NAA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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ROSEBERY COURT SHELTERED HOUSING

MONKSEATON

NORTH TYNESIDE

prepared for

Galliford Try

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ROSEBERY COURT SHELTERED HOUSING

MONKSEATON, NORTH TYNESIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Miller Construction (now Galliford Try) to undertake archaeological investigation in advance of and during the construction of a new sheltered housing scheme at Rosebery Court, on the junction of The Fold and Cauldwell Lane within the historic core of Monkseaton Conservation Area (NZ 3433 7198).

The investigation was undertaken following consultation with Jennifer Morrison, the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, as the development had the potential to impact on archaeological remains associated with the medieval or post-medieval development of Monkseaton village.

A previous archaeological desk-based assessment identified that the site was located within the core of the historic centre of Monkseaton village within an area of open space, known as The Fold. Although the site had seen several phases of development since the late 19th century, there was potential that sub-surface remains relating to medieval and/or post-medieval activity could survive within the site. Such remains were likely to be of local importance and comprise the truncated remains of pits, ditches and wall foundations related to former areas of occupation and property boundaries. Any such remains would be damaged or destroyed as a result of the development.

It was originally planned for nine trial trenches to be excavated across the site. However, once the original building was demolished down to the base slab, it became apparent that the depth of made ground to be excavated, together with the limited space that would be available at any time, meant that trenching in advance would not be practical. Therefore a staged programme of investigation was undertaken, comprising the excavation of a trial test trench following initial demolition of the building to 'slab' level, controlled stripping of overburden across the majority of the site and monitoring of the excavation of a drainage trench. The investigations were undertaken between July and October 2014.

The archaeological investigation revealed that groundworks for the construction of the original Roseberry Court sheltered housing had removed any archaeological layers, such that the made ground consolidation layer directly overlay the natural boulder clay. With the exception of one possible 1940s bomb crater, and a section of back lane, features of archaeological interest were preserved only in the garden areas of the former housing.

The earliest features were towards the north-west corner of the site, where 1m below the modern ground level, a stone trough (10) had been set into the earth. Adjacent to it was a short fragment of wall (15), backed by a cobble and earth revetment (13) and capped with flat sandstone flags (12). The revetment incorporated large fragments of 19th-century pottery, and a clay pipe bowl was also recovered. Between wall 15 and the revetment was a narrow gap, which may originally have been intended as a drain or for ventilation, but within which a fine silty soil (17) had accumulated.

Trough 10 had been broken at one end in antiquity but was 80% complete and retained its drain hole and an inlet mid-way along one edge. It had been deliberately filled with waste (11) including large fragments of slag, together with two shoes, metal offcuts, a clay pipe and 19th-century pottery and glass. A short 'stub' of wall (14), set on a layer of redeposited soil (21) lay to the east of the trough.

Following the infilling of the trough, a layer of garden soil (8) had accumulated. The foundations of a wall (4) were cut into this layer, levelled with occasional slabs of clay (16). To the east of the wall, and in three areas further to the south, the sandstone blocks of the early 20th-century back lane were recorded, bedded on a layer of ash, slag and broken brick and dressed with fine crushed slag.

With the exception of the trough, which is intended to form a feature in the gardens for the new sheltered housing, all finds and archives arising out of the archaeological works will be deposited with Tyne and Wear Museums.

ROSEBERY COURT SHELTERED HOUSING

MONKSEATON, NORTH TYNESIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Miller Construction (now Galliford try) to undertake archaeological investigation in advance of and during the construction of a new sheltered housing scheme at Rosebery Court, on the junction of The Fold and Front Street within the historic core of Monkseaton Conservation Area (NZ 3433 7198; Fig 1).

1.2 The investigation was undertaken following consultation with Jennifer Morrison, the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, as the development had the potential to impact on archaeological remains associated with the medieval or post-medieval development of Monkseaton village.

1.3 It was originally planned for nine trial trenches to be excavated across the site. However, once the original building was demolished down to the base slab, it became apparent that the depth of made ground to be excavated, together with the limited space that would be available at any time, meant that trenching in advance would not be practical. Therefore a staged programme of investigation was undertaken, comprising the excavation of a trial test trench following initial demolition of the building to 'slab' level, controlled stripping of overburden across the majority of the site and monitoring of the excavation of a drainage trench. The investigations were undertaken between July and October 2014.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site was located within the heart of the historic core of Monkseaton village. It lay within the boundaries of the Monkseaton Conservation Area on the north side of Front Street within an area known as The Fold (NZ 3433 7198). The site was bounded by Front Street to the south, the access road to The Fold to the west, modern open space and apartment block to the north and the rear access road to garages to the east (Fig 2).

2.2 The original Roseberry Court buildings (the name has become corrupted to *Rosebery* in recent years) lay along the east, south and south-west sides of the

site enclosing a small area of courtyard garden, as shown on Figure 2. Immediately north of the garden at a slightly higher level, was an area of hardstanding used for car parking. The eastern façade of the building fronted on to the junction between Front Street and Percy Terrace with *Ye Olde Ship Inn* public house on the opposite side of the road. To the rear of the building, within the north-east corner of the site, was a small block of garages accessed from street level. The site ranged in elevation from *c.*41.7m OD in the car parking area to *c.*40m OD near the junction with Percy Terrace, giving the site a slightly elevated position above street level.

2.3 The area is located within the Natural England National Character Area 14: Tyne & Wear Lowlands, described as an area of undulating landform of gently rolling hills incised by the broad river valleys of the Tyne and Wear and their tributaries (Natural England, online).

2.4 The site is underlain by Boulder Clay (Till) deposits and the solid geology comprises that of the Carboniferous Coal Measures (BGS, online).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 The archaeological and historic background of the area was described in a desk-based assessment (NAA 2013) and is summarised below.

Prehistoric and Roman

3.2 The earliest evidence recorded within the desk-based study was the discovery of a very substantial ditch of probable Romano-British date during excavations within the former site of South West Farm on Chapel Lane, approximately 0.8km to the south of Rosebery Court. A number of broken quern stones had been deliberately deposited into the ditch terminal and the feature is thought to represent the remains of a former settlement enclosure.

3.3 The Historic Environment Record (HER) also records a broken Roman terracotta lamp, which was said to have been found in Monkseaton and donated to the Museum of Antiquities; the exact location of the find is not provided.

3.4 There was no evidence to suggest that deposits earlier than the medieval period were likely to be present within the development area. However, given the presence of a recorded native Roman settlement within the vicinity of the site, the possibility of encountering unrecorded remains of this date or earlier could not be discounted.

Medieval

3.5 The earliest documentary record of *Seton*, dated to between AD1106 and 1116, when Henry I granted the manor to Tynemouth Priory. The settlement subsequently acquired the name of *Seton Monachorum*, and later Monkseaton. By the late 13th century, Monkseaton was a substantial village, with surveys recording 15 bondsmen, 10 cotmen and 3 freeholds.

3.6 The general layout of the medieval settlement was thought to be reflected in 18th- and 19th-century plans of the village. These indicate that the development site is located within the central core of the medieval settlement, possibly in an area of open land which was enclosed by farms and cottages and open to the main thoroughfare through the village to the south.

3.7 By the 1700s, the area encompassing the development site had become known as the *Fau'd* or *Fald*, derived from the old English for a small enclosure, and was used for small-scale industrial activity; there is the possibility that this industrial use may well have had its origins in the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Post-medieval and modern

3.8 The earliest detailed historic mapping showing the layout of Monkseaton village was Thompson's 1757 *Plan of the Township of Monkseaton in the Parish of Tynemouth*. This showed the development site lying within the area known as *The Fold* and enclosed by a row of cottages to the north with property boundary walls or fences to the east and west. The Fold was said to have been the main area of industrial activity in the village with many of the old single storey cottages having been in existence since at least the mid-1600s.

3.9 A review of the historic mapping dating to the early and mid-19th century indicated that the development site did not change significantly prior to the latter part of the 19th century, although there was new development taking place in the surrounding areas.

3.10 A small, un-named building was shown in this part of The Fold on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1858 (Fig 3). By this date, the area around The Fold had become more fully developed and formalised with lanes leading north from the main road on either side of the central open space. The lane to the west provided access to the two rows of early 19th-century terraced cottages, while that to the east provided access to the North West Farm and possibly the cottages and public house to the west. Both lanes are preserved in part within the existing road layout.

3.11 The small building within the proposed development site was shown set back from the street frontage, which by this date followed more closely the modern day alignment but was described by Steel (2012, 36) as just a narrow cinder

path known as Cauldwell Lane. The building is located at the front of a small enclosure with a wall featuring a notable curve at its north-eastern corner. An area of gardens or orchard lay to the north. To the south and east of the small building, the area was unenclosed ground.

3.12 Records suggest that, by the mid 19th century, The Fold included dwellings, a skinnery with lime pits, and various small industries such as tin-workers, a cooper, an umbrella repairer, a smithy and possibly a school.

3.13 By 1897 (Fig 4), the small building with attached garth previously shown within the western part of the proposed development site had been replaced by two semi-detached houses called 'Murie House' and 'Jessamine House'. These were again set slightly back from the street, behind small front gardens enclosed by a low stone wall and iron railings. The 1897 map shows enclosed yards or gardens to the rear, the boundaries of which preserved elements of the boundaries of the demolished property, including the curving section of wall. To the east of these properties, there was an area of open ground.

3.14 This map also recorded a *Smithy* within the north-western part of the development area, apparently located at the eastern end of the row of cottages to the north of the site.

3.15 At some point between 1897 and 1905, the open ground within the eastern part of The Fold was developed and Roseberry Terrace, a long row of properties running at 90 degrees to the main road, was constructed. This terrace would have run north to south along the entire length of the eastern boundary of the development site. It was separated from Murie House and Jessamine House by a back lane to the rear of the terrace, sweeping round to preserve the curve of the Victorian boundary wall (Fig 5).

3.16 The 1919 plan also shows that by this date there had been substantial redevelopment of the north-west part of The Fold. The terrace of cottages which ran along the northern boundary of the site had been largely or totally demolished and a row of new terraced cottages had been constructed to the west; this row of small terraced housing still survives today.

3.17 The next major change occurred during the Second World War when a bombing raid on 29 August 1940 destroyed a number of houses in The Fold, with nearby property suffering serious damage. Murie House and Jessamine House within the southern part of the proposed development area were damaged, and subsequently demolished.

3.18 By 1955, the Ordnance Survey map showed that within the development site, the area between Roseberry Terrace and the western lane (by now called The Fold) had been cleared of all buildings.

3.19 Roseberry Terrace and its associated back lane were demolished in the early 1960s, the site later being selected for the original Roseberry Court sheltered

housing. The buildings to the north of the site were also demolished at around the same date and their location redeveloped as two terraces of modern flats and apartments around the east and north sides of a raised green space with the terrace of early 20th-century cottages maintained along the western side.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The principal aim of the investigation was to seek and record evidence for the pre-modern occupation of The Fold.

4.2 The objectives were:

- to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains or deposits;
- to recover and assess any associated artefactual or palaeoenvironmental evidence;
- to prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological investigations to be deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR) and the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER); and
- to undertake a scheme of work that meets national and regional standards (EH 1991, 2006; IfA 2008a, 2008b, 2008c).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The investigation comprised three elements :

- the excavation of a trial trench (Fig 2) following initial demolition of the building to 'slab' level (and monitoring of the foundation excavation in the same area);
- the controlled stripping of overburden across the majority of the site; and
- the monitoring of the excavation of a drainage trench.

Trial trench

5.2 The original building was demolished down to the base slab. The concrete and underlying hardcore were removed first across the northern end of the eastern range of the building, including the adjoining garage basement. A trench measuring 1.8m wide and extending for 6m on a north-east to south-west

alignment was then machine-excavated into the underlying material, and a record made of the soil deposits encountered.

5.3 The remainder of the eastern range was then stripped of concrete and hardcore, and the subsoil excavated to the maximum extent of the foundations.

Overburden stripping

5.4 The remainder of the development site was stripped of building foundations, topsoil and overburden, commencing with the central and southern part of the site then finally the northern end. Archaeological remains were planned and sample excavated; soil samples were obtained from appropriate deposits. The areas were then excavated to the maximum intended depth of foundations.

Monitoring of drainage trench

5.5 It was necessary to divert an existing water main that crossed the centre of the site. The excavation of a new trench around the perimeter of the site (Fig 2) was undertaken under archaeological supervision. The trench was excavated to a depth of up to 1m using a mini-digger. The monitoring archaeologist was given the opportunity to examine and record the soil deposits and any archaeological or historic features encountered.

Excavation and recording

5.6 Where archaeological deposits or features were encountered, machining in that area ceased to allow sample excavation and recording using the following methodology:

- the locations of features were planned in relation to the site grid and later tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid;
- plans and sections of features were drawn at an appropriate scale;
- suitable deposits were sampled for palaeoenvironmental assessment;
- a representative sample of artefacts was retained for assessment;
- a photographic record was made of the stripping and excavation and all archaeological features.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 The site code RCM14 was used during the excavations. Context numbers are shown in brackets below and catalogued in Appendix A. Finds assemblages are itemised in Appendix B.

Trial trench

6.2 The concrete slab for the original building was 0.1–0.2m deep, seated on two layers of re-used, plain machine-made bricks. Underlying this was a considerable depth of 'made ground' (22), representing redeposited material from the original foundation excavations (Plate 1). This was up to 1.6m deep behind the rear wall of the garages, where the slope had been infilled, rising to approximately 0.8m at the south-western end of the trench. This deposit incorporated late 19th to early 20th-century bricks, bottles and sherds of pottery, together with fragments of slate and ceramic roof tiles and rough-dressed sandstone masonry (not retained). Some of the bricks were stamped A-C, for Ashington Coal Company Ltd (Old Bricks, online). It was considered that these were derived from the demolition of Roseberry Terrace prior to the construction of the original sheltered housing. Beneath the made ground deposits was the natural boulder clay (2).

6.3 The excavation of the foundation trenches to the south-east of the trial trench confirmed that the 'made ground' continued across this area.

Overburden stripping

6.4 The topsoil (1) produced a range of 19th to 20th-century pottery, brick and glass, which were intermixed with modern debris including plastic and concrete, so were not retained. There was also a single struck flint flake, representing prehistoric activity.

6.5 Throughout most of the area, the original sheltered housing had removed all soil layers down to natural clay (2). Archaeological features survived only in the areas of former garden, both in the centre of the site and at its southern edge. The earliest features were towards the north-west corner of the site, where 1m below the modern ground level, a stone trough (10) had been set into the earth (Fig 6; Plate 2). Adjacent to it was 1.3m of dry-stone, sandstone and quartzite cobble wall (15), surviving for only three courses and backed by a cobble and earth revetment (13). The wall and revetment had been capped with irregularly-shaped, flat sandstone flags (12) extending over an area approximately 1.4m square but much disturbed by later activity. The revetment incorporated large fragments of 19th-century pottery, and a clay pipe bowl of similar date was also recovered. Between wall 15 and the revetment was a 0.25m-wide gap, which may originally have been intended as a drain or for ventilation, but within which a fine silty soil (17) had accumulated,

incorporating tiny crumbs of pottery and small animal bones (Gardiner, Appendix D). It seems likely that this group of features were the surviving elements of a small structure (9).

6.6 Trough 10, measuring 1.3m by 0.6m wide by 0.45m deep (Plate 3) had been broken at one end in antiquity but was 80% complete and retained its drain hole in one corner, and an inlet mid-way along one edge. It had been deliberately filled with waste (11; Plate 4) including large fragments of slag, together with two shoes, metal offcuts, a clay pipe and 19th-century pottery and glass. The slag included larger smithing hearth bottoms and flake and spheroidal hammerscale; *unambiguous evidence* for iron smithing to have been the major activity (Starley, Appendix C).

6.7 A short 'stub' of wall (14), set on a layer of redeposited soil (21) had been constructed to the east of the trough, its eastern and western ends having been removed by later disturbance. Unfortunately a cast iron water pipe had been installed precisely along the edge of the trough, removing any evidence of the relationship between the trough and wall 14.

6.8 Following the infilling of the trough, a layer of garden soil (8) had accumulated to a depth of up to 0.5m, although where it overlay the trough it was 0.3m deep. The foundations of a wall (4; Fig 7) were cut into this layer, levelled with occasional slabs of clay (16). The wall survived over a distance of 5m, curving from a north-easterly alignment to almost east (Plates 5 and 6), and was 0.5m wide and no more than 0.2m (one course) deep. Patches of mortar survived in places between the stones, which comprised roughly-shaped sandstone blocks and irregular river cobbles.

6.9 While to the west of the wall layer 8, extending for 8m, was covered by modern topsoil (1), to the east was a zone of dark grey gritty silt (7) with a large proportion of slag, coal and chips of ceramic building materials, plus 19th to 20th-century glass, potsherds, nails and animal bone (not retained). This deposit was the bedding for a cobbled lane (5) surviving over a distance of 3.5m north-west to south-east and a width of up to 1.5m. The remnants of this lane were encountered in three further areas (3, 6 and 20) in a band running south-eastwards across the site (Fig 2). The best preserved was at the southern end of the site, where a small patch of metalling (6) survived in the former front garden of the sheltered housing. This extended for 2.8m north-west to south-east by 2m, and comprised fairly regularly spaced angular sandstone blocks (Fig 7, Section 2; Plate 7), up to 450mm by 200mm, again bedded on a layer of ash and broken brick (19). It appears likely that fine slag was spread on top of the sandstones to provide a smooth surface.

6.10 The only other historic feature encountered within the main site was a roughly circular depression (23) approximately 5m across but of unknown depth (Fig 2), located at the south-western corner of the site. This had been sealed beneath the foundations of the original sheltered housing. The depression was filled with plain bricks, large sherds of window glass, pieces of wood and slate

tiles, plus fragments of dressed masonry (Plate 8). It is probable that this represents the site of the WWII bomb that destroyed the two Victorian houses.

6.11 Finally, among the various foundations and services of the original Roseberry Court housing was a sewer pipe that had been capped with re-used bricks stamped 'Hotspur'.

Drainage trench

6.12 A trench measuring 0.4m wide and up to 1m deep was machine-excavated outside the northern and western perimeter of the site. While no archaeological features were identified, the trench exposed a manhole (Plate 9) for the sewers of the original Roseberry Court sheltered housing to the north of the site. Along the western edge, the trench encountered a spread of made ground overlying natural clay, and cut by modern cable trenches. No artefacts were recorded.

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 The archaeological investigation revealed that groundworks for the construction of the original Roseberry Court sheltered housing had removed any archaeological layers, such that the made ground consolidation layer directly overlay the natural boulder clay.

7.2 With the exception of one possible 1940s bomb crater and a fragment of back lane (see below), features of archaeological interest were preserved only in the garden areas of the former housing. Some time in the early 19th century, a small structure (9) was erected towards the western side of The Fold, comprising a revetment or levelling deposit of cobbles, faced with a drystone wall and capped with stone slabs, perhaps a paved floor. Set into the floor was a stone trough, which had been damaged in antiquity. It cannot be ascertained whether this trough in its final position had ever been used to hold water; the drain hole was not sealed. The trough had been filled with a mix of smithing waste and domestic debris, suggesting that structure 9 was associated with a small-scale smithy.

7.3 Given the relatively slight structure and the small area surviving, interpretation is difficult. It seems unlikely that a sunken trough would have been used in a working smithy, i.e. for quenching of hot metals, as it would have been at an inconvenient height. This is corroborated by the relative dearth of fine smithing residues such as hammer scale, which would have proliferated in a blacksmith's workshop. None of the historic maps examined during the desk-based assessment depicted a structure in this area, and it must pre-date the Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition map of 1858 (Fig 3), which clearly shows the later wall. While few buildings were named on the First Edition map, the

nearest building to the site on the OS Second Edition map of 1897 (Fig 4) was labelled 'smithy'. The implication is that the smithy pre-dated the OS mapping. Pigot's directory of 1828/9 lists two blacksmiths within the village, although it does not provide addresses or other locational information (Genealogy UK, online).

7.4 Following the infilling of the trough with smithing waste, a considerable depth of garden soil developed (whether gradually, or by import cannot be ascertained). By 1858 (Fig 3), a small house had been constructed on the western edge of the development site, with a rear garden enclosed by a curving boundary wall. It seems likely that feature 4 encountered during the current investigations was the footing for this wall.

7.5 This wall was retained as the boundary of the rear gardens of 'Murie House' and 'Jessamine House', a pair of much larger houses that replaced the smaller one prior to the 1897 map revision (Fig 4). By 1919, Roseberry Terrace had been constructed to the east of the development site, and its back lane followed the curve of the wall (Fig 5). The current investigations showed this back lane to consist of fairly regularly spaced angular sandstone blocks bedded on a layer of ash, slag and broken brick, and topped by a layer of fine crushed slag.

7.6 In a WWII bombing raid, several buildings around The Fold were damaged or destroyed, including Jessamine House and Murie House. Pre-war photographs show these to have been constructed of brick with slate roofs and stone window cills and lintels. It therefore seems reasonable to interpret the large depression recorded during the present investigations, which was filled with bricks, large sherds of window glass, pieces of wood, slate tile fragments and dressed masonry, as either the bomb crater, or perhaps the infilled cellar of one of these houses.

7.7 While the bricks within the crater were plain, there were a number of stamped bricks recorded across the site. Several were stamped A-C, for Ashington Coal Company Ltd (Old Bricks, online). This company made its own bricks for company housing, but later became part of the National Coal board, who applied their name to the bricks after 1948. It is possible that the cottages of Roseberry Terrace were built of bricks made in Ashington. Numerous house-bricks re-used to cover a sewer pipe were stamped 'Hotspur', and were made by the Backworth Colliery between 1933 and 1945 (Tyne and Wear HER 2217). Some of the bricks in the foundations of the original Roseberry Court building were stamped 'Middlemiss Corbridge'

Archiving

7.8 With the exception of the trough, which is intended to form a feature in the gardens for the new housing, all finds and archives arising out of the archaeological works will be deposited with Tyne and Wear Museums.

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1845 Tithe Map of Monkseaton Township in the parish of Tynemouth, Northumberland

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Appendix A

CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Context	Group number	Interpretative description	Relationships
1		Topsoil	
2		Natural clay	
3		Area of cobbling (centre of site)	
4		Boundary wall	Above 08
5		Area of cobbling (near wall 04)	Above 07
6		Area of cobbling (SE end of site)	Above 19
7		Soil with slag and ash	Above 10 & 11
8		Garden soil, near wall 04	Above 12, 13, 14
9		Group no. for ?building	Includes 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
10	9	Stone trough	Above 18, filled by 11
11	9	Slag and ash deposit	Fills 10
12	9	Paved floor	Above 13, 15 & 17, beneath 8
13	9	Cobbled revetment	Beneath 12
14	9	Small fragment of wall	Beneath 08
15	9	Wall	Beneath 12
16	9	Clay footing for wall 04	Above 12, beneath 04
17	9	Soil deposit behind wall 15	Beneath 12
18	9	Soil beneath trough 10	Beneath 10
19		Bedding for cobbles 06	Beneath 06
20		Area of unexcavated cobbles mid-way between 5 and 6	
21	9	Redeposited soil	Beneath wall 14
22		Made ground for original Roseberry Court building	
23		Possible WWII bomb crater	

Appendix B

FINDS CATALOGUE

Table B1. Hand-collected finds

Context	Material	Object type	Artefact description	Period	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	Flint	Flake	Waste flake, struck	Prehistoric	1	20
11	Ceramic	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment	19th century	1	10
11	Fe		Shoe fragments (sole)	post-medieval	2	262
11	Cu alloy		Strip fragment	undiag	1	2
11	Ind waste			undiag	11	2,144
11	Fe			undiag	8	162
13	Pottery	Various sherds	From bowls, plates, bed-pans and jugs; including transfer-printed white wares, utilitarian red wares, salt-glazed stonewares	19th century	7	250
13	Glass	Bottle sherd	Bottle fragment	19th century	1	37
13	Ceramic	Clay pipe	Bowl and stem fragment	19th century	2	15

Table B2. Finds recovered from bulk samples

Context	SC	Material	Description	Actual qty	Qty 1-10	Qty 11-50	Qty >250	Weight (g)
11	AA	Ind waste	? Bloomery		-	-	yes	7,892
11	AA	Ind waste			-	-	yes	1,730
11	AA	Glass			-	yes	-	6
11	AA	Coal			yes	-	-	4
11	AA	?		1	-	-	-	24
11	AA	Mortar			yes	-	-	66
11	AA	Fe	Nail	1	-	-	-	3
11	AA	Slate		2	-	-	-	52
11	AA	Pottery		2	-	-	-	248
11	AA	CBM		13	-	-	-	805
11	AA	Magnetic matter	<4mm		-	-	yes	2
17	AA	Animal bone			yes	-	-	6
17	AA	Mortar			yes	-	-	5
17	AA	Pottery		1	-	-	-	2
17	AA	Flint		1	-	-	-	6
17	AA	CBM			-	yes	-	5
17	AA	Cinder			yes	-	-	15
17	AA	Coal			-	yes	-	5
17	AA	Magnetic matter	<4mm		-	-	yes	2
11	AA	Fe		2	-	-	-	716
11	AA	Pb		1	-	-	-	299

Appendix C

INDUSTRIAL WASTE ASSESSMENT

D Starley

Summary

Approximately 11kg of metallurgical debris, from a watching brief at Rosebery Court, Monkseaton, was assessed by visual examination. The evidence indicates iron forging, perhaps deriving from a historically-known late 19th-century smithy in the vicinity.

Background to the Excavation

The site lies within the historic village of Monkseaton, North Tyneside. Specifically, the area where the work took place is locally known as The Fold (NZ 3433 7198). Much of the earlier stratigraphy had been removed by recent buildings and only in the areas of former garden did some features survive. These included a stone trough (10) apparently deliberately filled (11) with industrial debris, two shoes, metal offcuts, a clay pipe and 18th/19th century pottery and glass. All of the bulk material examined in this assessment derived from this context - mainly from a soil sample (11AA) but a further ten pieces as bulk finds.

On-site Methodology and Sampling

No details of the archaeological strategy or sampling strategy are known to the specialist.

Methodology for Assessment of Metalworking Debris

All the debris, totalling 11.4kg, was visually examined with the aid of a magnet and streak plate. As well as the bulk material, sieve residues from the trough sample (11AA) and a further soil deposit (17AA) were also examined.

Classification of debris

The slag assemblage is classified in Tables C1-C3, below.

Table C1. Bulk slag classification - all from stone trough (11)

Activity	Slag Classification	Total weight (g)
Iron smithing	Smithing hearth bottoms	2,087
	Flake hammerscale	<1
	Spheroidal hammerscale	<<1
Undiagnostic ironworking	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	7,277
	Glassy slag	8
	Ferruginous concretion	1,682
	Iron object/part forged fragment	106
Metalworking or other high temperature process	Cinder	69
Fuel	Coal	2
	Clinker/burned coal/coke	26
Non-slag	Stone	85
	Mortar	69
Total		**11,411**

Table C2. Sieve residue examination

Context	Residue mass (g)	Microslag Classification	Percentage in residue
Stone trough (11)	5	Flake hammerscale	1
		Spheroidal hammerscale	10
Soil deposit (17)	2	Flake hammerscale	1
		Spheroidal hammerscale	5

Table C3. Smithing hearth bottom dimensions

n=11	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
range	29-365	50-110	40-75	30-70
mean	190	86	62	45
std dev	100	17	10	13

Results of debris assessment

By far the largest category of slag by weight was that classified as *undiagnostic ironworking slag*, a predominantly *fayalitic* (iron silicate) material. Slag similar to this is produced during iron smithing and by the traditional bloomery iron smelting process, although the presence of coal fragments, and the other evidence for a relatively recent date, would suggest smithing rather than bloomery smelting. Unambiguous evidence, which confirms iron smithing to have been the major activity, is provided both by the larger *smithing hearth bottoms* and by the microslags- *flake hammerscale* and *spheroidal hammerscale*. The microslag was observed both in the sieve residues (contexts 11 and 17) and in the fine material which had become detached from the larger slag fragments from context 11, the stone trough.

The *ferruginous concretion* did contain some slag like material as well as soil, the whole having been fused into a single mass by the precipitation of hydrated iron oxides/ iron hydroxides. The iron for these may have originated with the slag or with the metallic iron debris reported to have been found within the context. *Cinder* is another product of high temperature processes, where there is a reaction between the hearth/furnace walls and iron at high temperature, though it cannot help us identify which process. More interesting was a single, small, fragment of *glassy slag*. This is visually reminiscent of historic blast furnace slag, which could have been brought to the site from one of the Tyneside iron smelting plants (the use of

such material as hardcore, or for treating agricultural land leads to wide dispersion). However, the fragment may simply be an atypical piece of smithing slag, perhaps where lime rich material has entered the heated zone. The stone and mortar could have been part of a hearth structure, or any other construction.

Occasional fragments of coal, often concreted to the debris, suggest that this was the fuel source, although the finding of coke, or perhaps partly-burned coal may indicate that the fuel was sourced in this form also.

Discussion

Historical records of a smithy on the site by 1897 appear to fit well with the evidence of the debris, although this evidence cannot narrow, or extend the date range for this activity. The amount of material is small, perhaps indicating small scale activity, but the disturbance to the site might account for the removal of the great majority of the debris. It might be speculated whether the stone trough served any function for a smithy. Such an item, when intact and water-tight might have proved useful for quenching hot metal. Statistical analysis of the smithing heath bottoms shows them to have been small for the period. They certainly do not suggest the industrial scale forging of large iron objects, although a small cottage industry, such as nail making, farriery or general purpose iron smithing might be plausible.

Suggestions for future work

No further work is recommended.

Retention of finds

All debris should be saved.

Appendix D

PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

L F Gardiner

Introduction

Two bulk environmental samples were taken during the course of an archaeological evaluation at Rosebery Court, Monkseaton, Tyne and Wear.

The preliminary results of the evaluation are presented above. This report presents the results of the assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains in accordance with Campbell *et al.* (2011) and English Heritage (1991).

Methodology

The two bulk environmental samples were processed by NAA. The colour, lithology, weight and volume of each sample were recorded using standard NAA *pro forma* recording sheets. *cf.* Table D1. The samples were processed with 500 micron retention and flotation meshes using the Siraf method of flotation (Williams 1973). Once dried, the residues from the retention mesh were sieved to 4mm and the artefacts and ecofacts removed from the larger fraction and forwarded to the relevant specialists. The smaller fraction was scanned with a magnet to pick up any magnetised matter (such as hammerscale) but was not examined for ecofacts or artefacts and has been retained.

The resulting flots were retained and scanned using a stereo microscope (up to x50 magnification). Any non-palaeobotanical finds were noted on the *pro forma* recording sheets *cf.* Table D2.

Animal bone was identified using Hillson (2003) and Schmid (1972). Molluscs were identified using Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and AnimalBase Project Group; nomenclature followed Anderson (2005).

Results

Animal bone data *cf.* Table D3 and Molluscan data *cf.* Table D4

The processing of the 31kg (24l) of sediment from sample (11 AA) from fill of trough (10) yielded a flot that weighed 47.1g. The flot consisted mostly of industrial waste which was paralleled with the finds from the sample residues. The molluscan assemblage from this sample contained a high proportion of *Cecilioides acicula* which is modern contaminant that can burrow up to 2m in depth (Kerney 1999, 168). The other *mollusca* present were catholic species of snails. There was no charred plant material or charcoal present.

From the void adjacent to trough (10) a sample (17 AA) of 19kg (15l) of sediment was taken. This produced a flot weighing 11g. Half of the flot consisted of industrial waste that was similar in type to the industrial waste from sample (11 AA). The animal bone from the sample consisted

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of a rib fragment from a medium-sized mammal (e.g. dog) and some skeletal parts (including vertebrae fragments and a complete femur) from a small-sized mammal e.g. rat. The mollusca present are similar to the previous sample. No charred plant material or charcoal was present.

Discussion

The yielded assemblage allowed no palaeoenvironmental discourse.

Statement of potential and recommendations

There were no candidates for radiocarbon AMS dating.

All the flots, mollusc shell, animal bone and sample arisings may be discarded.

Table D1: Sample data

C	SC	TQ	CP	TP	MP	PW	PV	CS	TS	Components (sorting)	SW	SV	SW>	SV>
11	AA	3	Black	Loose	Sandy silt	31	24	Nearly black	Loose	Artefacts 50%: stone>1cm 10%: stone<1cm 20%: sand 20%	18894	18400	16490	15500
17	AA	2	Blackish brown	Loose	Sandy silt	19	15	Grey	Loose	Stone<1cm 10%: stone<1cm 20%: sand 70%	1028	1100	521	500

Key: **C**= context, **SC**= sample code, **TQ**= tub quantity, **CP**= colour of pre-processed sediment, **TP**= texture of pre-processed sediment, **MP**= matrix of pre-processed sediment, **PW**= weight (kg) of pre-processed sediment, **PV**= volume (l) of pre-processed sediment, **CS**= colour of dried residues, **TS**= texture of dried residues, **SW**= weight (g) of dried residues, **SV**= volume (ml) of dried residues, **SW>=** weight (g) of >4mm residues, **SV>**= volume (ml) of >4mm residues

Table D2: Flot data

C	SC	R?	WF	CPR	AMS?	CI	Components	EWC	BC
11	AA	yes	47.1	-	no	-	Industrial waste 95%: organics/ shell 5%	-	2
17	AA	yes	11	-	no	-	Industrial waste 50%: sand 30%: very fine rootlets 20%	-	2

Key: **C**=context, **SC**= sample code, **R?**= any remaining fine fraction residues?, **WF**= weight (g) of flot, **CPR**= charred plant material, **AMS?**= any suitable material for AMS C14 dating?. **CI**= charcoal identification, **EWC**= earthworm capsule count, **BC**= beetle components

Table D3: Animal bone data

C	SC	Preservation	Colour	W	Species	Element	Description
17	AA	Fair	Dark yellowish brown	3.8	Med. mammal	Rib	fragment
				0.3	Small mammal	Various	Some vert. frags. and intact femur

Key: **C**= context, **SC**= sample code, **W**= weight (g)

Table D4: Molluscan data (actual count)

C	SC	*Cecilioides acicula* (OF Muller 1774)	*Vallonia* sp. Risso 1826	*Oxychilus* cf. *alliarius* (JS Miller 1822)	*Trochulus hispidus* (Linnaeus 1758)	*Vitrea crystalline* (OF Muller 1774)	Comments
		Blind snail	Grass snail	Garlic snail	Hairy snail	Crystal snail	
11	AA	42	1	3	1		
17	AA	22	1	6		1	*Oxychilus*= 2 adults and 4 juveniles

Key: **C**= context, **SC**= sample code

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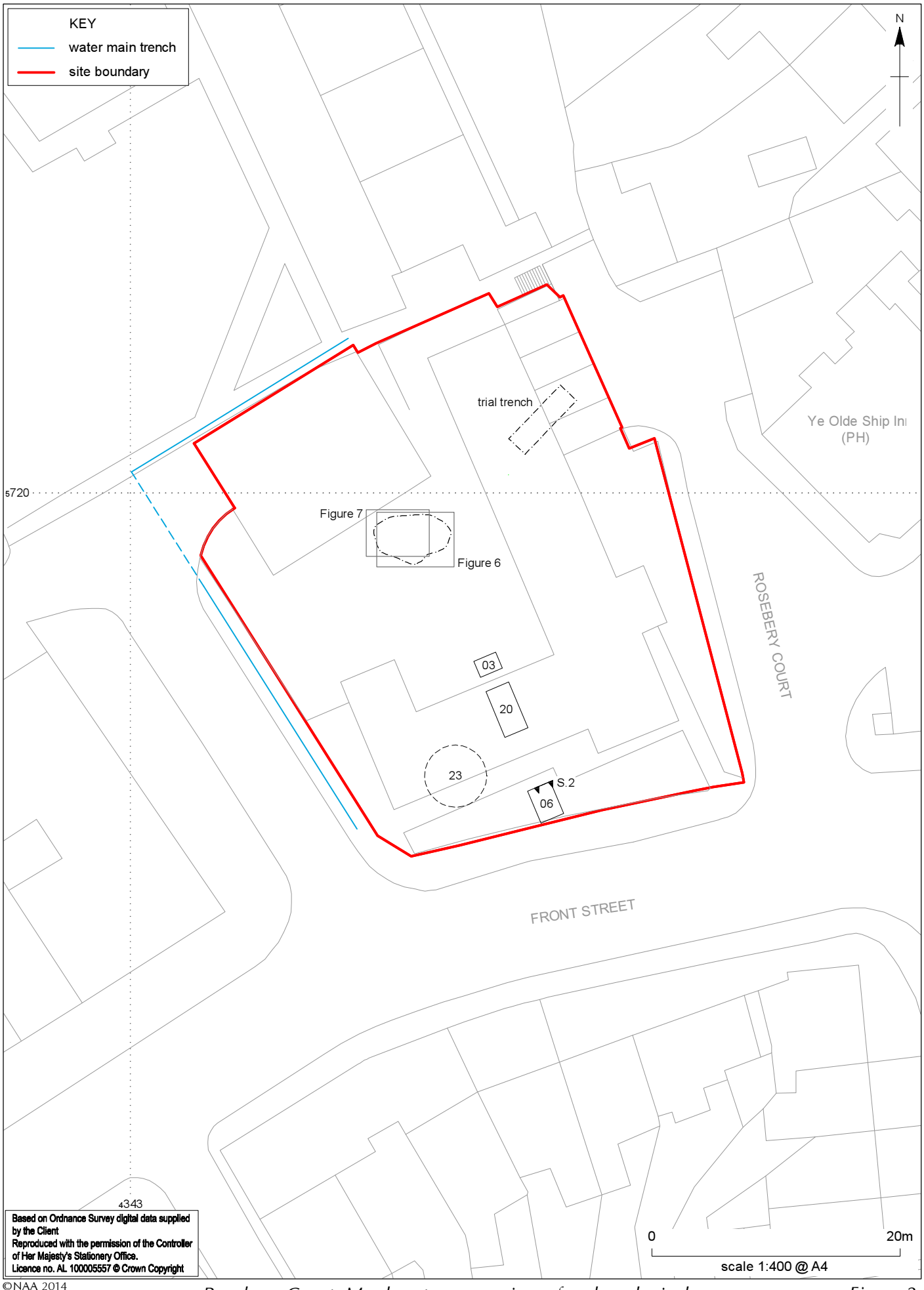
Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: site location *Figure 1*



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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: overview of archaeological monitoring results

Figure 2

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: archaeological monitoring results overlain on Ordnance Survey map, 1858

Figure 3

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: archaeological monitoring results overlain on Ordnance Survey map, 1897

Figure 4

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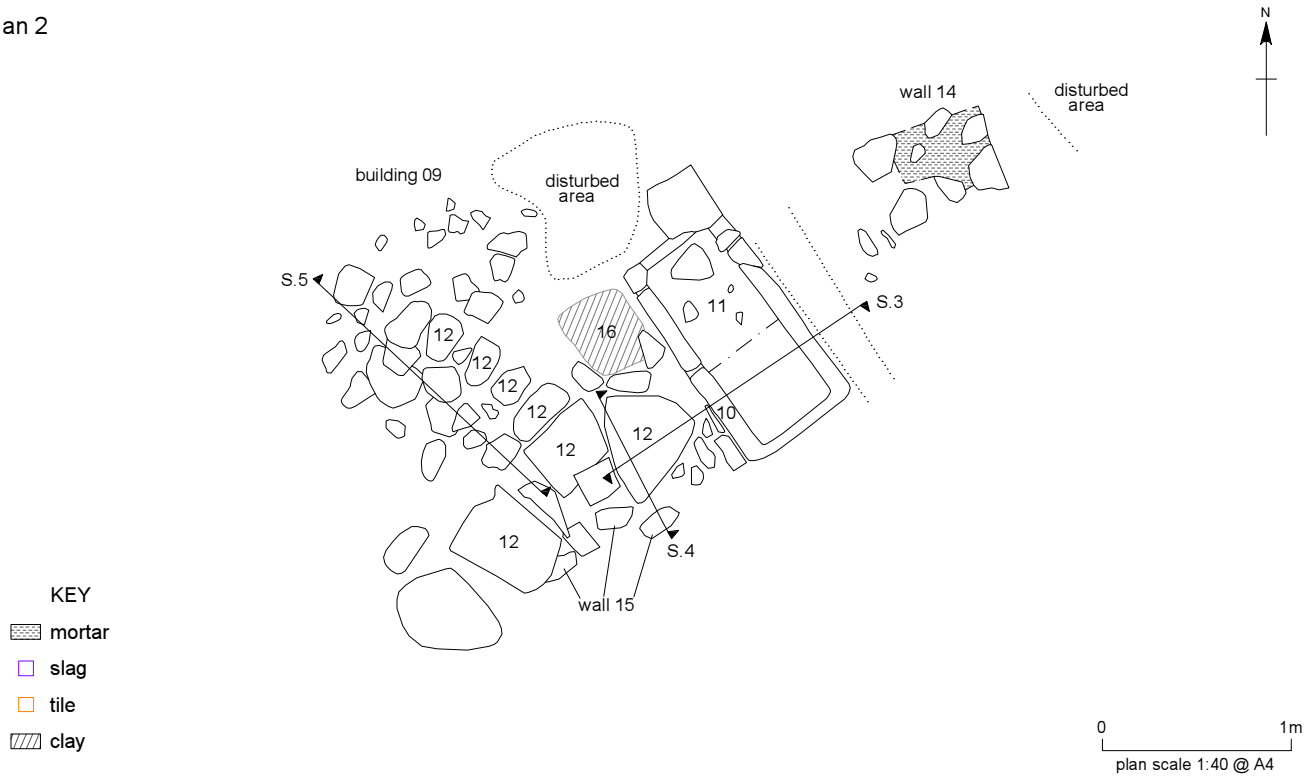
Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: archaeological monitoring results overlain on Ordnance Survey map, 1919

Figure 5

Plan 2



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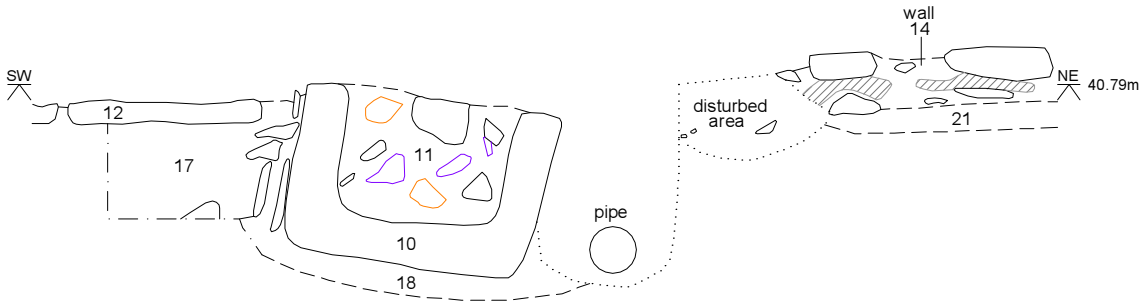

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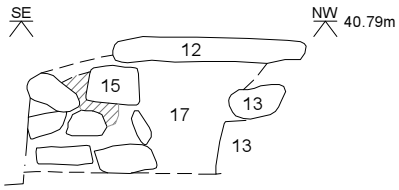

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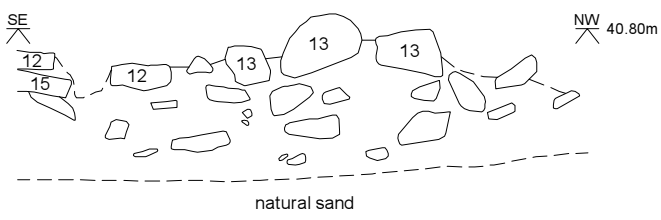

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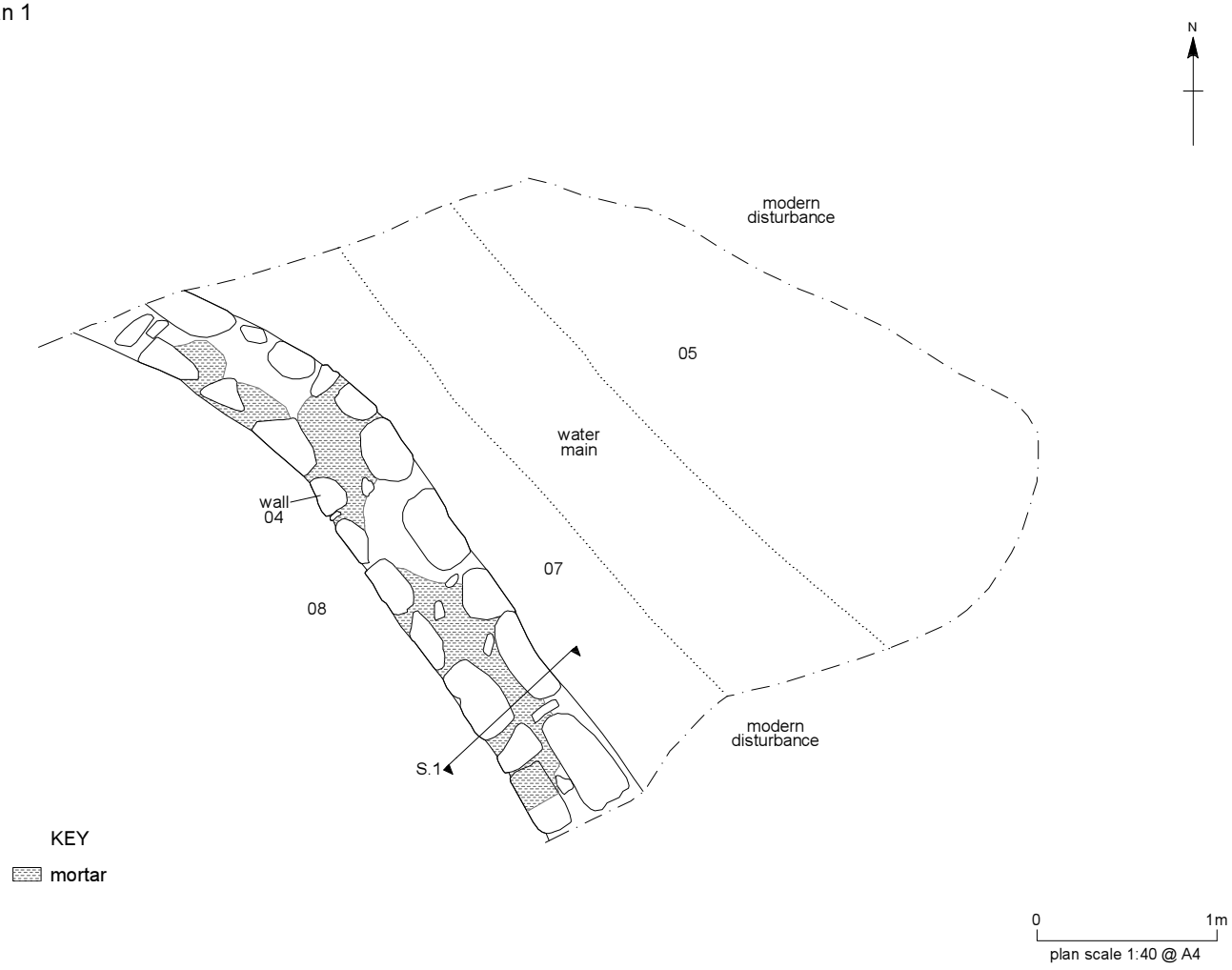
Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: archaeological monitoring results *Figure 6*

Plan 1



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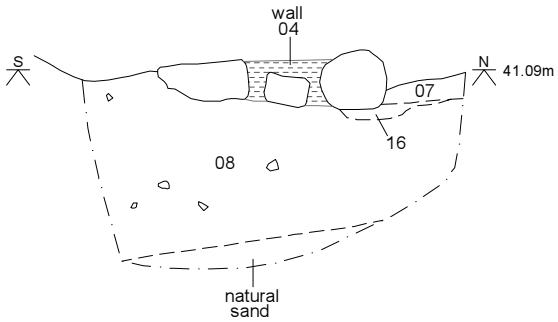

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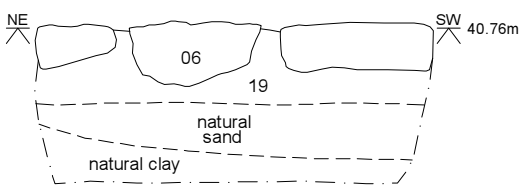

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: archaeological monitoring results *Figure 7*

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Plate 1

Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: trial trench showing made ground and boulder clay

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Plate 2

Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: structure 9 showing filled stone trough (10) on right

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: stone trough 10 emptied

Plate 3

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: trough 10 during excavation

Plate 4

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: wall foundation 4

Plate 5

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: section through wall 4 showing soil (8)

Plate 6

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: fragment of back lane (6)

Plate 7

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: possible 1940s bomb crater (23), with dressed masonry (inset)

Plate 8

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Rosebery Court, Monkseaton: manhole in water main trench *Plate 9*