



BOTTLE BANK Gateshead

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Prepared by: Neil Wearing
Position: Project Supervisor
Date: September 2002

Checked by: Jamie Quartermaine
Position: Project Manager
Date: September 2002

Approved by: Rachel Newman
Position: Director
Date: September 2002

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Signed.....

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

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Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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SUMMARY

Following a request by Andrew Scott of the Jesmond Group, Oxford Archaeology North (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) undertook a desk-based assessment, during August 2002, of the Half Moon Lane frontage and adjacent backlands of the Bottle Bank site, in advance of a proposed residential development (NZ 2535 6355).

The assessment comprised a desk-based survey of available documentary and cartographic sources in conjunction with excavation evidence from within the development area. A map regression was undertaken to reconstruct the development of the area using maps that date back to 1610. This demonstrated the importance of Bottle Bank / High Street and the development and infilling of the burgrave plots behind the frontage.

The assessment consulted the building control plans for the Gateshead area, held in the Tyne and Wear Archives Service, in order to identify any documentary evidence for cellaring within the site; the earliest of these records in the archive service date from 5th April 1852. These plans revealed the construction of cellaring for the Half Moon Lane public house and the uncellared construction for the snug of the inn. They also revealed a sub-terranean passage extending along the rear of the Half Moon Lane properties linking the inns at each end of the lane.

The excavations identified waterlogged deposits, and significant features, dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, in the south-western part of the development area (Area C). An excavation out from the frontage of Bottle Bank (Area A) revealed extensive cellaring, but also medieval and post-medieval backland deposits.

Engineering test pits have been excavated along the line of the Half Moon Lane frontage revealing the presence of cellars, and it would therefore appear that the majority of the frontage had been adversely affected by cellaring.

Given that the buildings on Half Moon Lane have been extensively cellared it is considered that there is no need for an evaluation of this area. However, there is potential for surviving archaeological deposits within the footprint of 18-24 Bottle Bank and the former works building on William IV Yard, and it is recommended that these be subject to trial trenching to investigate the below ground survival of archaeological remains.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Andrew Scott of the Jesmond Group and Charles Laidlaw, of Lambert Laidlaw, for their assistance in implementing the project. We would like to extend our thanks to David Heslop and Jennifer Morrison of Tyne and Wear Archaeological Service for their advice and in providing SMR information. OA North would like to thank the staff of the Durham County Record Office and the Tyne and Wear Archives Service for their considerable help. We would also like to thank G Gardner of G and J Building Services for making available the results of their trial excavations.

The desk-top assessment was undertaken by Neil Wearing and the drawings were produced by Emma Carter. The report was compiled by Neil Wearing (OA North) with contributions by John Nolan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services), and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, was invited by Andy Scott, of the Jesmond Group, to undertake an archaeological assessment of a site adjacent to Half Moon Lane, and at the back of Bottle Bank, Gateshead (NZ 2535 6355). Planning permission has been granted for the construction of 121 apartments and associated underground car parking along the frontage of Half Moon Lane. Parts of the development site have already been subject to trial trenching and large-scale excavation over the last six years, which have demonstrated the extensive survival of Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains and deposits (LUAU 2001b). The main parts of the site which have not been investigated are the Half Moon Lane frontage, and also 18-24 Bottle Bank. The Half Moon Lane buildings were originally to be retained and converted, but the buildings have subsequently been damaged by fire and have had to be demolished.
- 1.1.2 As part of the site has not been previously investigated and a desk-based study was not undertaken prior to the excavation work at Bottle Bank, it was required by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist that there should be a targeted desk-based study to provide a map regression for the site and also a desk-based search for evidence of cellaring. It was intended that this targeted approach, set in conjunction with the excavation results from the remainder of the site, should enable the provision of recommendations for managing the archaeological resource within the study area.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document which outlines 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.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by OA North in response to a request from Andrew Scott, of the Jesmond Group, for a supplementary archaeological assessment of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service (*Appendix 1*); following acceptance of the project design, OA North was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several archives were visited, in accordance with the project brief and project design:
- 2.2.2 ***Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)***: the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service was contacted to provide Sites and Monument Record details for the study area. The County Archaeologist indicated that the SMR records for the Bottle Bank study area were superseded by the results of the excavation (LUAU 2001b) and that they would not usefully contribute to the present study (D Heslop pers comm).
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office (Durham)***: the County Record Office in Durham was visited primarily to consult historic and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the study area; particular emphasis was placed upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform medieval and post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area.
- 2.2.4 ***Tyne and Wear Archive Service***: a search was made of the building records relating to Half Moon Lane and the relevant section of High Street. In particular this examined records pertaining to cellaring beneath the buildings along Half Moon Lane.
- 2.2.5 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: the reports of the Bottle Bank excavations (LUAU 2001b) and the nearby Pipewellgate archaeological evaluation (LUAU 2001a) reports were consulted to inform the archaeological background and the assessment results for the study area.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991).
- 2.3.2 The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Durham Record Office.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 **Site Location:** the Half Moon Lane site is at the western side of the core of the medieval town of Gateshead, and is c250m to the south-east of the Newcastle Swing Bridge, which is approximately on the line of the former medieval bridge across the Tyne to Newcastle, and possibly also on the line of a Roman bridge. It is at the southern end of the former Bottle Bank development area, which was subject to intensive excavation in advance of the hotel development (LUAU 2001b). The site comprises a strip of land which was formerly the site of Nos 8-22 Half Moon Lane, with the adjacent backlands; public houses were situated at either end of the lane. The site is bounded to the east by High Street and to the west by Mirk Lane. Many of the buildings have recently been subject to fire damage and have since been razed to the ground.
- 3.1.2 **Geology:** the geology of Gateshead consists of drift deposits of glacial clay, between 10m and 30m thick, overlying a bedrock of carboniferous sandstone, which contains interleaving seams of coal (British Geological Survey 1989-92, Sheet 20). The drift deposits have been cut by drainage channels, leading to the steep-sided banks of the Tyne on which Newcastle and Gateshead developed (UNAP 1998, 18)

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled from secondary sources, and from the results of excavations at the adjacent Bottle Bank site (LUAU 2001b). It is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area, emphasising the overall development of Gateshead.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistory:** little is known of the earlier history of Gateshead, and while prehistoric material has been recovered from the Tyne in the form of bronze swords and a spearhead (Miket 1984, 43-4), the record of prehistoric activity within the development area is slight. This consisted of a small number of ephemeral features cut into the subsoil at Bottle Bank, which in turn were cut by the earliest Roman features. There was no dating evidence associated with these features and they cannot be identified with complete confidence as prehistoric in date; they may constitute evidence for pre-Roman or early Roman activity (LUAU 2001b, 11).
- 3.2.3 **Roman:** Roman activity is well substantiated on both sides of the Tyne. On the north bank of the Tyne, on the site of the medieval castle, are the remains of the Roman fort of *Pons Aelius* which protected the river crossing. A Roman bridge is thought to have stood approximately on the site of the medieval Tyne Bridge, now the site of the late-nineteenth century Swing Bridge, though there is no explicit evidence to support this (Fraser *et al* 1994, 87; UNAP 1998). The excavations at Bottle Bank (LUAU 2001b, 11) encountered stratified Roman features and remains demonstrating relatively continuous occupation from the mid-late second century to the fourth/fifth century AD. Stratigraphic evidence was principally in the form of relatively large linear features, ditches and gullies, cut into the underlying natural deposits, presumably constituent parts of sizeable enclosures associated with a relatively extensive settlement. The restricted range of other artefacts which might be taken as indicators of wealth, coins, fine metalwork, fine glass, seems to imply that this was not a

particularly wealthy settlement during its existence (*ibid*); however, this is based on only initial analysis and further work may provide a different insight into the character of the settlement.

- 3.2.4 Part of a substantial paved road surface was excavated in the north-west corner of the Bottle Bank site (*ibid*). Whilst this cannot be confirmed as the road giving access to the putative Roman bridge across the Tyne, it was clearly intended to give access to the river front and its substantial nature and prolonged period of use (pottery suggests that it was in use throughout the life of the settlement) seem to imply that it was of some significance. It may have extended into the southern part of the later Mirk Lane, once reputed to have early, even Roman, origins (J Nolan pers comm). Towards the west of the Bottle Bank Area B, a long, deep ditch appeared to form a boundary, with little evidence of Roman activity beyond it to the west. However, excavation in this area was too limited to be confident as to the limit of Roman occupation in Gateshead, but the traces of ploughing may suggest that the ditch marked the divide between an intensively settled area and open fields. Although the ditch had been allowed to fill, its line was subsequently cut at intervals by a series of stone-lined features interpreted as cisterns or wells (one of which produced a defaced altar), and there is no evidence that the settlement ever expanded significantly beyond the line of the ditch. Within the ditch the evidence was disparate, often badly damaged by later activity, but there was evidence for a stone building, of which parts of two walls, forming a corner, survived at foundation level. It appeared to be orientated on the road and has thus been provisionally interpreted as a strip house of typical form (*ibid*). Fragmentary evidence for a number of hearths might imply industrial activity. Widespread general layers were few and it is not yet clear whether the house was contemporary with the ditch or was part of the later settlement.
- 3.2.5 There was no evidence from the Bottle Bank site to confirm an early military establishment on this side of the Tyne bridgehead, although common sense suggests that there must have been some form of (possibly short-lived) military establishment on the south side of the Tyne in the first century AD, prior to the invading army moving northwards across the river. The substantial nature of the boundary ditch investigated during this excavation implies a need for security, and it is possible that the settlement existed in part to service the fort and presumably much larger extramural settlement associated with *Pons Aelius* on the northern side of the river. It may also, of course, have been intended to provide security for the bridgehead.
- 3.2.6 **Early Medieval:** there is little evidence for the early medieval period in Gateshead. The existence of an early monastic establishment in Gateshead, in AD 653, has been inferred from an ambiguous phrase in Bede which refers to '*Uta, a well-known priest and Abbot of Gateshead*' (Manders 1973, 1). The etymology of the name 'Bottle Bank' implies pre-Conquest settlement (Bottle = *bottle* OE dwelling) (Manders 1973, 337). Apart, however, from one fragment of possible pre-Conquest pottery recovered during the Oakwellgate excavations (J Vaughan pers comm), no evidence for settlement at this period has been found. At Bottle Bank there was no positive evidence for sub-Roman / early medieval occupation, except that there seemed to have been a very thorough dismantling and destruction of the Roman settlement. The cisterns/wells were filled in and their stone linings slighted. This phase of site clearance may have been followed by a period of agricultural usage, indicated by widespread cultivated soils, which potentially constitute a 'Dark Earth' comparable to those recognised further south. Possible double curvilinear ditches (apparently post-Roman and pre-fourteenth century) found at Oakwellgate may indicate a

curvilinear enclosure marked by the later Bailey Chare and East Bailey Chare, taking in the north-east swing of Mirk Lane and enclosing St Mary's Church (J Nolan pers comm). This would enclose Bottle Bank within an early settlement, and the main streets of West Street, High Street and Oakwellgate, with linking chares, may be an attempt by the Bishops of Durham to develop a planned town in the twelfth century with a bridge focus to the east of the later medieval Tyne Bridge.

- 3.2.7 **Medieval:** in the post-Conquest period Gateshead lay within the lands of the Bishop of Durham (Welford 1884, ix; Manders 1973, 2) and it is mentioned by Simeon of Durham, as the site of the murder of Bishop Walcher in 1080 as he came out of the church (Lewis 1845, 280). Gateshead had developed into a substantial borough by the end of the twelfth century (Manders 1973, 1), acquiring its first charter in or before 1164. The town continued to expand in the thirteenth century; a (presumably thriving) market was in existence by 1246, when Newcastle attempted to suppress it (*op cit*, 5), and a bailiff had been appointed by 1287 (*ibid*). Bottle Bank, allowing access to the bridging point of the Tyne from the south, was at the heart of the medieval settlement, which remained largely unchanged in layout well into the eighteenth century, comprising High Street and Bottle Bank, Oakwellgate, Church Street, Bridge Street, Hillgate and Pipewellgate (Lewis 1845, 280).
- 3.2.8 The Bottle Bank excavation (LUAU 2001b) revealed considerable evidence of medieval activity. A rectangular structure, located in the northern part of the Bottle Bank area, was constructed in stone and was well-built; it overlay the Roman building (Section 3.2.4) and was the earliest medieval activity recognised, probably of twelfth or thirteenth century date (*ibid*). Fragments of stone walls marking property boundaries, presumably burgage plots, were recorded across the excavation area, and also within the present development area. The earliest appeared to date from the fourteenth century, and showed that the twentieth century pattern of occupation was largely established by that date. Medieval rubbish pits and gullies were found across all three of the excavation areas, within the former backlands of properties fronting Bottle Bank (*ibid*). In the western part of the excavation area, a well-paved surface was excavated in what, by the early nineteenth century, is known to have been the yard of a public house (the Queen's Head; Oliver 1830; OS 1858). In addition, part of a substantial medieval building, associated with areas of burning, was found at the back, western end of the neighbouring plot (Sun Yard; *ibid*). Only two wells were located within the areas of excavation, both of medieval date and apparently abandoned in the seventeenth century.
- 3.2.9 The medieval evidence, in the form of property boundaries, a road surface, a rectangular structure, numerous rubbish and cess-pits, and wells, suggest that this was an area of backlands of properties established on and fronting the west side of Bottle Bank.
- 3.2.10 **Post-medieval:** industrial expansion in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries caused acute pressure in living space within the town, as Gateshead was hemmed in on all sides, to the north by the river Tyne, elsewhere by a number of large landed estates which did not encourage outwards expansion. The census of 1831 records 3429 families in the town, living in 2197 houses, giving some idea of the density of occupation (Manders 1973, 162) and although, by this time, the street frontage in High Street and Bottle Bank was principally shops and businesses, the yards and courts behind (including Mirk Lane and Hawk's Yard) were crowded tenements with families living one to a room (*ibid*) (Fig 14). Sanitation and water supply was poor

and it is not surprising that Bottle Bank formed an early ‘hot spot’ in the 1831 outbreak of Asiatic cholera (Atkins nd, 95-97).

- 3.2.11 Much of the slum district was cleared between 1900 and 1930, but many early twentieth century writers noted the decay of the town, perhaps summed up by Millan (1924, 145) who described it as ‘*the dreariest place imaginable*’.
- 3.2.12 The excavation evidence from the Bottle Bank site indicates that occupation appears to have continued unbroken from the later medieval period into the seventeenth century at least, when events such as the abandonment of wells might suggest some change, principally because the population pressure led to the overbuilding of the sides of the backlands (LUAU 2001b).
- 3.2.13 Although the underlying pattern of occupation established in the medieval period remained broadly unchanged, increasing pressure on space within Gateshead led to an intensification of occupation. The burgrave plots evolved into nine ‘Yards’ called (from south to north) Stobbs or Earl Grey Yard, Sun Yard, Queen’s Head Yard, William IV Yard, Smith’s Yard, Bird in Bush Yard, Dobson’s Court, Rodham’s Court, and Hawk’s Yard (OS 1858) and successive maps give clear evidence of infilling, with the backlands first built over, and small-scale industry introduced. The presence of ‘dirty’ industry, for example Greene’s tannery west of the site shown on the OS first edition map (1858) and clay tobacco pipe manufacture attested by the Bottle Bank excavation (LUAU 2001b), are an indication of the declining social status of the area. Pipemakers held property in Bottle Bank from the late seventeenth century, and there is evidence from the excavations (Area B) that pipemaking was going on in the vicinity then; this would suggest that the decline set in from about the second half of the seventeenth century. Dumps of waste from the production of tobacco pipes, including waster pipes and muffle kiln fragments, were recovered from (mainly) the western parts of the site (LUAU 2001b). The large deposit from Queen’s Head Yard can be related to a single maker, George Liddell, operating between 1749 and 1763 (Edwards 1988). Whilst this does not prove pipe production within the study area, it must indicate that it was ongoing in the close vicinity during the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, notably maps, and excavation results. The assessment is required to provide a map regression to reconstruct the later post-medieval occupation of the site, to examine evidence of cellaring from building control records and to examine the archaeological potential of the study on the basis of the excavation results (LUAU 2001b).

4.2 TYNE AND WEAR SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR)

- 4.2.1 The Tyne and Wear Sites and Monuments Record was contacted to establish the archaeological record for the study area; however, it was reported that the SMR records for the study area have been superseded by the results from the Bottle Bank excavations and would provide no useful contribution to the assessment (D Heslop pers comm). It was also established that there were no records relating to the Half Moon Lane frontage.

4.3 MAP REGRESSION

- 4.3.1 The Durham Record Office (DRO) was consulted to collate maps for a regression analysis of the study area. A visit was made to Gateshead Central Library for additional maps. Selective additional maps were gathered as part of a documentary study by the University of Newcastle Archaeological Practice for an assessment of Pipewellgate (UNAP 1998). This study was used in conjunction with the Ordnance survey first (1858), second (1901) and third (1925) edition maps of Gateshead, together with 1:2500 maps of Half Moon Lane, which provided greater detail.
- 4.3.2 ***Depiction of Newcastle from the Cotton Manuscript, British Museum (possible date range 1545-1590 (Harvey 1993 (after UNAP 1998))*** (Fig 4): this map depicts a 'birds-eye' view of Newcastle and Gateshead linked by the medieval bridge. Although the detail is very schematic, it clearly indicates settlement extending south from the bridge, prior to the building of Bridge Street; it shows ribbon development extending along Bottle Bank and housing along Pipewellgate, but no side streets, such as that of Half Moon Lane, are shown.
- 4.3.3 ***Speed's Map of Newcastle, 1610*** (Fig 5): this map is similar to that of the Cotton Manuscript, in that the mapping is schematic and the development is limited to frontages along the quayside (Pipewellgate) and along Bottle Bank. Only part of St Mary's Church is shown and consequently only the northern part of Bottle Bank is depicted; the area of the later Half Moon Lane is just off the map.
- 4.3.4 ***Corbridge's Map of Newcastle, 1723 (after UNAP 1998)*** (Fig 6): this is the earliest accurate published plan of Gateshead. It depicts the spread of building away from the quayside, and to the south it also shows the curve of Bridge Street. There is a similar spread with Bottle Bank frontage, but no representation of Half Moon Lane. It is likely that the properties built along High Street, Mirk Lane and Bailey Chare (later Half Moon Lane) came into being soon after this time. Manders (1973, 339) states that an 'inn known as the Half Moon stood at the junction with High Street [and Bailey

(Bailiff) Chare] in 1720. The name of the inn was applied to the whole thoroughfare in about 1784.....'.

- 4.3.5 **Thompson's Plan of Newcastle and Gateshead 1746** (Fig 7): this map shows housing at the frontage of Bottle Bank continuing along the length of High Street. Half Moon Lane does not appear as yet, though a trackway runs through the burgage plots in the approximate position of the lane.
- 4.3.6 **Hutton's Plan of Newcastle and Gateshead 1770/2** (Fig 8): this map provides the earliest detail for the site; houses are shown extending back from Bottle Bank and High Street, clearly depicting the open yard areas shown on later maps. These open yards evolved from the earlier burgage plots and on successive maps from this map onwards they are shown as increasingly being built upon. Bailey Chare is first shown (later to become Half Moon Lane), and to the west of the site is Mirk Lane, albeit not named on this map.
- 4.3.7 **Oliver's Plan of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Borough of Gateshead 1830** (Fig 9): this map shows the extension of building along Bailey Chare (Half Moon Lane), expanding westwards away from the Half Moon Inn, at the intersection of Bailey Chare and Bottle Bank. These building footprints remain constant until the production of the second edition OS 1:2500, of 1901.
- 4.3.8 **Tallis' Map of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1851** (Fig 10): this map shows very little by comparison with the preceding and succeeding maps, although, it does show one substantial and major innovation. The railway line had been constructed in the intervening years and this is shown curving across the southern part of the study area towards the Gateshead East Station and onwards over the High Level Bridge crossing of the Tyne. The High Level Bridge was opened in 1849, and the line passing through Gateshead East Station joined the existing Brandling Junction line from Redheugh to Oakwellgate Station in about 1836/8 (Atkinson 1974). Hills Street, extending out from the east end of Half Moon Lane, is shown for the first time, and probably developed from the housing clearance necessary to build the adjacent railway line.
- 4.3.9 **OS First Edition 1858 scale 1:2500** (Fig 11): this detailed map shows much of the detail of the yards, and provides them with names. By this date the area of the former backlands of Bottle Bank was almost entirely built up, with narrow yards separating the housing strips. The area of the block of 18-24 Bottle Bank is shown as built up at this date. Though many of the yards probably accommodated small-scale industrial workshops, the only industrial building that is clearly shown is Greene's Tannery on the western side of Mirk Lane. This map clearly shows Half Moon Lane, which is named as such. Its frontage is part developed; at the west end of the lane the second inn, the 'Half Moon Inn, High Level', had not then been constructed.
- 4.3.10 **OS Second Edition 1901 scale 1:2500** (Fig 12): this map shows Half Moon Lane having been altered since 1858 and the second inn had been built; the layout of the Half Moon Lane frontage buildings is as it was prior to its recent demolition. The yards have been built over and the Half Moon Inn High Level has been constructed.
- 4.3.11 **OS Third Edition 1925 scale 1:2500** (Fig 13): this map shows the same building footprint as the second edition map; indeed, there are remarkably few differences between the two maps with respect to the area of Bottle Bank and Half Moon Lane. Between this map and the modern maps of the 1970s there have been only superficial changes to the buildings fronting Half Moon Lane. The structure of 18-24 Bottle Bank has developed out from the merging of earlier yard infilling, and external examination

of the building, in the course of the Bottle Bank excavations, indicated that it was for the most part of modern steel-framed build. The 'works' building in William IV Yard has changed only superficially since this third edition map.

- 4.3.12 **John Storey's Birds Eye View of Gateshead** (Fig 14): this view shows much detail for Gateshead, centred on the corner between Bottle Bank and Half Moon lane, and also shows the Tyne Bridge before the construction of the Swing Bridge. It is undated, but the layout of the buildings would indicate a nineteenth century date. It shows the frontage of Bottle Bank and High Street, and shows the infilling within the yards as being of two or three storey construction. It shows the frontage of the Bottle Bank buildings, which had clearly been severely altered since this time by comparison with their form immediately prior to their demolition.

4.4 TYNE AND WEAR ARCHIVE SERVICE

- 4.4.1 The building control plans of the Gateshead County Borough Engineers Department for the years 1852-1891, at the Tyne and Wear Archive Service, were consulted. This period covers the building changes shown between the first and second edition OS mapping. The first reference to Half Moon Lane dates from 5th December 1866 when a Mr Samuel Pearson submitted, and had accepted, the plans for *Conveniences and shops* (TWAS T311 1866/94). These plans are difficult to locate on the map but appear to be along plots 14 to 22 Half Moon Lane. They show no indication of cellaring and as such any buried archaeological remains would not have been disturbed by this building work.
- 4.4.2 Another relevant record was Plan Approval no 19 (TWAS T311/1/3/19), *The proposed rebuilding of Half Moon Lane Gateshead for Mr Thomas Pearson*. This refers to building alterations on the Half Moon Inn and the shops to each side. A stairwell appears to be shown on the plan of the ground floor which, although not marked as a cellar, does not correspond to that on the first floor plans and is assumed to be a staircase leading to a cellar.
- 4.4.3 The plans for the development of a bar snug, included in the above design, show a cross-section which clearly demonstrates support foundations and no cellar, indicating that archaeological deposits would have survived. However, after the construction of the Half Moon High Level, the Half Moon complex is shown as having cellars at the west and east ends (High and Low Bars), with a linking cellar running along the north side of the range in a sketch plan accompanying a building control plan from 1959 (TWAS T311 1959/321). This has been transcribed as accurately as possible onto the site plan (Fig 2). The central southern part of the complex is described on the plan as 'Not surveyed', and there is no documented record of cellaring in this area.
- 4.4.4 Cellars to the Queen's Head Inn and William IV Inn, on the High Street/Bottle Bank frontage, are shown on building control plans T311 1935/304 and T311 1910/106 respectively. The cellars are shown as between 8' and 10' deep, and have been transcribed onto the site plan (Fig 2). Given the presence of cellars under these inns it is likely that some cellaring also exists under the former Sun Inn (Fig 2). In these areas the archaeological deposits, and all but very deep features such as pits or wells, are likely to have been destroyed.
- 4.4.5 An area at the west end of Stobb's Yard is shown as cellared on a building control plan of 1895 (T311 1895/152), and as being subsequently converted into an air-raid shelter for WH Smith in 1939 (T311 1939/274). The latter plan shows the cellar and

foundations extending some 8' below ground level. The northern and eastern sides of the air-raid shelter have been noted in the excavations in Area A (LUAU 2001b).

- 4.4.6 **Engineering Trial Explorations:** recent engineering trial pits have been excavated by G & J Building Services in September 2002; these have demonstrated cellars along the frontage of Half Moon Lane. A report from G Gardner, Managing Director of G & J Building Services, states that six evaluation trenches were excavated along the whole of Half Moon Lane, from the centre point of the Half Moon Inn, High Level gable end. Each excavation diameter being 1.5m across to a depth of 2.0m (Fig 2). Each encountered shallow cellars of 2.0m depth filled to present ground level with timbers and rubble (G & J Building Services 2002).

4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 4.5.1 A wealth of evidence for the study area exists from previous archaeological interventions, beginning with the evaluation trenches dug in 1994 (NCAU 1994) and 1997 (TWMS 1998), but more particularly with the Bottle Bank excavations, conducted by OA North (in its former guise as Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) in 2000, immediately north of Half Moon Lane (LUAU 2001b). It must be stressed that the extent and scale of previous archaeological excavations within the study area was limited when related to the overall size of the open area now available. However, the evidence provided by the 2000 excavations does allow the archaeological quality and potential of this area to be more accurately defined. The excavations showed that this area contained well-preserved and frequently waterlogged features and deposits, and revealed an almost continuous sequence of human activity, within the current development area, from the early Roman period to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- 4.5.2 The northern part of William IV Yard was identified for investigation as part of Area C in the original project brief for the 2000 excavations, but the buildings on that part of the site were then still occupied, and consequently this part of the original scheme for archaeological investigation remains incomplete.
- 4.5.3 **Summary of Archaeological Potential In Area A:** Area A, to the north of the Half Moon Inn and formerly known as Stobb's or Earl Grey Yard, was a narrow gap leading west from the former High Street frontage. Archaeological deposits had been considerably disturbed at its eastern end by eighteenth and early nineteenth century cellaring, and investigation in 2000 was restricted by the then standing and unstable buildings to the north and south.
- 4.5.4 The excavations did, however, demonstrate the survival of archaeological deposits, associated with thirteenth / fourteenth century ceramics, on the south side of the cellaring, and that there was an increasing depth of medieval and post-medieval backland deposits to the west. At the west end of the yard was a substantial area of cellaring, converted into a reinforced concrete air-raid shelter for WH Smith in 1939 (TWAS T311 1939/274). Archaeological deposits within the footprint of this structure will have been destroyed.
- 4.5.5 **Summary of Archaeological Potential In Area C:** Area C (including part of the former William IV Yard) was bounded by Mirk Lane on the west, the western sides of the then standing buildings of 16-24 High Street on the east, the Half Moon complex on the south, and the present hotel construction site on the north. The area included the medieval burgage plots known in the post-medieval period as William IV, Queen's

Head, Sun and Earl Grey Yards. The western part of William IV Yard, site of the 'Works' building, was identified for investigation as part of Area C in the original project brief for these excavations, but was still occupied at the time of the 2000 excavations, and could not be investigated. With the exception of the air-raid shelter noted under Area A above there was no evidence for cellaring or other disturbances, apart from archaeological trenching, within this area.

- 4.5.6 The 2000 excavations within this area, which consisted of box trenches constrained by spoil retention and standing buildings, revealed a significant depth and complexity of medieval and post-medieval stratigraphy. Roman (and some putatively Roman features) occurred as subsoil-cut features. Most of these features were found in Area B2, the eastern part of William IV Yard, and included a stone-lined cistern, road metalling and east/west orientated ditches. There was evidence to suggest that probable Roman activity, including plough marks, continued to the west, though this could not be adequately investigated or characterised within the areas then available for investigation.
- 4.5.7 There was a hint of pre-medieval, but probably Roman, industrial activity having taken place at the north end of the area, near William IV Yard. If this was indeed Roman it is of great importance in interpreting the pattern of settlement and land-use at that period, which otherwise appears focused on the eastern side of the site. The results of the excavations strongly suggest that Roman activity also extended southwards into the formerly built-upon areas of Queen's Head Yard and Sun Yard, and potentially into the area formerly occupied by the Half Moon complex.
- 4.5.8 The quality of the medieval and post-medieval archaeological survival within this broad area was very high, with waterlogged rubbish pits (one with a wickerwork lining), a medieval metallised surface to one of the yards, and evidence of substantial backland structures and land usage. A particularly interesting and unusual post-medieval ceramic assemblage was recovered from one feature in Sun Yard. Pipe-making waste from the mid eighteenth century was also recovered, and is of great importance for an understanding of the development of the clay tobacco pipe making industry on Tyneside.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 The aim of the assessment was a rapid search of the historic mapping and building control plans for the frontage of Half Moon Lane, with the main focus being to assess the likelihood of cellaring.
- 5.1.2 **Prehistory:** the 2000 excavations at Bottle Bank (LUAU 2001b) did not find conclusive proof of prehistoric activity on the site. The earliest features were probably of late Iron Age or early Roman date.
- 5.1.3 **Roman:** Roman activity, together with clear evidence of the occupation on the site, is strongly supported by all the previous excavations at Bottle Bank. In 2000 unambiguous evidence of continuous occupation was revealed, spanning from the mid-late second century to the fourth/fifth centuries AD. It is considered likely that uncensored areas of William IV Yard, Queen's Head Yard, Sun Yard and the Earl Grey Yard will contain further Roman deposits (Fig 2).
- 5.1.4 There is particular potential within William IV Yard for investigating the intersection of the large Roman north/south and smaller east/west ditches recorded in Area B2 in 2000. The terminal of the north/south ditch may have been associated with an area of metallurgy, possibly a road, leading west towards Mirk Lane. It is thus possible that the north/south ditch may be located again under the former Sun Yard buildings, and further southwards towards Half Moon Lane. This is particularly important for defining and understanding the extent and nature of Roman settlement and land-use in Gateshead.
- 5.1.5 **Medieval:** the medieval period was particularly well represented in the 2000 excavations in Areas B2 and C, with evidence for a similarly high degree of archaeological survival at the north end of Area A. As noted above (*Section 3.2.13*), the yard areas evolved from the medieval burghage plots, and, in the backland areas behind the buildings fronting the streets, rubbish and cess-pits were found, with waterlogged deposits giving good preservation for organic remains and textiles. There is considerable potential for the survival of well-preserved archaeological deposits containing environmental and cultural evidence away from the cellared street frontages.
- 5.1.6 **Post-Medieval:** the 2000 excavations revealed a similarly high level of archaeological survival from this period, during which major developments, such as the growth of industry, shaped the modern history of Gateshead. Artefact assemblages from late medieval and early post-medieval rubbish pits, such as that already noted from Sun Yard (*Section 4.5.8*), are particularly important and have not previously been recorded on Tyneside. There is great potential to correlate the excavated evidence with documentary and cartographic sources for the occupation of the site. The cartographic evidence shows some early development beyond the Half Moon Lane inn between the compilation of Hutton's map of 1770/2 and the OS first edition of 1858. By 1858 approximately half of the frontage of Half Moon Lane shows buildings, but no building control records are available for their construction.
- 5.1.7 By the second edition OS map of 1901 the building footprint matches that of the current mapping. The majority of the records refer to the Half Moon Inn and the shops

on each side of it (TWAS T311/1/3/19). These plans show a stairwell to a cellar though no actual cellar plans accompanied this record.

- 5.1.8 The uncellared snug, also shown on the above plan (Fig 3), was subject to cellaring sometime after the High Level public house was built (TWAS T311 1959/321). This effectively eliminates much of the rear building footprints from any potential trenching programme.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 The present desk-based study follows on from a major programme of excavation within the main Bottle Bank site (LUAU 2001b), which includes a substantial proportion of the study area. This work has demonstrated that the study area contains archaeological remains of considerable archaeological importance, which have the potential to inform the history of Gateshead significantly. In terms of the proposed development, part of the area has already been subject to mitigation recording and will not require further work (Bottle Bank Excavation Areas A and C). The principal remaining areas that have not been subject to investigation are within the footprint of the buildings on the Half Moon Lane frontage and also 18-24 Bottle Bank. The majority of 18-24 Bottle Bank, on the present evidence, does not appear to be cellared. On Half Moon Lane, the two end buildings which were pubs were apparently cellared, and there was a subterranean passage linking the two (Fig 2). Engineering test pits on the frontage of Half Moon Lane (Fig 2) demonstrate the presence of cellars to a depth of 2m from the surface. Given the documentary evidence for cellaring in the rest of the Half Moon Lane buildings it would appear that there will be only limited and patchy survival of archaeological remains within the footprint of these buildings. Such small, unconnected areas of deposits will not greatly contribute to archaeological knowledge of the area, given that open area excavations of largely undisturbed deposits have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 In order to gain a full understanding of the development and land-use within this area of Gateshead's historic core, it is important that the surviving, undisturbed areas of the site should be stratigraphically excavated. Whilst it is probable that the remaining Bottle Bank/High Street/Half Moon Lane frontages will have been adversely affected by cellaring, the 2000 excavations have shown that the important material cultural evidence for past occupation of the area does survive in the backland rubbish pits and deposits. Since Bottle Bank is probably the last area of Gateshead where such a depth of stratigraphy survives it is essential for an understanding of the town's growth and development that this area be thoroughly investigated before redevelopment.
- 6.2.1 **Evaluation:** it is recommended that, in accordance with the Department of the Environment's (DoE) *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990), a programme of evaluation be undertaken within the areas that have perceived potential and have not been previously investigated. This would examine the sub-surface potential of the area, and would aim to establish the extent, survival and character of extant remains and deposits. The evaluation would take the form of trial trenching and would be of sufficient scale, number and distribution to establish the sub-surface potential of the area, but not to cause unnecessary disturbance to the sub-surface resource.
- 6.2.2 Given the extensive cellaring indicated within the area of the Half Moon Lane buildings, it is considered that there is no requirement to evaluate this area.
- 6.2.3 It is recommended that a series of trenches, or a single long trench, be excavated along the length of the block of land constituting 18-24 Bottle Bank, examining both the frontage and the backlands. This trenching should extend down to the top of significant

archaeological deposits or the tops of cellars, and a series of smaller sondages would explore the depth of archaeological deposits. In addition a trench should be excavated within the footprint of the former works building in William IV Yard.

- 8.2.4 **Mitigation Recording:** Subject to the results of the evaluation trenching there may be a requirement for a programme of mitigation excavation to record in detail the archaeological deposits that are extant within the extent of the Half Moon Lane frontage and 18-24 Bottle Bank. This would be a programme of open area excavation and would investigate to the depth of natural deposits those areas that have not been extensively disturbed either by cellaring or more recent landscaping works. The requirement for mitigation excavation will be subject to discussions with the client and the county archaeologist in the light of the proposed programme of trial excavation.

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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

August 2002

HALF MOON LANE / BOTTLE BANK GATESHEAD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Andrew Scott of the Jesmond Group for an archaeological assessment of the south-eastern part of the Bottle Bank / Half Moon Lane site, Gateshead.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North has been invited by Andrew Scott of the Jesmond Group to submit a project design and costs for an archaeological assessment of the Half Moon Lane part of the Bottle Bank site in advanced of a proposed residential development. The proposed archaeological work follows on from a major programme of excavation of the Bottle Bank site (LUAU 2001b) but pays greatest emphasis on 8 to 20 Half Moon Lane, which have not been investigated as part of the earlier study. Although considerable archaeological work has been undertaken, no desk-based study has been undertaken of the site. The present study is intended to provide a targeted desk-based study to inform the potential or survival within the extent of the Half Moon Lane buildings. The work is in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, and is required to augment the results of earlier studies.

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 Bottle Bank lies on the western side of the core of the medieval town of Gateshead and close to the medieval bridging point across the river (on the site of the present Swing Bridge) which was certainly established as early as the thirteenth century, if not earlier (Henshaw 1924, 15). The site slopes gently northward towards the edge of the steep escarpment overlooking the river Tyne, standing some 30m above the river, at a similar elevation to the site of the medieval castle and the Roman fort of *Pons Aelius* on the north side of the river (*ibid*).
- 1.2.2 Little is known of the earlier history of Gateshead, which has long been overshadowed by its neighbour Newcastle; less still is known of Bottle Bank. A Roman origin has long been presumed for the town, probably serving principally as a southern bridgehead for the Tyne crossing, carrying the Roman road northwards from Chester-le-Street (Britton and Brayley nd, 175). Recent excavations at Bottle Bank have revealed extensive settlement remains within an enclosing ditch, and is associated with a road extending out from the Newcastle fort. The external ditch has a substantial character and suggests a degree of defence for the settlement.
- 1.2.3 The existence of an early monastic establishment in Gateshead, in AD 653, has been inferred from an ambiguous phrase in Bede which refers to '*Utta, a well-known priest and Abbot of Gateshead*' (Manders 1973, 1). The etymology the name 'Bottle Bank' implies pre-Conquest settlement (Bottle = *botle* OE dwelling) (Manders 1973, 337). Apart, however, from some sherds of possible pre-Conquest pottery recovered during the Oakwellgate excavations (J Vaughan pers comm), no evidence for settlement at this period has been found.
- 1.2.4 In the post-Conquest period Gateshead lay within the lands of the Bishop of Durham (Welford 1884, ix; Manders 1973, 2) and it is mentioned by Simeon of Durham, as the site of the murder of Bishop Walcher in 1080 (Lewis 1845, 280). Gateshead had developed into a substantial borough by the end of the twelfth century (*op cit*, 1), acquiring its first charter in or before 1164. The town continued to expand in the thirteenth century; a (presumably thriving) market was in existence by 1246, when Newcastle attempted to suppress it (*op cit*, 5) and a bailiff had been appointed by 1287 (*ibid*). Bottle Bank, allowing access to the Tyne from the south, was at the heart of the medieval settlement, which remained largely unchanged in layout well into the eighteenth century, comprising High Street and Bottle Bank, Oakwellgate, Church Street, Bridge Street, Hillgate and Pipewellgate (Lewis 1845, 280).
- 1.2.5 Industrial expansion in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century caused acute pressure in living space within the town, as Gateshead was hemmed in on all sides, to the north by the river Tyne, elsewhere by a number of large landed estates which did not encourage outwards expansion. The census of 1831 records 3429 families in the town, living in 2197 houses, giving some idea of the density of occupation (Manders 1973, 162) and although, by this time, the street frontage in High Street and Bottle Bank was principally shops and businesses, the yards and courts behind (including Mirk Lane and Hawk's Yard) were crowded tenements with families living one to a room (*ibid*). Sanitation and water supply was poor and it is not surprising that Bottle Bank formed an early 'hot spot' in the 1831 outbreak of Asiatic cholera (Atkins nd, 95-97).
- 1.2.6 Much of the slum district was cleared between 1900 and the 1930, but in 1934 JB Priestley commented upon the derelict tenements of Pipewellgate (Manders 1973, 21). Many early twentieth century writers note the decay of the town, perhaps summed up by Millan (1924, 145) who describes it as '*the dreariest place imaginable*'.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY (NORTH)

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the evaluation and assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken numerous archaeological assessments and studies within Tyne and Wear. OA North (while LUAU) undertook a major programme of excavation of the Bottle Bank site, and has also undertaken an evaluation of the nearby Pipewellgate site at the base of the scarp slope adjacent to the swing bridge.
- 1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and OA North is a registered organisation with the IFA (No 17).

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with a brief by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area, within its broader context.
- 2.2 **Desk Top Survey**
To accrue an organised body of data to inform the planning brief. The principal purpose of the assessment is to examine the potential for cellaring within the Half Moon Lane buildings and to provide a map regression for the site. The background for the site will be provided by that produced for the Bottle Bank excavation assessment report (LUAU 2001b) and a desk-based assessment for the nearby Pipewellgate site (Archaeological Practice 1998). The study will require an assessment of the archaeological and landscape resource, including an appraisal of cartographic sources and building control plans.
- 2.3 **Assessment Report**
A written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context in order to inform the planning brief for the road scheme. It will advise on the impact on the resource of the anticipated development within the site, and will identify both opportunities and constraints for/of the sites development.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.
- 3.2 **DESK-BASED STUDY**
- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the desk-based study follows on from a major programme of excavation work in the immediate vicinity, and it is intended that this study be targeted to those sources of information not covered by earlier studies. Although a correspondence search will be undertaken of the SMR for background information, it is anticipated that much of the pertinent archaeological data for the site will be held within the Bottle Bank archive. This latter source will be used to provide an indicator as to the potential for cellaring within the Half Moon Lane frontage.
- 3.2.3 The study will rapidly address those sources of information available within the Durham County Record Office; it will examine early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available, and which will serve as the basis for a map regression for the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County record Office will also be studied.

- 3.2.4 The principal intention of the desk-based assessment is to assess the potential for cellaring beneath the buildings and to this an investigation will be made of the Building Control Plans held at the Tyne and Wear Archives Service, Blandford House (0191 232 6789).
- 3.2.5 The archaeological background for the site will be provided by the excavation assessment for Bottle Bank (LUAU 2001b), the desk-top study for nearby Pipewellgate (Newcastle University Archaeological Practice 1998), and published documentary sources, notably the history of Gateshead by Manders. (1973).

3.3 ASSESSMENT REPORT

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of Stage 3.2 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork.
- 3.3.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (RCHM(E)), as appropriate. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the Tyne and Wear Record Office.
- 3.3.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by 3.2 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.
- 3.3.4 **Assessment Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Tyne and Wear Sites and Monuments Record. The final report, following completion of the identification survey, will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. It will include a copy of the project design. It will provide an assessment of past and present land use.
- 3.3.5 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map for the identified resource.
- 3.3.6 **Proposals:** the report will make a clear statement of the impact of the development upon the identified archaeological resource. It will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for the development and will make recommendations for the management, mitigation and evaluation of the identified resource.
- 3.3.7 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:

-
- i* ***Desk-Based Assessment***
4 days (on site)
 - ii* ***Assessment Report***
6 days (desk-based).
- 4.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The desk-based study is scheduled for completion within three weeks from the completion of the field work.
- 4.3 The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise. The assessment will be undertaken by an OA(N) project supervisor and an overview of the archaeology of the area will be provided **by John Nolan** (Northern Counties Archaeological Services), who directed the excavations at Bottle Bank and has considerable knowledge of the archaeology of Gateshead.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Study Area Map

Figure 3: Ground Floor Plan of the Half Moon Inn

Figure 4: Depiction of Newcastle from the Cotton Manuscript (c1545-1590)

Figure 5: Speed's Map of Newcastle, 1610

Figure 6: Corbridge's Map of Newcastle, 1723

Figure 7: Thompson's Plan of Newcastle and Gateshead, 1746

Figure 8: Hutton's Map of Newcastle and Gateshead, 1770

Figure 9: Oliver's Plan of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Borough of Gateshead, 1831

Figure 10: Tallis' Map of Newcastle upon Tyne 1851

Figure 11: Ordnance Survey First Edition Map, 1858, scale 1:2500

Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map, 1901, scale 1:2500

Figure 13: Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 1925, scale 1:2500

Figure 14: Storey's Birds Eye View of Bottle Bank (nineteenth century)

PLATES

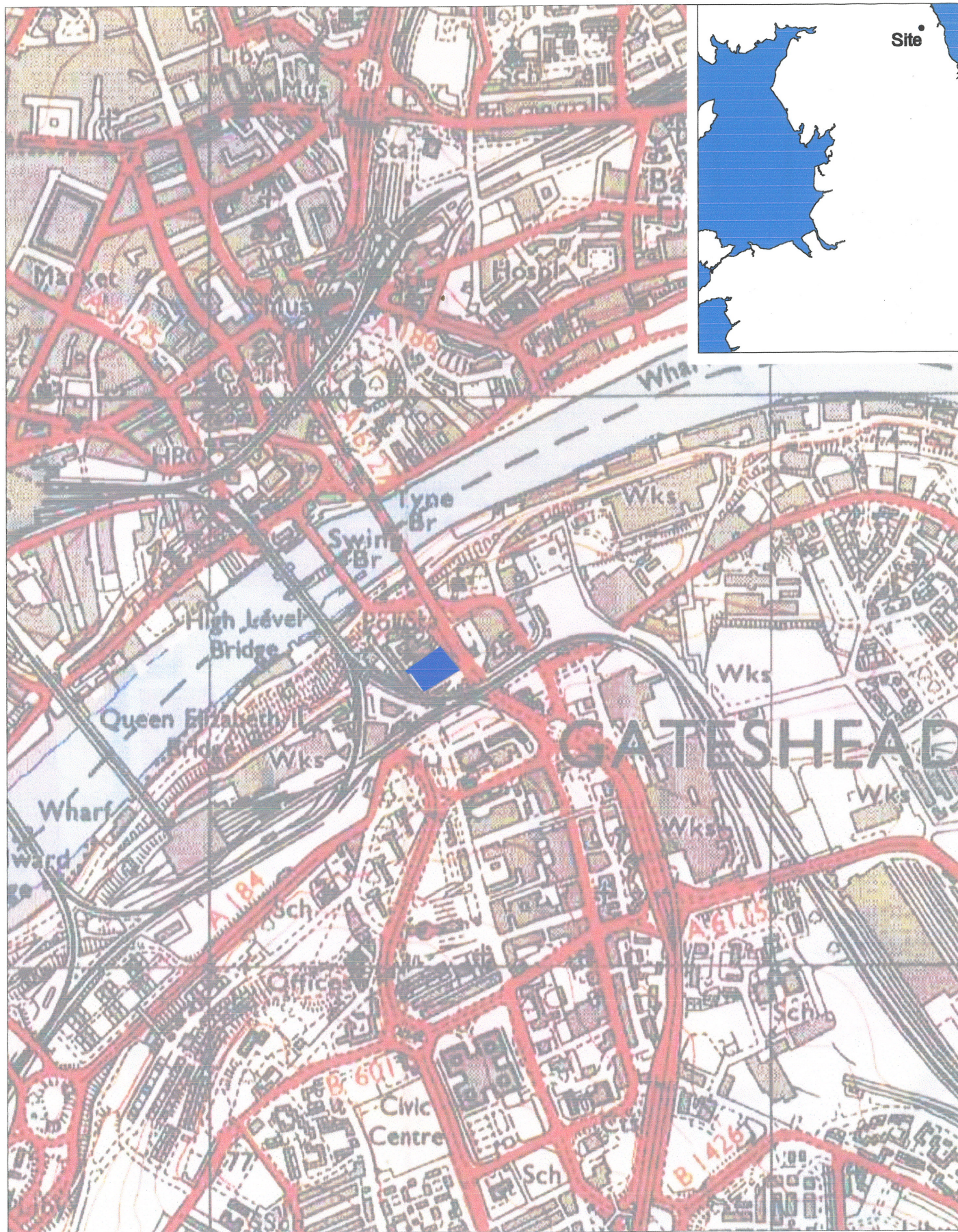
Plate 1: The corner of Half Moon Lane and High Street prior to demolition

Plate 2: Bottle Bank site following demolition of the Half Moon Lane and Bottle Bank frontages, December 2001, looking south

Plate 3: The Half Moon Inn, High Level, looking north-west

Plate 4: Bottle Bank frontage prior to demolition

Plate 5: Bottle Bank frontage following demolition



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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0 500
metres

Figure 1: Location Map



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
Tel 01524 848606
Fax 01524 848608

PROJECT:

Half Moon Lane,
Gateshead

DRAWING No:

2

0 10m

Scale 1:500

DRAWN BY:

Kat

DATE:

September 2002

KEY

Standing Buildings

Engineering Test Pits

Collared area and access
tunnel

Excavated areas

Development area

TITLE:

Study Area

COMMISSIONED BY:

Jesmond Group
Lambert Laidlaw

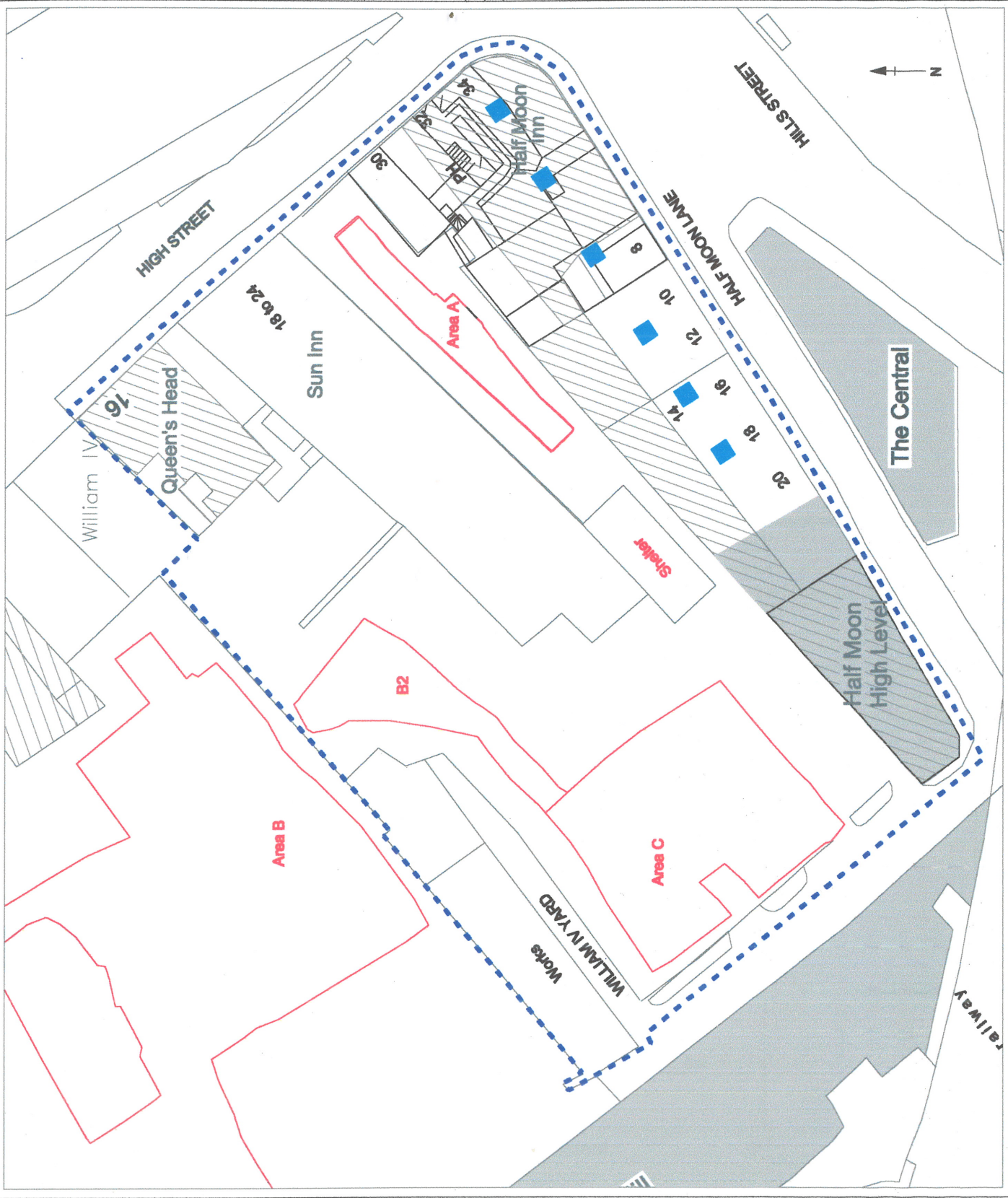
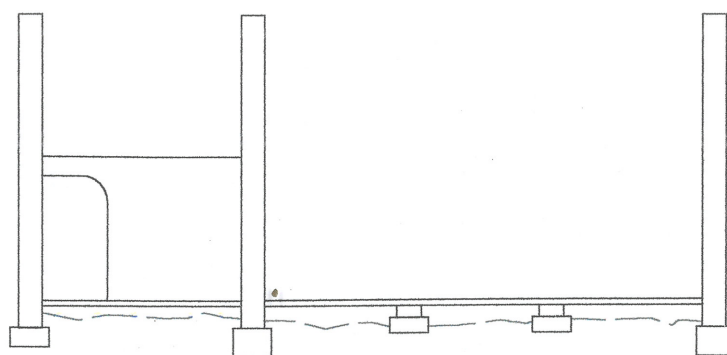
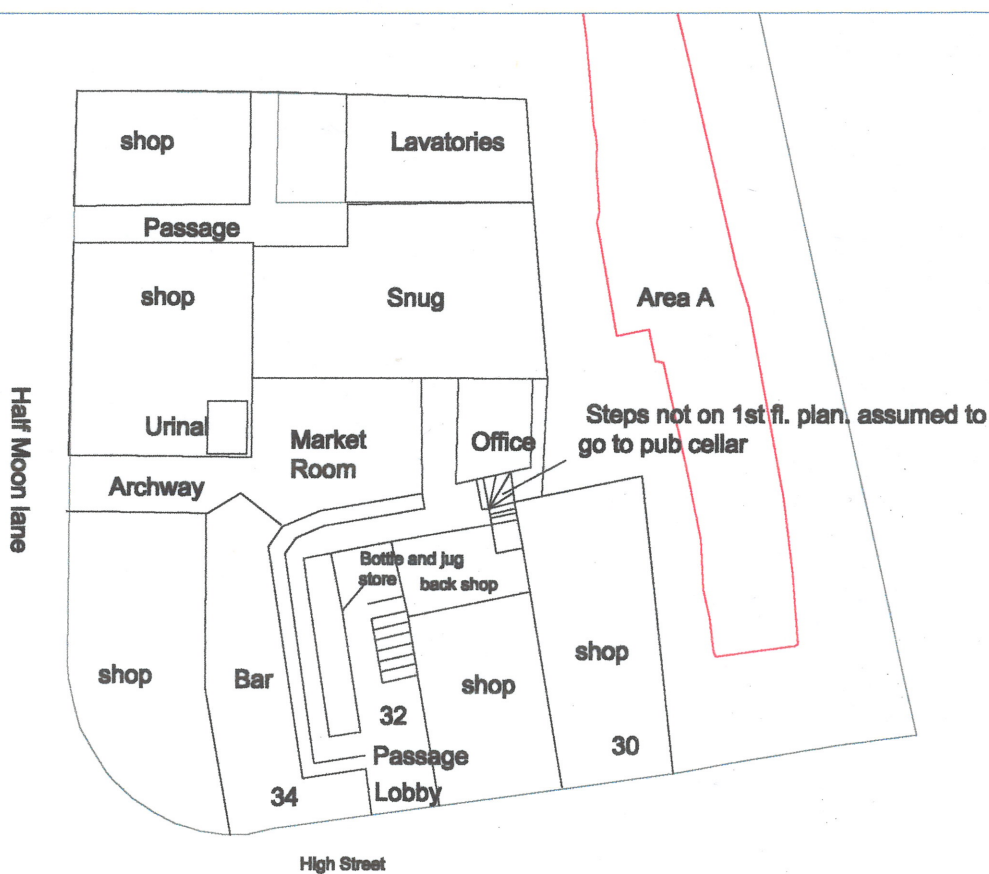


Figure 2: Study Area Map



Section through snug



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848888
Fax 01524 848806

PROJECT: Half Moon Lane, Gateshead
DRAWING No: 03
SCALE: 1:10 Snug 1:250 plan
TITLE: Ground plan of Half Moon Inn
/ Section through snug
CLIENT: Jeemond Group
DRAWN BY: Kat
DATE: September 2002

LOCATION: N →

1:10 Snug

0 0.5m

1:250 plan

0 5m

KEY



Previously excavated

Figure 3 : Half Moon Lane, Gateshead

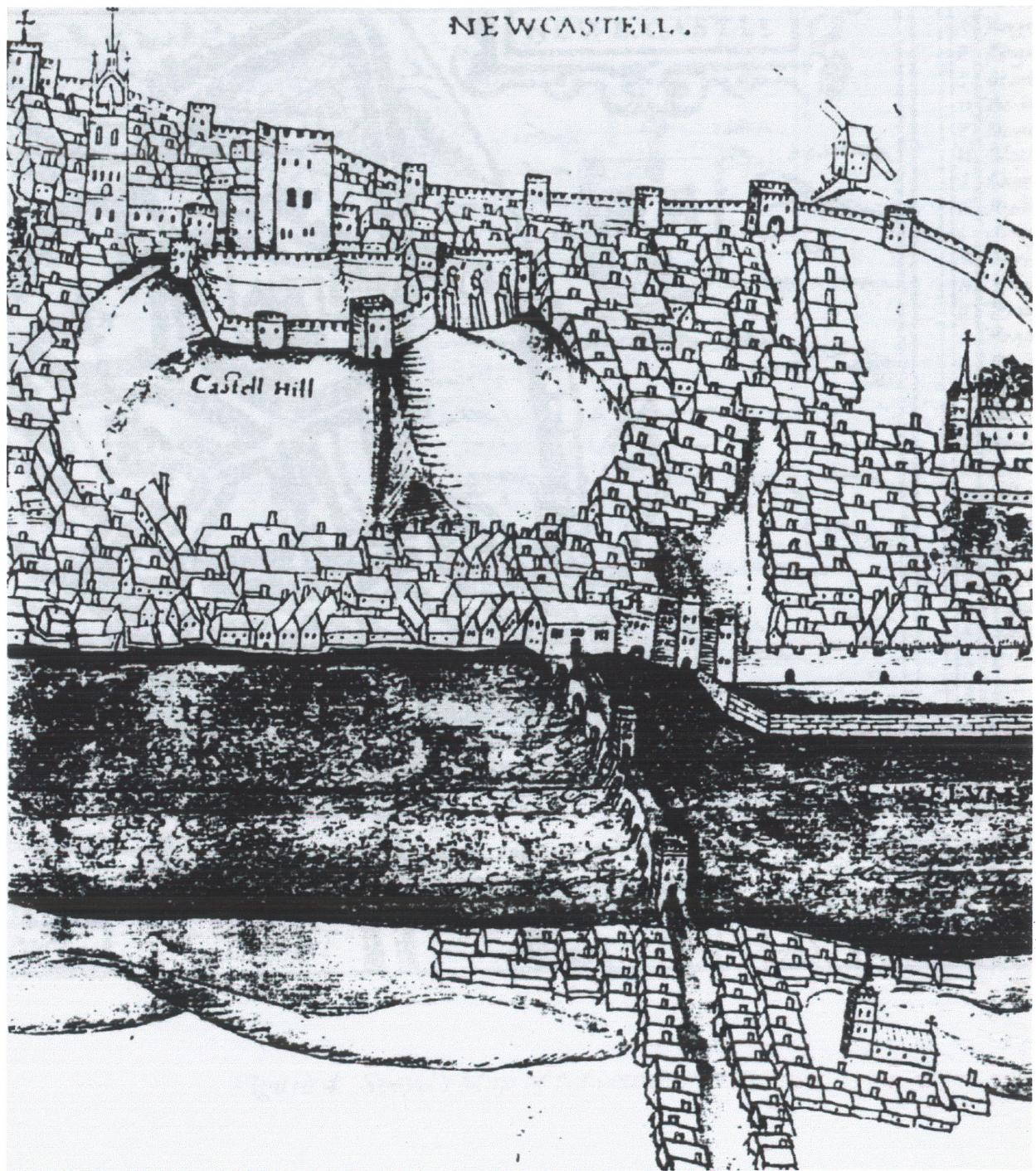


Fig 4: Depiction of Newcastle from the Cotton Manuscript (c 1545-1590)

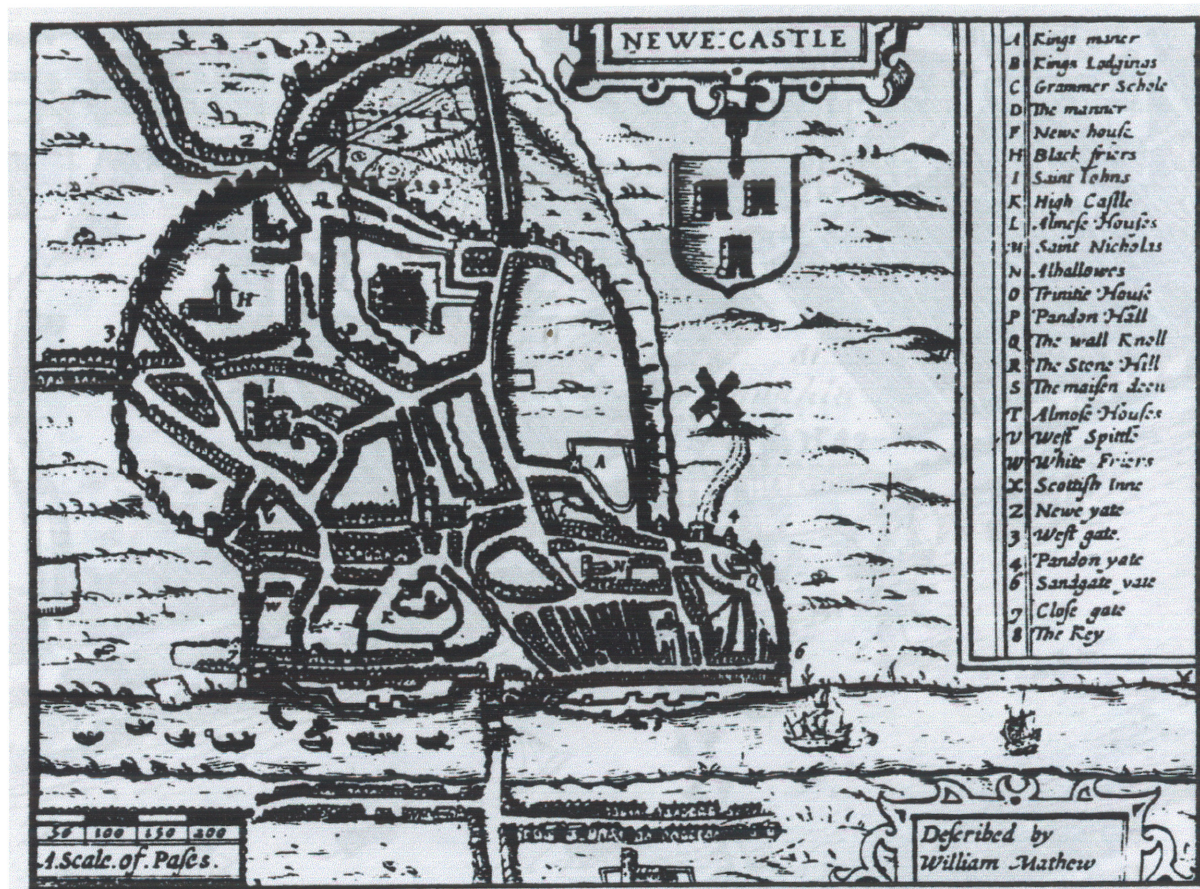


Fig 5: Speed's Map of Newcastle, 1610

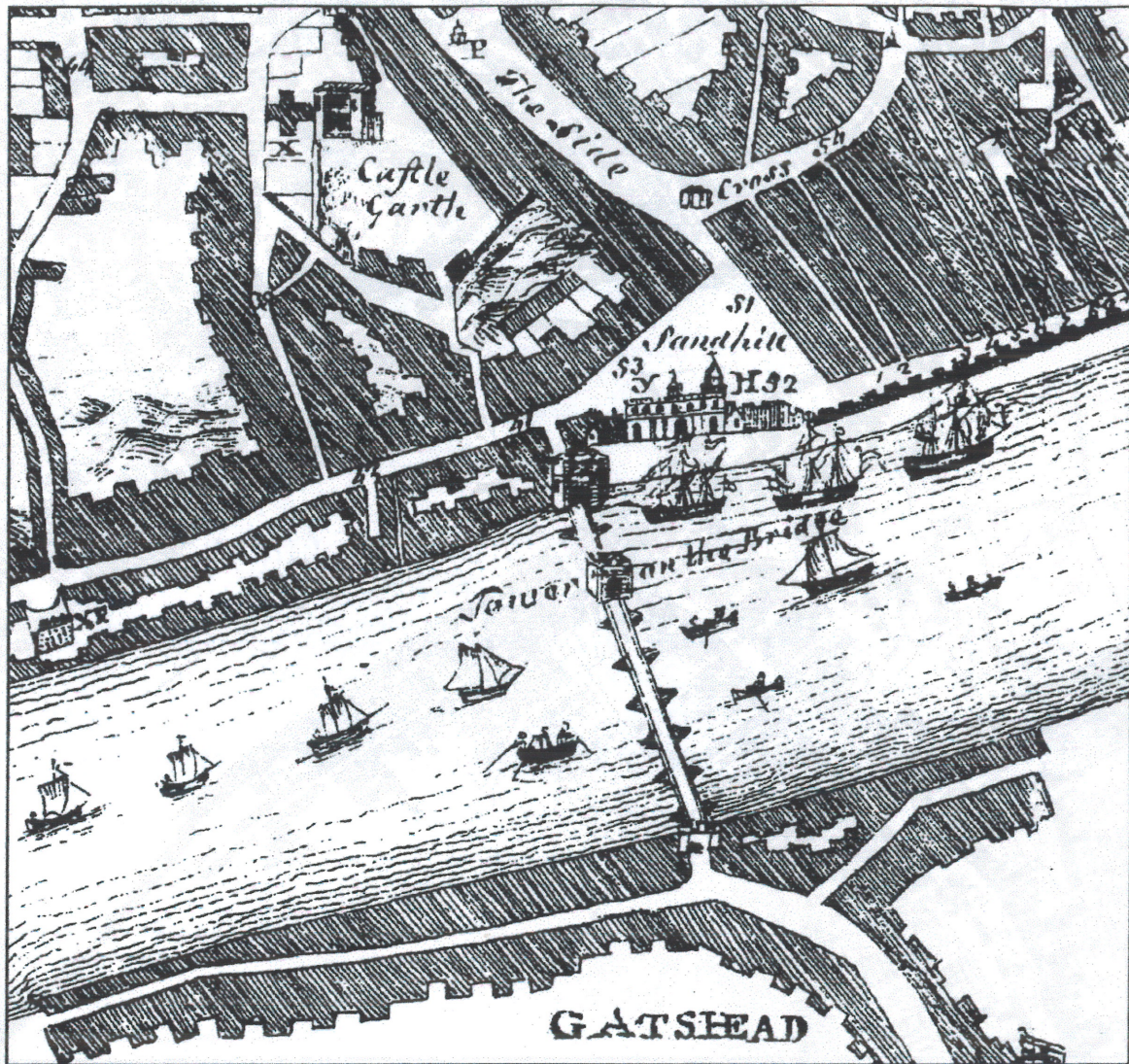


Figure 6: Corbridge's Map of Newcastle, 1723



Fig 7: Thompson's plan of Newcastle and Gateshead, 1746

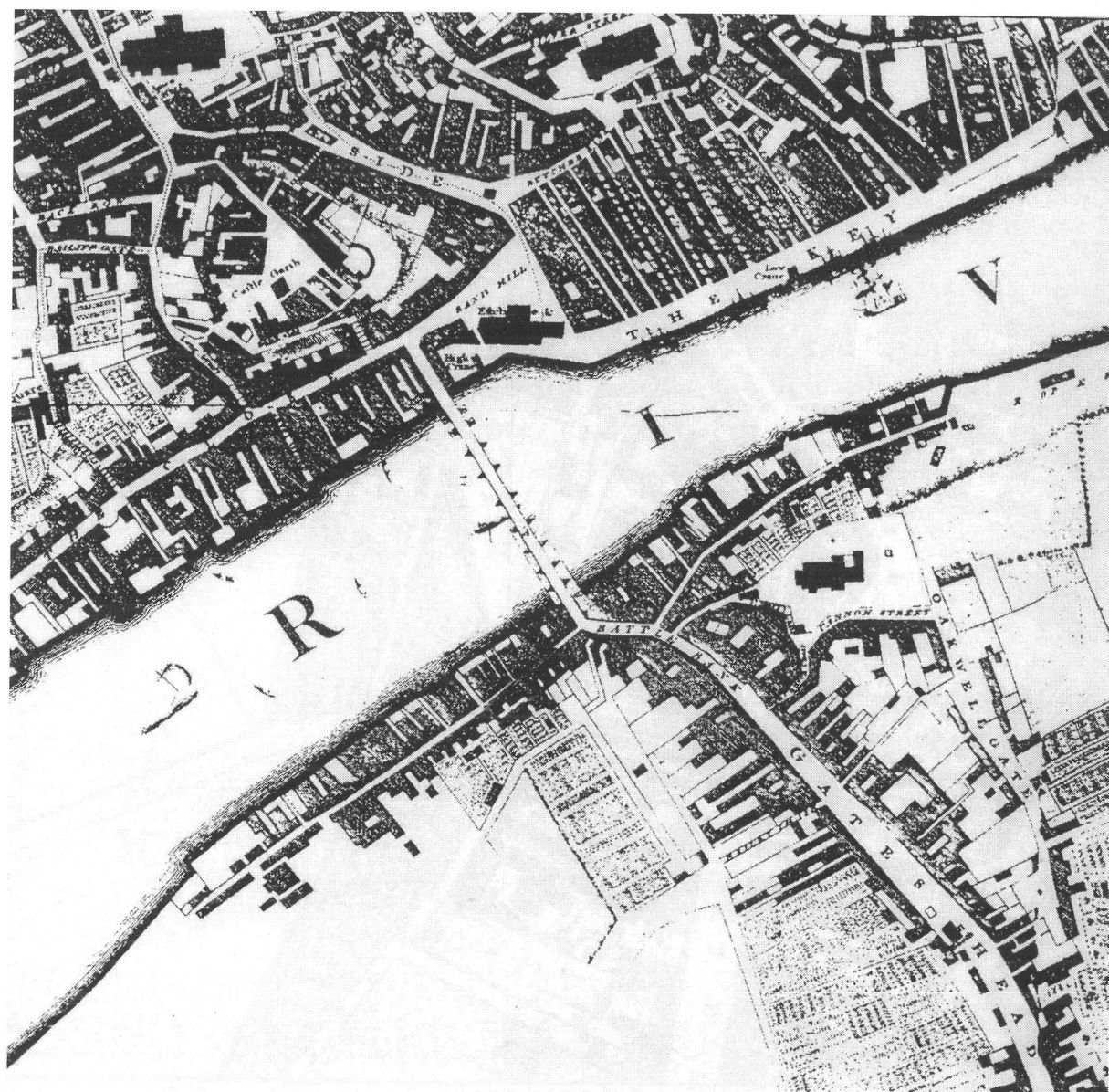


Fig 8: Hutton's map of Newcastle and Gateshead 1770



Fig 9: Oliver's Plan of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Borough of Gateshead, 1831

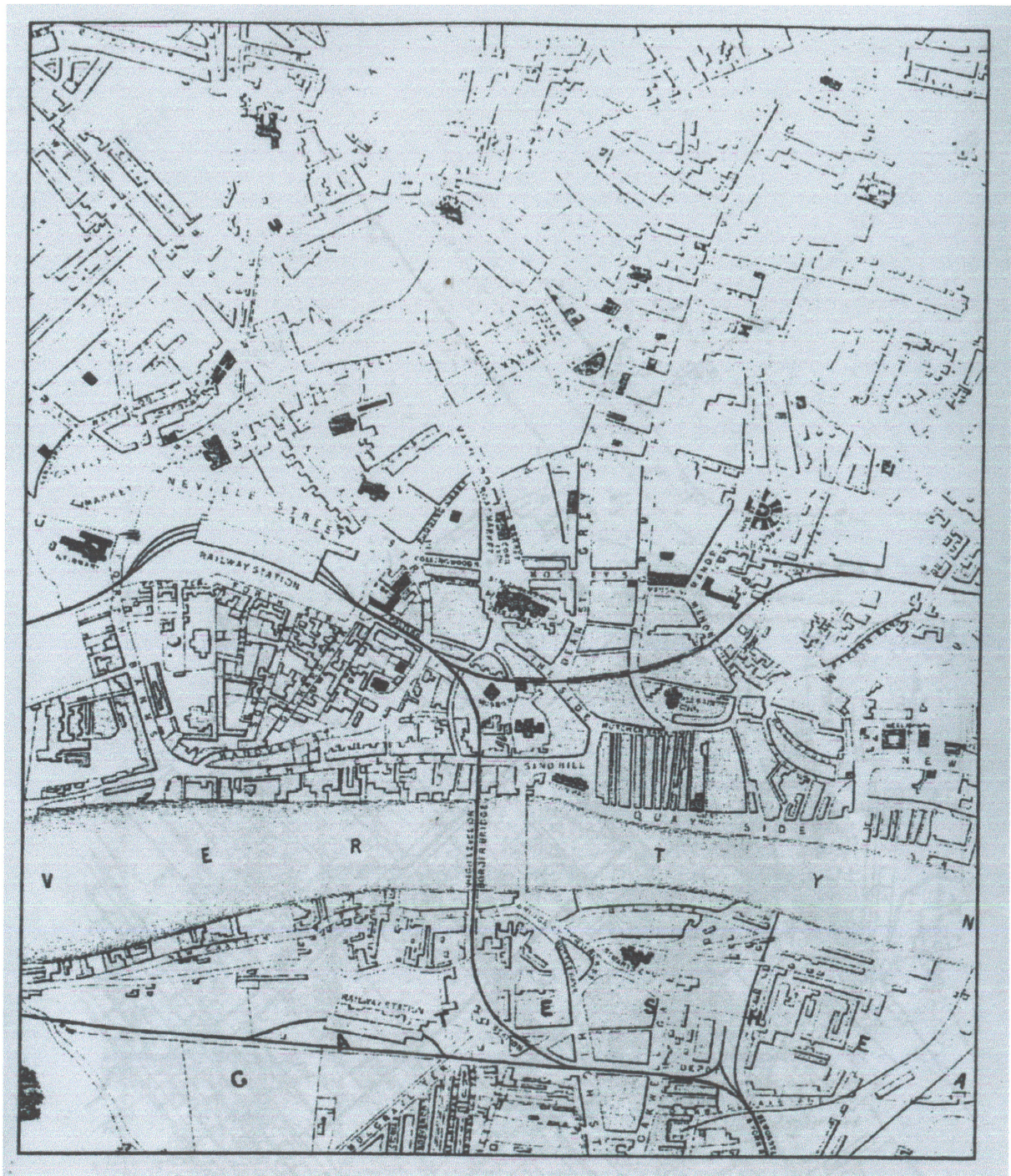


Fig 10: Tallis' Map of Newcastle Upon Tyne, 1851



Figure 11: Ordnance Survey First Edition Map, 18578, scale 1:2500

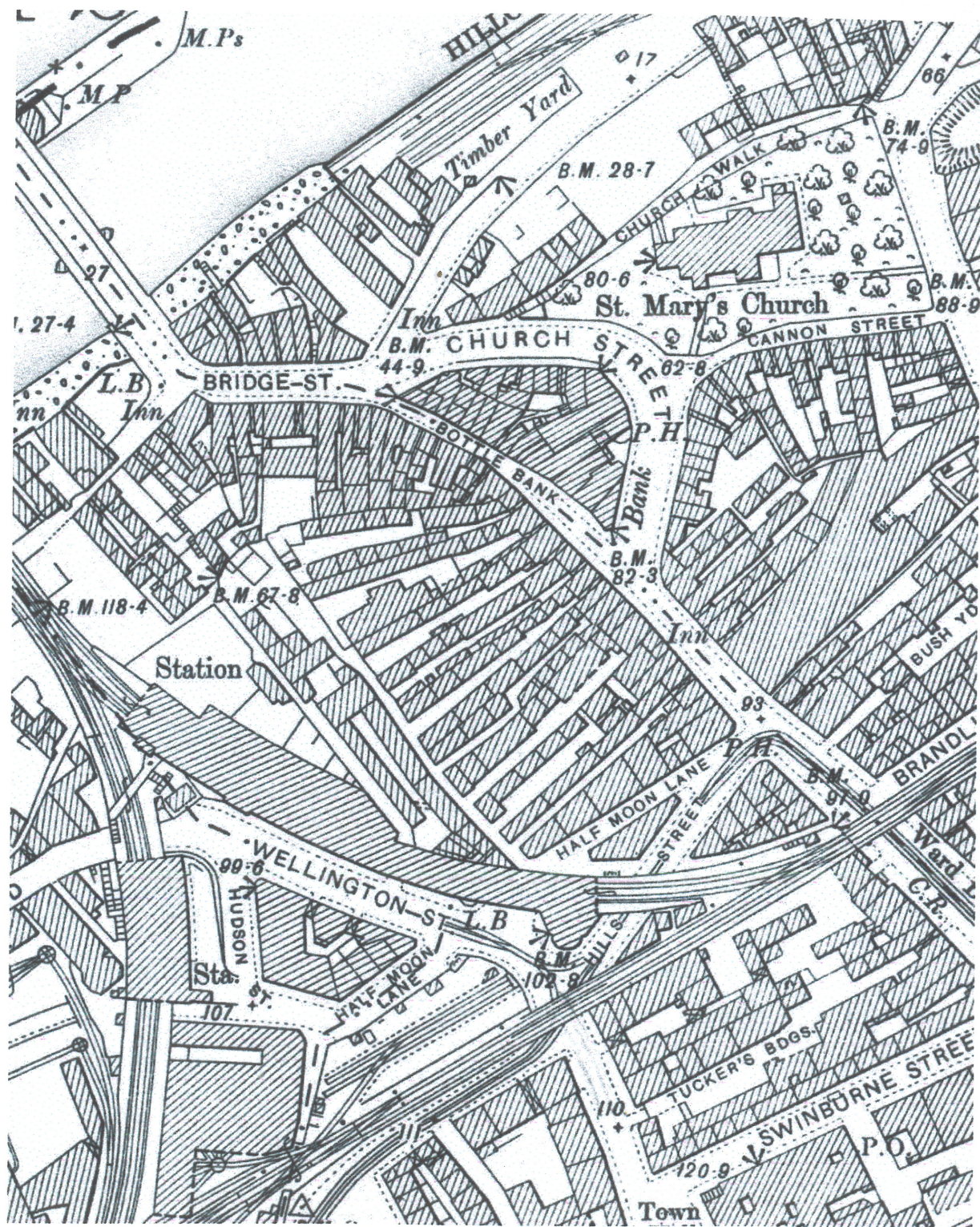


Figure 12: Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1901, Scale 1:2500

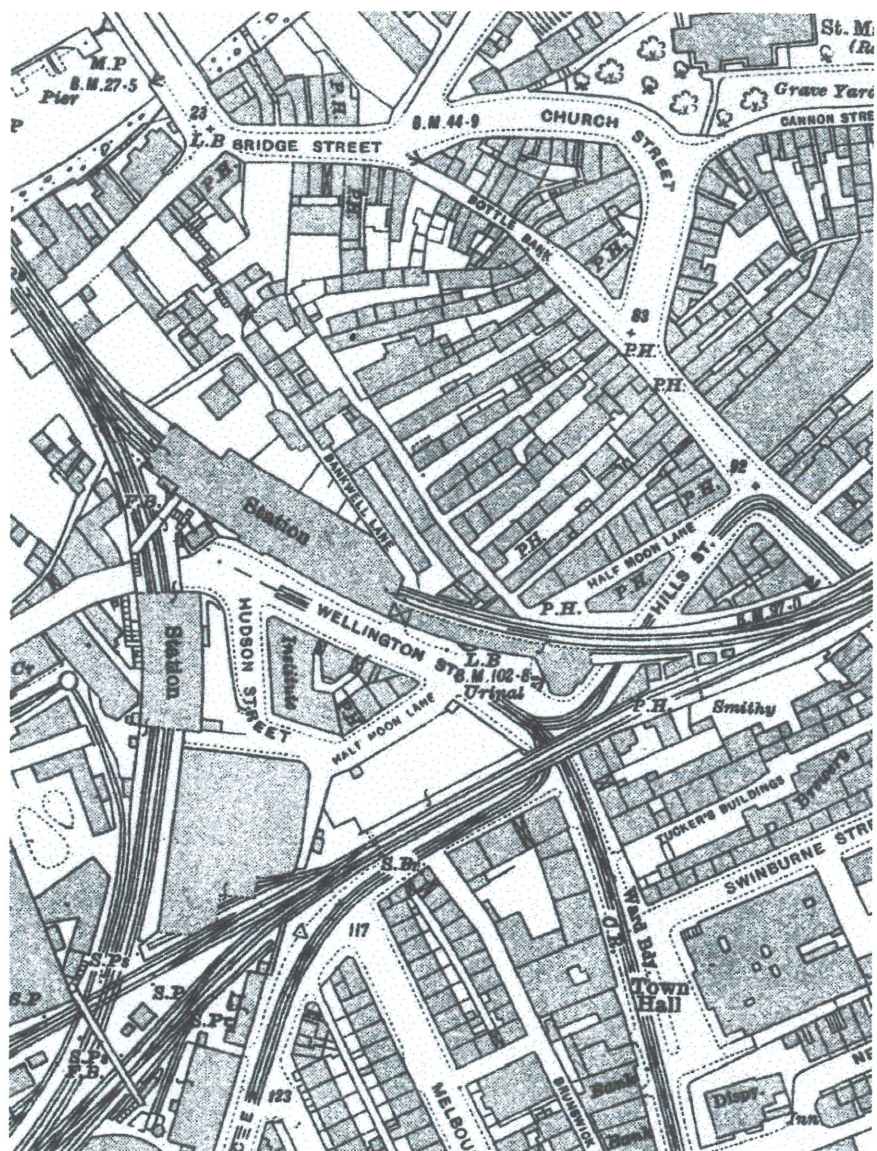


Figure 13: Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 1925, Scale 1:2500



Figure 14: Storey's Birds Eye View of Bottle Bank (nineteenth century)



Plate 1: The corner of Half Moon Lane and High Street prior to demolition



Plate 2: Bottle Bank site following demolition of the Half Moon Lane and Bottle Bank frontages, December 2001, looking south



Plate 3: The Half Moon Inn, High Level, looking north-west



Plate 4: Bottle Bank frontage prior to demolition



Plate 5: Bottle Bank frontage following demolition