

# Barn at Grange Farm

MONKTON, SOUTH TYNESIDE

## HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING 2012

And including Addendum added in May 2015



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*Prepared for Mr and Mrs Powell, Grange Farmhouse, Monkton by:*

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**Site Name:** Barn Adjacent to Grange Farmhouse, Monkton, South Tyneside

**Proposed Development:** Conversion of Former Agricultural Building to Residential Use

**Clients:** Mr and Mrs Powell, Grange Farmhouse, Monkton  
South Tyneside

**NGR:** NZ 17085 66425

**OASIS ID:** alanwill1-131269

**Archaeology Ref:** MON10036

**Planning Ref:** Pre-Application

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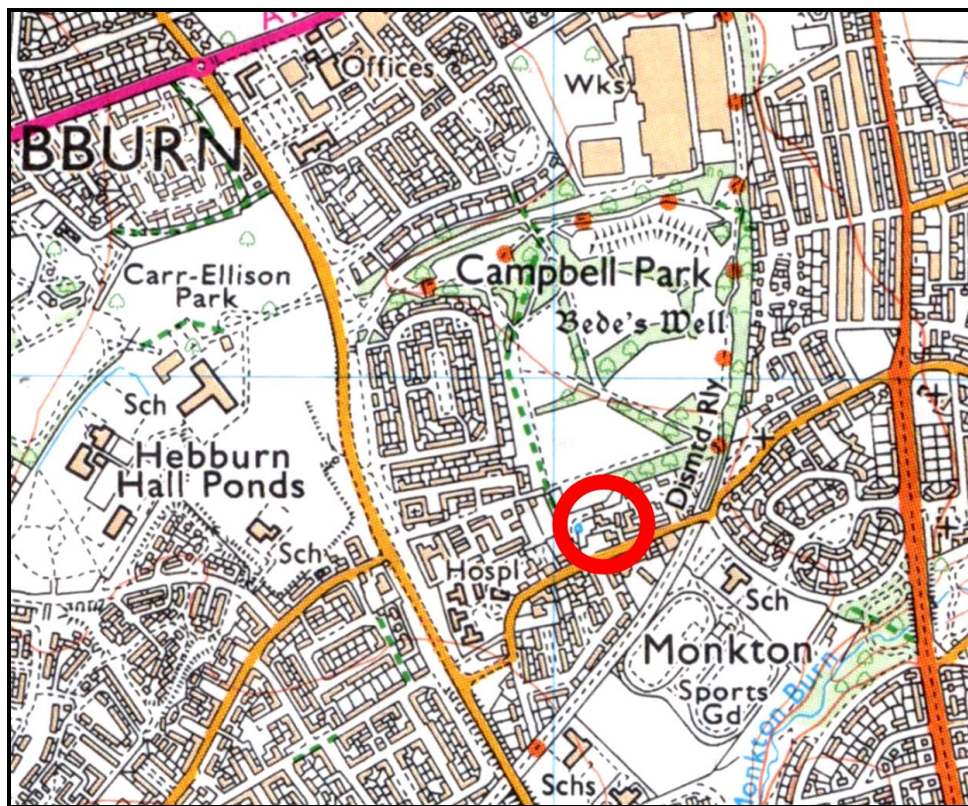
## SUMMARY

*A planning application has been lodged with South Tyneside District Council for a development to the north of Grange Farmhouse, Monkton Lane, Monkton, South Tyneside. This proposes the conversion of a stone barn, one of the ranges which served Grange Farm and is currently used for storage, into one residential unit including the construction of an extension on its south side.*

*Because the development site lies in Monkton Conservation Area, and because of the particular historic interest of Grange Farm and its associated ranges, the Archaeological Officer for Tyne and Wear recommended that an historic building report should be prepared as one part of the planning submission.*

*This report notes that the barn is one of the surviving elements of Grange Farm, formerly owned by the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral, and was constructed no earlier than the 1840s. It includes elevations, a plan and a section drawing of the barn and a description of the building in the context of the farm and the village of Monkton.*

Recording of the barn was carried out in 2012 and a final phase completed in 2015.



Reproduced from OS Landranger map 1:50 000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100043652.

**Figure 1:** The red circle locates Grange Farm on Monkton Lane Monkton, South Tyneside

## **1. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Proposed Conversion of Stone Barn Adjacent to Grange Farm into Residential Accommodation**

A planning application has been lodged by Mr and Mrs Powell, of Grange Farmhouse, Monkton, with South Tyneside Planning Authority for the conversion of a stone barn within the northern part of their property into one residence.

Design proposals for the conversion are shown on a series of drawings prepared by B3 Architecture of 11 Struan Terrace, East Boldon, South Tyneside. These involve the retention of the historic barn, the demolition of a brick and timber lean-to along the south side of the barn and its replacement by an extension referencing the footprint of a former gin-gang or engine house which would have powered the thresher in the barn and which can be seen on historic maps. This extension is to be constructed of reclaimed stone in similar coursed rubble to the barn. Proposed alterations to the barn, itself, are for the re-insertion of a first floor (although gone, there is evidence for an at least partial first floor within the barn) which would involve the lifting of the wall heights by around 150mm, internal lining of the walls and the introduction of a number of room-partition walls. New external openings are to be limited to roof lights, first floor windows to each gable and one small light in the south and two small lights in the north wall.

### **1.2 Archaeological Requirement**

South Tyneside Council, on the advice of the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, requested that an archaeological buildings record should be prepared as part of the planning determination for this application because the stone barn lies within Monkton Conservation Area; the particular historic interest of the farm ranges; and its association with the grade II listed Grange Farmhouse and adjacent historic properties. The requirements of the survey have been set out in a specification provided by Jennifer Morrison, the Archaeological Officer for Tyne and Wear (*Specification for Archaeological recording of a barn at Grange Farm, Monkton Lane, Monkton, South Tyneside* 18<sup>th</sup> June 2012).

### **1.3 Methodology of Building Recording**

To comply with the specification, the archaeological building record includes:

- i. The production of elevations and plans of the barn. These drawings have been prepared on drafting film at 1:50 and reproduced within the report at 1:100.

- ii. The production of a cross-section through the barn on drafting film at 1:50 and reproduced within the report at 1:100.
- iii. A digital photographic record supplied in colour print and on disk.
- iv. A short report outlining the methodology of the project and history of the development area.

#### **1.4. Protected Sites**

##### ***Scheduled Monuments***

There are no scheduled monuments within the vicinity of Grange Farm.

##### ***Listed Buildings***

Listing of built structures by the Secretary of State denotes historical or architectural interest but does not necessarily include all buildings of significance or local importance. A number of historic buildings adjacent to the barn are listed. These include Grange Farmhouse (grade II) and The Grange (grade II) both to the south of the barn.

##### ***Conservation Area***

Grange Farm lies within Monkton Conservation Area encompassing Monkton Lane. The area was designated in 1975.

#### **1.5 Non-Protected Sites listed within the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER)**

There are no known archaeological sites within the vicinity of the barn which would be impacted by the proposed structural development.

#### **1.6 Map Sources**

Ordnance Survey maps were accessed at South Shields Library Local Studies Section  
First Edition Twenty Five Inches to One Mile Ordnance Series (surveyed 1860)

Durham Sheet 111.15

Second Edition Twenty Five Inches to One Mile Ordnance Series (1897)

Durham Sheet 111:15

Third Edition Twenty Five Inches to One Mile Ordnance Series (surveyed 1916)

Durham Sheet 111.15

Fourth Edition Twenty Five Inches to One Mile Ordnance Survey Sheet 111.15

The Church Commissioner's Map of 1783 was accessed at Durham University Special Collections Library (DUSC) Ref: DCD/E/AA/2/1

The Tithe map for Monkton of 1839 was accessed at DUSC Ref: DDR E/CB/20

### **1.7 Site Inspection and Site Recording (July 2012 and final recording in May 2015)**

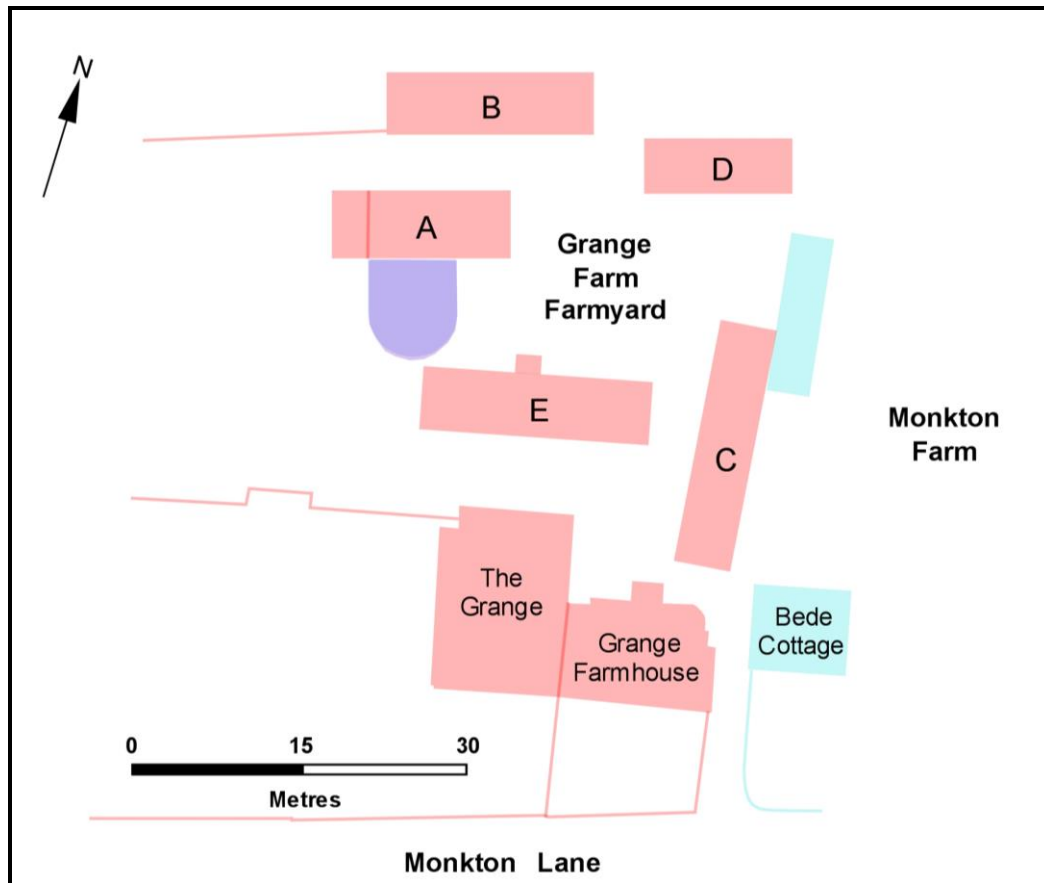
Visits to the site were made by Alan Williams during July 2012 to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the site and its current condition. Recording of the standing building was carried out using photography and measured survey, this last based on previously prepared drawings by B3 Architecture. Final recording of the south internal face of the barn was carried out following clearance of the building in May 2015. This is recorded as an addendum within this report. This addendum also photographs of this face of the building and a note on a fire at the farm in the 1890s, reference for which was pointed out to the writer by Mr Tom Powell, owner of the site.

### **1.8 The Farmyard Today**

The farmyard to the rear of the Grange farmhouse (HER 8494) was described in Monkton Conservation Area Character Appraisal in 2006:

The large plot to the rear of Grange Farmhouse is still very much farmyard in character. The roughly surfaced yard is surrounded by brick and stone boundary walls and contains a collection of simple traditional agricultural barns and outhouses in sandstone with slate pitched and hipped roofs and several timber lean-to additions. A five-bar gate leads to the farmyard from High Back Close whilst a longer track leads in from the west end, around the back of the Grange's garden from the north footpath.

The description holds good today; the area to the rear of Grange Farmhouse still retains the enclosed and irregular character of a farmyard. Surviving ranges, all now residential or utilised for storage, include a stone barn with brick and timber lean-to along its south wall (A) the subject of this present study); a long, stone stable block to the north of this (B); a stone cart shed with brick arches running northwards from the house which includes a northern extension formerly used as calving sheds (C) along the boundary with Monkton Farm; and a second cart shed to the north with roof supported on substantial stone piers (D). In the centre of the yard is a stone byre (E), now in residential use. It formerly contained stalling for milk cattle both transverse and longitudinal to the long axis of the building, with blocked through doors and a small dairy at the west end.



*Figure 2: Location of the barn (A) and other building ranges of Grange Farm within the village of Monkton. The lost gin gang is in purple tone and adjacent buildings within Monkton Farm to the east in blue*

## 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Monkton Village

The historic township of Monkton lies in the civil parish of Jarrow nearly one and a half miles to the south of the River Tyne and four and a quarter miles to the east of Gateshead town centre. Over the nineteenth century, the settlement was in the vicinity of extensive colliery workings and has today been surrounded by extensive housing developments. However, the historic core of the medieval village which survives along Monkton Lane retains a rural character, and was made a conservation area in 1975.

A settlement existed at Monkton by at least the 1070s (HER152) when it was granted by Walcher, Bishop of Durham, to the monk Aldwin and his colleagues to provide funds for their reconstruction of the church of St Paul at Jarrow. This made the settlement a possession of



the Prior and Convent of Durham and was passed on after the reformation to the secular Cathedral Dean and Chapter.

The medieval village was of two row form with properties extending back from both sides of Monkton Lane. Today, most properties have front gardens and there is a wide verge along the south of Monkton Lane, so it is quite likely that the village once had a green.

By the eighteenth century there were four main farms in the village; West Farm, Monkton Farm, East Farm and Grange Farm. There were also a number of large houses including Monkton Hall at the western end of the lane, so as well as tenant farmers, the occupants of the village included merchants and professionals.

## **2.2 Grange Farm**

Grange Farm lies towards the eastern end of Monkton Lane and on its north side. What was formerly one long domestic range was divided up by the mid nineteenth century into two discrete properties, The Grange to the west and Grange Farmhouse to the east. The Grange (listed grade II; HER 8167) became the higher status of the two and was orientated to face west away from the farmyard and the road towards a private, high-walled garden. Grange Farmhouse (also grade II listed; HER 81444) retains its vernacular character. It is a long, two-storey, four-bay sandstone house set beyond a low-walled front garden. It has a rendered and whitewashed front face with a steep pantiled roof and distinctive Yorkshire sliding-sash windows. An historical study of the fabric of the farmhouse was carried out by K Fairless (1980) during renovations in 1979. It shows that it probably originated as a single storey, one-celled building some time in the early sixteenth century, with a cross-passage and western block added in the later sixteenth or early seventeenth century. The first floor and an extension to the west (now part of The Grange) were constructed by the middle of the seventeenth century. Tenants of the farm, from 1539 to the beginning of the nineteenth century, are listed in Fairless (1980, 87).

## **2.3 The Ranges**

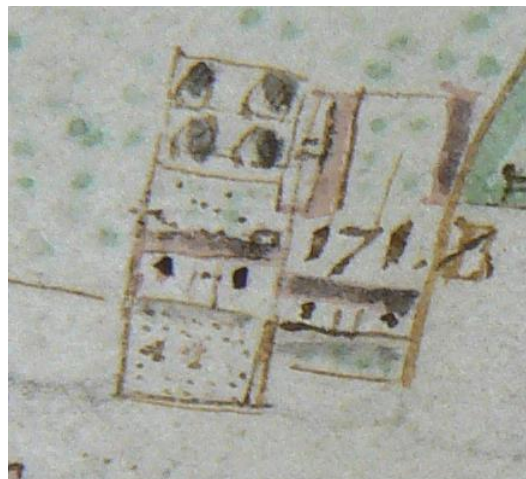
A Church Commissioner's plan, made in 1783, shows Monkton village and Grange Farm (figures 3 and 4) and its holdings. To the north of the house are two buildings and a stackyard with a garth or hedged enclosure beyond. The accompanying Terrier lists the farm as covering 132 acres with land under crop or hay or in pasture.



**Figure 3:** Church Commissioner's plan of 1783 showing the village of Monkton.

Grange Farm is listed as number 171.

The map shows only two farm buildings to the north of the house. Both run north-south. One lies next to the stack yard and was probably a threshing barn. Neither building would appear to conform to the footprint of any of the presently standing farm ranges.



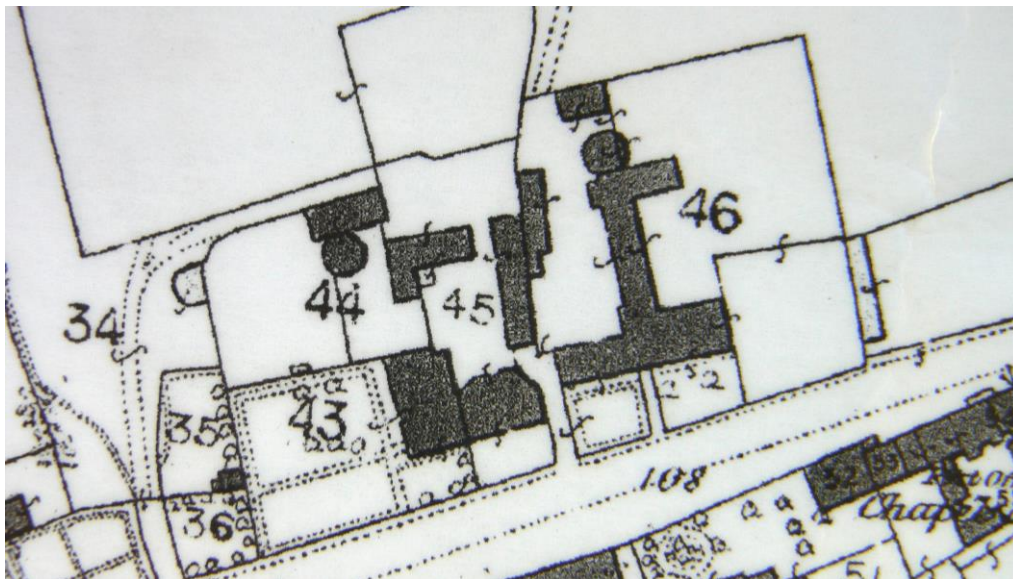
**Figure 4:** Enlargement of the area of Grange Farm from the Church Commissioner's plan of 1783.

The Tithe Map for Monkton (1839) shows an even sparser layout. No buildings are shown to the north of the farm although farm ranges are shown elsewhere on the map, so presumably this reflects the actual provision, or lack of it, at that time.

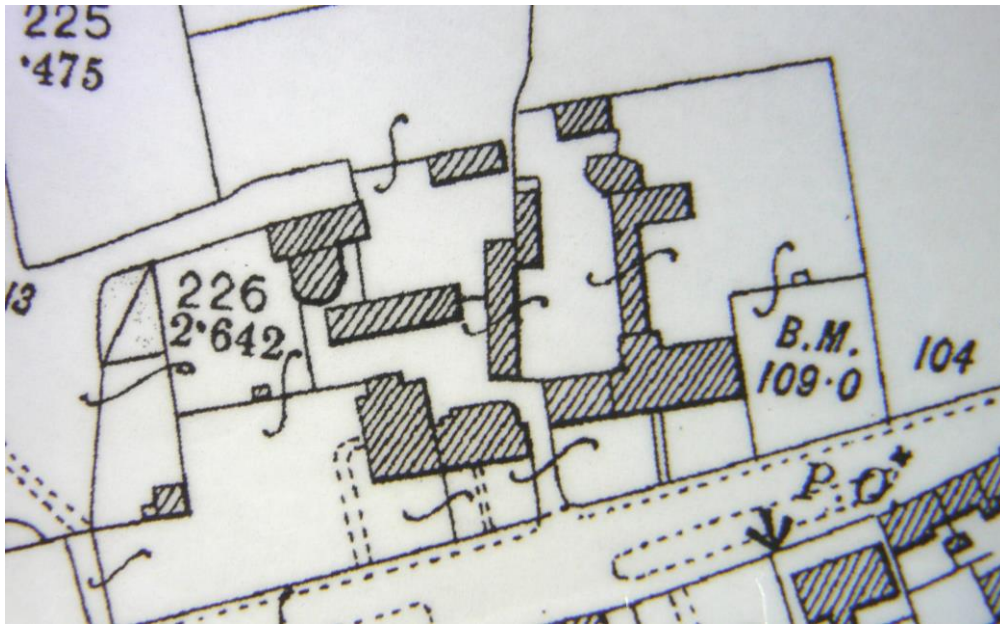


**Figure 5:** Tithe map for Monkton of 1839. Grange Farm is listed as number 32.

By 1857, the layout of the farmyard had changed radically as is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey. A range of substantial buildings had appeared.



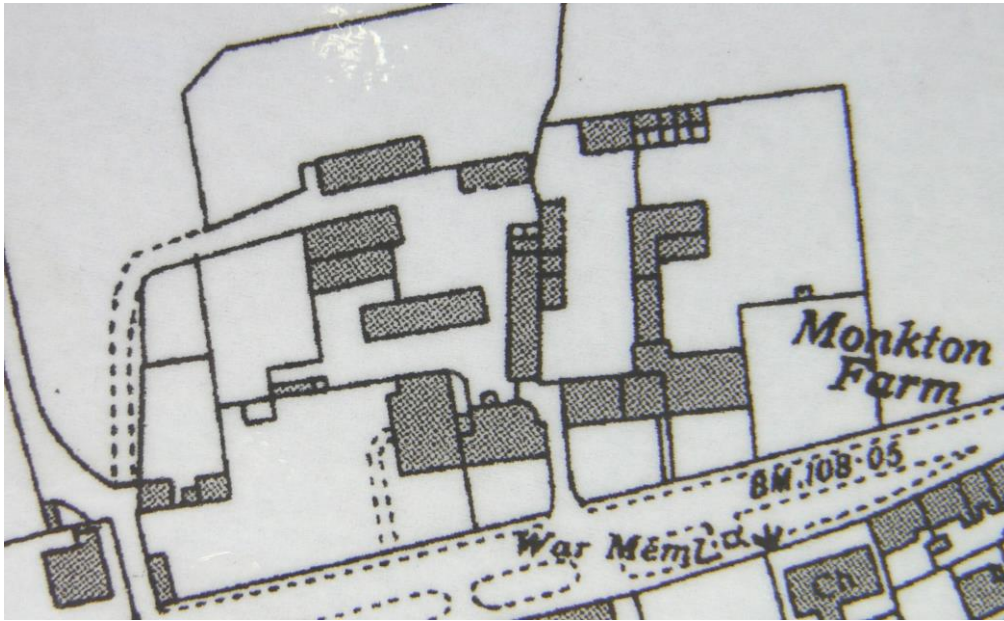
**Figure 6:** Monkton on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of c.1860. Ranges at Grange Farm now include the barn (subject of this study) with a circular gin gang on its south wall, the long north-south range to the north of Grange Farmhouse and an L-shaped block, possibly a cattle byre.



**Figure 7:** Monkton on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1897. By this time, all the ranges which currently exist at Grange Farm are present. The circular gin gang has been altered to an apsidal ended rectangular building. How radical this change was structurally is not known.



**Figure 8:** Monkton on the 1916 Edition of the Ordnance Survey. For Grange Farm, there has been little alteration to the picture shown in 1897, although a small structure now links the gin gang on the barn to the cattle byre.



**Figure 9:** Monkton on the 1940 Edition Ordnance Survey. The gin gang has gone and the rectangular brick lean-to added to the south face of the barn.

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE BARN

(numbers in the text refer to components list in Appendix 2)

The barn lies to the north of Grange Farmhouse within the former farmyard. It was almost certainly built at some point between 1839 and 1857 (see figures 5 and 6 above) to process the mixed farm's wheat crop, lying conveniently next to the stackyard (stacks are shown on the 1783 plan of the village to the north of the farm yard, the location of the yard in much more recent times as confirmed by Mr Powell). It is a simple, double-pitched structure, its long axis approximately north-east - south-west, just over 40 feet (12.23m) long, 19 feet 4" (5.9m) wide and 22 feet (6.7m) to the tip of the gable. It is of roughly-coursed sandstone rubble throughout with substantial although irregular quoins and a Welsh slate roof, supported on four king-post trusses tied with collar beams and with single purlins per pitch.

The walls of the barn are pierced by splayed vents (1, 2, 3 and 4 in the south wall, 9 and 10 in the north wall, 16 and 17 in the east gable and one vent (20) high in the west gable. All are now blocked. Today, access to the barn is limited to a door in the east gable end (14), an original entrance. As constructed, there were also asymmetric entrances through north and south walls. The entrance in the north wall (11) was of double height, serving ground floor and a now-lost first floor (12) which can be traced by the presence of infilled sockets for floor joists extending at least between the east gable wall and this door. The pitching door on the former first floor survives but the ground floor doorway is blocked.

The door in the south wall (5) is also blocked. It appears to have been solely a ground-floor entrance, although later work in the area may have obscured evidence for a first-floor component matching the northern entrance. Its lintel has mortises at either end and has either been re-used from a different location or was flipped on its side when the door was blocked.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey shows a circular gin-gang or horse track set against the south wall of the barn. The four vents spaced along the south wall, the central two of which must have been made redundant by the gin-gang, would suggest that it was an addition to the barn, reflecting the mechanisation of crop processing at this time. By 1897, the circular gin-gang had become an apsidal-ended building, although just what this implies structurally is uncertain. Traces of the bonding of this buildings roof line to the south wall of the barn and a scar where its east wall was attached to the barn (6) can be seen today.

The small, stone lean-to building (8) with pantiled roof attached to the west end of the barn was constructed at some time between 1860 and 1897. This is shown by overlay of the first (c 1860) and second edition (1897) Ordnance Surveys. The interconnecting hatch in the west wall of the barn (13) may have been constructed at the same time.

The gin-gang survived until at least 1916 (The Third Edition Ordnance Survey of that year shows it) but had gone by 1940, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of that year. It was replaced by the current lean-to running along the south side of the barn. Much of the south wall of the barn in the area of the gin-gang is reddened by fire. Whether this was the cause of the ultimate loss of the building, or simply a change to livestock rather than wheat crops at Grange Farm which would have made the gin gang redundant, is uncertain.

Reconstruction of the working interior of the barn is problematic. The gin-gang will have powered a fixed threshing engine in the building, but where this was located has not been certainly established as all the original fixtures and fittings have been removed. The blocked opening at the east end of the south wall of the barn (7) may have contained a drive shaft of some description, but how this was operated is not known. The function of the iron frame encased within the opening also remains obscure.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

The barn is one part of an attractive range of historic farm buildings which survive to the rear of Grange Farmhouse within the area of the farmyard. It was constructed around the middle of the nineteenth century to process the crops produced at Grange Farm. Although use of

the farm ranges has now changed to largely domestic and residential functions, the character of the area has so far been successfully retained. The conversion of the barn to residential use will impact on the external appearance of the structure with the insertion of a number of window lights into the walls and the roof, but the general character of the robust, simple and vernacular structure will be retained and put to modern use.

The removal of the current lean-to along the south side of the barn will open up this face and roof line of the structure. The construction of a new stone building in this area, referencing the former location of a gin gang, will enhance the current aspect of the barn.

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

For completeness of record, photographs and a measured sketch of the internal face of the south wall should be prepared as the building is cleared of shelving racks. This should be issued as an addendum and appended to the present report.

## **6. ARCHIVE**

An archive consisting of colour prints and original building elevations sections and plans (in ink on drafting film at 1:50 scale) is archived at the Great North East Museum along with a copy of this report. A copy of the report and photographs are also archived with the Tyne and Wear HER at the Civic Centre, Newcastle City Council, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## **7. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Barnwell, P.S. and Giles, C. (1997) *English Farmsteads 1750-1914* (RCHME)

Fairless, K. (1980) 'Grange Farm – A cross passage house in Tyne and Wear' in

*Transactions of the Architectural Society of Durham and Northumberland* vol 5 pp81-89

South Tyneside Council (2006) *Monkton Conservation Area: Character Appraisal*

## 8. PLATES



*Plate 1: The barn from the east*



*Plate 2: The barn from the west with building 8*





**Plate 3:** *The north wall of the barn looking south-east*



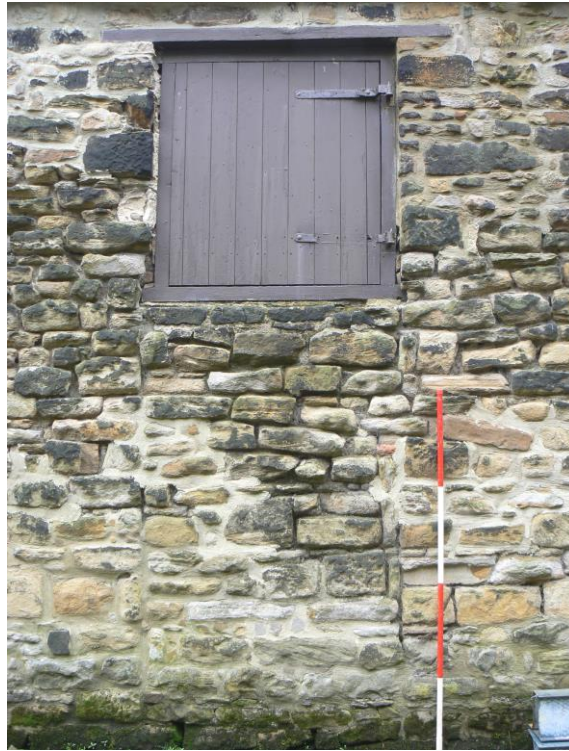
**Plate 4:** *Greenhouse and timber addition to south wall of barn*



**Plate 5:** South wall of building 8 set against west wall of barn



**Plate 6:** The barn from the farmyard looking north-west  
with stable block B to the north



**Plate 7:** *The double height entrance (11) in the north wall of the barn, now blocked on the ground floor with probable pitching-door above*



**Plate 8:** *Door in the east wall (14)*



**Plate 9:** *The roof structure of the barn*



**Plate 10:** *Hatch (13) in the west wall of the barn*



**Plate 11:** *First floor pitching door (11) in the north wall*



**Plate 12:** *Blocked opening (7) in the south wall*



**Plate 13:** *Cart shed D from the south*



**Plate 14:** *Stable block (B) to the north of the barn. Looking from the south-east*

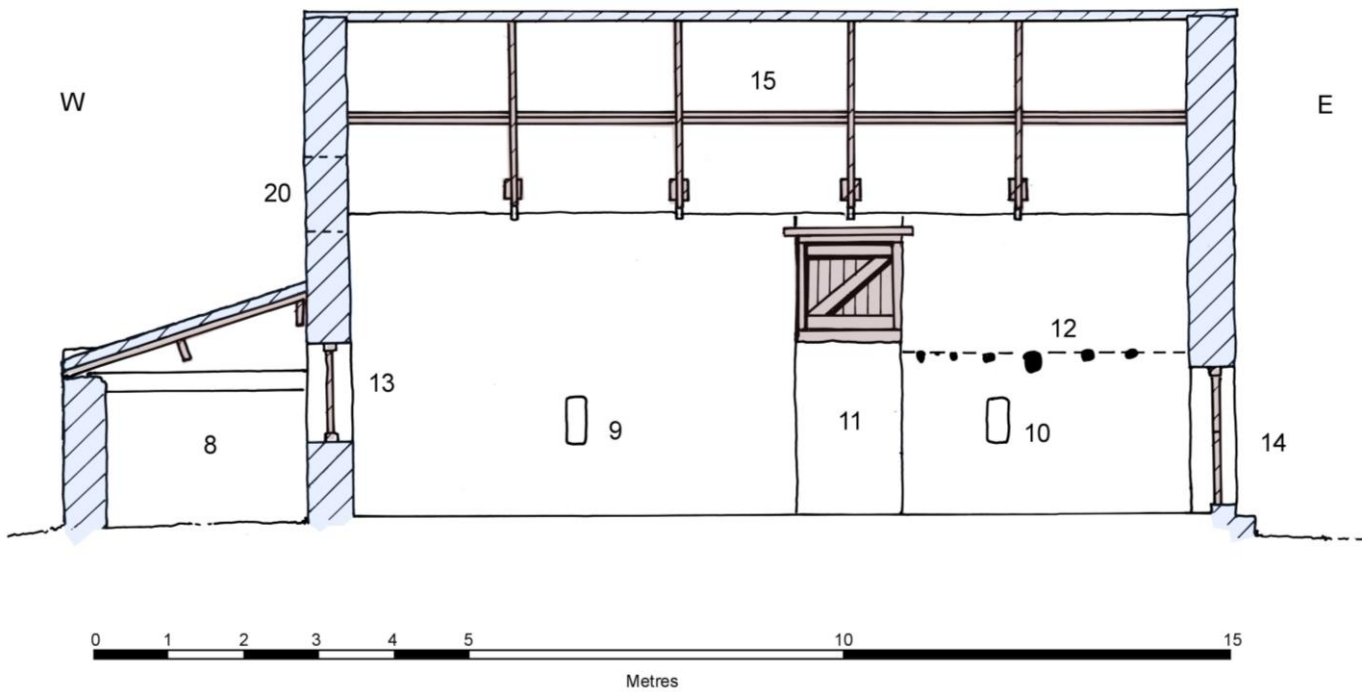


**Plate 15:** *The southern part of Cart shed (C) from the west*

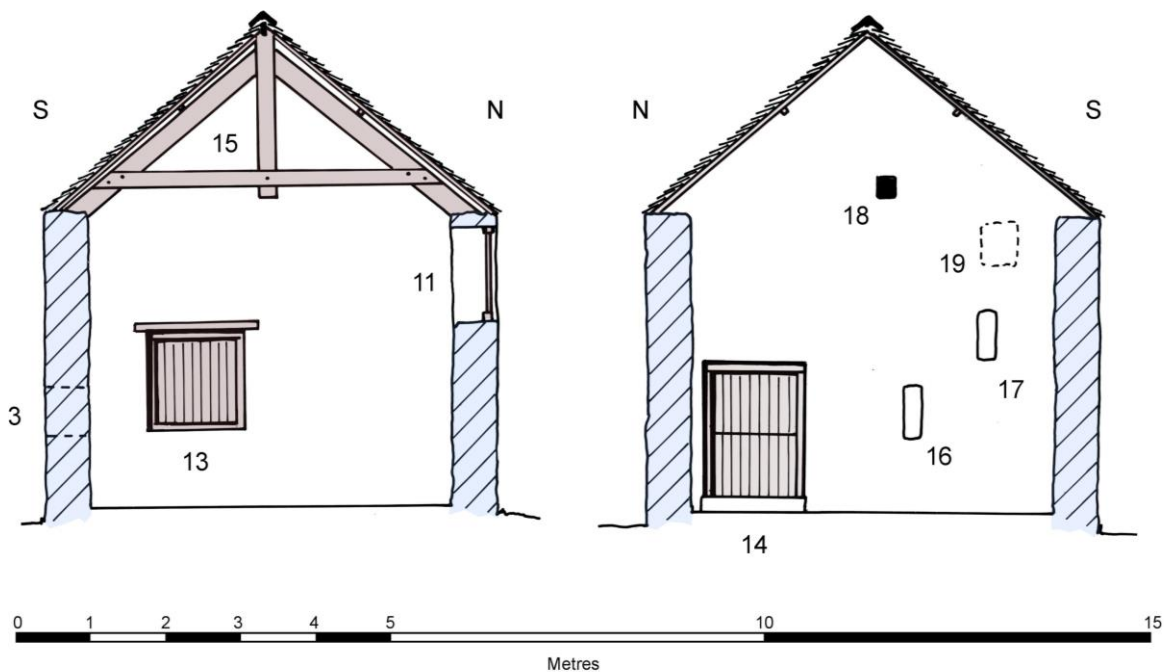


**Plate 16:** *The byre (E) converted to residential accommodation  
Looking from the west*

**APPENDIX 1: Barn Survey (The southern lean-to is omitted from the elevations and sections but is shown in outline on the plan (figure 15)).**

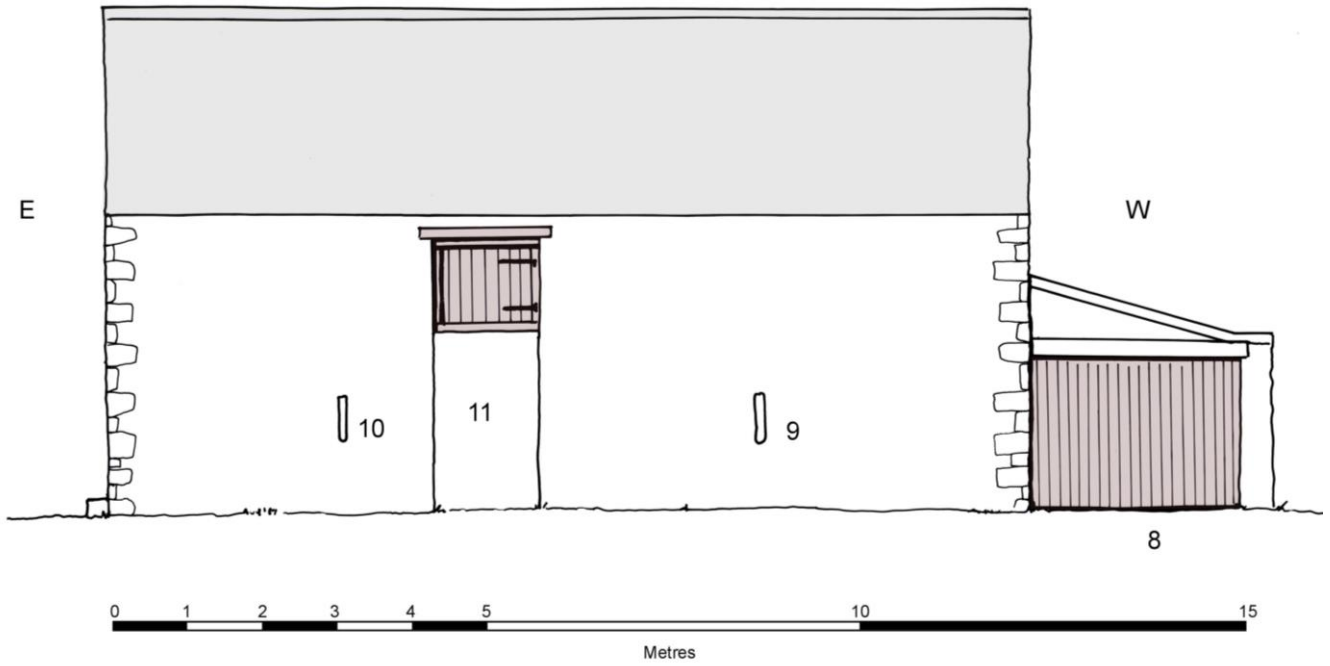


**Figure 10:** East–West section through the barn (A-A on figure 15)

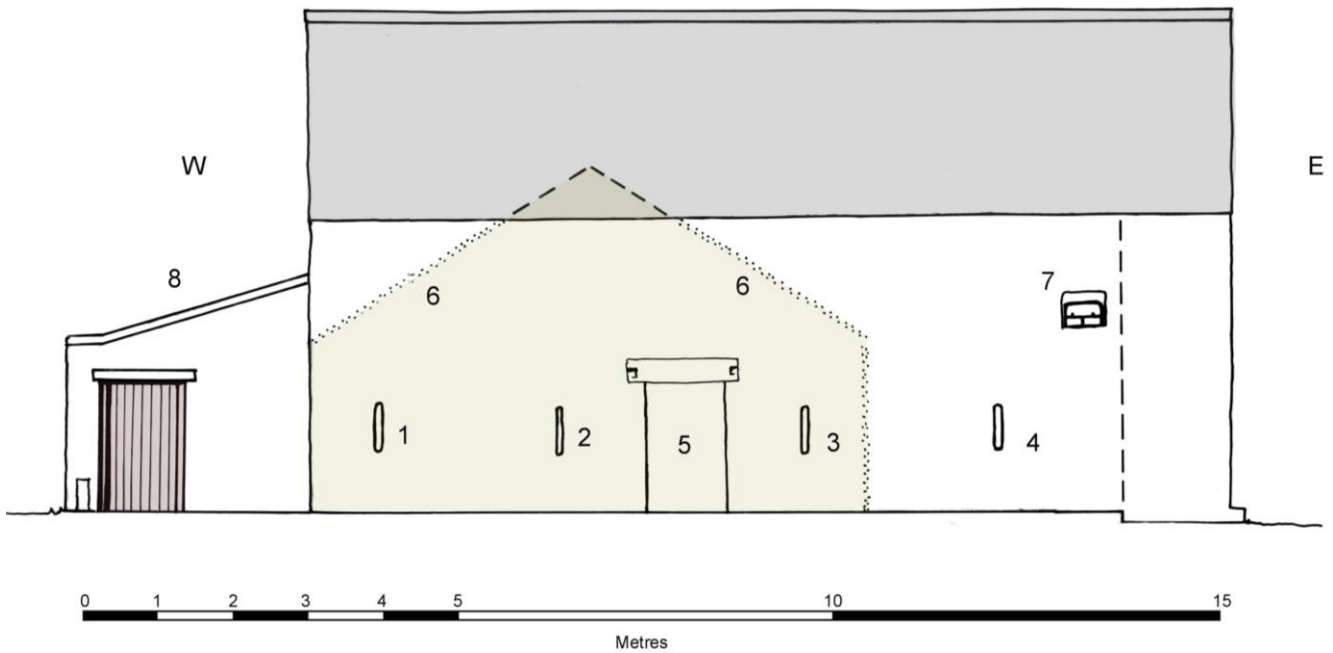


**Figure 11:** North-South sections through the barn (To left B-B and to right C-C on figure 15)





**Figure 12:** North elevation of the barn



**Figure 13:** South elevation of the barn

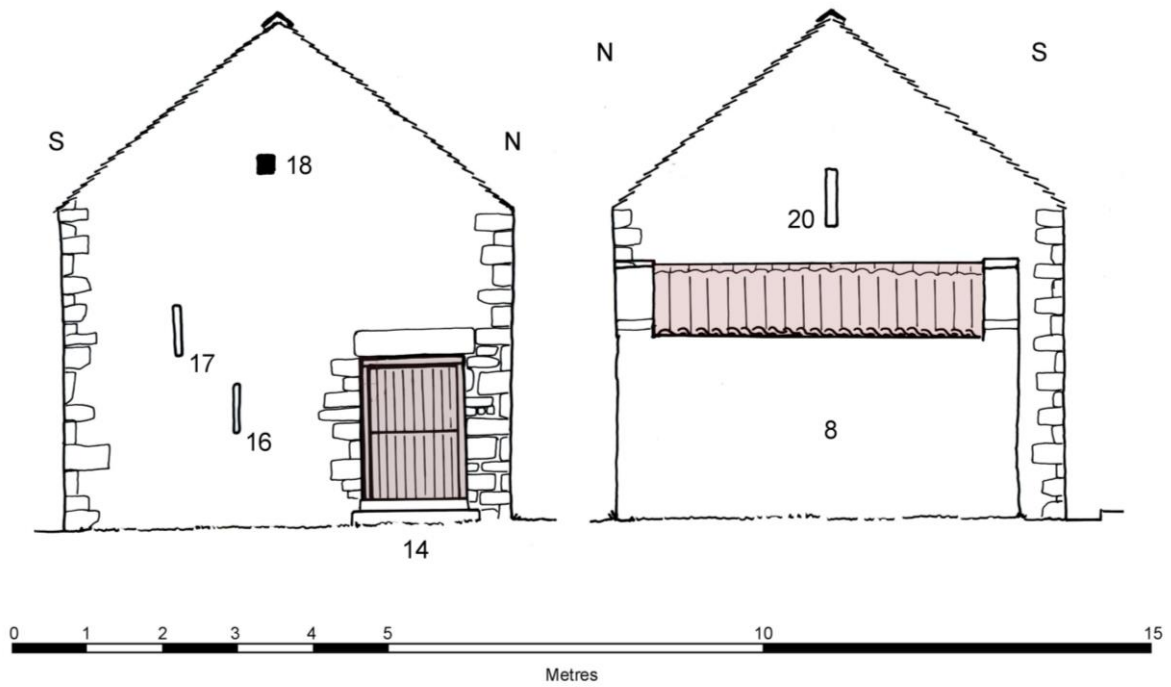


Figure 14: Elevations of east and west gable walls of the barn

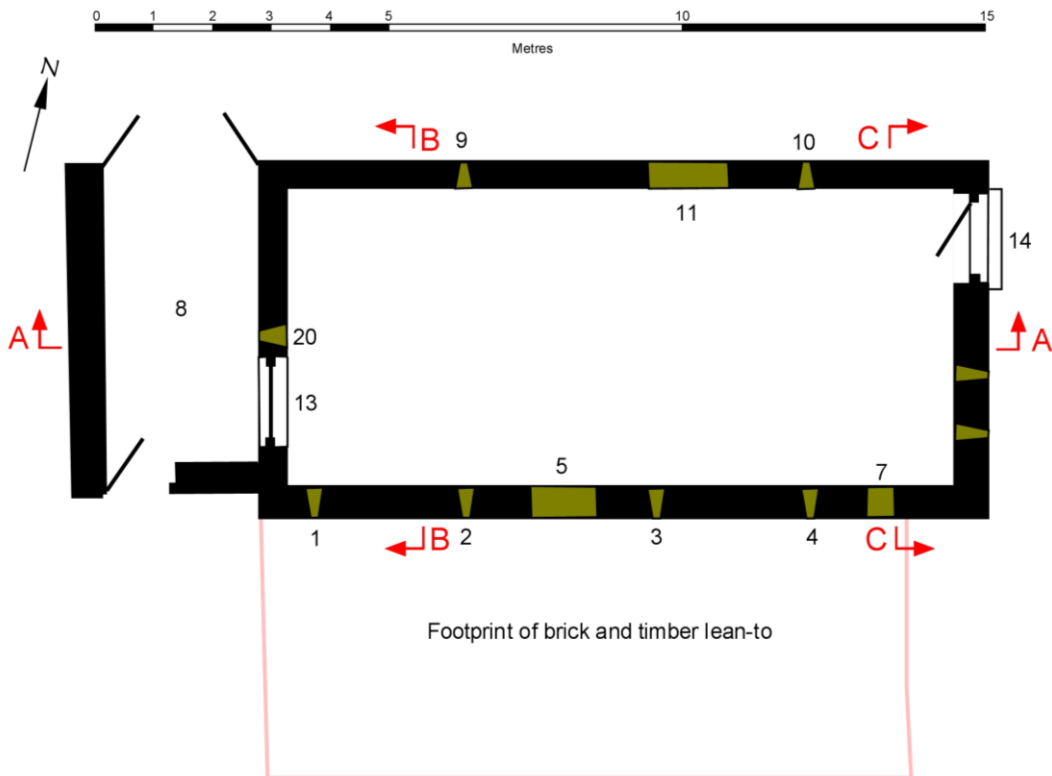


Figure 15: Ground plan of barn (not to scale). Green tone indicates blocking of features. Vent 20 is projected from the upper area of the west gable. Letters in red with arrows show the locations of sections A, B and C

**APPENDIX 2: List of Components (as numbered on drawings. For numbers in red see addendum drawing of internal face of south wall)**

- 1 Vent in south wall
- 2 Vent in south wall
- 3 Vent in south wall
- 4 Vent in south wall
- 5 Blocked door in south wall
- 6 Outline of lost gin-gang on south wall of barn including scar of east wall and roofline
- 7 Blocked opening in south wall containing iron frame. Uncertain purpose, possibly location of drive shaft
- 8 Stone addition to west end of barn with pantile roof and modern door to north
- 9 Vent in north wall
- 10 Vent in north wall
- 11 Double height door in north wall, ground floor element now blocked but probable pitching door above survives on now lost first floor
- 12 Blocked joist holes for lost first floor visible in north wall to east of 11, no evidence to west of 11
- 13 Hatch in ground floor of west wall of barn accessing 8
- 14 Door in east wall
- 15 Roof structure of barn. Four collared king-post trusses with single purlins
- 16 Vent in east wall
- 17 Vent in east wall
- 18 Rectangular hole towards top of east gable. Possibly modern
- 19 Possible blocked opening. Only apparent on inner face of east wall
- 20 Vent in west wall towards top of gable
- 21 Possible blocked opening. Internal face of south wall. Not visible in external face. Uncertain use.
- 22 Blocked opening. Internal face of south wall. Not apparent in external face. Uncertain original use, possibly for drive shaft of gin gang
- 23 Straight vertical joint in south wall. Uncertain derivation
- 24 Scar of floor level with joists filled

**APPENDIX 3: Photographic Catalogue**

<b>1</b>	The barn from the east
<b>2</b>	The barn from the west with building 8
<b>3</b>	The north wall of the barn looking south-east
<b>4</b>	Greenhouse and timber addition to south wall of barn
<b>5</b>	South wall of building 8 set against west wall of barn
<b>6</b>	The barn from the farmyard looking north-west with stable block B to the north
<b>7</b>	The double height entrance (11) in the north wall of the barn, now blocked on the ground floor with pitching-door above
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<b>9</b>	The roof structure of the barn. Looking west
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<b>13</b>	Blocked opening (7) in the south wall
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<b>21</b>	The barn from the garden to the west
<b>22</b>	The barn from High Back Close

## **Appendix 3: Specification**

### **Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team**

#### **Specification for Archaeological Building Recording of a Barn at Grange Farm, Monkton Lane, Monkton, South Tyneside**

#### **Planning Application: pre-application**

**Author:**

Jennifer Morrison  
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Date: 18 June 2012

County Archaeologist's Reference Number: MON10036

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 Housing, Planning and Transport Division of the Environment & Regeneration Directorate of



## Introduction

Site grid reference: NZ 3207 6377

A barn at Grange Farm is proposed for conversion into a dwelling.

The barn is built of rubble. It used to have two storeys but the upper floor is now missing. There is a door at ground floor level in the east gable and another door at first floor level in the north elevation. There are blocked openings and vents.

The roof (4 raised collar trusses supporting single purlin and rafters) will require recovering. The roof could be raised to allow the rafters to be exposed inside the dwelling.

A single storey extension is proposed on the south side on the site of the gingang/engine house.

The Grange Farmhouse (HER 8144) is a grade 2 listed building. House, formerly farmhouse. C17 and later. Rendered; roof of pantiles steeply pitched has low coped gable parapet. 2 storeys, the second low; 4 bays. Modern door in second bay with blank wall over; 2-light on ground floor, 3-light on first, horizontal sliding sash windows. Right return to lane is of coursed squared sandstone rubble.

The farmhouse was recorded in 1979 by K J N Fairless (published in Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, new series, volume 5 (1980) 81-89). This report must be consulted by the appointed archaeologist (copy held by the HER).

It is a cross passage house, the passage separating the west and central rooms. The earliest building phase was a possible 16th century single celled house of one storey with hearth in the gable end. An internal partition separated the hall and parlour. Before 1627 a cross passage was added with an extra room (kitchen with hearth) beyond it. Entry to the kitchen and hall were by doorways in the passage. Before 1661-2 the first floor was added to the west end of the house. A two-storey extension was built to the west of the house (this extension became The Grange (HER 8167). In the early 18th century the upper part of the south wall was re-built in brick and Yorkshire sash windows were installed. In the mid 19th century The Grange was expanded and held as a separate tenement. An outshot was added to Grange Farm. The kitchen was converted into a parlour.

### HER 8494 Grange Farm

The large plot to the rear of The Grange Farmhouse (HER 8144) is still very much farmyard in character. The roughly surfaced yard is surrounded by brick and stone boundary walls and contains a collection of simple traditional agricultural barns and outhouses in sandstone with slate pitched and hipped roofs and several timber lean-to additions. A 5-bar gate leads to the farmyard from High Back Close whilst a longer track leads in from the west end, round the back of The Grange's (HER 8167) garden from the north footpath.

### HER 8167 The Grange

House. Mid-late C18, incorporating an earlier house. Brick; stone quoins; roof of Welsh slate, 2 storeys, 5 windows; central door, in ornate wooden porch, has 10 panels; flat brick arches with keystones over sash windows having glazing bars; roundels between bays over first floor windows. Right return to street has Gothic window under abarge3 boarded hood. Roof is hip- ped, with 2 transverse ridge brick chimneys. Interior: original shutters throughout; dog-leg staircase has 2 turned balusters to a tread, with the local variation of diminishing length balusters at the turn, mahogany hand- rail with spiral curtail, dado rail complete in hall and stairs. LISTED GRADE 2  
The barn which is to be recorded could date to the mid 19th century (shown on Ordnance Survey first edition of 1858). However given the early date of the farmhouse, it could be earlier, or incorporate early fabric.

In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and standard practice, it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken prior to conversion in order to advise the conservation, alteration, repair or management of the building, to provide a better understanding and to compile a permanent archive record of the structure.

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

Prospective archaeological surveyors must be able to recognise architecturally important features and place these within the chronological sequence of the development of the building. Experience of recording buildings is essential, and a proven track-record in this field must be demonstrated in the tendering process. All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The work will be undertaken according to English Heritage Guidelines – Managing Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition ('MAP2') 1991 ([www.english-heritage.org.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm)) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides 2006 ([www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications)).

The work will be undertaken according to MoRPHE Project Planning Notes 2006 - PPN3 – Archaeological Excavation and PPN6 – Development of Procedural standards and guidelines for the historic environment.

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and must follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures, revised 2001 [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

#### *Research Aims and Objectives*

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

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

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

Where appropriate note any similar nationwide projects using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index. All staff on site must understand the project aims and methodologies. Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers 1997 "Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings".

#### *PROJECT DESIGN*

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

#### *Health and Safety*

Because this is a detailed specification, the County Archaeologist does not require a Project Design from the appointed archaeologist. However a health and safety statement and risk assessment, identifying potential risks in a risk log (see template in appendix 2 of The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide) and specifying suitable countermeasures and contingencies, is required to be submitted to the commissioning client.

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

The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2006 contains general guidance on Risk management (section 2.3.2, Appendix 2).

Risk assessments must be produced in line with legislative requirements and best practice as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers) formerly SCAUM (Standing Conference on Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual

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

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

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

Other potentially applicable legislation:

Working at Heights Regulations 2005, Manual Handling 1992

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

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

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

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

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

A hard hat and safety boots are to be worn at all times. Only enter the historic building if the commissioning client has confirmed that it is safe to enter. Abandon the visit if conditions are worse than expected. Useful checklist of potential H&S issues (from 'Safety in Buildings Archaeology' Paul Jeffrey, *The Archaeologist*, Winter 2005, Number 55)

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

The Health and Safety Executive website has downloadable leaflets [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk)

The Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers has two manuals "Health & Safety in Field Archaeology" and "Employment Manager".

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has a manual "Surveying Safely – Your guide to personal safety at work" [www.rics.org/site/scripts/download\\_info.aspx?fileID=4078&categoryID=534S](http://www.rics.org/site/scripts/download_info.aspx?fileID=4078&categoryID=534S)

#### *Recording level*

The finished report must comply with English Heritage, 2006, "Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice" (revised and expanded version of Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's 1996 document "Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification (Third Edition)"), and must:

- Chart the historical development of the building or site and adequately explain and illustrate what is significant. Where possible significant parts and phases of development should be dated
- Aim at accuracy. The level of record and its limitations should be stated
- A record should make a clear distinction between observation and interpretation, thereby allowing data to be reinterpreted at a later date
- Be produced on a medium which can be copied easily and which ensures archival stability

The survey is to be broadly in accordance with an English Heritage Level 2 recording. Level 2 – a descriptive record. Both exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use. A plan and other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive.



### *Notification*

The County Archaeologist needs to know when archaeological fieldwork is taking place in Tyne and Wear so that he can inform the local planning authority and can visit the site to monitor the work in progress. The Archaeological Contractor must therefore inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the Building Recording exercise. He must also keep the County Archaeologist informed as to progress on the site. The Client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.

### *Fieldwork - General Conditions*

The Archaeological Contractor must detail measures taken to ensure the safe conduct of the work. The Client may wish to see copies of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policies. The Archaeological Contractor must be able to provide written proof that the necessary levels of Insurance Cover are in place.

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

### *The Survey*

Surveys are made by direct measurement using tapes and rods and can be supported by Electronic Distance Measuring equipment (EDM or REDM theodolites) on larger and more complex sites. Detailed measured survey may be augmented by other techniques designed to record detail such as photogrammetry and rectified photography.

The scale of the drawings derived from a survey must be appropriate to the building, typically 1:100 or 1:50 for plans, 1:50 or 1:20 for sections.

The finished drawing should be legible when reduced for publication, the degree of reduction being dependent on the level of detail required.

It is recommended that drawings aiming to convey historical understanding or to support historical interpretation adopt the drawing conventions set up in section 8 of English Heritage's 2006 guidance document.

All drawings must include metric drawn scales, with a north point on all plans.

Use polyester based film for drawings (lasts longer than plastic).

Use low-acid paper.

Original drawings on film must be made with a hard pencil, at least 4H.

Do not ink over original pencil drawings.

The following tasks comprise the building survey:

#### *1 Site location plan*

#### *2 Produce accurate elevations and a floor plan of the barn with any phasing depicted in differential shading*

Outline elevations (not detailed measured survey) should be produced, based on the client's architect's drawings, or by a combination of sketching and some measured survey, sufficient to demonstrate phasing, proportion and location of historic features, such as existing windows and doors and blocked openings.

Structural phasing, changes in building material, evidence of any fixtures and fittings, features of historic significance (eg. Former fireplace openings, changes in internal levels) must be noted on elevations and plans. Historic fabric and features should be identified and numbered and presented in a table within the finished report (see para 7 below). The feature numbers should then be added to the plans.

Two possible formats are acceptable: CAD files from a package supporting AUTOCAD DWG files or exporting as DXF files; Drawing film, inked-in to publication standard and labelled with transfer lettering for reproduction on A4 size.

#### *3 Draw a cross-section through the barn*

One cross-section at 1:50, based on architect's plans to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g. ceiling heights, differing floor heights, roof trusses). Drawings to the same specification, and in the same style, as the floor plan (Para 2 above).

#### *4 Produce a photographic record*

Photographs should be used not only to show a building's appearance, but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based. All photographs forming part of a record should be in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They should be adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means. An experienced archaeological photographer should produce a record of the building using either a digital camera or in black and white print and colour slide.

##### Digital cameras:

Use a camera of 5 megapixels or more.

For maximum flexibility digital Single Lens Reflex cameras offer the best solution for power users. 6 megapixels should be considered a minimum requirement. When photographing with digital SLR cameras, there is often a magnifying effect due to smaller sensor sizes. If the JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) setting is used, set the camera for the largest image size with least compression. The JPEG format discards information in order to reduce file size. If the image is later manipulated, the quality will degrade each time you save the file. For maximum quality, the preferred option is that the RAW (camera-specific) setting is used. This allows all the information that the camera is capable of producing to be saved. Because all of the camera data is preserved, post processing can include colour temperature, contrast and exposure compensation adjustments at the time of conversion to TIFF (Tagged Interchangeable File Format), thereby retaining maximum photographic quality. The RAW images must be converted to TIFF before they are deposited with the HER and TWAS because special software from the camera manufacturer is needed to open RAW files. Uncompressed formats such as TIFF are preferred by most archives that accept digital data.

##### Post photography processing:

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

Post photography processing workflow for RAW images:

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

Batch caption – the image files should be named to reflect their content, preferably incorporating the site or building name. Consistent file naming strategies should be used. It is good practice not to use spaces, commas or full stops. For advice, go to <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/userinfo/deposit.html#filenaming> . In order to find images at a future date and for copyright the site or building name, photographer's name and/or archaeological unit etc must be embedded in the picture file. The date can be appended from the EXIF data. Metadata recording this information must be supplied with the image files. A list of images, their content and their file names should be supplied with the image files on the CDs. Batch conversion to TIFF – any white balance adjustments such as 'daylight' or 'shade' be required then this can be done as part of the conversion process. Ensure that any sharpening settings are set to zero. Edit in 'Imaging' software such as Photoshop – tonal adjustments (colour, contrast) can be made. Rotate images where necessary, crop them to take out borders, clean the images to remove post-capture irregularities and dust. Check for sensor dust at 100% across the whole image. Save ready for deposit – convert to TIFF and save. Retain the best colour information possible – at least 24 bit. If the JPEG setting has been used and the image has been manipulated in any way it should be saved as a TIFF to prevent further image degradation through JPEGing. Burn to CD – the NMR recommends using Gold CDs. Use an archive quality disk such as MaM-E gold. Gold disks have a lower burn speed than consumer disks. Disks should be written to the 'Single Session ISO9660 – Joliet Extensions' standard and not UDF/Direct CD. This ensures maximum compatibility with current and future systems. Images should be placed in the root directory not in a folder. The CD will be placed in a plastic case which is labelled with the site name, year and archaeological contractor.

#### Printing the digital images:

In view of the currently unproven archival performance of digital data it is always desirable to create hard copies of images on paper of archival quality. A selection of the images will be printed in the finished report, two images per A4 page. When preparing files for printing, a resolution of 300dpi at the required output size is appropriate. A full set of images will also be professionally printed in colour for the HER and Tyne and Wear Archives. Use processing companies that print photos to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used. All prints for Tyne and Wear Archives must be marked on the back with the project identifier (e.g. site code) and image number. Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves (labelled with image number). Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of image numbers. The index should record the image number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it. The print sleeves and index will either be bound into the paper report or put in an A4 ringbinder which is labelled with the site name, year and archaeological unit on its spine.

Black and white print and colour slide: Black and white film processed to British Standard 5699 is the archival ideal, as it is recognised as suitable for long-term storage. Use processing companies that develop film to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used. Used films should be processed as soon as possible to counter the effects of film deterioration. All photographs must be marked on the back with the project identifier (e.g. site code), film number and frame number. Mark negative holders, not negatives. Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of frame numbers. The index should record the category of film, film number, frame number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it. Silversafe-type paper envelopes are ideal storage media for negatives (or polyester packets). Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves (labelled with print number). All photographs must include a scale and where appropriate a north sign or other means of location/orientation {reference: Duncan H. Brown, 2007, "Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation" .

The photographic record will include:

- General views of the barn in its wider setting or landscape
- The building's external appearance – typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building to give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- Views at right angles to the plane of the elevations of the barn
- Detailed close-up coverage of the barn's external appearance – windows, doors, blocked openings etc
- Overall appearance of interior
- Internal close-up detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, floors, roof structure etc
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, maker's plates or graffiti, which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret
- Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history
- Small selection of photos of the wider farm complex to put the barn in context

#### 5 Survey report

A report will be produced, detailing the recording methodology and outlining the structural sequence, as observed from the survey.

- Precise location of the building, by name, street, town
- National grid reference
- Details of listing and Conservation Area
- Date the record was made and name of the recorder
- Summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as is apparent
- An account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence
- Room by room description and description of exterior
- An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations
- An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building and its purpose
- Any evidence for the former evidence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
- Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location
- Relevant information from other readily available sources – from books, documents, plans, from other people who may be familiar with the building

- A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status
- Historic map regression
- Copies of any archive plans of building
- Copies of any historic photographs of the building
- Full bibliographic references and list of sources consulted
- Glossary of architectural terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers.

Documentary and cartographic records and photographs relating to the building will be consulted at:  
[Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA \(tel. 0191 2326789 ext 407\)](#)

[Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL \(tel. 0191 3833253\)](#)

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

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

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

Useful websites:

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

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

The report must have the following features:-

1. List of drawings, cross-referenced to a location plan or plans
2. Details of visits to the building undertaken by the contractor
- 3 Selection of digital images
4. A card cover with title, date, author, contractor organisation and commissioning client
5. Some form of secure binding, preferably of the spiral or ring type.
6. Recommendations for any further archaeological work required.
7. Copy of this specification

Two paper copies of the report need to be submitted:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The report and CD for the HER and TWAS must be sent by the archaeological consultant or their client directly to the address on the front page. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report and all the photographs will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations and photos. The HER is also often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is unacceptable.*

Archaeology Data Service

The digital archive including the image files can, if the appointed archaeologist and commissioning client choose to, be deposited with the ADS (The Archaeology Data Service) which archives,

disseminates and catalogues high quality digital resources of long-term interest to archaeologists. The ADS will evaluate datasets before accepting them to maintain rigorous standards (see the ADS Collections Policy). The ADS charge a fee for digital archiving of development-led projects. For this reason deposition of the images with the ADS is optional.

Archaeology Data Service  
Department of Archaeology  
University of York  
King's Manor  
York  
YO1 7EP  
01904 433 954 Web: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

#### OASIS

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their building recording at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

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

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

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

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

This specification is based on:

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

Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, English Heritage, 2006  
Duncan H. Brown, 2007, "Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation"

IFA, Guidance on the use and preservation of digital photographs

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

Visual Arts Data Service and Technical Advisory Service for Images, Creating Digital Resources for the Visual Arts: Standards and Good Practice

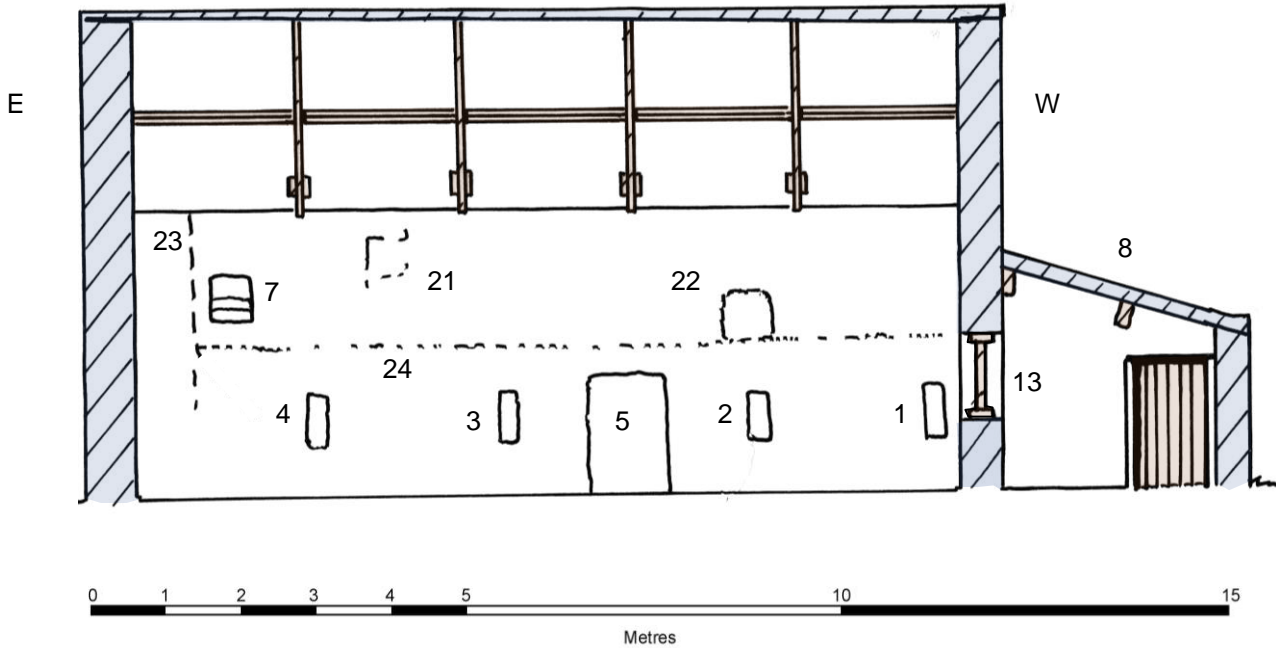
[http://vads.ahds.ac.uk/guides/creating\\_guide/contents.html](http://vads.ahds.ac.uk/guides/creating_guide/contents.html)

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

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

## ADDENDUM

Additional Recording of the Barn carried out in 2015:  
Elevation of south Internal Face of the Barn



Additional catalogue entries unique to this drawing (for other entries see Appendix 2 on page 26 which includes new entries in red):

- 21** Possible blocked opening. Internal face of south wall. Not visible in external face. Uncertain original use.
- 22** Blocked opening. Internal face of south wall. Not apparent in external face. Uncertain original use, possibly for drive shaft of gin gang
- 23** Straight vertical joint in south wall. Uncertain derivation
- 24** Scar of floor level with joists filled

**Plates (Taken 2015):**



**Plate 1:** Inner face of south wall of barn; west end.  
Feature toned in green and numbered as  
per catalogue



**Plate 2:** Inner face of south wall of barn. Blocked entrance  
[5] towards centre. Features toned in green and  
numbered as per catalogue



**Plate 3:** Inner face of the south wall of barn. Features toned in green and numbered as per catalogue



**Plate 4:** East end of the inner face of the south wall of barn





**Plate 5:** *Blocked doorway [5] in the external south face of the barn (now within lean to). Note the reddened burnt stone of the jambs and lintel and above*



**Plate 6:** *Scar of gin gang gable on external face of south wall of barn. Note the reddened burnt stone within the scar*

**The following passages are from: *Jarrow Records: Jarrow in the 1890s* vol. 2 Jarrow and Hebburn Historical Society)**

**Fire at Grange Farm on February 1<sup>st</sup> 1898:**

There was a disastrous fire at Grange Farm, Monkton, when 4 large hay stacks, 8 of barley and 3 of straw, were destroyed together with a number of farm buildings which were badly damaged. Robert Brown, the farmer, was awoken by men who were working on the nearby slagheap to find the stack of barley well alight. He immediately dispatched three men on horse-back to bring the fire brigades from Palmer's shipyard, Gateshead and Jarrow. The Jarrow brigade was the only one to come an hour later, by then all the stacks in the yard were well alight. Nothing could be done to save the stacks and the brigade concentrated on saving the farm buildings, this was hampered by the poor water supply. The firemen had to stay on site all the next day damping down the smouldering stacks. Fortunately, farmer Brown was insured, but he still had to clear the terrible mess afterwards.

**Fire Engine for Monkton**

An entry in the records for Monkton Parish Council of January 4<sup>th</sup> for the same year notes that:

...it was decided to buy a manual fire-engine after receiving several tenders. One for £73 was accepted, made up of the engine at £53, the hose and reel at £15-7s-6d, the engine-shafts at £2-1s-0d and a coupling at £2.

The appliance was clearly needed, but not available, on February 1<sup>st</sup>.

The reddening of the stonework on the south face of the barn; and the loss of the gin-gang which was attached to this wall, were almost certainly results of this fire.