

**RIVER WALL AT 26-37 CLIVE STREET,
NORTH SHIELDS, TYNE AND WEAR**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORDING**

MAY 2019

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Archaeological Building Recording of the River Wall at 26-37 Clive Street, North Shields, Tyne and Wear

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Southbay Civil Engineering Limited to undertake building recording along the existing quayside wall at 26-37 Clive Street, North Shields, Tyne and Wear. The site is of archaeological interest as it lies within the extent of North Shields medieval town and within the Fish Quay Conservation Area site. Nos 26-37 Clive Street are centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NZ 3568 6796.
- 1.1.2 Building recording was carried out on the quayside wall on 18th April 2019 broadly in accordance with English Heritage Level 2. It was undertaken in response to a Marine Management Order (MMO) application for a licence under Part 4 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to carry out urgent repairs to c. 90m of existing quayside wall at 26 -37 Clive Street North Shields Tyne and Wear (Marine Management Organisation Marine Licence MLA/2016/00289 and Planning Application 16/01272/CONSEA). The wall acts as a retaining wall for the land to the rear.
- 1.1.3 In accordance with condition 5.2.4 of the MMO licence, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and standard practice, the programme of photographic recording was undertaken prior to it been dismantled and rebuilt in order to compile a permanent record of the structure.
- 1.1.4 The photographic recording was undertaken along a c. 90m long section of quayside wall located behind 26-37 Clive Street. The NNE-SSW aligned section of upstream quayside wall measures c. 38m, the WNW-ESE aligned section of quayside wall measures c. 18m long and the NNE-SSW aligned downstream section of quayside wall measures c. 34m long with a staircase leading to the foreshore located centrally to this section of wall.
- 1.1.5 A section of the NNE-SSW aligned upstream masonry quayside wall is bulging and at the NNE extent has partially collapsed (Plates 11 & 2). Approximately 40m of the quayside masonry wall will be dismantled and rebuilt using the original materials. The staircase located at the central part of the NNE-SSW aligned downstream quayside wall has partially collapsed and will be dismantled and rebuilt using existing materials where possible. Other work involves the re-pointing of the masonry wall and replacing existing concrete coping where required along all sections of the quayside wall. Loose or hollow sounding concrete facing to be removed along the WNW-ESE aligned section of quayside wall with these areas to be inspected and advice provided for any further repairs that may be required.
- 1.1.6 The quayside wall at this location is depicted on early nineteenth-century maps of North Shields, Wood's 1826 map and Rook's 1827 map, but is not apparent on Fryer's detailed map of 1772. Construction of the quayside wall must therefore have taken place between 1772 and 1826. The staircase is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1896 as the foreshore access to the Ferry Boat Landing. The location of the quayside wall remains largely unchanged until the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1979-89 where sections of the NNE-

SSW aligned downstream quayside wall has been demolished and rebuilt c. 4m inland. The location of the staircase and the quayside wall at 'Property 27' located immediately to the north of the staircase has been retained. Subsequently the quayside wall at 'Property 27' has been demolished and has also been rebuilt c. 4m inland. Therefore, the entire NNE-SSW section of downstream quayside wall has been rebuilt sometime after the 1956 probably with material from the original quayside wall.

- 1.1.7 The NNE facing elevation of the WNW-ESE aligned quayside wall was covered by concrete render that overlay the original masonry. The ESE facing quayside wall elevation of the NNE-SSW aligned upstream quayside wall as exposed comprised 14 courses of sandstone ashlar blocks up to 3.70m high. Various 20th century additions include concrete coping along the SSW portion of the wall, remnants of a timber joist and concrete deck across the NNE portion of the wall, timber mooring posts and the collapsed remains of a possible ramp on the foreshore. The north-eastern corner of the quayside wall has collapsed and has been temporarily stabilised by pouring concrete over the masonry rubble. The ESE facing elevation of the NNE-SSW aligned downstream quayside wall as exposed comprised at least seven courses of sandstone ashlar blocks up to 3.00m high. The exception was at the NNE extent of the wall where a section of wall has been repaired using concrete. The entirety of this section of quayside wall and probably part of the WNW-ESE aligned section of quayside wall had been demolished sometime in the 20th century and rebuilt c. 4m inland. Although the staircase occupies the same location as depicted on 19th century maps it is possible that this has also been rebuilt sometime during the 20th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Southbay Civil Engineering Ltd to undertake building recording along the existing Quayside wall at 26-37 Clive Street, North Shields, Tyne and Wear (Figures 1 & 2). Nos 26-37 Clive Street are centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NZ 3568 6796.

2.1.2 The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has received an application for a licence under Part 4 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to carry out urgent repairs to the existing quayside wall at 26-37 Clive Street (MLA/2016/00289 and Planning Application 16/01272/CONSEA). The work will involve the dismantling of the quayside wall to the original foundations and rebuilt in the original position with original materials.

2.1.3 The programme of archaeological building recording (photographic survey) involves a c. 90m long section of the quayside wall located behind Nos 26-37 Clive Street. At this location the wall is exposed to at least 14 courses of sandstone ashlar, up to 3.70m high. The quayside wall behind Nos 35-37 Clive Street is bulging and the north-eastern corner of the quayside wall has collapsed. Both sections are to be rebuilt using existing material. The staircase leading to the foreshore has partially collapsed and is to be rebuilt using existing material where possible.

2.1.4 In accordance with condition 5.2.4 of the MMO licence and paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and standard practice, it is required that a programme of photographic recording is undertaken of the river wall before it is dismantled in order to compile a permanent archive record of the structure.

2.1.5 One of the archaeological conditions of the MMO licence is:

- *Demolition or development must not commence until a programme of archaeological building recording (photographic survey) has been completed, in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (detailed in condition 5.2.2) submitted to, and approved by, the Marine Management Organisation. A report of the results shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Marine Management Organisation prior to any development or demolition work commencing.*
- *Reason: To provide an archive record of the historic structure prior to removal.*

2.1.6 The archaeological building recording was carried out in accordance with a Specification written by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council (Morrison 2016). The recording was undertaken on 18th September 2018 and was broadly undertaken in accordance with that defined by Level 2 of English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

2.1.7 At the time of writing, the site archive, comprising photographic records, is housed at the

Durham Office of PCA, The Rope Works, Broadwood View, Chester-le-Street, Durham, DH3 3AF. When complete, the Site Archive will be deposited with Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, under the site code CSN 19. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-350844.

2.2 Site Location

- 2.2.1 The part of the quayside wall to be repaired is located to the rear of 26–37 Clive Street, North Shields, Tyne and Wear at central National Grid Reference NZ 3568 6796 (Figures 1). The archaeological building recording (photographic survey) involves a c. 90m long section of quayside wall formed by a c. 38m long section of upstream wall aligned NNE-SSW located behind Nos 35-37 Clive Street, a c. 18m long section of wall aligned WNW-ESE and a c.34m long section of downstream wall aligned NNE-SSW located behind Nos 26-30 Clive Street (Figure 2).
- 2.2.2 A shingle foreshore is exposed at low tide, this being widest to the NNE part of this stretch of quayside wall. The wall itself is covered by thick seaweed growth with only the upper three courses of stonework fully visible.
- 2.2.3 The wall acts as a retaining wall for the land to the rear where derelict structures stand at the street frontages of 26 and 30 Clive Street with open areas to the east and north of the derelict structure at 30 Clive Street. A substantial derelict structure that formed the premises of the former North Eastern Rubber Company currently occupies plots of land at 35 to 37 Clive Street. Shepherd's Quay passageway is situated between the two derelict structures running from street front to river.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), alongside Historic England, deliver the marine planning system set out in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, including the UK Marine Policy Statement. The UK wide Marine Policy Statement (MPS) (2011), is intended to provide the high-level policy context within which Marine Plans will be developed, and set the direction for marine licensing and other authorisation systems. The MPS states:

The view shared by the UK Administrations is that heritage assets should be enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generation, and that they should be conserved through marine planning in a manner appropriate and proportionate to their significance. Opportunities should be taken to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by capturing evidence from the historic environment and making this publicly available particularly if a heritage asset is lost.

3.1.2 The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) issues marine development licenses for a number of types of marine projects that includes foreshore construction. The MMO has received an application for a licence under Part 4 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to carry out urgent repairs to 90m of existing quay wall at 26 -37 Clive Street North Shields Tyne and Wear (Marine Management Organisation Marine Licence MLA/2016/00289 and Planning Application 16/01272/CONSEA).

3.1.3 In accordance with condition 5.2.4 of the MMO licence and paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and standard practice, it is required that a programme of photographic recording is undertaken of the river wall before it is dismantled in order to compile a permanent archive record of the structure.

3.1.4 One of the archaeological conditions on the MMO licence is:

Demolition or development must not commence until a programme of archaeological building recording (photographic survey) has been completed, in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (detailed in condition 5.2.2) submitted to, and approved by, the Marine Management Organisation. A report of the results shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Marine Management Organisation prior to any development or demolition work commencing.

Reason: To provide an archive record of the historic structure prior to removal.

3.1.5 A Specification for the Archaeological Building Recording of the river wall has been issued by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer (NCC 2016), County Archaeologist's Reference

Number MON14649.

- 3.1.6 The archaeological building recording forms part of a phased scheme of archaeological work at the site. An archaeological watching brief will also be required in association with the quayside wall repair works and will be undertaken as a separate phase of work.
- 3.1.7 A written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological building recording and the subsequent watching brief was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and approved by NCC prior to work commencing (PCA 2017).
- 3.1.8 The archaeological building recording will be carried out in compliance with the codes and practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the relevant CIfA standard and guidance document (CIfA 2014). PCA is a CIfA 'Registered Organisation'. The work was also undertaken according to Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides 2006 (www.historicengland.org.uk/publications).

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

- 3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012 (revised 2019). The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the Core Principles underlying the NPPF.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The principle aim of the historic building recording as set out in the Specification (NCC 2016) was to undertake a programme of photographic recording of the quayside wall before it is dismantled in order to compile a permanent archive record of the structure.

4.2 Documentary Research

4.2.1 A sequence of Ordnance Survey maps and other historic plans was compiled to illustrate the development of the site (Figures 3 to 11). The results of the historical research are presented in Section 5 of this report.

4.3 On-Site Recording

4.3.1 At the time of the building recording no work had taken place on the quayside wall.

4.3.2 A photographic survey of the quayside wall was undertaken using high quality digital camera. The survey was conducted on 18th April 2018. A selection of photographs is included in this report (Plates 1 to 16) and the location and direction of these plates is shown on Figure 12.

4.4 Project Archive

4.4.1 The project archive is currently held at the Durham Office of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Chester-le-Street, under the site code CSN19. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report, drawings and photographs) will be lodged in the Tyne and Wear Archives Service (TWAS) in due course. Copies of the report will be sent to the Client and with the Client's permission to the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

4.5 Guidance

4.5.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- ClfA (2014) *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- English Heritage (now Historic England) (2005) *The presentation of historic building survey in CAD*
- Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site is of archaeological interest because it lies within the former extent of North Shields medieval town and within the Fish Quay Conservation Area. By the later eighteenth century the site and surrounding area was densely packed with businesses between the street frontage and the river, including many trades associated with the shipping industry.
- 5.2 North Shields occupies a strategically important position guarding the north bank of the mouth of the River Tyne. Despite the near vicinity of the rival port of Newcastle, it flourished as a settlement due to the success of the fishing, shipping, shipbuilding and associated industries (English Heritage 2004, 4). The first permanent settlement at North Shields was situated around the confluence of the Pow Burn with the River Tyne which formed a secure estuary sheltered by a peninsula of clay and sandy land. The early town was restricted to the narrow strip of land lying alongside the river which was overlooked to the north by a plateau; land reclamation to the south widened the area available for development and the town also eventually expanded onto the higher ground to the north (English Heritage 2004, 4). Craster (1907, 284) states that in the thirteenth century fishermen's huts and a wharf were located in the area around the Pow Burn confluence. The Prior of Tynemouth founded a new town and port at North Shields in 1225 on land belonging to Tynemouth Priory which lay along the north bank of the Tyne estuary and a parallel development was founded on the opposite bank at South Shields. The town was initially restricted to the strip of low-lying land running alongside the river banks to the west of the promontory around the Pow Burn, although the western extent of the town during this period is not known (English Heritage 2004, 8). By the end of the thirteenth century houses had been constructed to the east of the Pow Burn on the promontory where Clifford's Fort and the Low Light lighthouse were later built. Pressure from Newcastle persuaded the king to order ships not to call there, however, leading to a period of decay until c. 1390 when redevelopment began with reclamation of land below the present war memorial. Towards the end of the fourteenth century around four acres of land was reclaimed and subsequently 200 houses and associated shops and buildings were constructed along with several staiths (Craster 1907, 289). In 1530 Newcastle again put a check on commerce, and for the rest of the 16th century Shields was in decay.
- 5.3 By the early post-medieval period the long thoroughfare which ran parallel with the Tyne, Low Street at the base of the steep river cliff extended along the riverside from Pow Burn in the north-east towards the Bull Ring in the south-west. On its north side there were houses on the steep slope with flights of stairs between; on its south side short lanes and quays to the river wall at the water's edge. The eastern half of the south side has been cleared to form large quays, and most of the houses on the north side were cleared in slum clearance and the banks landscaped.
- 5.4 Hollar's map 1654 (Figure 3) and Sayer & Jeffreys map of The County Palatine of Durham 1768 (not reproduced herein) are the earliest maps to illustrate North Shields however these

maps are very stylised and do not depict the site in any detail.

- 5.5 Fryer's map of 1772 (Figure 4) is the earliest map to depict the site in any detail and shows the area around the site occupied by densely packed buildings punctuated by narrow lanes between the street and the river front.
- 5.6 Wood's map of 1826 (not reproduced herein) and Rook's map of 1827 (Figure 5) both depict long burgage type plots with buildings between the street and the river with narrow passageways (Quays) showing the routes of the numerous quays (Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department 2007). By the time of Wood's map of 1826, the street is named Low Street and the quays within the near vicinity of the site are named Shepherds Quay and Elder's Quay. John Rook's map of 1827 by this date shows that Low Street had been renamed Clive Street. Both maps show a 'New Ferry Boat Landing' behind the plot that was to become 30 Clive Street, in the vicinity of the L-shaped section of the river wall. The line of the river wall can clearly be seen on Rook's map.
- 5.7 By the time of the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1857-59 (Figure 6) the area of the site at 26-37 Clive Street between the street and river wall shows a similar layout of buildings as Rook's map of 1827. The Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1857-59 does however depict the buildings in more detail and shows a series of variously shaped, but mostly square or rectangular, buildings flanking Steam Mill Lane to the south, Elder's Quay, Shepherds Quay, Bay Horse Quay and Star & Garter Quay to the north. A range of eighteen buildings located between Steam Mill Lane and Elders Quay include four named buildings that front onto Steam Mill Lane including 'The Old Black Lion Public House', 'The Percy Arms Public House', 'Sail Cloth Manufactory' and 'Steam Mill (Corn)'. A range of nine buildings located between Elders Quay and Shepherds Quay include a named building 'The Victoria' that fronts onto Shepherds Quay. Eleven buildings are located between Shepherds Quay and Bay Horse Quay including named buildings of 'The Old Shakespeare Tavern' that fronts onto Shepherds Quay and 'The Bay Horse Public House' that fronts onto Bay Horse Quay. An unnamed quay is also located centrally to this range of buildings. At the northern part of the site two rectangular named buildings flank the Star & Garter Quay including 'The Star and Garter Public House' to the north of the quay and 'Mast & Block Manufactory' to the south of the quay.
- 5.8 By the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1896 (Figure 7) the layout remains largely unchanged apart from some modifications to the Quays. Steam Mill Lane to the south is now Mill Lane and the Steam Mill has been replaced by two buildings including a named building 'Bonded Stores No.7'. The passageway shown as 'Elders Quay' on the previous map no longer runs straight to the river due to a bonded store 'Bonded Stores No.2' that has been built replacing several smaller buildings at its SSW end. Also depicted on the map are the locations of two cranes along the quayside wall and two mooring posts 'M.P'. Although the public house on the previous Ordnance Survey map are still present, they are now named 'Black Lion', 'Victoria Inn', 'Shakespeare Inn' and 'Star Inn'. The Bay Horse Public House is no longer

named. The unnamed quay depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1857-59 is now named Bay Horse Quay and the former location of the Bay Horse Quay is now named 'Ferry Boat Terminal' that leads to a staircase accessing the foreshore. This staircase may represent the staircase currently located at the central part of the downstream section of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall.

- 5.9 The Ordnance Survey Maps of 1913 and 1941 shows the site as largely unchanged (Figures 8 & 9).
- 5.10 Large-scale demolition had occurred at the site and in the surrounding area by the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1956 (Figure 10). Within the near vicinity of the site the buildings situated immediately to the north of Shepherds Quay had been demolished and buildings that fronted Clive Street to the south of Shepherds Quay had been demolished. The remaining buildings south of Shepherds Quay remained unchanged. The crane located at the north-eastern corner of the quayside but this time is longer shown.
- 5.11 Large scale demolition of the former buildings at the site had been undertaken by the time of the 1979-89 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 11) with the extant substantial building of the former North Eastern Rubber Co Ltd built to the south of Shepherds Quay that currently occupies the site. Buildings depicted on the former Ordnance Survey map to the north of Shepherds Quay have recently been demolished with only the dilapidated buildings at properties '26' and '30' that front onto Clive Street remaining. Also, by this time the downstream section of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall has largely been demolished and rebuilt c. 4m inland with the exception of the quayside wall at the locations of properties '26' and '27', including the staircase, remaining unchanged.
- 5.12 At the time of the of the building recording the remaining section of original quayside wall at the location of property '27' had been rebuilt c. 4m inland.
- 5.13 Recent archaeological work within the near vicinity of the site comprised an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the Lilley and Gillie site on Clive Street (Tyne and Wear Museums 2011). Three evaluation trenches were excavated and identified post-medieval structural remains and modern deposits.

6 QUAYSIDE WALL DESCRIPTION

6.1 WNW-ESE aligned quayside wall (NNE facing elevation)

6.1.1 The WNW-ESE aligned section quayside wall measures c. 18m long and was exposed to a maximum height of 3.12m high (Plate 1). Although this section of quayside wall is built in ashlar sandstone blocks it is entirely covered in concrete render reinforced with steel mesh. The underlying masonry was exposed at the north-eastern corner of the wall where it has collapsed (Plate 2) and also within an area of spalling at the ESE extent of the wall.

6.2 NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall (upstream ESE facing elevation)

6.2.1 The NNE-SSW aligned upstream section of quayside wall measures c. 38m long and was exposed to a maximum height of 3.70m (Plates 3-11). Although the quayside wall was covered in a thick growth of seaweed the underlying masonry was visible and as exposed the quayside wall comprised at least fourteen courses of sandstone ashlar blocks bonded with concrete mortar. The lower eleven courses of sandstone ashlar blocks were generally smaller in size (up to 700mm x 320mm) relative to the upper three courses of sandstone ashlar blocks (up to 1060mm x 320mm). The upper three courses therefore may represent a later, probably 19th century, extension in height to the wall or repair (Plate 9).

6.2.2 An area of infilled wall with dimensions of c. 6m long by at least 3.70m high was noted at the NNE portion of the quayside wall (Plate 5). The infilled section of wall was built using identical sandstone ashlar masonry as the rest of the wall and may represent a late 19th century or early 20th century repair, possibly reusing masonry from this section of the quayside wall. Alternatively, it may represent a strengthening structure associated with the crane depicted on the 1896 Ordnance Survey (Figure 7).

6.2.3 Later, probably 20th century, additions include concrete coping and concrete render along the SSW portion of the quayside wall (Plates 7-9 & 12), remnants of a timber joist and concrete decking along the top of the NNE portion of quayside wall (Plates 4-6), two drains (Plates 3 & 7) and four timber mooring posts (Plates 2 & 6). At the SSW extent of the quayside wall are the remains of a possible ramp comprising two upright timbers encased in concrete, a steel reinforced concrete beam that adjoins the quayside wall (Plate 9) and c. 0.66m thick concrete slab located on the foreshore at the base of the wall (Plates 7-9).

6.2.4 The north-eastern corner of the quayside wall has collapsed and has been temporarily stabilised by pouring concrete over the masonry rubble (Plate 2).

6.2.5 Modern surfaces along the top of the quayside wall comprise asphalt and dolomite (Plate 12).

6.3 NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall (downstream ESE facing elevation)

- 6.3.1 The NNE-SSW aligned downstream section of quayside wall measures c. 34m long and was exposed to a maximum height of c. 3.00m high (Plates 13-16). This section includes the staircase leading to the foreshore located centrally to the downstream portion of quayside wall (Plates 14-16).
- 6.3.2 Although the lower six courses of this section of wall was covered in a thick growth of seaweed the underlying masonry was visible and comprised at least eleven courses of sandstone ashlar blocks bonded with concrete mortar. The sandstone ashlar blocks ranged in size from up to 1500mm x 320mm to 320mm x 320.
- 6.3.3 Based on modern mapping evidence the entirety of this section of quayside wall has been rebuilt c. 4m inland sometime in the 20th century, probably using materials from the earlier quayside wall.
- 6.3.4 The staircase leading to the foreshore is situated in the central part of the quayside wall and is generally in poor condition with the lower seven steps partially collapsed (Plates 15 & 16). The stairs were built with large sandstone ashlar blocks that at the time of this survey was covered in a thick growth of seaweed. The five uppermost steps have been rebuilt, probably in the latter part of the 20th century, using large rectangular stone slabs bonded with concrete. The lower two steps of the rebuilt portion have also partially collapsed. Although the location of the staircase is as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1896 (Figure 7) it is possible that this has been rebuilt sometime in the 20th century when the original quayside wall was demolished and rebuilt.
- 6.3.5 Later, probably 20th century, additions to this section of wall include the continuation of the concrete render observed across the WNW-ESE aligned section of quayside wall, a section of repaired wall at its NNE extent in concrete, concrete coping along the top of the SWW and NNE parts of the wall and a section of modern repair at the top of the central portion of the wall built using brick bonded by concrete mortar.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 The principle aim of the building recording work was to undertake a programme of photographic recording of the quayside wall prior to it being dismantled. It also involved an examination of relevant cartographic and documentary material of the study site.
- 7.1.2 Mapping evidence suggests the construction of the quayside wall took place sometime between 1772 and 1826. The quayside wall was constructed using sandstone ashlar blocks and as exposed comprises at least fourteen courses c. 3.70m high. For the upstream section of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall the lower eleven courses of masonry probably represent the original construction of the wall with the upper three courses built with substantially larger sandstone ashlar blocks possibly representing a later, probably 19th century, extension in height or a repair. At the NNE part of the upstream section of wall a substantial area of infill was identified. This was constructed using the same material as the original quayside wall, however, it is unclear if this represents a repair to the wall or possibly part of a strengthening structure associated with the crane depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1896.
- 7.1.3 The downstream section of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall comprises at least eleven courses constructed in sandstone ashlar blocks. Based on 20th century Mapping evidence this section of wall has largely been demolished and rebuilt c. 4m inland by the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1979-89. The ashlar sandstone blocks used in its construction were probably reused from the original quayside wall.
- 7.1.4 Although the staircase at the central part of the downstream section of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall closely corresponds to the location of the staircase depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1896 it is possible that this was also rebuilt sometime in the 20th century along with the demolition and rebuilding of the quayside wall at this location.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Southbay Civil Engineering Limited for commissioning the building recording. The collaborative role of Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at Newcastle City Council, is gratefully acknowledged.
- 8.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Aaron Goode and Jennifer Proctor. The on-site building recording was undertaken by Aaron Goode. The report was written by Aaron Goode. Mark Roughly prepared the illustrations.

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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

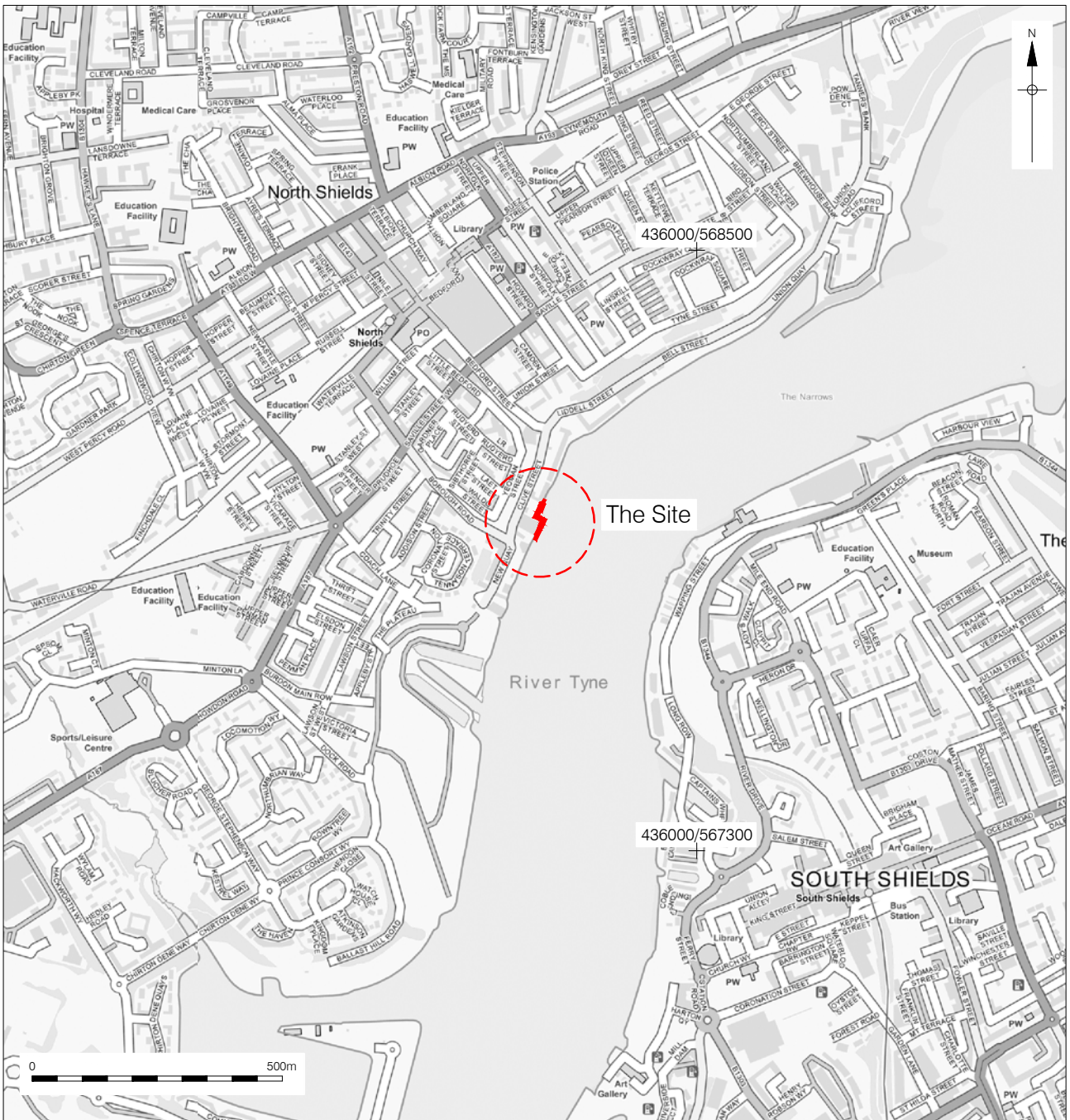
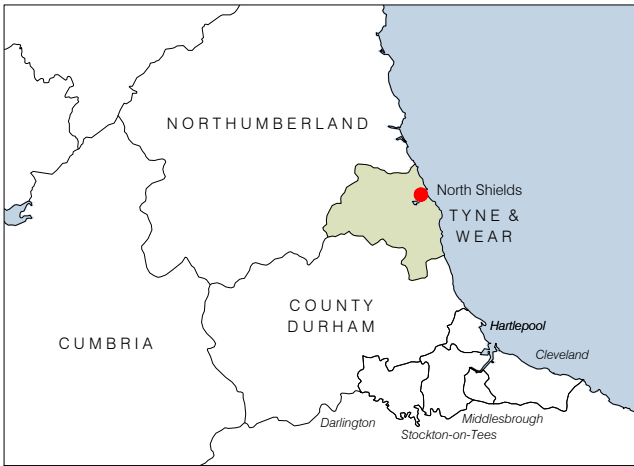
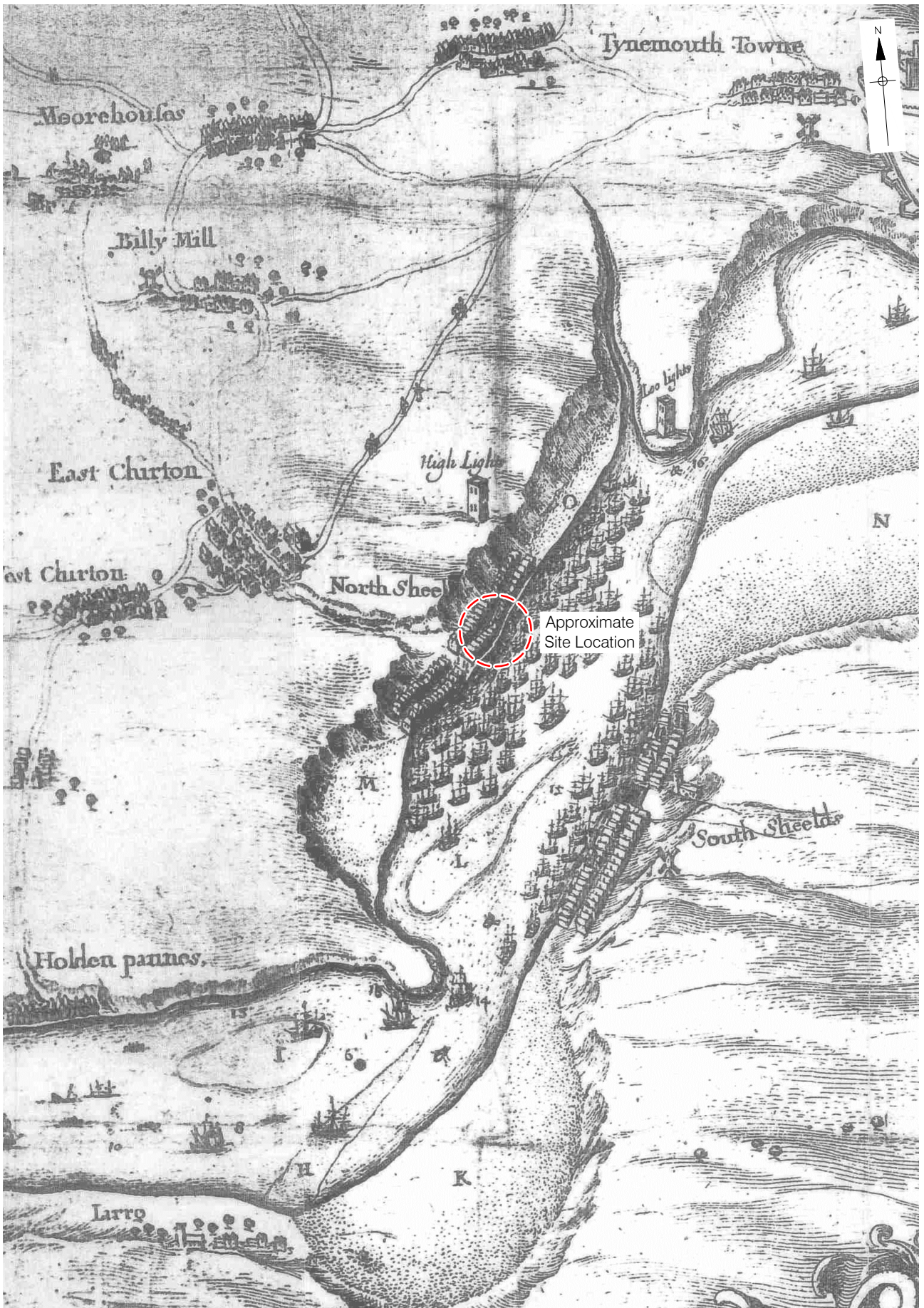
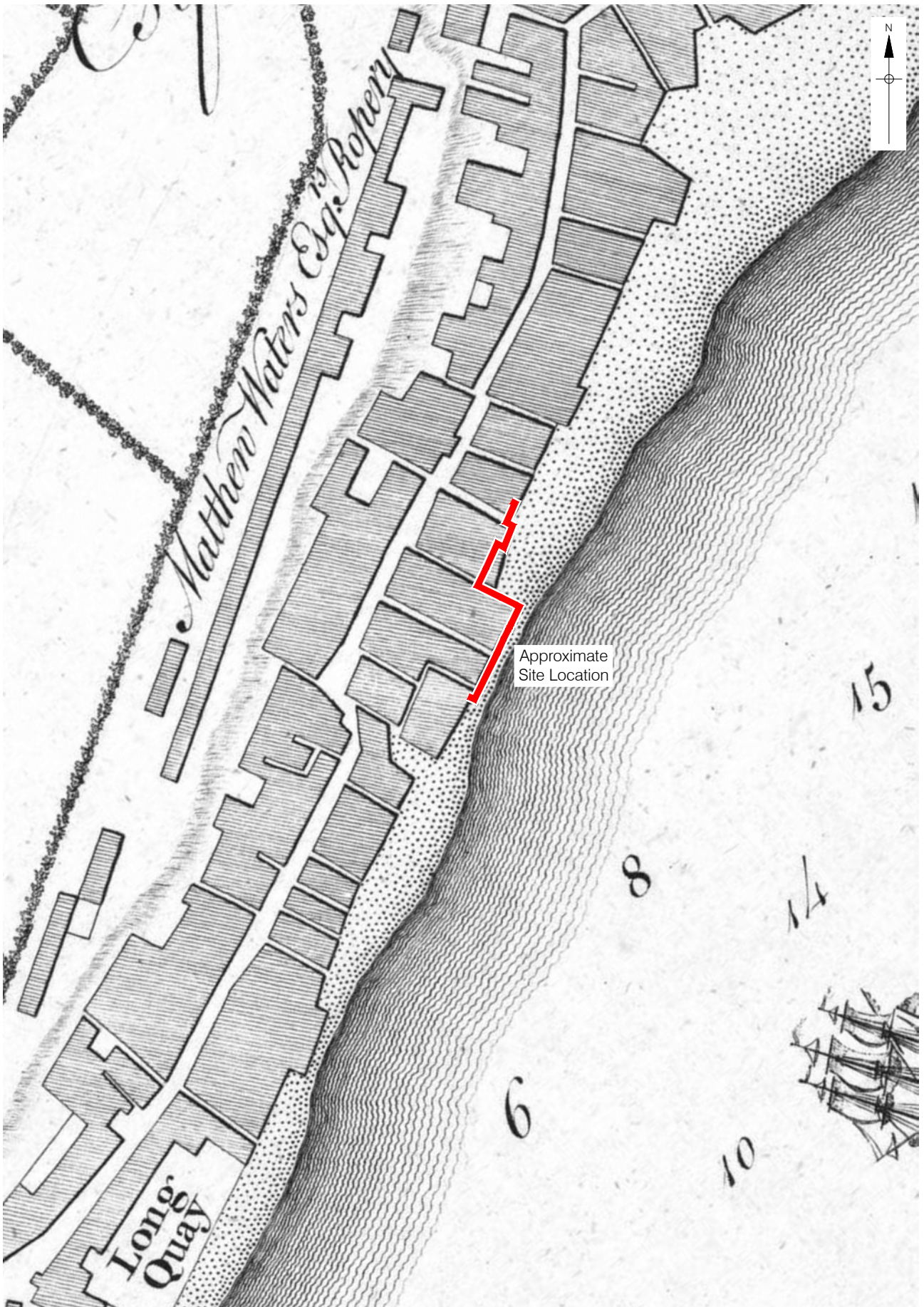




Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:400 at A4

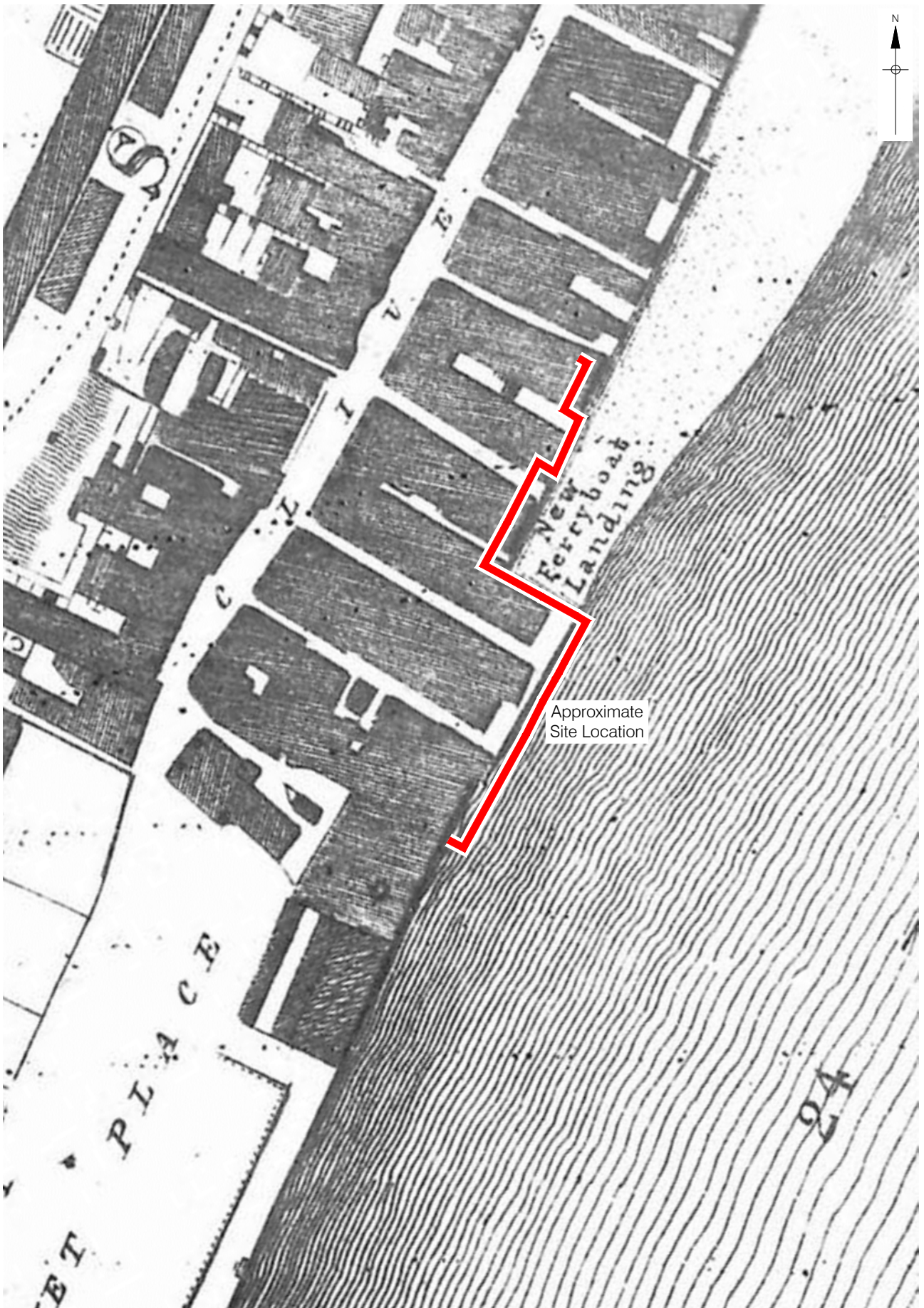




0 100m

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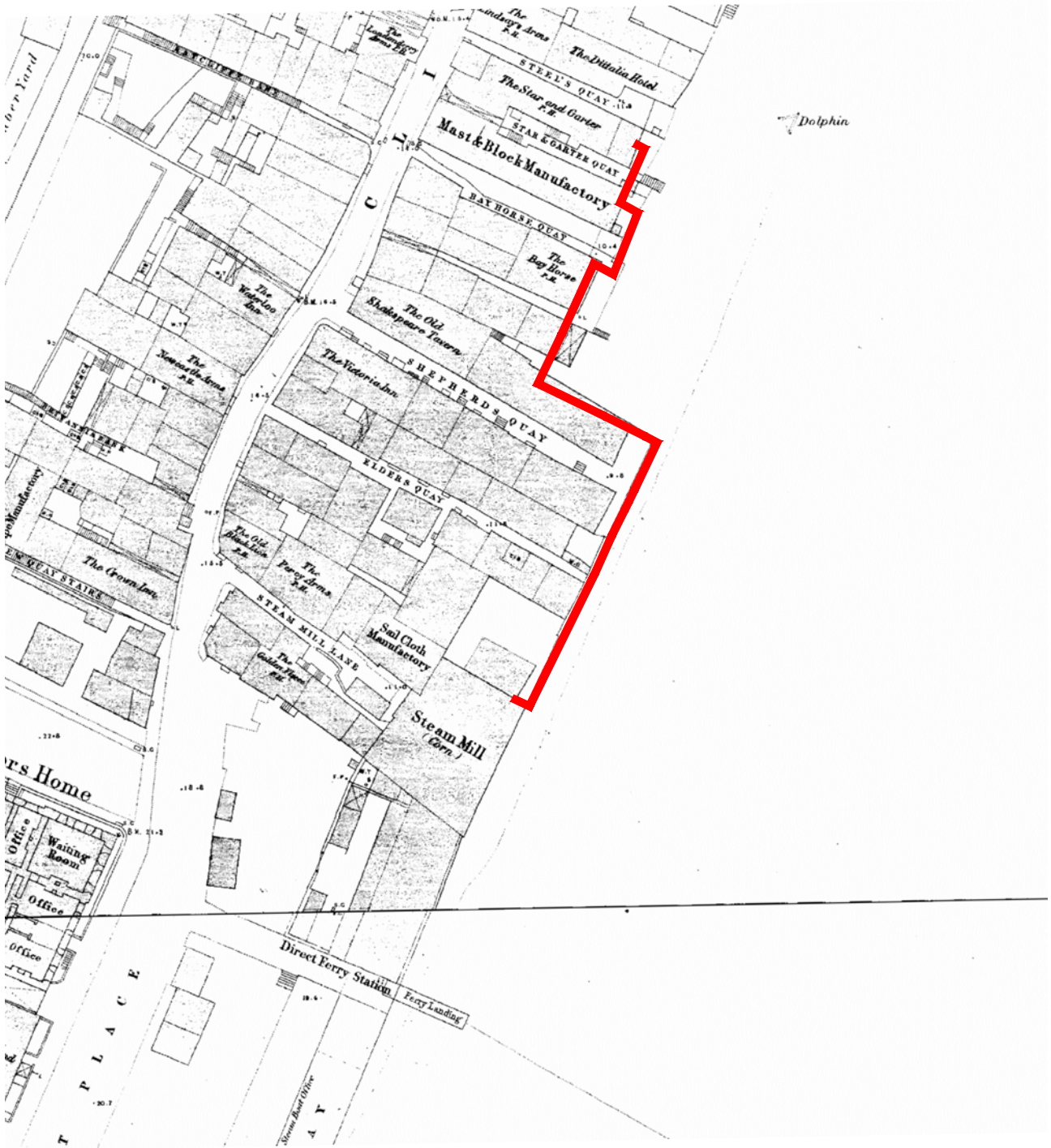
Figure 4
Extract from Fryer's Plan of the river showing Tynemouth and North Shields, 1772
Approx. 1:2,000 at A4



0 40m

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Figure 5
Extract from John Rook's Plan of North Shields and Tynemouth, 1827
Approx. 1:800 at A4



0 40m

Figure 6
Ordnance Survey map, 1857-59
1:800 at A4

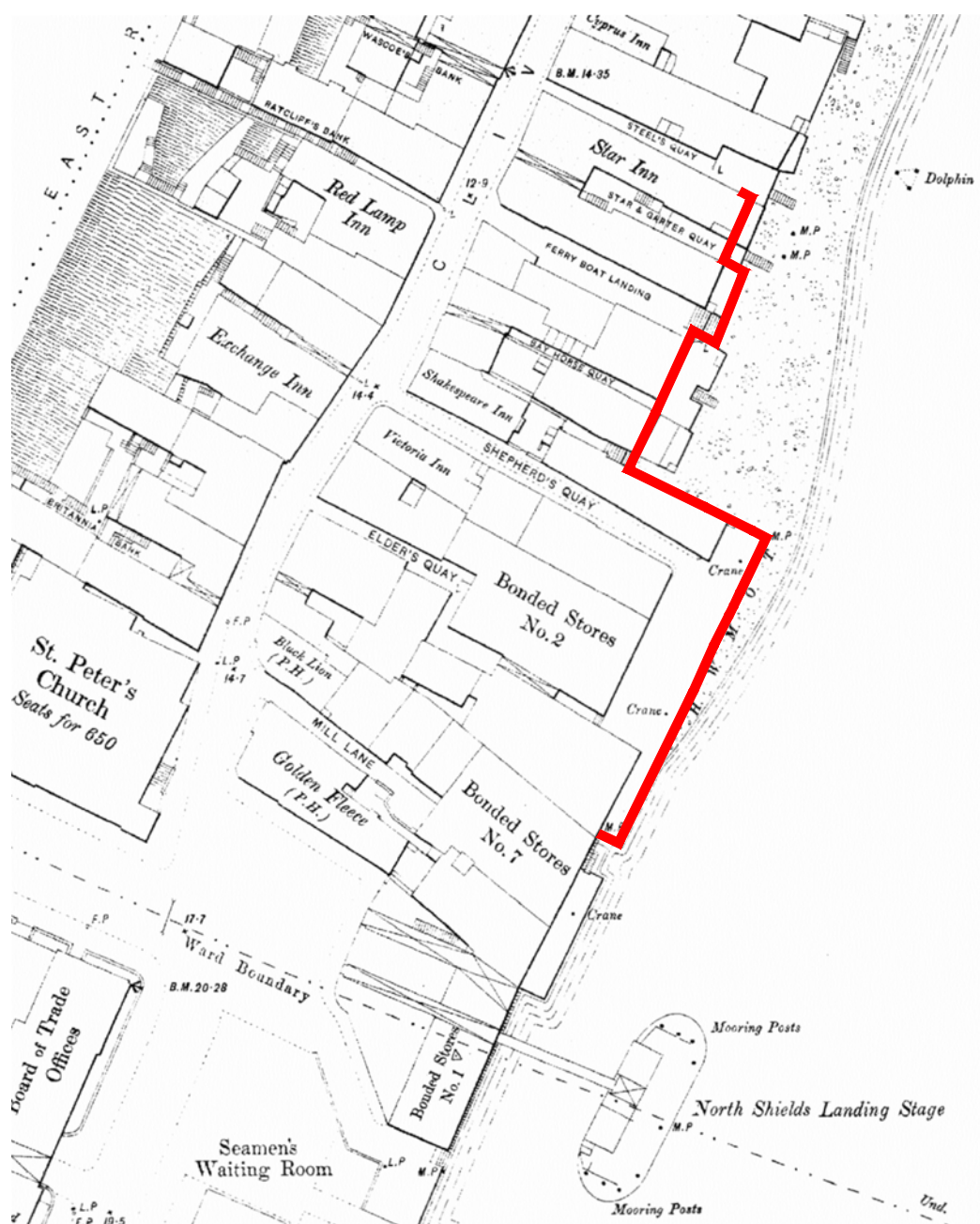
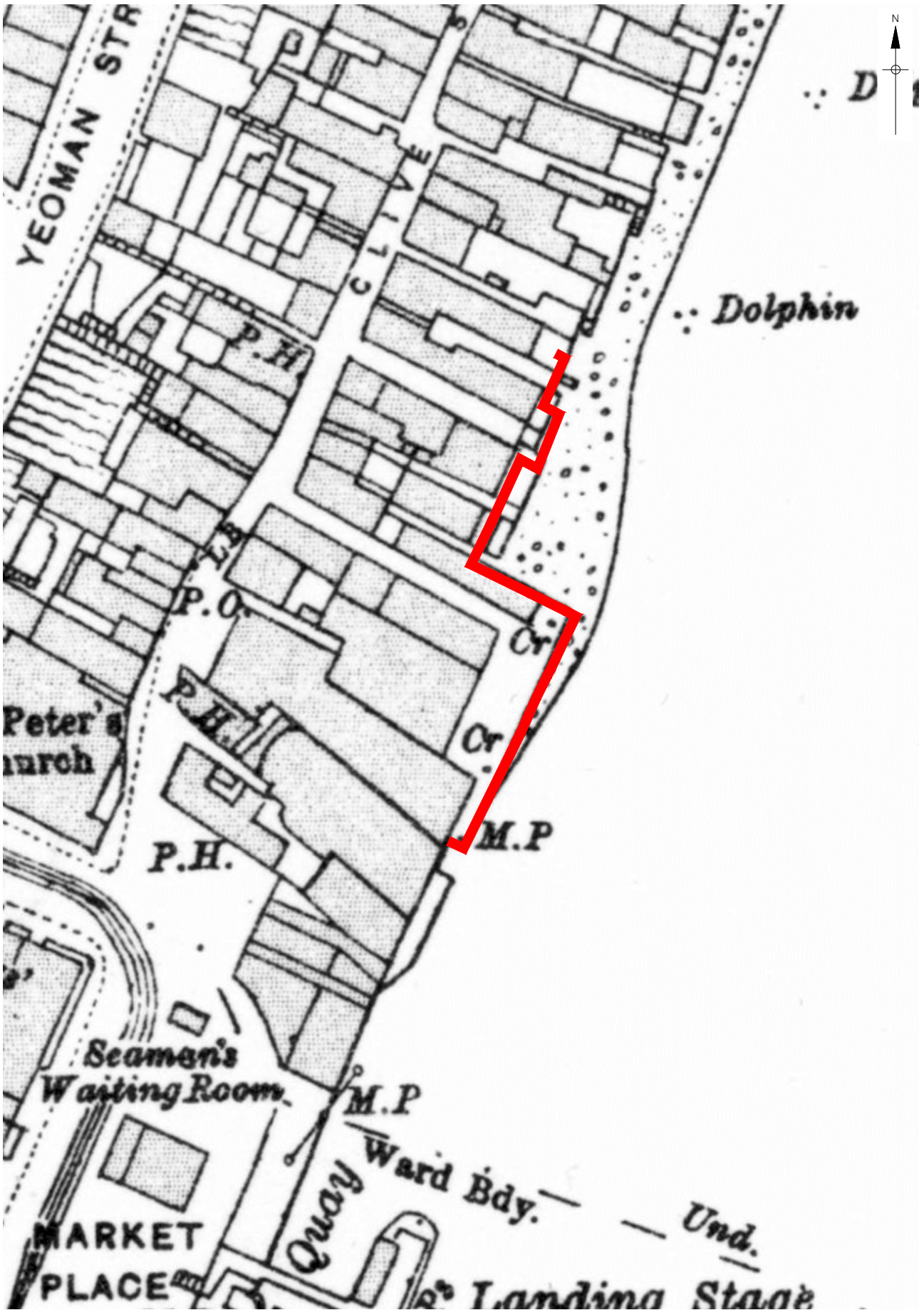
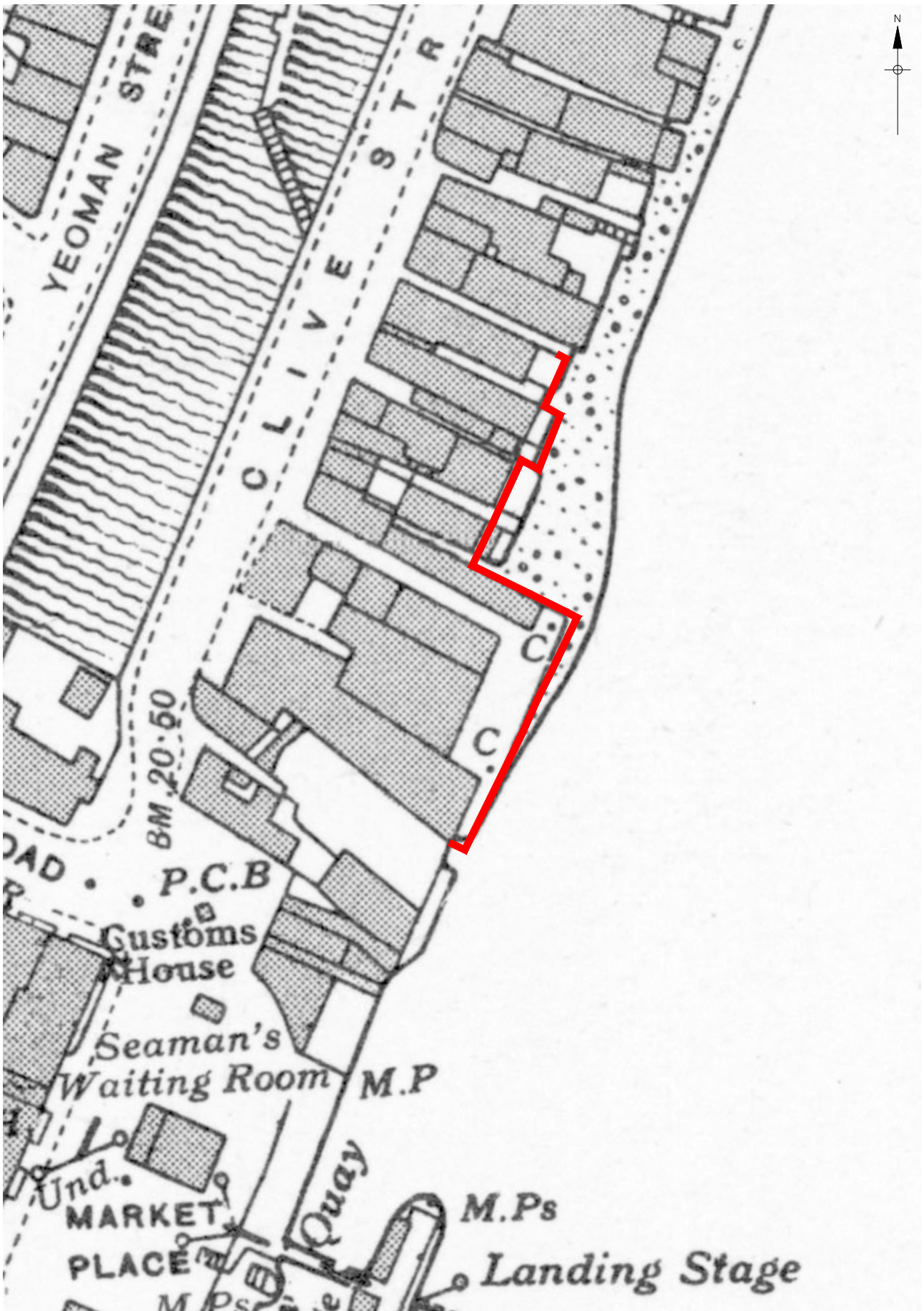


Figure 7
Ordnance Survey map, 1896
1:800 at A4



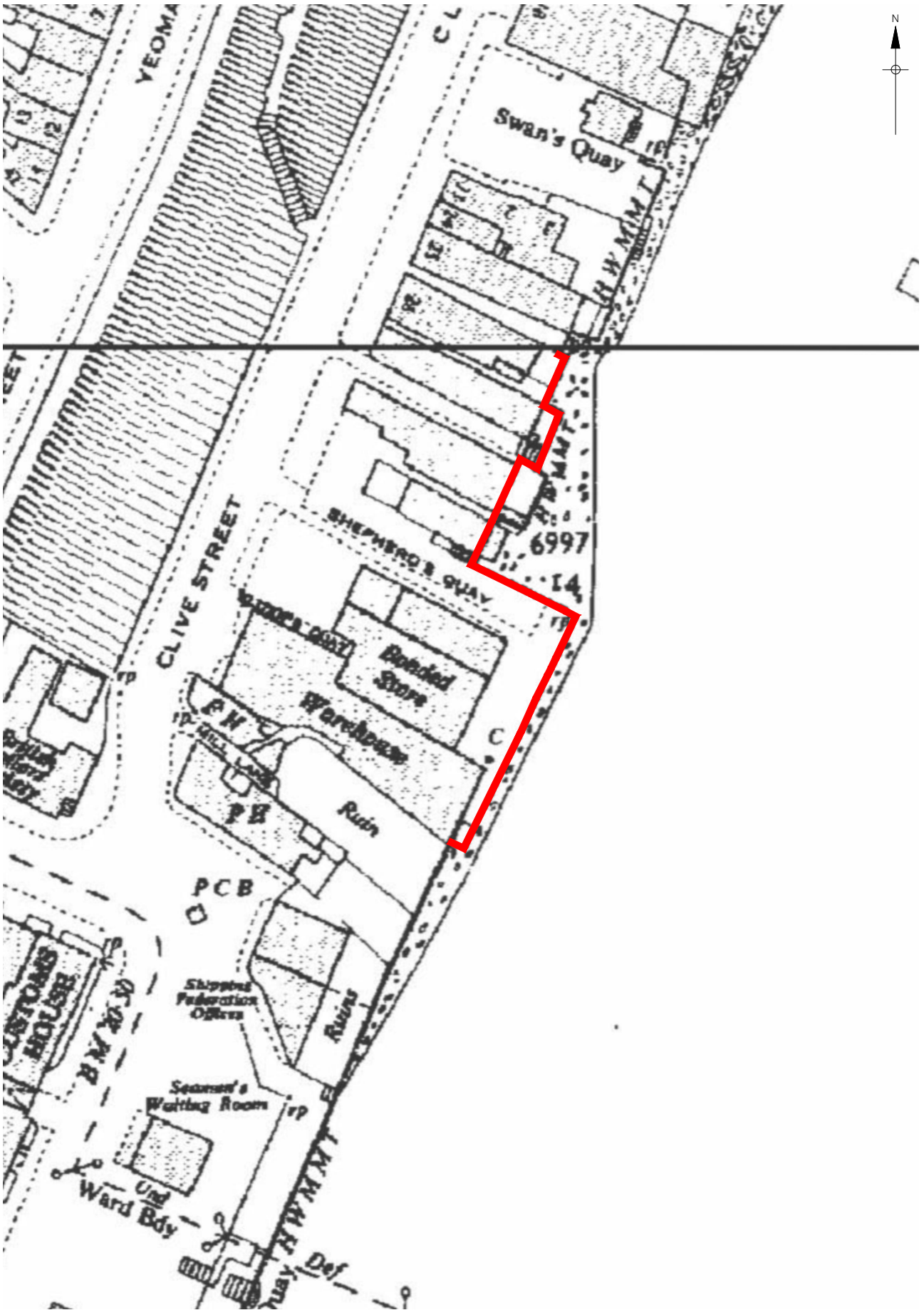
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Figure 8
Ordnance Survey map, 1913
1:800 at A4



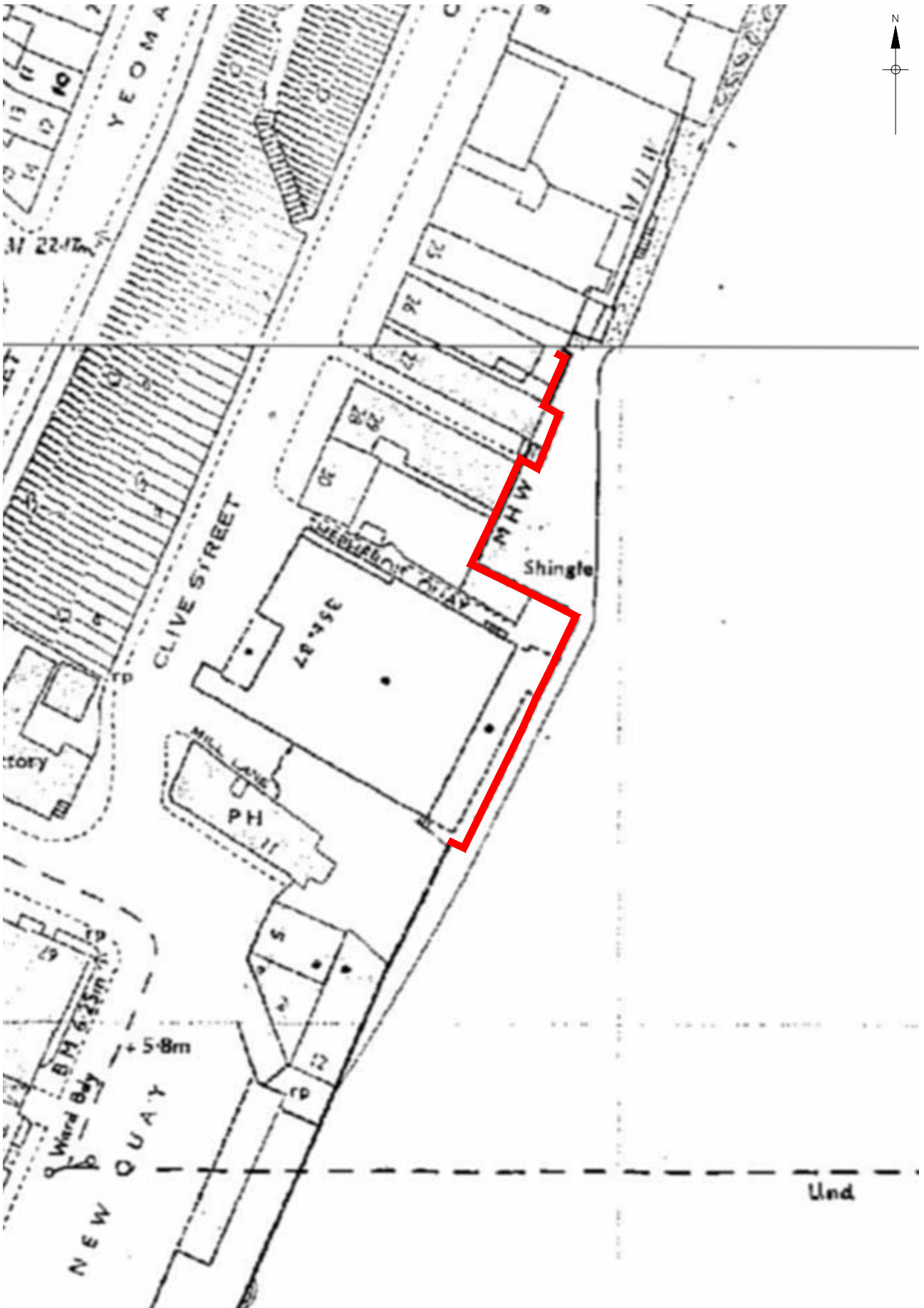
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Figure 9
Ordnance Survey map, 1941
1:800 at A4



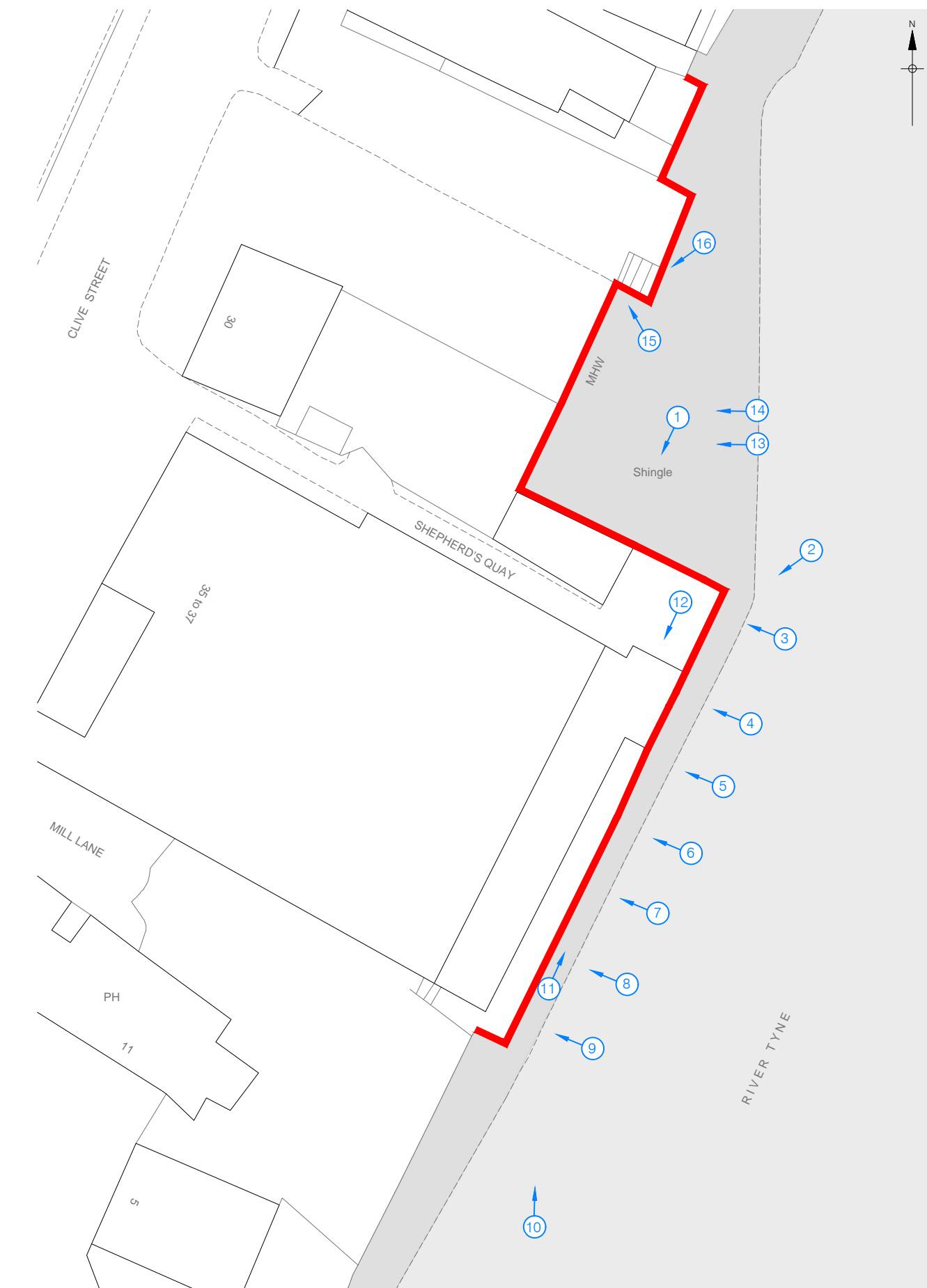
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Figure 10
Ordnance Survey map, 1956
1:800 at A4



0 40m

Figure 11
 Ordnance Survey map, 1979-89
 1:800 at A4



0 20m

Figure 12
 Plate Locations and Directions
 1:400 at A4

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: NNE facing elevation of WNW-ESE aligned quayside wall, view SSW, 2m scale.



Plate 2: North-eastern corner of collapsed quayside wall, view south-west, 2m scale.



Plate 3: ESE facing elevation of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing timber mooring posts and drain, View WNW, 2m scale.



Plate 4: ESE facing elevation of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing concrete and timber deck, View WNW, 2m scale.



Plate 5: ESE facing elevation of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing area of masonry infill, View WNW, 2m scale.



Plate 6: ESE facing elevation of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing timber mooring, View WNW, 2m scale.



Plate 7: ESE facing elevation of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing concrete render to and drain, View WNW, 2m scale.



Plate 8: ESE facing elevation of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing collapsed concrete surface in the foreground, View WNW, 2m scale.



Plate 9: ESE facing elevation of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing collapsed ramp in the foreground, View WNW, 2m scale.



Plate 10: Oblique view of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing collapsed ramp, View north, 2m scale.



Plate 11: Oblique view of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall showing area of bulging, View north.



Plate 12: General view from top of NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall, View north.



Plate 13: NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall facing property 30, View ENE, 2m scale.



Plate 14: NNE-SSW aligned quayside wall facing property 30, View ENE, 2m scale.



Plate 15: Staircase leading to foreshore, View NNW.



Plate 16: Staircase leading to foreshore, View SW.

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