



CASTLETOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTION GROUP

**SITE 8, NAB END, SUNDERLAND'S FORGOTTEN STONES PROJECT,
NORTH HYLTON
SUNDERLAND**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMUNITY EXCAVATION REPORT

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Castletown Neighbourhood Action Group

Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project, North Hylton, Sunderland

Archaeological Community Excavation Report

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Castletown Neighbourhood Action Group to undertake the excavation of archaeological trial trenches and test pits on land at Nab End (Site 8), North Hylton, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear (centred on NGR: NZ 34562 56623). The work was part of the community-based, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Heritage Lottery Funded (HLF) community project. Phase 1 was carried out at the Hylton 'Dam' site (Site 7) and Phase 2 was carried out over a cropmark on land at Wood House Farm, North Hylton (Site 9). The third and final phase of excavation was designed to investigate a small part of the industrial heritage associated with the Nab End area. Nab End comprises a large, south-projecting spur of land surrounded by the River Wear on the east, west and south sides.

The third phase of excavation concentrated on three defined sites at Nab End. The first of these (Area A) consisted of a site on the eastern side of the headland on the north bank of the River Wear. This investigated a possible tip-site of pottery kiln waste and a deposit of white clay possibly used in the manufacturing of ceramic wares at the North Hylton Pottery (Hylton Pot Works). A second site (Area B) investigated a substantial spoil heap of pottery kiln waste situated at the north-east corner of Nab End at the top of a steep sloping bank, immediately to the east of a redundant quarry. This is again believed to be associated with the North Hylton Pottery. The third site (Area C) comprised the investigation on the site of a former brick kiln adjacent to a disused clay pit, on the north-western corner of Nab End.

The archaeological work was undertaken over six days between the 24th July and 30th July 2018, and comprised the excavation of eight small evaluation trenches/test pits at the three defined sites.

At Area A on the eastern side of the Nab End headland, Trench 1 revealed a substantial deposit of white clay within a pit, along with pottery kiln waste material dating to the 19th century. Trench 2 at this site contained modern 20th century material. At Area B, the spoil heap at the top of the bank, four test pits were excavated. Each of these test pits revealed copious amounts of pottery and kiln waste material, including brick fragments, dating from the 19th century. Test Pit 8 at Area B revealed part of what might have been the clay base to a structure of undefined, size, function or date. At Area C, a single trench was excavated across what was thought to be the remains of an old brick kiln. Excavation at this site was not completed due to alternative arrangements being made regarding the deployment of volunteers.

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The evaluation was supervised by the following WA staff: Frank Giecco, Kevin Mounsey, Sue Thompson, and Holly-Ann Carl. The report was written by Kevin Mounsey and Sue Thompson; the figures produced by Adrian Bailey and Helen Phillips. The finds were assessed by Sue Thompson. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director at WA. The report was edited by Megan Stoakley, Finds & Archives Manager at WA, and approved by Martin Railton, WA Associate Director.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In July 2018, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) supervised the excavation of trial trenches and test pits as part of a community based archaeological project at Site 8, Nab End, North Hylton, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear (centred on NGR: NZ 34562 56623; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Castletown Neighbourhood Action Group as part of 'Sunderland's Forgotten Stones', a Heritage Lottery Funded (HLF) community project. This took the form of the archaeological excavation of eight small evaluation trenches and test pits across three defined areas on the Nab End headland.

1.1.2 The trenches were excavated to investigate parts of the industrial heritage of the Nab End headland. Sites A and B on the eastern bank of the headland and the north-eastern corner were primarily chosen in order to evaluate what appeared to be pottery kiln waste dumps. These are likely, but not conclusively, associated with the North Hylton Pottery works, the remains of which still survive close to the three sites (Figure 1).

1.1.3 The North Hylton pottery was established by William Maling of Hendon Lodge, Sunderland in 1762. It had a river frontage for the shipment of goods and was situated near good beds of natural clay (Baker 1984, 45). In July 1815, the business moved to Ouseburn Bridge on Tyneside. However, the pottery at North Hylton continued to operate after 1815, run by John Philips or his son, as a small concern. Production of earthenware continued at the Hylton Works until about 1848. A prospectus offering the pottery for sale by auction was published in 1849. In an 1851 Census the pottery is recorded as 'going rapidly to decay' (*Ibid*). Of the wares produced at the Hylton Pot Works, very little is known to survive from the early years. Any pottery sherds recovered from Sites A and B had the potential to be of an early manufacturing date. If so, their retrieval and analysis would be highly significant in the study of early Hylton Pot Works wares.

1.1.4 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which was developed in consultation with Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeological Officer (TWAO).

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The WSI (WA 2017a) was produced to provide a specific methodology for the evaluation, in accordance with discussions held between Wardell Armstrong

Archaeology and Jennifer Morrison (TWAO). This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

- 1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of community archaeological evaluation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014a), the Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (2014b) and in accordance with the WA fieldwork manual (2017b).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a), the Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (2014b) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014c).

2.2 Archaeological Fieldwork

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised a geophysical survey and the excavation of nine trenches and test pits, which were located to target potential pottery dumps associated with the former North Hylton Pottery (Figures 2-4). Results obtained from each trench are outlined in Section 4. A brief summary of the geophysical survey results are included in the report.

2.2.2 The general aims of the investigation were:

- to investigate and record any pottery dumps;
- to locate and investigate any surviving archaeology associated with the early North Hylton pottery;
- to enhance the understanding of the site.

2.2.3 All trenches were cleared of modern overburden, rubble and backfill deposits by hand under close archaeological supervision. The investigation areas were subsequently cleaned by hand and recorded fully according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2017b).

2.2.4 Finds of potential archaeological interest were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were cleaned, identified, quantified and recorded according to standard guidelines (*ibid.*). The finds will be returned to the client upon completion of the project.

2.2.5 On completion of the fieldwork, the evaluation trenches and test pits were backfilled with the excavated material and levelled. The test pits excavated within wooded

areas were backfilled and covered with leaves and branches as requested by the Durham Wildlife Services ecologists.

- 2.2.6 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be retained at the WA Carlisle office until a suitable repository is identified (e.g. Sunderland Local Studies Library / Sunderland Winter Gardens). Copies of the report will be sent to the Tyne and Wear HER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WA18, HYL/C, CL11911/18**.
- 2.2.7 Wardell Armstrong supports the **Online AccesS** to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-330187**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 North Hylton, once a separate village, is a suburb of the city of Sunderland in the county of Tyne and Wear. It is situated between Sunderland and Washington, along the A1231 and A19. The three areas investigated at Nab End are located to the north of the River Wear, to the south of the A1231 and to the west of the A19 (Figure 1). The site is bound by the river to the south, and is centred at Ordnance Survey grid reference NZ 34562 56623.

3.1.2 The bedrock geology consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 309 to 312 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The superficial deposit comprises clay and silt of Devensian glaciolacustrine deposits. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS online 2018).

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 This historical background is intended only as a summary of events within the immediate vicinity of the study area. A more detailed study of the site was produced in 2017 in a Heritage Impact Assessment report produced by Wardell Armstrong (WA 2017c).

3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** The earliest recorded evidence of human activity at Hylton is the documentary evidence for find-spots of prehistoric flint tools at North Hylton and Hylton Grange. A prehistoric log boat was also discovered at North Hylton.

3.2.3 **Romano – British:** Evidence of Roman activity within the area of Hylton remains vague. Hylton is the site of one of two disputable Roman crossings of the River Wear. A large mass of laid stones (Brigg Stones) with an oak framework has been suggested as either a Roman bridge or dam / weir, however, there is no archaeological or documentary evidence to support this. Furthermore, recent excavations on the south bank of the River Wear at the proposed site of the Brigg Stones found no secure evidence of a Roman structure crossing the river (WA 2017d). Stones from the supposed bridge or dam were reported to have been re-used as part of the Hylton Ferry landing to the south of the river bank.

- 3.2.4 **Anglo-Saxon – Medieval:** The Township of Hylton (also Hilton) was part of the parish of Monkwearmouth; it was bounded on the west by the Township of Washington, on the north by the Township of Boldon, on the east by the Township of Southwick and by the River Wear on the south. At this point, the area of North Hylton most likely comprised only small agricultural settlements or farms.
- 3.2.5 An Anglo-Saxon brooch has been discovered in the wider area of Hylton, when it was held off Durham. The first documentary reference to Hylton Chapel dates from 1157, but the first reference specifically to a village is from 1323 in a grant by Robert Hilton which refers to the freemen and cotmen of Hilton. Hylton was under the ownership of the Hilton family, most likely from around the late 12th century. Hylton remained with the Hilton family until the middle of the 18th century, when the last Baron died.
- 3.2.6 The earliest definitive reference to the Hylton Ferry dates from 1322 when Baron Hylton granted to his chaplain "the Passage of Bovisferry", for which the chaplain was responsible to provide a proper boat. The Hylton family ceased to be responsible for maintaining the ferry in 1750. The responsibility passed then to the occupants of Wood House Farm. The ferry finally closed in 1957.
- 3.2.7 **Post-Medieval – Modern:** Hylton was the site of a Civil War skirmish in 1644, referred to as 'The Battle of Hylton'. In the following centuries Hylton began its development into an industrial area. One of the earliest modern industrial firms to be established at Hylton was a copperas works, said to be founded circa 1750.
- 3.2.8 In the following years, the pottery industry grew rapidly in Hylton, with the opening of Low Ford Pottery at South Hylton in 1794, and Maling's Pottery Works at North Hylton in 1762. New buildings were erected in the area leading down to the river in 1836. The Low Ford pottery works closed in the 1860s and re-opened for a short while as South Hylton Bottle Works; by 1817, this too had closed down.
- 3.2.9 The Maling Pottery works, established in 1762, moved to Ouseburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1815. The Maling Family, who established the pottery, also bought the Wood House estate in North Hylton from the Hylton Family in 1743, turning it into a small industrial and agricultural complex.
- 3.2.10 With the constant development of industry in the 18th and 19th century, Wood House grew from a small farmyard to a complex of farm buildings. A windmill was erected to the front of the farm, but fell out of use by the early 19th century. By the mid-19th century, some brickfields, a tar distillery, shipbuilding yards, a quarry, a rail network,

cranes, a public house and over 30 dwellings developed within the surrounding area of Wood House Farm. At this point, the farm itself was a courtyard farm with an attached gin-gang or horse-wheel house.

- 3.2.11 In the centre of the present-day complex was a winding engine house with a chimney, set at a different orientation to the other structures, which relates directly to an old railway incline down to the river. Fronting it are a sequence of cells for loading waggons, or for storage, below from the railway above.
- 3.2.12 Besides pottery, brick-making was also a common industry around North and South Hylton. While shipbuilding was of some importance at Hylton, most of the known shipbuilding yards are early structures which did not successfully make the transition from wooden ships to the more modern iron ships, although various iron works and possible related furnaces and smithies are known to have existed in the area. The importance of Hylton as an industrial centre declined with the relocation of the shipbuilding and pottery industries to locations on the lower Wear and Tyne in the second half of the 19th century.
- 3.2.13 New industries developed at Hylton, including cementworks, brickworks and naphtha works. Various other industries were known to exist in the surrounding area, such as saw mills, a forge foundry and numerous quarries. A large number of religious buildings such as chapels, churches and meeting houses were built, as well as residential properties, schools and public houses.
- 3.2.14 New industrial and residential estates, a dual-carriageway road system and a Nissan car factory now dominate the area.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.3.1 In September 2012, North-East Archaeological Research Ltd (NEAR) carried out an archaeological desk based assessment of 'The Briggstones Site, Hylton, Sunderland.' The report concluded that in the prehistoric period there was some evidence of the River Wear being used for hunting and local trade. Middle and Late Bronze Age implements had been found relatively close to the site. Roman coins, mainly of 4th century date, have only been recorded some distance from the river. There is no archaeological evidence to support Roman activity in the area and Roman material culture is not plentiful on or near the site (North-East Archaeological Research Ltd 2012).

- 3.3.2 In September 2012 Phase Site Investigations carried out a magnetic geophysical survey over land at Wood House Farm, North Hylton (Site 9; Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project) in order to investigate a crop-mark shown in a 1975 aerial photograph. The survey results did produce some ephemeral linear features which seemed to correspond with parts of the crop-mark. Several other geophysical anomalies were also noted in the survey with the potential to be sub-surface archaeological features. It was thought that they may be associated with agricultural or geological features (Phase Site Investigations 2012).
- 3.3.3 In 2014, CFA Archaeology carried out an assessment as part of an environmental statement which was undertaken for the Woodhouse Farm Solar PV Array (WA 2017c).
- 3.3.4 In 2017 Wardell Armstrong carried out a Heritage Impact Assessment for Hellen's Group on Land at Wood House Farm, North Hylton, Sunderland Tyne and Wear. This was ahead of a planning application for development of the site for residential purposes (*ibid*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PROJECT RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The third phase of the community project comprised a geophysical survey, and the excavation of trial trenches and test pits over three separate areas across Nab End (Figures 1 - 4). Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated on the south-eastern edge of the Nab End headland (Area A), and Test Pit 7 was located at the site of an old brick kiln which is recorded on old maps (Area C). The remaining test pits were excavated within a wooded area to the south of a pond and Wood House Farm (Area B). Here the location of pottery dumps was close to the site of the former Maling pottery at Manor House Farm.

4.1.2 Excavation of the test pits and trenches was carried out by hand. Volunteers excavated the test pits and trenches under close archaeological supervision, recovering any artefacts present.

4.2 Trench and Test Pit Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1** (Figure 5; Plate 2): Trench 1 was located within Area A, on the south-eastern edge of the Nab End headland, close to the River Wear. It was located adjacent to an area of pottery waste which could be observed on the river mud during low tide (Plate 1). The trench was located so as to avoid any disturbance of the river bank. Trench 1 was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 9.70m in length by 1.40m in width (Plate 2). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. The yellow / brown sandy natural substrate (**102**) was seen at an average depth of 0.30m, sealed by dark brown, silty topsoil (**101**).

4.2.2 The trench was dog-legged at the western end to allow the investigation of a large steep-sided pit [**109**]. The overall shape of the pit was unknown as it was only partially seen in plan. The pit was filled by a firm white clay deposit (**104**) which also contained fragments of slag, kiln furniture and saggars, along with sherds of pottery (Plate 3).

4.2.3 Two small possible postholes were recorded in the eastern part of the trench; cut [**105**] measured 0.34m by 0.35m, and was filled by a loose silt (**106**). Cut [**107**] measured 0.30m by 0.10m, and was filled by silt (**108**). Each posthole was roughly circular with a flattish base.

- 4.2.4 **Trench 2** (Figure 6; Plate 4): Trench 2 was located towards the middle of Area A, targeting a hollow feature with raised edges. The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 3.0m by 1.0m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.62m exposing a loose sandy natural deposit (**201**), sealed by topsoil (**200**). A large steep-sided oval pit [**204**] was cut into the natural sand (**201**) (Plate 5). This pit was filled by a dark brown sand (**205**) containing post-medieval pottery and kiln furniture, along with modern plastics and a stainless-steel knife.
- 4.2.5 **Test Pits 3, 4, 5 and 8** (Figure 3; Plates 6, 7, 9, and 10) were situated within Area B and each measured 1m by 1m. Natural geological deposits were not encountered within any of the test pits.
- 4.2.6 **Test Pit 3** (Figure 7; Plates 6 and 7) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m exposing a very hard deposit of kiln waste and post-medieval pottery (**303**), which appeared to form a surface, sealed by a hard layer of black burnt material (**302**) containing occasional pottery sherds and slag fragments. This was overlaid by a friable grey brown silt (**301**) with frequent pottery sherds, kiln furniture and saggars beneath a friable sandy silt topsoil (**300**).
- 4.2.7 **Test Pit 4** (Figure 8; Plate 9) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m, into a loose ashy deposit (**402**), overlaid by loose silty sand (**401**) containing very frequent pottery, kiln furniture and saggars, and sealed by topsoil (**400**) containing brick and pottery. The test pit was half-sectioned due to the presence of large tree roots.
- 4.2.8 **Test Pit 5** (Figure 9; Plate 10) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m, into a hard dump layer (**502**) similar to deposit (**303**). This was overlaid by a loose black deposit (**501**), and sealed by a thick topsoil (**500**) containing frequent pottery and kiln furniture. It was noticed that glazed red earthenware sherds were much more frequent within deposit (**502**) than the white pottery sherds seen in topsoil (**500**).
- 4.2.9 **Test Pit 6** was not excavated due to the presence of tree roots. A large quantity of pottery and kiln furniture was recovered from an area south of Test Pit 4, which had been exposed by animal burrowing. This was given the context number (**600**). Material recovered appears similar to that recovered from Test Pit 4.
- 4.2.10 **Trench 7** (Figure 4; Plate 11) was excavated over the suspected structure of an old brick kiln on the north-west corner of Nab End (Area C). The trench, measuring 3.0m by 1.0m, was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 0.45m, exposing a red clay bank rather than a wall of stone or brick. Occasional overfired and 'blown' bricks

were recovered from the vicinity, although none from within the trench itself. Due to site and time constraints, Test Pit 7 was not fully excavated.

4.2.11 **Test Pit 8** (Figure 10; Plate 12) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m at which depth a hard deposit (**804**) was revealed, which contained large saggar fragments and pottery. This appeared to form a surface, as seen in Test Pit 3 (**303**). This was overlain with a compact deposit of burnt material (**803**), sealed by a deposit of saggar fragments and slag (**802**). A clay and sandstone deposit (**801**) overlying (**802**) formed a possible platform, which was only partially seen within the test pit. This possible structure was not investigated beyond the test pit. Topsoil (**800**) lay above deposit (**802**) and partially covered deposit (**801**).

4.2.12 A large square sandstone block, similar to those seen at Wood House Farm, was situated adjacent to Test Pit 8 (Plate 13). It was clearly not in-situ but the location near the possible platform (**801**) is perhaps noteworthy.

4.3 **Geophysical Survey**

4.3.1 Volunteers, supervised by archaeologists, carried out an earth resistance geophysical survey on land at Area A as part of the project.

4.3.2 The earth resistance survey was carried out using Geoscan RM15 Resistance Meter over a 20.0m grid. The survey results (grey scale image Plate 15) shows areas of high resistance as darker shading. This is the result of 'hard' features e.g. walls and / or stone rubble. The lighter shading suggests areas of low resistance, the result of 'soft' features e.g. ditches and / or pits. The results showed a clear diagonal break, aligned east-west, between areas of high resistance and low resistance. No archaeological excavation took place to investigate the geophysical anomalies.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of 7,159 artefacts, weighing 220,214g, were recovered during the community archaeological project on land at Nab End, North Hylton, Sunderland. A further 27 artefacts, weighing a total of 158g, were assigned small find numbers. The artefacts were in poor to moderate condition.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011) and EAC (2014). The project has the unique identifier **WA 2017 / HYL-C / CL11911**.
- 5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and, where necessary, further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Sue Thompson.
- 5.1.5 Quantification of artefacts by material and context is given in Tables 1 and 2, Appendix 3.

5.2 Medieval Ceramics

- 5.2.1 A single sherd of possible medieval pottery, weighing 6g, was recovered from topsoil (**300**) (Table 1). The body sherd is a sandy oxidised body sherd and is unglazed. The sherd is in moderate condition, and was abraded.
- 5.2.2 A date of 13th - 15th century is likely; whilst the presence of medieval pottery is of interest, the sherd is fairly abraded and not necessarily in its original site of deposition.
- 5.2.3 As the medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil deposits, no further work is required.

5.3 Post-medieval Pottery

- 5.3.1 A total of 4,428 sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 47,074g, was recovered during the excavations at Nab End (Table 1). Of these, 1,613 sherds weighing 9,717g were recovered from the Trenches 1 and 2 in Area A, and 2,336 sherds weighing

- 23,978g, from the test pits in Area B. The remaining pottery sherds were recovered from unstratified deposits across Nab End. The sherds are in poor to good condition.
- 5.3.2 The earliest post-medieval pottery comprises a small quantity of slipware sherds, and it was noted that both glazed and biscuit ware are present in the assemblage.
- 5.3.3 Coarse red earthenware sherds comprise pottery vessels with both black and brown glaze, some with a yellow glazed interior. Similar utilitarian vessels were made in local potteries from the 17th to 20th centuries, but these examples are most likely to date to the 19th century. The sherds include large storage vessels, and wide-mouthed vessels such as pancheons.
- 5.3.4 The most frequent pottery fabric in the assemblage was refined white earthenware, both glazed and biscuit ware, and recovered from almost every context of the investigations, with the exception of the brick kiln site. The pottery is domestic; household crockery such as plates, cups, bowls, teapots and jugs form the majority of the assemblage (Hilyard 2005; Casella and Croucher 2010). It is very likely that some of the sherds represent the large jugs typical of Sunderland potteries in the 19th century (Plate 14), but the small size of most of the sherds make it difficult to confidently identify vessel types (Moore & Ross 1997, 25-34). Some sherds identified as bowls might have been jugs, although in fact, while occasional handles were recovered, very few spouts were recovered.
- 5.3.5 Decoration comprised Transfer Print in a range of colours and patterns. Frequent examples of transfer print on biscuit ware vessels was seen, although none with the poems and verses typical of Sunderland wares. Banded wares and mocha wares, a form of mass-produced slipware, were also recovered both as glazed and biscuit ware. Sponge wares, and stoneware jars and bottles were seen infrequently, and are some of the small number of pottery artefacts not produced on site. A transfer printed teacup base was recorded as Small find 4.
- 5.3.6 Several manufacturer's stamps were noted on both glazed and biscuit white earthen wares and given Small Find numbers **8, 9, 10, 11, 12** and **13** (Table 2). The partial stamps are DAWSON (**301**), Dixon, AUSTIN & CO (**600**), (**401**), DIXON, PHILLIPS & CO (**401**) and MOORE & CO (U/S Tr 1). The stamps all post-date the North Hylton Maling factory (Stephen Smith online 2018), and largely date to between 1818 and 1865.

5.3.7 Vessel types represented in the post-medieval pottery assemblage are domestic, utilitarian wares. It is interesting that there do not appear to be any of the plaques which are typical of the early Maling wares, nor is there any lusterware.

5.3.8 A date of late 18th to 20th century is appropriate for these artefacts; the majority of the pottery is 19th century in date.

5.4 Saggars

5.4.1 A total of 456 saggar fragments, weighing a combined weight of 105,925g, were recovered. Due to the large quantity of saggar fragments, 258 undiagnostic fragments, weighing 21,182g, were discarded. The fragments were in moderate to good condition.

5.4.2 Coarse white saggar fragments were seen across Nab End with frequent splashes of glaze and stacking scars. Saggars were commonly employed in post-medieval pottery kilns to protect finer pottery vessels from the intense heat of the kiln. A range of saggar sizes was recovered from North Hilton, with walls measuring between 10mm and 20mm for the most part.

5.4.3 Several large fragments of a much thicker and heavier saggar-like item, 60mm in thickness, were recovered from the hard, burnt deposits seen the test pits in Area B. It is unclear what exactly they were used for, but their size and vitrified state suggests they were used for firing small items at very high temperatures within the kilns.

5.4.4 A late 18th to 19th century date is appropriate for the saggars.

5.5 Kiln Furniture

5.5.1 A total of 2,018 fragments of kiln furniture, weighing a total of 7,010g, were recovered during the project (Table 1).

5.5.2 Both hand-made and mass-produced small trivets, stilts and cockspurs were found, most of which were white earthenware, with occasional red earthenware examples. Most were unglazed although glazed examples are also present. These small items of kiln furniture were used to separate pottery vessels during firing within the kiln.

5.5.3 A fragment of a hand-made stilt support was recorded as Small Find **7**, due to practice-slip feathering noted on it.

5.5.4 The majority of kiln furniture is likely to be 19th century in date.

5.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 5.6.1 A total of 43 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 93g, were recovered as bulk finds. A decorated stem fragment with a leaf border was recorded as Small Find 1. The clay pipe fragments mostly comprise stems, with occasional bowl fragments. The fragments are in moderate to good condition.
- 5.6.2 No maker's stamps are present on the stems. Moulded decoration was noted on some of the bowl fragments but were too small to identify. Rilling was noted below the rim of one bowl fragment
- 5.6.3 The clay pipes are all likely to date to the late 18th to 19th century.
- 5.6.4 No further work is required on the clay tobacco pipe assemblage.

5.7 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.7.1 A total of 73 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 28,798g, were recovered from the excavations. The fragments are in moderate to good condition.
- 5.7.2 The CBM artefacts comprise later post-medieval brick and roof tile fragments; bricks in both red and white fabrics were present, and while none are frogged or have manufacturers stamps, they are most likely of 19th century date.
- 5.7.3 Frequent red bricks were seen in the vicinity of the old brick kiln (Area C). These were wire-cut with no frogs, and had 'blown' in the kiln, resulting in mis-shapen bricks. This type of artefact is a good indicator of brickworks in the vicinity. However, the bricks were not recovered from a feature or stratified context, and could have been transported into the site, for instance, to repair the footpaths through the woods.
- 5.7.4 Occasional partially-vitrified bricks were recovered from test pits in Area B which may have formed part of kiln features.
- 5.7.5 No further analysis is warranted.

5.8 Flint

- 5.8.1 Eleven flint pieces, weighing 121g, were recovered (Table 1). The flint fragments comprise burnt flint fragments and abraded nodules. No worked flint was recovered.
- 5.8.2 Flint is not a native stone in the North East, however, flint was brought to the North-East coast and the River Wear as ballast and is therefore commonly found close to the river.

5.8.3 Flint was also used in pottery and glass production, with flint fired to a high temperature, before being ground and it is possible that some of these fragments, particularly the burnt pieces, could relate to the pottery or glass production waste seen elsewhere across the site. Old maps suggest a windmill close to the site of Wood House Farm which could have been used to grind the flints for pottery manufacture although a location is currently unknown.

5.8.4 No further work is warranted.

5.9 Glass

5.9.1 A total of 29 fragments of glass, weighing 660g, were recovered. The fragments were in moderate condition.

5.9.2 The assemblage includes both green and clear fragments, and comprise both hand-blown and machine-made bottles. The earliest bottles were large wine bottles dating to the 19th century, along with mineral water and beer bottles dating from the 19th to 20th century (Licence 2015). A small quantity of window glass shards was also collected.

5.9.3 A single orange bead, Small Find **2**, was recovered from the modern pit in Trench 2, which could either be glass or amber. A broad date of post-medieval to modern has been attributed to this artefact.

5.9.4 No further work is necessary on the glass shards.

5.10 Metal

5.10.1 A total of 78 metal artefacts, weighing 9,006g, were recovered. The metal finds included iron, lead and copper and were in poor condition with many of the artefacts showing signs of corrosion. A small copper alloy button, and a very worn half penny coin were recorded as small finds (Table 2).

5.10.2 The metal finds are post-medieval to modern in date.

5.10.3 No further work is warranted on the metal artefacts.

5.11 Statement of Potential

5.11.1 The finds assemblage recovered during the third phase of the community project relates closely to the pottery production that was taking place at North Hylton in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Frequent biscuit-fired pottery sherds and saggars, along with small kiln furniture and glazed wares in both red and white earthenware

were recovered. Further study of the assemblage may be of interest regarding ceramic ware production at the North Hylton pottery.

5.11.2 Except for a small quantity of abraded medieval pottery sherd, the finds assemblage is of late post-medieval date.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The investigation comprised the excavation of trenches and test pits located within three distinct areas across Nab End, North Hylton. Two trenches were excavated near the site of pottery waste seen on the river bank on the promontory of Nab End, and a single trench investigated a possible structure of an old brick kiln further to the west. The remaining test pits were excavated in a wooded area below Wood House Farm, targeting an area of pottery waste material.
- 6.1.2 Due to the concentration of large pottery sherds and kiln waste seen on the east side of the promontory at Nab End on the river bank, the two trenches were excavated within the adjacent field (Area A; Figure 2). A large pit seen in Trench 1 was almost certainly linked to the nearby North Hylton pottery production site, however, due to the erosion of the riverbank, evidence for earlier structures no longer survived.
- 6.1.3 A small quantity of pottery waste was recovered from Trench 2; however, no structures were observed. A single large pit within the hollow area contained modern material and can therefore be considered a modern feature.
- 6.1.4 Geophysics was also carried out on this field and revealed two separate, distinct areas, one of high resistance and one of low resistance. It suggested a large east-west aligned feature.
- 6.1.5 The test pits excavated within Area B (Figure 3) produced copious quantities of post-medieval pottery, kiln furniture, saggars and occasional slag. Towards the north of Area B, very hard compact layers containing burnt material and thick heavy saggars were seen in Test pits 3, 5 and 8. It was also noted that these trenches produced more red earthenware and occasional slipware, which pre-dates the white earthenwares.
- 6.1.6 Towards the south of the area loose deposits were noted containing frequent pottery sherds, the majority of which comprised white biscuit ware and small kiln furniture, *e.g.* cockspurs and trivets etc. Loose, burnt material with frequent slag and clinker was recovered from Test Pits 4 and 5.
- 6.1.7 A single trench was excavated at the site of an old brick kiln at the west side of Nab End (Area C; Figure 4). Trench 7 was located across an overgrown mound. It was expected that evidence of a former building relating to a brick kiln on the site would be revealed; however, when excavated, the mound proved to be a clay bank rather than a brick or stone structure. Excavation in this trench was not completed.

- 6.1.8 Most of the pottery recovered during the project is early 19th century in date and unlikely to be part of the original Maling factory. However, several stamps were recovered which date to the early 19th century, just after the Maling factory had moved to Newcastle.
- 6.1.9 The test pits in Area B, in the wooded area below Wood House Farm, provided evidence of nearby pottery production. The pits clearly showed tipped layers of pottery kiln waste rather than mixed, general refuse deposits. Test pit 8 was excavated on the south-eastern edge of a potential stone and clay structure. The small area covered by the test pit meant that it could not, with total certainty, said to be the remains of a structure or what its function might have been.
- 6.1.10 North Hylton retains remnants of the 18th and 19th centuries industrial heritage that Sunderland was built on. The third phase of the community archaeology project offered a glimpse of this, particularly with regard to pottery production. While the excavations cannot claim to have unearthed evidence of the original 18th century Maling pottery, it did provide evidence of that the manufacture of pottery continued into the early part of the 19th century.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 9.70m Width: 1.40m Orientation: East-West

Min Depth: 0.30m Max Depth: 0.64m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Topsoil	0.10m
101	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m
102	Natural	Loose sand	-
103	Deposit	Riverbank – Topsoil?	-
104	Fill	Firm white clay, occasional pottery. Fill of [107]	0.40
105	Cut	Possible posthole	0.10m
106	Fill	Loose grey sand – fill of posthole [105]	0.10m
107	Cut	Posthole	0.30m
108	Fill	Loose grey sand – fill of posthole [107]	0.30m
109	Cut	Clay filled pit	0.40m

Trench 2

Length: 3.0m Width: 1.0m Orientation: North-East/South-West

Min Depth: 0.58m Max Depth: 1.62m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
200	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30
201	Natural	Sand	0.65m
202	VOID		
203	VOID		
204	Cut	Modern pit	0.62m
205	Fill	Firm brown sand	0.62m

Test Pit 3

Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0m

Max Depth: 0.60m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
300	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m
301	Deposit	Friable grey brown silt	0.07m
302	Deposit	Hard black layer	0.05m
303	Deposit	Very compact deposit, frequent large saggars, pottery	0.27m+

Test Pit 4

Length: 1.0m

Width: 1.0m

Min Depth: 0.25m Max Depth: 0.90m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
400	Deposit	Topsoil	0.22m
401	Deposit	Ashy deposit, frequent pottery	0.60m
402	Deposit	Loose ashy layer	0.12m

Test Pit 5

Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0 m

Max Depth: 0.65m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
500	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m
501	Deposit	Black dump deposit, frequent slag, pottery	0.30m
502	Deposit	Dump deposit – saggars and red earthenware	0.10m+

Test Pit 6 - Unexcavated

Trench 7

Length: 3.0m Width: 1.0m Orientation: East - West

Min Depth: 0.10m Max Depth: 0.45m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
700	Deposit	Topsoil	0.10m
701	Deposit	Clay Bank	0.40m

Test Pit 8

Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0m

Min Depth: 0.05m Max Depth: 0.60m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
800	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m
801	Deposit	Clay and sandstone - possible platform?	0.25m
802	Deposit	Very compact deposit, saggars fragments and slag	0.10m
803	Deposit	Black cinder layer	0.10m+
804	Deposit	Very compact, saggars fragments and pottery	0.10m+

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1; Saggars and pottery waste on river mud (**100**). Looking south-east 2x1m Scale



Plate 2; Trench 1. Looking north-east 2 x 1m Scale



Plate 3; Trench 1. Section across Pit [109] filled by white clay (104): Looking south-east 1m and 0.4m Scale



Plate 4; Trench 2. Pre-Ex of Pit [204] looking north-east. 1m and 0.5m Scale



Plate 5; Trench 2. Section across Pit [204] looking south-east. 1m Scale



Plate 6; Test Pit 3 showing top of deposit (303). Looking north-east. 1m Scale



Plate 7; Test Pit 3. Section through (303) showing large saggars. Looking south-west.
1m Scale



Plate 8; Test Pit 4. Brandon showing off all his hard work!



Plate 9; Test Pit 4. South facing section. Looking north. 1m Scale



Plate 10; Test Pit 5 facing south-west. 1m Scale



Plate 11; Trench 7. Clay bank (501): facing north-east. 1m and 0.5m Scale



Plate 12; Test Pit 8. Clay bank (501): facing north-east. 0.5m Scale



Plate 13; Large sandstone block at backfilled site of Test Pit 8



Plate 14; Example of a Sunderland jug, Courtesy of Keith Cockerill

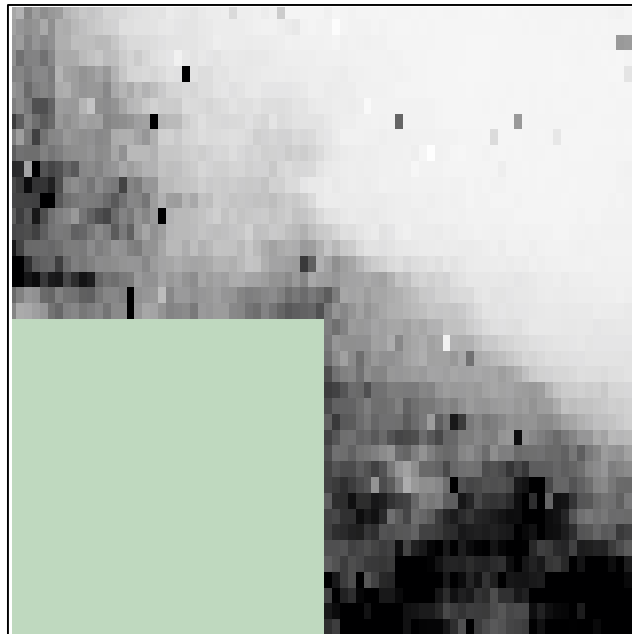


Plate 15; Geophysical Survey Results (the top right corner of the square points north)

APPENDIX 3: FINDS TABLES

Context	Trench	Material	Qty	Wgt(g)	Comments
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101	1	CBM	18	684	Red brick and pantile fragments
103		CBM	8	2197	Red pantile
104	1	CBM	3	1693	White brick, red pantile fragments
200	2	CBM	2	36	Red brick, tile fragments
205	2	CBM	6	80	Red brick fragments
300	3	CBM	2	1200	White brick
301	3	CBM	3	471	Red brick fragments - overfired
303	3	CBM	1	1219	White brick fragments
400	4	CBM	12	10959	Red brick fragments - blown, red brick and pantile
402	4	CBM	2	1200	Red brick - overfired
500	5	CBM	7	1297	Red brick (?) fragments
501	5	CBM	1	165	Red pantile
800	8	CBM	4	1653	White brick fragments - overfired
802	8	CBM	2	1119	White brick fragment - overfired
U/S	Kiln site	CBM	2	4825	Wire cut red brick - blown
205	2	Clay	3	99	Unfired clay
101	1	Clay Pipe	16	37	Stem fragments. 1 decorated bowl fragment
108	1	Clay Pipe	1	4	Stem
200	2	Clay Pipe	7	14	Stem fragments. 1 bowl fragment
205	2	Clay Pipe	1	4	Stem
300	3	Clay Pipe	6	11	Stem fragments. 1 bowl fragment
303	3	Clay Pipe	1	2	Stem
802	8	Clay Pipe	1	3	Stem fragment - decorated
U/S		Clay Pipe	10	18	Stem fragments, 2 bowl fragments
101	1	Clinker	1	21	
104	1	Clinker?		533	
101	1	Flint	2	7	Burnt flint
200	2	Flint	2	3	Burnt flint
400	4	Flint	4	66	Burnt flint and worn nodule
500	5	Flint	3	45	Unburnt fragments
101	1	Glass	3	56	Window and bottle shards
102	1	Glass	1	120	Complete bottle -HP sauce
103		Glass	1	383	Complete bottle
200	2	Glass	8	15	Window and bottle shards
205	2	Glass	3	2	Window shards
300	3	Glass	5	22	Bottle shards
500	5	Glass	1	6	Bottle shards
800	8	Glass	7	56	Bottle shards
100		Iron	2	323	Large nail
101	1	Iron	11	2443	Large nails
102	1	Iron	10	920	Hollow - tins?
103		Iron	2	340	Large nails
104	1	Iron	1	291	Large nail

106	1	Iron	1	101	
200	2	Iron	1	134	Large nail
300	3	Iron	5	234	Nail, staple
400	4	Iron	7	1745	Door furniture? Hinges, screw threads
500	5	Iron	3	21	Small nails
U/S		Iron	15	2002	Highly corroded. Nails, miscellaneous
U/S		Lead	2	224	
U/S		Cu Alloy	17	154	
205	2	Metal	1	74	Stainless steel knife
100	1	Kiln Furniture	8	36	
101		Kiln Furniture	350	1112	
103		Kiln Furniture	66	422	
104	1	Kiln Furniture	126	487	
108	1	Kiln Furniture	5	47	
200	2	Kiln Furniture	102	301	
205	2	Kiln Furniture	78	236	
300	3	Kiln Furniture	94	316	
301	3	Kiln Furniture	76	175	
303	3	Kiln Furniture	14	46	
400	4	Kiln Furniture	68	250	
401	4	Kiln Furniture	523	1791	
402	4	Kiln Furniture	1	16	
500	5	Kiln Furniture	63	131	
501	5	Kiln Furniture	62	1031	
502	5	Kiln Furniture	6	31	
600	6	Kiln Furniture	44	196	
800	8	Kiln Furniture	103	234	
801	8	Kiln Furniture	12	19	
802	8	Kiln Furniture	20	80	
803	8	Kiln Furniture	20	154	
U/S	1?	Kiln Furniture	43	107	
U/S	A19	Kiln Furniture	8	66	
U/S		Kiln Furniture	120	408	
U/S	Site Visit	Kiln Furniture	6	38	
500	5	Miscellaneous	1	32	Bakelite switch
100		Pottery	17	278	Biscuit ware - white
100		Pottery	3	125	Red earthenware - glazed
100		Pottery	2	102	Stoneware
100		Pottery	12	226	White earthenware - glazed
101	1	Pottery	310	1250	Biscuit ware - white
101	1	Pottery	24	71	Decorated
101	1	Pottery	257	2380	Red earthenware - glazed
101	1	Pottery	3	19	Stoneware

101	1	Pottery	167	470	White earthenware - glazed
102	1	Pottery	3	13	Red earthenware - glazed
102	1	Pottery	2	4	White earthenware - glazed
103		Pottery	68	1025	Biscuit ware - white
103		Pottery	3	8	Decorated
103		Pottery	86	180	Red earthenware - glazed
103		Pottery	26	475	White earthenware - glazed
104	1	Pottery	67	345	Biscuit ware - white
104	1	Pottery	1	42	Biscuit ware - white with thick blue waste
104	1	Pottery	29	50	Decorated
104	1	Pottery	54	598	Red earthenware - glazed
104	1	Pottery	75	430	White earthenware - glazed
108	1	Pottery	5	14	Biscuit ware - white
108	1	Pottery	1	3	White earthenware - glazed
200	2	Pottery	85	317	Biscuit ware - white
200	2	Pottery	7	19	Decorated
200	2	Pottery	77	625	Red earthenware - glazed
200	2	Pottery	64	152	White earthenware - glazed
205	2	Pottery	73	155	Biscuit ware - white
205	2	Pottery	7	12	Decorated
205	2	Pottery	41	237	Red earthenware - glazed
205	2	Pottery	44	92	White earthenware - glazed
300	3	Pottery	68	213	Biscuit ware - white
300	3	Pottery	60	125	Decorated
300	3	Pottery	26	213	Red earthenware - glazed
300	3	Pottery	1	6	Unglazed sandy fabric - Medieval?
300	3	Pottery	116	272	White earthenware - glazed
301	3	Pottery	17	53	Biscuit ware - white
301	3	Pottery	30	46	Decorated
301	3	Pottery	77	203	White earthenware - glazed
303	3	Pottery	10	36	Biscuit ware - white
303	3	Pottery	28	54	Decorated
303	3	Pottery	231	2950	Red earthenware - glazed
303	3	Pottery	33	125	White earthenware - glazed
400	4	Pottery	36	191	Biscuit ware - white
400	4	Pottery	6	20	Decorated
400	4	Pottery	5	56	Red earthenware - glazed
400	4	Pottery	137	835	White earthenware - glazed
401	4	Pottery	137	2200	Biscuit ware - white
401	4	Pottery	111	481	Decorated
401	4	Pottery	47	1189	Red earthenware - glazed
402	4	Pottery	1	20	Biscuit ware - white
402	4	Pottery	2	11	Decorated

402	4	Pottery	11	273	Red earthenware - glazed
402	4	Pottery	5	39	White earthenware - glazed
500	5	Pottery	37	169	Biscuit ware - white
500	5	Pottery	23	31	Decorated
500	5	Pottery	19	139	Red earthenware - glazed
500	5	Pottery	44	106	White earthenware - glazed
500	5	Pottery	1	10	Marbled
501	5	Pottery	55	314	Biscuit ware - white
501	5	Pottery	13	76	Decorated
501	5	Pottery	234	5430	Red earthenware - glazed
501	5	Pottery	19	755	Slipware - red earthenware
501	5	Pottery	7	23	Stoneware
501	5	Pottery	26	87	White earthenware - glazed
502	5	Pottery	13	449	Red earthenware - glazed
600	6	Pottery	149	2400	Biscuit ware - white
600	6	Pottery	1	58	Buff earthenware
600	6	Pottery	55	422	Decorated
600	6	Pottery	22	733	Red earthenware - glazed
600	6	Pottery	69	645	White earthenware - glazed
800	8	Pottery	24	118	Biscuit ware - white
800	8	Pottery	33	71	Decorated
800	8	Pottery	2	11	Red earthenware - glazed
800	8	Pottery	47	181	White earthenware - glazed
801	8	Pottery	5	20	Biscuit ware - white
801	8	Pottery	2	2	Decorated
801	8	Pottery	4	46	Red earthenware - glazed
801	8	Pottery	5	11	White earthenware - glazed
802	8	Pottery	12	478	Biscuit ware - slipware
802	8	Pottery	91	462	Biscuit ware - white
802	8	Pottery	16	25	Decorated
802	8	Pottery	8	84	Red earthenware - glazed
802	8	Pottery	5	45	White earthenware - glazed
803	8	Pottery	31	104	Biscuit ware - white
803	8	Pottery	6	46	Decorated
803	8	Pottery	60	806	Red earthenware - glazed
803	8	Pottery	3	10	White earthenware - glazed
U/S	A19	Pottery	49	2520	Biscuit ware - white
U/S	A19	Pottery	6	261	Decorated
U/S	A19	Pottery	27	2150	Red earthenware - glazed
U/S	A19	Pottery	1	43	White earthenware - glazed
U/S		Pottery	98	1475	Biscuit ware - white
U/S		Pottery	132	410	Decorated
U/S		Pottery	70	1455	Red earthenware - glazed

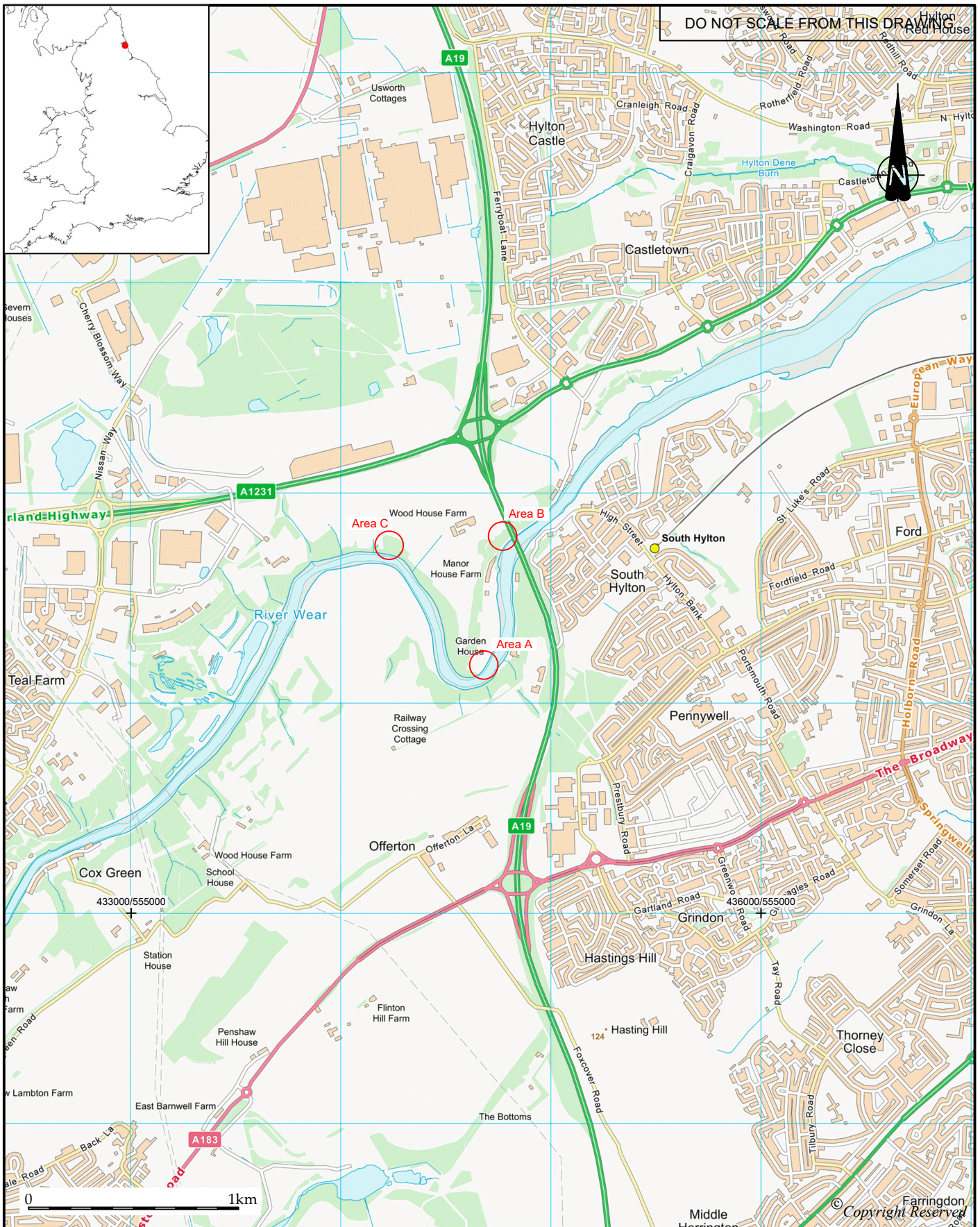
U/S		Pottery	1	111	Red/ white marbled clay ball
U/S		Pottery	1	4	Stoneware
U/S		Pottery	94	4950	White earthenware - glazed
100		Saggar	9	4950	
101	1	Saggar	100	5600	
102	1	Saggar	1	66	
103		Saggar	6	1400	
104	1	Saggar	30	9670	
200	2	Saggar	31	1960	
205	2	Saggar	17	596	
300	3	Saggar	34	2120	
301	3	Saggar	22	1800	
303	3	Saggar	12	3600	
400	4	Saggar	21	1600	
401	4	Saggar	24	3780	
402	2	Saggar	2	631	
500	5	Saggar	40	1830	
501	5	Saggar	13	2805	
502	5	Saggar	6	3880	
600	6	Saggar	4	1480	
800	8	Saggar	31	1900	
801	8	Saggar	4	612	
802	8	Saggar	10	2880	
803	8	Saggar	3	555	
U/S		Saggar	26	18860	
303	3	Saggar?	10	33300	
103	1	Slag	1	1284	
104	1	Slag		2491	
205	2	Slag	1	19	
300	3	Slag	2	141	
301	3	Slag	2	392	
303	3	Slag	7	906	
400	4	Slag		902	
401	4	Slag		5665	
402	4	Slag		93	
500	5	Slag	2	32	
501	5	Slag		3100	
502	5	Slag		5600	
600	6	Slag	2	94	
Total			7159	220014	

Table 1: Bulk finds by material and context

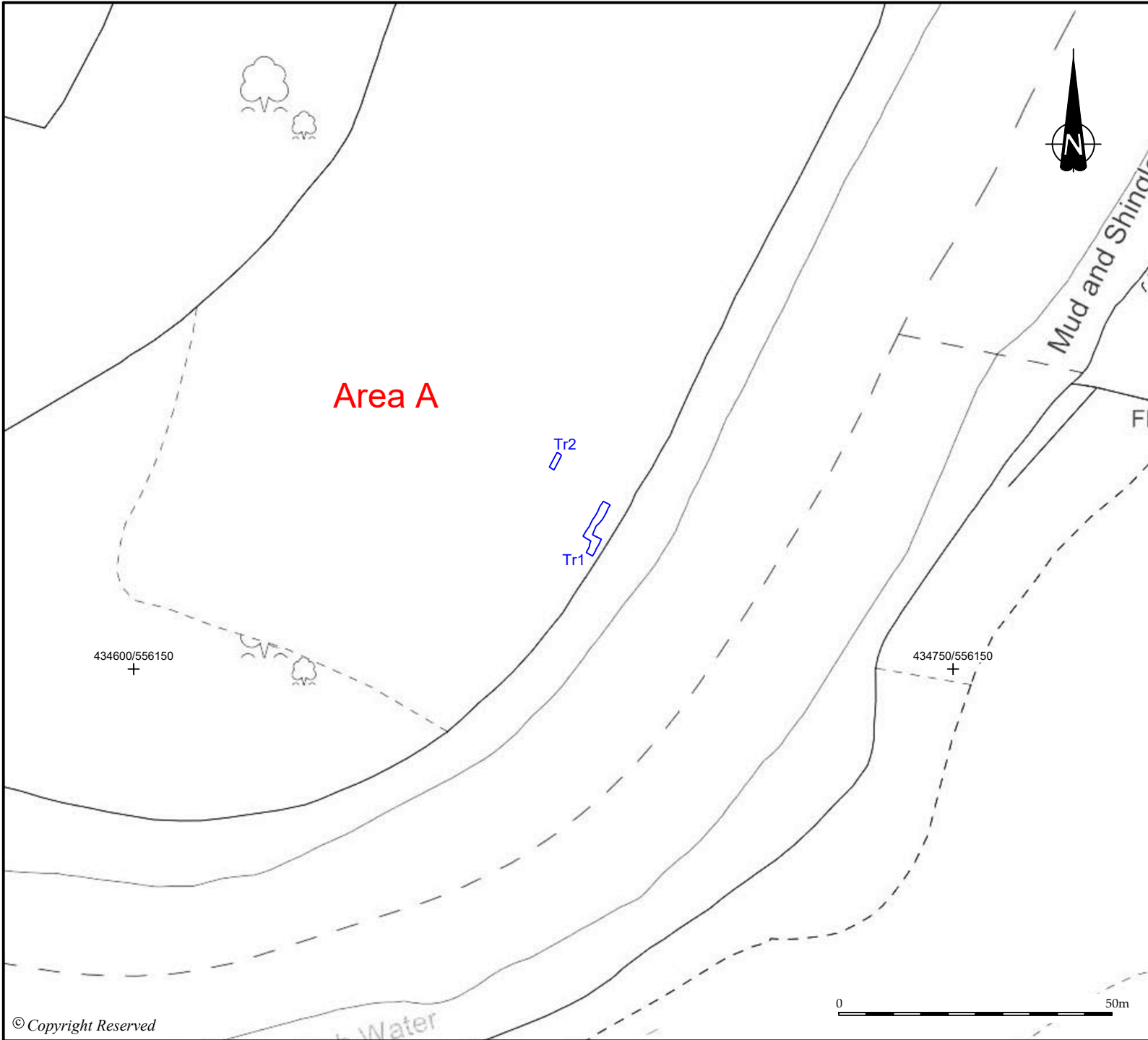
Small Find	Context	Trench	Material	Qty	Wgt(g)	Comments
1	101	1	Clay Pipe	1	5	Stem
2	205	2	Glass?	1	3	Bead - Orange glass? Amber?
3	103	1	Glaze	1	4	Waste glaze? Blue
4	103	1	Pottery	1	18	Tea cup base - internal transfer pattern
5	104	1	Cu Alloy	1	4	Button
6	103	1	Cu Alloy	1	7	Coin - Half penny worn
7	401	4	Kiln Furniture	1	12	Slip decoration - practice
8	U/S	1?	Pottery	3	12	Stamped DAWSON; 9 3/4
9	401	4	Pottery	7	44	Stamped DIXON, PHILLIPS & CO
10	101	1	Pottery	2	3	Stamped AUSTIN
11	301	3	Pottery	3	5	Stamped DAWSON; DIXON
12	500	5	Pottery	1	5	Stamped
13	600	6	Pottery	4	36	Stamped DIXON, AUS ___; __, AUSTIN & CO,
	Total			27	158	

Table 2: Small finds by material and context

APPENDIX 4: FIGURES




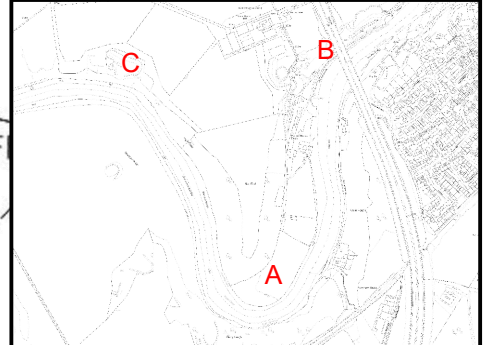
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PROJECT	Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project, North Hylton, Sunderland		SIZE	A4		SCALE	1:25,000	
			DATE	Oct 2018		APPROVED BY	MDR	
DRAWING TITLE	Figure 1: Site location		DRAWN BY	AB/HP		CHECKED BY	MDR	
						■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT		



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

 Trenches/test pits



REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT

Castletown Neighbourhood Action Group

PROJECT

Site 8, Nab End,
Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project
North Hylton, Sunderland

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 2: Area A, trench location plan

DRG No	CL1911-002	REV	A
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SIZE	A4	SCALE	1:1,000	DATE	Oct 2018
------	----	-------	---------	------	----------

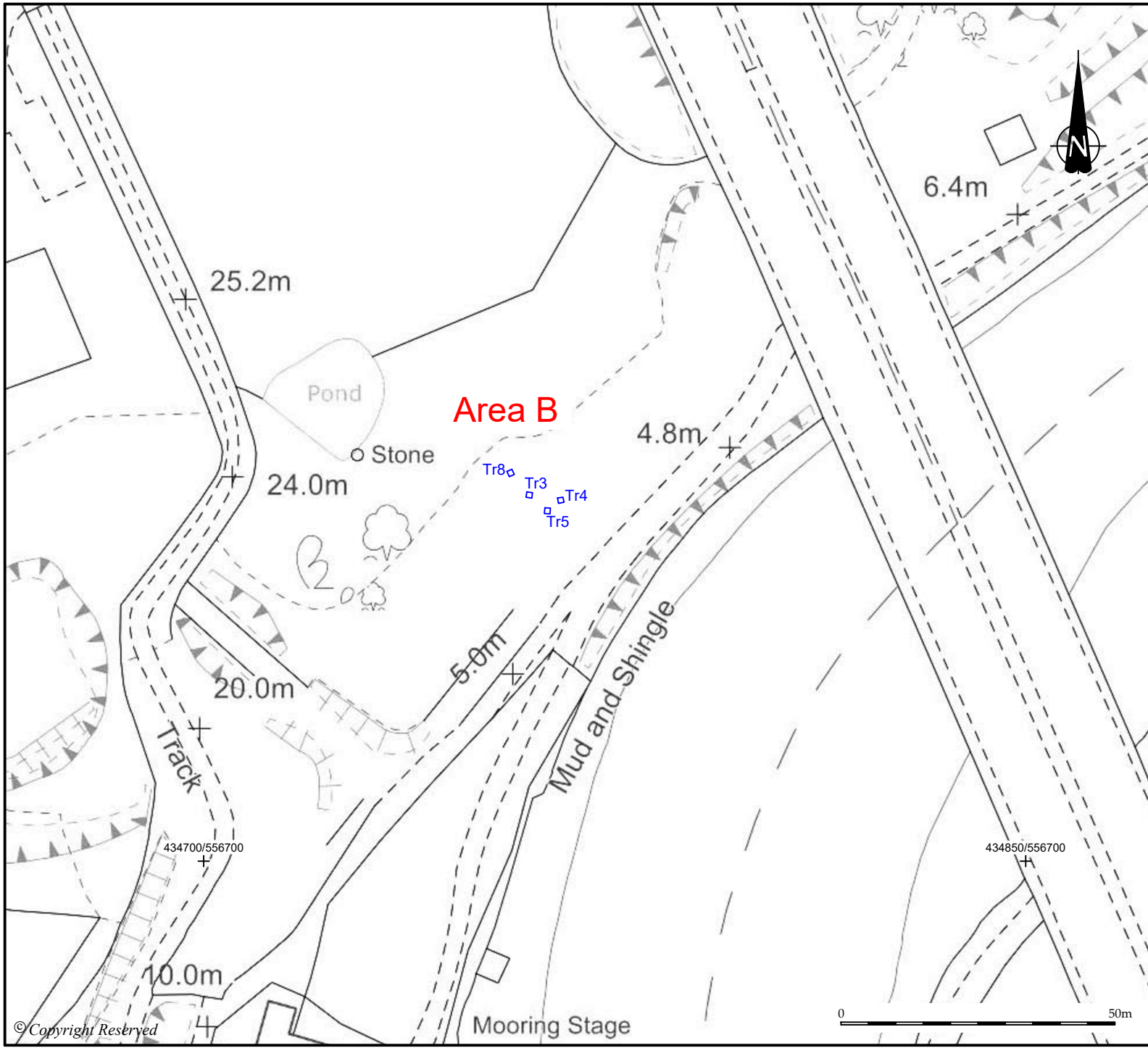
DRAWN BY	AB/HP	CHECKED BY	MDR	APPROVED BY	MDR
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<input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF	<input type="checkbox"/> N-U-T
<input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH	<input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD
<input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW	<input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT

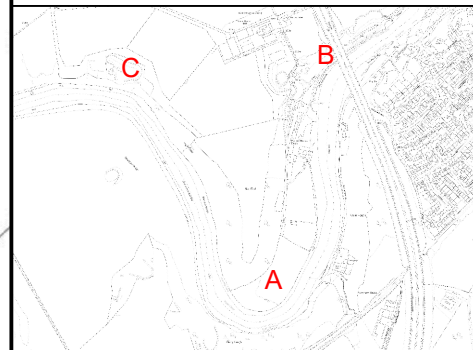
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KEY:

 Trenches/test pits



REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT

Castletown Neighbourhood Action Group

PROJECT

Site 8, Nab End,
Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project
North Hylton, Sunderland

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 3: Area B, trench location plan

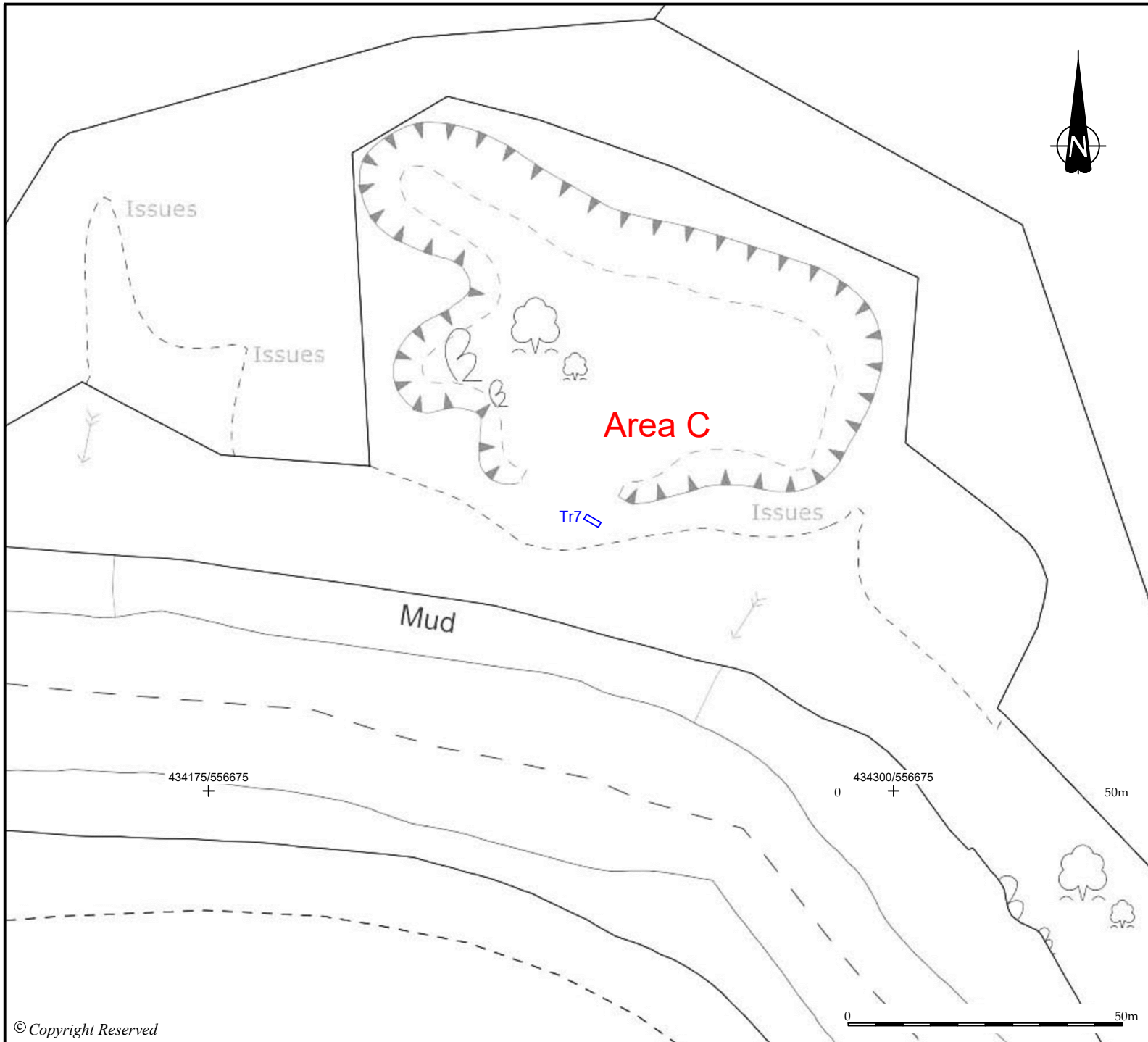
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SIZE	A4	SCALE	1:1,000
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DRAWN BY	AB/HP	CHECKED BY	MDR
		APPROVED BY	MDR

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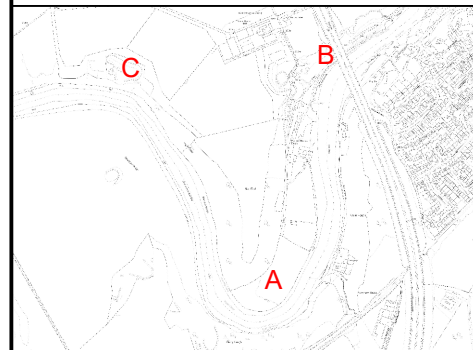
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KEY:

 Trenches/test pits



REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT
Castletown Neighbourhood Action Group

PROJECT
Site 8, Nab End,
Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project
North Hylton, Sunderland

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 4: Area C, trench location plan

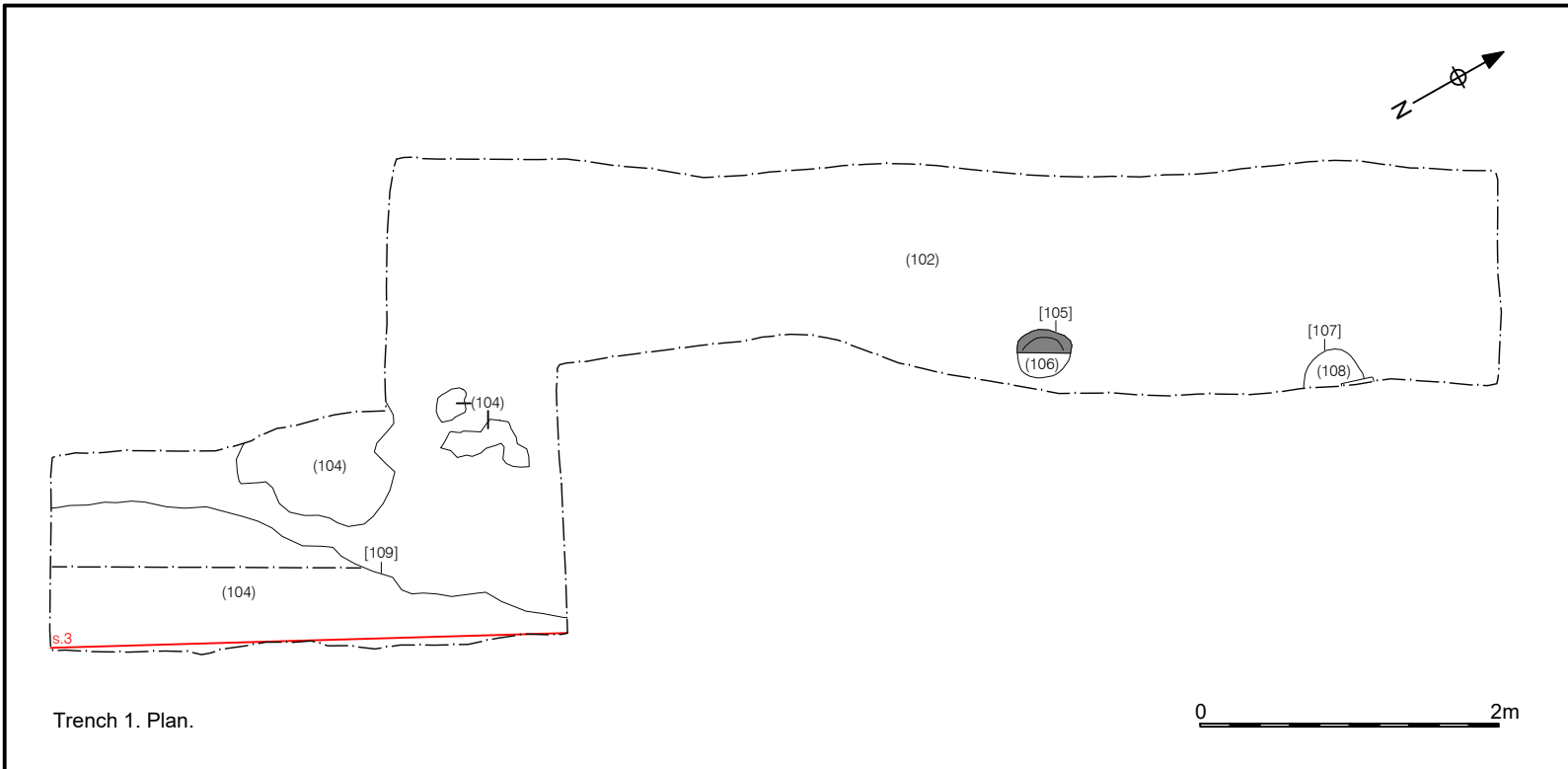
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DRAWN BY	AB/HP	DATE	Oct 2018
CHECKED BY	MDR	APPROVED BY	MDR

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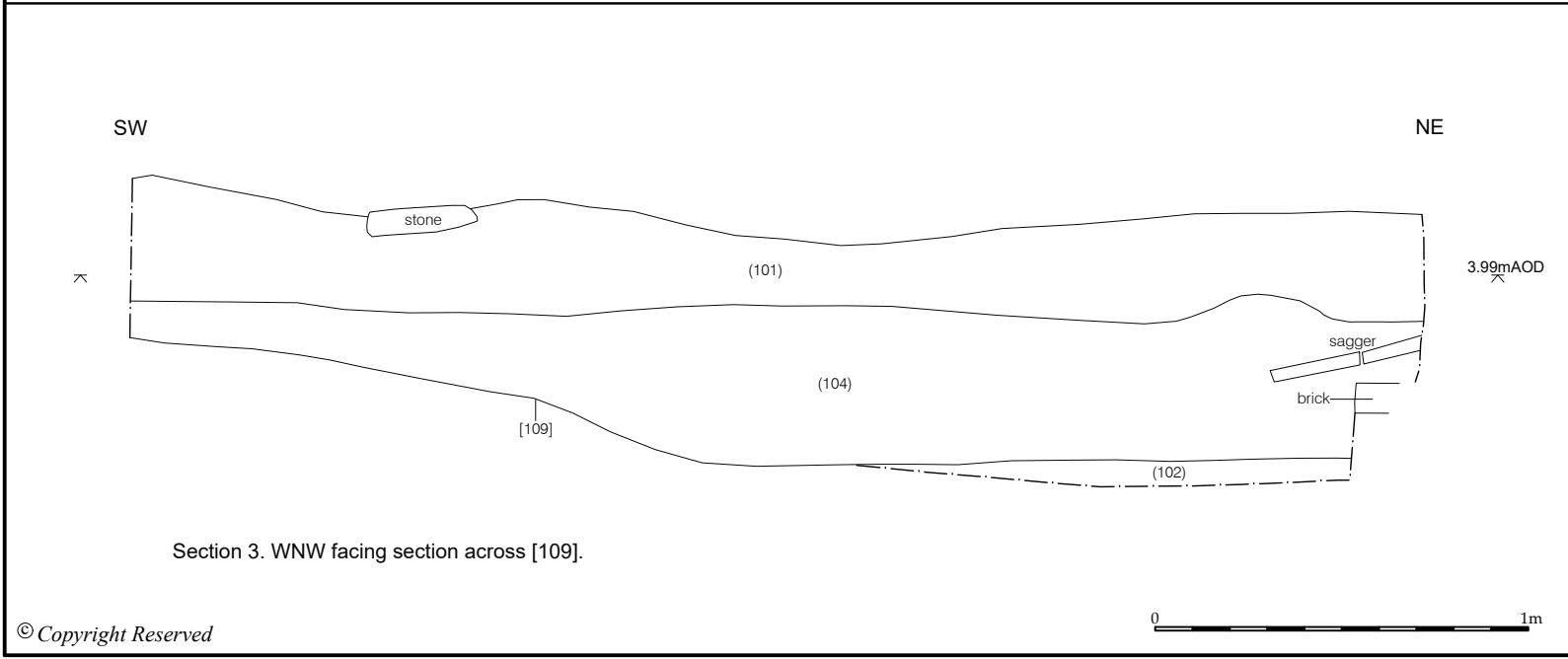
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KEY:

- (101) Context numbers
- Section location
- Limit of excavation
- Excavated area
- Height mAOD

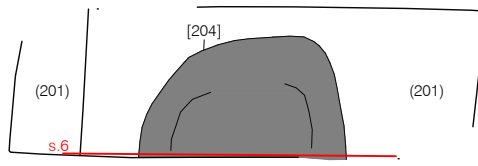


REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD		
CLIENT							
Castletown Neighbourhood Action Group							
PROJECT							
Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project North Hylton, Sunderland							
DRAWING TITLE							
Figure 5: Trench 1; plan and section							
DRG No	CL1911-005					REV	A
SIZE	A4	SCALE	P 1:50/S 1:20		DATE	Oct 2018	
DRAWN BY	AB/HP	CHECKED BY	MDR		APPROVED BY	MDR	
<small> ■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> N-U-T <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT </small>							

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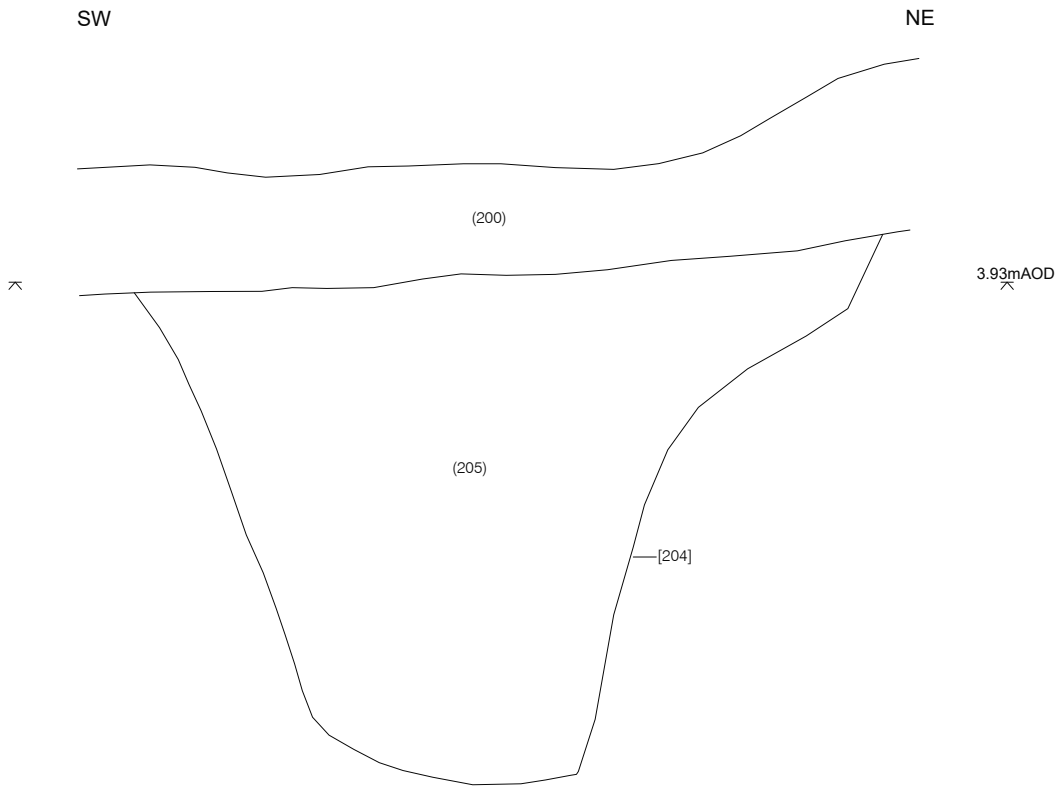
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	Section location
	Limit of excavation
	Excavated area
	Height mAOD



Trench 2. Plan.

0 2m



Section 6. North-west facing section across pit [204].

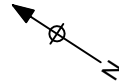
0 1m

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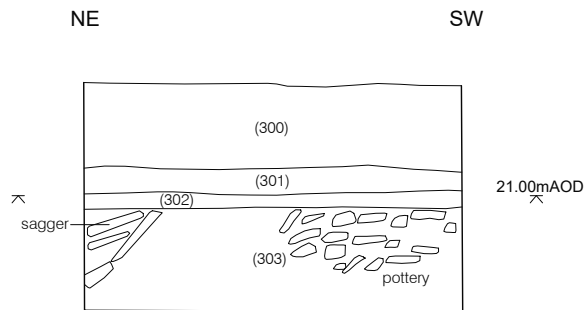
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PROJECT Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project, North Hylton, Sunderland	DRAWN BY AB/HP	CHECKED BY MDR	APPROVED BY MDR
	DRAWING TITLE Figure 6: Trench 2; plan and section		
		■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT	

KEY:

(101)	Context numbers
	Section location
	Limit of excavation
	Height mAOD



Test Pit 3. Plan.



Section 9. North-west facing section, Test Pit 3.

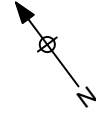
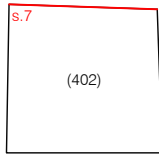


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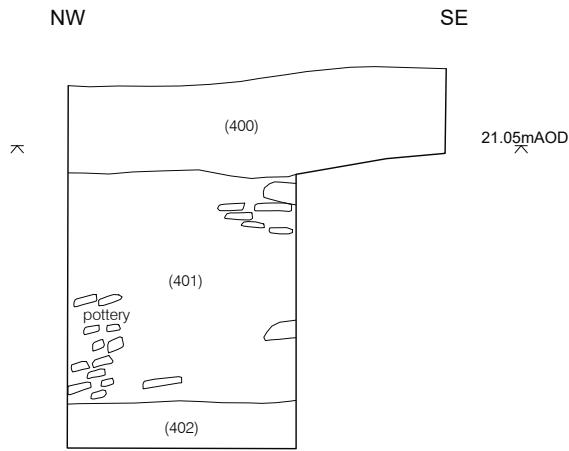
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PROJECT Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project, North Hylton, Sunderland	DRAWN BY AB/HP	CHECKED BY MDR	APPROVED BY MDR
	DRAWING TITLE <p>Figure 7: Test Pit 3; plan and section</p>		
		■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT	

KEY:

(101)	Context numbers
	Section location
	Limit of excavation
	Height mAOD



Test Pit 4. Plan.



Section 7. South-west facing section, Test Pit 4.

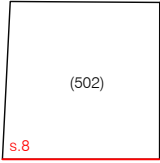


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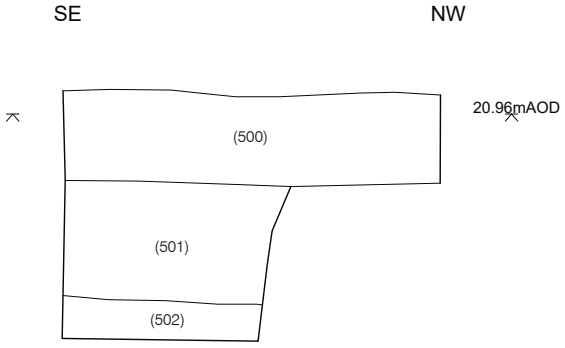
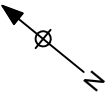
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PROJECT Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project, North Hylton, Sunderland	DRAWN BY AB/HP	CHECKED BY MDR	APPROVED BY MDR
	DRAWING TITLE Figure 8: Test Pit 4; plan and section		
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KEY:

(101)	Context numbers
	Section location
	Limit of excavation
	Height mAOD



Test Pit 5. Plan.







Section 8. North-east facing section, Test Pit 5.

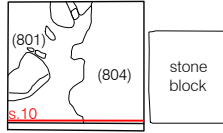


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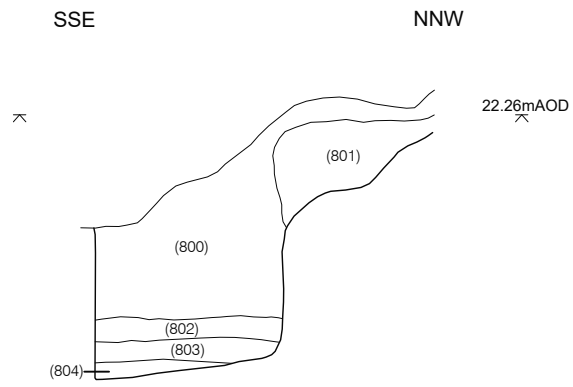
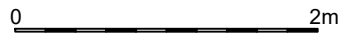
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PROJECT Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project, North Hylton, Sunderland	DRAWN BY AB/HP	CHECKED BY MDR	APPROVED BY MDR
	DRAWING TITLE <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 9: Test Pit 5; plan and section</p>		
		■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM	
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KEY:

	Context numbers
	Section location
	Limit of excavation
	Height mAOD




Test Pit 8. Plan.



Section 10. ENE facing section, Test Pit 8.



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	SIZE A4	SCALE P 1:50/S 1:20	DATE Oct 2018
PROJECT Site 8, Nab End, Sunderland's Forgotten Stones Project, North Hylton, Sunderland	DRAWN BY AB/HP	CHECKED BY MDR	APPROVED BY MDR
	DRAWING TITLE <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 10: Test Pit 8; plan and section</p>		
		■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM	
		<input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT	

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