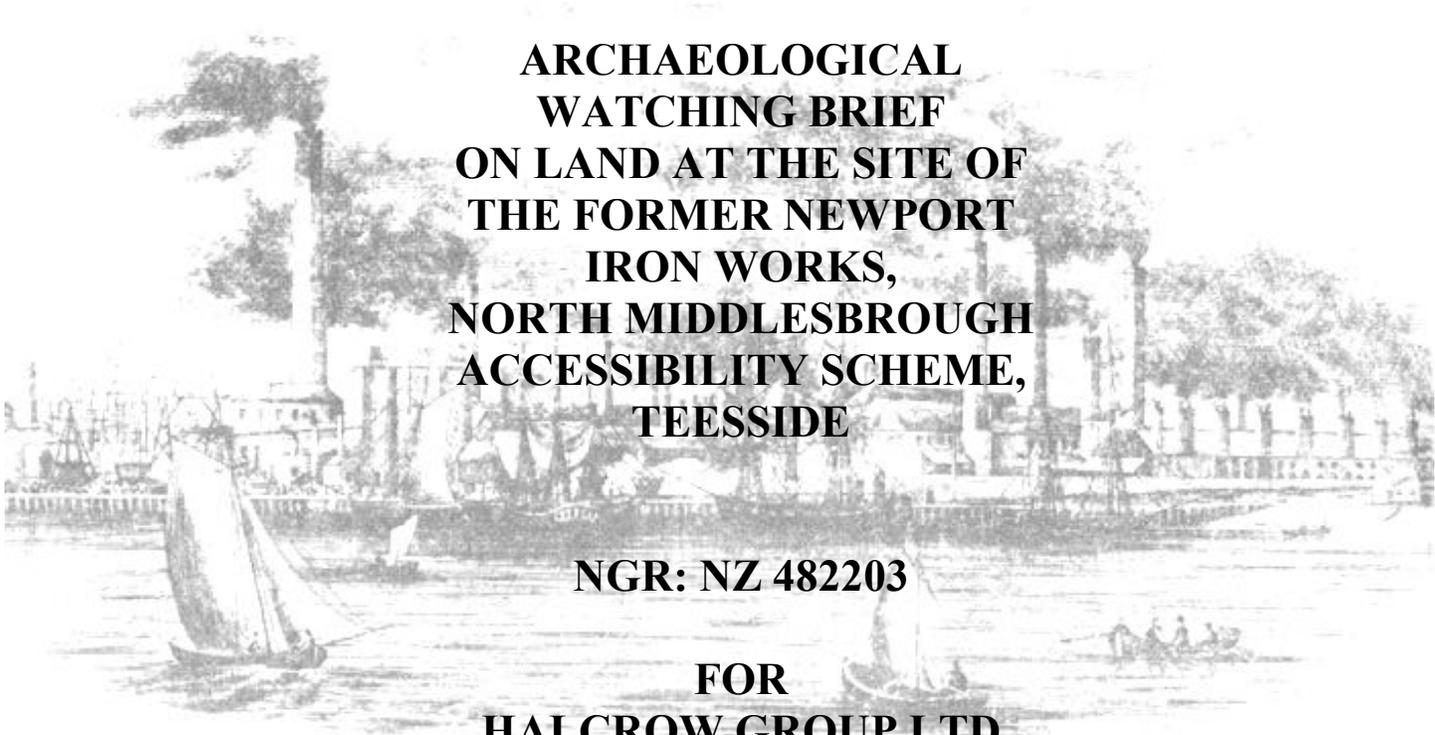

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Reports No. CP/779/08



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT THE SITE OF
THE FORMER NEWPORT
IRON WORKS,
NORTH MIDDLESBROUGH
ACCESSIBILITY SCHEME,
TEESSIDE**

NGR: NZ 482203

**FOR
HALCROW GROUP LTD**

Oasis Ref: northpen3-54591

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2008, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Andrew Stevenson of Halcrow Group Limited, to maintain an archaeological watching brief on land at the former Newport Iron Works, North Middlesbrough, Teesside (NGR NZ 482203). The watching brief was initiated following the discovery of significant archaeological remains during development associated with the North Middlesbrough Accessibility Scheme (Planning Reference: M/GRG/09059/07/P). The works were conducted within an area of high archaeological potential related to the Newport Iron Works (HER 1822), which has been classed as significant due to the large amounts of iron ore smelted in large blast furnaces, the remains of which are still partially extant. The watching brief followed a programme of archaeological investigation conducted by both Tees Archaeology and North Pennines Archaeology Ltd as part of an archaeological mitigation strategy in response to the North Middlesbrough Accessibility Scheme.

The works involved the excavation and removal of large amounts of topsoil and industrial debris, both at the northern and southern extents of the site associated with the construction of the proposed road scheme.

The watching brief revealed the presence of archaeological features and horizons in both areas associated with the 19th/20th century Newport Iron Works. The archaeological features at the northern end of the site were located at a depth of *c.*0.8 – *c.*3.5m and were particularly well preserved. These features included a large flue, several vents and the base of a chimney, which were probably related to the former water-cooling plant for the iron works. However, the archaeology at the southern end of the site was poorly preserved, largely being made up of demolition material and industrial debris with only one discernable feature noted. This feature probably represented the remains of a flue structure associated with one of several blast furnaces within that area.

Due to the high archaeological sensitivity below ground, the excavation ceased after four days in order to re-evaluate the proposed development plan for the NMA Scheme. Furthermore, based on the archaeological investigations conducted by both Tees Archaeology and North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, the survival of significant archaeological remains associated with the Newport Iron Works should be expected throughout the proposed area of development. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that any further ground reduction within the area be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Andrew Stevenson of Halcrow Group Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to the staff of Balfour Beatty for their patience and support during the watching brief. NPA would also like to thank Jake Almond for his valuable comments and for the use of his sketches.

David Jackson undertook the watching brief. The report was prepared by David Jackson and edited by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. Matt Town also managed the project.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In August 2008, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Andrew Stevenson of Halcrow Group Limited, to maintain an archaeological watching brief on land at the former Newport Iron Works, North Middlesbrough, Teesside (NGR NZ 482203; Figure 1), following the discovery of significant archaeological remains during development associated with the North Middlesbrough Accessibility Scheme (Planning Reference: M/GRG/09059/07/P). The archaeological watching brief was conducted as part of an archaeological mitigation strategy in response to the NMA Scheme.
- 1.1.2 The groundworks had to be excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IFA 2002).
- 1.1.3 This report comprises the results of the archaeological watching brief and post-fieldwork analysis following the monitored groundworks associated with the North Middlesbrough Accessibility Scheme, and a statement of further archaeological potential and recommendations for future work within the area.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Halcrow Group Limited for an archaeological watching brief of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 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 (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The watching brief comprised a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during groundworks at the site, followed by the systematic examination and accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and artefacts identified.

2.2.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to determine the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital, 35mm colour slide and monochrome formats as applicable, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to produce a site location plan, related to the national grid and plans and sections of historic structures at an appropriate scale;
- to produce a table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and any spot dating of significant finds;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to sample any environmental deposits encountered according to the NPA standard sampling procedure and in consultation with appropriate specialists;
- to prepare a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006);
- to prepare a report for the client setting out the salient conclusions.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991), and according to the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2007). The paper

and digital archive will be deposited with Tees Archaeology under the unique project identifier: **NPA 08 NMA-B**.

- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. Details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology as a part of this national project under the unique project identifier: **northpen3-54591**

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development area lies on the east bank of the River Tees on the northwestern edge of Middlesbrough, centred at NGR NZ 482203. The site is bounded to the northeast by Riverside Park Road and to the southeast by the Darlington/Saltburn railway line. A tarmac public-access path runs along the southern boundary fence of the site.
- 3.1.2 The area of the proposed works lies at *c.*5.40m - 5.80m OD, and is comprised of reclaimed rough grass and pastureland with shrubbery and trees (matured since 1979).
- 3.1.3 The development area lies on geology comprised of Triassic mudstones overlain by glacial till and alluvium (Taylor *et al* 1971).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric:** prior to the industrial development of this area in the 19th century, the expanse of land in this location was part of Middlesbrough Marsh, a salt marsh known to have a number of prehistoric features associated with it. These features, primarily found in the peat deposits, included a number of tree stumps (HER 4056), one of which was found to have axe marks, and large deposits of red deer bones and antlers (HER 290); all were found during construction for blast furnace foundations in 1872. In 1892, nearby in the River Tees, a human skull was found 12ft below the peat strata during dredging of the river (Veitch 1899).
- 3.2.2 **Post-Medieval:** Newport Ironworks (HER 1822), part of the South West Ironmasters District, was established in 1872 by Sir Bernhard Samuelson and was classed as significant due to the large amounts of iron ore smelted in large blast furnaces, the remains of which are still partially extant. The primary purpose of these blast furnaces was to smelt iron ore into pig iron using charcoal for fuel and an air blast produced by water driven bellows. The site was built on reclaimed land (formed by dumping iron slag into the marsh to raise the ground level) and contained seven blast furnaces in two sets.
- 3.2.3 **Modern:** development of the Iron Works continued in the 20th century with the additions of an oval furnace and an underground tunnel that served the ore gantry by the reception wharf; both were introduced in 1908 (Ledgard 1979). Iron production in the district ended in 1967. The site was bought in 1979 by Middlesbrough Council and made subject to a reclamation scheme in the 1970s. The site was demolished to 'ground level'. According to Tees Archaeology (Rowe 1998), two furnace bases survived the process, as did a concrete loading platform, an ore reception gantry and the remains of timber wharves either side of Newport Bridge.

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.3.1 Tees Archaeology Research and Fieldwork Section undertook a Watching Brief on site in December 2006 during the excavation of trial pits by Ian Farmer Associates. The watching brief clearly stated that "significant structural remains relating to the earliest

industrial development of the site of Newport Ironworks survive below ground level” (Grahame 2007).

- 3.3.2 In February 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on the site during which three trenches were excavated both immediately adjacent to, and central to the present study areas. All three evaluation trenches revealed substantial 19th/20th century industrial remains relating to the Newport Iron Works, further highlighting the significant survival of archaeological remains below ground level. The conclusions drawn from this evaluation further clarified the need for caution during ground reduction as significant archaeological remains would be affected (Liddell 2008).

4 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The watching brief took place between the 26th August 2008 and the 29th August 2008, and comprised the observation and investigation of excavation work associated with the North Middlesbrough Accessibility Scheme. Two areas, both at the northern and southern extents of the proposed development area were investigated during the archaeological watching brief (Figure 1). The excavations at the northern extent of the site covered an area of over *c.*250m² and revealed several well preserved structures associated with the 19th/20th century iron works. Although the excavations at the southern extent of the site covered a much larger area, most of the structures were largely demolished with very few discernible archaeological features. The results of the watching brief are summarised below.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 The archaeological watching brief was initiated following the truncation of a large structure during ground reduction at the northern extent of the proposed development area. The structure (**106**) was made up of three courses of red/yellow brick forming a *c.*2.2m high x *c.*2.4m wide arched flue encased in a squared red brick structure (**115**) which measured *c.*2.6m in height and *c.*3.2m in width and probably acted as an external support for the flue (**106**) (Plate 1). The external casing support (**115**) was below *c.*0.08m of tarmac (**103**) which was further below a *c.*0.5m deposit of sandy clay subsoil (**102**) and *c.*0.25m of topsoil (**100**). The flue structure (**106**) was on a northeast – southwest alignment and was filled by a rubble backfill mixed with silty clay (**108**) (Plate 1), although it is unclear whether the backfill (**108**) extended along the full length of the flue or whether it only occurred sporadically, possibly where parts of the structure had previously collapsed. The base of the flue structure (**106**) was made up of a well laid red brick surface (**114**) (Figure 3).



Plate 1: *Northeast elevation of flue structure (106)
with associated structures and deposits*

- 4.2.2 The exposed area also revealed a further arched structure extending in an east-southeast direction from the east wall of the flue structure (106) (Figure 3). This second arched structure (107) measured *c.*2.1m in height, *c.* 1.6m in length and *c.*1.5m in width, the opening of which had been blocked at some point with red brick (Plate 2). It is probable that the structure (107) served as one of several access points into the flue. The structure (107) had been backfilled with rubble mixed with silty clay (109).



Plate 2: *West-northwest elevation of structure (107)*

- 4.2.3 After some deliberation, the decision was taken to extend the excavated area in order to uncover the extent of the archaeological structures and to assess the areas suitability for construction purposes. However, this required the removal of the upper section of the flue structure (106) and outer casing (115), and the excavation of the backfill material (108) by mechanical excavator (Plate 3).



Plate 3: *Structure (106) during mechanical excavation*

4.2.4 The exposure and removal of the top of the flue structure (106) continued in a northeast direction for c.6.6m at which point the flue led into the remains of a chimney (Figure 3) (Plate 4). The chimney was c.3.1m in diameter and survived to a height of c.2.25m. The inner flue of the chimney (111) was encased in a large square red brick structure (113) which measured c.6.6m in length, c.5m in width and c.2.6m in height, and would have acted as the external stack for the chimney (Figure 3) (Plate 5). Although the flue (106) continued northeast past the chimney (111) (113), this junction between the two structures had been blocked by two courses of red brick (Plate 6). It is unclear why the decision was taken to block the northern opening into the chimney unless the flue system employed was insufficient or had become obsolete.



Plate 4: *View northeast of flue (106) leading into chimney (111)*



Plate 5: *Southwest elevation of chimney flue (111) with blocked entrance*



Plate 6: *Northeast elevation of chimney stack (113)*

- 4.2.5 As the excavation continued *c.*0.6m northeast past the chimney stack (113), the flue (106) turned sharply in an easterly direction for *c.*4.5m until it terminated at a junction with a further north-northeast – south-southwest aligned flue or chamber (117) (Figure 3) (Plate 7). Immediately east of where the flue (106) turned east, a further blocked entrance (120) was noted within the structures north wall (Figure 3). However, this entire section collapsed during excavation before any accurate recording of the entrance (120) could commence, although several sections of a consolidated wall were noted during excavations north of the flue (106) which were probably associated with the entrance (120).



Plate 7: *View east of junction between structures (106) and (117)*

- 4.2.6 Once the eastern extent of the flue (106) had been reached, work continued with the excavation both in a north-northeast and south-southwest direction in an attempt to expose the extent of the structure (117). The form and dimensions of the structure (117) were very similar to the flue (106) with a similar brick surface (121) and external casing support (133), although the structure (117) only continued in a south-southwest direction past the junction with the flue (106) for a further *c.*8m before a wall (124) marking the southern extent of the structure (117) was reached (Figure 3), which survived to a height of *c.*1.5m (Plate 8). The excavation continued in a north-northeast direction for *c.*7m until a further physical barrier marking the northern extent of the structure (117) was reached (Figure 3). However, unlike the southern wall (124), the northern barrier (130) was made up of a large deposit of compact slag-like material which reached a height of *c.*1.2m (Plate 9) and continued in a north-northeast direction for a further *c.*7m. It is probable that the northern barrier (130) was deposited after the construction of the structure (117) as the northern extent of both the eastern and western walls of the structure (117) appeared to have been truncated at this point (Plate 10), possibly suggesting that the structure (117) originally extended further north (see paragraph 4.2.9 below).



Plate 8: *View south-southwest
of south boundary wall (124)*



Plate 9: *View north-northeast of northern barrier (130)*



Plate 10: *View west-northwest of northern extent of western wall of structure (117)*

- 4.2.7 At this time, the function of the structure (117) remains uncertain. However, six associated features were noted during excavation. Four of these features were located within the eastern wall of the structure and appeared to be vents that served an unknown function (Figure 3). The vents (122), (123), (128) and (129) were constructed from red/yellow brick with finely cut slabs forming the base which increased at a gradient of $c.35^\circ$ for $c.1.8\text{m}$ as they extended east-southeast from the structure (117), before levelling out and continuing for a further $c.1.9\text{m}$. The vents were evenly spaced along the eastern wall (Plate 11) and measured $c.1.4\text{m}$ in height and $c.2.2\text{m}$ in width, and were filled by a very black silty clay material mixed with rubble (138) (Plate 12). The other two features were located within the western wall of the structure (117), both to the north-northeast and south-southwest of the junction with the flue (106) (Figure 3). The southern most feature (126) measured $c.0.38\text{m}$ in height, $c.0.72\text{m}$ in width and $c.0.36\text{m}$ in depth (Plate 13), whilst the northern most feature (127) measured $c.0.76\text{m}$ in height, $c.0.66\text{m}$ in width and $c.0.43\text{m}$ in depth. Both of these features appeared to be recesses, possibly serving as storage areas when access into the structure (117) was required.



Plate 11: *View east-southeast of vents within eastern wall of structure (117)*



Plate 12: Vent (122) within east wall of structure (117)



Plate 13: Southern recess (126) within west wall of structure (117)

- 4.2.8 The excavation continued north-northeast of the flue (106) exposing rubble backfill (134) for c.7m until a wall and associated floor surface was reached (Figure 3). The floor surface (132) was comprised of two courses of red brick and measured c.9m in length and c.3m in width, although it may have originally covered a much larger area as remnants of a brick surface were noted directly above the slag deposit (130), north-northeast of the structure (117) (Plate 14). The associated wall (131) was aligned north-northeast – south-southwest and was located within the east facing section of the excavated area, at the western edge of the floor surface (132). The wall (131) was comprised of red brick and measured c.8.5m in length and survived to a height of c.1m (Plate 14). It is probable that the wall (131) and floor surface (132) had once formed part of a larger building situated immediately north of structures (106) and (117) as the remnants of a further east-southeast – west-northwest aligned wall were noted abutting the southern extent of the floor surface (132).



Plate 14: East facing section of excavated area showing wall (131) (remnants of floor surface (132) in foreground)

- 4.2.9 A further two possible vents were also noted within the south-southwest facing section of the northern excavated area (Figure 3). The two features (135) measured *c.*0.6m in height and *c.*1.22m in width and were separated by *c.*1.4m of rubble backfill (134) (Plate 15). The two features (135) were poorly preserved, but were filled by a black silty clay mixed with rubble (138) similar to the vents noted within the east wall of the structure (117), suggesting that the structure (117) once continued in a north-northwest direction. However, the two features (135) appeared to be above the floor surface (132), which had been constructed directly above the slag deposit (130) which was in turn, probably later than the structure (117), suggesting that the features (135) were similar to, but not associated with the vents observed within the east wall of the structure (117).



Plate 15: *South-southwest facing section of excavated area showing features (135)*

- 4.2.10 Work continued at the southwest corner of the excavated area with the exposure of a further *c.*1.1m of the flue (106). During this section of the excavation, a further entrance was noted within the east wall of the flue (106), *c.*3.5m southwest of the entrance (107) (Figure 3). The newly exposed entrance (136) measured *c.*1.2m in height and *c.*1.2m in width but unlike the other two entrances into the flue, (107) and (120), entrance (136) did not appear to have been bricked up (Plate 16). The flue (106) continued in a southwest direction for a further *c.*2m past the entrance (136), before turning south-southwest for a further *c.*5.5m (Figure 3) until the excavation within the area ceased. A further structure was also noted within the east-southeast facing section of the final *c.*4.2m of the excavated area (Figure 3). The square red brick structure (137) was located *c.*1.2m west-northwest of the western wall of the flue (106) and survived to a height of *c.*0.9m (Plate 17).



Plate 16: *Entrance (136) within east wall of structure (106)*



Plate 17: *East-southeast facing section showing structure (137)*



Plate 18: *View south-southwest across northern excavated area*



Plate 19: *View northeast across northern excavated area*

4.2.11 Further excavations were also conducted over a larger area at the southern extremity of the proposed development site. However, the archaeology within this area was poorly preserved, largely being made up of demolition material and industrial debris with only one discernable feature noted. This feature (**116**) was similar to the flue (**106**) further north, although it was impossible to accurately record the structure due to the amount of demolition material and the presence of ground water within the immediate vicinity (Plates 20 & 21). The structure (**116**) extended northwards for *c.*10m before turning northeast for a further *c.*2m and then north-northeast for a further *c.*4m at which point, the edge of the proposed excavated area was reached. The structure (**116**) measured *c.*1.3m in width and survived to a height of *c.*1.2m, and probably represents the remains of a flue, possibly serving one of the several blast furnaces within the area.



Plate 20: *Structure (116) looking north*



Plate 21: *Structure (116) looking south-southwest*

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 No finds were recovered during the watching brief, although it is worth noting at this point that several large yellow bricks used in the construction of the roof of the flue (106) were noted to retain a stamp which read 'INGHAM & SONS, WORTLEY, LEEDS' (Plate 22).



Plate 22: Example of a stamped brick used in the construction of the flue (106)

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 During the watching brief associated with North Middlesbrough Accessibility Scheme, a range of various archaeological structures and deposits were encountered which were particularly well preserved at the northern extremity of the proposed development area. Given the types of features observed and the history of the site, all of the archaeology encountered is best understood in association with the 19th/20th century Newport Iron Works.
- 6.1.2 The most dominant feature within the northern excavated area was the flue structure. The presence of both the flue and the remains of the chimney are not surprising as both types of structure are to be expected on the site of such a large iron works. However, the exact function of the adjoining north-northeast – south-southwest aligned structure and its relationship to the flue remains uncertain. The interpretation of the archaeology was further complicated by the fact that several major structural changes had occurred at some point. Throughout the report, the four features within the east wall of the adjoining structure have been interpreted as vents due to their general appearance and the presence of black sooty material amongst the backfill of the features. However, it is difficult to reconcile the presence of both a chimney and outlet vents associated with a single flue, although it is possible that the features within the eastern wall of the adjoining structure acted as chutes for the deposition of material into the structure rather than vents. The possibility that the chimney was added later during several blocking events was also considered, although all of the structural evidence suggests that the chimney was always part of the original design.
- 6.1.3 The most plausible interpretation based on the limited investigation of the evidence is that both the chimney and the adjoining north-northeast – south-southwest aligned structure, which probably once extended further north, were part of the original structural design. However, it appears that the decision was taken to demolish part of the adjoining structure and to block the northern entrance into the chimney and several access points into the flue, suggesting that the system may have been flawed. The deposition of the slag-like material and the construction of the red brick structure at the northern end of the excavated area may also have occurred at this time.
- 6.1.4 Most of the archaeology at the southern end of the site was poorly preserved, largely being made up of demolition material and industrial debris with only one discernable feature noted. This feature probably represented the remains of a flue structure based on its similarities to the features noted within the northern excavated area.
- 6.1.5 Given the complicated nature of the archaeology and the limited investigation, it is difficult to provide a secure interpretation for the structures and features observed. However, a sketch produced by Jake Almond of extant buildings associated with the iron works, clearly shows a small cluster of structures situated within the same general location as the northern excavated area. These structures have been labelled as the water cooling plant, and although it is possible that the exposed features within the northern excavated area are associated with the water cooling plant, further investigation would be needed to clarify this. The interpretation of the exposed

archaeology at the southern end of the site is largely ineffectual given the state of preservation within that area. However, the same area on Jake Almond's sketch is dominated by several blast furnaces and it is likely that the limited archaeology noted within that area is related to one of these blast furnaces.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As this archaeological watching brief was initiated in response to the exposure of archaeological remains within a specified area of the former Newport Iron Works, no further work is deemed necessary in relation to this watching brief. However, given that significant archaeological remains associated with the iron works have now been observed during three separate archaeological investigations, the further survival of significant archaeological remains should be expected throughout the proposed area of development. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that any further ground reduction within the area be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation.

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Category	Above	Below	Interpretation
100	Deposit	102	/	Topsoil
101	Deposit	/	/	Natural
102	Deposit	103/118	100	Subsoil
103	Deposit	104/108/112/119/124/ 134/136/137/138	102	Tarmac
104	Structure	105	103	Brick Surface
105	Deposit	110	104	Hardcore/Concrete
106	Structure	114	115	Flue (northern end of site)
107	Structure	125	109	Central Entrance to (106)
108	Deposit	113/115	103	Silty Clay/Rubble Backfill of (106)/(111)
109	Deposit	107	110	Silty Clay/Rubble Backfill of (107)
110	Deposit	109	105	Light Brown/Green Clay
111	Structure	114	113	Base of Chimney Flue
112	Structure	113	103	Bricks Blocking Northern Entrance to (111)
113	Structure	111	112	Chimney Stack for (111)
114	Structure	/	106/111	Brick Surface of (106)/(111)
115	Structure	106	108	Outer Casing of Flue (106)
116	Structure	/	118	Flue (southern end of site)
117	Structure	121	133	NNE-SSW Aligned Passage Adjoining Flue (106)
118	Deposit	116	102	Clay/Rubble Backfill of (116)
119	Deposit	133	103	Silty Clay/Rubble Backfill of (117)
120	Structure	/	134	North Entrance to (106)
121	Structure	/	117	Brick Surface of Feature (117)
122	Structure	117	138	Vent in East Wall of (117)
123	Structure	117	138	Vent in East Wall of (117)
124	Structure	121	103	South Wall of (117)
125	Deposit	/	107	Mid-Brown Sandy Clay
126	Structure	117	133	South Recess Within West Wall of (117)
127	Structure	117	133	North Recess Within West Wall of (117)
128	Structure	117	138	Vent in East Wall of (117)
129	Structure	117	138	Vent in East Wall of (117)
130	Deposit	/	132	Slag Deposit North of (117)
131	Structure	/	134	Brick Wall NNE of (106)
132	Structure	130	134	Brick Surface Associated with (131)
133	Structure	117	134	Outer Wall of (117)
134	Deposit	131/132/133	103	Rubble Backfill
135	Structure	/	138	Possible Vents Within Northern Section of Excavated Area

Context Number	Category	Above	Below	Interpretation
136	Structure	/	103	South Entrance to (106)
137	Structure	/	103	East Facing Wall of Brick Structure
138	Deposit	122/123/128/129/135	103	Blackened Rubble Backfill of Vents

Table 1: *Context Index*

APPENDIX II: FIGURES
