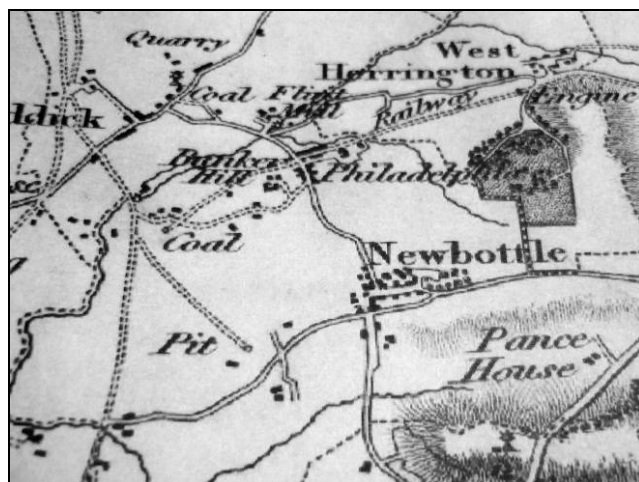


An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Adey Care Home, Newbottle, Sunderland



Greenwoods map of Newbottle 1820

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2009 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Gelder & Kitchen LLP, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of Adey Gardens Care Home, Newbottle, Sunderland

Newbottle has grown and developed largely due to the industries which developed there around the 18th century. The pottery industry was the predominant source of jobs and commerce in the area from the late 1700's to their subsequent closure in 1878. Along with the potteries, the emergence of the three stone quarries of Newbottle would suggest the reason for the housing increase which took place between 1839 and 1896.

The Low Pottery buildings were situated approximately 31 meters north of the proposed development area. The buildings no longer exist in Newbottle. Demolition and landscaping has taken place and the area is now grassed. The map regression would indicate that the 19th century housing and structures which occupied the southern length of South Street had been demolished in the study area around 1939.

The north-east section of the proposed development area has a high potential of hosting the remains of the early 19th century housing which previously occupied the site, but were demolished around the 1930's. There is a low potential that the undisturbed ground, located in the south-east of the development area may provide some evidence of the pottery industry. It is also possible that being the only undeveloped part of the study area, and its close proximity to the main road (South Street), which existed certainly as early as 1820 it may yield remains not previously known relating to the development of Newbottle or earlier archaeological features.

Cartographic and documentary sources used for this desk based assessment suggest that late 20th century development would have destroyed any archaeology to the west and immediate south of the care home. To the east however there is high potential for the remains of early 19th century housing to survive and it is therefore recommended that an evaluation trench should be placed across this area running east-west prior to any ground work taking place. South of this area there is an area of undeveloped land. This land may yield archaeology relating to the development of Newbottle or earlier and therefore it is recommended that a second evaluation trench should be placed in this area running north-south prior to any ground work taking place.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

1.1.1. In February 2009 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Gelder & Kitchen LLP to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of Adey Gardens Care Home, Newbottle, Sunderland (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 Site location Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

1.2. Location and topography

1.1.2. The site is centred at NZ337513 (Fig. 2) just to the south of the A19 and west of the A1. It lies approximately 9.6 miles from the east coast and 4.8 miles south of the River Wear at 75m AOD. Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the chapel and the erection of a two storey building to provide four apartments, parking and access. The site may lie within the former extent of Grindon medieval village and therefore an archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken in order to assess the archaeological and historical importance of the site.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the project specification.

2.2. *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

The HER held at Jesmond Old Cemetery, Newcastle Upon Tyne was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. A list of these sites can be found in Appendix I. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess, the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area.

2.3. *Archives Service*

The Tyne & Wear Archive Service was consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the development area. Historic maps of the area were studied, along with building control plans and trade directories relating to the use and development of buildings within the study area

2.4. *Sunderland City Libraries Local Studies Section*

The Local Studies Section currently held at the City of Sunderland central library, was consulted in order to obtain further cartographic, documentary and pictorial sources.

2.7. *Web sources*

All of the web sources listed in the specification were consulted for this investigation. Those that provided information relevant to the study area are listed below:

Magic Maps: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>

Tyne and Wear HER: <http://www.twsitelines.info>

3. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

3.1. The HER documents a vast amount of sites, monuments and find spots within the vicinity of the study area. Only those within close proximity have been recorded in this investigation and a full list can be found in Appendix I. The site lies just outside of the Newbottle conservation area (Fig. 9).

3.1. Prehistoric Period

3.1.1. Although there is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area, there are sites within 5 kilometres. Hastings Hill (HER 113) is the site of a Bronze Age Camp and Barrow situated approximately 3 kilometres north east of the study area. The Neolithic/ Bronze age barrow at Copt Hill (HER 100) is located approximately 2.5 kilometres to the south of the study area. A Bronze Age

barrow discovered at Warden Law Hill (HER 447) in 1979 lies approximately 2.4 kilometres east of the study area (Miket 1984). Just east of Warden Law, at Humbledon Hill approximately 3 kilometres east of the study area, there is also a Neolithic barrow.

3.2. Romano-British

- 3.2.1. There is no evidence of Roman activity within the study area. The nearest known point of activity occurs in South Shields at the site of Arbeia Roman Fort, approximately 12 kilometres to the north east of the study area.

3.3. Medieval

- 3.3.1. Newbottle is listed as a medieval village (HER 323) with the first documented reference to Newbottle occurring in the Boldon Book (1183). Reference is made to 'Newbottil' having 16 cottagers, each holding 12 acres of land. There is also mention of a further 3 cottages with 6 acres of land. Newbottle is then described as being a major centre with a mill, but no mention is made of kilns or potteries.
- 3.3.2. Recorded in Hatfields survey of 1345, within Newbottle there is a Margaret de Stapilton, who owns two cottages and one *quondam unius terrae orall* [Once one earth kiln] to which she pays 12d in rent.

3.4. Post-Medieval

- 3.4.1. The 18th century saw a period of growth in industry for Newbottle. Two highly productive pottery works, High Pottery (HER 4641) and Low Pottery (HER 4642), were established in 1720 and around 1728 respectively. In Andrew Fletchers 'The Newbottle Potteries' (2005) reference is made suggesting that kilns were in operation as early as 1615. William Surret originally owned the Tile Kilns at the north of the village.
- 3.4.2. The Watson family are synonymous with Newbottle during the late 17th and 18th century. An inventory was taken upon the death of Michael Watson on the 28th December 1694 which detailed a large amount of pewter goods. Another inventory of 1702 was taken belonging to George Watson which also listed a large quantity of pewter.
- 3.4.3. Ralph Watson of Newbottle Tile Kilns, died at the kilns, possibly Low Pottery Yard, on the 10th August 1728. An extract from the Newcastle Courant stated that a copyhold estate, including the potteries went up for sale on the 8th of October 1737 following the death of Mr Samuel Anderson (who had died 4 years earlier).
- 3.4.4. An assessment of the Inhabitants of Newbottle, undertaken in 1760 shows that the tile kilns were owned by a Henry Wilson Esq. and the 'pot houses' were owned by Mr Thomas Byers. A surviving purchase order, dated 23rd April 1764 shows that the Newbottle Pottery was being run by Henry Wilson. His will, dated 30th September 1761 states 'I am now concerned in the business of a pottery...'

Henry Wilson died on the 11th May 1765. A purchase order of 1776 shows that the new owner of the pottery was Thomas Byers.

3.5. 19th Century to Present

3.5.1. The census of 1801 showed that the population of Newbottle was 970. 89 people were listed as working in agriculture, but 315 people are listed as working in trade, manufacture or handicrafts. Many of these people were likely to have been employed in the pottery industry. By 1857 three stone quarries had opened in the area, as illustrated on the 1st edition OS map. These quarries would have brought many jobs to the area and coincide with the expansion of Newbottle's housing. Newbottle potteries had ceased manufacture by 1878 (Fletcher 2005) but it would appear from the OS maps that the buildings remained until at least 1920. Pottery waste was discovered in 1968 during road widening works on Pottery Yard. All of the stone quarries within the area (HER 3157, 3158 & 3159) had ceased operation by 1920.

3.6. Listed Buildings

- 3.6.1. There are no listed buildings within the proposed expansion area. Newbottle village however contain five grade II listed buildings all dating to the 18th century. Running along Front Street are North Farm, East Grange, Storey House, East Farm, Storey House and the Newbottle Working Mans Club (HER 7030, 7031, 7032, 7022 & 7026)
- 3.6.2. St Matthews church (HER 7028), was built around 1885 by Oliver and Leeson of Newcastle and still stands at the east end of the village.

3.7. Building Control Plans

3.7.1. There was no building control plans found for the immediate study area. Two plans were found which relate to buildings just outside the area. A plan of 1939 (Fig. 10) shows the proposed, 're-building' of the Fox and Hounds public house (first mentioned on the 1st edition OS map 1857) to the west on Front Street. Another plan dated 1940 (Fig. 11) shows the proposal to convert No's 35 & 36 of South Street Newbottle into a singular three bedroom house. Neither of these plans affects the proposed extension area.

3.8. Site visit

- 3.8.1. Upon visiting the study area it is immediately obvious that the Adey Gardens Care home is a modern building (Fig. 12). Its immediate surroundings have been landscaped, having one car park to its rear (Fig. 13), and one to the west (Fig. 14). To the east is a grassed area (Fig. 15) which abuts housing outside the proposed development area. The house which is abutted by the grass to the north-west of the study area (Fig. 16) shows the remnants of the houses which formerly occupied the site (demolished around 1939 as discussed in the map regression).
- 3.8.2. The area which used to be occupied by the potteries is now a grassed area with trees (Fig. 17)

4. MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1. The following section discusses the developments specifically within the study area. The information has been taken from primary sources such as maps, plans and trade directories.
 - 4.1.1. Newbottle appeared on John Speed's map of 1611, Robert Morden's map of 1695 and Carey's map of 1787, but did not show Newbottle in enough scale to give useful information on the village, other than that it existed at that time and its approximate location, so they have not been represented here.
- 4.2. *Greenwoods map of 1820 (Fig. 3)*

This is the first map to show the village in any detail. Although it is at a relatively large scale, the road system is clearly represented. Buildings line Front Street which is represented by a wide road in the centre of the village, whereas South Street, then called Back Street (represented as a narrow road to the south of Front Street) has no buildings along it. There are structures within the expansion area of the care home. There are buildings present at the location known to be that of the Low Potteries, at the very western side of Front Street and South Street on the ground between the two. They are represented by a cluster of black squares on this map.
- 4.3. *Tithe Plan of 1839 (Fig. 4)*

This plan shows Newbottle in much greater detail with some changes from the map of 1820. The Low Pottery works (labelled as plot 207) are now represented as a narrow rectangular building running north – south and the area of the High Pottery works now has buildings on it. The southern side of South Street now has a long row of buildings on it, broken by a gap of land in the centre. These buildings previously occupied the area which is now occupied by the care home. Houghton Road (listed as Cellar Hill on the map), running north – south to the west of South Street now also has a row of buildings on it. The village at this time is still very much centred around Front Street with the surrounding area consisting of field systems.
- 4.4. *1st Edition OS map 1857 (Fig. 5)*

This map shows Newbottle in great detail. The individual buildings of the pottery works can be seen, one of which now being labelled as the Fox & Hounds public house. The map also gives a more accurate view of the terraced housing situated on South Street (labelled Back Street on the map) showing at least six individual houses to the west of the empty plot of land and a row of twelve to the east. The houses on Houghton Road (listed as Cellar Hill on the map), can now also be seen clearly. There are 9 houses on it all with large gardens to their rear and small outbuildings.
 - 4.4.1. Three quarries are shown exist to the south and north-west of the study area (HER 3157, 3158 & 3159). These 19th century stone quarries were in operation at this time.
- 4.5. *1st Revision OS map 1896 (Fig. 6)*

This map shows that the layout of the Low Pottery buildings has changed, possibly due to demolition. There is no longer a label for the Fox & Hounds

public house within the pottery buildings. The building layout of South Street has been altered. As well as the rows of houses which occupied the site on the previous map (1st edition 1857) there is now a further block of buildings which covers the plot of land that was previously empty (although a section of it is still unoccupied). The map shows the block of buildings has been divided into around eight smaller premises with a large U shaped group attached to the south. Within this U shape there is an open plot of land, possibly a garden area.

- 4.5.1. The quarries to the north-west (HER 3157 & 3158) are now labelled as ‘old quarries’ and are obviously disused by this time but the quarry to the south (HER 3159) remains active.

4.6. *2nd Edition OS map 1920 (Fig. 7)*

This map shows buildings still present in the area of the Low Potteries now labelled ‘Pottery Yard’. The block of buildings which appeared on South Street in the 1st revision OS map of 1896 are now illustrated as one unified block. All of the quarries in the area are now listed as ‘old quarries’ and are no longer in use.

4.7. *3rd Edition OS map 1939 (Fig. 8)*

This map shows a distinct change in the area. All traces of the Low Pottery buildings have been removed leaving an empty plot. The block buildings located on South Street, which first appeared on the 1st revision OS map of 1896 still remain. The attached houses to the immediate east and west have been removed leaving the block detached. The footprint of the old quarries still remains to the north-west of the study area (HER 3157 & 3158) but the quarry to the south has been infilled completely.

4.8. **DISCUSSION OF MAP REGRESSION**

The map regression shows that the area of Newbottle began its expansion between 1839 and 1857. There was an increase in housing in the area within this time which corresponds with the emergence of the local quarries and the productive pottery works. All traces of the pottery works have disappeared by the 3rd edition OS map of 1920. Given that the potteries ceased trading in 1878, this would suggest that the buildings passed on into different usage after the potteries closure although there is no evidence to suggest what this was.

- 4.8.1. The development of the study area on South Street (originally named Back Street, changing to South Back Street) seems to have taken place around 1839. The tithe map of this time shows the emergence of buildings running east-west along the street. The block of buildings, which emerged on the 1st revision OS map of 1896, occupied the space which is now taken up by the Care Home, but encompassed a wider area. An area which appears to be undisturbed exists in the south-east section of the proposed expansion area (labelled *area of potential archaeology* Fig. 2).

5. **SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS PROXIMAL TO THE STUDY AREA**

- 5.1. In 2005 a desk based assessment was performed by the Archaeological Services, Durham University, on Coaley Lane, west of South Street. The assessment

mapped out the history of the local area. A building recording was performed by I. Ayris and P. Jubb on East Farm, Newbottle. The recording was performed in 2005 and concluded that the farm buildings, including the two grade II listed barns, predate 1822.

6. OVERVIEW AND DISCUSSION

- 6.1. Newbottle has grown and developed largely due to the industries which developed there around the 18th century. The pottery industry was the predominant source of jobs and commerce in the area from the late 1700's to their subsequent closure in 1878. Along with the potteries, the emergence of the three stone quarries of Newbottle (which first appeared on the first edition OS map of 1857) would suggest the reason for the housing increase which took place between 1839 and 1896.
- 6.2. The Low Pottery buildings were situated approximately 31 metres north of the proposed development area. The buildings no longer exist in Newbottle. Demolition and landscaping has taken place and the area is now grassed.
- 6.3. The map regression would indicate that the 19th century housing and structures which occupied the southern length of South Street had been demolished in the study area by 1939.

7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 7.1. The north-east section of the proposed development area has a high potential of hosting the remains of the early 19th century housing which previously occupied the site, but were demolished around the 1930's (Fig. 2).
- 7.2. There is a low potential that the undisturbed ground, located in the south-east of the development area (Fig. 2) may provide some evidence of the pottery industry. It is also possible that being the only undeveloped part of the study area, and its close proximity to the main road (South Street), which existed certainly as early as 1820 (Greenwoods map Fig. 3) it may yield remains not previously known about relating to the development on Newbottle or earlier archaeological features.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1. Cartographic and documentary sources used for this desk based assessment suggest that late 20th century development would have destroyed any archaeology to the west and immediate south of the care home. To the east however there is high potential for the remains of early 19th century housing to survive and it is therefore recommended that an evaluation trench should be placed across this area running east- west prior to any ground work taking place.
- 8.2. South of this area there is an area of undeveloped land. This land may yield archaeology relating to the development of Newbottle or earlier and therefore it is recommended that a second evaluation trench should be placed in this area running north-south prior to any ground work taking place.

9. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 9.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 9.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

10. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Katy Craggs of Gelder & Kitchen. Thanks are also expressed to Jennifer Morrison of Tyne and Wear Conservation Team and all those at the consulted archives. Also special thanks to Wendy Walker of Adey Gardens Care Home.

12. REFERENCES

- R. Miket, 1984, *The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear*, p. 71 no. 5
- W. Ball, 1906, *Potteries of Sunderland Antiquities of Sunderland*, Vol 7, p 38
- A. D. Fletcher, 2005, *The Newbottle Potteries*

APPENDIX I: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT REGISTER

| HER no. | Grid Ref. | Description | Period |
|----------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 323 | NZ338515 | Newbottle village | Medieval |
| 3126 | NZ33135192 | Newbottle Colliery, Margaret Pit | 19 th Century |
| 3136 | NZ32945112 | Newbottle Colliery Elizabeth pit | 19 th Century |
| 3154 | NZ34065165 | Newbottle stone quarry | 19 th Century |
| 3157 | NZ33555145 | Newbottle quarries | 19 th Century |
| 3158 | NZ33545136 | Newbottle quarries | 19 th Century |
| 3159 | NZ33695123 | Newbottle quarries | 19 th Century |
| 4641 | NZ33815155 | Newbottle High pottery | Post-Medieval |
| 4642 | NZ33695141 | Newbottle Low pottery | Post-Medieval |
| 4995 | NZ33955150 | Newbottle East Farm | Post-Medieval |
| 7022 | NZ33745150 | Newbottle, Front Street, Working Men's Club | Post-Medieval |
| 7025 | NZ33795152 | Newbottle, Front Street, No. 20 | Post-Medieval |
| 7026 | NZ33815153 | Newbottle, Front Street, No. 22, North Farm | Post-Medieval |
| 7028 | NZ33985156 | Newbottle, Front Street, Church of St. Matthew | 19 th Century |
| 7030 | NZ33915151 | Newbottle, Front Street, East Grange | Post-Medieval |
| 7031 | NZ33945149 | Newbottle, Front Street, East Farm, barns | Post-Medieval |
| 7032 | NZ33815148 | Newbottle, Front Street, No. 43, Storey House | Post-Medieval |
| 7033 | NZ33745116 | Newbottle, Houghton Road, Cellar Hill House | Post-Medieval |

Appendix II: Map Regression and figures

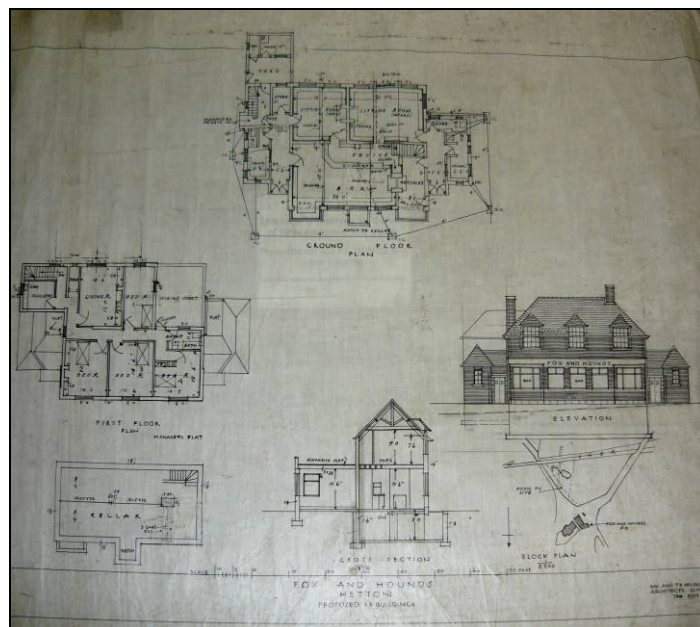


Fig. 10 Building control plan of the 'Fox and Hound' dated 1939

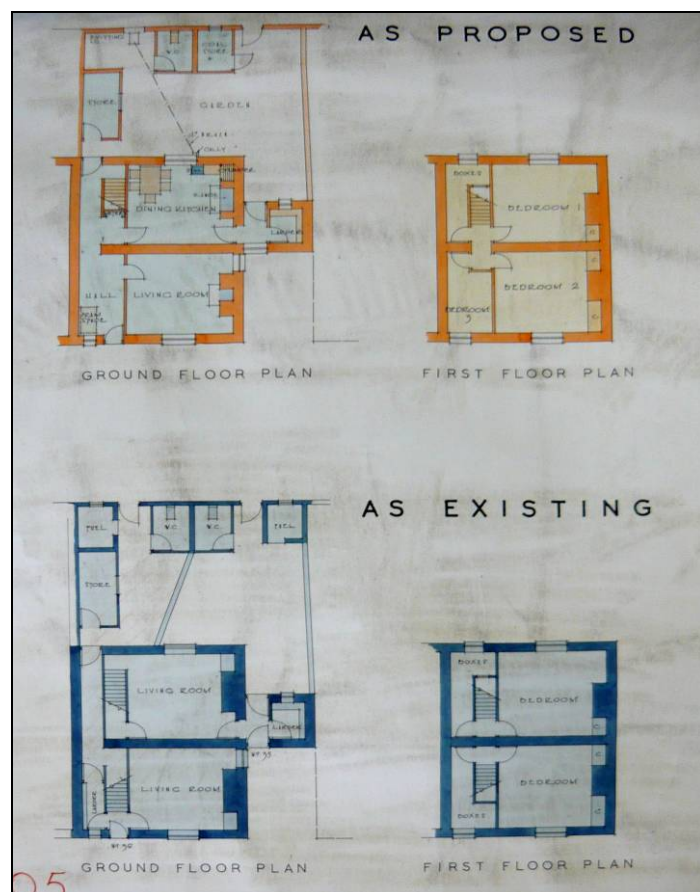


Fig. 11 Building control plans for No's 35 & 36 South Street, Newbottle dated 1940



Fig. 12 Adey Gardens Care Home



Fig. 13 Rear car park of the care home



Fig. 14 Western car park of the care home



Fig. 15 Grassed area to the west of the care home



Fig. 16 evidence of the former 19th century buildings



Fig. 17 former site of Newbottle Low Potter works

