

**Sharpness Point  
Sewage Pumping Station  
Tynemouth, North Tyneside  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

**For ESH on behalf of  
Northumbrian Water**

**October 2022**

## Ecus Ltd

**Report to:** ESH

**Report Title:** Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth, North  
Tyneside –Archaeological Watching Brief

**Version:** v2  
**Issue Date:** October 2022  
**Report Number:** NAA 22/45

**Originated By:** Eddie Dougherty Site Supervisor 22/09/2022  
Greg Speed Project Officer 13/10/2022

**Reviewed By:** Cath Ross Project Manager 14/10/2022

**Approved By:** Andrew Crowson Technical Director 18/10/2022

*Prepared by:*  
Marwood House, Harmire Enterprise Park, Barnard Castle, County Durham,  
DL12 8BN  
01833 690 800

Version	Author	Description	Date
1	Eddie Dougherty	Initial draft	22/09/2022
2	Greg Speed	Revision addressing comments from Stantec	13/10/2022

The report and the site assessments carried out by Ecus on behalf of the client in accordance with the agreed terms of contract and/or written agreement form the agreed Services. The Services were performed by Ecus with the skill and care ordinarily exercised by a reasonable Environmental Consultant at the time the Services were performed. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by Ecus taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between Ecus and the client.

Other than that expressly contained in the paragraph above, Ecus provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the services.

This report is produced exclusively for the purposes of the client. Ecus is not aware of any interest of or reliance by any party other than the client in or on the services. Unless expressly provided in writing, Ecus does not authorise, consent or condone any party other than the client relying upon the services provided. Any reliance on the services or any part of the services by any party other than the client is made wholly at that party's own and sole risk and Ecus disclaims any liability to such parties.

This report is based on site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions at the time of the Service provision. These conditions can change with time and reliance on the findings of the Services under changing conditions should be reviewed.

Ecus accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of third party data used in this report.

## Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>IV</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND .....	6
<b>2. SITE BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>7</b>
2.1 THE SITE .....	7
<b>3. DESK-BASED HERITAGE STUDY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
3.1 INTRODUCTION .....	8
3.2 STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES .....	8
3.3 INFORMATION SOURCES .....	8
3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS.....	8
3.5 RESULTS .....	9
<b>4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF</b> .....	<b>12</b>
4.1 STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES .....	12
4.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	12
4.3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY.....	12
4.4 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS .....	13
<b>5. DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>6. CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE 1KM SEARCH RADIUS</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT CATALOGUE</b> .....	<b>34</b>

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Location of works

Figure 3: Location of recorded features

Plate 1: The site, facing north-east.

Plate 2: Pathway 2, facing south.

Plate 3: Carved stone panel 3.

Plate 4: Site during soil stripping, facing west.

Plate 5: Land drain 21 facing north, scale 1m.

Plate 6: Possible wall footing trench 23 facing north-east, scale 1m.

## Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd was commissioned by ESH, on behalf of Northumbrian Water, to undertake monitoring during excavation works at Sharpness Point, Tynemouth, North Tyneside (NGR: NZ 37114 69902). The works comprised the replacement of part of the rising main between Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station and Percy Park, Tynemouth. The watching brief was undertaken in August 2022. As part of the works, a desk-based heritage assessment of the area was requested by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Services; however, due to the time-frame of the project it was not possible to complete this in advance of the construction works taking place, and the results are therefore included in this document.

Although no prehistoric evidence has been found close to the site, in the wider area there is a possible Neolithic henge monument and a Bronze Age flint scraper has been found on Long Sands Beach. Iron Age and Roman occupation have been recorded within Tynemouth Priory c.400m south of the site. Other Roman finds in the area, particularly worked stone, may represent building materials transported from the South Shields fort on the opposite bank of the Tyne.

There is documentary evidence for an Anglian monastery at Tynemouth by the 8th century, but it may have been founded by the mid-7th century. In AD800 the monastery was sacked by the Danes who returned in 875 and completely destroyed it. The monastery at Tynemouth was re-founded in 1085 and the upstanding remains date from the 11th–15th century. The surviving medieval defences on the headland stem from a license to crenelate issued to the Priors in 1296, and the existing gatehouse was added in the late 14th century. The priory was Dissolved in 1539, but the castle remained in use, with coastal batteries modified and added to up until the 20th century, with the army finally abandoning the site in 1960. The medieval village of Tynemouth, centred around Front Street adjacent to the entrance to the Priory, is first referred to in 12th-century documents. The village does not appear to have expanded much up to the mid-19th century. There are no early surviving buildings, the earliest being 18th century.

Successive maps from 1720 onwards show Sharpness point as an unenclosed open area, although by the early 20th century it had been laid out with formal paths. Successive 20th-century maps show redesigns of these paths but no additional development.

The desk-based study identified 182 heritage assets recorded by the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record within a 1km radius of the Site. These comprised one Scheduled Monument, Tynemouth Priory, 46 Listed buildings or groups of buildings, 28 sites recorded on the Local List and 107 undesignated assets. Most of the assets were concentrated at the southern edge of the study area and only 13 assets were located within 250m of the site. This included two Listed buildings, four sites on the Local List, two unlisted buildings and several 20th-century military installations including a Second World War air-raid shelter and the site of a military roadblock. Three assets were located within the

development area on Sharpness Point. In 1919, a tank returned from Flanders was placed on the Site; however, this was removed in 1923. During the Second World War, Sharpness Point hosted both a heavy anti-aircraft gun battery and a searchlight battery, both of which would have included a range of ancillary structures.

The archaeological watching brief carried out during excavation of the new pipe trench identified a number of features and deposits. Across the area, natural boulder clay was overlain by a thick subsoil layer. This had been cut by a series of 20th century ceramic land-drains, all of which appeared to have been laid as a single phase on the basis of similarity in alignment, depth and materials. Also, on a similar alignment, running from north to south, was a linear feature interpreted as a robbed-out wall footing. This was sealed by a layer of brick, concrete and metal demolition rubble. Given the absence of any evidence for pre- or post-war development on the Site, these features are considered most likely to relate to its temporary wartime military use, although the limited extent of the excavation prevented further interpretation of their function.

At the western edge of the area the pipe trench crossed a modern sunken tarmac pathway revetted to either side by low stone and concrete walls. One of these incorporated a broken stone slab carrying an elaborate carved design, of unknown date. This was recorded photographically and then reinstated into one of the walls.

No finds or samples were recovered during the work.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project background**

- 1.1.1 Ecus Archaeology was commissioned by ESH (the client), on behalf of Northumbrian Water, to undertake monitoring (a 'watching brief') during excavation works at Sharpness Point, Tynemouth, North Tyneside (NGR: NZ 37114 69902; Fig. 1). The works comprised the replacement of the rising main between Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station (NGR: NZ 36900 69800) and Percy Park, Tynemouth, North Tyneside over a distance of 430m. The existing main has failed nine times since 2019, disrupting local services and posing a pollution risk. The watching brief was required during works on a raised grassed area surrounded by a modern stone wall, located overlooking the North Sea at Sharpness Point (NGR: NZ 37114 69902; Fig. 1) and was undertaken in August 2022.
- 1.1.2 As part of the works, a desk-based heritage assessment of the area was requested by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Services. Due to the timeframe of the project, it was not possible to complete this in advance of the construction works taking place, and the results are therefore included in the current document.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a Scope of Works produced by Stantec (2022), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, NAA 2022) submitted to and approved by the Archaeology Officer at Tyne and Wear Archaeology Services, Newcastle City Council. The works were carried out in accordance with recognised standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (SYAS 2018, ClfA 2020a).

---

## **2. SITE BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 The Site**

2.1.1 The location of the watching brief is an irregularly shaped grassed area projecting from the waterfront cliff-edge c.500m north of Tynemouth Priory, extending to 0.42ha (Fig. 2; Plate 1). It is bounded to the east by cliffs down to the North Sea, to the north by a steep grass slope and concrete steps leading down to the disused Tynemouth Lido (a tidal swimming pool), and to the south-west by the sea-front road, at this point called Percy Gardens.

2.1.2 The area lies at a height of c.17m above Ordnance Datum. The bedrock below the north-western part of the area is mapped as being sandstone of the Carboniferous Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, with mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the same formation to the south-east (BGS 2022). Both are capped by Devensian diamicton till. Given the urban setting, the soils have not been mapped.

### **3. DESK-BASED HERITAGE STUDY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 The desk-based study was carried out retrospective to the site works being undertaken. Given that the works were of a temporary nature and had no lasting impact upon the setting of any heritage assets, the following section does not include an assessment of those impacts as would normally have been undertaken.

#### **3.2 Standards and guidelines**

3.2.1 The desk-based study conforms to the following guidance:

- *NPPF Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (MHCLG 2019);
- *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b);
- *Code of Conduct: Professional ethics in archaeology* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021);
- *Yorkshire, the Humber & the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2018);

#### **3.3 Information sources**

3.3.1 The study was based on a review of available information and desk-based studies. As part of this work, the following repositories were consulted:

- Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER);
- published and unpublished historical and archaeological reports;
- Historic England's National Heritage List for England;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme online database;
- primary and secondary sources; and
- other online sources.

#### **3.4 Previous archaeological interventions**

3.4.1 The HER search identified 29 previous interventions within the 1km radius search area. However, only two of these took place close to the current site. In 2016, Archaeological Research Services carried out a Heritage Assessment (Event 4425) of the Tynemouth Lido immediately to the north



of Sharpness Point. This was followed the same year by a programme of building recording of the same structure (Event 4426).

### **3.5 Results**

#### ***General background***

- 3.5.1 In the wider study area, evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to a possible Neolithic henge monument, identified on old aerial photographs c.950m north-west of the Site, and a Bronze Age flint scraper found on Long Sands Beach. Iron Age and Roman occupation has been recorded within Tynemouth Priory c.400m south of the site. Other Roman finds in the study area include a coin and pottery, which do not have an accurate provenance. It is thought that a number of Roman objects, including an altar and inscriptions, derive from the South Shields fort on the opposite bank of the Tyne and which were transported as building materials.
- 3.5.2 There is documentary evidence for an Anglian monastery at Tynemouth by the 8th century, but a later tradition that King Oswin was buried there suggests an earlier foundation by AD651. In 800 the monastery was sacked by the Danes who returned in 875 and completely destroyed it. The HER records numerous fragments of Anglian stonework found in the Priory and around the town, including parts of crosses and grave markers. However, archaeological evidence for the early monastery is limited. Excavation in 1963 revealed evidence for four timber buildings of likely Anglian date and another investigation in 1980 revealed another, probably pre-Conquest, timber building.
- 3.5.3 The monastery at Tynemouth was re-founded by Robert de Mowbray in 1085 as a Benedictine daughter-house of St Alban's Abbey. The upstanding remains date from the 11th–15th centuries. Documentary evidence suggests there was a castle on the headland during a rebellion in 1095, when Robert de Mowbray was besieged for two months before surrendering. The surviving medieval defences on the headland stem from a license to crenelate issued to the Priors in 1296, and the existing gatehouse was added in the late 14th century. The priory was Dissolved in 1539, but the castle remained in use. Henry VIII had the castle modified for use as an artillery fort guarding the mouth of the River Tyne, and the batteries were remodelled and added to up until the 20th century, with the army finally abandoning the site in 1960.
- 3.5.4 The medieval village of Tynemouth, centred around Front Street adjacent to the entrance to the Priory, is first referred to in 12th-century documents, and post-dates a cemetery located under the eastern end of the street. By 1336 there were 117 houses in four east–west rows, with open or waste land outside the priory gate. The village was the property of the priory until the Dissolution in 1539. The village does not appear to have expanded much up to the mid-19th century. There are no early surviving buildings, the earliest being 18th-century in date.

3.5.5 “A Plan of Tinmouth Town and Castle and Clifford Fort, scituate at the Entrance of the River Tine” of 1720 shows Sharpness Point as an unenclosed open area. The adjacent coastal road was already present but the nearest development was still around Front Street in Tynemouth village c.400m south of the Site. The First Edition Six-Inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1865 shows a similar situation. By the 1898 edition, Tynemouth had expanded considerably to the north, and adjacent to the Site, Percy Gardens and the streets behind had been developed. Sharpness Point remained as an open area, although at its centre a small, unlabelled circular structure is depicted. Given its location it is conceivable that this was an amenity such as a bandstand. By the 1913–4 revision (OS 1921), this structure had disappeared, but the area had been laid out with formal paths respecting a central circular area where it had once stood. The same layout was recorded in 1938 (OS 1944). Subsequent post-war map editions show some re-arrangement of the paths within the area, but no structures present.

#### ***Heritage assets***

3.5.6 The Site at Sharpness Point is located within Tynemouth Village Conservation Area. The Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian’s Wall) World heritage Site is located 1.9km south-west of the Site.

3.5.7 The HER search identified a total of 182 heritage assets within a 1km radius of the site. These are listed in Appendix A; however, most of the assets are concentrated at the southern edge of the study area and the following description concentrates on 13 assets located within 250m of the site, which are illustrated on Figure 2.

3.5.8 There is a single Scheduled Monument within the wider study area, Tynemouth Iron Age and Romano-British settlements, monasteries, site of lighthouse, cross, motte, enclosure and artillery castles and later coastal defences (collectively NHLE 1015519); however, these are located 400m south of the Site.

3.5.9 The 1km radius study area contains 46 Listed buildings or groups of buildings, together with a further 28 sites recorded on the Local List and 18 structures or groups of structures that are not Listed. The majority of these assets are located around the core of Tynemouth village c.400–800m to the south of the site. Only seven of the buildings are located within 250m of the watching brief area. These include two Grade II Listed buildings, the Grand Hotel, Grand Parade (NHLE No. 1025376) built in 1872, and a six-storey look-out post (director tower) built at 47a Percy Gardens in c.1916 (NHLE No. 1299885). Structures on the Local List include Long Sands Lido (HER 9312), an open-air swimming pool immediately to the north of the site, which opened in 1925 but converted to a rock pool in 1996. The Local List includes 19th-century buildings including No. 1 Warkworth Terrace (HER 9333), Nos 1-47 Percy Gardens (HER 9342), and also

the green space known as Percy Gardens (HER 5252) located between the houses and the seafront. Unlisted buildings noted by the HER close to the site include Percy Garden Cottages (HER 9343) and 48 Percy Gardens (HER 16490), both dating from the later 19th century. The latter was used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War.

3.5.10 Remaining heritage assets recorded within 250m of the current site are all related to 20th-century wartime activities. As part of Second World War anti-invasion defences, a roadblock (HER 4656) was constructed on Long Sands in 1940–1 (note that the location given by the HER and depicted on Figure 2 is clearly inaccurate, placing the installation off-shore). An air-raid shelter also presumed to be of Second World War date has been found behind 39 Percy Gardens (HER 17808).

3.5.11 The remaining three assets are located within the Sharpness Point Site. In 1919, a tank named 'Tynemouth' returned from Flanders and was placed at Sharpness Point (HER 11998). At the same time two field guns were placed in Northumberland Park. However, the tank and guns were subsequently reviewed as eyesores in 1923 and sold for scrap. During the Second World War, Sharpness Point is recorded as having hosted both the Tyne Z heavy anti-aircraft gun battery (HER 5514) and a searchlight battery (5526). Both such units would normally have been located across a much larger area than available on Sharpness Point, so it seems likely that only part of each was actually located on the Site.

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

### **4.1 Standards and guidelines**

4.1.1 The watching brief methodology was based upon the following national and regional published standards and guidelines of practice:

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015a).
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020c);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020d);
- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021); and
- Yorkshire, the Humber & the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2018).

### **4.2 Aims and objectives**

4.2.1 The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify the presence and location of archaeological remains within the watching brief area. The objectives of the monitoring were to:

- establish the presence, nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development;
- provide a detailed record of any such archaeological remains;
- recover and assess any associated structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, where safe to do so;
- undertake a programme of investigation that met with national and regional standards (Historic England 2015a; ClfA 2014a, c and d; South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2018); and
- prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological monitoring to be deposited with the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER).

### **4.3 Watching brief methodology**

4.3.1 Excavation works were carried out by the construction contractor using a wheeled back-acting

excavator fitted with a straight-edged bucket. The monitoring archaeologist was allowed time to examine and record any archaeological features and deposits revealed during the work. Arisings from the excavations were visually screened for significant artefacts and scanned with a metal detector by the archaeologist, following The Treasure Act Code of Practice (2nd revision) (DCMS 2008).

#### ***Hand excavation and recording***

- 4.3.2 Where features or deposits of archaeological interest were exposed, mechanical excavation ceased to allow the investigating archaeologist to assess and record these features.
- 4.3.3 The locations of the trench and any archaeological features were accurately plotted either using GPS or by tape to nearby fixed points recorded on up-to-date Ordnance Survey mapping. Survey conformed with national guidelines (Historic England 2015b).
- 4.3.4 A full record (written, graphic and photographic, as appropriate) was made, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. This included a record of the full deposit sequence encountered, whether or not archaeological remains were present. Accurate scale plans and section drawings of archaeological features were drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- 4.3.5 A photographic record of all features and deposits was made in digital format, including a clearly visible, graduated metric scale where possible to do so. A register of all photographs was kept. All digital photography was undertaken in accordance with national guidance (Historic England 2015c).
- 4.3.6 In the event, no significant finds were identified during the work and no deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were encountered.

#### **4.4 Watching brief results**

- 4.4.1 The area was covered by c.0.1m of modern turf and topsoil (1; not illustrated). Near the western edge of the area this was crossed by a modern path (Plate 2) delineated by two low stone and concrete walls (7 and 8; not illustrated) and surfaced with tarmac (2; not illustrated) laid on a bedding of crushed limestone (4; not illustrated). One of the stone blocks (3; Plate 3) used in wall 7 comprised part of a broken carved panel of unknown date. It has been reinstated in wall 8 at the eastern side of the path. It was not clear what the panel depicts.
- 4.4.2 To the east of wall 8, the area was covered by a modern levelling deposit (11/15; not illustrated) of greyish brown or dark grey silty clay soil containing fragments of brick, concrete and 20th-century pottery. This was up to 0.40m thick. At the western edge of the monitored area (in the

vicinity of path 2) the levelling layer **11/15** overlay a layer of subsoil (**5**) up to 1.65m thick. This consisted of mid-brown fine sandy silt containing occasional flecks of charcoal and small subangular stone fragments. No datable finds were recovered to suggest its date of deposition. It was cut to the west of the footpath by a trench (**10**) containing a modern plastic pipe (not illustrated).

- 4.4.3 To the west of the path, and following stripping turf from the working area (Plate 4), the new pipe trench was 1.0–1.3m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.2–1.65m. Below the subsoil, natural boulder clay (**6**; not illustrated) was recorded at depths ranging between 1.30–1.65m below the present ground level. The boulder clay comprised firm mid-brown clay containing occasional inclusions of bedrock fragments.
- 4.4.4 Further to the east, subsoil **5** was cut by three more narrow modern pipe trenches (**12**, **13** and **14**; Fig. 3), each running approximately from north to south. All three were sealed by deposit **11/15**.
- 4.4.5 Within the eastern half of the area, the subsoil layer became less sandy and was recorded separately as a possible buried soil (**16**; not illustrated). Layer **16** was up to 0.7m thick and composed of light brown fine silty clay containing occasional small stones and traces of charcoal.
- 4.4.6 This buried soil was cut by several ceramic land-drains running from north to south (**17**, **18**, **19**, **20** and **21**; Plate 5). In the north-eastern part of the area, the new pipe trench exposed two more land drains (**25** and **26**; Fig. 3) running from east to west perpendicular to the others.
- 4.4.7 The only other feature revealed by the new pipe trench was a linear cut (**23**) running approximately from north to south (Plate 6, Fig. 3). This cut 0.70m into the subsoil layer (**16**) and underlying natural boulder clay (**6**). It was up to 1.3m wide (mainly c.1.0m) and had steep sides that became vertical towards the flat base. It was filled with dark grey/black gritty coarse sandy silt (**22**) containing lenses of grey ash, flecks of coal and burnt waste including shells, glass and pottery. The upper part of the deposit included lumps of redeposited natural clay, indicating deliberate backfilling. The area immediately above this feature and some of the north to south land drains was covered by a layer up to 0.3m thick of demolition waste (**24**; not illustrated) consisting of brick, concrete and mortar rubble and metal fittings. The bricks were machine-made and stamped 'Lumley'.

## 5. Discussion

- 5.1.1 The desk-based study of the Sharpness Point site did not identify any pre-20th-century heritage assets in the vicinity of the working area. Map regression indicated that, at least during the post-medieval period, the Site was an open area, although from the late 19th century it appears to have been laid out with formal paths and possibly at one stage a small circular structure such as a band-stand.
- 5.1.2 Although not reflected in the cartographic sources, the site was briefly used during the Second World War as the location of both a heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) gun battery and a searchlight battery. A typical static HAA gun site consisted of a command post (generally a concrete or brick semi-sunken structure often protected by earth banks) which was usually located at the centre of a c.40m radius semi-circle of four gun pits. There would also be one or two shelters, one for gun maintenance and the other for the gun detachment. Ammunition was stored in magazines and there might also be Nissen and timber huts, workshops and garages. A concrete service road typically ran around the command post with offshoots to each gun pit giving the site a “four leaf clover” shape (Lowry 1996, 48–59; Whaley *et al.* 2008, 31–6). Clearly, the Sharpness Point HAA site would have been too small for such an arrangement but would have been possible if the guns were sited closer together or if one or more were dispersed to nearby open areas. Excavations at a similar site at Howden, North Tyneside have demonstrated that extensive below-ground evidence for such sites can survive, associated with concrete, brick and metal remains (Cooper 2020). Searchlight emplacements usually consisted of a circular earthwork protecting the searchlight and accompanied by ancillary structures housing generators and domestic facilities (Whaley *et al.* 2008, 36).
- 5.1.3 No buildings have been recorded on Sharpness Point prior to or after the Second World War, whereas there were almost certainly such structures located there during the conflict. Equally, this is the only period during which the level of drainage represented by the series of closely spaced land drains (**12–21**, **25** and **26**) would have been required, given that the site slopes down towards cliffs on two sides. The uniform depth, orientation and materials of the land drains suggest that they represent a single episode. That they share the same orientation with the possible wall footing trench (**23**) does suggest that all the features represent a single short-lived episode of activity. Although any wall-footing had been completely removed, the layer of brick, concrete and metal rubble (**24**) sealing the area was consistent with demolition of a mid-20th-century structure. A date for this material can be suggested by the stamped bricks. The original Lumley Brick Company was associated with the Lumley 6th Pit, one of the mines in the local colliery, and operated from the 1870s to 1938. However, the Lumley mark on many of their products was surrounded by the outline of a fortified tower to denote Lumley Castle. The bricks

found at Sharpness Point lacked this feature and were therefore more likely produced by Lumley Brickworks Ltd, which operated from 1937 and continued production throughout the Second World War.



## 6. Conclusion

- 6.1.1 The watching brief did not identify any pre-20th-century remains within the monitored part of the development area. Those remains discovered consisted of a system of land drains, a possible wall footing and a deposit of concrete, brick and metal rubble. The desk-based study did not identify any evidence for structures within the Site other than during the Second World War when it was used as the location for heavy anti-aircraft and searchlight batteries, both of which are likely to have been accompanied by buildings. It is therefore likely that the recorded remains relate to this period of use of the Site.
- 6.1.2 Deposition of a physical archive with a museum is not required and the digital archive arising from the works will be deposited with ADS Easy. The archiving of digital data will be undertaken consistent with professional standards and guidance (Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011). Preparation of the digital archive will follow policy, guidance and procedures issued by the Archaeology Data Service (2020), Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/archaeology/archaeological-archives/adapt-toolkit/>) and DigVentures (<https://digventures.com/projects/digital-archives/>).
- 6.1.3 An OASIS form has been compiled for the results of the works (OASIS ID: northern1-509568). This will include submission of a PDF version of this report to the Archaeology Data Service via the OASIS form. The form will be submitted following approval of the report by Stantec and the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

## References

- British Geological Survey (BGS) (2022) *Geology of Britain viewer*. <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020a) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAFGWatchingbrief.pdf>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020c) *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFinds\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFinds_2.pdf)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020d) *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives_4.pdf)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2021) *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*. <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2021.pdf>
- Cooper, O. (2020) 'A Second World War heavy anti-aircraft gun-site at Crummock Court, Howden, North Tyneside'. *Durham Archaeological Journal* 22, 125-137.
- Historic England (2015a) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Swindon: Historic England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/>
- Historic England (2015b) *Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage (3rd Edition)*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Historic England (2015c) *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Lowry, B. (ed.) (1996) *Twentieth-Century Defences in Britain: an introductory guide (revised edition)*. York: Council for British Archaeology.

Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) (2022) *Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth, North Tyneside: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished NAA Report 22/37.

Ordnance Survey (1865) Six-inch map sheet Northumberland LXXXIX (surveyed 1858).

Ordnance Survey (1898) Six-inch map sheet Northumberland LXXXIX.NE (revised 1894-5).

Ordnance Survey (1921) Six-inch map sheet Northumberland nLXXXVII (revised 1913-4).

Ordnance Survey (1944) Six-inch map sheet Northumberland nLXXXVII.SW (revised 1938).

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (2018) *Yorkshire, the Humber & the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*. Sheffield City Council.

Stantec (2022) *Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station: Written Scheme of Investigation, Archaeological Watching Brief and Reporting. Tender Specification and Scope of Works*. Unpublished.

Whaley, R., Morrison, J. and Heslop, D. (2008) *A Guide to the Archaeology of the Twentieth Century Defence Sites of Tyne and Wear*. Newcastle: Newcastle City Council Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team.

## Appendix A: Heritage Assets within the 1km search radius

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
102	The Monk's Stone, Tynemouth Priory. Incomplete cross-shaft. Dated C9th.	Early Medieval	NZ 3733 6937
SM 117	Tynemouth Priory. 1074-1083/5 church was served by Durham monks; c.1089 it became a cell of St. Albans. Dissolved in 1539. Nave continued to be used as parish church until Civil War, and by 1650 it was "quite ruined". Parish burial ground from beginning of C17 to C19.	Medieval	NZ 373 694
SM 118	Iron Age settlement, Tynemouth Priory. The settlement is represented by a single round house. Roman pottery recovered from above the wall-trench suggested the house, had fallen into disuse before the late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century and native pottery (of pre-Roman or Roman Iron Age) was found widely scattered about the site.	Iron Age	NZ 373 694
SM 119	Roman settlement, Tynemouth Priory. Represented by a shallow 'ring-groove' of a building the excavator considered to be Roman, and the maximum concentration of Romano-British pottery was in this area. Within the hut was a late C2 rim sherd.	Roman	NZ 373 694
120	Findspot, Roman altar, Tynemouth Priory.	Roman	NZ 373 694
121	Findspot, Roman inscription, Tynemouth Priory.	Roman	NZ 373 694
122	Findspot, Roman tile and coin, Tynemouth Castle.	Roman	NZ 371 694
123	Anglian monastery, Tynemouth. Documentary evidence. In existence by the 8 <sup>th</sup> century, but later tradition that King Oswin was buried there so possibly founded by 651. In 800 it was sacked by the Danes who returned in 875 and completely destroyed it. Excavation in 1963 revealed evidence for 4 oblong timber buildings. Excavation in 1980 revealed another, probably pre-Conquest, timber building.	Early Medieval	NZ 373 694
124	Findspot, Anglo-Saxon cross shaft.	Early Medieval	NZ 370 694
125	Findspot, Anglo-Saxon cross shaft, Tynemouth Castle.	Early Medieval	NZ 373 694
126	Findspot, Anglo-Saxon cross shaft, Spanish Battery,	Early Medieval	NZ 373 690

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
	Tynemouth.		
127	Findspot, Anglo-Saxon cross arm, Tynemouth Priory.	Early Medieval	NZ 373 694
128	Findspot, incomplete Anglo-Saxon cross head, Tynemouth but location uncertain.	Early Medieval	NZ 370 694
129	Findspot, incomplete Anglo-Saxon grave marker, Tynemouth Priory.	Early Medieval	NZ 373 694
130	Medieval cemetery, Front Street, Tynemouth. Human bones have been found under Front Street, Tynemouth, on a number of occasions.	Medieval	NZ 370 694
132	Robert Mowbray's castle, Tynemouth. Documentary account of rebellion in 1095, when a castle at Tynemouth was besieged for 2 months before surrendering.	Medieval	NZ 372 694
133 SM	Tynemouth Castle. The medieval castle was of 2 phases: Priory was given a licence to crenellate in 1296, with an enclosing curtain and towers. In c.1390 the gatehouse was added.	Medieval	NZ 372 694
134 SM	Tynemouth Castle post-medieval fortifications.	16th-18th century	NZ 373 694
135 SM	Tynemouth Castle, modern military use.	18th-19th century	NZ 373 694
136	Spanish Battery, Tynemouth. This title includes all post-Dissolution defences outside Tynemouth Castle.	16th-20th century	NZ 373 691
137	Tynemouth Village. Earliest documentary references are late 12th century.	Medieval	NZ 369 693
730 SM	Tynemouth Lighthouse. Built 1664 at the north-east corner of the castle promontory. Survived until c. 1775 when it was partly or wholly taken down and rebuilt. The lighthouse was purchased by Trinity House in 1836, and was pulled down in 1898 after the building of new lighthouses at St. Mary's Island and Souter Point.	17th century	NZ 374 694
731 SM	Tynemouth beacon. Documentary reference in 1582,	16th century	NZ 3737 6940

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
732	Tynemouth market cross, documentary evidence in 1290. Still depicted on a 16th century map at the head of Front Street near the priory gatehouse.	Medieval	NZ 371 694
733	Tynemouth coal mine, documentary evidence.	Medieval	NZ 37050 69472
738	Windmill, Tynemouth. Documentary evidence.	Medieval	NZ 365 691
753	Common fields, township of Preston. Ridge and furrow, is known to have existed in 2 fields west of Preston North Road and on both sides of Beach Road.	Medieval	NZ 3493 6990
759	Tynemouth Manor, one of the ten manors belonging to the priory. Documentary evidence.	Medieval	NZ 374 694
760	Church of Saints Oswin and Mary, Tynemouth. Part of the church of Tynemouth Priory set apart for parochial purposes.	Medieval	NZ 373 694
1049	Blyth and Tyne Railway. The southern part of this line followed the course of the earlier Whitley Wagonway, from Whitley Colliery to Low Lights Staith, which was opened in 1811 by Clarke & Taylor. The Railway opened in 1860 and abandoned in 1887.	19th century	NZ 3255 7473
1186	North Eastern Railway, Tynemouth Branch. The line reached North Shields and Tynemouth in 1847.	19th century	NZ 2472 6383
1200	Listed Grade II. Newcastle and Berwick Railway Terminus. 1846-7	1846-7	NZ 3673 6909
1572	Local List. Searchlight emplacement, Tynemouth Pier. On the north side of pier road, at the west end of the quarry, there survives the remains of a searchlight emplacement built in 1897. Disused by World War II.	1897	NZ 3728 6930
1918	Possible Neolithic henge, Tynemouth. Cropmark site.	Neolithic	NZ 3617 7016
1920	Findspot, flint scraper, Long Sands Beach.	Bronze Age	NZ 367 704
1937	Findspot, Roman Coin. Coin of Magnentius, AD350-53 said to have been found at Tynemouth.	Roman	NZ 371 694
1938	Findspot, Roman jug or flagon recorded as coming from	Roman	NZ 371 694

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
	Tynemouth.		
1974	Listed Grade II. Tynemouth Volunteer Life Brigade Cottage, Pier Road. Built 1886-7.	1886-7	NZ 3723 6903
1975	Wooden cottage, formerly the residence of the Duke of Northumberland's salmon bailiff.	19th century	NZ 3723 6906
1976	Listed Grade II*. Collingwood Monument, Tynemouth. 1845.	1845	NZ 3718 6906
1977	Remains of the slipway of the Tynemouth No. 2 Black Middens R.N.L.I. Lifeboat Station, opened in 1865, closed in 1905. The site of the station is now built over by the promenade.	1865	NZ 3724 6898
1978	Site of first Tynemouth Volunteer Life Brigade watch house 1865-1887. Second watch house still survives to the west and is listed grade 2 (SMR 2214).	1865	NZ 3736 6903
1979	Former chief coastguard's house. Built 1870.	1870	NZ 3725 6907
1980	Life-saving apparatus house built 1892. Still used by Tynemouth Volunteer Life Brigade.	1892	NZ 3726 6908
1981	Local List. Former coastguard's houses. Communal wash house at end of terrace. One building is dated to 1892.	19th century	NZ 3722 6910
1982	Local List. Tynemouth No. 1 (Prior's Haven) Lifeboat Station, now a boat store. Built 1862 by the Tyne Lifeboat Society. Cost £380. Closed in 1905. Sold to Tynemouth Sailing Club in 1919 for £130. The wooden runway across the beach reportedly still exists, buried under the sand. Single storey building built of stone. The original slate roof has been replaced with zinc coated corrugated metal. Proposed with replacement with reclaimed slates in 2012. Clay chimney pots.	1862	NZ 3729 6916
1983	Roadway cut across the rocks. Associated with Lifeboat Station (SMR 1982). Still visible at low tide.	19th century	NZ 3741 6918
1986	Local List. Lion's Head Fountain set into a wall on Long Sands. Usually buried in sand. Was a popular mineral water spa from early 1800s until around 1920 when it was polluted by local mine workings. Also known as the	18th-19th century	NZ 3682 7002

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
	Engine Well.		
2046	Tynemouth Goods and Fish Station. Cartographic evidence, 2nd Ed. OS map.	19th century	NZ 3664 6916
2048	River Tyne Commissioners Works (Cement & Lime). Cartographic evidence.	19th century	NZ 3706 6910
2049	Railway along Tynemouth North Pier. Cartographic evidence. Maybe associated with the Cement Works (SMR 2048).	19th century	NZ 3743 6928
2064	Railway from the North Eastern Railway Tynemouth Branch, (SMR 1186) to the Tyne Commissioner's Cement Works (SMR 2048). Cartographic evidence.	19th century	NZ 3694 6902
2065	Listed Grade II. North Pier, Tynemouth. Constructed 1854-1895.	19th century	NZ 37425 69300
2127	Listed Grade II*. Station Terrace, Tynemouth.	19th century	NZ 3663 6932
2155	The North Eastern Railway, Newcastle, Tynemouth and Newcastle branch. Opened in 1887.	19th century	NZ 3488 7203
2214	Listed Grade II. The Volunteer Life Brigade Watch House, Pier Road, Tynemouth. 1886 and is still in use for its original purpose.	1886	NZ 3726 6899
4601	Stone lined well, 23 Front Street, Tynemouth. Contained C13 or C14 potsherds and 19th century willow pattern.	Medieval	NZ 368 694
4602	Findspot, lead spindle whorl, 23 Front Street, Tynemouth.	Medieval	NZ 368 694
4603	Findspot, coin, 45 Front Street, Tynemouth. A silver long cross penny. Edward I or II (1302/1327).	Medieval	NZ 370 694
NHLE 1299885 4617	Listed Grade II. Look out post and gun emplacement, 47a Percy Gardens, Tynemouth. Six storey World War One Command Centre built c.1916.	c.1916	NZ 3703 6988
4646	Tunnel at 33 Front Street, Tynemouth.	Uncertain	NZ 369 694



NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
4647	Tunnel at Short Sands Cliffs, Tynemouth.	Uncertain	NZ 372 694
4654	Anti-tank blocks at Priory Haven, Tynemouth. Single line of concrete anti tank blocks across the bay. Constructed 1940-41.	WWII	NZ 3734 6929
4655	Roadblock at Long Sands, Cullercoats (site of). Constructed 1940-1.	WWII	NZ 366 707
4656	Roadblock at Long Sands, Tynemouth (site of). Constructed 1940-1.	WWII	NZ 369 700
4657	Roadblock, Tynemouth (site of). Constructed 1940-1.	WWII	NZ 366 696
4671	Pillbox, Tynemouth.	WWII	NZ 374 696
5117	Blythe and Tyne Railway terminus, cartographic evidence. c.1860-1.	19th century	NZ 365 691
5118	Blythe and Tyne Railway temporary station, built in 1865, cartographic evidence.	19th century	NZ 3659 6917
5119	Victorian Drill Hall which replaced Clifford's Fort (HER 149-150). The site had previously been a football pitch for the Tynemouth Amateur Football Club.	19th century	NZ 3674 6926
5252	Local List. Percy Gardens, Tynemouth.	19th century	NZ 3707 6971
5492	Rocket Battery, The Broadway, Tynemouth - 64 projectiles	WWII	NZ 360 705
5514	Heavy anti aircraft battery, Sharpness Point, Tynemouth - Tyne Z	WWII	NZ 373 699
5526	Searchlight Battery, Sharpness Point, Tynemouth.	WWII	NZ 373 699
5543	Barrage Balloon, Tynemouth.	WWII	NZ 365 691
5547	Barrage Balloon, Tynemouth Castle.	WWII	NZ 372 693
5669	Road signal, The Broadway, Tynemouth. White metal cabinet with plaque reading "Autoflex Road Signal System - Patents Applied For - The Siemens and	20th Century	NZ 362 701

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
	General Electric Railway Signal Company Ltd, London".		
5855	Roadblock, Grand Parade, Tynemouth (site of).	WWII	NZ 365 704
6921	Possible cock-fighting pit, Victoria Wine Shop, Front Street, Tynemouth. Pit sunk into the cellar floor.	18th-19th century	NZ 369 693
7312	Listed Grade II. Nos 1 and 2, Allendale Place, Tynemouth. Circa 1840.	c.1840	NZ 3679 6930
7313	Listed Grade II. 3, Allendale Place, Tynemouth. House, now bank and dwelling. Circa 1840.	c.1840	NZ 3680 6936
7314	Listed Grade II. Nos 1-11 Bath Terrace, Tynemouth. Circa 1830.  During building works in 2018, an underground brick barrel-vaulted water tank was found at No. 8. The tank was 1.6m wide, 2.3m long and 1.5m deep. It was lined with sand render and served by a lead pipe.	c.1830	NZ 3688 6931
7315	Listed Grade II. Nos 1-5 Colbeck Terrace, Tynemouth. Circa 1860.	c.1860	NZ 3683 6932
7316	Listed Grade II. Parish Church of Holy Saviour, Cross Way, Tynemouth. 1839-41	1839-41	NZ 3647 6961
7317	Listed Grade II. No. 1 Dawson Square. Circa 1830.	c.1830	NZ 3683 6930
7318	Listed Grade II. Nos 2-4 Dawson Square, Tynemouth. Circa 1860.	c.1860	NZ 3679 6930
7319	Listed Grade II. Nos 5 and 6 Dawson Square, Tynemouth. Circa 1860.	c.1860	NZ 3686 6941
7320	Listed Grade II. Marsden House, 9 Front Street, Tynemouth. Early C19.	19th century	NZ 3682 6943
7321	Listed Grade II. Holly House, 14 Front Street, Tynemouth. House, now art gallery, dental surgery and one residence. Early nineteenth century, incorporating late eighteenth century house.	18th-19th century	NZ 3686 6941
7322	Listed Grade II. Old House, 45 Front Street, Tynemouth.	18th century	NZ 3710 6938

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
	Mid eighteenth century.		
7323	Listed Grade II. West House, 46 Front Street, Tynemouth. Mid eighteenth century.	18th century	NZ 3709 6938
7324	Listed Grade II. No 47 Front Street, Tynemouth. Circa 1780.	c.1780	NZ 3708 6937
7325	Listed Grade II. No 52 Front Street, Tynemouth. Circa 1770.	c.1770	NZ 3705 6937
7326	Listed Grade II. Nos 53 and 53A Front Street, Tynemouth. House, now two separate dwellings. Mid C18.	18th century	NZ 3704 6937
7327	Listed Grade II. No 54 Front Street, Tynemouth. Late eighteenth century.	18th century	NZ 3703 6937
7328	Listed Grade II. No 55 Front Street, Tynemouth. Early nineteenth century.	19th century	NZ 3702 6937
7329	Listed Grade II. No 56 Front Street, Tynemouth. Mid eighteenth century with nineteenth century shop front.	18th-19th century	NZ 3701 6936
7330	Listed Grade II. Nos 57-59 Front Street, Tynemouth. Three houses and one shop. Mid eighteenth/early nineteenth century.	18th-19th century	NZ 3701 6936
7331	Listed Grade II. Front Street Congregational Church, Tynemouth - now shopping mall (Land of Green Ginger) and church hall adjoining to east. Church 1868, hall dated 1886	1868	NZ 3685 6936
7332	Listed Grade II. South African War Memorial, Front Street. 1902.	1902	NZ 3674 6942
7333	Listed Grade II. First World War War Memorial. Unveiled 1925.	1925	NZ 3677 6941
7334	Listed Grade II. Statue of Queen Victoria. Dated 1902.	1902	NZ 3680 6939
7335	Listed Grade II. Clock tower and drinking fountain, Front Street. 1861.	1861	NZ 3710 6940

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
7336	Listed Grade II. Wright Tomb, Tynemouth Priory. Circa 1806 to members of the Wright family died 1795-1806.	19th century	NZ 3735 6937
7337	Listed Grade II. Clark Tombs, Tynemouth Priory. Three table tombs for members of the Clark family, died 1688-1847.	17th-19th century	NZ 3736 6937
7338	Listed Grade II. Haswell Tomb, Tynemouth Priory. Table tomb. Circa 1817.	c.1817	NZ 3736 6937
7339	Listed Grade II. Liddell Tomb, Tynemouth Priory. Chest tomb. Circa 1802.	c.1802	NZ 3736 6937
7340	Listed Grade II. Table tomb in Greek temple style, Tynemouth Priory. Circa 1810.	c.1810	NZ 3735 6936
7341	Listed Grade II. Anderson Tomb, Tynemouth Priory. Chest tomb, circa 1714.	c.1714	NZ 3735 6936
NHLE 1025376 7342	Listed Grade II. Grand Hotel, Grand Parade, Tynemouth. 1872.	1872	NZ 3697 6988
7343	Listed Grade II. Nos 2 and 3 Huntington Place, Tynemouth. Circa 1840.	c.1840	NZ 3679 6937
7344	Listed Grade II. Nos 4-8 Huntington Place, Tynemouth. Five houses. Circa 1840.	c.1840	NZ 3676 6938
7345	Listed Grade II. Marsden House, 9 Huntington Place, Tynemouth. Dated 1760.	1760	NZ 3674 6939
7346	Listed Grade II. No 1 Newcastle Terrace, Tynemouth. House, now separate flats. Circa 1830 with late nineteenth century alterations.	c.1830	NZ 3678 6930
7348	Listed Grade II. No 9 Newcastle Terrace. Circa 1830.	c.1830	NZ 3685 6925
7351	Listed Grade II. Nos 1 and 3 Tynemouth Road. Two houses. Circa 1790.	c.1790	NZ 3681 6922
7352	Listed Grade II. Nos 1-3 Tynemouth Terrace, Tynemouth. Three houses, circa 1830.	c.1830	NZ 3685 6921

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
7353	Listed Grade II. Wool House, No 6 Well Close, Tynemouth. Early to mid eighteenth century.	18th century	NZ 3699 6951
7720	Well, Tynemouth. A stone-lined well was visible at this location until c.1990 when it was in-filled by the local authority.	Uncertain	NZ 3706 6952
7721	Findspot, coin, Middle Street, Tynemouth. A silver half cross penny of King Richard I. Dated C12th.	Medieval	NZ 3708 6945
7857	Local List. Knott's Flats, Tynemouth Road, North Shields. Typical municipal dwellings of the late 1930s.	1930s	NZ 3659 6902
8660	Beaconsfield House, Cullercoats. Seafront villa built in c.1882	c.1882	NZ 3651 7056
9312	Local List. Long Sands Lido, Tynemouth. Interwar lido style open air pool opened in 1925. Much neglected. Converted to a rock pool in 1996.	1925	NZ 3707 6995
9330	Queensway, Priceway and Manorway, Tynemouth.1930s terraced and semi-detached houses.	1930s	NZ 367 696
9331	Local List. Bishops Palace, Pier Road, Tynemouth. Grand residence behind St. Oswin's Church. Shown on OS first edition as Tyne Villa, OS second as Martyr's Peace, OS fourth as Bishop's House. Now flats and called Pickering House.	19th century	NZ 3709 6933
9332	Local List. Nos 22-28 Lovaine Row, Tynemouth. Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition.Earliest parts of the street date from the early to mid 18th century.	18th-19th century	NZ 3697 6950
9333	Local List. No 1 Warkworth Terrace, Tynemouth. Circa 1868.	c.1868	NZ 3686 6985
9334	Local List. Nos 9, 11 and 13 Percy Park Road, Tynemouth. Formerly the Priory and Army Institute connected with Holy Saviour's Church. Probably circa1877.	c.1877	NZ 3685 6944
9335	Local List. No 38 Percy Park, Tynemouth. Circa 1868.	c.1868	NZ 3668 6982
9336	Local List. No 3 Northumberland Terrace, Tynemouth. Mid-19th century.	19th century	NZ 3692 6911

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
9337	Local List. No 10 Priors Terrace, Tynemouth. Mid-19th century.	19th century	NZ 3694 6914
9338	St Alban's Place, Tynemouth. Numbers 1 and 2 are shown on Ordnance Survey first edition, number 3 on third edition.	19th century	NZ 3683 6918
9339	Local List. Nos 6-8 Tynemouth Terrace. Circa 1850.	c.1850	NZ 3687 6920
9340	Nos 7-36 and 60-77 Percy Street, Tynemouth. The theatre has been a Methodist church, schoolhouse and was originally built as a Wesleyan chapel. The building next door to the chapel was formerly an inn.	18th-19th century	NZ 3689 6946
9341	Local List. Nos 1-8 Tynemouth Place, Tynemouth. Built c. 1830.	c.1830	NZ 3683 6924
9342	Local List. Nos 1-47 Percy Gardens, Tynemouth. Built in 1860s or 70s.	19th century	NZ 3701 6976
9343	Percy Garden cottages, Tynemouth. Later 19th century.	19th century	NZ 3699 6981
9344	Local List. Pier Cottage, Pier Road, Tynemouth. Built for the Pier Watchman around 1865.	c.1865	NZ 3719 6924
9345	Collingwood Terrace, Tynemouth. Mid 19th century.	19th century	NZ 3697 6909
9346	Local List. Nos 1-8 plus Lorne House and Broadstone, Front Street, Tynemouth. 18th-19th century.	18th-19th century	NZ 3677 6945
9366	Local List. The Arcade, Tynemouth. Part of the Bath Assembly Rooms/Hotel of 1860.	1860	NZ 3693 6933
9376	Local List. Tynemouth Rowing Club, Prior's Haven, Tynemouth. Stone building near to old lifeboat station in 1864, Tynemouth Rowing Club was formed in 1867.	19th century	NZ 3728 6919
9396	Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and St Oswin, Front Street, Tynemouth. Opened 1890.	1890	NZ 3707 6935
9445	Local List. Cumberland Arms, 17 Front Street, Tynemouth. Built 1898.	1898	NZ 3688 6941

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
9446	Local List. Salutation Inn, Front Street, Tynemouth. Formed from two separate pre 1790 houses, changed into one large space after 1964.	18th century	NZ 3697 6934
9447	Local List. The Dolphin, King Edward Road, Tynemouth. 1933.	1933	NZ 3629 6948
9486	Local List. Village Green, Front Street, Tynemouth. At the heart of the medieval village, has changed shape since the 19th century.	19th century	NZ 3677 6941
9487	Local List. Tynemouth Park, Grand Parade, Tynemouth. Opened in 1893.	1893	NZ 3658 7017
9488	Beaconsfield, Cullercoats. Field is the site of Beaconsfield House, a large property that for some time served as a Barnardo's children's home. The house was demolished in the late 1950s and the site has remained undeveloped ever since.	20th Century	NZ 3643 7067
11122	Mask' sculpture at Tynemouth Metro Station. 1995.	1995	NZ 3662 6933
11123	Fish' sculpture at Tynemouth Metro Station. 1996.	1996	NZ 3662 6933
11357	Local List. Shop. Blooms of Tynemouth, 4 Percy Park Road, Tynemouth. Late 19th century.	19th century	NZ 3683 6943
11712	WWII slit trench, the Promenade, Tynemouth. Visible on 1949 air photographs.	WWII	NZ 3696 6900
11995	Garden of Remembrance, Tynemouth Park. Bronze plaque on a wall of the garden of remembrance unveiled by the Duke of Northumberland after 1940.	WWII	NZ 365 701
11996	War memorial, Tynemouth Village Green. There used to be a wooden plaque on the fence at the corner of Front Street facing Manor Road. Replaced by the cenotaph in 1938.	20th Century	NZ 367 694
11997	Amateur Rowing Club war memorials, Prior's Haven, Tynemouth. Two strake boats were unveiled as war memorials in 1921. They have since disappeared.	20th Century	NZ 372 691
11998	Tank, Sharpness Point, Tynemouth. A tank named 'Tynemouth' returned from Flanders, was placed at Sharpness Point and two field guns were placed in	20th Century	NZ 371 699

NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
	Northumberland Park in 1919. The tank and guns reviewed as eyesores in 1923 and removed.		
12295	Medieval fishery, Cullercoats, documentary evidence.	Medieval	NZ 365 705
12340	Tynemouth Aquarium and Winter Garden, Grand Parade, Tynemouth. Opened in 1878. Destroyed by fire in 1996.	1878	NZ 3670 7016
12341	Skating ring, Grand parade, Tynemouth, opened in 1878. Now divided into five separate commercial units.	1878	NZ 3664 7029
12342	Park Hotel, Grand Parade, Tynemouth. Built 1938.	1938	NZ 3648 7039
12574	Post medieval ridge and furrow, Whitley Bay. Visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Most is no longer extant on 1988 coverage	Post medieval	NZ 3553 7075
12576	Medieval ridge and furrow, Cullercoats. Visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs, centred at NZ 361 703. Most appears to be no longer extant by 1988.	Medieval	NZ 3642 7069
12577	WWI practice trenches, Cullercoats. Visible as earthworks on air photographs.	WWI	NZ 3647 7062
13485	Local List. Nos. 1-4 Spanish Battery. Row of houses with date stone of 1895.	1895	NZ 3724 6912
13527	Anglo-Saxon Church, Tynemouth. Documentary evidence. Tynemouth Priory was sacked by the Danes in 800. Three kings were buried here - Oswin, King of Deira (651), Osred, King of Northumbria (792), Malcolm III, King of Scotland (1093). Three crowns still adorn the North Tyneside coat of arms.	Early Medieval	NZ 373 694
13531	Tynemouth Fair, documentary evidence. Charter obtained 1304 but revoked the following year.	Medieval	NZ 371 693
13539	Findspot, 8 clay tobacco pipe fragments, Priors Park, Tynemouth. Late 17th to early 20th century.	Post medieval	NZ 370 692
13540	Findspot, two clay tobacco pipe fragments, Spanish Battery, Tynemouth. 18th-19th century.	Post medieval	NZ 373 690

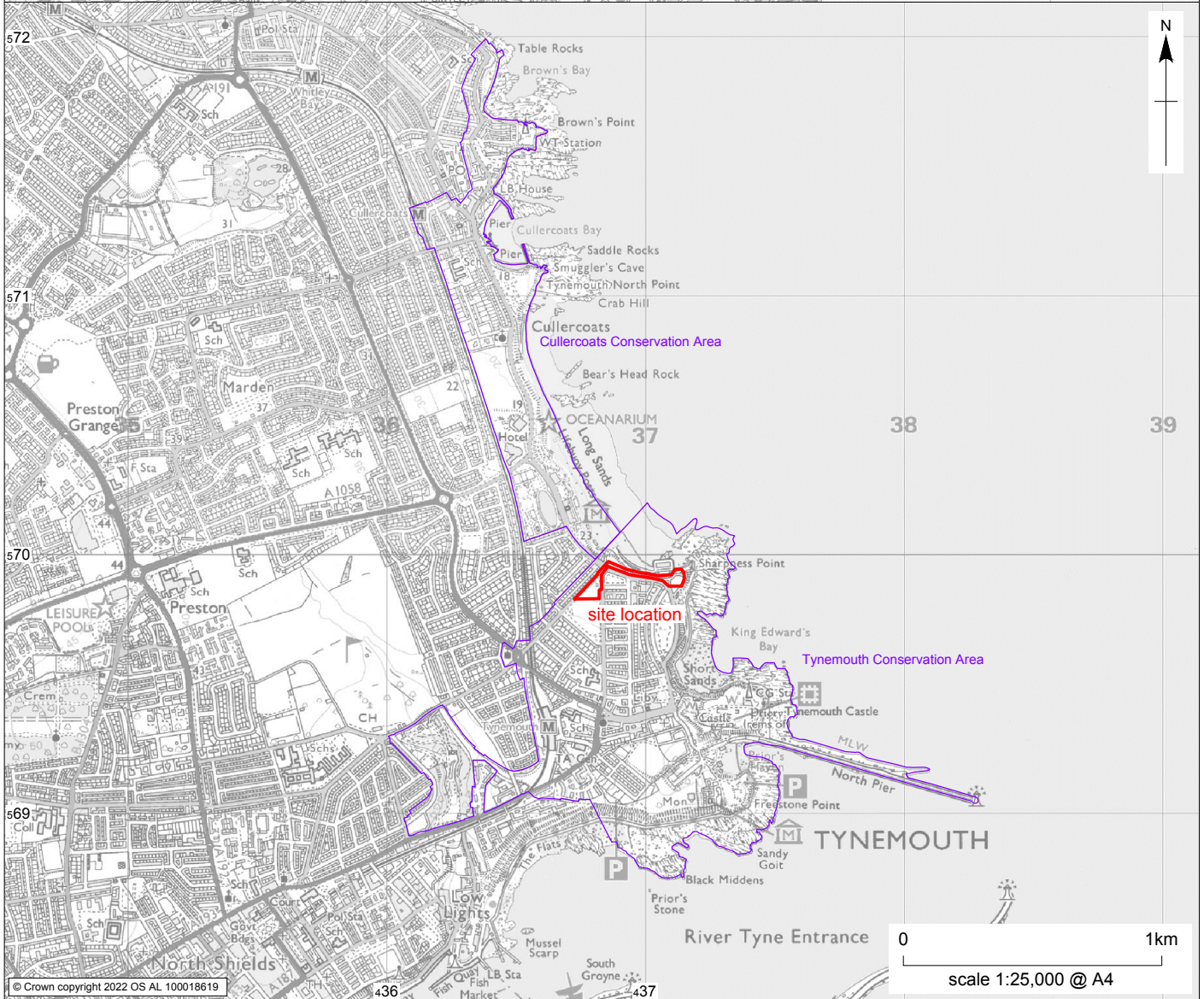


NHLE/SMR Number	Site description	Period	NGR
13573	Two sandstone effigies of women, Tynemouth Priory. 13th-14th century.	Medieval	NZ 373 693
13604	WWII pillbox, Cullercoats, site of.	WWII	NZ 36815 70018
13612	A Second World War barbed wire obstruction is visible on old air photographs, at NZ 3671 7029, and ran along the coast for approximately 645m.	WWII	NZ 3658 7003
15088	Tynemouth Sailing Club, Prior's Haven, Tynemouth. 1952-3.	1952-3	NZ 3730 6925
15091	Liddell House, Grand Parade, Tynemouth. 1958.	1958	NZ 3674 6999
15294	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Percy Street, Tynemouth. Built in the early 19th century. Out of use in 1870 when a new chapel was built on Front Street and altered to form a Sunday School. Purchased by Tynemouth Priory Theatre in 1972.	19th century	NZ 3692 6945
15295	Wesleyan Methodist Church, Front Street, Tynemouth. Built in 1870, church then became the Carlton Cinema 1934-1976. Demolished 1978.	1870	NZ 3702 6942
15426	Nos 2 and 3 Newcastle Terrace, Tynemouth. Newcastle Terrace and Dawson Square were built in the grounds of No. 9 Huntingdon Place between 1861 and 1897.	19th century	NZ 3676 6930
16338	Railway signal box, Tynemouth. Roofless remains of a brick signal box, probably contemporary with Tynemouth Station (1882).The signal box was due to be demolished by Nexus Rail in May 2014.	19th century	NZ 3656 6951
16490	48 Percy Gardens, Tynemouth. Used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War.	19th century	NZ 3701 6989
17805	Stables and coach house, 8 Tynemouth Terrace. Constructed in the 1850s.	1850s	NZ 36897 69211
17808	Air raid shelter, 39 Percy Gardens, Tynemouth. Presumably WWII.	WWII	NZ 3701 6985
19040	Pier Road Bridge, Tynemouth. Built in the mid-19th century to cross the new Tynemouth North Pier Railway.	19th century	NZ 37214 69231

## Appendix B: Watching brief context catalogue

Context	Type	Notes
1	Layer	Modern topsoil and turf
2	Surface	Tarmac path. Above 4
3	Stone block	Decorated stone block incorporated into wall 8 – has been rebuilt into wall 7
4	Layer	Crushed limestone bedding for path 2
5	Layer	Subsoil layer. Above 6, below 4
6	Layer	Natural boulder clay. Below 5
7	Wall	Modern stone and concrete wall at west side of path 2
8	Wall	Modern stone and concrete wall at east side of path 3
9	Fill	Backfill of pipe trench 10, sealed by 11
10	Cut	Modern pipe trench. Cut 5, filled by 9
11	Layer	Modern levelling layer. Sealed 9, 17–22 and 24, below 1
12	Pipe trench	Cut and fill. Cut 5, sealed by 15
13	Pipe trench	Cut and fill. Cut 5, sealed by 15
14	Pipe trench	Cut and fill. Cut 5, sealed by 15
15	Layer	Levelling deposit. Sealed 12–14. Below 1

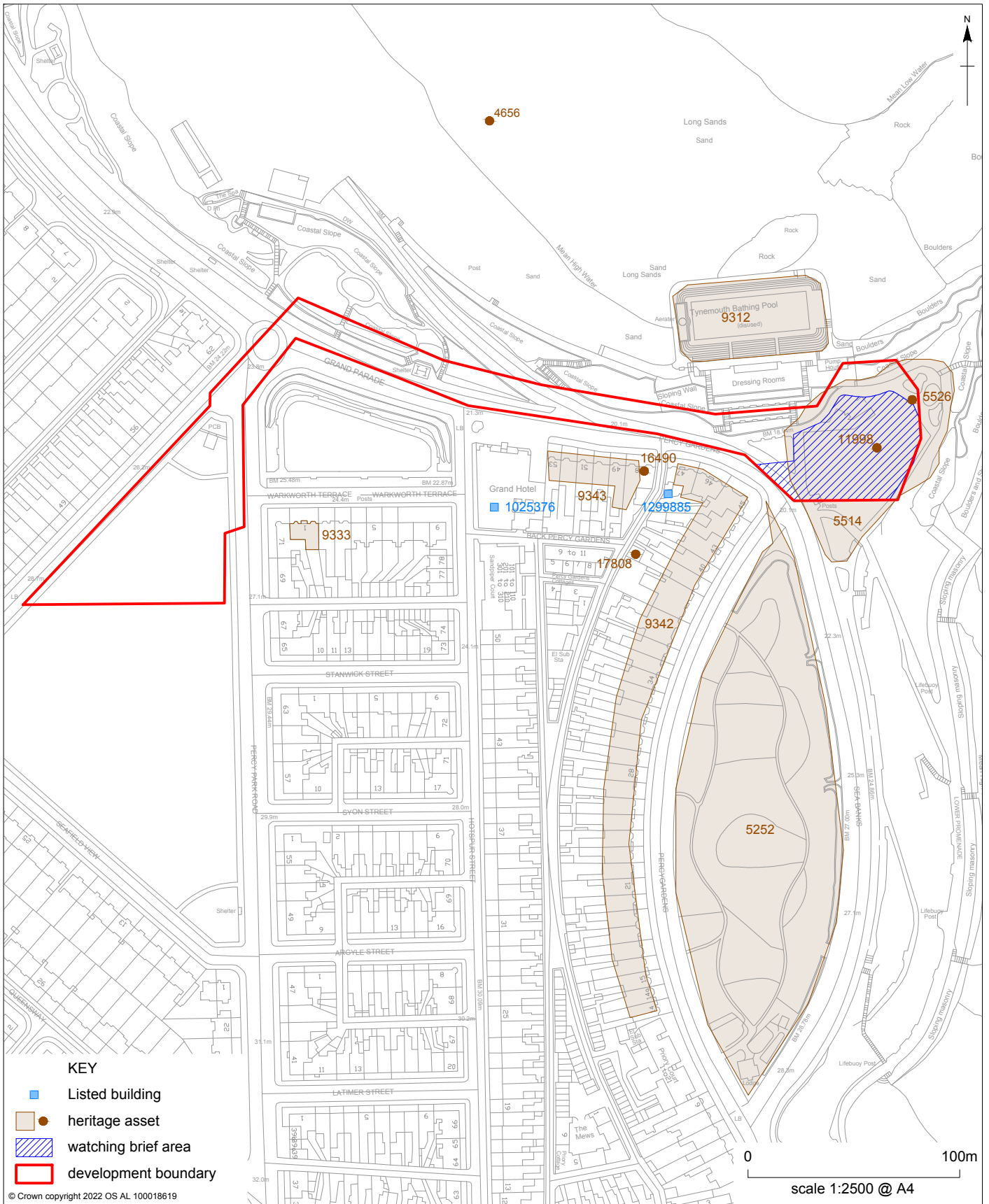
16	Layer	Subsoil. Above 6, cut by 17–21, 23, 25, 26
17	Land drain	Cut and fill. Cut 16, sealed by 11
18	Land drain	Cut and fill. Cut 16, sealed by 11
19	Land drain	Cut and fill. Cut 16, sealed by 11
20	Land drain	Cut and fill. Cut 16, sealed by 11
21	Land drain	Cut and fill. Cut 16, sealed by 11
22	Fill	Fill of 23, sealed by 24
23	Cut	Possible wall footing trench. Cut 16, filled by 22
24	Layer	Deposit of brick concrete and metal rubble. Sealed 22, 25, 26, below 11
25	Land drain	Cut and fill. Cut 16, sealed by 24
26	Land drain	Cut and fill. Cut 16, sealed by 24



© Crown copyright 2022 OS AL 100018619  
© Ecus 2022

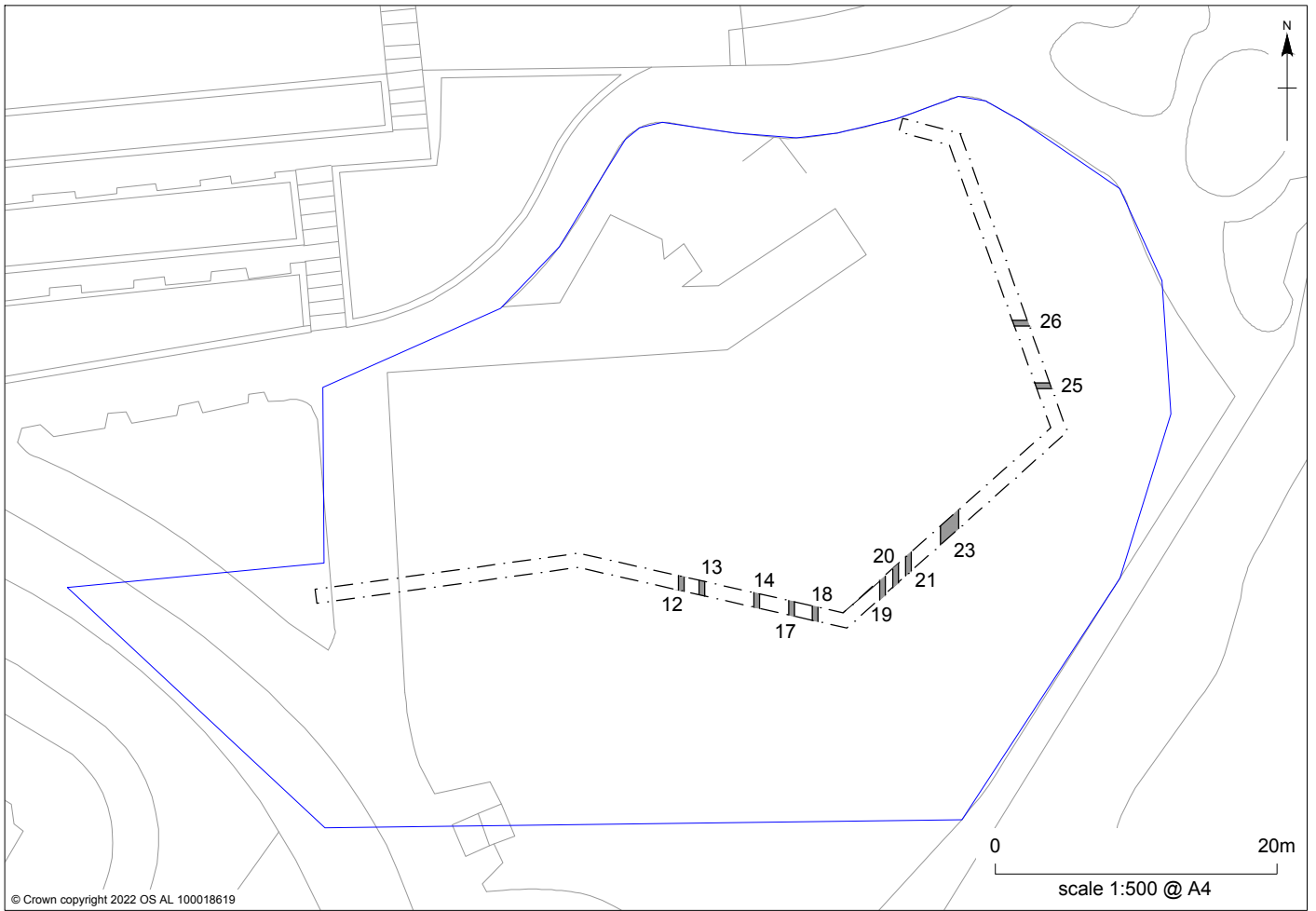
Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth: site location

Figure 1



Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth: location of works

Figure 2



© Crown copyright 2022 OS AL 100018619

© Ecus 2022

Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth: location of recorded features

Figure 3



©Ecus 2022

Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth:  
the site, facing north-east

Plate 1



©Ecus 2022

Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth:  
pathway 2, facing south

Plate 2



©Ecus 2022

Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth:  
carved stone panel 3

Plate 3



©Ecus 2022

Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station, Tynemouth:  
site during soil stripping, facing west

Plate 4





©Ecus 2022

Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station,  
Tynemouth: land-drain 21 facing north, scale 1m

Plate 5



©Ecus 2022

Sharpness Point Sewage Pumping Station,  
Tynemouth: possible wall footing trench 23  
facing north-east, scale 1m

Plate 6

