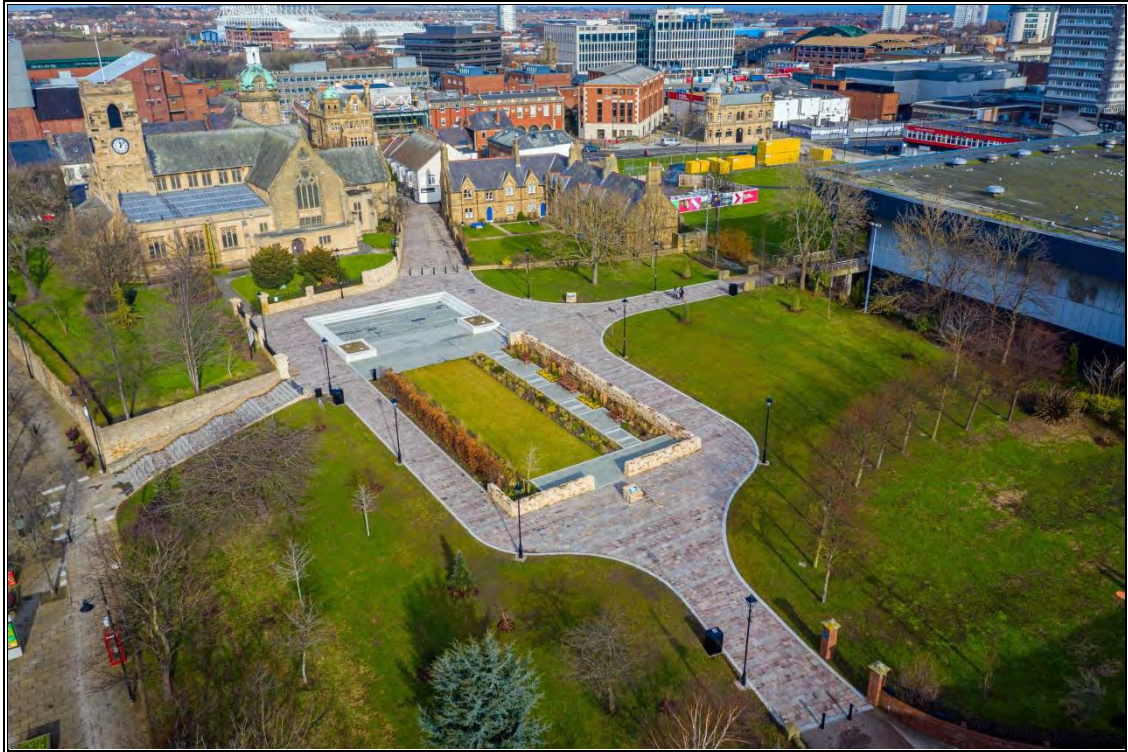


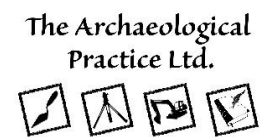
# BISHOPWEARMOUTH: *A HISTORICAL VILLAGE ATLAS*



2021

Produced by  
The Archaeological Practice Ltd & the Bishopwearmouth Village Atlas Group

Supported by  
Sunderland City Council: Bishopwearmouth Townscape Heritage Scheme







# BISHOPWEARMOUTH

## A HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF A VILLAGE, QUARTER AND TOWNSHIP IN SUNDERLAND



*Extract from Rain's Eye Plan of 1785-90, showing Bishopwearmouth village*

By the Bishopwearmouth Village Atlas Group  
&  
The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

Edited by Alan Rushworth  
with contributions by:  
Richard Carlton, Marc Johnstone, Ian Kille, Jan Lawson, Judith Miller, Stephen Edward  
Robson, Peter Ryder, John Tumman & the Fitzakerley family



# CONTENTS

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. INTRODUCTION
2. LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE
3. SOURCES OF EVIDENCE
4. GEOLOGY AND GEODIVERSITY
5. SITE GAZETEER
6. HISTORIC BUILDINGS
7. COMMUNITIES AND THEIR TERRITORIES
8. VILLAGES
9. HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS UP TO 1700
10. BISHOPWEARMOUTH IN THE MODERN ERA – 1700-PRESENT:
11. SUPPLEMENTARY STUDIES BY THE ATLAS WORKING GROUP

## APPENDIX 1:SELECTED SOURCES

## APPENDIX 2:ORAL HISTORY TRANSCRIPTS

## GLOSSARY

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## PART 2: SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A large number and wide range of individual contributions have been made to the Bishopwearmouth Historical Village Atlas project by members of the local community. These contributions include the provision of photographs and documents, oral history recordings (interviewers and interviewees), project co-ordination and participation in events. This process was facilitated by the staff of the Sunderland Minster, who provided accommodation for the project meetings, talks and workshops. General project coordination was provided by Judith Miller, Townscape Heritage Officer of Sunderland City Council.

Particular thanks are offered to the following individuals for providing assistance in various ways:

The staff of Tyne and Wear Archives, the Tyne and Wear Archaeological Officers, and Sunderland City Library Local Studies kindly hosted group visits and assisted in providing access to the collections and archives under their curation. The Tyne and Wear Archaeological Officers Jennifer Morrison, Sophie Laidler and later Rachel Grahame supplied data from the Heritage Environment Record for inclusion in Chapter 5. The members of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society at 6 Douro Terrace were especially helpful in granting access to the vast quantity of archival material held there. All historic maps, photographs and prints are reproduced by permission of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society unless otherwise specified. Copies of the tithe maps for Bishopwearmouth (DUL-ASC DDR/EA/TTH/20) and Barnes (DUL-ASC DDR/EA/TTH/10) are reproduced by permission of the Durham Diocesan Registrar and Durham University Library and Collections. The three views by Samuel Grimm of St Michael's Church and Bishopwearmouth Rectory (Miscellaneous Add. 15540, ff.71-73) included in Chapter 6 are reproduced by permission of the British Library.

Chapters 1-3 and 7-10, plus the introductions to Chapter 5 and 6, were written by Alan Rushworth on behalf of the Archaeological Practice Ltd. The illustrations for these chapters were prepared by Marc Johnstone and Alan Rushworth. Chapter 4, devoted to the geology and building materials of Bishopwearmouth, was produced by Ian Kille. Peter Ryder, Judith Miller and John Tumman made important contributions to Chapter 6. Judith Miller and Alan Rushworth took most of the modern photographs used to accompany the main text. John Tumman, Judith Miller, Jan Lawson, Stephen Edward Robson and the Fitzakerley family contributed the detailed studies of particular areas, personalities or aspects of past life in Bishopwearmouth in Chapter 11. The Archaeological Practice Ltd provided the reports on the Galen Building and on the Sunderland Hind Street Gasworks site from its archives, for inclusion as supplementary reports in Part 2, alongside the historic building recording report on 1-2 Church Lane/314-315 High Street West, commissioned as part of this project, and the accompanying documentary study relating to the latter building group, compiled by John Tumman, with additions by Judith Miller. Overall editing of the report was by Alan Rushworth.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

The present study was initiated and funded by Sunderland City Council and has been assembled by the Archaeological Practice Ltd., with the collaboration of members of the local community who participated in the Atlas Study Group. The document provides a synthesis of the known history of Bishopwearmouth and its surroundings. It is intended that the Atlas report will comprehensively map the history of Bishopwearmouth and the surrounding area. It is hoped that it will inspire further study of particular aspects of the history of the area and its community, and the project will aim to foster such research through a process of training, guidance and technical support

This project forms one of the first components of the National Lottery funded Bishopwearmouth Townscape Heritage (TH) scheme, a five year programme initiated by Sunderland City Council and scheduled to run from September 2018 until August 2023. The Townscape Heritage Project Officer, Judith Miller, appointed to deliver the scheme, has participated fully in the Atlas research and report production, as well as providing oversight of the project on behalf of Sunderland City Council. Bishopwearmouth offers the potential to make the greatest contribution to the local environment and economy in terms of its townscape enhancement, improving the economic prosperity and strengthening the area's evolving cultural scene, consolidating the considerable regeneration investment in the area at present. The Townscape Heritage scheme will support and compliment an ambitious program of regeneration activity in the Minster Quarter of Sunderland City Centre, including the Music, Arts and Cultural Quarter project, public realm improvements and major private sector leisure and retail developments.

Villages do not exist as self-contained units, but rather as focal points within the wider landscape. It is important, therefore, when attempting to understand the development of an ancient village like Bishopwearmouth, that it is investigated in the context of its wider landscape, which is most readily defined by the bounded rural territory, known as a 'township,' that was attached to the medieval and early modern village and exploited by that community as its agrarian resource. Bishopwearmouth township encompassed a sizeable area, calculated as over 2668 acres on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in the mid-19th century, encompassing much of present-day Sunderland. Full description and analysis of the township area right up to the present would therefore entail writing a history of the post-1700 development and expansion of town on the south side of the Wear, fuelled by the growth of its associated industries, such as shipbuilding, coal-mining and railways. This would stray well beyond the parameters of a conventional village atlas, and would duplicate much recent historical research, most notably that undertaken as part of the Victoria County History programme. Instead the wider township area is covered in most detail for the period prior to 1700, summarising the archaeological evidence for the development of the surrounding landscape on the south side of the Wear from prehistory onwards. Particular emphasis is given to the organisation of the rural medieval township which supported the original village, plus the separate manorial farms also encompassed within Bishopwearmouth, such as Pallion and Barnes (also called Hameldon or Humbledon), held by various lords as fiefs from the bishop of Durham. For the period from 1700 onwards the overwhelming focus is on the historic core of Bishopwearmouth corresponding to the historic village site and the streets, buildings and industrial complexes in its immediate environs. The wider township is covered much more summarily, principally through discussion of overall settlement growth and industrial development depicted on historic maps.

Information from a wide range of sources has been used, including existing archaeological and historic buildings records, historic maps and documents, historic and aerial photographs and published information which are summarised in Chapter 3. The wealth of information held by the

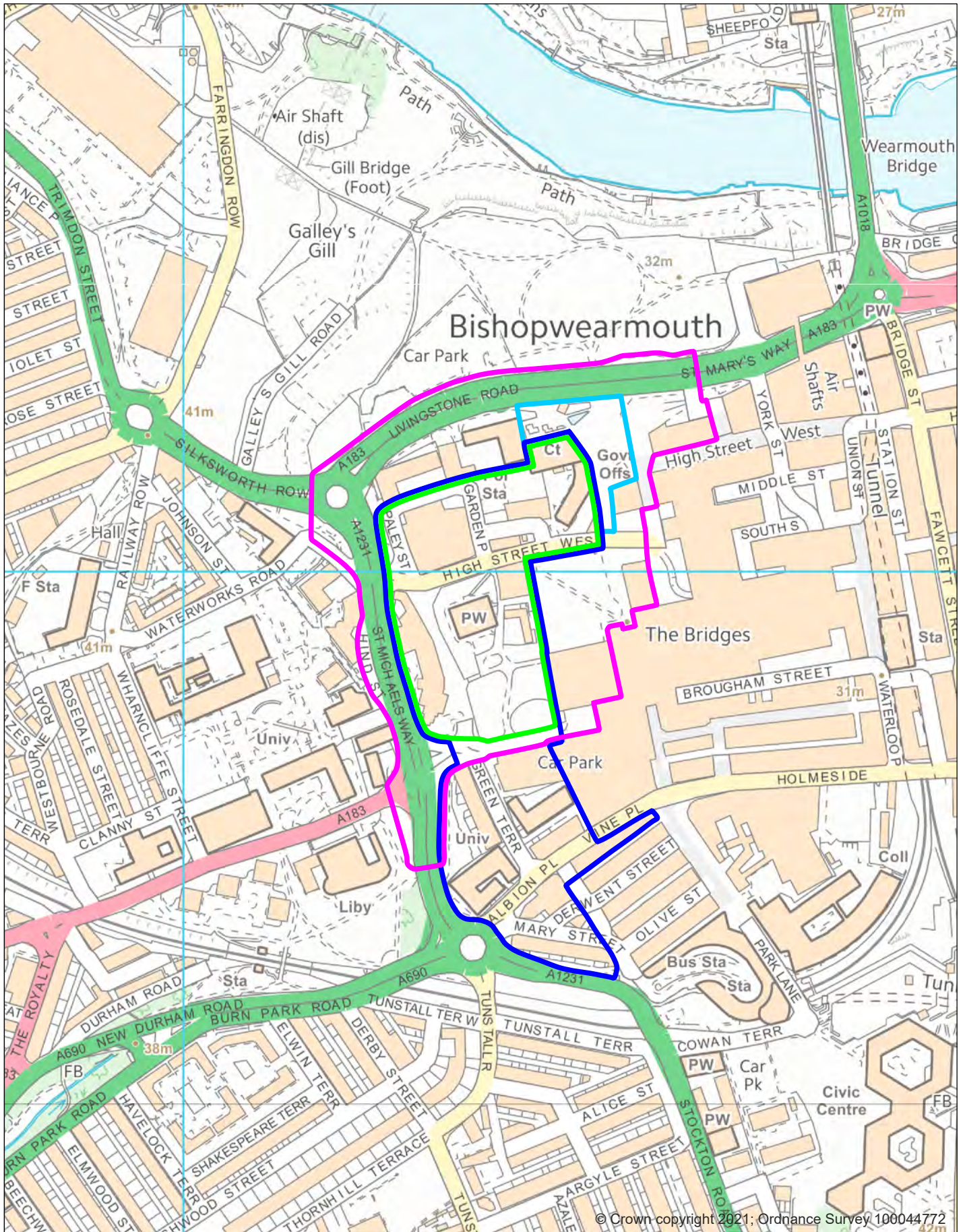
local community has been accessed through a combination of meetings, workshops and guided walks where documents, oral comments, and notes have been collated. For the most recent period information has also been gathered orally, with a total of 4 oral history interviews being conducted with knowledgeable local informants by 7 participants from the study group. The next section (Chapter 4) summarises the geology of Bishopwearmouth and its environs, with a description of the known geological sequences and associated history, highlighting the principal geodiversity sites, where these sequences may be observed. The site gazetteer, compiled principally from the sites listed in the study area on the Tyne & Wear Historic Environment Record, is set out in Chapter 5 and a survey of the historic buildings of Bishopwearmouth is contained in Chapter 6. This is followed by Chapter 7 examining the territorial units such as townships and parishes, which provide the framework for understanding the interrelationship between historic communities and landscapes. A further chapter (8) summarises previous historical and archaeological investigation of villages in north-east England, including their development and morphology – the distinctive forms these settlements take. Then Chapter 9 provides an overall synthesis of Bishopwearmouth's history up to c. 1700, whilst Chapter 10 continues the story up to the present day, including the complex history of industrial development. Chapter 11 groups together the individual contributions of the Study Group members, which comprise detailed studies of various parts of Bishopwearmouth, the development of local facilities and aspects of social history. A number of useful historical documents are reproduced in Chapter 12 and a glossary of specialist historical terms and a full bibliography are provided. The appendices include longer supplementary studies and investigations, including the historic building report on Nos 1-2 Church Lane and 314-315 High Street West (Appendix 1) and a detailed analysis by John Tumman of the historic documents relating these properties and immediately adjacent structures (Appendix 2). Transcripts of the oral history interviews are also included here.

Obviously a project such as this, with a relatively short timespan, can only really scratch the surface in relation to such an intensively researched area. It would, for instance, probably take more than one lifetime simply to work through all the relevant material collected and archived by the Sunderland Antiquarian Society. Moreover, Bishopwearmouth has recently been included in the detailed and widespread programme of historical research and analysis dedicated to the history of Sunderland by the Victoria County History, which was alluded to above. This culminated in the publication of *Volume V: Sunderland* in the series devoted to County Durham (ed. Cookson 2015), plus two full-colour popular works in the VCH spin-off series *England's Past for Everyone* published by Phillimore: *Sunderland and its Origins – monks to mariners* (by Maureen Meikle & Christine Newman, 2007) and *Sunderland – building a city* (by Gillian Cookson, 2010).<sup>1</sup>

Full use has been made of these invaluable studies which provide a detailed account of the overall development of the area's various communities, its industries and its social, economic, religious and cultural life. Therefore, in compiling this atlas, the intention was not to duplicate this work. Instead, the overriding aim has been to provide a summary of the present state of knowledge and above all to display that knowledge and the available data upon which it is based in an accessible mapped form, which can support further investigation by those interested in exploring the past of Bishopwearmouth. There are many additional avenues of research which could be pursued in future. It is hoped that this work may provide some of the raw material to facilitate that future exploration.

<sup>1</sup> These works cover a much wider area than just Bishopwearmouth itself, namely the traditional territory of Sunderland prior to the 1974 local government reforms, defined as the historic parishes of Monkwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland – the latter corresponding to the medieval borough of Sunderland – but not the additional districts included in the present city, such as Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton.





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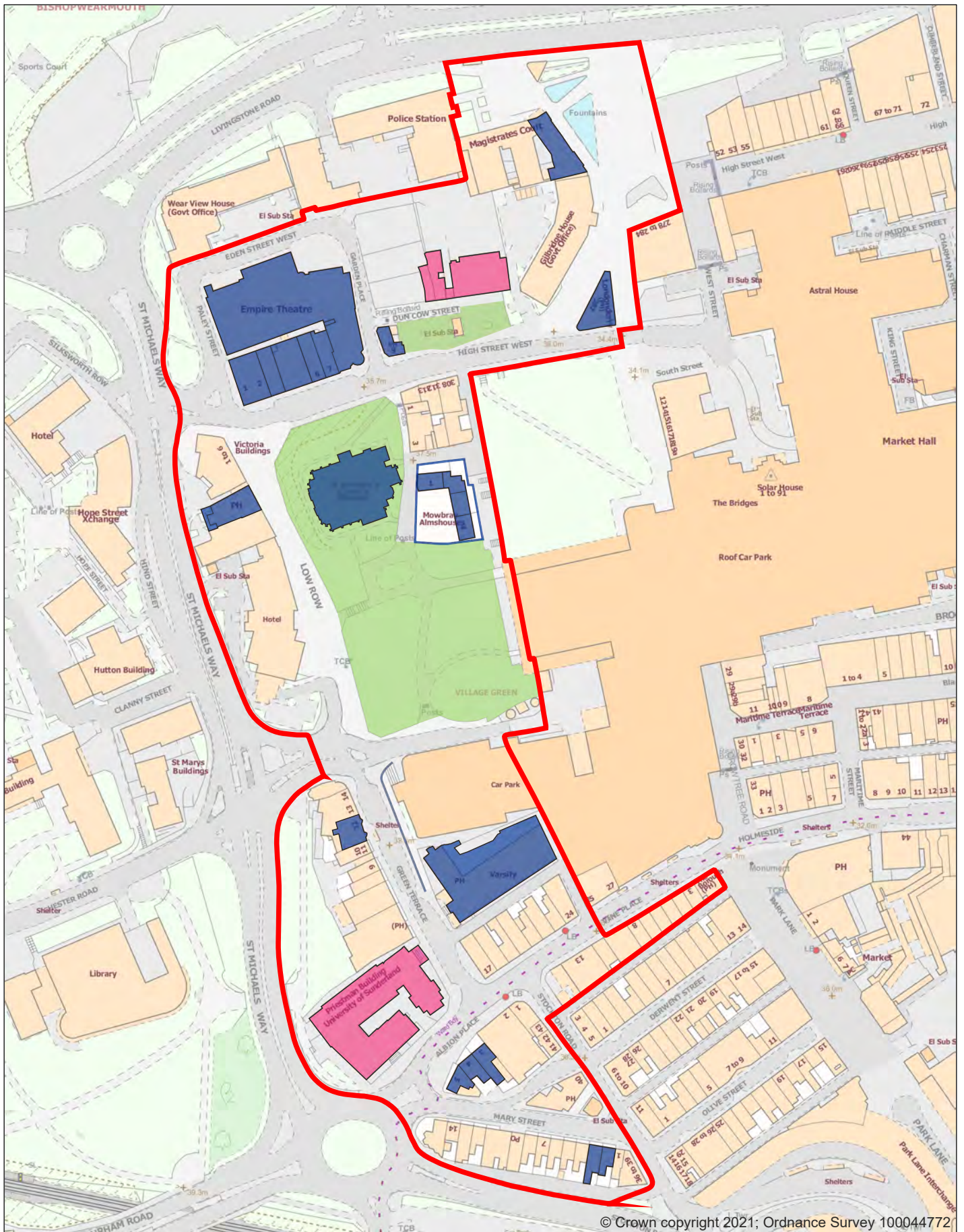
Scale 1:5000



- = Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area
- = Townscape Heritage Scheme Area
- = Conservation Area Extension
- = Minster Quarter (Local Plan Area)

1.1: Bishopwearmouth Village Atlas, showing existing conservation areas.





Scale 1:2500



**1.2:** Modern Ordnance Survey Map showing Listed Buildings (blue tone), other noteworthy buildings (pink tone) and green/public spaces (green tone) within the Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area (red boundary).

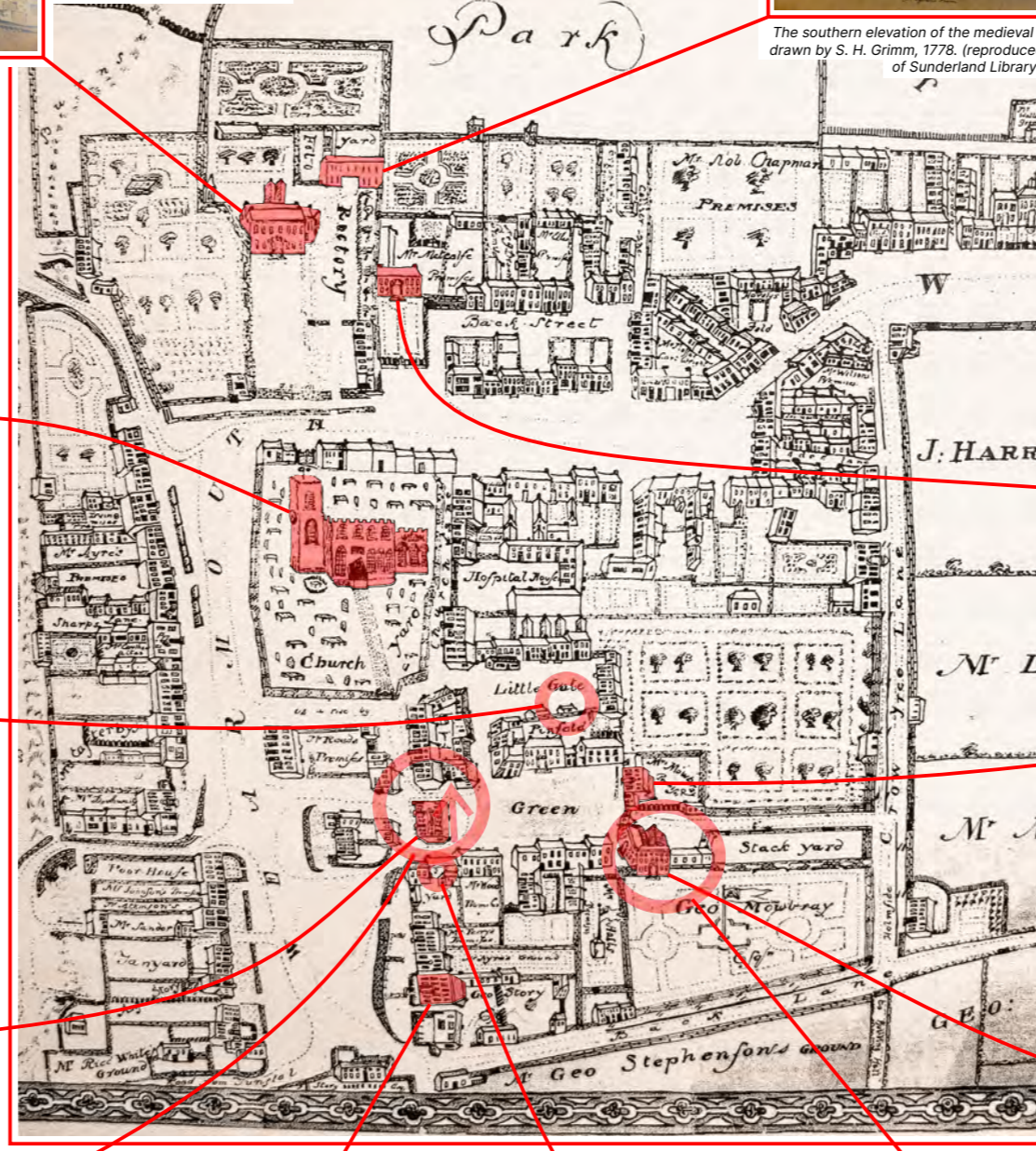


# Lost Buildings of Bishopwearmouth



Many notable buildings which once graced the former village of Bishopwearmouth have been lost, becoming redundant as the function and character of the area changed, and then demolished.

Rain's Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth c.1785-90



The southern elevation of the medieval Tithe Barn drawn by S. H. Grimm, 1778. (reproduced courtesy of Sunderland Library Services).

## Bishopwearmouth Townscape Heritage Scheme and Minster Park

Sunderland City Council was awarded funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund in 2018 to manage a five year Townscape Heritage Scheme within the Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area.

This heritage led regeneration scheme provides grants for restoration and enhancement works to important historic buildings, funds improvements to public spaces, and delivers a programme of events and activities to showcase the history and architecture of the area.

In 2019-20 the Bishopwearmouth Townscape Heritage Scheme funded significant improvements to the former Town Park which included a new central sensory garden on the footprint of the lost historic streets of Littlegate and Southgate, using reclaimed materials, new trees and soft landscaping, resurfacing of the footpaths in traditional granite, and new seating and upgraded lighting.

The project also reused historic street name plaques and a restoration plaque from the lost Bowes Almshouses. Repair works were carried out to Sunderland Minster churchyard rebuilding the historic boundary walls and repairing sections of surviving Victorian railings, plus new cast iron railings to match this historic pattern.



(Above) A view of the south frontage of the Rectory mansion in 1822. (Above right) The rear range of the Rectory depicted by S. H. Grimm in 1778 showing the surviving medieval structures (reproduced courtesy of Sunderland Library Services).



The great Rectory which stood to the north of the church, survived until 1856. Home to the rector of the parish, the main house, a substantial mansion, was rebuilt c.1700, but to the rear a range of medieval structures continued in use, until the house was demolished, whilst to the east, part of the great tithe barn clung on well into the 20th century.



The medieval church of St. Michael & All Angels (reconstruction drawing by Peter Ryder).

Repeated rebuilding of the parish church has removed all but a few traces of the medieval structure, so that it too may be considered 'lost', although the final great remodelling by W.D. Caroe in 1932-35 has produced a worthy replacement.



13-15 Littlegate in 1922, looking east.

The streets immediately south and east of the church formed a small warren of tightly packed properties, mostly of 18th-century or earlier date, lining Church Lane, Littlegate and Southgate. Late 19th and early 20th century photographs give a good impression of their appearance.



The Bowes Almshouses, founded in 1721 and restored in 1879, seen from the edge of Green before demolition in the 1960s.

These were all swept away in the 1960s. Minster Park provides visible reminders of these streets by marking their position and displaying their original name plaques.



A photograph of 1892 from the western end of the green looking north up Southgate towards St Michael's Church, with the Bowes Almshouses visible to the left.



Southgate House, was built by Thomas Storey in the late 17th century. In the 1870s the house was used as a school and was demolished to make way for the Galen Building after sale to Sunderland Corporation in 1896.



Dickie Chilton, a local eccentric, outside his house at 19 The Green.



Green Terrace School was opened in 1909, replacing the Sunderland Day Industrial School. It educated the local community's children until closure in 1980, by which time urban redevelopment had resulted in most residents moving away. Demolished in 1988.



Built before 1737, Rectory House belonged to Henry Metcalfe at the time of Rain's Eye Plan. It was demolished around 1902 to make way for the Empire Theatre.

However, as Bishopwearmouth was absorbed by the expanding commercial and industrial town of Sunderland in the 19th century, the wealthy owners abandoned their Bishopwearmouth houses, fleeing urban dirt and pollution for more salubrious residences further out in the countryside.



Fenwick Lodge, built by Teasdale Mowbray after 1738. By 1871 the extensive gardens had been covered by terraced housing, and the building itself fell into commercial use. It was acquired by Binns for use as a furniture warehouse in 1916. Demolished in the 1970s.



Crowtree House, shown as belonging to George Mowbray on Rain's Eye Plan, was later sold to the School Board and turned into the Sunderland Day Industrial School which opened in June 1884. Demolished in 1906.

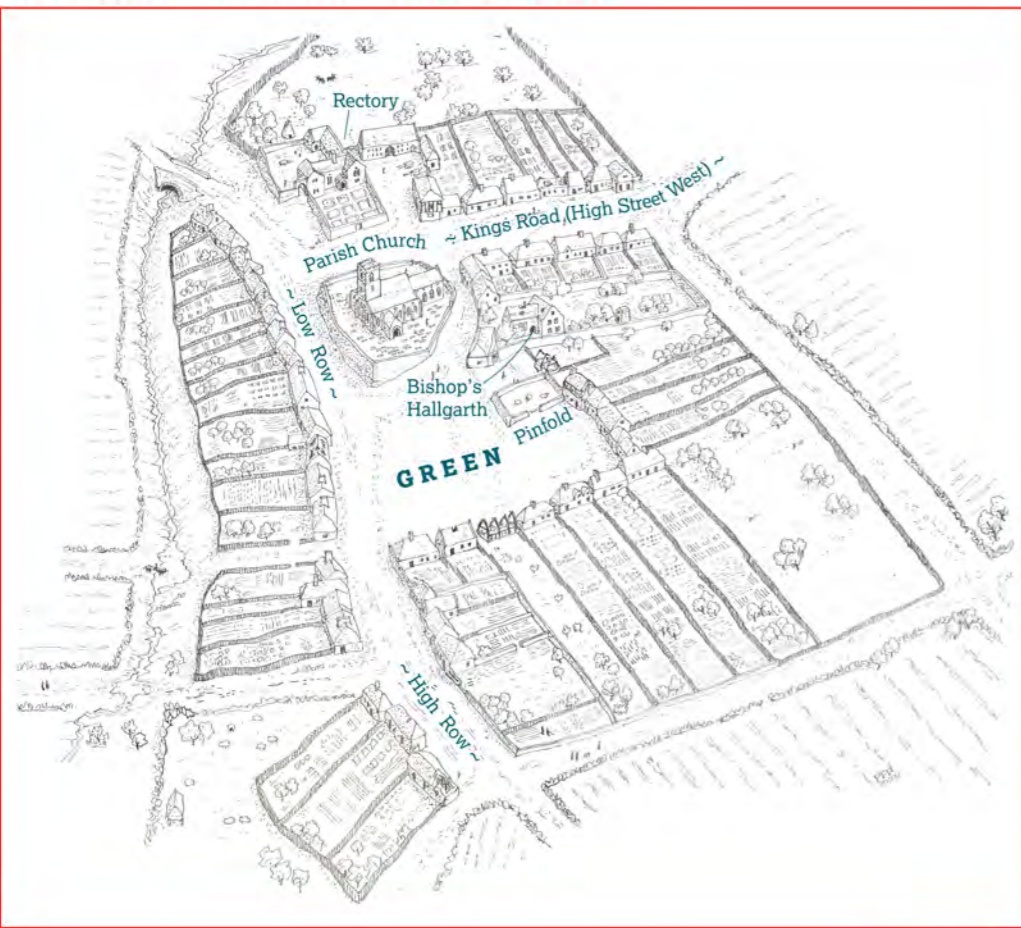


# Bishopwearmouth Village through time...



## Artistic reconstruction

The medieval village of Bishopwearmouth, around c.1380



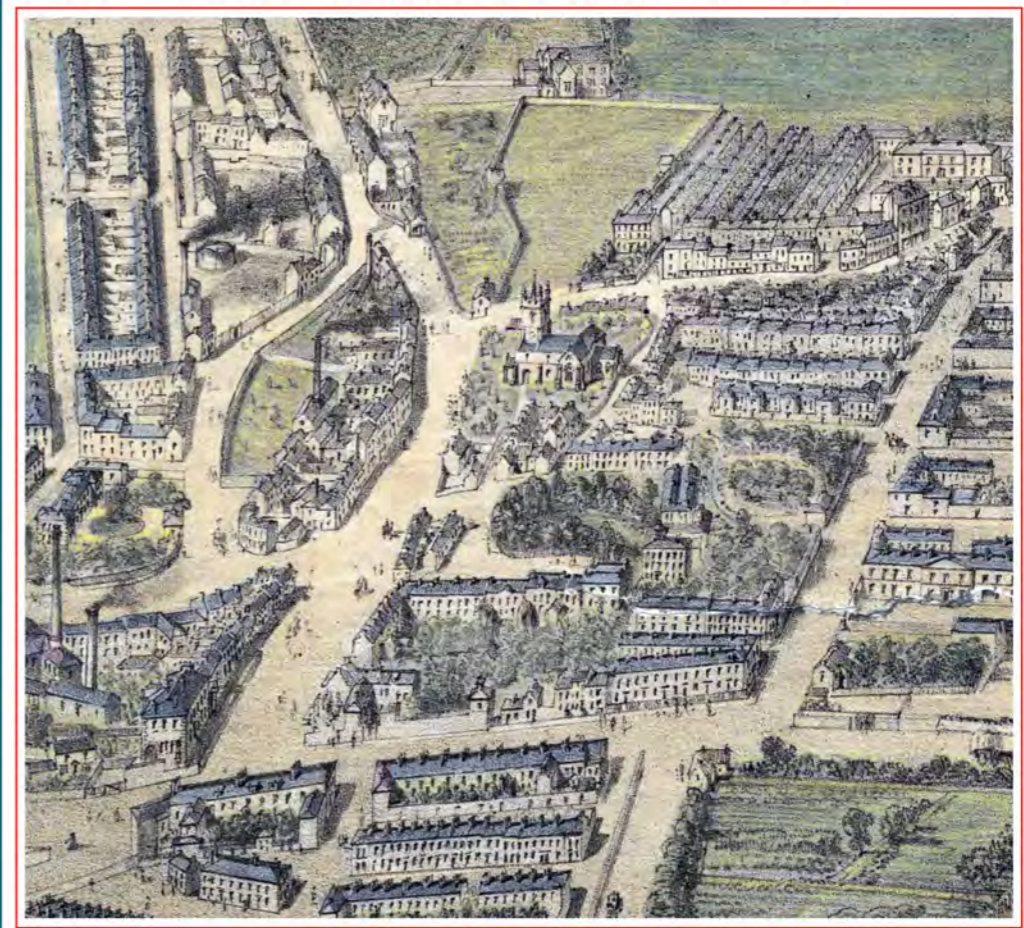
## Burleigh & Thompson's River Plan

Extract showing Bishopwearmouth village in c.1737



## Bird's eye view of Sunderland

Extract of a lithograph showing Bishopwearmouth village c.1857, artist unknown



This view shows the village around the time of a great survey of the Bishop of Durham's estates in 1381. Much of what we know about the village and its people in this period comes from this.

It reveals the impact of the Black Death, the terrible plague which raged through the 14th century. Many tenant families may have died out as a result so some of the houses are shown abandoned and in a state of decay. The bishop's own manor house and farm (right of the churchyard) was also in a state of dilapidation, with all the land now rented out to tenants.

Some familiar elements can be seen in the layout of the settlement. The long row of tenements forming Low Row and High Row (now Green Terrace) can be seen to the west (left) of the settlement. At the top of the view what is now High Street West can be seen beyond the church. A large, open green is shown at the centre of the village, with a pinfold enclosure where straying livestock were penned, on its east side. On the highest point at the north end of the green, stands the ancient parish church of St Michael and All Angels. To the north of the church the rector of the parish occupied a fine house with a large barn to the right, where tithes of produce from the entire parish were stored, and a park behind. (Drawing by Peter Ryder)



Aerial view of Bishopwearmouth c.1924. © Historic England

Burleigh and Thompson's map of 1737 shows that Bishopwearmouth still formed a separate village settlement in this period. However, the map shows significant changes. Buildings have crept over the northern part of the medieval green, a consequence, in all likelihood, of the steady growth in population from the 16th century onwards. The process may have begun with houses springing up around the edges of the pinfold, and created several narrow streets, notably Southgate and Littlegate, the latter already being mentioned in a survey of 1647.



Extract from the 5th Edition Ordnance Survey Plan c.1955.

By the time this bird's eye view was created by an unknown artist in 1857, Bishopwearmouth had merged with Sunderland to the east to form a single urban settlement, all the intervening fields having been built over. Housing now extended to the south of Vine Street and thus beyond the limits of the former village, whilst further residential development is apparent to the west of Galley's Gill and Low Row. To the north, the ancient rectory has vanished from the scene, having been demolished in the previous year. A school stands to the north, occupying part of Rectory Park.

The view depicts Bishopwearmouth as fairly leafy, with trees surrounding the oval green enclosed by Thomas Nicholson in 1799, indicating the area remained relatively well-to-do. The grand houses on the east side of The Green, Fenwick Lodge and Crowtree House, still have extensive gardens attached, as do the houses along The Green's south side. To the west, however, a series of mill chimneys can be seen to the rear of Low Row and High Row (Green Terrace), the smoke spewing forth shown blowing ominously towards the former village.

## Bishopwearmouth Townscape Heritage Scheme

Sunderland City Council was awarded funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund in 2018 to manage a five year Townscape Heritage Scheme within the Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area. This heritage led regeneration scheme provides grants for restoration and enhancement works to important historic buildings, funds improvements to public spaces, and delivers a programme of events and activities to showcase the history and architecture of the area.

By the mid-20th century the ancient village nestled amidst a fully developed industrial town, surrounded by densely packed terraced housing and industry. The former grand houses were demolished or converted to commercial use, but most of the buildings around the green survived with relatively little alteration until around 1960, when a new cycle of development began which would sweep almost all of them away to make way for shopping and leisure centres, car parking and Town Park.

## Minster Park

In 2019-20 the Bishopwearmouth Townscape Heritage Scheme funded significant improvements to the former Town Park which included a new central sensory garden on the footprint of the lost historic streets of Littlegate and Southgate, using reclaimed materials, new trees and soft landscaping, resurfacing of the footpaths in traditional granite, and new seating and upgraded lighting. The project also reused historic street name plaques and a restoration plaque from the lost Bowes Almshouses. Repair works were carried out to Sunderland Minster churchyard rebuilding the historic boundary walls and repairing sections of surviving Victorian railings, plus new cast iron railings to match this historic pattern.

933/935

First mention of Bishopwearmouth when the great shire estate of 'South Wearmouth' is given by King Athelstan to the monastic Community of St Cuthbert at Chester-le-Street (recorded in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* of c. 1050).

1183

The township (vill) of Bishopwearmouth (*Weremouthe*) is documented in the Bishop of Durham's Boldon Book. The church was built or perhaps rebuilt in stone in the 1100s.

1533-1548

The Reformation - Monasteries and chantries dissolved following England's break with the Catholic Church, including the chantry chapel in St Michael's Church (1548).

1642-1649

Civil War - The area of Sunderland is occupied by Scottish armies. The Rectory was vandalised by troops in 1646, repaired 1647. The townfields and moors of Bishopwearmouth township were divided up and enclosed in 1649.

1785-99

Rain's Eye Plan shows that Bishopwearmouth is now linked to Sunderland by continuous ribbon development along High Street West. In 1799 the oval Green enclosure is made by W. D. Nicholson of Crowtree House.

1930s-40s

1932-35 - St Michael's Church rebuilt by W.D. Carøe. WWII - Communal air raid shelters constructed beneath The Green in 1938. In 1943 a bomb struck between the church and the Mowbray Almshouses.

1960s-80s

Streets south and east of the church demolished including the Bowes Almshouses, Littlegate and Southgate. Redevelopment including construction of Crowtree Leisure Centre (1978) and the Bridges Shopping Centre (late 1980s, extension 2000), and laying out of Town Park.

2019-2020

The area around the Minster is remodelled and enhanced to form Minster Park.



## 2. LOCATION & LANDSCAPE

### 2.1 Location

The historic centre of Bishopwearmouth, the site of the ancient village settlement, is situated on the south side of the River Wear towards the west end of Sunderland city centre. It sits on the summit of a low hill, 30m (100 ft) above the Wear and almost a mile upstream of the river mouth. To the west the settlement was bounded by the valley of the Wearmouth Burn (also known as Howle-Eile Burn and further upstream as Barnes Burn), which is now covered over and culverted though the city centre, from the eastern end of Barnes park northwards. To the north of the village, the burn flowed into the Wear via a deep ravine known as Galley's Gill. To the south a ridge led to the stone outcrop of Building Hill, formerly known as Bildon or Boyldon Hill.

Like the rest of the Sunderland City area, Bishopwearmouth formerly belonged to the historic county of Durham, but now forms part of Tyne and Wear.

### 2.2 The place-name

The information relating to place-names – their earliest attested form, any subsequent significant change, meaning and linguistic roots – is now conveniently and authoritatively summarised in *A Dictionary of County Durham Place-Names* by Victor Watts (2002, 11, 134).

The name of Bishopwearmouth has evolved over time to distinguish it from neighbouring settlements. The earliest, historically documented settlement in the area was the monastery at Monkwearmouth, on the north side of the river, which features prominently in Bede's works, notably the 'History of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow' (*Historia Abbatum*) c.716, and the 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People' (*Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*) c.730. There it was labelled simply 'Wearmouth' (Latin: *ad ostium fluminis Uiuri/Uiuraemuda*; Old English: *Wiremuthē/æt Wiremuthan*) as there was no major settlement on the south bank, at that stage, which it needed to be distinguished from. Bishopwearmouth is first documented in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*, a compilation of around 1060-70, which preserved a copy of a charter granting a large 'shire' estate to the Community of St Cuthbert at Chester-le-Street by King Aethelstan (924-939), perhaps c.933/4. The shire estate was labelled 'South Wearmouth' (Latin: *Wiremuthē Australem*), presumably to distinguish it from the old monastic site on the north bank, which by this stage was fairly moribund, but was evidently still a recognised place, a vill, presumably with settlement of some sort.

Subsequently, in documents such as the Boldon Book (c.1183) and the Hatfield Survey (1381), surveys which relate exclusively to the estates of the bishop, Bishopwearmouth is called simply Wearmouth (*Boldon Buke*, 5-6: *Wermouthe, Wermouth*; *Hatfield Survey*, 132-3: *Wermouth*), as there was no danger of confusing it with Monkwearmouth, which was held by a different lord, the monks of Durham cathedral priory. Doubtless, the inhabitants of Bishopwearmouth referred to their village as Wearmouth and Monkwearmouth as North Wearmouth and this latter label is documented (in Latin) in charters by the early 12th century (*aquilonis Wiramutha*: cf. Watts 2002, 79 citing DEC c.1123).

A final development occurred during the late Middle Ages, with the emergence of a different method of distinguishing the two settlements, that is to say, by their dominant landowner. In

documents of the early 15th century, the place-name Bishop Wearmouth appears for the first time (cf. Watts 2002, 11 citing cases of 1406 – *Wermouth Episcopi* – and 1439 – *Warmouth Episcopi*).<sup>2</sup> Because Latin continued to be the dominant language of official, written documentation in this period, the English form of the place-name doesn't appear until the 16th century (Watts 2002, 11, citing a mention in a will of 1582: *Bishop Wermouthe*), but of course it would have been the normal spoken form from the start. The same process occurred in relation to Monkwearmouth, which appears in documents from the late 14th century onwards, cited by Watts (2002, 79) in the following forms: *Wermouth monachorum*, i.e. 'the monks' Wearmouth' (1382), *Monkwearmouth* (1431), *Warmouth' monachorum* (1439), *Monkwearmouth* (1627).

Both these settlements are now subsumed within Sunderland, which was finally elevated to city status in 1992. This name initially only referred to a relatively small area on the south side of the Wear, right at the river's mouth. It may have originated as the label for the royal estate, comprising the land of three *familiae* (three hides), located to the south of the Wear near the mouth of the river, which was granted to Wearmouth/Jarrow monastery in around 686 (*Historia Abbatum* 9: *terram trium familiarum ad austram Viuri fluminis iuxta ostium*; Grocock & Wood (eds) 2013, 44-5). In his *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Bede mentions that he, himself, was born on the territory of the monastery, and in the Old English translation of this work, which dates to the late 9th century, this is rendered as 'on *sundorlande*' of the monastery (Plummer, *Baedae Opera Historica*, I, ix, n. 2). The term signified 'detached land' meaning a detached part of the monastic estate (cf. Watts 2002, 121-22). Bishop Hugh du Puiset established a borough in this area c. 1180, which was labelled simply 'the borough of Wearmouth' (*burgus de Wermouth*) in its foundation charter and the Boldon Book (*Episcopal Acta* 24, 133-35 no. 158; *Boldon Buke*, 6, 46), but by 1196 the name Sunderland was being applied to the borough in official documents (Offler 1996, 11, n. 32; Cookson 2015, 51; and see below 9.4.2). It is somewhat ironic that the name which originally applied to the smallest area has now come to dominate so completely.

### 2.3 Topography and Communications

The historic township territory is clearly bounded to the east by the North Sea and to the north by the deep gorge of the River Wear, which flows from west to east bisecting the modern city centre. The terrain generally rises to the south and south west, reaching elevations of 98m (321.5 ft) at the summit of Humbleton Hill, above Low Barnes, and 112m at the highest point of Tunstall Hills, which lie just beyond the township's southern boundary, but the topography is undulating, dissected by streams such as Barnes/Wearmouth Burn and Hendon Burn. Both follow a broadly north-eastward course, the latter flowing directly into the sea c. 1.6km south of the mouth of the Wear, the outflow now being covered over and obscured by the construction of Hendon Dock in 1867-68.

<sup>2</sup> See also Surtees 1816, 232: a ruling by Bishop Thomas Langley regarding the trees in the churchyard of the parish church of *Wermouth Episcopi*.



## 2.4 Landscape and Geology

### 2.4.1 Landscape character

Bishopwearmouth falls within the *Magnesian Limestone Plateau* landscape character area, which extends all the way from South Shields down through East Durham to Hartlepool.<sup>3</sup> However, practically the entire area of the former township is now covered by urban sprawl, predominantly terraced housing and 20th-century housing estates.

The landscape of the Limestone Escarpment comprises a patchwork of arable fields and improved pastures, with areas of limestone grasslands on the steeper slopes of spurs and valley sides. Field systems generally have their origins in town field enclosures of the 16th and in particular the 17th century and have suffered varying degrees of fragmentation from field enlargement in the 20th century. They feature old hedges, clipped low, or tall and overgrown, and few hedgerow trees. Ancient ash woodlands are found occasionally on steep slopes but woodlands are generally sparse. There are areas of hawthorn or gorse scrub on steeper slopes. Valley floors are incised in places by shallow denes, or flat-floored glacial melt water channels containing semi-improved pastures and areas of scrub. Colliery villages are scattered across the escarpment, often on prominent ridgetop or valley side sites. Active and abandoned limestone quarries are a regular feature of the landscape.

Where not built over, the ridge slopes and level terrace between the Limestone Escarpment and the incised valley of the River Wear are largely given over to arable farmland with sub-regular patterns of old hedges, fragmented in places, with scattered hedgerow trees and few woodlands.

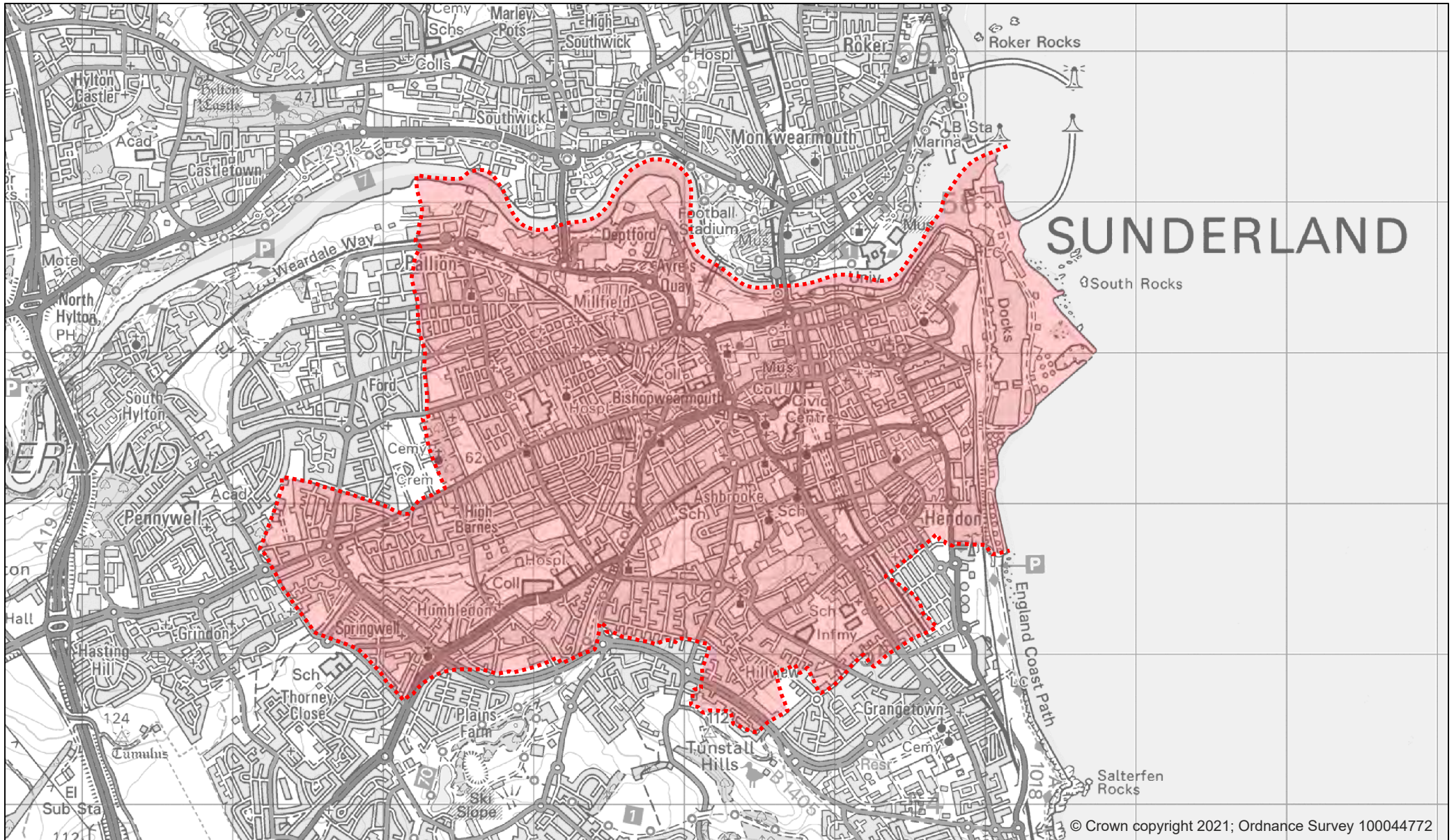
### 2.4.2 Geology (see Chapter 4 for full description)

The landscape zone largely reflects the underlying solid geology which is described in more detail in Section 4. The Carboniferous rocks of the Lower and Middle Coal Measures (Westphalian period) comprising soft and thinly bedded strata of coal, sandstone and mudstone dip gently towards the east beneath the younger Permian limestone of the escarpment and the plateau beyond which gently dips towards the sea. This comprises a soft and easily weathered dolomitic limestone (magnesian limestone) formed by the bodies of marine organisms settling in the bottom of shallow Permian seas.

Much of the solid geology of the county is covered by a thick mantle of glacial drift, made up largely of boulder clay, with pockets of fluvio-glacial sands and gravels, morainic drift and lacustrine clays. Alluvial and river terrace sand and gravel deposits are found in the corridors of major rivers.

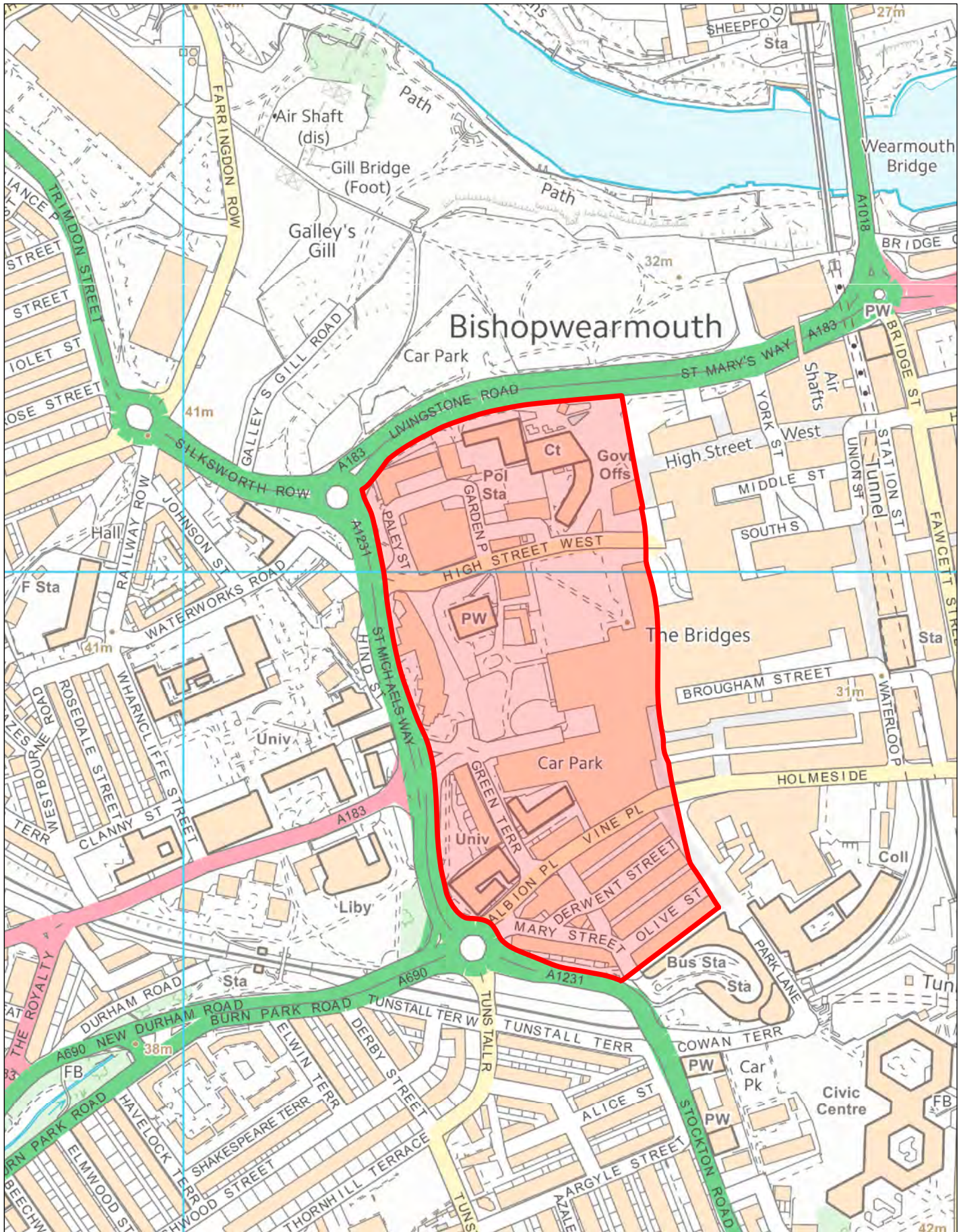
Soils are mainly heavy, poorly drained gleys derived from glacial boulder clays with pockets of lighter soils associated with glacial sands and gravels. Brown earths and alluvial soils occur along the main river valleys. Calcareous brown earths are found on limestone outcrops along the escarpment.

<sup>3</sup> This constitutes or forms part of a *National Character Area* designated by Natural England, specifically the *Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau*. The County Durham Landscape Characterisation Assessment (CDLCA) has designated corresponding landscape units in a nested hierarchy of comprising *County Character Areas* (CCA) composed of several *broad landscape types* (BLT) which in turn can be broken down into a number of *broad character areas* (BCA). Thus the **Northern Limestone Escarpment** is a broad character area comprising the northern section of the *Limestone Escarpment*, itself a distinct broad landscape type forming the western edge of the **East Durham Limestone Plateau** County Character Area. The landscape descriptions given here are largely derived from these documents.



2.1: The historic township boundary of Bishopwearmouth, transposed on the modern Ordnance Survey Map.





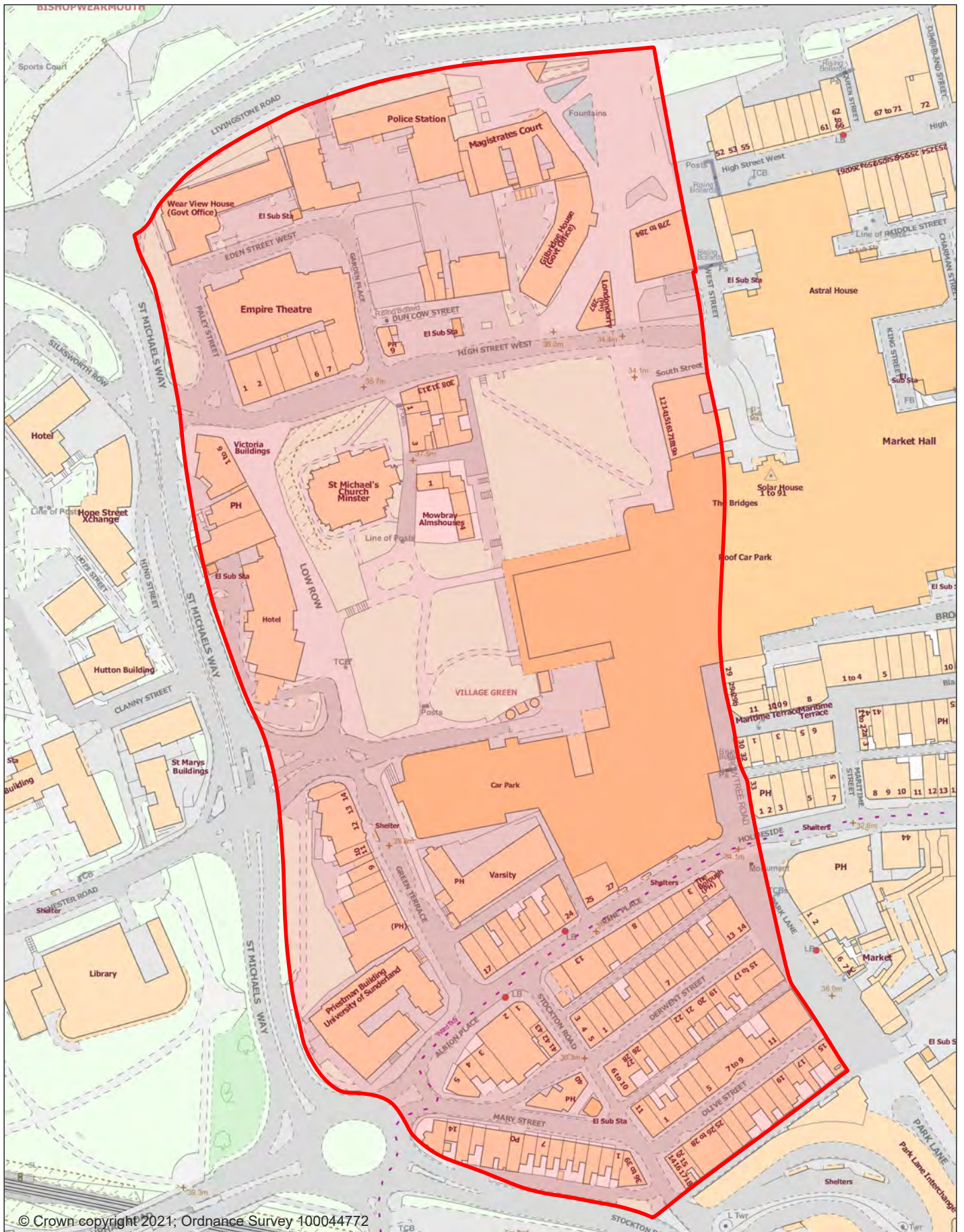
Scale 1:5000

© Crown copyright 2021; Ordnance Survey 100044772



2.2: Bishopwearmouth Village Atlas, with the extent of the core study area highlighted.





Scale 1:2500



2.3: Bishopwearmouth Village Atlas study area (highlighted in red), transposed on the modern Ordnance Survey Map.



## THEN AND NOW



An 1892 view from the Green, looking northwards along South Gate towards St Michael's Church, with the Bowes Almshouses in the foreground to the left.



A similar view today. The buildings were demolished in the 1960s/70s. Minster Park, newly laid out in 2019-20, occupies the foreground in their place.



## THEN & NOW: Church Lane



Three views looking northwards along Church Lane towards the Dun Cow: Top Left - 2021; Top Right - undated but probably early 20th century; Below - in the 1970s





## THEN & NOW: High Street West



A photograph of the western section of High Street West probably taken in the 1920s or early 1930s, when buildings still lined the northern edge of the churchyard.



A view looking eastward from the same spot at the junction with Low Row today, the buildings on the south side, having been demolished in the 1930s.



## THEN & NOW: High Street West



A 19th-century view of the buildings on the north side of High Street West towards its eastern end. The ornate entrance to the public baths can be seen in the centre though the bulk of the building to the right is largely hidden. The site of the fire station lies just beyond these buildings.



A 2021 view looking westward along High Street West from a similar vantage point today. Demolition of most of the structures in the upper photograph has opened up views of the Fire Station, now adapted as a restaurant/café bar, arts centre and performance space.



# THEN & NOW: The Fire Station





## THEN & NOW: Green Terrace



An undated view of Green Terrace, looking north, probably at some stage during the 1920s-1940s.

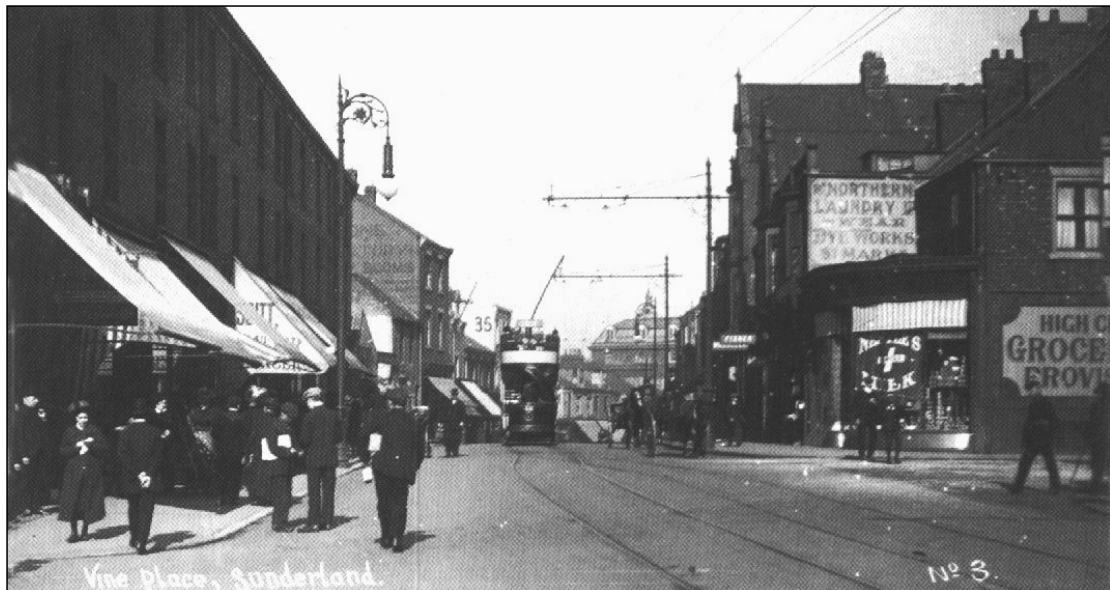


A similar view today.

## THEN & NOW: Vine Place



A present-day view looking along the bars and shops on the north side of Vine Place from the junction with Green Terrace.



Looking eastward along Vine Place in the early part of the 20th century from a similar viewpoint.



## 3. SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

### 3.1 Location of Sources

Accessible regional and national archives, libraries and record offices consulted for documentary, cartographic and pictorial material relevant to the present study include the following:

Tyne & Wear Historic Environment Record (HER)

Tyne & Wear Archives, Discovery Museum, Blandford Square (TWA)

Durham County Record Office, County Hall, Durham (DRO)

Durham University Library, Palace Green – Special Collections (DUL-ASC)

Sunderland Central Library – Local Studies (SCL)

Sunderland Antiquarian Society (SAS)

Sunderland Museum and Winter Gardens

Sunderland City Council Archives

National Monuments Record (NMR)

The Cowan Library, Great North Museum (CL)

The British Newspaper Archive – Findmypast ([www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk](http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk))

The Archaeological Practice archive (TAP)

### 3.2 Types of Evidence

Assembly of the research material required to produce the Atlas has been achieved by the following methods:

#### 3.2.1 Documentary survey

Documentary records represent the principal source of information for certain aspects of the township's past, notably its medieval origins and development, and its tenurial and ecclesiastical framework. A targeted approach to the analysis of data from such sources was adopted in order to maximise the amount of information gained in the available timescale. Accordingly, primary data gathering focussed on cartographic, pictorial and photographic evidence, whilst the sections relating to Bishopwearmouth in the various county histories for Durham, most notably William Hutchinson's *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* (Bishopwearmouth Parish: II 511-515) and Robert Surtees' *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* (Vol. I, 1816, Parish: 224-252, Township: 224-233), along with more recent syntheses, notably the Durham *Victoria County History* volume V devoted to Sunderland (Cookson 2015), were consulted to identify particularly important documentary source material worthy of further scrutiny.



## Historic Maps

All available historic maps and plans were examined and, where possible, copied. These fall into several categories:

- County maps
- Tithe maps and apportionments
- Ordnance Survey editions
- Other surviving detailed mapping e.g. privately commissioned estate maps and colliery maps.

The **county maps** commence with Saxton in 1576 and are very numerous. They may be conveniently examined online at [www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/](http://www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/). A sample of these comprising *Saxton (1576)*, *Speed (1611)*, *Maire (1711/20)*, *Armstrong (1768)*, *Smith (1804; 1808)* and *Greenwood (1820)* have been reproduced in the Village Atlas.

The earliest of these maps was compiled by the Yorkshireman, Christopher Saxton, in 1576 (DRO D/CL 23/2). This is distinguished by extremely careful use of symbols used to denote different types of settlement. Parochial centres, such as Bishop Wearmouth ('*Weremouth*') and Monkwearmouth (*Munkwermouthe*), Seaham (*Seham*), Houghton-le-Spring (*Houghton*), Chester-le-Street (*Chester*), Washington (*Washinton*) are depicted by a symbol of a church with tower and spire. Most of the other settlements, including Ford (*Ford*), Silksworth (*Silkesworth*), Ryhope (*Riop*), Burdon (*Olde Burdon*) and even Sunderland (*Sunderlande*), are each depicted as a gabled building with what appears to be a wheel attached, perhaps signifying a watermill. Rather than directly signifying that there was a watermill associated with each of these villages or townships, it may represent a shorthand denoting the village was the seat of a manor, since ownership of a mill was a typical lordly attribute. Other villages or manorial estate centres are shown as crenellated towers, for example Farrington Hall (*Farnton hall*), to the south-west near Silksworth. Again these appear to have a wheel attached. It is not clear whether the difference between these two symbols is significant, though the tower may indicate the presence of a fortified residence such as a tower house (larger castles such as Hylton Castle – *Hilton cast* – and Lumley Castle – *Lumley cast* – are depicted with a symbol showing with two linked towers), or perhaps just any substantial gentleman's residence such as a sizeable manor house. The village township of Tunstall, however is omitted, probably a simple error, rather than an indication of desertion at this stage.

Parks attached to lordly residences are depicted as palisaded enclosures capable of holding deer, cattle or other livestock. The park attached to Hylton Castle, on the north bank of the Wear, and Lumley Park, attached to Lumley Castle to the south-west, is the nearest to Bishopwearmouth. None are shown in the area corresponding to Bishopwearmouth parish, however. Roads are only indicated by the presence of the occasional bridge, like the one shown crossing the Wear near Lambton (this must represent the late medieval Chester New Bridge which still survives, cf. Pevsner & Williamson 2002, 349).

By contrast John Speed adopted Saxton's parish centre symbol for virtually all the rural settlements he depicted on the county maps published in his *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, which appeared in 1611 (DRO D/XP 26). Speed's maps were not based on a systematic resurvey. Instead he adapted the county maps of Saxton, Norden and others, acknowledging 'I have put my sickle into other men's corn'. However he did add features such as town plans, including one of Durham itself (probably based on Matthew Patteson's map of 1595, engraved by Christopher Schwytzer in 1595) and a vignette and description of the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, for example.

Both Saxton and Speed depict a rural world characterised exclusively by nucleated villages or hamlets. This was perhaps still broadly accurate, although there is evidence that in some parts of East Durham the first isolated farmsteads were being established in the 16th and particularly the early 17th century. Over the course of the 17th and early 18th centuries the county maps provide relatively little additional information, since they often recycle earlier material, although the reality of rural settlement was changing rapidly. Some roads are shown from the late 17th century onwards, such as that from Durham to Sunderland or the Great North Road through Chester-le-Street – see Morden’s map of 1695 and Maire’s map of 1711/20 (DRO D/CL 23/15) – benefiting from Ogilby’s itinerary maps,. Maire also adds the occasional new hamlet.

The next step forward in the level of detail depicted is represented by Armstrong’s County map of 1768 (DRO D/Lo P 239)). This responded to the initiative launched by the newly founded Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce which was offering premiums for the production of maps at a more detailed scale of around one inch to one mile (Butlin 2003, 247). Armstrong’s map provides a clearer impression of the road layout, but it implies settlement within the township still comprised a single nucleated village with no other farmsteads or hamlets.

Greenwood’s map of 1820 (DRO D/St/P 20/2) presents a much fuller picture. It marks a great many isolated buildings, most of which were probably farms. However, these are for the most part unnamed and therefore quite difficult to identify.

### **River Maps**

From the early 18th century onwards numerous maps were produced which were focussed on the River Wear and were related to ongoing efforts to improve the harbour and navigation along the river following the establishment of the River Wear Commission in 1717. Whilst some of these maps just showed Sunderland harbour and river mouth, others covered the course of the river extending as far upstream as could be navigated by keel boats. Two of the latter type, namely the map of the River Wear produced by **Burleigh and Thompson in 1737** (DRO D/XP 64) and that of **John Rennie** published in the years **1819-1822** (DRO D/XP 66), are particularly useful for the purposes of this study, since their coverage extends well beyond the river bank to include adjacent settlements. Hence, Burleigh and Thompson’s map provides the earliest detailed record of the layout of Bishopwearmouth village, stretching as far as the settlement’s southern margins and revealing the outline of the surrounding fields (Walker 1983b, 50-2, for discussion).

### **Town Maps**

The 18th century also witnessed the initial appearance of maps focussed on the urban areas of Sunderland Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth were produced. These overlap with the river maps, which also provided detailed records of the settlements in some cases. **Buck’s Prospect of 1720** combined a view of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth from the north, including parts of Monkwearmouth in the foreground, with a plan below, but, whereas the view extends from the river mouth as far as the village settlement of Bishopwearmouth on the right-hand (western) edge, the plan unfortunately stops short of the village. Much of the plan’s focus is in fact on the harbour and river mouth and it probably derived information from contemporary maps of the harbour such as J. Fawcett’s 1719 Plan of Sunderland Harbour. Perhaps the most celebrated of these town plans is Rain’s Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, 1785-90, a pictographic plan. This is highly detailed and although there may be issues with its accuracy in some instances, it is invaluable as a record of Bishopwearmouth during its final years as a settlement which was physically separate from Sunderland (see Clay et al. 1984 for reproduction with extended commentary; also Walker 1983b, 52). Other important maps include Wood’s 1826 Plan of the Towns of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth.



### **Larger-scale maps of the township and parish**

It was not until the 1830s that maps appeared showing the entire township and parish of Bishopwearmouth at a greater scale than the county maps. The first of these was Robert Robson's 1830 *Plan of the Parishes of Bishop Wearmouth and Sunderland in the County of Durham*. A further version was produced in the following year. These maps show all the settlements, including individual farms, but not the full field pattern. Field boundaries were only marked when they coincided with individual estate boundaries (Walker 1983b, 52-3).

The same is true of the spectacular sheet covering the **Tyne and Wear Coal District** (DRO D/Lo/P 242/2) published in **1843 by J T W Bell**. This belongs to a further class of specialised map, those relating to coal mining. It was one of a series produced by Bell, between 1843 and 1861, depicting the entire Great Northern Coalfield. As well as depicting the land ownership patterns across the landscape, this shows the location of collieries operating at the time and the early railways serving the pits. The outlines of the units of land ownership are a little less accurate than those on Robson's plans, however.

The **tithe map and apportionment** for Bishopwearmouth, dating to 1846 (DUL-ASC DDR/EA/TTH/1/20), provide the earliest full record of the layout of the entire township, including the field pattern, as well as the location of all the dispersed farmsteads and the various constituent hamlets, plus a broadly accurate impression of the layout of the historic village settlements. There are however discrepancies in the detail of the villages by comparison with the only slightly later Ordnance Survey maps and it is clear that surveyor who prepared the tithe map was not working to quite the same level of accuracy, particularly with regard to the precise details of settlement morphology, as it was not necessary for their purposes. The 'district' of High and Low Barnes was covered by a separate map (DUL-ASC DDR/EA/TTH/1/10), dating to 1845. Pallion was omitted altogether.

### **Ordnance Survey**

The **1st Edition Ordnance Survey**, published at 1:2500 and 6in to 1mile scales about ten years after the tithe map, marked a further step-change in the level of detail recorded, enabling the area's constituent settlements, farmsteads and individual industrial complexes to be subjected to yet deeper scrutiny. The cartographic assemblage for Bishopwearmouth is completed by later editions of the Ordnance Survey, which provide an overview of the inexorable expansion of settlement across the previously rural township and the detailed changes in the village core.

### ***Pictorial representations***

Pictorial representations – prints, sketches and paintings – and early photographs, were examined and, where possible, copied. The principal sources of such representations were the archives held by Sunderland Antiquarian Society, Sunderland Central Library Local Studies and Tyne & Wear Archives. Such photographs show the appearance of buildings shown in plan on historic maps, as well as features not included on such plans. In some cases they also provide useful information on the function of such buildings. A series of '**Then and Now**' comparative images have also been included as a convenient, introductory visual record of change over the last 100-150 years, contrasting historic photos with matching views taken during 2019-2021.

### ***Published Syntheses and published collections of sources***

Existing published research covering the historic village has been summarised for inclusion in the historical synthesis. The principal accounts are contained in the sections devoted to Bishopwearmouth Parish and Township or constabulary in the two earliest county histories, William Hutchinson's *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* (Houghton Parish: 689-732; Penshaw Township: 722-3) and Robert Surtees' *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of*

*Durham* (Vol. I, 1816, Parish: 145-223, Township: 196-8). More recently Bishopwearmouth has recently been included in the programme of historical research and analysis dedicated to the history of Sunderland by the Victoria County History, which culminated in the publication of *Volume V: Sunderland* in the series devoted to County Durham (ed. Cookson 2015), plus two full-colour popular works in the VCH spin-off series *England's Past for Everyone* published by Phillimore: *Sunderland and its Origins – monks to mariners* (by Maureen Meikle & Christine Newman, 2007) and *Sunderland – building a city* (by Gillian Cookson, 2010).

- County history syntheses, specifically Hutchinson (1794), Surtees (1816), Mackenzie & Ross (1834), Fordyce (1857) and the Victoria County History (Page (ed.) 1905-1928; Meikle & Newman 2007; Cookson 2010; 2015).
- Medieval and early modern documentary sources published by the Public Record Office, Surtees Society (SS) and others, or reproduced in works such as Surtees *History and Antiquities*. Collections likely to particularly useful comprise:
  - i. *Boldon Buke* (ed. & trans. Greenwell 1852: SS 25)/*Boldon Book* (ed. & trans. Austin 1982)
  - ii. *Bishop Hatfield's Survey* (ed. Greenwell 1857: SS 32)
  - iii. *Durham, Cursitors Records: Inquisitions Post Mortem etc.*, Appendix to the 44th and 45th Reports of Deputy Keeper of Public Records
  - iv. Calendar of Deeds given to the Society by Lord Ravensworth (ed. H. E. Bell, *Archaeologia Aeliana* 4 ser, 16 (1939), 43-70)
  - v. *Wills and Inventories from the Registry at Durham* (4 vols, SS 2, 38, 112, 142, 1835, 1860 1906, 1929).
  - vi. *Sunderland Wills and Inventories 1601-1650* (Briggs et al. 2010: SS 214).
  - vii. *Parliamentary Surveys of the Bishopric of Durham*, SS vols 183 (1968) and 185 (1972); the Survey of the Manor of Houghton le Spring (which includes Bishopwearmouth) is in the 2nd volume, pp 142-174
  - viii. *Durham Hearth Tax, Lady Day 1666* (Green et al. 2006)
- Trade directories
- Relevant specialist archaeological and historical literature.

The historic county of Durham is fortunate in being well covered by early documentary material. This is the result of its distinctive history with much of the county being held directly by the church in the Middle Ages, either by the bishop of Durham or by the Benedictine priory attached to the cathedral. At some stage towards the end of the 11th century or early in the 12th century the estates of the former Community of St Cuthbert were divided between the bishop and the priory. For villages and townships which were directly held by either of these institutions copious records survive, including estate/manorial surveys such as the *Boldon Book* (initially compiled c. 1183 but surviving only in a series of 14th- and 15th-century copies) and *Bishop Hatfield's Survey* (a similar though even more detailed survey of c. 1380), both of which cover the bishop's estates and include Bishopwearmouth. A third category of estates, those held by secular lords, are less well recorded, but can be traced by reference to the *Inquisitions Post Mortem* (IPMs) which were drawn up on the death of each lord and originally stored at Durham from the 14th century onwards (now at the National Archives, Kew), and through a number of collections of charters and deeds, which have survived and been excerpted, notably the *Greenwell Deeds*. Most of Bishopwearmouth was held directly by the bishop and thus benefits from these detailed records provided by the two medieval surveys noted above. However areas along Bishopwearmouth's western and especially the south-western margin formed part of *Hamildon* (Humbledon), originally a vill or township in its own right, and were granted by the bishop to various secular lords. Hence it is necessary to resort to the IPMs and the Ravensworth Deeds to trace the story of the manorial estates of Barnes with Pallion, plus Housefield and Clowcroft and their lords during the 14th and 15th centuries.



Many of these documents have been published in volumes produced by the Surtees Society, for example, and in volumes of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, or by Robert Surtees himself in his county history (*History and Antiquities ... 1816-40*), though there is still much which remains unpublished – fuel for future PhDs and other academic research.

### **3.2.2 Archaeological Survey**

The Tyne & Wear Historic Environment Record was consulted in order to prepare a summary gazetteer of all archaeological sites recorded in the township, including industrial archaeological monuments, find spots and communications routes (see Chapter 5). A visit was made by the Atlas Study Group to the office housing the Historic Environment Record at Newcastle Civic Centre. In addition to the site data, unpublished archaeological and historic building reports held in the HER were also consulted, including:

- *Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland: An Archaeological Assessment*. Tyne and Wear Museums report for Environment Department, City of Sunderland, December 1996.
- *Sunderland: An Archaeological Assessment and Strategy*. Tyne & Wear Historic Towns Survey Report: City of Sunderland, City of Newcastle, Northumberland County Council, English Heritage, March 2004.
- *Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Northern Archaeologica Associates Report 18/1 for Sunderland City Council, January 2018.
- *Former Vaux Brewery site, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear: Post-excavation Full Analysis*. Archaeological Services Durham University Report 5026 for Siglion, April 2019.

The area has been examined by a historic buildings specialist, and buildings of historic interest have been described (see Chapter 6).

### **3.2.3 Air Photographic coverage**

Only limited use has been made of aerial photography in the research for the Atlas. Any potential cropmark features or earthworks – including ridge and furrow cultivation remains – in the wider landscape of the township had largely been obscured by growth of the urban conurbation of Sunderland in the 19th and early 20th centuries, prior to the availability of widespread vertical RAF and OS aerial photography from the mid/late 1940s onwards. In addition, the principal focus of the Atlas is on the village core area. Aerial drone footage taken by Sunderland City Council during 2019-21 has also been utilised.

### **3.2.4 Survey of Village environs**

The wider study area has been assessed for the Historical Atlas, using the territorial framework of the historic township, through a combination of historic maps, documents, previous historical syntheses and site visits. Where possible the various components - infield arable and meadow, outfield pasture, woodland – have been identified and different phases of activity evidence of change over time have been noted in the historical synthesis. Information regarding the extent of outlying settlement has also been summarised in the synthesis.

### **3.2.5 Site inspections**

Site visits were undertaken to examine the principal monuments, built environment and field systems of the study area. Rather than being a comprehensive field survey, this was carried out to enable characterisation of the built fabric, archaeological landscape features and wider landscape setting of the village and to examine features which other data collection methods (air photography/documentary survey etc.) identified as being of particular importance. Photographs were taken of all the historic buildings and other sites or features of especial significance.

### **3.2.6 Historic Building survey (see Chapter 8)**

A detailed record of the property encompassing 314-315 High Street West and 1-2 Church Lane was made as part of the Atlas research programme, by Peter Ryder, Richard Carlton and the Atlas Study Group.

Other buildings of note were photographed externally in the course of site visits. Summary descriptions (by Judith Miller) of those located in the conservation area around the village core have been included in Chapter 6, along with information on significant buildings which no longer survive (by John Tumman & Judith Miller; Supplementary Studies 1 &2).

More detailed historical and architectural descriptions of buildings of especial note, are provided by Peter Ryder, specifically the former parish church of St Michael and All Angels, now Sunderland Minster, and what is known of the medieval rectory, mostly demolished in the mid-19th century, plus its tithe barn which was finally destroyed in the early 20th century.

### **3.2.7 Public information and involvement**

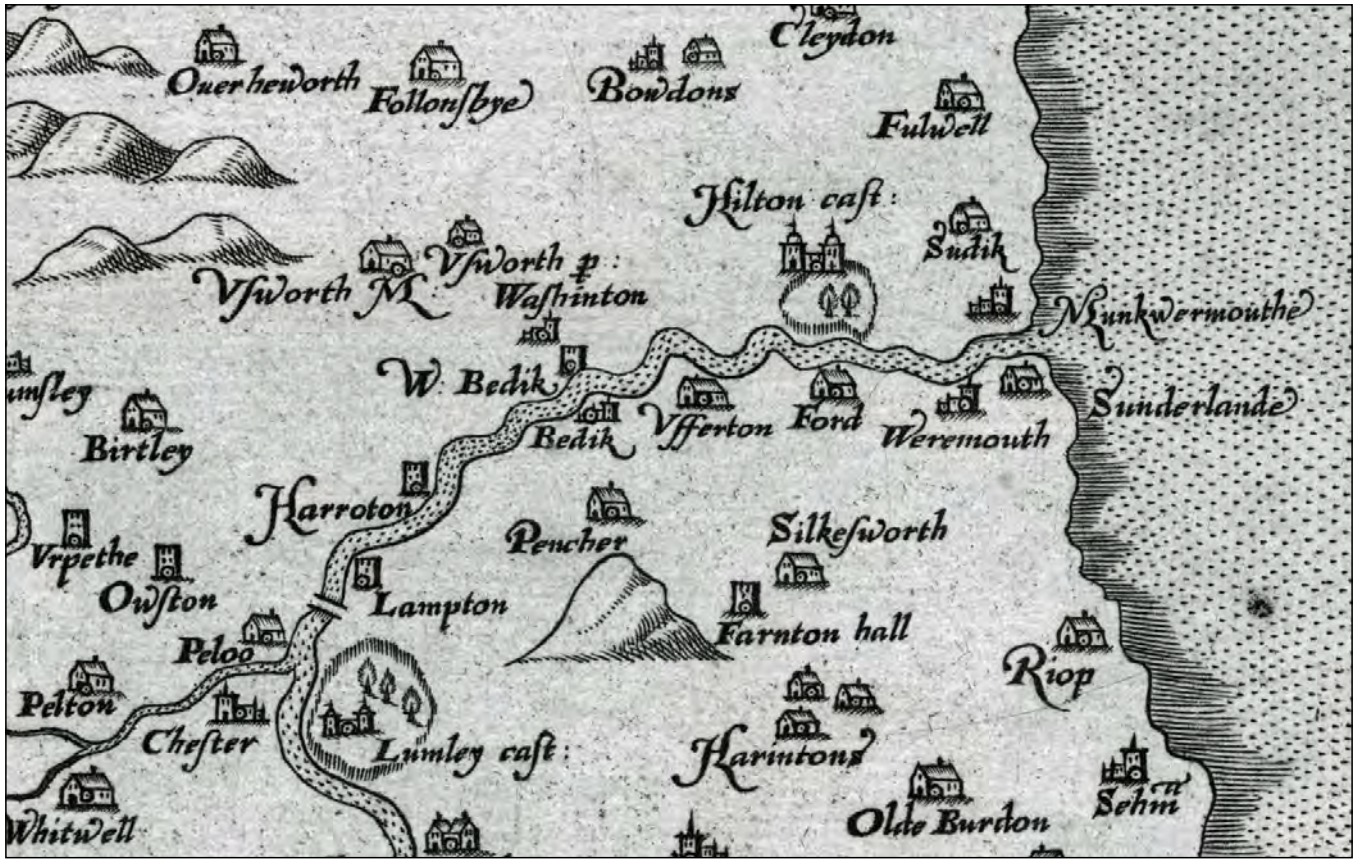
Guided walks around Bishopwearmouth village and its environs to examine historic building, and the geology of local building materials was undertaken, were conducted by historic buildings expert Peter Ryder and geologist Ian Kille. Ian also led a study trip along the coast examining geological sites such as quarries and cliff faces.

A number of talks were given to the Bishopwearmouth Atlas Study Group by the specialists involved in the project on themes such as Using Historic Documentary Sources, Investigating Historic Landscapes and Studying Village Plans (all Alan Rushworth), Studying Historic Buildings (Peter Ryder & Richard Carlton) and Oral History Recording Training (Richard Carlton). Visits to the Tyne & Wear Historic Environment Record, Tyne & Wear Archives, Sunderland Antiquarian Society archives and Sunderland Central Library Local Studies Section were also organised.

A programme of oral recording was also initiated, with advice and instruction from Richard Carlton. Through structured enquiry and conversation with long-standing residents, this is intended to preserve a record of key happenings, past livelihoods and a wealth of other recollections of life in the community during the 20th century. Four interviews were conducted by seven participants. Those interviewed comprised Irene Anne Franciosi Cox and Kathleen Ritchie, Pauline Gray and Jim Scrimger, Burton McBride, and Barry Moon and Jennifer Dunn. Summaries of the interviews are included in Appendix 2.



BISHOPWEARMOUTH THROUGH THE AGES:  
HISTORIC MAP FEATURE



3.1: Extract from Saxton's County Map of Durham c.1576, showing 'Weremouth'.



3.2: Extract from Speed's County Map of Durham c.1611, showing 'Weremonth'.





3.3: Extract from Morden's County Map of Durham c.1695, showing 'Weremouth'.

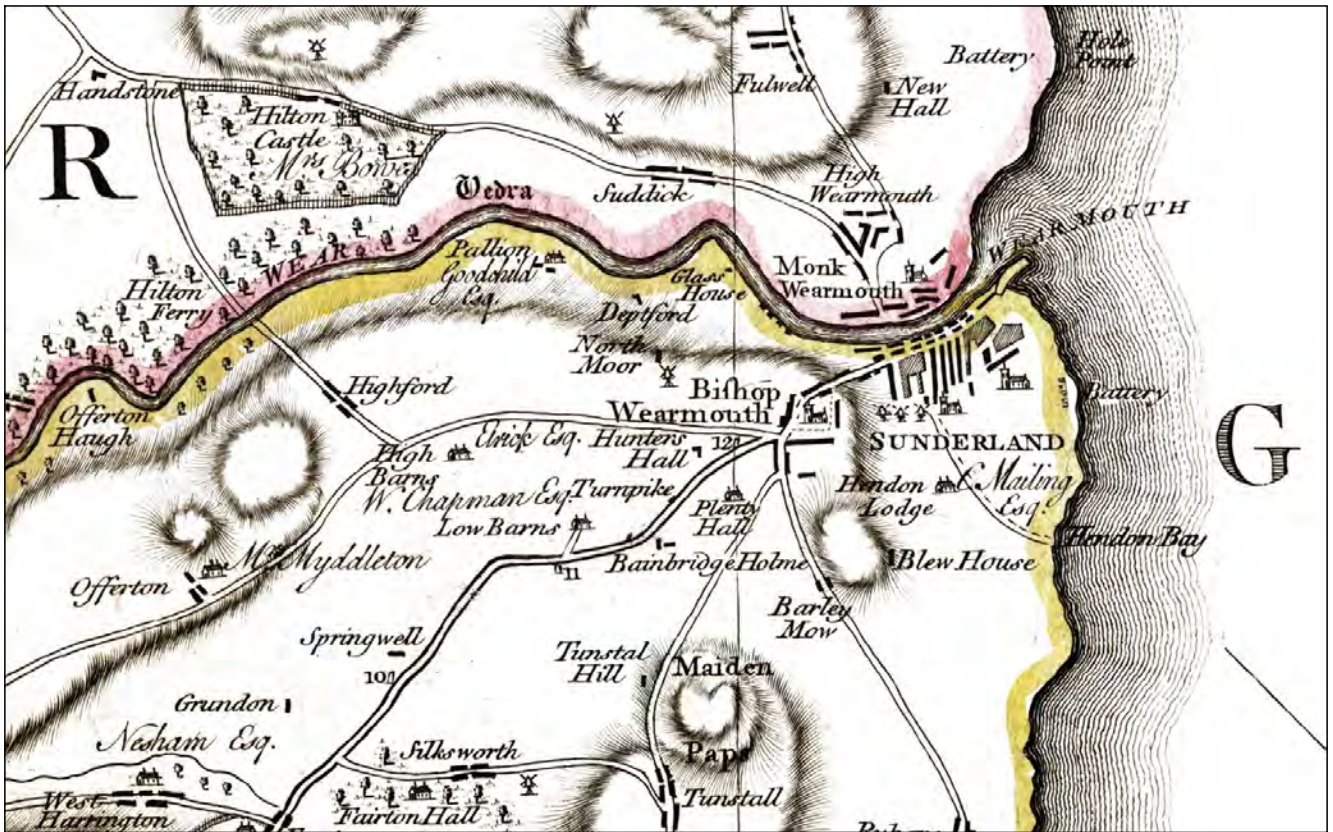


3.4: Extract from Maire's County Map of Durham c.1711, showing 'Wermouth'.



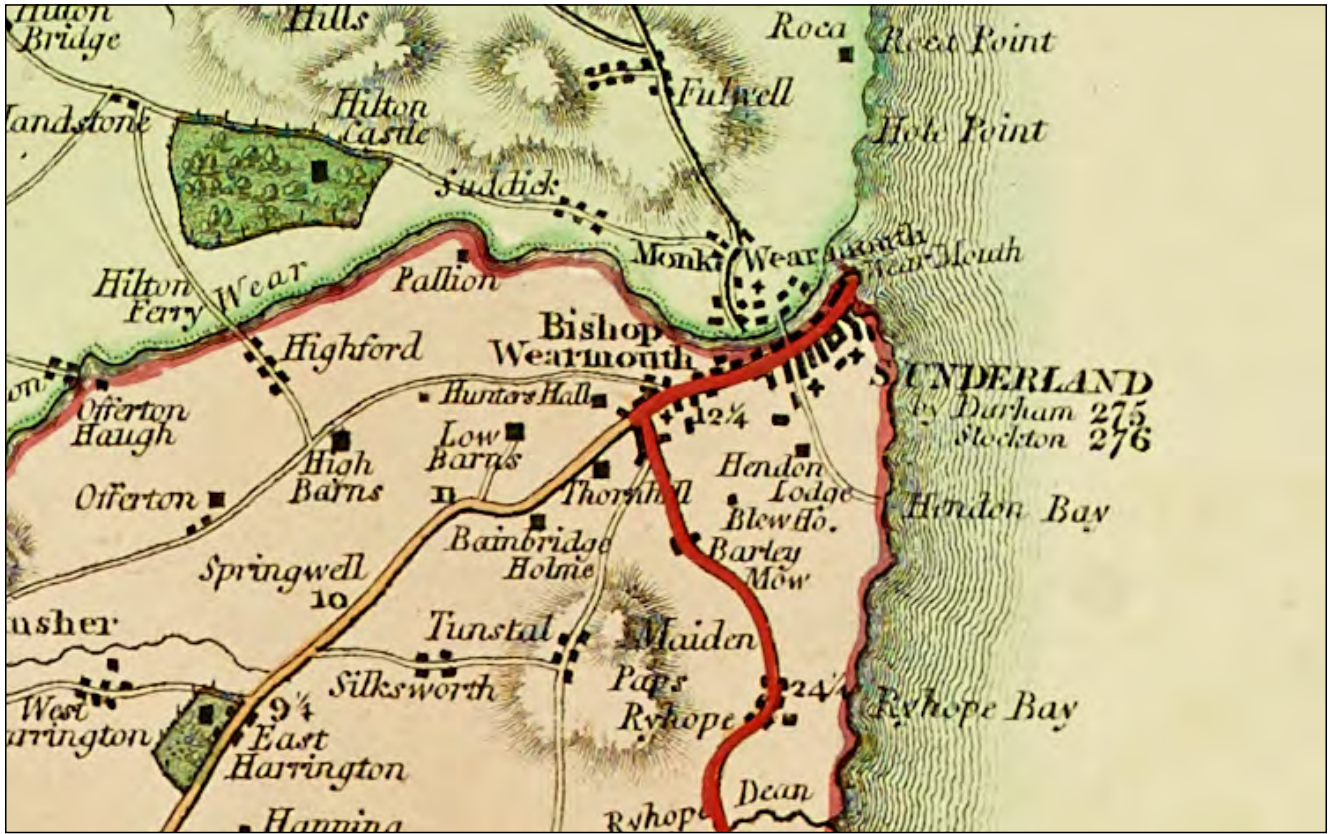


3.5: Extract from Kitchen's County Map of Durham c.1750, showing 'Bp. Weremouth'.



3.6: Extract from Armstrong's County Map of Durham c.1768, showing 'Bishop Wearmouth'.





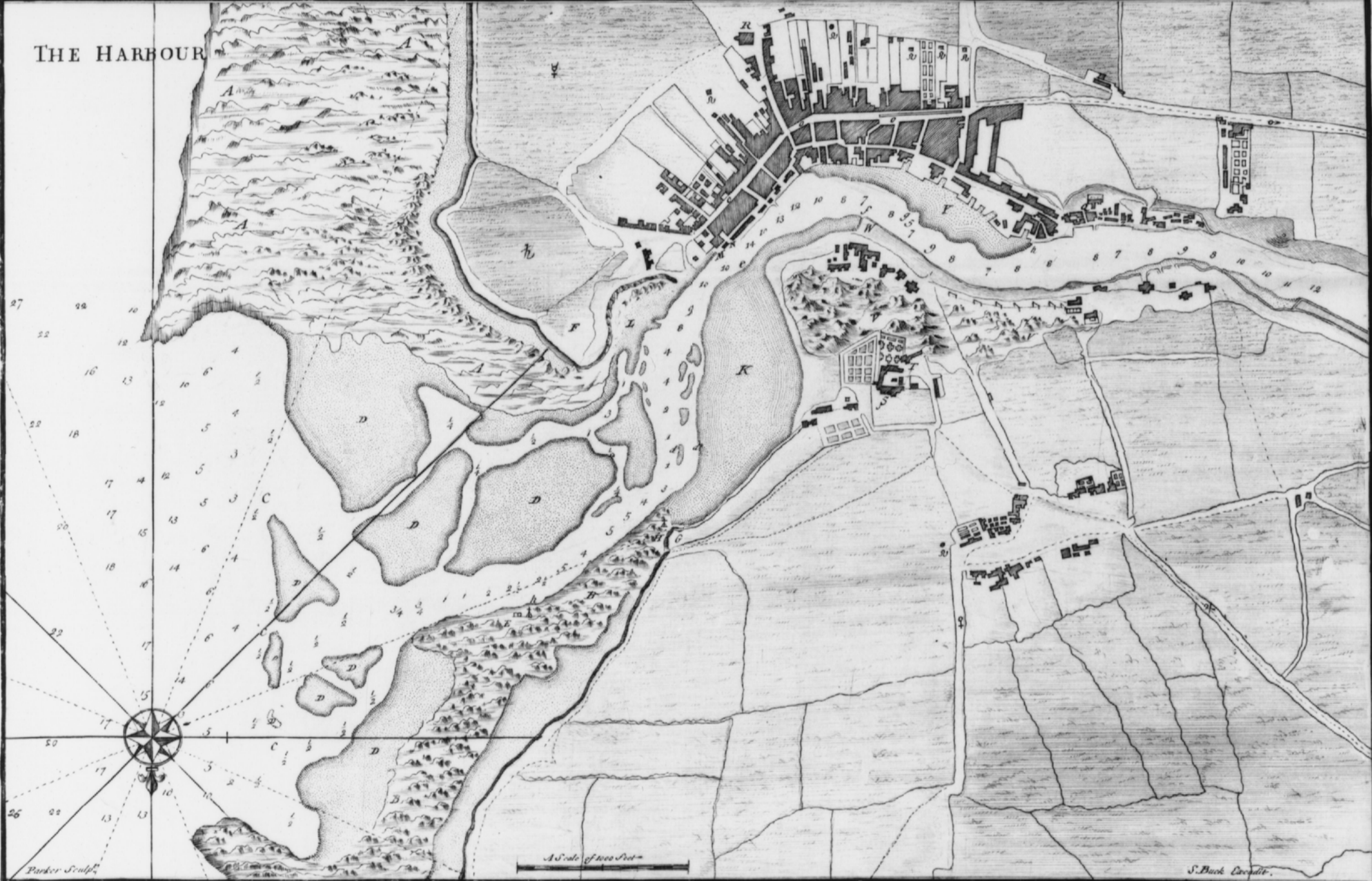
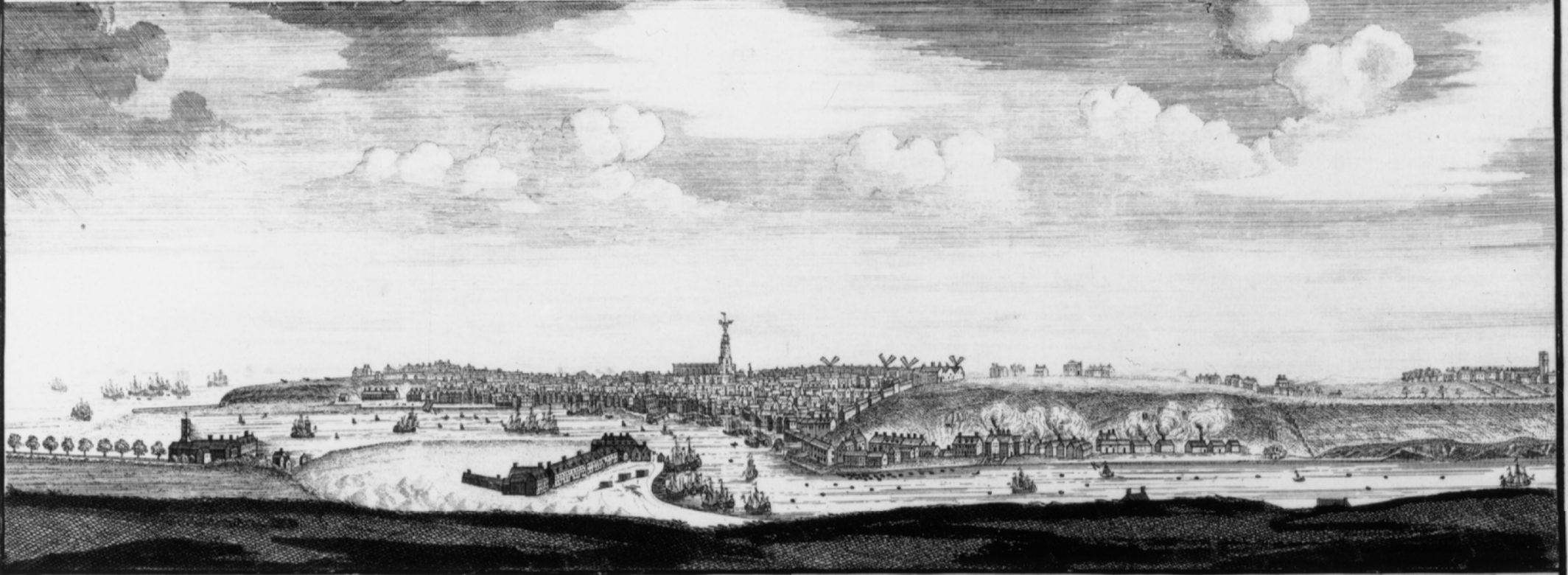
3.7: Extract from Smith's County Map of Durham c.1808.



3.8: Extract from Greenwood's County Map of Durham c.1820.



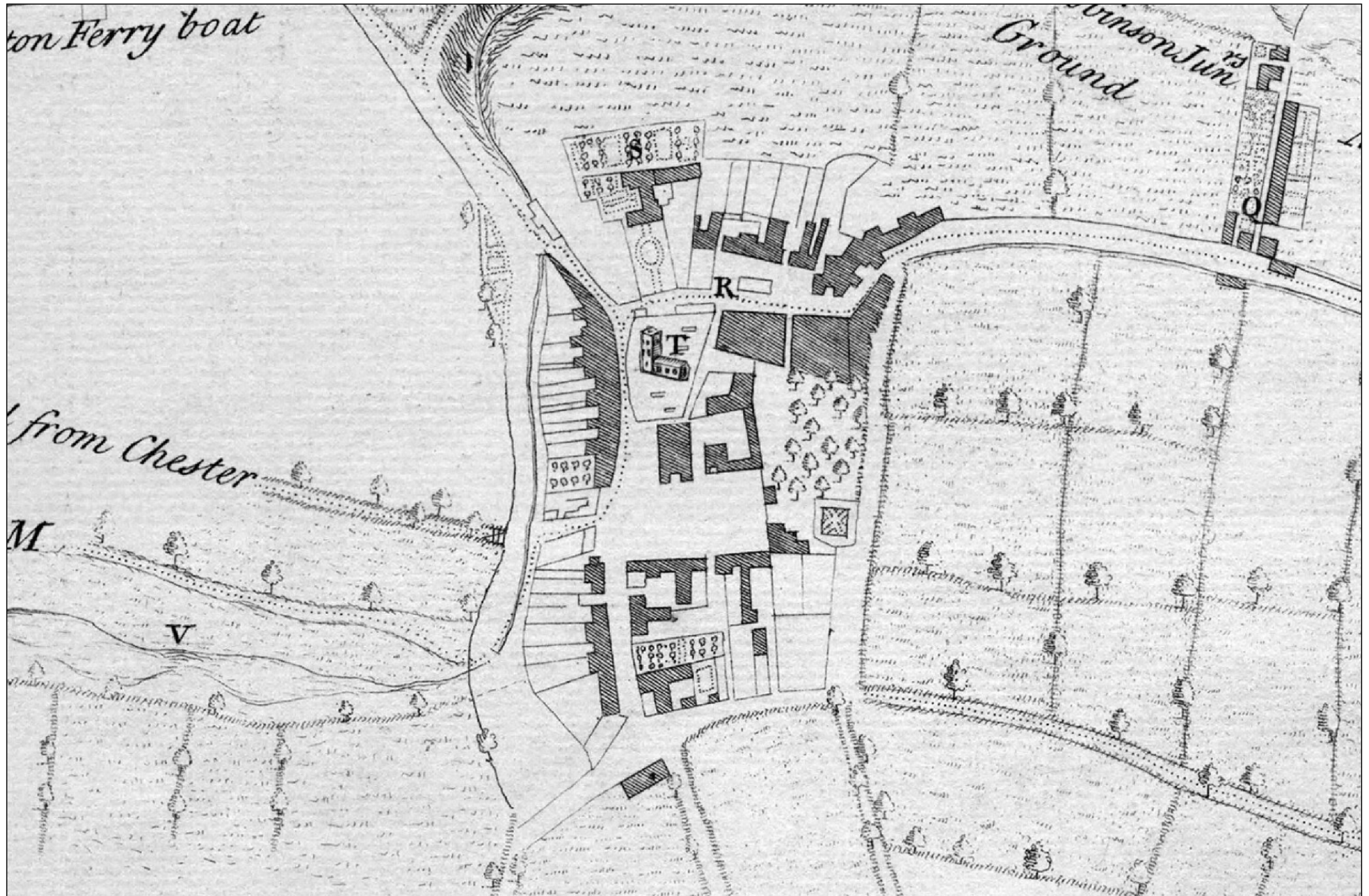
*THE PERSPECTIVE & ICHNOGRAPHY of the TOWN of SUNDERLAND in<sup>e</sup> BISHOP<sup>k</sup> of DURHAM.*



REFERENCES.				EXPLANATION.	
A. The South Rocks	I. The Still	R. Sunderland Church	5 The Road to Durham	1	Observe, that the Rocks & Sands &c. are represented in this Plan as they appear to be at the lowest Tide on a common Spring.
B. The North Rocks	K. The Ham Sand	S. Monk Woremouth Chh.	4 The Road to Newcastle	2	Side; & Numeric figures 1 to 25 &c. Express the several depths of Water in the Channels in fathoms.
C. The Bar	L. The Coble landing	T. Monk Woremouth Hall	3 The Road to Shields	3	That the Compass of this Plan corresponds with a Magnetic Meridian as at the time this Survey was made by a good Compass was found to have Westerly Variation 12. 45.
D. The Bar Sands	M. The Custom house key	V. Bully's Ground	2 The Town Meet	4	That following Levels or differences of height compared to the Horizon of y <sup>e</sup> Bar in foot & Inches & Decimal parts of Inches
E. The East Beacon	N. The low ferry Boat landing	W. The point of the North key	1 The Warren	5	
F. The South Point	O. The High Street	X. Ludys Hole	2 Corn Windmills	6	
G. The North Point	P. The low Street	Y. The Pin Sand	3 Carl of Scarboroughs Cove key	7	
H. The West Beacon	Q. The Glass Hoyle	Z. The Salt Panns	4 Part of Mr. Bryans West key	8	

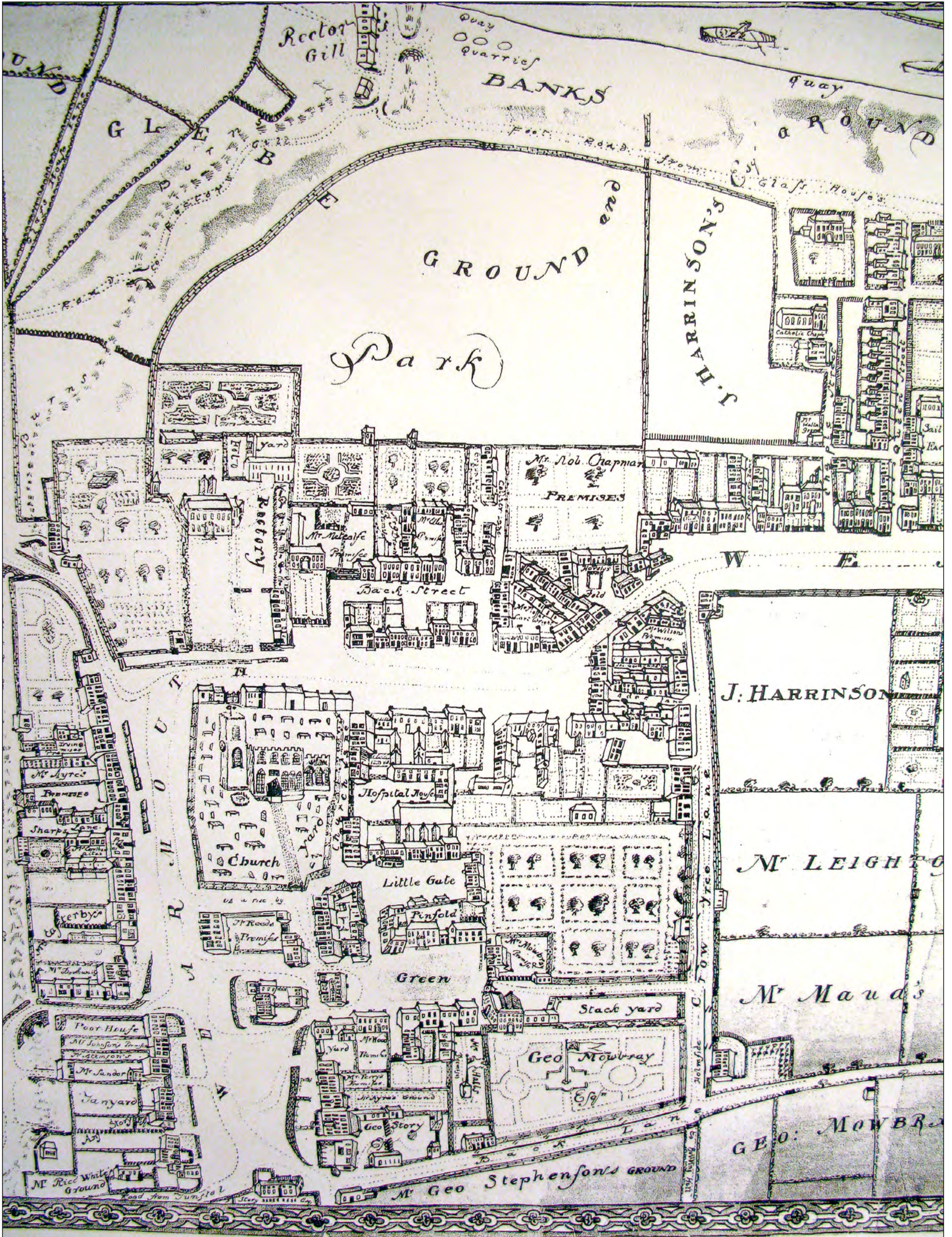
3.9: Buck's Prospect of Sunderland c.1720.

3.10: BURLEIGH & THOMPSON'S RIVER PLAN  
c. 1737, EXTRACT SHOWING BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE





3.11 RAIN'S 'EYE PLAN OF SUNDERLAND AND BISHOP WEARMOUTH' c.1785-90, EXTRACT SHOWING BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE

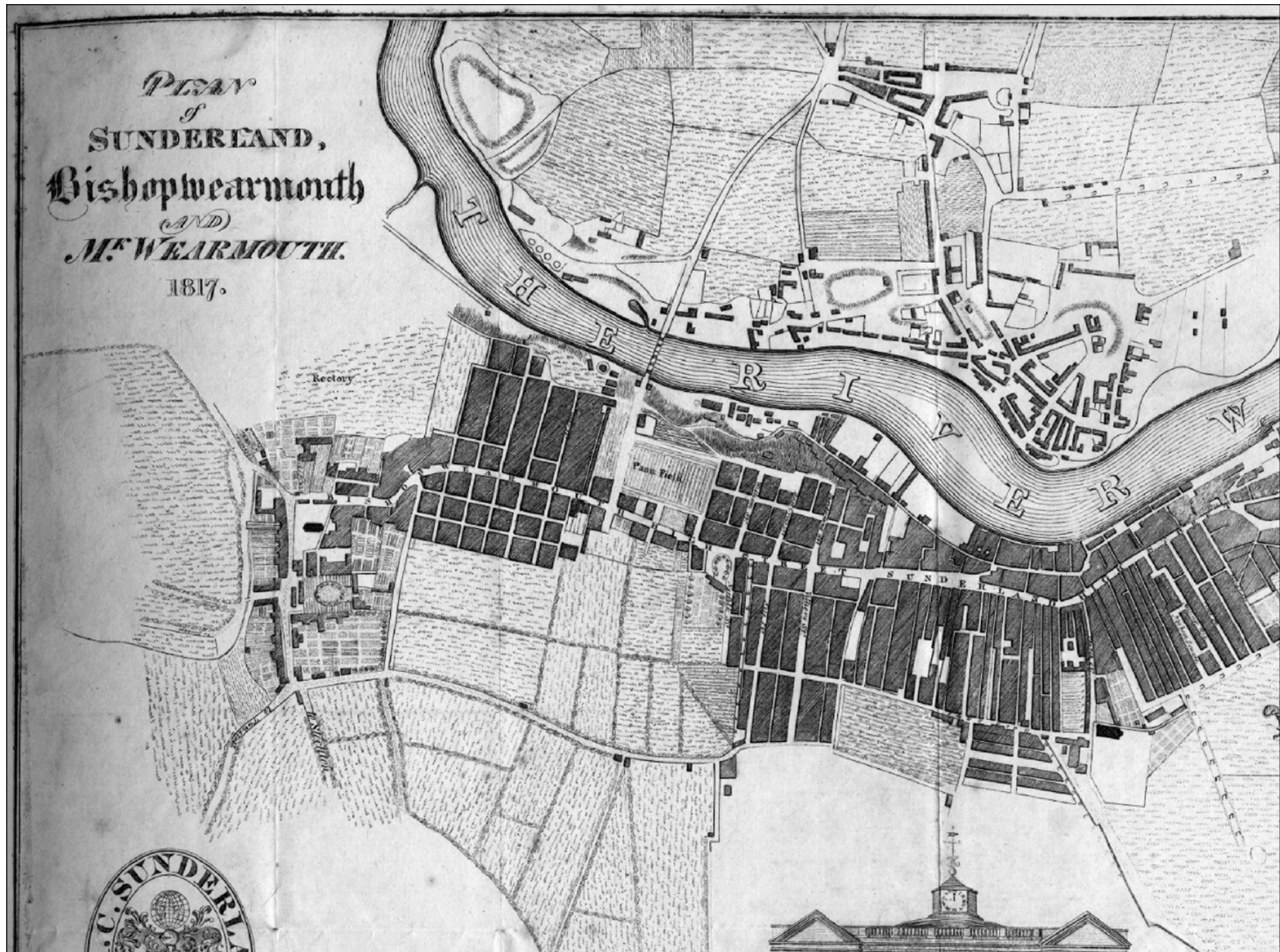




3.12: MAP OF JOHN NESHAM'S NEWBOTTLE TO SUNDERLAND RAILWAY  
 C. 1817, EXTRACT SHOWING BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE SOUTH OF THE NEWLY ERECTED STAITHES  
 ON THE RIVER WEAR AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE RAILWAY (TWCMS: 2011.3209)

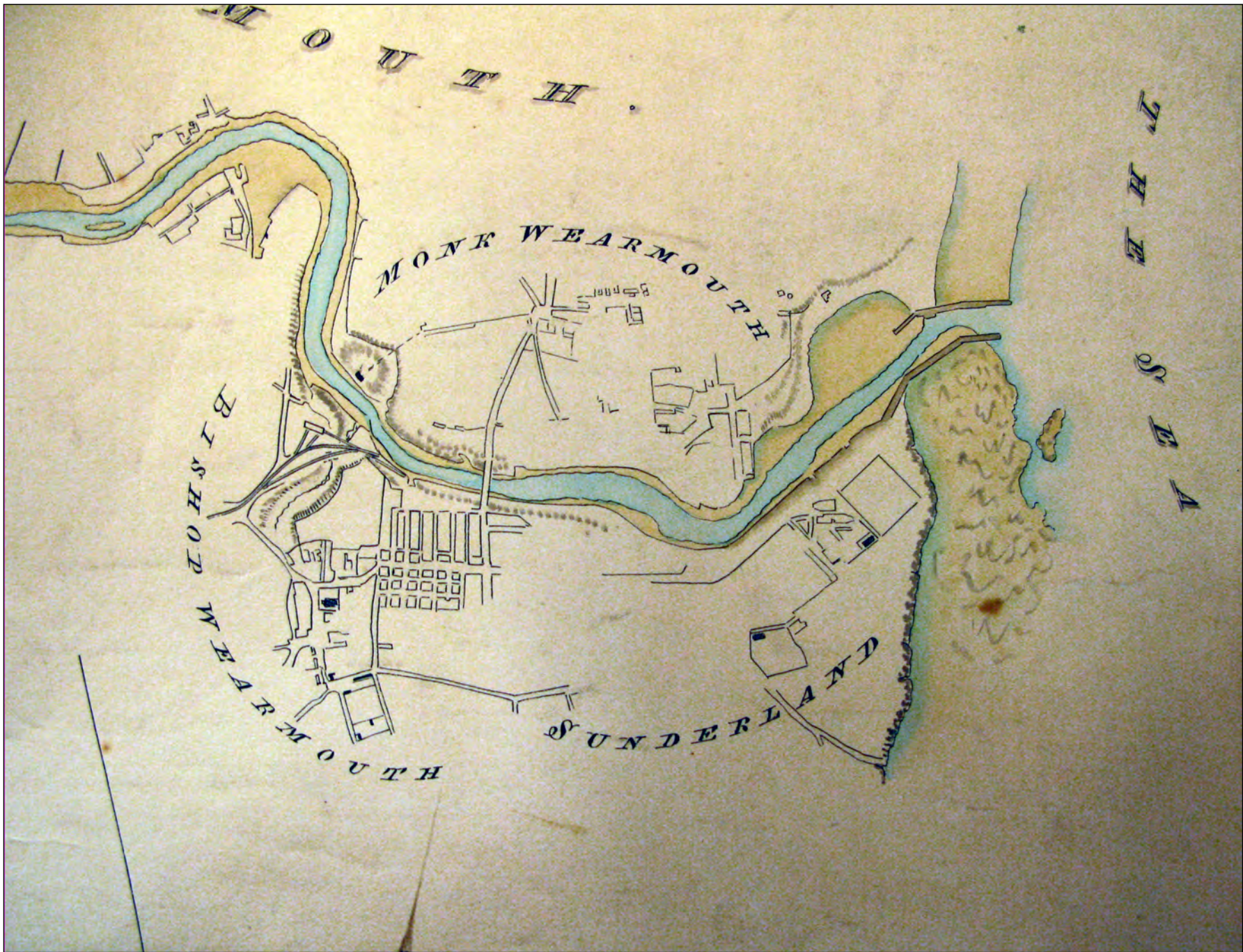






3.13: Extract from Thomas Robson's Plan of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth and M[on]k Wearmouth c.1817.





3.14: Extract from the Houghton Parish Map c.1823-1847, showing Monkwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland.

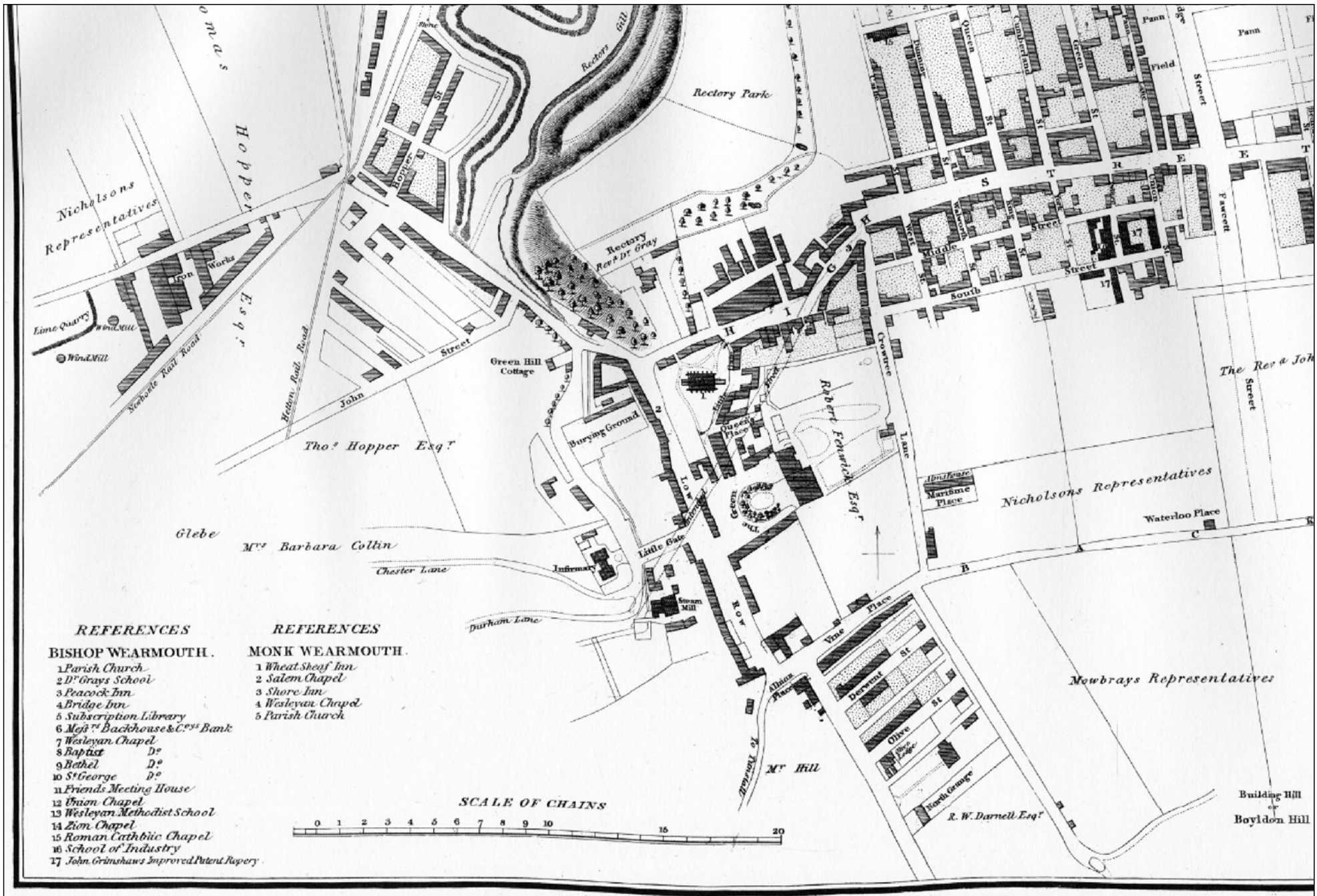




3.15: Extract from Rennie's Map and Survey of the River Wear c.1826, showing Bishopwearmouth.



3.16: WOOD'S PLAN OF THE TOWNS OF SUNDERLAND, BISHOP WEARMOUTH & MONKWEARMOUTH  
 c. 1826, EXTRACT SHOWING BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE







3.17: Extract from Robson's 'A correct plan of the harbour and towns of Sunderland, B[isho]p. Wearmouth and M[on]k Wearmouth' c.1827.





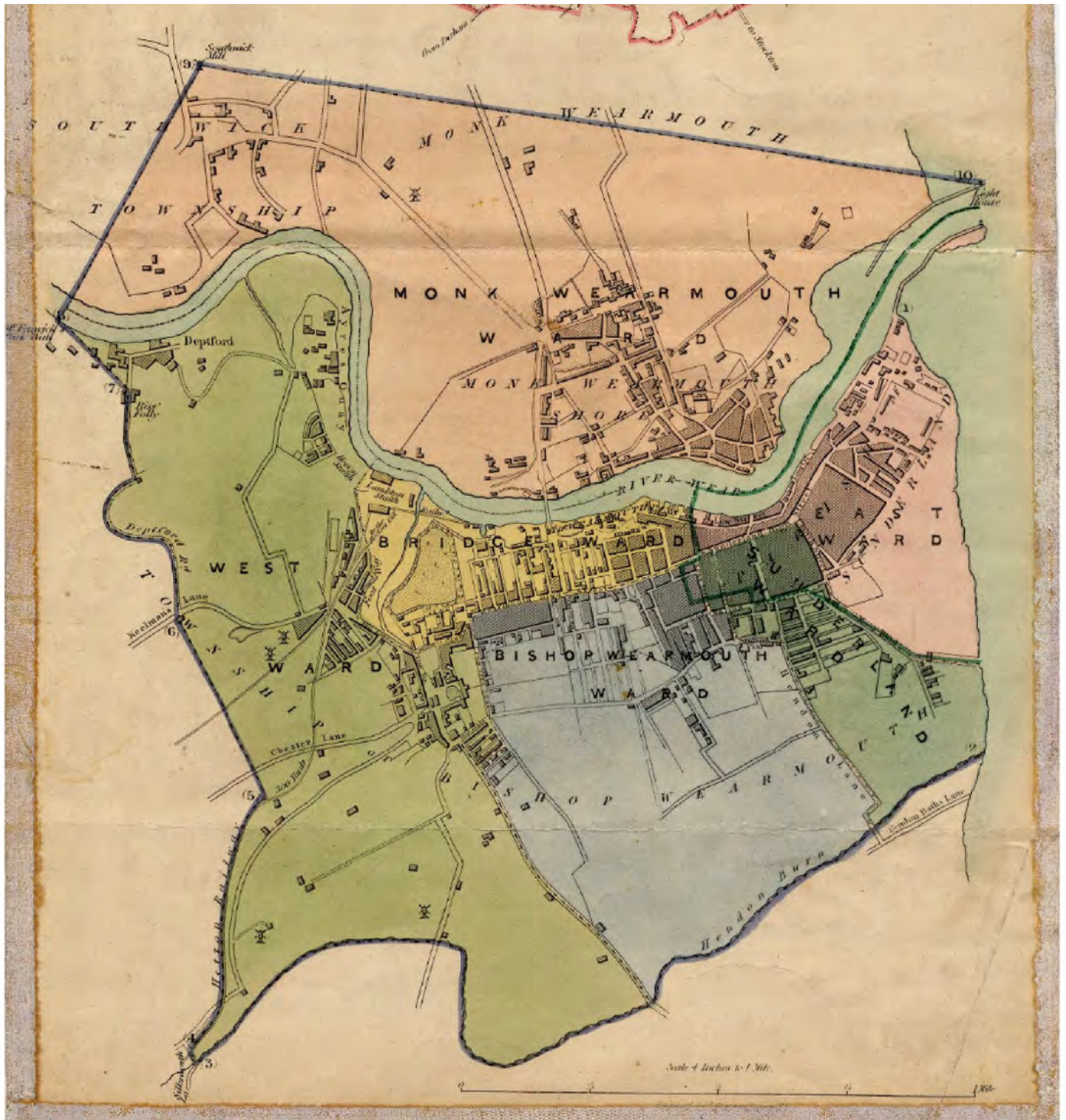
3.18: Extract from Robson's 'Plan of the parishes of Bishop Wearmouth and Sunderland in the county of Durham', c.1831.





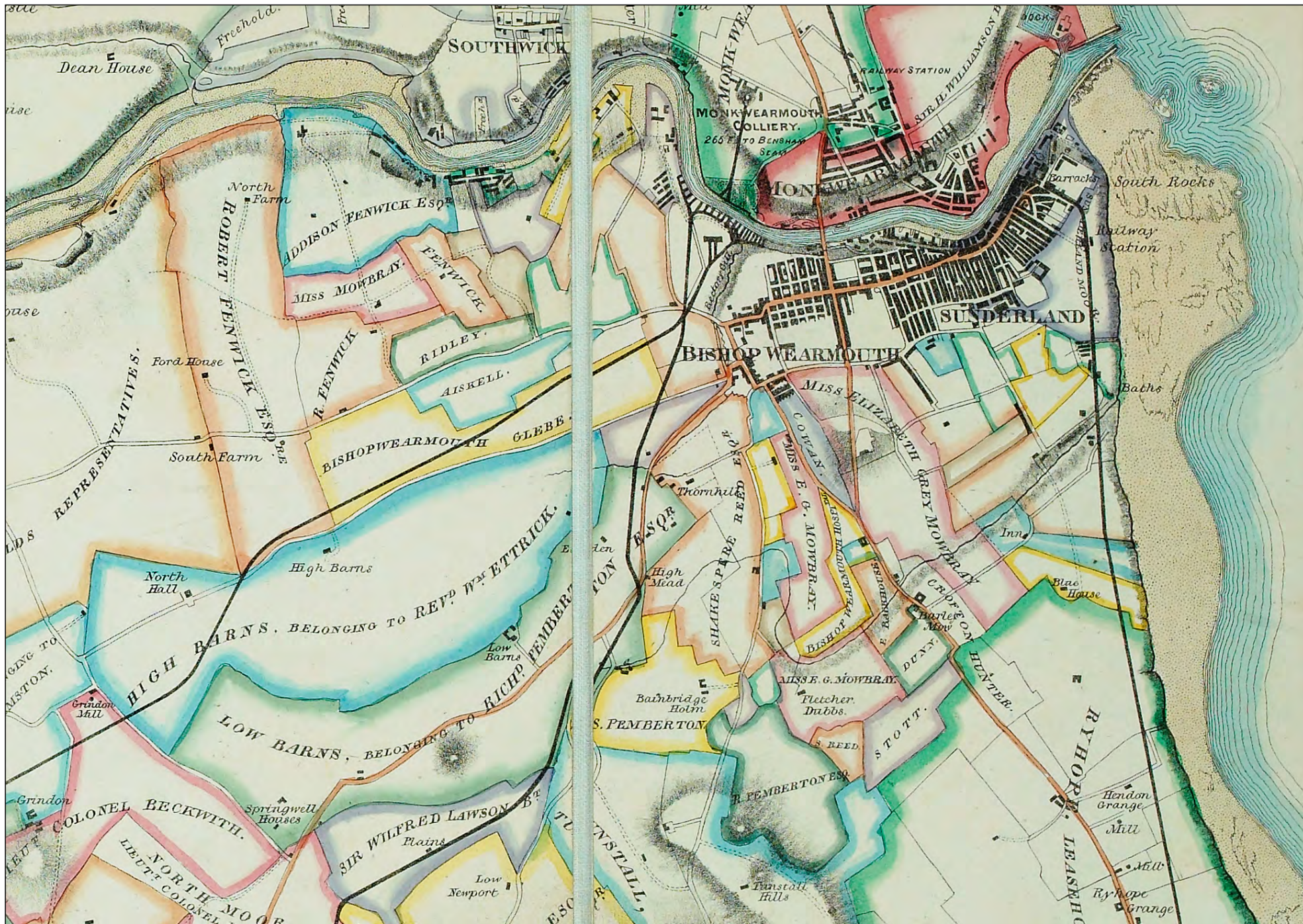
3.19: Creighton's Map of Sunderland, c.1835.





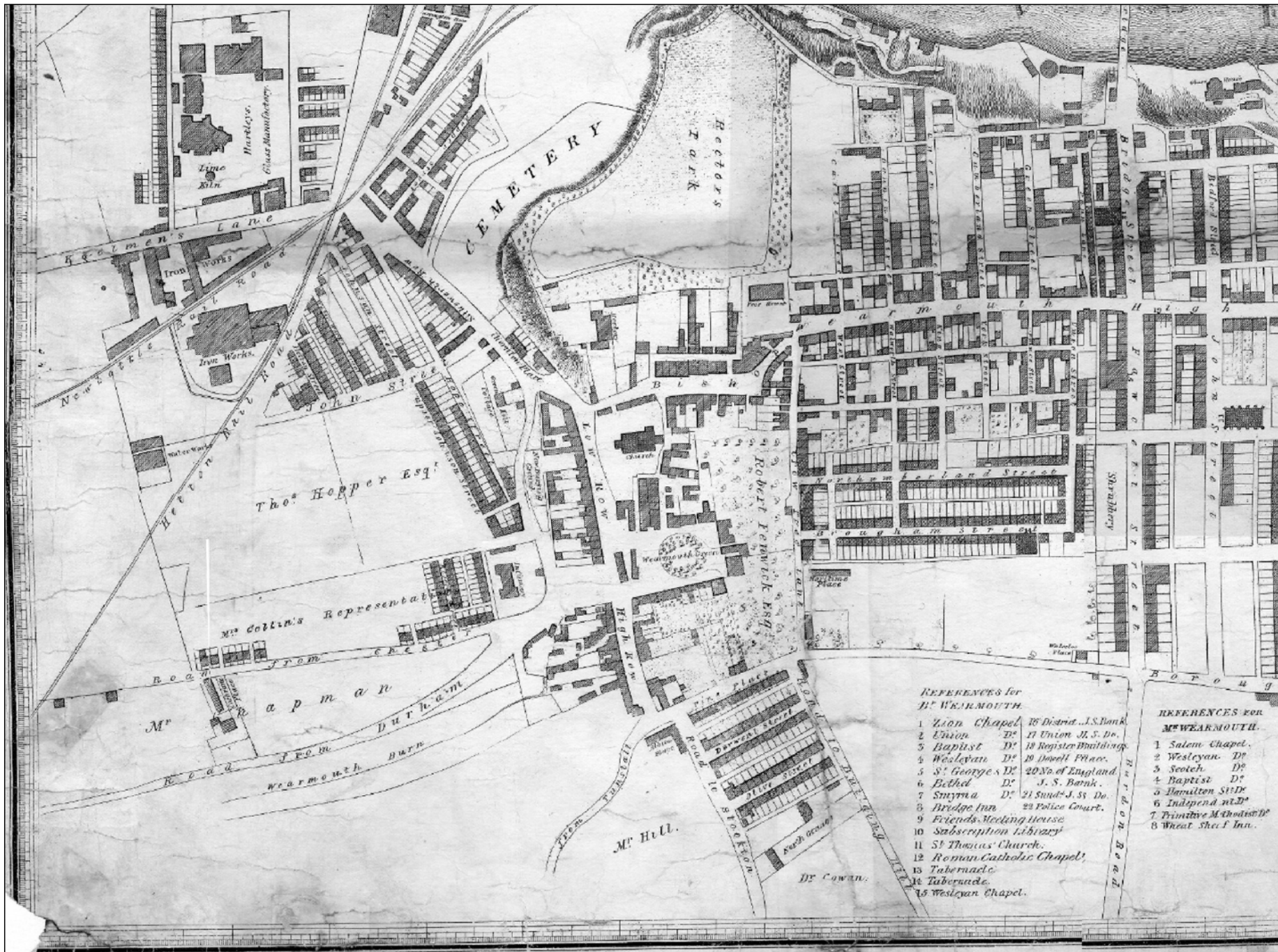
3.20: Dawson's Map of Sunderland, c.1836.





3.21: Extract from J T W Bell's Map of the Great Northern Coalfield Tyne & Wear District, 1843, showing patterns of land ownership in Bishopwearmouth Township. 49





3.22: Extract from the c.1844 'Plan of the Harbour and Towns Sunderland B[isho]p. Wearmouth and M[on]k. Wearmouth'.









**3.24:** Extract from the Bishopwearmouth Tithe Map c.1846, showing details of the historic village-core.  
(Ref: DUL-ASC DDR/EA/TTH/1/20)









3.26: Extract from Meek & Morgan's map of Sunderland, c.1851.



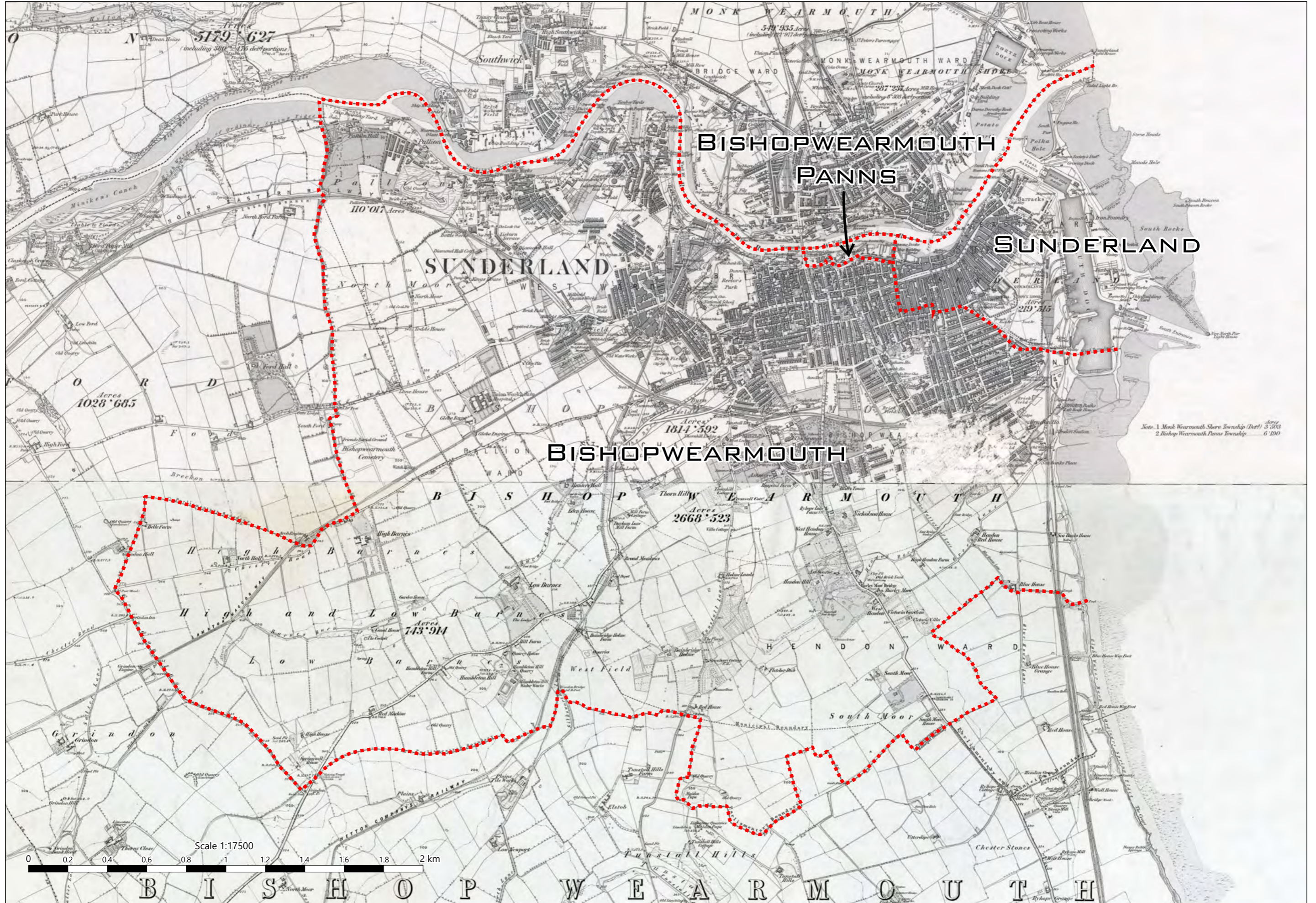


3.27: Lithograph of a 'Birds-eye view of Sunderland', c.1857, artist unknown. Extract showing Bishopwearmouth village.



# 3.29: 6" FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN C.1862

EXTRACT SHOWING BISHOPWEARMOUTH TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY (RED) IN RELATION TO VILLAGE-CORE (BLUE)



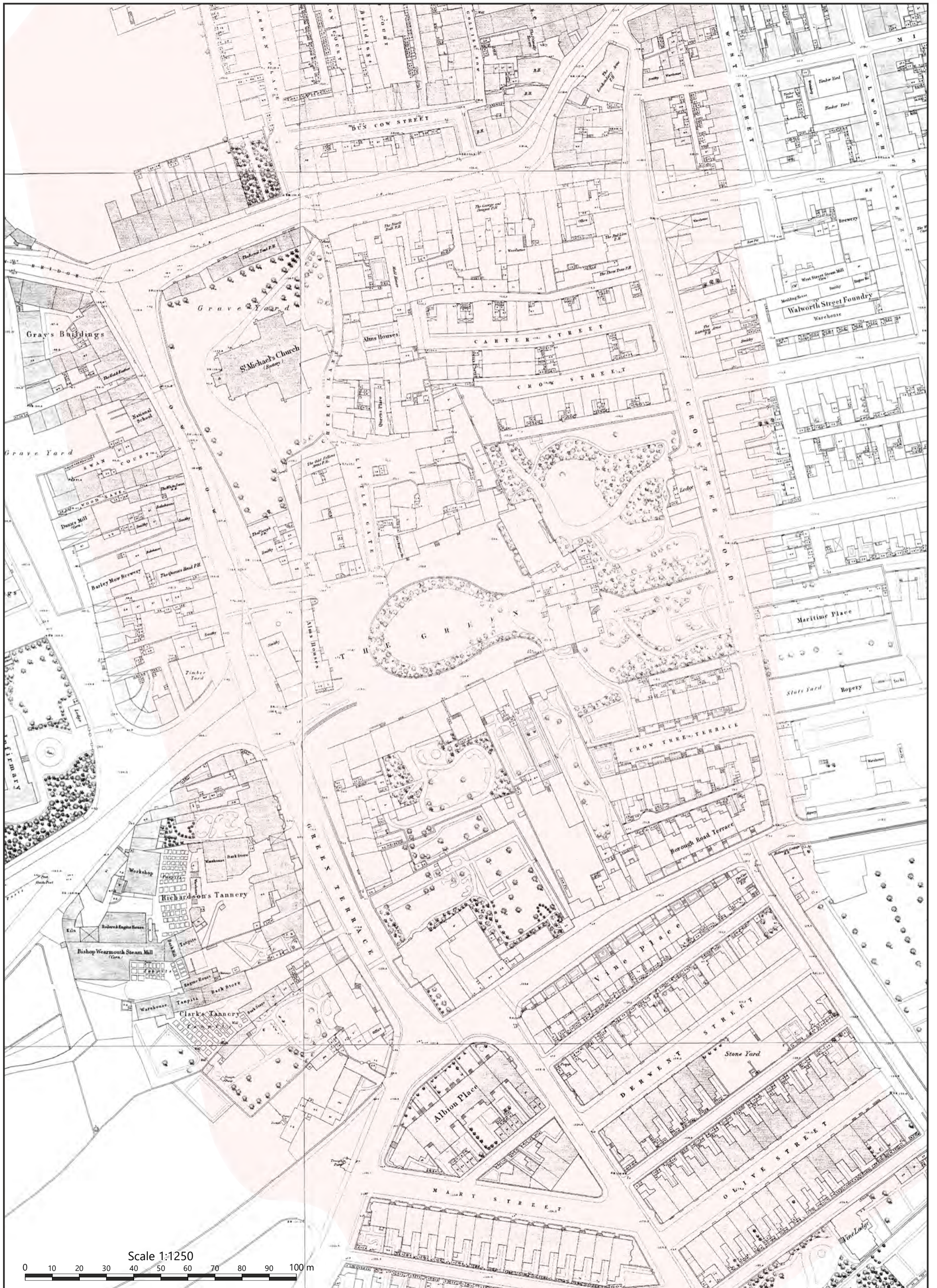




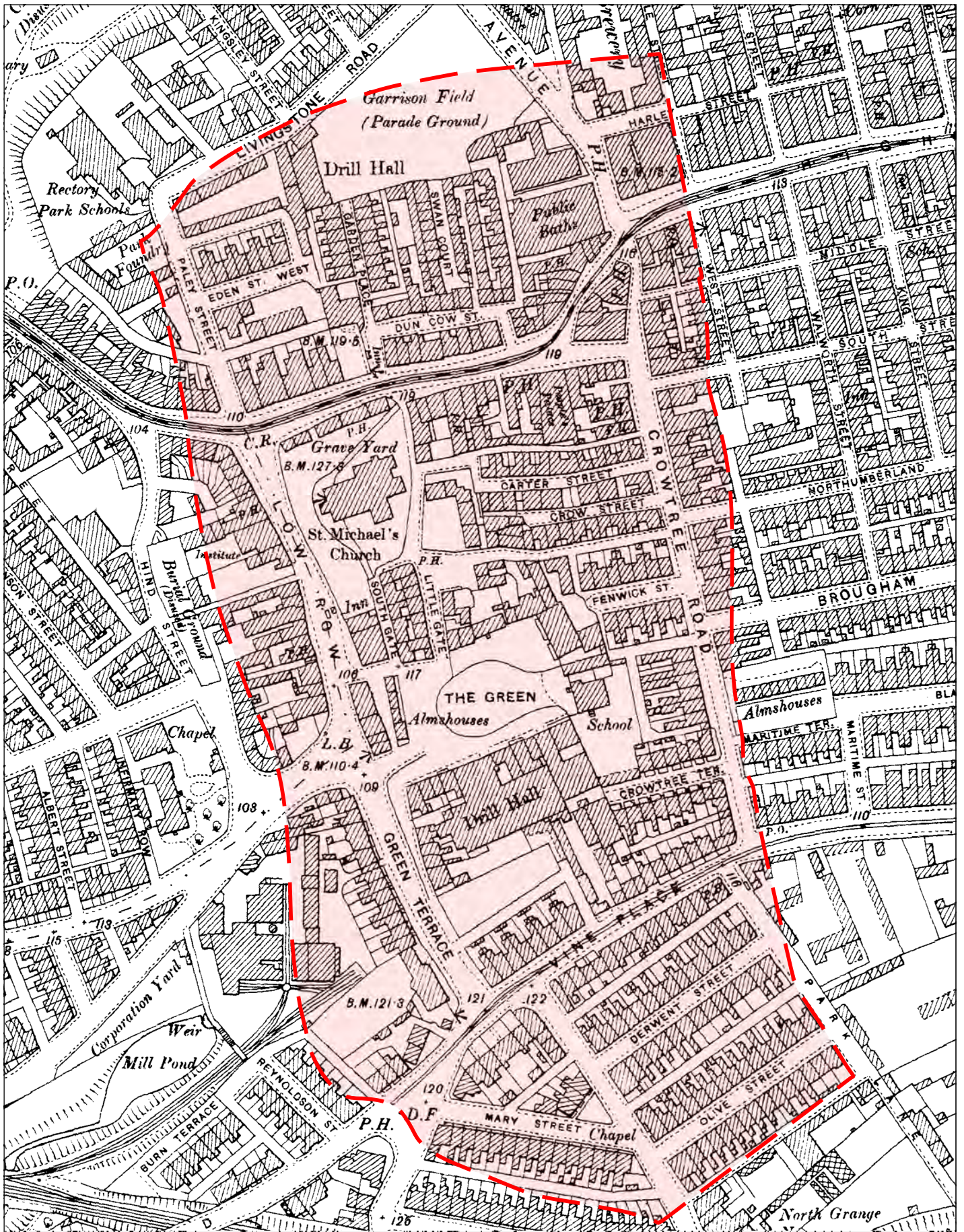
3.28: Sunderland Parishes Map, c.1883.



3.30: EXTRACT FROM THE FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY TOWN PLAN OF SUNDERLAND C.1858, SHOWING BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE CORE (HIGHLIGHTED IN RED)







Scale 1:2500



3.31: Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan c.1897, showing central Bishopwearmouth. The Village Atlas core study-area is highlighted in red.





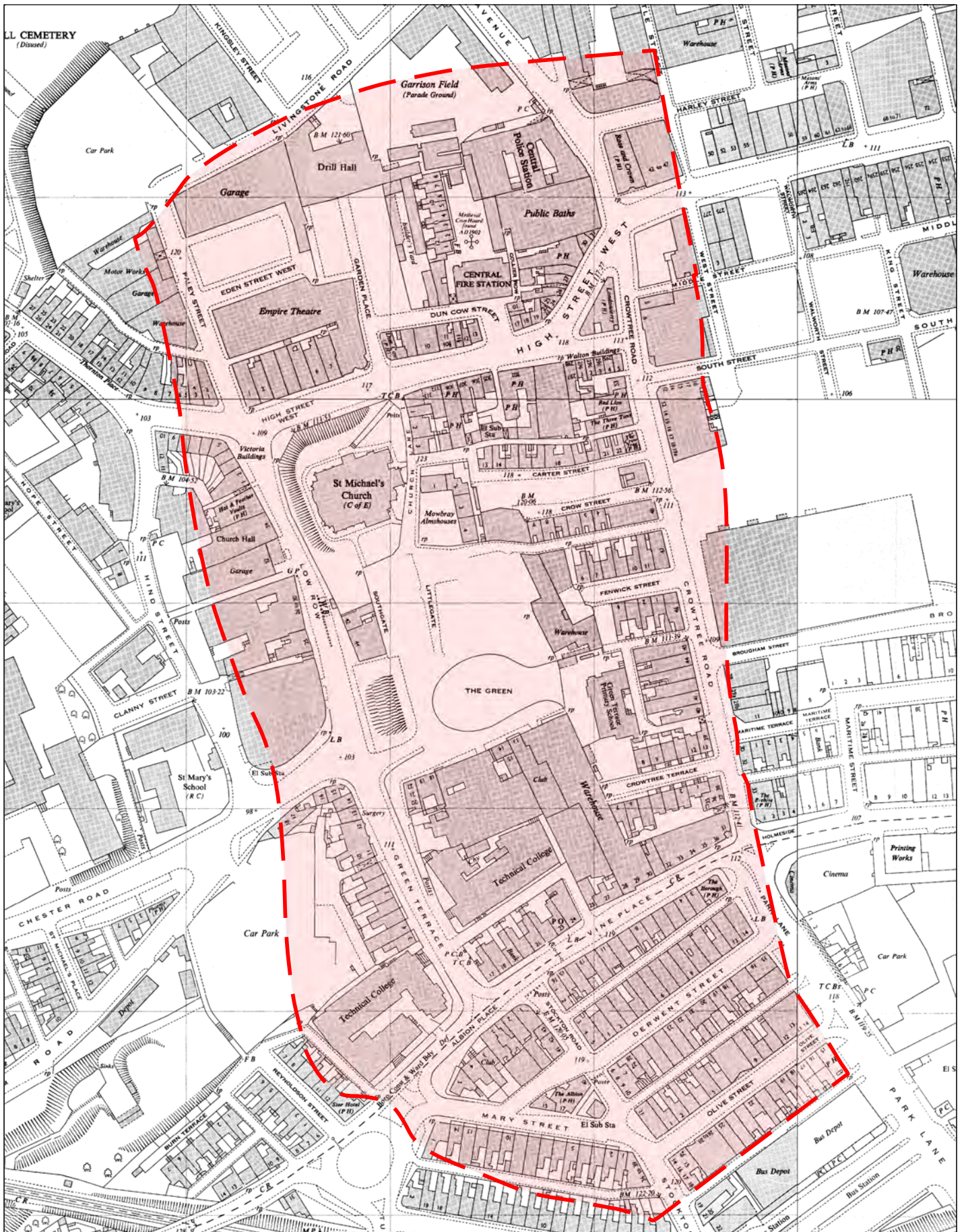
Scale 1:2500  
 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 m

3.32: Extract from the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan c.1919, showing central Bishopwearmouth. The Village Atlas core study-area is highlighted in red.









Scale 1:2500



3.34: Extract from the c.1968 Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, showing central Bishopwearmouth. The Village Atlas core study-area is highlighted in red.



## 4. BISHOPWEARMOUTH GEOLOGY AND BUILDING MATERIALS

### 4.1 Introduction

In the introduction to Gillian Cookson's book, *Sunderland: Building a City*, she talks of the influences on the city's development as follows: "Sunderland's uniqueness was born in the extraordinary topography of a dramatic river gorge and the sandy expanses of a harbour mouth, in the promise of valuable local minerals and in the ambiguous role of the Wear, dividing but also uniting".

In this chapter the natural processes which created this extraordinary topography, the river gorge and its delta and the fabulous richness of geological resource which underly it will be explored. The sequence of events over hundreds of millennia during which these rocks formed and the carving of this landscape will be mapped out and some of the best locations to explore the geology identified. After introducing the geology, the way in which these local geological resources, as well as those from further afield, have been used to create the built environment of Bishopwearmouth will be explored.

Before heading off on this narrative journey, there is one element of the Bishopwearmouth geodiversity which stands out and deserves a starring role for its local significance and remarkable pre-history. Of all the stones which are used within the generations of construction in Bishopwearmouth, the extraordinary textures found within the Concretionary Limestone is the most beautiful. This stone was available in the immediate vicinity of Bishopwearmouth and whilst it is not structurally the best building material it is unique, and its incorporation within boundary walls is a crucial element of the areas character. In addition, the stone has a fascinating origin which is both cataclysmic and mysterious and which makes an exploration of the geodiversity of Bishopwearmouth a particularly rewarding task.



Figure 4.1: Concretionary Limestone in the boundary wall of the Minster

The Concretionary Limestone also acts as a marker for the relationship between the human development of Bishopwearmouth and the rocks which lie beneath it and the landscape within which it was built. The Concretionary Limestone is the most local stone albeit with only small exposures remaining within the boundaries of Bishopwearmouth. It is also the most conspicuous of the

geological materials used in the earliest constructions, most notably medieval and post-medieval boundary walls. As the years go by the history of Bishopwearmouth can be seen mapped out in the stones used within the walls and buildings of Bishopwearmouth. The succession of major industries which create the wealth of the area grow and decline, the transport routes, cost of extraction and demand for different and better-quality material changes. This is particularly marked as the mining and quarrying industries open up sources of better quality of sandstones from Carboniferous rock



sequences which are still relatively near to Sunderland. Into the modern era some developments respond to the wonderful diversity of geological material, which access to global transport gives. Sadly, other developments show a loss of character, a geographical blandness caused by using widely available building materials which no longer reflect the character of this area.

Through all this, the last remains of old boundary walls made of the concretionary limestone are threaded through Bishopwearmouth like a partially culverted river. They remind us of its connection to the landscape and give historic lines of beauty between its many fine buildings.

## 4.2 The Geological History of the Bishopwearmouth Area

The landscape around Bishopwearmouth is of low hills cut sharply by the river gorge of the River Wear and bounded to the east by the low cliffs and beaches which edge the North Sea. The shape and form of the hills is variable and speaks of a long and complex history in which rock layers, varied in their lithology and durability, have been uplifted and downwarped, folded and faulted several times. Erosion has also played a major part both in the ancient and recent cycles of uplift. The latest cycle of erosion by ice and then rivers has carved out the current shape of the land surface.

The composition of the natural landscape can be divided into two parts: the sequence of hard rock, from which much of the areas valuable raw materials are derived, and a covering of unconsolidated clays, sands and gravels as well as soil. One of the features of the landscape of northern Britain is a consequence of our geologically recent, glacial past. During the last glaciation which lasted between about 28 000 and 14 000 years ago, much of the north of Britain was covered in ice. When it melted, it left behind huge amounts of rock debris in the form of unconsolidated glacial tills which draped over large amounts of the landscape and was partially reworked by rivers. This drift, as it is generically known, is an important element of the landscape and is one of the reasons, along with the development of soils and plant cover and man-made constructions, that the underlying hard-rock geology is very often obscured.

The story of the geology and landscape of Bishopwearmouth will therefore be split into three parts. The first will attempt to uncover the layers of hard rock and follow the way in which they were first laid down and the context in which that happened. The second part will consider the events that occurred after the rocks were laid down and the occasionally exuberant processes which affected the content of the hard rock layers. Finally, the impact of ice and rivers will be considered and how they acted on the modified rock layers to form the current landscape.

## 4.3 The Solid Geology

The solid geology exposed in and around Bishopwearmouth are from two major geological periods, the Carboniferous and the Permian. The solid rocks which underpin the landscape of the area range in time between the later part of the Carboniferous period at about 320 million years ago, through to the middle of the Permian period at about 280 million years ago. There are two rocks that exemplify each period, the coal from the Carboniferous and the Concretionary Limestone from the Permian, each of which encapsulate something of their time and of their use. This seems like a good place to start before exploring the Permian and Carboniferous rocks of the area in more detail.



The first is coal on which the material wealth of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland is formed. It is a unique and highly important rock which requires specific conditions to form in. Whilst these conditions are not unique to this area, the coal's presence was vital to the social and economic development of

Figure 4.2: Small coal seam at Cocklawburn Beach



Bishopwearmouth. Coal is the major reason for the Carbon used in the name of the Carboniferous Period

The second is the Concretionary Limestone which is Permian in age. It doesn't have the economic significance of coal, but its outcrop is confined to Bishopwearmouth and the immediate area around. Its character, as has already been noted, is emblematic of the built environment in Bishopwearmouth.

Each of these rocks is characteristic of the significantly different conditions of their period, the coal of wet tropical swampland, and the limestone of sea in a hot arid climate.



Figure 4.3: Concretionary Limestone in the Minster boundary wall

#### 4.3.1 How the rocks are laid out

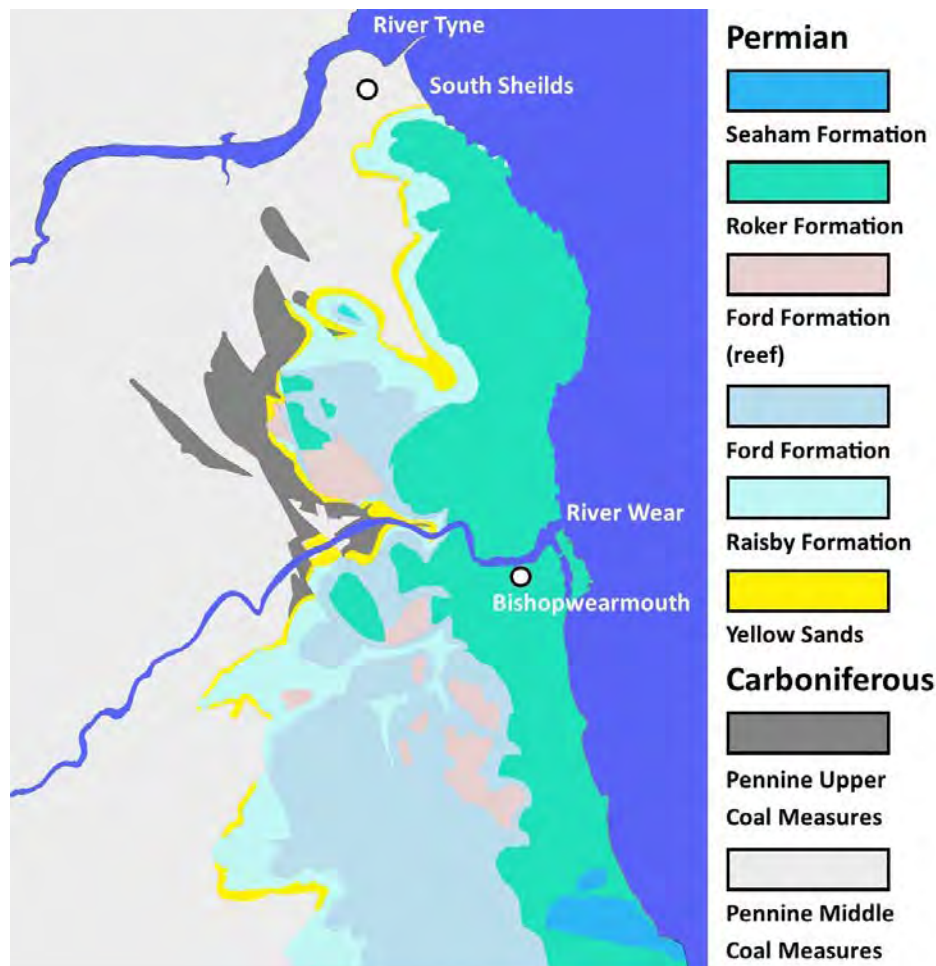


Figure 4.4: Geological map of the Sunderland area. Based on the BGS Geology of Britain

By examining the existing limited exposure of rock, information from boreholes and extrapolations based on other indicators such as the shape of the landscape, geological maps can be created. These maps provide a guide to how the underlying rocks are disposed, as if surface material has been stripped away.

What this geological mapping shows is that all the rocks that immediately underlie Bishopwearmouth are of Permian age.

These Permian rocks first crop out at South Shields and form a progressively widening strip which runs down to Hartlepool. Inland of this strip, rocks of Carboniferous age are exposed. The contact between the Carboniferous and Permian rocks is a sub-planar surface which dips gently to the east such that in general the thickness of Permian rocks increases towards the coast. The wedge shape of the Permian strata overlying the Carboniferous rocks means it is possible to dig through the Permian rocks and mine the Carboniferous rocks underneath.



#### **4.3.2 The Carboniferous – Sunderland’s wealth**

The Carboniferous strata from around Bishopwearmouth have been thoroughly exploited both at exposures outside of Sunderland (and then transported) and by digging down through the overlying Permian strata. The coal and ancillary materials (clay and stone) had such value that the subterranean part of Sunderland is now rich in mine workings which extend right out beyond the coast. Three of Sunderland’s most important collieries at Monkwearmouth, Ryhope and Silksworth are mines which were dug through the Permian strata. Other important collieries at Hylton and Boldon, however go directly into Carboniferous strata.

Coal was fundamental to the development of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland as a whole. Even the earliest industry, salt manufacture, which played an important role in starting the development of industrial prosperity in the 16th century, was reliant on coal. Coal also became an important export and was crucial to the exploitation of other natural resources, for example the production of lime and for firing pottery.

Coal is just one of the types of rock of the Carboniferous strata, which contain a wealth of different sandstones, limestones, shales and siltstones interbedded with the coals. This variety reflects the fascinating geological environment within which these sedimentary rocks were laid down.

##### **Setting the scene**

To understand the geography and tectonic setting in which the Carboniferous sequence of rocks were laid down it is helpful to step back further in time.

As with most geological history the explanatory power of the theory of plate tectonics is helpful here. The movement of rigid crustal plates around the surface of the earth is driven by convection in the earth’s mantle in turn caused by heat moving from the hot interior of the Earth. This movement means that we live on a dynamic earth with volcanic activity and earthquakes. The creation of new crust paired with plate subduction and collision, creates oceans as well as forming mountain ranges, and over approximately 100 million years recycles oceanic crust. By stepping back approximately 100 million years before the Carboniferous Period we can look at the mountain building and ocean formation that generated the Carboniferous geography. It is within this ancient geography that the areas’ rocks were laid down.

A few hundreds of millions of years before the beginning of the Carboniferous Period this area was located on the northern edge of a small continent called Avalonia. To the north was an ocean, the Iapetus Ocean. This ocean separated Avalonia from a major continental mass, Laurussia, which incorporated parts of North America, Greenland, Scandinavia and Scotland. This ocean progressively closed through the actions of plate tectonics, and eventually at the end of the Silurian Period Avalonia and Laurussia collided. This Caledonian Orogeny created a mountain range running through Scandinavia, the Highlands of Scotland to Greenland and North America. The foreland of this mountain-range from the Midland Valley of Scotland southwards including our area, was initially uplifted. During the Devonian period in the 50 million years or so after the continental collision, this land surface was progressively eroded. Towards the end of the Devonian the underlying crust started to stretch and subside. This caused the formation of a huge basin which began to fill with sediments. In the early Carboniferous the basin consisted of a series of troughs separated by high ground. As time went on the subsidence became more generalised so that by the time the Carboniferous coal measures are laid down there is a single sedimentary basin across the whole of Northern England. The evolution of this large sedimentary basin is significant in governing the way in which the Carboniferous rocks were laid down in the environs of Bishopwearmouth.



## The Carboniferous timeline

The Carboniferous of Britain has traditionally been divided into three main groups based on the predominant types of rock to be found in them, particularly in Yorkshire. First the Carboniferous Limestone, then the Millstone Grit and finally the Coal Measures. As with feet, yards and miles, these are familiar and sensible descriptions to an older generation of geologist. However, geology is not a uniquely British phenomenon and geologists are also interested in a more precise understanding of the time at which rocks were laid down. To enable this requires that Carboniferous sequences from across the world, and not just Yorkshire, are correlated with each other. It also means that there are now two different ways of describing rock units one based on time (chronostratigraphy) and one based on local rock types lithostratigraphy). The complete system is complex and is well described in (for example) the British Regional Guide to Northern England [Stone et al. 2010]. Around Bishopwearmouth only the Coal measures are exposed. These are now referred to as

the Pennine Coal Measure Group (lithostratigraphy), which follows on from the Yoredale Group (which broadly correlates with the Millstone Grit). In chronostratigraphic terms the Pennine Coal Measures Group is part of the Westphalian Stage. The Westphalian Stage is further subdivided into the Langsetian, Duckmantian and Bolsovian and Westphalian D of which only the first three sub-stages are exposed in the area.

Lithostratigraphy		Chronostratigraphy (European)		
Old	Current	Substage	Stage	Subsystem
Coal Measures	Pennine Coal Measures	Westphalian D	Westphalian	Silesian
		Bolsovian		
		Duckmantian		
		Langsetian		
Millstone Grits	Yoredale Group	Yeadonian	Namurian	Silesian
		Marsdenian		
		Kinderscoutian		
		Alportian		
		Chokierian		
		Arnsbergian		
		Pendelian		
		Brigantian		
Carboniferous Limestone	Border Group	Asbian	Visean	Dinantian
		Holkerian		
		Arundian		
		Chadian		
	Inverclyde Group	Courseyan	Tournaisian	

Figure 4.5: Table of Carboniferous strata. After Stone et al 2010



## Cycles and swamps

### Coal

In order to describe the local Carboniferous sequence of rocks, Coal is a good a good place to start, given its central importance to the very existence of Sunderland as a City and Bishopwearmouth's part within this. Coal formation requires a particular environment in which to form and the evidence seems to suggest that it also required a particular place in the evolutionary history of plants to preserve the prodigious amounts of coal which are found not only around Newcastle and Durham, but across the UK and the world.

Coal requires very large amounts of plant growth. It also requires that when the plants die that their remains are prevented from oxidising. Oxidation requires, obviously, the

Figure 4.6: Plants of the Carboniferous age from Myers Koversationslexikon (1885-90)



presence of oxygen, so that burial or more importantly submerging are ways to slow down oxidation. Biological factors also have an effect and bacteria and fungus are instrumental in breaking down plant matter. It is in this latter process that Carboniferous plants have a better chance of having an afterlife as coal. Lignin, one of the plants' parts most resistant to oxidation and a significant component of bark, was already established by the Carboniferous. This adaptation may have been an important factor in the mass colonization of the land surface from the late Devonian period onwards. However, there is evidence that the fungi which break down lignin had not evolved by this time. This single factor would significantly reduce the rate of biodegradation of dead plant material thus resulting in a higher proportion of carbonaceous material being preserved in the sedimentary sequence. The evolutionary moment is right, with the mass colonization of the land well underway and large plants available in quantity, which are, as yet, relatively slow to break down.

The presence of coal also gives a strong pointer to the climate conditions as well as the landscape. The swampy terrain and high growth rates of plants and animals suggests tropical temperatures and high rain fall. The area's location just north of the equator is consistent with this and with evidence from other Carboniferous rocks across the globe which point to a temperate global climate.

The process and quantity of coal formation points to the existence of extensive swamps and mires during this time, which are maintained water-logged. This requires that the rate at which the surface is subsiding keeps pace with the amount of sedimentary material which is being deposited; this includes the decaying plant material which will in time become coal.

### Cycles

Coal is not the only type of rock to be found in the Pennine Coal Measures. In fact, coal forms a relatively small proportion of the sedimentary pile, where it is interleaved between shales, siltstones and sandstones. Examination of the sequence of these different types of rocks reveals that there is a significant cyclic element to the way in which they are laid down.

This cyclic element is particularly conspicuous in the Yoredale Group which precede the coal measures. The name for the group comes from the Yoredale cycles, a particularly clear set of sedimentary cycles or cyclothem. A typical cycle starts with a limestone which is overlain by shale and then a coarsening upward sequence to sandstone, which is followed by a seatearth and a coal (figure 4.8). The sequence then starts again with another limestone.

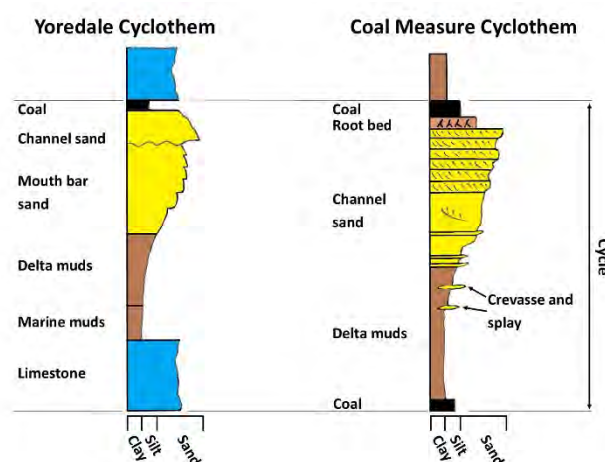


Figure 4.7: Table of cyclothem types. Based on a diagram from the BGS Regional Guide to Northern England.

This cycle tells us a great deal about the environment and the processes at work within and beyond the sedimentary basin in which they were laid down. The limestones which start the sequence commonly preserve fossils of corals, crinoids and other marine creatures. This clearly indicates that the cycle starts with the area covered by a shallow tropical sea. The sequence of shales to coals is evidence that this sea was then overrun by a river delta. The delta front is dominated by lake and tidal environments in which fine grained sediments may be laid down. As the delta front progressively moves out



(progrades) across the basin, at a given location the sediments being laid down progressively become richer in fluvial, river channel deposits where sand is being laid down. As the basin fills in and levels out with a high water-table, the area between the river channels becomes swamp allowing for the formation of large thicknesses of peat, which in time are compressed to form coal. The sequence starts again as the whole basin is flooded by the sea once more.



Figure 4.8: Sequence of interbedded shales, siltstone and sandstones with coal at the base, opposite St Mary's Island

Within the later Pennine Coal Measures around Bishopwearmouth, this cyclicity is still happening. By this time in the Carboniferous, the large sedimentary basin across northern England is subsiding in almost all areas at a rate which matches the rate of sedimentary input. Marine incursions do occur, but they are much smaller, depositing only thin marine bands which become even thinner and die out moving north across the basin. In consequence the sequences seen in the coal measures consist of deltaic coarsening upwards sequences of shale, siltstone, and sandstone topped with a seatearth (soil) and then coal (figure 4.8). The base of the sequence may be marked by a marine band. Each of these cycles is up to about 15m in thickness and there are many tens of these cycles in Pennine Coal Measures time. This means that there are many different sandstones to choose from as building materials. The quality of each of these sandstones varies. This variation is not just a

function of how pure and how thick the sandstone layer is when laid down but also on what happens to the sandy layer after it is laid down. This will be explored further in the section "Afterwards - diagenesis, ice and cataclysm"

There are several possible causes for this cyclicity. Rate of subsidence, rate of sedimentary input and climate all have a part to play. However, it seems likely that global changes in sea-level play a dominant role in these changes in the sedimentary environment. During the Carboniferous the global climate was temperate with icecaps over the southern continent of Gondwana. The amount of solar heating on earth is cyclic as the earth's orientation and orbit around the sun progressively change. This is known to have caused the cycles of retreat and advance of ice that have occurred over the last 2.5 million years. The same process applied to the Carboniferous would result in cyclic rise and fall in sea level as the southern icecap waxes and wanes.

#### 4.3.3 The Permian – evaporating oceans

Away to the south and west of the UK during the Carboniferous, the Rheic Ocean separated the continent of Laurussia, which included most of what would become the UK (along with Russia, Scandinavia, Greenland, Canada and N America), and Gondwana, which included much of what would later become Europe (along with Africa, Asia, South America, Australia and Antarctica). The Rheic Ocean provided the (cyclic) marine input to the low-lying Carboniferous plain to its north.



During the Carboniferous, the continuing action of plate tectonics progressively closed the Rheic Ocean. By the end of the Carboniferous the ocean had closed as Laurussia and Gondwana collided to form a single continental mass called Pangea. Whilst this collision took place many hundreds of miles away from Bishopwearmouth, it had a dramatic effect on the geology. The continental crust was compressed with the result that the Carboniferous rock layers were folded, faulted and uplifted. The massive delta plain which had operated to allow the deposition of sediments throughout most of the Carboniferous Period in one form or another was turned into an upland area, which then progressively eroded. This period of uplift and erosion lasted for about 40 million years, in which time there is a gap in the sedimentary record.

In this time the continent moved northward out of the humid equatorial belt. At the same time the global climate had changed from the globally temperate climate of the Carboniferous to something much hotter. In Permian times there was no polar ice, and the local climate went from the wet equatorial conditions of the Carboniferous to very dry and very hot.

The sequence of rocks which were laid down in the Permian are, as with the Carboniferous cyclic, but this time controlled less by cycles of global climate change and more by tectonics.



Figure 4.9: Carboniferous sandstones reddened through deep weathering in the Permian, by Tynemouth Pier.

By the end of the 40 million years of uplift many hundreds of metres of the Carboniferous sequence of rocks had been eroded away leaving a low-lying platform of highly weathered rock. These can be seen, for example, behind Tynemouth pier where the Carboniferous sandstones are highly reddened where they have been oxidised by the heat of Permian.

At this time a landlocked basin opened up, the edge of which lapped onto the north eastern edge of the UK around Co Durham. The basin was bounded to the north, west (by the Pennines) and to the south. To

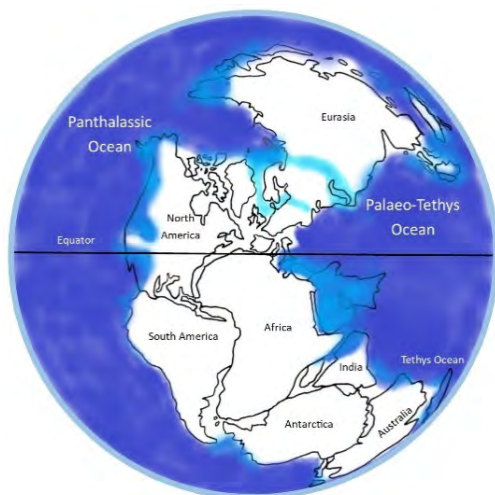


Figure 4.11: Pangea in the late Permian



Figure 4.10: Yellow Sands (base), Marl Slate (grey band) and the Raisby Formation exposed at Thrislington Quarry



the east the basin extended between what would become the UK, Scandinavia and parts of Poland. At first this basin was dry and desert conditions prevailed in which wind-blown dune-sands accumulated to form the Yellow Sands. The remains of these dune deposits are the earliest Permian rocks in the area and were laid down about 250 million years ago. Outcrops of these Permian Yellow Sands are discontinuous but can be found at Cullercoats as well as more locally at Claxheugh Rocks.

Around Pangea there is a global ocean and to the west of Pangea a huge embayment between Europe and Asia, and Africa is named the Tethys Ocean (figure 4.11). The Tethys Ocean will later cover the UK in the Jurassic forming some spectacularly fossiliferous deposits. In the Permian, much as the Rheic Ocean periodically tipped into the Carboniferous basin, the Tethys Ocean (or a seaway opening from the north) may have been responsible for periodically filling the UK-Scandinavia Basin to form what is known as the Zechstein Sea. The first flooding of this basin happened immediately after the Yellow Sands were laid down. This flooding event was very rapid, maybe a matter of tens of years, in which the dune land was submerged and in part eroded. This first set of rocks were laid down over a period of 17 to 30 thousand years in an environment that was variably sediment rich and suffered from toxic algal blooms. This Marl Slate formation – not a slate but a finely bedded impure, dirty limestone – is famous for its fossil fishes. It may be that the hostile environments created by the algal blooms and evaporation were responsible for the death and excellent preservation of these fishes.

As time went on the water in the Zechstein Sea became progressively deeper and clearer and a sequence of magnesian limestones (or dolostones) was laid down. The sequence is as follows, from youngest down to oldest, in which the sequence of magnesian limestones is interrupted by the Hartlepool Anhydrite Formation.

- Upper Magnesian Limestone (Concretionary Limestone and Roker Dolomite)
- Hartlepool Anhydrite Formation
- Middle Magnesian Limestone (Ford formation)
- Lower Magnesian Limestone (Raisby Formation)

The Magnesian Limestones are a useful indicator of the climate in the Permian Period. Similar magnesium rich limestones are currently being deposited in shallow seas where there is a hot dry climate, for example around the Arabian Peninsula and in the Bahamas. Many limestones are formed simply from the accumulation of the remains of sea-creatures with calcium carbonate skeletons (e.g. bivalves, brachiopods, corals, crinoids and bryozoa). In arid climates the evaporation of the sea concentrates a range of elements in the seawater, this includes magnesium. It then reacts with the limestones below the seabed replacing some of the calcium to create magnesian limestone.

Looking at this succession from the oldest, in Raisby Formation times, evenly bedded limestones are laid down on an eastward sloping seabed with its margin a few tens of kilometres inland from the current coast. These finely bedded buff coloured limestones can be seen on the wave cut platform in the bay just south of Trow Point, south of South Shields. They can also be seen in quarries within the low line of hills which stretch across to Ferryhill for example at Thrislington. The Raisby formation limestones are relatively uniform across the whole of their outcrop. The limestone from these quarries was used as building material and to make lime for lime mortar, as is attested by the lime kilns to be seen just south of Marsden Bay (figure 4.24).

After the Raisby Formation, in Ford Formation times the sedimentary environments become more varied. A line of reefs formed parallel to the coast, which can now be seen cropping out as high ground at Tunstall, Claxheugh and Humbledon Hill. They are formed of lots of fragments of



carbonate skeletons, particularly those of bryozoa, which would have been the major reef-building animals at this time. Inland from the reefs back-reef lagoons formed in which fine-grained muddy limestones were laid down in the quieter waters protected by the reefs. To the seaward side of the reef magnesian limestones looking much like the Raisby formation were laid down.

The end of the Ford Formation is marked by the water supply for the Zechstein Sea being throttled back. This throttling meant that the overall rate of evaporation exceeded the rate of seawater supply so that minerals were precipitated in large quantities. This sequence of evaporites, as they are known, piled up against the eastern wall of the reef formations laid down in Ford Formation times. Hundreds of metres of anhydrite (anhydrous Calcium Sulphate) along with other residual minerals from sea-water evaporation such as salt (Sodium Chloride) and gypsum (hydrous Calcium Sulphate) creating the Hartlepool Anhydrite formation.



Figure 4.12: Relatively unaltered Concretionary Limestone (Roker Dolomite) at Roker

At the end of the Hartlepool Anhydrite Formation time, the supply of seawater increases again, such that conditions are returned to those found during the lower and middle Magnesian Limestone times. The Upper Magnesian Limestones or the Roker Dolomite Formation complete the sequence of Permian rocks found in this area. However, the cycle of magnesian limestones separated by a period of evaporite deposition is repeated during the Permian two more times. These cycles can be seen in rocks exposed further down the coast as well as in boreholes drilled in the North Sea.

This finishes a description of how the Permian rocks in and around Bishopwearmouth were laid down. However, this is far from the end of the story of how the rocks that we see now were formed. The processes which brought about the occasionally radical changes in these Permian sedimentary rocks is explored in the next section.

#### 4.4 Afterwards – diagenesis; water, cataclysm and ice

Rocks are not just made at one instant of time. Whilst the deposition of sedimentary rocks, and the cooling of igneous rocks defines what those rocks are and gives the recognised age of those rocks, there are processes which continue acting on the rocks after their creation. In some cases, the effects are minor; often they are fundamental to turning the sediments into rock and in the case of the Concretionary Limestone the effects are astonishing. This afterlife also includes structural changes to the rock sequence (folding and faulting) and their eventual emergence at the surface through uplift and erosion. This latter process is the final set of actions which has shaped the landscape we now see.

##### 4.4.1 Diagenesis and structural changes

Sediments are by their nature porous. Water is good at finding its way into things, and groundwater is not static. Water is also good at dissolving a range of different ions, particularly calcium and iron. Groundwater flowing through sediments will precipitate minerals between the sedimentary grains, binding them together and turning them from loose unconsolidated material into rock. The degree to which this happens and the minerals that are precipitated as cement govern the hardness of the



sedimentary rocks formed. This is why some sandstones are more useful as building stones than others.



Figure 4.13: Diagenetic iron markings, St Edwards Bay Tynemouth

The precipitation of minerals from the ground water can also lead to some interesting effects from beautiful water marks left by precipitated iron (figures 4.13 and 4.15) to ball like concretions found within both sandstones and limestones. Precipitated iron is particularly marked in sandstones close to the highly weathered surface of the Carboniferous sequence onto which Permian sediments were laid down.

Movement of ground water near to the surface in hot climates is

commonly in a vertical direction and can be extreme. This iron staining is particularly marked in the vertical sandstone joints (see figure 4.13).

The variation of cementation in sandstones can be clearly seen in the way in which they weather. A good example of this can be seen in the top part of the tower of the minster. Here individual blocks, probably from the same quarry have weathered and eroded to variable extent, requiring repair and replacement in some cases (figure 4.14). Good examples of iron staining can be seen in the wall to the west of the Minster (figure 4.15) and in the modern cladding used in the Hope Street Xchange building (figure 4.49).



Figure 4.14: Differential weathering on stonework in the Minster



Figure 4.15: Diagenetic iron markings in sandstone on the Minster boundary wall

Uplift and subsidence have already been discussed in the context of the geological history of the area. The crustal tension during the Carboniferous created a large sedimentary basin over many tens of millions of years.

Conversely the crustal compression at the end of the Carboniferous, created

uplift and a gap in the geological record of some 40 million years. In each case folding and faulting took place within the rock layers.



#### 4.4.2 The Concretionary Limestone

The formation of the Concretionary Limestone remains somewhat enigmatic. It is clear, however, that it involves a combination of radical mineral alteration and structural collapse which is both extraordinary, and cataclysmic.

The Roker Dolomite and the Concretionary Limestone were laid down at the same time and it is a reasonable assumption that the Concretionary Limestone, when it was newly laid down, looked much like the Roker Dolomite. So how was it altered so radically? The evidence we have centres on the structure and minerals that are present in the Concretionary Limestone and the form of the underlying Hartlepool Anhydrite.



Figure 4.16: brecciated Concretionary Limestone at Trow Point

Starting with the structure, parts of the concretionary limestone are intensively folded and faulted with some parts of it entirely brecciated, whilst some parts remain intact in rafts between faults. The faulting and internal folding is best seen in the astonishing exposures at Marsden Bay and the intense brecciation can be found at Trow Point.

The form and nature of the minerals seen in the Concretionary Limestone points to formation by crystal growth in a fluid rich environment. One of the delights of the Concretionary Limestone is the extraordinary range of different crystalline structures to be found. These range from the cannonballs to be found by Roker Pier to spiders-web structures which can be seen in Mowbray Park. At Hendon promenade, a whole range of types can be seen from layered magnesian limestone, which is

almost unaltered, through to minor recrystallization to complete replacement of the original depositional structures by crystalline masses.

At Trow Point, the division between the Raisby Formation and the Concretionary Limestone is marked by a sludgy grey material where the Hartlepool Anhydrite would be expected. This is key to understanding what may have happened. In a cycle of uplift after the Permian, there was enough ground water circulating through parts of this rock sequence, that a large segment of the easily soluble anhydrite succession was simply dissolved away. This had two consequences. The first is that the void created by the removal of the anhydrite meant that the material above collapsed, creating the

massive structural disruption observed. The second was that the ground water, now rich in calcium, sodium and sulphate, dissolved and chemically reacted with the magnesian

limestone. Both processes would be variable depending on how much of the anhydrite was



Figure 4.17: Hartlepool Anhydrite residue separating buff coloured bedded Raisby Formation and the chaotic grey Concretionary Limestone at Trow Point



dissolved and to what extent the chemical rich groundwater could penetrate the disrupted limestone.

#### 4.4.3 Ice

The final sculpting of the landscape of Bishopwearmouth and its surrounds, is accounted for by one of geology's most persistent and powerful agents, ice. First, it is powerful because water freezes and expands to form ice which can split rock. Secondly it flows when in large quantities and on a slope, and these glaciers and ice-sheets drag large amounts of broken rock along with them which grinds down the landscape into characteristic forms. When the ice-sheets melt they dump large amounts of broken and ground down rock onto the landscape. This is mostly in the form of boulder clay or glacial till, which consists of a matrix of sandy clay dotted with variably sized rock fragments.



Figure 4.18: Glacial till overlying the Concretionary Limestone at Hendon

Over the last 2.5 million years, the earth's ice caps have expanded (and then contracted) cyclically such that Bishopwearmouth has been overwhelmed by ice on numerous occasions. This has had a significant impact on the landscape. As in other areas the landscape has been eroded and flattened, with harder rocks layers (such as the Ford Formation reefs) being more resistant and now forming higher ground. The whole area has also been coated in a variably thick

layer of glacial till obscuring much of the underlying hard rock geology.

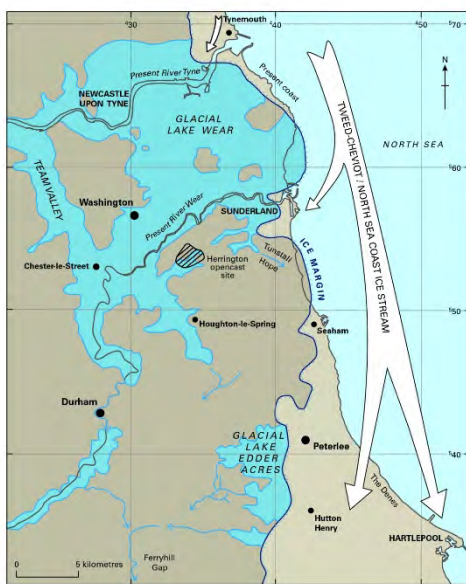


Figure 4.19: Speculative reconstruction of Glacial Lake Wear and associated ice-marginal lakes. From Stone et al 2010. *British regional geology: Northern England: British Geological Survey*

The last glaciation in the area occurred between approximately 28 thousand and 14 thousand years ago. During this period, the area was at the boundary between several different ice flows. Pennine ice flowed into the area through both the Tees and Tyne gaps. A northerly ice flow from the Cheviot and Tweed valley had its margin running through Sunderland. As the ice started to retreat the northern flow held out longest maybe in consequence of its constraint by Scandinavian sea ice. In consequence meltwater from the Pennine ice was trapped between the northern ice stream and the line of hills created by the Permian limestones. This created a massive glacial lake covering much of the lower part of the Tyne, Tees and Wear valleys, Glacial Lake Wear, and to the west of Peterlee, Glacial Lake Edder Acres. This left behind many tens of metres of lacustrine, sandy deposits across the area. It also resulted in the formation of water escape structures for example at Ferryhill Gap draining water from Glacial Lake Edder Acres. This may also have



been responsible for rerouting the River Wear into the river gorge east of Chester-le-Street away from its original route which joined the River Team.

#### 4.5 Exploring the Geodiversity of Bishopwearmouth

Building materials are the most obvious way in which the raw geology of the area can be read. The most visible of these building materials are the blocks of stone and brick, and latterly concrete which make up the space filling and structural content of the walls. There are other construction materials though, which also tell us about the geology, as well as about the way in which the materials are valued and sourced. These include roofing materials (slate, lead, copper), mortars and glass.

Various criteria are applied to the way that these building materials are chosen. Foremost of these criteria are cost and function. For example, in the early development of Bishopwearmouth the concretionary limestone would have been readily available in the immediate vicinity. This material is easy to extract and with minimal transport it becomes a cheap option. It is a great material for building simple structures like field walls, but the irregularity of its bedding and its open and highly variable structure make it a poor choice to provide the regular, strong blocks of stone required to make larger and more refined stone-built structures.



Figure 4.20: Lion carving in sandstone on the Empire Playhouse

Function however is not the only criteria for choosing. As wealth grew it meant that stone could be chosen simply for aesthetic reasons - colour, texture – and/or as a statement of wealth. The better-quality sandstones could not only be chiselled or cut into regular and durable blocks of stone but could also be carved. This could be used to produce architectural features in mullions and architraves etc. as well as to produce sculptural pieces which could be incorporated into the buildings design.

Sedimentary rocks such as sandstone and limestone are both functionally and aesthetically attractive. A good quality sandstone is relatively easy to cut and carve and will harden to become a durable material. Buildings constructed of stone can breathe so that condensation becomes less of a problem and the building will be warmer. Sandstone and limestone are also easier to bond with lime-mortar, the porosity of the material and its chemical composition forming a more robust bond with the lime as water is drawn into the stone.

Igneous and metamorphic rocks are not porous. They are on the other hand very durable and with a huge variety, it is possible to find many beautiful stones which will take a polished finish. The types of igneous rock to be found locally are limited and there is no metamorphic rock. This means that most igneous stone and all metamorphic stone found in the built environment has been imported, not infrequently over long distance. These are therefore more expensive materials, with



Figure 4.21: Granite and porphyry used in Keel Square paving



higher transport costs as well as higher production costs to cut and finish. This combination of high durability and strength with added shininess was a good way of proclaiming wealth and status.



Figure 4.22: Copper and leadwork on the roof of the Galen Building

Roofing materials are an interesting special case. This has the requirement that it is fully waterproof and preferably relatively light. Slate became the most obvious material to use for this purpose. It is a metamorphic rock made from shale originally laid down as (very fine-grained) mud, which has then been subjected to heat and pressure. This results in re-crystallisation of the minerals in the shale, which because of their chemical composition and temperature and pressure, form tiny flat micaceous crystals. These are lined up with their flat faces perpendicular to the maximum pressure which results in the slate's fissile nature making it easy to rive the slates into thin sheets which are perfect for roofing. The quality of slates is variable, with more local but more crude slate coming from Cumberland and higher quality slate from the more distant Welsh and Scottish outcrops.

Copper and lead mining have been a feature in the UK since before Roman times and along with silver and tin were one of the reasons that the Romans were interested in Britain. Lead mining centres can be found at Killhope at the head of the River Wear and at Wanlockhead NW of Moffat. For copper there would have been a slightly longer journey to the Lake District, north or central Wales or down to the West country. It is likely that these metals would have been available to Bishopwearmouth from Roman times onwards.

Mortar is a much more local product. The area is spoilt for choice of limestones from which lime could be made available along with plentiful aggregate. Small scale production of lime would have been common and during the 18th and 19th century would have been produced on a more industrial scale using continuously fed lime kilns burning coal. The mass production of hard (Portland) cement and its transport towards the end of the 19th century marked a decline in the production and use of traditional lime mortar.



Figure 4.23: Lime kilns near Marsden Bay

Bricks, tiles and other ceramic materials also had local sources. Impure clay can be found within the glacial tills (boulder clays) as well as within fluvio-glacial deposits such as the lacustrine deposits of Glacial Lake Wear. Much purer clays can be found within the Carboniferous succession, particularly as the fossil soils underneath coal seams. These clays known as ganisters are rich in silica and can be fired at very high temperatures (1500C) to make firebricks.

Finally, but not least glass was and is an important local product which requires a range of geological materials in its production. Traditional glass had three main ingredients: silica (sand), an alkali flux which can be obtained from wood ash (typically oak or beech) and a stabilising agent, lime. All these materials were readily available in the area. Not surprisingly the area has a long history of glass



making. The first stained glass windows produced in the UK were made by Gaul craftsmen brought to the area by Benedict Biscop in AD 674 to make windows for St Peters church in Monkwearmouth.

#### 4.5.1 The Buildings

##### Building through time

In the current townscape of Bishopwearmouth it is possible to see a wide variety of building materials. To a large extent the materials which can be seen reflect the age and style of building and a walk through the town is a journey both through historical time and geological time.

In the following paragraphs a selection of the buildings will be explored specifically for the building materials which they contain. The order is broadly chronological in historical terms, but this has not been rigidly adhered to.



Figure 4.24: Concretionary Limestone in the Minster boundary wall

The concretionary limestone is the starting point for this journey. Some of the oldest structures in Bishopwearmouth are made of this material. It is also the rock which underlies the parish and can be considered as the geological emblem of Bishopwearmouth. It also happens to be a highly attractive rock.

Good examples of boundary walls can be found extending round the Minster and continuing along the western edge of Bishopwearmouth Green. The line of this wall is preserved on the eastern side of Green Terrace running up to the Technical College. There are also old walls enclosing what is now the Northern Centre of Photography and St Childcare which used to be a schoolhouse.

The Wall around the Minster is particularly fine as it has been built/maintained at various different ages, which is reflected in the material used within the



Figure 4.25: Magnesium Limestone in the boundary wall of the Minster



Figure 4.26: Diagenetic iron markings in sandstone in the Minster boundary wall

Wall. The section which runs along the south of the Minster, up the steps and into a dog leg within Bishopwearmouth Green in front of the Minster porch is exclusively made of Concretionary Limestone. There are some beautiful examples close to the base of the steps (figure 4.24). Further round to the east of the Minster a low, more recent wall uses a more regularly bedded limestone



which may have come from the Raisby formation (figure 4.25). In the lane running along the western boundary of the Minster the wall is composed again of a great deal of concretionary limestone, but



Figure 4.27: Tool markings on cut stone in the boundary wall of the Minster



Figure 4.28: Concretionary limestone and brick in the wall by the footpath to Chester Road

here it is mixed with some beautiful pieces of or iron stained Carboniferous sandstone (figure 4.26). A close examination of the section of the wall reveals that it was constructed at different times albeit using similar materials. At the northern end of this section of the wall as it runs around the corner to the north of the Minster it is replaced by a more modern wall, possibly of the same age as the bulk of the Minster (see below). The stone for this part of the wall are of Carboniferous sandstone which have appear to have been mechanically cut, with the pillars clean cut and the curtain wall tooled to give it texture (figure 4.27).

The wall along Green Terrace leading to the Technical College, and those which run up Clanny Street and along the side of the footpath leading to Chester Road are also principally made of Concretionary Limestone (figure 4.28). As with the Minster wall other materials are mixed with them, including brick.

Turning to look at the grander buildings in the area, the material which dominates is sandstone. The area just north of the Minster has a particularly rich collection of principally Edwardian but also some Victorian buildings. The Edwardian buildings include the Empire (1907), the Dun Cow (1901) and the Peacock (formerly the Londonderry Hotel 1901-2). Each of these buildings is built of neatly cut (ashlar) sandstone blocks with architectural features (cornices, corders, portals etc) also made of



Figure 4.29: Festoons carved in sandstone on the Londonderry



Figure 4.30: Leaves and bears carved in sandstone on the Dun Cow



sandstone. This high quality, probably local Carboniferous sandstone was also amenable to really intricate carved work and each of these building features some excellent work. For example, a lion with festoons on the Empire (figure 4.20), festoons on the pillars of the Londonderry Hotel (figure 4.29) and these tiny bears hiding amongst the magnificent circle of leaves in the portal above the main entrance of the Dun Cow (figure 4.30).



Figure 4.31: Slate roof on the Londonderry Hotel

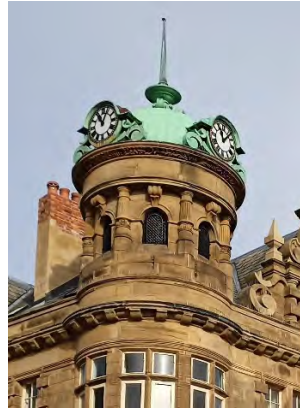


Figure 4.32: Copper roofed cupola on the Dun Cow



Figure 4.33: Lead roofed cupola on the Londonderry Hotel

These buildings feature high quality slate roofs (figure 4.31) and the Dun Cow and Empire also feature copper roofed cupolas (figure 4.32). The Peacock has a cupola as well but this one is roofed in lead (figure 4.33). The Dun Cow also features elements on the ground floor where more expensive stone has been used. The entire ground floor plinth is made of polished granite with simple mouldings (figure 4.34) and decorative pillars of larvikite (a Norwegian import) feature either side of each doorway (figure 4.35). This use of igneous material can be seen in other buildings of a similar age, for example the Green and Co pub on Low Walk to the west of the Minster. This has neoclassical features in sandstone in the upper part of the building but the majority of the facing on the ground floor has been made of a pink granite and a darker coarsely crystalline igneous rock, probably a type of gabbro (figure 4.36).



Figure 4.34: Granite plinth on the Londonderry hotel



Figure 4.35: Larvikite pillars at the entrance to the Londonderry Hotel



Figure 4.36: Granite and sandstone frontage of Green and Co

The same good quality yellow Carboniferous sandstone has also been used in the Victorian buildings near to the Empire. In the Magistrates Court building (1840) the sandstone has been used to create strong architectural elements in the window casements and a balustrade along the top of the roof along with carved medallions in between the windows on the first floor. The later Victorian Bathhouse entrance (1890) which has been rebuilt and incorporated into the Gilbridge House Hays Travel offices has magnificent geometric and carved elements in the grand portal, all made of sandstone.



The old fire station (now the Engine Room) is of a similar age to the Empire, Dun Cow and Londonderry Hotel, but along with sandstone used in the quoins and portals and in the rooftop balustrade (reminiscent of the Magistrates Court) much of the façade is made of brick.



Figure 4.37: The Old Fire Station

A winning combination which got recognition in Pevsner's 'Buildings of England' for its "Elegant facade of 1906-07 with rusticated arched entrances for the fire engines" and for its "flaming torches between the windows above".

Brick and its close cousin ceramic also feature strongly in many buildings in Bishopwearmouth. Brick production has its own history. Earlier bricks are handmade, moulded or wired, and were used through Georgian times. During the mid-19th century the first brick making machines arrived, for example that patented by Henry Clayton, which could produce some 25,000 bricks daily. Bricks in Victorian and later buildings are therefore in general more regular.



Figure 4.38: Hand cut bricks in Green Terrace



Figure 4.39: Hand cut bricks in the facade of the Northern Centre for Photography



Figure 4.40: Mass produced bricks in a building next to the Empire



Figure 4.41: Modern use of brick



Hand-made bricks can be seen in the vernacular buildings around Green Terrace (figure 4.38).



It is also one of a number of tells which suggest that the elegant building now the Northern Centre for Photography is Georgian in age (figure 4.39). The later buildings adjacent to the Empire have these more regular bricks and in large numbers (figure 4.40). Brick continues to be a popular building material, partly because it is relatively cheap and easy and flexible to build with, but also because of the textures that can be created. Some of these are more interesting than others! (figure 4.41).



Figure 4.42: The old Gas Board building



Figure 4.43: Decorative detail in faience on the old Gas Board building



Figure 4.44: Lake District slate on the roof of the old Gas Board building

Fired clay also lends itself to more intricate work and there are two fine examples of this within Bishopwearmouth. The first is the old Gas Board building an elegantly curved building on St Michaels Way (figure 4.42). At first sight the building appears to have been constructed of brick with stone window casings, portals and friezes and with ornamental carvings at the pillar heads under the portals. However closer inspection shows that the “stone” is actually ceramic (or faience as it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record) of a more yellow colour than the brick of the rest of the building (figure 4.43). Unusually for a building of this age it uses Lakeland slate for its roofing, a coarser material than the Welsh slate, but making an attractive roof particularly when the size of the slates is graded, becoming smaller toward the roof apex.



Figure 4.45: Ceramic work on the Galen Building entrance



Figure 4.46: Detail of ceramic work on the Galen Building

The use of ornamental ceramic is taken even further with the Galen Building (formerly the Technical College) in Green Terrace. Here a paler, pink fired clay is used for the quoins and portals with extensive sculptural friezes depicting the values and activities of the institute, as well as naming the



institute (figures 4.22, 4.45 and 4.46). This building also features a high-quality Welsh slate roof and cupolas roofed one in copper and one in lead.



Figure 4.47: The Priestman Building

Before considering some of the more modern developments a final imposing building should be mentioned, the Priestman Building (1939). This building in its austere neo-classical style has its front elevation constructed entirely in sandstone. As with all of the grand Victorian and Edwardian buildings it is likely that this is a local Carboniferous sandstone.

The relationship between the local geology and the building materials used within towns and cities everywhere, including Bishopwearmouth becomes more tenuous over time. This is a function both of changes in the building technology but also in the continued expansion of trade routes allowing materials to be transported sometimes very long distances cost effectively. So it is that slate now comes from Spain and China and many decorative stones from Asia and South America. With many larger buildings now using a framework of steel, and re-enforced concrete, stone has taken on a more decorative role. Brick on the other hand remains a staple construction material particularly for smaller buildings. As with the stone, cheap transport means that the bricks represent competitive sources rather than local ones, unless this is specified on aesthetic grounds. Whilst some buildings within Bishopwearmouth reflect the trend towards global blandness in their building materials there are a number of recent constructions where attention has been paid to the materials being used, to good effect.

The relationship between the local geology and the building materials used within towns and cities everywhere, including Bishopwearmouth becomes more tenuous over time. This is a function both of



Figure 4.48: The Travelodge

The Travel Lodge, whilst a nice enough building with attention paid to surface texture (for example in the use of vary-coloured bricks) and form, is an example of the former. There is no reflection in the concrete, brick, steel, plastic and glass used in its construction that links it to the landscape into which it has been built (figure 4.48).

The Hope Street Exchange on the other hand does reference local sandstones with the cladding used on the building. This is decorative rather than structural but is made of sandstone which could well be locally sourced and Carboniferous. As with the Carboniferous sandstones in the wall to the east of the Minster (figure 4.26), these sandstone slabs not only show the bedding planes in these coarse sandstones but also the cross cutting intricate patterns caused by diagenetic iron (figure 4.49).



Figure 4.49: Bedding and diagenetic iron patterns in sandstone cladding on the Exchange building





Figure 4.50: The Keel Row, engraved gabbro recording the ships built in Sunderland

white granite. Italian porphyry has been used as a base for the wood and bronze seats as well as the central part of the upstanding fountain. The centre piece of the square is the Keel Row, with the names of all the ships constructed in Sunderland beautifully engraved and illustrated, is made of a dark igneous stone, a type of gabbro, which is (erroneously) described by the stone supplier as a Chinese black granite.



Figure 4.51: White Granite (left) Carboniferous gritstone (buff) Pennant Sandstone (grey) and the Keel row in dark gabbro

The other modern development which has an even greater geo-diversity is Keel Square. The wide variety of materials used reflects the nature of modern global trade, with material coming from China, Italy, Cornwall, Wye Valley and Yorkshire. The main paving elements have been carried out using Yorkshire Gritstone from the Johnson's Wellfield Quarry in Huddersfield along with Pennant sandstone from the Wye Valley. The planters and the wall running in front of the pump house use Cornish granite, whilst the fountains use Chinese



Figure 4.52: Salvaged brick and Concretionary Limestone being used in the new Town Green development

At the time of writing, work on the re-development of the Town Green outside the Minster is underway. As with Keel Square it has an interesting mix of geological materials identified in its design. Perhaps most interesting of all is that the walls are being built using recycled stone, the wonderful Concretionary Limestone, salvaged from the demolition of walls in Sheepfolds. Credit to Andy Lane for bringing the attention of the city council to this material.





Figure 4.53: Carboniferous sandstone on the inside under the tower of the Minster

The Minster has been left to last for two reasons. The first is that it forms a centrepiece to Bishopwearmouth and deserves pride of place as a building which has been at the centre of this community since the Middle Ages. The second is that despite the antiquity of its site with evidence of previous incarnations of the church dating back to the 10th century, the bulk of the church owes its form to much more recent work. In consequence the building materials and its relationship to the local geology is unusual. The earlier parts of the building are constructed using local Carboniferous sandstone (figures 4.14 and 4.53). It is clear that these have come from different sources, for, even considering weathering, the colour and patterning on the sandstones are significantly different. For example, the upper courses in the tower (a 19th-century construction) are made of a distinctly yellowish sandstone (with

some blocks almost red in

colour) than the lower course (figure 4.14). The Minster was almost entirely re-built in between 1932 and 1935 to the specification of the architect W D Caroe. The reason for the re-build was subsidence caused by coal mining activity, an interesting relationship between architectural history and the industrial exploitation of geologic raw material. One of the consequences of this is that the earlier history of the church has been largely obliterated. The other is an interesting choice of material for the rebuild which is a limestone and geologically much younger having been sourced from the Jurassic of Rutland using the well-known Clipsham stone. This stone is high quality and durable selected as a replacement stone for the Houses of Parliament in the 1920s for its ability to withstand the acidic, sulphurous smogs. It is an oolitic limestone and examination of the stone, for example around the south porch, will reveal many fragments of shell making up the matrix of the limestone.



Figure 4.54: The Minster's south porch and Bede chapel made of Clipsham stone

#### 4.5.2 Exploring the Local Geology

During the development of the village atlas a group of people were taken on an excursion to explore the geology that informs the built environment in Bishopwearmouth. Because Sunderland is now an almost entirely built environment and many of the quarries originally used as sources of stone have been infilled, the best place to see the geology is on the coast. The following is a brief description of the locations which were visited during the project along with a few extra. All the localities are well worth exploring.



## Trow Rocks

Start from Trow Quarry Car Park at the south end of South Shields promenade, grid reference NZ381666. Cross the promenade onto the beach and head for the low-lying cliffs at Trow Point.



Figure 4.55: Trow Point, Raisby Formation at the base, Hartlepool Anhydrite Residue and Concretionary Limestone

Rocks from the Raisby formation up to the Concretionary limestone are exposed here. The cliff face appears to be divided into two by an undulating line which can be traced all the way round Trow Point. This marks the thin residue of the Hartlepool Anhydrite which was dissolved away by groundwater after the Permian. Above this line are brecciated rocks of the

concretionary limestone in which some fragments of buff coloured limestone

can be seen in a matrix of grey coloured crystalline material (figure 4.17). Below the Hartlepool Anhydrite residue are two distinct rock units. The upper of these has bedding which tilts in many directions and is part of the Raisby Formation in which slumping of beds has occurred on the sloping sea floor. The rock unit below this is typical regularly bedded magnesian limestone, again belonging to the Raisby Formation.

Inland from Trow Point the top line of infilled quarries can be seen giving an idea of the scale of working here.



Figure 4.56: Disused quarries at Trow Point



## Marsden Bay



*Figure 4.57: Small scale folding in the Concretionary Limestone at Marsden Bay being observed by Dr Andy Lane*

All the cliffs here are made of the Concretionary Limestone. A walk to the south just beyond Marsden Rock looking at the cliffs will give an idea of the size of large-scale faulting bringing large rafts of bedded rock into different orientations. Walking

back to the north past the Grotto and on to another (shallower) set of steps will show a wide range of structures of all scales, including faults, distorted bedding and pipes of brecciated material. It is also possible to see a variety of different re-crystallised textures.

Start from the car park above the Grotto at Marsden Bay, grid reference NZ399649. Make sure you choose a time when the tide is out to avoid being cut off under the cliffs. Stay away from the cliff base to avoid falling rock. Choose the steps (to the left) or the lift down to the Grotto and the beach.



*Figure 4.58: Large scale faulting folding and brecciation at Marsden Bay*

## Roker Promenade



*Figure 4.59: Cannonball limestone at Roker promenade*

fine bedded limestone which can be seen in the low cliff face behind the south end of the promenade.

There are also a few exceptionally large loose cannonballs to be found at the end of the ravine leading out of Roker Park on the promenade at the north end of Roker Beach.

Start at Seaburn promenade, grid reference NZ406599 and walk along the promenade right around Roker Cliff Park to grid reference NZ406595. All the way round under the promenade and in rocky skerrs stretching out onto the beach there are lovely examples of the Concretionary Limestone with particularly good exposure of the cannonball rock for which Roker is rightly famous. There are some excellent blocks of the limestone next to the steps which lead back up from the south end of the promenade.

Compare the highly recrystallised rocks on the seashore with the largely unaltered



## Hendon Promenade

Start at the car park at Hendon Beach, grid reference NZ411549. Walk down the track which leads onto the promenade and then follow the promenade to the south as far as it goes.



Figure 4.60: Concretionary Limestone at Hendon promenade

The low cliff line behind the promenade and accessible from it is made of Concretionary limestone. At the point the track joins the promenade the limestone is finely bedded with no alteration by recrystallisation visible. As you progress south the limestone becomes progressively more altered with an increasing exuberance of recrystallised textures.

Where the promenade finishes, there is a good view of the cliff line which leads towards Salterfen Rocks. These cliffs composed of two very different materials of very different ages. At the

base of the cliff is the continuation of the Permian Concretionary Limestone. This looks dark in comparison to the pale sands and gravels which are glacial in origin from the late Devensian ice age from between 28 and 14 thousand years ago. The dividing line between these forms a gentle curve moving lower down the cliff face towards Salterfen rocks (figure 4.18).

## Claxheugh Rocks



Figure 4.61: Ford Formation reef overlying Yellow Sands at Claxheugh Rocks

Start at the car park in the Ford Quarry Recreation Area at grid reference NZ360574. This is within walking distance of South Hylton station and on the River Wear Trail.

From the car park the sequence of rock formations can be clearly seen in the cliff face of Claxheugh Rocks facing NW across the River Wear. The bottom half of the face is composed of the suitably named Yellow Sands. Large scale dune crossbedding can be seen within the sands. Above this there is a discontinuous thin band of the Marl Slate followed by just a metre-thick section of the Raisby Formation. The missing portion of the Raisby Formation (and parts of the Marl Slate) are thought to have been a consequence of a large submarine landslide in Raisby Formation times. This ties in with the slumped beds which can be seen in the Trow Point succession.

The top part of the cliff is made up of one of the reefs paralleling the shore in Ford Formation times.





Figure 4.62: Bryozoa in the Pennine Coal Measures formation at Claxheugh Rock

A walk down-river along the banks of the River Wear crosses a fault and in which Carboniferous rocks from the Pennine Coal Measures are brought nearer to the surface. A small outcrop of limestones can be found with y-shaped bryozoan fossils in them.

### Mowbray Park

Mowbray park is easily accessible from Sunderland railway and metro station. Grid reference NZ398564. Mowbray Park has been made in the centre of what used to be a quarry cut into the Concretionary Limestone. This quarry was a major source of this stone and it may well be that stone used to construct the walls in Bishopwearmouth came from here.

At the back of the park the line of the quarry workings when abandoned can still be seen as a low cliff line with nice exposures of the Concretionary Limestone. Further

exposures of the Concretionary Limestone may also be seen in the road cutting through which Burdon Road runs adjacent to the park.

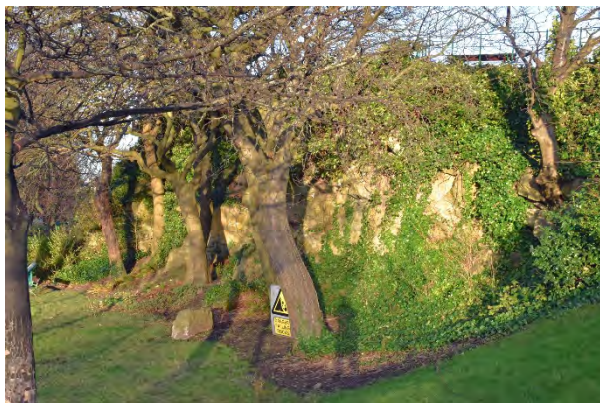


Figure 4.63: Old quarry face in Mowbray Park



Figure 4.64: Concretionary Limestone exposed in the old quarry face in Mowbray Park

## 4.6 Further Reading and Acknowledgements

The geology and building materials of Sunderland is well documented in the well explained and thorough book by Andy Lane. A new edition of his book referenced below is to be published shortly. I would also like to acknowledge Andy's help and expertise given freely to help me explore and understand the geology of the area.

A geological excursion to visit several localities within the Permian of Co Durham is included in the Yorkshire Geologists field guide and includes a summary of the Permian geology of the area. A more general description, in detail, of the area is to be found in the BGS Regional Guide to the area.

Geological maps and borehole data on the area can be accessed online using the British Geological Survey interactive maps. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Gillian Cookson, 2010. *Sunderland: Building a City*. Victoria County History.



Andy Lane, 2020. *Bedrocks and Building Stone, Geology Exposed in the City of Sunderland*. Published by Andy Lane Publishing.

Maureen M Meikle & Christine M Newman, 2007. *Sunderland and its Origins: Monks to Mariners*. Victoria County History.

Colin Scrutton (ed.) 1995. *Northumbrian Rocks and Landscape, a Field Guide*. Yorkshire Geological Society

Stone et al., 2015. *Northern England, British Regional Geology*. British Geological Survey



Figure 4.65: Boulder of Concretionary Limestone at Hendon Promenade

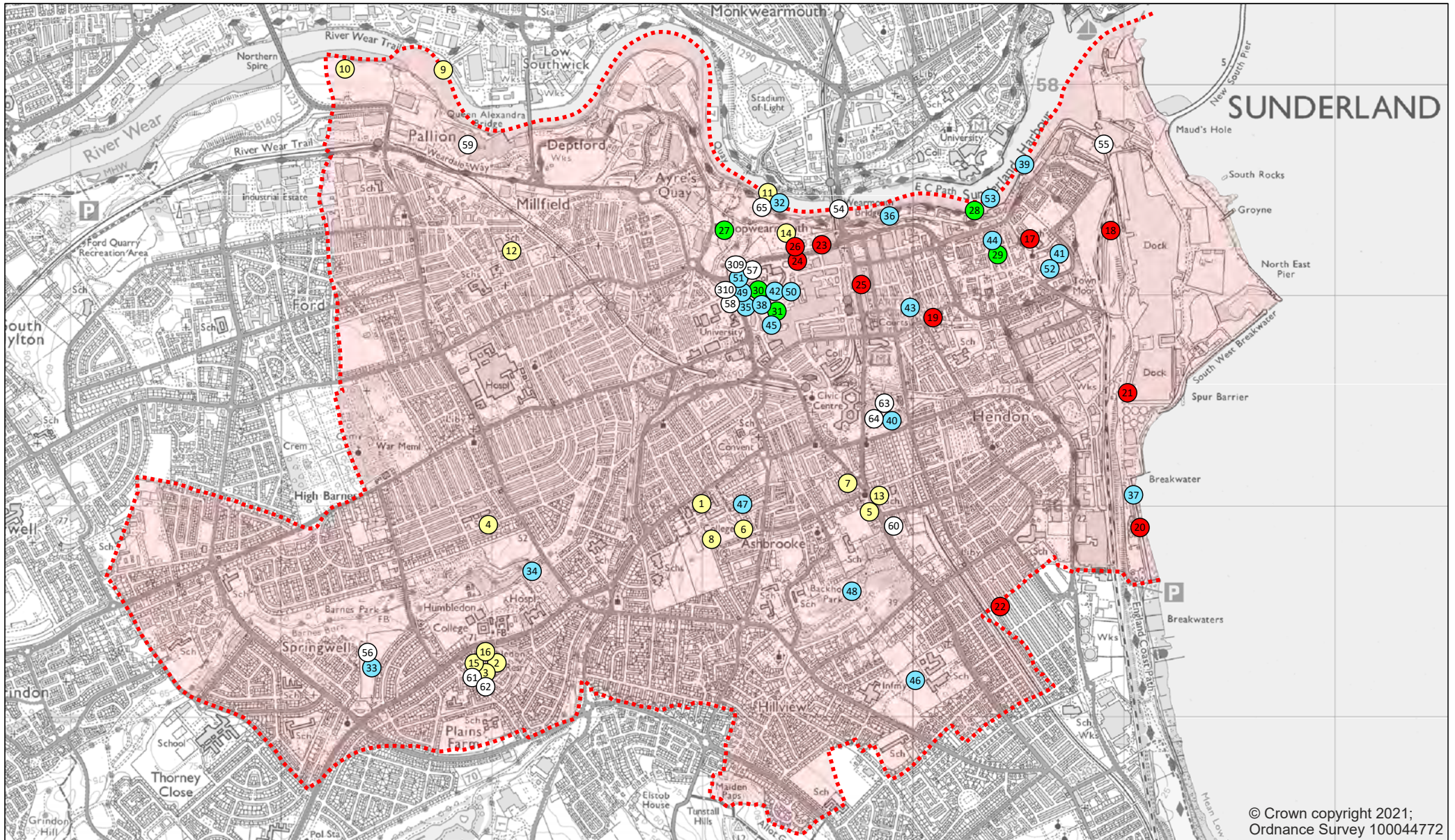


## 5. CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

A gazetteer, listing all the sites of significant cultural heritage interest in the study area, is set out below with an accompanying location map. The sites are principally derived from the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER). The gazetteer is set out in two parts. The first part (Section 5.1) includes all sites within Bishopwearmouth Township dating from the Prehistoric to Medieval periods. The second part (5.2) includes sites of all periods in the historic village core area and its immediate environs.



# 5.1: HER ENTRIES IN BISHOPWEARMOUTH & SUNDERLAND TOWNSHIPS TRANPOSED ON THE MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



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Scale 1:25000



**KEY** - HER entries colour-coded by period:

- = Prehistoric
- = Early Medieval
- = Undetermined
- = Roman
- = Medieval
- - - = Historic Township Boundary



**5.1 GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC SITES AND EVENTS WITHIN  
BISHOPWEARMOUTH TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY (PREHISTORIC-MEDIEVAL)**

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
1	5	Sunderland, flint scraper	NZ3956	<p>Toffee-coloured flint scraper found in Sunderland in 1973, and donated to Sunderland Museum by F. Hare, 31 Hadleigh Road, Hylton Lane, Sunderland.</p> <p>Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1976, Scraper R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 64, no. 24</p>	Prehistoric Neolithic/ Bronze Age
2	7	Sunderland, Humbledon Hill, cremation	NZ38025524	<p>In 1873, during the construction of the Humbledon Hill High Reservoir on the summit of the hill, a barrow was removed and three urns were discovered. 1) A food vessel urn was found about 4 ft below the surface, about half full of small bones. 2) A second urn was found about 3 ft below the surface, 9 ft east of no. 1, with some bones in it, "but it fell all to pieces before it was got out". 3) A food vessel urn, crushed before it was recovered. A small heap of bones, without a cover, was also found, 3 ft below the surface. Nos. 1 and 3 are recorded as having been found inverted, and the implication is that no. 3 also held a cremation.</p> <p>Sources: G.B. Gibbs, 1912, Early History of the Water Supplies of Sunderland and South Shields, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. XII (for 1911), p. 3 Transactions Natural History Society Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle, 1877, Note on Cinerary Vases found at Humbledon Hill, near Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1873-6), p. 97 W. Greenwell, 1877, British Barrows, pp. 440-1 Transactions Architectural &amp; Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, 1890, A Prae-Historic Cist Burial at Sacriston, Vol. III (for 1880-89), p. 184 Archaeologia Aeliana, C.T. Trechmann, 1914, Prehistoric Burials in the County of Durham, 3, XI, pp. 120-1, 137 R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, pp. 60-61, no. 4.1 R. Young, 1980, Transactions Architectural &amp; Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham, New series, Vol. 5, p. 12 W. Page, ed. 1905, Early Man, Victoria County History, Durham, Vol. I, p. 208 Geoquest 2000, An Archaeological Assessment for ... Humbledon Hill, Sunderland</p>	Prehistoric Bronze Age
3	9	Sunderland, Humbledon Hill, flint arrowheads	NZ380552	<p>Miket reports that one arrowhead, lacking its tang, was found in 1950, and three were found c. 1953. Young received this information as "3 leaf-shaped arrowheads...recovered from the area of Humbledon Hill in the 1950s", but added, cryptically: "this material was not traced at Sunderland Museum".</p> <p>Sources: R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 61, no. 4.2, a-b R. Young, 1987, Lithics and Subsistence in North-Eastern England, British Archaeological Report, Vol. 161, p. 213, F 93-95 Historic Geoquest 2000, Environment Record for Tyne &amp; Wear, Archaeological Assessment for ... Humbledon Hill, Sunderland</p>	Prehistoric Neolithic/ Bronze Age



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
4	377	Sunderland, Mount Road, arrowhead	NZ380559	Gibbs records the discovery, in Mount Road, of an arrowhead, ?barbed and tanged. Now lost. Sources: G.B. Gibbs, 1939, Neolithic Man in County Durham, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 19 (for 1929-32), p. 25 R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 63, no. 21 R. Young, 1987, Lithics and Subsistence in North-Eastern England, British Archaeological Report, British Series, Vol. 161, pp. 218-19, F 110	Prehistoric Neolithic/ Bronze Age
5	378	Sunderland, West Hendon House, scraper	NZ39805598	Gibbs recorded "reddish yellow scrapers" from this location. Not traced by Young, ? now lost. Sources: G.B. Gibbs, 1939, Neolithic Man in County Durham, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 19 (for 1929-32), p. 25 R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 63, no. 22 R. Young, 1987, Lithics and Subsistence in North-Eastern England, British Archaeological Report, British Series, Vol. 161, p. 295, F 179	Prehistoric
6	379	Sunderland, Brookside Terrace, scraper	NZ392559	Gibbs recorded the discovery of "a scraper, or gun flint" at Brookside Terrace. Not traced by Young, ? now lost. Miket suggests perhaps Brookside Gardens but does not explain why. Sources: G.B. Gibbs, 1939, Neolithic Man in County Durham, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 19 (for 1929-32), p. 25 R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 64, no. 27 R. Young, 1987, Lithics and Subsistence in North-Eastern England, British Archaeological Report, British Series, Vol. 161, p. 295, F 177	Prehistoric
7	380	Sunderland, Esplanade West, scrapers	NZ397561	Gibbs recorded the discovery of "reddish yellow scrapers" in this area. Not traced by Young, ? now lost. Note that O.S. have it on the neighbouring map. Sources: G.B. Gibbs, 1939, Neolithic Man in County Durham, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 19 (for 1929-32), p. 25 R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 64, no. 23 R. Young, 1987, Lithics and Subsistence in North-Eastern England, British Archaeological Report, British Series, Vol. 161, p. 295, F 178	Prehistoric
8	385	Sunderland, Ashburn, ? flints	NZ3955	Gibbs recorded the discovery of "blue patinated artifacts" from the boulder clay of a "dry bed" in the Ashburn area. The grid reference is that provided by the O.S. Young could not locate these objects which must be presumed lost. They are not mentioned by Miket. Sources: Antiquities of Sunderland, G.B. Gibbs, 1939, Neolithic Man in County Durham, Vol. 19 (for 1929-32), p. 25 R. Young, 1987, Lithics and Subsistence in North-Eastern England, British Archaeological Report, British Series, Vol. 161, pp. 294-5, F 176	Prehistoric



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
9	390	Sunderland, Austin & Pickersgill Shipyard, polished stone axe	NZ378581	A polished stone axe was found 30 feet below the waterline at Austin and Pickersgill's Shipyard, (probably Southwick Yard), in 1976 by G. Hindmarch, of 3 Perth Square, Plains Square, Sunderland. Length 100 mm, max. width 59 mm, thickness 33 mm. Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1976, Neolithic polished axe R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, pp. 62, 65, and fig. 19, no. 7	Prehistoric Neolithic
10	391	Sunderland, Pallion, Doxford's Shipyard, flint axe	NZ3757	A rough flint axe was found at Pallion, in c. 1884, when Doxford's Shipyard was enlarged. It was given to Sunderland Museum in 1944 but is now missing. Sources: R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 62, no. 9, and plate 6.2	Prehistoric Neolithic
11	393	Sunderland, River Wear, perforated axe hammer	NZ395574	Found in 1849 while dredging the River Wear, "from a depth of 10 feet below the bed of the river Wear, or 16 feet below low-water mark, about 300 or 400 yards above Sunderland Bridge". It was described as "of mottled greenstone, beautifully finished; the sides are, however, flat and not hollowed. It is 6.5 inches long, the faces are rounded, and the hole, which is about seven-eighths inch in diameter, tapers slightly towards the middle". Miket describes it as "hour glass perforation". Thomas Meik Esq. C.E. presented the axe-hammer to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, from whose museum in the Black Gate it was stolen in 1947. Sources: Archaeologia Aeliana, 1855, Donation, 1, IV, p. 13 J.W. Summers, 1858, The History...of Sunderland, p. 14 J. Evans, 1897, The Ancient Stone Implements...of Great Britain, 2nd edition, p. 193 Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 1889, 2, III (for 1887-88), p. 173 W. Page, ed. 1905, Early Man, Victoria County History, Durham, Vol. I, p. 200 W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 6 J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, 1, p. 30	Prehistoric Neolithic/ Bronze Age
12	394	Sunderland, Millfield, perforated axe hammer	NZ381572	A perforated axe-hammer of greenstone, with oval bi-conical hole, was found at Millfield. Length 181 mm, max. width 62 mm, thickness 70 mm. In the Greenwell Collection when Evans described it, it had passed to Dr. Sturge by 1905, and is now in the British Museum. Sources: J. Evans, 1897, The Ancient Stone Implements...of Great Britain, 2nd ed., p. 194 W. Page, ed. 1905, Early Man, Victoria County History, Durham, Vol. I, p. 200 W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 6 J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, p. 30 R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 62, and p. 66, fig. 20	Prehistoric Neolithic/ Bronze Age



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
13	396	Sunderland, Langham Tower, cist burial	NZ39845605	<p>Gibbs recorded the discovery of a cist burial at Langham Tower, perhaps in the 1920s, but added no details. W. Dodds informed Young that flint was found in the cist but this was not traced by Young, and must be presumed lost. The O.S. could not find Langham Tower, and so located this entry on the wrong map, - see above.</p> <p>Sources: G.B. Gibbs, 1939, Neolithic Man in County Durham, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 19 (for 1929-32), p. 25  R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 64, no. 26  R. Young, 1987, Lithics and Subsistence in North-Eastern England, British Archaeological Report, British Series, Vol. 161, p. 219, F 111</p>	Prehistoric Bronze Age
14	7111	Bishopwearmouth, Prehistoric site	NZ394573	<p>An evaluation on the former Vaux Brewery site in 2003-2004 identified a site used possibly from the Mesolithic period to the early Iron Age. The form and dimensions of some features, particularly a large ditch at least 6.80m wide with associated bank, possibly a boundary ditch or enclosure, a possible ditch terminus and large pit, along with the relatively large quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered, suggests that the site may have been the location of an important long-lived settlement focus during the 2nd millennium BC and through to the early Iron Age c. 1000-700 BC. Artefactual material from the site was of high regional significance. The lithic assemblage (28 flakes, scrapers, cores, blades) dated from 2 distinct periods - blades and blade-like flakes characteristic of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods, and the cores and primary flakes characteristic of the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. All but two of the ceramic sherds date from the Middle Bronze Age, 2nd millennium BC. These include well-preserved sherds from a variety of hand made vessels, some decorated and with extant rims. The remaining two sherds are either Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. They came from a well-stratified ditch fill. A worked bone object was also recovered - a thin (2mm) circular bone disc, 27mm in diameter, with a central hole, 7mm in diameter. Weight 1g. One side has four incised grooves radiating away from the central hole. It is most likely to be of prehistoric origin, but the function of the object has not been ascertained. It may have been a personal adornment such as a pendant. In 2015 a curved gully terminal was recorded during a watching brief on St. Mary's Way. The gully measured 1m x 0.3m and was 0.1m deep. It was cut into the natural subsoil at a depth of 1.2m. There was no dating evidence for this feature.</p> <p>Sources: Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2004, An Archaeological Evaluation at the former Vaux Brewery, St. Mary's Way, Sunderland; Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015, St. Mary's Way, Sunderland - Archaeological Watching Brief</p>	Prehistoric



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
15	13787	Sunderland, Humbledon Hill, defended settlement	NZ37985522	<p>The settlement includes the western half of a defended settlement; to the east, the settlement has been compromised by housing development, gardening activities and the construction of a Victorian reservoir. This area is not included in the scheduling, given its level of disturbance. Geophysical survey in 2003 and archaeological evaluation in 2006 and 2007 demonstrated that the defended settlement includes a roughly sub-circular enclosure measuring a maximum of 75m north east to south west by 62m NW to SE, within two ditches and a medial bank. The inner ditch is c.0.5m wide and 0.5m deep and is considered to be the remains of a palisade trench, which formerly contained a wooden fence. The outer ditch is situated about 9m outside the inner ditch and measures up to 3m wide and 1m deep. Between the two ditches there is a stone and earth bank standing to a maximum height of 0.8m interpreted as the remains of a rampart. There is an entrance through the west side of the enclosure. Two substantial, ditched features immediately outside the settlement on the south and south west sides have the same character as the outer ditch and are considered the remains of structures associated with it. Prehistoric pottery, recovered from the ditches, demonstrated that the inner ditch was dug during the later Bronze Age and the outer ditch was subsequently dug during the Iron Age. Animal bone, some of it burnt, and flint pieces were recovered from parts of the ditches. Also recovered was what was identified as the corner of a triangular loom weight of Iron Age date. Within the interior of the enclosure, there are a series of pits, each 2m in diameter and archaeological evaluation also uncovered what was thought to be the part of a Bronze Age round cairn.</p> <p>Extent of Monument: The monument includes the remains of the settlement and associated ditched features with a margin of 2m around the north and east sides considered essential for their support and protection. Further remains identified by geophysical survey beyond the double-ditched enclosure are later in date and are not included in the scheduling.</p> <p>Sources: English Heritage Advice Report 1 November 2011; Hale, D N, and Still, D A, , Geophysical Survey at Picktree, Chester-le-Street and Humbledon Hill, Sunderland, Durham Archaeological Journal, Vol. 17, 2003; Higham, N, The Northern Counties to AD 1000, 1986, 127-129; Tyne &amp; Wear HER No 157; Gaskell, N, 'Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 24 Alpine Way, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear' , NPA Ltd: Nenthead, Cumbria , Unpublished Report, 2007; Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2013, Land to the rear of Tudor Grove, Humbledon Hill, Archaeological Evaluation</p>	Prehistoric Bronze Age



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
16	157	Sunderland, Humbledon Hill, Barrow	NZ38025524	<p>In 1873, during the construction of the Humbledon Hill High Reservoir on the summit of the hill, the barrow was removed and 3 urns were discovered, probably all containing cremations.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>G.B. Gibbs, 1912, Early History of the Water Supplies of Sunderland and South Shields, Antiquities of Sunderland Vol. XII (for 1911), p. 33</p> <p>Transactions Natural History Society Northumberland, Durham &amp; Newcastle, 1877, Note on Cinerary Vases found at Humbledon Hill, near Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1873-6), p. 97</p> <p>W. Greenwell, 1877, British Barrows pp. 440-1</p> <p>Transactions Architectural &amp; Archaeological Society Durham &amp; Northumberland, 1890, A Prae-Historic Cist Burial at Sacriston, Vol. III (for 1880-89), p. 184</p> <p>C.T. Trechmann, 1914, Prehistoric Burials in the County of Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 3, XI, pp. 120-1, 137</p> <p>R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, pp. 60-61, no. 4.1</p> <p>R. Young, 1980, An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham, Transactions Architectural &amp; Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, New series, Vol. 5, p. 12 no. 89</p> <p>W. Page, ed. 1905, Early Man, Victoria County History, Durham Vol. I, p. 208</p> <p>Geoquest 2000, Archaeological Assessment for ... Humbledon Hill, Sunderland</p> <p>Archaeological Services University of Durham, 2001, Humbledon Hill, Sunderland Geophysical Survey</p>	Prehistoric Bronze Age
17	56	Sunderland, Roman coin	NZ4157	<p>"A first brass of Nero (54-68 A.D.) was found in a brickyard near Sunderland in 1861. It has not been possible to locate either the coin or the brickyard in which it was found. Not in Sunderland Museum". Longstaffe cites "Contemporary newspaper" as the original source.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>W.H.D. Longstaffe, 1876, Durham and Sadberge, Pagan Period, Archaeologia Aeliana, 2, VII, p. 89</p> <p>J.W. Summers, 1858, History of Sunderland, p. 12</p> <p>J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, I, p. 27</p> <p>Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, JHO, 1952, Roman coin</p>	Roman
18	60	Sunderland, Roman silver spoon	NZ4157	<p>"A Roman silver spoon with a short hooked handle was found near Sunderland. The bowl of the spoon now damaged but inscribed "...NE VIVAS" which had doubtlessly read "BENE VIVAS" when the spoon was perfect. The exact provenance and present location of the Roman silver spoon was not ascertained. Not in Sunderland Museum". (4)</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>A. Way, 1869, Bronze Relics of the Late Celtic Period, Archaeological Journal, Vol. 26, p. 76</p> <p>O.M. Dalton, 1922, Roman Spoons from Dorchester, Antiquaries Journal, Vol. II, p. 90n.</p> <p>J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, I, p. 27</p> <p>Ordnance Survey archaeological record card, JHO, 1952, Roman silver spoon</p>	Roman



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
19	62	Sunderland, Villiers Street, Roman coins	NZ401569	In c. 1820 coins of Constantine I (306-337 A.D.) were found during building excavations near the south end of Villiers Street, apparently by Dr. Collingwood jun. of Sunderland, who reported the discovery to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. The O. S. could not discover "the exact provenance and present location of the finds". The first grid ref (on O.S. card) is to the S end of Villiers Street, the second (and less probable) to the S end of Villiers Street South. Sources: Gentleman's Magazine, 1821, Domestic Occurrences 91, April, p. 367 J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, 1, p. 27 Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, JHO, 1952, Roman coins J.W. Summers, 1858, History of Sunderland, p. 12	Roman
20	68	Hendon, Roman coin	NZ41085586	"Coin of Postumus (258-267) found in 1965". Information from Sunderland Museum Accession Register. The find spot appears to be close to the high tide mark, but the nature of the shore at this point is not known. Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1977, Roman coin	Roman
21	69	Hendon, Roman coin	NZ4156	"AE 3 found on Hendon beach 1961". (Presumably Roman)'. Information derived from Sunderland Museum. Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1976, Possible Roman coin	Roman
22	72	Hendon, Roman coin	NZ40425551	"Coin of Constantinius II (337-361) found at 74 Hastings Street, Sunderland. In possession of W Scott, 10 Capetown Rd, Hylton Castle". Information derived from Sunderland Museum. Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1976, Roman coin	Roman
23	17142	Sunderland, St. Mary's Boulevard, Roman Coin	NZ39575723	Alex Croom has identified this as a Greek Provincial coin of Septimius Severus (193-211). Coins with Greek legends come from the eastern half of the Empire; Croom suggests this is a modern import. The coin was found in March 2014 during water mains works on St Mary's Way by Tom Sainthouse, the Health and Safety Manager for Fastflow. Sources: Pers Comm. Alex Croom, Tyne and Wear Museums June 2015; Pers Comm. Thomas Sainthouse, Fastflow, June 2015	Roman



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
24	17343	Sunderland, St Mary's Way, Roman Mortarium	NZ3957	<p>Piece of Mancetter-Hartshill Roman mortarium rim found during a watching brief on St. Mary's Way. The rim is 81mm in length, 38mm wide and up to 12mm thick. It is in a hard, creamy-white fabric with sparse inclusions of fine (&lt;1mm) red/brown and black particles. The rim is a reeded hammerhead type and has traces of a red-brown external wash. The edges of the sherd are worn and abraded and no grinding grits survive. Curvature suggests an original vessel diameter of c.310mm. These mortaris were manufactures between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD at Mancetter and Hartshill, Warwickshire, and had an extensive distribution in the Midlands and Northern England.</p> <p>Sources: Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015, St. Mary's Way, Sunderland - Archaeological Watching Brief</p>	Roman
25	34	Sunderland, Roman coin	NZ39765705	<p>"A tetradrachm of Maximianus (286-310) found circa 1953 on the site of Jopling's near St. Thomas's Street", i.e. N side of the street. The information is derived from a Sunderland Museum record, and the O.S. suggests the finder was Mr Ludwigson (?) Thistle Road, Thorney Close, Sunderland.</p> <p>Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards RPM, 1976, Roman coin</p>	Roman
26	39	Sunderland, suggested Roman fort	NZ394571	<p>Mitchell believed that there had been a "Roman station" near the mouth of the Wear, on the high ground at the north end of Castle Street. As evidence he cited: a) Its commanding situation b) A one-time ancient building there c) Four foot thick founds of worked stones and cement "in keeping with Roman workmanship" examined by John Moore in 1873 d) "Ancient sculptured stones of supposed Roman work" dug up near the Castle Well e) Roman inscribed stone in wall of rectory coach-house. Petch thought the notion a possibility but the site now irrecoverable. The supposed inscription was subsequently debunked as 18th century.</p> <p>Sources: J. Robinson, 1905, Bishopwearmouth Tithe Barn, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 3, I (for 1903-04), pp. 98-99 W. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, pp. 19-20 J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, I, p. 31 R.G. Collingwood &amp; R.P. Wright, 1965, The Roman Inscriptions of Britain no. 739 Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, RPM, 1977, Possible Roman stones</p>	Roman
27	67	Sunderland, Galley Gill, Danish galley	NZ391573	<p>"According to local tradition Galley Gill marks the place where Danish invaders found shelter for their vessels when plundering our district in remote ages. When the Lambton Coal Staiths were made, the remains of a Danish galley were discovered embedded in the ground at the base of the limestone cliff in the old Gill".</p> <p>Sources: W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 35</p>	Early Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
28	1988	Sunderland, South Wearmouth village	NZ403574	<p>Bede wrote that Bishop Benedict brought back from a journey to Rome, two silk cloaks which he gave to King Alfrid of Northumbria in exchange for the vill of South Wearmouth "which lay on the south bank of the Wear and so opposite the monastery" {1}.</p> <p>Sources: Northern Archaeological Associates, 2003, Low Street, Sunderland Archaeological Assessment, p 6. P. Wilcock (trans), 1818, Bede, The Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth, p 23; Archaeological Services Durham University, 2011, Noble's Quay, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear - Archaeological Watching Brief</p>	Early Medieval
29	5460	Sunderland, Queen Street East, Early Medieval stone bowl	NZ404572	<p>Stone bowl-shaped object found in the car park to the east of Phoenix Masonic Hall, Queen Street East around 1984. It was taken to a private garden in Plains Farm, Sunderland, where it remained until donated to Sunderland Museum in August 2000. Similar bowls have been found at Dalden Tower in Dalton-le-Dale, and Newton Hall, County Durham. All three bowls are made of fine sandstone and are shaped like tubs with a small hole in the bottom. The Sunderland bowl is 29cm high, walls around 7cm thick and the diameter of the bowl is 40.4cm. There is no decoration, but diagonal markings and lettering near the rim might represent tool markings. Interpreted as a possible Ecclesiastical vessel, such as a stoup. There was a religious house in Sunderland dedicated to the Virgin Mary by at least 1535. A plan of 1715 shows the area now occupied by Queen Street East as "Chapel Hill". It seems possible therefore that this might be an early chapel site.</p> <p>Sources: Clive R. Hart &amp; Elizabeth Okasha, 2003, Early Medieval Stone Bowls from Sunderland, Dalden and Durham Durham, Archaeological Journal, 17, 2003, pp 13-15</p>	Early Medieval
30	162	Bishopwearmouth Church, part of Anglo-Saxon grave-marker	NZ39285695	<p>Probably the lower part of a grave-marker, upper section ornamented, lower roughly dressed for insertion in ground. In medium-grained yellow sandstone, damaged but unworn. A Incised standing cross, crudely framed in wavering roll moulding B ?Interlace with grooved side mouldings C Incised cross D May have been divided into panels A crude lop-sided carving with little clearly defined ornament; either very late or incompetent. Impossible to date, but upright cruciform grave-markers tend to be late. C11? 71.1 cm high x 28 cm wide x 17.8 cm deep. Found in St. Michael's Church, Bishopwearmouth, in the north wall near its west end.</p> <p>Sources: J.W. Corder, 1951, Bishopwearmouth Church, Antiquities of Sunderland Vol. XX (for 1932-43), pp. 55-56 R.J. Cramp, 1984, Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, Vol. I, part 1, p. 53, plate 19</p>	Early Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
31	163	Bishopwearmouth village	NZ394569	<p>Earliest reference is thought to be c. 930, when King Athelstan gave "South Wearmouth" and its appendages to the see of Durham. It was then apparently a centre place, and then or later a parish. The site is a fairly neat rectangle, outlined initially by High Street West (N), Crowtree Road (E), Vine Place (S), Low Row and Green Terrace (W). First development outside these boundaries seems to have been the rectory to the N, and between Low Row and the Howle-Eile or Wearmouth Burn. After several major redevelopments, the area has probably reached a state of equilibrium - church, churchyard, almshouses, Church Lane and enlarged green occupy much of the W side; 19th century buildings form the NE corner; college the SW corner; and the Crowtree Leisure Centre much of the E side. The W side of Low Row is now a carpark, though recent excavation showed that modern construction had removed the archaeological deposits. Medieval streets included Little Gate, South Gate, the Lonnin (High Street West), Low Row and Back Lane (Vine Place).</p> <p>Sources:  W. Greenwell, ed. 1852, Boldon Buke, Surtees Society, 25, p. 46  W.Greenwell, ed. 1856, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, Surtees Society, 2, pp. 132-134  D.A. Kirby, ed. 1972, Parliamentary Surveys of the Bishopric of Durham, Surtees Society, II 185, pp. 164-174  W. Hutchinson, 1787, The History of...Durham II, pp. 641-646  R. Surtees, 1816, The History of...Durham I, pp. 224-226  1857, The History of...Durham II, pp. 392-3, 416-19, 428-35  Sunderland Museum - 19th century general, and specific to Bishopwearmouth from C188, though principally 19th century  Sunderland Library Local Studies, 19th century general, C188-19th century include Ordnance Survey 1st ed. 25 8.14  Dept. Pal. &amp; Dip. Durham Halmote Court - 18th century enclosures  S. Speake, 1987, Excavations at Wood Lane/Low Row, Sunderland  G.W. Bain, 1909, The Topography of Bishop Wearmouth, Parts I and II, Antiquities of Sunderland VIII, pp. 44-74  G.W. Bain, 1912, The Topography of Bishopwearmouth, Part III, Antiquities of Sunderland XI, pp. 1-22  J.W. Corder, 1939, Bishop Wearmouth Village in 1790, Antiquities of Sunderland XIX, pp. 42-49  S. Speak &amp; M. Snape, 1993, Excavations at Crowtree Road, Sunderland  S. Speak in N. Higham, ed. 1992, Research in 1992, Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual ii. Excavations 7, p. 43</p>	Early Medieval
32	36	Sunderland, River Wear, medieval skillet	NZ3957	<p>"A Medieval two-handled bronze skillet was dredged from the River Wear in 1830 and is now in Sunderland Museum. The curator of Sunderland Museum did not indicate the exact provenance of the find but suggested that it was dredged from the River Wear somewhere in Sunderland". I must have seen this object at some time since I have added a note to the effect that it is circular, 16 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep.(RBH)</p> <p>Sources:  Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, JHO, 1952, Mid. bronze skillet</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
33	41	Hameldon village	NZ3755	<p>First reference appears to be early C13, when Robert son of Richard of Ravensworth quitclaimed to Geoffrey his nephew his right in the vill of Hameldon etc. Is this the same place? In Hatfield's Survey it appears to be a substantial settlement, - 5 free tenants, 15 holdings of demesne, 8 cottagers, 8 bondmen, a pounder, plus a windmill, bakehouse and forge.</p> <p>In 1465 the manor was held by Wm Bowes with its appendage of a messuage called the Barnes... The manor was later divided up, into Bainbridge-Holme, Barnes and Pallion, and the name of Hameldon rarely occurred after C17. Though this name presumably becomes Humbleton, the site of the original settlement is unknown, but see Barnes, SMR 54</p> <p>Sources:  H.E. Bell, 1939, Calendar of Deeds given to the Society by Lord Ravensworth, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, XVI, pp. 43-70, nos. 6, 26, 35  W. Greenwell, ed. 1856, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, 32, Surtees Society, pp. 137-40,  W.Hutchinson, 1787, History of...Durham, Vol. II, pp. 683-5  R. Surtees, 1816, History of...Durham, Vol. I, pp. 234-5, 241</p>	Medieval
34	54	Sunderland, Barnes manor house	NZ38215570	<p>The i.p.m. of Wm. Bowes, 1465, records that he died seised of the manor of Hamyldon, with its appendages, consisting of a messuage with the appurtenances called the Barnes, wherein is one hall, with two chambers, one kitchen, two granges, one dovecot...". Though the name Barnes continued to be applied to a house it also came to mean a territorial division of the old manor of Hamyldon. By C17 it had been divided into Low Barnes (the original), sold in 1668 to John Jenkins of London, and High Barnes, which in 1673 passed to Walter Etrick. Low Barnes house was rebuilt in 19th century to the design of the Sunderland architect Thomas Moore, and demolished in ? mid C20. The site is now part of Barnes Park.</p> <p>Sources:  W. Hutchinson, 1787, History of...Durham, Vol. II, p. 683  R. Surtees, 1816, History of...Durham, Vol. I, p. 235  G.E. Milburn &amp; S.T. Miller, eds. 1988, Sunderland River Town and People, p. 157  DUL Archives &amp; Special Collections, Tithe Maps, 1840, High and Low Barnes  DUL Archives &amp; Special Collections, 1st edition, Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500 scale, Durham xiv.2</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
35	74	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, medieval quern	NZ39225694	<p>When the Hat and Feather Inn, Low Row, was rebuilt, a stretch of paved roadway was found c. 12 feet below street level. "Within a few feet of the ancient pavement was also found among the loose stones an ancient Quern (now in the possession of this Society), of millstone grit, fifteen inches wide and six inches in diameter, with bowl eight inches wide and three-and-a-half inches deep. At the bottom of the bowl is an iron spike or pivot, by which the upper stone was kept in position as it was turned round in the process of grinding the corn or grain". The O.S. adds, first, that the Inn's predecessor was demolished in 1902, and secondly that the quern is medieval and in Sunderland Museum.</p> <p>Sources:  J. Robinson, 1907, Roman Road and Remains at Bishopwearmouth, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1904), p. 5-6  Mention Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, JHO, 1952, paved roadway: Medieval quern</p>	Medieval
36	80	Sunderland, Wearmouth salt pans	NZ399574	<p>There was a salt pan opposite the Coney Garth/Warren at the river mouth on the town moor, owned by the monks of Wearmouth who let it for £6 a year {1}. Mentioned in documents of the 1440s and 1450s. In 1446-7 the monks received 9s worth of salt as tithe payment. A new salt pan was built in 1503-4 and in 1506-7 a keel was built to carry coal to the salt pan which itself was repaired, costing £3 6s 8d {2}. "The township of Wearmouth Panns derived its name from the ten salt pans which are mentioned in the survey carried out by command of Elizabeth in 1587. The old township extended along the south bank of the Wear from the bridge to Russell Street and had been gradually gained from the river by embankments. Messrs Austin and Sons' shipyard now occupies the site of the ancient salt pans". In the post medieval period salt pans were set up by John Sheppardson of Bishopwearmouth (partner in Harraton Colliery), George Lilburne of Sunderland, George Grey of Southwick and Robert Bowes. Sunderland's output of salt was relatively small in the 1640s. From 1635 the ten Bowes salt pans were leased to Sir William Lambton, who was paying £70 a year in 1649.</p> <p>Sources:  Raine (ed), Inventories and Account Rolls, p 141, 154, 203-8, 225, 227, 229, 230, 232; J.W. Summers, 1858, The History and Antiquities of Sunderland, pp 79-80, 225; W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, pp. 53-4; M.M. Meikle and C.M. Newman, 2007, Sunderland and its Origins - monks to mariners, pp. 89, 91, 96-99</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
37	81	Sunderland, medieval shipyard	NZ4056	<p>"The earliest mention of Sunderland as a Shipbuilding port dates from 1346, at which period Thomas Menvill had a place called Hynden (Hendon) for the building of vessels". As usual, Mitchell gives no source for this statement and he also gets the date wrong. It is, of course, from Hatfield's Survey, 1381 - "Thomas Menvill ten. quamdam placeam, voc. Hynden, pro applicatione navium, et red. p.a. 2s". Note that while Corfe accepts "building" as a possible translation of "applicatione", Surtees prefers "plying".</p> <p>Sources:  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 128  Rev. W. Greenwell, ed. 1857, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, Surtees Society, 32 (for 1856), p. 132  R. Surtees, 18?, History of...Durham,  T. Corfe, 1973, History of Sunderland, p. 29</p>	Medieval
38	161	Bishopwearmouth, Church of St. Michael	NZ39285695	<p>Possible pre-Conquest origins. The evidence: pre-Conquest documentary reference to South Wearmouth, supposed Saxon stones (but even no. 162 not liked by RJC), appearance of tower in illus in (1) and (5), dimensions given by (1) of nave 14 paces (40') long and 14-16' wide (less later aisles). Description by (1) of nave arcades of circular piers supporting round arches suggests a C12 provision of aisles, and the illus perhaps indicate a large-scale rebuilding - wider aisles, new chancel - in late C13. Clerestory and parapets all long gone look Perp. Of all this only the east end of the chancel, with piscina, sedilia etc., and the lower parts of the nave aisle walls survive in situ. Other features, e.g. chancel arch, have been relocated. Successive rebuildings have removed most of medieval fabric - 1806-10, 1849-50, 1872, 1874-5, 1887, 1932-35. In 1872 6" of concrete was put down over the floor on account of the vaults under. (5) mentions vaults under chancel; nave unclear. Fittings and furnishings largely 1932-5. 1902 font. Altar in Bede Chapel incorporates panels from 1632 pulpit.</p> <p>Sources:  W. Hutchinson, 1787, The History of...Durham, Vol. II, pp. 511-13; R. Surtees, 1816, The History of...Durham, Vol. I, pp. 227-232; W. Fordyce, 1857, The History of...Durham, Vol. II, pp. 428-435; T.J. McKitterick, 1923, Bishopwearmouth Church; J.W. Corder, 1951, Bishopwearmouth Church, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. XX (1932-43), pp. 48-56; H.L. Robson, 1973, Seating and Seat-Holders in Bishopwearmouth Parish Church 1632 &amp; 1658, Antiquities of Sunderland Vol. XXV (1970-73), pp. 26-39; G. New, 1976, Bishopwearmouth Parish Church Churchwarden's Accounts 1661-1671, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. XXVI (1974-76), pp. 47-67; N. Pevsner &amp; E. Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England, County Durham p. 451; T. Corfe &amp; G. Milburn, 1984, Buildings and Beliefs, pp. 6-7; P. Nicol, 1988, Bishopwearmouth Church 1790-1981, Durham County Local History Society Bulletin, 40 (May 1988), pp. 4-42; H.M. Wood, 1903, Notes on the Rectors of Bishopwearmouth from A.D. 1200 to 1900, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. II, 29-71; Peter Ryder, 2011, Historic Churches of County Durham, p74</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
39	1989	Sunderland, Medieval Port	NZ405576	<p>The charter of Hugh Pudsey (1180-1183) is the first clear evidence of the existence of the Port of Southern Wearmouth or Sunderland, as a place of maritime commerce. It has been suggested that Hugh Pudsey granted a borough charter in order to foster the development of a port. During the c13 the staples of the port were salt and herrings. In the C14 and C15, salmon fished by the means of yares (dams), probably impeded commercial growth of the port by blocking the river channel, though by 1396 a small amount of coal was being exported. In 1503 the master of the cell of Monkwearmouth received 4 shillings for the anchorage and groundage of ships.</p> <p>Sources:  R. Surtees, 1816, History of ... Durham, Vol 1, p 255  T. Corfe, 1973, History of Sunderland, p 28  N. Pevsner, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham, p 447  J. Raine, (ed) 1854, The Inventories and Account Rolls of the Benedictine Houses or Cells of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth</p>	Medieval
40	1992	Sunderland, Mowbray Park, Medieval Arch under cliff	NZ39915640	<p>Arch resited. Possibly C14. Ashlar. Voussoirs of a moulded pointed arch which was reset in cliff at south end of Mowbray Park at an unknown date. Much of the arch is now buried but old photographs show the whole arch on this site. Said to have come from Bishopwearmouth Rectory demolished in C19.</p> <p>Sources:  Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/22/150</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
41	4356	Sunderland, Town Moor	NZ407572	<p>The town moor is presumably Sunderland's common, and was apparently granted in Bishop Puiset's borough charter. Though its original extent is unknown, source 3 says that in 1718 it had been divided into 3 - Great Moor, North Moor and Intake, - 3 of its boundaries seem fairly clear, the River Wear (N), the sea (E), and Robinson's Dene (S). In addition to pasture, it had a multitude of uses - net drying, sports, preaching, and there are supposed to have been forts, batteries and brickpits on it. It was steadily reduced in size, through 18th and 19th centuries, by various encroachments - the sea, barracks (1794), railway sidings (1836), the docks (1850), streets, Hendon Lodge, Holy Trinity Church and the Gray National Schools. By Act of Parliament in 1853 the Freemen handed over their assets to the Trustees of an Orphan Asylum to be built on the Moor. Each of the 12 freemen occupying a house had commonage for 2 horses and 4 cows, and each of the 18 stallingers for 1 cow. McCombie (1997) mentions a number of features upon the moor, including ponds (subsequently infilled with ballast), boundary ditches &amp; walls and buildings on its SW edge, at Hendon Lodge. She also adds limestone &amp; clay quarrying and rope-making. Shrove Tuesday football was played on the town moor. Two teams would fight for possession of a stuffed ball. In 1667 one such game resulted in the death of Richard Watson. The moor was also a regular venue for bull, badger and bear baiting in C17 &amp; C18. Sunderland's last recorded baiting took place in May 1822. It was banned by government statute in 1835. Horse racing took place on the town moor from 1724 until the 1740s. Other activities included cock fights and gambling. After the horse racing ceased, other sports took place - potshare bowling, wrestling and archery. In the 19th century The Moor Cricket Club played on the town moor. They were driven onto the beach when the freemen wanted to graze their cattle. Despite the development of the Hudson Docks (1837-50) and the laying out of railway sidings on the E portion of the racecourse, large tracts of the moor and the former Coney Warren remain as open ground in-between modern housing &amp; industry.</p> <p>Sources: R. Surtees, 1816, History of ... Durham, I, 255; G. Garbutt, 1819, Sunderland, 144; W. C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, 84-86; H. G. Bowling, ed. 1969, Some Chapters on the History of Sunderland, 50-51; T. Corfe, 1973, Sunderland, 82; G. E. Milburn &amp; S. T. Miller, eds. 1988, Sunderland River Town and People, passim; Pearson, Lynn, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, pp 10-11, 73</p>	Medieval
42	4479	Bishopwearmouth, Medieval Bakehouse	NZ3956	<p>The Hatfield survey of c.1381 records that Bishopwearmouth demesne land was rented by 16 separate tenants who had a common bakehouse.</p> <p>Sources: Greenwell (ed.) 1856</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
43	4798	Sunderland, West Sunnyside, Arch in wall	NZ39995694	<p>Archway. Medieval, set in 19th century wall; 19th century or 20th century screen. Stone, in brick wall; wrought - iron screen. Resited from outbuildings of Bishopwearmouth Rectory, demolished late C19. Chamfered pointed arch, keystone restored, with irregular projecting stones on E side, set in garden wall. Gothic - patterned screen fills opening. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland Town Centre Trail: Sunderland).</p> <p>Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/240 T. Corfe, The Buildings of Sunderland, Town Centre Trail</p>	Medieval
44	5461	Sunderland, Queen Street East, possible medieval chapel	NZ404572	<p>Summers (1885) states that "anciently there was a religious house, chapel, or chantry dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Sunderland near the Sea, within the parish of Wearmouth". It is not known when or by whom this house was founded, but Summers gives a plan dated 1715 which shows the area now occupied by Queen Street East as "Chapel Hill". In 1535 the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII records a "cantaria b'te marie virgin in Sunderland juxta mare" valued at £3-13s-4d.</p> <p>Sources: Clive R. Hart &amp; Elizabeth Okasha, 2003, Early Medieval Stone Bowls from Sunderland, Dalden and Durham Durham, Archaeological Journal, 17, 2003, pp 13-15 J.Caley &amp; J. Hunter (eds), 1825, Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII auctoritate regia institutus, Vol 5 J.W. Summers, 1858, The History and Antiquities of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, Vol 1</p>	Medieval
45	11654	Bishopwearmouth, village green	NZ39345685	<p>The green was the common land at the heart of the medieval village. It is shown on Rain's Eye Plan of 1790. By 1737 (Burleigh and Thompson's map) around the green were small houses interspersed with workshops, corn mills, slaughter houses and tanneries. Bull baiting took place on the green. Today the Town Park includes the remnants of the green. It is soft landscaped area with mature trees and shrubbery.</p> <p>Sources: Sunderland City Council, 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy; Sunderland City Council, 1998, Bishopwearmouth: a circular walk through the Conservation Area; Tyne and Wear Museums, 1996, Bishopwearmouth: An Archaeological Assessment; T. Corfe, 1973, A History of Sunderland; T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland 1814-1914; G.E. Milburn and S.T Miller, 1988, Sunderland River, Town &amp; People: A History from the 1780s to the Present Day; N. Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham (second edition); The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
46	12650	Hendon, ridge and furrow	NZ40035517	<p>Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the non-civil parish of Sunderland, centred at NZ 401 552. Most appears to be extant on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography. (1-2)</p> <p>Sources: Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2009, North East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment; NMR Monument 1462618; RAF 106G/UK/873 6132 01-OCT-1945; RAF 106G/UK/873 6213 01-OCT-1945</p>	Medieval
47	16197	Bishopwearmouth, Hind Bridge	NZ39205600	<p>A stone bridge shown on Rain's Eye Plan carried the main route to Newcastle over the Howle-Eile Burn. The bridge was known as Hind's Bridge due to its use by farm workers, was situated between the present Hind Street and Silksworth Row. The bridge bore an inscription of 1649, which corresponds with the date of a highways award in Bishopwearmouth. This was probably a rebuild date.</p> <p>Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording; Rain's Eye Plan of Sunderland, 1785</p>	Medieval
48	16198	Sunderland, Backhouse Park, ridge and furrow	NZ39715560	<p>Surveyed as part of a ridge and furrow project by ASUD in 2013. The ridge and furrow was recorded where possible as tree cover in the park was extensive. Several lynchets were also recorded measuring between c.149-150m+ and between 4-8m in width. Ridges measured up to 10m in width and up to 0.6m in height. The remains are probably associated with a settlement in the area. The spacing of the ridge and the presence of lynchets suggest a medieval date.</p> <p>Sources: Archaeological Services Durham University, 2013, Ridge and Furrow Project, County Durham, Teeside and Tyne and Wear, Topographic Survey</p>	Medieval
49	40	Bishopwearmouth, tithe barn	NZ392570	<p>A tithe barn once stood in the grounds of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth. Probably medieval, though this cannot now be proved, it was perhaps last used for the storage of tithes by Archdeacon Paley. It was later used as a brewhouse, laundry, slaughterhouse, stable and hayloft. Of local limestone, with walls 3 feet thick, and originally 108 feet long, it was - in 1905 - of two storeys, the upper with massive beams, and had a high pitched roof covered with pantiles above a bottom course of flagstones. E wall had had 3 buttresses, and 2 ventilation slits, 2" wide splaying to 22" and 7'2" and 5'9" high. Two windows, one "originally trellised" (? traceried) sound early. The western half of the barn was demolished in the early 19th century to make way for a street, and the rest in C20.</p> <p>Sources: J. Robinson, 1905, Bishopwearmouth, Tithe Barn, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 3, I (for 1903-04), pp. 96-99 and photos opp. pp. 90 &amp; 96</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
50	419	Wearmouth, windmill		<p>In Bishop Hatfield's Survey of c. 1381 John Hobson held, among other things, the windmill of Wearmouth. Because a) Monkwearmouth belonged to the priory of Durham, and not the bishop b) The inhabitants of Monkwearmouth ground their corn at Southwick mill c) Hynden (Hendon) is also listed under Wearmouth in the Survey this mill was presumably somewhere in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, south of the River Wear.</p> <p>Sources: W. Greenwell, ed. 1856, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, Surtees Society, 32, p. 133</p>	Medieval
51	418	Bishopwearmouth rectory	NZ392570	<p>The rectory was sited at the north end of Bishopwearmouth, on the north side of High Street West, in extensive gardens. Drawings by Grimm show a rambling L-shaped building with windows ranging in date from medieval to C17/18. This would support the view of later writers that the early rectory was extensively rebuilt in the late C17 or later in Queen Anne style, after it had suffered war damage in 1642. It was finally demolished in 1856. In the same grounds were the tithe barn (SMR 40), plus coach-house and harness- room, the two latter surviving into the C20. Part of the archway which had originally led to the stables is said to be the fragment re- erected at Building Hill.</p> <p>Sources: Grimm, C188, Bishopwearmouth - British Museum, Grimm drawings J. Robinson, 1905, Bishopwearmouth Tithe Barn, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 3, I (for 1903-04), 96-99 J.W. Corder, 1939, Bishop Wearmouth village in 1790, Antiquities of Sunderland, XIX (for 1929-32), 45-6 N. Pevsner, rev. E. Williamson, 1983, Buildings of England, County Durham, 459</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
52	170	Sunderland Borough	NZ405573	<p>Initially the settlement seems to have been referred to as "the port of Wearmouth". In 1180-83 Bishop Hugh Puiset granted a borough charter to "Wearmouth", and though it is not certain whether this meant Bishopwearmouth or Sunderland it is usually assumed it was the latter. The whole borough of Sunderland was at lease c. 1380. It was in serious decline in 1565, but was revived by the growing coal trade in late C16-C17. The early settlement's shape is clear from 18th century maps. It consisted of the High Street, parallel to the river, running between Coney warren (?Barrack Street) at the E to Sans Street at the W. On the S side long burgages and lanes extended from High Street back to the later Coronation St and Prospect Row, with the Town Moor beyond. On the N side short alleys connected High St with Low St, and Low St with the quays. The skeletal outline survives, but the detail has gone as the result of slum clearance and rebuilding in C19 and C20, and the E half is totally obscured by the Garths.</p> <p>Sources: W. Greenwell, ed. 1852, Boldon Buke, Surtees Society, Vol. 25, pp. 46, xli-xlii; W. Greenwell, ed. 1856, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, Surtees Society, Vol. 32, p. 137; M.H. Dodds, 1915, The Bishop's Boroughs, Archaeologia Aeliana, 3, XII, pp. 81-185; M. Clay, G.E. Milburn &amp; S.T. Miller, 1984, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, 1785-1790; W. Hutchinson, 1823, The History of Durham, Vol. II, pp. 647-678; R. Surtees, 1816, The History of...Durham, Vol. I, pp. 253-268, 297; S. &amp; R. Buck, 1728, The Perspective and Ichnography of the Town of Sunderland; Burleigh and Thompson, 1737 - Sunderland Museum; T. Forster, 1742, Survey of Sunderland Moor TWCMS B 8176- Sunderland Museum; J.W. Corder, The Corder MSS, Sunderland Parish, Sunderland Library Local Studies; W. Page, ed. 1905, Victoria County History, I, pp. 307, 313n; Rev. T. Randell, 1903, History of the Parish Boundaries in Sunderland and neighbourhood, Antiquities of Sunderland, II, pp. 1-16; G.W. Bain, 1903, The Natural Boundary between Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland Parishes, Antiquities of Sunderland, II, pp. 17-27; B. Morton, 1905, The History of the Sunderland Moor... Antiquities of Sunderland, IV, pp. 23-35; J.T. Kitts, 1912, The old-time Fields and Gardens of Sunderland, Antiquities of Sunderland, XI, pp. 53-68; T. Corfe, 1973, Sunderland; J. Fordyce, 1857, History of Durham, Vol. 2, pp. 391-548; G. Garbutt, 1819, A Historical View of Sunderland; W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland; E. Mackenzie &amp; M. Ross, 1834, Historical View of Durham, Vol. 2, pp. 257-324; W. Lewin, 1715, A Scheme of the New Town of Sunderland, TWCMS B 8167-Sunderland Museum 1826, Sunderland, Sunderland Library Local Studies; Thomas Robson and sons, 1844, Sunderland, Sunderland Library Local Studies; Ordnance Survey maps, 1855, Sunderland, 1st ed. 1:2500, 8.14 and 8.15 - Sunderland Library Local Studies; Photo 19th century, Sunderland - Sunderland Library Local Studies; Photo 19th century, Sunderland - Sunderland Museum; M. Beresford, 1967, New Towns of the Middle Ages, pp. 431-2; W.H.D. Longstaffe, 1889, Unused Evidences relating to SS. Cuthbert and Bede, Archaeologia Aeliana, 2, XIII, pp. 278-283; R. Brown, 1855, An Inquiry into the Origin of the Name 'Sunderland'; Archaeologia Aeliana, 1, IV, pp. 277-83   S. Speak, 1993, Wylam Wharf/Low Street, Sunderland   W.B. Griffiths, 1994, Wylam Wharf, Sunderland. Interim Account of Excavations... Northern Archaeological Associates, 2003, Low Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment; M.M. Meikle and C.M. Newman, 2007, Sunderland and its Origins - monks to mariners; Ian Nairn, 1964, A Townscape Gazetteer - County Durham, Architectural Review, Vol. 135 (1964) p 120</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
53	10881	Sunderland, medieval fisheries	NZ4157	<p>There is a documentary reference relating to the delivery of herrings to Darlington, probably from Sunderland in 1183 {1}. In the fourteenth century Durham Priory regularly bought fish supplies from Sunderland. Accounts of 1307-8 record purchases of salt fish, eels and haddock and accounts of 1333-4 record an order of five loads of whiting. The priory rented a stable from William Rakwood in 1441-2 for use as a 'fish house'. In 1536-7 John Cotysforth was the priory's fishbuyer at Sunderland. From the late fifteenth to the second decade of the sixteenth century the priory bought herring and salmon from Sunderland [and Newcastle and Shields] {2}. The River Wear fisheries formed part of the bishop's rights and were leased to local people. At the river mouth salmon were caught by stell fishing (stakes fixed in the river) off Coney Warren north-east of the town moor. The Hedworth family of Southwick fixed a net here in the fourteenth century {3}. West of the stell there was net fishing in an area called the Sayne (a seine net hung vertically in the water) {4}. There were also a number of yares (semi circular enclosures of stones or stakes and wattle) in the Wear. In 1321 Prestyare and Milnyare are mentioned, others were Ebyare, Bradyare, Owensyare and Marlesyare {5}. In 1440 Bishop Robert Neville appointed a commission to remove a number of yares which were a hazard to shipping. The Hedworths sold their right to fish for salmon off Coney Warren to George Grey in 1630. Various yares were lost due to passing colliers and keels and ballast quays.</p> <p>Sources: M.M. Meikle and C.M. Newman, 2007, Sunderland and its Origins - monks to mariners, pp. 88-89; Victoria County History Durham, I, p 338; J.T. Fowler, 1898, Extracts from the Account Rolls of the Abbey of Durham I (Surtees Society xcix), pp 3 and 20; II, pp 3,4 14, 20, 72, 73, 79; III, p 666; Hatfield's Survey, p 137; Raine (ed), Inventories and Account Rolls, pp 141, 154, 205; T. Potts, 1892, Sunderland - A history of the town, port, trade and commerce, p. 81</p>	Medieval
54	28	Sunderland, Barnes Park, cannon	NZ39655742	<p>"A large gun exhibited in Barnes Park, Sunderland bears the inscription "County Borough of Sunderland 1909. Dredged from the river Wear near the spot where the Scottish army of General Leslie crossed....in February 1644, when his soldiers camped in the Panns Field, Sunderland, March 4th 1644".(1) "The cannon is now in Barnes Park situated at NZ 3773 5566. It is 3.3 m long and mounted on a concrete pillar bearing the inscription" above.(2) It has trunions, was muzzle-loading, bears no visible insignia and is a bit corroded.</p> <p>Sources: W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 60 Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1956, Civil War cannon</p>	Undetermined



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
55	82	Sunderland, Roman pottery kiln	NZ409577	<p>In 1849, when clearing some old houses occupying the Pier or Commissioners' Quay (on what was once the north-east corner of the Town Moor) to make the river entrance to the Sunderland dock, the remains of what was supposed to have been the site of a Roman pottery were brought to light. Eight feet below the surface was a circle, 20 - 25 feet diameter, hewn out of the limestone, and containing a circle of small rubble stones like a horse-mill, apparently erected to grind clay. Close by was found red and yellow ochre, and pottery, both sherds and four perfect Roman bottles of unglazed red earthenware. One went to Sunderland Museum, and was later dismissed by Petch as not Roman.</p> <p>Sources: J.W. Summers, 1858, History of...Sunderland, pp. 12-14 T. Potts, 1892, Sunderland, pp. 58-9 J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, I, p. 27</p>	Undetermined
56	392	Sunderland, Barnes Park, struck flake	NZ374553	<p>"Length 44 mm, width 34 mm, thickness 10 mm. Found in an allotment no. 67, in 1931".</p> <p>Sources: R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 63, no. 17</p>	Undetermined
57	37	Bishopwearmouth, Monk's Well	NZ392571	<p>"About 200 yards to the north-west of the church, in a garden, there was, a few years ago, an ancient well, formerly known by the name of the Monk's Well, which, according to tradition, belonged to the monastery (sic). It is now built over; but remains of it may still be traced in the walls of a house lately erected on its scite". The O.S. initially conflated this with Castle Well (SMR 38) but subsequently separated them.</p> <p>Sources: E. Mackenzie &amp; M.Ross, 1834, A Historical View of...Durham, Vol. I, p. 275 n.</p>	Unknown



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
58	73	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, Green's Public House, paved roadway	NZ39225694	"Recently during the rebuilding of the ancient 'Hat and Feather' Inn, Low Row, a licensed house which has existed for upwards of 200 years, the contractors found old remains. At a depth of about 12 feet below street level, on that portion of the building which was the Inn yard, and adjoining the disused burial ground of the Church, a section of an ancient roadway was brought to light. The pavement was...of cobble stones, in a splendid state of preservation. At the same depth, and close to the ancient pavement, were the thick walls of what had been the boundary or retaining wall of the burn. The rush of water may yet be heard...". Mr A.A. Bell of Sunderland claims in 1970s to have seen the corner of a Roman mosaic in the cellar of Bell's Cycles (part of Victoria Buildings HER 11067 and same block as the Hat and Feather, now Green's Public House HER 4476). It apparently lay 18 inches below the cellar floor. The digger driver also claimed to have seen decorated border tiles and what looked like the hem of a gown. He also claimed to have found a second mosaic outside the police station when the roundabout was being built. Mr Bell claims that in the 1960s gas workers found another paved road near to the Empire Theatre at a depth of 12 feet. Unfortunately no archaeologist was called out at the time and no record or photographs exist to prove or disprove these finds. Sources: J. Robinson, 1907, Roman Road and Remains at Bishopwearmouth, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1904), p.5	Unknown
59	10	Deptford, Doxford's Shipyard, human remains	NZ379577	Fragments of human skull (male) were found during deep excavation for building purposes at Laing's (or Doxford's) Shipyard, Deptford, in 1974. Donated to Sunderland Museum by J. Sallabank, 39 Felstead Rd (Crescent?), Ford Estate, Sunderland. Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1976, human remains R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 63, no. 19	Unknown
60	11	Sunderland, skeletal remains	NZ399559	"A human lower jaw and fragments of long bones and pelvis found 1965 by A. Chalk of 17 Fortrose Avenue and D. Holland". Though apparently noted in the Sunderland Museum records, there is no further information. Miket suggested they may have been prehistoric. Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1976, human remains R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 63, no. 20	Unknown



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
61	20	Sunderland, Humbledon Hill, inhumations	NZ380552	"Near these cinerary urns [HER 8] were discovered two skeletons of a great size". Mitchell also noted that a prehistoric burial had been found on Humbledon Hill in 1750, but gave no reference. Sources: W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland p. 9 Geoquest 2000, Archaeological Assessment for ... Humbledon Hill, Sunderland	Unknown
62	21	Sunderland, Humbledon Hill, iron knife	NZ380552	"Near these cinerary urns [HER 8] was a short iron knife with a curved handle". Sources: W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland p. 9 Geoquest 2000, Archaeological Assessment for ... Humbledon Hill, Sunderland	Unknown
63	23	Bishopwearmouth, ancient chisels	NZ3956	"The Rev. John Laurence, A.M. rector of Bishopwearmouth from 1721 to 1732, and Prebendary of Sarum...in his work on 'Agriculture', alludes to some ancient (British or Roman?) chisels found in the small joints and crevices of the stone, in a quarry near Bishopwearmouth".(1) Petch located this discovery at Building Hill, perhaps because that was the only quarry he knew of in the Bishopwearmouth area. While describing the objects as "doubtful implements", he included them in his discussion about the possibility of a Romano-British settlement near the mouth of the Wear.(2) The O.S. then misquote Summers, and site the find at Bishopwearmouth Cemetery - "A number of ancient Roman chisels were discovered in the crevices of the stone in a quarry near Bishopwearmouth. (Bishopwearmouth Cemetery is centred NZ 373 563)".(3) It seems better just to let the original account stand on its own. Sources: J.W. Summers, 1858, History of Sunderland p. 14 .A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4,I, p. 30 Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1957 Roman chisels	Unknown

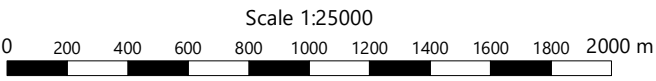
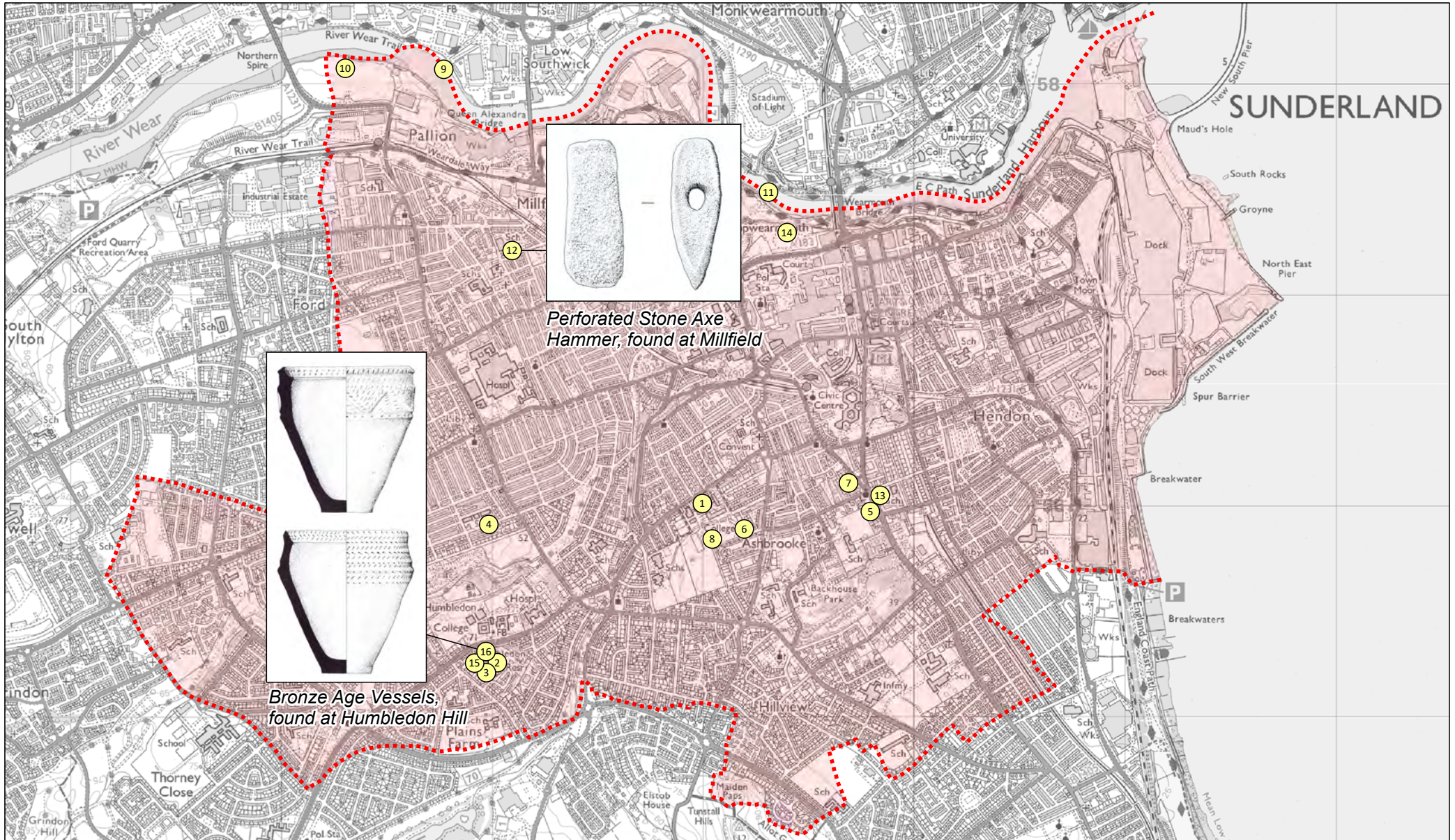


CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
64	395	Sunderland, Building Hill, inhumations	NZ398564	<p>In 1842 two human skeletons were discovered on Building Hill. The first, supposedly an adult female, was reported on 18 Feb., having been found "about three feet below the surface, near the footpath of Building Hill quarry...The bones were very much decayed. There are no circumstances connected with the occurrence from which it can be ascertained how long it had lain, or under what circumstances it was deposited". On 29 Sept. a second "was disinterred by Mr. William Jefferson, when laying open the rock to procure stone". Richardson explicitly quotes "Local Papers" as the source for the latter discovery. The secondhand reference to "doubtful implements from Building Hill", and a much later reference to a barrow there are too uncertain to justify a prehistoric date.</p> <p>Sources:  M.A. Richardson, 1846, Local Historian's Table Book, Historical Division, Vol. V, pp. 355, 407;  J.W. Summers, 1858, History of Sunderland, p. 14  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 10  J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, 1, p. 30  R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 64, no. 25  R. Young, 1980, An Inventory of Barrows in Co. Durham, Transactions Architectural &amp; Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, New Series, Vol. 5, p. 13, no. 91</p>	Unknown
65	38	Bishopwearmouth, Castle Well	NZ393574	<p>"Dr Collingwood...writes, that 'near the dock and staith of Lord Durham was formerly a well of excellent water, from which the shipping was supplied, and known to the older inhabitants by the name of the Castle Well'.(1) Mitchell refers to "The ancient well in the district...for centuries known as the Castle Well", but does not locate it.(2) The grid ref has been calculated by the O.S. thus: Lord Durham's dock and staith may refer to the Lambton Drops on the R. Wear (O.S. 6" 1862), and "'Castle Well' would have been situated at approximately NZ 3930 5740 in a low lying grassy area on the south bank of the River Wear at the bottom of a deep gorge known as the 'Galley's Gill'. No trace of a well at this position".(3)</p> <p>Sources:  E. Mackenzie &amp; M.Ross, 1834, A Historical View of...Durham, Vol. I, p. 275  n  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 19  Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, ISS, 1978, 'Castle Well' (site of)...</p>	Unknown

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
309	37	Bishopwearmouth, Monk's Well	NZ392571	<p>"About 200 yards to the north-west of the church, in a garden, there was, a few years ago, an ancient well, formerly known by the name of the Monk's Well, which, according to tradition, belonged to the monastery (sic). It is now built over; but remains of it may still be traced in the walls of a house lately erected on its scite". The O.S. initially conflated this with Castle Well (SMR 38) but subsequently separated them.</p> <p>sources: E. Mackenzie &amp; M.Ross, 1834, A Historical View of...Durham, Vol. I, p. 275 n.</p>	Unknown
310	73	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, Green's Public House, paved roadway	NZ39225694	<p>"Recently during the rebuilding of the ancient 'Hat and Feather' Inn, Low Row, a licensed house which has existed for upwards of 200 years, the contractors came upon some interesting remains of antiquity. At a depth of about twelve feet below the level of the present street, on that portion of the building which was the Inn yard, and adjoining the disused burial ground of Bishopwearmouth Church, a section of an ancient roadway was brought to light. The pavement was...of cobble stones, in a splendid state of preservation. At the same depth, and close to the ancient pavement, were the thick walls of what had been the boundary or retaining wall of the burn. The rush of water may yet be heard...".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mr A.A. Bell of Sunderland claims in the 1970s to have seen the corner of a Roman mosaic in the cellar of what was Bell's Cycles (part of Victoria Buildings HER 11067 and same block as the Hat and Feather, now Green's Public House HER 4476). The mosaic apparently lay 18 inches below the cellar floor. The digger driver who dug out the cellar floor claimed to have seen decorated border tiles and what looked like the hem of a gown. He also claimed to have found a second mosaic outside the police station when the roundabout was being built. Mr Bell claims that in the 1960s gas workers found another paved road near to the Empire Theatre at a depth of 12 feet. Unfortunately no archaeologist was called out at the time to inspect the findings and no record or photographs exist to prove or disprove these finds.</p> <p>sources: J. Robinson, 1907, Roman Road and Remains at Bishopwearmouth, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1904), p. 5</p>	Unknown



# 5.4: PREHISTORIC HER ENTRIES IN THE HISTORIC TOWNSHIP OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH, TRANPOSED ON THE MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



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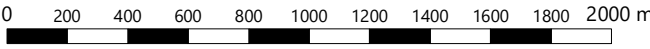
**KEY** - HER entries colour-coded by period: ● = Prehistoric - - - = Historic Township Boundary



# 5.5: ROMAN HER ENTRIES IN BISHOPWEARMOUTH & SUNDERLAND TOWNSHIPS, TRANPOSED ON THE MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Scale 1:25000



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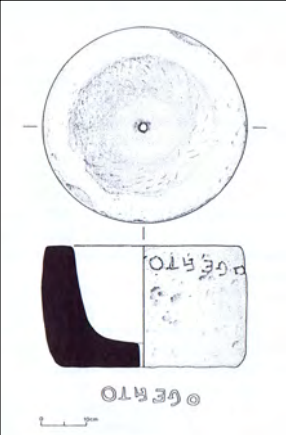
**KEY** - HER entries colour-coded by period: ● = Roman ⋯ = Historic Township Boundary



# 5.6: EARLY MEDIEVAL HER ENTRIES IN BISHOPWEARMOUTH & SUNDERLAND TOWNSHIPS, TRANPOSED ON THE MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

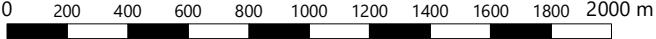


11th century grave marker in St Michael's Church



Anglo-Saxon stone bowl from Queen Street East

Scale 1:25000

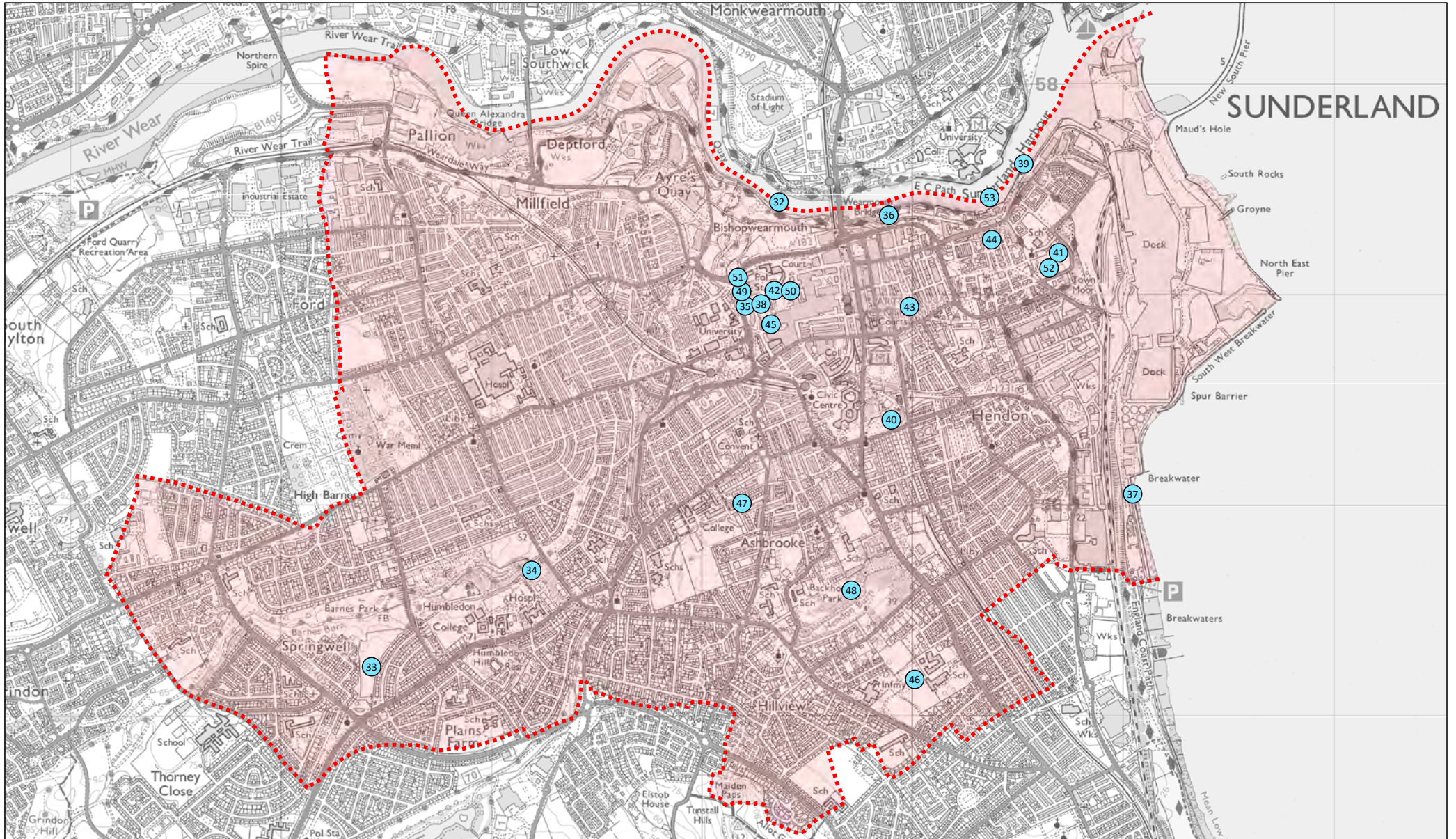


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**KEY** - HER entries colour-coded by period: ● = Early Medieval ⋯ = Historic Township Boundary



# 5.7: MEDIEVAL HER ENTRIES IN BISHOPWEARMOUTH & SUNDERLAND TOWNSHIPS, TRANPOSED ON THE MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Scale 1:25000



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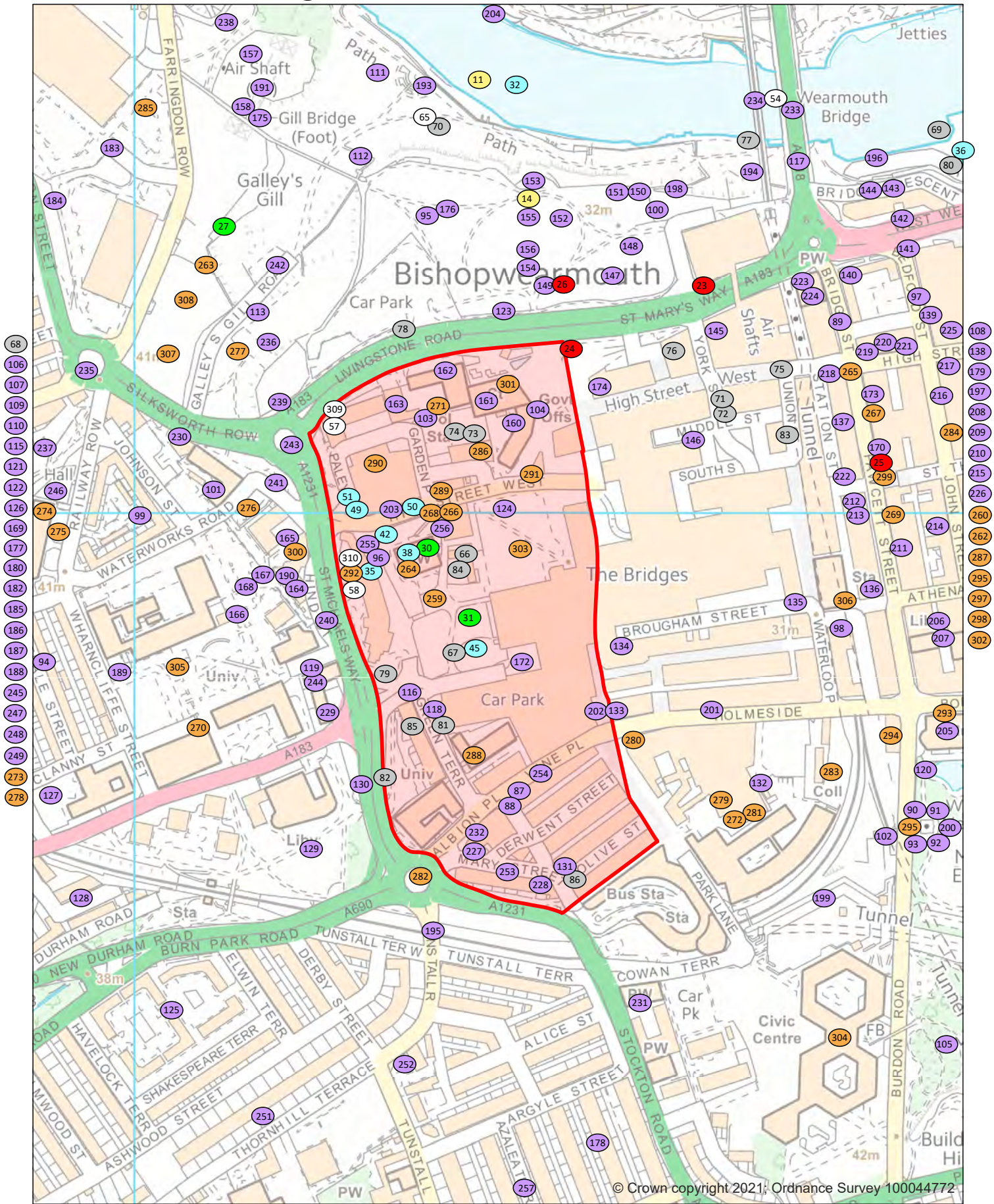
**KEY** - HER entries colour-coded by period:

● = Medieval

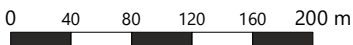
⋯ = Historic Township Boundary



# 5.2: HER ENTRIES WITHIN BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE CORE TRANSPosed ON THE MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



Scale 1:5000



**KEY** - HER entries colour-coded by period:

- = Prehistoric
- = Early Medieval
- = Post Medieval
- = Modern
- = Roman
- = Medieval
- = Early Modern
- = Undetermined
- = Historic Core Boundary



**5.2 GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC SITES AND EVENTS WITHIN  
BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE CORE (ALL PERIODS)**

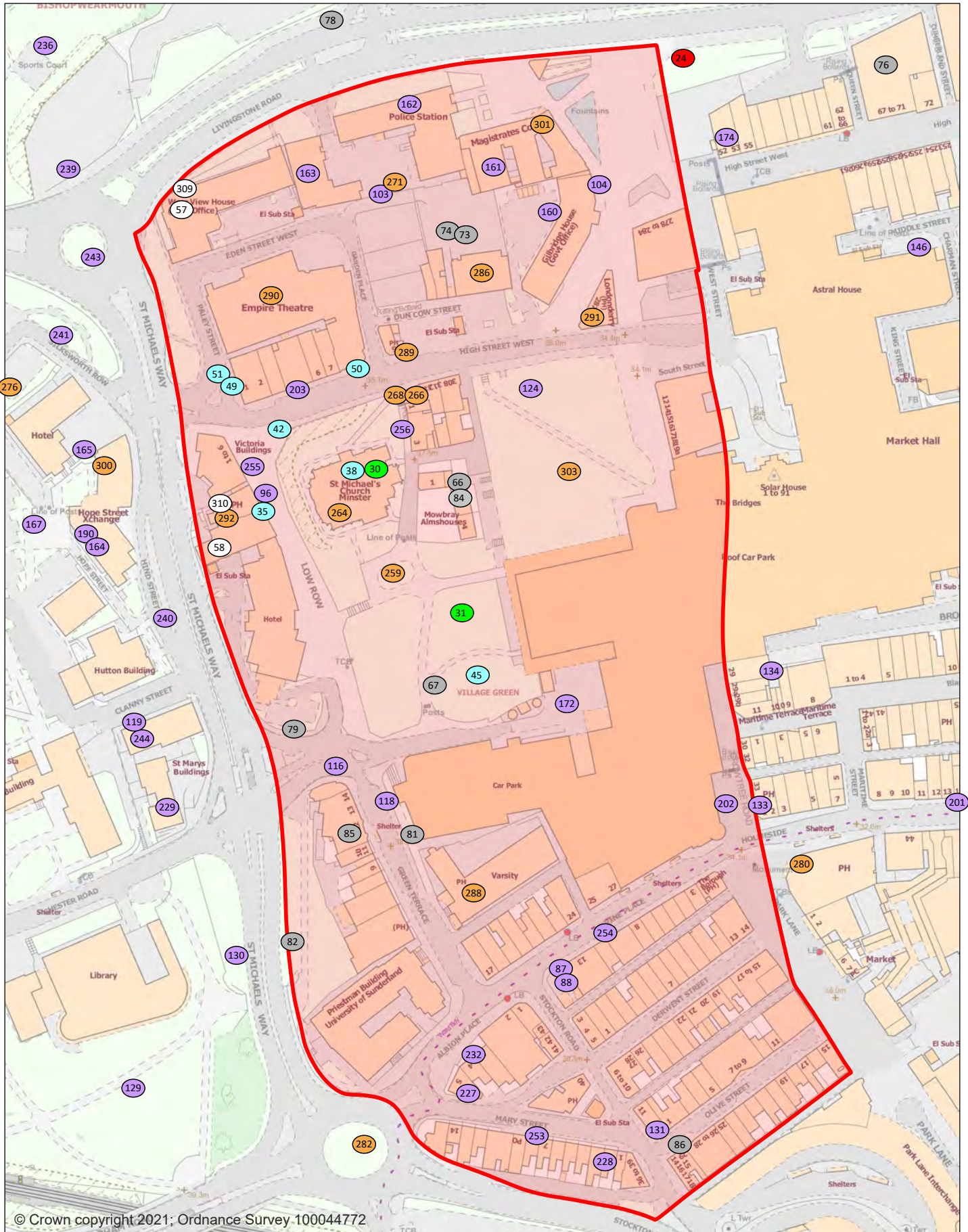
CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
11	393	Sunderland, River Wear, perforated axe hammer	NZ395574	<p>Found in 1849 while dredging the River Wear, "from a depth of 10 feet below the bed of the river Wear, or 16 feet below low-water mark, about 300 or 400 yards above Sunderland Bridge". It was described as "of mottled greenstone, beautifully finished; the sides are, however, flat and not hollowed. It is 6.5 inches long, the faces are rounded, and the hole, which is about seven- eighths inch in diameter, tapers slightly towards the middle". Miket describes it as "hour glass perforation". Thomas Meik Esq. C.E. presented the axe-hammer to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, from whose museum in the Black Gate it was stolen in 1947.</p> <p>Sources:            Archaeologia Aeliana, 1855, Donation, 1, IV, p. 13            J.W. Summers, 1858, The History...of Sunderland, p. 14            J. Evans, 1897, The Ancient Stone Implements...of Great Britain, 2nd edition, p. 193            Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 1889, 2, III (for 1887-88), p. 173            W. Page, ed. 1905, Early Man, Victoria County History, Durham, Vol. I, p. 200            W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 6            J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, I,p. 30</p>	Prehistoric Neolithic/ Bronze Age
14	7111	Bishopwearmouth, Prehistoric site	NZ394573	<p>An evaluation on the former Vaux Brewery site in 2003-2004 identified a site used possibly from the Mesolithic period to the early Iron Age. The form and dimensions of some features, particularly a large ditch at least 6.80m wide with associated bank, possibly a boundary ditch or enclosure, a possible ditch terminus and large pit, along with the relatively large quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered, suggests that the site may have been the location of an important long-lived settlement focus during the 2nd millennium BC and through to the early Iron Age c. 1000-700 BC. Artefactual material from the site was of high regional significance. The lithic assemblage (28 flakes, scrapers, cores, blades) dated from 2 distinct periods - blades and blade-like flakes characteristic of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods, and the cores and primary flakes characteristic of the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. All but two of the ceramic sherds date from the Middle Bronze Age, 2nd millennium BC. These include well-preserved sherds from a variety of hand made vessels, some decorated and with extant rims. The remaining two sherds are either Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. They came from a well-stratified ditch fill. A worked bone object was also recovered - a thin (2mm) circular bone disc, 27mm in diameter, with a central hole, 7mm in diameter. Weight 1g. One side has four incised grooves radiating away from</p>	Prehistoric



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>the central hole. It is most likely to be of prehistoric origin, but the function of the object has not been ascertained. It may have been a personal adornment such as a pendant. In 2015 a curved gully terminal was recorded during a watching brief on St. Mary's Way. The gully measured 1m x 0.3m and was 0.1m deep. It was cut into the natural subsoil at a depth of 1.2m. There was no dating evidence for this feature.</p> <p>Sources: Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2004, An Archaeological Evaluation at the former Vaux Brewery, St. Mary's Way, Sunderland; Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015, St. Mary's Way, Sunderland - Archaeological Watching Brief</p>	
23	17142	Sunderland, St. Mary's Boulevard, Roman Coin	NZ39575723	<p>Alex Croom has identified this as a Greek Provincial coin of Septimius Severus (193-211). Coins with Greek legends come from the eastern half of the Empire; Croom suggests this is a modern import. The coin was found in March 2014 during water mains works on St Mary's Way by Tom Sainthouse, the Health and Safety Manager for Fastflow.</p> <p>Sources: Pers Comm. Alex Croom, Tyne and Wear Museums June 2015; Pers Comm. Thomas Sainthouse, Fastflow, June 2015</p>	Roman
24	17343	Sunderland, St Mary's Way, Roman Mortarium	NZ3957	<p>Piece of Mancetter-Hartshill Roman mortarium rim found during a watching brief on St. Mary's Way. The rim is 81mm in length, 38mm wide and up to 12mm thick. It is in a hard, creamy-white fabric with sparse inclusions of fine (&lt;1mm) red/brown and black particles. The rim is a reeded hammerhead type and has traces of a red-brown external wash. The edges of the sherd are worn and abraded and no grinding grits survive. Curvature suggests an original vessel diameter of c.310mm. These mortaris were manufactures between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD at Mancetter and Hartshill, Warwickshire, and had an extensive distribution in the Midlands and Northern England.</p> <p>Sources: Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015, St. Mary's Way, Sunderland - Archaeological Watching Brief</p>	Roman
25	34	Sunderland, Roman coin	NZ39765705	<p>"A tetradrachm of Maximianus (286-310) found circa 1953 on the site of Jopling's near St. Thomas's Street", i.e. N side of the street. The information is derived from a Sunderland Museum record, and the O.S. suggests the finder was Mr Ludwigson (?) Thistle Road, Thorney Close, Sunderland.</p> <p>Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards RPM, 1976, Roman coin</p>	Roman



# 5.3: BISHOPWEARMOUTH VILLAGE CORE TRANSPosed ON THE MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



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Scale 1:2500



**KEY** - HER entries colour-coded by period:

- = Prehistoric
- = Early Medieval
- = Post Medieval
- = Modern
- = Roman
- = Medieval
- = Early Modern
- = Undetermined
- = Historic Core Boundary



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
26	39	Sunderland, suggested Roman fort	NZ394571	<p>Mitchell believed that there had been a "Roman station" near the mouth of the Wear, on the high ground at the north end of Castle Street. As evidence he cited: a) Its commanding situation b) A one-time ancient building there c) Four foot thick founds of worked stones and cement "in keeping with Roman workmanship" examined by John Moore in 1873 d) "Ancient sculptured stones of supposed Roman work" dug up near the Castle Well e) Roman inscribed stone in wall of rectory coach-house. Petch thought the notion a possibility but the site now irrecoverable. The supposed inscription was subsequently debunked as 18th century.</p> <p>Sources:  J. Robinson, 1905, Bishopwearmouth Tithe Barn, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 3, I (for 1903-04), pp. 98-99  W. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, pp. 19-20  J.A. Petch, 1925, Roman Durham, Archaeologia Aeliana, 4, I, p. 31  R.G. Collingwood &amp; R.P. Wright, 1965, The Roman Inscriptions of Britain no. 739  Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, RPM, 1977, Possible Roman stones</p>	Roman
27	67	Sunderland, Galley Gill, Danish galley	NZ391573	<p>"According to local tradition Galley Gill marks the place where Danish invaders found shelter for their vessels when plundering our district in remote ages. When the Lambton Coal Staiths were made, the remains of a Danish galley were discovered embedded in the ground at the base of the limestone cliff in the old Gill".</p> <p>Sources:  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 35</p>	Early Medieval
30	162	Bishopwearmouth Church, part of Anglo-Saxon grave-marker	NZ39285695	<p>Probably the lower part of a grave-marker, upper section ornamented, lower roughly dressed for insertion in ground. In medium-grained yellow sandstone, damaged but unworn. A Incised standing cross, crudely framed in wavering roll moulding B ?Interlace with grooved side mouldings C Incised cross D May have been divided into panels A crude lop-sided carving with little clearly defined ornament; either very late or incompetent. Impossible to date, but upright cruciform grave-markers tend to be late. C11? 71.1 cm high x 28 cm wide x 17.8 cm deep. Found in St. Michael's Church, Bishopwearmouth, in the north wall near its west end.</p> <p>Sources:  J.W. Corder, 1951, Bishopwearmouth Church, Antiquities of Sunderland Vol. XX (for 1932-43), pp. 55-56  R.J. Cramp, 1984, Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, Vol. I, part 1, p. 53, plate 19</p>	Early Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
31	163	Bishopwearmouth village	NZ394569	<p>Earliest reference is thought to be c. 930, when King Athelstan gave "South Wearmouth" and its appendages to the see of Durham. It was then apparently a centre place, and then or later a parish. The site is a fairly neat rectangle, outlined initially by High Street West (N), Crowtree Road (E), Vine Place (S), Low Row and Green Terrace (W). First development outside these boundaries seems to have been the rectory to the N, and between Low Row and the Howle-Eile or Wearmouth Burn. After several major redevelopments, the area has probably reached a state of equilibrium - church, churchyard, almshouses, Church Lane and enlarged green occupy much of the W side; 19th century buildings form the NE corner; college the SW corner; and the Crowtree Leisure Centre much of the E side. The W side of Low Row is now a carpark, though recent excavation showed that modern construction had removed the archaeological deposits. Medieval streets included Little Gate, South Gate, the Lonnin (High Street West), Low Row and Back Lane (Vine Place).</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>W. Greenwell, ed. 1852, Boldon Buke, Surtees Society, 25, p. 46  W.Greenwell, ed. 1856, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, Surtees Society, 2, pp. 132-134  D.A. Kirby, ed. 1972, Parliamentary Surveys of the Bishopric of Durham, Surtees Society, II 185, pp. 164-174  W. Hutchinson, 1787, The History of...Durham II, pp. 641-646  R. Surtees, 1816, The History of...Durham I, pp. 224-226  1857, The History of...Durham II, pp. 392-3, 416-19, 428-35  Sunderland Museum - 19th century general, and specific to Bishopwearmouth from C188, though principally 19th century  Sunderland Library Local Studies, 19th century general, C188-19th century include Ordnance Survey 1st ed. 25 8.14  Dept. Pal. &amp; Dip. Durham Halmote Court - 18th century enclosures  S. Speake, 1987, Excavations at Wood Lane/Low Row, Sunderland  G.W. Bain, 1909, The Topography of Bishop Wearmouth, Parts I and II, Antiquities of Sunderland VIII, pp. 44-74  G.W. Bain, 1912, The Topography of Bishopwearmouth, Part III, Antiquities of Sunderland XI, pp. 1-22  J.W. Corder, 1939, Bishop Wearmouth Village in 1790, Antiquities of Sunderland XIX, pp. 42-49  S. Speak &amp; M. Snape, 1993, Excavations at Crowtree Road, Sunderland  S. Speak in N. Higham, ed. 1992, Research in 1992, Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual ii. Excavations 7, p. 43</p>	Early Medieval
32	36	Sunderland, River Wear, medieval skilnet	NZ3957	<p>"A Medieval two-handled bronze skilnet was dredged from the River Wear in 1830 and is now in Sunderland Museum. The curator of Sunderland Museum did not indicate the exact provenance of the find but suggested that it was dredged from the River Wear somewhere in Sunderland". I must have seen this object at some time since I have added a note to the effect that it is circular, 16 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep.(RBH)</p> <p>Sources: Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, JHO, 1952, Mid. bronze skilnet</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
35	74	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, medieval quern	NZ39225694	<p>When the Hat and Feather Inn, Low Row, was rebuilt, a stretch of paved roadway was found c. 12 feet below street level. "Within a few feet of the ancient pavement was also found among the loose stones an ancient Quern (now in the possession of this Society), of millstone grit, fifteen inches wide and six inches in diameter, with bowl eight inches wide and three-and-a-half inches deep. At the bottom of the bowl is an iron spike or pivot, by which the upper stone was kept in position as it was turned round in the process of grinding the corn or grain". The O.S. adds, first, that the Inn's predecessor was demolished in 1902, and secondly that the quern is medieval and in Sunderland Museum.</p> <p>Sources:  J. Robinson, 1907, Roman Road and Remains at Bishopwearmouth, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1904), p. 5-6  Mention Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, JHO, 1952, paved roadway: Medieval quern</p>	Medieval
36	80	Sunderland, Wearmouth salt pans	NZ399574	<p>There was a salt pan opposite the Coney Garth/Warren at the river mouth on the town moor, owned by the monks of Wearmouth who let it for £6 a year {1}. Mentioned in documents of the 1440s and 1450s. In 1446-7 the monks received 9s worth of salt as tithe payment. A new salt pan was built in 1503-4 and in 1506-7 a keel was built to carry coal to the salt pan which itself was repaired, costing £3 6s 8d {2}. "The township of Wearmouth Panns derived its name from the ten salt pans which are mentioned in the survey carried out by command of Elizabeth in 1587. The old township extended along the south bank of the Wear from the bridge to Russell Street and had been gradually gained from the river by embankments. Messrs Austin and Sons' shipyard now occupies the site of the ancient salt pans". In the post medieval period salt pans were set up by John Sheppardson of Bishopwearmouth (partner in Harraton Colliery), George Lilburne of Sunderland, George Grey of Southwick and Robert Bowes. Sunderland's output of salt was relatively small in the 1640s. From 1635 the ten Bowes salt pans were leased to Sir William Lambton, who was paying £70 a year in 1649.</p> <p>Sources:  Raine (ed), Inventories and Account Rolls, p 141, 154, 203-8, 225, 227, 229, 230, 232; J.W. Summers, 1858, The History and Antiquities of Sunderland, pp 79-80, 225; W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, pp. 53-4; M.M. Meikle and C.M. Newman, 2007, Sunderland and its Origins - monks to mariners, pp. 89, 91, 96-99</p>	Medieval

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
38	161	Bishopwearmouth, Church of St. Michael	NZ39285695	<p>Possible pre-Conquest origins. The evidence: pre-Conquest documentary reference to South Wearmouth, supposed Saxon stones (but even no. 162 not liked by RJC), appearance of tower in illus in (1) and (5), dimensions given by (1) of nave 14 paces (40') long and 14-16' wide (less later aisles). Description by (1) of nave arcades of circular piers supporting round arches suggests a C12 provision of aisles, and the illus perhaps indicate a large-scale rebuilding - wider aisles, new chancel - in late C13. Clerestory and parapets all long gone look Perp. Of all this only the east end of the chancel, with piscina, sedilia etc., and the lower parts of the nave aisle walls survive in situ. Other features, e.g. chancel arch, have been relocated. Successive rebuildings have removed most of medieval fabric - 1806-10, 1849-50, 1872, 1874-5, 1887, 1932-35. In 1872 6" of concrete was put down over the floor on account of the vaults under. (5) mentions vaults under chancel; nave unclear. Fittings and furnishings largely 1932-5. 1902 font. Altar in Bede Chapel incorporates panels from 1632 pulpit.</p> <p>Sources:  W. Hutchinson, 1787, The History of...Durham, Vol. II, pp. 511-13  R. Surtees, 1816, The History of...Durham, Vol. I, pp. 227-232  W. Fordyce, 1857, The History of...Durham, Vol. II, pp. 428-435  T.J. McKitterick, 1923, Bishopwearmouth Church  J.W. Corder, 1951, Bishopwearmouth Church, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. XX (1932-43), pp. 48-56  H.L. Robson, 1973, Seating and Seat-Holders in Bishopwearmouth Parish Church 1632 &amp; 1658, Antiquities of Sunderland Vol. XXV (1970-73), pp. 26-39  G. New, 1976, Bishopwearmouth Parish Church Churchwarden's Accounts 1661-1671, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. XXVI (1974-76), pp. 47-67  N. Pevsner &amp; E. Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England, County Durham p. 451  T. Corfe &amp; G. Milburn, 1984, Buildings and Beliefs, pp. 6-7  P. Nicol, 1988, Bishopwearmouth Church 1790-1981, Durham County Local History Society Bulletin, 40 (May 1988), pp. 4-42  H.M. Wood, 1903, Notes on the Rectors of Bishopwearmouth from A.D. 1200 to 1900, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. II, 29-71; Peter Ryder, 2011, Historic Churches of County Durham, p74</p>	Medieval
42	4479	Bishopwearmouth, Medieval Bakehouse	NZ3956	<p>The Hatfield survey of c.1381 records that Bishopwearmouth demesne land was rented by 16 separate tenants who had a common bakehouse.</p> <p>Sources:  Greenwell (ed.) 1856</p>	Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
45	11654	Bishopwearmouth, village green	NZ39345685	<p>The green was the common land at the heart of the medieval village. It is shown on Rain's Eye Plan of 1790. By 1737 (Burleigh and Thompson's map) around the green were small houses interspersed with workshops, corn mills, slaughter houses and tanneries. Bull baiting took place on the green. Today the Town Park includes the remnants of the green. It is soft landscaped area with mature trees and shrubbery.</p> <p>Sources: Sunderland City Council, 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy; Sunderland City Council, 1998, Bishopwearmouth: a circular walk through the Conservation Area; Tyne and Wear Museums, 1996, Bishopwearmouth: An Archaeological Assessment; T. Corfe, 1973, A History of Sunderland; T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland 1814-1914; G.E. Milburn and S.T Miller, 1988, Sunderland River, Town &amp; People: A History from the 1780s to the Present Day; N. Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham (second edition); The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording</p>	Medieval
49	40	Bishopwearmouth, tithe barn	NZ392570	<p>A tithe barn once stood in the grounds of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth. Probably medieval, though this cannot now be proved, it was perhaps last used for the storage of tithes by Archdeacon Paley. It was later used as a brewhouse, laundry, slaughterhouse, stable and hayloft. Of local limestone, with walls 3 feet thick, and originally 108 feet long, it was - in 1905 - of two storeys, the upper with massive beams, and had a high pitched roof covered with pantiles above a bottom course of flagstones. E wall had had 3 buttresses, and 2 ventilation slits, 2" wide splaying to 22" and 7'2" and 5'9" high. Two windows, one "originally trellised" (? traceried) sound early. The western half of the barn was demolished in the early 19th century to make way for a street, and the rest in C20.</p> <p>Sources: J. Robinson, 1905, Bishopwearmouth, Tithe Barn, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 3, 1 (for 1903-04), pp. 96-99 and photos opp. pp. 90 &amp; 96</p>	Medieval
50	419	Wearmouth, windmill		<p>In Bishop Hatfield's Survey of c. 1381 John Hobson held, among other things, the windmill of Wearmouth. Because a) Monkwearmouth belonged to the priory of Durham, and not the bishop b) The inhabitants of Monkwearmouth ground their corn at Southwick mill c) Hynden (Hendon) is also listed under Wearmouth in the Survey this mill was presumably somewhere in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, south of the River Wear.</p> <p>Sources: W. Greenwell, ed. 1856, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, Surtees Society, 32, p. 133</p>	Medieval

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
51	418	Bishopwearmouth rectory	NZ392570	<p>The rectory was sited at the north end of Bishopwearmouth, on the north side of High Street West, in extensive gardens. Drawings by Grimm show a rambling L-shaped building with windows ranging in date from medieval to C17/18. This would support the view of later writers that the early rectory was extensively rebuilt in the late C17 or later in Queen Anne style, after it had suffered war damage in 1642. It was finally demolished in 1856. In the same grounds were the tithe barn (SMR 40), plus coach-house and harness-room, the two latter surviving into the C20. Part of the archway which had originally led to the stables is said to be the fragment re-erected at Building Hill.</p> <p>Sources:  Grimm, C188, Bishopwearmouth - British Museum, Grimm drawings  J. Robinson, 1905, Bishopwearmouth Tithe Barn, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 3, 1 (for 1903-04), 96-99  J.W. Corder, 1939, Bishop Wearmouth village in 1790, Antiquities of Sunderland, XIX (for 1929-32), 45-6  N. Pevsner, rev. E. Williamson, 1983, Buildings of England, County Durham, 459</p>	Medieval
54	28	Sunderland, Barnes Park, cannon	NZ39655742	<p>"A large gun exhibited in Barnes Park, Sunderland bears the inscription "County Borough of Sunderland 1909. Dredged from the river Wear near the spot where the Scottish army of General Leslie crossed....in February 1644, when his soldiers camped in the Panns Field, Sunderland, March 4th 1644".(1) "The cannon is now in Barnes Park situated at NZ 3773 5566. It is 3.3 m long and mounted on a concrete pillar bearing the inscription" above.(2) It has trunions, was muzzle-loading, bears no visible insignia and is a bit corroded.</p> <p>Sources:  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 60  Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1956, Civil War cannon</p>	Undetermined
57	37	Bishopwearmouth, Monk's Well	NZ392571	<p>"About 200 yards to the north-west of the church, in a garden, there was, a few years ago, an ancient well, formerly known by the name of the Monk's Well, which, according to tradition, belonged to the monastery (sic). It is now built over; but remains of it may still be traced in the walls of a house lately erected on its scite". The O.S. initially conflated this with Castle Well (SMR 38) but subsequently separated them.</p> <p>Sources:  E. Mackenzie &amp; M. Ross, 1834, A Historical View of...Durham, Vol. I, p. 275 n.</p>	Unknown



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
58	73	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, Green's Public House, paved roadway	NZ39225694	<p>"Recently during the rebuilding of the ancient 'Hat and Feather' Inn, Low Row, a licensed house which has existed for upwards of 200 years, the contractors found old remains. At a depth of about 12 feet below street level, on that portion of the building which was the Inn yard, and adjoining the disused burial ground of the Church, a section of an ancient roadway was brought to light. The pavement was...of cobble stones, in a splendid state of preservation. At the same depth, and close to the ancient pavement, were the thick walls of what had been the boundary or retaining wall of the burn. The rush of water may yet be heard...". Mr A.A. Bell of Sunderland claims in 1970s to have seen the corner of a Roman mosaic in the cellar of Bell's Cycles (part of Victoria Buildings HER 11067 and same block as the Hat and Feather, now Green's Public House HER 4476). It apparently lay 18 inches below the cellar floor. The digger driver also claimed to have seen decorated border tiles and what looked like the hem of a gown. He also claimed to have found a second mosaic outside the police station when the roundabout was being built. Mr Bell claims that in the 1960s gas workers found another paved road near to the Empire Theatre at a depth of 12 feet. Unfortunately no archaeologist was called out at the time and no record or photographs exist to prove or disprove these finds. Sources: J. Robinson, 1907, Roman Road and Remains at Bishopwearmouth, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1904), p.5</p>	Unknown
65	38	Bishopwearmouth, Castle Well	NZ393574	<p>"Dr Collingwood...writes, that 'near the dock and staith of Lord Durham was formerly a well of excellent water, from which the shipping was supplied, and known to the older inhabitants by the name of the Castle Well'.(1) Mitchell refers to "The ancient well in the district...for centuries known as the Castle Well", but does not locate it.(2) The grid ref has been calculated by the O.S. thus: Lord Durham's dock and staith may refer to the Lambton Drops on the R. Wear (O.S. 6" 1862), and "'Castle Well' would have been situated at approximately NZ 3930 5740 in a low lying grassy area on the south bank of the River Wear at the bottom of a deep gorge known as the 'Galley's Gill'. No trace of a well at this position".(3)</p> <p>Sources:  E. Mackenzie &amp; M.Ross, 1834, A Historical View of...Durham, Vol. I, p. 275  n  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 19  Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, ISS, 1978, 'Castle Well' (site of)...</p>	Undetermined

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
66	4433	Sunderland, Hospital	NZ39335696	The Eye Plan shows The Hospital House, and a set of almshouses east of St. Michael's church which were built in 1727. Sources: J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Clay, Miller & Milburn, 1984, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, p 25	Post Medieval
67	4435	Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth Green, Customs House	NZ3956	The first purpose built Customs House was on Bishopwearmouth Green, and was replaced in C17 by another in Low Street. Shown on the Eye plan and established in 1784. Sources: J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Clay, Miller & Milburn, 1984, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, p 19	Post Medieval
68	4440	Sunderland, Windmill, Hylton Road	NZ3857	Second windmill on Hyton Road on Rain's Eye Plan Sources: J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth	Post Medieval
69	4441	Sunderland, Panns Ferry	NZ398574	Before the bridges, the Panns Ferry was a boat for cattle and horses; on the north side the landing was just below Beamish Drop and on the south side the landing was just below the site of the later Fenwick's glass house (SMR 4409), on "Molly Linton's Quay". The road to the Panns ferry and the ferry itself are shown on the Eye Plan. Sources: J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth J.T. Middlemiss, 1902, Sunderland Ferry, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 3 p 1	Post Medieval
70	4456	Bishopwearmouth, Limestone Quarries	NZ39315739	Shown on Rain's Eye Plan in the Rector's Park. Sources: J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Clay, Miller & Milburn, 1984, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, p 51	Post Medieval
71	16840	Sunderland, Yorke Street (near), Park Chapel (Presbyterian)	NZ396571	Yorke Street (near), Park Chapel (Presbyterian), 1778-1828. Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Post Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
72	24	Bishopwearmouth, Civil War camp	NZ396571	<p>In March 1644 the Scottish army established a temporary camp on the open ground between Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth. According to Summers it had originally straddled High Street, but by 1795, when the ground was levelled for building, was visible largely only in West Pann Field, between Pann lane (NZ 396 573) and the Rectory Park (NZ 392 570). "Two trenches and mounds of earth called the 'big dyke' and 'little dyke', then partially existed", running between 235 High Street and the north end of Lambton Street, and then to 125 High Street. There is reference in 1675 to "the Forts", and a cannon ball was found in 1815 on the site of 223 High Street.</p> <p>Sources:  Burnett, 1830, Sunderland, pp. 17-18  J.W. Summers, 1858, History of Sunderland, pp. 412-414n  E. Mackenzie and M.Ross, 1834, A Historical View...of Durham, Vol. I, p. 263n  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 58</p>	Post Medieval
73	77	Bishopwearmouth, coin hoard	NZ39335708	<p>In 1902, when the "ancient dwellings" at the south-east corner of the rectory were demolished and the new fire station constructed, workmen found an oak box containing 300 - 400 silver coins, "chiefly groats, sixpences and shillings of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James and Charles I". A skeleton of a man, thought to have been the owner of the coins, was found soon afterwards. The whereabouts of the coins is unknown.</p> <p>Sources:  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 63</p>	Post Medieval
74	78	Bishopwearmouth, human bones	NZ39335708	<p>"In one of the small houses, situated at the south-east of the rectory grounds, lived an elderly man who was supposed to be very wealthy; it was said he kept his money in a strong oak box. One day he was missing and his residence was found to have been broken into and plundered...". In 1902, during construction of the new fire station, a coin hoard was found, and a few days later "the skeleton of a man, but the bones crumbled away when exposed to the air. Possibly the old man had hidden his money underground before he was slain and buried by his murderers".</p> <p>Sources:  W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, p. 63</p>	Post Medieval

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
75	79	Sunderland, Market Cross	NZ39655714	<p>Mitchell stated that there was a weekly market in High Street, the centre once marked by a stone cross which is supposed to have been destroyed during the Civil War. As usual he gives no source for this. The O.S., citing Corder's "Sunderland Parish Notes" in Sunderland Library, says: "A market cross with pedestal 3 ft high, situated at the end of Union Street and High Street was mentioned in 1726 and is shown on a plan circa 1790. During clearance to the area in 1809 the cross was believed to have been thrown on to a rubbish heap".</p> <p>Sources: W.C. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland, pp. 33, 100 Ordnance Survey archaeological record cards, 1956, Market cross (site)</p>	Post Medieval
76	4406	Sunderland, Sail Cloth Manufactory	NZ39545716	<p>A sail cloth factory is shown between Queen's Street and Green Street on Rain's Eye Plan.</p> <p>Sources: J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth</p>	Post Medieval
77	4410	Sunderland, Quay	NZ39625737	<p>Quay with warehouse on Rain's Eye Plan</p> <p>Sources: &lt;&lt; HER 4410 &gt;&gt; J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth</p>	Post Medieval
78	5011	Bishopwearmouth, Rector's Park	NZ39275718	<p>The land either side of the burn known as Galley Gill (previously called Barnes Burn, Eden Burn, Burnfields, Rector's Gill and Wearmouth Burn) to the north of the Newcastle and Stockton Road was owned by the Rector of the medieval church of St. Michael's. Bishopwearmouth, even after its separation from the parish of Sunderland in 1719 was one of the most important and wealthy parishes of the area. The Rectory (SMR 418) reflected this situation and was said to be "one of the best parsonages in England, and there are not more than three bishops that have the better" (G.E. Milburn and S.T. Milburn 1988 "Sunderland: River, Town and People", p.2). Behind the rectory was a small garden together with outbuildings which included three stables, a cow house, a coach house and a large tithe barn (SMR 40) to hold the farm produce received by the rector. Beyond the garden was a stretch of some 30 acres reaching to the riverside, forming the Rectory Park walled in by Henry Egerton (d.1795) one time rector and brother of the Bishop of Durham. William Paley, rector after Egerton, described the park in the following terms: "There is nearly a mile of wall planted with fruit trees, ie a rich field of ten acres, surrounded with a well gravelled walk; gardens and shrubbery grounds, commanding some pretty views of the banks of the Wear, two or three hot houses and a greenhouse". Miller describes the land based on Rain's Eye Plan 1790 thus: "on the west side of this walled retreat is the pretty dene known as the Rector's Gill ... the Gill is</p>	Post Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>already being nibbled away by industrial development. There is the rector's own quay and workers' cottages..." (ibid p.3). Fifty years earlier, Burleigh and Thompson's map of 1737 shows the rector's ground as enclosed cultivated land or pasture without the early signs of industrialisation. In early 19th century burial arrangements were extended beyond the churchyard of St. Michaels, incorporating part of Rectory Park (see SMR 5010). By 1894 housing had spread throughout the former area of the Rector's Field {1}.</p> <p>Sources:  I. Ayris, 1996, Galley Gill, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch.  G.E. Miller &amp; S.T. Miller, 1988, Sunderland: River, Town and People, p 2-3  Corder, Volume 28, p 73-74, Volume 29, p 267</p>	
79	13324	Bishopwearmouth, Harley Street, workhouse	NZ3957	<p>There was a workhouse at the junction of Durham Road and Low Row, which was bought for £105 from Mr William Watson. In 1823 it housed 25 inmates. In 1827 a new larger workhouse was built at the west end of Hartley Street, to the south of what is now Gill Bridge Avenue. The foundation stone was laid by Rev. George Stephenson. The governess was Mary Richmond. In 1829 314 indoor inmates were employed in spinning, weaving and picking oakum. On 13th December 1836, Sunderland Poor Law Union came into existence. It bought the Harley Street workhouse for £2,100. The building was altered and enlarged at a cost of £2,726 6s 9d. It opened on 20th April 1838. In 1848 it was enlarged again at a cost of £250. In 1853-5 a new workhouse was opened on Hylton Road (HER 11779).</p> <p>Sources:  Nigel Green, 2009, Tough Times &amp; Grisly Crimes, page 30;  <a href="http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Sunderland/">http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Sunderland/</a></p>	Post Medieval
80	17331	Sunderland, Panns Bank	NZ39915736	<p>Pann's Bank was the commercial heart of Sunderland from the 16th century. It was occupied by industries until the closure of the shipyards in the 1960s.</p> <p>Sources:  Blue plaque</p>	Post Medieval

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
81	1732	Bishopwearmouth, Green Terrace	NZ39315678	<p>Terrace of houses of assorted ages and styles {1}. An attractive red brick group of late Victorian buildings in a peculiar neo-classical style with terracotta doorcases. Some of the fine properties have been converted into a café bar. Their interiors have been gutted, insensitive signs erected and over-bearing rear extensions added, Within the terrace is a late 18th century stuccoed villa with fine bowed windows. This is now a wine bar as was restored in 1992.</p> <p>Sources: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest; Sunderland City Council, 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy; Sunderland City Council, 1998, Bishopwearmouth: a circular walk through the Conservation Area; Tyne and Wear Museums, 1996, Bishopwearmouth: An Archaeological Assessment; T. Corfe, 1973, A History of Sunderland; T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland 1814-1914; G.E. Milburn and S.T Miller, 1988, Sunderland River, Town &amp; People: A History from the 1780s to the Present Day; N. Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham (second edition)</p>	Post Medieval
82	4442	Bishopwearmouth, Clark's Tannery	NZ39255673	<p>Green Terrace has a long association with tanning probably due to the fact that this area was close to a water supply from the burn. A tannery is mentioned in the Halmote Court Records in 1706. It survived as Clarks Tannery until 1860 - when it was taken over by Caleb Richardson who established a steam powered flour mill on the site. A tannery was set up in 1794 north of Clark's tan yard.</p> <p>Sources: J. Rain, 1785, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Clay, Miller &amp; Milburn, 1984, An Eye Plan of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, p 39 C.B. Walker, 1977, The East End of Sunderland, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 27, p 40 J.W.Corder, 1929, Bishopwearmouth Village in 1790, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 19, p 48</p>	Post Medieval
83	4451	Sunderland, South Street, Grimshaw's Patent Ropery	NZ39665707	<p>Improved ropery erected in South Street by Grimshaw.</p> <p>Sources: Mackenzie &amp; Ross, 1834, Historical....View of the County Palatinate of Durham, p 320 J. Woods, 1826, Plan of the Towns of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth</p>	Post Medieval



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
84	4467	Sunderland, Church Lane, Nos. 1-4, Mowbray Almshouses	NZ40485727	<p>Almshouses with forecourt walls and piers. Rebuilt 1863. By ER Robson. For Elizabeth Gray Mowbray. Forecourt walls altered c1980. Thin courses of squared sanstone rubble with ashlar plinth and dressings; Welsh slate roof with red ridge tiles. Walls and piers of similar stone. L-paln building with forecourt walls forming other two sides of a square. Gothic style. Two storeys. Each house has boarded central door in pointed arch under stone-mullioned window. Bay windows in pointed arched surround flank doors. Gables have stone coping and clove finials. Steeply pitched roof has tall ashlar chimneys. Latin inscription on left gable commemorates foundation by John Mowbray in 1727 and rebuilding for Elizabeth Gray Mowbray in 1863. Mowbray lion in low relief on right gable with fleur-de-lys finial.</p> <p>Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of special ... historic interest 920-1/19/40 N. Pevsner (second edition revised by Elizabeth Williamson), 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham, p 459</p>	Post Medieval
85	4469	Sunderland, Green Terrace, No. 12, Fitzgerald's Public House	NZ39285678	<p>House, now public house. Third quarter of 18th century. Incised render with painted ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable coping and brick chimney. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Central later19th century 4-panelled door of 2 leaves now united, with plain overlight in panelled reveals to pilaster and entablature doorcase with large acanthus leaves below scroll brackets supporting cornice.</p> <p>Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, List of buildings of special...historic interest, 920-1/19/93</p>	Post Medieval
86	4756	Sunderland, Olive Street, No. 29	NZ39445662	<p>Farmhouse, now shops, offices and flat. C1700, early19th century additions and c1900 shops, c1990 alterations. 2 storey house. Render with painted ashlar dressings. Composition tile roof. Ground floor shops have 20th century fronts.</p> <p>Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/19/</p>	Post Medieval
87	4429	Sunderland, Vine Place Synagogue	NZ394567	<p>Synagogue in Vine Place and burying ground at Hetton Staiths.</p> <p>Sources: S. Daiches, 1914, An Historical Sketch of the Jewish Congregation, Sunderland Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. 16, p 77</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
88	4464	Sunderland, Vine Street, Synagogue	NZ3956	House at the bottom of Vine Street. Formerly the residence of John Lilburn. The house became a synagogue in 1781, probably by 'Chassidic' immigrants from Poland and Bohemia who had split from the main Sunderland congregation. Ashkenazi Orthodox. By 1850 membership had dropped. Only 34 of it's 74 seats were let and only 12 people attended Sabbath services. The synagogue closed by 1861. The two torah scrolls were sold to the Sunderland Hebrew Congregation for £7 7s 3d. Sources: Mackenzie & Ross, 1834, Historical....View of the County Palatinate of Durham, p 297; www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/Community/sunderland4/	Early Modern
89	4465	Sunderland, Bridge Street, Unitarian Chapel	NZ3957	Built in 1830, now demolished. By Thomas Moore, white brick with Greek Doric entrance in antis, upper windows with Grecian frames with sloping sides. Now demolished. Sources: N. Pevsner (second edition revised by Elizabeth Williamson), 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham, p 450; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Early Modern
90	4818	Sunderland, Burdon Road, Lamp standard NW of war memorial	NZ39785669	Lamp standard. C1925. Cast - iron. Highly decorated. Octagonal base supports fluted post springing from acanthus foliage. Moulded top with four ornamental brackets from which 4 light globes hang. Founder's name at foot heavily overpainted. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/80	Early Modern
91	4819	Sunderland, Burdon Road, Lamp standard NE of war memorial	NZ39805669	Lamp standard. C1925. Cast - iron. Highly decorated. Octagonal base supports fluted post springing from acanthus foliage. Moulded top with four ornamental brackets from which 4 light globes hang. Founder's name at foot heavily overpainted. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest	Early Modern
92	4820	Sunderland, Burdon Road, Lamp standard SE of war memorial	NZ39805667	Lamp standard. C1925. Cast - iron. Highly decorated. Octagonal base supports fluted post springing from acanthus foliage. Moulded top with four ornamental brackets from which 4 light globes hang. Founder's name at foot heavily overpainted. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
93	4821	Sunderland, Burdon Road, Lamp standard SW of war memorial	NZ39785667	Lamp standard. C1925. Cast - iron. Highly decorated. Octagonal base supports fluted post springing from acanthus foliage. Moulded top with four ornamental brackets from which 4 light globes hang. Founder's name at foot heavily overpainted.  Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest	Early Modern
94	6036	Bishopwearmouth, lime kiln	NZ38905687	Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, within quarry (HER 2827).  Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
95	8568	Sunderland, Burnside's Pottery	NZ393573	1850  Sources: Davison, P J, 1986. Brickworks of the North East, 157 site 15	Early Modern
96	8931	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, 34, crypt	NZ	In June 1998 during renovation works to No. 34 Low Row (once a church hall, now Baroque Public House), an unexpected early nineteenth century crypt was accidentally broken into. The crypt contained nine burial vaults containing at least 25 coffins, many of which were well preserved with copper alloy nameplates, coffin fittings and lead linings. The church hall was built in 1913 over the crypt, on part of a burying ground (HER 6037) shown on Wood's plan of 1826. Surtees records that the new overspill burial ground for St. Michael's Church was consecrated on August 9th 1810. The crypt was probably accessed by steps close to the rear wall of "Dr Gray's School" (Dr Grey was rector of St. Michael's Church). The burial ground was out of use by 1897. The crypt now consists of two parallel passages aligned east-west, running from the street frontage and blocked at the western end by crude brickwork probably in 1844-1857 when the crypt access over overlain by an extension to Dr Grey's school. The passages have shallow-arched brick-vaulted ceilings approx 2.13m high at the apex. Along the sides of each corridor are a series of family vaults, each roughly square and roofed with a low north-south brick arch. The individual vaults were entered through low square-headed doorways which were bricked-up before the crypt was sealed. The walls and ceilings were limewashed. The side walls are a mixture of sandstone rubble and brick, the ceilings were in hand-made brick. Above each vault doorway was a sandstone lintel bearing the name of the family. At intervals along the walls of the passageways and in some of the vaults were cement settings for tapers or candles. Occasionally there were wrought iron candle holders hammered into the walls. Ten burial vaults were recorded, arranged in a regular grid plan. There are probably another two at the eastern end of the northern passage behind a C20 concrete support column. The coffins are of single-break form, all deposited facing to the east in	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>the conventional Christian fashion. Many of the coffins had visible linings of lead with soldered joints. All the lead linings had an exterior shell of wood. No fabric coverings or decorative brass studwork was seen. Names on the vault lintels are: G. LOCKWOOD, T.S (contains the coffin of a Sarah Ann Davison who died in 1823), J. WRIGHT, T. BURN, EDWARD HINDE (died in 1840), BOWLBY, LIDDELL (this vault had an iron grille gate over the bricked up doorway), ALEXANDER MILNES, JAMES ROBINSON and SAMUEL WILD. After insertion of additional concrete supporting piers, the crypt has been resealed.</p> <p>Sources: Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 1998, An early C19 crypt below 34 Low Row, Bishopwearmouth</p>	
97	13562	Sunderland, Bedford Street, Royal Theatre	NZ3957	<p>The Royal opened in 1855. Hamilton's Diorama was shown on the 15th June 1883. The Royal put on animated films for the first time in 1906 under the ownership of Richard Thornton and the first recorded boxing film shown in Sunderland of the World Championship fight between Britt and Nelson was shown at this cinema. Due to the recession in 1933 the cinema was turned into a boxing stadium and reopened in 1940 as a cinema again. After is closed the premises were bought by the council and renovated into commercial properties.</p> <p>Sources: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas</p>	Early Modern
98	16688	Sunderland, Waterloo Place, Jireh Calvinist Chapel	NZ39705688	<p>Jireh Calvinist Chapel. 1856-1877, cost c£800.</p> <p>Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non Conformist Chapels in Sunderland; Whellan, W, 1856, History, Topography, and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham, p665</p>	Early Modern
99	16696	Deptford, Silksworth Row, St George's Mission	NZ390570	<p>St. George's Mission (Presbyterian). Location unknown.</p> <p>Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non Conformist Chapels in Sunderland</p>	Early Modern
100	16758	Sunderland, Dunning Street, baptist chapel	NZ395573	<p>Dunning Street, Baptist Church. Location approximate as not shown on OS. Active in 1851.</p> <p>Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland</p>	Early Modern
101	16765	Sunderland, Hope Street, Methodist Chapel	NZ39075702	<p>Hope Street (Ironworks) Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan). 1828-1853 (? Then 'Ebenezer Sabbath School'? – 1852 plan).</p> <p>Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
102	1702	Sunderland, Burdon Road, fountain	NZ398567	In the gateway to British Rail's yard on Burdon Road is a fountain of lead or cast iron set into the stone boundary wall. The inscription reads: "NIL DESPERANDUM - AUSPICE DEO". Predates the railway? {1}. Sources: Pers. Comm. J.K.C. 1975	Early Modern
103	1733	Bishopwearmouth, Chimney	NZ393571	Brick built chimney circular in plan behind fire station (SMR 1734) {1}. Sources: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Early Modern
104	1735	Bishopwearmouth, Collier Row	NZ394571	Very short road down the side of the fire station with a very interesting building with a sack hoist. Built of brick with the stone street sign set into it. The row fronts onto High Street West {1}. Sources: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Early Modern
105	1859	Sunderland, Mowbray Park	NZ	A municipal park laid out by the Borough in the 1850s, opened in 1857 and extended in the 1860s. The original site, at first known as People's Park, was acquired by the Borough in 1854/5 as part of the development of the railway; a grant of £750 was obtained towards the cost of the land, part of the Building Hill site, which was secured in 1854. The gardener to Lord Londonderry, Mr Lawson, and Joseph Smith who had worked at Chatsworth were responsible for laying out the park, which opened in 1857 and was later renamed Mowbray Park. In the 1860s, land north of the railway was identified as suitable for an extension to the park. Following a competition, the park was extended northwards towards the town by James Lindsay, the new addition being known as Mowbray Extension Park. It was opened in July 1866. Formerly the Extension Park was overlooked by a vast Winter Garden built and opened in 1879, which stood at the north-west corner of the site, to the south of the museum and library, on the site of the present library (1960s). It was damaged by wartime bombing in 1941 and demolished the following year. Mowbray Park occupies 7ha. It is divided by the railway cutting it into two halves; Mowbray Extension Park to the north and Mowbray Park to the south. At the centre of Mowbray Extension Park is a cast iron drinking fountain (dated 1878, listed grade II), manufactured by Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd, Kilmarnock and presented by the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows in 1878 as a memorial to William Hall, one of their members. Close by lies a bowling green with pavilion and a tennis court. The Central Avenue leads south from the drinking fountain, bisecting the lawns, to a bronze statue of John Candlish (1815-74), MP for Sunderland, which stands on a granite plinth (Charles Bacon, listed grade	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>II) and was erected in 1875. This stands to the north side of a raised balustraded walk (the original balusters have been replaced). The walk, terminated by stone dogs at either end, runs parallel to the railway, joining the paths along the west and east sides of the Park. In Mowbray Park a network of paths runs through the mounds. A feature is made out of a portion of medieval arch (listed grade II) thought to have been removed from the courtyard of Bishopwearmouth Rectory (demolished 1856). The ground rises steeply towards the south-west corner of the park to form a rocky cliff. On the summit, from where there are extensive views, is a statue (listed grade II) of General Henry Havelock (1775-1857) by Behnes, 1861. On top of the highest point at the north-west corner of Mowbray Park stands a bronze statue (listed grade II) by Percy Wood of Jack Crawford (1775-1831), Hero of Camperdown (11 October 1797). Commissioned in 1889, it was unveiled in 1890. A War Memorial designed by R A Ray and erected in 1922 stands back from Burdon Road on the west side of the park. The two halves of the Park are linked by a cast and wrought iron footbridge (listed grade II) erected over the railway cutting in 1866 {1}.</p> <p>Sources:  English Heritage, Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England, GD2391  F. Green, 1995, A Guide to the Historic Parks and Gardens of Tyne and Wear, p 35-36, 41  W. Mitchell, 1919, History of Sunderland  T. Corfe, 1973, History of Sunderland  T. Corfe, 1975, Wearmouth Heritage  A. Pickersgill, 1977, Discovering Sunderland  The Opening of the New Park, Sunderland, Tuesday July 10, 1866, Sunderland Borough Central Library, Local Pamphlets, 8  H. Conway, 1991, People's Parks, p 94, 96, 140, 156, 177, 230</p>	
106	2289	Brandling Junction Railway, Sunderland Branch (later NER)	NZ29666215	<p>The North Eastern Railway, Sunderland Branch was originally the Brandling Junction Railway from Gateshead to Monkwearmouth, opened in 1839. The line passed through an unbroken tract of open countryside, except at Fulwell where a cutting had to be created through the magnesian limestone, nearly a mile long and up to 29 feet deep. Its southern terminus was Monkwearmouth Station (HER 2751). The 1st edition OS mapping shows an electric telegraph running alongside the line. Trains began running regularly between Sunderland and South Shields from June 1839.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 3  N.T. Sinclair, &amp; I.S. Carr, 1990, Railways of South Shields, p.6; W.W. Tomlinson, 1914, The North Eastern Railway - Its Rise and Development, p 327</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
107	2315	Gateshead, Gateshead to Monkwearmouth Road	NZ25746284	Toll Road from Gateshead to Monkwearmouth, including Scot's House Turnpike Toll House (SMR 2299) and Whitburn Moor Check Gate (SMR 2324). Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 7 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1862, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2	Early Modern
108	2659	North Eastern Railway, Penshaw Branch	NZ40915685	North Eastern Railway, Penshaw Branch. Had a station at Hylton, (SMR 2660). This line was opened, from Penshaw to Hendon Junction in 1852, by the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway, which became part of the North Eastern Railway in 1854. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 7 N.T. Sinclair, in Milburn & Miller, (eds) 1988, Sunderland, River, Town & People, Sunderland's Railways, p.26,27	Early Modern
109	2824	Bishopwearmouth, Millfield, Windmill	NZ38735698	Windmill, marked as Old on the 1st edition OS mapping, so was probably out of use by 1855. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
110	2826	Bishopwearmouth, Millfield Saw Pit	NZ38815689	Saw Pit, possibly associated with the nearby Bishop Wearmouth Iron Works, (SMR 2825). Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
111	2833	Lambton Wagonway	NZ39255743	The Lambton Wagonway. Its northern terminus was at the Lambton Drops, (SMR 2832), on the Wear. Its southern end lay outside the county. This line was built in 1815 by the Nesham family to replace an earlier one from Philadelphia to the Penshaw Staiths. The Lambton Wagonway was the site of an experiment by William Brunton in 1813. His "Mechanical Traveller" machine worked on the part of the line between Margaret Pit (HER 3126) and West Herrington throughout the winter of 1814. It obtained progressive motion by an ingenious combination of levers which acted like walking legs. But on 31st July 1815 a boiler which had been fitted to it at Philadelphia exploded, killing 16 persons and injuring 40. Is this the same stationery engine which was said to have been torched by Keelmen in 1815? The line was sold to John Lambton in 1822. The section between West Herrington and the Grindon Engine was realigned c.1831. The line was finally abandoned c.1870 {1}.  In 2018 an archaeological excavation exposed a 20m x 4m section of the Lambton wagonway. Excavations exposed the multi-phase development of the wagonway and impressions of timber sleepers and a stone sleeper at a depth of 1.15m BGL (64.43m AOD). Five different groups of	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>sleepers were identified. The narrowest consisted of single rail sleeper impressions an average length of 0.83m. The widest wagonway excavated were designed to carry two rails and had an average length of 2.08m. No wagonway ditches were identified. Five timber pins or pegs 9-14cm in length and 1.5-4cm in diameter were also excavated.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8  N.T. Sinclair in Milburn &amp; Miller, (eds) 1988, Sunderland, River, Town &amp; People, Sunderland's Railways, p.26,27  C.E. Mountford, 1970, The Development of Colliery Railways in Co. Durham, p 5; W.W. Tomlinson, 1914, The North Eastern Railway - Its Rise and Development, pp 26-27; McKelvey, J. 2018. Lambton Waggonway, Philadelphia, Sunderland, Archaeological excavation, AD Archaeology, HER4836</p>	
112	2834	Bishopwearmouth, lime kiln	NZ39235736	<p>Lime Kiln, on the north side of Rector's Park.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8</p>	Early Modern
113	2835	Bishopwearmouth, Ayres Quay Road Steam Mill	NZ39125720	<p>Marked on the 1st edition OS mapping as "Ayres Quay Road Steam Mill (corn)" {1}.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8  I. Ayris 1996, Galley Gill, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch...</p>	Early Modern
114	2848	Hetton Company's Railway	NZ38995764	<p>The Hetton Company's Railway. The northern end of the line was at the Hetton Drops, (SMR 2808). There were two Coal Depots, (SMR 2818 and SMR 2850), in Sunderland. The southern terminus of the line was Hetton Colliery, (SMR 2989). The line was opened from Hetton Colliery to Sunderland in 1822. It was the first complete line engineered by George Stephenson and used locomotives, stationary engines and self-acting inclines. It was the first line in the world designed for locomotives, which worked the first 1½ miles from the colliery. With the exception of a short run from Silksworth to the staiths, the line closed in 1959. At over 8 miles long it was also the world's longest railway when it opened.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8  N.T. Sinclair in Milburn &amp; Miller, (eds) 1988, Sunderland, River, Town &amp; People, Sunderland's Railways, p.26,27  C.E. Mountford, 1970, The Development of Colliery Railways in Co. Durham, p.13  I. Ayris, 1980, Industrial Archaeology Review Elemore Colliery and The Hetton Coal Company, Vol 4 No 1, p.6-35; Archaeological Services Durham University, 2012, Broom Hill, Hetton-le-Hole, Tyne and Wear - Archaeological Assessment; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2013, Waggonways to the South Bank of the River Tyne and to the River Wear; Hetton Local &amp; Natural History Society, 2015, The Hetton Village Atlas</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
115	2849	Bishopwearmouth, Millfield Bridge	NZ38815671	An iron bridge carrying the North East Railway Penshaw Branch over the Hetton Company Railway, (SMR 2659 and SMR 2848). Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
116	3208	Sunderland, Sunderland to Durham Road	NZ39275682	Toll Road from Sunderland to Durham, with Grindon Turnpike, (SMR 2922), and Rainton Bridge, (SMR 3184). Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1861, 6 inch scale, Durham, 21 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1862, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
117	3619	Sunderland, Sunderland to Stockton Road	NZ39675732	The Sunderland to Stockton Toll Road. The northern end of this road is unclear on the 1st edition OS mapping, it has been recorded as if it runs south from the Wearmouth Bridge, (SMR 2739). It crossed Barley Mow Bridge, (SMR 3617), had a Toll House at Ryhope Bar, (SMR 2948), and left the county where it crossed Ryhope Dene. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 6 inch scale, Durham14	Early Modern
118	4471	Sunderland, Green Terrace, Wall and Railings	NZ39295680	Retaining wall with railings. Probably mid-late C18 with C19 railings. Concretionary limestone rubble with some brick patching and renewed rendered coping; wrought iron railings. High wall using decorative quality of limestone formerly enclosed houses, now encloses public carpark to north of Galen Building; ramped up at south end. Simple spike-headed railings have curved stays to principals. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of buildings of special... interest, 920-1/19/95	Early Modern
119	4761	Sunderland, Hind Street, wall behind St Mary's Building	NZ39175684	Wall originally enclosing yard of the infirmary (now St. Mary's Building of Sunderland University (HER 4762). 1822 with 20th century alterations. Rubble limestone with roughly rounded coping; brick blocking to doorway. High wall formerly enclosing yard to infirmary continues from S, along W and part of N boundary. Brick blocking to former door on W; small hatches have wood doors and were probably formerly for delivery of coal. Central section altered slightly, probably when Edinburgh Building of Polytechnic, to S was constructed c1960 (not listed). Included for group value. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/19/115; List Entry Number 1207095	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
120	4765	Sunderland, Mowbray Park, Terrace wall and statues	NZ39795674	Parapet wall to terrace at rear of library and museum (qv), with statues on some piers, at N end of extension to Mowbray Park. 1866. Ashlar wall and stone statues. Low coped wall has plinth and pattern of pierced linked circles between rectangular piers. Figures of recumbent lions on piers at each end and flanking central pier. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/145	Early Modern
121	13182	Millfield, New Trimdon Street, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	NZ38815737	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey first edition 1858	Early Modern
122	13183	Millfield, New Trimdon Street, school	NZ38795737	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey first edition 1858	Early Modern
123	13548	Bishopwearmouth, Gill Bridge Avenue, Avenue Theatre	NZ39365720	Opened on the 30th October 1882 as a theatre showing plays and live music hall acts. During 1907 and 1908 James H Tindle showed the theatres first moving pictures. The theatre only lasted a few years after the introduction of the "talkie" films and was closed on the 27th February 1932. The grand entrance way had a square frontage with a stepped pyramid topping. Sources: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas; <a href="http://www.vauxsite.co.uk">http://www.vauxsite.co.uk</a>	Early Modern
124	13556	Bishopwearmouth, Crowtree Road, Palace theatre	NZ39375700	Designed by Thomas Angelo Moore and opened as a Theatre of Varieties by Mr Horace Livermore in August 1891 known as the People's Palace. Due to competition from the newly built Empire Theatre it closed down in 1908 to 1909. It reopened in 1909 with the presentation of Hamilton's Flickerless Pictures. From 1918-1948 it was managed by Mrs Grey, the only woman in the country to hold such a position at that time. Known as the Palace Theatre - later Palace Cinema. The theatre closed on the 1st December 1956 and was left unoccupied until it was demolished in 1973. Sources: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas; Archaeological Research Services, 2015, Crowtree Leisure Centre site, Sunderland - Archaeological Assessment; Plans and Sections at DRO TRM/1/435-452	Early Modern
125	13730	Sunderland, New Durham Road, Infirmary	NZ39035649	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
126	13731	Sunderland, Chester Road/The Royalty, union chapel	NZ38855662	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. 1890-1970s? Union Congregational Church. The adjacent New Royalty Theatre incorporates a Gothic building. 'The Royalty Hall' in use since c.1945 may have been church hall? Building used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War by the Joint War Committee (British Red Cross and the Order of St John of Jerusalem). The committee was ordered to raise and organise Voluntary Aid Detachments (VADs) trained in First Aid and Nursing. The nurses were a mixture of qualified nurses and volunteers (mostly middle-class women). VAD hospitals received the sum of 3 shillings per day per patient from the War Office. The building was known as the Social Centre, it was run by the 11th Durham VA Hospital Unit. Mrs Elizabeth Rogers received the Royal Red Cross 2nd Class honour for service to this hospital. In 1925 the church began its life as a theatre and was expanded into neighbouring houses (see HER 16488). Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898; <a href="http://www.ghostnortheast.co.uk/royalty.html">http://www.ghostnortheast.co.uk/royalty.html</a> (accessed 2014); The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Early Modern
127	13732	Sunderland, Westbourne Road, Mount Tabor Methodist Church	NZ38915671	Mount Tabor Methodist Church (Methodist New Connexion). 1894-1948. Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Early Modern
128	13733	Sunderland, Summerhill House	NZ38945662	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
129	13734	Sunderland, mill pond	NZ39175666	Shown on Woods plan of 1826. Shown as a pond within Burn Field Park on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
130	13735	Sunderland, steam mill	NZ39225673	Shown on Woods plan of 1826. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
131	13736	Sunderland, Station Road/Olive Street, chapel	NZ39435664	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Unclear if this is Jireh Calvinist Chapel or Vine Lodge Primitive Methodist Chapel. On OS 1890s-1960s. Barnardos' Furniture Store on site. The Jireh Calvinist Chapel dates to 1883, Vine Lodge Chapel (Primitive Methodist) to 1870. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Early Modern
132	13737	Sunderland, Holmeside, stone yard	NZ39635672	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
133	13738	Sunderland, Holmeside, Beehive Public House	NZ39485680	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
134	13739	Sunderland, Maritime Place, almshouses	NZ39495686	Shown on Woods plan of 1826. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
135	13740	Sunderland, Brougham Street, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	NZ39665691	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Possibly opened 1841. Cost £2500. Tabernacle chapel for Wesleyan Methodist Association/United Methodist Free Church. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Early Modern
136	13741	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, town hall	NZ39745693	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
137	13742	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	NZ39715708	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. 1835/7-1901/2 when the congregation moved to Durham Road Methodist Church. Described by Whellan as a neat structure with front of cut stone in a Gothic style. Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland; Whellan, 1856, History, Topography, and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham, p666	Early Modern
138	13743	Sunderland, St. Thomas Street, church	NZ39845706	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
139	13744	Sunderland, Bedford Street, Theatre Royal	NZ39805721	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. A 2000 seat boxing stadium in operation from 1934-36. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898; Lynn Pearson, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, p 19	Early Modern
140	13745	Sunderland, Bridge Street, Hotel	NZ39725723	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
141	13746	Sunderland, Bedford Street, Turf Hotel	NZ39755727	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
142	13747	Sunderland, Bedford Street, Ship Public House	NZ39755729	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
143	13748	Sunderland, Lambton Street, brass foundry	NZ39735731	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
144	13749	Sunderland, Lambton Street, Rowland Burdon Arms PH	NZ39725731	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
145	13750	Sunderland, church	NZ39585718	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
146	13751	Sunderland, school	NZ39565707	Shown on Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1896. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
147	13752	Bishopwearmouth, Dunning Street Iron Foundry	NZ39475724	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
148	13753	Bishopwearmouth, White Hart Public House	NZ39495726	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
149	13754	Bishopwearmouth, Dunning Street Coach Manufactory	NZ39425723	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
150	13755	Bishopwearmouth, Bridge Wharf	NZ39495732	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
151	13756	Bishopwearmouth, Royal William Public House	NZ39485733	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
152	13757	Bishopwearmouth, Dunning House	NZ39445729	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
153	13758	Bishopwearmouth, Lambton Office	NZ39405733	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
154	13759	Bishopwearmouth, Vaux Brewery	NZ39395724	<p>Cuthbert Vaux (1813-1878) and Sons opened a brewery in Castle Street in 1875 (the company was founded in 1837 and their first brewery was on the corner of Matlock Street and Cumberland Street, their second in 1844 was in Union Street where Central Station was built after 1875). Cuthbert died in 1878 and his sons John Story Vaux and Colonel Edwin Vaux ran the business. By the 1890s the brewery expanded rapidly towards the river, eventually occupying a site over 2 acres in size. Vaux became one the first British breweries to introduce bottled ales and stouts. In 1898 Frank Nicholson became manager and secretary. He married Amy Vaux in 1900 and became a director in 1914 and managing director in 1919. Three generations of the Nicholson family ran Vaux Brewery until its closure. Between 1900 and the 1940s more buildings were acquired for brewery use. In 1927 Vaux merged with North East Breweries Ltd to form Vaux and Associated Breweries Ltd. In 1939 Vaux Brewery occupied all the alnd between Gill Road, Cross Queen Street, Castle Street and the lower part of Gill Bridge Avenue. The Avenue Theatre, which had been built in 1882 was converted into a bottling plant. Between 1945 and 1965 the brewery acquired land between Castle Street and Dunning Street and east towards Queen Street. In the early 1970s a new bottling plant, keg plant and warehouses were built. In 1972 the company bought Wards Brewing Company in Sheffield. In 1973 the company was called Vaux Breweries Ltd. In 1988 a new larger brehouse was installed in old brewery buildings. Vaux Brewery closed in 1999. The company changed its name to Swallow Group PLC, concentrating on its Swallow Hotels. Vaux was famous for its dray horses which delivered to the pubs.</p> <p>Sources:  Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898; Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeology Department, 1999, Vaux Brewery Site, Sunderland - An Archaeological Assessment; Vaux, no date, Vaux Brewery (manuscript held by Sunderland Local Studies Library); Paul Chadwick, CgMs Consulting, 2003, Former Vaux Brewery, St. Mary's Way, Sunderland - Supplementary Archaeological Desk Based Assessment;  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaux_Breweries">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaux_Breweries</a>;  <a href="http://www.searlecanada.org/sunderland/sunderland207.html">http://www.searlecanada.org/sunderland/sunderland207.html</a>; Vaux Brewery records 19th and 20th centuries held by Tyne and Wear Archives</p>	Early Modern
155	13760	Bishopwearmouth, timber yard	NZ39395729	<p>Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858.</p> <p>Sources:  Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898</p>	Early Modern
156	13761	Bishopwearmouth, bleach ground	NZ39395726	<p>Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858.</p> <p>Sources:  Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
157	13762	Bishopwearmouth, tunnel	NZ39135747	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
158	13763	Bishopwearmouth, railway tunnel	NZ39055744	Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Sources: Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1898	Early Modern
159	13789	Sunderland, Sunderland Cottages	NZ35	A distinctive form of low cost housing evolved in Sunderland during the industrial revolution. The Sunderland Cottage is now recognised as a rare, important and distinctive approach to solving the housing problem for the expanding urban population. The Sunderland Cottage is effectively 'a terraced bungalow'. They were first built for the skilled shipyard workers. The single-storey cottages provided privacy and social status. Each cottage has its own entrance and back yard. Many had gardens (Rosslyn Street is rare in having very long front gardens). They were built primarily between 1860 and 1910. Angela Long says they were built as early as 1840. The form developed from the County Durham pit row. Some cottage streets have larger houses at the end, which have been converted into shops. A Government Commission of 1845 described the earliest workers' housing in Sunderland as 'single-storey cottages, occupied by one or at most two families'. A typical Sunderland Cottage has a front door leading into a narrow passage or vestibule, known locally as the 'Sunderland doorcase'. One or two rooms are located at the front. At the rear are the kitchen and bedroom. A rear extension contains the washhouse and sometimes an additional bedroom. The frontages are narrow but the cottage runs a long way back. A typical cottage in St. Leonard Street had a living room 4.27m x 3.43m, a bedroom 3.66m x 2.06m and a kitchen 4.62m x 3.28m. The accomodation was of a similar size to a Tyneside flat, a two-up-two-down in Manchester or a back-to-back in Leeds. Coal sheds, ash pits and toilets were usually on the opposite side of the yard. The form of the Sunderland cottage changed little. In the first half of the 19th century the majority of cottages were broadly neo-classical in style, like other English terraced houses. By the 1860s Gothic motifs were introduced. Ridley Terrace in Hendon (HER 7170, listed grade 2) has Gothic arches around the doors. Paxton Terrace in Pallion and Scotland Street in Ryhope have bold polychrome brickwork. The most elaborately decorated houses are in Rosslyn Street, Millfield, where there are arches and foliate carving. Some cottages have round-headed arches. Bay windows, a status symbol, began to appear in the 1880s. The earliest Sunderland Cottages were built around Monkwearmouth Colliery and the shipyards. The Wearmouth Coal Company	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>built cottages at South Hendon to designs by company architect H.E. Robinson. The 'Little Egypt' estate in Hendon, which included Cairo Street (1900), was served by a tram line running along Ryhope Road to Villette Road.</p> <p>Monkwearmouth Coal Company built Empress Street in 1880 to designs by J and T Tillman, architects for Sunderland Museum and Library. James Hartley and Co. built 80 cottages in Lily Street, May Street, Rose Street and Violet Street to designs by James Henderson. William and Thomas Ridley Milburn designed the 'ABC streets' in High Barnes (Abingdon, Barnard, Eastfield and Guisborough Streets) at the turn of the twentieth century as well as Kitchener Street, Nora Street, Hawarden Crescent, Queen's Crescent, Tanfield Street and Hampden Road. C.A. Clayton Green and Hugh Taylor Decimus Hedley designed the Church of St. Gabriel and the cottages in Grosvenor Street (1900-5) and Trinity Street (1903-7) in Art Nouveau style. But the majority of Sunderland Cottages were built by speculative builders. Mainsforth Terrace in Hendon was built by speculative builder J.C. Tone to designs by John Tillman. Substantial numbers of cottages were built into the 1920s and 30s when the government subsidised local authority house building. The largest concentration of these later cottages are the 'Scottish streets' in Fulwell, designed by Joseph Potts and Son. Forfar Street was built in 1925, Inverness Street in 1923, Moray Street 1926-1933. The practice of altering cottages began as soon as they were built. Attics were converted into an extra bedroom. By the 1920s garages were built in the back yards. Many cottages have new brick frontages making them look re-built. Original Welsh slate tiles and sash windows have been replaced. Box dormers can take up the whole roof space. Many cottages have been covered with pebbledash or render. Martin Terrace and Dene Street in Pallion have decorative tiles set into the woodwork but in many cases these have been painted over. Two streets of Sunderland Cottages are listed - James Armitage Street and Ridley Terrace.</p> <p>Sources: Michael Andrew Johnson, 2010, The Sunderland Cottage: The Favourite and Typical Dwelling of the Skilled Mechanic, Vernacular Architecture, Vol 41, pp 59-74</p>	



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
160	15799	Bishopwearmouth, High Street West, public baths and washhouse	NZ39385709	<p>Built in 1858. In 1890 the Borough surveyor R.S. Rounthwaite remodelled and expanded the High Street public baths in classical style. It was the first public baths facility in the north east to be financed under the 1846 Baths and Wash Houses Act. The building has now gone, demolished in 1988, but its impressive portico entrance and clock were carefully dismantled and neatly incorporated into the modern Inland Revenue offices of Gilbridge House in 1992.</p> <p>Sources:  <a href="http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/gilbridge-house/">http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/gilbridge-house/</a>; Lynn Pearson, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, p 76</p>	Early Modern
161	15800	Bishopwearmouth, High Street West, Central Police Station	NZ39355711	<p>A competition was held for designing the courts, police station and fire station. The challenge was to design and construct these buildings within an unusual shaped island of land bordered by Dun Cow Street and the High Street to the south and Gilbridge Avenue to the north west. The winners were Sunderland architects William Milburn (1850-1935) and Thomas Ridley Milburn (1862-1943). The magistrates' court incorporating the former police station, employed a style of Edwardian Baroque with impressively stern architectural features that were in keeping with its serious judicial role. This is particularly noticeable in the building's clock tower, a lantern tower that is square in form, quite different from the rounded copper domes of the Empire and the neighbouring pubs. The old court building (HER 4802) remains one of Sunderland's most prominent buildings, though its police office was superseded by a modern police station on the neighbouring site. This modern police station, of brutal concrete design, dates from 1972.</p> <p>Sources:  <a href="http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/the-magistrates-court/">http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/the-magistrates-court/</a></p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
162	15801	Bishopwearmouth, Garrison Field	NZ39315714	<p>This field was used as a parade ground by the Durham Light Infantry and the Territorial Army so became known as Garrison Field. It roughly occupied the land from the fire station northward to the courts. Garrison Field also became the parade ground for the first ever Scout troop. Formed by Colonel Ernest Vaux of the famous brewing family, the troop became known as 'Vaux Own - Sunderland No 1'. On 22nd February 1908 Lt. Gen. Baden Powell, founder of the Scout Movement, inspected the first ever scout parade on Garrison Field. At the event he handed each one of the newly-recruited scouts the small 'fleur de lys' insignia badge that was to become the famous emblem for the Scouts. For decades Garrison Field was used for fairs or events, often featuring steam organs, roundabouts, stalls and shows. The open space is now gone, with a car park occupying much of this spot.</p> <p>Sources:  <a href="http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/garrison-field/">http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/garrison-field/</a></p>	Early Modern
163	15802	Bishopwearmouth, drill hall	NZ39265711	<p>In 1879 a drill hall was constructed on Livingstone Road for the training of local military divisions and beneath it a large bottle (discovered in 1926) was buried as a time capsule containing two Sunderland newspapers, coins and a list of officers from the Rifle Volunteer Corps. The drill hall was later occupied by branches of the Durham Light Infantry and the Territorial Army.</p> <p>Sources:  <a href="http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/garrison-field/">http://www.macq.org.uk/the-history/garrison-field/</a></p>	Early Modern
164	16191	Bishopwearmouth, Hind Street, retort house	NZ39155693	<p>A large rectangular structure described on the 1934 plans as the 'Old Retort House' is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1862 and appears to be part of the town's original gas works and must be of mid 19th century date. The building was extensively remodelled in 1934, with its front wall being completely rebuilt, but retains old limestone walling at both ends and in the lower part of the elevation; the south-east end wall has a central circular window with a raised surround that is probably an original feature. Demolished 2014.</p> <p>Sources:  The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording; First Edition Ordnance Survey Plan 1858</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
165	16192	Bishopwearmouth, Hind Street, Green Hill Cottage	NZ39155697	Shown on an 1826 plan with an associated building, perhaps a barn, and on subsequent maps is fronted by two associated structures on Hind Street. The building may have survived into the mid 20th century although it is not named on the later OS plans. The remains of walls (HER 16193) immediately south-west of the present north-west corner of the former Gas Works Offices extension may be those of a boundary wall associated with Green Hill Cottage or associated structures on Hind Street. Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording; Plan of the Towns of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth, 1824	Early Modern
166	16193	Bishopwearmouth, Hind Street, limestone walls	NZ39105690	Walls associated with the 19th century 'Old Retort House' (HER 16191) are similar to the old limestone walling at both ends and in the lower part of the rear elevation off the buildings itself. The walls are of local Magnesian limestone derived from the former Fulwell quarries. The SW wall of the yard between former Gas Works Offices and 'Retort House', extending NW from the Old Retort House, as well as the adjacent section of the NE wall are probably also of mid-19th century date. Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording; The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2014, Site adjacent to the former Hind Street Gas Works - Archaeological Assessment; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2015, Sunderland University, Hind Street, Sunderland - Archaeological Evaluation	Early Modern
167	16195	Bishopwearmouth, Hope Street, terraced housing	NZ39125693	Hope Street shown on Robson's plan of Sunderland 1844 along with Upper Johnson Street (HER 16196). The remains of a cobbled surface on Hope Street can still be seen. Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording; Robson's Map of Sunderland, 1817	Early Modern
168	16196	Bishopwearmouth, Upper Johnson Street, terraced housing	NZ39115692	Upper Johnson Street shown on Robson's plan of Sunderland 1844 along with Hope Street (HER 16195). Sources: The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording; Robson's Map of Sunderland, 1817	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
169	16488	Sunderland, The Royalty Theatre	NZ38845660	<p>Sunderland's oldest community theatre established in 1925 in the Union Congregational Church (HER 13731) which was expanded into the attached three houses down the street. The Green Room Bar opened on October 5th 1973 and a The Studio Theatre was added in 1985. In 1994 it was officially known as The Royalty Theatre. The building is spread across 2 floors and has a 250 seat auditorium, bar, foyer, small theatre and upstairs houses a rehearsal room. Some original features of the church can be seen especially in the auditorium where looking up you can still see the high arches and beams from the original church. The church building was used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War by the Joint War Committee (British Red Cross and the Order of St John of Jerusalem). The committee was ordered to raise and organise Voluntary Aid Detachments (VADs) trained in First Aid and Nursing. The nurses were a mixture of qualified nurses and volunteers (mostly middle-class women). VAD hospitals received the sum of 3 shillings per day per patient from the War Office. The theatre was known as the Social Centre, it was run by the 11th Durham VA Hospital Unit. Mrs Elizabeth Rogers received the Royal Red Cross 2nd Class honour for service to this hospital. During the second a bomb fell outside only to bounce over the building before exploding, leaving the building untouched. The drama Club had used The Royalty on and off since its beginnings and in 1969 bought it outright and has been showcasing its productions every season since.</p> <p>Sources:  <a href="http://www.ghostnortheast.co.uk/royalty.html">http://www.ghostnortheast.co.uk/royalty.html</a> (accessed 2014);  <a href="http://www.somethingparanormal.co.uk/royalty-theatre/">http://www.somethingparanormal.co.uk/royalty-theatre/</a> (accessed 2014); <a href="http://www.donmouth.co.uk/local_history/VAD/VAD_hospitals.html">www.donmouth.co.uk/local_history/VAD/VAD_hospitals.html</a> (accessed 2014); British Red Cross, 2014, List of Auxiliary Hospitals in the UK during the First World War</p>	Early Modern
170	16716	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Ebenezer Congregational Chapel	NZ39765704	<p>Fawcett Street, Ebenezer Chapel (Congregational). 1851-? 'Assembly Hall' on 1896 OS. Glass now at Roker Methodist Church.</p> <p>Sources:  The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
171	17210	Sunderland, Thornhill Terrace, Somerleyton	NZ39165624	<p>Constructed 1891 for Wilson Mills Roche in red brick influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. Owned by J. W. White, builder in 1914. Sold to the Sisters of Mercy for use as a boarding house from Fred Taylor in 1926. At this point the building underwent extensions to include a dining hall, toilets, bathrooms and dormitories. In 1933 Somerleyton is recorded as being occupied by St Anthony's Convent of Mercy. The School moved into this building in 1939-40. Includes a coachhouse to the north of the building. Much of the layout of the original house has remained in place on all three floors. The majority of change has taken place in the 1926 building but also with the addition of an air raid shelter (now cellar) and kitchen modernisation. Several original features, particularly in the western rooms, survive. These include book shelves, fireplaces, cornicing and panelling.</p> <p>Sources: Vindomora Solutions, 2015, St Anthony's Girls' Catholic Academy, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland - Archaeological Building Recording; TWAS Building Control Plans, Thornhill Terrace 1877-1920 291/6772-6802; TWAS Building Control Plans, Thornhill Terrace 1920-1939 291/6803-6824</p>	Early Modern
172	17292	Bishopwearmouth, Galen Terrace School	NZ39395685	<p>School shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey plan, 1897. School appears to have used an earlier building shown on the 1857 plan. Expanded or rebuilt by 1919. Labelled as Galen Terrace Primary School by 1955. Demolished late 1980s.</p> <p>Sources: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1897</p>	Early Modern
173	17435	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Havelock House	NZ39745712	<p>Drapery store on the corner of MacKie's Corner where Fawcett &amp; Bridge Streets cross High Street. Known as Havelock House after owner George H Havelock. Destroyed by the worst fire in Sunderland July 18th 1898. It was rebuilt over the next 18 months and emerged as a prestigious department store, advertised as 'the largest in Northern England'. The 'Provincial Cinematograph Company', of London, acquired the property in 1914, for between £60,000 &amp; £70,000. The 'Havelock', a very high class cinema, opened on the site Dec 16th 1915. It became the 'Gaumont' in 1960 and closed in 1963.</p> <p>Sources: <a href="http://www.searlecanada.org/sunderland/sunderland018.html">www.searlecanada.org/sunderland/sunderland018.html</a> [accessed 18th Feb 2016]</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
174	17547	Sunderland, High Street West, Nos. 52-55	NZ39465712	<p>The two buildings contain elements of three former shops. The central part of nos. 52-53 is almost certainly a house shown on an 1827 plan of the site (not shown on 1817 plan). The front part of the same building had been added by the middle of the 19th century. No. 55 was rebuilt, probably in the first half of the 20th century, in a utilitarian fashion. While the oldest building is likely to have begun its life as a house, these structures have been used as shops for most of the period between 1850 and the present day.</p> <p>No. 52  1847: James Newrick, grocer  1856: J. Brien, tailor and draper  1873: Mrs Isabella Thompson, game and poultry dealer  1890 &amp; 1894: Fleming, Reid &amp; Company, yarn manufacturers</p> <p>No. 53  1847: William Warren Moffat, painter and glazier  1857: Thomas Thompson, veterinary surgeon  1890: Waterbury Watch Sales Company  1894: John Vose, confectioner</p> <p>Nos. 52 &amp; 53  1879: Robert Rutter, hatter  1897: Pickering &amp; Pearce, grocers  1902: 52/53 John Lavey, oilcloth warehouse  1906 &amp; 1914: Glebe Furnishing Company  1921: James Woodhouse &amp; Sons, house furnishers  1925 &amp; 1937: True-Form Boot Company Ltd, boot makers</p> <p>No. 54  1847: John Carter, butcher  1856: L. Gibson, butcher  1858: Francis Burdon, butcher  1873: John Fairless, butcher  1879: Thomas Bostle, glass and china dealer  1890: Daniel Mitchell, house furnisher  1894: Askew &amp; Porter, chemists  1897: Thomas Bendall, draper  1902 &amp; 1906: Alexander Prosser, hatter  1914 &amp; 1921: Suits Ltd, tailors  1925: Natco, tailors  1929: Norman Brooks Ltd, gents outfitters  1931-37: Brooks Ltd, hatters</p> <p>No. 55  1847: Thomas Hunter &amp; Company, grocer (also at no. 56)  1856: T. Thirkell, flour dealer  1858: George Ryder, flour dealer  1873, 1879, 1890: George Ryder, corn &amp; flour merchant  1894 &amp; 1897: Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				1902, 1906, 1921: Lockhart's Ltd, cocoa rooms 1925 & 1937: Brough's Ltd, grocers  Both buildings have been thoroughly gutted and little trace of their former use and internal arrangements remains to be seen. Recorded ahead of demolition in late 2016. Sources: Archaeological Services Durham University, 2017, 52-55 High Street West, Sunderland - Building Recording	
175	1708	Bishopwearmouth, Tunnel to Lambton and Hetton Staiths	NZ391574	These tunnels give access to the large goods yard which once existed at the top of the staiths and to the staiths themselves. One tunnel led to the Penschaw Branch and the other went to further staiths at Ayres Quay {1}. Sources: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sites of interest in River Wear plan area	Early Modern
176	1739	Bishopwearmouth, Fontaine Road, Industrial Housing	NZ393573	Industrial housing belonging to Vaux Brewery {1}. Sources: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Early Modern
177	1740	Bishopwearmouth, Wear Brewery	NZ38835686	Several old brewery buildings survive on Westbourne Road, shown on Ordnance Survey second edition as Wear Brewery, part of Vaux {1}. Built on site of former waterworks. Sources: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Early Modern
178	1745	Sunderland, Argyle Street/Argyle Square/Azalea Terrace North	NZ39465636	Large Victorian houses, some in bad state of repair. Argyle Square is a private road with gateposts at each end {1}. Sources: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Early Modern
179	1991	Sunderland, Athenaeum Street, No. 22	NZ39895692	House, now offices. Mid19th century with late 20th century addition of projecting ground-floor front extension. English garden wall bond brick with painted ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/10	Early Modern
180	2523	Bishopwearmouth, Millfield, Water Works	NZ38845686	Water Works, marked as Old on the 1st edition OS mapping, so were out of use by 1855. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
181	2808	Bishopwearmouth, Hetton Drops	NZ39035763	<p>Hetton Drops, the northern terminus of the Hetton Company Railway, (HER 2850), which opened in the early 1820s. On Thomas Robson's map of 1827, "Hetton Staiths" are shown with a coal depot building an engine house and an incline. The railway infrastructure was remodelling between 1865 and 1896, when a series of ramped terraces and sidings were built to more easily transport coal tubs from the railway to the colliers in the river, replacing the static engine and incline. By 1911 the Hetton and Lambton drops had combined and were being run as a single operation. There is a water colour painting of the drops in the 1930s. The coal staiths fell out of use in the 1960s and their attendant railway networks dismantled in 1967. Elements of the transshipment facilities remained in situ until parts of the riverbank were reclaimed and landscaped to create Sunderland's Riverside Park in 1972.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8  T. Robson, 1827, Plan of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth  T. Powell, 2000, Staith to Conveyor, An Illustrated History of Coal Shipping Equipment, p 48  I. Ayris, 1996, Trimdon Street and Farringdon Row, Sunderland - Appraisal of the Histo  Northern Archaeological Associates, 2004, Farringdon Row, Sunderland, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment</p>	Early Modern
182	2817	Bishopwearmouth, Wear Glass Works (Hartley Glass Works)	NZ38845723	<p>Wear Glass Works. Opened by James Hartley and Company in 1836, the works were later owned by the Wear Glass Company. It produced Roller plate window glass, stained glass and tableware and closed in 1894 {2}. In 1833 James Hartley established his glass works at the junction of Hylton Road and Trimdon Street. In 1842 James Hartley invented a process for making rolled-plass glass. His rolled glass was used in the construction of the Crystal Palace in 1851. By the 1850s (another source says 1863) this works produced one third of all the plate glass in the country, using coal being brought along the Hetton Railway directly to the works. Hartley Glass Works closed in 1894 and in 1896 the site was cleared and houses built over it {3}.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8  N.T. Sinclair in Milburn &amp; Miller, (eds) 1988, Sunderland, River, Town &amp; People, Industry to 1914, p.32  I. Ayris, 1996, Trimdon Street/Farringdon Row, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch.  English Heritage, 1997, Monuments Protection Program, Site Assessment</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
183	2818	Bishopwearmouth, Hetton Company Railway, Coal Depot	NZ38985736	Coal Depot on the Hetton Company Railway (SMR 2850). The coal depot was constructed around the same time as the railway, and had expanded in size through the 19th century but by 1895 it is marked on the OS map as "Old Forge". This may be linked to the expansion of the Sunderland metal industry into the forging of steel, for the shipbuilding industry, from the 1870s onwards {2}. The Hetton Railway passes under the coal depot through a tunnel {3}. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8 I. Ayris, 1996, Trimdon Street/Farringdon Row, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch. Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Early Modern
184	2819	Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland Flint Glass Works	NZ38915731	Sunderland Flint Glass Works were established by the 1850s to the east of Trimdon Street. They closed in the second half of the C19, during a period of great decline in the North Eastern glass industry, and were incorporated partly into the Trimdon Iron Works (SMR 5013) and partly reused for housing. The Trimdon Street Glass Works had been established by Nicholas French in 1855 manufacturing pressed glass and closed in 1873 when the works were transferred to Alfred Street in Millfield {2}. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8 I. Ayris, 1996, Trimdon Street/Farringdon Row, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch...	Early Modern
185	2821	Bishopwearmouth, Ravensworth Street, brickfield	NZ38645710	Brickfield. 1861 Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
186	2823	Bishopwearmouth, Millfield Quarry	NZ38635696	Millfield Quarry. The precise boundary of this site is unclear on the 1st edition OS mapping. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
187	2825	Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Iron Works	NZ38885698	Bishopwearmouth Iron Works. Owned by Derwent Iron Company. Had 31 puddling furnaces. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8; The Industrial Resources of the District of the Three Northern Rivers, The Tyne, Wear and Tees including the reports on the local manufacturers read before The British Association in 1863 (edited by Sir W.G. Armstrong, I. Lowthian Bell, John Taylor and Dr Richardson, 1864).	Early Modern
188	2827	Bishopwearmouth, Quarry	NZ38925688	Quarry, with a Lime Kiln (HER 6036), shown on the 1st edition OS mapping. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
189	2828	Bishopwearmouth, Waterworks Road, brickfield (Fenny's Yard)	NZ38985684	Brick Field. The 1st edition OS mapping shows a clay mill and three clay pits, a timber yard and an engine house within the site. 1861 Fenny's Yard Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
190	2829	Bishopwearmouth, Gas Works	NZ39155693	Shown on Meik and Morgan's plan of Sunderland 1851. Not labelled as gas works by 1897 Second Edition plan. Included gasometer (no longer present by 1897). Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, Site adjacent to the former Hind Street Gas Works, Sunderland - Archaeological Assessment; Meik & Morgan, 1851, Plan of Sunderland (SL)	Early Modern
191	2830	Bishopwearmouth, Coal Depot	NZ39125743	Coal Depot, probably related to the Lambton Wagonway and Lambton Drops, (SMR 2832 and 2833 respectively). Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern
192	2831	Bishopwearmouth, Coal Depot	NZ39135753	A Coal Depot, located between the Hetton and Lambton Drops. It is not clear from the 1st edition OS how it related to these sites. Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
193	2832	Bishopwearmouth, Lambton Staiths	NZ39295743	<p>Lambton Drops, the northern terminus of the Lambton Wagonway (HER 2833). The railway was built in 1815 to bring coal from inland to the mouth of the river where it could be loaded onto sea-going colliers. Prior to the construction of the railway, large steam powered crane-like devices, designed by either William Bell or William Burlison, were constructed to lift the tubs of coal from the barges which had brought the coal down river, into the colliers. A complex of buildings and an incline is shown on Rennie's map of 1819. Major modifications occurred from 1865 to 1890s. A programme of tunnel building rerouted the Lambton railway - the railway supplying Lambton Drops approached the staiths from the west through a tunnel which emerged into Galley's Gill. The number of drops increased as did the complexity of the rail tracks supplying them. The Lambton drops closed in the 1960s and the railway dismantled in 1967. Elements of the facilities remained in situ until 1972 when the Riverside Park was created. A watercolour painting survives of the staiths in the 1930s.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8 Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sites of interest in River Wear plan area  T. Powell, 2000, Staith to Conveyor, An Illustrated History of Coal Shipping Equipment, p 48  I. Ayris, 1996, Trimdon Street/Farringdon Row, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch...  Northern Archaeological Associates, 2004, Farringdon Row, Sunderland, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment</p>	Early Modern
194	2836	Bishopwearmouth, Horne and Scott's Bottle Works	NZ39625735	<p>Horne and Scott's Bottle Works, by the west side of the Wearmouth Bridge. This was originally called Bishopwearmouth Glasshouse. It was opened in 1765 by John Hopton to produce Table Glass, it was subsequently run by Hilkiah Hall and in c.1809 was taken over by Laing, Horn, Scott and Company, producing bottles and plate glass. It closed in 1877 and was demolished to make way for a railway bridge.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8  N.T. Sinclair in Milburn &amp; Miller (eds), 1988, Sunderland, River, Town &amp; People, Industry to 1914, p.32</p>	Early Modern
195	2854	Bishopwearmouth, Iron Bridge	NZ39295657	<p>Iron Bridge, carrying the Tunstall Lane over the North Eastern Railway Penshaw Branch.</p> <p>Sources:  1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
196	2863	Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland Glass Company's Bottle Works	NZ39745735	<p>This may have been what was also known as Bishopwearmouth Panns Glasshouse. It was opened in c.1696 by the Company of Glasshouse Owners of Sunderland passing through a number of owners until taken over by the Fenwicks c.1795. As well as bottles it produced Broad window glass, from c.1810 to 1877 and Crown window glass, 1827-1846. The works closed in 1883 and became part of Austin's Shipyard.</p> <p>Sources: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8 N.T. Sinclair in Milburn &amp; Miller, (eds) 1988, Sunderland, River, Town &amp; People, Industry to 1914, p.32</p>	Early Modern
197	2864	Bishopwearmouth, Wear Dockyard - S.P. Austin and Son Ltd	NZ39925739	<p>Shipbuilding Yards shown by the 1st edition OS mapping showing Wear and Pearsons patent slips {1}. In 1846, Peter Austin moved his shiprepairing business on the North Sands to the south bank of the Wear at Bishopwearmouth Panns, a little way to the east of Wearmouth Bridge, and put it under the control of his son, Samuel. Two building berths were established on the new yard soon after the move, and a patent slipway was also quickly installed, probably the first on the river. In 1860, the company began trading as S P Austin and Son. Wood building ceased in 1869 and iron construction commenced in 1874 after a four year construction gap. A 300ft long graving dock was completed in the yard in 1870, and the next year Hutchinson's Yard, immediately downstream, was acquired (SMR No.2865) and eventually all the land as far as the Scotia Engine Works (SMR No. 2866). Three new slipways for the construction of colliers were installed in the yard between 1870 and 1890, each capable of taking vessels up to 3000 tons dwt. S P Austin &amp; Son Ltd. was incorporated as a limited liability company in 1896. Land towards Monkwearmouth Bridge was purchased in 1897 and used to house a repair shop and offices. A pontoon capable of accommodating 400-ft ships was added to the yard in 1903. The yard concentrated on the construction of colliers, and a number of fleets took out multiple orders with the yard. These included William Cory and Sons; William France, Fenwick and Co.; Stephenson Clarke Ltd; and the Pelton Steamship Co. Ltd.</p> <p>The Depression reduced output at the yard almost to nothing; and only two colliers were launched in 1932 (the only launches on the Wear for that year). The yard survived, despite brief closure in 1934, and produced 26 colliers during WWII.</p> <p>Austin's Yard merged with Pickersgill's Southwick Yard in 1954 (SMR No. 2771), when the company Austin and Pickersgill was formed. The yard closed in 1964.</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p><b>Map Evidence</b></p> <p>First Edition Twenty five Inches to One Mile Ordnance Survey 1857, Sheet VIII.14</p> <p>One slipway (Wear Patent) present, launching obliquely downstream. A gridiron also lies on the riverside.</p> <p>Second Edition Six Inches to One Mile Ordnance Survey 1855, Sheet VIII.SW</p> <p>No slipways shown, but graving dock is now present. Extent of yard uncertain from map, but has clearly extended downstream.</p> <p>Third Edition Ordnance Survey</p>	
198	2898	Bishopwearmouth, Bridge Wharf Foundry (Iron)	NZ39525733	<p>Bridge Wharf Foundry (Iron).</p> <p>Source: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8</p>	Early Modern
199	2899	Sunderland, Burdon Road, Sunderland Station	NZ39695661	<p>Sunderland Station on a short spur of the North Eastern Railway Penshaw Branch, (HER 2659). Opened 1853. Closed 1879 when Central Station (HER 9692) opened.</p> <p>Source: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8; <a href="http://openplaques.org/plaques/1362">http://openplaques.org/plaques/1362</a></p>	Early Modern
200	2900	Bishopwearmouth, Rope Walks	NZ39815668	<p>Two Rope Walks within the same field.</p> <p>Source: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8</p>	Early Modern
201	2904	Bishopwearmouth, Ropery	NZ39585680	<p>Ropery and Rope Walk.</p> <p>Source: 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 8</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
202	4468	Sunderland, Crowtree Terrace, Nos. 1-7	NZ39465680	<p>Terrace of 7 houses with attached steps and railings, house and shop at left. C1840 with twentieth century shop front projecting on left return. Garden wall bond brick with ashlar plinth and painted ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Stone steps and wrought iron railings. No. 1 has central, others have doors at left. Rusticated basements. Doors of Sunderland type, folding back to form reveals inner doors, some with central round panels, most in Ionic doorcases. Nos. 2, 5 and 7 lost doorcases, No. 7 door blocked, No. 4 door zinc-covered. Sash windows, stone sills. Street name stone plaque with incised CROWTREE TERRACE. Left return has ground-floor shops; renewed sashes; elliptical carriage arch at left. Most of terrace derelict at time of survey [1984].</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of buildings of special ... historic interest, 920-1/19/56</p> <p>Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest</p>	Early Modern
203	4472	Sunderland, High Street West, Nos. 1-7	NZ39245701	<p>Terrace of houses, now shops and offices. Early C19. Painted coursed squared stone with ashlar quoins and painted ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Two storeys. Rusticated quoins. Ground floor altered. First floor has sash and casement windows. Nos. 4 and 5 have sun-blinds. An important site facing the raised churchyard of the parish of St. Michael, and next to the Empire Theatre.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
204	4692	Southwick, Sir John Priestman and Co Shipbuilding Yard	NZ39355752	<p>George Howe Shipyard shown on John Rennie's 1826 map. Taken over by John Priestman in 1880.</p> <p>John Priestman became an apprentice to the Blumer shipyard on the Wear at the age of 14. Later, he became Chief Draughtsman at the Pickersgill Yard and designed their first iron steamer.</p> <p>Priestman left Pickersgill's to set up his own shipyard at Southwick in 1880, the first ship from which, of timber construction, was launched in the same year. Subsequently, the yard concentrated on iron production, but after the first 10 ships had been launched, a depression in international trade meant that no more ships were launched from the yard for nearly five years. Gemini, launched in 1888, was the first of a succession of steel ships from the yard: Between 1888 and the outbreak of WW1, 120 steel ships were completed in the yard. During WW1, 15 ships were built totalling 67,255 tons. After an initial post-war building boom, a slump in 1920/21 affected orders, with one Norwegian owner, H.J. Hanson, having to sell one of his ships back to the yard. Despite the slump, the yard still built 12 tramps 'on speculation' with the profits made from investment in South African gold mines. Another 12 tramps were built between 1920 and 1930, but the sales of the last two of these in 1930 had to be used to pay off the workforce as these were the yard's last orders. Another Norwegian owner failed to make the payments for another ship, which was put to auction, but later withdrawn with a top bid of only £20,000. She was finally launched in 1933. The yard closed in 1933 and the site was taken over by William Pickersgill &amp; Sons Ltd (SMR No. 2771) during WW2 as their West Yard.</p> <p>Map Evidence</p> <p>First Edition Six Inches to One Mile Ordnance Survey 1855, Sheet XIV.</p> <p>The area on the Southwick shore of the River Wear which would be taken up by the Priestman Yard in the 1880s is occupied by intertidal mudflat and marsh.</p> <p>Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1898, Sheet VIII SW</p> <p>Priestman's 'Castletown Yard' had now been established on the Southwick shore of the Wear over the area of mudflat and marsh shown on the First Edition survey. The extent of the yard is not clear; it is possible that it extended only as far as a boundary to the west of a range of buildings shown on the survey, or that it included this range of buildings. Whichever is the case, sawpits lie to the north-east of the buildings, suggesting that the area was at least involved with shipbuilding or repairing. An irregular inlet runs into</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>the western edge of the yard next to a landing stage.</p> <p>Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1921, Sheet VIII SW The western area of the yard has now passed into the hands of Swan, Hunter (SMR No. ???). And the eastern range of buildings noted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey is now certainly within the Priestman yard. There is little indication of the layout of the yard although the sawpits shown on the Second Edition survey remain {1}.</p> <p>source: The Archaeological Practice, 2002, Shipbuilding on Tyne and Wear - Prehistory to Present. Tyne &amp; Wear Historic Environment Record; John Rennie, 1826, Map of Sunderland; Northern Archaeological Associates, 2017, Sheepfolds, Sunderland - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Building Recording and Geological Assessment, p 69</p>	
205	4701	Sunderland, Borough Road, Museum and Library	NZ39825678	<p>Museum and art gallery. 1877-9. By J &amp; T Tillman. Sandstone ashlar with slate roof. Chateau style. 2 storeys, 13 bays, the central wider; 3 bays in returns. High rusticated plinth. Tall projecting central bay has pediment over arch on paired Corinthian pilasters, framing steps up to paired doors in keyed arched surrounds. Projecting end bays have dentilled pediments on rusticated square pilasters; each has blind roundel over pedimented surround to window with keyed round-headed architrave. Similar windows in other bays under blind panels. Bays flanking centre have rusticated outer pilasters; giant attached Corinthian columns define intermediate central bays. Top entablature has dentilled cornice continuing from end pediments, and supports balustrade which, in bays flanking centre, supports canted coping continuing line of central pediment and so suggesting pediment over 3 central bays. Convex-hipped roof over central bay with wrought-iron railings; similar railings on tall hipped roofs of outer bays; lower main roof hipped.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special Interest, 920-1/20/18</p> <p>T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland, 1814-1914, p 5,11,15,29,30</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
206	4705	Sunderland, John Street, County Court	NZ39825689	<p>County Court with steps, dwarf walls and railings attached. Dated 1876. Ashlar, first floor bright red brick in English bond with ashlar dressings. Roof not visible. Free Baroque style. Exterior: 2 storeys and basement. 7 windows. Rusticated ground floor has steps up to double 8-panelled doors and plain overlights in end bays. Doorcases have lugged architrave surrounds with corner paterae, in fluted hollow reveals flanked by long scroll brackets supporting cornice and entablature with hood. Long keystones from architrave to hood have carved heads: at left, blindfolded Justice, at right, Queen Victoria and date 1876. Ground floor with channelled rustication has wide sill band to sashes with moulded architraves. Basement has plain reveals to fixed lights with glazing bars. First floor sashes have architraves under panelled frieze and cornice. Top entablature has COUNTY COURT incised in panel under brick fascia and prominent modillioned gutter cornice with blocking course. Square topped dwarf walls flanking steps to each door have spear-headed cast-iron railings which continue along chamfered area wall.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/133</p>	Early Modern
207	4706	Sunderland, John Street, Nos. 45, 46 and 47	NZ39825689	<p>3 houses, now offices, with steps, dwarf walls and railings attached. Part of a terrace. 1840 in two builds, No.47 at right possibly later. English garden wall bond brick with painted ashlar basements and dressings; Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Ashlar dwarf walls; cast and wrought iron balustrades and railings. Exterior: 2 storeys and basement, 3 windos each house. Steps up to double doors, at right of each house, with 10 fielded panels to Nos 45 and 46, 6 panels to No.47, which fold back to form panelled reveals to inner door. Painted stone door surrounds of pilasters and entablature with shallow dentils to frieze. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to sashes with horizontal glazing bars, those on ground floor with panelled aprons to 2 houses at left; sill strings on both floors of No.27. Basements have channelled rustication. No.27 has wide giant brick pilaster at left; adjacent right house, which forms corner with Athenaeum Street, demolished and replaced with 20th century building. Step balustrades of cast iron with wrought handrails; chamfered dwarf area walls have cast iron railings with ornamental heads, some replaced, and interrupted by entrances to renewed basement doors.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/131</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
208	4707	Sunderland, John Street, Nos. 20 - 23	NZ39855689	<p>4 houses, part of a terrace, with steps, dwarf walls and railings attached. 1840. Garden wall bond brick (5 and one) with much tuck pointing; painted ashlar basements and dressings; Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Exterior: each 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Steps up (renewed to No.23) to doors at right of each: No.20 a 6-panelled door and overlight with petal-shaped glazing bars in round-headed panelled reveals with open dentilled pediment on attached Tuscan columns; No.21 with Tuscan pilasters and plain entablature to 10-panel double door folding back to form panelled reveals; No.22 with c1900 8-panelled door and pedimented surround; No.23 with double 3-panel doors in late 19th century doorcase of architrave with hood on big console brackets. 4-pane sashes, probably original, and plain sashes to No.23 have wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills, those on ground floor with panelled ashlar aprons; No.23 has ground-floor shop window inserted. Eaves gutter cornices. Roof has gabled dormer to No.20, Sunderland-type later 19th century canted bay dormer with hipped roof to No.22, and two flat-topped 20th century dormers to No.23. Step balustrades and area railings mostly cast iron with elaborate heads. Transverse-ridge chimneys.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special Interest, 920-1/20/128</p>	Early Modern
209	4709	Sunderland, Frederick Street, Nos. 17 - 29	NZ39905687	<p>Terrace of 13 houses, now offices, with steps and handrails attached. Garden wall bond brick (5 and one), some painted ashlar dressings; No.20 refaced in cement imitating rusticated stone. Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Wrought iron balustrades to steps. Each house 2 storeys, with basements to all except No.29 at left (obscured by one-storey shop No. 27 Borough Road (not listed)) and 2 windows. Steps up to Sunderland style doorways at right of each house. Doorcases of pilasters with Greek fret supporting plain entablature to 6-panelled double doors which fold back to form panelled reveals to inner 4-panelled doors with overlights. Renewed doors and ground floor windows to Nos 20, 23, 24, 25. No. 29 has doorcase with lost cornice at right, inserted entrance at left. Steps have plain wrought iron railings and handrails. Dwarf walls and area railings being renewed at time of survey.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special Interest, 920-1/20/82</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
210	4713	Sunderland, John Street, Nos. 25 - 28 and steps and railings	NZ39865685	<p>Four houses. 1840 with alterations to c1900 to no. 28 at right. Garden wall bond brick, with tuck pointing to no. 25; painted ashlar basements and dressings; Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. 2 storeys and basement, each house 3 windows. Nos. 25 and 26 have doorcases with dentilled entablature on Tuscan pilasters at right, doors removed and windows inserted, doors and cases removed from Nos. 27 and 28. Basement to No. 28 rises to ground floor sill string. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to sashes, mostly 4-pane and probably original, those on ground floor with panelled ashlar aprons. No. 28 has sill strings and upper glazing bars to first floor sashes. Eaves gutter cornice. Roof has 2 dormers to No. 25, one a canted bay dormer of Sunderland type with hipped roof and the second flat-topped; gabled dormer to No. 28. Transverse - ridge chimneys. Steps removed from No. 28 and blocked to No. 27. Area railings renewed. Step balustrades cast - iron with wrought - iron handrails.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/129</p>	Early Modern
211	4719	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Nos. 21 and 22	NZ39775696	<p>Café, shop and offices. 1889 - 91. By Frank Caws; contractors David and John Rankin; terracotta by JC Edwards. Brick and terracotta; roof plain tiles; concrete fireproof flooring. Eclectic mixture of Gothic and Baroque/Flemish styles. No. 21 at left 3 storeys, 6 windows under 2 gables with attics; No. 22 at right 3 storeys, 3 windows with attic in central gable. Both with altered shop fronts. No. 21 has ground - floor panelled fascia and cusped arcaded frieze with roll - moulded coping. Projecting canted bays on arcaded first floor are flanked by narrow lights with Gothic capitals to pilasters and elaborate heads over central lights of canted bays; all with with paired, mullioned cusped overlights and dripstring. Second - floor central balustraded balcony has panels with Gothic letters; curvilinear windows with paired arcaded top lights have shallow canted centres under balustraded attic balconies. Elliptical - headed cusped attic arches to recessed windows are flanked by scrolls and pilasters which rise to high shaped gables with terracotta patterns, central oval lights, and raised segmental pediments. Dates 1856 and 1890 in outer panels at eaves level. Steeply pitched roof has central lantern with Gothic lights and high conical roof. No. 22 at right hasn moulded ground floor fascia and frieze below full - width balcony with stone balustrade. First - floor windows, tripartite in centre and paired in outer bays, have upper galzing bars in curvilinear heads below swags and second - floor balcony which projects in centre over panelled</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>pilasters defining first floor central bay. Square - headed second floor lights have raised arches with pendants, the central bay defined by plain pilasters with scrolled pediment heads, under panelled band and outer scrolled pediments. Central attic gable has raised segmental pediment over eclectic tracey of wide arched light containing smaller cusped lights. Steeply pitched roof has end chimney. Frank Caws' own offic was in these buildings {1}. Two three-storeyed buildings with unusually fine and elaborate terracotta facades {2}. Two 3-storey buildings with elaborate red terracotta facades. Individually designed by same architect, but possessing overall unity of character. No. 21 ("Corders", built 1889) is the more elaborate with complex fenestration, including two balustraded bays rising into 2-storeyed attic dormers which flank a central dormer with spire in a steep tiled roof. No. 22 ("Sydenham House", built 1891) consists of 3 principal bays, the flanking bays of two lights, each pedimented, and the central bay of 3 lights, rising into a Dutch gabled attic dormer containing central light with gothic tracery. Architect Frank Caws, terracotta maker J.C. Edwards, David and John Ranken, contractors) {3}.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/69</p>	
212	4720	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, No. 53, Barclay's Bank	NZ39725701	<p>Bank. 1875. By Austin and Johnson for Wood's Bank. Baroque palazzo style. Ashlar with cast - iron balconies; slate roof. 3 storeys ant attics, 5 x 3 windows. Renewed doors and semi - circular overlights in end bays of rusticated ground floor with architraves on impost strings of keyed round - headed openings; renewed round - headed windows in other bays with recessed panelled aprons. Giant Corinthian order above, square pilasters at corners and attached round columns to intermediate bays, linked by elaborate first - floor cast - iron sashes with glazing bars, keys rising to floor string between pilasters and to elliptical - headed second - floor sashes on moulded sills and aprons. Big top enblature with pulvinated frieze and modillioned cornice. Hipped roof has side consoles to oeils de boeud dormers in central and end bays and taller segment headed dormers between. Right return has 3 bays in similar style without doors and with 3 segment headed dormers, and 4 set - back bays with rusticated ground floor having doors in outer bays and triple - keyed ground floor tripartite windows; plainer treatment to upper floors with cornices, pediments and keyed architraves to various windows. An important corner building, and designed for Woods Bank as the key to a larger scheme, including the Subscription Library at No. 52 (qv), which was intended to fill a complete</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				block. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914.: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983 - 21; Milburn GE and Miller ST: Sunderland River, Town and People: Sunderland: 1988 - : 160). source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/72	
213	4721	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Nos. 51 and 52	NZ39725700	Subscription library with attached window guards and balcony. 1878. By Austin, Johnson and Hicks, as part of subscription library. Ashlar with cast - iron window guards and balcony; light grey slate roof. Baroque palazzo style. 3 storeys, 8 windows. Rusticated ground floor, now altered, with double panelled door in third bay in round - headed opening under bracketed segmental hood, the central bracket with draped escutcheon. Giant Corinthian pilasters define bays above. Plain sashes on upper floors have keyed architraves, those on the second floor with segmental heads and projecting aproned sills. Iron guards link pilaster bases and, in central bay of 5 - bay bank at right, project as balcony. Top enblature has pulvinated frieze and modillioned cornice. Side consoles to 7 segmental - headed dormers with keyed architraves to plain sashes. Tall corniced ridge chimneys. Designed as part of a larger project, including the Woods Bank at No. 53 (qv), in which this was the front range of the subscription library. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914.: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983-: 11; Milburn GE and Miller ST: Sunderland River, Town and People: Sunderland: 1988-: 160). source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/71	Early Modern
214	4722	Sunderland, John Street, Nos. 48 - 58 and steps and railings	NZ39815697	Terrace of 11 houses with steps, dwarf walls and railings attached. 1840. Garden wall bond brick (5 and 1), most with tuck pointing, and painted ashlar basements and dressings. Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Stone steps and dwarf walls and cast and wrought - iron railings. EXTERIOR: each 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Basements have channelled rustication. End pairs of houses treated as pavilions, with giant pilasters and doors paired at centre; others have doors at right. Steps up to panelled doors of Sunderland type, folding back to form reveals of inner doors, most with round central panels. Doorcases of fluted Doric columns supporting enblature with palmette and anthemion frieze, except No. 57 which has square Tuscan pilasters and No. 58 which has lost doorcase. Wedge stone lintels and sill strings between corner pilasters to sash windows, some renewed and some with glazing bars. Hipped roof has transverse ridge chimneys and some added dormers, No. 49 a Sunderland type with slate - hung sides, canted bay and a hipped roof. No. 48 has left return	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				to Athenaeum Street with giant pilasters; 2 windows on each floor, the left ground floor window a canted bay, and sill strings between corner pilasters. Most steps up to doors are moulded with tread ends; balustrades have linking central rosettes and plain wrought handrails; railing mostly spear-headed. Source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/132	
215	4724	Sunderland, John Street, Nos. 11 - 17 and steps and railings	NZ39845699	Terrace of houses, now offices with steps and railings attached. Built between 1820 and 1850. English bond brick with painted ashlar basements and dressings; Welsh slate roofs with ridge brick chimneys. Ashlar dwarf walls and cast and wrought - iron balustrades and railings. Each 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Basement has channelled rustication. Steps up to doorcases of engaged fluted Doric columns supporting entablature with palmette and anthemion frieze. Double panelled doors with plain overlights except radiating glazing bars to No. 15; central panels roundels, in reveals with similar panelling; No. 11 has pediment with foliage; No. 12 has square pilasters. Doors removed from No. 16; No. 15 ground floor altered. Sash windows, some with horizontal glazing bars and some with glazing bars removed, have wedge stone lintels and sill strings. Moulded gutter cornices. Transverse ridge chimneys; gabled canter dormer to No. 12. Steps have railings with central chrysanthemum motif on each; front railings have piers formed by the clusters of 4 posts. (Milburn GE and Miller ST: Sunderland River, Town and People: Sunderland: 1988-: 59, 60). source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/127	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
216	4735	Sunderland, West Sunnyside, Nos. 43 - 48	NZ39815710	<p>Terrace of 6 houses, now 5 offices, shop and restaurant. (Nos. 45 and 46 have been combined). Second quarter C19. Garden wall bond brick (5 and one) with painted ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Each house 2 storeys and basement; 3 bays except 4 to No. 48. Steps up to double panelled doors in Sunderland - type doorcases, the doors folding back to form panelled reveals to Tuscan pilasters and later entablature at Nos. 43, 44 and 48, and Corinthian to Nos. 45/46 with later pediment. Original doors to Nos. 44 and 48; No. 48 has moulded pediment. Wedge stone lintels to renewed sashes, with projecting sills to ground floor and sill band to first floor. No. 47 has doorcase and ground - floor windows removed, ground - floor shop window inserted. Roof has inserted 20th century roof light to Nos. 43 and 48; transverse - ridge chimneys.</p> <p>sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/237</p>	Early Modern
217	4738	Sunderland, High Street West, Nos. 211 and 212, and 214 - 217	NZ39825714	<p>Terrace of 6 houses, now shops and offices. 1800; mid 20th century shops. Painted incised stucco with painted ashlar dressings. 3 storeys, 16 x 3 windows; 3 windows each house except end houses which have 2 each. Nos. 216 and 217 are now run into one shop. Rusticated right end quoins. Windows on upper floors mostly renewed sashes, all with sill bands; label moulds to left windows. Eaves band and blocking course except to 5 right bays which have eaves gutter cornice and blocking course. Low pitched roof, hipped at right. Small gabled dormers, at right and on right return, have glazing bars. Rendered ridge chimneys. Right return has rusticated quoins, eaves gutter cornice.</p> <p>sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/109</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
218	4739	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Nos. 64-66, Royal Bank of Scotland	NZ39705713	<p>No. 64: House, now part of bank. 18th century. For the Fawcett family. Brick with painted ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with brick chimney. 3 storeys, 3 windows. Altered ground floor. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to renewed plain first - floor sashes and second - floor casements, the latter smaller. Eaves gutter cornice; tall stone - coped parapet. Small flat - headed dormer window. Tall right transverse - ridge chimney. Nos. 65 and 66: Tea rooms. 1873-7. By Frank Caws; 20th century ground floor alterations. Polychrome using brick, terracotta and faience, slate roof with terracotta crestings, faience gable copings and faience and brick chimneys. Eclectic style called 'Hindoo Gothic' by Caws, the Eastern elements a reference to the tea sold there. 2 storeys and attic, 3x5 windows; canted corner to High Street West. Ground floor has full - width tiled fascia continuing along No. 61 Fawcett Street (not listed); this may conceal earlier detail. Arcaded first floor has sash windows with sloping sills in Gothic faience arcade; clasping rings and crocket capitals to nook shafts, alternate block jambs, raised pointed arches and roll - moulded dripstring; ogee window heads have fleur - de - lys finials in front of lozenge - patterned terracotta spandrels. Eaves cornice has corbelled trefoil frieze. Attic windows have faience surround, similar to first floor arcade, to trefoil - headed transom light mullioned lights, each window in high gable with round - headed niches in banded faience decoration, and moulded coping. Between gables bracketed cornice shelves carry faience elephants under bracketed gables with trefoil bargeboards, crocket decoration and elaborate finials. Round oriel corner turret has nookshafts as in other first - floor arcades but with arcaded central shafts and big eaves gargoyles. Above, further gablets at foot of banded round turret with bracketed eaves and Buddhist - style conical faience roof with a series of ringed ribs. Smaller high cones on patterned drums behind crow - stepped gable foot at end of each front. Steeply - pitched roof has ridges from each gable and tall chimneys with faience copings behind gablets. Originally the Elephant Tea Rooms. (Milburn GE and Miller ST: Sunderland River, Town and People: Sunderland; 1988-: 163). Frank Caws wanted to transform the whole of Fawcett Street into a unique Indian extravaganza. Grimshaw's Elephant Tea House is an incredible work of extravagance in mock Hindu style fashioned in terracotta with trumpeting elephants under Gothic canopies. On the first floor there are ogee and gothic arched windows. The projected bay is crowned with an Indian minaret.</p> <p>sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/76</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
219	4740	Sunderland, High Street West, Nos. 101-103,1 and 1a Bridge St	NZ39735716	<p>Mackie's Corner.</p> <p>Hutchinson's Buildings was erected between 1850 and 1853 by Ralph Hutchinson, a local ship builder and timber importer. It was a substantial commercial development on the corner of Bridge Street and High Street West, and replaced a pair of houses on Bridge Street, the remainder of the extensive plot being vacant. The building comprised a four-storey terrace of eight self-contained vertical units of ground-floor shops and basements, with domestic accommodation above. The architect was George Andrew Middlemiss (1815-1887) a local builder, surveyor, architect and auctioneer. James Dowell was the contractor. The use of palace-fronting, in which long, grand classical facades clad a number of individual units, may have been influenced by the earlier use of the style at Grainger Town, Newcastle (1835-42; Grade II, II* and I). The inclusion at Hutchinson's Buildings of a domed, curved corner clad in pilasters is considered to be a direct stylistic influence from Grainger Town demonstrated by the Central Exchange Buildings (1838; Grade II).</p> <p>Many of Hutchinson's Building's tenants have been identified in documents from the 1850s onwards including some notable Sunderland retailers such as Mackie's the hatters who first occupied the curved corner plot, and the Specialite Clothing Company an outdoor and waterproof clothing specialist. Not all shopkeepers chose to reside in the accommodation above their shops, some of which was let separately.</p> <p>In about 1855 the corner dome was altered by the addition of a stone drum in order to incorporate a pair of clock faces at what had become a popular meeting point known as Mackie's Corner. Shop fronts were also modified by the use of iron to create larger plate-glass windows. Overall however, the buildings remained much as constructed when the Great Fire of Sunderland struck on 18 July 1898. The catastrophic fire led to the demolition and rebuilding of 104-109 High Street West (separately listed at Grade II, HER 4741). The mid-C19 part of Hutchinson's Buildings largely unaffected by the fire, was retained, although the interior of number 103 High Street West was also rebuilt in the late C19.</p> <p>During the C20 and C21 the upper floors of the building were opened up as office accommodation and became physically linked to the rebuilt section of the building</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>forming 104-109 High Street West, thus allowing circulation between the two parts of the building. The basements, ground and first floors remained mostly self-contained until the mid-C20 when doorways were opened between them and horizontal access was gained across floors. The ground floor shop fronts were remodelled in the early C20 by the national shoe chain Manfield and Son, who also converted the first floor to a showroom. The second and third floors were refurbished in the 1980s, including the insertion of suspended ceilings, but original plaster work remains visible above. With the exception of the shop front to 1 and 1A Bridge Street, shop fronts were remodelled in the 1990s, and in 2018 the ground floor of 103 High Street West was amalgamated with the adjacent building and converted to a cafe.</p> <p>sources:  Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/102; Milburn GE and Miller ST, 1988, Sunderland River, Town and People: Sunderland, pp 60 and 157; Historic England, 17 October 2018, Advice Report; Pevsner, N, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham, p 458; Historic England, 2018, Hutchinson's Buildings 1 &amp; 1a Bridge Street and 101-109 High Street West Sunderland: Investigation, research and assessment of significance. Historic England Research Report</p>	



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
220	4741	Sunderland, High Street West, Nos. 104 - 109	NZ39755717	<p>Hutchinson's Buildings. Former shops and offices, rebuilt in 1898-1899 after destruction by fire, to the designs of Henry Miller Potts of Joseph Potts &amp; Son. MATERIALS: steel frame clad in sandstone ashlar, with possible reuse of some 1850 materials; Welsh slate roof; red-brick rear elevation. PLAN: rectangular, facing the High Street. EXTERIOR: situated on High Street West, the building has a symmetrical elevation with a three-bay central section of three storeys with three sets of paired windows, flanked by four-storey, two-bay end pavilions with two sets of paired windows. The building references rather than replicates the 1850s building that it replaced. The central entrance has a reeded surround within a doorcase of Tuscan fluted columns, on high panelled plinths, and an entablature with low relief 'HUTCHINSON'S BUILDINGS' on a frieze below a segment-headed corniced pediment with foliate sculpture. 'Chambers' appears in a panel above the panelled two-leaf door. The ground-floor shop fronts are C20 replacements. The first and second floors have high panelled plinths to giant Tuscan pilasters, fluted and reeded through the first floor, defining each pair of bays in slightly projecting central and end sections. There are moulded sills to horned sash window frames in plain reveals on both floors. The second floor entablature, breaks forward over the end projections, and has a pierced balustrade over a central pediment. The end pavilions have a corniced attic storey with pilasters and paired windows; acroteria on the cornice appear to have been re-used from the previous building. Corniced balustrades link the centre and end blocks. Windows are mostly late-C19 horned sashes, with the exception of those to number 103, whose original 1850s exterior was retained along with original sash windows. The rear elevation is of red brick with concrete lintels over the many window and door openings. A triple-height canted bay stair window lighting the main rear staircase, has largely blocked window openings with the exception of the second floor, which retains original fenestration. INTERIOR: some cellar stone walls of the original 1850s building survive, with some brick rebuilding, beneath the late-C19 rebuilt ground and upper floors. The late-C19 plan forms of the ground and first floors have been lost through conversion to a later-C20 nightclub, and the main visible historic features of note in these areas is the late-C19 hallway entered from the central entrance, and a grand staircase. The hallway has a geometric encaustic tiled floor, a compartmented ceiling, and walls clad in Minton, Hollins and Co low-relief tiles; these have yellow panels with</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>sunflowers below the dado, and panels in cream and brown with green birds in a pear tree above the dado. The grand, ornate neo-Jacobean wooden staircase has original treads, chunky newels and fluted balusters. The original cornice and tongue and groove ceiling is retained beneath a suspended ground floor ceiling. The second floor housing the original chambers retains its original plan but with partitions inserted: it has a communal reception room with plaster segmental arches with fluted keystones supported by fluted consoles, that give access to various areas; one pair of arches has a plaster niche set in between. There are a number of large second floor rooms (subdivided by C20 stud walls) with chimneybreasts and hearths but fireplaces removed. The two small third floors each have their own staircase from the second floor. The more easterly forms a single room which retains a fireplace with an elaborate wooden surround and a cast-iron grate, and some original cornice and skirting; the glazed southern part of the roof indicates that this was a photographic studio. The more westerly attic has a short flight of timber stairs and a number of four-panel doors, skirting boards and an exposed hearth.</p> <p>sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/103; G.E. Milburn &amp; S.T. Miller, 1988, Sunderland River, Town and People, p 167; Pevsner, N, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham, p 458; Historic England, 2018, Hutchinson's Buildings 1 &amp; 1a Bridge Street and 101-109 High Street West Sunderland: Investigation, Research and Assessment of Significance, Historic England Research Report</p>	
221	4742	Sunderland, High Street West, Nos. 110, 111 and 112	NZ39775717	<p>Bank, now offices. 1876. By John Gibson. For the National Provincial Bank. Sandstone ashlar with granite plinth; Welsh slate roof. Right return to Bedford Street. 3 storeys, 6x5 windows. Palazzo style. Rusticated masonry except for orders. Ground floor has round - headed opening; steps up to 4 - panel door with overlight in keyed corniced architrave. Similar heads to ground floor windows. Ground floor entablature supports giant order: square end pilasters with fluted necking, the others elaborately carved Ionic attached columns, framing first - floor keyed sashes and moulded aprons to second - floor round - headed windows in enriched hollow reveals. Long jewelled brackets on entablature support dentilled cornice. Low pitched hipped roof has corniced chimneys at rear and side.</p> <p>sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/104; Iain S. Black, National Provisional Bank Buildings in North-East England in the Later Nineteenth Century, Durham Archaeological Journal 17, pp 63-82</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
222	4744	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, No. 54, Lloyd's Bank	NZ39715703	Bank with dwarf walls and gates attached. 1890. For Lambton's Bank. Ashlar with pink granite plinth and columns and slate roof; cast - iron gate. Palazzo style. 3 storeys, 5x3:2 windows. Rusticated ground floor has high plinths to Tuscan porches of outer bays linked by balustrades in second and third bays of Fawcett Street elevation and interrupted by opening to area in third bay; pediments over pulvinated friezes of panelled doors. 3 central round - headed windows between attached columns have renewed glazing. Ground floor entablature projects over porches and supports recessed first - floor windows with Ionic pilasters and dentilled pediments. Sill string to second - floor casements with Tuscan Mansard roof has 5 dormers with round - headed lights under scrolled pediments. Left return has 3 bays in similar style to front; first bay at left projects under mansard roof; tripartite windows in lower central section. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914. : Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983;: 21). sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/73	Early Modern
223	4747	Sunderland, Bridge Street, Church of St. Mary	NZ39675722	The mother church of Sunderland and the first Gothic Revival Church to be built in the town (now city). It is an assured essay in the early English Gothic style by Joseph Bonomi of Durham, built soon after Catholic Emancipation and reflecting the growing confidence of Catholic church building at that time. Roman Catholic parish church. 1830 - 1835. 1850 chapels, c1980 alteration to ritual S when attached presbytery demolished. Sandstone ashlar W front, remainder limestone rubble with ashlar dressings and some 20th century ashlar; Welsh slate roof; cast - iron railings. W is ritual E. Sanctuary; N and S chapel; 3 - bay nave. C13 style. Gabled W front to street has stepped buttresses with tall pinnacles flanking tall 3 - light window with cinquefoil in plate tracery; stepped triple arcade above, outer arches blind and central louvred, under crooked gable. Flanking lancets below smaller lights, under plain sloping coping. 2 - stage porches at each end, with pinnacled stepped and angled buttresses, have moulded door arches with nook shafts; bands above blind quatrefoil tracery; top stage 2 - light windows with quatrefoil tracery under Lombard frieze and top blind arcaded parapet. Gable has cross finial. S elevation has lancets. E front to Back Bridge Street has central trefoil below small lancet; lancets in outer bays; paired lancets in N and triple in S chapels. INTERIOR has W gallery on moulded cast - iron columns; inserted partition set back below. Chapels have paired double - chamfered arches on round column and attached half - columns, the N	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>with shafts. High pointed - arched sanctuary, blind trefoil above and trefoil within, and flanking windows have nook shafts with clasping rings; hoodstring over pointed blind arches and windows. 4 confessional doors in N wall have shouldered arches with signs of the Passion carved in spandrels of chamfered surrounds under hoodstring. Panelled coved ceiling on brattished cornice and heraldic corbels. N chapel has Gothic - style reredos with high relief carved Annunciation, S chapel has E arcade. Rendered with alter brought forward; carved, painted Gothic reredos in situ. Glass in E windows signed and dated TC Dickinson, London, 1946; in N chapel vivid N window signed HM Barnett, Newcastle, commemorating Gilmore died 1867. Cast - iron railings attached to front and right return of ritual S porch: spears with trefoils on principles. The earliest Gothic revival church surviving in Sunderland. (Corfe T and Milburn G: Buildings and Beliefs: Sunderland: 1984-: 10). sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/20 T. Corfe &amp; G. Milburn, 1984, Buildings and Beliefs: Sunderland, p 10; <a href="http://taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Hexham-Newcastle/Sunderland-St-Mary">http://taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Hexham-Newcastle/Sunderland-St-Mary</a></p>	
224	4748	Sunderland, High Street West, Nos. 114 - 118	NZ39675722	<p>Offices for Registrar and Poor Law Guardians. 1856. By Thomas Moore. Ashlar with Welsh slate roof. Gothic style. 3:2:3 storeys, 4:3:4 windows. Altered ground floor has 20th century shops. Central gabled section has 3 lancets under dripstring with central crocketed ogee; pierced quatrefoils flank finial. Pilasters defining gable have cusped panels and rise to octagonal pinnacles and spirelets with Tudor - flower finials. Gable has pierced panelled parapet with intermediate spirelets and finials. Flanking sections have label moulds and splayed reveals to sashes with glazing bars, some renewed; 4 right bays have original fine glazing bars to most windows; one wide 20th century window inserted. Moulded gutter cornice. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914.: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983-: 15, 20). sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/105</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
225	4749	Sunderland, Frederick Street, Nos. 45 - 58	NZ39825718	<p>Terrace of 14 houses with steps, dwarf walls and railings attached. 1830. 2 storeys and basements; each house 2 windows. Steps up to 6 - panelled doors of Sunderland type, folding back to form reveals of inner door, in doorcases of pilasters and entablature; doorcase to No. 46 has altered entablature. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to sash windows, some with glazing bars and some altered. Nos. 45 and 48 have ground - floor wide bow windows. Roof has some dormers; No. 50, a canted bay of Sunderland type with slate - hung sides and gabled roof, Nos. 47 and 49 with flat heads. Some railings renewed.</p> <p>sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/84</p>	Early Modern
226	4750	Sunderland, Lambton Street, 24-26, Salvation Army Citadel	NZ39875722	<p>Former Salvation Army Citadel, now shop. Dated 1891-1966. Bright red brick with terracotta and ashlar dressings, Welsh slate roof. In style of a medieval fortress. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 1:2:7:2:1 windows. Wide central bay has full - width semicircular rubbed brick arch, with architrave, enclosing recessed paired double many - panelled foors with similar arched heads to overlights with radiating glazing bars. Terracotta tiles with low relief patterns fill soffit of large arch, with glazing bars to central roundel, impost string breaks forward and continues around angle pilasters of central gatehouse - like projection. Ashlar band to foot of pilasters and adjacent reveals of large arch; above, a corbel table supports 7 arcaded corbels to square top turrets with arrow - slit crosses in parapet. Above arcade a corbelled roof parapet has central painted ashlar panel with date 1891 incised in large well - cut figures. Corner bays have similar giant pilasters and lower corbelled turrets, without arrow slits, enclosing ground door double panelled doors under keyed segmental arch and first - floor string to large blocked keyed window in panel. Eaves string below parapet with 3 slits under Lombard frieze linking turrets. Intermediate stair sections have high keyed blocked arches on ground floor, paired windows on 2 levels and above with flat stone lintels and stone mullions, top corbelled parapet. Returns show similar detail to 2 windows of corner sections, and plainer walls beyond with glazing bars to metal - framed windows. Inserted loading doors. INTERIOR: shows some stage and gallery structure and some 19th century stucco ceiling detail. Despite being Grade II listed in October 1994 it was demolished within a year.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/135; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non Conformist Chapels in Sunderland</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
227	4754	Sunderland, Albion Place, No. 5	NZ39335666	House, now partly offices. Early C19. English garden wall bond brick with ashlar plinth and dressings; concrete-tiled roof. 2 storeys and basement. Source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/19/5	Early Modern
228	4755	Sunderland, Mary Street, Nos. 2 and 3	NZ39405662	2 houses of a terrace, now offices. Early C19, restored 1980. Garden wall bond brick (5 and one) with ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. Each house 2 storeys, 3 windows. Source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/19/139	Early Modern
229	4762	Sunderland, Hind St, St. Mary's Building	NZ39195680	Originally an infirmary; Primitive Methodist College until 1880; later St. Mary's Roman Catholic School; polytechnic building in 1978. Now St. Mary's Building of Sunderland University. 1822 - 1823. By Ignatius Bonomi. Pediments added c1900. Brick in garden wall bond (5 and 1) with painted ashlar plinth, rusticated quoins and dressings; graduated Welsh slate roof. Right return and rear limestone rubble. 20th century small rear brick additions. 2 storeys, 2:5:2 windows, the end pairs projecting under later pediments. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to tall windows, now with 3 pivoting 6 - pane light; keyed architraves to round windows in pediments. Moulded eaves cornice. Central painted stone panel, inscription lost, on first floor. Low pitched H - plan roof has inserted ventilators. Left return has 3 windows; steps up to central door in plain doorcase. Right return has 20th century door. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914.: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983-: 27; Potts G). source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/19/139	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
230	4764	Sunderland, Silksworth Row, No. 26 Livingstone's Public House	NZ39055706	(Formerly known as the Ship Isis). Public house. Dated 1885. Ashlar; roof of concrete tiles. Italianate style. 2 storeys, 6 windows, the third wider. Ground floor, rusticated above plinth, has renewed double doors and plain overlight recessed between Tuscan shafts and long moulded brackets in third bay. Semicircular panel above dentilled atrchitrave, carved tympanum with date 1885, and carved round finial with patera. Renewed glazing in ground floor windows with impost string and shallow segmental heads; paired reeded curved brackets flank foot shaft brackets to floor cornice which breaks forward to receive date panel and flanking pedestals with urn finials. Arcaded first - floor mullion and transom windows with raised blocked overlights have recessed aprons to moulded sills, and pulvinated frieze to imposts supporting raised round architrave heads with long keys; window over door recessed in hollow reveals with panelled sides and curved key. All first - floor keys prolonged to ogee - moulded cornice of top entablature; pierced balustrade to roof parapet with corniced dwarf piers, the outer with raised ball finials. source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/17/203	Early Modern
231	4778	Sunderland, Cowan Terrace, West Park United Reformed Church	NZ39505651	Congregational church, now United Reformed Church. 1881-83. By JP Pritchett. Coursed rock-faced stone with ashlar plinth and dressings and red granite shafts; graduated Lakeland slate roof with stone gable copings. East apsed church with schoolrooms in 2-storey ambulatory; double transepts; aisled nave. Cost £14,000, seated 1000. Gothic style. source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/212; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Early Modern
232	4780	Sunderland, Albion Place, Nos. 3 and 4	NZ39345667	2 houses, now club and offices. Early C19. English garden wall bond brick, No. 3 at left painted, with ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof. Sources: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/19/4	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
233	4978	Sunderland, Wearmouth Bridge	NZ39665741	<p>An iron bridge was built across the Wear in 1796. When it was constructed it was the largest iron bridge in the world. It was promoted and designed by Roland Burdon, MP for County Durham, who was involved in the development of the Sunderland to Stockton turnpike road. It was rebuilt by Robert Stephenson in 1859. The building of the new Wearmouth Bridge, a three pinned steel arch bridge, created a modern facility for the movement of traffic, but with the removal of the old cast iron bridge, Wearside lost not only one of its most majestic structures but also a monument to engineering ingenuity {1}. A 3-pinned steel arch bridge with two parabolic ribs. Masonry faced concrete abutments; single span of 375ft (114.3m) at c.90ft (27.5m) above high water level. Designed by Mott Hay and Anderson and constructed by Sir Wm. Arrol &amp; Co Ltd, it was opened in 1929. Plaque on upstream balustrade at south approach tells how this bridge replaced the famous cast iron bridge by Rowland Burdon, erected 1796, vastly modified by Robert Stephenson in 1858 and finally demolished in 1929. While it survived it was the largest cast iron span at 236ft (71.9m) {2}. Interesting flight of steps down to river level on NE side {3}.</p> <p>sources: I. Ayris, The River Wear Trail Board Ten - The Bridges I. Ayris &amp; S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 21 Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sites of interest in River Wear plan area G. Lancaster Groves, 1929, The New Wearmouth Bridge,</p>	Early Modern
234	4979	Sunderland, Wearmouth Railway Bridge	NZ39625742	<p>The railway bridge, built in 1879, was designed by T.E. Harrison, the Chief Engineer of the North eastern Railway. When built it was the largest hog-back iron girder bridge in the world. Its dull design, however, has led it to be perpetually overshadowed by the neighbouring road bridge {1}. Wrought iron box girder bowstring bridge of two cross-braced ribs giving single span of 300ft (91.4m) at 86ft (26.2m) above high water; masonry approach viaducts. An otherwise dull bridge, relieved by oval openwork stiffening webs. Opened 1879 and led south to rail tunnels totalling 1,000 yards (914.4m) in length on approach to Sunderland station {2}.</p> <p>sources: I. Ayris, The River Wear Trail Board Ten - The Bridges; I. Ayris &amp; S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 21; List Entry 1207051</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
235	5009	Bishopwearmouth, Lambton Landsale Coal Depot	NZ38955714	Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map map and an 1855 print of the Hartley Glassworks (SMR 2817) {1}. Source: I. Ayris, 1996, Trimdon Street/Farringdon Row, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch. 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1854	Early Modern
236	5010	Bishopwearmouth, Rector's Gill Cemetery	NZ39135717	By the 19th century there was a need to extend burial arrangements beyond the churchyard of St. Michael's (SMR 161). The earliest extension took place in 1806. The Corder Manuscripts give the following information: " the grounds on each side of the burn in Low Row. That on the east side extended to the National School and when this was rebuilt as a parish hall many remains turned up... the west side I am told was largely used for cholera cases buried in trenches and hence the lack of tombstones. Vaults were constructed and offered by auction in 1813, 13 in number and in 1815 12 large vaults under the National School and 2 more beyond... With the rapid increase of the Parish the above were only a mere stop-gap. In 1837 the Hon, Rev Dr. Wellesly offered part of the Gill, being 2 acres and one rood, the ground to be tunnelled to let let off a collection of water and soil used from Hartley's glassworks (SMR 2817) excavation to fill up and level the ground and Mr. Moore, architect, to prepare plans for chapel and wall... in 1838 a tender was given Johnson Oats for the tunnel £742 and for the road £120". The cemetery continued in use until 1854. Corder reports "a notice in Council that a new burial ground is to be opened within two miles of the Borough boundary and burials to be discontinued in the vaults of the Parish Church, National School ground and vaults, Bethel Chapel.. And after May 1st 1856 in the Jews Burial ground at Ayres Quay. In December 1854 the new burial ground was commenced". Corder, writing probably in the immediate post-war period adds: "it only remains to add that a recent scheme turned Gill Bridge into a temporary playground for children and a sewer driven across it with pagan indifference to the burials, children playing football with skulls so I was told and the tomb stones scattered and all record lost. A very indecent and callous business even if they were dead for years". The state of the towns graveyard was a cause for concern as the Appendix to the Second Report of Commissioners of Inquiry to the General Board of Health on.. The Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Sunderland reported: "The attention of the Committee has been called to the state of the churchyards... They are all crowded with the remains of the dead and scarcely a day passes over but that in preparing a place of sepulture all decency and propriety are outraged by the exposure to the public gaze of the mouldering remains of some fellow	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>mortal... under a large free school in the Low Row, Bishopwearmouth there are a series of vaults in which already upwards of 60 or 70 bodies are deposited, and where it is intended to deposit more. Your Committee are informed, that on these vaults being opened, the effluvia which escapes is most offensive and dangerous...". The Rector's Gill Cemetery, with vaults and Episcopal Chapel are marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map map of 1854. When the Galley Gill area was landscaped in 1972 a number of tombstones were stood against the perimeter wall of the site. Most are now illegible, but the earliest dates from 1816/7 and the latest possibly 1871. It is not known whether the bodies were removed from the graveyard or whether the ground was deconsecrated. The cemetery was opened after the largest of the town's cholera outbreaks which took place in 1831. There were other outbreaks during the cemetery's use, notably in 1848 {1}.</p> <p>source:  I. Ayris, 1996, Galley Gill, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch.  G.E. Miller &amp; S.T. Miller, 1988, Sunderland: River, Town and People, p 2-3  Corder, Volume 28, p 73-74, Volume 29, p 267  Northern Archaeological Associates, 2004, Galley Gill Cemetery, Bishopwearmouth, Archaeological watching brief; ARS, 2010, Galley's Gill, Sunderland - Archaeological Watching Brief</p>	
237	5013	Bishopwearmouth, Trimdon Street Iron Works	NZ38945757	<p>Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map map. Shown on second edition as a much larger complex including an "Old Forge" called Trimdon Iron Works.</p> <p>Source:  I. Ayris, 1996, Trimdon Street/Farrington Row, Sunderland, An Appraisal of the Historical Development and Arch.  1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1854</p>	Early Modern
238	5969	Bishopwearmouth, Galley's Gill, railway tunnel	NZ39095750	<p>Railway tunnel from rear of Hetton Staiths into Galley's Gill. Major modifications occurred to the Lambton and Hetton Railways between 1865 and 1897, the Lambton Railway being re-routed through a complex of tunnels. This particular tunnel carried one of the sidings serving Hetton Staiths (HER 2808).</p> <p>source:  1890, Ordnance Survey second edition</p>	Early Modern
239	6035	Bishopwearmouth, National School	NZ39155711	<p>"National School (Boys and Girls)" is shown on Ordnance Survey first edition. By the second edition it is called Rectory Park School. Still present on fourth edition of 1942.</p> <p>source:  1st edition Ordnance Survey map</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
240	6037	Bishopwearmouth, Hind Street, Graveyard	NZ39195689	Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and a plan of 1831. By Ordnance Survey second edition, the graveyard is shown as disused. Still shown as a graveyard on fourth edition of 1942. source: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
241	6038	Bishopwearmouth, Infant's School	NZ39145703	Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Source: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
242	6043	Bishopwearmouth, Galley's Gill, Coal Depot	NZ39135724	Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Source: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
243	6044	Bishopwearmouth, Park Foundry	NZ39165706	Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Called Rectory Park Works on third edition. Source: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
244	6045	Bishopwearmouth, Chapel	NZ39185683	Possibly Jireh Baptist Chapel. Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Source: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map; The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels, Sunderland	Early Modern
245	6046	Bishopwearmouth, Corporation Stables and Manure Depot	NZ38845692	Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Built on site of Bishopwearmouth Iron Works (HER 2825). Source: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
246	6047	Bishopwearmouth, smithy	NZ38935703	Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, presumably to serve the adjacent stables (HER 6047). Built on site of Bishopwearmouth Iron Works (HER 2825). Source: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
247	6048	Bishopwearmouth, Police Station	NZ38795705	Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Source: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
248	6049	Bishopwearmouth, Hylton Road, Church of St. Mark	NZ38735698	Parish church, 1872 by Joseph Potts and Son; major benefactor was James Hartley, glassmaker. Snecked stone with ashlar dressings, Welsh slate roof, with fishscale bands on chancel, stone gable copings and bellcote. All doors boarded with elaborate hinges. North door under gable with fleur-de-lys finial. Interior - painted plaster, arch-braced collar and king post roof. Tiled chancel floor, painted Gothic stone pulpit with brass and wrought-iron rail. Stained glass includes high quality St George in north porch. source: Department of National Heritage, List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest 920-1/4/126	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
249	6050	Bishopwearmouth, Church of St. Mark, Sunday School	NZ38745695	Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Source: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map	Early Modern
250	7076	Sunderland, West Wear Street, Sunderland Echo Building	NZ39735630	The Sunderland Echo was founded in 1873 by Samuel Storey and used offices on Press Lane. By 1876 the Echo had offices on Bridge Street and had built machine and composing rooms on West Wear Street. In 1890 the Sunderland Post was also using the West Wear Street building. The western end of this red brick building has an elaborate façade with sandstone arches and columns and a sandstone plaque with the date 1890, topped with a pinnacle, decorative stonework and stone cladding and attractive arch-headed fenestration. "The Sunderland Echo" is painted onto the west and south elevations. Ground floor was the store room for oil, ink and reels and a machine room and boiler room. Printing probably took place on the first floor. Second floor housed a kitchen and canteen and offices. The original building was extended between 1897 and 1905. In the 1960s a concrete and glass building was added to the eastern end. In 1976 the Echo vacated the building and moved to new premises at Pennywell. source: J.H. Parker, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2004, Sunderland Echo Buildings, West Wear Street, Sunderland - Archaeological Buildings Recording; G. Milburn and S. Miller (eds), 1988, Sunderland: River Town and People; "Sunderland Echo", 1998	Early Modern
251	7218	Sunderland, Thornhill Terrace, Nos. 1-29	NZ39135641	Terrace of 29 houses c1865. Garden wall bond brick with painted stucco dressings. Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys and tall round yellow pots. Each house is of 2 storeys. Paired 4-panelled doors with plain overlights have architraves supporting entablature. Ground floor canted bay window. Gabled dormers with sashes. source: Department of National Heritage, List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, 920-1/21/220	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
252	7225	Sunderland, Tunstall Road, West Lodge	NZ39285645	<p>Small villa, now part of Tunstall School, with wall attached enclosing garden to west c1840 with late C19 alterations. Garden wall bond brick with ashlar plinth and dressings. Welsh slate roof with brick and ashlar chimneys. Wall is of rubble with brick dressings. Two storeys. One storey porch added at left and square projecting bay window added at right. Central half-glazed door and overlight, in Tuscan doorcase. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to sashes with glazing bars. Left porch has garden door and sidelights under single wide stone lintel. Right return window is in projecting bays with yellow-stain painted floral frieze. Door inserted in window to right. Internal steps within stone surround with WEST LODGE carved above a shaped arch.</p> <p>Interior – high quality decorated glass of c1900 in this porch, with bulrushes, lilies, birds and foliage. Most windows have internal panelled shutters. Entrance hall has egg-and-dart stucco cornice. Some other C19 stucco detail.</p> <p>source: Department of National Heritage, List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, 920-1/21/227</p>	Early Modern
253	9063	Bishopwearmouth, Mary Street	NZ39355663	<p>Victorian terraced houses that are now predominantly used as offices. They have a uniform and simple appearance. Extensively restored in the 1980s. Simple formal pattern of fenestration typical of Georgian buildings. Traditional timber panelled doors surrounded by decorative doorcases. Classical pilasters and entablature surrounds traditional Sunderland-style six panel door that folds back to form reveals for the inner doors. The railings are replacements in mild steel.</p> <p>source: Sunderland City Council, March 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area - Character Appraisal and Management Strategy</p>	Early Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
254	9070	Bishopwearmouth, Vine Place	NZ39415673	<p>Vine Place was once the back lane of the medieval village (HER 163). It is now a busy shopping street. The southern terrace contains a jumble of fairly non-descript building styles, however collectively they present a charming informality and feature several notable shopfronts of the late 19th century. Some very ornate pilasters and finials remain. Where historic shopfronts have been replaced with modern ones there is a general lack of quality in their design and materials. The northern group of 3-storey terraced properties are simple yet quite refined buildings. They retain the basic framework of historic shopfronts such as the carved pilasters, consoles and cornices. These properties have also kept their original offshoots, giving the rear lane a distinctively rhythmic appearance. A variety of bay windows above ground floor level.</p> <p>source: Sunderland City Council, March 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area - Character Appraisal and Management Strategy</p>	Early Modern
255	11067	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, Victoria Buildings	NZ39225696	<p>Low Row is an attractive paved area with seating and planting. At the northern end stands an attractive group of public houses including Victoria Buildings and Greens Public House (HER 4476).</p> <p>Source: Sunderland City Council, 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy; Sunderland City Council, 1998, Bishopwearmouth: a circular walk through the Conservation Area; Tyne and Wear Museums, 1996, Bishopwearmouth: An Archaeological Assessment; T. Corfe, 1973, A History of Sunderland; T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland 1814-1914; G.E. Milburn and S.T Miller, 1988, Sunderland River, Town &amp; People: A History from the 1780s to the Present Day; N. Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham (second edition)</p>	Early Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
256	11115	Bishopwearmouth, Church Lane	NZ3932569	<p>Two-storey cottages and shops with a simple and uniform appearance. A charming and quaint area due to the absence of vehicular traffic, the narrowness of the lane and the resultant intimate enclosure of space.</p> <p>Source: Sunderland City Council, 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy; Sunderland City Council, 1998, Bishopwearmouth: a circular walk through the Conservation Area; Tyne and Wear Museums, 1996, Bishopwearmouth: An Archaeological Assessment; T. Corfe, 1973, A History of Sunderland; T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland 1814-1914; G.E. Milburn and S.T Miller, 1988, Sunderland River, Town &amp; People: A History from the 1780s to the Present Day; N. Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham (second edition)</p>	Early Modern
257	12422	Sunderland, Azalea Terrace	NZ39375631	<p>At Azalea Terrace North, Sunderland City Council has, in partnership with English Heritage and property owners, comprehensively restored these distinctive terraces which have unique timber details.</p> <p>Source: City of Sunderland, Development and Regeneration Directorate, January 2005, Ashbrooke Conservation Area Character Study - Supplementary Planning Guidance</p>	Early Modern
258	9693	Sunderland, Crowtree Leisure Centre	NZ39395694	<p>1975-8 by Gillinson, Barnett &amp; Partners (of Leeds), exciting in scale and construction and colour, with polished stainless-steel cladding and a red-painted space frame. Twelve four-columned concrete pylons support a giant space-frame over one vast space. Glazed entrance recessed in centre of the front. Other facades blank and huge in scale. Inside a leisure pool with palm trees and 'beach' described as a 'south sea island dream world... just like the seaside', flanking a skating rink, sports hall and courts. Crowtree suffered from technical problems and high running costs. In 1999 the ice rink closed. In 2008 the pool closed. Demolished in 2014/15.</p> <p>source: N. Pevsner (second edition revised by Elizabeth Williamson), 1983, The Buildings of England - County Durham, page 458; Lynn Pearson, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, p 76; Archaeological Research Services, 2015, Crowtree Leisure Centre site, Sunderland - Archaeological Assessment</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
259	11946	Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area	NZ39295692	<p>Designated in 1969. Extended in 1989 to take in surrounding 19th and 20th century development. It comprises fine Victorian and Edwardian buildings set within the medieval street pattern (HER 163). The former village green is now Town Park. One of the most historically important and architecturally unique environments in Sunderland. Bishopwearmouth village (HER 163) was dominated by the parish church (HER 161). By 1826 the village contained additional spacious houses built by industrialists and merchants. By the mid C19 the village became part of the urban borough of Sunderland. There were elegant terraces on Crowtree Terrace (HER 4468) and back-to-back houses on Carter Street and Crow Street. Part of the medieval thoroughfare 'Little Gate' became Church Lane. The Mowbray Almshouses (HER 4467) were built in 1863 where Church Lane joined Little Gate. Towards the end of the 19th century, Vine Place was built. In the early years of the 20th century several key Edwardian developments were added, including the Empire Theatre (HER 4474), the Dun Cow (HER 4473) and the Londonderry Public House (HER 4475).</p> <p>source: Sunderland City Council, 2007, Bishopwearmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy; Sunderland City Council, 1998, Bishopwearmouth: a circular walk through the Conservation Area; Tyne and Wear Museums, 1996, Bishopwearmouth: An Archaeological Assessment; T. Corfe, 1973, A History of Sunderland; T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland 1814-1914; G.E. Milburn and S.T Miller, 1988, Sunderland River, Town &amp; People: A History from the 1780s to the Present Day; N. Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson, 1983, The Buildings of England: County Durham (second edition)</p>	Modern
260	11953	Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area	NZ40245734	<p>Conservation Area based on the medieval borough and fishing port of Sunderland (HER 170) or South Wearmouth (HER 1988). Includes some fine listed buildings such as a bonded warehouse (HER 4790), Wylam Wharf warehouse (HER 4792), The Exchange (HER 4791), Phoenix Lodge (HER 4797), Nos. 170-173 High Street West (HER 4779), No. 176 (HER 4746) and the former Bridge Hotel (HER 4745).</p> <p>source: Sunderland City Council, map of Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area</p>	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
261	12421	Sunderland, Ashbrooke Conservation Area	NZ39545607	<p>Designated in 1969. It is a spacious, leafy suburb with Victorian terraced housing, fine church architecture, large villas, historic parks and green spaces. The CA covers some 74.86 hectares. In the early decades of the 19th century this area was predominantly agricultural. However in 1831 a cutting was made through Building Hill that inspired the development of this area south of the town centre. Burdon Road was built through Building Hill linking to the Stockton Turnpike (HER 3619). In the mid to late 19th century fine upper and middle class terraced housing was built. The first houses were closest to the town centre. Construction gradually moved south. By 1856 Grange Crescent (HER 4751), The Esplanade (HER 7201), Park Place East (HER 7167) and West (HER 7168), Douro Terrace and St. George Square had been erected. A number of large country houses/villas had been built in their own grounds - Bede Tower (HER 4759) and West Hendon House (HER 7191) by the town's civic leaders and captains of industry. In the second half of the 19th century, housing was built along Mowbray Road, The Cloisters, Tunstall Road and Tunstall Vale - such as Thornhill Terrace (HER 7218). Just before the turn of the twentieth century The Elms and Belle Vue Crescent, West Lawn and Holmelands Park were built along with St. John's Methodist Church (HER 7112), Christ Church (HER 7177) and Langham Tower (HER 7181). After the turn of the twentieth century developed slowed. There was little new development in the inter-war period or through the post war period, except for the Civic Centre (HER 9689), St. Aidan's School and Sunderland High School. Some new residential development has been built and some of the large houses have been subdivided into flats, which had led to a decline in the fabric and character of these houses. The Victorian terraces generally are 2-3 storeys and have boundary walls with a long narrow garden to the front and yard to the rear. The villas were set in large landscaped gardens, but some have been developed or lost to car parking. Several villas turn their back on the road network making the rear of the property the public face of the building, hiding away their more attractive frontages. Ashbrooke exhibits a range of architectural styles. There is a strong hint of the Arts and Crafts in the design of some villas, especially Langham Tower (HER 7181). Carlton House is Tudor in style. St. Bede's Tower (HER 4759) is Italianate. The churches are primarily Gothic revival in style. St. George's Church (HER 4777) is 13th century style and St. John's (HER 7112) is very Anglican with geometric tracery. A wide range of materials are used, mostly rough reddish-</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>brown brick such as at Thornhill Terrace, Grange Terrace and St. Bede's Terrace and Welsh slate. Brighter glazed bricks have been used at Holmelands Park, Valebrooke and West Lawn, complemented by terracotta detailing. Valebrooke Gardens are built with white glazed brick. The churches and villas are all sandstone - red sandstone at St. George's Church, light rusticated stone at Christ Church and St. John's. Smooth ashlar is used at St. Bede's Tower and Carlton House. Boundary walls are rubble limestone or brick. Some properties have cast iron railings set in stone plinths. Whilst the walls largely survive, the railings were removed during the War. Replacement boundary treatments are often a mis-match of low walls, fencing and hedges. Ashbrooke Sports Ground is the most extensive green space in the CA.</p> <p>source:  City of Sunderland, Development and Regeneration Directorate, January 2005, Ashbrooke Conservation Area Character Study - Supplementary Planning Guidance; Borough of Sunderland, 1978, Area 4: Ashbrooke: Conservation in Sunderland Consultative Report; City of Sunderland, 1998, Ahbrooke: A walk through the Conservation Area; T. Corfe, 1973, A History of Sunderland; T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland 1814-1914; G.E. Milburn &amp; S.T. Miller, 1988, Sunderland, River, Town &amp; People: A History from the 1780s to the present day</p>	



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
262	12436	Sunderland, Central Conservation Area (Sunniside)	NZ39875698	<p>Sunniside as a distinguishable urban neighbourhood dates from the 1790s, although what still stands is early to mid 19th century. In 1814 William Jameson was commissioned to lay out the Fawcett estate with terraced housing for the middle classes wishing to move away from the overcrowded and polluted riverside. By 1840 fine terraced townhouses on Fawcett Street, John Street, West Sunniside and Frederick Street, Foyle Street and Norfolk Street had been built. The properties were laid out in a grid-iron pattern. There were few business or commercial premises at first. Then shops began to spread southwards from High Street West along Fawcett Street. By the early 20th century Fawcett Street was one of Sunderland's main retail streets. Fawcett Street is some 18 metres wide and contains a significant number of high quality buildings. It is the grandest historic street in Sunderland. The street includes a diverse range of building ages and styles. These include late Georgian houses now converted into shops, fine classical style banks dating from the 1880s, some eccentric late 19th century buildings like Corder House and the Elephant Tea Rooms and some good quality mid 20th century buildings. Through the CA and alongside the fine Georgian and Victorian architecture there are some fine early 20th century properties within the CA, such as the General Post Office (HER 4733) built in 1903, Maritime Buildings (HER 4823) and Sunniside Chambers built around 1900. Other notable buildings include Sydenham House on Fawcett Street and the River Wear Commissioner's Building on St. Thomas Street. The area to the east of the historic core retains Jameson's gridiron pattern but has lost the majority of its historic buildings. High Street West forms part of the historic thoroughfare which linked the old settlements of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland. A once thriving traditional High Street has fallen into decline.</p> <p>source: City of Sunderland, April 1997, Conservation Areas in the City of Sunderland; City of Sunderland, Development and Regeneration Directorate, October 2004, Sunniside Draft Planning Framework; Sunderland City Council, February 2008, Sunniside Planning and Design Framework</p>	Modern
263	7680	Bishopwearmouth, Galley Gill, air raid shelter	NZ391573	<p>This shelter was partially hit when the Farrington Row/Ayres Quay Road area was bombed on 3rd March 1941. Thankfully the shelter was unoccupied (Rowley and Pears reference N548).</p> <p>Source: City of Sunderland, April 1997, Conservation Areas in the City of Sunderland; City of Sunderland, Development and Regeneration Directorate, October 2004, Sunniside Draft Planning Framework; Sunderland City Council, February 2008, Sunniside Planning and Design Framework</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
264	12007	Bishopwearmouth, Church of St. Michael, war memorial	NZ392569	Erected June 1999. "1940. DUNKIRK VETERANS ASSOCIATION WEAR SIDE BRANCH. THEY SHALL GROW NOT OLD AS WE ARE LEFT TO GROW OLD. AGE SHALL NOT WEARY THEM NOR THE YEARS CONDEMN. AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN AND IN THE MORNING WE SHALL REMEMBER THEM". From Lawrence Binyon's poem 'For the Fallen'. {www.newmp.org.uk}. source: North East War Memorials Project www.newmp.org.uk S140.107	Modern
265	13553	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Havelock Cinema	NZ39715714	The cinema stood on the corner of High street west and Fawcett Street and was built on the site of Havelock house (burnt down in 1989) from which it took its name. The cinema opened on the 16th December 1915 and was a project of Provincial Cinematograph Theatres(PCT). It was the first cinema in Sunderland to play "talkies" in 1929. The entrance of the cinema covered the corner of High Street West and Fawcett Street and was topped by a square tower in renaissance revival style. The cinema seated 1504. It was renamed Gaumont in 1960 and closed on the 15th July 1963 and demolished. source: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas; <a href="http://cinematreasures.org/theater/19916/">http://cinematreasures.org/theater/19916/</a>	Modern
266	13554	Bishopwearmouth, Crowtree Road, Kings Theatre	NZ393570	The theatre opened on 24th December 1906. In 1913 it showed the first moving pictures in the town and in 1915 the first Kinemacolour film. It screened its first "talkie" film on the 26th January 1930. The theatre was taken over by the Black Brothers in 1918 (known as Blacks Palace). During WW2 it hosted evening shows as well as showing films. It was very badly damaged during a bombing raid in 1943 and left derelict for ten years before being demolished in 1953. When built the theatre was flat fronted in line with other buildings on the street and had no protruding entrance way to distinguish it from other buildings on either side. source: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas; Archaeological Research Services, 2015, Crowtree Leisure Centre site, Sunderland - Archaeological Assessment	Modern
267	13555	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Theatre de Luxe	NZ397571	The Theatre De Luxe was in Fawcett Street in the Town Centre opposite the Town Hall. It opened on the 19th April. It was due to opposition from the newly opened Havelock Cinema on the corner of Fawcett Street which finally forced it to close in 1917, having only been opened for 5 years. source: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
268	13557	Sunderland, High Street West, Picture House	NZ393570	The Picture House was situated in High Street West and opened on the 16th December 1912. It became known to the people of the town as "The Ranch" because of the large number of westerns, or cowboy movies, it showed. It was renowned for its sliding roof which was intended to open during hot weather. The Picture House closed on the 30th September 1966 after 54 years. It was demolished shortly after to make way for the new Bridges Shopping precinct. source: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas	Modern
269	13558	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, Queens Hall Kinema	NZ397570	The Queens Hall Kinema was opened in December 1912. It was a luxurious cinema but quite small. It closed due to the competition from the Havelock cinema in 1917. source: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas	Modern
270	15365	Bishopwearmouth, Chester Road, Wearmouth Hall, Masjid	NZ39045677	Masjid ibn Taymeeyah. Theme: Salafi. Wearmouth Hall was demolished in 2008/9. source: <a href="http://mosques.muslimsinbritain.org">http://mosques.muslimsinbritain.org</a>	Modern
271	16715	Sunderland, Eden Street, Congregational Chapel	NZ393571	Eden Street Congregational Chapel. Not on OS plan. Location approximate. 1902-? (on list in Sunderland library). Source: The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Modern
272	16788	Sunderland, Holmeside Stadium	NZ39615669	Purpose built boxing stadium which could seat 2000 people. Operated from May 1920 until 1930. Also known as the 'Palace of Punch'. The stadium could hold 3000 people. No seat was said to be more than 35 feet from the ropes. Holmeside Stadium was also claimed to be the first boxing venue to have piped water to each of the boxers' corners. The venue could not be sustained during the Depression. In 1930 the stadium was replaced by a cinema and dance hall (Blacks Regal HER 13559). source: 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, p 19, 74	Modern
273	1741	Bishopwearmouth, Rear of Railway Row, Clock Tower	NZ389569	Clock tower in cleansing depot {1}. source: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Modern
274	1742	Bishopwearmouth, Railway Row, Weighbridge	NZ389570	Outside cleansing department depot {1}. Source: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Modern
275	1744	Bishopwearmouth, Railway Row, Drinking Fountain	NZ389571	Set into wall outside coal depot (SMR 1743). Similar to fountain on Burdon Road (SMR 1702) {1}. Source: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
276	1746	Sunderland, Waterworks Road, Road Surface	NZ391570	Setts and granite strips on hill at north eastern end of Waterworks Road. Rest of road is just setts {1}. Source: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest	Modern
277	12719	Bishopweamouth, Galley's Gill Cemetery, air raid shelters	NZ39105715	Second World War air raid shelters are visible as structures and earthworks on air photographs, at NZ 3909 5713. source: Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2009, North East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment; NMR Monument 1463081; RAF 106G/UK/745 6269 28-AUG-1945; RAF 106G/UK/745 6235 28-AUG-1945; RAF 106G/UK/873 6225 01-OCT-1945	Modern
278	13184	Millfield, New Trimdon Street, Wesley Hall	NZ38815738	Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition of 1919. Replaces an earlier chapel and school (HER 13182 and 13183). Closed 1971, congregation to Pallion Methodist Church. Old photograph ( <a href="http://www.durham-images.org">www.durham-images.org</a> ) shows brick Georgian-style three-bay gable-fronted chapel with ashlar cornice and inscription 'WESLEY CHAPEL' with oculus and segmental arch in gable above. Is this the earlier chapel? source: Ordnance Survey third edition 1919; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Modern
279	13559	Sunderland, Holmeside, No. 42, Black's Regal Cinema	NZ39605672	Black's Regal Theatre was built on the site of the Olympia Exhibition Hall and Pleasuredrome (1897-1910) and it was built for the northern independent Black's circuit. It was designed by architects Edwin Sheridan Grey in the art deco style and it opened on 28th March 1932. It could seat 2522 people. The theatre was equipped with a Compton 3Manual/9Ranks theatre organ which had an Art Deco style console on a lift. Facilities included a cafe and roller rink. In 1955 the Black's circuit was taken over by the Rank Organisation and the Regal was re-named Odeon from 28th November 1955. It was divided into a three screen cinema in 1975 with 1,200 seats in the former circle and two 150 seat screens in the rear stalls. It closed in 1982 and remained empty for many years. It re-opened as top-rank bingo club and remains in use today as Mecca Bingo. Apart from the auditorium, most of the decorative scheme has been lost due to recent refurbishment. Other losses include original light fittings, the Compton organ and organ case, proscenium, stalls seating and original doors with leaded glass panels. The Black family was instrumental in establishing cinema in the North-East. As early as 1906 they showed films in converted concert halls and chapels. Their first picture houses included the Palace in Gateshead (1909), the Boro in North Shields (1910). By 1918 the family had acquired, converted and built 13 cinemas in North East England. In 1928 George Black II became founding director of the General Theatre Corporation, later director of Gaumont British Picture Corporation. Alfred Black built up a	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>new circuit of Regal Cinemas including Sunderland in 1932 (his home town), Byker (1933), South Shields (1935) and Gateshead (1937). Materials - steel frame and red brick, with terracotta facings to the tower, now mostly painted. The rear face still retains the original buff and red scheme. Modern tile to the lower face of the tower. Concrete and steel balcony. The cinema has a narrow street frontage which widens out to the rear. The auditorium is reached via a series of foyers. A long wide corridor formerly gave access to a ballroom at the rear. The main north elevation is in the form of a square, three stage tower. The art deco style decoration includes pilasters, zigzags and fluted motifs. On the right and left returns, there are keyed and fluted octagonal windows in the upper stage. The second stage has a vertical ribbed and zigzag band and three windows with original zigzag glazing. Beyond the towers there are further windows at first floor level, with similar glazing. The rest of the cinema is plain red brick. Tall fly tower pierced by large fire doors. Inside there are no historic features in the entrance lobby and entrance hall. The plain stairs lead up to a former boardroom and offices on the first floor, again with no visible historic features. The western half of the outer foyer retains its original terrazzo floor, parts of the original ceiling and wall decoration. The large auditorium is now a bingo hall. The original seating has been removed and floor levels altered. The original proscenium and stage have been removed. The ante-proscenium walls retain their original decorative scheme of vertical panels, fibrous grilles in the form of female dancers wearing crinoline skirts. These figures could have been inspired by the work of Claud Lovat Fraser. They are surrounded by scrolls and stylised music notes and are set in ziggurat frames with roundels. The corbelled balconies have modern replacement doors. The flanking panels are surmounted by Art Deco keystones. The top of the splay walls are friezes of stylised foliage and palm. The cove lighting is now over-painted. The ante-proscenium area also has glazed coves in the ceiling. The side walls are decorated with half-circle grilles, ogee plaster waves, grilles of scrolls and half-disc plaster mouldings at cornice level. The dressing rooms and offices to either side of the auditorium have been refurbished. The balcony front is decorated with foliage and palms. The side sections have sunburst mouldings. There are more ogee mouldings on the balcony soffit. The front seating of the balcony has been removed, but the rest of the tip-up seats still remain. The projection room does not retain original projection machinery.</p> <p>source: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas; <a href="http://cinematreasures.org/theater/19911/">http://cinematreasures.org/theater/19911/</a>; English Heritage, 11</p>	

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
280	13560	Sunderland, Holmeside, Ritz Cinema	NZ39505677	The Ritz opened on the 1st March 1937 as part of Union Cinemas. It was of art deco style designed by architect William Riddell Glen. It was taken over by Associated British Cinema and renamed ABC in 1961. In 1974 it was converted into a two screen cinema with the rear stalls area being converted into a Painted Wagon pub. It closed on 29th April 1999. source: Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas	Modern
281	16784	Sunderland, Holmeside, Olympia Rink (the Whitehall)	NZ39615669	Edwardian roller skating rink which opened in 1908. The Olympia Exhibition Hall opened in 1897. In 1899 the Richardson Brothers of Kelloe took over the premises. They installed a skating rink, fairground rides and a circus. The Fosset circus family performed here. It began showing moving pictures. The Olympia closed in 1910. The Blacks Regal opened on the site in 1932. source: 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, p 18; <a href="http://www.sunderlandhistory.co.uk/Entertainment-and-Leisure-ID8/Other-Entertainment-IDS29/Olympia-Exhibition-Hall-IDI74">http://www.sunderlandhistory.co.uk/Entertainment-and-Leisure-ID8/Other-Entertainment-IDS29/Olympia-Exhibition-Hall-IDI74</a>	Modern
282	16828	Sunderland, New Durham Road, Wesleyan Church	NZ39295663	1902-? Cost £10,000, seated 800. Demolished 1960s, site now under roundabout. Source: The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, List of Non-Conformist Chapels in Sunderland	Modern
283	16928	Sunderland, Holmeside Sports Ground	NZ39695674	1920-1930. source: Lynn Pearson, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, pp 74-75	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
284	17405	Sunderland, John Street, Joplings Store	NZ39835708	<p>Department store built in 1956. Basement plus four storeys. The ground floor features a black marble plinth and surround. The first and second floors have a brick and render façade with feature bands of white painted concrete. The corners on St. Thomas Street are white rendered. The third floor has a profiled metal cladding façade with a white painted concrete structure. The fourth floor (offices and stores) was added in the 1960s and is concrete overlaid with timber panels and windows. Joplings was established in 1804 by James Jopling. He went into partnership with Joseph Tuer. In 1891 the business was bought by Hedley, Swan &amp; Co as a drapery, clothing and furniture warehouse. They expanded the store to 173-177 High Street. They bought J T Calvert's department store and moved Joplings to 126-129 High Street West in 1919. On 13 December 1954 the store burnt down. It operated from a temporary store on High Street until the new building was built in John Street in 1956. The store featured the first escalator in Sunderland. In 2005 the store was purchased from Merchant Retail Group PLC by Owen Owen Ltd. In 2007 Vergo Retail took over the Owen Owen stores. In 2010 Vergo was placed into administration. Joplings closed that same year.</p> <p>source:  Kier, January 2016, Holiday Inn Express, John Street, Sunderland - Heritage Statement; <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joplings">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joplings</a>; Linda Richards, Sunderland store Joplings is set to close, 16 June 2010, The Journal <a href="http://www.thejournal.co.uk/news/north-east-news/sunderland-store-joplings-set-close-4456518">http://www.thejournal.co.uk/news/north-east-news/sunderland-store-joplings-set-close-4456518</a>; <a href="http://www.searlecanada.org/sunderland/sunderland018.html#joplings">http://www.searlecanada.org/sunderland/sunderland018.html#joplings</a>;  <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/local/wear/hi/people_and_places/newsid_8743000/8743907.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/local/wear/hi/people_and_places/newsid_8743000/8743907.stm</a>; old photos on <a href="http://www.sunderland-antiquarians.org/assets/Uploads/DOG/html/SSH.html">http://www.sunderland-antiquarians.org/assets/Uploads/DOG/html/SSH.html</a></p>	Modern
285	1710	Sunderland, Power Station	NZ390574	<p>The timber cooling towers of this power station survived until fairly recently {1}. Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition as Electricity Generating Station. Built on site of Trimdon Iron Works (HER 5013).</p> <p>Source:  Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sites of interest in River Wear plan area</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
286	1734	Bishopwearmouth, High Street West, Central Fire Station	NZ39355706 (corrected from HER entry of: NZ39375706 )	<p>Shown as Central Fire Station on Ordnance Survey third and fourth editions. The fire station opened in 1907, the same year that the nearby Empire Theatre and law courts opened. All three buildings were designed by Sunderland architects William Milburn (1850-1935) and Thomas Ridley Milburn (1862-1943). William had already designed the imposing Langham Tower in Sunderland in 1891. They designed Thornhill United Methodist Free Church in 1902, the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company Offices in 1907, a children's hospital in 1912. The Milburn brothers had acted as supervising architects on the Empire Theatre, South Shields, which was designed by Frank Matcham. They went on to build theatres all over the country (including Southampton, Cardiff, Birmingham and the Dominion Theatre in London) for the Moss Empires chain. In 1929 the brothers were appointed supervising architects to the North East Coast Exhibition of 1929. After World War Two they were elected to the R.I.B.A. Council.</p> <p>Brick with decorative stone dressings. The main elevation has five arched openings for the fire engines. These are now blocked up and filled with painted murals. There are five windows above with stone surrounds. In-between the windows are four circular carvings of flaming torches, brightly painted. There are many original features such as windows, holes for firemans poles, glazed tiles and equipment hooks. There is a fine oil painting of the fire station by Ron Henderson, which is held by the Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service at Sunderland East Community Fire Station. Within the superintendent's house there has been extensive internal renovation.</p> <p>source: Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Sunderland Town Centre Plan - Sites of Interest; GE Milburn and ST Miller (eds), 1988, Sunderland – River, Town and People; <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/old-sunderland-fire-station-57960/print/info">http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/old-sunderland-fire-station-57960/print/info</a>; Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015, Sunderland Fire Station - Archaeological Assessment; Ainsworth Sparks Associates, Fire Station, Dun Cow Street -Building Archive</p>	Modern
287	1996	Sunderland, West Sunnyside, No. 40, Sunnyside Chambers	NZ39925707	<p>Offices. 1900 - 1902. By Henderson &amp; Hall. Bright red brick with sandstone ashlar bands and dressings; roof of Lakeland slates with red ridge tiles, brick and ashlar chimneys, and lead dome. Art Nouveau style.</p> <p>Source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/236</p>	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
288	4470	Sunderland, Green Terrace, Galen Building	NZ39345676 (corrected from HER entry of NZ39535676 )	<p>Technical college, now polytechnic building, with steps, piers, walls and railings attached. Dated 1900 and, on right return 1928. Foundation stone 1899, opened 1901, with provision made for extension on site. By A.W. Hennings of Potts, Son and Hennings. Flemish bond bright red brick with yellow terracotta quoins, strings and dressings; roof of plain tiled with terracotta cresting; steel and concrete floors {1}. Large square tower surmounted by a dome, richly decorated with intricate architectural features such as a detailed frieze over the entrance portico. The property has been subdivided into two properties and converted into a wine bar and two nightclubs (Varsity). Recorded by The Archaeological Practice Ltd in 2014 ahead of redevelopment of the building. The Technical College was Sunderland's most prestigious educational establishment. Externally the building survives well. Internally the building was remodelled c.2000 when many original features were removed. Surviving features include windows, tiles, fireplaces and dado rails.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, List of buildings of special...historic interest, 920-1/19/94; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2014, The Galen Buildings, Sunderland - Historic Buildings Recording; TWAS, Plan of Building, 1266/85-92</p>	Modern
289	4473	Sunderland, High Street West, Dun Cow	NZ39305702	<p>Dun Cow, public house on High Street West. 1901 by Benjamin F. Simpson. For R. Deuchar. Sandstone ashlar with grey granite plinth, black marble door nook shafts; Lakeland slate roof. Vigorous free Baroque style. Three storeys with left corner tower. Blocked corner entrance. Panelled doors with overlights. Segmental-headed windows. Entablature has original DUN COW HOTEL and SUPPLIED BY R. DEUCHAR LTD on fascia. Turret has curved mullion and transom windows. Sash windows on first floor. Round-headed dormer. Turret has scroll-sided clocks projecting from high fishscale dome with spike finial. The inside of this extraordinary Edwardian pub has etched panels, bevelled mirrors, fine plasterwork and a grand fireplace amongst its features of note, but particular praise is reserved for the bar. The Dun Cow has been described by the Campaign for Real Ale as having 'one of the most stunning bar-backs in Britain - a splendid traceried Indo-Gothic web, blowing out to form platforms on which bottles can be displayed'.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest 920-1/17/110; LF Pearson, The Northumbrian Pub an Architectural History, 1989, pp 82-3</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
290	4474	Sunderland, High Street West, Empire Theatre	NZ39245704	<p>Empire Theatre, 1906-7 by W &amp; TR Milburn, with c1989 rear upper bar extension and 2004 replacement fly tower. Ashlar entrance building, rear auditorium and lobbies are brick with ashlar dressings, copper dome, slate roof. L-plan. Free Baroque style. Two storeys with three storey corner entrance tower. Projecting corner tower has paired Ionic columns. Dome supports lantern of 4 angled pairs of Ionic columns framing niches with top open-work sphere supporting a statue of Terpsichore (replica - the original is inside the theatre). Plaque on right return commemorates laying of foundation stone by Vesta Tilley on September 29th 1906. Interior - rich Baroque detail. Main entrance has circular lobby with painted classical scenes, terrazzo floor. Auditorium wide with two curved balconies, the lower with side arcades to stairs. Boxes project in round turrets at second-balcony level, with paired Ionic columns supporting balustraded cupolas. Rectangular proscenium arch. Ribbed coved ceiling with stucco decoration. All balconies have richly moulded fronts. A remarkably unaltered interior, carefully restored by the Borough Council. Originally called the Empire Palace and opened by Vesta Tilley, music hall entertainer and male impersonator. The 90 feet high tower featured a revolving sphere topped by a statue of Terpsichore, the muse of music and dance. The theatre closed in 1959. Sunderland Council bought it and reopened it in 1960 when the Beatles played during their first UK tour. On 26 April 1976 the 'Carry On' actor Sid James suffered a fatal heart attack on stage during 'The Mating Season'. The theatre is said to be haunted by the ghosts of Vesta Tilley and Molly Moselle, assistant manager to a touring company {Kirkup 2009}. The foundation stone was laid by Vera Tilley, a star of music hall, on 29th June 1906 and open a year later; 1st July 1907. William and TR Milburn architects were commissioned by local man Richard Thornton to create the "Empire Palace". The empire was opened as a partnership between Richard Thornton, Edward Moss and Oswald Stoll. It is a splendid example of Edwardian architecture, it has a 90ft round tower crowned with a dome and a revolving sphere which originally bore the statue of Terpsichore. The statue has been removed but can still be seen in the hallway of the theatre with a replica taking its place on the dome. There is a grand main entrance originally for well-to-do classes but there is a separate entrance on a side street that would have been for lower class movie goers. The building close in 1959 after low attendance figures. In 1960 it was taken over by the local authority and re-named the civic theatre (though it quickly reverted back to the Empire). It re-opened in 1960 and has since has several refurbishments. The building is still in use as an entertainment venue and is</p>	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>now the largest theatre in the region. In 2004 it received a £4.6m refurbishment and now has state of the art equipment as well as a luxurious four level auditorium seating 2250. It is in brilliant condition, surpassing even its newly built grandeur. Recent renovations also revealed the original marble walls and paintings which are proudly on show in its original Edwardian interior.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest; Rob Kirkup, 2009, Ghostly Tyne and Wear, pages 92-95; Anderson, A. (1995) A century of Sunderland Cinemas, Sunderland: Black Cat Publications; Northern Archaeological Associates, 2015, Sunderland Empire Theatre - Historic Buildings Recording</p>	
291	4475	Sunderland, High Street West, Londonderry Public House	NZ39405704	<p>Public house. 1901-2. By HTD Hedley. Sandstone ashlar with granite entrance columns; Lakeland slate roof with lead turrets and ashlar chimneys. Triangular in plan. Free Baroque style. 2 storeys with round turrets. Etched glass in many windows with inscription LONDONDERRY HOTEL.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special...Interest, 920-1/17/112</p>	Modern
292	4476	Sunderland, Low Row, Greens Public House	NZ39225694	<p>Shown on the O.S. as The Hat and Feather Vaults. Public House. C1901. Ashlar with grey granite plinth, red granite dressings, roof of plain tiles with terracotta ridge finials and copper domes. Baroque style. One high storey, 5 windows. High pediment over 3 central bays and domes over end entrance bays. Keyed architraves to round - headed central panelled door and flanking windows with Diocletian overlights, tall keystones over outer doors, both now blocked and windows inserted, rising through impost string to segmental pediments above which are recessed lights with glazing bars. Ionic pilasters rise between openings and, with keystones of central arcade, support pilastered entablature with prominent cornice. Above this a steep pediment contains shallow pilasters flanking a small open - pedimented dormer window with block rusticated finials. Ramped parapet over outer bays behind which ogee domes have tall spike and ball finials, cross plan roof behind pediment has pedimented lantern over junction of ridges, and mace finial at ends of main ridge.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special...Interest, 920-1/19/136</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
293	4702	Sunderland, Borough Road, 2 lamp standards in front of Museum	NZ39815680	2 lamp standards, (in front of main entrance to museum and library), originally set in front of Sunderland Town Hall, Fawcett Street, which was opened in 1890 and demolished in 1971. C1910. Cast - iron. Each has panelled octagonal base supporting foliage cluster from which rises a tapered post. 3 lamp holders, 2 on arms and one at top, possibly restored. Flanking lamp standards are c1980. source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 20/019	Modern
294	4704	Sunderland, Burdon Road, Nos. 1 - 4, Burdon House	NZ39765678	Shops and offices. 1916. For North Eastern Railway. Ashlar; roof not visible; ashlar chimneys. 3 storeys, 10 x 3 windows. Rusticated ground floor has pilasters framing door in 9th bay under high overlight, in round-headed surround with hollow reveals, and supporting shop entablature with fascia name boards. Giant pilasters to upper floors rest on moulded brackets and frame pairs of sashes, the lower in architraves, the upper with keyed segmental-headed architraves on moulded sills with plain rectangular aprons. Top entablature with dentilled cornice supports balustraded roof parapet. Low-pitched roof has corniced end ashlar chimneys. Right return similar. Left return has central 3-light mullioned and transomed windows flanked by 2-storey shallow box tripartite oriels. source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/23  T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland, 1814-1914, p 19  N.T. Sinclair, 1986, Railways of Sunderland, p 22	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
295	4708	Sunderland, John Street, No. 29, Water Company Offices	NZ39875683	<p>Water company offices with steps, dwarf walls and railings attached. 1907. By W &amp; TR Milburn. Penrith red sandstone ashlar chimneys. Exterior: 3 storeys and basement. 5 x 8 windows. John Street elevation has end bays projecting. Steps up to panelled door in Ionic porch at left with segmental pediment, ground floor has aprons to round-headed windows with patterned glazing bars in upper lights and elaborate keystones supporting first-floor band; blind central bay. Projecting end bays have sill string to sashes with glazing bars in corniced architraves, on which rest the aprons of smaller second-floor sashes also with glazing bars and architraves. Inner bays have Tuscan attached columns flanking sashes with alternative pediments below smaller second-floor windows. Entablature with dentilled cornice and blocking course breaks forward over end bays. Hipped roof has corniced transverse chimneys behind the blocking course. Right return to Borough Road has projecting pair of bays at left, forming corner pavilion with projection on John Street, and slightly projecting pair at right. Steps up to big Ionic porch at right with segmental pediment. On ground floor, one large window in left projection, 4 in centre and one to left of porch. Other windows like those on John Street with in addition giant swagged canted pilasters, the central wider and with cartouche, to 4 central bays. Interior: Baroque open-well stair from John Street entrance has reception desk fitted in stairwell, panelled doors in architraves, and elaborately glazed domed well light on shallow drum with high relief swags and intertwined dolphins. Panelled board room has Ionic columns and pilasters, stucco wall panels, richly moulded beams to panelled ceiling, elaborate chimneypiece and overmantel. Railings and dwarf walls: flanking steps to John Street entrance, continuing to left in front of adjacent house (No. 27) and to the right as far as Borough Road, continuing to the steps to that entrance. Spike-headed wrought iron railings with principals of patterned panels.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/131</p> <p>T. Corfe, 1983, The Buildings of Sunderland, 1814-1914, p 30</p>	Modern
296	4718	Sunderland, Mowbray Park, Burdon Road, War Memorial	NZ39795668	<p>World War I and 2 war memorial. Unveiled 1922. Signed/standing on R.A.RAY ARCA ART &amp; SCULPT. Granite with bronze figure. Railings and gates wrought - iron. Angel of Victory holding globe on tall Tuscan column with laurel leaf band at base, egg and dart echinus. Tall moulded plinth has laurel wreaths and upturned torches carved in low relief; and inscriptions on W: A TRIBUTE TO OUR GLORIOUS DEAD ; on N 1914 - 1918; on S 1939 - 1945. 4 steps up to</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>platform are flanked by dwarf walls with nail - head studs in coping. Enclosing railings and gates have cross - in - circle motif, paired principal uprights and top rails. 4 lamp standards are a short distance from corners are contemporary. They are described as c1925 cast - iron and highly decorated. Octagonal base supports fluted post springing from acanthus foliage. Moulded top with 4 light globes hang. Founder's name at foot. Heavily overpainted {1} Unveiled 26th December 1922. A Doric style column and pedestal of Cornish grey granite, weighing 85 tons, supporting a bronze winged victory, 12 feet 4 inches high, clad in Classical draperies. She holds a wreath in her right hand and a burning brand in her left. 64 feet high in total. There are four carved laurel wreaths on the pedestal "A TRIBUTE TO OUR GLORIOUS DEAD 1914-1918 1939-1945". The sculptor was Richard A. Ray. At the foot of the monument there were guns from the Crimean War, but these were melted down in World War Two {www.newmp.org.uk}.</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/20/25; Paul Usherwood, Jeremy Beach and Catherine Morris, 2000, Public Sculpture of North East England, p 180-1; North East War Memorials Project www.newmp.org.uk S140.004</p>	



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
297	4723	Sunderland, St. Thomas' Street, No. 4	NZ	<p>River Wear Commissioners' Offices. 1907. By John Hall. Scottish red granite, rock - faced basement and polished doorcase; Durham sandstone ashlar. Slate roof. Free Baroque style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and basement, 7 windows. Basement windows in outer bays. Ground floor has banded rustication. Central bay has wrought - iron gates to internal steps up to double panelled floor. Rusticated entrance surround has open segmental pediment hood on Tuscan pilasters and big scroll brackets; big key cartouche with carved pair of dividers. 2 - storey oriel above has top segmental pediment. Outer pairs of bays project under open segmental pediments. Windows with vertical glazing bars in double - keyed architraves except basement triple keys. Roof parapet has raised bracketed panels over outer pediments. Right return to John Street 2: 2: 2 bays in similar style. INTERIOR: partly inspected. Alabaster and marble archway from entrance to oak - panelled hall and stair - well with oak columns, Tuscan on ground floor and Ionic above, with moulded grip handrail on turned balusters; close string with laurel - wreath pulvinated frieze. Panelled doors on both levels have architrave surrounds with pulvinated frieze and cornice. First - floor board room has moulded panels with raised fields, pilasters with carved swags, engraved entablature, bolection - moulded marble fire surrounds, segmental - arched ceiling with bands of rich stucco decoration. A building which represents the considerable history of the management of the Wear. The Commission was set up in 1717. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983-: 31; Corfe T: Sunderland A Short History: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1973-: 49, 50; Milburn GE and Miller ST: Sunderland River, Town and People: Sunderland: 1988-: 158, 167 NOTE 32).</p> <p>source: Buildings Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/209</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
298	4737	Sunderland, West Sunnyside, Central Buildings	NZ39895713	<p>Offices. C1900. Ashlar; Welsh slate roof with stone gable coping. 3 storeys and basement, 9 windows. Double doors, each 6 - panelled, and semicircular overlight below 3rd and 4th windows in doorcase of keyed architrave in frame of fluted pilasters and scrolled pediment rising between first - floor windows. Secondary 6 - panelled door in first bay with block rustication to lower part of Tuscan engaged columns supporting entablature with pulvinated frieze and segmental pediment. Plain sashes, except for wide window in two right end ground - floor bays, in plain reveals will sill strings; triple keystone on ground floor, top floor with enablature with CENTRAL BUILDINGS incised in frieze below prominent eaves windows between pilasters with monogram in pedimented aedicule; balustrade from gable to left end.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/238</p>	Modern
299	4743	Sunderland, Fawcett Street, No. 14, Midland Bank	NZ39755704	<p>Bank. 1902. By WB Brierley of York for the York City and County Bank. Grey Granite ground floor; ashlar above; slate roof. 3 storeys, 5x6 windows and narrow canted corner bay. End and corner bays banded. Intermediate bays have giant attached Corinthian order with heavily modillioned cornice to rop entablature which breaks forward at ends and back at corners. Door, now blocked, on angle below oriel with long brackets. Ground floor heavy pulvinated banded rustication; windows deeply recessed below mask corbels of triple keystones. Similar keys to first - floor windows in pilasters with entablatures, bracketed pediments, and balustraded balconies. Second - floor windows have architraves and bracketed sills. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983-: 21).</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/68</p>	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
300	4763	Sunderland, Hind Street, Former Gas Board Offices	NZ39165696	<p>Former Gas Board Offices with walls and piers attached. C1900. Bright red brick with yellow faience dressings; roof of graduated Lakeland slates with dark ridge tiles and brick and faience chimneys. Walls and piers brick with ashlar coping. Curved plan; Renaissance style. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 2:3:2:3:2 windows. Arcaded ground floor has hollow reveals to alternate block surrounds of doors in bays 4 and 7 and windows with upper glazing bars in other bays except for 3 elliptical arched display windows with slender mullions and transoms. First - floor casements with glazing bars have rusticated pilasters to grouped pairs which have moulded sills and flat lintels below third - floor nstring and gabled third floor; groups of 3 lights between gables each have keyed segmental heads to architraves with Gibbs surrounds. Gables contain 3 tall round - headed windows with glazing bars under keyed round shell heads; windows and blind outer bays flanked by pilasters which rise to entablature, the outer pair with ball - and - spike finials, the next pedimented, the inner pair continuing into pedimented gable. Returns have shaped gables, the left with long bracket to panelled ridge chimney over pent extension with 3 segmental headed first - floor lights. High wall continues to left from pent extension and ends in tall square pier with pyramidal coping; similar pier to left forms wide entrance to yard {1}. Building recorded in 2012 by The Archaeological Practice Ltd. Built as Gas Board Offices on a site that had been a gas works since at least the mid 19th century, it has more recently served as Community in Industry offices and since 1991 has been used by a local Art Project as studios. The southern and main western outshuts are early additions to the original building, attached before 1919. In 1934 modifications were carried out on behalf of the Sunderland Gas Company which included the insertion of a lift shaft in the southern part of the block.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/19/113; The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2012, Former Gas Board Offices, Hind Street, Sunderland, Archaeological Assessment and Buildings Recording</p>	Modern
301	4802	Sunderland, Gill Bridge Avenue, Magistrates Court	NZ39385713 (corrected from HER entry of NZ39305712 )	<p>Shown on O.S. as Central Police Station. Magistrates courts. 1905. By W and TR Milburn, and Wills and Anderson; JW White contractor. Opened 1907. Ashlar with roof of graduated slates now coated. Free Baroque style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and tower; 1:3:5:1:1 windows, the windows, the 3 - bay section projecting under pediment, the right end bay an open arch with low relief PUBLIC in panel above. Tower has rusticated Ionic pilasters with open pediment to double doors and overlight; tall second stag,</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>with balcony window set in door pediment and 2 small slits below swags and broken pediment on top panel containing clock. Lantern above has corner clusters of square columns with prominent cornice to each cluster supporting ogee scrolls and ball finial. 5 - bay section has similar doors and overlights in central and right bays in rusticated surrounds and voussoirs. All overlights have glazing bars, as have all ground - floor windows which are in similar rusticated surrounds, with aprons to plinth suspended from moulded sills. First floor string supports projecting centres of aprons to upper windows of 5 - bay section, with cartouches between windows; all first - floor windows with hollow chamfered recessed surrounds and transoms, the wider ones mullioned. 3 - bay pedimented projection has narrow windows flanking centre with recessed upper storey, the recess rising behind the cornice into the pediment with a semicircular light. Stepped blocking course above pediment has swagged centre panels. Balustraded roof parapet except to pediment and tower; ridge chimneys. Right return has 2 storeys, 12 windows (2:3:3:4) in similar style to the front, the central 3 a projecting entrance with a tall attic storey containing 2 keyed oeil - de - boeuf, swags and drops of leaves. Mansard roof on this wing has dormer casements with glazing bars, and panelled ridge chimneys. Rear has high Diocletian windows. INTERIOR: shows much appropriate detail, iron stair balustrade with wrought flower and leaf decoration, with wide grip handrail. Brass plaque giving building dates signed R Youll SC.</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/17/88</p>	
302	4823	Sunderland, St. Thomas' Street, Maritime Buildings	NZ39925705	<p>Marked on O.S. as Refuge Assurance Buildings. Offices. C1900. By Henderson and Hall. Bright red brick with ashlar bands and dressings; Lakeland slate roof with ashlar copings, brick and ashlar chimneys and lead dome; wrought iron balustrade to cellar steps on right return to West Sunnyside. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys and basement, 2:1:2 x 3 windows with corner turret. Central basy has panelled door and plain overlight at right in surround with round head; high keystone and voussoirs to open pediment on rusticated pilasters; hugh panel above has carved panel flanked by pilasters supporting cornice; 2 - light mullion window on second floor has segmental pediment on cornice. Prominent eaves gutter cornice to this bay. Flanking gabled sections have blocked cellar opening below 3 - light mullion and transom windows; shaped aprons to similar first floor windows with cornices; projecting sills to second floor corniced 3 - light mullion windows. Paired 2 - light windows in gable peaks under with small segmental</p>	Modern



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>coping. Flush sill and lintel ashlar bands. Round corner turret on ogee - moulded first - floor bracket has similar treatment to narrow lights, with small reound - headed light flanked by big cartouches in top floor of ashlar. Original glazing bars in some windows on ground and first floors. Roof has 2 straight - headed dormers over central bay; tall ashlar - corniced chimneys on ridge and behind turret. Right return to West Sunnyside has central basement entrance; similar windows and shallow bowed first - floor oriel. Wrought - iron balustrade to cellar steps has trailing sunflower and leaf ornament. (Corfe T: The Buildings of Sunderland 1814 - 1914.: Newcastle upon Tyne: 1983-: 15 and 21).</p> <p>source: Dept. of National Heritage, of Buildings of Special ... Interest, 920-1/18/210</p>	
303	9693	Sunderland, Crowtree Leisure Centre	NZ39395694	<p>1975-8 by Gillinson, Barnett &amp; Partners (of Leeds), exciting in scale and construction and colour, with polished stainless-steel cladding and a red-painted space frame. Twelve four-columned concrete pylons support a giant space-frame over one vast space. Glazed entrance recessed in centre of the front. Other facades blank and huge in scale. Inside a leisure pool with palm trees and 'beach' described as a 'south sea island dream world... just like the seaside', flanking a skating rink, sports hall and courts. Crowtree suffered from technical problems and high running costs. In 1999 the ice rink closed. In 2008 the pool closed. Demolished in 2014/15.</p> <p>source: N. Pevsner (second edition revised by Elizabeth Williamson), 1983, The Buildings of England - County Durham, page 458; Lynn Pearson, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, p 76; Archaeological Research Services, 2015, Crowtree Leisure Centre site, Sunderland, Archaeological</p>	Modern
304	9689	Sunderland, West Park, Civic Centre	NZ39705646	<p>The concept of a new town hall for Sunderland was first proposed in 1939 but plans were shelved due to the Second World War, and it was another twenty years before plans were revived. Sunderland's new town hall and civic centre was a response both to a crisis of accommodation that had seen staff dispersed all over the town in separate buildings, and a desire for a progressive image that would attract new, light industries. The early 1960s was a time of expansion for the town with a proliferation of new house building, and a new civic centre was sought for 900 staff. The seven acre site chosen was some four hundred yards from the 1890 town hall, and was sited between Mowbray Park (Registered Landscape Grade II) and a disused railway cutting. The council brief was for a new building to provide accommodation for all 18 council departments with easy ground-level public access to each. There was to be a civic</p>	Modern

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
				<p>suite, with a council chamber, committee rooms and members' accommodation plus a small mayoral suite, which was to be capable of functioning as a separate element. There was to be extensive car parking and service facilities with separate car parks for the civic suite and for the departmental offices. By Sir Basil Spence, Bonnington &amp; Collins, 1968-70. Approachable-looking building. Offices in two large hollow hexagons aligned along Burdon Road with provision for two more as expansion requires. Civic functions isolated in a small half-hexagonal block at the far end of the site. Access by a railway bridge from the town centre or from Mowbray Park via a footbridge. Facades simply treated in bands of pinkish ceramic brick and lightly-tinted glazing. In lower courtyard, a fully-glazed two-storey rates hall and restaurant. Car park built out over the railway cutting. Inside the courtyard, accessed by steps, a series of artfully-designed steps and ramps and paving in the same pinkish ceramic tile. At the top of the slope, beyond the second courtyard, the mayoral suite, assembly room and council chamber with copper-clad lantern. Council chamber has steep timber roof and lantern. Cost £3,250,000 to build. Not recommended for listing after consideration in 2017. Extract from advice report - Sunderland Civic Centre possesses some design interest and reflects the 1960s change in the concept and planning of civic centres. However, mindful of the requirement for rigorous selection of post-war town halls and that architectural interest is paramount in that selection, we are unconvinced that Sunderland Civic Centre achieves the high level of architectural interest required. After assessing all considerations in the round, the building is not recommended for listing and a Certificate of Immunity from listing should be issued.</p> <p>sources:  N. Pevsner (second edition revised by Elizabeth Williamson), 1983, The Buildings of England - County Durham, page 453;  Historic England, Advice Report 07/04/17</p>	



CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
305	9690	Sunderland, Sunderland Polytechnic (now University)	NZ39055685	Original Technical College with ornate terracotta by Potts, Son & Hennings, 1901. Priestman Building of 1939 by Oliver Hall Mark in graceless Beaux-Arts classical bears heavily down on the small Georgian houses opposite. Extended 1951 by G.T. Brown & Son. Edinburgh Building 1964 by the Borough Architect. Wearmouth Hall (now demolished) on Chester Road was a tower block built in 1963. The auditorium next to it was decorated with sculptured cement artwork by Mitzy Cunliffe and was clad in copper sheet. A photographic record was taken before demolition and is lodged with the HER and Tyne and Wear Archives. sources: N. Pevsner (second edition revised by Elizabeth Williamson), 1983, The Buildings of England - County Durham, page 454; pers comm Mike Lowe, Conservation Officer for Sunderland City Council	Modern
306	9692	Sunderland, Athenaeum Street, railway station	NZ39705693	One of the first good modern railway stations by British Rail's Architect's Department, 1965. Minimal cube in crisp black-painted steel and white tiling. Shops on all sides of the clerestory-lit booking hall {1}. Replaced 'Central Station' shown on OS second edition. sources: N. Pevsner (second edition revised by Elizabeth Williamson), 1983, The Buildings of England - County Durham, page 454	Modern
307	12717	Bishopwearmouth, Galley's Gill, military buildings	NZ39045716	Second World War military buildings are visible as structures on air photographs at NZ 3904 5716. sources: Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2009, North East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment; NMR Monument 1463086; RAF 106G/UK/745 6207 28-AUG-1945	Modern
308	12718	Bishopwearmouth, Galley's Gill, barrage balloon site	NZ39055721	A Second World War barrage balloon site is visible as structures on air photographs. The barrage balloon site is located at NZ 3905 5720. sources: Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2009, North East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment; NMR Monument 1463082; RAF 106G/UK/745 6207 28-AUG-1945	Modern
309	37	Bishopwearmouth, Monk's Well	NZ392571	"About 200 yards to the north-west of the church, in a garden, there was, a few years ago, an ancient well, formerly known by the name of the Monk's Well, which, according to tradition, belonged to the monastery (sic). It is now built over; but remains of it may still be traced in the walls of a house lately erected on its scite". The O.S. initially conflated this with Castle Well (SMR 38) but subsequently separated them. sources: E. Mackenzie & M.Ross, 1834, A Historical View of...Durham, Vol. I, p. 275 n.	Unknown

CAT No.	HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SITE DESCRIPTION	PERIOD GENERAL
310	73	Bishopwearmouth, Low Row, Green's Public House, paved roadway	NZ39225694	<p>"Recently during the rebuilding of the ancient 'Hat and Feather' Inn, Low Row, a licensed house which has existed for upwards of 200 years, the contractors came upon some interesting remains of antiquity. At a depth of about twelve feet below the level of the present street, on that portion of the building which was the Inn yard, and adjoining the disused burial ground of Bishopwearmouth Church, a section of an ancient roadway was brought to light. The pavement was...of cobble stones, in a splendid state of preservation. At the same depth, and close to the ancient pavement, were the thick walls of what had been the boundary or retaining wall of the burn. The rush of water may yet be heard...".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mr A.A. Bell of Sunderland claims in the 1970s to have seen the corner of a Roman mosaic in the cellar of what was Bell's Cycles (part of Victoria Buildings HER 11067 and same block as the Hat and Feather, now Green's Public House HER 4476). The mosaic apparently lay 18 inches below the cellar floor. The digger driver who dug out the cellar floor claimed to have seen decorated border tiles and what looked like the hem of a gown. He also claimed to have found a second mosaic outside the police station when the roundabout was being built. Mr Bell claims that in the 1960s gas workers found another paved road near to the Empire Theatre at a depth of 12 feet. Unfortunately no archaeologist was called out at the time to inspect the findings and no record or photographs exist to prove or disprove these finds.</p> <p>sources: J. Robinson, 1907, Roman Road and Remains at Bishopwearmouth, Antiquities of Sunderland, Vol. V (for 1904), p. 5</p>	Unknown