

**LAND TO THE EAST OF
BARNs CLOSE,
MONKTON,
SOUTH TYNESIDE**



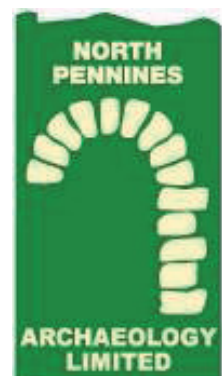
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

CP. No: 848/09

07/07/2009

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This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

In June 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr. I. Lawson and Mr. R. Lawson, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Barns Close, Monkton, South Tyneside (NGR NZ 319 637). This work will be used in support of a planning application for the development of land to the east of Barns Close and to the rear of White Cottages, Monkton.

The site is located within the extent of the medieval village of Monkton and lies within the Monkton Conservation Area. Monkton is reputed to be the birthplace of the Venerable Bede around 672 A.D. The first reference to Monkton within the documentary record was in 1074 when Monkton and other vills dependent on Jarrow were given by Bishop Walcher to Aldwin to assist him and his companions with the reconstruction of the church in Jarrow. During the medieval period Monkton grew to become predominantly an agricultural village.

As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and the Unitary Development Policy (UDP) ENV8/3, a programme of archaeological work, a desk-based assessment, was required in order to ascertain the potential for archaeological deposits on site and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the Tyne and Wear Archives and the Durham Record Office as well as the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Tyne and Wear, held at West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery. The HER includes the locations and settings of, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, an on-line search was undertaken of records held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), managed by York University. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment has shown that the site boundary was within the medieval settlement of Monkton. West Farm, Monkton Farm, East Farm, Bede Cottage, Grange Farm and The Grange, all within close proximity to the site boundary, are thought to have been the houses that formed the basis of the medieval village of Monkton.

Excavations in 1989, slightly north of the site boundary, found two ditches containing pottery that dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. It was thought that these ditches were either part of a building plot or a field boundary. Above this layer a building, also thought to be 14th century in date and demolished by the end of the medieval period, was found. There were abundant finds that dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. This excavation showed that the plan of Monkton changed during the

medieval period when these ditches, that formed some sort of a boundary, were in-filled and built upon.

The work concluded that this area of Monkton has remained largely undeveloped at least since the mid-18th century. It is therefore recommended that, at a minimum, an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the construction of the new development. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Mr. I. Lawson and Mr. R. Lawson for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, and staff at Tyne and Wear Archives, the Durham Record Office, Durham University Special Collections and Archives at Palace Green, and Clayport Library for their help during this project. Special thanks go to Alec MacDonald and his wife Margaret, of the Jarrow and Hebburn Historical Society.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Jocelyn Strickland. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA) in response to an outline specification provided by the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist (Morrison 2009). It is proposed that land to the east of Barnes Close and to the rear of White Cottages in Monkton will be developed upon.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised two distinct phases of investigation: a search of both published and unpublished records and a site visit. A search was made of records held at Tyne and Wear Archive Services (TWAS), the Durham Record Office (DRO), Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections at Palace Green, and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The aims of the site visit were to identify any previously unrecorded surface archaeological features and to make an assessment of the condition of individual historic features. For the purpose of this assessment, a study area of a 500 metre radius around the site boundary has been defined to allow for the study of the wider area and to set the site into context. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area. This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment of land to the east of Barnes Close, Monkton, South Tyneside (NGR NZ 319 637). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in Standards and Guidance For Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (IfA 2008) and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with accepted best practice and local council requirements. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Monkton, with an additional detailed 500 metre radius, centred in the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), historical maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 *Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER)*: the HER housed at West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. The HER also contained details of previous archaeological work undertaken in the area. Aerial photographs of the area were studied in order to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area.

2.2.3 *Tyne and Wear Archive Services (TWAS) and Durham County Record Office (DRO)*: the archives at Tyne and Wear Archive Services and Durham Record Office were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.

- 2.2.4 *County Durham Local History Reference Library*: the collection of historical engravings, plans, local history books, pamphlets, and photographs held within the local studies at Durham Clayport Library were consulted for any relevant information regarding the area.
- 2.2.5 *Durham University Special Collections and Archives, Palace Green*: the collection of plans, history books, pamphlets, and photographs held within these offices were consulted for any relevant information regarding Monkton.
- 2.2.6 *South Shields Local Studies Section at Central Library and Jarrow Library*: the collection of historical engravings, plans, local history books, pamphlets, photographs and relevant newspaper articles held within the local studies at South Shields and Jarrow libraries were consulted for any relevant information regarding Monkton.
- 2.2.7 *Jarrow and Hebburn Historical Society*: Alec MacDonald, the treasurer with the Jarrow and Hebburn Historical Society, was contacted in order to obtain any information regarding the history of Monkton Village.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A final bound copy and one digital PDF copy of the report will be deposited within the Tyne and Wear County Historic Environment Record (HER) at West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery, where viewing will be available on request.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology and the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist support the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project. This project has the unique identifier of **northpen3-61289**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Monkton lies within the predominantly urban and industrial landscape of the Tyne and Wear Lowlands within South Tyneside, and one mile south of Jarrow. The Tyne and Wear Lowlands lies between the Magnesium Limestone Plateau to the south and east, and the Durham Coalfield Pennine Fringe to the west (Countryside Commission 1998). The site lies on the south side of the River Tyne. The area of the site boundary measures a total of 0.0285 hectares (ha). The area is shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- 3.1.2 The geology of the Tyne and Wear Lowlands is underlain by Coal Measures rocks of Carboniferous age. The underlying rocks are overlain with mainly boulder clay deposited during the last glacial period (*ibid*). Monkton Village is overlying carboniferous sandstones, shales, and coal deposits and is generally flat (South Tyneside Council 2005).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. The location of known sites within the 500 metre study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 *Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):* the early history of Monkton was connected to that of Jarrow, the earliest reference to which was within the early medieval period.
- 3.2.3 The birthplace of the Venerable Bede was reputed to have been in Monkton, although Sunderland and Jarrow claim the same thing (Whellan 1894). In 681 the monastery of St. Paul was founded in Jarrow. Three years later, a seven-year-old boy, Bede, came to stay. Bede stayed at the monastery until his death in 735. During his life, Bede made Jarrow a centre of learning that was known throughout Europe (Wilkinson 1986). After the death of Bede, Jarrow monastery was raided by Danes and sat as a ruin for hundreds of years (Perry 2005).
- 3.2.4 Another monastery of equal importance, St. Peter's, was in nearby Wearmouth. Bede stressed that the foundations of St. Peter and St. Paul's were to be thought of as '*one monastery in the two places.*' It was thought that the sites had to be separated because the foundations had to be placed where royal land was available. There did not seem to be a direct route

- between Wearmouth and Jarrow. Early maps of the area show a road running west from Wearmouth through Boldon, Hedworth and Monkton. It is possible that the road that the monks used to travel between the two monasteries was this road that passed through Monkton (Cramp 1969).
- 3.2.5 There were no sites within the 500 metre search radius that dated to the early medieval period listed within the HER. A further search within ADS found no significant archaeological events prior to the medieval period within a two kilometre search radius.
- 3.2.6 *Medieval (1066-1485)*: in 1072, Aldwin, the prior of Winchcombe Abbey in Gloucestershire, and two monks, traveled north to visit the ancient monastic sites of Northumbria. The Bishop of Durham, Walcher, granted them the monastery of St. Paul's in Jarrow. Soon Aldwin and the monks had established a religious community here. Walcher endowed the community with the neighboring vills of Jarrow, Preston, Monkton, Hedworth, Hebburn, Westoe and Harton. This was the first reference to Monkton within the documentary record (Cramp 1969).
- 3.2.7 Monkton, called *Munecaton* in 1104 meant 'the monk's estate' and was a possession of Jarrow monastery (Watts 2002).
- 3.2.8 In 1083 the majority of the monks left Jarrow and Wearmouth and were relocated to Chester le Street. It was thought that some of the monks remained in a cell at Monkton Village. According to Symeon, by the late 12th century, the prior of Durham, Lawrence, gave a strip of land known as the *pache*, or patch, an ancient part of *Patrimonium S. Cuthberti*, or paternal property of St. Cuthbert, to a squire. The *pache* returned to the convent in 1347 by Walter Smyth, but the major land owner, who held over 80 acres, was Thomas Willi. His ownership of the land meant that the remaining monks had no claim on the land and they were driven out (Perry 2005).
- 3.2.9 Monkton formed part of the estates of the Prior and Convent of Durham until the Reformation when the lands were transferred to the Dean and Chapter of the secular Cathedral. The Renewals Books that recorded dates of leases and their renewals, shows a series of tenants in Monkton from 1660 to the mid-18th century. It was also possible to extend the list back to 1540 by examining the yearly rents recorded in the Receivers' Books (Fairless 1980).
- 3.2.10 The *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis*, a survey of the estates compiled by the prior and convent of Durham during the 15th century, listed among other events, new tenants in Monkton in 1430 (Notes on Monkton located within the Tyne and Wear HER).

- 3.2.11 A 1528 deed of exchange between the prior and convent of Durham Cathedral and Robert Grey stated that the Cathedral will occupy Robert Grey's house and land in Hebburn, Monkton and Moor Close on the south side of Hebburn. Grey will occupy the Cathedral's land on the north side of Hebburn (Twas Ref. No.: DF.HUG/55/1).
- 3.2.12 During the medieval period, Monkton grew to become a predominantly agricultural village that consisted of farmsteads, outbuildings and cottages (Figure 3, Site 1). Monkton was described by Roberts and Austin (1975) as having a village form of 5: a regular two row plan, without a village green (Roberts and Austin 1975).
- 3.2.13 The origin of Monkton Village had Monkton Lane as the Main Street with buildings fronting onto either side of this road. The village was based on four farms: West Farm, Monkton Farm, East Farm (Site 9) and Grange Farm, although Perry (2005) included The Grange and mentioned two other properties of which little was known. Tenant farmers leased the land and buildings from the Dean and Chapter of Durham (South Tyneside Council 2005).
- 3.2.14 Much of the village's early agricultural character has been maintained in the landscape (Site 18).
- 3.2.15 *Post-medieval to Modern (1485-present)*: in 1826, the railway opened from Springwell Colliery to the Jarrow Staithes on the Tyne. The railway passed the southern end of the village, crossing Monkton Lane at level crossings, one on either side of the village (see below). In 1842 the railway was extended to Kibblesworth. By 1855 it was linked to other railways as far as Pontop. The railway became known as the Pontop and Jarrow Railway and later the Bowes Railway (Site 2). This was one of the largest private railways in Durham. The line was 15 miles in length and had seven rope worked inclines and three loco-worked sections (Ayriss and Linsley 1994; Mountford 2004). The railway handled over one million tons of coal per year. The last section of the railway between Monkton and Jarrow Staithes closed in the late 1980s (South Tyneside Council 2005).
- 3.2.16 There were two railway signals in Monkton at a time when there were no telephones along the railway and drivers had to know the sound of each locomotive whistle. For many years, slag from Palmer's blast furnace at Jarrow was brought by a line alongside the railway to Monkton. Palmer's line crossed the railway by a diamond-shaped crossing to a slag heap on the west side of the line. As the railway line curved around the slag heap, two signals were erected. One was at the northern end of the Monkton loop, known as Monkton siding, and the other was on the Jarrow side of the crossing (Mountford 1966).

- 3.2.17 The railway limited the spread of the village to the south. However, this did define an area of land that was later developed as the first large area of infill housing in Monkton in the 1970s, Cheviot Road. South of the railway, land remained open, except for Monkton Stadium (Site 8) that grew from a late 19th century cycle track (South Tyneside Council 2005).
- 3.2.18 In 1848 Slater described Jarrow and Monkton as '*pleasant villages*' with the majority of employment from the coal trade (Slater 1848).
- 3.2.19 In 1857, the townships of Jarrow, Monkton, and Hedworth with Hebburn formed a joint township and parish. Jarrow, Monkton and Hedworth covered a area that measured 2,826 acres of which 476 were covered by tidal water. At this time Monkton had a papermill owned by Messrs. Blackbird and Co. as well as a chemical works owned by M. Stephenson and Co. and a public house, The Lord Nelson Inn. (Fordyce 1857).
- 3.2.20 Jarrow Parish formerly included the township of Hedworth, Monkton and Jarrow. When the parish of St. Cuthbert in Hebburn formed in 1875 and that of Hedworth in 1878, Jarrow parish separated. Jarrow Parish now included that of the municipal borough, Monkton Village, the mother parish of St. Paul's and the ecclesiastical parishes of Christ Church and St. Peter's (Whellan 1894).
- 3.2.21 The Historical Directories of the late-19th to early 20th centuries recorded Monkton Village as a small town with the majority of occupiers still involved in the agricultural industry. Kelly's 1879 Directory listed one blacksmith, one police constable, one cowkeeper, one assistant overseer, one pub owner of The Lord Nelson Inn, and four farmers (Kelly 1879). Whellan (1894) recorded within Monkton Village: two butchers, one market gardener, one pubowner of the Lord Nelson Inn, one post office worker, one schoolmaster, one occupier of Ivy Cottage, one of White House, one of Monkton Grange, one of Elmfield as well as one occupier of Monkton Hall. There were also four farmers (Whellan 1894). Kelly's 1925 Directory still recorded the majority of people living in Monkton Village working as farmers, but now there was also a confectioner, one physician, one contractor, one grocer, one shopkeeper, one nurseryman as well as workers at the fever hospital and assistants for the care of the feeble minded. As in the previous directories, in 1925 there was still a butcher and the owner of The Lord Nelson's Inn. Kelly's Directory recorded the population of Monkton Village in 1921 as 753 (Kelly 1925).
- 3.2.22 During the mid-20th century, there was a golf course at the back of the Lord Nelson Inn. Around the first tee, in the foothills of the slagheap was Bede's Well (Thompson 1976). The monks from Jarrow were thought to have used this well reputed to have been discovered by Bede. The name of the well

- originated as *Badeswelle*, an Anglo Saxon word meaning 'well of prayer' (Perry 2005). Up until 1740 the well was used to cure sick children by dropping a crooked pin into the well and then laving out the water. The healing well became a wishing well with wished being granted by also dropping in a crooked pin (Whellan 1894).
- 3.2.23 A photograph of Monkton village in the late-19th century showed that the village consisted of little more than cornfields (Perry 2005).
- 3.2.24 Modern 20th century development has built over Monkton's medieval development pattern at Cheviot Road as well as Monkton Hall, High Back Close and Barns Close. There is variety in the building line on Monkton Lane that can be seen on the 1862 map with a wider line, i.e. an earlier line around the farms at the east end, The Grange and Eagle Cottage and a narrower, later line around the White House, The Lord Nelson Public House and Albany Terrace. Building on High Back Close and Barns Close now overlay the pattern of the villages original farms and farmhouses on Monkton Lane (South Tyneside Council 2005).
- 3.2.25 H. Thompson, a local who grew up in the village, described Monkton best as '*no great historical happening had ever disturbed the placid nature of its ways. No battle had ever been fought here; there had been no plague or pestilence. Monkton was described in the Boldon Book, which was a survey of the estates of the See of Durham drawn up in order of Bishop Pudsey in 1183, but the reference is of the most fleeting*' (Thompson 1976).
- 3.2.26 Most of the sites listed within the HER within a 500 metre radius of the site boundary date to the modern period. Within close proximity to the site boundary are the aforementioned Bowes Railway and Cycling Ground as well as the Church of the Venerable Bede (Site 16), a chapel of ease to St. Paul's Church in Jarrow, that was erected in 1881 and maintained its status as a place of worship until the 1960s. The former church is now a private residence (Perry 1999). Also within close proximity to the site boundary are East Farm (Site 9), White House (Site 12), and Eagle Cottages (Site 13), of which the latter two are on the Local List. Slightly north of the site boundary is Whites Cottages (Site 14) a further description of which is below (4.2.6).

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in Section 3.2. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There were 20 HER records and six Listed Buildings for the study area defined as a 500 metre radius, centred on the site. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 *HER*: there were a total of 20 HER records within the study area that has been defined as a 500 metre radius around the site. Of these Monkton Village and various areas of ridge and furrow were medieval in date, other areas of ridge and furrow were post-medieval in date. All of the remaining HER events within the 500 metre radius of the site boundary were modern in date.

4.2.2 *Listed Buildings*: there were six Listed Buildings located within the 500 metre radius of the proposed development area. All of these were Grade II Listed Buildings and located off of Monkton Lane. Five buildings listed within the search radius were on the Local List. These were: High House, Eagle Cottages, White House, the war memorial on Monkton Lane, and the buildings to the north of the site boundary, White Cottages.

4.2.3 *Conservation Areas*: the land to the east of Barns Close is located within the Monkton Conservation Area. Most of the Monkton Conservation Area includes the houses along Monkton Lane as well as the area around Barns Close. The central core of the Monkton Conservation Area has high archaeological significance and has been designated as an Area of Potential Archaeological Importance (South Tyneside Council 2005).

4.2.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)*: there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within the 500 metre radius of the proposed development area.

4.2.5 *Aerial Photography*: the photograph collections held by the Durham Record Office and Tyne and Wear Archives were checked for any relevant photographs to the development site and study area. There were three relevant aerial photographs, two of which showed the site boundary. All of these aerial photographs were taken in 1946 from the south/southwest of Monkton Village (DRO Ref. Nos. CC/X/72/24 5132, 5134 and 5135).

Monkton Village consisted of one main thoroughfare with either buildings fronting onto Monkton Lane or within the immediate vicinity of Monkton Lane. To the north, west and south of the village were opened fields that displayed very prominent areas of ridge and furrow. At this time, Barns Close had not yet been developed. The railway was present aligned south to northeast through Monkton. The site boundary looks as if it had a building present on the northern extent of the site boundary. To the north of the site boundary was an L-shaped building, presumably White Cottages, as can be seen on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

4.2.6 *Archaeological Investigations:* in 1989 an archaeological excavation at White Cottages was undertaken. This area was slightly north of the site boundary. The aims of this excavation were to see if the medieval settlement of Monkton extended as far as the location of White Cottages and if so to determine whether the present boundaries reflected the layout of the medieval village. The earliest features found on site were two ditches that ran parallel to Monkton Lane. The fill of the ditches contained 13th-14th century pottery. It was thought that these ditches might have defined a building plot or field boundaries. Above the ditches the remains of a building that consisted of at least two rooms and had a clay floor were discovered. This building was again aligned parallel to Monkton Lane. It was thought that this building was most probably 14th century in date and seemed to have been demolished at the end of the medieval period. The site then appears to have been vacant until the 18th century when cottages were erected. These cottages were part of a row, of which the westernmost cottages are still standing. Pottery dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods was abundant. This excavation showed that there had been a change in the layout of this part of the village during the medieval period when ditches that formed some sort of a boundary were filled in and built over; therefore, the present overall plan of Monkton may be different from that of the medieval settlement (Bidwell and Dougherty 1989).

4.2.7 In 1984 a survey of Bede Cottage and Monkton Farm was undertaken. It was found that Bede Cottage survives as a single-cell, two-storey dwelling with the eastern side of the building being truncated by Monkton Hall. Monkton Farm was built in symmetrical Georgian fashion. It was stated that there was no direct link between the surviving buildings and the documentary sources regarding the history of the buildings. The history of the property showed that successive generations of tenant farmers from the Brompton family occupied this property from 1495 to the early 17th century. In 1628, the tenancy passed to Thomas Cocke, a merchant from Newcastle. In 1646 Robert Crisson took over the tenement. His widow married Jacob Blenkinsoppe who assigned half of his holding to Thomas

Davison, a future Alderman and later Mayor of Newcastle. The Davison family held the tenancy until 1703 when it was taken over by the Forsters. The datestone of the current Monkton Farmhouse was 1740 (Kear 1984).

4.2.8 In 1980 a survey of Grange Farm, to the west of Bede Cottage and Monkton Farm, found that this property was listed in 1539. Examination of the building suggests that there have been four main building phases for this property, starting in the 16th century as a single celled house (Fairless 1980).

4.2.9 Two watching briefs were undertaken at The White House in 1995 and 1996. The 1995 watching brief found that the trial pit indicated that modern deposits were directly over the natural, although features cut into the natural may survive in places (Griffiths 1995). The 1996 watching brief found no stratigraphic preservation of deposits on the site that suggested a previous episode of site stripping. The wall lines that were recorded indicated the presence of a post-medieval structure on the site that was demolished by the mid-19th century. A few pottery sherds were collected and appeared to be post-medieval in character but had not been officially analysed (Griffiths 1996).

4.3 TYNE AND WEAR ARCHIVE SERVICES (TWAS)

4.3.1 Tyne and Wear Archive Services holds a comprehensive series of Ordnance Survey Mapping of Monkton as well as a good library of books based on the local history of Monkton Village and the surrounding area. All of these were checked whilst undertaking the research for this report.

4.4 COUNTY DURHAM LOCAL HISTORIC REFERENCE LIBRARY, SOUTH SHIELDS LIBRARY, AND PALACE GREEN LIBRARY

4.4.1 The Durham Clayport County Library, South Shields Local Studies Collection at the Central Library, and the Palace Green Library at Durham University hold a wealth of historic and geographic information on the area and its holdings were checked as part of the research for this report. The relevant information and sources found within the collection are referenced within the text of this report.

4.5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.5.1 A search of maps recording Monkton was carried out at Durham Clayport Library, Palace Green Library, Tyne and Wear Archive Services, and at the Durham County Record Office. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 2).

- 4.5.2 *Map of Monkton, Wardley and Hedworth, 1783*: this map of Monkton illustrated the town as small grouping of houses fronting onto what would become known as Monkton Lane. To the rear of these houses were crofts of land and beyond these were open fields. At that time there were no developments within the site boundary. To the north of this was an L-shaped building with two houses or sheds to the east of it. This area was described as 'Homestall' and being owned by Mr. James Benson, the lessee of half the tenement and Mr. Barkas as the subtenant.
- 4.5.3 *Plan and the Township of Monkton in the Parish of Jarrow and County Durham, Tithe Apportionment Map, 1839 (Figure 4)*: at this time the Springwell Colliery Railway was present to the south of Monkton Village. There were 21 buildings in the village, all of which were centered around an un-named Monkton Lane. These were the only buildings present within the township, with the exception of one building to the southeast that was almost on the border with the township of Hedworth. There were no buildings present within the site boundary. To the north of this area were three buildings that were described as cottages and gardens
- 4.5.4 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1857 (Figure 5)*: the village of Monkton still consisted of one main thoroughfare with the now named Pontop and Jarrow Railway still located to the south of the village. At the east end of the village there was a signal post and a coal depot, both associated with the railway. The still un-named street of Monkton Lane was still the main area of development with open fields surrounding the village in all directions. At this time there was a lodge, a post office, a well, The Lord Nelson Inn, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and a Chapel of Ease within the village. To the south of the Chapel of Ease was a small body of water. The Monkton Paper Mill was to the northeast of the village. There was no development within the site boundary. There were now four buildings on the plot of land to the north of the site boundary.
- 4.5.5 *Plan of the Proposed New District of Monkton in the Parish of Jarrow, 1873*: this map retained the same shape as the aforementioned Tithe map. It appears as if the boundaries that made up the township of Monkton was being made smaller while that of Hedworth was being made slightly larger.
- 4.5.6 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1897 (Figure 6)*: Monkton Village had changed little by the time of this map. There were a few new standing buildings to the village. The body of water that was present to the south of the chapel on the First Edition mapping must have been filled in as it was no longer present by this time. Monkton Paper Mill was now the Springwell Paper Mill. There was also an upsurge of development to the northeast of the village with much of the once open land between Monkton

Village and the Paper Mill now developed on. There were still open fields to the north, west and south of the village. The Cycling Ground (Site 8) was now present to the south of the village. The area to the north of the site boundary had retained the same shape as the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Within the site boundary there was one rectangular shaped building on the northern extent of the site boundary and another building of similar shape abutting the site boundary on the east. This Second Edition mapping was revised in 1911 by the Inland Revenue Valuation Department, otherwise known as Domesday Book of 1910. The Domesday Book included a note on each hereditament in the parishes and townships with each property given an assessment number. The names of each of the owners and occupiers were given as well as the address and a short description of the property. The site boundary and the buildings to the north were annotated with 5071/2/3. This area was described as 'White House' as well as another house being present. The houses were occupied by Thomas Middlemass and William Bishop (the spelling of which may not be correct due to indecipherable handwriting). This area was owned by J. Bowes and Partners Ltd. Presumably this was White Cottages and not The White House located to the west of this area.

- 4.5.7 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1916 (Figure 7):* the Third Edition mapping had a few new standing buildings with some alterations to some of the buildings already present; however, for the most part, the village had still retained much of the same shape as on all of the previous maps. The cycling ground was not called the Football and Cycling Ground. The site boundary and the buildings to the north had retained the same shape as the Second Edition mapping. The previously undeveloped triangular shaped area of land to the east of the site boundary now had two buildings present.
- 4.5.8 *Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1941 (Figure 8):* the Pontop and Jarrow Railway was now the Bowes Railway. The football and cycling ground was now the Sports Ground with tennis courts to the south of this. Monkton Village now had Elmfield Road present with 20 semi-detached houses present with long gardens to the rear. The areas to the north, west, and south had changed little and still remained open. The area to the east and northeast of Monkton Village had new development with houses, churches and allotment gardens. The site boundary as well as the land and buildings to the north had not changed since the Third Edition mapping. The triangular area of land that previously had two buildings present on the Third Edition mapping was once again vacant.
- 4.5.9 *German Plans of Northeast Military Targets, 1942:* this was a map based on the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map that highlighted all of the

possible targets of attack by the Germans during the Second World War. The coal depot adjacent to the railway on the northeastern side of the village was annotated by an inverted triangle marking it as a potential military target.

4.6 SITE VISIT

4.6.1 The site was visited on June 25, 2009 to assess whether any as-yet unknown archaeological features were visible within the boundaries of the proposed development area, and to assess the impact any development may have on known archaeological, historical, or cultural features in the vicinity.

4.6.2 The proposed development site, presently a vacant lot, was situated to the rear of White Cottages off of Monkton Lane and to the east of 16 Barns Close (Plates 1-3). The site was enclosed by a timber fence. It was accessed by a 'track' through the vacant lot located to the north and through an opening in the fence. This appeared to be the only entry point.



Plate 1: View of site (behind the timber fence) from Monkton Lane, looking south



Plate 2: Looking toward site boundary, behind the previous Church of the Venerable Bede, looking east, southeast



Plate 3: View of site boundary (behind timber fence) from 16 Barns Close, looking east, northeast

- 4.6.3 The site was overgrown with waist high nettles as well as other various trees and plants making it difficult to walk around the area (Plates 4-5). On the western aspect of the site was what appeared to be a former allotment area. This was occupied by a timber framed trellis as well as a concrete

area, that appeared to be only on the ground surface not extending to any depth underground. Abandoned raised beds and plant pots were also observed in the area (Plate 6).



Plate 4: View of the site, looking southwest with 16 Barns Close in the background



Plate 5: View of the site, looking east



Plate 6: Evidence of previous allotment at western extent of the site, looking north, northeast

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16 stress the importance of preserving archaeological sites and deposits of national significance *in situ*. The preservation of archaeologically sensitive material is preferable to their disturbance by whatever means.
- 5.1.2 The North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF) states that there have been significant archaeological investigations in the region's larger cities such as Durham, Hartlepool and Newcastle; however, a better understanding of the development of small towns would be encouraged. The NERFF goes on to state that 'medieval villages are fluid entities and it is clear that, for any real archaeological insight into their growth, large-scale excavation and multiple interventions are essential and should be combined with fieldwork' (Petts and Gerrard 2006).

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.2.1 The earliest period of history pertaining to Monkton Village was the early medieval period. Monkton was the reputed birthplace of the Venerable Bede and belonged to the monastery at Jarrow. There has been little mention of Monkton Village within documentary or historical records. To present there has been no known archaeological evidence prior to the medieval period within the village itself. According to ADS there have been no known finds within a wider two kilometre search radius of the surrounding area that date to the prehistoric, Roman or early medieval periods. Therefore, the potential for deposits dating up to the medieval period surviving sub-surface is low.
- 5.2.2 The first reference to Monkton within the documentary record was in 1074 when Bishop Walcher of Durham gave the vill to Aldwin and his companions to aid them in the reconstruction of the church of Jarrow. There is evidence of medieval construction at Monkton Farm, Bede Cottage, Grange Farm, East Farm, West Farm and The Grange, all of which are within close proximity to the site boundary. It is thought that these properties formed the basis of the medieval village of Monkton. Excavations in 1989 at White Cottages, slightly north of the site boundary, found two ditches that contained 13th-14th century pottery. It was thought that these ditches were either a building plot or field boundaries. Above this layer was a building thought to have been 14th century in date. Due to

the survival of medieval remains within close proximity to the site boundary, the potential for sub-surface features from the medieval period are high.

- 5.2.3 During the 18th century cottages were erected to the north of the site boundary. These cottages were part of a row, of which two of the westernmost cottages are still present. During the 1989 excavation of White Cottages there were abundant finds dated to the post-medieval period. There was evidence of the existence of one building present within the site boundary and one abutting the site boundary on the east, on the Second, Third, and Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Aerial photographs from 1946 showed that one of these buildings was still present at that time. Therefore, the potential for post-medieval archaeological remains surviving sub-surface within the development site is high.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3.1 The proposed development area is within the medieval settlement of Monkton. According to cartographic sources the site boundary has remained relatively undeveloped throughout its history. Excavations within close proximity to the site boundary have yielded finds that date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. An important result of the 1989 excavation was that there was a change in the layout of this part of the village during the medieval period when ditches that formed some kind of a boundary were in-filled and built on. More importantly, this archaeological excavation showed that medieval archaeological deposits survive in Monkton. It is therefore recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the construction of the new development. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.

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Tithe Apportionment Map: Plan and the Township of Monkton in the Parish of Jarrow and County Durham, 1839 (Copy held at Tyne and Wear HER as well as Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, Palace Green Section (DUL) Reference No.: E/CB/20)

Plan of the Proposed New District of Monkton in the Parish of Jarrow, 1873 (DUL)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1857 (Tyne and Wear Archive Services (TWAS))

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1897, with the annotation of the properties Reference No.: 1172/110-113 (TWAS)

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1916 (TWAS)

Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1941 (TWAS)

German Plans of Northeast Military Targets, 1942. (TWAS Ref. No.: DX 111/1)

CC/X/72/24 Nos.: 5132, 5134, 5135. Aerial Photographs of Monkton Village, dated 1946 (Durham Record Office (DRO))

Deed of exchange between the prior and convent of Durham Cathedral and Robert Grey and Jane his wife (TWAS Ref. No.: DF.HUG/55/1)

Notes regarding Monkton located at the Tyne and Wear HER

6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

TYNE AND WEAR SPECIALIST CONSERVATION TEAM

Specification for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Barns Close, Monkton, South Tyneside

Introduction

A vacant site to the east of Barns Close and to the rear of White Cottages is proposed for development.

The site lies within Monkton Conservation Area (HER 11863).

The site lies within the presumed extent of Monkton medieval village.

Monkton village HER 152

The first reference to Monkton (Munecatun) is 1074-80, when it and the other vills dependent on Jarrow were given by Bishop Walcher to Aldwin and his companions to assist them in the reconstruction of the church of Jarrow. It thus became the property of the prior and convent of Durham (of which Jarrow was a cell), and later the dean and chapter. In 1539, in addition to 5 tenants paying the same rent, the communar of Durham and John Hedworth held land in Monkton. In C17 at least one Newcastle merchant family had an interest here - in Bede Cottage/Monkton Farm, possibly explaining the rather grand houses which survive on the north side (5 listed Grade II). It is a tworow village, with front gardens and a wide south verge, so perhaps once had a green? Because the surrounding area has been built up only fairly recently Monkton retains at least some evidence of being a rural farming village.

Nos. 4 and 5 Whites Cottages (HER 9597) are on South Tyneside Council's Local List.

HER Event 2200 Evaluation at Whites Cottages (report 1989/4)

Evaluation in 1989 (Tyne and Wear Museums) within Monkton medieval village. The earliest features were two ditches running parallel to Monkton Lane. Their fill contained C13 or C14 pottery. The ditches may have defined a building plot or may have been field boundaries. Above the ditches was a building consisting of two rooms with a clay floor. Its walls were sandstone blocks and there was a door between the two rooms. Probably C14 in date. The building was demolished in the medieval period then the site remained vacant until C18 when the cottages were built. Only the western part of the row is still standing.

The southern boundary of the plot is the former course of the Bowes Railway.

Bowes Railway (Wardley to Monkton) HER 1007

THE CONTINUATION OF THE BOWES RAILWAY - FORMER PONTOP AND JARROW RAILWAY - FROM THE BOTTOM OF SPRINGWELL INCLINE AND THE WARDLEY LOCOMOTIVE SHED TO WHAT BECAME THE SITE OF MONKTON COKE WORKS. THIS SECTION WAS WORKED BY LOCOMOTIVE AND WAS PART OF THE FINAL STAGE OF THE COLLIERY LINE WHICH CULMINATED IN STAITHS AT JARROW. THIS PART OF THE LINE WAS PART OF THE ORIGINAL LINE LAID OUT BY GEORGE STEPHENSON IN 1826 The average gradient was 1 in 220, the steepest section being 1 in 80. The locomotive worked section was 4 and three quarter miles in length. Opening shortly after the Stockton and Darlington it was one of the first sections of railway designed to be worked by locomotive. For general details of the development of the railway, see " Bowes Railway - Wardley to Lamesley " (HER 1005).

HER Event 1983 Watching Brief on Bowes Railway (report 2000/30) Watching brief in 2000 (Northern Archaeological Associates) during drainage scheme along part of Bowes Railway at Monkton.

Fourteen sandstone sleeper blocks attributable to the earliest phase of the railway were recovered. The railway began in 1826. This part of the railway was locomotive-hauled with cast iron rails set on stone sleeper blocks. Part of a possible trackside ditch was noted.

HER Event 2115 Watching brief at White House (report 1996/3)

Watching brief in 1996 (Tyne and Wear Museums) during extension to The White House which is 50m north-east of Monkton Hall and within the medieval core of Monkton village. Post medieval wall lines were seen. Post medieval pottery was collected.

Given the findings of the previous archaeological evaluation it is likely that medieval or post medieval remains will survive on this plot.

In accordance with PPG16 and UDP policy ENV8/3:

DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE SHOULD ALWAYS BE PRECEDED BY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF RECORDING WHICH WILL BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCING {South Tyneside Unitary Development Plan 1995}

a Desk Top Assessment is required to appraise the likelihood that important archaeological deposits survive on the site, and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development. It will make recommendations for further archaeological work required.

The assessment must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological organisation. The purpose of this brief is to obtain tenders for this work. The report must be the definitive record for deposition in the Tyne and Wear HER.

Research Aims and Objectives

The assessment should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

The relevant key research theme for this assessment is MD2.

See <http://www.algao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm>

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

Where appropriate note any similar nationwide projects using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index.

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and must follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, revised September 2001

www.archaeologists.net

Archaeological Brief

1. The Assessment must inform the planning authority of the archaeological and historical importance of the site.
2. The following sources **must** be consulted:

Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record, West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery, Jesmond Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1 NL (0191 2816117 or jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk). An

appointment must be made. Archaeological contractors are advised that there is a search fee payable for consulting the HER (Access and Pricing Policy available on request). Contractors visiting the HER in person and conducting their own research will be charged the basic search fee of **£50** plus photocopying costs.

The County Industrial Archaeologist, Ian Ayris must be consulted on any industrial aspects of the Assessment (tel. 0191 2777190 or email ian.ayris@newcastle.gov.uk)

Please note - Tyne and Wear is a modern county, created in 1974. The area was formerly divided between County Durham and Northumberland. Archive sources for Tyne and Wear are therefore spread between Tyne and Wear Archives, County Durham Record Office, Northumberland Museum and Archives and 5 district local studies libraries.

Northumberland Museum and Archives at Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington NE63 9YF (open Wed-Sun) 01670 528041 – mostly holds records for Newcastle and North Tyneside but does hold some records relating to those districts south of the River Tyne and has a lot of mining records.

Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA (tel. 0191 2326789 ext 407)

Amongst other items they hold Building Control Plans for Tyne and Wear which provide useful information on the location of cellars or basements or other features which may have destroyed or truncated archaeological deposits. The location of the cellars or areas of disturbance must be marked on a plan in the finished report.

Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL (tel. 0191 3833253) – mostly holds records for Gateshead, Sunderland and South Tyneside but does hold some records relating to those districts north of the River Tyne and has a lot of mining records. Visitors must make an appointment. Closed on Fridays. www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice

Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, Palace Green Section, Durham DH1 3RN (tel. 0191 3342932) – holds amongst other items the tithe maps for County Durham and church records. The separate local history section in the library has a good collection of books, journals and leaflets.

South Shields Local Studies, Central Library, Prince Georg Square, South Shields NE33 2PE (tel. 0191 4271818 ext. 7860)

Monkton Library

National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (tel. 01793 414600)

www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR

www.pastscape.org.uk – publicly accessible online version of the NMR www.english-heritage.org.uk/viewfinder - online picture resource of NMR's photographic collections

and any other local resource with relevant information.

Useful Websites:

www.twsitelines.info - **not** to be used instead of visiting the HER in person because it is only updated every six months and does not include event data/grey literature reports

<http://local.live.co.uk> – aerial photographic coverage

<http://museums.ncl.ac.uk/archive/index>

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

www.beamishcollections.com – building and street photographic collection www.helm.org.uk

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www.newcastle.gov.uk/SOPNE - images of the NE region

www.neemark.com - collection of mining archives based at Murray Library, Sunderland University

www.dmm.org.uk – Durham Mining Museum

www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.9596 - database of all English Heritage Department reports completed since 2006

Documentary Sources

All relevant documentary sources relating to the vicinity must be consulted and synthesised within the report (and images copied if copyright allows this), including:

- local history books
 - journals
 - papers
 - documents
 - county histories
 - trade directories
 - census returns
 - council minutes
 - court rolls
 - wills
 - newspaper cuttings
 - historic photographs and postcards
 - prints and engravings

Cartographic Sources

All relevant cartographic sources relating to the vicinity must be consulted and synthesised within the report (and copied if copyright allows this), including:

- historic mapping
- archive plans
- building control plans
- surveys

- Goad Insurance Plans
- estate plans
- tithe maps
- OS mapping – all editions first to present

Geological bedrock and drift mapping

Geological bedrock and drift mapping for the area must be analysed.

Aerial Photographs

There must be a search of aerial photographs at:

- Durham University Archaeology and Geography Departments (Gateshead, Sunderland & South Tyneside only)
- South Tyneside Council (Lucy Routledge 0191 4247592)
- The NMR at Swindon
- Aerofilms Collection 1916 to 2006, NMR Katy.Whitaker@englishheritage.org.uk
- <http://local.live.co.uk>
- www.ukaerialphotos.com – online RAF photos from WW2 to present day
- Cambridge University Committee on Aerial Photography
- Google Earth
- Google Maps

Listed buildings and Conservation Areas

Information on nearby listed buildings, locally listed buildings and Conservation Areas must be included and is available from the HER.

3. The Assessment must describe the land-use history of this part of Monkton and assess the probability that archaeological deposits survive on this plot
4. The Assessment must describe the geology, topographic position, soil type and drainage of the site, using geological and soil survey maps. The report must make reference to the anticipated preservation conditions likely to be encountered on the site, especially relating to variables affecting the preservation of biological or organic remains.
5. The archaeological contractor must make at least one site visit and the finished Assessment will briefly describe the current condition of the site. Site photographs must be included in the finished report.
6. The archaeological contractor will assess the impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits by analysing the plans and foundation designs (where available) for the proposed new building. The commissioning client will provide copies of available plans.

The Assessment Report

The Assessment report must contain and synthesise the results of the analysis of all the sources mentioned above. As far as possible, all maps shown should be at the same scale, to assist in comparing maps of different date and scale, ideally as overlays on a modern base-map, although highlighted enlargements may be used to facilitate the addition of extra annotation.

The report must include a catalogue/gazeteer of features of archaeological or historical interest within or close to the study area. Their location must be shown on a site plan. This must include all sites of interest, **not** just those currently included in the HER.

A final section of the report should consist of recommendations (in the opinion of the consultant, after assessing all evidence available at the present time) about the type, scale and location of any future

archaeological work needed to locate and record historic buildings or archaeological deposits suspected on the site. If evaluation is recommended then the finished report will include a site plan showing the scale and location of suggested trial trenches.

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Table 1: Historic Environment Record (HER) Events within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development site

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)	Period
1	152	Monkton Village	A two-row village with front gardens and a wide south verge, perhaps once having a green. The surrounding area has been built up only recently therefore Monkton retains some evidence of being a rural farming community. Within a Conservation Area.	432000	563700	Medieval
2	1007	Bowes Railway-Wardley to Monkton	This is a continuation of the former Pontop and Jarrow Railway from the bottom of Springwell Incline and the Wardly Locomotive Shed to what became the site of the Monkton Coke Works.	429900 431300	560800 562500	Early Modern
3	2244	Monkton Dam	Dam marked on 1862 Ordnance Survey map.	431650	564010	Modern
4	2274	Monkton, Sandstone Quarry	Sandstone Quarry marked as 'Old' On First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, presumably out of use by 1854.	432340	563340	Modern
5	2518	Hebburn Hall Ponds, Hebburn	Known locally as 'The Lakes.' These were four man-made ponds formed by damming the Bede Burn in the 1890s. The role of the ponds was to provide water for industries. The ponds were drained by 1968. The Hebburn Comprehensive School now occupies the site.	431320	563660	Early Modern
6	2532	Wagonway, Hebburn	Wagonway or possibly a railway. This wagonway was not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, so was working after 1855.	431500	563690	Modern
7	2553	Smithy, Monkton	Smithy working after 1855 as it was not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.	431990	563660	Early Modern
8	2554	Cycling Ground, Monkton	An Oval Track, Cycling Ground, to the southeast of Monkton. Not on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, so was working after 1855.	432200	563570	Modern

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)	Period
9	5100	East Farm, Monkton	Two houses. House A is two-storeys and made of stone with a slate roof. This house shows signs of refenestration. Hose B is also two-storey and made of stone. A threshing barn was built before the neighboring cartshed. Cart Shed A has a hayloft over it. The Byre is now a stable, built of the same bricks as those in the 1865 south wing of House A. Cartshed B is a single storey building.	432147	563690	Modern
10	9590	High House, Monkton Lane	Dwelling-on the Local List	432800	565400	Early Modern
11	9589	War Memorial, Monkton Lane	War Memorial of a sandstone cross with a tapering shaft on a stepped pedestal, surrounded by railings. Unveiled in 1921. On the Local List.	43200	563700	Modern
12	9594	White House, Monkton Lane	Dwelling-on the Local List	432100	563700	Early Modern
13	9595	Eagle Cottages, Monkton	Dwelling-on the Local List	431900	563600	Early Modern
14	9597	White Cottages, Monkton	Dwelling-on the Local List	432180	563740	Early Modern
15	9673	RC Church of St. Matthew, York Avenue	Roman Catholic Church, cruciform in shape	432610	563970	Modern
16	9674	Church of the Venerable Bede, Monkton Lane	Disused Church. Described by J. Austin, Johnson, and Hicks in 1881.	432163	563734	Early Modern
17	11731	Ridge and Furrow, Jarrow	Narrow Ridge and Furrow: several blocks of narrow ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs. Most has been built upon, but some still survives to the south of Jarrow	432800	562200	Post-medieval
18	11733	Ridge and Furrow, Jarrow	Several blocks of medieval ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs. Some of the blocks have the classic curved pattern indicative of medieval cultivation practices. Much has been built over.	433100	563000	Medieval
19	11735	Aircraft obstructions, Jarrow	WWII aircraft obstructions seen on aerial photographs. Over 150 sections have been recorded that include a variety of forms. These obstructions have been ploughed over or have been built upon.	433200	561600	Modern
20	11836	Boat House, Hebburn Hall Ponds	Built in the 1890s and used for swimming and boating. Ruined by the 20 th century. The ponds were drained by 1968.	431340	563950	Early Modern

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development site

ID	Listed Building HER #No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Z)
1	8023	Walls, gateways and gates south of The Grange	18 th century in date. Boundary wall to garden. Red brick in English garden wall bond of five rows of stretcher and one of headers having two gateways	II	432078	563733
2	8072	Bede Cottage and Bede House and attached outbuildings. Formerly listed under Monkton Village	Sandstone Rubble. The roof is of Welsh slate. There is a single-storey farm building attached	II*	432125	563744
3	8144	The Grange Farmhouse	17 th century or later	II	432109	563734
4	8146	Monkton Hall. Formerly listed as Monkton Hall North Eastern Association for the care of the Feeble Minded	Dates to the third quarter of the 18 th century. The rainwater head is dated 1763. This house is now a psychiatric hospital	II	431923	563649
5	8167	The Grange. Formerly Listed under Monkton Village	Mid to late-18 th century in date, incorporating an earlier house.	II	432078	563733
6	8168	Monkton Farmhouse. Formerly listed under Monkton Village.	A former farmhouse built in the mid-18 th century.	II*	432141	563747

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES
