramway depot. In the northern aspect of the site boundary the reservoirs and Gateshead Water Works had been replaced with a new school that consisted of two large buildings with terraced housing to the west of this as well as the terraced buildings of Prior, Burn, Monk and Eldon Streets. What was once largely undeveloped land in the southern aspect of the site boundary now consisted of terraced buildings on Argyle, Stanhope and Beaufort Streets as well as further buildings on Sunderland Street. The North Eastern Railway at least doubled in size and now had associated engine and goods sheds just east of the site boundary.

- 4.3.8 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912 (Figure 10)*: by the time of the 1912 mapping the proposed development area still comprised of the two school buildings with the terraced area to the west. A wire rope manufactory was now located to the south of this and an engineering works to the west. Tyne Nail works was still present and retained its same shape. There was now a theatre to the east of this. The tramway depot was still present but had been enlarged. The northern aspect of the site boundary still encompassed Prior Street and a few of the terraced houses from Burn, Monk and Eldon Streets as well as the two school buildings, the wire rope manufactory and the engineering works. The easternmost aspect of the site included buildings from the Tramway Depot as well as terraced houses on Chaucer Street and Sunderland Road. The southern portion of the proposed site boundary consisted of terraced housing from Argyle, Beaufort and Stanhope Streets, what would later be deemed slum housing and demolished in the 1960s to make way for the Gateshead Highway. Two tramway lines were also located within the southern half of the site boundary. The western aspect of the proposed site boundary consisted of a theatre, terraced housing from Leazes Street, the Tyne Nail Works and a small area of undeveloped land.

4.4 SITE VISIT

- 4.4.1 The site was visited on May 14th, 2010 in an attempt to identify any features or structures surviving in the site that would be of archaeological interest, and to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival.
- 4.4.2 What was annotated as Lindisfarne Primary School on present day Ordnance Survey maps was no longer extant (Plates 5-6). This was also true for the area of works to the south of the playing field and to the southwest of the bus depot (Plates 7-8). The demolition of all three of these areas was still apparent. The former Lindisfarne Primary School was gated and access to this could not be obtained.
- 4.4.3 The playing field and the area to the south of this was on elevated land (Plate 9).

- 4.4.4 The eastern aspect of the site boundary consisted of a bus depot with associated tanks and works (Plate 10). Again access to this was not obtained.



Plate 5: The former Lindisfarne Primary School



Plate 6: Lindisfarne Primary School



Plate 7: Area of the former works to the south of the playing field



Plate 8: Area of former works to the southwest of the bus depot



Plate 9: The playing field located within the proposed development site



Plate 10: View of the bus depot located within the proposed development site, as seen from the playing field

- 4.4.5 The southern aspect of the site boundary was to the rear of Aidan and Bede House and was an undeveloped, grassy area. A slightly elevated area of land was noted on the southern-most aspect of this area, on which a line of

trees was located. This was most probably due to modern day landscaping (Plates 11-12). No other earthworks were detected.



Plate 11: Elevated tree line on the south-eastern aspect of the site boundary



Plate 12: Elevated tree line of the southern-most aspect of the site boundary

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16 stress the importance of preserving archaeological sites and deposits of national significance *in situ*. The preservation of archaeologically sensitive material is preferable to their disturbance by whatever means.
- 5.1.2 The North-East Regional Research Framework (NERRF) for the Historic Environment notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. This states that '*ceramic evidence is crucially important, it can be used as a chronological indicator and tells us about patterns of economic exchange and consumption.*' The role of pottery is gaining a further understanding but needs to be progressed urgently (Petts and Gerrard 2006).
- 5.1.3 The NERRF continues to state that '*the development of technology both within the coal industry itself and its associated infrastructure (most notably waggonways and railways) was fundamental to the industrial and social development of the North-East.*' It is thought that it is likely that underground colliery working will still survive most notably in the late medieval to early post-medieval centers of the coalfield (*ibid*).

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.2.1 No prehistoric material has been recorded within the site boundary or within the wider search radius. Stray finds may be encountered but it is highly unlikely that prehistoric features will be located within the proposed development area.
- 5.2.2 In Gateshead Roman activity appears to have begun around the 1st century and continued until the 4th century (Nolan 2007). The area to the east of Church Street is lacking in Roman archaeological material suggesting that the eastern side of Gateshead was not settled during the Roman period. It is generally accepted that a Roman road (HER 276) ran from Chester-le-Street with a bridge across the Tyne, with stretches of this road running underneath the present day High Street. The High Street is located to the west of the proposed development site. It is therefore considered that the potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period to survive subsurface are considered slight.
- 5.2.3 The proposed development area is to the south of the medieval core of Gateshead. However, during this period The Bishop's Park (HER 290)

occupied almost the whole of the eastern half of Gateshead. Throughout the medieval period Gateshead expanded beyond the limits of the medieval core and much of the industrial activity within medieval Gateshead would have occurred outside of the medieval settlement. The pottery industry is one of the older industries with small-scale production taking place by at least the 14th century. During the construction of the Gateshead Highway a medieval pottery kiln (HER 5586) was found within the area of the proposed site boundary. The survival of this medieval pottery kiln is testament that the later 19th century housing had no effect on these sub-surface remains. Therefore the potential for medieval archaeological remains to survive sub-surface within the proposed development area is high.

5.2.4 References to coal mining in Gateshead were found as early as 1344. The Shipcote Colliery (HER 3529) was located within the proposed development site. This colliery opened in 1856 and closed in the 1880s. When the coal from the easily accessible levels of the mine was worked out, it had to be brought in from greater distances that led to waggonways running across the landscape. Within the immediate vicinity to the proposed development site was the Gateshead Park Way (HER 5944), a waggonway from the Claxton quarry to the North Eastern Railway (HER 4126), the Bensham Way (HER 5946) and the Friar's Goose Way (HER 5963).

5.2.5 The railway was also a big influence on the development of Gateshead. The Brandling Junction Railway (HER 2289) was located to the north of the proposed development site. Many sites associated with the railway were also located within the immediate vicinity of the development site including an engine shed (HER 4371) and a goods shed (HER 4372). Other industry related workings within the proposed development site or within the immediate vicinity were 18th century reservoirs (HER 5593), a drying ground (HER 3500) and Gateshead waterworks (HER 3501). Victorian housing was also present toward the southern end of the proposed development site. Therefore the potential for post-medieval and Victorian archaeological remains surviving sub-surface on the development site is high.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.3.1 The proposed development site lies to the south of the medieval village of Gateshead. Sub-surface archaeological remains dating to the medieval, post-medieval and early modern periods have the potential to survive below ground.

- 5.3.2 The North-East Regional Research Framework states that evidence for later medieval pottery production is very limited. Although the role of pottery is gaining a further understanding it needs to be progressed urgently (Petts and Gerrard 2006).
- 5.3.3 Regarding post-medieval colliery activity the NERRF states that the study of the development of early urban industrial communities is important, including that of Gateshead, that was associated with the early coal industry. *'Due to the dismantling of the coal industry, subsequent regeneration policies and an active political hostility to recording colliery remains, almost the entire stock of 19th and 20th century colliery buildings have been destroyed even down to the landscaping of associated spoil heaps.'* However, it is thought that these remains may survive subsurface especially in core late-medieval and post-medieval centres of the coal field. There is a need for an improved understanding of the cultural effects of population movement to industrialization. The infrastructure of roads and waggonways is also considered to be under-researched.
- 5.3.4 It needs to be taken into consideration that much of the area immediately around Lindisfarne Drive will most probably be devoid of any archaeological material due to the construction of tunnels for the Tyne and Wear Metro. However, evidence for a medieval pottery kiln was found within the southern aspect of the site boundary despite Victorian housing being built around the area. Given the archaeological potential of the site, the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist may request that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the proposed development in order to determine the extent and nature of the survival of archaeological remains. However, it is proposed that no action needs to be taken in the area immediately around Lindisfarne Drive that is located above the Metro. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

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Plan of Gateshead Park Estate (TWAS)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1858

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912

Article from The Edinburgh Gazette of people declaring Bankruptcy, dated November 27, 1891

1963 Compulsory Purchase Order for Argyle St. and the surrounding area (TWAS Ref. No. CB.GA/PH/5/3/1)

Lindisfarne Primary School (TWAS Ref. No. E.GA68)

1977 Photographs showing the progress of the tunnels for the Tyne and Wear Metro on Lindisfarne Drive, Gateshead (TWAS, Ref. No. DT. MHA/21/1)

1975 Photographs of old trackways from the Gateshead High Seam (TWAS Ref. No. DT. MHA/22/2)

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Table 1: Historic Environment Record (HER) Events within a one kilometre radius of the proposed site boundary

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)	Period
1	276	Roman Road from Chester-le-Street	A Roman road that connected Chester-le-Street with a bridge across the Tyne. Two stretches are thought to be under the existing roads at Durham Road through Birtley and Old Durham Road-High Street-Bottle Bank through Gateshead.	427310	563650	Roman
2	287	Hospital of St. Edmund King and Martyr	Earliest reference to this hospital was in 1315 but illustrations of the medieval buildings suggest that it has been in existence since at least the 13 th century. Founded by a bishop of Durham for brothers, sisters and the poor, who where required to pray for the founders. This consisted of a chapel, chancel and nave with western bellcote and other buildings. Since this was not dependant on a religious house, it survived the Dissolution and in 1611 was refounded as the Hospital of St. James.	425900	562350	Medieval
3	288	Hospital of St. Edmund Bishop and Confessor	A Chapel and hospital of the Holy Trinity existed in Gateshead before the end of the 12 th century. In 1244 Bishop Nicholas de Farnham of Durham founded the Hospital of St Edmund Bishop and Confessor for four resident chaplains and amalgamated it with Holy Trinity. Upon the Dissolution the chapel was no longer used and fell into a state of decay. In 1836 Cuthbert Ellison gave the chapel to the rector of Gateshead. In 1837 it was restored by John Dobson and reopened as Holy Trinity.	425710	563140	Medieval
4	290	Bishop's Park, Gateshead	Bishop's Park covered the whole of the east half of Gateshead and was used by the bishops for hunting during the 12 th and 13 th centuries.	426800	563000	Medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)	Period
5	291	Gateshead House	At the Dissolution, of the Hospital of St. Edmund Bishop and Confessor was acquired by William Lawson. His son-in-law built the mansion that was to be known as Gateshead House, behind and east of the hospital.	425750	563150	Post-medieval
6	292	Boundary Cross, Gateshead Head	A stone cross once stood in front of the chapel of St. Edmund Bishop and Confessor.	425690	563140	Medieval
7	708	Chill Well, Gateshead Fell	A well that was used as a convenient landmark, but does not seem to have been considered holy.	425000	563000	Medieval
8	709	Popplin Well, Gateshead Fell	Well	425000	563000	Unknown
9	2289	Brandling Junction Railway, Sunderland Branch	The North Eastern Railway, Sunderland Branch was originally the Brandling Junction Railway from Gateshead to Monkwearmouth. This opened in 1839. The 1 st ed. OS map shows a telegraph running along the side of the line.	429660	562150	Early Modern
10	2315	Gateshead to Monkwearmouth Road	Toll road from Gateshead to Monkwearmouth.	425740	562840	Modern
11	3496	Quarries, Gateshead	Quarries	425500	563000	Modern
12	3497	Quarry, Gateshead	Quarry	425650	563000	Modern
13	3499	North of England Nail Manufactory	North of England Nail Manufactory	425790	562850	Early Modern
14	3500	Drying Ground, Gateshead	Drying Ground	425810	562950	Modern
15	3501	Gateshead Water Works	Water Works	425930	563110	Modern
16	3502	Quarry, Gateshead	Quarry	425380	563090	Modern
17	3527	Clay Pit, Gateshead	Clay pit	426270	563310	Modern
18	3528	Waggonway, Gateshead	A waggonway from the Tyne Main Colliery to near a Ballast Hill.	426020	563700	Modern
19	3529	Shipcote Colliery, Gateshead	Colliery that opened in 1856 and closed in the 1880s. Owned by John Bowes and Co. in the 1850s, then by Marley Hill Coal Co., by John Bowes and Partners Ltd. The Palace Cinema was built on the site.	425960	562800	Early Modern

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)	Period
20	4125	Newcastle to Durham Road	The road from Newcastle to Durham.	426500	557820	Modern
21	4126	Waggonway, Gateshead	A short waggonway from Claxton quarry to the North Eastern Railway	426170	562980	Modern
22	4370	North Eastern Railway Works	North Eastern Railway Works	426120	563280	Modern
23	4371	Engine Shed, Gateshead	Engine shed	426270	563120	Modern
24	4372	Goods Shed, Gateshead	Goods shed	426130	562950	Modern
25	4373	Glass Works, Gateshead	Glassworks, marked as disused by the 2 nd ed. OS map.	426340	563200	Modern
26	5094	Park House, St. James' Road, Gateshead	Site of Park House built in 1730 by James Gibbs for Henry Ellison. Was demolished in 1996.	426640	562930	Post-medieval
27	5250	East Cemetery, Gateshead	Opened in 1862. The Church of England and non-conformist chapels survive as does the superintendent's house and a lodge.	426100	562500	Modern
28	5443	Quarry Field Works	Established by John Coulthard and Son in 1840. They built locomotives for NER and collieries. In 1853 the firm became R. Coulthard and Co. In 1865 the works were taken over by Black Hawthorne and Co. This firm produced over 1100 locomotives. The last locomotive was built in 1902. In 1904 Ernest Scott and Mountain, electrical and colliery plant engineers purchased the site and renamed it Close Works. This went into liquidation in 1911. In 1913 C.A. Parsons and Co Ltd acquired a section of Close Works. It was re-equipped as a foundry in 1920. In 1968 Close Works was acquired by Davy Ashmore and in 1970 by Davy Roll Co. Ltd was formed.	425840	563370	Early Modern
29	5586	Medieval pottery kiln, Gateshead	A kiln was found on the site of the former Ritz Cinema on the High Street during construction of the Gateshead Highway.	425830	562610	Medieval
30	5588	Lime Kiln, Park Lane, Gateshead	Lime kiln shown on an 18 th century plan.	426340	563230	Post-medieval
31	5593	Reservoirs, Gateshead	Reservoirs shown on an 18 th century plan.	425930	562910	Post-medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)	Period
32	5609	Windmill, West Street, Gateshead	Windmill shown on Oliver's map of 1830. This was the last working windmill in Gateshead. Located on the corner of Jackson and West Streets, working until the 1890s.	425510	563070	Early Modern
33	5610	Windmill, West Street, Gateshead	Windmill shown on Oliver's map of 1830.	425540	562980	Early Modern
34	5618	Ropery, Jackson Street	Ropery shown on Oliver's map of 1830.	425600	563100	Early Modern
35	5619	Pinfold, Jackson Street	Pinfold shown on Oliver's map of 1830.	425550	563060	Post-medieval
36	5944	Gateshead Park Way	Waggonway	426660	563630	Post-medieval
37	5946	Bensham Way	Waggonway that first appeared on a 1728 plan that shows it running from Rock Staith on South Shore southwards to a point just short of the Bensham estate boundary along Kells Lane.	424730	563030	Post-medieval
38	5962	Wooden Dolly 3, Customs House Quay, North Shields	Statue	435830	568200	Early Modern
39	5963	Friar's Goose Way	The shortest of all waggonways that belonged to Friar's Goose colliery. It was made possible by the effort to drain Gateshead Park and was about a quarter of a mile long.	425740	562260	Post-medieval
40	7871	Presbyterian Chapel, Melbourne Street	Originally built by a congregation of Independents in 1836. The chapel was transferred to the Presbyterians. In 1895 it became Robert Kelly and Co., printing establishment.	425500	563300	Early Modern
41	7874	Queen's Theatre, High Street	The first permanent theatre in Gateshead. It was a chapel in 1815, then a music hall, then a boxing hall, Salvation Army hall, Royal Theatre, and the New Hippodrome Cinema.	425600	563100	Early Modern
42	7875	The Metropole, High Street	Gateshead's most luxurious theatre, located on the corner of Jackson and High Street. It opened in 1896 and became the Scala theatre in 1919.	425600	563100	Early Modern
43	9659	Trinity Square	Shopping centre built in 1964-67 by Luder and Worthington.	425550	563200	Modern
44	9661	Tynegate Office Precinct	1960s building designed by Hubert Ford and Partners.	425900	562740	Modern
45	9751	Priory Court	1957 Flats	425730	563240	Modern

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)	Period
46	9752	Regent and Warwick Courts	1958 Flats	425580	562940	Modern
47	10831	Church of St. James, Park Road	Shown on the 2 nd ed. OS map. A church built in 1864-65 with some modernisation occurring in 1929.	426420	563020	Early Modern
48	10915	Sports Day,' West Street	1986 Sculpture by Mike Winstone.	425460	563180	Modern
49	10922	The Family,' Gateshead Civic Centre, Regent Street	1991 Sculpture by Gordon Young.	425530	562860	Modern
50	10924	Church of St. Edmund, monument to cholera victims.	Monument dating to around 1832 to commemorate the first outbreak of cholera in Gateshead.	425700	563130	Early Modern
51	10925	Maccoy Drinking Fountain, Ellison Street	Granite drinking fountain that was originally located in Brunswick Terrace in 1915. It was moved to the present site in 1986 when the street was demolished to make way for the Interchange Centre.	425470	563220	Modern
52	12058	RC Church of St. Joseph, Schools, West Street	Two schools that were built by 1919 that have since been demolished.	425450	563000	Modern
53	12196	Medieval grave slab, Hospital of St. Edmund	A slab that was a late medieval floor stone with a cross and marginal inscription both inlaid in brass. Has the general appearance of being 15 th century or early 16 th .	425700	563130	Medieval
54	12736	House, West Street	A single brick house of the 1830s.	425400	563200	Early Modern
55	2625	North Eastern Railway (Durham Junction Railway)	Southern part of the Northeastern Railway line was originally the Durham Junction Railway that started in 1833/34 to connect Stanhope and Tyne Railway at Washington with Durham. This eventually reached Durham in 1844 as part of Hudson's Newcastle and Darlington Junction System.	424690	563850	Early Modern
56	3498	Gateshead Quarry	Quarry	425590	562880	Early Modern

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed site boundary

ID	HER #	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)
57	7500	Nos. 224-230 High Street	Shop dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425640	563140
58	7501	No. 241 High Street	Shop dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425700	563100
59	7502	No. 275 High Street	Shop dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425710	563030
60	7503	Nos. 289 and 291, Ye Olde Fleece, High Street	Public House dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425720	563010
61	7504	Nos. 297-299 High Street	Shop dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425720	562980
62	7506	Nos. 347/349, Blue Bell Public House, High Street	Public House dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425750	562870
63	7507	Nos. 270-274 and Curley's Bar, High Street	Public House dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425670	563030
64	7508	No. 219, Grey Nag's Head, High Street	Public House dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425670	563210
65	7510	No. 288, William IV Inn, High Street	Inn dated to the Early Modern period.	Local List	425680	562980
66	7522	Nos. 22-34, Co-op, Jackson Street	Shop Modern (?) in date.	Local List	425560	563100
67	7650	No. 15, Lloyd's TSB Bank, West Street	Bank, Early Modern in date.	Local List	425460	563290
68	8268	Lambton Lodge, High West Street	Early 19 th century in date. One-storey lodge that is now a shop.	II	425510	562980
69	8277	Church of St. Joseph and Presbytery, West Street	Roman Catholic Church. Built in 1858 by A.M. Dunn.	II	425500	56300

ID	HER #	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)
70	8298	Nos. 5 to 23 Regent Terrace	C. 1852-1862 terraced houses.	II	425480	562970
71	8306	Nos. 1 to 15 Walker Terrace	Early 19 th century in date. Substantial terrace. The front of the terrace is exceptionally unaltered. Walker Terrace was built as a middle-class ribbon development on the turnpike road to Hesham, now Bensham Road. They were the most select of Gateshead, the shipbrokers, gentlemen, accountants, and coalowners predominated.	II	425400	562990
72	8311	Borough Housing Department 1, Nelson Street	An early 19th century square villa that housed Gateshead's dispensary that was founded in 1832, following a cholera outbreak in 1831, from 1855 to 1946.	II	425450	563320

APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team

Specification for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Chandless Pilkington Glass, Lindisfarne Drive/Sunderland Road, Gateshead

Planning Application: pre-application

Author:

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Date: 31 March 2010

County Archaeologist's Reference Number: MON7339

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



Introduction

Site Grid Reference: NZ 2596 6288

The above site, which includes the Glass Works and Lindisfarne Primary School, is proposed for redevelopment.

The site lies south of the medieval town of Gateshead but within the presumed extent of the Park.

HER 290 Bishop's Park

In the late C12 Bishop Puiset gave certain rights in the forest of Gateshead to the burgesses of Gateshead, the bishops hunting there in C12-C13. The bishop's park covered the whole of the east half of Gateshead, and was enclosed by a bank and ditch. According to (3) it was bounded by High Street, Sunderland Road and Felling, but it might be more accurate to say by the rear of the properties on the east side of Oakwellgate and High Street, ?Split Crow Road rather than Sunderland Road, and River Tyne. As time passed it was used less, and decreased in size. In probably the late C13 Claxton's and Friar's Goose Estates were carved out of the park to provide a rental for the Hospital of St. Edmund King and Martyr; and in 1554 the Saltmeadows estate was leased to Newcastle Corporation. What remained became the demesne land of the manor of Gateshead.

The site is of potential industrial archaeological interest because it was the location of the following features:

HER 3529 Shipcote Colliery

Opened c1856, closed 1880s. Associated with North Pit. Owned by John Bowes and Co in the 1850s, then by Marley Hill Coal Company, then John Bowes and Partners Ltd. The Palace Cinema was built on the site.

HER 5944 Gateshead Park Waggonway

Serious production did not begin at Gateshead Park Colliery until three engines were installed here between 1740 and 1746 and two at Friar's Goose in 1749, to solve drainage problems. The first Gateshead Park waggonway was laid to the original staith at the Trunk, and was still in use in 1754. Not long afterwards it was replaced by another, much shorter, way giving access to the below-bridge Salt Meadows staiths. The colliery may have been taken out of production in 1767. A new deeper colliery was opened outside Gateshead Park in 1798. It was nearer the river and took over the Salt Meadow facilities, probably using an iron way; together with the staith, it was given the name Tyne Main.

HER 5593 reservoirs

Shown on 18th century plan.

HER 3500 drying ground

Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2

HER 3501 Gateshead Waterworks

Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2

Is the school of any age or architectural merit?

In accordance with PPS5 and UDP policies ENV21 and ENV22 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 Assessments, revised September 2001

www.archaeologists.net

PROJECT DESIGN

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

Archaeological Brief

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

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

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

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

Please note - Tyne and Wear is a modern county (in operation as a County Council 1974-1986). The area was formerly divided between County Durham and Northumberland. Archive sources for Tyne and Wear are therefore spread between Tyne and Wear Archives, County Durham Record Office, Northumberland Museum and Archives and 5 district local studies libraries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Library of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, Neville Hall, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1SE (0191 232201)

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

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

www.finds.org.uk Portable Antiquities Scheme

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

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

www.beamishcollections.com – building and street photographic collection

www.helm.org.uk

www.wellinever.info

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

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

www.tomorrows-history.com

www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/

www.englandspastforeveryone.org.uk

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

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

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

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

www.dmm.org.uk – Durham Mining Museum

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

Documentary Sources

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

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

Cartographic Sources

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

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

Geological bedrock and drift mapping

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

Listed buildings and Conservation Areas

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

3. The Assessment must describe the land-use history of this part of Gateshead 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.

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

Two paper copies of the report needs to be submitted:

- for deposition in the County HER
- one for the commissioning client

Three pdf copies on CD are needed:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (Gateshead Council) – to be submitted formally by the developer with the appropriate fee
- and one for deposition in the County HER - to be sent with the paper report but not attached to it.

The report and CD for the HER must be sent by the archaeological consultant directly to the address below. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations. Also the HER is often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is not acceptable.

OASIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For HER use only:
Quality control

Sources used:

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

- ☐ Conservation Officer
- ☐ APs

Report content:

- ☐ site location plan
- ☐ grid reference
- ☐ use of documentary sources (books/journals/papers/county histories/trade directories/court rolls/census returns/documents etc)
- ☐ use of cartographic sources (estate maps/tithe/archive plans/OS)
- ☐ land-use history
- ☐ historic photographs/drawings/engravings
- ☐ geology
- ☐ anticipated preservation conditions
- ☐ evidence of site visit and site photograph
- ☐ listed buildings and Conservation Areas
- ☐ map regression
- ☐ plan of cellars/areas of disturbance
- ☐ catalogue and plan
- ☐ impact of proposed development
- ☐ recommendations
- ☐ trench location plan
- ☐ CD
- ☐ OASIS form

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES
