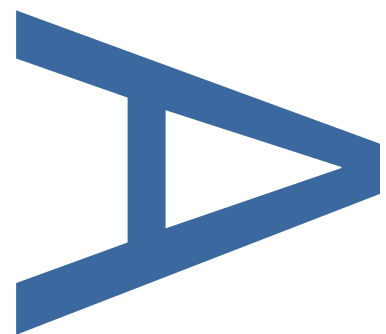
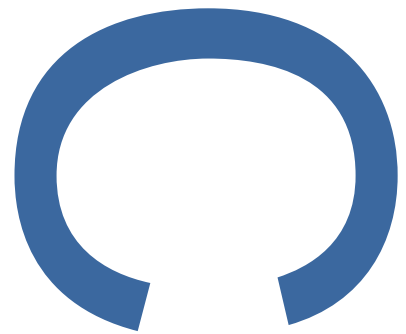


**BUILT HERITAGE RECORDING OF
MILL DAM WALL,
HARTON QUAY,
SOUTH SHIELDS,
TYNE AND WEAR**



PCA REPORT NO: R14457

MARCH 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Built Heritage Recording of Mill Dam Wall, Harton Quay, South Shields, Tyne and Wear

Report compiled by Adam Garwood

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Planning Ref: ST/1070/20/LAA

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd to undertake built heritage recording of Mill Dam Wall, Harton Quay, South Shields, Tyne and Wear. The wall, which runs along the east side of the Site, formerly incorporated Staithes House (demolished in 2016). 'Staithes House (includes wall), Mill Dam' is on the South Tyneside's Local List. The recording was completed prior to the construction of a five-storey office block development. It is proposed that Mill Dam wall will be retained, adapted and repaired. The Site falls partially within the Mill Dam Conservation Area.
- 1.2 The Site partly lies within the boundary of the Cookson & Co. glassworks first established in the early to mid-18th century. Early and mid-19th century maps depict a different street layout and arrangement of buildings, which predate Mill Dam (road) and preclude both the construction of the boundary wall at these dates and an association with the Cookson glassworks. By 1846 the Cookson family sold their plate glassworks to R.W. Swinburne and Co. whose glassworks are shown on the 1858 Ordnance Survey map. It shows the main glassworks production building concentrated to the north and west of the Site and fronting onto the quayside with the addition of New Road, which linked Ferry Street to the north and Coronation Street to the south, the latter the former name given to Mill Dam. The junction of New Road and Coronation Street correspond with the location of Staithes House, therefore neither it nor the boundary wall were built prior to 1858.
- 1.3 By 1868, the glassworks had been taken over by the Tyne Plate Glass Works. They continued manufacturing plate glass until 1891 with the glassworks shown on the 1897-98 map as disused. Between 1858 and 1897-98 the glassworks developed out towards the Coronation Street (Mill Dam) boundary with the New Road overbuilt or removed. It is not clear whether the boundary wall was built during this period of the late 19th century.
- 1.4 The boundary wall and Staithes House were clearly in existence by 1912. Following the site's acquisition by Harton Coal Co. in 1891, they proceeded to demolish much of the redundant glassworks' buildings. The Harton Coal Co. retained the southernmost section of the glassworks' factory. This southern range and Staithes House are both visible on a c.1930 photograph of Mill Dam/Coronation Street. Therefore, it seems very probable that the present length of boundary wall to the south of Staithes House originally formed the flank (roadside) wall of that building and it, Staithes House façade and the northern length of wall date from between 1858 and 1897-98. This would concur with the rebuilding of much of the top of the wall to the south, consolidated after the southern building (later a 'Wagon Repair Shop') was demolished after 1975.
- 1.5 Staithes House was put to use for engine drivers and coal handlers working at Harton Low Staithes and its secondary use may well account for the adaption of one of its windows into a doorway, to provide access into the works from Coronation Street. The characteristics of the wall, the brick size, bonding and lime mortar would not be out of place in a late 19th century context.
- 1.6 Observations of the boundary wall concluded that the northernmost and southernmost section had been rebuilt c.1980 to match with the character of the historic wall. The lower part of the southern wall length primarily survives as built, retaining evidence of its original penny struck pointing. However, the top of this part of the wall had been rebuilt. A carriage entrance was part of the wall's original construction. The façade of Staithes House remained up to eaves level and retained eight window openings, of which one had been adapted to form a doorway. It was built with some simple embellishment to the brickwork. The wall to the north of Staithes House also showed evidence of the rebuilding of the upper part, but not as extensive as that to the south.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd to undertake a programme of built heritage recording of Mill Dam Wall, Harton Quay, South Shields, Tyne and Wear (**Figures 1, 2 and 9**). The wall runs along the east side of the proposed development area (hereafter referred to as the Site) (**Figure 9**). The wall formerly incorporated Staithes House, which was demolished in 2016 to facilitate development of the Site¹. 'Staithes House (includes wall), Mill Dam' is on the South Tyneside's Local List. The local list is described on South Tyneside Council's website as a list of buildings, structures and spaces that do not meet the criteria for national listing by Historic England but are nevertheless important to the people of South Tyneside². They are often referred to as heritage assets, or locally significant heritage assets.

2.1.2 The built heritage survey was completed prior to the construction of a five-storey office block (class E) development with associated landscaping and infrastructure (planning ref: ST/1070/20/LAA). It is proposed that the Mill Dam wall and the nearby base of a locally listed chimney stack, associated with the former Swinburne Glassworks, will be retained, adapted and repaired as part of the proposals. The Site falls partially within the Mill Dam Conservation Area (**Figure 2**).

2.1.3 The survey was undertaken in response to recommendations made by Sophie Laidler, Heritage Officer at the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service (TWAS), advisors to the local planning authority (South Tyneside Council). She required a built heritage survey to record and advance understanding of the significance of the wall structure in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The survey was completed in accordance with Laidler, 2021 *Specification for Archaeological Buildings Recording at land at Harton Quay/Mill Dam, South Shields*. It was also carried out in line with guidance set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England, revised 2016), *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014 updated 2019 and 2020) and Yorkshire, Humber and the North East Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology.

2.2 Site Location and Description

2.2.1 The site lies immediately to the west of the Mill Dam-Commercial Road junction, with Harton Quay road wrapping around the northern and western boundaries of the Site and Mill Dam to the east and south (**Figures 2 and 9**). The Site is located between Mill Dam and Harton Quay and comprises a former industrial site, largely cleared of its buildings which is presently under rough grass and gravel hard standing and covers c.0.5 hectares. It is currently accessed from the west via Harton Quay. The Mill Dam boundary wall (ref: LSHA/6/SS) runs along the length of the Site's eastern boundary, fronting onto the roadside (Mill Dam), curving westward for a short distance at both its northern and southern ends (**Figure 9**). Its western rear elevation overlooks the cleared former industrial site, Harton Quay and large areas of landscaping leading down towards the River Tyne. At its centre the boundary incorporates the remains (as an extant façade) of Staithes House, a single/one and a half storey building originally constructed to house facilities for Harton Low Staithes' engine drivers and coal handlers.

2.2.2 A locally listed base to a freestanding chimney (ref: LSHA/4/SS), associated with R. W. Swinburnes Glassworks and dating to 1865, lies in the south-west corner of the Site (to the rear, west of the wall), while both boundary wall and chimney fall within

¹ <https://www.shieldsgazette.com/news/historic-riverside-building-be-demolished-despite-council-chiefs-admitting-harm-it-will-cause-366689>

² <https://www.southtyneside.gov.uk/article/36268/South-Tyneside-s-Local-List>

the Mill Dam Conservation Area (**Figure 2**). Adjacent to the wall and east of Mill Dam are two early 19th century grade-II listed buildings, no. 23 Mill Dam (ref 1277489) and no. 27 Mill Dam (ref 1231582) and to the south the grade II listed Mercantile Marine Offices, built in 1863-4 (**Figure 2**). Several locally listed buildings are situated nearby, those along Mill Dam including The Quadrant, Holborn House, Unity Hall and The Waterfront Public House (refs. LSHA/1/SS, LSHA/7/SS, LSHA/9/SS and LSHA/10/SS respectively).

- 2.2.3 Most of the Site has been largely vacant and unused since the 1980s. Staithe House, was demolished in c.2016, although its façade, which formed an integral part of the boundary wall, was retained and its openings blocked-in.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), recently revised in 2019.

3.2.2 The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 199, which states that: 'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible'.

3.2.3 **South Shields Town Centre & Waterfront Area Action Plan (2008): Policy SS12: Protecting the Built Environment Assets of South Shields**

3.2.4 Policy SS12 states that the built environment assets of South Shields town centre, riverside and foreshore areas will be protected, together with their settings. The Council will promote and encourage schemes and proposals that protect, preserve and enhance the historic, cultural and architectural character and heritage, visual appearance and contextual importance of the designated sites and settings of Mill Dam Conservation Area.

3.2.5 **Development Management Policies (2011): Policy DM6: Heritage Assets and Archaeology**

3.2.6 Policy DM6 states that the Council will support development proposals that protect, preserve and where possible enhance the historic, cultural and architectural character and heritage, visual appearance and contextual importance of heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings and structures, non-listed buildings and structures included on the Council's list of locally significant heritage assets, significant landscape features of local heritage and archaeological value and archaeological deposits and remains.

3.2.7 **Mill Dam Conservation Area Management Plan (2010)**

3.2.8 The Mill Dam Conservation Area Management Plan (2010) is an adopted SPD. The policies within the Management Plan that are relevant include:

Action A-MD2: Staithes House and adjoining boundary wall

3.2.9 Action A-MD2 states that the Council will seek to retain and refurbish the Staithes House as an integral element of the Harton Staithes development proposals and will balance the heritage benefits of retaining the Mill Dam Road boundary wall with the Council's aspiration to establish a high-quality street scene. The Council will also seek to improve interpretation of the local heritage as part of a wider interpretation programme for the Conservation Area.

Action A-MD1: Swinburne Glassworks

3.2.10 Action A-MD1 states that the Council will seek to secure the retention and maintenance of the Swinburne Glassworks' Chimney.

3.2.11 **Proposal**

- 3.2.12 A planning application ST/1070/20/LAA for the 'erection of commercial office building (use class E) with under croft car park and associated landscaping and infrastructure' was registered with South Tyneside Council on the 8th January 2021.
- 3.2.13 Sophie Laidler, Heritage Officer at the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Service (TWAS), archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (South Tyneside Council) recommended that a built heritage survey of the locally listed boundary wall was needed to record and advance understanding of the significance of the wall structure, in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Furthermore, she recommended that it should be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014 updated 2019 and 2020), the Yorkshire, Humber and the North East Regional Statement of *Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (2019) and Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aim of the built heritage recording was to provide a detailed record of the boundary wall. The purpose of the project was to record the character and fabric of the wall in its present condition and to assess its significance. The objective was to compile a lasting record of the wall, to analyse the results of the recording and to disseminate these results. An archive and report was to be created as an outcome of the project.

4.2 On-Site Recording

4.2.1 The built heritage recording was carried out during the week on 1st March 2021. Architect's plan and elevation were used on site as base drawings for the annotation of historical details. A photographic survey comprising high resolution digital images was maintained throughout the project and a selection of photographs have been included in this report (**Plates 1 to 35**). **Figures 2 and 9** show the location and direction of the plates.

4.2.2 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. This involved a full photographic record, accompanied by a drawn record and descriptive account.

4.3 Project Archive

4.3.1 A full and ordered archive including written, drawn, survey and photographic records will be completed in accordance with guidelines defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, updated 2020) *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. The archive will be provisionally stored in Pre-Construct Archaeology's Office in Durham before being transferred to the relevant Museum.

4.4 Guidance

4.4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

ClfA (2014 updated 2019 and 2020) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

English Heritage now Historic England (2005) *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD*

Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1.1 Introduction

5.1.2 The scope of the documentary research was affected by the limited access to local and national archives caused by the on-going Covid-19 pandemic. Much of the background information is therefore taken from existing heritage chapters or documents produced to support the proposals or from available secondary publications and internet searches.

5.1.3 The post-medieval and modern development of South Shields is largely industrial. Salt panning was an important industry during the medieval period. From the early 18th century, glass manufacturing started to emerge, developing along riverside locations from 1707³. The first glasshouse in the area was established by Onesiphorus Dagnia (of the Ouseburn Glassworks in Newcastle) in 1707 (Prospect Archaeology, 2020). By 1757, the glassworks were mortgaged to John Cookson whose father, Isaac Cookson, had in 1728 apprenticed the young John Cookson to be his partner at the Closegate flint glasshouse. In 1738 Cookson became a partner with Thomas Jefferies in the South Shields crown glasshouse, a crown glass works at Bill Quay, South Shields. By 1746 John and his brother Joseph were listed among the six owners of the plate and crown glasshouse and salt pans at South Shields. Cookson developed a wide range of business interests outside of glassmaking including salt and alum refining, coal and lead mining, as well as iron founding, not only in Newcastle and South Shields but also in Chester-le-Street, Hexham, Cumberland and north Yorkshire. He also was one of the founding partners in Newcastle's first bank⁴.

5.1.4 John's son Isaac Cookson inherited the business of glass bottle manufacturer in 1803 and thereafter admitted his son Isaac junior as partner. In 1822/3 Cookson founded a small alkali works in the centre of South Shields, moving shortly afterwards to Templetown near Jarrow Slake but died in 1831. His estate passed to his three sons John Cookson (1773–1857) of Whitehill, Isaac Cookson (1776–1851), of Meldon Park, Northumberland and Thomas Cookson (1779–1863) of Chester-le-Street, who all became landed industrialists. By 1827 the cast plate-glass manufactory in Newcastle was said to rival other establishments in Europe for size, fineness and brilliancy of the products. By 1827, Cookson and Co established a large soda works at South Shields while John Cookson and Coulthard are recorded as bottle makers at Bill Quay and Cookson, Cuthbert and Co. as bottle manufacturers, E. Holborn, South Shields.

5.1.5 The Tithe map of 1827 (**Figure 3**) depicts Messrs Cookson & Cos Glassworks to the west of the Site, a glass bottle works to the south (at Bill Quay) and Cookson Quay to the north-west. Land owned by Isaac Cookson, is shown to the east of the site, which taken as a whole illustrates the scope and influence of Cooksons' industry in South Shields. The manufacture of lighthouse lenses, originally a French invention, was carried on by Cookson and Co. of South Shields from 1831 to 1845. In 1843 the Duke of Bordeaux visited the plate glass works of Cookson and Co in Newcastle. The introduction of the cylinder process was a major development in glass making and following the repeal of the glass excise duty in 1845, Cooksons became one of the leading sheet glass manufacturers in the country. By 1846, the Cookson family sold their (plate) glass works. In 1858, Cookson, Cuthbert and Co. are recorded as bottle manufacturers at South Shields⁵.

5.1.6 A report on the town in 1845 notes that the Mill Dam area was mainly occupied by glass-makers. It also states that: 'The town consists generally of a long irregular street running parallel with the river and close to it. From this street, a number of lanes and narrow streets branch off, on the one side leading to the river, on the

³ <https://twsitelines.info/SMR/2340>

⁴ [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/John_Cookson_\(1712/13-1783\)](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/John_Cookson_(1712/13-1783))

⁵ https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Cookson,_Cuthbert_and_Co.

other to a range of low hills, which extend the whole length of the town in a direction parallel to the river. These hills, with the exception of that part of the range which is nearest to the sea, are artificial, consisting either of accumulations of ashes and refuse from the salt-pans which formerly existed in the place, or of heaps of gravel brought hither as ballast by the colliers' (The Commissioners 1845).

- 5.1.7 Following the sale of the Cooksons (Plate) Glassworks in 1846 to R.W. Swinburne and Co. (a company founded by Robert Walter Swinburne, George Stephenson and Nicholas Wood), the glassworks was commissioned to provide half the glass for the construction of the Crystal Palace at the Great Exhibition of 1851, with James Hartley and Co. of Sunderland supplying the remainder. These glassworks are first shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1858 (**Figure 4**). This shows the main glassworks production building concentrated to the north and west of the Site and fronting onto the quayside. The Site is crossed north to south by New Road, which linked with Ferry Street to the north and Coronation Street to the south, the latter the former name given to Mill Dam. The junction of New Road and Coronation Street corresponds roughly with the location of Staithes House, therefore neither Staithes House nor the boundary wall were built prior to 1858.
- 5.1.8 R.W. Swinburne and Cos ownership was short-lived and a deed of agreement for winding up the firm of R.W. Swinburne & Company was made in 1860⁶ and the company ceased to trade in 1865. The works were rescued by Charles Mark Palmer and renamed the Tyne Plate Glass Works in 1868⁷. It was re-registered as the Tyne Plate Glass Company in 1886 but by 1891 had ceased to trade⁸. Accordingly, it is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897-98 as disused (**Figure 5**). The glassworks had developed out towards the Coronation Street boundary between 1858 and 1897-98, with the New Road overbuilt or removed. It is not clear whether during this period, in the late 19th century, that the boundary wall was built, although it and Staithes House were clearly extant by the early 20th century, both appearing on the Third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912 (**Figure 6**).
- 5.1.9 Following the closure of the Tyne Plate Glass Co. in 1891, the former glassworks was taken over by the Harton Coal Co. who proceeded to demolish, at a date after 1897-98, much of the redundant works on site. The Harton Coal Company's interest in the site was for its quayside location and for direct access to shipping for coal from their collieries at St Hildas, Whitburn, Harton, Boldon and Westoe. The Harton Low Staiths (also called Harton Colliery Staiths) were opened in 1904, providing a unique facility for loading coal into ships by steam cranes. Staithes House (staithe being a landing stage for loading or unloading cargo boats) was used at this time to provide washing and locker facilities for the engine drivers and coal handlers working at the depot.
- 5.1.10 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912 (**Figure 6**) clearly shows Staithes House, a carriage way to the south of Staithes House, the former chimney stack of 1865 within a larger retained building and the tramways from the Collieries entering the site via a tunnel below Coronation Street and running down to Harton Low Staithes. The large building at the southern end of the Site is annotated as 'Wagon Repair Shop' on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1956 (**Figure 7**). A photograph taken c.1930 (**Historical Plate 1**) shows this building and Staithes House. Two other photographs (**Historical Plates 2** and **3**) taken c.1930 also show Staithes House.
- 5.1.11 They are both shown on an aerial photograph (**Historical Plate 4**) taken in 1948. This photograph also shows the extent of the Harton Low Staithes and the wagons that used to be a characteristic feature of the site. The small dock at Mill Dam was closed.
- 5.1.12 The 'Wagon Repair Shop' and Staithes House, plus a number of buildings built up

⁶ <https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/documents/aa110080568>

⁷ https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/R._W._Swinburne_and_Co

⁸ www.gracesguide.co.uk/Tyne_Plate_Glass_Co.

against the boundary between the two, are present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963-75 (**Figure 8**). From the 1950s through to the 1970s major infrastructure changes and the redevelopment of industrial sites changed the character and appearance of the surrounding area.

- 5.1.13 Following the closure of Harton Low Staithes in the early 1980s, the former glassworks chimney had been lowered in height and large open yards and grass had been established across the Site (Lichfields, 2020). Despite these changes, Staithes House remained extant (**Historical Plates 5 to 7**) until 2016 when it was demolished.

6 DESCRIPTION OF MILL DAM WALL

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following descriptive text is based upon observations made during a site visit to Harton Quay in March 2021. The boundary wall forms the eastern boundary of the site, fronting onto Mill Dam (road). It continues westwards, following the line of the Mill Dam and Harton Quay (roads), with two lengths of curved wall at its north and south ends. The remains of Staithes House, formerly built along the western side of the wall, are still visible towards the centre of the boundary wall. Whilst Staithes House was demolished in 2016, the facade, which is built into and integral to the wall's construction, was retained and its former door and window openings are blocked with brickwork.

6.1.2 For ease of description the present boundary wall can be broadly characterised into five sections (A) to (E) (**Figure 9**). These comprise the two curving end sections (A) and (E), which were both rebuilt c.1980, the central section (C), which represents the remains of Staithes House, and the two wall sections (B) and (D) on each side, which flank Staithes House. Disregarding the modern walls (A and E), there is evidence of localised rebuilding, blocking, rendering, along with extensive repointing.

6.2 General Description

6.2.1 The Site slopes down from north to south and accordingly the wall is stepped in sections or bays to take account of the fall ground level. This stepping is more evident within the southern sections of the wall (A and B), where the slope is more prominent. Not unsurprisingly the wall was built with a fair face, i.e. a more ornate and visible elevation fronting onto the thoroughfare (Mill Dam), with a plain unadorned elevation facing inwards and into the Site. The historic wall is constructed in soft red brick in English Garden Wall bond, characterised by three stretcher courses and one header course, over every four courses and is built using a pier and panel construction method. This bonding is consistent between both the piers and the panels, the latter are recessed back by at least a half brick from the face of the wall and embellished on the fair (east side) only using a dentil course. The dentil forms the base to a short wall 'parapet', which is capped by modern concrete coping stones. Across the southern wall section (A and B), the piers project above the level of the wall panels to be capped by shallow, hipped coping stones. This was not a feature of the wall to the north of Staithes House (C), where the piers terminated at the same level as the wall panels and were capped by a continuous unbroken line of saddleback copings. The central section of wall to Staithes House projected above the level of the wall on each side and was more embellished, using a saw tooth eaves, dentil course and nail-head decoration.

6.3 Section A

6.3.1 The southern wall section A is a modern replica wall built in the same style as the historic wall. Extending for two bays and comprising three piers and two wall panels, it adopts the same English Garden Wall brick bonding and a similar pier and panel construction as the rest of the wall (**Figure 10; Plates 1, 2 and 8**). Unlike the historic wall, it incorporates a dentil course to both its fair and internal elevations, the latter also built with recessed wall panels. A heavier-built pier (c.900mm) capped with an ornate fake stone pyramidal coping, forms the terminal to the southern end of the wall. The character of the wall supports the assertion that this section of wall was constructed during the 1980s.

6.4 Section B

6.4.1 Wall section B comprises nine panels (B1 to B9) divided by eight brick piers (**Figure 11; Plates 2, 5, 7, 9 to 19**). This wall section is visibly built into the rising ground which slopes away from north to south. Despite panels (B1) and (B8 and B9), most of the wall panels (B2 to B7) are relatively uniform in width. The wall is described

from south to north starting with the east facing elevation.

- 6.4.2 The southern pier to section B1 had been rebuilt as part of the reconstruction of the southern wall (section A), although four to five courses of the original brickwork survived at the base of the rebuilt pier (**Figure 11, Plate 9**). The brickwork to the half brick recessed wall panel survived in reasonably good order with a limited occurrence of brick spalling. The dentil course and brickwork above has been extensively rebuilt using a modern cement-based mortar. The rebuilding of the original dentil does not appear to be tied back into the pier to the north. The northern pier shows evidence of mortar repair infilling an opening up in a joint along the south side. Generally, both wall and pier had been repointed using a sandy cement mortar, although evidence of the original lime mortar is still visible in some areas.
- 6.4.3 Section (B2) shared many of the same attributes as (B1) (**Plate 10**). The two brick courses above the dentil band appear to have been rebuilt and are not tied into the piers on each side. The brickwork to the recessed wall panel survives in good order, as does the lime mortar, which also retains evidence of penny struck pointing. The brickwork ranges in colour from light to mid red, with a number showing kiss marks, creased faces and horizontal pressure marks, the latter a characteristic of 19th century manufacture.
- 6.4.4 Section (B3) follows the same pattern, with a rebuilt upper part of the wall, comprising the upper five brick courses, including the brick dentil (**Plate 11**). In fact, the upper two brick courses of the adjacent pier to the north have also been rebuilt using a similar brick, so it appears that the upper part of the wall and upper piers were rebuilt prior to the addition of the new copings. The brickwork to the wall panel is in good condition and as elsewhere retained evidence of penny struck pointing to the lime mortar.
- 6.4.5 The upper part of the wall was again rebuilt in Section B4, including the top four brick courses of the wall panel and between three and seven brick courses at the top of the pier to the north (**Plate 12**). The brickwork was in good order although the base of the wall has been repointed using a sandy cement mortar. The original lime mortar is visible and in some areas retained patches of penny struck pointing.
- 6.4.6 Many of the same features were present in Section B5, the upper part of the wall has been rebuilt to a depth of four courses and the adjacent pier rebuilt to between three and seven courses (**Plate 13**). The upper four, possibly five brick course of Section B6 wall and the adjacent pier, showed the same signs of rebuilding, and some localised repointing using the same mortar below, but otherwise it shared the same brickwork characteristics as already described (**Plate 14**). Section (B7) repeated the rebuilding of the upper part of the wall to a depth of five courses and showed evidence of more extensive repointing using a modern cement mortar (**Plate 15**).
- 6.4.7 The two next sections (B8 and B9; **Plates 16 and 17**) show a slight departure from the standard form used for (B2 to B7). If viewed together they form a symmetrical wall section comprising a central carriage entrance (later bricked-up) flanked on each side by brick piers (**Figure 11; Plate 16**). The top of the south pier to the entrance has been taken down and rebuilt lower, at the level of the dentil course. There is a short section of wall to the south of the southern gate pier and a corresponding short section of wall to the northern side of the northern gate pier. The latter shows evidence of a former pedestrian doorway, blocked in using modern red brick and overlain by the rebuilt upper part of the wall (**Figure 11; Plate 17**). The blocked up former carriage entrance shows at least two phases of modern blocking brickwork with the lower eleven courses of hard red bricks overlain by re-used bricks characteristic of the rebuilding works carried out to the upper parts of the wall (**Plate 16**). This brickwork is also visible in the upper six courses of the truncated southern gate pier and more extensively (up to seventeen courses) in the northern gate pier. The kerbs and granite setts that formed the entrance to this blocked gate remain.

West Facing Rear Elevation

- 6.4.8 Generally, the brickwork along the rear of the wall is consistent with that visible to the roadside, although the rear elevation lacks any embellishment and was built as a simple wall without the complexity of recessed panels or prominent piers. As they were built flush, the piers were integrated into the coursing of the walls, which continued to use English Garden Wall, the two-brick thick wall, tied together through the placement of the header courses.
- 6.4.9 Some alterations to this standard form are present at the northern end of this section and in the area of the former carriage entrance (**Plate 18**). Here the blocked-in doorway (B9) immediately adjacent to the demolished south wall of Staithes House, has been rendered over on this internal side. The adjacent pier to the south had been mainly rebuilt (upper 17 courses) leaving only the lower brick courses intact.
- 6.4.10 The next section of wall to the south represents the blocking of the carriageway opening described above (B8). It measures 2.61m in width and is built using dark red/purple, modern bricks laid in stretcher bond, with a header course below the coping. The next section to the south reverts back to the original wall, showing some instances of patch repairs and rebuilding along the upper part of the wall.
- 6.4.11 The inner face of the adjoining section to the south has been rebuilt, using the same modern dark red/purple bricks, as far as a brick buttress, built to the rear of and supporting wall section (B7). The buttress is a lean-to buttress, its lower courses using bullnose bricks and upper courses re-built. This rebuilding to the upper part of the wall is evident to the south of the buttress and on to the next pier (B6; **Plate 19**). A straight joint at this junction (between B7 and B6) possibly represents the repointing and repairs to the rear of the wall across many of the bays to the south. It is likely associated with the former presence of the Wagon Repair Shop in this area.
- 6.5 **Section C**
- 6.5.1 Section (C) once formed the eastern façade to Staithes House (**Historical Plates 2, 3 and 5**). It is arranged over eight bays and rises to a single storey in height (**Figure 12, Plate 20**), although photographs of the house from the rear show it to be one and a half storeys, with an upper floor utilising the roof space (**Historical Plates 6 and 7**). The façade wall is built two bricks thick and in bricks that closely match the appearance of the boundary wall (**Plate 20**). It has seven window openings and a doorway, with the three southern window openings and doorway built lower in elevation (due to the fall in ground level) than the northern four window openings (**Figure 12, Plate 20**). All have been blocked-in using brickwork comparable to that used for rebuilding the top of the boundary wall (**Plates 20 to 24**). Close inspection of the doorway revealed that it was originally built as a window but had been historically adapted to form a doorway (**Plate 23**). What appears to be an inserted stone threshold still remains at the foot of the door and below the blocking brickwork.
- 6.5.2 The brickwork adopted the same English Garden Wall bond as the rest of the boundary wall. The façade was also built with a similar pier and panel style with recessed panels flanked by plain in-wall pilasters (**Plates 20, 21, 23 to 24**). Each of the windows and the doorway occupy one of the eight recessed bays. All the openings are built with segmental brick arches and moulded brick sills (**Plate 22**). The doorway adopts the same style of moulding but uses fake stone in preference to brick. In common with the boundary wall each of the recessed panels is decorated with a brick dentil course, although the facade also includes a decorative eaves treatment in the form of over-sailing brickwork incorporating a brick saw tooth band (**Plates 21 to 24**). The brickwork remains in good order, with only a few examples of repairs to spalled bricks. It had been extensively repointed using a cement-based mortar to the extent that the underlying lime mortar was not visible.

West Facing Rear Elevation

- 6.5.3 The rear elevation of the former Staithes House façade is supported by a series of six steel buttresses set into concrete blocks (**Plates 25 and 26**). The brickwork of the rear elevation retains evidence that the internal walls were formerly whitewashed and not plastered, as one would expect in a working building. The brickwork is consistent, showing no evidence of significant alterations. A departure from the road facing coursing is visible as a single header course present directly above the level of the window openings and thereafter a change to stretcher bond up to the eaves line. The eight former openings are all blocked using the same style of stretcher bond brickwork, re-using a brick that is similar in characteristic with the brickwork used to rebuild to tops of the boundary wall in sections (B) and (D).
- 6.6 **Section D**
- 6.6.1 Wall section (D) lies to the north side of the Staithes House section (C) and is comprised of eight bays (D1 to D8) (**Figure 13; Plates 3, 4, 27 to 32**). Most were similar in appearance apart from (B5) which represents another former carriage entrance through the wall, flanked on each side by (truncated) gate piers, which has latterly been blocked-up (**Plate 29**).
- 6.6.2 The southern two bays (D1 and D2) have both been considerably repaired and rebuilt at the same time (**Figure 13; Plate 27**). At its most extensive the rebuilding comprises the upper 15 brick courses and incorporates the upper section of the intervening pier (to this depth), the upper seven courses of the southern pier along its north side and the upper thirteen courses of the northern pier. This later brickwork is modern in appearance, using a hard brown/red machine-made brick, laid in cement mortar, in English Garden Wall and includes the brick dentil course. The original brickwork survives across the lower wall to both bays. It adopts the same brick and bonding characteristics as described for the walls in sections B and C. The most obvious departure is the piers which do not project above the wall line but are built as pilasters, framing the recessed wall panels.
- 6.6.3 The next two bays (D3 and D4), although more complete follow the same built characteristics typical of the historic wall construction (**Figure 13; Plate 28**). Both pier and panels have been repointed using a modern cement up to the level of and including the brick dentil course. A single course of brickwork above the dentil course appears to be a later addition, added as a levelling course for the modern concrete copings.
- 6.6.4 The next bay (D5) appears to have been a wide opening (**Plate 29**), comparable to a corresponding blocked carriage opening in section (B8 and B9; **Plate 16**). Two brick pilasters flank the opening, the northern pilaster incorporating a limestone block at three-quarter height (**Plate 29**). The blocking wall was built in English Garden Wall but used re-used bricks laid in a hard light brown sandy cement mortar. This rebuilding also included the brick dentil course and the two overlying courses used for the coping bed. This blocked area is flanked on each side by two narrower bays. The upper part of the wall of these two narrow bays, above the dentil course, has been rebuilt. Both had been repointed.
- 6.6.5 Section (D6) showed further evidence of the rebuilding of the upper part of the wall, including, in part the brick dentil course, but also the complete rebuilding of a section of the wall panel at its northern end (**Figure 13; Plate 30**). This is visible as a distinct change in the character of the mortar, using a light grey Portland cement mortar. A comparable area of rebuilding is visible in the rear elevation at this point, confirming a rebuilding and not just repointing.
- 6.6.6 The next two bays (D7 and D8) form the last two historic bays of the wall at the northern end (**Figure 13; Plates 31 and 32**). At the junction of bay (D6) and (D7) the wall steps up in height by at least two brick courses, again a response to the slight gradient falling away to the south (**Plate 31**). These two bays (D7 and D8) follow the built characteristics already noted. The top of the wall above the dentil course has been rebuilt in preparation for the modern copings and the wall panels and piers

repointed using a light grey cement mortar.

West Facing Rear elevation

6.6.7 The rear elevation is typically more simply built, the brickwork laid flush from top to base with no recessed panels or plinths (**Plate 33**). The facing brickwork in this section is laid to the same English Garden Wall bond and laid bare without a render. Two lean-to buttresses flank the blocked opening at (D5). They both rise-up to the level of the copings, the northern example also incorporates a stone band, similar to that seen on the road facing pilaster (**Plate 29**). Their presence, supporting the ends of the walls at a weak point such as an opening confirms this was formerly a wide carriage opening. A small rectangular patch of plaster (c. 2.25m x 1.75m) lies just to the north of Staithes House in (D1) (**Plate 33**). Scarring around it would suggest a former small building, such as a lean-to, built up against the end wall of Staithes House.

6.7 **Section E**

6.7.1 Section E is comprised of the four bays (E1 to E4), at the northern end of the boundary wall as it gradually curves west along Hayton Quay (**Figure 14; Plates 34 and 35**). These bays are identical to and contemporary with the modern, southern bays (A) which were built sometime during the 1980s (**Plates 1 and 2**). They have no historic and limited architectural value.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The built heritage survey focused upon the locally listed Mill Dam boundary wall to record the wall in its present condition and to clarify its development, identify alterations to its fabric and assess its significance.
- 7.2 The documentary and cartographic evidence together provide insight into the industrial developments which occurred in the area around Harton Quay and Mill Dam and particularly the establishment of the glass-working industry, which became an important component of the local economy from the 18th century. The Site partly lies within the boundary of one of the more influential glassworks, Cookson & Co. first established in the early to mid-18th century by John Cookson et al and later continued by his son Isaac. Early and mid-19th century cartographic evidence both depict a somewhat different street layout and arrangement of buildings, which predate Mill Dam (road) and preclude both the construction of the boundary wall at these dates and an association with the Cookson glassworks. By 1846 the Cookson family sold their plate glassworks to R.W. Swinburne and Co. whose glassworks are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1858 (**Figure 4**). It shows the main glassworks production building (Cooksons' former glassworks) concentrated to the north and west of the Site and fronting onto the quayside and the addition of New Road, which linked with Ferry Street to the north and Coronation Street to the south, the latter the former name given to Mill Dam. It is interesting that the junction of New Road and Coronation Street correspond with the location of Staithes House, therefore neither it nor the boundary wall were built prior to 1858.
- 7.3 R.W. Swinburne and Cos ownership was short-lived and by 1868 the glassworks were taken over by Charles Mark Palmer and renamed the Tyne Plate Glass Works. They continued manufacturing plate glass until they also ceased to trade in 1891, the works accordingly shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897-98 (**Figure 5**) as disused. Between 1858 and 1897-98 the glassworks developed out towards the Coronation Street (Mill Dam) boundary with the New Road overbuilt or removed. It is not clear whether the boundary wall was built during this period of the late 19th century.
- 7.4 The boundary wall and Staithes House were clearly in existence by 1912 (**Figure 6**). Following the site's acquisition by Harton Coal Co. in 1891 who proceeded to demolish much of the redundant glassworks buildings prior to opening the Harton Low Staiths (also called Harton Colliery Staiths) in 1904. The Harton Coal Co. retained the southernmost section of the glassworks factory (which also included the extant chimney stack). This southern range and Staithes House are both visible on a c.1930 photograph of Mill Dam/Coronation Street (**Historical Plate 1**). Therefore, it seems very probable that the present southern section of boundary wall (B) originally formed the flank (roadside) wall of that building and it, Staithes House façade and the northern section date from the late 19th century, between 1858 and 1897-98. This would concur with the rebuilding of much of the top of the wall to the south, consolidated after the southern building (later a 'Wagon Repair Shop') was demolished after 1975 (**Figure 8**).
- 7.5 Staithes House was put to use for engine drivers and coal handlers working at Harton Low Staithes and its secondary use may well account for the adaption of one of its windows into a doorway, to provide access into the works from Coronation Street (**Plate 23**). The characteristics of the wall components, the size and bonding of the bricks and use of lime mortar seen in all three historic sections would not be out of place in a late 19th century context.
- 7.6 Observations of the boundary wall concluded that the northernmost and southernmost section (A and E) had been rebuilt c.1980 to match with the character of the historic wall. These sections clearly have little merit in terms of historic significance, although their impact on the setting of the Conservation Area is mitigated by their use of a sympathetic construction style.

- 7.7 The lower part of the southern wall section (B) primarily survives as built, retaining evidence of its original appearance such as penny struck pointing to the mortar joints. However, the top of the wall in section (B) had been rebuilt, both repairing the wall (following the removal of the southern range; **Historical Plate 1**) and preparing its upper courses for the modern copings. No evidence of an original or earlier wall coping, if they did exist, was present. The carriage entrance in (B8) was clearly part of the wall's original construction and not a later insertion, evidenced by both its structural relationships with the wall, the roadway (**Plate 16**) and appearance on the Ordnance Survey map of 1912 (**Figure 6**).
- 7.8 The façade of Staites House (C) remained up to eaves level and retained eight window openings, of which one had been adapted to form a doorway (**Plate 23**). It was built with some simple embellishment to the brickwork, but otherwise quite plain and characteristic of an industrial building of this date.
- 7.9 The northern wall section (D) also showed evidence of the rebuilding of the upper part of the wall, but not as extensive as that to the south. Its common characteristics place it as a contemporary build with sections (B) and (C). A wide carriage entrance with buttressed ends has been infilled at D5 (**Plates 29 and 30**). This entrance is close to where the historic tramline entered the Site (the company's collieries to the west) via a tunnel under Coronation Street (**Figures 6 to 8**).

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Prospect Archaeology for commissioning the project.
- 8.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. The historic building recording was carried out by Aaron Goode and the report written and researched by Adam Garwood. The illustrations were prepared by Hayley Baxter.

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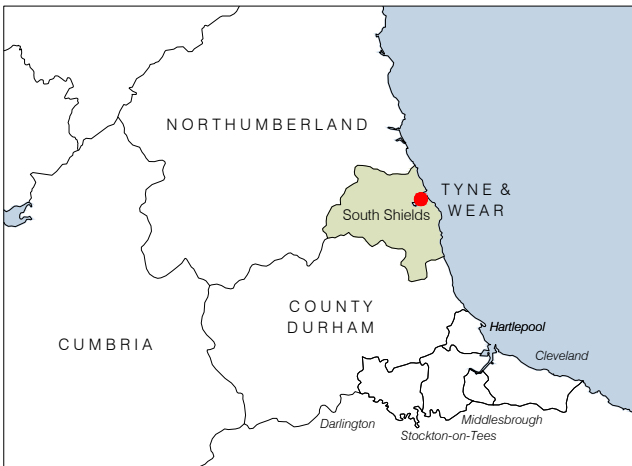
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APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

Summary for preconst1-501577

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-501577
Project Name	Built Heritage Recording of Mill Dam Wall, Harton Quay, South Shields, Tyne and Wear at Mill Dam Wall, Harton Quay, South Shields, Tyne and Wear
Activity type	Buildings Recording And Investigation
Project Identifier(s)	Built Heritage Recording of Mill Dam Wall, Harton Quay, South Shields, Tyne and Wear
Planning Id	ST/1070/20/LAA
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	01-Mar-2021 - 01-Mar-2021
Location	Mill Dam Wall, Harton Quay, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NGR : NZ 35965 66895 LL : 54.9953436822279, -1.43938192376319 12 Fig : 435965,566895
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Tyne & Wear District : South Tyneside District (B) Parish : South Tyneside, unparished area
Project Methodology	Photographic Survey
Project Results	Mill Dam Wall, which runs along the east side of the Site, formerly incorporated Staithes House (demolished 2016). Staithes House and Mill Dam Wall are Locally List. They are not shown on the 1858 map. It is possible that they were in existence on the 1897-98 map where the wall may border the Tyne Plate Glass Works, which by that date are shown as 'disused'. The boundary wall and Staithes House were in existence by 1912. Following the site's acquisition in 1891 by Harton Coal Co., they proceeded to demolish much of the redundant glassworks' buildings apart from the southernmost

	<p>section of the glassworks' factory. It seems probable that the boundary wall to the south of Staithes House originally formed the flank (roadside) wall of that building and it, Staithes House façade and the northern length of wall date from between 1858 and 1897. This would concur with the rebuilding of much of the top of the wall to the south, consolidated after the southern building was demolished after 1975. The northernmost and southernmost parts of the wall had been rebuilt c.1980 to match with the character of the historic wall. The lower part of the southern wall length primarily survives as built, retaining evidence of its original penny struck pointing. A carriage entrance was part of the wall's original construction. The façade of Staithes House remained up to eaves level. The wall to the north of Staithes House also showed evidence of the rebuilding of the upper part.</p>
Keywords	Boundary Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Tyne and Wear HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	DIGITAL - to be deposited with South Shields Museum and Art Gallery



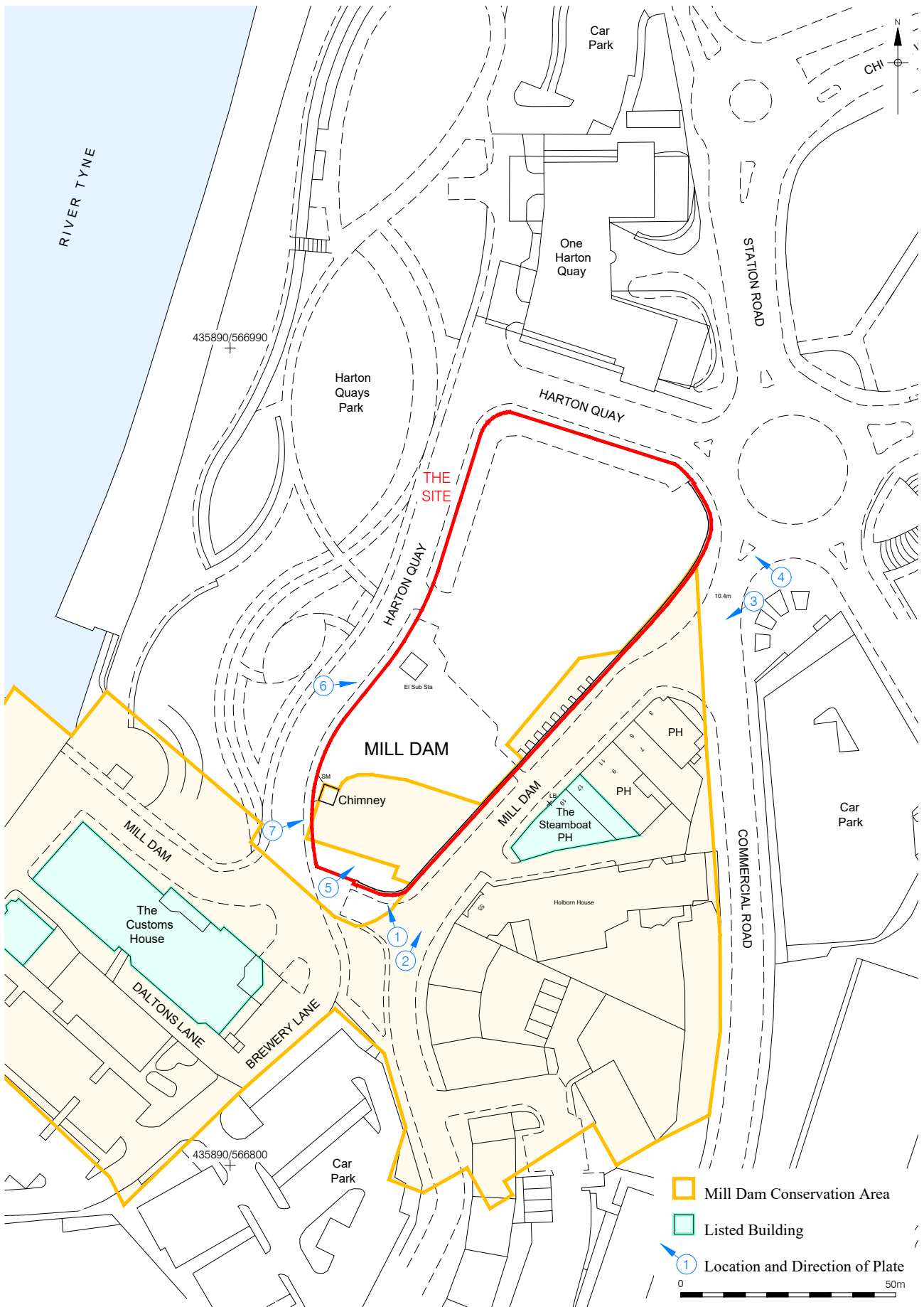
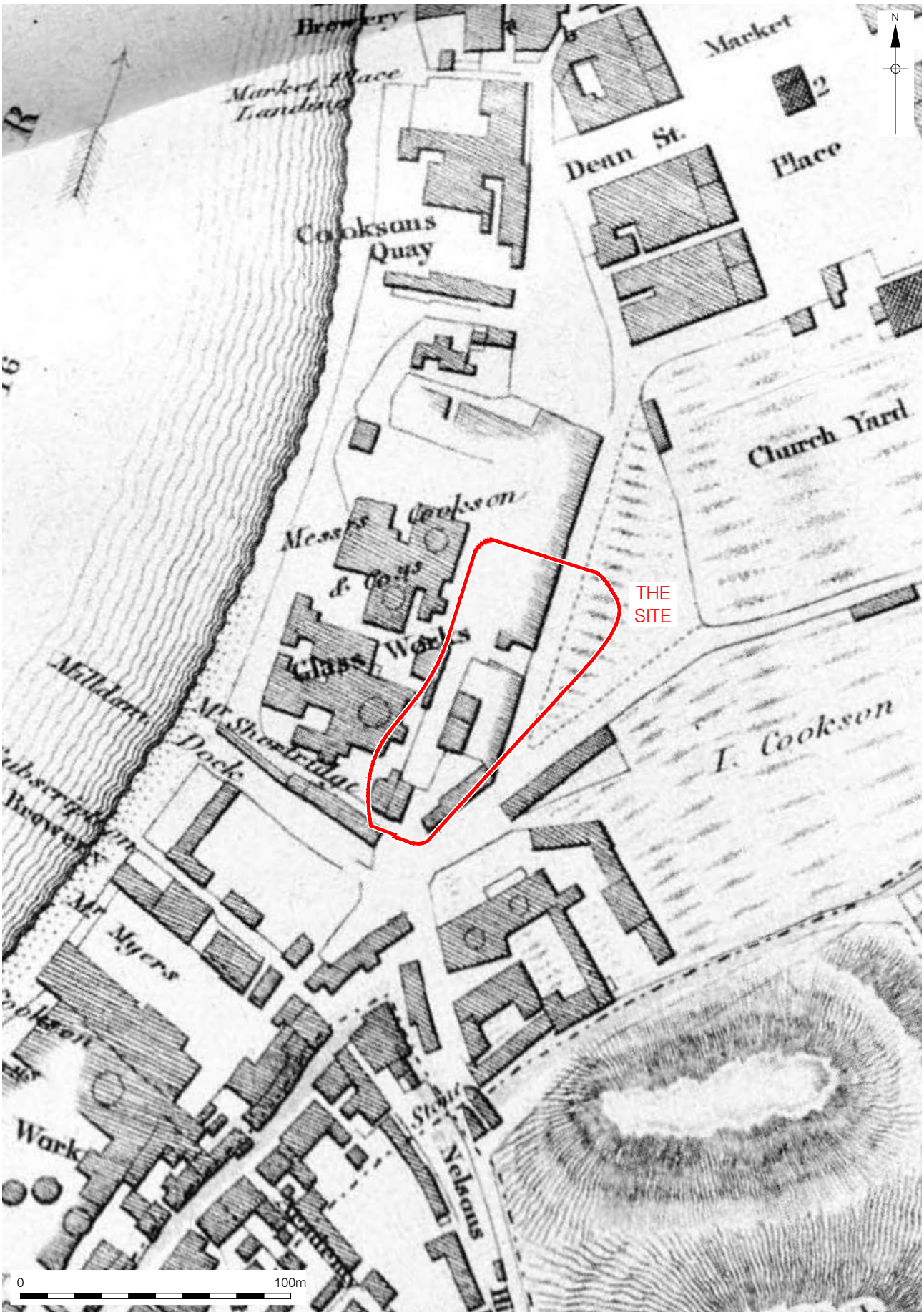


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 showing Plate Locations & Designations
 1:1,250 at A4



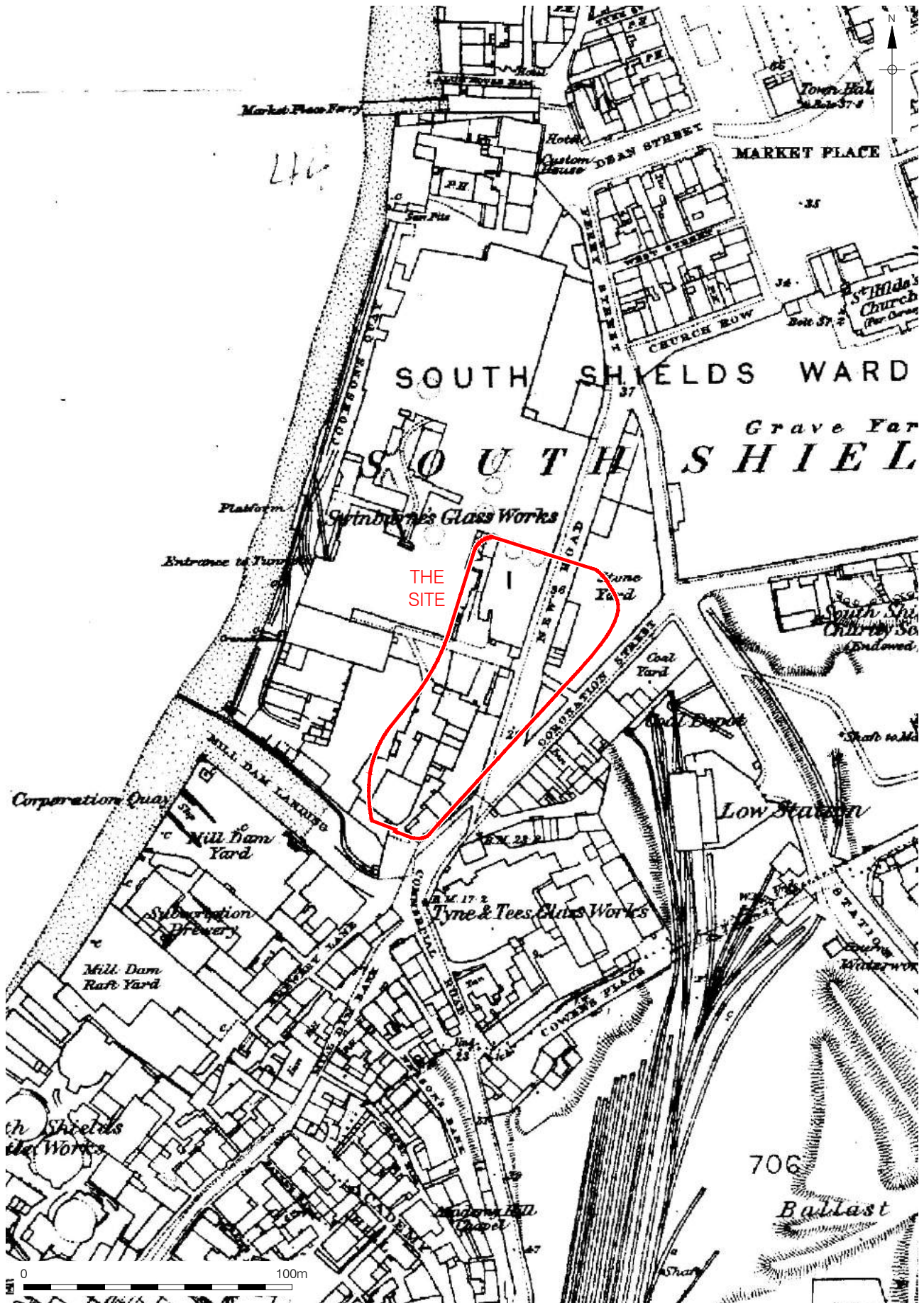


Figure 4
First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1858
1:2,000 at A4

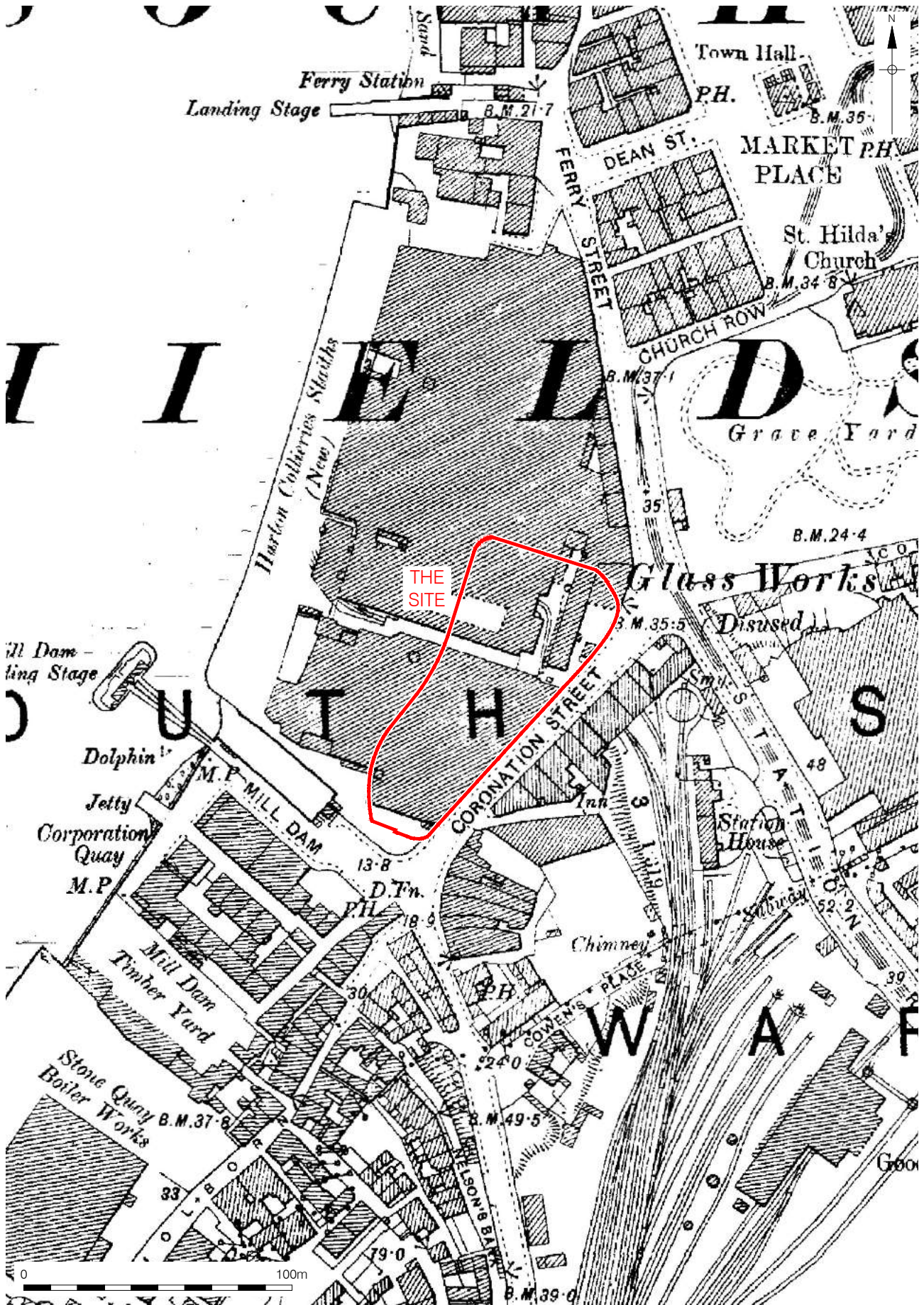
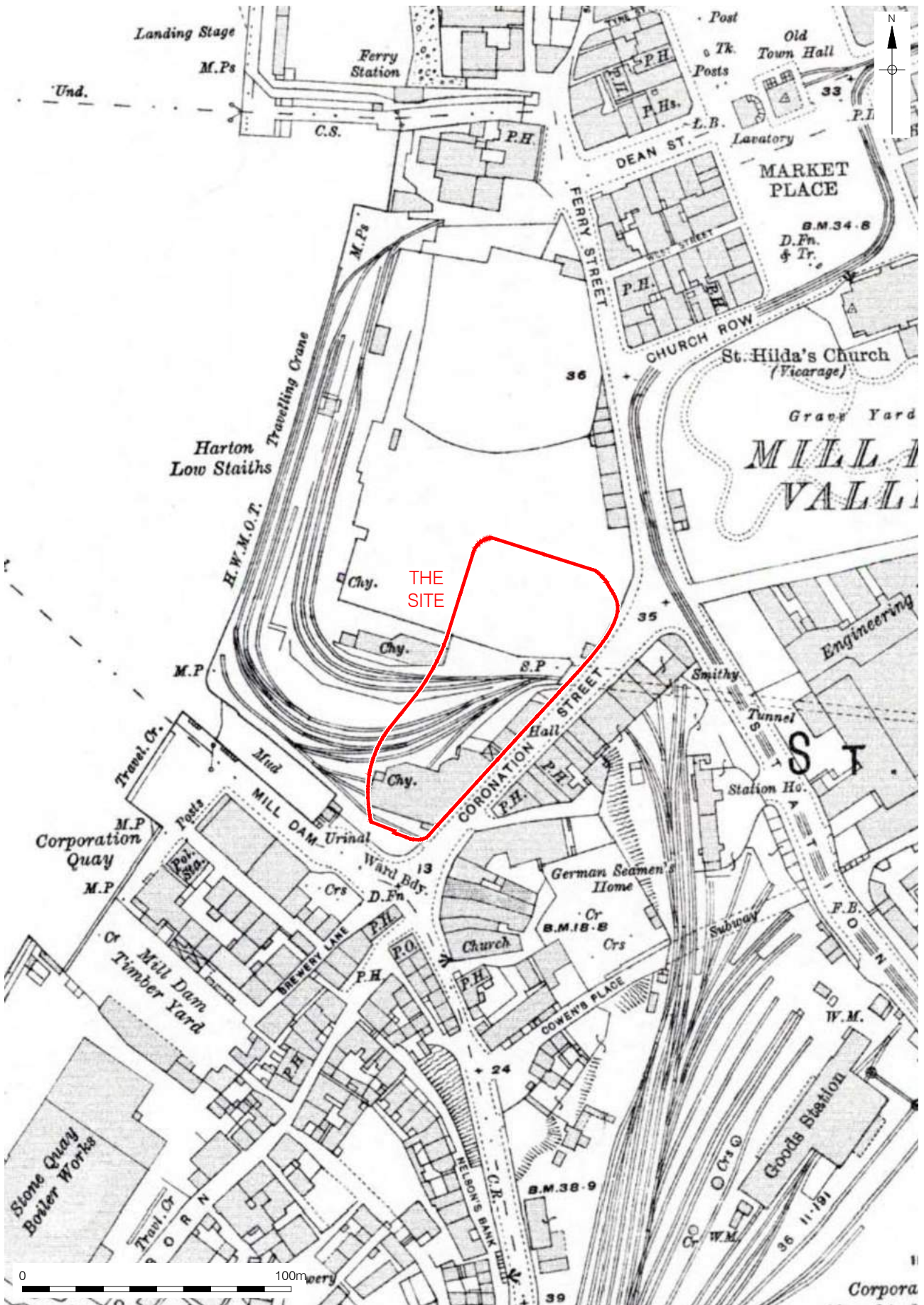


Figure 5
 Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1897-98
 1:2,000 at A4



THE SITE

Figure 6
Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1912
1:2,000 at A4

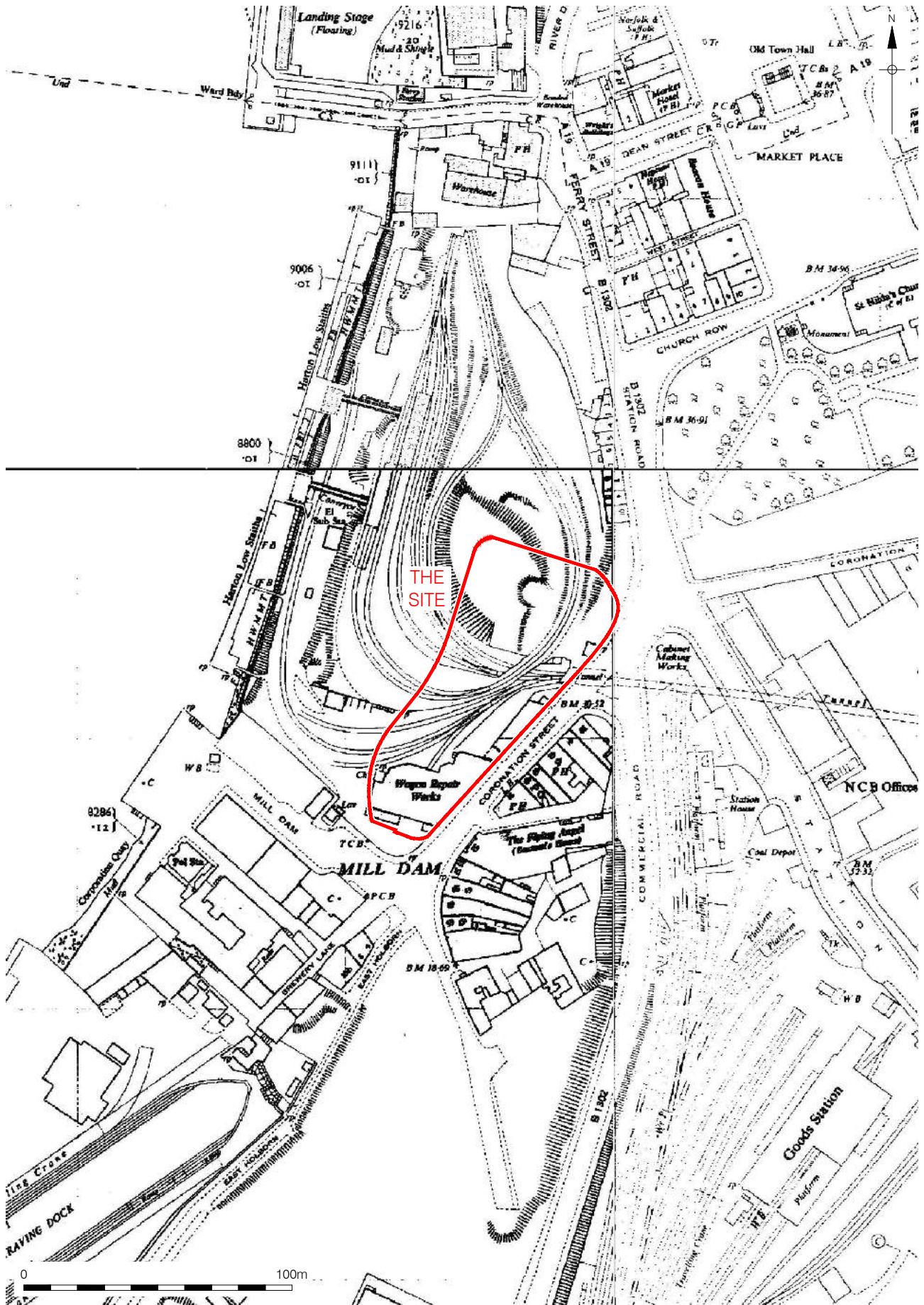
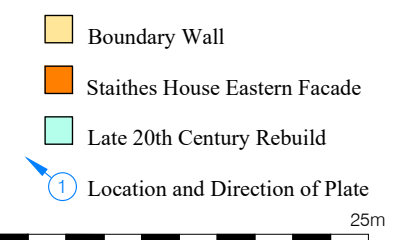
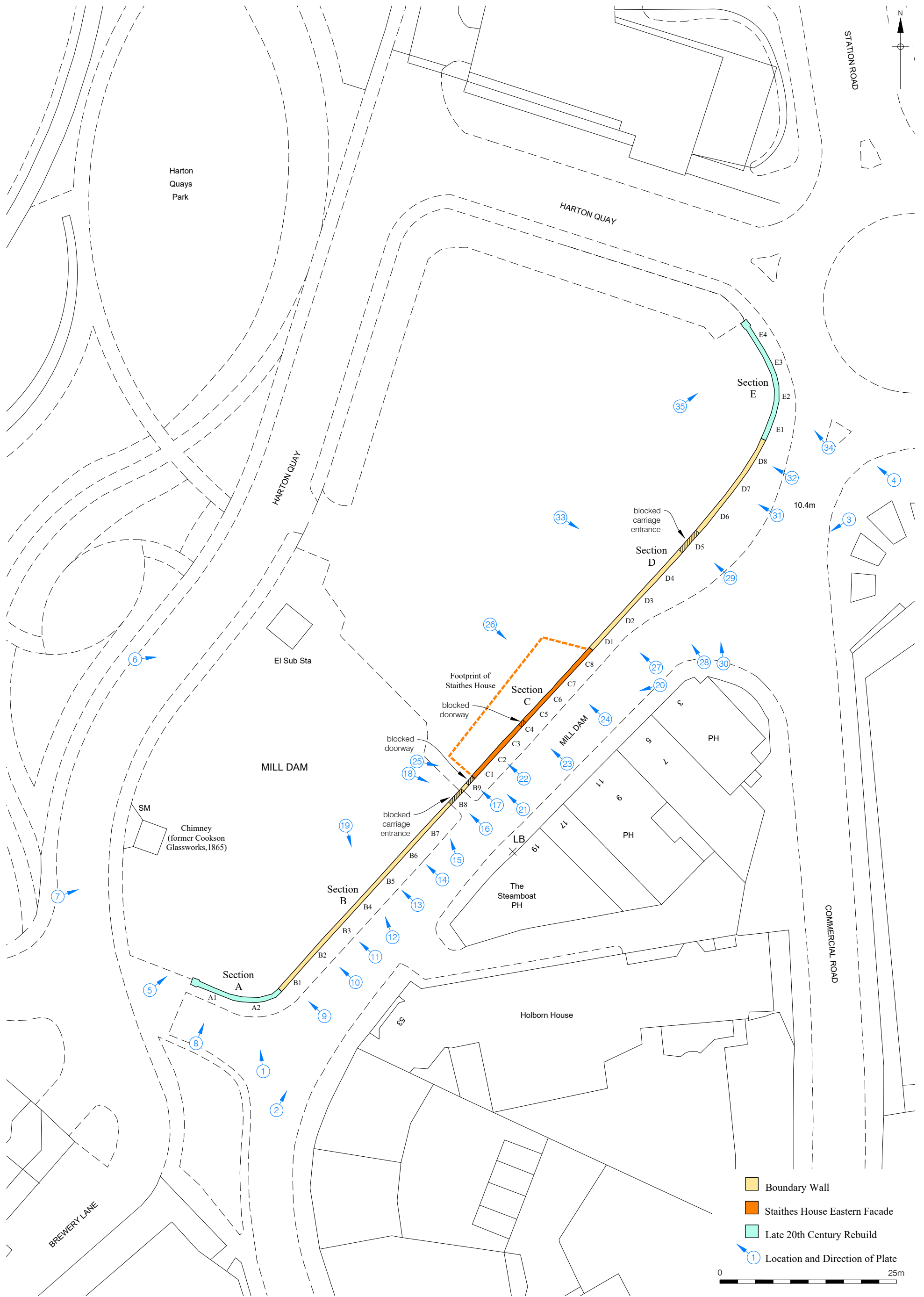
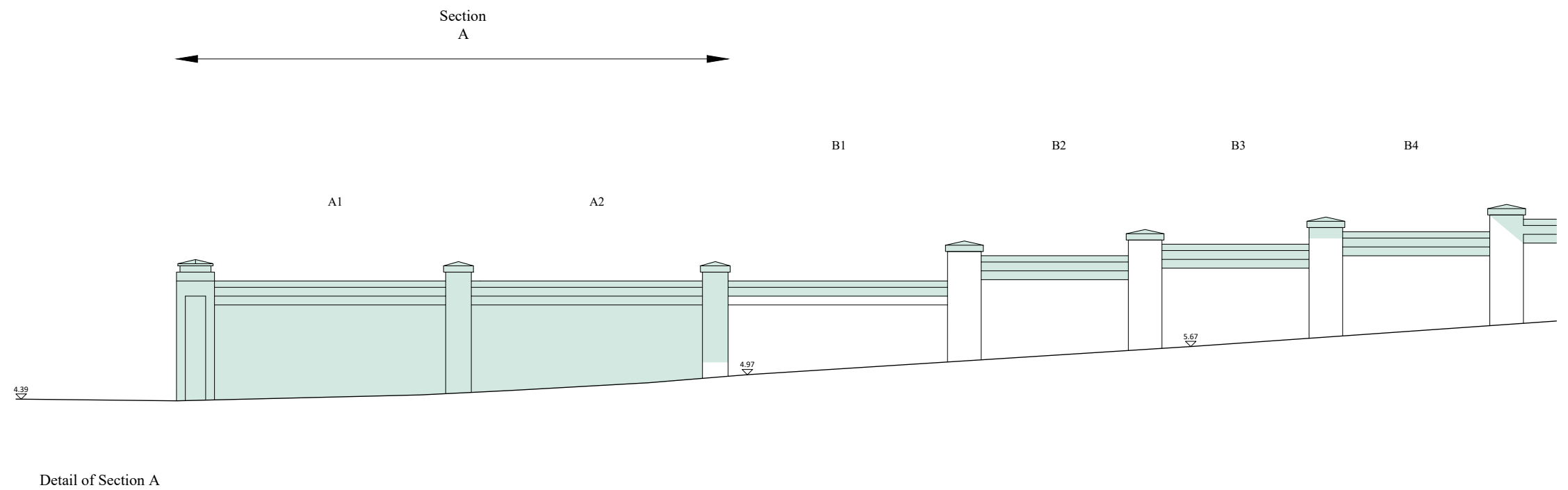
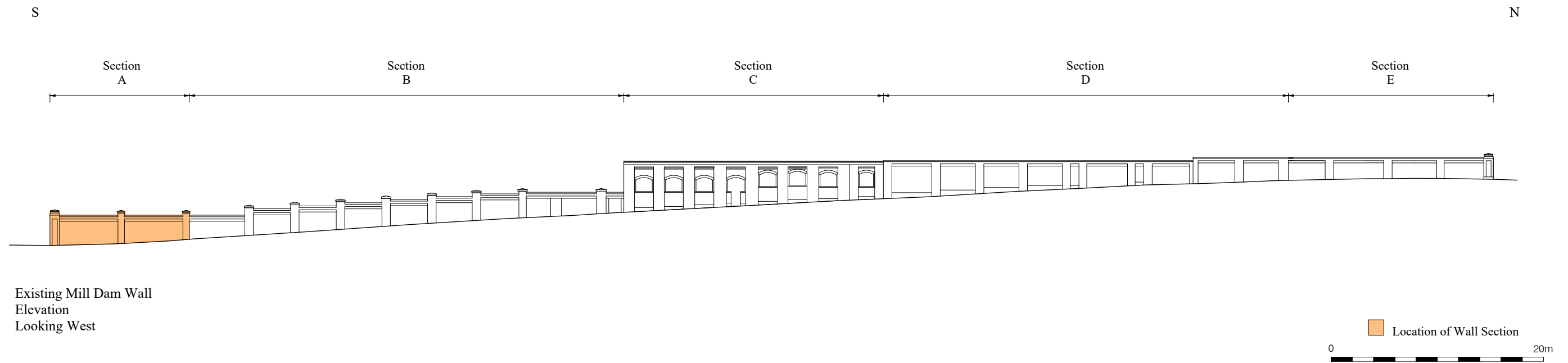
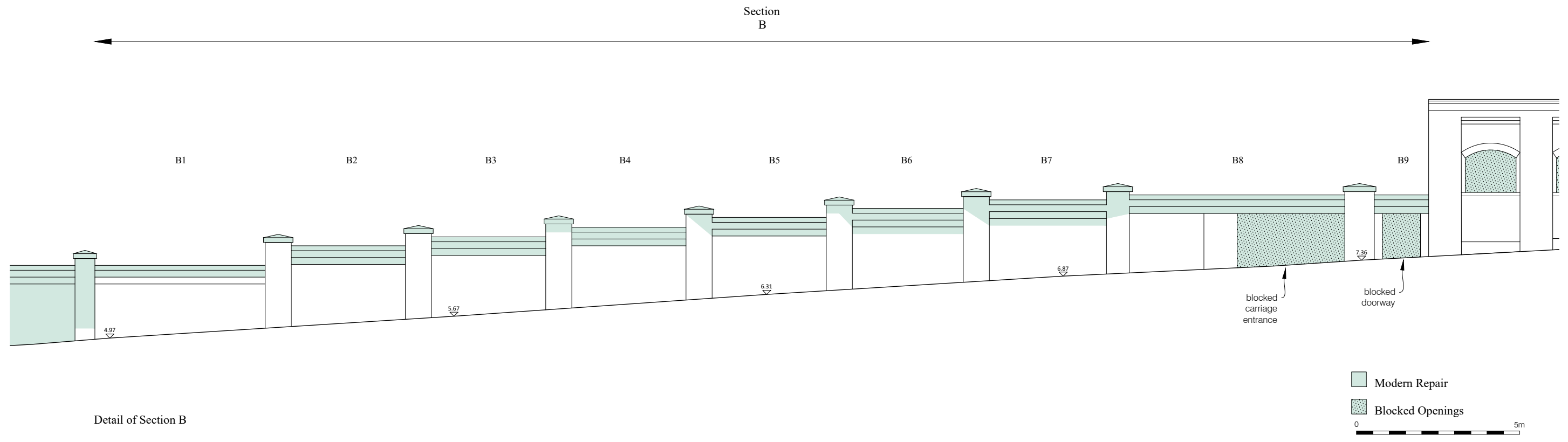
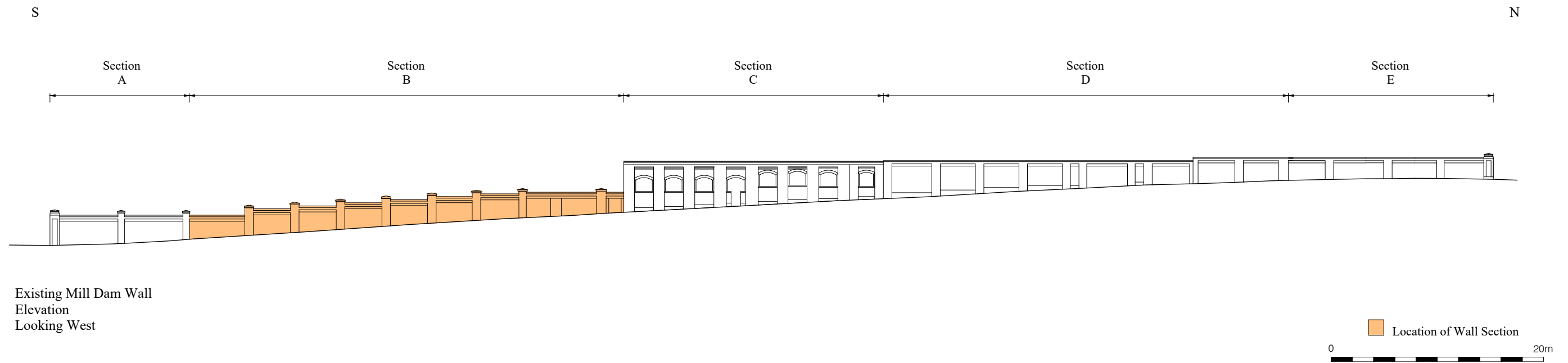


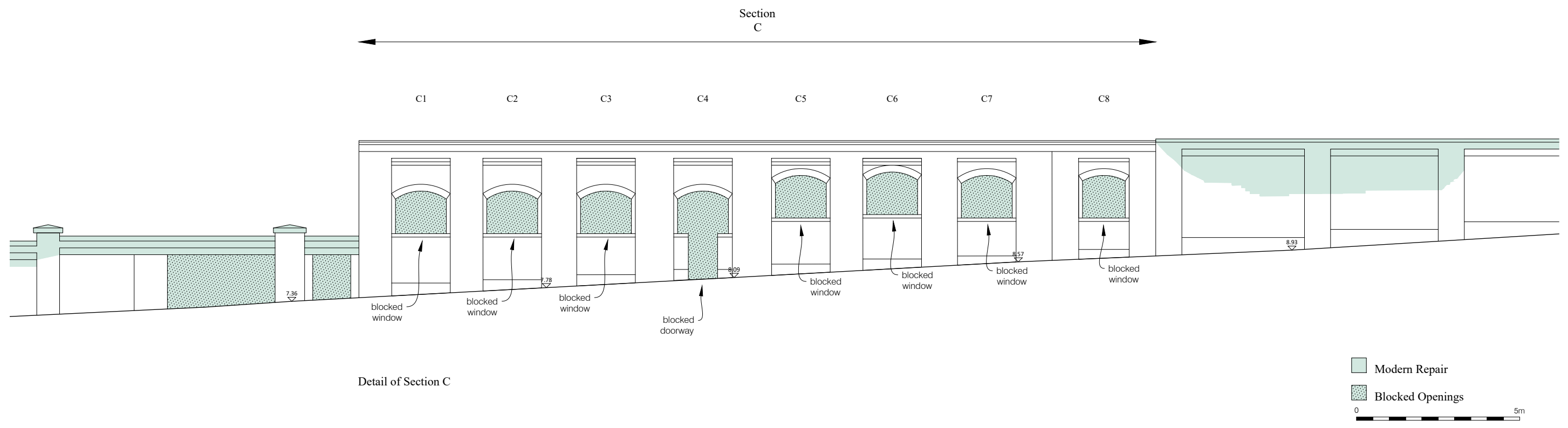
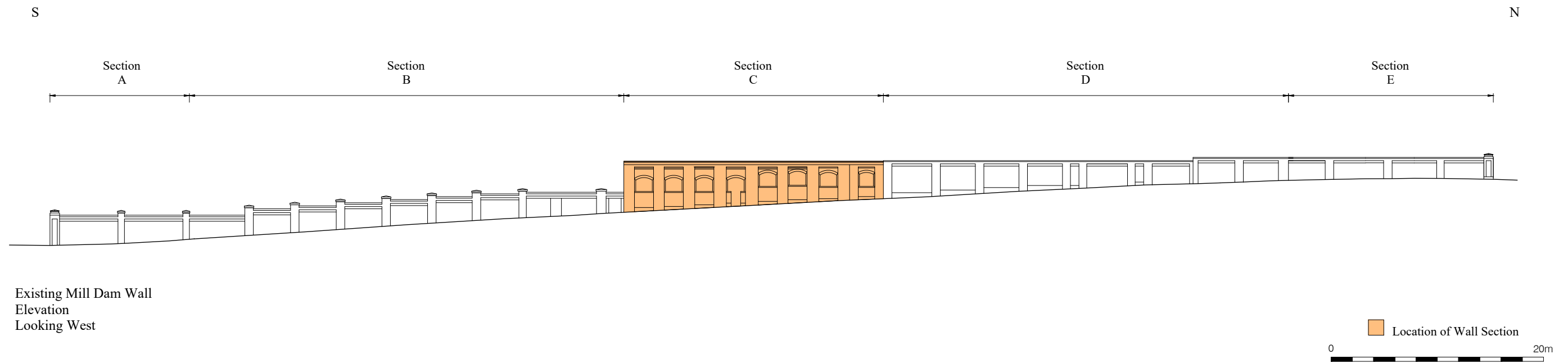
Figure 7
 Ordnance Survey, 1956
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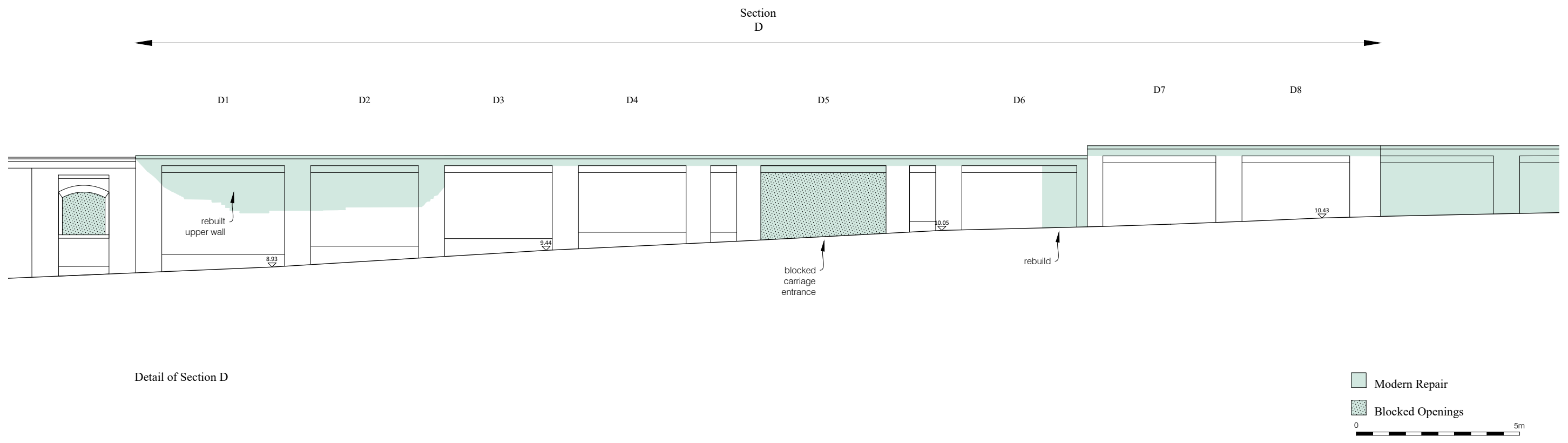
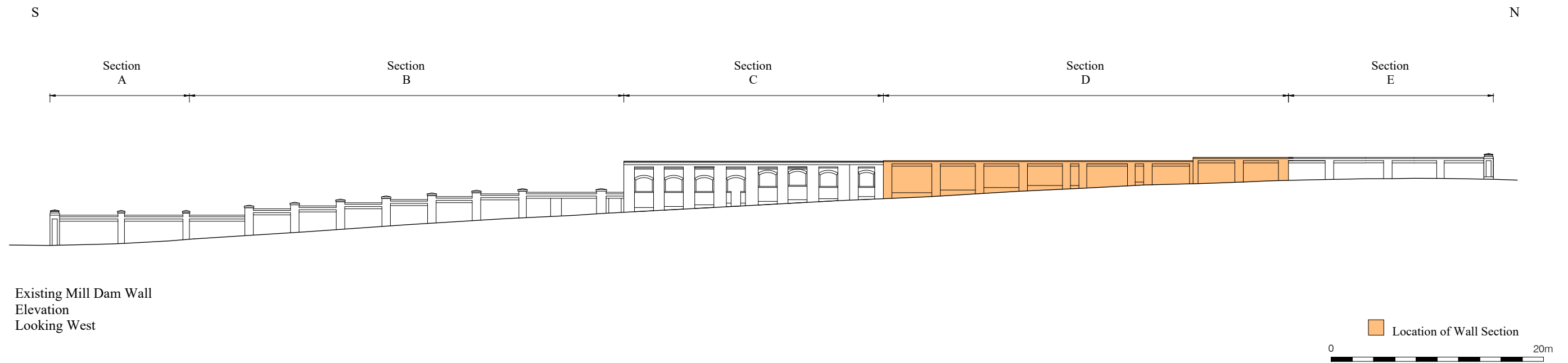


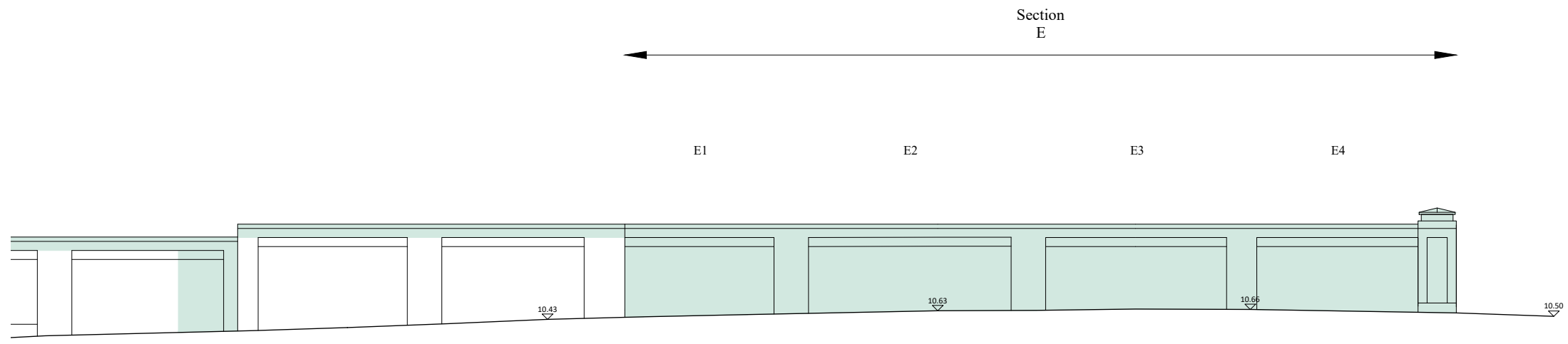
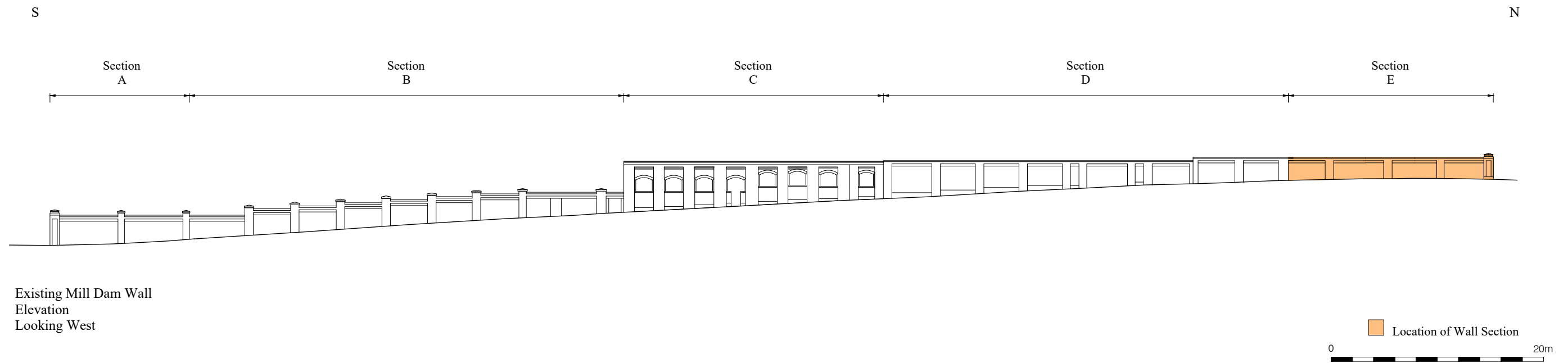












Detail of Section E





Historical Plate 1: Photograph taken c.1930 of Mill Dam, looking north (© South Tyneside Libraires & Information)



Historical Plate 2: Photograph taken c.1930 of Mill Dam, looking south



Historical Plate 3: Photograph taken c.1930 showing Staites House behind, looking west



Historical Plate 4: Aerial photograph taken in 1948 of Mill Dam, looking south



Historical Plate 5: Photograph taken c.2006 showing Staites House, looking north-west



Historical Plate 6: Photograph taken c.2010 showing Staites House, looking north-east



Historical Plate 7: Photograph taken c.2016 showing Staites House, looking north-east (©The Newsroom)



Plate 1 Mill Dam Wall, Rebuilt southern end of wall, looking north-west



Plate 2 Mill Dam Wall, looking north along Mill Dam



Plate 3 Mill Dam Wall, looking south along Mill Dam



Plate 4 Northern end of Mill Dam Wall, looking west toward Harton Quay



Plate 5 Rear of Mill Dam Wall, looking north



Plate 6 Rear of Mill Dam Wall, looking north-east



Plate 7 Mill Dam Wall and Chimney Stack base, looking north-east



Plate 8 Rebuilt southern wall (Section A1), looking north



Plate 9 Wall section (B1), looking north-west



Plate 10 Wall section (B2), looking north-west



Plate 11 Wall section (B3), looking west



Plate 12 Wall section (B4), looking north-west



Plate 13 Wall section (B5), looking north-west



Plate 14 Wall section (B6), looking north-west



Plate 15 Wall section (B7), looking north-west



Plate 16 Former entranceway (B8) looking north-west



Plate 17 Blocked door opening (B9), looking north-west



Plate 18 Blocked entranceway (B8) looking south-east



Plate 19 Rear elevation of Section B (B3 to B6) looking south-east



Plate 20 Section C, façade to Staithes House, looking south-west



Plate 21 Section C, southern bays to façade, looking north-west



Plate 22 Section C, detail of blocked window opening



Plate 23 Section C, central bays, looking north-west



Plate 24 Section C, northern bays, looking north-west



Plate 25 Rear elevation of Staithes House façade (C), looking north-east



Plate 26 Rear elevation of Staithe House façade (C), north end, looking south-east



Plate 27 Wall Sections (D1 and D2), showing rebuilding to top of wall, looking north-west



Plate 28 Wall Sections (D3 and D4) looking north-west



Plate 29 Blocked former entrance opening (D5), looking



Plate 30 Wall Section (D) looking north-west



Plate 31 Wall Section (D7) looking north-west



Plate 32 Wall Section (D8) looking north-west



Plate 33 Rear elevation of Section D, showing buttresses at opening (B5)



Plate 34 Rebuilt northern section (E), looking north-west



Plate 35 Rebuilt northern section (E), looking north-east

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