

# Newburn Haugh North Battery Storage Facility, Newcastle upon Tyne, Heritage Impact Assessment

*AOC Project Number: 27039*

*June 2023*



---

# Newburn Haugh North Battery Storage Facility, Newcastle upon Tyne,

## Heritage Impact Assessment

---

On Behalf of:	Axis Camelia House 76 Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5BB
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NZ 18290 64470
AOC Project No:	27039
Prepared by:	Gary Millward
Illustration by:	Gary Millward
Date of Report:	June 2023

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Gary Millward	Date:	June 2022
Approved by: Lynne Roy	Date:	June 2023
Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft	Date:	June 2023

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Edgefield Industrial Estate  
Edgefield Road  
Loanhead  
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593  
Fax. 0131 440 3422  
e-mail. [admin@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:admin@aocarchaeology.com)

## Contents

	Page
<b>List of Figures .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>List of Plates .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>List of Appendices .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Proposed Development Site.....	8
2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions .....	8
2.3 Development proposal .....	9
2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance .....	9
2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the Site .....	13
2.6 Limitations of Scope .....	14
<b>3 OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 Standards.....	15
4.2 Data Sources .....	15
4.3 Report Structure.....	15
4.4 Assessment Criteria .....	15
4.5 Assessment of Setting Impacts .....	16
4.6 Assessment of Direct Impacts.....	17
4.7 Assessment of Harm.....	17
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 Undated .....	18
5.2 Prehistoric and Roman (8000 BC-AD 410) .....	18
5.3 Early Medieval and Medieval (AD 410-1540).....	18
5.4 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900).....	19
5.5 Modern (AD post 1900).....	23
5.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	25
5.7 Aerial Photography.....	26
5.8 LiDAR.....	27
5.9 Site Walkover .....	27
<b>6 Conclusion .....</b>	<b>28</b>
6.1 Direct Impacts .....	28
6.3 Setting Effects .....	29
6.4 Harm .....	44
<b>7 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>45</b>
7.1 Bibliographic References .....	45
7.2 Cartographic References .....	47
7.3 Archive References .....	48

## List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site Location Plan
- Figure 2: Heritage Assets within the Site Boundary
- Figure 3: Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 1km Study Area
- Figure 4: Events within the 1km Study Area
- Figure 5: Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Study Area
- Figure 6: Designated Heritage Assets overlain on a screened ZTV
- Figure 7: Extract from a map by Blaeu, 1662
- Figure 8: Extract from a map by Armstrong et al, 1769
- Figure 9: Extract from a plan of the Township of Newburn Hall in the Parish of Newburn, 1849
- Figure 10: Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1864
- Figure 11: Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1898
- Figure 12: Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1920
- Figure 13: Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1939
- Figure 14: Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1952
- Figure 15: Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1967

## List of Plates

- Plate 1: Vehicle repair yard to the northwest of the Site (along the access route), from the northwest
- Plate 2: Timber storage yard to the northwest of the Site (along the access route), viewed from the south
- Plate 3: Northern boundary of the Site, viewed from the southeast
- Plate 4: Lemington Gut (Asset 150), the southeastern boundary of the Site, viewed from the north
- Plate 5: Remnants of quayside and wooden structure within Lemington Gut (Asset 98), viewed from the west
- Plate 6: Southern boundary of the Site, viewed from the north
- Plate 7: Entrance to vehicle repair yard, viewed from the north
- Plate 8: Mechanical excavator and aggregate pile within the Site, viewed from the north
- Plate 9: View towards the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11), from the south
- Plate 10: View towards the Grade II Listed Iron Works Manager's House (Asset 41), from the southwest
- Plate 11: View towards the Grade II Listed Churches of the Holy Saviour (Asset 32) and St George (Asset 33), from the west
- Plate 12: Distant view towards the Grade II Listed Benwell Waterworks Chimney (Asset 240), from the west
- Plate 13: View towards Stella Hall Landscape Park (Asset 50) from the Site, from the north
- Plate 14: View towards Blaydon from the Site, from the northwest
- Plate 15: View towards the Site from the Church of St. Michael and All Angels (Asset 8), from the northwest
- Plate 16: View towards the Site from Summerhouse (Asset 27), from the southwest
- Plate 17: View towards the Site from near Blaydon West Infant School (Asset 28) from the south
- Plate 18: View towards the Site from near the Black Bull Public House (Asset 51), from the south
- Plate 19: View towards Lemington Glass Cone (Asset 11) from the northwest



- Plate 20: View towards the Site from near the Black Bull Public House (Asset 51), from the south
- Plate 21: View towards the Site from the A6085, from the north
- Plate 22: View towards the Site from near the Church of St George (Asset 33), from the east
- Plate 23: View towards the Site from near the Church of Holy Saviour (Asset 32), from the east
- Plate 24: View towards the Site, along the proposed access route, from the A6085, from the north

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Asset Gazetteer

Appendix 2: Assessment Criteria

## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Axis to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for a proposed Battery Storage Facility (BSF) at Newburn Haugh North, Newcastle upon Tyne (hereafter “the Site” – Figure 1).
- 1.2 The Site is comprised of a roughly rectangular parcel of land, covering a total area of c.0.8 hectares and a c.300m long access route (mostly along an existing road access), within an area of industrial development on the north bank of the River Tyne at Newburn Haugh.
- 1.3 This assessment has established that there is very little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the Site. It is considered likely that the Site was in agricultural use, possibly as part of riverside pastures, during the early medieval and medieval periods prior to post-medieval industrialisation. It is assessed that post-medieval development, and subsequent modern activities, would have severely impacted any surviving buried remains dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval periods. Consequently, it is considered that there is a Low potential for surviving remains of prehistoric through to medieval date to survive within the Site.
- 1.4 The earliest post-medieval activity recorded within the Site relates to features associated with the transportation of coal and includes staithes adjacent to Lemington Gut (Asset 98) and the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century wagonways (Assets 94, 95 and 106). The other major changes in the vicinity of the Site in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century were the establishment of the Lemington Glass Works (Asset 97) and Tyne Iron Works (Asset 49) with the associated residential development involving a row or terraces ‘Low Row’ whose allotment gardens extended towards the area of the proposed access route along with not one, but possibly two, public houses (Assets 202 and 205).
- 1.5 The walkover survey confirmed that there are surviving remains of a quayside along the Lemington Gut (Asset 150) and remnants of wooden structures that may be associated with the former coal staithes (Asset 98) along the eastern edge of the Site. Despite later clearance and infill, it is considered that there is a High potential for surviving post-medieval remains within the Site. Any such remains would most likely be related to earthwork and material remains of the wagonways/tramways (Assets 94, 95, 106) and subterranean structural elements (foundations and cellars) related to the staithes and associated buildings (Asset 98), as well as the Doctor Syntax Public House (Asset 202).
- 1.6 The Site was cleared of almost all its post-medieval assets during the modern period and in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the area was used as a landfill. The access route now contains a timber yard and vehicle repair yard (Pringles Automotive). No new structures were built within the Site during the modern period and, consequently, it is anticipated that there is a Low potential for any modern remains to survive within the Site.
- 1.7 The Proposed Development will involve relatively limited groundworks for the BSF compound with deeper excavations anticipated for the installation of the grid connection route. It was unclear from the Site visit how much made ground has been deposited within the Site and there are no previous geotechnical investigations within the Site that can be utilised to ascertain this information. Although it is considered likely that post-medieval remains survive within the Site, they are considered likely to be buried beneath an unknown thickness of made ground that was created during 20<sup>th</sup> century landfilling.
- 1.8 The Urban Design and Conservation Team at Newcastle City Council may require that an archaeological programme of works be undertaken in advance of development. This, in the first instance, could involve the archaeological monitoring of any proposed geotechnical investigations within the Site, or assessment of the geotechnical reports, in order to determine the depth of the made ground. With this information it would be

possible to determine which elements, if any, of the Proposed Development would require an archaeological programme of works, in this case most likely monitoring by archaeological watching brief.

- 1.9 The surviving quayside wall and wooden structural remains (likely related to the former coal staithes) within the Lemington Gut, located along the eastern boundary of the Site, should be preserved in situ. The design plan for the Proposed Development should avoid direct impacts upon these features and it may be appropriate to demarcate a buffer zone during the construction programme.
- 1.10 The Urban Design and Conservation Team at Newcastle City Council will be consulted regarding any requirements for archaeological works as part of the planning application.
- 1.11 For most of the designated assets considered by this assessment the effect upon their setting has been judged to be none. Consequently, no harm to these assets is predicted, and the policy tests as set out in NPPF are not invoked.
- 1.12 The impact upon the settings of the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11, NHLE Number 1299389), the Grade II Listed Manager's house and office of former iron works (Asset 41, NHLE Number 1355182) and the Locally Listed Tyne Ironworks (Asset 49) has been judged to be, at worst, Low. These impacts would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.
- 1.13 The impact upon the settings of the Grade II Listed Church of St George (Asset 33, NHLE Number 1186086) and its attached presbytery (Asset 15, NHLE Number 1025943), the Grade II Listed Church of Holy Saviour (Asset 32, NHLE Number 1186082), the Grade II Listed Summerhouse (Asset 27, NHLE Number 1025180), the Locally Listed Lemington Hotel (Asset 57) and the Locally Listed Stella Park (Asset 50) has been judged to be, at worst, Negligible. These impacts would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF. It should be noted that given the assessment of Negligible impacts upon the setting of these assets, that any harm would be at the lower end of the less than substantial scale.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Proposed Development Site

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Axis to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for a proposed Battery Storage Facility (BSF) at Newburn Haugh North, Newcastle upon Tyne (hereafter “the Site” – Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The Site is comprised of a roughly rectangular parcel of land, covering a total area of c.0.8 hectares and a c.300m long access route (mostly along an existing road access), within an area of industrial development on the north bank of the River Tyne at Newburn Haugh. The proposed location of the BSF is located within the rectangular part of the Site, which is currently an area of overgrown scrubland. The Site is bound on its northern edge by a slightly raised bund which borders a lower lying caravan storage area and its access road. It is bound on its eastern edge by the bank which borders the Lemington Gut beyond, and to the south by fencing which borders the northern edge of the Tynedale Roadstone facilities and aggregate storage areas. The rectangular part of the Site (the BSF compound) is bound to its west by further overgrown scrubland with a timber storage area and vehicle repair yard (Pringles Automotive) beyond. The existing access to these compounds from the A6085 forms part of the access route which would continue on through an area of overgrown scrubland to the BSF.
- 2.1.3 The proposed BSF, associated infrastructure (including a new 132kV substation), access road and grid connection route will together be referred to as the ‘Proposed Development’.

### 2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS, 2022) the Site is underlain by solid geological mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, a sedimentary bedrock that formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits recorded across most of the Site are described as being Devensian Till, a sedimentary deposit that formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago in the Quaternary period. The superficial deposits recorded across the southernmost and easternmost parts of the Site (near the former course of the River Tyne) are recorded as being alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels that formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (BGS, 2022).
- 2.2.2 The BGS records the locations of four boreholes within the eastern part of the Site.

*BGS ID: 883447, BGS Reference: NZ16SE209/107, NGR Ref: 418380, 564400*

This borehole is one of several recorded on the same sheet that is dated by the BGS to 1860 (though it is unclear whether this date is an error). The borehole in question (Bore 107) records ‘fenced?’ ground and soil to a depth of 3ft 3 inches (0.99m) below ground level (bgl), sandy clay down to 10ft 8 inches (3.28m) bgl, silt down to a depth of 28ft 9 inches (8.76m) bgl, sand and gravel down to a depth of 30ft 9 inches (9.14m) bgl, ‘strong’ silt down to a depth of 33ft 10 inches (10.32m) bgl, sand and gravel down to a depth of 39ft 6 inches (12.04m) bgl and further strong silt down to the boreholes maximum depth of 40ft and one inch (12.23m) bgl.

*BGS ID: 883594, BGS Reference: NZ16SE265/1, NGR Ref: 418440, 564370*

This borehole record dates to 1915 and records surface 'rubbish' down to a depth of 5ft 6 inches (1.67m) bgl, alternating bands of sand, mud and gravel and sand and gravel down to a depth of 32ft 2 inches (9.8m) bgl, sand with traces of silt down to a depth of 38ft 10inches (11.83m) bgl, various shales down to a depth of 50ft 3 inches (15.32m), various sandstones down to a depth of 59ft 4 inches (18.08m) bgl, alternating shales and sandstones down to a depth of 71ft 9 inches (21.87m) bgl and a coal shale down to the boreholes maximum depth of 73ft 5 inches (22.38m) bgl.

*BGS ID: 883594, BGS Reference: NZ16SE265/1, NGR Ref: 418440, 564370*

This borehole record dates to 1915 and records surface 'rubbish' down to a depth of 5ft 6 inches (1.67m) bgl, alternating bands of sand, mud and gravel and sand and gravel down to a depth of 32ft 2 inches (9.8m) bgl, sand with traces of silt down to a depth of 38ft 10inches (11.83m) bgl, various shales down to a depth of 50ft 3 inches (15.32m), various sandstones down to a depth of 59ft 4 inches (18.08m) bgl, alternating shales and sandstones down to a depth of 71ft 9 inches (21.87m) bgl and a coal shale down to the boreholes maximum depth of 73ft 5 inches (22.38m) bgl.

*BGS ID: 883596, BGS Reference: NZ16SE265/3, NGR Ref: 418450, 564390*

This borehole record also dates to 1915 and records a loamy sand down to a depth of 12ft (3.66m) bgl, sand and mud down to a depth of 17ft 10 inches (5.43m) bgl, varying sands and gravels down to a depth of 37ft 8 inches (11.48m), various weak shales down to depth of 56ft 5 inches (17.2m) bgl, coal shale down to a depth of 57ft 9 inches (17.6m) bgl, shale and sandstone down to a depth of 60ft 6 inches (18.44m) bgl, coal shale down to a depth of 64ft 7 inches (19.68m) bgl, grey shale down to a depth of 67ft 8 inches (20.62m) and a hard sandstone down to the boreholes maximum depth of 76ft (23.16m) bgl.

- 2.2.3 The Site occupies gently sloping land which slopes downwards from the northwest at c.12m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to the southeast at c.8m AOD.

## 2.3 Development proposal

- 2.3.1 The proposed BSF will be comprised of a layout of battery containers, inverter/transformers and spare parts containers within a fenced BSF compound. It will also include a new 132kV substation including customer and DNO switch rooms. The grid connection route and access road layout run northwestwards from the BSF compound to the A6085.

## 2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance

### **Legislative Framework**

- 2.4.1 Parliamentary legislation for Listed Buildings is provided by the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Act of Parliament, 1990) and legislation for Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological remains is provided by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Act of Parliament, 1979).

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 2.4.2 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and updated on the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 2021. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for development can be produced and assessed. Chapter 16 of the document is concerned with 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. It identifies heritage assets as 'an

*irreplaceable resource*’ and notes that they *‘should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.’* (MHCLG, 2021, Para 189).

2.4.3 Where designated assets are concerned great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset the greater the weight should be. Any harm to or loss of significance that is predicted to result from either a direct impact upon a designated heritage asset or a change to its setting should require *‘clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

- *grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional.’*
- *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional* (MHCLG, 2021, Para 200).

2.4.4 With regard to proposals that are predicted to lead to substantial harm to or the total loss of significance to a designated asset, Paragraph 201 states that *‘local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss’* (MHCLG 2021, Para 201). Where *‘a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset’* Paragraph 202 states that *‘this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’* (MHCLG, 2021, Para 202).

2.4.5 NPPF (MHCLG 2021: Glossary) defines the setting of a heritage asset as the: *“surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral”*.

2.4.6 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration; Paragraph 203 states that *‘In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.’* (MHCLG, 2021, Paragraph 203).

2.4.7 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to *‘record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.’* (MHCLG, 2021, Historic Environment section updated July 2019, Paragraph 205).

#### ***Planning Practice Guidance (2014; historic environment section updated 2019)***

2.4.8 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) was published in April 2014. PPG was updated on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 2021, though the section on the Historic Environment was last updated on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 2019, to expand upon the NPPF. Section 18a of the guidance is concerned with *‘...enhancing and conserving the historic environment’*. The Guidance notes that *‘conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings in everyday use and as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest.’*

*‘Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 18a-002-20190723’* (MHCLG, 2021, Historic Environment section updated July 2019).

- 2.4.9 When considering whether a proposal would cause substantial harm to a designated asset the Practice Guidance observes that:

*‘Substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.*

*While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings’ significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting’.*

*‘Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723’ (MHCLG, 2021, Historic Environment section updated July 2019)*

#### **Local Planning Policy**

- 2.4.10 The Site lies within the administrative area of Newcastle City Council. The adopted Local Plan for Newcastle City Council is made up of the following documents:

- Part 1: Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP), adopted 26<sup>th</sup> March 2015 and reviewed 16<sup>th</sup> March 2020, and
- Part 2: Development and Allocations Plan (DAP), adopted 24<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

- 2.4.11 Chapter 12 of the CSUCP is concerned with ‘People and Place’ and contains the following policy that is relevant to this assessment.

#### *“Policy CS15 Place-Making*

*Development will contribute to good place-making through the delivery of high quality and sustainable design, and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. This will be achieved by:*

##### *1. Development being required to:*

- i. Respond positively to local distinctiveness and character,*
- ii. Create safe and inclusive environments,*
- iii. Ensure connectivity, accessibility and legibility,*
- iv. Respect and enhance significant views and the setting of heritage assets,*
- v. Respond to the unique character and importance of the River Tyne, its tributaries and its setting,*
- vi. Respond positively to opportunities to introduce public art, and*
- vii. Respond to local design and conservation guidance.*

*2. Taking a proactive approach to sustaining the historic environment in a manner appropriate to the significance of the relevant heritage asset and requiring development to support and safeguard the historic environment by:*



- i. Promoting the use, enjoyment and understanding of the historic environment,*
- ii. Positively responding to those heritage assets which are at risk, and not leaving heritage assets at risk, or vulnerable to risk, and*
- iii. Where appropriate positively adapting heritage assets to ensure the continued contribution to quality of place” (Newcastle City Council, 2015, 97).*

2.4.12 Chapter 6 of the DAP is concerned with ‘People and Place’ and contains the following policies that are relevant to this assessment.

*“Policy DM15 - Conservation of Heritage Assets*

*1. The alteration, extension, restoration or development of heritage assets must sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance their significance, appearance, character and setting. Proposals will be required to:*

- i. be accompanied by a detailed analysis and justification of potential impact of the development on the heritage asset and its context;*
- ii. conserve built fabric and architectural detailing that contributes to the heritage asset’s significance and character; and*
- iii. ensure that extensions or alterations to heritage assets are appropriate in scale, mass, footprint, materials and architectural detailing and reflect the significance of the heritage asset.*

*2. Development must ensure that the significance of a conservation area and registered park and garden is preserved or enhanced, including retention of historically important features.*

*3. The demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area will only be allowed if:*

- i. the building is of limited merit and makes little or no contribution to the character or appearance of the conservation area; and*
- ii. any replacement development or new use would contribute to the conservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the conservation area; and a contract for the approved replacement development has been let” (Newcastle City Council, 2020, 49-50).*

*“Policy DM16 - Conservation and Enhancement of the Setting of Heritage Assets*

*Development proposals which impact on the setting of heritage assets will be required to:*

- 1. Ensure that its design, location, siting, form and appearance conserves or enhances the significance of the heritage asset, its setting and surrounding key views.*
- 2. Consider any additional impacts on the setting of heritage assets, including the degree of permanence of any impact” (Newcastle City Council, 2020, 51).*

*“Policy DM17 - Preservation of Archaeological Remains and Archaeological Work*

*1. Development will be required to safeguard the understanding of the historic environment of the city through undertaking archaeological investigations where proposed development may affect a known site or potential area of archaeological remains.*

*2. Where assessment and evaluation have established that proposed development will adversely affect a site or area of archaeological interest the developer will be required, where justified, to preserve the remains in-situ. Where preservation in-situ is not justified the archaeological remains below ground and on the surface will be recorded and excavated prior to development commencing.*

*3. The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site will be protected and sustained. To achieve this, development will be required to protect, maintain and enhance the integrity and understanding of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage site, and its setting.*

*4. The results of archaeological investigations must be deposited with the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record and Tyne and Wear Archives. Any significant archaeological findings will also be published (Newcastle City Council, 2020, 52-53).*

*“Policy DM19 - Battlefield of Newburn Ford 1640*

*The significance of the Battlefield of Newburn Ford will be protected, sustained and enhanced by:*

*1. Protecting it against development which adversely affects the interpretation of the course of events during the battle.*

*2. Requiring development to enhance the appearance of the Battlefield through careful design of landscaping, use of materials, and provision of public access and interpretation” (Newcastle City Council, 2020, 54).*

#### **Historic England Guidance**

- 2.4.13 Historic England (HE) published the Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) in 2017. This guidance has been followed when considering the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon the setting of designated heritage assets within the Study Area. The method of assessment with reference to this guidance is set out in Section 4.5 below.

#### **2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the Site**

- 2.5.1 The local planning authority of the Newcastle City Council is advised on archaeological matters by its Urban Design and Conservation Team. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development will be determined by the Urban Design and Conservation Team at Newcastle City Council.
- 2.5.2 A 1km Study Area has been utilised for the identification of all known heritage assets and known previous archaeological interventions in order to determine the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets and in order to predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the Site and thus be impacted by the Proposed Development.
- 2.5.3 Data was ordered from the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER) for the 1km Study Area which was received on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2021. The HER records six non-designated Heritage Assets within the Site. It also records 144 non-designated Heritage Assets, nine Locally Listed Buildings and one Inventory of Ancient Woodland within the 1km Study Area. The HER also records 26 events (schemes of previous archaeological investigation) within the 1km Study Area.
- 2.5.4 A 2km Study Area has been utilized for the assessment of potential impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

- 2.5.5 Historic England's National Heritage List records one World Heritage Site (Asset 1), five Scheduled Monuments (Assets 2-6), one Registered Battlefield (Asset 7), three Grade I Listed Buildings (Assets 8-10), one Grade II\* Listed Building (Asset 11), and 35 Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 12-46) within the 2km Study Area.
- 2.5.6 The Walbottle Conservation Area (Asset 47) is also located within the 2km Study Area.
- 2.5.7 No Registered Parks and Gardens are recorded within 2km of the Site.
- 2.5.8 A bare earth ZTV, that had been being utilized to assist with the settings assessment, also identified further potential impacts upon four more Scheduled Elements of Hadrian's Wall (Assets 234 to 237) and six further Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 238 to 243) that are located more than 2km from the Site but are included within this assessment. A screened ZTV (Figure 6), received after completion of the settings assessment, has supported the onsite assessment of no potential intervisibility with these distant assets.

## 2.6 Limitations of Scope

- 2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the Data Sources in Section 4.2. Data from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) was downloaded in December 2022 and extracts from the Tyne and Wear HER were obtained in December 2022. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.
- 2.6.2 As the Site is located within overgrown brownfield land that had been developed during the post-medieval period no search of the aerial photography archive held by HE has been undertaken as part of this assessment and no LiDAR imagery has been processed. Analysis of online aerial photography and LiDAR data has been undertaken to supplement the assessment.
- 2.6.3 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Axis, and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (June 2023) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology, and legislation.
- 2.6.4 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice and/or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Axis or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

## 3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the potential for cultural heritage assets to be impacted by the Proposed Development of the Site. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and for the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should this be required. This will be done, by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest, including non-designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site and designated assets within 2km of the Site. The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in Data Sources (Section 4.2)

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 This assessment contains sufficient information to meet the requirements for assessing potential impacts upon heritage receptors required by current planning regulations set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (2014, updated July 2021, Historic Environment section updated July 2019); National Planning Policy Framework (June 2021); Planning (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas) Act, 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990; and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2021), the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (CIfA, 2020a), the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (CIfA, 2020b), Field Evaluations (CIfA, 2020c) and other relevant guidance.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

### 4.2 Data Sources

- 4.2.1 The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this assessment:
- Historic England,: for Designated Heritage Asset data downloaded from Historic England's online NHLE for statutory designations and online aerial photography.
  - The Tyne and Wear HER: for records of designated and non-designated assets and previous archaeological interventions within Newcastle.
  - Historic Maps held by the British Library and the National Library of Scotland.
  - Tyne and Wear Archives (Newcastle), for pre-Ordnance Survey mapping and other documentary sources,
  - Other online resources.

### 4.3 Report Structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. All locations of previous archaeological investigations (events) referenced are also detailed within the accompanying gazetteer (Appendix 1) and are mapped on Figure 4. Each has been assigned an 'Asset No.' or 'Event No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on Figures 2, 3 and 5 at the end of the report, using the assigned Asset Nos. The Site is shown outlined in red.
- 4.3.3 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in Section 7.

### 4.4 Assessment Criteria

- 4.4.1 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in Appendix 2.

- 4.4.2 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Appendix 2.
- 4.4.3 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important and therefore are considered to be of High importance. For assets where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.
- 4.4.4 The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the ‘baseline’ conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of high, medium, low, and negligible.

#### 4.5 Assessment of Setting Impacts

- 4.5.1 The setting assessment has been undertaken in line with the requirements of NPPF and HE setting guidance.
- 4.5.2 The NPPF defines setting as:
- ‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’* (2021, 71).
- 4.5.3 In December 2017, HE published an updated guidance document on setting as part of their Good Practice Advice Notes intended to explain how to apply the policies contained in the NPPF. This document states:
- ‘Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.’* (2017, 4).
- 4.5.4 The HE guidance states:
- ‘A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it’* (ibid, 2).
- 4.5.5 The guidance sets out the ways in which setting may contribute to the value of a heritage asset. It advocates a five-stage approach which comprises:
- *‘Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;*
  - *Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;*
  - *Step 3: Assess the effects of the Proposed Development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;*
  - *Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;*
  - *Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes’* (ibid, 8).
- 4.5.6 The guidance provides a checklist of potential attributes of setting which may contribute to or make appreciable the significance of the asset in question. HE acknowledges that the checklist is non-exhaustive and that not all attributes will apply in all cases.

- 4.5.7 The setting assessment undertaken for this assessment has followed the staged approach outlined in the HE guidance on setting. It has had regard to the checklist therein but, in the interest of being proportionate to the importance of the asset and the potential magnitude of change, only discusses those attributes which apply to the asset and the potential impacts.

#### **4.6 Assessment of Direct Impacts**

- 4.6.1 AOC obtained an extract from the Tyne and Wear HER covering both designated and non-designated assets located within 1km of the Site boundary in order to assess the potential for known non-designated assets to be directly impacted by the Proposed Development and to assess the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present on the Site.

#### **4.7 Assessment of Harm**

- 4.7.1 The NPPF, where designated heritage assets are concerned, requires an assessment to be made as to the level of harm which could be caused to designated heritage assets by a Proposed Development. It requires a judgement to be made as to whether that harm is 'substantial' or 'less than substantial', and the level of harm predicted establishes the planning test to be applied (MHCLG, 2021, Para 202).
- 4.7.2 The PPG (2014 updated 2021, Historic Environment section updated July 2019) notes that 'substantial' harm is a 'high test' and that as such it is unlikely to result in many cases. What matters in establishing whether harm is 'substantial' or not, relates to whether a change would seriously adversely affect those attributes or elements of a designated asset that contribute to, or give it, its significance (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).
- 4.7.3 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site and as such there will be no direct impacts upon designated heritage assets and no harm. In the case of the Proposed Development the potential for harm upon designated heritage assets relates solely to potential impacts upon their settings.
- 4.7.4 For many designated assets, setting may not contribute to their significance or the contribution to significance may be limited. For these assets, even high magnitude impacts on setting are unlikely to have adverse impacts on the significance of the designated asset. Low magnitude impacts tend to relate to notable or perceptible changes to setting but where these changes do not necessarily obscure or damage elements of setting or relationships which directly contribute to the significance of assets. Such effects will result in 'less than substantial' harm. For assets whose setting contributes greatly to their significance, high magnitude impacts may result in 'substantial' harm, but this will not always be the case. Where there are no effects or effects are deemed to be neutral there will be no harm.
- 4.7.5 A bare earth zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) was used to determine which of the designated heritage assets within the 2km Study Area may have potential intervisibility with the Site. Visits were undertaken to the designated heritage assets with potential intervisibility in order to determine their current setting, how setting contributes to their significance and appreciation and how the Proposed Development could potentially impact upon setting, such that it could affect significance. The designated heritage assets indicated to have no intervisibility with the Proposed Development by both the bare earth and screened the ZTV (Figure 6) were assessed in order to determine whether they have any sensitivity to changes in their wider settings (i.e. views of the asset within a wider backdrop that could include the Proposed Development) and how the Proposed Development could potentially impact upon setting, such that it could affect significance.

- 4.7.6 The assessment of level of harm in this report is a qualitative one and largely depends upon whether the effects predicted would result in a major impediment to the ability to understand or appreciate the heritage asset in question by reducing or removing its information content and therefore reducing its heritage significance or the ability to appreciate that significance.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Undated

- 5.1.1 The only undated remains recorded by the HER within the Study Area are a number of boat hulks (Asset 119) that were uncovered at low tide in the bottom of the Lemington Gut.

### 5.2 Prehistoric and Roman (8000 BC-AD 410)

- 5.2.1 No prehistoric or Roman remains have previously been recorded on the Site.
- 5.2.2 The only prehistoric remains identified within the 1km Study Area is a findspot of a Bronze Age spearhead (Asset 58) that was dredged from the Tyne near Blaydon in 1864 and thought to be associated with the Bronze Age ritual practices of depositing high status metalwork within watercourses.
- 5.2.3 A second bronze artefact, a bowl (Asset 60), was also discovered during works to widen the Tyne by partially removing Blaydon Island in 1883. Although initially also thought to be Bronze Age in date, more recent analysis has suggested that it is more likely to be an artefact of Roman date.
- 5.2.4 The Roman remains recorded within the Study Area include the remains of Hadrian's Wall and its attendant vallum, which forms part of Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (Asset 1). Many of the individual components of the wall are also recorded as Scheduled Monuments (Assets 2-6 and 234-237) with one of the surviving wall turrets also being recorded as a Grade I Listed Building (Asset 10). The wall extends for a total length of 118km and was built upon the orders of Emperor Hadrian in c. AD 122 at the then northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000098>).
- 5.2.5 Although there are no surviving records of a settlement at 'Wal botl' (Walbottle) from the first century AD it is thought likely that there was some form of Roman settlement in the location of the modern village of Walbottle (Asset 47) due to the presence of an access point through Hadrian's Wall. Elements of the defensive structure of Hadrian's wall are visible within the extent of the Walbottle Conservation Area including sections of a V-shaped ditch on the north side of the ground of Walbottle School and the earthwork remains of the vallum (a steep-sided flat bottomed ditch) running parallel to the south side of Hexham Road (Newcastle City Council, 2008, 6).
- 5.2.6 There is very little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the Site. Later post-medieval activities (detailed below) will also have caused significant disturbance of any earlier remains that may have been situated within parts of the Site (outside the areas marked as allotment gardens). Consequently, it is assessed that there is a Low potential for remains of prehistoric or Roman date to survive within the Site.

### 5.3 Early Medieval and Medieval (AD 410-1540)

- 5.3.1 No early medieval remains or artefacts are recorded either on the Site or within 1km of it, and no designated assets from this period are located within 2km.
- 5.3.2 The nearby settlement name of Newburn does, however, appear to be derived from an Old English placename describing a new ('*nīwe*') fortification ('*burh*'). The other nearby settlements of Walbottle, East and West Denton and Stella also appear to place names derived from early medieval words. Walbottle is derived from the Anglian 'wall' and Old English '*bōðl*' which translates to wall building (i.e. building on Hadrian's Wall). East and West



Denton are both derived from the Old English words for valley (*'denu'*) and farm / settlement (*tūn*). Stella is derived from an Anglian word for a standing or cattle shelter (stelling) and an Old English word for a forest, wood, glade or clearing (*lēah*) which is thought likely to indicate a standing place or cattle shelter within a clearing (University of Nottingham, 2022). These placenames indicate that the settlements near to the Site were likely well established by the early medieval period and it is considered possible, therefore, that some of the medieval assets (discussed below), particularly the Grade I Listed Church of St. Michael and All Angels Newburn (Asset 8), may have had earlier precursors.

- 5.3.3 Although no supporting archaeological evidence has been found, it has also been argued that Walbottle (Asset 47) could be *"a possible position of the fabled royal estate 'Ad Murum', mentioned by Bede as being one of the residences of the Anglo-Saxon kings of Northumbria. Bede records Peada, Chief of the Angles of the Midlands and son of King Penda of Mercia in 652 AD being baptized by Bishop Finan at this estate. Bede also states that King Oswy was holding court here when he received King Sigbert of Essex in 663"* (Newcastle City Council, 2008, 6).
- 5.3.4 The NHLE lists one designated medieval asset within the 2km Study Area, the Grade I Listed Church of St. Michael and All Angels Newburn (Asset 8), which stands c.1.75km to the northwest of the Site. This church has a surviving Norman nave and 11<sup>th</sup> century tower despite extensive alteration works during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.3.5 The HER records a series of medieval assets within 1km, most of which are associated with the utilisation of the land and the River Tyne. The only medieval structure recorded by the HER is the former location of Stella Manor (Asset 59), a medieval manor and estate that is recorded as being granted (along with its lands, fisheries, mills etc.) to the Nunnery of St. Bartholomew in Newcastle in the 12<sup>th</sup> century by Bishop William of St. Barbara. Later development, including the post-medieval Stella Hall (which was demolished in 1955) and associated surviving post-medieval Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 26 and 36), has obscured the medieval layout of the buildings of the Stella Manor Estate. The remaining medieval assets recorded within the 1km Study Area include an area of common land at Sugley (Asset 62), an area of ridge and furrow recorded at Lemington Cemetery (Asset 172) and eight fisheries or weirs within the River Tyne that are recorded on medieval documents as being owned by the Bishop of Durham in 1128. These include the Alcherles yar Fishery (Asset 174), Berde yar Fishery (Asset 175), Bladene yar Fishery (Asset 176), Cromwell Fishery (Asset 177), Deap' yar Fishery (Asset 178), Dode Fishery (Asset 179), Gump Fishery (Asset 180) and Haliwerestem Fishery (Asset 181). Later fisheries were also recorded at Croc (Asset 183) in c.1240 and Black Stones (Asset 182) between c.1500 and c.1700.
- 5.3.6 To the south of the River Tyne the *'lead road'* from the Pennines (Asset 73) was first recorded as early as the 1150s and appears to respect the current alignment of the B6317.
- 5.3.7 The Site does not appear to have been developed during the early medieval and medieval periods and is considered likely to have been part of the agricultural hinterland of the manor of Newburn. Later post-medieval activities (detailed below) will also have caused significant disturbance of any earlier remains that may have been situated within parts of the Site (outside the areas marked as allotment gardens). Consequently, it is assessed that there is a Low potential for remains of early medieval or medieval date to survive within the Site.

## 5.4 Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)

- 5.4.1 Early pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site tend to be schematic and lack detail, although they give some idea of the nature of settlement. A map by Saxton dating to 1540 (not illustrated) depicts the broad course of the River Tyne and the nearby settlements of *'Newborne'* (Newburn), *'Wawbottle'* (Walbottle), *'Denton'* and *'Blaydon'*. A later map by Blaeu, dated to 1662 (Figure 7) shows no real changes in the area other than a change in the spellings of the names of *'Newbone'* (Newburn) and *'Wawbotle'* (Walbottle). Lemington is not annotated on either of these maps indicating that it either did not yet exist or was a very small settlement.

- 5.4.2 The evidence for early post-medieval activity within the Site includes historical records which suggest that the settlement at Lemington may have originated as a very small village '*Lamendon als Lamenton*' (Asset 156) which was established within the township of Newburn Hall, in the manor of Newburn before 1620. Lamedon House (Asset 155), '*Lamedon*' being a precursor to the name Lemington, is first documented in 1559 and, although recorded within the Site, its exact location is unknown. The village was laid out along the staithes (Asset 98) that ran along the north bank of the River Tyne (later the course of the Lemington Gut (Asset 150)), which were established by 1640, that served coal pits (Assets 157 and 158) located further inland. Lemington was the highest point on the River Tyne that was suitable for staithes and, consequently, it became an important location in the coal transport network. Just outside the Site, to the northeast, a 'Henrik's House and Close' (Asset 159) is shown as a complex of four buildings, including one large structure with a church-like tower, on an enclosure plan of 1620. Lemington was likely a very small village of little significance throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and it is not recorded at all in Cox's directory of Northumberland dated to 1738 (Cox, 1738).
- 5.4.3 The early post-medieval activity recorded in the wider Study Area includes the Battle of Newburn Ford in 1640. This battle occurred in the summer of 1640 when King Charles I's attempt to impose a new prayer book on the Scots led to a military conflict. A Scottish Army of up to 20,000 men, led by Alexander Leslie, defeated an English Army commanded by Lord Conway, after which the Scots continued to occupy Newcastle until they were bought off. The location of the battle, recorded as a Registered Battlefield (Asset 7), is much changed in the modern day with the River having been straightened and the floodplain largely developed. The surviving topography does, however, allow for a degree of understanding and comprehension of the recorded course of events that took place during the battle (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000025>). The NHLE also records one early post-medieval Listed Building in the form of the Grade I Listed Bishops House (Asset 9), which was originally constructed in 1622 (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1338212>).
- 5.4.4 The HER records further early post-medieval activity within the wider Study Area which includes the construction of Stella Hall (Asset 66) and its landscape park (Asset 50) in c.1600, the remnants of which are Locally Listed. The surviving rear wing of Stella Hall is Grade II Listed as No. 4 and wall adjoining to north (Asset 26). An area of woodland (Assets 160 and 197) annotated as '*Woode Close*' and '*Back of the Wood*' on a plan of 1620 indicates the presence of woodland that had later been entirely cleared (by 1769), likely in order to make room for industrial developments and infrastructure. The remaining early post-medieval assets recorded by the HER are characterised by industrial activity and the construction of associated transport infrastructure. These include documentary evidence for collieries and associated wagon ways at Winlaton (Assets 122 and 123) and Stella Grand Lease Way (Asset 124), all of which were operational by the 1630s. The HER records further wagonways, again associated with collieries, known as Cowclose Way (Asset 74) and Chopwell Way (Asset 75) that were operational by the 1690s. A Lead foundry at Blaydon (Asset 187) is also recorded as having been opened between 1692 and 1696 by the London Lead Company.
- 5.4.5 Lemington is depicted as a small settlement on Anderson *et als* map of 1769 (Figure 8) with the buildings apparently including the coal staithes (Asset 98) lining the north bank of the River Tyne. This map depicts the main west to east aligned road to the north of the Site (now the A6085) as well as other main roads, buildings (most are unannotated) and settlements within the area. An area of woodland (Asset 48), depicted to the east of the Site within the valley of the Sugley Burn, is recorded on the Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Although not depicted on this map, some of the wagonways that ran to the Lemington Coal Staithes (Asset 98) may have been established by the time of the map was surveyed. The Duke Pit Branch from Walbottle Colliery (Asset 94) is recorded as having likely been in existence by the end of the 1760s and elements of the Throckley Wagon Way (Asset 106) are recorded as being utilised in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.4.6 John Gibson's subsequent map of 1788 (not illustrated) is more schematic, although it does record the 'Glasshouse' (Asset 97) to the north of the Site. The glassworks were a newly established business in 1788 having been established the previous year as the Northumberland Glass Company by a group of local businessmen who had leased land from the Duke of Northumberland. A 1791 article of agreement lists four merchants named John Graham Clarke, Joseph Lamb, Auborn Surtees and George Waldie and two glass manufacturers named John Dyson and Thomas Murde agreeing to continue "*to be traders and dealers in the trade and mystery of glass manufactory*" (Tyne and Wear Archive Reference DX351/2/1). Initially the four large glass cones only produced flat glass with the location of the works being ideal for local coal supplies, with the Wylam Colliery wagonway (Asset 61) running within very close proximity to the works. Its location adjacent to the River Tyne (prior to its rerouting in 1876) was also very convenient for importing other supplies such as sand, alkali and clay (<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/lemington-glass-works-1787-1997/>). The only surviving glass cone is designated as the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11). The owner of the glassworks had built Lemington Hall in 1786 (Asset 161), to the northwest of the Site, which soon became entirely surrounded by industrial activities and transport infrastructure. The broadly contemporary development of the Tyne Iron Works (Asset 49), founded in 1797, to the northeast of the Site is indicative of a general change in the industrial activities being undertaken at Lemington. This change is best characterised as a shift from transporting raw materials (coal and minerals) for export via the staithes (Asset 98) to utilising those raw materials to manufacture new goods (glass and metalwork) on the quayside (Asset 130) for export down the river.
- 5.4.7 The 18<sup>th</sup> century development within the wider Study Area is mostly characterised by further industrial facilities and infrastructure as well as a residential expansion, mostly linked to providing housing for the industrial workers. The NHLE records surviving 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed Buildings including Thorntree Farmhouse (Asset 12), Newburn House (Asset 19), Walbottle Hall (Asset 21), High Hedgefield House (Asset 23), Summerhouse (Asset 27), Stella Hall Cottage (Asset 36), 24 Front Street (Asset 239) and Blaydon Old Bridge (Asset 44) within the 2km Study Area. The bridge (Asset 44) was built on behalf of the Hexham Turnpike Trust in 1778 who had constructed a new turnpike road between Gateshead and Hexham (Asset 93) between 1776 and 1777. The HER records a large amount of 18<sup>th</sup> century activity within the 1km Study Area which includes further records of the improvements made to the transport network. These infrastructure improvements include further wagon ways (Assets 70, 102, 128, 192, 193 and 195) providing links from raw material sites, for the most part collieries (Assets 107 and 111), to the staithes and quays (Asset 147) on the River Tyne. The remaining 18<sup>th</sup> century assets include a coal tar distillery at Bells Close (Asset 184) and the first Methodist Chapel in Blaydon (Asset 206).
- 5.4.8 A tithe map of the Township of Newburn Hall in the Parish of Newburn, dated to 1849 (Figure 9), is the first to show the Site and its immediate surroundings in detail. This map shows the layout of the Lemington Glass Works (Asset 97) to the immediate north of the Site as a group of buildings including three circular structures. These are not all thought to be glass cones, however, as documentary evidence indicates that in 1837 three of the glass cones were demolished as the Northumberland Glass Company relinquished their ownership of the works to Joseph Lamb & Co who then operated the works up until 1845 (<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/lemington-glass-works-1787-1997/>). Wagonways are drawn running along the northern and southern boundaries of the Site to the annotated 'Coal Staithes' which are illustrated as a part of rectangular building (Asset 98). These wagonways include the earlier Duke Pit Branch from Walbottle Colliery (Asset 94) and Throckley Wagon Way (Asset 106) as well as the Coronation Pit Branch from Walbottle Colliery (Asset 95) which was opened in c.1820. The area along the route of the access road is partially located within the route of one of these wagonways with the area to its immediate northeast drawn as being subdivided in to small plots (possibly allotments?). The eastern part of the Site is drawn as containing two large structures and up to three smaller structures as well as a building adjacent to the wagonway lines. The large structures are recorded by the HER as the Lemington Staithes (Asset 98). The

HER also records a Dr Syntax Public House (Asset 202), in the northwestern corner of the rectangular part of the Site, though there is also a record of a Lemington Tyne Iron Public House (Asset 205) within the Site (its exact location is unknown), which could possibly be an earlier version of the same Public House. The tithe apportionment for this map indicates that all of the land within the Site and its immediate surroundings was owned by the Duke of Northumberland. The route of the access road passes through an area of small allotment plots which, along with land within the glassworks to the north, are recorded as being within Plot 10 which is occupied the Lessees of Lemington Glass Works. The rectangular part of the Site is recorded as mostly being within Plot 11 which is occupied by the Lessees of Walbottle Colliery. A few parcels of land in the very southern part of the Site are recorded as being within Plot 12 which is recorded as being occupied by the Lessees of Wylam Colliery (The Genealogist Website, 2022). The Tyne Iron works (Asset 49), to the northeast of the Site, are mapped on the 1843 Tithe map for Sugley Township (not illustrated) as a complex of seven unannotated buildings extending northwards back from the quayside (Asset 130). The location of a former cottage (Asset 129), within the eastern part of the ironworks complex, may relate to one of the buildings marked on this map. The surviving Grade II Listed Iron Works Manager's House (Asset 41) is not depicted on this map, indicating that it may post-date 1843.

- 5.4.9 Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping commences with the First Edition Six inch to the mile map of 1864 (Figure 10) which was surveyed in 1858. This map shows little change within the Site or glassworks to the immediate north but does annotate the '*Dr Syntax PH*' (Asset 202), and the area thought to be allotments appear to be gardens behind buildings annotated as '*Low Row*', terraced houses located just outside the Site boundary. This map shows that there have been more significant changes to the northeast of the Site, within the area of the Tyne Iron Works (Asset 49) which now includes a depiction of the surviving Grade II Listed Iron Works Manager's House (Asset 41) as well as a large structures in the southeastern corner of the works complex. Further details along the quayside (Asset 130) are recorded including a '*crane*' just to the northeast of the Site. This map also depicts and annotates a building named '*Holland*' (Asset 171) to the south of the Site and a series of coke ovens (Asset 99), to the northeast of the Site, within the Tyne Iron Works complex.
- 5.4.10 It should be noted that prior to the work of the Tyne Improvement Commission during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the River Tyne bent like a horseshoe around Lemington Point. This means that the feature that is now known as Lemington Gut (Asset 150) marks the line of the historic course of the Tyne. A map of the River Tyne Improvements (Accession 3891, 6-8, 19), viewed at Tyne and Wear Archives on the 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2022, includes drawing based upon surveys undertaken in 1860 and 1875. The 1860 survey shows that the Site was still located just to the northwest of the River Tyne and included depictions (but not annotations) of the main staithe buildings (Asset 98) as well as the glassworks (Asset 97) and ironworks (Asset 49). The 1875 survey shows that the River Tyne has been rerouted by cutting through Blaydon Haugh and blocking of the end of the former curve around '*Lemington Point*'. The Site is still located to the northwest of a watercourse that has access to the River Tyne, but all transport ships and barges would now have to head eastwards along the course of the newly created Lemington Gut (Asset 150).
- 5.4.11 The Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Figure 11) shows that there has been some change within the Site, with most of the Lemington Staithe (Asset 98) drawn as outlines (rather than blocks of colour) possibly indicating that only Wylam Staithe (the southernmost of the group) was still in use at this time. The layout of other nearby buildings and the wagonways largely unaltered from the earlier mapping. There had, however, been a reduction in the number of buildings forming the Lemington Glass Works (Asset 97) to the north and the Tyne Iron Works (Asset 49) to the northeast, which was annotated as '*disused*'. There appears to a reduction in the number of buildings within the glassworks complex which is a general indicator of the declining glass industry between 1845 and 1898 (<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/lemington-glass-works-1787-1997/>). Although still annotated just to the northwest

of the Site the '*Doctor Syntax P.H.*' (Asset 202) is thought to have closed down by c.1880 and become a private dwelling.

- 5.4.12 Given its complexity this assessment has focused on the 19<sup>th</sup> century developments within the Site itself and its immediate surroundings. Both the Tyne and Wear HER and NHLE record a large number of other designated and non-designated post-medieval assets of 19<sup>th</sup> century date within 2km of the Site. These assets are all recorded in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1) and located on Figures 2, 3 and 5.
- 5.4.13 The Site appears to have first been developed during the post-medieval period with the earliest established elements likely being the staithes adjacent to Lemington Gut (Asset 98) and the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century wagonways from Throckley (Asset 106) and Walbottle (Assets 94 and 95). The other major changes in the vicinity of the Site in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century were the establishment of the Lemington Glass Works (Asset 97) and Tyne Iron Works (Asset 49) with the associated residential development involving a row or terraces '*Low Row*' whose allotment gardens extended towards the area of the proposed access route along with not one, but possibly two, public houses (Assets 202 and 205). A photograph dated to 1890 (St James' Heritage & Environment Group 2021, 7) shows that Low Row consisted of a stone built terrace of two storey cottages and also shows the Dr Syntax pub as a stone built two storey structure at the end of the row. Despite later clearance and infill it is considered that there is a High potential for surviving post-medieval remains within the Site, most likely related to earthwork and material of the wagonways/tramways (Assets 94, 95, 106) and subterranean structural elements (foundations and cellars) related to the Lemington Staithes (Asset 98) and associated ancillary buildings, and the Doctor Syntax Public House (Asset 202).

## 5.5 Modern (AD post 1900)

- 5.5.1 The OS map of 1920 (Figure 12) shows little change within the Site from the earlier mapping. The main change of note is that the nearby plots of land thought to be gardens on the earlier mapping are now annotated as '*allotment gardens*' and the building that was previously annotated as the '*Dr Syntax P.H.*' (Asset 202) is no longer annotated. Outside the Site the glassworks complex (Asset 97) to the north appears to have undergone some re-expansion. The glassworks had been taken over by Sowerby & Co, between 1898 and 1906, leading to the reinstatement of full scale glass production. In 1906 ownership of the glassworks passed to the General Electric company who expanded the works further and adapted it for the production of light bulbs and glass tubes (<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/lemington-glass-works-1787-1997/>). The watercourse adjacent to the Lemington Staithes (Asset 98) is now annotated as the '*Lemington Gut*' on this map (Asset 150). There have also been major changes in the area of the former Tyne Iron Works with the Lemington Power Station (Asset 120) being drawn and annotated on this map. This power station was constructed in 1903 and had closed by 1919 (still being annotated as an extant structure on the OS map).
- 5.5.2 The OS map of 1939 (Figure 13) shows some changes within the Site in the form of the removal of the rectangular buildings (areas now depicted as hachures which possibly indicate the extent of the demolition works) that had been part of the Lemington Staithes (Asset 98), though this is still annotated. A 'foot bridge' crossing the Lemington Gut (Asset 150) is drawn from the southeastern border of the Site to Lemington Point on the opposite bank. The building that had formerly been the '*Dr Syntax P.H.*' (Asset 202) also appears to have been demolished. The glassworks (Asset 97) to the north had expanded further with a large rectangular building with a chimney drawn adjacent to the Site's northeastern boundary. This construction replaced the row of terraced houses '*Low Row*', that once bordered the Site but their '*allotment gardens*' are still annotated. The terraced houses of Low Row were declared unfit in the 1930s and demolished soon afterwards (St James' Heritage & Environment Group 2021, 7). This rearrangement also appears to have shortened the former route of the Throckley Wagonway /



Tramway (Asset 106) which no longer continues along the entire north-eastern border of the Site to the staithes (Asset 98) but instead turns and terminates within the ground of the glassworks (Asset 97). The area to the southwest of the Site, on the other side of the wagonway/tramways (Assets 94 and 95) that are still depicted, now contains a cricket ground and pavilion. The Lemington Power Station (Asset 120), to the northeast of the Site, is still depicted but no longer annotated.

- 5.5.3 There are no significant changes within the Site, or its vicinity depicted on subsequent OS maps until 1952 (Figure 14) which shows that most of the wagon / tram ways (Assets 94 and 95) running along the southwestern edge of the Site have been removed. During the 1950s new furnaces and machinery were installed at the Lemington Glass Works (Asset 97) prior to another downturn in the prosperity of the glass industry which led to production being halted (<https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/lemington-glass-works-1787-1997/>). The Lemington Gut (Asset 150) is drawn as being a small watercourse with most of its former width being annotated as 'mud'. The OS map of 1957 (not illustrated) depicts an area within the centre of the Site, to the southeast of the 'allotment gardens', as containing rubble or waste (possibly a slag pile?). This map also shows some new paths and an area of possible stockpiling in the southeastern part of the Site.
- 5.5.4 The OS map of 1967 (Figure 15) shows that the Site has been almost entirely cleared of all of the post-medieval structures and wagon / tramways that formerly passed through it. The only surviving elements from the earlier maps that are visible on this map are unannotated depictions of the allotment gardens and one small rectangular building, within the Site, that was formerly adjacent to the Walbottle wagon /tramways (Assets 94 and 95), near to the former location of the Lemington Staithes (Asset 98).
- 5.5.5 An OS map of 1981 (not illustrated) shows that the area around the Site has been transformed with much of the former extent of the Lemington Gut having been infilled. There is a caravan park annotated to the west of the Site and dashed lines and hachured indications of the former route of the wagon / tramways (Assets 94 and 95) along the southern edge of the Site. The allotment gardens are no longer depicted, and the Site is essentially depicted as empty other than hachures and a 'track' running along its northern edge.
- 5.5.6 An OS map of 1993 (not illustrated) shows that there has been some formalisation of the track in the northern part of the Site which appears to join up with the access road adjacent to the former Tyne Iron Works to the northeast. The hachured route of the former tramways / wagon ways also appears to contain an access road which runs northwestwards out of the Site towards the A6085.
- 5.5.7 The hachured areas on both the 1967 to 1993 OS maps appear to correlate to the former location for post-medieval heritage assets but it is also recorded that the Site was used for stockpiling and, later, landfill (likely overfill).
- 5.5.8 The later 20<sup>th</sup> century changes in the vicinity of the Site include the closure and demolition of most of the Lemington Glass Works in 1997. The Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11) was retained but all other associated buildings were demolished. The Lemington Power Station (Asset 120) was also demolished leaving only the Locally Listed remains of the Tyne Iron Works (Asset 49), the Grade II Listed Iron Works Manager's House (Asset 41) and the remains of the quayside (Asset 130) along the gut to the northeast of the Site.
- 5.5.9 Subsequent development in the area around the Site has included construction of a commercial area around the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11) which includes a couple of large buildings and associated car parks. The area to the south and southwest of the Site is occupied by industrial yards whilst the Site itself is currently an overgrown brownfield Site.

- 5.5.10 Given its complexity this assessment has focused on the 20<sup>th</sup> century developments within the Site itself and its immediate surroundings. Both the Tyne and Wear HER and NHLE record a large number of other designated and non-designated post-medieval assets of 20<sup>th</sup> century date within 2km of the Site. These assets are all recorded in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1) and located on Figures 2, 3 and 5.
- 5.5.11 The Site appears to have continued to be in use as part of the mineral transport network up until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when it appears that all of the tramways / wagonways (Assets 94, 95 and 106) that ran along its southern and northern edge, and the staithes (Asset 98) on Lemington Gut have been removed. The parts of the access route that contained the allotment gardens to the rear of Low Row continued to do so up until 1967 whilst the Doctor Syntax Public House (Asset 202) was apparently demolished earlier, by 1939. The late 20<sup>th</sup> century activity within the Site appears to have involved the clearance of the last surviving buildings and use of the area as a landfill. The access route now contains a timber yard and vehicle repair yard (Pringles Automotive). No new structures were built within the Site during the modern period and, consequently, it is anticipated that there is a Low potential for any modern remains to survive within the Site.

## 5.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.6.1 The HER records 26 previous schemes of investigation within the 1km Study Area which include 13 desk based assessments (Events 209, 210, 212, 213, 216, 219 to 223, 225, 228 and 233), six buildings investigations (Events 208, 215, 217, 226, 227 and 229), two heritage assessments (Assets 231 and 232), two archaeological evaluations (Events 224 and 230), one assessment (Event 218), one environmental statement (Event 214), and one reclamation study report (Event 211).
- 5.6.2 The nearest previous schemes of investigation identified by the HER to the Site include desk based assessments (Events 212 and 233) and schemes of building investigation (Events 208 and 215) that are focused upon the Lemington Glass Cone (Asset 11) and do not contain information directly related to the Site.
- 5.6.3 No intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Study Area that can help to inform archaeological potential of the Site and the non-intrusive investigations recorded by the HER are focussed elsewhere. Some of these non-intrusive investigations contain material that is relevant to the settings assessment (Section 6.3 below) and will be cross referenced where appropriate.
- 5.6.4 A Heritage Statement, dating to 2019 (not recorded by the HER), relating to a proposal for a new Gas Power Generation Facility on land at Newburn Haugh Industrial Estate does include information relating to part of the Site. This Heritage Statement limited its assessments of impacts to indirect impacts upon the setting of the Grade II Listed Lemington Cone and concluded that the *“proposed development is unlikely to have any significant detrimental impact on the setting of the Grade II\* Listed Glass Works Cone. The proposed development is in keeping with the industrial character of the immediate area and setting and will not compete in views of the Cone”* (South West Archaeology Ltd., 2019, 1-6). Feedback received from the Archaeology Officer with regard to this application noted that part of the proposed development was *“on or near to the former Lemington Staithes (HER 4036) and the termination of the Walbottle Wagonway Duke Pit Branch (HER 3932). The earliest staithes appear on maps from the early 17<sup>th</sup> -century and there may be significant archaeological remains of these and later staithes on the site. Given the potential for the survival of archaeological remains, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during all groundworks associated with construction. This can be secured by conditions”* (Newcastle City Council, 2020, para 97).



## 5.7 Aerial Photography

- 5.7.1 As the Site is located within overgrown brownfield land that had been developed during the post-medieval period no search of the aerial photography archive held by Historic England (HE) has been undertaken as part of this assessment. The following online aerial photographic sources were, however, consulted on the 16<sup>th</sup> of December 2022.
- Historic England Aerial Photograph Explorer: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>
  - Britain from Above <https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>
  - National Collection of Aerial Photography <https://ncap.org.uk/>
  - Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photography <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/>
- 5.7.2 Neither the Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photography nor the National Collection of Aerial Photography hold any online viewable photographs of the Site.
- 5.7.3 An RAF image, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 1945, held on the Historic England Aerial Photograph Explorer (Aerial Photo - raf\_106g\_uk\_1051\_v\_5062) shows the area to the immediate south of the Site (Newburn Haugh). This area is located within the bend of the River Tyne and appears to be comprised of agricultural fields. There is also a linear structure (possibly a trench or wall) which has three small rectangular structures along its length which are related to Second World War air defences.
- 5.7.4 A slightly later oblique image, dated to 1952, held by Britain from Above (<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/en/image/EAW047784>) also shows a view across Newburn Haugh from the southeast. The Lemington Glass Works are visible in the top right of this image, with Lemington Cone and a large rectangular structure with a chimney (adjacent to the Site) being the most prominent features. It is hard to make out any details on the Site itself in this image, due to the angle of the shot, but the earthwork cut of the tramways / wagonways (Asset 94 and 95) that run along the southern boundary of the Site appears to be visible, as are what appear to be the allotments/gardens in the northwestern part of the Site. There do still appear to be structures or vessels on the Lemington Gut adjacent to the Site, indicating that the staithes were likely still at least partially in use. The area to the west of the Site, formerly all agricultural fields, appears to contain some new industrial yards or dumping grounds.
- 5.7.5 Satellite imagery viewed via Google maps (Google, 2022) shows that the Site was overgrown and littered with what appears to be metallic junk and ashey coloured deposits in amongst the grass. Aerial imagery viewed via Bing Maps (Bing, 2022) appears to be more recent and shows that much of the litter has been cleared and the northwestern part of the Site has been developed with a yard and car park. No cropmarks are visible in either of these satellite images.
- 5.7.6 An undated oblique aerial photograph (Accession: 3220, [E/ box 1785]), viewed at Tyne and Wear Archives on the 21<sup>st</sup> of December, clearly shows that all of the standing structures to the northwest of the Site have been cleared. The large rectangular building with chimney adjacent to the Site is still standing in this image and the allotment gardens to the northwestern of the Site are still visible. There is no sign of the former wagonway / trackways running along either edge of the Site. There is an access road running along the former route of the Walbottle wagonway / trackways (Asset 94 and 95) which appears to have dumper trucks on it at the time of the photograph. There is another access road entering the northeastern corner of the Site which appears to run in a curve between the large rectangular glassworks building and the Iron Works Manager's House (Asset 41). These access roads

appear to match the roads depicted on the OS map of 1967 (Figure 15). The ground level of the Site appears to be broadly comparable to the ground level of the glassworks complex and access roads complex in this image. The Site Visit (see section 5.9 below) indicated that the ground level of the Site was considerably higher than the adjacent areas and appeared to have been built up, most likely during the areas use as a landfill in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.8 LiDAR

- 5.8.1 Online LiDAR data, held on the Environment Agency Survey Open Data Index Catalogues Website, was viewed on the 16<sup>th</sup> of December 2022. This data shows that the ground level slopes downwards from the northwestern end of the Site towards the southeast and that the lowest parts of the Site are immediately adjacent to the Lemington Gut and parts of its northeastern boundary.
- 5.8.2 It is unclear from the data whether these higher areas are areas of modern stockpiling or infill, but they do appear to correspond to the hachure lines visible on the OS maps of 1984 and 1992.
- 5.8.3 There are very slight indications of the former route of the wagonways / tramways (Assets 94, 95 and 106) in the LiDAR data (along the very edges of the Site) but no clear indications of any of the former structures or allotment gardens within the Site.

## 5.9 Site Walkover

- 5.9.1 The Site was visited on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December in dry and clear conditions. The Site is comprised of a vehicle repair yard (Pringles Automotive, Plate 1) and timber yard (Prudhoe Timber, Plate 2) in its northwestern half and an unused brownfield site in its southeastern half (the area of the Proposed Development). The Site is bound on its northern edge by a slightly raised bund (Plate 3) or fencing (adjacent to the yards) which borders a lower lying caravan storage area and its access road. It is bound on its eastern edge by a slightly raised bank which borders the Lemington Gut (Plate 4), within which remnants of a quayside and wooden structures (Plate 5), possibly related to the former staithes, were observed approximately 1m below the current Site ground surface. The Site is bound on its southern edge by fencing (Plate 6) which borders the northern edge of the Tynedale Roadstone facilities and aggregate storage areas. The Site is bound to the west by the access gate (Plate 7) to the vehicle repair yard (Pringles Automotive) and timber yard (Prudhoe Timber). The southeastern part of the Site (the area of the Proposed Development) was observed to be an area of slightly overgrown scrubland, parts of which contained vehicles. A mechanical excavator was noted to be situated adjacent to the Lemington Gut which had recently been moving and spreading out a pile of aggregate (Plate 8). The landowner noted that during the winter they could not use this land for much, due to its poor drainage, but confirmed that it was used as an additional storage area for both the vehicle repair yard and timber yard in summer months.
- 5.9.2 No remnant of any of the standing structures that were formerly located within the Site were observed during the survey. Although brick rubble was visible within the soils of the Site it is thought likely that this material was introduced as part of landfilling (overfilling) that was undertaken in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The higher ground level of the Site relative to adjacent areas and the top of the surviving elements of the quayside appears to indicate that the late 20<sup>th</sup> century landfilling built the level of this area up quite considerably. The surviving elements of the quayside and wooden structures, located to the southeast of the Site within the Lemington Gut, could not be safely accessed during the survey, but it is considered likely that they are related to activities associated with the Lemington Staithes (Asset 98).
- 5.9.3 Views outward from the Site were considered during the walkover survey in order to try to establish any likely intervisibility between the Proposed Development and Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area. Views

westwards, northwestwards and northwards (Plates 2, 3 and 9) from the Site are dominated by the presence of the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11), which is the largest and most prominent landmark in the area. It was, however, noted that more distant views to the northwest and north from within the Site were limited to the rooflines of buildings and mature trees along the northern edge of the A6085. Views northeastwards from the Site (Plate 10) include the Grade II Listed Iron Works Manager's House (Asset 41) in the foreground of the barely perceptible overgrown remains of the Locally Listed Iron Works (Asset 49). Slightly more distant eastward views from within the Site (Plate 11) include the Grade II Listed Church of the Holy Saviour (Asset 32) and the Grade II Listed Church of St George (Asset 33) and attached Presbytery (Asset 15). More distant views to the northeast and east from within the Site (Plate 12) include distant glimpses of buildings roofline and mature trees set on the south facing slopes of Denton and Benwell. The only prominent distant designated asset visible from within the Site is the Grade II Listed Benwell Waterworks Chimney (Asset 240). Views southeastward, southward and southwestward from within the Site (Plates 13 and 14) are heavily obscured by the adjacent fencing and structures of the Tynedale Roadstone facilities and aggregate storage areas. Some glimpses of the north facing slopes of Blaydon and Stella could be observed but none included a clear view of any identified designated heritage asset.

- 5.9.4 In addition to the walkover survey of the Site each of the designated heritage assets identified within the 2km Study Area were also visited in order to assess the potential for intervisibility between them and the Proposed Development. The specific setting assessments are discussed below in Section 6.3.

## 6 Conclusion

### 6.1 Direct Impacts

- 6.2.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works associated with the Proposed Development) on this Site. In the context of this development, direct impacts have the capacity to result in impacts of high magnitude as they could potentially result in the destruction or removal of any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- 6.2.2 It is anticipated that direct impacts will be limited to the foundation strip of the footprint of the proposed BSF and substation compound as well as any groundworks associated with the creation of an access road and subterranean grid connection route.
- 6.2.3 This assessment has established that there is very little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the Site. It is considered likely that the Site was in agricultural use, possibly as part of riverside pastures, during the early medieval and medieval periods prior to post-medieval industrialisation. It is assessed that post-medieval development, and subsequent modern activities, would have severely impacted any surviving buried remains dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval periods. Consequently it is considered that there is a Low potential for surviving remains of prehistoric through to medieval date to survive within the Site.
- 6.2.4 The earliest post-medieval activity recorded within the Site relates to features associated with the transportation of coal and include staithes adjacent to Lemington Gut (Asset 98) and the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century wagonways (Assets 94, 95 and 106). The other major changes in the vicinity of the Site in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century were the establishment of the Lemington Glass Works (Asset 97) and Tyne Iron Works (Asset 49) with the associated residential development involving a row or terraces 'Low Row' whose allotment gardens extended towards the area of the proposed access route along with not one, but possibly two, public houses (Assets 202 and 205).
- 6.2.5 The walkover survey confirmed that there are surviving remains of a quayside along the Lemington Gut (Asset 150) and remnants of wooden structures that may be associated with the former coal staithes (Asset 98) along

the eastern edge of the Site. Despite later clearance and infill, it is considered that there is a High potential for surviving post-medieval remains within the Site. Any such remains would most likely be related to earthwork and material remains of the wagonways/tramways (Assets 94, 95, 106) and subterranean structural elements (foundations and cellars) related to the staithes and associated buildings (Asset 98), as well as the Doctor Syntax Public House (Asset 202).

- 6.2.6 The Site was cleared of almost all its post-medieval assets during the modern period and in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the area was used as a landfill. The access route now contains a timber yard and vehicle repair yard (Pringles Automotive). No new structures were built within the Site during the modern period and, consequently, it is anticipated that there is a Low potential for any modern remains to survive within the Site.
- 6.2.7 The Proposed Development will involve relatively limited groundworks for the BSF compound with deeper excavations anticipated for the installation of the grid connection route. It was unclear from the Site visit how much made ground has been deposited within the Site and there are no previous geotechnical investigations within the Site that can be utilised to ascertain this information. Although it is considered likely that post-medieval remains survive within the Site, they are considered likely to be buried beneath an unknown thickness of made ground that was created during by 20<sup>th</sup> century landfilling.
- 6.2.8 The Urban Design and Conservation Team at Newcastle City Council may require that an archaeological programme of works be undertaken in advance of development. This, in the first instance, could involve the archaeological monitoring of any proposed geotechnical investigations within the Site, or assessment of the geotechnical reports, in order to determine the depth of the made ground. With this information it would be possible to determine which elements, if any, of the Proposed Development would require an archaeological programme of works, in this case most likely monitoring by archaeological watching brief.
- 6.2.8 The surviving quayside wall and wooden structural remains (likely related to the former coal staithes) within the Lemington Gut, located along the eastern boundary of the Site, should be preserved in situ. The design plan for the Proposed Development should avoid direct impacts upon these features and it may be appropriate to demarcate a buffer zone during the construction programme.
- 6.2.9 The Urban Design and Conservation Team at Newcastle City Council will be consulted regarding any requirements for archaeological works as part of the planning application.

### 6.3 Setting Effects

- 6.3.1 This section considers the potential for the Proposed Development to result in impacts upon the settings of designated heritage assets and Locally Listed Buildings within 2km of Site (Assets 1 to 47, 49 to 57 and 242 to 243) Figure 5), and eight further assets identified on a bare earth ZTV (Assets 234 to 241). This includes consideration of whether any such change would constitute an adverse impact (diminishment) to those attributes of the designated assets which directly contribute to their significance rather than simply being an alteration to, or addition of a new element to the existing settings of these assets. Where a new development may be located within the setting of an asset but does not diminish the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate that significance, it may have a neutral impact. This is in line with the NPPF definition of setting which states that *'Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.'* (MHCLG, 2021: 71).
- 6.3.2 The designated assets that are considered within this section include one World Heritage Site (Asset 1), nine Scheduled Monuments (Assets 2-6 and 234-237), one Registered Battlefield (Asset 7), three Grade I Listed

Buildings (Assets 8-10), one Grade II\* Listed Building (Asset 11), 41 Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 12-46 and 238 to 243), nine Locally Listed Buildings (Assets 49 to 57) and one Conservation Area (Asset 47).

- 6.3.3 A bare earth ZTV was utilised in preparation for settings assessment, and it indicated that there may be potential intervisibility between the Proposed Development and most of the Heritage Assets outlined above. It is noted, however, that this ZTV did not include the screening effects of vegetations or other structures which, given the built up nature of the area, severely limit most views towards the Proposed Development. Visits were undertaken to every identified heritage asset in order to confirm the potential for setting effects and in most cases intervening development and vegetation was noted to completely obscure any potentially intervisibility. Where vegetation has been listed as a screening factor it should also be noted that the survey was undertaken in December and that in spring and summer months the level of screening provided will be higher. A screened ZTV (Figure 6), received after completion of the settings assessment, has supported the onsite assessment of no potential intervisibility with most of these assets (see table below).
- 6.3.4 All of the assets considered by this assessment are outlined in the table below. Those assets with assessed effects upon their settings are discussed in further details below.

**Table of Heritage Assets considered within settings assessment**

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
1	1000098	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)	World Heritage Site	c.1.10km north of the Site	Partially located within the bare earth ZTV but not in screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
2	1003502	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 7, Scotswood section from Denton Road to Denton Dene	Scheduled Monument	c.2km northeast of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
3	1003503	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 7, Denton section of Hadrian's Wall, Denton Turret and Hadrian's Wall at West Denton	Scheduled Monument	c.1.66km northeast of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
4	1003504	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 7, Scotswood section of vallum 75m long at Denton Dene	Scheduled Monument	c.1.89km northeast of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
5	1003789	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 8 from Denton to Blucher	Scheduled Monument	c.1.38km north of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
6	1003790	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 9, Blucher to Dene House	Scheduled Monument	c.1.72km northwest of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
7	1000025	Battle of Newburn Ford 1640	Registered Battlefield	c.585m west of the Site	Roughly 50% of the extent of the Registered Battlefield is located within the bare earth ZTV but only a small proportion is within the screened ZTV (see Figure 6). The site of the battle has been Registered by Historic England, although as the HE entry notes ' <i>the landscape of 1640 was profoundly different from that of today. The river has been straightened and the floodplain largely developed... [and] the area of the battlefield has been heavily industrialised</i> '. The HE entry acknowledges, however, that ' <i>the topography allows an understanding of the course of events during the battle</i> ' ( <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000025">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000025</a> ). The Proposed Development will be another industrial style development within an area containing larger industrial developments and will not, at its limited scale, have any overall effect on the topography of the battlefield.	None
8	1186036	Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Grade I Listed Building	c.1.69km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. The church yard was visited and although it is possible to glimpse the upper parts of Lemington Cone (Plate 15) from the church there is anticipated to be no potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to intervening housing and mature trees.	None
9	1338212	Bishop's House	Grade I Listed Building	c.1.94km northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures (particularly those lining the western side of the A1) and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
10	1355307	Roman Turret opposite No. 800, Bishops House (Denton Hall) with section of Hadrian's Wall	Grade I Listed Building	c.1.87km northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures (particularly those lining the western side of the A1), and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
11	1299389	Lemington Cone	Grade II* Listed Building	c.80m northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. There will be clear and uninterrupted intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the Lemington Cone (Plates 2, 3 and 9).	Low
12	1024726	Thorntree Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.10km northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures within Denton Burn and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
13	1024807	Former Whickham View Schools	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.72km east of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
14	1024808	Piers and gates east of former Whickham View Schools	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.8km east of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
15	1024943	Presbytery attached to Church of St. George	Grade II Listed Building	c.510m east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and screened ZTV. Intervisibility (somewhat obscured by vegetation) between the Proposed Development and Church of St George and its attached Presbytery considered likely (Plate 11).	Negligible
16	1024945	The Boathouse Public House	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.84km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures within Newburn and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
17	1024974	Hedley tombs about one metre south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.68km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. The church yard was visited and although it is possible to glimpse the upper parts of Lemington Cone (Plate 15) from the churchyard there is anticipated to be no potential intervisibility	None



Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
					with the Proposed Development due to intervening housing and mature trees.	
18	1024977	The Duke of Northumberland's House	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.44km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures within Newburn and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
19	1024978	Newburn House	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.55km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening within Newburn and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
20	1024979	War Memorial, Newburn Road	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.79km west northwest of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures, topography and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
21	1024980	Walbottle Hall, nos 4 & 5 Walbottle Hall Gardens, and outbuildings	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.78km north northwest of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures topography and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
22	1024981	Parish Hall of Church of Holy Saviour	Grade II Listed Building	c.444m east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and screened ZTV. Intervisibility between Parish Hall and the Proposed Development completely obscured by the intervening Church of Holy Saviour.	None
23	1025163	High Hedgefield House	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.8km west of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening vegetation (lining the north side of the B6317) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
24	1025177	Church of St. Joseph and presbytery adjoining	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.06km south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures and vegetation (lining Shibdon Road) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
25	1025178	Memorial to Thomas Ramsay about 42 metres south of mortuary chapels in	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.45km south southeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures and vegetation (lining Chain Bridge Road) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
		Blaydon Cemetery				
26	1025179	No. 4 and wall adjoining to north	Grade II Listed Building	c.860 south southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening vegetation (lining the north side of the B6317) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
27	1025180	Summerhouse, Summerhill	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.08km southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and on edge of screened ZTV. Distant views of the Lemington Cone and surrounding industrial areas are possible from near the summerhouse (Plate 16). Proposed Development <i>may</i> be totally obscured by Tyne Roadstone industrial buildings adjacent to the Site.	Negligible
28	1025209	Blaydon West Infant School	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.07km south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Although uppermost parts of Lemington Cone can be glimpsed from near this asset (Plate 17) intervening structures (including nearby buildings in Blaydon and the distant industrial buildings on Newburn Haugh) and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
29	1184770	Blaydon West Junior School and walls, piers and railings to east	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.11km south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Although uppermost parts of Lemington Cone can be glimpsed from near this asset (Plate 17) intervening structures (including nearby buildings in Blaydon and the distant industrial buildings on Newburn Haugh) and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
30	1185248	Church of St. Hilda	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.74km west of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening vegetation (lining the north side of the B6317) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
31	1186074	Housing Department Area Offices	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.95km northwest of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures, topography and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
32	1186082	Church of Holy Saviour	Grade II Listed Building	c.425m east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and the screened ZTV. Intervisibility (somewhat obscured by vegetation) between the Proposed Development and the Church of Holy Saviour considered likely (Plate 11).	Negligible
33	1186086	Church of St. George	Grade II Listed Building	c.533m east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and the screened ZTV. Intervisibility (somewhat obscured by vegetation) between the Proposed Development and Church of St George and its attached Presbytery considered likely (Plate 11).	Negligible
34	1299396	Hawthorn tomb about 25 metres south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.69km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. The church yard was visited and although it is possible to glimpse the upper parts of Lemington Cone (Plate 15) from the churchyard there is anticipated to be no potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to intervening housing and mature trees.	None
35	1299402	Newburn Almshouses	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.49km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures within Newburn and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
36	1299906	Stella Hall Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.06km southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening vegetation and development (lining the north side of the B6317) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
37	1355082	Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas Aquinas and presbytery adjoining	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.18km west southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening vegetation and development (lining the north side of the B6317) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
38	1355100	Walls, piers and railings to west of Blaydon West Junior School	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.08km south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Although uppermost parts of Lemington Cone can be glimpsed from near this asset (Plate 17) intervening structures (including nearby buildings in Blaydon and the distant industrial buildings on Newburn Haugh) and vegetation	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
					will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	
39	1355120	Church of St. Cuthbert	Grade II Listed Building	c.990m south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures and vegetation (lining Blaydon Highway) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
40	1355121	War Memorial about 7 metres north of mortuary chapels	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.43km south southeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures and vegetation (lining Chain Bridge Road) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
41	1355182	Manager's house and office of former iron works	Grade II Listed Building	c.75m east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and screened ZTV. There will be clear and uninterrupted intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the Iron Works Manager's House (Plate 10).	Low
42	1355183	Lych gate south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.65km west northwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. The church yard was visited and although it is possible to glimpse the upper parts of Lemington Cone (Plate 15) from the churchyard there is anticipated to be no potential intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to intervening housing and mature trees.	None
43	1355294	Piers, walls and gates and railings west of former Whickham View Schools	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.66km east of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
44	1380569	Blaydon Old Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	c.850m south southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Although Lemington Cone can be glimpsed from near this asset (Plate 18) intervening structures (including industrial buildings on Newburn Haugh) and vegetation (to the immediate north of the bridge) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
45	1438772	Lemington War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	c.773m north of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening vegetation within the Lemington Cemetery and intervening structures within Lemington will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
46	1439949	Scotswood War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.45km east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Vegetation lining the western side of the A191 will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
47	N/A	Walbottle Conservation Area	Conservation Area	c.1.86km northwest of the Site	Located outside the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures, topography and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
49	N/A	Lemington, Tyne Iron Works	Locally Listed Building	c.185m northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and screened ZTV. There will be clear and uninterrupted intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the Locally Listed Iron Works remains (Plate 10).	Low
50	N/A	Stella Hall, park	Locally Listed Building	c.1.22km southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Distant views of the Lemington Cone and surrounding industrial areas are possible from within parts of the park (Plate 16). Proposed Development may be totally obscured by Tyne Roadstone industrial buildings adjacent to the Site.	Negligible
51	N/A	Blaydon, Bridge Street, Black Bull Public House	Locally Listed Building	c.843m south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Although Lemington Cone can be glimpsed (Plate 18) from this asset intervening structures (including industrial buildings on Newburn Haugh) and vegetation (to the immediate north of the pub and lining the River Tyne) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
52	N/A	Blaydon, Chainbridge Road, signal box	Locally Listed Building	c.955m south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Could not be accessed as the signal box is adjacent to a railway line. Not assessed to be sensitive to changes in its wider setting (its key setting being its association with the railway line).	None
53	N/A	Stella, Summerhill, statue of Guiseppe Garibaldi	Locally Listed Building	c.1.09km southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and on edge of screened ZTV. The statue is no longer located on Summerhill, having been broken apart. The head is apparently located in Blaydon Library. No setting concerns to address.	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
54	N/A	Blaydon, Garden Street, Blaydon House	Locally Listed Building	c.981m south of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Although uppermost parts of Lemington Cone can be glimpsed from near this asset intervening structures (including nearby buildings in Blaydon and the distant industrial buildings on Newburn Haugh) and vegetation will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
55	N/A	Stella, Stella Hall Drive, Stella Hall Lodge	Locally Listed Building	c.953m southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening vegetation and development (lining the north side of the B6317) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
56	N/A	Blaydon, Summerhill, Cowen Fountain	Locally Listed Building	c.962m southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Located within the bare earth ZTV. Intervening vegetation and development (lining Summerhill) will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
57	N/A	Lemington, Lemington Road, Lemington Hotel	Locally Listed Building	c.36m north of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Intervening structures, including Lemington Cone, will heavily obscure views toward the Proposed Development.	Negligible
234	1003498	Hadrian's Wall vallum in wall mile 6, Benwell length of vallum of Hadrian's Wall in grounds of St Cuthbert's School	Scheduled Monument	c.2.49km east northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation within Denton will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
235	1003500	Hadrian's Wall in wall mile 7, Benwell length of vallum of Hadrian's Wall in the grounds of Benwell Hill Cricket Club	Scheduled Monument	c.2.18km east northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation within Denton will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
236	1003501	Hadrian's Wall in wall mile 7, Scotswood section of	Scheduled Monument	c.2.26km east	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation	None

Asset Number	NHLE Number	Asset Name	Status	Location relative to Site	Elements affecting intervisibility	Level of effect
		Hadrian's Wall in the grounds of Benwell Hill Cricket Club		northeast of the Site	within Denton will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	
237	1003505	Hadrian's Wall in wall mile 7, Scotswood section of Hadrian's Wall in garden of West Road Methodist Chapel	Scheduled Monument	c.2.14km northeast of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation within Denton will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
238	1024949	Lodge to Benwell Waterworks	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.32km east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation within Denton will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
239	1184792	24, Front Street	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.32km south southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation within Winlaton and Blaydon will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None
240	1186128	Benwell Waterworks Chimney	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.35km east of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV but not within the screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation within Denton will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development other than of the uppermost parts of the chimney (Plate 12).	None
241	1440563	Stargate War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.21km west southwest of the Site	Located within the bare earth ZTV and at edge of screened ZTV. Site visits confirmed that intervening structures and vegetation within Stargate will prevent any intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	None

6.3.5 For all of the assets listed in the above table with an assessed level of effect of none, no impacts upon their settings are predicted. Consequently, no harm to these assets is predicted, and the policy tests as set out in NPPF are not invoked. The assets where some level of effect is predicted are discussed in more detail below.

#### *Lemington Cone*

6.3.6 The Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11, NHLE Number 1299389), is located c.80m northeast of the Site. As Plates 2, 3 and 9 show, it is clearly visible from the Site itself. The Lemington Cone was built around 1787 and



originally formed part of a larger glassworks which included further cones. Its Listing Description notes that it is the only surviving glasshouse on the Tyne, a river which was famous for the manufacture of glass from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards and this historical value is, therefore, considered to contribute the significance of the surviving structure (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1299389>). The cone itself is a practical structure designed and intended for the manufacture of glass, which was still a relatively high-status product at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The cone's location was determined by the layout of the larger glassworks complex (which originally had five cones) with the glassworks itself being situated at Lemington due to several factors including the availability of leasable land, the availability of a ready supply of minerals and the presence of the River Tyne and associated transport infrastructure (including the staithes and wagonways). The visual setting of the cone is unlikely to have been a consideration during its construction and, consequently, the contribution that setting makes to its significance is limited.

- 6.3.7 That said Lemington Cone is a prominent landmark (see Plates 15 to 18) within this part of the Tyne Valley and this modern visual setting, including its distinctive visibility in distant views, is considered to contribute to its significance. The immediate setting of the cone (Plates 2, 3, 9 and 19), within a commercial space that was, until recently, occupied by a car show room with further industrial buildings and yards to the south and derelict land to the southeast is not assessed to be making a positive contribution to this significance.
- 6.3.8 The Proposed Development will be relatively small (the tallest elements standing a c.5m in height) and will be located within a space bound by larger industrial structures to the south (the Tyne Roadstone complex). Although it will be possible to observe both the Cone and the Proposed Development in views from the A6085 to the north and sections of the A6085 to the east (these views are likely more obscured) the current views from these locations are not considered to make a positive contribution to the significance of the Lemington Glass Cone. The Proposed Development will not stand tall enough to compete or distract from the Cone in distant views (which are considered to be of higher significance than nearby views) and will likely blend in with the other modern features in the immediate area which include industrial/commercial buildings, telegraph poles and pylons.
- 6.3.9 Overall it is assessed that the Proposed Development would have an, at worst, Low impact upon the setting of the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone. This impact would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.

#### *Lemington Iron Works and Manager's House and Office of Former Iron Works*

- 6.3.10 The Grade II Listed Manager's house and office of former iron works (Asset 41, NHLE Number 1355182) and the Locally Listed Tyne Ironworks (Asset 49) are located to the immediate northeast of the Site. As Plate 10 shows, it is clearly visible from the Site itself. The iron works (Asset 49) were founded in 1797 with the Grade II Listed Manager's house and office of former iron works (Asset 41) being a later addition that was constructed at some point between 1843 and 1858. As these assets are directly related to 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century ironworking on the River Tyne it is considered that both their historical and communal values make a substantial contribution to their significance. This significance has been impacted quite severely by the demolition of large elements of the iron works and subsequent construction (in 1903) and demolition (in 2017) of a power station within their former extent. As with the glassworks, both the iron works (Asset 49) and the later associated manager's house (Asset 41) were located for practical reasons related to their access to the River Tyne and nearby wagonways / tramways that enabled an easy supply of coal and minerals. Consequently, the visual setting of the manager's house and surviving ironworks remains were not a consideration during their construction and the contribution that setting makes to their significance is considered to be limited.

- 6.3.11 The current setting of the Grade II Listed Manager's house and office of former iron works (Asset 41) and the Locally Listed Tyne Ironworks (Asset 49) is within an overgrown area of scrubland which is fenced off from surrounding areas by a modern metal fence. Although the manager's house and remains of the iron works retain some of their historic visual inter-relationship the only surviving elements of the iron works are partially concealed within overgrown banks to the north and that inter-relationship has been disarticulated by the demolition of the intervening portions of the iron works. This means that these assets are no longer legible as former components of the same industrial complex. This complex was originally built on the north bank of the River Tyne, in order to facilitate the transport of goods, and the manager's house was likely deliberately sited to enable monitoring of the movement of materials to and from the iron works. The subsequent alteration of the course of the River Tyne to the south has further compromised the historic setting with the iron works and managers house location next to a major watercourse no longer legible. Although, this relationship has been somewhat retained by the Lemington Gut, the Gut is now largely silted and no longer navigable. The derelict nature of the manager's house (Asset 41) and the ruinous state of the ironworks (Asset 49) remains are also considered to detract from the contribution that their visual setting makes to their significance.
- 6.3.12 There will be clear intervisibility between the Grade II Listed Manager's house and office of former iron works (Asset 41) and the Locally Listed Tyne Ironworks (Asset 49) and the Proposed Development (Plate 10). Although it will be possible to observe both the manager's house (Asset 41) and the Proposed Development in views from the access road off of A6085 to the north (Plate 21), the Proposed Development will not obscure the manager's house (Asset 41) and will be of a similar, if not smaller, scale to the backdrop of industrial buildings formed by the Tyne Roadstone complex. In addition, the house and iron works poor condition (the house has been subject to vandalism and arson) and the fact that their authentic setting relationships have been significantly compromised, both by the closure and partial demolition of the iron works as well as the relocation of the Tyne to the south, mean that the contribution that setting makes to the appreciation of their significance (Historic England 2017, 15) has been significantly diminished. It is also noted that the Proposed Development is of a significantly smaller scale than any of the historic developments (iron works, power station, nearby glassworks and coal staithes) that used to occupy the area within and adjacent to the iron works complex.
- 6.3.13 Overall it is assessed that the Proposed Development would have an, at worst, Low impact upon the setting of the Grade II Listed Manager's house and office of former iron works (Asset 41) and the Locally Listed Tyne Ironworks (Asset 49). This impact would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.

#### *Lemington Hotel*

- 6.3.14 The Lemington Hotel (Asset 57) is a Locally Listed Building located c.97m north of the Site and c.36m northeast of the access road connection with the A6085. This public house was constructed in 1897 and is situated along the historic main road through Lemington (the A6085) in the centre of the village. It appeared to be currently in use as a private residence at the time of the survey. Lemington Hotel is considered to derive a great deal of its significance from its historical and architectural value. This house also has a surviving authentic historic relationship with both the village of Lemington and the remnants of the Lemington Glass Works, which would have been active at the time of its construction, which is also considered to contribute to its significance.
- 6.3.15 It was unclear from the Site visit whether there will be any intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the Lemington Hotel due to the massing of the Lemington Cone and the modern adjacent commercial structures (Plate 19). It is considered possible that some glimpses of the tallest elements of the Proposed Development may be gleaned from the hotel as the upper floors of the Lemington Hotel were visible from the within the Site (Plate 3). These views from the Site towards the hotel were obscured by mature trees, which were without leaves at the

time of the survey, so it is considered likely that the level of intervisibility would be even lower in warmer seasons when vegetation coverage is higher. It is considered unlikely that any views of the Proposed Development will be possible from the ground level adjacent to the hotel and even if it is assumed that views are possible, the Proposed Development will be of a similar, if not smaller, scale to the existing backdrop of industrial buildings formed by the Tyne Roadstone complex.

- 6.3.16 Overall it is assessed that the Proposed Development would have an, at worst, Negligible impact upon the setting of the Locally Listed Lemington Hotel (Asset 57). This impact would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.

*The Church of Holy Saviour*

- 6.3.17 The Grade II Listed Church of Holy Saviour (Asset 32, NHLE Number 1186082) is located c.425m east of the Site. This church was constructed in between 1836 and 1837 and is the oldest surviving parish church within Lemington. This building retains much of its original architectural fabric and, consequently, it is considered that both its historical and architectural value contribute significantly to its overall significance. The church is also located along the historic main road through Lemington and has retained an authentic historic relationship with the village (it is still a functioning church), which is also considered to contribute to its significance.

- 6.3.18 It was unclear from the Site visit whether the Proposed Development will be visible from the church due to the screening provided by fencing, mature trees and vegetation along the southern side of the A6085. A view taken from adjacent to the fence on the opposite side of the road (Plate 23) to the church includes views of the existing industrial structures surrounding the Site, as well as the timber yard located within it. An eastward view taken from within the Site (Plate 11) does include a partially obscured (by vegetation and topography) views of the roof, and western and southern facades of the Church of Holy Saviour (Asset 32). It is considered unlikely that any views of the Proposed Development will be possible from the ground level adjacent to the church and even if it is assumed that views are possible, the Proposed Development will be of a similar, if not smaller, scale to the existing backdrop of industrial buildings formed by the Tyne Roadstone complex.

- 6.3.19 Overall it is assessed that the Proposed Development would have an, at worst, Negligible impact upon the settings of the Grade II Listed Church of Holy Saviour (Asset 32). This impact would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.

*The Church of St George and Presbytery*

- 6.3.20 The Grade II Listed Church of St George (Asset 33, NHLE Number 1186086) and its attached presbytery (Asset 15, NHLE Number 1025943) are located c.533m northeast of the Site. Both the church and presbytery were constructed in 1868-9 and retain much of their original architectural fabric. The church and presbytery were constructed to serve the local population which had grown substantially in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the earlier industrial expansion. The church and its attached presbytery are considered to derive a great deal of their significance from their historical and architectural value. They are also located along the historic main road through Lemington and have retained an authentic historic relationship with the village (it is still a functioning church) which is also considered to contribute to their significance.

- 6.3.21 It was unclear from the Site visit whether the Proposed Development will be visible from the church and presbytery due to the screening provided by mature trees and vegetation along the southern side of the A6085. A view taken from adjacent to the overgrown fence on the opposite side of the road (Plate 22) to the church did

include some glimpses of the industrial structures surrounding the Site, but these were heavily obscured. An eastward view taken from within the Site (Plate 11) does include obscured (by vegetation) glimpses of the tower and southern façade and roof of the Church of St George (Asset 33) and attached presbytery (Asset 15). It is considered likely that the level of intervisibility between the church and the Proposed Development would be even lower in warmer seasons when vegetation coverage is higher. It is considered unlikely that any views of the Proposed Development will be possible from the ground level adjacent to the church and presbytery and even if it is assumed that views are possible, the Proposed Development will be of a similar, if not smaller, scale to the existing backdrop of industrial buildings formed by the Tyne Roadstone complex.

- 6.3.22 Overall it is considered that the Proposed Development would have an, at worst, Negligible impact upon the settings of the Grade II Listed Church of St George (Asset 33) and its attached presbytery (Asset 15). This impact would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.

#### *Stella Park and Summerhouse*

- 6.3.23 The Grade II Listed Summerhouse (Asset 27, NHLE Number 1025180) situated within the Locally Listed Stella Park (Asset 50) is located c.1.08km southwest of the Site. The Locally Listed Stella Park is characterised as the surviving remnant of the historic country estate of Stella Hall (Asset 66) which was constructed not long after 1600 with most of the surviving elements of the designed landscape dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Grade II Listed Summerhouse is the most impressive feature of the surviving 18<sup>th</sup> century elements of this landscape and was constructed by 1750. It is considered that the surviving elements of the designed landscape of Stella Park have a historical value and communal value which makes a significant contribution to its overall significance. The summerhouse has retained much of its original architectural fabric and design and, consequently, is also considered to derive significance from its architectural value.
- 6.3.24 Both Stella Park (Asset 50) and the Summerhouse (Asset 27) are situated in a commanding position on a hill which overlooks the Tyne Valley (Plate 16). Although it is considered that their immediate setting and inter-relationships are of higher importance to their significance, distant views out across the river valley are also considered to contribute to their significance. Most of the surviving elements of the designed landscape of Stella Park are broadly contemporary to the large scale industrialisation of the northern bank of the River Tyne. It is considered that distant views of the northern bank of the River Tyne from within the park have always been of a changing and evolving industrial landscape with the major change being the redirection of the River Tyne in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Lemington Cone (Asset 11, Plate 16) is a surviving landmark contemporary with earlier parts of the park and summerhouses use though it is considered unlikely that it would have appeared as prominently as it does in modern day views due to the prevalence of other large scale industrial structures that have subsequently been demolished. It was unclear, from the Site visit, whether the Proposed Development will appear in any views from the park. Although Lemington Cone (Asset 11) is clearly visible, intervening industrial and commercial developments on Newburn Haugh appear to block any views of the Site. Even if it is assumed that the tallest elements of the Proposed Development are visible from Stella Park (Asset 50) and the Summerhouse (Asset 27) it is considered likely that they would simply blend in to the existing vista of industrial and commercial buildings.
- 6.3.25 Overall it is assessed that the Proposed Development would have an, at worst, Negligible impact upon the settings of the Grade II Listed Summerhouse (Asset 27, NHLE Number 1025180) and the Locally Listed Stella Park (Asset 50). This impact would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.

## 6.4 Harm

- 6.4.1 For most of the designated assets considered by this assessment the effect upon their setting has been judged to be none. Consequently, no harm to these assets is predicted, and the policy tests as set out in NPPF are not invoked.
- 6.4.2 The impact upon the settings of the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11, NHLE Number 1299389), the Grade II Listed Manager's house and office of former iron works (Asset 41, NHLE Number 1355182) and the Locally Listed Tyne Ironworks (Asset 49) has been judged to be, at worst, Low. These impacts would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF.
- 6.4.3 The impact upon the settings of the Grade II Listed Church of St George (Asset 33, NHLE Number 1186086) and its attached presbytery (Asset 15, NHLE Number 1025943), the Grade II Listed Church of Holy Saviour (Asset 32, NHLE Number 1186082), the Grade II Listed Summerhouse (Asset 27, NHLE Number 1025180), the Locally Listed Lemington Hotel (Asset 57) and the Locally Listed Stella Park (Asset 50) has been judged to be, at worst, Negligible. These impacts would cause a level of harm which is considered to be less than substantial and would need to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in line with Paragraph 202 of the NPPF. It should be noted that given the assessment of Negligible impacts upon the setting of these assets, that any harm would be at the lower end of the less than substantial scale.

## 7 REFERENCES

### 7.1 Bibliographic References

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 (c46). [Online]. London. UK Government. Available at: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga\\_19790046\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf)
- Archaeological Data Service, 2022. Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/> [Accessed 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022]
- BGS. 2022, Geology of Britain Viewer. Available: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022]
- Bing. 2022. *Bing Maps Website*. Available at: <https://www.bing.com/maps/> [Accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022]
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA). (2019) (Updated 2020). Code of Conduct Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf>
- CIfA. 2019. Regulations for professional conduct. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Regulations%20for%20professional%20conduct%20May%202019.pdf>
- CIfA. 2017 (Updated 2020). Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Available at: [http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_3.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf)
- CIfA. 2014 (Updated 2020). Standard and guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on the Historic Environment. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Available at: [http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GCommissioning\\_1.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GCommissioning_1.pdf)
- Co-curate Project, 2022a. *Lemington Glass Works (1787-1997) Webpage*. Available at: <https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/lemington-glass-works-1787-1997/> [Accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022]
- Co-curate Project, 2022b. *Lemington Staiths and Lemington Gut Webpage*. Available at: <https://co-curate.ncl.ac.uk/resources/view/41604/> [Accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022]
- Cox, 1738. *Directory of Northumberland*. Copy viewed at Tyne and Wear Archives on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2022.
- Environment Agency. 2022. Environment Agency Survey Open Data Index Catalogues Website. Available at: <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f765c2a97d644f08927d5cd5abe58d87> [Accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022]
- Google. 2022. *Google Maps Weblink*: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Lemington,+Newcastle+upon+Tyne/@54.9743324,-1.7155516,267m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x487e77c355884803:0xc87376a7ac8784ae!8m2!3d54.9794386!4d-1.7131437> [Accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022]
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2018, National Planning Practice Guide, (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/>)

Newcastle City Council. 2015. *Part 1 - Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan*. Available at: <https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/services/planning-building-and-development/planning-policy/newcastle-local-plan#Core> [Accessed 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022]

Newcastle City Council. 2020. *Part 2 - Development and Allocations Plan*. Available at: <https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/services/planning-building-and-development/planning-policy/newcastle-local-plan#Core> [Accessed 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022]

Historic England 2017, Historic England Advice in Planning Note 3 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition: The Setting of Heritage Assets: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government July 2018 (Updated 20<sup>th</sup> July 2021), National Planning Policy Framework (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 (c9) [Online] London. UK Government. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

The Genealogist, 2022. *The Genealogist Website*. Available at: <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/> [Accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022]

University of Nottingham, 2022. *Key to English Place Names Website*. Available at: <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/> [Accessed 13<sup>th</sup> December 2022]



## 7.2 Cartographic References

The following maps were consulted through National Library of Scotland Website (<http://maps.nls.uk>), Old Maps Online (<http://www.oldmapsonline.org/>) and the British Library Online gallery (<https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/>) – last accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022:

### **Historic Maps**

Saxton, C. 1583. *DUNELMIENSIS Episcopatus Sheet 29*. British Library Online Shelfmark Maps.C.7.c.1 Sheet 29. <https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20190625123620/http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/unvbrit/d/001map00000c7c1u00029000.html>

Blaeu, J. 1662. *Episcopatus Dvnelmensis*. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/104188186>

Armstrong, A., Armstrong, J.M and Kitchen, T. 1769. A map of the county of Northumberland with that part of the county of Durham that is north of the River Tyne, also the town of Berwick and its bounds. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/220113133>

### **Ordnance Survey Maps**

Ordnance Survey. 1862. *Durham Sheet II*. Surveyed: 1856, Published: 1862.

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102341449>

Ordnance Survey. 1864. *Northumberland Sheet XCVII*. Surveyed: 1858, Published: 1864. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102346485>

Ordnance Survey. 1897. *Northumberland (Old Series) XCVII.5*. Revised: 1895, Published: 1897. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/132268919>

Ordnance Survey. 1898. *Durham II.9*. Revised: 1895, Published: 1898.

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/120934104>

Ordnance Survey. 1899. *Northumberland Sheet XCVII.NW*. Revised: 1894 to 1895, Published: 1899. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101027568>

Ordnance Survey. 1920. *Durham II.9*. Revised: 1914, Published: 1920.

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/120934107>

Ordnance Survey. 1921. *Durham Sheet II*. Revised: 1913 to 1914, Published: 1921

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102341446>

Ordnance Survey. 1939. *Durham II.9*. Revised: 1936, Published: 1939

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/120934110>

Ordnance Survey. 1946. *Durham Sheet II.SW*. Revised: 1938, Published: 1946

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101099351>

Ordnance Survey. 1952. *NZ16SE – A. Surveyed / Revised: 1940 to 1950*, Published: 1952

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/188153217>

Ordnance Survey. 1957. *NZ16SE – B*. Surveyed / Revised: 1950 to 1956, Published: 1957

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/188153214>

Ordnance Survey. 1967. *NZ16SE – A*. Surveyed / Revised: 1950 to 1964, Published: 1967

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/188153211>

***Ordnance Survey Maps purchased from Landmark Promap:***

Ordnance Survey 1984. Landmark Historical Map. Originally plotted at: 1:10,000

Ordnance Survey 1993. Landmark Historical Map. Originally plotted at: 1:10,000

### 7.3 Archive References

The following resources were viewed at Tyne and Wear Archives on the 21<sup>st</sup> December 2022.

Reference Number	Name	Description
Accession: 3220	Lemington Glass Works (c1910ff.)	Plans and photographs, 1930s [E/ box 1785]  Plans and photographs [E/M255/F; E/M253/F, I, J; E/M259/I, J]
Accession: 3454	Lemington Glass Works	Photographs, nd (1 aerial photo of works, 1 photo of a "meltdown") (2 framed photographs.
Accession: 4945	Ernie Rice, Hartley Wood and Lemington Glassworks	1) File relating to the history of glassmaking on Tyneside
Accession 3891	Tyne Improvement Plans	1-5 Tyne Improvement (5 plans, 1867-1890 & nd)
DX351/2/1	Partnership agreement	Partnership agreement, John Clarke, Joseph Lamb, Aubone Surtees (ygr), George Waldie (all of Newcastle, merchants), John Dyson of Newcastle, glass manufacturer, and Thomas Maude of Lemington, Northumberland, glass manufacturer) (2 December 1791).
D.NCP/2/1	Map of Newcastle, 1661	Map of Newcastle, 1661
DX275/4	River Tyne, Newcastle to the sea by H Moll, 1650	River Tyne, Newcastle to the sea by H Moll, 1650
D.NCP/5/1-9	River Tyne, 1693 – 1880	River Tyne, 1693 – 1880
DX275/6	Newcastle and Gateshead engraved by Fittler for John Brand, 1783	Newcastle and Gateshead engraved by Fittler for John Brand, 1783

## Figures



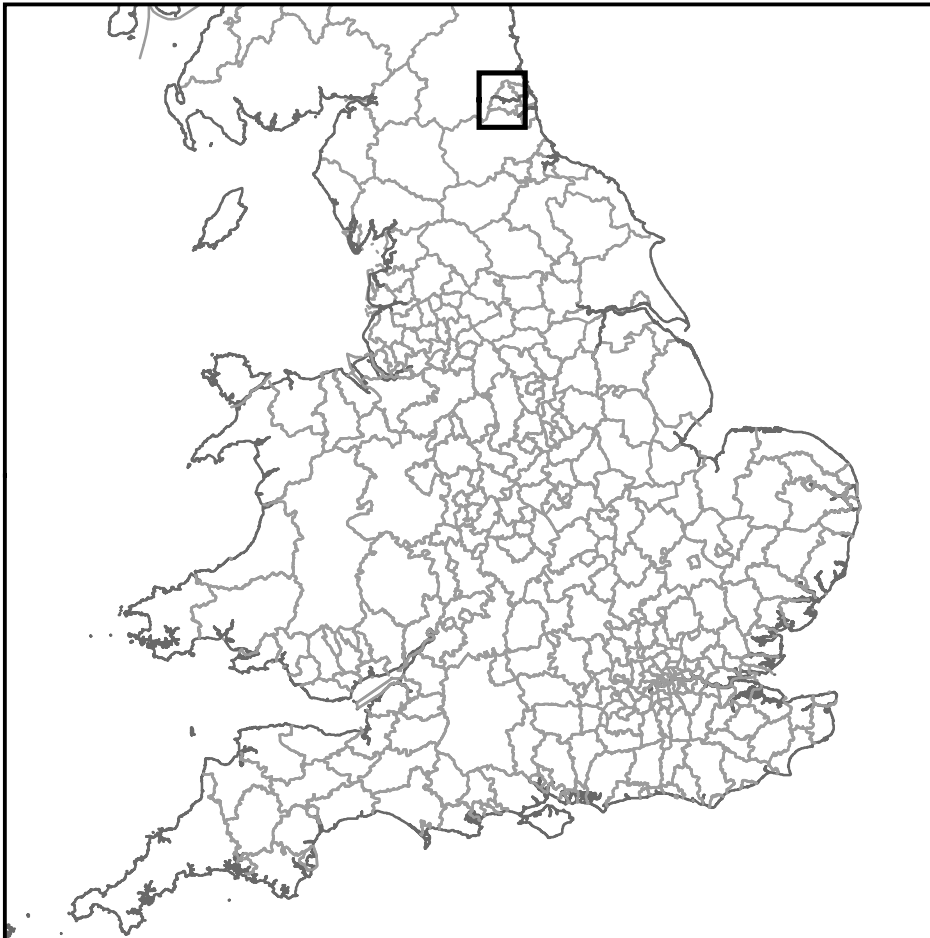


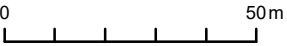


Figure	1
Site Location Plan	
<b>Legend</b> Site Boundary	
FOR Axis Camelia House 76 Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5BB	
Drawn/checked:	GM/SO
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/01/01
AOC Project No.:	27039
<b>AOC Archaeology Group</b> (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936
SCALE	1:20,000@ A3
SCALE	



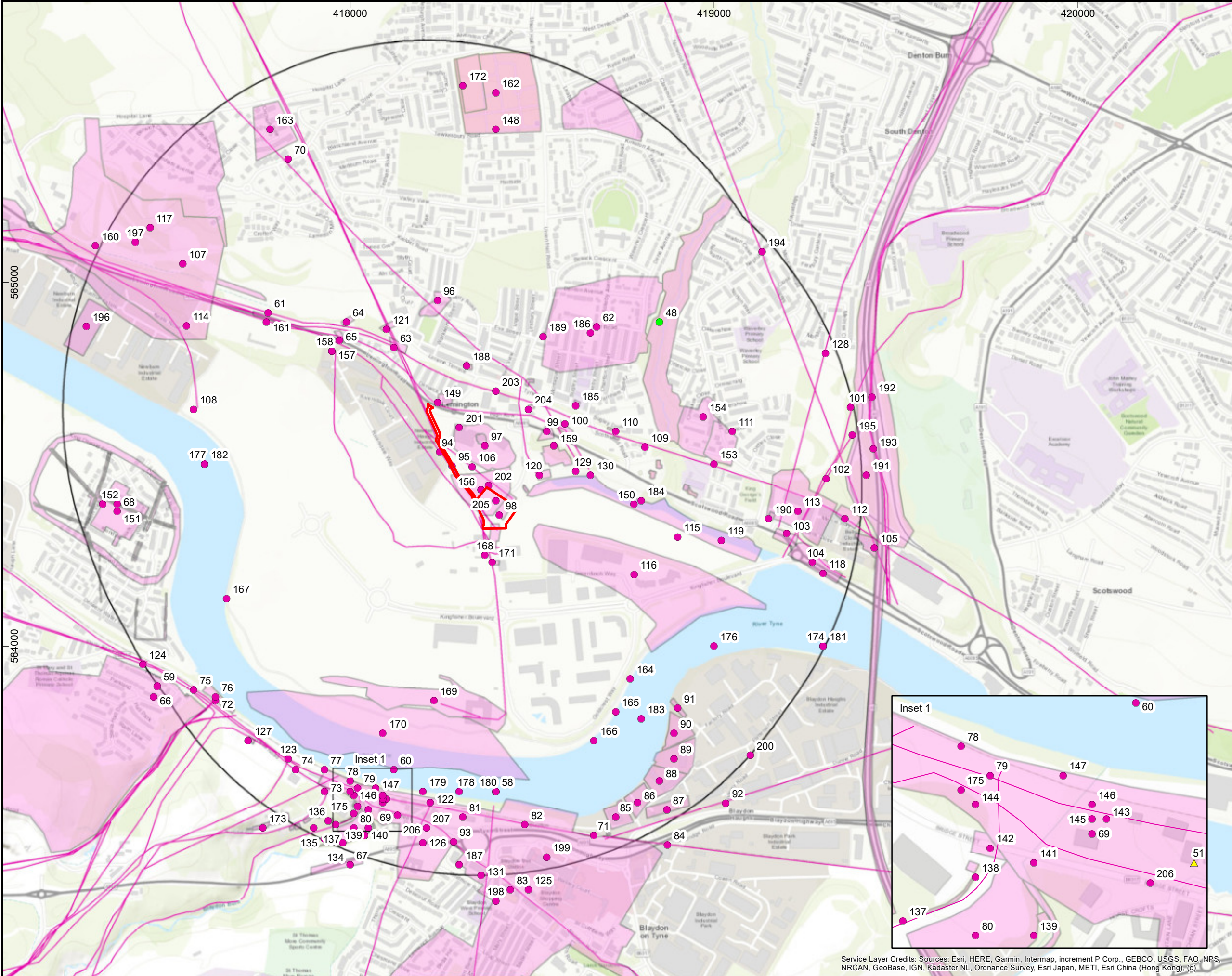
C:\Users\gary.millward\AOC Archaeology Group\Portal - 27039 - Newbourn Haugh North\27039\_Graphics\Graphics\AOC27039\_Figure2\_20230623.mxd



Figure		2
Heritage Assets within the Site Boundary		
<b>Legend</b> [Red Outline] Site Boundary [Blue Triangle] Grade II* Listed Building [Black Triangle] Grade II Listed Building [Pink Dot] Non-designated Heritage Asset [Brown Dot] Event [Pink Polygon] HER Monument Polygon [Pink Line] HER Monument Polyline		
FOR Axis Camelia House 76 Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5BB		
Drawn/checked:	GM/SO	
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/02/01	
AOC Project No.:	27039	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:1,500 @ A3		
		



C:\Users\gary.millward\AOC Archaeology Group\Portal - 27039 - Newburn Haugh North\27039\_Graphics\Graphics\GIS\Draft figures\AOC27039\_Figure3\_20230623.mxd



Figure

3

Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 1km Study Area

Legend

Site Boundary

1km Study Area

Non-designated Heritage Asset

Inventory of Ancient Woodland

HER Monument Polygon

HER Monument Polyline

FOR

Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:

GM/SO

DWG no:

01/27039/HIA/03/01

AOC Project No.:

27039

AOC Archaeology Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

North Arrow

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:10,000 @ A3

SCALE

0 500m

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (C)



C:\Users\gary.millward\AOC Archaeology Group\Data Portal - 27039 - Newburn Haugh North\27039\_Graphics\Graphics\GIS\Draft figures\AOC27039\_Figure4\_20230623.mxd

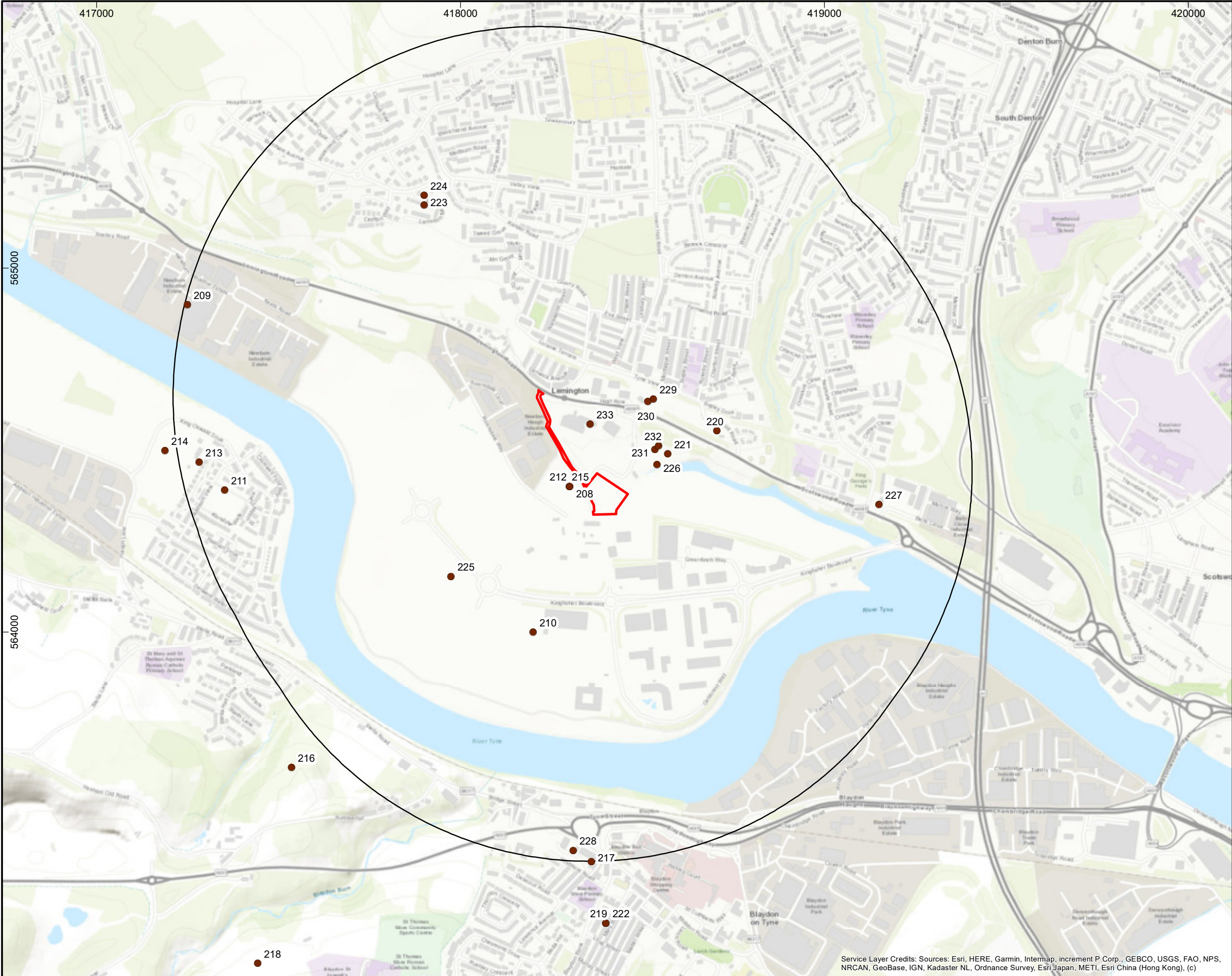








Figure		4
Events within the 1km Study Area		
<div>FOR</div> <div>Axis</div> <div>Camelia House 76 Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5BB</div>		
Drawn/checked:	GM/SO	
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/04/01	
AOC Project No.:	27039	
<div></div> <div>(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023</div>		
<div></div>		
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:10,000 @ A3	
SCALE	<div>0500m</div>	
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c)		



### Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  2km Study Area
-  World Heritage Site
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Registered Battlefield
-  Grade I Listed Building
-  Grade II\* Listed Building
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Conservation Area
-  Locally Listed Building
-  World Heritage Site Extent
-  Scheduled Monument Extent
-  Registered Battlefield Extent
-  Conservation Area Extent
-  Heritage At Risk Extent

FOR

Axis  
Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

<b>Drawn/checked:</b>	GM/SO
<b>DWG no:</b>	01/27039/HIA/05/01
<b>AOC Project No.:</b>	27039



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023



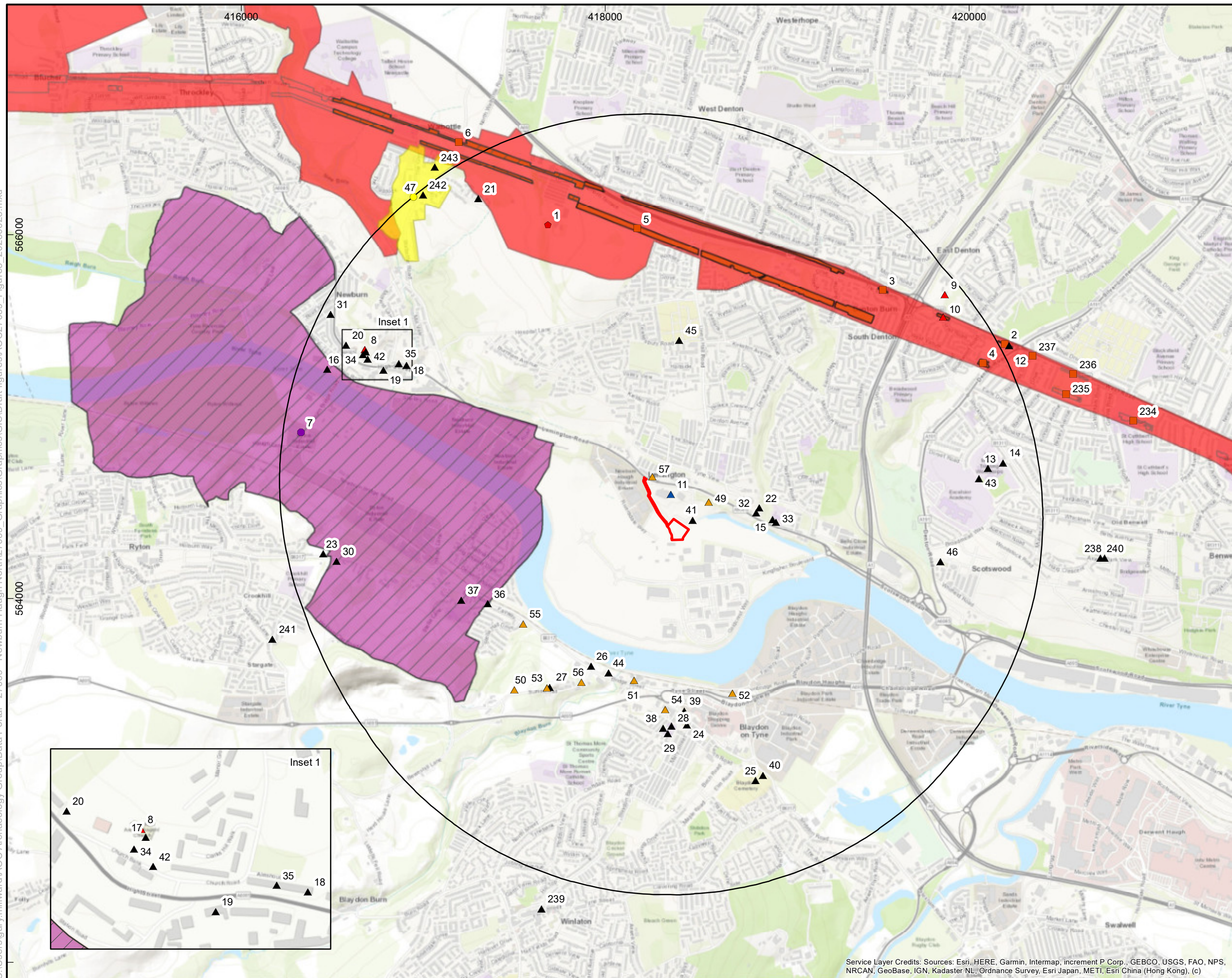
SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:20,000 @ A3

SCALE

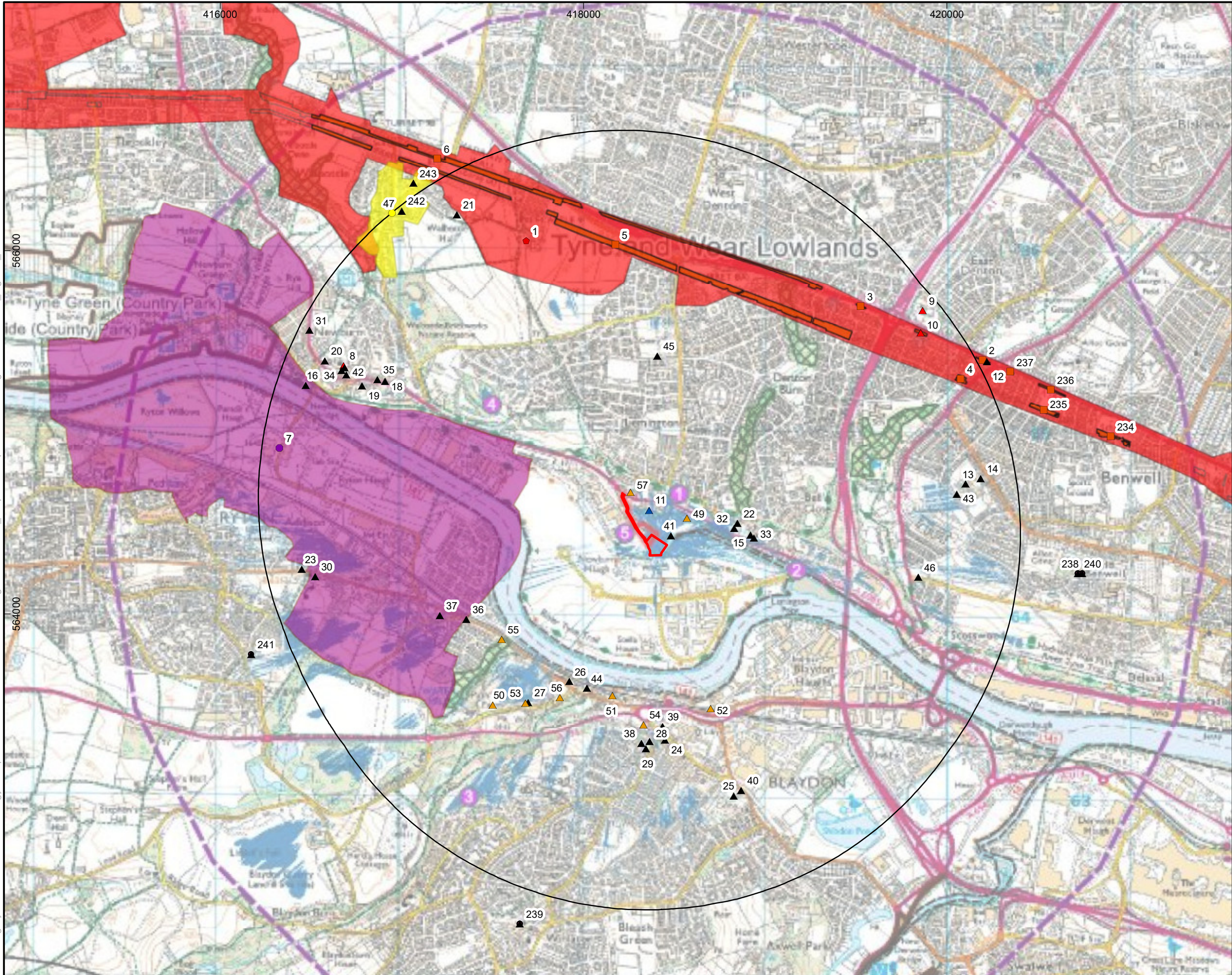
0 1Km



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c)



C:\Users\gary.millward\AOC Archaeology Group\Data Portal - 27039 - Newburn Haugh North\27039\_Graphics\Graphics\GIS\Draft figures\AOC27039\_Figure6\_20230623.mxd



Figure

6

Designated Heritage Assets overlain on a screened ZTV

Legend

Site Boundary

World Heritage Site

Scheduled Monument

Registered Battlefield

Grade I Listed Building

Grade II\* Listed Building

Grade II Listed Building

Conservation Area

Locally Listed Building

2km Study Area

World Heritage Site Extent

Scheduled Monument Extent

Registered Battlefield Extent

Conservation Area Extent

Site Marker

3km Study Area

Hadrian's Wall Path

Zone of theoretical visibility

Area of visibility

FOR

Axis

Camelia House

76 Water Lane

Wilmslow

Cheshire

SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:

GM/SO

DWG no:

01/27039/HIA/06/01

AOC Project No.:

27039

AOC

Archaeology

Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:20,000 @ A3

SCALE

0

1Km





Extract from a map  
by Blaeu, 1662

**Legend**  
□ Approximate Site Location

FOR Axis  
  
Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:	GM/SO
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/07/01
AOC Project No.:	27039



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023



SYSTEM	
SCALE	NOT TO SCALE
SCALE	



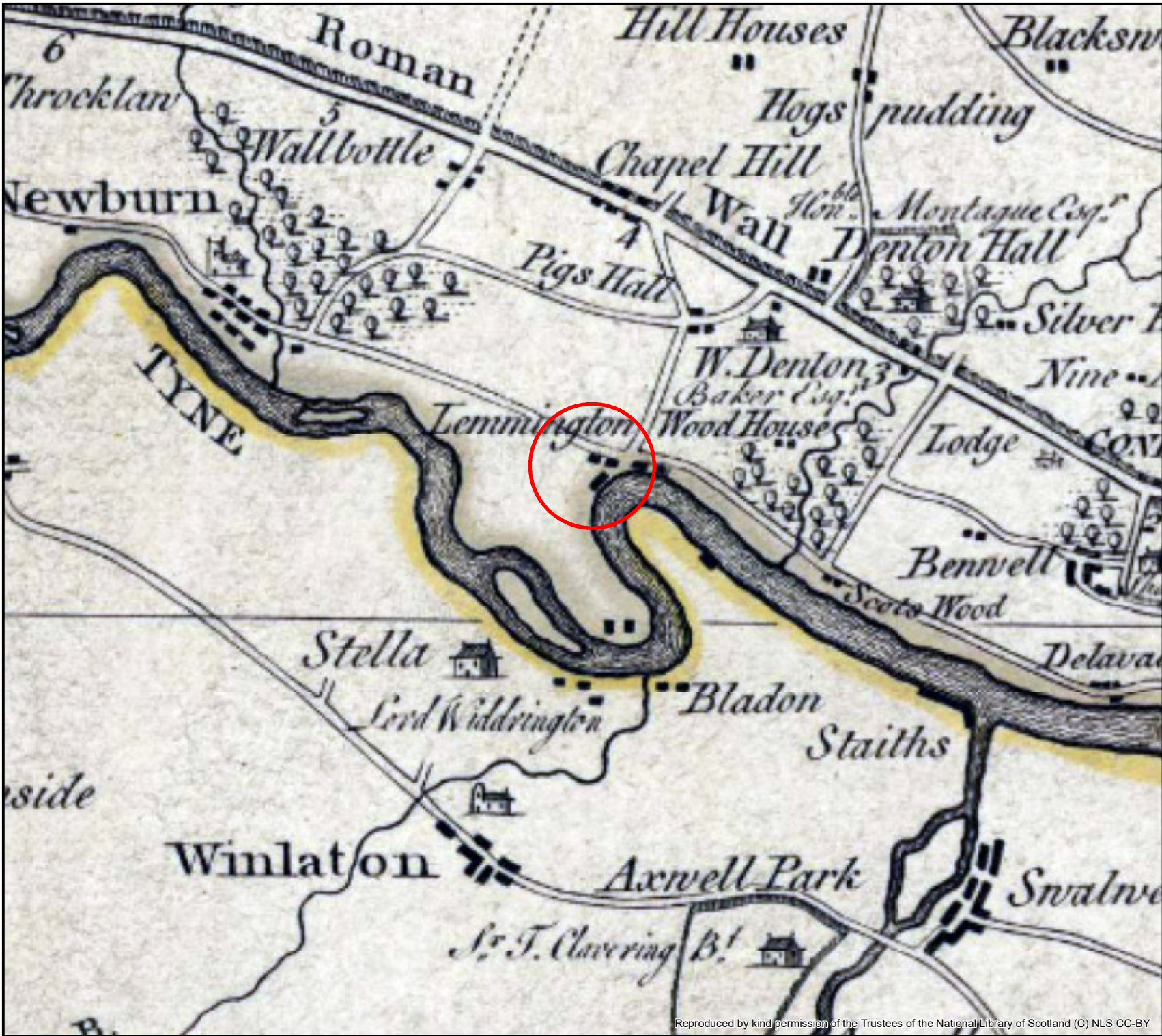


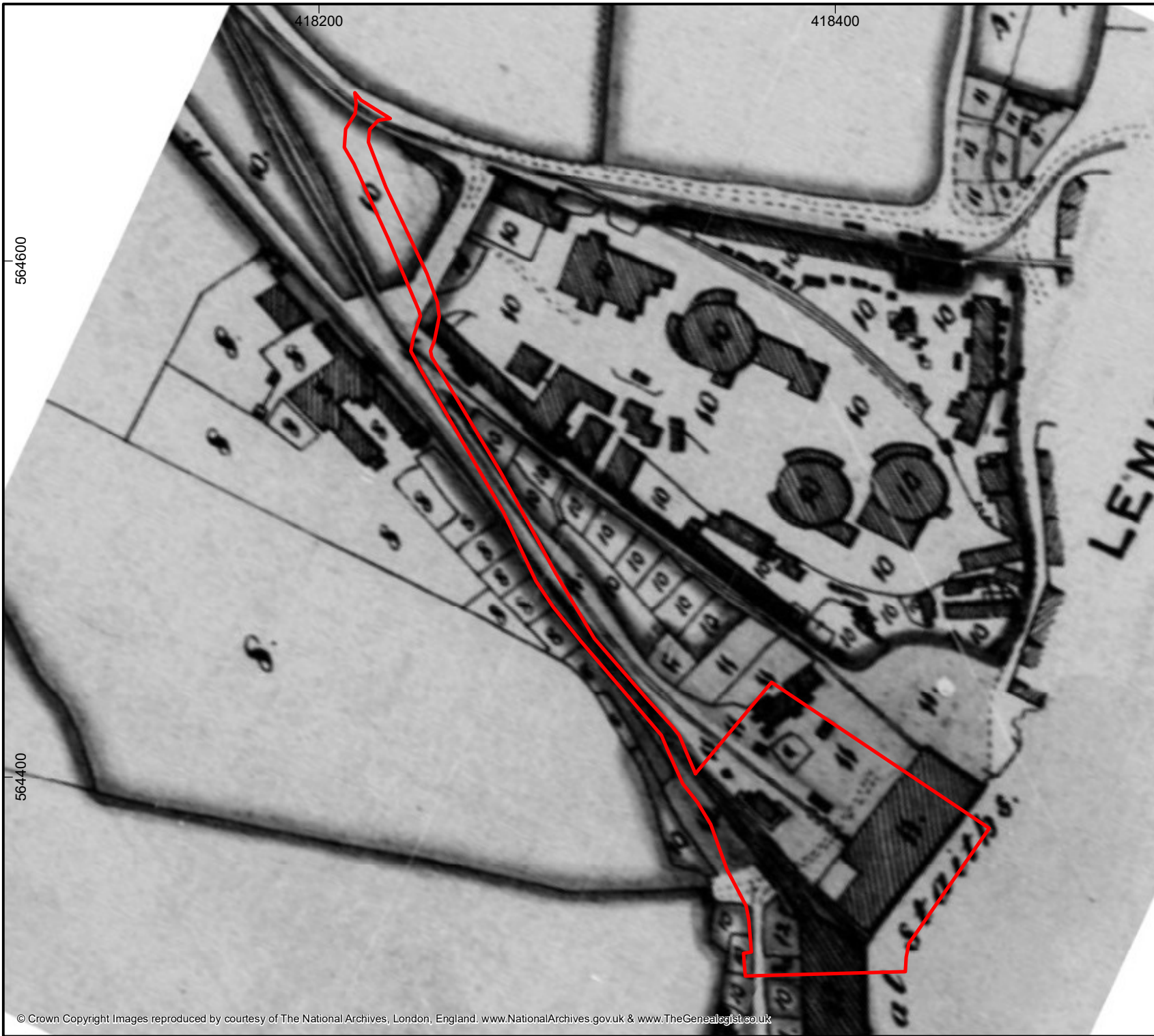


Figure		8
Extract from a map by Armstrong et al, 1769		
<b>Legend</b> [Red Circle] Approximate Site Location		
FOR Axis Camelia House 76 Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5BB		
Drawn/checked:	GM/SO	
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/08/01	
AOC Project No.:	27039	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
		
SYSTEM		
SCALE	NOT TO SCALE	
SCALE		





Figure

9

Extract from a plan of the  
Township of Newburn Hall  
in the Parish of Newburn, 1849

**Legend**

□ Site Boundary

FOR Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:	GM/SO
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/09/01
AOC Project No.:	27039

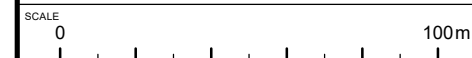


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A4



564600

564400



Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1864

Legend  
[Red outline] Site Boundary

FOR Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:	GM/SO
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/10/01
AOC Project No.:	27039



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

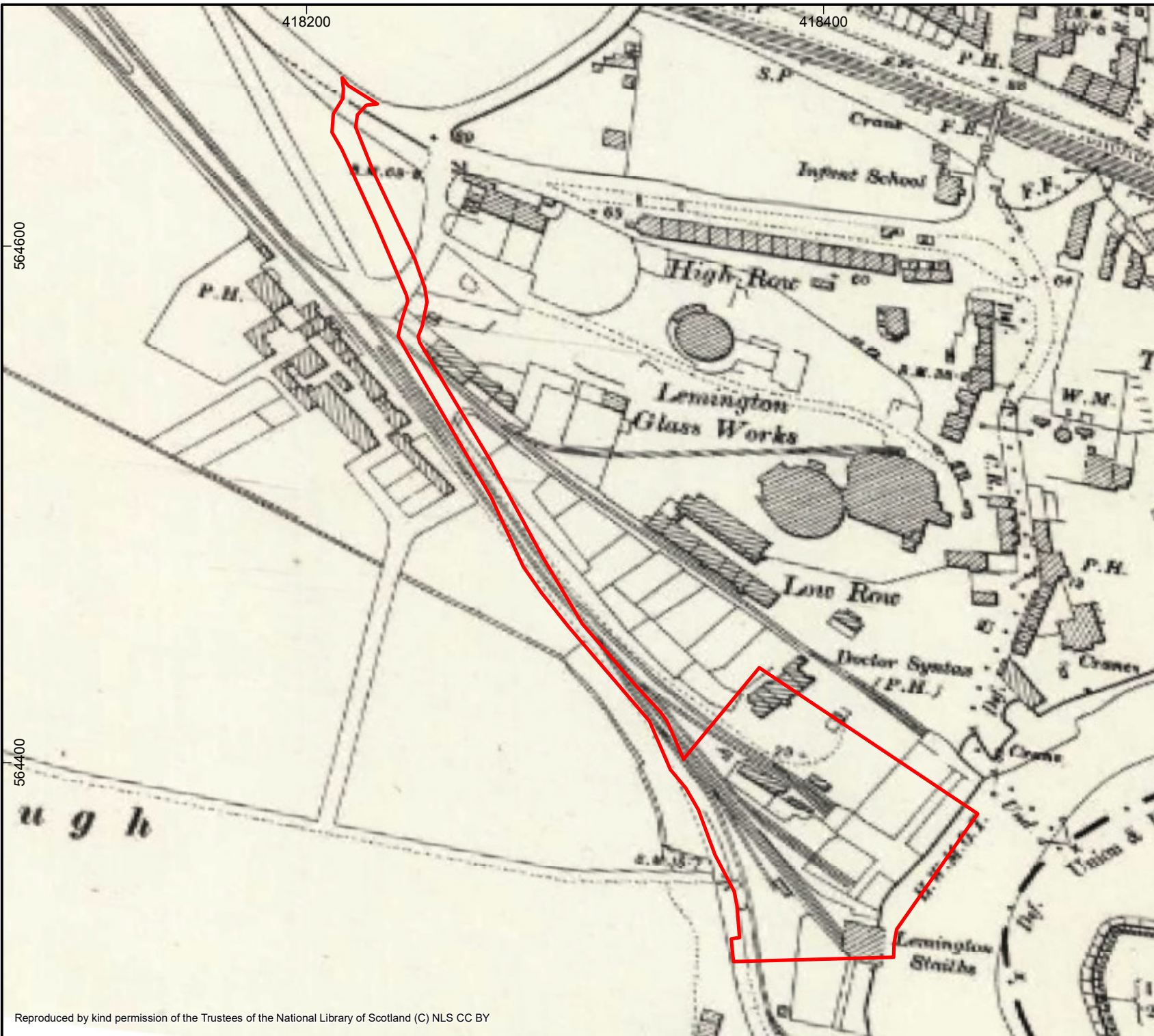


SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A4







Figure

11

Extract from an Ordnance  
Survey Map, 1898

**Legend**

□ Site Boundary

FOR Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:	GM/SO
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/11/01
AOC Project No.:	27039



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A4







Figure

12

Extract from an Ordnance  
Survey Map, 1920

**Legend**

 Site Boundary

FOR Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked: GM/SO

DWG no: 01/27039/HIA/12/01

AOC Project No.: 27039

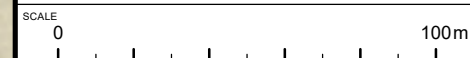


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

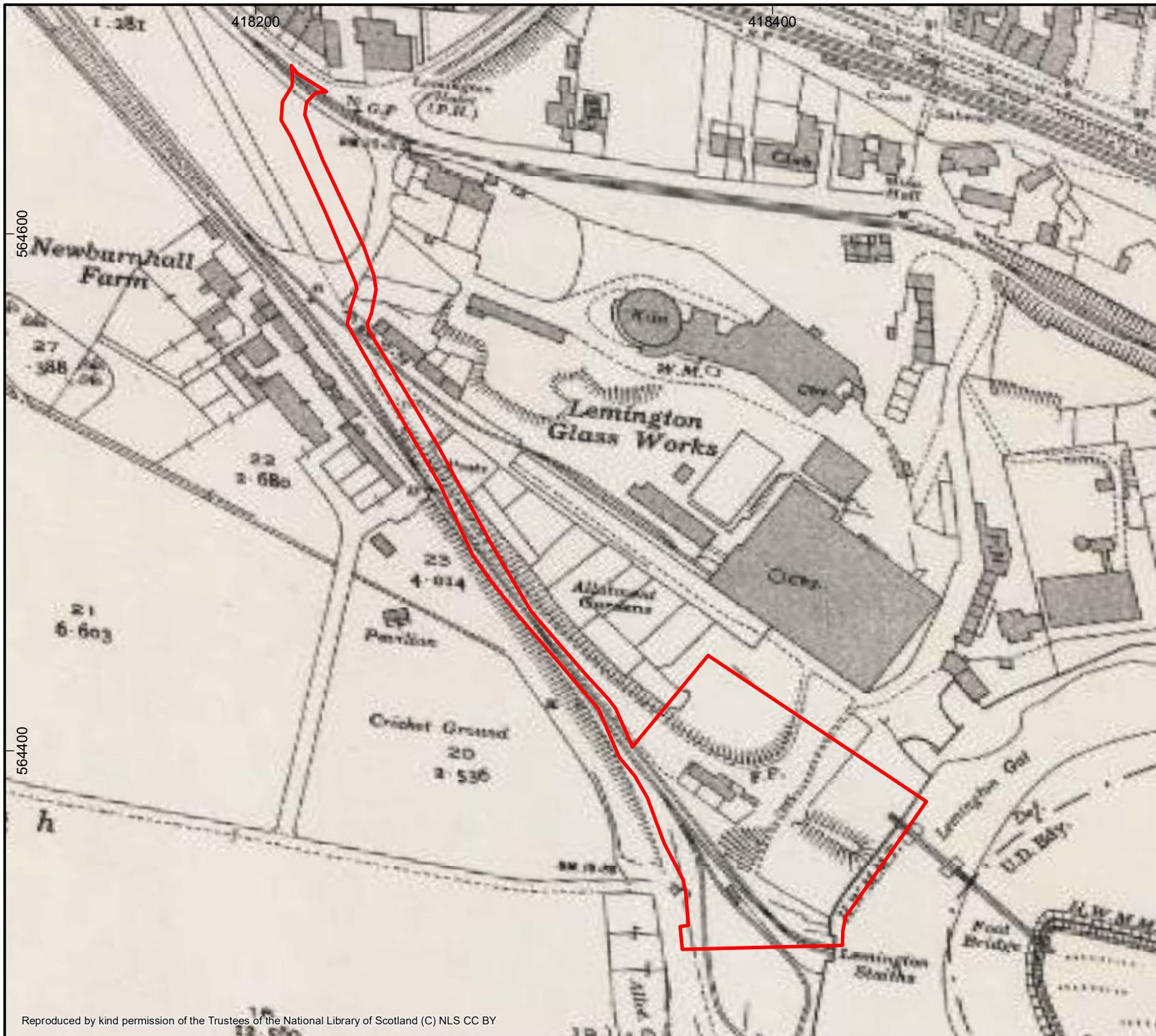


SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A4







Figure

13

Extract from an Ordnance  
Survey Map, 1939

**Legend**

 Site Boundary

FOR Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:	GM/SO
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/13/01
AOC Project No.:	27039

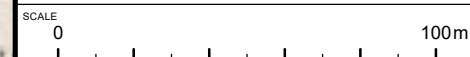


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

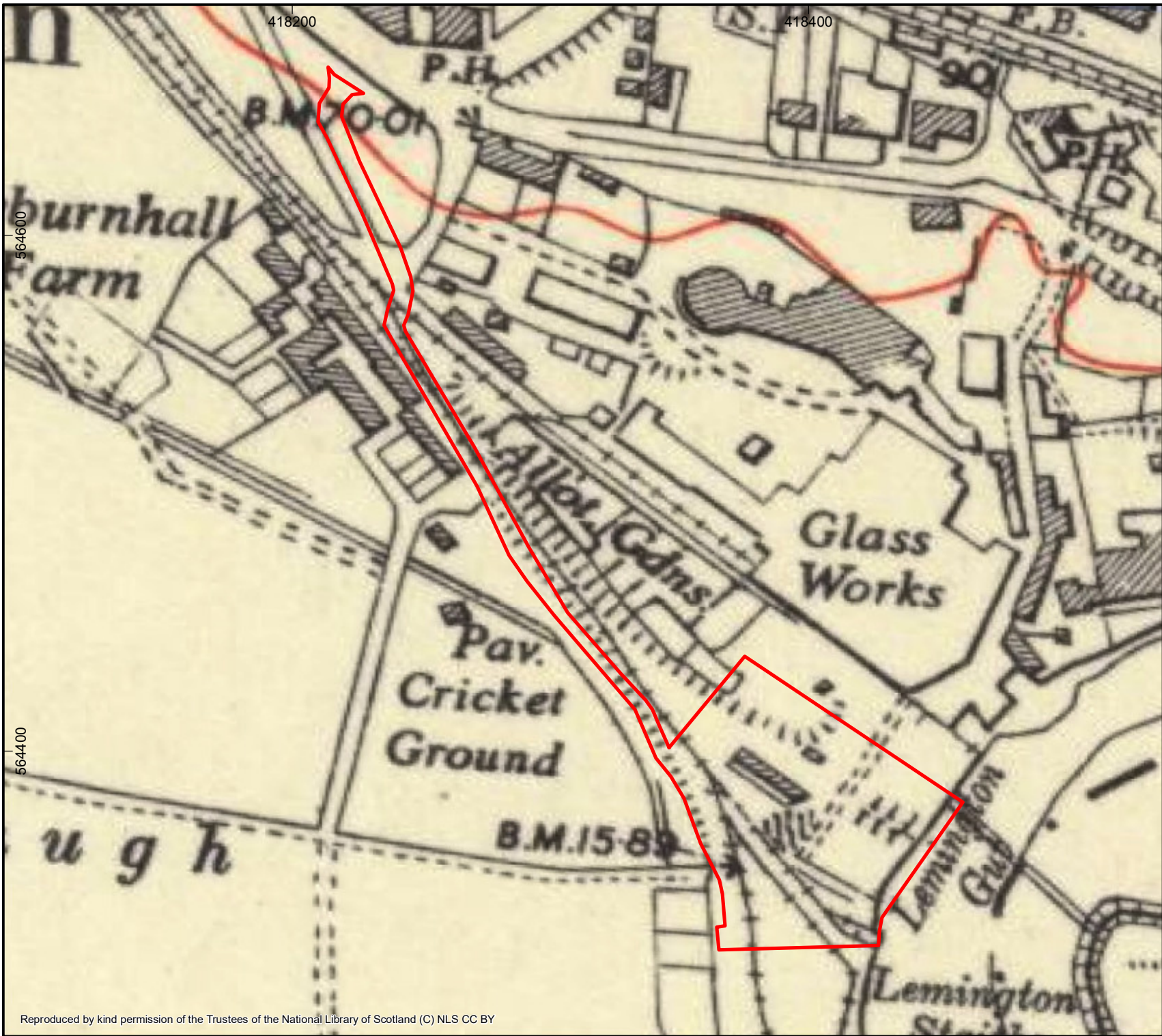


SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A4







Extract from an Ordnance Survey Map, 1952

Legend

Site Boundary

FOR Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked:	GM/SO
DWG no:	01/27039/HIA/14/01
AOC Project No.:	27039



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

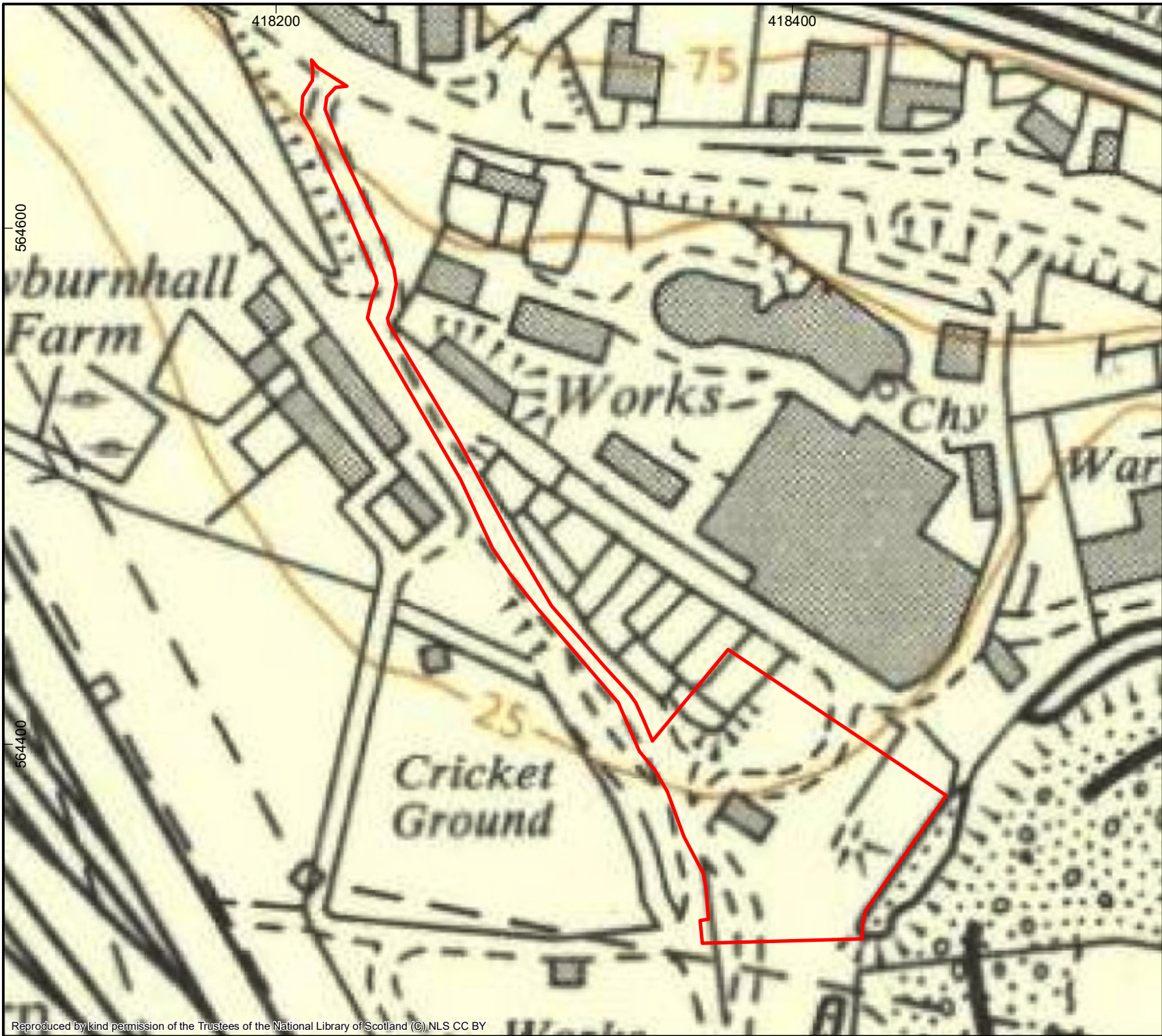


SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A4







Figure

15

Extract from an Ordnance  
Survey Map, 1967

**Legend**

 Site Boundary

FOR Axis

Camelia House  
76 Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5BB

Drawn/checked: GM/SO

DWG no: 01/27039/HIA/15/01

AOC Project No.: 27039

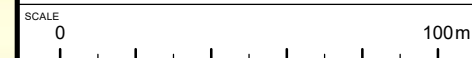


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A4



## Plates





Plate 1: Vehicle repair yard to the northwest of the Site (along the access route), from the northwest



Plate 2: Timber storage yard to the northwest of the Site (along the access route), viewed from the south



Plate 3: Northern boundary of the Site, viewed from the southeast



Plate 4: Lemington Gut (Asset 150), the southeastern boundary of the Site, viewed from the north





Plate 5: Remnants of quayside and wooden structure within Lemington Gut (Asset 98), viewed from the west



Plate 6: Southern boundary of the Site, viewed from the north





Plate 7: Entrance to vehicle repair yard, viewed from the north



Plate 8: Mechanical excavator and aggregate pile within the Site, viewed from the north





Plate 9: View towards the Grade II\* Listed Lemington Cone (Asset 11), from the south



Plate 10: View towards the Grade II Listed Iron Works Manager's House (Asset 41), from the southwest



Plate 11: View towards the Grade II Listed Churches of the Holy Saviour (Asset 32) and St George (Asset 33), from the west



Plate 12: Distant view towards the Grade II Listed Benwell Waterworks Chimney (Asset 240), from the west





Plate 13: View towards Stella Hall Landscape Park (Asset 50) from the Site, from the north



Plate 14: View towards Blaydon from the Site, from the northwest





Plate 15: View towards the Site from the Church of St. Michael and All Angels (Asset 8), from the northwest



Plate 16: View towards the Site from Summerhouse (Asset 27), from the southwest



Plate 17: View towards the Site from near Blaydon West Infant School (Asset 28) from the south



Plate 18: View towards the Site from near the Black Bull Public House (Asset 51), from the south





Plate 19: View towards Lemington Glass Cone (Asset 11) from the northwest



Plate 20: View towards the Site from near the Black Bull Public House (Asset 51), from the south



Plate 21: View towards the Site from the A6085, from the north



Plate 22: View towards the Site from near the Church of St George (Asset 33), from the east





Plate 23: View towards the Site from near the Church of Holy Saviour (Asset 32), from the east



Plate 24: View towards the Site, along the proposed access route, from the A6085, from the north



## Appendix 1: Asset Gazetteer

Gazetteer Table 1: Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Study Area

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
1	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)	Hadrian's Wall	1000098		World Heritage Site	417685	566056	<p>Summary</p> <p>The 118-km-long Hadrian's Wall was built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian c. AD 122 at the then northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia. It is a striking example of the organization of a military zone and illustrates the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome. Together with the German Limes and the Antonine Wall, Hadrian's Wall form part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Hadrian's Wall is part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire transnational cultural World Heritage Site. In March 2011 the other elements comprise the German Limes (inscribed 2005) and the Antonine Wall (inscribed 2008). Its coordinates are NGR SW: 298058, 495707, NE: 436625,575177 and it measures 1692.3 hectares. The boundaries and buffer zone were agreed in 1997.</p> <p>There is a World Heritage Site Management Plan for the World Heritage Site (2009) and coordination of the implementation of the objectives and action plan is undertaken by Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd. A Management Plan Committee, made up of key stakeholders, oversees World Heritage activities.</p> <p>Date of inscription of Hadrian's Wall: 1987</p> <p>Date of inscription of Frontiers of the Roman Empire (German Limes) and amalgamation of Hadrian's Wall and German Limes into Frontiers of the Roman Empire: 2005</p> <p>Date of inscription of Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall): 2008</p> <p>Criteria</p> <p>This entry is compiled from information provided by UNESCO who hold the official record for all World Heritage Sites at their Paris Head Quarters. This entry is provided for information only and those requiring further assistance should contact the World Heritage Centre at UNESCO.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): Hadrian's Wall exerted great influence on the spatial organization of the British limes over approximately 300 years. This frontier zone is still a part of the landscape from Tyne to Solway.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): This military zone bears exceptional testimony to Roman colonization by the large number of human settlements associated with the defenses: the vicus of Vindolanda (Chesterholm) is an excellent example of a garrison settlement which contributes to an understanding of how, in times of peace, away from the entrenched</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>camp, soldiers and their families lived.</p> <p>Criterion (iv): Hadrian's Wall is an outstanding example of a fortified limes. No other ensemble from the Roman Empire illustrates as ambitious and coherent a system of defensive constructions perfected by engineers over the course of several generations. Whether with respect to military architectural construction techniques, strategy design in the Imperial period or a policy for ground use and the organization of space in a frontier zone, this cultural property is an exceptional reference whose universal value leaves no doubt.</p> <p>Description from: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000098">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000098</a> (accessed on 30.11.2022)</p> <p>Co-ordinates indicative only</p>
2	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 7, Scotswood section from Denton Road to Denton Dene	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003502		Scheduled Monument	420197	565398	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003502">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003502</a> (accessed on 30.11.2022)</p>
3	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 7, Denton section of Hadrian's Wall, Denton Turret and Hadrian's Wall at West Denton	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003503		Scheduled Monument	419526	565695	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003503">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003503</a> (accessed on 30.11.2022)</p>
4	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 7, Scotswood section of vallum 75m long at Denton Dene	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003504		Scheduled Monument	420077	565295	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.</p>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003504">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003504</a> (accessed on 30.11.2022)
5	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 8 from Denton to Blucher	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003789		Scheduled Monument	418176	566034	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003789">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003789</a> (accessed on 30.11.2022)</p>
6	Hadrian's Wall and vallum in wall mile 9, Blucher to Dene House	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003790		Scheduled Monument	417196	566508	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available.</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003790">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003790</a> (accessed on 30.11.2022)</p> <p>Heritage at Risk Assessment Information</p> <p>Assessment Type: Archaeology</p> <p>Condition: Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems</p> <p>Principal Vulnerability: Arable ploughing</p> <p>Trend: Declining</p> <p>Ownership: Private, multiple owners</p> <p>Designation: Scheduled Monument, WHS</p> <p><a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/31710">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/31710</a></p>
7	Battle of Newburn Ford 1640	Battlefield	1000025	1297	Registered Battlefield	416383	563953	<p>BATTLE OF NEWBURN FORD 1640</p> <p>King Charles I's attempt to impose a new prayer book on the Scots led to military conflict in the summer of 1640. To avoid assaulting the strong defences on the north side of Newcastle, a Scottish army of up to 20,000 men under the command of Alexander Leslie decided to cross the Tyne and attack from the weaker southern side. Lord Conway opposed the crossing from the south bank of the Tyne, constructing</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>fortification to defend both of the fords.</p> <p>The English were driven from one fortification by the weight of the Scot's artillery bombardment. The Scottish cavalry crossed the ford but were countered by English cavalry. The Scots forced the English to retreat to higher ground where they made a last stand but were beaten off by the Scots' advance, who afterwards occupied Newcastle.</p> <p>The Battle of Newburn Ford was the only battle of the Second Bishops' War. Politically it was of the greatest importance. The cost to King Charles of raising the army and the need to buy off the Scots after their occupation of Newcastle forced the King to install the Long Parliament which sat through the Civil Wars until the Restoration.</p> <p>The landscape of 1640 was profoundly different from that of today. The river had been straightened and the floodplain largely developed. Even so, the topography allows an understanding of the course of events during the battle, which took place over pastureland with woods on the steep river cliffs.</p> <p>AMENITY FEATURES The area of the battlefield is heavily industrialised, yet areas of historical and natural heritage interest are numerous. Standing at either end of Newburn Bridge provides a good view of the land over which the battle took place and interpretation would be desirable.</p> <p>OTHER DESIGNATIONS The area around Newburn village benefits from a variety of nature conservation designations. Most of the area south of the Tyne is Green Belt, some also being Quality Landscape within Green Belt. The area around Ryton Willows is a site of Special Scientific Interest and is proposed as a Local Nature Reserve. The north-west part of the battlefield falls within the Tyne riverside Country Park.</p> <p>Part of the battlefield at Ryton and the area between Stella Lane and Hexham Old Road are in Conservation Areas. The area around Ryton Grange is an Area of Potential Archaeological Importance.</p> <p>KEY SOURCES Gardiner, S R, 1899, History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Civil War 1603 - 1642 Terry, C S, 1899, The Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie, First Earl of Leven</p> <p>This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment to the Selected Sources on 10/04/2019</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/100025">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/100025</a> (accessed on 30.11.2022)</p> <p>Heritage at Risk Assessment</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>Assessment Type: Battlefield</p> <p>Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems</p> <p>Vulnerability: High</p> <p>Trend: Stable</p> <p>Priority: B - Action/strategy agreed but not yet implemented (where trend is declining or unknown)</p> <p>Previous Priority: B</p> <p>Ownership: Private, multiple owners</p> <p>Designation: Registered Battlefield, 6 LBs, 2 Cas</p> <p><a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/24542">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/24542</a></p>
8	Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Church (Medieval)	1186036		Grade I Listed Building	416679	565368	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN CHURCH BANK (north side) Newburn 7/26 (inset) Church of St. Michael and 21 October 1949 All Angels.</p> <p>G.V. I Parish church. CII tower, Norman nave and chancel with later porch and windows. C19 clerestory. Cruciform with aisles clasping west tower; south porch. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings; plinth to chancel, chamfered plinth to south transept and porch; graduated Lakeland slate roof with flat stone gable copings. Gabled porch contains panelled double door in moulded 2-centred arch under niche with statue. 3-stage tower has blocked round-headed west door with inserted small round-headed window; similar window above; second stage has slit opening; belfry openings round-headed containing 2 round-arched lights and central shaft. Clasping buttresses; pyramidal roof and weathervane. Renewed lancet windows, paired in 6-bay aisles, and stepped 3-light east window. Round clerestory windows. Diagonal buttresses to transepts and set-back buttresses to chancel. Interior: Plaster with ashlar dressings above boarded dado. Round piers with waterleaf square capitals support plain arches of north arcade; south arcade has octagonal piers, moulded capitals and double-chamfered pointed arches. C19 arches to tower aisles and to transept; double-chamfered chancel arch. Arch-braced collar and king post roof to nave; crown-post to chancel. North transept refitting in 1941 as war memorial. Chancel has tomb recess on north side. Wall monument to Thomas Longbridge of Walbottle, died 1725, on south side; classical style with bust in broken pediment. Glass in north aisle by Ballantine and Gardiner, Edinburgh, 1904; in south aisle commemorating the Hedley family and their help in establishing the bishopric of Newcastle in 1882. Source: M. Hope Dodds History of Northumberland 1930, pp 118-28.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1667865368</p>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								This List entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Register. This source was not used in the compilation of this List entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 16 August 2017.
9	Bishop's House	House (Post-medieval)	1338212		Grade I Listed Building	419867	565670	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE WEST ROAD (north side) 7/559 No. 800 (Bishop's House) (Formerly listed as East 14.6.54 Denton Hall)</p> <p>I House; R.C. Bishop's residence and offices since 1942. Dated 1622 for Anthony and Dorothy Errington on door lintel inscribed 16 AED22. Rubble sandstone with large irregular quoins and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof; porch roof pantiled with stone slates at eaves; flat stone gable copings; coursed squared sandstone upper courses to rubble chimneys. U-plan. 3 storeys and attics, 4 bays, outer bays gabled. Porch at right of 3rd bay; Renewed round-arched door in raised panel with key and impost blocks and cornice; shaped gable, with 5 ball finials; date 1622 inscribed in gable peak. Double-chamfered stone-mullioned 4-light windows under continuous hood moulds, with relieving arches on ground floor; and 2-light windows in gable peaks. Single light at left of second bay on first floor; C19 bay window inserted on ground floor left. One external chimney stack at left return, one at rear and 2 on right return; 2 ridge stacks; double-span roof over left rear wing. Interior shows closed-well stairs; narrower stair in right wing; inserted chapel and large circa 1900 chimney piece in main ground floor-room: stepped ogee chamfer-stops on flat Tudor-arched door surrounds to stair and to servants wing from top floor, possibly long gallery. Carved stone chimney piece in principal first floor room; C18 doors, 5-panelled in principal rooms, 2-panelled elsewhere and boarded in servants wing; C18 chimney pieces in bedrooms; Panelled window shutters above boarding to lower section. Egg-and-dart dentilled and guilloche mouldings to first floor ceilings. Roof of collared coupled rafters with overlapping purlins. Historical note: in 1758 the house was inherited by Edward Montague, whose wife Elizabeth, the famous letter-writer, visited it annually. Source M. Hope Dodds History of Northumberland vol. XIII 1930 pp. 185-200; W.W. Tomlinson Denton Hall and its Associations 1893.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1987065677</p>
10	Roman Turret opposite No. 800, Bishops House (Denton Hall) with section of Hadrian's Wall	Turret and Wall (Roman)	1355307		Grade I Listed Building	419857	565549	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE WEST ROAD (south side) 7/563 17.12.71 Roman Turret opposite No. 800, Bishops House (Denton Hall) with section of Hadrian's Wall</p> <p>I Wall turret 7b. Circa 122 A.D, Sandstone. Square turret built into the Roman Wall; doorway on south. Up to 6 courses high. Internal platform in south-east corner. Wall attached is of 'broad wall' type. Source: E.B. Birley 'Excavations on Hadrian's Wall West of Newcastle upon Tyne in 1929' in Archaeologia Aeliana S VII, 145-152 and illustration. A scheduled ancient monument.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1987065676</p>
11	Lemington Cone	Glassworks, now factory	1299389	9079	Grade II* Listed	418361	564572	NZ 16 SE NEWBURN A6085 (south side, off) Lemington 10/24 Lemington Cone 4 June 1976

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
		(Post-medieval)			Building			<p>G.V. II* Glassworks, now factory. Circa 1787 for the Northumberland Glass Company. English bond brick; renewed uppermost courses. Tall cone with 5 large segmental arches visible on west and south sides, 2 smaller on north, bricked up and with inserted door in north-west. Source: E. Mackenzie View of the County of Northumberland vol. II, Newcastle 1825, p. 382. Historical note: the only surviving glasshouse on the Tyne, famous since the early C17 for the manufacture of glass.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1836164572</p>
12	Thorntree Farmhouse	Farmhouse (Post-medieval)	1024726		Grade II Listed Building	420220	565390	<p>NZ 26 NW NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE WEST ROAD (south side) 8/564 Thorntree Farmhouse</p> <p>GV II Farmhouse. Circa 1790. Coursed sandstone rubble with large quoins; Welsh slate roof with rendered chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays and low one- storey pont extension at right. Central boarded door in irregular alternate-block jambs has renewed thin painted lintel; similar lintels to flanking windows, all 3 having been inserted to gain height; painted tooled stone lintels to 3 first floor windows; projecting painted stone sills to all windows; Banded end chimneys. Built on line of Hadrian's Wall, of which a fragment is exposed a short distance to the west. Historical note: it is from a thorn tree which grew on this fragment that the name derives. Empty and boarded up at time of survey.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ2050065100</p>
13	Former Whickham View Schools	Schools, now Community Centre (Modern)	1024807		Grade II Listed Building	420104	564715	<p>NZ 26 SW NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE MUSCOTT GROVE 11/397 Former Whickham View Schools</p> <p>G.V. II Schools. Now Community Centre. 1936-8; F. W. Harvey, Building Surveyor to City of Newcastle Education Committee. Mostly Flemish garden wall bond brick with concrete dressings; metal windows; felt-covered tower roof. X-plan. Art Deco style. Central octagonal tower, supported on concrete piers with inlaid granite bands, over vehicle and flanking pedestrian archways with triple soldier-course lintels. Curved balcony to tall window with stepped head. Ornamental glazing bars to and to lantern windows above; banded lower section to low, hipped roof. 2 stepped outer bays each side contain tall stair window and higher round stair window at end. Classroom wings of one storey, 12 windows break forward; diagonal cloakrooms at front link to gymnasium blocks set back. Swimming-pool wing further forward at right. Most doors original with geometric glazing bars to overlights. Windows all original. Flat roofs. Interior shows mostly original glazing to doors; horizontal oak panelling in entrance halls; twin concrete spiral stairs to tower with compass panel on ceiling.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ2010464715</p>
14	Piers and gates east of former Whickham View Schools	Piers and gates (Modern)	1024808		Grade II Listed Building	420186	564746	<p>NZ 26 SW NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE MUSCOTT GROVE 11/398 Piers and gates east of former Whickham View Schools.</p> <p>G.V. II Piers and gates. Vehicle and pedestrian entrances. Concrete with metal bands;</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								wrought iron gates. 8 round piers with low rounded coping and bands form central vehicle entrance; flanking pedestrian entrances and vehicle entrances breaking forward at either side. Geometric-patterned gates and railings. Round piers show exposed aggregate and have one metal band near base and 2 near top.  Listing NGR: NZ2018664746
15	Presbytery attached to Church of St. George	Presbytery (Post-medieval)	1024943	8889	Grade II Listed Building	418920	564434	NZ 16 SE NEWBURN SCOTSWOOD ROAD (north side) 10/44 Presbytery attached to Church of St. George.  G.V. II R.C. presbytery. Circa 1869 by A.M. Dunn. Flemish bond white brick with polychrome brick and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Wood porch in second bay has ornamental panels and door in right return; dentilled cornice with pediment over central projection. Sash windows with late C19 glazing bars, 3 in canted first bay, have shouldered stone lintels. Lombard frieze, raised over canted bay with upper hip. Hipped roof with irregularly-bonded polychrome brick chimneys.  Listing NGR: NZ1892064434
16	The Boathouse Public House	Public house (Post-medieval)	1024945		Grade II Listed Building	416472	565260	NZ 16 NE NEWBURN WATER ROW 7/47 The Boathouse Public House  G.V. II Public house. Circa 1830. Coursed squared sandstone with pecked ashlar dressings and quoins; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings, and ashlar plinths to ashlar left and yellow brick right end chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Central joined boarded door: in stop-chamfered alternate-block surround; chamfered surrounds also to paired ground-floor sashes and to first-floor sash windows, the right boarded up, one with glazing bars. Ground floor string. Roof has triangular-section gable coping resting on moulded kneelers. Left chimney corniced. Right quoins incised with flood level marks 1856, 1830, 1815 and 1771. Tyne and Wear County Council plaque at left commemorates association of George Stephenson with Water Row pit, where from 1798 to 1801 he was in charge of Robert Hawthorn's new pumping engine and his father, Robert, was fireman. Historical note: The 1771 flood reached unprecedented heights and destroyed Newcastle bridge.  Listing NGR: NZ1647265260
17	Hedley tombs about one metre south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Headstones in walled enclosure (Post-medieval)	1024974		Grade II Listed Building	416685	565357	NZ 16 ME NEWBURN CHURCH BANK (north side) Newburn 7/27 (inset) Hedley tombs about one metre south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels.  G.V. II 3 headstones in walled enclosure. Members of the Hedley family died 1813-1888. Pink granite headstone on sandstone base flanked by sandstone headstones and enclosed by dwarf sandstone wall. Shaped tops to sandstone headstones on chamfered bases, that at left inscribed to commemorate Thomas of Newburn died 1813 and his wife Mary died 1820, that at right William died 1843 and Frances his wife died 1836 and their family; central pedimented slab commemorate Thomas, barrister, of Newcastle, second son of William and Frances died 1877 and his brothers, George and William of Burnhopeside Hall, Durham. Historical note: William Hedley died 1843 was a pioneer in



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>the development of railway locomotive engines; he demonstrated that smooth wheels could adhere to iron rails and built "Puffing Billy" in 1813 for use on the Wylam waggonway. Source: Gard and Hartley Railways in the Making University of Newcastle Archive Teaching Unit No. 3, Newcastle 1969.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1668565357</p>
18	The Duke of Northumberland's House	House (Post-medieval)	1024977		Grade II Listed Building	416908	565282	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN HIGH STREET (north side) Newburn. 7/35 The Duke of Northumberland's 4 June 1976 House.</p> <p>G.V. II House. Dated 1822 on panel over door, for the Duke of Northumberland during the bailiffship of Hugh Taylor. Coursed squared sandstone with pecked quoins; first bay set back, raised to 2 storeys in brick on stone ground floor; pantiled roof with flat stone gable copings to main house; Welsh slate to wing, quoined rubble chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays and set-back left wing of two storeys, one bay. Moulded surround to 3 over 3 panelled door: under inscription; raised crescent (Northumberland family emblem) above. Pecked stone lintels and flat stone sills to sash windows with glazing bars. 2 foot scrapers, one cast iron and one wrought iron, flank door.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1690865282</p>
19	Newburn House	House (Post-medieval)	1024978		Grade II Listed Building	416781	565255	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN HIGH STREET (south side) 7/36 Newburn House.</p> <p>G.V. II House, now house and surgery. Mid-late C18. Sandstone rubble with quoins; rear to street incised render; Welsh slate roof with flat stone gable copings. L-plan. 2 storeys; 3 irregular bays with lower one-bay wings, the left breaking forward. Pedimented Tuscan porch, at left of main house, with panelled, half-glazed door and side lights. French window at right under flat stone lintel; similar lintels and projecting stone sills to 3 windows above, one on each floor in gabled left wing, and one in right wing. Roof has curved kneelers to main section; ashlar-corniced end brick chimneys to this and to wings, and side chimney to wing breaking forward.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1678165255</p>
20	War Memorial, Newburn Road	War Memorial (Modern)	1024979		Grade II Listed Building	416576	565393	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN NEWBURN ROAD (north side) Newburn 7/38 War Memorial</p> <p>G.V. II War Memorial. Circa 1919. Rock-faced painted stone plinth on sandstone steps; bronze plaques; painted stone statue. 2 square steps to tapered plinth; soldier trailing rifle, mortar and reel of cable behind left leg; wreaths on 2 plaques, bearing names of dead of Newburn and District in World War 1, on south and west; plaques removed from north and east. Plaque on steps THEIR NAMES SHALL LIVE FOREVER.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1657665393</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 8 February 2017.</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
21	Walbottle Hall, nos 4 & 5 Walbottle Hall Gardens, and outbuildings	House, gardens and outbuildings (Post-medieval)	1024980		Grade II Listed Building	417303	566198	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN QUEEN'S ROAD (east end) Walbottle 7/40 Walbottle Hall, nos 4 &amp; 5 Walbottle Hall Gardens, and outbuildings.</p> <p>II C18 House, now nos 4 and 5 Walbottle Hall Gardens, and C19 left addition, now Walbottle Hall. C18 part: local pinkish brick in English garden wall bond, now mostly pebble-dashed; C19 part: snecked, tooled sandstone with ashlar quoins and dressings; C18 part: 2 storeys, 6 bays; with rear wing forming L-shape; late C19 door with painted glazed panels and overlight; doorcase demolished. Late C19 sash windows in box frames with tooled stone lintels and projecting stone sills. 3 yellow brick compound chimneys behind ridge. C19 part in baronial style: 3-storey battlemented tower with first-floor drip string and eaves corbel table with animal angle gargoyles. 6-light mullioned-and-transomed ground floor windows under hood moulds. 2-storey left bay has gabled porch with bargeboards up 6 steps, and similar 2-light windows. In canted angle an extruded corbelled oriel with conical roof: gabled left roof coping; central conjoined octagonal ridge stacks. Right return, rendered, irregular with 2-storey canted bay; 6-panelled door and 2 original windows; other windows altered. Most windows retain original interior shutters. One-storey outbuildings linked to rear wing have plain openings.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1730366198</p>
22	Parish Hall of Church of Holy Saviour	Parish school, now hall (Post-medieval)	1024981	8915	Grade II Listed Building	418847	564498	<p>NZ 16 SE NEWBURN SCOTSWOOD ROAD (north side) 10/42 Parish Hall of Church of Holy Saviour. 12/12/86</p> <p>G.V. II Parish school, now hall. 1838; possibly by Benjamin Green. Coursed squared sand- stone with ashlar dressings, plinth and quoins; Welsh slate roof with overlapping stone gable copings on moulded kneelers. One high storey, 3 bays by one. Renewed central door recessed in elliptical-headed double-chamfered surround under float- ing cornice in low-pitched gabled porch with sundial finial. Floating cornices also to flanking 3-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows. Slit windows in return gable peaks. Ashlar left end chimney, low and coped. Rear brick extension not of interest.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1884764498</p>
23	High Hedgefield House	House (Post-medieval)	1025163		Grade II Listed Building	416450	564246	<p>NZ 16 SE RYTON STELLA ROAD (north side) 4/98 High Hedgefield House</p> <p>G.V. II House, Early to mid C18; C19 alterations. Incised render with plinth and sandstone quoins; Welsh slate roof. Two storeys, 3 windows. East elevation: architrave and bracketed cornice to central 6-panelled door under oblong fanlight. Flanking C19 canted bay windows; sill band to first floor sashes; giant corner pilasters carry eaves band and cornice. West elevation has round-headed window with intersecting glazing bars reset in the C19 addition. Low coped, gabled parapets to roof, 2 ridge chimneys.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1645064246</p>
24	Church of St. Joseph and presbytery	Church and presbytery	1025177	8203	Grade II Listed	418449	563307	<p>NZ 16 SE BLAYDON SHIBDON ROAD (south side) 4/22 Church of St. Joseph and presbytery adjoining</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
	adjoining	(Modern)			Building			<p>G.V. II R.C. parish church and attached presbytery. 1905 by Shibdon and Walker of Newcastle. Rock-faced undercroft to church of snecked sandstone with ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with roll-moulded gable copings. Church: aisled nave; short transepts giving access to canted-apsed side chapels of chancel. Perpendicular style. 6-bay nave has north entrance in second bay from west: 4-centred-arched door in square surround with triangular parapet. 2 small cusped windows to each aisle bay; tall cusped clere-story windows recessed under elliptical-headed arches. Round west window above two 3-light windows. 2-bay chancel has tall cusped windows under eaves dentil table; tall gabled buttresses flank large round east window above central gabled buttress. Cross finials to roof. Interior: rear-arches to clerestory windows. High, pointed chancel arch. Wagon roof to crossing and chancel; plastered panelled nave ceiling. Gothic style altar and reredos. West organ loft. Presbytery of 3 storeys, 3 bays by one, with 2-storey rear wing. Door in one-storey porch rear; symmetrical street front has 2 windows on ground, 3 on first and 4 on second floors. All windows sashes with upper glazing bars.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1844963307</p>
25	Memorial to Thomas Ramsay about 42 metres south of mortuary chapels in Blaydon Cemetery	Memorial (Post-medieval)	1025178		Grade II Listed Building	418827	562999	<p>NZ 16 SE BLAYDON SHIBDON ROAD (south side) 4/24 Memorial to Thomas Ramsay about 42 metres south of mortuary chapels in Blaydon Cemetery.</p> <p>II Memorial to Thomas Ramsay, died 1873, by G. Burn, Newcastle. Erected by the miners of Durham to commemorate his long and self-sacrificing labours in the cause of human progress. Sandstone pedestal, with inscription on east face, bears statue of man in Victorian dress with a scroll under his left arm. 4 pillars with clasping bands support a tall gabled crocketed canopy.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1882762999</p>
26	No. 4 and wall adjoining to north	House and wall (Post-medieval)	1025179	1700	Grade II Listed Building	417922	563628	<p>NZ 16 SE BLAYDON STELLA ROAD (north side) 4/26 No. 4 and wall adjoining to north.</p> <p>G.V. II House. Late C17/early C18. Rendered rubble and brick, pantiled roof with stone gable coping. 2 storeys, 2 bays. South elevation to road: first bay of rubble has ground floor window boarded up and first floor sash with glazing bars, both with flat stone lintels and wide projecting stone sills. Brick second bay, blind at ground floor, has first floor band under sash window with glazing bars. Right return rendered. Left return has C20 boarded door. Roof has cavetto-moulded stone coping to shaped gable at left, brick header course to shaped gables between bays and at right; one corniced ashlar chimney left, 2 of brick at centre ridge and end right: High wall adjoining left return and running north contains boarded door in pointed-arched surround and small window; obelisk finial to shaped gable with cavetto moulded stone coping. Historical note: surviving rear wing of Stella House.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1792263628</p> <p>HER entry</p>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>"On 7th March 1703/4 Lord Widdrington granted a 99 year lease to Albert Silvertop of a house, lately built by him. This stood at the foot of Summerhill Bank. Although called Stella House, because it faced east and its many windows reflected the early sun, the keelmen called it ""The Rising Sun"". Stella House was the home of two generations of the Silvertop family, both Albert and George. George's son lived at Benwell and later Minsteracres, where he built a mansion. The front part of the house was demolished in the 1960s for road widening {1}. Stella House was a rambling house with projecting attic windows. It was built at the beginning of the 18th century, and it appeared to have had additions made to it later. The west wing is still occupied as a self contained residence. Many notable families have lived in this unpretentious house, firstly the Silvertop family. Thomas Edington wrote in 1813 ""on the east side of Stella, close adjoining the river, facing the rising sun, is the seat of the late George Silvertop, Esq; from its beautiful situation the keelman call it by the name of the ""Rising Sun"". A Mr Edward Emmerson, a local iron-founder, purchased Stella House from George Silvertop. He was followed by Joseph Cowen, eldest son of Sir Joseph, then Mr Thomas Young Hall, an engineer and Joseph Roberts. The last owner was Joseph Mordue of Blaydon. The main house was demolished in 1971 {2}. The rear wing survives and is listed. Listed building description: House. Late C17/early C18.Rendered rubble and brick, pantiled roof with stone gable coping. 2 storeys, 2 bays. South elevation to road: first bay of rubble has ground floor window boarded up and first floor sash with glazing bars, both with flat stone lintels and wide projecting stone sills. Brick second bay, blind at ground floor, has first floor band under sash window with glazing bars. Right return rendered. Left return has C20 boarded door. Roof has cavetto-moulded stone coping to shaped gable at left, brick header course to shaped gables between bays and at right; one corniced ashlar chimney left, 2 of brick at centre ridge and end right: High wall adjoining left return and running north contains boarded door in pointed-arched surround and small window; obelisk finial to shaped gable with cavetto moulded stone coping. Historical note: surviving rear wing of Stella House.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn 1974, Stella House; Department of National Heritage, List of Buildings of Special architectural or Historic Interest, 4/26</p> <p>N.G. Rippeth, 1990, Blaydon in old picture postcards</p>
27	Summerhouse, Summerhill	Summerhouse (Post-medieval)	1025180		Grade II Listed Building	417695	563513	<p>NZ 16 SE BLAYDON SUMMERHILL 4/29 Summerhouse. 18.9.75</p> <p>G.V. II Summerhouse. By 1750. For Sir Thomas Clavering. Flemish bond brick octagonal tower with sandstone dressing on square rubble base with ashlar coping. Square base broached to an octagonal top with cyma moulding. Door in north side under flat stone lintel. Blocked window openings, on north, south, east and west of the tower, have sills and bracketed cornices under round stone arches. Alternate bays contain round-headed</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								brick panels with sills and moulded impost blocks. Stilted roundheaded arches above openings. Cyma- moulded cornice. Dome seen in old engraving now missing. Interior shows fireplace on south-west panel. Historical note: the house to which this belonged was Stella Hall, now demolished. A 1755 inventory gives description of furniture in the "Mount" which appears to be this building. Empty and disused at time of survey.  Listing NGR: NZ1769563513
28	Blaydon West Infant School	School (Modern)	1025209		Grade II Listed Building	418364	563299	NZ 16 SE 4/10 BLAYDON BLAYDON BANK (west side) Blaydon West Infant School (Formerly listed as Axwell Park School) 24.3.49  G.V. II School. 1907-1909 by J. Morson. Snecked sandstone with ashlar dressings; diagonal tiles with later felt covering. Arts and Crafts Baroque style.  North front: two storeys, the lower being a blank high basement. Eight bays, symmetrical two high central bays have four linked, coped round gables above four large hall windows flanked by smaller windows; main windows have very tall triple keystones and cut voussoirs rising to copings. Bays two, three, six and seven have three grouped windows each, the central taller and similar to windows of central bays, in raised coped gables breaking the eaves; bays one and eight contain three small cloakroom windows. Ornamental rain water heads between windows of centre section and between bays one and two, and seven and eight. Long tapered buttress bay divisions die to the wall plane at floor level. Single storey south front has eaves interrupted by six gables, the two centre ones higher, with similar treatment; and small projecting canted-bay end windows. Pupils' entrances set back at sides. Chamfered coping to wall enclosing area to north.  Listing NGR: NZ1834463259
29	Blaydon West Junior School and walls, piers and railings to east	School, Wall, Railings and Piers (Modern)	1184770		Grade II Listed Building	418344	563259	NZ 16 SE 4/11 BLAYDON BANK BLAYDON BANK (west side) Blaydon West Junior School and walls, piers and railings to east.  GV II School. 1907-1909 by J. Morson. Snecked sandstone with ashlar dressings; roof diagonal tiles with later felt covering. Arts and Crafts Baroque style.  North front: two irregular three bay sections with set-back central link. Symmetrical. Each central bay of three storeys: entrance in projecting panel, group of three low windows above, large tripartite window on top floor; inner bays: two storeys; three grouped windows on each floor, the central wider, and taller on first floor where it rises into gable end; outer bays: three storeys and basement, small cloakroom windows below. Three-light round oriel above. Shaped cornices over central windows; other windows have lengthened keystones, some triple. On road front an entrance section of one storey projects in front of a set-back rear wing. Centre section late C20 insertion in front of central link.  Walls, piers and railings: retaining wall supporting stone piers with wrought iron railings

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>between is boundary to entrance terrace. Further north playground and its entrance way are supported by similar retaining wall with railings. All gate piers square with flat coping and ball finials.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1834463259</p>
30	Church of St. Hilda	Church (Post-medieval)	1185248		Grade II Listed Building	416523	564206	<p>NZ 16 SE RYTON STELLA ROAD (south side) Hedgefield. 4/99 Church of St. Hilda</p> <p>G.V. II Parish Church. 1889-92 by Oliver and Leeson. Snecked yellow sandstone and irregular sections of red sandstone; plinth and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with flat stone gable copings. West tower, 4-bay nave with south aisle, 2-bay chancel with north vestry and stair tower to undercroft built into hill. Arts and Crafts Gothic style. Wide west tower has pointed-arched, boarded double door in ornamental square surround; 3-light mullioned and transomed traceried window above; traceried paired belfry openings and battlemented parapet; angle and diagonal buttresses. 2-light windows to nave, 3-light to chancel; 5-light east window. 5-sided stair tower to vestry has 3 cusped lancets in each plane under traceried band and battlemented parapet. Interior: plaster above sill level wainscoting; rear arches to windows; double-chamfered, pointed 5-bay arcade to nave and tower. Wagon roof to nave, Tudor bosses to square-panelled chancel roof.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1652364206</p>
31	Housing Department Area Offices	Council offices (Modern)	1186074		Grade II Listed Building	416492	565562	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN NEWBURN ROAD (west side) Newburn 7/39 Housing Department Area Offices.</p> <p>G.V. II Council offices. 1910 by E. Cratney for Newburn Urban District Council. English bond brick with ashlar quoins and dressings; graduated Lakeland slate roof with lead-covered ventilator and pediment. L-plan. Baroque style. Basement, 2 storeys and attic; 5 by 3 bays and 9 in left return. Central 4-panelled double door and overlight with diagonal glazing bars in stone Ionic doorcase with open and broken segmental pediment containing tall cartouche with cipher of Newburn Urban District Council. Wreath carving around double-keystoned architrave of window over door; garlands flank bracketed keystone of roundel in open segmental pediment above. Gauged brick flat arches, moulded stone sills and brick aprons to windows, all sashes with glazing bars; narrow, spaced stone quoins from ground floor band to modillioned eaves cornice. Hipped roof has domed and corniced square ventilator with pilasters; 2 corbelled-out end brick chimneys with gabled buttresses; 3 rear chimneys. Hipped roof also to 4 rear bays of left return.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1649265562</p>
32	Church of Holy Saviour	Church (Post-medieval)	1186082	9037	Grade II Listed Building	418830	564471	<p>NZ 16 SE NEWBURN SCOTSWOOD ROAD (north end) 10/41 Church of Holy Saviour</p> <p>G.V. II Parish church. 1836-37; by Benjamin Green. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar plinth, quoins and dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings. Aligned north-south; nave with ritual north porch and south vestry and lower, set-back</p>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>sanctuary. Early English style. High pointed arch to boarded door in steeply- gabled porch; 3-light east window, lancets in sanctuary and east nave, 2-light windows in nave; wide chamfered buttress, dividing west lancets, beneath bell- cote. Low-pitched roof. Interior: plaster, sloping sills to windows; queen-post roof with pendants. Blind high pointed west arch; high pointed moulded arches to doors; moulded arch to sanctuary, one step above chancel, which is paved with Caithness flags as Second World War memorial. Historical note: said to be aligned north-south to avoid disused pit shaft on east.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1883064471</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Register. This source was not used in the compilation of this List entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 16 August 2017.</p>
33	Church of St. George	Church (Post-medieval)	1186086	9038	Grade II Listed Building	418939	564419	<p>NZ 16 SE NEWBURN SCOTSWOOD ROAD (north side) 10/43 Church of St. George.</p> <p>G.V. II R.C. parish church. 1868-69 by A.M. Dunn; at the expense of Richard Lamb of West Denton. Flemish bond white brick with polychrome dressings; rear (north) red brick; Welsh slate roof. Western 3-sided apse to chancel; south tower; 5-bay nave with south porch. Shouldered lintel to blocked ritual west door in porch: Shouldered lintel to inserted west door with broach-stopped rebate to surround. Nook shafts to paired west lancets; cinquefoil above has drip mould with ball-flower stops. Carved gables to 2 west buttresses. 2-centred-arched windows in buttressed nave with sill string and continuous impost band: Lombard frieze above and around apse; 2-stage tower, blind below, has upper wide 2-centred-arched belfry openings under Lombard frieze with corner gargoyles, and steeply-pitched hipped roof with iron ridge finial.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1893964419</p>
34	Hawthorn tomb about 25 metres south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Tomb (Post-medieval)	1299396		Grade II Listed Building	416669	565341	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN CHURCH BANK (north side) 7/28 (inset) Hawthorn tomb about 25 metres south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels.</p> <p>G.V. II Obelisk, headstone and dwarf wall. Mid C19. Sandstone. Tall obelisk on tall plinth inscribed to the memory of Alice died 1837 and Robert, engineer, died 1842, parents of Robert and William Hawthorn. Headstone now laid flat in front of obelisk commemorates Alice, Robert and members of their family. Low sandstone enclosing wall has cushion-moulded coping. Historical Note: Robert Hawthorn was a pioneer in the development of steam engines, first for pumping and then for marine propulsion. The firm founded by him went on to become major railway and marine engineers.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1666965341</p>
35	Newburn Almshouses	Almshouses (Post-medieval)	1299402		Grade II Listed Building	416865	565291	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN HIGH STREET (north side) Newburn 7/34 Newburn Almshouses 7 July 1982</p> <p>G.V. II 12 almshouses, 1870 by R.J. Johnson at the expense of Hugh Taylor for 6</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>inhabitants of Newburn, 3 of Earsdon and 3 of Shilbottle. Brick with ashlar-coped plinth, bands and dressings; graduated Lakeland slate roof with ornamental ridge tiles and stone gable copings. One storey and attics; 3 bays to each house. 6-panelled doors and overlights in chamfered elliptical-headed surrounds in outer bays and paired to intermediate houses; elliptical heads to 2 deeply-recessed sashes with lower glazing bars; ashlar string to door lintels; sill bands to ground floor and to paired sashes under gables of second house from each end. Shaped gables on returns, on rear of first bay and above central pair of doors, the latter containing inscribed stone in scrolled frame. Roof has hipped dormers with casement windows except in gables; tall corniced and banded brick chimneys. Enamel street name at left. Iron foot scrapers on stone steps to each pair of doors.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1686565291</p>
36	Stella Hall Cottage	House (Post-medieval)	1299906		Grade II Listed Building	417355	563971	<p>NZ 16 SE BLAYDON STELLA ROAD (South side) 4/28 Stella Hall Cottage (formerly 24.3.49 listed as Stella Hall)</p> <p>G.V. II House, late C18. Sandstone rubble with quoins. Welsh slate roof with sloped stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Oblong fanlight to door of 3 over 3 vertical panels under pecked stone lintel. Sash windows with glazing bars, pecked stone lintels and projecting stone sills. Low-pitched roof has 2 corniced ashlar end chimneys. Interior has doors of similar pattern to front door; shutters to splayed windows. Lintel of garden door dated 1792. Historical note: formerly the gardener's cottage of Stella Hall, now demolished.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1735563971</p>
37	Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas Aquinas and presbytery adjoining	Church and presbytery (Post-medieval)	1355082		Grade II Listed Building	417209	563991	<p>This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 15/04/2020</p> <p>NZ 16 SE 4/27 BLAYDON STELLA ROAD (south side) Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas Aquinas and presbytery adjoining.</p> <p>GV II Roman Catholic church and presbytery. 1831-1832 by John Green; 1848- 849, porch, chancel and fleche by Dobson. Church: coursed squared sandstone with plinth and ashlar dressings; roof Westmorland slate with stone gable copings. Aligned north-south. Nave and chancel.</p> <p>Six-bay nave has alternate block jambs and sloping sills to lancet windows; gabled buttresses between. In second bay steeply-gabled porch with elaborate doorway. Above porch a three-mouchettes window.Chancel has three lancets and stepped buttresses. Cross finials to low-pitched roof of nave and steeply-pitched of chancel. Octagonal stone belfry over chancel arch has weather vane finial to spirelet.</p> <p>Interior: deep splays to lancets; pointed chancel arch with dog-tooth on shafted columns with foliage capitals. Chancel has sedilia on south, seat in imitation of wall tomb on north. Gothic revival altar, and wood communion rail.</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>Glass in the first north bay of nave, in memory of Thomas Parker, priest, died 1847. Other good Victorian glass, also in porch. Presbytery attached to north: sandstone ashlar; roof concealed by parapet. Perpendicular style. Three storeys, five windows x two. North elevation of one, three and one windows has central projecting bay and corner turret. Central pointed-arched door between shafts recessed in flat-headed surround, with mouchettes in spandrels under label mould; above this a three-light transomed window between bracketed niches under label moulds; ogee-headed niches in gable peak. Flanking recessed bays have two-light windows; square turrets one-light sash window with stone mullions.</p> <p>Roof: high central ridge flanked by two low ledges. Interior: turrets provide corner cupboards; some Gothick, some three-over-three panelled doors; blocked door on second landing formerly communicated with organ loft of church.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1720963991</p>
38	Walls, piers and railings to west of Blaydon West Junior School	Walls, piers and railings (Modern)	1355100		Grade II Listed Building	418318	563288	<p>NZ 16 SE 4/12 BLAYDON BLAYDON BANK (west side) Walls, piers and railings to west of Blaydon West Junior School.</p> <p>GV II Walls, piers and railings. C1909 by T Morson. Retaining walls of stone, supporting stone piers with wrought iron railings between, form boundary to entrances and playgrounds of Blaydon West Junior and Infant Schools. All gate piers square with flat coping and ball finials.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1831863288</p>
39	Church of St. Cuthbert	Church (Post-medieval)	1355120	6019	Grade II Listed Building	418436	563381	<p>NZ 16 SE BLAYDON SHIBDON ROAD (north side) 4/21 Church of St. Cuthbert</p> <p>G.V. II Parish church. 1844 - 45 by G. Pickering; chancel 1860-62 by J.E. Watson; tower 1869; re-roofed and restored 1882. Snecked sandstone with plinth and ashlar dressings; roof of Welsh slate has overlapping stone gable copings. Early English, and Decorated styles. Nave with large north aisle; chancel with north porch; west tower. Paired lancets, cusped in chancel under dentil table. Battlemented tower has corner and side spirelets, angle gargoyles. South entrance of pointed arch with nook shafts under head-stopped drip mould; upper stages have 2-light window, clock set in round stone surround in 2-light opening, 2-light belfry opening and quatrefoil bands. Chancel has 4-light east window with bar tracery; north porch has east door in chamfered pointed arch under cusped triangular window, and 2-light window at right. Steeply pitched roofs. Interior: round piers to double-chamfered 4-bay nave arcades; walls plastered to boarded dado: arch-braced roof on flower-decorated corbels. Memorials: priest's stall, Frosterley marble steps and terrazzo in front of chancel, and chancel screen, 1899 to Reverend M. Green; 1902 pulpit to South African War and Coronation of Edward VII; Boer War brass tablet in south aisle. First World War memorial font; Second World War memorial tablet.</p>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>Listing NGR: NZ1843663381</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 16 August 2017.</p>
40	War Memorial about 7 metres north of mortuary chapels	War Memorial (Modern)	1355121		Grade II Listed Building	418868	563029	<p>NZ 16 SE 4/23 BLAYDON SHIBDON ROAD (south side) War Memorial about 7 metres north of mortuary chapels</p> <p>GV II War memorial. Statue of World War One soldier. Square pedestal with names of dead of two World Wars on all four sides, surrounded by low curb of white granite with rails of wrought iron, and cast iron posts.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1886863029</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online, the War Memorials Register and North East War Memorials Project. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading 6 September 2018.</p>
41	Manager's house and office of former iron works	House and office (Post-medieval)	1355182	9132	Grade II Listed Building	418481	564431	<p>NZ 16 SE NEWBURN A6085 (south side, off) Lemington 10/25 Manager's house and office of former iron works.</p> <p>G.V. II House and office. Circa 1830 for Spencers' Iron Works. Sandstone and rubble with ashlar dressings, quoins and plinth; Welsh slate roof with brick chimneys. 1-storey, 3-bay house; low 2-storey and 2-bay adjoining office set back slightly. House has central boarded door and large overlight under flat stone lintel; office door at left in later wood and glass porch. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to plain sash at left and renewed window at right end; flat stone lintels to inserted storage door at right of house and to upper office window. Low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves has chimneys at left and at rear. Left return facing river has segmental arch and projecting stone sill to tripartite sash window with glazing bars; similar window but without glazing bars in rear.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1848164431</p>
42	Lych gate south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Lych gate (Post-medieval)	1355183		Grade II Listed Building	416695	565317	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN CHURCH BANK (north side) Newburn. 7/30 (inset) Lych gate south of Church of St. Michael and All Angels.</p> <p>G.V. II Lych gate 1885. Sandstone ashlar walls and pegged timber framing; stone-flagged roof with ridge tiles and wrought iron cross finials. Free Gothic style. Low side walls, with square piers, support traceried open arcades, 5-light on south. On north side an elliptical arch leads to steps up to churchyard. At east end panelled gates with long strap hinges and ball finials above stiles. Gable ends have arched tie beams with inscriptions and richly-carved brackets. Figure of Christ on east gable.</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								Listing NGR: NZ1669665317
43	Piers, walls and gates and railings west of former Whickham View Schools	Schools (Post-medieval)	1355294		Grade II Listed Building	420055	564660	<p>NZ 26 SW NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NORLAND ROAD (north end) 11/399 Piers, walls and gates and railings west of former Whickham View Schools.</p> <p>G.V. II Piers, dwarf walls, gates and railings. Concrete with metal bands; wrought iron gates and railings; metal bands to walls and piers. Vehicle and pedestrian entrances and returning walls of concrete showing exposed aggregate. 8 round piers with low rounded tops have band of metal continuous with wall; 2 further bands near top. Low walls coming forward from gate piers have low rounded coping and support geometric-patterned railings; similar style gates.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ2005564660</p>
44	Blaydon Old Bridge	Bridge (Post-medieval)	1380569	3435	Grade II Listed Building	418019	563591	<p>NZ 16 SE BLAYDON 567/4/10009 Blaydon Old Bridge 28-JUN-00</p> <p>II Road bridge over Blaydon Burn. 1778, altered 1936. Built for the Hexham Turnpike Trust. Coursed and dressed stone with ashlar dressings. Single round arched bridge. North front arch has rusticated voussoirs and to either side single slightly projecting ashlar piers, beyond irregularly coursed walling . Above ashlar band at road level and above plain ashlar parapet with chamfered coping. South front has similar facade partly obscured by large mid C20 steel sewage pipe carried from rock faced piers at either side. Eastern end of this front also obscured by pier of large road bridge added 1936.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1801963591</p>
45	Lemington War Memorial	War Memorial (Modern)	1438772		Grade II Listed Building	418406	565420	<p>Summary</p> <p>First World War memorial, 1921.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation</p> <p>Lemington War Memorial, which stands in Lemington Cemetery, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the First World War; * Architectural interest: an imposing and intricately ornamented memorial cross in the Celtic style; * Degree of survival: unusually the memorial has not been adapted for Second World War commemoration, and thus retains its original design intent.</p> <p>History</p> <p>The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. This was the result of both the huge impact on communities of the loss of three quarters of a million British lives, and also the official policy of not repatriating the dead, which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss.</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>One such memorial was raised at Lemington as a permanent testament to the sacrifice made by the members of the local community who lost their lives in the First World War.</p> <p>The memorial was unveiled on 30 April 1921 by Major General Sir Percy Wilkinson, and dedicated by the Rural Dean, Reverend CE Little. It was sculpted by R Whitehouse of Newcastle and paid for through a memorial fund, and commemorates 75 servicemen and one Friends' Ambulance Unit volunteer, Walter Messer, who died in the First World War. The Friends' Ambulance Unit, chiefly staffed by registered conscientious objectors, was a voluntary ambulance service founded by members of the Religious Society of Friends (the Quakers). The Unit provided more than 1,000 men in the First World War and also operated between 1939 and 1959. Messer, a Quaker whose father was a leading local medical officer, died in France driving his ambulance whilst a German air attack was underway.</p> <p>On the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map for Northumberland, published in 1951, the memorial is shown circa 70m to the east, at the southern end of the cemetery's main access route. At some point it was moved out of the roadway and re-erected in a traffic-free area.</p> <p>Details</p> <p>The memorial stands at the southern side of Lemington Cemetery close to the path. In Glencoe granite, the circa 5m tall monument takes the form of a Celtic cross rising from a substantial tapering pedestal. The pedestal stands on a two-stage base. The front face of the wheel-head and upper part of the cross shaft are decorated with carved interlace patterns.</p> <p>The principal dedicatory inscription on the front face of the pedestal reads IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THE FOLLOWING/ INHABITANTS OF LEMINGTON, WHO LAID DOWN/ THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND COUNTRY IN/ THE GREAT WAR 1914-18 with names recorded below and on the pedestal sides.</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 27 July 2017.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>Commonwealth War Graves Commission, accessed 16/08/2016 from <a href="http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/617510/MESSER,%20WALTER">http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/617510/MESSER,%20WALTER</a></p> <p>Gill, J.J. (1915) "The Annual monitor for 1916 Being an Obituary of the members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland From October 1, 1914 to September 30,</p>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>1915" [Internet Archive], accessed 16/08/2016 from <a href="https://archive.org/details/annualmonitororo104alex">https://archive.org/details/annualmonitororo104alex</a></p> <p>North East War Memorials Project, accessed 16/08/2016 from <a href="http://www.newmp.org.uk/detail.php?contentId=7863">http://www.newmp.org.uk/detail.php?contentId=7863</a></p> <p>Quakers in Britain, accessed 16/08/2016 from <a href="http://www.quaker.org.uk/about-quakers/our-history/quakers-and-wwi">http://www.quaker.org.uk/about-quakers/our-history/quakers-and-wwi</a></p> <p>War Memorials Online, accessed 27 July 2017 from <a href="https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/249837">https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/249837</a></p> <p>War Memorials Register, accessed 8 February 2017 from <a href="http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/34560">http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/34560</a></p>
46	Scotswood War Memorial	War Memorial (Modern)	1439949		Grade II Listed Building	419842	564202	<p>Summary</p> <p>First World War memorial, unveiled 1921, formerly on Denton Road now standing outside St Margaret's Church.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation</p> <p>Scotswood War Memorial, which stands alongside St Margaret's Church of Armstrong Road, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this local community, and the sacrifice it has made in the First World War; * Architectural interest: a richly ornamented memorial cross in the Celtic style, decorated with carved interlace patterns.</p> <p>History</p> <p>The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. This was the result of both the huge impact on communities of the loss of three quarters of a million British lives, and also the official policy of not repatriating the dead: therefore the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss. One such memorial was raised at Scotswood as a permanent testament to the sacrifice made by the members of the local community who lost their lives in the First World War.</p> <p>The memorial was unveiled at an ecumenical ceremony on 28 March 1921 by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Councillor TW Rowe. It commemorates 79 local servicemen who died during the First World War. Provided by Messrs Alexander and Son, sculptors of Elswick Road, Newcastle, it cost £155. The memorial stood at the junction of Denton Road and Fowberry Road, but was moved c250m to the north to stand beside St Margaret's Church (not listed) following re-development of the original site.</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>Details</p> <p>First World War memorial, unveiled 1921.</p> <p>The Creetown granite memorial, c2m tall, stands alongside St Margaret's Church (not listed), overlooking Armstrong Road. It takes the form of a Celtic cross. The front face of the wheel-head and upper part of the cross shaft are decorated with carved interlace patterns, and a hemispherical boss at the centre of the cross arms. The cross shaft rises from a tapering pedestal, which stands on a two-stepped base.</p> <p>The principal dedicatory inscription recorded on the lower part of the cross shaft reads IN/ GRATEFUL MEMORY/ OF THOSE MEN/ WHO WENT OUT FROM/ THIS LOCALITY, TO FIGHT/ AND FELL IN THE/ GREAT WAR/ FOR RIGHT AND FREEDOM / 1914-1918/ IN THAT WHILE WE WERE/ IN PERIL/ THEY DIED FOR US. The commemorated names are recorded on the faces of the pedestal and the risers of the uppermost step.</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 23 November 2017.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>North East War Memorials Project, accessed 26/09/2016 from <a href="http://www.newmp.org.uk/detail.php?contentId=8910">http://www.newmp.org.uk/detail.php?contentId=8910</a></p> <p>War Memorials Online, accessed 23 November 2017 from <a href="https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/253773">https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/253773</a></p> <p>War Memorials Register, accessed 24 February 2017 from <a href="http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/34566">http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/34566</a></p>
47	Walbottle Conservation Area	Conservation Area			Conservation Area			<p>Walbottle Village Conservation Area, proposed in 2008, lies approximately 6 miles west of the city centre. It has been suggested that the origins of Walbottle precede the Roman conquest. However, little of the village's early development is visible today.</p> <p>Historically the Village Green has been the focal point of village life. The importance of this area was recognised during the early 1960s when the 10th Duke of Northumberland gave Newburn Urban District the land surrounding the Green. Due to the poor condition of the housing the decision was made to redevelop the area (now comprising Percy Way, The Green, Forge Walk and Bankhead Road) The retention of the original boundaries and incorporation of views of the surrounding greenbelt land, along</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>with the use of cohesive materials and design create a unique character (with a hidden history) worthy of preservation.</p> <p>Conservation area status was perceived as a means of guiding change, to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the area.</p> <p>Designation is intended to control the pressures from new and in-fill development.</p>
242	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Methodist Chapel (Post-medieval)	1024944		Grade II Listed Building	416999	566218	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN WALBOTTLE ROAD (east side, off), Walbottle. 7/46 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel</p> <p>G.V. II Nonconformist church. Dated on stone in porch gable WESLEYAN/CHAPEL/1837. Hammer-dressed coursed squared sandstone with ashlar quoins and dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable coping. T-plan. One storey, 3 x 3 bays and projecting gabled left porch. Renewed double door under elliptical fanlight in right return of porch; pointed-arched front porch window with intersecting glazing bars. Roundheaded windows, with renewed glazing, in keyed surrounds with impost blocks and projecting stone sills, flank porch. Hipped roof. Similar windows to rear.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1699966218</p>
243	Walbottle House, Walbottle House East, and Market Garden House.	House/s (Post-medieval)	1355204		Grade II Listed Building	417064	566371	<p>NZ 16 NE NEWBURN WALBOTTLE ROAD (west side, off) Walbottle. 7/45 Walbottle House, Walbottle 21 October 1949 House East, and Market Garden House.</p> <p>G.V. II House, now 3 separate dwellings. Early C18; late C18 rear wing; considerable C19 and C20 alterations. Coursed rubble, pebbledashed, with graduated green slate roof; stone gable copings on curved kneelers; yellow brick chimneys. Rear wing red brick with hipped roof of similar materials. 2 storeys, 5 slightly-irregular bays; double span except behind right bay. C20 glazed door with overlight; C20 cross casements. End and off-centre chimneys. C19 pent left extension. Wing, probably once a stable: 2 storeys, 4 bays, very irregular. Ridged, boarded door with overlight. C19 and early C20 casements, 2 inserted in original openings under gauged brick arches. Pointed-arched first floor window with Y tracery. On rear elevation a round-arched window in stone surround with keystone, impost blocks and radial glazing bars. C20 brick extension not of interest. Interior shows closed-string dog-leg stair with stout turned balusters and square moulded handrail; 3 early C19 chimneypieces complete with grates, and one room with cornice of the period.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1706466371</p>



Gazetteer Table 2: Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 1km Study Area

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
48	Lemington, Sugley Dene	Wood	Post-medieval	11219	Inventory of Ancient Woodland	418850	564890	Only 1.2% of Great Britain is ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland. An Inventory of Ancient Woodland (sites over 2 hectares in size which have been in existence and have had a continuous history of tree cover since at least 1600 AD) was begun in 1981, compiled by English Nature. The aim is to ensure the continuance of the woods, the preservation of their wildlife and landscape value and appropriate management. Ancient woods are a living record of the biological effects of practices such as coppicing and wood pasture management. The natural vegetation of ancient woods, the undisturbed soil and drainage patterns and their contribution to the landscape comprise an irreplaceable conservation asset which once destroyed can never be recreated {Cooke and The Nature Conservancy Council, 1987}. The wood is in the valley of the Sugley Burn.	Robert Cooke, 1987, Tyne and Wear Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional), The Nature Conservancy Council; Kirby, K.J. et al, (1984), Inventories of ancient semi-natural woodland, <a href="http://www.ndad.nationalarchives.gov.uk/CRDA/43/DD/2/43/image/p2@41.png">www.ndad.nationalarchives.gov.uk/CRDA/43/DD/2/43/image/p2@41.png</a>
49	Lemington, Tyne Iron Works	Iron Works	Post-medieval	4346	Locally Listed Building	418570	564530	The Tyne Iron Works was founded in 1797. By 1801 it had two blast furnaces with a Boulton and Watt blowing engine. In 1876 the works closed and in 1890 it was dismantled. Remains of calciner and coke ovens, as well as other unidentified features survive on the site. The principal shareholder of the company was a Mr Bulmer who resided at Sugley House on the edge of the Dene. The works were taken over in 1869 by John Spencer and renamed the Tyne Haematite Iron Company. This venture only lasted for 7 years. They closed in 1876, owing to the shortage of iron ore which was imported from Spain, the supply ceasing on the outbreak of the Carlist War. An interesting account of the ironworks was given in 1802 by Eric T. Svedenstierna in his book "The travel diary of an industrial spy". The Tyne Iron Works site originally covered a large area east of the surviving glass cone of Lemington glassworks. Its original extent is shown on a distribution map on p.31 of AP 1999. Many of its original components, including coke ovens, roasting and other kiln, transport and loading facilities are shown on a map of 1844 (AP 1999, p.17). Significant remains survive north-west of the area presently indicated on the HER map – or this could be included as a separate site (centred on NZ 1848 6459) since the surviving remains seem to be part of a viaduct (originally from or over Lemington road?). Other remains visible in 1999 were closer to the riverside, including building remains, possible furnace or kiln remains, terraces, etc. The works had 2 furnaces. An assessment by Scott Wilson in 2010 describes each of the surviving structures- coking ovens, charging ramp and blast furnace, rolling mill/foundry, periphery structures, managers house and office.	<< HER 4346 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97 J. Armstrong, History of Newburn E.T. Svedenstierna, 1802, The Travel Diary of an Industrial Spy I. Ayris & S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 50; 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).; Scott Wilson, 2010, Scotswood Road, Lemington - Archaeological Assessment; Archaeological Services

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									Durham University, 2015, Lemington Power Station, Newcastle upon Tyne - Historic Buildings Recording
50	Stella Hall, park	Landscape Park	Post-medieval	5245	Locally Listed Building	417500	563500	<p>The hall was built soon after 1600 (SMR 1694). The estate was bought by Joseph Cowen in 1850. His son Joseph was a prominent radical politician. He was friendly with many leading European figures of the time and in 1854 entertained Garibaldi when he visited Tyneside. Stella Hall was gifted to the University of Durham in 1946, demolished in 1953 and replaced by housing. The Hall was set in a small country estate, and remnants of the landscape can be traced today. A lodge, gardener's house, bath house, impressive estate wall and tree planting survive. Most impressive of all is the 18th century brick summerhouse (HER 1699) by which a statue of Garibaldi once stood {1}.</p> <p>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>This former estate has a long and interesting pedigree. In the mid 12th century Bishop William of St. Barbara granted "Stellinglei", with all appurts of woodland, meadows, fisheries, mills etc. to the Benedictine nuns of the convent of St. Bartholomew in Newcastle, which held the manor for 13s 4d p.a. until the Dissolution. There is no clue as to how the nunnery used this property, or what buildings they may have had here. After the Dissolution it was acquired by the Tempest family, and the house was built (around 1600), but it is unclear how the estate was laid out during this period. The surviving landscape features appear to date mainly from the early 18th century landscaping undertaken by the Widdrington family, with later 18th and 19th century additions. The designer is unknown, but it could have been James Paine (who did nearby work at Gibside, Benwell and Axwell among others), Thomas Wright of Durham or possibly even Capability Brown. At its height, it must have been a very impressive place, with all the latest fashionable features demonstrating conspicuous wealth. The hall was the heart of the estate – situated to the north of the site, near the river. By the mid 19th century the entrance lay here, to the north, where the lodge was then built, but originally there was a grand, semi-circular entrance to the southeast of the hall. At Benwell, on the other side of the Tyne, the estate was of a similar form, with a garden overlooking the river, and a bath house in the grounds. Stella had its own walled garden, adjacent to the house at the west, with the gardener's cottage in the northwest corner (now listed) and stables to the north. Beyond this, to the south, was The Park – a large, open, landscaped area surrounded by trees, which formed the setting for the hall. Situated centrally in this space was a well, with statues within the tree belt to the west. Within the wall also, but to the eastern edge, stands a gothic-style bath house (echoing the</p>	<< HER 5245 >> F. Green, 1995, A Guide to the Historic Parks and Gardens of Tyne and Wear, p 24; Gateshead Council, 1999, Conservation Area Policy Guidelines, Strategies and Character Statements, Path Head Conservation Area, p 54-57; Gateshead Local List X20/LLG/23

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								<p>Cold Bath situated in a similar position at Benwell). These features were all enclosed by a boundary wall, which may have marked the delineation between the private and accessible parts of the estate. According to Bourne, however, this wall had originally also enclosed Image Hill (5 acres) and Summerhouse Hill (33 acres), indicating that the walls may have been altered. Image Hill was so called after 2 images, representing Apollo and Aesculapius, which once stood on it, but by Bourne's time these had been moved nearer to the hall (possibly for security). Summerhouse Hill was, of course, named for the Listed Summerhouse still standing on the site. Reputed to date from Lord Widdrington's time on the Estate (around 1700), this attractive brick structure has unfortunately been subject to vandalism for over 100 years. It is a key element in the landscaping scheme. Path Head Wood was situated centrally in the landscape, with a dene running through, alongside the Towneley Main Wagonway (HER ref. 3317), which is important as one of the older wagonways in the area. This led to the Stella Staith (HER ref. 3414). The site of this route can still be traced in the landscape. The tree planting survives well, in a similar form to that depicted on the 1st edition OS map, and as well as giving the site histor</p>	
51	Blaydon, Bridge Street, Black Bull Public House	Public House	Modern	7405	Locally Listed Building	418160	563550	<p>This building is of character and interest, having a certain presence set back from the road on a key east-west route, with a curiously asymmetrical façade and traditional materials. It was rebuilt at the turn of the Modern for R Newton. Constructed in the by then prolific red brick, it still incorporates detailing in the local sandstone in the form of lintel and cill string courses and substantial mullions between window pairs to the first floor. A curved façade was incorporated into the design when the pub was rebuilt, in a similar manner to the Highlander at Swalwell. However this was later removed as the building was remodelled, but what appears to be the original, attractively detailed stained glass has been reinstated, although perhaps set in different frames. The original 6-over-1 sashes still grace the 1st floor, with the shallow-pitched Welsh slate roof and cast iron rainwater goods completing the picture of the end of the era of Victorian charm. The soaring, deeply corniced chimneys are of particular interest as they add a light, cheerful note, and create balance with the horizontal emphasis of the lengthy frontage, as do the unusual slim 6-panel doors.</p> <p><b>MATERIALS</b> Red brick, sandstone, timber, stained glass</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT</b> A Gibson Kyle</p> <p><b>DATES</b> Rebuilt 1901</p> <p><b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b> The original Black Bull was a very humble, single-storey cottage style building, so it is understandable why rebuilding was desirable. Oldest surviving pub in Blaydon. In 1856 the landlady was Eleanor Birkett.</p>	Gateshead Council Local List Fact Sheet X20/LL/022; Tyne and Wear Archives T282 Building Control Register 2; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
52	Blaydon, Chainbridge Road, signal box	Signal Box	Post-medieval	7414	Locally Listed Building	418700	563480	Signal box on Newcastle and Carlisle Railway and its Redheugh Branch. DESCRIPTION Built by the North Eastern Railway Company at a branch in the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.	Gateshead Council Local List Fact Sheet X20/LL/032
53	Stella, Summerhill, statue of Guiseppe Garibaldi	Statue	Post-medieval	7437	Locally Listed Building	417680	563510	Joseph Cowen erected a statue of Garibaldi beside the Widdrington's summerhouse (HER 1699) in 1867, in honour of the Italian patriot's visit to Tyneside in 1854. It stood about 7ft tall. It was sculpted by Burn of Newcastle. The statue collapsed at the turn of this century due to damage by either cattle or vandals. The head is on display in Blaydon Library and the body of the statue was recently discovered in a local allotment. A statuette of Garibaldi the Italian revolutionary, a friend of Mr. Joseph Cowen who stayed with him at the Hall on one occasion, was placed on the north side of the summerhouse by a Mr. Robert Eadie of Blaydon. Miss Jane Cowen, daughter of Joseph, gave the Summer Hill to the local community as a playground. Due to rough handling by the children the statue was eventually broken and eventually disappeared. The legs are now located at St. Joseph's RC Primary School, Croftdale Road, Blaydon (NZ 1769 6302). The head is at Blaydon Branch Library (NZ 1864 6335).	Gateshead Council Local List; T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn; Paul Usherwood, Jeremy Beach and Catherine Morris, 2000, Public Sculpture of North-East England, p 53-4
54	Blaydon, Garden Street, Blaydon House	House	Post-medieval	7486	Locally Listed Building	418330	563390	Early 19th century? Stone, 2 storeys, 3 windows. Doorway with pediment. Stone string courses. Recent bay to left of door. Western 1 window annexe has had extra storey added. DATES 18th century? ADDITIONAL INFORMATION From 1846 until at least 1894 the house was lived in by Philip Brown MD, doctor and surgeon. His practice covered a broad area and he was also employed by Joseph Cowen's brickworks and the Poor Law Guardians, amongst others.	Gateshead Council Local List Fact Sheet X20/LL/108; Tyne and Wear Archives, Administrative History of Collection DX939; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham; The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2018, Garden St, Blaydon - Archaeological Assessment
55	Stella, Stella Hall Drive, Stella Hall Lodge	Lodge	Post-medieval	7618	Locally Listed Building	417550	563860	This little sandstone lodge stands at the former entrance to Stella Hall – a grand Elizabethan mansion, which had been later altered, and was finally demolished in 1953. It is an important element of the remaining estate (also on the Local List), along with the Summerhouse, bath house, boundary walls, and the wider landscape. The original entrance was a little to the south (as shown on an 18th century map), and had a gatehouse, depicted with a square plan. The present lodge is situated approximately in the north east corner of the park wall, and must have been built when the entrance was changed to come from the north rather than the eastern road. This is likely to have been during the early to mid 19th century – perhaps contemporary with the advent of the Cowens to the estate in 1850, who may have desired an entrance closer to the staith. It certainly appears to be stylistically later than the simpler	Gateshead Council Local List Fact Sheet X20/LL/253

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								<p>Stella Hall cottage (the former gardener's house). The lodge is loosely "Tudorbethan" in style, perhaps to tie in with the design of the original house, as originally it had stone mullioned windows with diamond leaded panes. However, the elements of the design are rather eclectic, with a solid gabled porch featuring mini gable detail to the kneelers and apex, and squared voussoirs to the moulded, arched entrance. The fine, erect stone chimneys have distinctive battlement detail (also seen at Chowdene Lodge, though on a grander scale). It is a great pity that the a significant part of the character of the building has been lost by the removal, not only of the leaded lights, but also the stone mullions, to be replaced with highly inappropriate plastic windows with fake glazing bars. The replacement of the graduated slate roof with slates of even size has had less of an impact. The reinstatement of the mullions and leaded lights is a high priority for the future. Nevertheless, the dwelling is of importance to the estate, and makes a meaningful contribution to its group value and the historical development of the site.</p> <p>MATERIALS Sandstone, slate</p> <p>DATES c1850</p>	
56	Blaydon, Summerhill, Cowen Fountain	Fountain	Post-medieval	7619	Locally Listed Building	417870	563540	<p>A substantial stone structure constructed for the residents of Blaydon {2}.</p> <p>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>This fountain was one of two (along with X20/LL/227) given to the people of Blaydon by Joseph Cowen MP. Prior to this there was no safe, reliable water supply to the area, and these were used for a long time until there was a full piped supply. It is a testament to the social concern of this important political reformer. It apparently previously stood outside the Black Bull public house, and was fitted with a lamp fuelled by gas piped from Cowen's lower yard firebrick manufactory (opened in 1838), which produced this gas as a by-product. This would have been an extremely convenient place to access. The road layout was changed in 1890, necessitating its removal to the current location.</p> <p>The fountain is constructed in sandstone, and is square on plan, with curved basins forming 'apses' to each side, originally supplied by 2 spouts. It stands on a platform, with a simple chamfered plinth to the base, and a centrepiece carved plaque in a simply moulded inset with plain surround. The plaque is unfortunately very weathered, but appears to bear the Cowen family arms, set in a window panel, with floreate detail embellishing the frame. A massive pyramidal cap with ball finial surmounts the fountain, with the date carved beneath. The monument has been restored, with the jambs to the front apparently replaced, as well as the datestone.</p> <p>MATERIALS Black pasture (?) sandstone</p> <p>DESIGNER George Burn (?) DATES 1860 (opened Whit Monday)</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>	Gateshead Council Local List Fact Sheet X20/LL/255; Gateshead Council, 1999, Conservation Area Policy Guidelines, Strategies and Character Statements, Path Head Conservation Area, p 55

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								The type of sandstone and the designer are speculative, based on the use of these in the slightly later Garibaldi statue also commissioned by Cowen.	
57	Lemington, Lemington Road, Lemington Hotel	Hotel	Post-medieval	9851	Locally Listed Building	418260	564670	This old public house named Lemington Hotel is an important part of the appearance of the village of Lemington. It is a handsome stone built structure prominently located in the centre of the village. Built in 1897, it also consists of a cellar and a stable block. Replaced earlier Lemington Hotel at Newburn Hall. Became the property of Scottish Brewers in 1959. Licence was revoked in 1996. The building has been derelict since the pub closed in the late 1990s.	Newcastle City Council, 2006, Local List of Buildings, Structures, Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces of Special Local Architectural or Historic Interest Supplementary Planning Document; Bennisson, B, 1998, Lost Weekends, A History of Newcastle's Public Houses, Vol 3, The West
58	Blaydon, River Tyne, bronze spearhead	Spear	Prehistoric	597	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418400	563600	A bronze spearhead was dredged from the Tyne near Blaydon, and bought by Mr. Gibson for the Society of Antiquaries in 1864. It is described by Miket as a side-looped spearhead with leaf-shaped blade. The loops are lozenge-shaped. 194 mm long x 53 mm max width x 23 mm max diameter of socket. It is probably included in the list of "Ancient British Implements of Bronze" etc. referred to in a lecture by Canon Greenwell. On exhibition.	<< HER 597 >> Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 1885, Purchase, Vol. 2, I (for 1882-4), p. 355 Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 1889, Ancient British Implements of Bronze etc., Vol. 2, III (for 1887-8), p. 309 Archaeologia Aeliana, 1909, LXI, p. 234, fig. 60 R. Miket, 1984, The Prehistory of Tyne and Wear, p. 24, and fig. 6, p. 28, no. 12
59	Stella manor	Manor	Medieval	623	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417470	563890	In the mid C12 Bishop William of St. Barbara granted "Stellinglei", with all appurts of woodland, meadows, fisheries, mills etc. to the Nunnery of St. Bartholomew in Newcastle. Allowing for Bishop Puiset apparently granting it to the master of his mint, the nunnery held the manor of Stelley, as it was called in Hatfield's Survey, for 13s 4d p.a. until the Dissolution. There is no clue as to how the nunnery used this property, or what buildings they may have had here. After the Dissolution it passed through a number of R.C. families - Tempest, Widdrington and Townley, and belonged to Joseph Cowen in the late C19. Stella Hall (SMR 1694) was a large irregular building of the late C16/early C17, with 18th century-C19 alterations, and was demolished in 1955. Dated C12th.	<< HER 623 >> W. Greenwell, ed. 1852, Boldon Buke, Surtees Society, 25, p. 69 W. Greenwell, ed. 1856, Bishop Hatfield's Survey, Surtees Society, 32, p. 90-J. Brand, 1789, Newcastle I, pp. 205-07 n. W. Hutchinson, 1787, History of...Durham, II, p.



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									440 and n. R. Surtees, 1820, History of...Durham, II, pp. 270-1 E. Mackenzie & M. Ross, 1834, View of...Durham, I, pp. 189-93 Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 1889, Stella Hall, 2, III (for 1887-88), pp. 369-71 W. Bourn, 1896, History of the Parish of Ryton, pp. 63-74 N. Pevsner rev. E. Williamson, 1983, County Durham, Buildings of England, p. 433
60	Newburn, River Tyne, bronze bowl	Bowl	Uncertain	626	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418120	563660	A bronze bowl was found in 1883 as a result of the partial removal of Blaydon Island to wide the River Tyne opposite the mouth of the Blaydon Burn. It was 16.5 in diam, 6.5 in deep, and made in one piece except for a plain rim, 2 in deep, which had been rivetted on. It was presented to the Society of Antiquaries by Dr Bruce. Canon Greenwell thought it late Celtic or Saxon, while Hodgkin included it in his list of Roman vessels discovered in Northumberland. It is now thought more likely to be Roman. Though in the accession records of the Museum of Antiquities, its whereabouts are unknown.	<< HER 626 >> Dr. J.C. Bruce, 1887, Donations to the Museum, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 2, II (for 1885-6), pp. 279-80, 301 T. Hodgkin, 1892, Discovery of Roman Bronze Vessels at Prestwick Carr, Archaeologia Aeliana, 2, XV, pp. 162-3
61	Newburn, Wylam Wagonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	1032	Non-designated Heritage Asset	414800	565500	A 5 mile long waggonway linking Wylam Colliery with staithes at Lemington, thought to have been built in 1748 and possibly to the design of William Brown of Throckley for John Blackett. Running for a large part parallel to the river bank the waggonway was level and built to a wide 5 ft gauge with originally timber rails (3.5" wide, 4.5" deep) attached to stone sleepers at 18" intervals. The timber rails were replaced with iron plate-way rails in 1808. The Wylam wagonway was the scene of a successful attempt to employ steam as motive-power on railways. In 1811 oxen might have been pulling the wagons, by 1813 locomotive engines were doing similar work over the same ground. Indeed, the waggonway was the scene of some of the early locomotive experiments, notably those of Thomas Hedley in 1813. Between 1827-30 the old plate-way was replaced with cast-iron fish-bellied rails that were	<< HER 1032 >> P.R.B. Brooks, 1979, Where Railways Were Born, The Story of Wylam and its Railway Pioneers, 3rd Edition; I. Ayris & S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 8; G. Brogan, 2004, Tyne and Wear Museums, Wylam Waggonway, Wylam Archaeological Evaluation

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								4ft between centres. William Hedley built at least three engines for the Wylam tramroad - the "Old Duchess" (now in South Kensington Museum), "Puffing Billy" (now in the Museum of Science and Arts at Edinburgh) and the "Lady Mary" (scrapped) - these engines continued in use until 1862. Following the closure of Wylam Colliery in 1868, the wagonway saw little use, until it was incorporated into the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway completed in July 1875. At this time colliery waste was dumped directly over the Wylam Wagonway, after the ironwork had been dismantled, to create an embankment up to 1m high. The railway worked until March 1968, and the tracks were lifted in April 1972 when the route became a bridleway.	and Watching Brief; W.W. Tomlinson, 1914, The North Eastern Railway - Its Rise and Development, p 15; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2012, Waggonways North of River Tyne: Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project; Northumberland Record Office, Plan of the Lordship of Newburn, 1767, Zan Bell M17/197/A plan 24; North East Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineering: All Watson Papers prefixed NRO/3410/Watson 23/21: Estate plan of enclosed lands at Throckley, property of Greenwich Hospital, showing coal pits. 1781; Turnbull, L. 2009 Coals from Newcastle: An Introduction to the Northumberland and Durham Coalfield, p 125
62	Sugley common	Common Land	Medieval	1306	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418677	564877	"Until the dissolution of Tynemouth Priory, Sugley had been uncultivated common, upon which the tenants both of Newburn and of Denton had pasture rights". It was separated from the south-west corner of West Denton in the C16, and became a distinct township. In 1610 it was the subject of a law suit as to whether it was in the earl's manor of Newburn or the Erringtons' land of West Denton; the latter seem to have won, and in 1628 Anthony and Mark Errington divided the common between them. The boundaries described in 1610 seem to accord with those on the 1st ed. OS map. In 1628 there was mention of houses built or to be built there. The Lemington Iron Works occupied the south half in the C19; today it is wholly built up.	<< HER 1306 >> M.H. Dodds, 1930, East and West Denton and Sugley Townships, Northumberland County History, XIII, 183-185 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1858, 6 inch scale, XCVII
63	Lemington, Railway Bridge	Railway Bridge	Post-medieval	1621	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418120	564820	B.R. Bridge No. 14.	<< HER 1621 >> 1988, Loraine Terrace, Lemington, Reclamation Scheme
64	Lemington, Railway Bridge	Railway Bridge	Post-medieval	1622	Non-designated	417990	564890	B.R. Bridge No. 14A. Comprises remains of 2 No. underbridges in brick abutments. Only 1 No. timber beam and 1 No. steel girder remain.	<< HER 1622 >> 1988, Loraine Terrace,

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
					Heritage Asset				Lemington, Reclamation Scheme
65	Lemington, Railway Bridge	Railway Bridge	Post-medieval	1623	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417970	564840	B.R. Bridge No. 15. Comprises 2 No. bridges. The first is a masonry arched culvert blocked at one end. The second is a masonry arch bridge. Underside flooded. Bridge in good condition - requires parapet railings both sides and investigation into drainage. Links with extensive brick retaining walls to waterway north of track - 12' stone walls topped by 6' brick course. In poor condition.	<< HER 1623 >> 1988, Loraine Terrace, Lemington, Reclamation Scheme
66	Stella Hall	Country House	Post-medieval	1694	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417460	563860	At the time of the dissolution the house was granted to three friends of Henry VIII. The lease was eventually purchased by Robert Anderson who was later one of the lords of Winlaton who pulled down the old house. In 1580 it was lived in by Nicholas Tempest and his family. Although the head of the family had joined the Rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569 to restore Catholicism, was attainted and had his estates confiscated, Nicholas Tempest was received back in favour by James I who knighted him in 1604 and created him baronet in 1622. The Tempests then rebuilt the hall in the Grand Elizabethan style. They included secret rooms to harbour fugitive priests. The last male heir of the Tempests, Sir Francis died in 1698 and the estate passed to his sister Jane who afterwards married William the 4th Lord Widdrington. She died in 1715 and not long after her death, Lord Widdrington and his brother joined the Jacobite Rebellion under the leadership of the Earl of Derwentwater. They were taken in arms at Preston and Lord Widdrington's estates were confiscated. The property was returned in two moieties in 1727 and 1731 as it had been acquired by marriage. In 1640 during the Battle of Newburn Ford (SMR 1297) between the English army under Lord Conway and the Scottish army under Sir Alexander Leslie, Lord Conway established his headquarters at Stella Hall. Later Stella Hall became the home of Joseph Cowen who owned the Blaydon Burn Brickworks. He had previously lived at Blaydon Burn House (SMR 1657) {1}. A large irregular building, essentially late C16-early C17, the south front partly remodelled for Lord Widdrington in the mid 18th century. The earlier parts had mullioned and transomed windows, string courses, crenellations and gables. The 18th century put two Venetian windows into the ground floor of the s front, altered the windows, and provided the door and some principal window pediments. Inside the hall, the columned screen, drawing room with Rococo plasterwork, and Doric-columned library were mid 18th century. At the north end of the north wing, directly connected with the outside by a spiral stair, lay a room identified as a Roman Catholic chapel {2}. Once the seat of the Tempests, was a magnificent old gravel-ended house, which stood close to the River Tyne at Blaydon. The north front overlooked Stella Haughs, intersected by arms of the Tyne, and rendered famous as being the scene of the defeat of the English army, which here fled before the	<< HER 1694 >> T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn N. Pevsner, 1983, The Buildings of England: Durham, p 433 1834, Historical Topographical & Descriptive View of the County of Durham, Vol 1 P. Meadows & E. Waterson, 1993, Lost Houses of County Durham, pp 26-28; W. Bourn, 1896, History of the Parish of Ryton, pp 71-74; Gateshead Council, 1999, Conservation Area Policy Guidelines, Strategies and Character Statements, Path Head Conservation Area, p 54-57; N.G. Rippeth, 1990, Blaydon in old picture postcards



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								Scotch Presbyterians. The south front faced a beautiful small park, which was pleasingly diversified with rising grounds and clumps of trees. The interior exhibited various proofs of the state and hospitality of its ancient proprietors. The domestic chapel belonging to the Hall having become too small for the accommodation of an increasing auditory, a new chapel was built in the village of Stella in 1835. There is white marble tablet fixed in the wall of the north aisle of Ryton Church which bears the arms of the Tempests and Lambton families, consecrated to the burial of Nicholas Tempest of Stella Hall who died in 1625 {3}. Joseph Cowen Junior was a radical politician who entertained European reformers such as Garibaldi, Orsini, Mazzini and Kossuth at Stella Hall. Joseph Cowen's daughter Jane lived at Stella at 1946. She left the hall to Durham University. It was demolished in 1953 and replaced by a housing estate.	
67	Blaydon Burn, Keelman's Cottages	House	Post-medieval	1701	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418000	563400	At the lower end of the Blaydon Burn can be seen the remains of a derelict cottage which is known as "Keelman's Cottage". {1} A row of buildings is shown on 1st edition OS of 1858. By 1940 [OS 4] only one remained, there are no visible remains.	<< HER 1701 >> T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn
68	Stella South Power Station	Power Station	Modern	1705	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417360	564370	Built between 1951 and 1954. Part of it stands on the site of the Blaydon Races track. It was designed by L.J. Couves of Newcastle. Has a capacity of about 300,000 kw. A cannon ball dredged from the river is on display inside the station. It was opened on 20th December 1954 and was designed to burn 2,000 tons of coal a day. 22 tracks of railway sidings were laid to handle this quantity of coal. The waste ash is transported down river for dumping at sea by barge. The chimneys are 375ft high and the four cooling towers 240ft high {1}. Of the brick-cathedral type. Its companion stands opposite on the north bank at Newburn {2}.	<< HER 1705 >> T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn N. Pevsner, 1983, Buildings of England: Durham, p 433
69	Blaydon, New Inn and Brewery	Public House	Post-medieval	1815	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418090	563570	Formerly a public house, now in use as a second hand furniture store {1}. Until rebuilding in the early Modern, these were a mixture of brick and sandstone rubble-built tenement housing, including a public house called the New Inn (Plate 102). The buildings are shown in a late 19th century photograph [BRC 81948]. Most of the existing complex is of late 19th and early Modern brick, though sections of earlier sandstone rubble walling survive to the rear. Joseph Taylor was listed in the electoral register for 1839 as owner and inn and brewery. In 1855, utensils capable of brewing 10 half-barrels were offered for sale. Taylor died in 1864 aged 77.	<< HER 1815 >> Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, Blaydon and Winlaton Plan; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham; Brian Bennisson, 2004, The Brewers and Breweries of North-Eastern England - A Historical Guide, published by the Brewery History Society; Newcastle Courant, 23rd November 1855 and 4th January 1864

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
70	Holywell Reins Wagonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	1941	Non-designated Heritage Asset	420050	569260	A map of around 1770 (Watson 24/29) superimposes the underground workings and surface features of the Earl of Carlisle's Hollywell Reins Colliery in Newbiggin. Approaching from the south-west, the waggonway serving the colliery is shown branching to the dispersed Brunton, Anne, Unity, Liberty and John Pits. A number of other pits and four pumping engines (The west engine, old west engine, the little engine and the great engine) lie in the area. The waggonway took a curving line, on a fairly gentle slope, down to the River Tyne at Lemington. It is shown on a 1767 plan of the Duke of Northumberland's Newburn Estate (NRO: ZanBellM17/197/A plan 24). The colliery, much equipment and four miles of waggonway were advertised and sold in September 1780 (Turnbull 2009, 129).	<< HER 1941 >> I. Ayris & S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 8; Alan Williams, 2012, Waggonways North of River Tyne: Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project; North East Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineering: NRO/3410/Watson 24/29; NRO: Plan of the Duke of Northumberland's Lordship of Newburn 1767 Zan Bell M17/197/A plan 24; Turnbull, L. 2009 Coals from Newcastle: An Introduction to the Northumberland and Durham Coalfield, p 129
71	Newcastle and Carlisle Railway	Railway	Post-medieval	3292	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418670	563480	The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. As early as 1778 Smeaton had suggested that a canal could be built on the south side of the Tyne from Stella to Wylam. By 1794 it was proposed (by Ralph Dodd C.E.) to link the west and east coasts with such a canal. In 1824 the coast of building this canal was reported to be £888,000, whilst a railway along the same route would cost £252,488. The committee of inquiry, held in the Moot Hall at Newcastle, on 26th March 1825 voted in favour of a railway. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway received Royal Assent on 22nd May 1829. Work began on the on the west end of the line in March 1830 and was in operation by November 1834. One of the original stipulations of the act was that no locomotive engines should be used on the line and that no steam engine should be erected or be in used within sight of or within the distance of 1000 yards of Stella Hall (SMR 1694). The line was intended to be worked entirely by horses. The line started from Newcastle Quay near the Tyne Bridge, followed the course of the river westwards, on "gears" to Low Elswick, then to Scotswood, where a bridge was erected (HER 1009). It then ran past Blaydon, Ryton, Prudhoe to Hexham and beyond. The Railway was intended to be open to the public on the payment of tolls (for example coal for home consumption 1.5d, coke 2d, lead 2d, corn, grain, flour or hay 2.5d). The line was opened to passenger traffic on 9th March 1835. A toll could be levied on every passenger and animal using the line. The average speed was about 15 miles per hour and there were two trains in each direction every day.	<< HER 3292 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 1 T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 150th Anniversary Souvenir Brochure; W.W. Tomlinson, 1914, The North Eastern Railway - Its Rise and Development, p 36, 100 and 191-200

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								Had a station at Ryton (HER 3316), Blaydon (HER 3437), Scotswood (HER 4072), Elswick (HER 4314) before terminating at Newcastle Central Station (HER 4130).	
72	Townley Main Wagonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	3317	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417630	563850	Townley Main Wagonway ran from Townley Main Colliery, (SMR 3314), to Stella Staith, (SMR 3414). The cutting of the waggonway was noted during a watching brief by AAG Archaeology in 2010 immediately south of South Close, Ryton. Several iron rail fragments were also recovered.	<< HER 3317 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 1; AAG Archaeology, 2010, Land adjacent to 2 South Close, Ryton - Archaeological Watching Brief; TWM, 2013, Site 285, land to the north of A695, Ryton - Archaeological Assessment
73	Greenside, Lead Road	Road	Post-medieval	3320	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417930	563600	Lead was brought from the North Pennines along the 'Ledehepes Way', a ridgeway running from Blanchland, through Hedley Fell and Leadgate for export from Blaydon or Swalwell. As early as the 1150s the ridgeway demarcated the northern boundary of Chopwell. Around 1630 Sir Thomas Tempest diverted the old lead way by laying down a brideway for traffic through his own land from Ryton Woodside to Path Head and Blaydon, charging 4d a fother. His diversion has remained 'the Lead Road' ever since. By 1688 when William Blackett II refused to pay toll on freight, lead was being carried by rail on the Chopwell Waggonway.	<< HER 3320 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 1; Eric Clavering and Alan Rounding, 1995, Early Tyneside Industrialism: The lower Derwent and Blaydon Burn Valleys 1550-1700, Archaeologia Aeliana, Series 5, Vol XXIII, page 262
74	Cowclose Way	Wagonway	Post-medieval	3339	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417850	563660	Virtually nothing is known of the ownership or purpose of this waggonway despite it paying a wayleave in 1690 that was as great as Crawcrook's and more than Chopwell's. It was first noticed in the 19th century by Bourn (1896, 87). Today, its course can be traced east of Chopwell, through Garesfield Golf Course to Greenside, where a colliery at Cow Close Farm must have been the original terminus. From there it ran roughly parallel with the Chopwell Way to staiths at Stella, east of Chopwell's. Like the Crawcrook Way, it is not shown on the 1728 plan but it is unknown whether Cowclose colliery was still active at this time. A section of the wagonway, is marked as Old on the 1st edition OS mapping. In 1772 Albert Silvertop re-aligned the route from Greenside via Stargate to Stella which shared the Chopwell Way (HER 3342).	<< HER 3339 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 5 G. Bennett, E. Clavering & A. Rounding, 1990, A Fighting Trade - Rail Transport in Tyne Coal 1600-1800 W. Bourn, 1896, History of the Parish of Ryton, p 87 1784, Staiths and Waggonways at Stella - Lancashire County Record Office, LRO DDT0 E5/142 1826, Greenside Colliery and Waggonway c.1826 - Durham Records Office,



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									NCB I/RS 770 1820, Part of Stella Estate c.1820 -Durham Records Office, DX 35/14, 35/15 A. Williams, 2004, A Fighting Trade - Review and mapping of routes; unpublished document for Tyne & Wear Heritage Environment Record; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2013, Waggonways to the South Bank of the River Tyne and to the River Wear; Bennett et al 1990, A Fighting Trade - Rail Transport in Tyne Coal 1600-1800, vol 1: 147 vol 2: 19; Turnbull, L, 2012, Railways Before George Stephenson (entry 68) 155, 171
75	Chopwell Way	Wagonway	Post-medieval	3342	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417570	563880	<p>The first waggonway on the Chopwell estate was built in 1661 by Robert Clavering. From its opening, it must have ranked with Stella Grand Lease as one of the greatest collieries of the Tyne; some 50 years later both still constantly held quotas of 1400T in a series of Regulations. However, in the first decade of the 18th century it had entered a period of rapid decline. The original southern end of the Chopwell Way seems to have been at Leadgate and in 1710 it was known as the Leadgate Way, running past Greenside to staiths at Stella. As it largely ran parallel with the Stella Grand Lease Way it paid a Bishopric wayleave under the title of 'the Moor Way'.</p> <p>By 1710 the principal workings were west of the Coalburns, near Greenside, and much further north than the original Leadgate terminal. Here the coal was of poor quality and eventually the way was redeveloped and new branches laid to Moorgate and Faws. Another branch to Chopwell village may also have been laid during this period of reorganisation and is still clear on the ground. In the second quarter of the 18th century upstream collieries such as Chopwell were deliberately run down and abandoned to lesser producers, such as Albert Silvertop. Probably because of this running down, the new Rise Moor Colliery on Hedley Fell was not joined to the Chopwell, but to the Crawcrook Way instead.</p> <p>The Chopwell Way is reputed to have marked another step forward in</p>	<< HER 3342 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 5 G. Bennett, E. Clavering & A. Rounding, 1990, A Fighting Trade - Rail Transport in Tyne Coal 1600-1800 Lancashire County Record Office -LRO DDT0 E5 Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London, 18th century 1094/4 Neasham, 1893, p 270 see A Fighting Trade, Vol 1 p58 Publications of the Surtees Society, 178 Newcastle University Library, NUL MSS Misc 10 Gateshead Library Local Studies, GPL G/CK/11/56

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								the evolution towards the public railway. It seems to have been the first, although not the only, Newcastle waggonway to carry anything other than coal or material for pits and way. The Chopwell Way transported unrefined lead, brought by the packhorse from upper Derwentdale to Leadgate, to the refinery at Blaydon – its by-product of silver making it profitable. This traffic existed before 1688 when a dispute over a right of way is recorded. A section of the wagonway, marked as Old on the 1st edition OS mapping, so out of use by 1856.	Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London, 18th century 1094/4 Northumberland Records Office, M17 197C Gateshead Library Local Studies GPL G/EA 35/6 Gateshead Library Local Studies, GPL G/BP 3/165 Durham Records Office, D/St/B1 20/168-9 Raistrick, 1968, Quakers in Science and Industry, 168-72, 176-82 Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London, E134/2WmM/Trin 15 Newcastle University Library, NUL Misc. MSS 10 94 Gateshead Library Local Studies, GPL G/CK/11/11 Newcastle University Library, NUL Misc 10 76 Northumberland Records Office, ZCE 10/2 Newcastle University Library, NUL Misc. 10 173 Leadgate Waggonway, 1710, Gateshead Library Local Studies, GPL CK/11/56 Chopwell Estate of John Clavering, 1721, Northumberland Records Office, 309/M 142 Dept. Pal. & Dip. Durham, 1793, The Chopwell Estate of Earl Cowper, DUPD, Gibson, 110 1826, Greenside Colliery and Waggonway, -Durham Records Office, NCB I/RS 770

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									<p>Waggonways on South Bank of Tyne -Durham Records Office D/St/P17/2</p> <p>Plan of the Collieries on the Rivers Tyne and Wear - Gateshead Library Local Studies,GPL CAB A1/10</p> <p>W. Casson, 1801, Plan showing Collieries and Waggonways on the rivers Tyne and Wear - Gateshead Library Local Studies, GPL CAB A1/4</p> <p>R. L Galloway, 1898, Annals of Coal Mining and the Coal Trade, Vol 1, pp 373-4</p> <p>Waggonways and Railways of North-West Durham - Durham Records Office, D/CG 6/1435</p> <p>1721, Chopwell Estate of John Clavering - Northumberland Records Office, 309/M 142</p> <p>A. Williams, 2004, A Fighting Trade - Review and mapping of routes; unpublished document for Tyne &amp; Wear Heritage Environment Record; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2013, Waggonways to the South Bank of the River Tyne and to the River Wear; Turnbull, L, 2012, Railways Before George Stephenson (entry 67) 155, 171; Simpson's map of 1721, NRO 309/M142; Fryer's map of 1793 (DUPD: Gibson 110)</p>
76	Stella, Stella Staith	Staith	Post-medieval	3414	Non-designated	417630	563860	Stella Staith. The northern terminus of the Towneley Main wagonway, (SMR 3317).	<< HER 3414 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
					Heritage Asset				Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2
77	Stella, Drop	Staith	Post-medieval	3419	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417930	563660	A Drop on the Tyne near Stella House.	<< HER 3419 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2
78	Stella, Drop	Staith	Post-medieval	3420	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418000	563630	A Drop, on the Tyne, possibly related to the Blaydonburn Wagonway (SMR 3424) which ended nearby {1}. Remains of Blaydon Burn staith or coal drop at NZ 180 636. The remains are not of staithes in the modern sense of the term - are they not the retaining walls comprising the structures where coal from Blaydon Burn Bessie Pit loaded into railway wagons? {2}.	<< HER 3420 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2 Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Blaydon and Winlaton Plan I.M. Ayris & P. Jubbs, 1991, Struddars Farm, Gateshead Design, Observations on Possible re-use and Conversion
79	Blaydon Burn, wagonway and lower railhead	Wagonway	Post-medieval	3424	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418020	563610	In January 1840 Peregrine Edward Towneley and Joseph Cowen entered into an agreement giving the latter wayleave down the side of Blaydon Burn to build a wagonway. This was the first continuous rail link between Blaydon Burn hamlet and the Tyne, and was prompted by Cowen & Co's need for ready access for their High Yard fireclay products to the transshipment point at the quay on the River Tyne. The continued importance of water as the motive power for industrial processes along the burn is exemplified by Clause 3 of this agreement, which stated that the wagonway was to be made "so as not to injure the supply of water to the waterwheels on Blaydon Burn" (NRO Buddle Atkinson T.Y. Hall View Book 1829-41, p.154, 1 January 1840). For much of the 19th century the wagonway was a single track with sidings, but after Priestman Collieries' acquisition of Blaydon Burn Colliery, c.1900, addition lines were laid. Over the course of the following fifty years the line continued to expand with the addition of more tracks on the central line and numerous rail spurs for transporting goods around the growing industrial complex. In particular there was a spur in place by 1896 (2nd edition OS) to connect the Cowen coal screens with Mary Drift and another line running to the northeast to transport coal up to a storage area behind the coke works. The lower railhead, situated on the flat ground to the east of the Cowen coal screens, was established during this period to accommodate the increasing number of lines terminating at this point. The complex was further expanded between 1914 and 1940 (4th edition OS) but today only the course of the central trackway survives. There are no details of locomotives in use before 1896, but after that there were twelve 0-4-0 engines, all 4'8.5" gauge - Blaydon	<< HER 3424 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2; Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures; Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2009, Blaydon Burn, Path Head, Gateshead - Archaeological Watching Brief

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								Burn Nos. 1 and 2, Enterprise, Venture, Active, Industry, Energy, Betty, George, Nell, Gerald and Claude. Photo of one of the locomotives c.1896 (NCL Acc. 26257 Neg. 31/5/85). A coal track bed and bedding layer for sleepers were noted during a watching brief in 2009 at NZ17320 63130 - off course of the line of the waggonway as shown on the HER GIS.	
80	Blaydon Burn, Cowen's Lower Brickworks	Brickworks	Post-medieval	3434	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418010	563500	<p>This was Joseph Cowen's Number 2 Firebrick Works. It underwent two periods of substantial expansion, in the late 1890s and between World War One and World War Two {1}. Local clay was used for the manufacture of bricks in Cowen's two brick works. The upper brick works (SMR 1646) closed several years ago, but the lower works, now in the ownership of the National Coal Board (?) continues production {3}. About 1819 Joseph Cowen, the first Chairman of the River Tyne Improvement Commission, took over the Blaydon Burn Pit and Works. At Joseph Cowen's death in 1874, his sons Joseph Cowen and John Anthony Cowen took over. The property included two sets of firebrick and retort making works, each with drying and kilning accommodation and steam-driven machinery. The lower works abutted the North Eastern Railway and River Tyne, and a system of sidings and a long stretch of wharfage provided facilities for transport by rail or boat. The fire brick works consisted of one large building with three smaller, but nevertheless substantial, buildings in the 1850s. By the 1890s a number of others had been added, but a major redevelopment must have taken place following this time which saw the building of a huge single structure which covered most of the site of the early buildings. Some further but smaller expansion took place in the inter-war period. Cowen's had brickworks at either end of the Blaydon Burn valley. Brickworks were established here in 18th century and fireclay is thought to have been mined here even earlier. In 1903, a batch of 12 Newcastle kilns was built, soon after Priestmans Collieries took over the yard. The original moulding and drying sheds stood near this spot before 1903, but were demolished to make way for new sheds and drying chambers. In 1913, the Low Yard had six Sutcliffe drying chambers. Bricks were left here for two days, heated by two Lancashire boilers, which were replaced in 1952 by an upright Cochrane boiler. In 1939 a Belgian kiln stood on the site of the previous 12 Newcastle kilns. By 1955, few firebricks were made and the yard made mainly common building bricks. A small number of firebricks were made up to 1967 and were burned in the three remaining Newcastle kilns.</p> <p>1855-1975 (Source: Davison, P J, 1986. Brickworks of the North East, 133, site 27, 148-52)</p>	<p>&lt;&lt; HER 3434 &gt;&gt; 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2 LNH/JMW, 1975, Blaydon Burn - Industrial Archaeology S.M. Linsley, 1981, Blaydon Burn T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn I. Ayris &amp; S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 45; N.G. Rippeth, 1990, Blaydon in old picture postcards</p>
81	Blaydon, Blaydon Foundry	Foundry	Post-medieval	3436	Non-designated Heritage	418310	563530	<p>Blaydon Foundry. Owned by Smith Patterson. Made mileposts for Northumberland and the Isle of Mull. There are two types in Northumberland, which still survive. Those on the road from Newcastle</p>	<p>&lt;&lt; HER 3436 &gt;&gt; 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale,</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
					Asset			to Belsay are shield shaped. Those between Morpeth and Belford are rugby ball shaped {pers comm Mr. I. Davison}. In 1856 GW Hawdon & Sons were based at a Blaydon Foundry (iron and brass founders and millwrights).	Durham, 2; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham
82	Blaydon, Railway Station	Railway Station	Post-medieval	3437	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418480	563510	A railway station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (SMR 3292). Blaydon Railway Station was opened on 9th March 1835, the beginning of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company. The line on this initial opening extended 17 miles to Hexham. Two locomotives drew the first train - "Rapid" by Stephenson and Company and "Comet" by Hawthorns. They took one and a half hours to do the journey. The glass roof of the later station was blown out during an air raid in 1942.	<< HER 3437 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2; N.G. Rippeth, 1990, Blaydon in old picture postcards
83	Blaydon, Smithy	Blacksmiths Workshop	Post-medieval	3438	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418440	563330	Smithy.	<< HER 3438 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2
84	Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, Redheugh Branch	Railway	Post-medieval	3447	Non-designated Heritage Asset	424690	563030	The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, Redheugh Branch ran from the eastern end of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway at Blaydon (HER 3292) to Redheugh Station (HER 3480).The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, which opened in 1837, was the first passenger railway to provide, at the outset, passenger facilities at intermediate stations. The Brandling Junction Railway Company, with the co-operation of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, then built a line from Redheugh Station to Greenesfield Station (HER 4374), which was completed in 1839, a rope-hauled incline up a 1 in 23 slope with a 60 horsepower stationary engine at Greenesfield, carrying coal and passengers. The engine house, a two-storey building with arch-headed windows and its squat chimney survived until 1870. The bridge which carried the incline across Riversdale Road still survives today. From Greenesfield, locomotives drew the wagons to Oakwellgate Station (HER 4368) along a viaduct over High Street and Oakwellgate, necessitating Oakwellgate Station to be constructed on a platform raised 20 feet above street level. Part of the Redheugh Branch route was abandoned following the completion of improved alignments and diversions built in the first decade of the Modern. The remainder survives as a goods line. The incline, engine house and chimney are shown on Hair's view of Newcastle upon Tyne (1844). Thomas Bell's plan (no date) and the first edition OS plan show the course of the incline. The cutting was some 24m wide.	<< HER 3447 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2 Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, 1978, Dunston and Swalwell Plan Area; Manders, 1973, A History of Gateshead, p 113; Scott, 1839, Scott's Railway Companion, describing all the scenery on and contiguous to the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway; Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2001, Riverview: Greenesfield, Gateshead, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Statement in WSP Environmental Ltd. Environmental Statement; Thomas Bell n.d. TWAS DT/BEL/2/167
85	Blaydon, Bottle Works	Bottle Works	Post-medieval	3448	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418730	563530	Bottle Works.	<< HER 3448 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
86	Blaydon, Chemical Works	Chemical Works	Post-medieval	3449	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418790	563570	Chemical Works. This was the Blaydon Manure and Alkali Company works. Horse and cow manure was processed to produce potash, soda and phosphorus. This area, where the river turns north for a short distance, was known as 'Blaydon Spike'. The name is said to date back to 1856 when captured Russian guns were brought here after the Crimean War to be spiked (the vent plugged up). Blaydon Chemical Company (and prepared bone manure) had their office at 13 Half Moon Court, Bigg Market. Their agent was Anthony Harrison.	<< HER 3449 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2; N.G. Rippeth, 1990, Blaydon in old picture postcards; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham
87	Blaydon, Reservoir	Reservoir	Post-medieval	3450	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418870	563550	A Reservoir.	<< HER 3450 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2
88	Blaydon, Pale Bottle Works	Bottle Works	Post-medieval	3451	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418850	563630	The Pale Bottle Works. There were two glass bottle manufacturers in Blaydon in 1856. North Durham Bottle Company, J Heron Manson was the managing partner. Blaydon Bottle Works of Anthony Thatcher, Henry Poole was manager.	<< HER 3451 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham
89	Blaydon, Sanitary Pipe Works/Harriman's Pipe Works	Pottery Works	Post-medieval	3452	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418890	563690	Sanitary Pipe Works shown on the OS 1st edition {1}. This site is now used as a depot. The rectangular down draft kilns still remain in situ {2}. Harriman's Fireclay works grew to become a large and important manufactory of salt-glazed sanitary pipes and white glazed enamel ware on Tyneside, it being one of the first firms to cater for the demands of local government on Tyneside for better sanitation, and continued to supply this need for 120 years. In 1845, Harriman went into partnership with Mr W Dodds of Lemington to set up a new firebrick works at Blaydon Haugh, with river frontage and its own siding onto the North Eastern Railway. Fireclay was supplied by Stella Coal Company from 1847-1868 and taken to the works by wherries on the river, or wagons on the railway. From 1857-1862 fireclay was also obtained from Whickham Colliery. In 1858, the works gave preference to manufacture of salt-glazed ware and firebricks were of secondary importance. In 1881, the old firm of Harriman and Company was wound up and a new company formed. The Blaydon works comprised moulding, engine and boiler houses; six drying flats; joiners and smiths workshops; press room and clay room; sand and salt storage sheds; a five-room dwelling house and a warehouse; offices and stabling; 16 old kilns and two new kilns. The plant and machinery comprised a vertical steam engine, horizontal steam engine, pipe machine, small upright boiler and engine, pug mill and grinding mill with screen, brick making machine, three hand-	<< HER 3452 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2 Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, Blaydon and Winlaton Plan; papers for William Harriman & Co, brick and sanitary pipe mfrs, Blaydon: records c1890-1978, Tyne and Wear Archives DX952; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								<p>operated brick presses, wagons and trucks.</p> <p>In 1883, the company leased the firebrick works next to Eltringham Coal Company and secured a direct source of fireclay. In 1889, two muffle kilns were built and a new sink moulding and drying flat was made at Blaydon, for the increased demand for white glazed sinks. The lease was ended in 1891 and in 1892 the works at Blaydon were extended. Four new downdraught kilns were built and other extensions made in 1894 when the neighbouring old bottleworks site was acquired. A new moulding shop, dipping shed, warehouse, mechanics shop and brick press shed were erected.</p> <p>In 1899, a circular kiln was demolished and an oblong downdraught kiln built in its place to burn glazed enamel bricks. After a lean period in World War I, the works returned to profit and kilns and buildings were repaired. Two Ruarden pipe machines and a horizontal pug mill with mixer were bought, as well as a new steam engine. In 1932, a new moulding, glazing, and packing shed was built. And in 1934, a new de-airing plant was installed. In 1933 there were ten downdraught kilns making salt-glazed ware (five circular and five rectangular); the circular ones were replaced over the next 20 years by rectangular ones.</p> <p>In 1953, the adjoining Blacking Factory site was acquired. Three large circular downdraught kilns were built in 1966, 1968 and 1972, their flues connected to a 120ft high chimney built in 1966. The underground flues were periodically cleaned out, their walls being stripped of their deposits of rock salt. The kilns changed over from coal to oil firing in 1962.</p> <p>1847-1975 (appears to be the on same site as brickworks 1875, Graham's yard)</p> <p>Source: Davison, P J, 1986. Brickworks of the North East, 133, site 26, 139-44</p>	
90	Blaydon, Lampblack Works	Works	Post-medieval	3453	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418890	563760	Lampblack Works.	<< HER 3453 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2
91	Blaydon, Coke Ovens	Coke Oven	Post-medieval	3454	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418900	563830	A battery of Coke ovens.	<< HER 3454 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2
92	Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, Newcastle branch line	Railway	Post-medieval	3458	Non-designated Heritage Asset	424510	563800	The branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, from the original line (SMR 3292) over the Tyne and into Newcastle. The railway crossed the Tyne at Scotswood (HER 1009). This line was laid as far as the Elswick Shot Tower in 1893, to Forth Banks in 1847 and into the Central Station on 1st Jan 1851. In 1862 the line became part of the North Eastern Railway {1}. Surviving features associated with the line were recorded in 2008.	<< HER 3458 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 2 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97 Hoole, K. 1986, A Regional

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									History of the Railways of Gt Britain, The North East, Vol 4, p.197; W.W. Tomlinson, 1914, The North Eastern Railway - Its Rise and Development, p 321; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2008, Scotswood Housing Expo, Newcastle upon Tyne, Historic Buildings Recording
93	Gateshead, Gateshead to Hexham Road	Toll Road	Post-medieval	3628	Non-designated Heritage Asset	425690	563100	Toll Road from Gateshead to Hexham. Had tolls at Crawcrook (SMR 3300). Left the county at Stanleyburn Bridge (SMR 3627) {1}. In 1663 an act was passed to permit parishes responsible for roads which passed through them to collect money from travellers to be spent on the upkeep of the roads. The roads were called Turnpikes owing to the fact that a pole or pike, resting on a central post was put across the road and swung round when the toll was paid to allow the traffic through. The Gateshead - Hexham Turnpike, constructed in 1776/7, came from Gateshead via the bridge at Swalwell, to the brickworks at Blaydon Burn, from where it ran up Summerhill Bank to Path Head and then onto Ryton. Typical tolls would be 1/2d for people on foot, 2s for coaches, chariots or landau drawn by six horses, two horses 9d, every drove of cows, hogs, goats, sheep per score 3d. People travelling to church on Sundays were exempt, also when travelling to funerals or visiting the sick. There were nine toll bars on the Gateshead Hexham Turnpike. In the 19th century footraces were run on the turnpike {2}.	<< HER 3628 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, c.1855, 6 inch scale, Durham, 1 T. Yellowley, 1986, Stella and Blaydon Burn
94	Walbottle Wagonway, Duke Pit Branch	Wagonway	Post-medieval	3932	Non-designated Heritage Asset	416870	566170	A plan made for the Duke of Northumberland in 1767 details his coal interests in the Lordship of Newburn (NRO: Zan Bell M17/197/A plan 24) but predates the development of Walbottle Colliery and its characteristic branching waggonways running to Greenwich Moor and Black Callerton. However, exploitation of the area was imminent; to the north of Walbottle is written 'Coal that may be won by a Winning to the North side of the Dyke' and a pumping engine is already present in Black Callerton Grounds (This is Engine Pit No. 2, a little way to the south of Andrew Pit as shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey). It would seem very likely that the waggonway system was in place by the end of the decade. It is shown on maps by Gibson (1781) and Casson (1801). The pattern of 18th century waggonways which formed the system is best seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey.  Duke Pit, on the western edge of the village of Walbottle, was sunk first, connected to coal staiths at Lemington. As further pits were sunk to the	1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland 96; 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2012, Waggonways North of River Tyne: Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project; CR Warn 1973, Waggonways and Early Railways of Northumberland 1605-1840; Gibson 1787: Plan of



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								north, the waggonway was extended as a man line from Duke Pit to Cutend (HER 4271). From Cutend, the waggonway branched. The north-east line ran towards the settlement of Black Callerton and as far as Holywell Main Pit. A branch from this line (HER 4273) ran north to Broom Hall, the site of Black Callerton Pit, with short lines extending to adjacent pits. A short second line ran from Cut End to Walbottle Moor Pit. A final major branch ran to the north-west towards Crescent Farm and Greenwich Moor Pit a little way beyond (HER 4272). This branch included a short run to Callerton Lane End, the site of Callerton Grange Pit.	the Collieries of the Rivers Tyne and Wear; Casson 1801: Map of the Rivers Tyne and Wear; Lordship of Newburn, 1767, NRO Zan Bell M17/197/A/plan 24
95	Walbottle Wagonway, Coronation Pit Branch	Wagonway	Post-medieval	3938	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417780	567380	Walbottle Wagonway, Coronation Pit branch. This ran from Blucher Colliery to Lemington Staiths. On the 2nd edition OS mapping, this is renamed North Walbottle Wagonway and extended to Coronation Pit (HER 4235). This line ran on part of the line of the earlier Holywell Reins Wagonway (HER 1941). It was laid c.1820 and was improved and extended in 1892. It closed in 1968 and at that time was the last self acting incline in Northumberland. In December 1967 the Tyne Industrial Archaeology Group recorded the inclined plane. Cine film and photographs were taken. It was intended that there would be an exhibition at the proposed North Regional Open Air Museum (Beamish) of actual objects from the site and cartographic and documentary information. Did this ever happen? The railway tunnel which carried the wagonway was found to survive during a watching brief at a new coach depot at Blucher. The tunnel was 4m in width and over 2.3m high. It was of brick construction and had a roof of iron girders and concrete. The roof was only 0.2m below ground level. The tunnel had been bricked up to the north, but was open to the south.	<< HER 3938 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 96; 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97; 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1898, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 87, SE; I M. Ayris, Blucher, Tyne and Wear SMR, Newcastle File; ASUD, 2003, Keith's Coaches, Hexham Road, Blucher, Watching brief and evaluation report; Tyne Industrial Archaeology Group, Fieldwork in Progress, Walbottle Incline Place in Archaeological Newsbulletin of Northumberland Cumberland and Westmorland, No. 3, Sept 1968, page 7; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2012, Waggonways North of River Tyne: Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project
96	Lemington, Lemington Quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval	4034	Non-designated Heritage	418240	564950	Lemington Quarry. This is marked as Old on the 2nd edition OS mapping, so was out of use by 1895.	<< HER 4034 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale,

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
					Asset				Northumberland, 97
97	Lemington Glass Works	Glass Works	Post-medieval	4035	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418370	564550	Lemington Glass Works. The works were opened in 1787 by the Northumberland Glass Company. Initially flat glass was produced from 4 large glass cones. In 1906 the site was purchased from the Duke of Northumberland by GEC, who expanded the works and fitted it out for production of light bulbs and tubes. Eventually all but one of the cones was demolished. The remaining one, which stands 120ft high is one of only four such survivals in the country. It was cleaned and repointed in 1993. Local legend has it that the cone was made from 1 million bricks {1}. At one time Spencers took over part of the glassworks site with the intention of developing a steel works, but the project never got off the ground and in 1880 everything was transferred to their main works at Newburn. The glassworks site was leased from the Duke of Northumberland by a group of local businessmen under the name of the Northumberland Glass Company in 1787. This company owned the glassworks until 1837 when three of the glass houses were demolished, leaving the huge cone which is still in existence. From 1833 to 1845 the works were operated by Joseph Lamb and Company but after this date there seems to have been a depression in the glass trade for many years and full scale operations were not carried out until about 1898 when the famous glassmaking firm of George Sowerby and Sons took over and trade picked up, with the result that by 1906 the works were again a prosperous concern {2}.	<< HER 4035 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97; J. Armstrong, History of Newburn I. Ayris & S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 47; C. Bray, Tyne and Wear County Council Museums Service; AB Heritage, 2022, The Old Glassworks, Lemington, Newcastle Upon Tyne: Archaeology Desk Based Assessment 1972, A Brief History of Glass Making on Tyneside F. Buckley, Glasshouses on the Tyne in the Eighteenth Century, Journal of the Society of Glass Technology F. Atkinson, Industrial Archaeology - Top Ten Sites in North East England, p 15,26-27 RCHME, 1993, Lemington Glass Cone, Historic Building Report Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 1997, Lemington Glass Cone, Archaeological Desk Top Assessment Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 1997, Lemington Glass Cone, Annealing Ovens, Archaeological Recording and Evaluation

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
98	Lemington, Lemington Staiths	Staith	Post-medieval	4036	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418410	564360	Lemington Staiths. Lemington was the highest point on the Tyne suitable for staiths and was therefore an important point in the coal transport network. There were staiths here by 1640 and the main 18th century wagonways may still be traced here. Fragmentary timber structures still visible are probably part of the Wylam staiths which were the last to remain in use.	<< HER 4036 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97 I.M. Ayris, & S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p.38
99	Lemington, Coke Ovens	Coke Oven	Post-medieval	4037	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418540	564590	Coke Ovens. This is not shown on the 2nd edition OS mapping, so was probably out of use by 1895.	<< HER 4037 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97
100	Lemington, Lime Kilns	Lime Kiln	Post-medieval	4038	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418590	564610	Lime Kilns marked on the 1st edition OS mapping. The number of which is unclear - but it appears to be a battery rather than individual kilns. They are not shown on the 2nd edition OS mapping, so possibly out of use by 1895.	<< HER 4038 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97
101	East Denton, Wagonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	4044	Non-designated Heritage Asset	420020	566320	A Wagonway, marked as Old on the 1st edition OS mapping, so was out of use by 1858.	<< HER 4044 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97
102	West Denton or Baker's Main Wagonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	4045	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419690	565080	A plan of the late 1750s (Turnbull 2009, 120) shows Denton divided into three parts. West Denton, including Bells Close, is marked as owned by John Baker. A 'Winning Engine' is shown close to the river. Baker's Main Colliery was won soon after the map was prepared. Both Gibson (1788) and Casson (1801) show a pit a little way from the river served by a waggonway. Casson notes it as 25 fathoms deep.	1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2012, Waggonways North of the River Tyne: Tyne and Wear Enhancement Project; Turnbull, L. 2009 Coals from Newcastle: An Introduction to the Northumberland and Durham Coalfield, p 120; Gibson 1787: Plan of the Collieries of the Rivers Tyne and Wear; Casson 1801: Map of the Rivers Tyne and Wear
103	Lemington, Bell's Close, Brick and Tile Works	Brickworks	Post-medieval	4047	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419200	564310	A Brick and Tile Works. This site was working from 1865 to 1938. Manufacturer in 1938 was H J Baldwin. (Source: Davison, P J, 1986. Brickworks of the North East, 63.)	<< HER 4047 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97 P.J. Davidson, 1986, Brickworks of the North

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									East, pp 68-9
104	Lemington, Bell's Close, Carr's Yard, Firebrick Works	Fire Clay Works	Post-medieval	4048	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419270	564230	A Firebrick Works. The Site of Carr's Yard, which was producing fireclay goods from 1834-1894. Owned by William Ridley Carr, then Thomas Carr & Son, then Walter Scott LTD. Possible manufacturers in 1847-1855 was Blacklock & Hall (firebrick makers); 1861 was J Cliff & Sons (firebrick makers); 1883 was W H Allen (firebrick makers); (Source: Davison, P J, 1986. Brickworks of the North East, 63.)	<< HER 4048 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97; P.J. Davidson, 1986, Brickworks of the North East, pp 68-9; Durham Mining Museum <a href="http://www.dmm.org.uk">www.dmm.org.uk</a>
105	Lemington, Bell's Close, Copperas Works	Copperas Works	Post-medieval	4049	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419440	564270	A Copperas Works. Probably was out of use by 1895, as it is not shown on the 2nd edition OS mapping.	<< HER 4049 >> 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97
106	Throckley Waggonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	4227	Non-designated Heritage Asset	415660	566680	Some of the Throckley pits which had been worked over the 18th century were re-opened in the mid 19th century. Old routes may have been retained within the area of the colliery but a new line was established down to the River Tyne some way to the west of Lemington. This waggonway ran due south from the line of Hadrian's Wall, and then circuitously through a narrow valley between Hallow Hill and Rye Hill taking it close to Newburn Grange, to the south of which it joined Wylam Waggonway (HER 1032). The route is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey and is named Throckley Waggonway.	<< HER 4227 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 96, NE 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 88, SE; Alan Williams, 2012, Waggonways North of River Tyne: HER Enhancement Project
107	Newburn, Walbottle Colliery	Colliery	Post-medieval	4229	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417540	565050	Walbottle Colliery. Opened before 1828. The earliest pit may have been Duke Pit (HER 3930), which could be as early as 1740. The other pits were Blucher Pit (HER 3939), Coronation Pit (HER 3984), George Pit, Percy Pit, Union Pit (NZ 177 674) and Wellington Pit (NZ 177 674). Owners in the 1850s were J. Lamb, Potters and Joblings Trustees, then R.O. Lamb, then Terale & Kirton, later Kirton, Rowell & Dodd, Walbottle Coal and Firebrick Co and lastly Lemington Colliery Co Ltd.	<< HER 4229 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 96, NE; Durham Mining Museum <a href="http://www.dmm.org.uk">www.dmm.org.uk</a>
108	Newburn, Mineral Railway	Mineral Railway	Post-medieval	4230	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417570	564650	A Mineral Railway. This is not shown on the 1st edition OS mapping, so dates from after 1858.	<< HER 4230 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 96, NE
109	N.E.R. Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam	Railway	Post-medieval	4292	Non-designated Heritage Asset	420370	563790	North Eastern Railway Newburn and Wylam Branch. The construction of this line was authorised by the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway and Dock Act of 1871. The line joined the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway at both ends. It was opened between Scotswood and Newburn in 1875 and as a single line to Wylam in 1876, which was subsequently widened. The western part of the line reused the line of the Wylam Wagonway. It was operated from the start by the North Eastern Railway {1 and 2}. The	<< HER 4292 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97, NW Hoole, K. 1986, A Regional History of the Railways of Gt Britain, The North East,



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway opened in 1876. The idea of building a railway along the northern bank of the river was investigated at the time that routes for the Newcastle-Carlisle railway were being examined. The eventual route chosen lay to the south of the Tyne. In the late 1860s when the Tyne Ironworks, Spencer's steel works, Lemington Glass Works and other industries in Newburn were in full production, and collieries were working at Walbottle, Heddon and Throckley, the prospects of building a railway from Scotswood to North Wylam linking with the existing Newcastle - Carlisle Railway at each end, were again examined. Among the sponsors of the project which was subsequently put forward were members of the Spencer family who owned the large steel works in Newburn, William Stephenson, one of the owners of Throckley Fireclay Brick and Tile Works and one of the collieries at Throckley, and Thomas Bates who owned Heddon Colliery and Brickworks. These industrialists needed an improved system of transport and joined forces to promote the scheme for the development of a public railway designed to serve their interests as well as possible new housing development in the Tyne Valley west of Newcastle extending out to Heddon and North Wylam. The original scheme, authorised by the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway and Dock Act of 1871 also included the construction of a new dock due east of the old Scotswood Suspension Bridge, but this part of the scheme was abandoned mainly due to problems of dredging. Construction of the line between Scotswood and Newburn was started in 1872 and completed in July 1875 with the extension to Wylam being opened as a single line in 1876. A second track was laid later that year {3}. This route had become largely redundant by the late 1960s and the line into Newcastle on the east was closed in 1982. Since then lines and trackside buildings have all been removed. Surviving features were recorded in 2008 including the bridges of the approach to Scotswood Station and walled-up tunnel portals on the North Wylam Line. {5}	Vol 4, pp 197-9 Tyne & Wear HER, Newcastle District File, The Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway, pp 40-41 Pers. Comm, I. Ayris; The Archaeological Practice Ltd., 2008, Scotswood Housing Expo, Newcastle upon Tyne, Historic Buildings Recording
110	Lemington, Railway Station	Railway Station	Post-medieval	4293	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418730	564590	A Station on the North Eastern Railway Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway, (HER 4292). The railway line opened in the 1870s to serve the riverside industries. There were never many passengers using this line, particularly after 1913 when a tram line was opened to Throckley. Lemington Station had timber buildings {Rippeth 1993}.	<< HER 4293 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97, NW
111	Lemington, West Denton Colliery	Colliery	Post-medieval	4294	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419050	564590	West Denton Colliery, Yarmouth Pit opened in 1792. There were two other associated pits - Kew Pit and North or Gin Pit. It was owned by Edward Montagu MP in the 1700s, and later by West Denton Colliery Company. Nothing is shown here on Ordnance Survey first edition, an air shaft is shown on second edition, but by third edition (1919) West Denton Colliery, Yarmouth Pit is shown. The colliery closed in 1924. An aerial photograph of 1946 shows the shaft and 20m of upcast spoil.	<< HER 4294 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97, NW; 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1919; Durham Mining Museum www.dmm.org.uk

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
112	Scotswood, Scotswood Colliery	Colliery	Post-medieval	4295	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419360	564350	Scotswood Colliery. This is not shown on the 1st edition OS mapping, so was opened after 1858.	<< HER 4295 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97, NW
113	Lemington, Bell's Close, Brickworks	Brickworks	Post-medieval	4296	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419230	564370	A Brickworks, possibly replacing the brickfield shown on the 1st edition OS mapping which occupied part of the site. Located just west of Mr Carr's yard. It made firebricks, flue bricks, quarls, and sold fireclay. The yard had closed by 1873. Source: Davison, P J, 1986. Brickworks of the North East, 140 *(possibly the same as SMR4296)	<< HER 4296 >> 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1899, 6 inch scale, Northumberland, 97, NW
114	Lemington, Railway Bridge	Railway Bridge	Modern	4698	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417550	564880	Brick bridge carrying what is now Keats Lane over the line of a former railway. Railway cutting survives but is very overgrown. Bridge is built of brick and appears to be Modern in date. There are two tunnels.	<< HER 4698 >> Pers. Comm. J. Morrison, 2002
115	Lemington, Oliver's Shipyard	Shipyard	Post-medieval	4934	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418900	564300	There was a fair sized jetty on the riverside, and a boatyard known as Olivers Shipyard. The paddle boat "Jabez Bunting" named after the Methodist minister, was built here for Joblings of Bells Close. There was a rather curious clause in the building contract which stated that the vessel must not be worked on Sundays. This shipyard was in addition to that on the site of the present Stella North Power Station where 2 vessels of about 90 tons were built in the 1860s - the "Lemington Antelope" and the "Harry Kells". {1}	<< HER 4934 >> J. Armstrong, History of Newburn
116	Lemington, WW1 Munitions Factory	Munitions Factory	Modern	4943	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418781	564196	The site of the present Anglo Great Lakes Factory, at Lemington Point, formed by the horseshoe bend in the river has a rather interesting industrial history. During World War 1 Lemington Point was known as "Canary Island" due to the existence of a munitions factory using a substance (cordite) with a bright yellow colouring. For many years after the war local people in the area still had traces of this colouring on their hair and skin. {1} The Point was an ideal location for a munitions factory, given its isolated site - it was physically separated from the rest of Lemington, and accessed only by a wooden bridge. The Anglo Great Lakes Graphite Factory closed in 1992. Workers there also tried not to get the dust onto their skin as graphite forms an almost permanent shiny grey layer.	<< HER 4943 >> J. Armstrong, History of Newburn; N.G. Rippeth, 1993, Newburn in old picture postcards
117	Newburn, Pit heap	Spoil Heap	Post-medieval	4953	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417450	565150	Conical pit heap for Percy Pit.	<< HER 4953 >> Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, Newburn Plan Area
118	Lemington, Chimney	Chimney	Post-medieval	4958	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419300	564200	Could have been chimney for a brickworks (see SMR 4048).	<< HER 4958 >> Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, Newburn Plan Area
119	Lemington, boat hulks	Boat	Uncertain	4959	Non-designated	419020	564290	Boat hulks uncovered at low tide in the bottom of Lemington Gut.	<< HER 4959 >> Tyne and Wear Industrial

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
					Heritage Asset				Monuments Trust, Newburn Plan Area
120	Lemington, Power Station	Power Station	Modern	4960	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418520	564470	A typical example of an early Modern power station, built for a private local lighting company, operating 1903-1919. It was adapted as a substation post Second World War for supply to the tram system. The imposing double height brick building forms part of an important industrial group and retains a number of original features and its perimeter boundary walls with gateways. Buildings include the control room, power hall and reservoir. Built by DISCO in 1903 expanded in 1904. Possibly the first brick built power station in the country. The west part of the building contained three direct current Parsons turbo generators with a total capacity of 970kw. The generators had been used at Forth Banks Power Station and at Newburn Steelworks before being installed at Lemington. Steam was provided by three Lancashire boilers in the larger east part of the building. Cooling water for the condensers was drawn from Lemington Gut. Ceased generating in 1919 when demand fell as Newburn steelworks improved its own generators. Used as sub-station until 1946, supplying local tramway. Currently used by Reeds Cranes and Plant Ltd. Station building survives as intact shell adjacent to river. Brick shed with tall, round headed openings often picked out in darker or lighter bricks, circular openings high on the gables, full length ridge ventilator to west bay. Interior features included elevated control rooms, toilets and walkways, overhead crane to west bay, below ground reservoir (outlet on south side). Some electrical fittings interior and exterior. Perimeter wall survives in southern half of site, incorporating opposed entrance gateways. Recorded ahead of demolition in 2015 - described as in poor condition suffering from vandalism. The power station was formerly on the Newcastle local list.	<< HER 4960 >> Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, Newburn Plan Area English Heritage, 1997, Monuments Protection Program, Step 4, Site Assessment I. Ayris & S.M. Linsley, 1994, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear, p 71; Scott Wilson, 2010, Scotswood Road, Lemington - Archaeological Assessment; Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015, Lemington Power Station, Newcastle upon Tyne - Historic Buildings Recording
121	Lemington, Bridge over North Walbottle Wagonway	Railway Bridge	Post-medieval	4961	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418100	564870	Crosses North Walbottle Wagonway. Steel main girder, transverse trough girders.	<< HER 4961 >> Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust, Newburn Plan Area 1988, Loraine Terrace, Lemington, Reclamation Scheme
122	Winlaton or Brockwell Way	Wagonway	Post-medieval	5957	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418220	563570	In the 1630s the second largest colliery south of the Tyne was Blaydon, more usually called Winlaton. It had an output of 3000T. The land belonged to the Neville family and had been leased to various Newcastle merchants until the manor was sold in 1569 to four inter-related merchants. When the lease ended in 1581 they and their heirs worked the colliery for 50 years or more. Early claims that there was no waggonway in Winlaton in 1632 (Taylor 1852) appear to be unfounded. Evidence from a London Chancery case of 1650, over the estate of Sir Robert Hodgson (d.1643), refers to 'wagons' and confirms that there	<< HER 5957 >> G. Bennett, E. Clavering & A. Rounding, 1990, A Fighting Trade - Rail Transport in Tyne Coal 1600-1800 M.J.T. Lewis, 1970, Early Wooden Wagonways, p 93 T.J. Taylor, 1858, The Archaeology of the Coal

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								<p>was indeed a waggonway in Winlaton before the Civil War. Records also show that replacement wagons were needed by 1633, implying they must have been in service for at least a year or two, and perhaps longer. The way was probably built by William Selby, son of Sir William Selby (d.1649), as part of a considerable refurbishment of the colliery in 1634. The colliery was not an easy one to work, with difficult geology and coal which deteriorated in quality that became unfit for the London market. Debts mounted for the Selbys with Sir William dying insolvent in 1649 and half the Selby share was mortgaged by 1651. The other merchant owners of the colliery fared no better and as the families concerned were so closely related, they all went down together.</p> <p>The exact route of this early waggonway is Uncertain and the suggestion in A History of Blaydon that it led from Lands Colliery, south of Axwell Park, is incorrect as the colliery is first heard of in 1728. However, in the Horsecrofts area of Blaydon, a strip of land about one mile long from the Rose and Crown public house to Blaydon Staith, between the Blaydon Burn and the Blaydon to Winlaton road, was the site of the later Winlaton Way dating to the 1690s and is also likely to have been that of the 1630s waggonway. There may have been a branch south-west to Brockwell, but this is Uncertain. Records from 1677 (ZBG 4/16) detailing the lease of the colliery show that the Winlaton Way was still operating.</p>	<p>Trade, p 33 A. Williams, 2004, A Fighting Trade - Review and mapping of routes; unpublished document for Tyne &amp; Wear Heritage Environment Record; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2013, Waggonways to the South Bank of the River Tyne and to the River Wear; Turnbull, L, 2012, Railways Before George Stephenson (entry 66) 155, 171</p>
123	Winlaton Way II	Wagonway	Post-medieval	5959	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417830	563690	<p>Open c.1633. In about 1693, the Winlaton (Brockwell) Way was subject to the first recorded case of physical assault on a waggonway - a trench, or ditch, was dug across it. In 1713, the Brockwell Way was radically reorganised and it was taken upstream to new staiths at Stella. This necessitated the building of a bridge over the Blaydon Burn, whose northern abutments still remain. Unfortunately, the track on the south bank is hard to follow but the course of the new waggonway up the valley to the Brockwell area, and ultimately Barlow Fell, is still clear on the ground. The way ran to two staiths at Blaydon - 'panncoale' and 'shipcoale' staiths ('pancoal' a low quality product used by Shields salt pans, and 'shipcoal' the quality product destined for the London market). The use of Blaydon Staiths necessitated the retention of the original approach by the old Winlaton Way through the Horsecrofts.</p>	<p>&lt;&lt; HER 5959 &gt;&gt; G. Bennett, E. Clavering &amp; A. Rounding, 1990, A Fighting Trade - Rail Transport in Tyne Coal 1600-1800 A. Williams, 2004, A Fighting Trade - Review and mapping of routes; unpublished document for Tyne &amp; Wear Heritage Environment Record; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2013, Waggonways to the South Bank of the River Tyne and to the River Wear; Turnbull, L, 2012, Railways Before George Stephenson (entry 65) 155, 171</p>
124	Stella Grand Lease Way	Wagonway	Post-medieval	5960	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417430	563950	<p>In the 1630s the Ship Tax returns show that Stella Grand Lease Colliery was the third largest colliery on the south bank of the Tyne, behind Whickham Grand Lease and Winlaton. It too had a pre-Civil War waggonway. The freehold belonged to the Tempest family, but outside</p>	<p>&lt;&lt; HER 5960 &gt;&gt; G. Bennett, E. Clavering &amp; A. Rounding, 1990, A Fighting Trade - Rail Transport in</p>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								<p>the manor much of the land belonged to the Bishops of Durham. The bishopric commons had not been included in the Grand Lease yet their Ryton royalty was known as 'Grand Lease Stella'.</p> <p>An assessment of Stella Grand Lease in 1636 suggests the waggonway had already been built; it had an annual value of £1700 and a production well over 2000T. Mention of 'Kiofield' in a lease (DUPD CC 184961/617) has led to the suggestion the way existed as far as Kyo, south-east of Ryton and over three miles from Stella staiths, from the beginning but there is no proof of its having been so extensive before 1660. The way was probably built by Henry Maddison and his associates although an earliest date for its construction is unknown. The Strathmore plan of no later than 1728 bears the legend '...Stella Grand Lease Waggon way was the first way that was laid in the River Tyne about Ninety Years ago by Robt Sanderson Esqr.' that is, sometime in the 1630s. A latest date can be set by a case of 1653 and colliery accounts (C10 30/156; ZCO IV 47/1). Accounts in the 1670s show the output from Stella was about 2500T a year and this may have been the average traffic of the Way since its beginning.</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation at Landscape Terrace, Greenside, in 2013 by ARS Ltd. Revealed the graded impressions of timber sleepers and the remains of a drainage gully associated with the Stella Grand Lease Way. The waggonway would have consisted of a series of roughly hewn, rounded timber sleepers measuring c.1.8m x 0.2m laid into the natural substrate at intervals of c.0.65m. These would have been used to support timber rails forming an E-W aligned waggonway. The waggonway had a shallow drainage gully on its south side with a depth of 0.04m and this was backed by a low bank that survives to a height of 0.4m. The waggonway remains were buried 0.55m bgl.</p>	<p>Tyne Coal 1600-1800 T.J. Taylor, 1858 The Archaeology of the Coal Trade, p 33</p> <p>A. Williams, 2004, A Fighting Trade - Review and mapping of routes; unpublished document for Tyne &amp; Wear Heritage Environment Record; Archaeological Research Services Ltd. 2013, Land adjacent to Landscape Terrace, Greenside, Tyne and Wear, Archaeological Evaluation; Alan Williams Archaeology, 2013, Waggonways to the South Bank of the River Tyne and to the River Wear; Turnbull, 2012, Railways before George Stephenson, (entry 69) 154, 171; TWA: CK/11/56</p>
125	Blaydon, Church of St Cuthbert, rectory	Vicarage	Post-medieval	6020	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418490	563330	Presumably of similar date to the church (1844-45). Shown on Ordnance Survey first edition.	1st edition Ordnance Survey map; Gateshead Council, 1999, Conservation Area Policy Guidelines, Strategies and Character Statements, Blaydon Bank Conservation Area, pp. 12-14
126	Blaydon, Blaydon Iron Works	Iron Works	Post-medieval	6030	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418200	563460	Shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map but not named as iron works until third edition.	2nd edition Ordnance Survey map; William Whelan, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
127	Stella, Caroline Terrace	Terrace	Post-medieval	6128	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417720	563740	Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.	1st edition Ordnance Survey map
128	Scotswood, Kitty's Drift	Underground Railway Tunnel	Post-medieval	6959	Non-designated Heritage Asset	421850	567430	Kitty's Drift was an underground railway, built in 1770 to transport coal underground from East Kenton Colliery to the staithes at Scotswood. It was a single track wooden waggonway with passing places for horse drawn waggons. The tunnel was said to be 3 miles long, 6 feet high and 6 feet wide. The route was abandoned in 1805 and replaced by a surface waggonway, but the drift continued in use as a main drainage level for many years. The entrance was close to Montague Colliery, View Pit (HER 4059). The Mickley Coal Company therefore utilised part of Kitty's Drift in the 1930s to take coal from Caroline Pit (HER 4289) to the screens at the closed View Pit. Originally Kitty's Drift used a massive steam winder to haul the tubs the 2.5 miles to the View Pit screens, but in 1933 this was replaced by a 250 horsepower electric winder. The Mickley Coal Company intercepted Kitty's Drift with Bates Drift, at a gradient of 1 in 3 from the Beaumont seam. And the Fan Pit Level Drift, which was 980 yards long, carried tubs from the shaft up to Kitty's Drift and on to View Pit. This created a complex and extensive underground endless rope haulage system in places up to 6 miles in length. The Montague Colliery (and therefore Kitty's Drift) closed again in 1959. The exact route of the underground railway is not known - it is shown as a "Subterranean Tunnel on Lambert's map of 1807). Said to have been the westernmost end of the Coxlodge Wagonway (HER 1134). Possibly the earliest underground railway in the world.	James T. Tuck, 1997, The Collieries of Northumberland, Vol 1; Lambert, 1807, Plan of the Rivers Tyne and Wear... also a plan of Newcastle upon Tyne; M Lambert, 1807, Plan of the rivers Tyne and Wear with the collieries, wagonways and staiths, thereon, and the principal roads and villages, Newcastle Libraries C2 672664 00 53; R. Welford, 1879, A History of the Parish of Gosforth, p. 84-87; Alan Williams, 2012, Waggonways North of the River Tyne: Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project; Turnbull, L. 2009 Coals from Newcastle: An Introduction to the Northumberland and Durham Coalfield, p 132
129	Lemington Gut, brick and stone buildings	Building	Post-medieval	7848	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418620	564480	In 1999 photographs were taken of a brick and stone building with pan-tiled roof and recessed north-west corner wall, situated next to the quay walls of Lemington Gut, south of the ironworks site. Its date is Uncertain, but it seems to have been part of the ironworks site and may pre-date it. It is shown on a map of 1844 (AP 1999, p.17), on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and in a truncated form on the 2nd edition of 1899. This enigmatic structure, latterly a stable, was pulled down sometime between 1999 and 2003, but its foundations are likely to survive.	The Archaeological Practice, 1999, Newburn Haugh: Archaeological Assessment, pp.28, 36 & 41. Unpublished report for WSP Environmental; Scott Wilson, 2010, Scotswood Road, Lemington - Archaeological Assessment
130	Lemington Gut, quay walls	Flood Defences	Post-medieval	7849	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418660	564470	Quay walls survive well between the site of the staithes, adjacent to the ironworks managers house and a point immediately south-east of the ironworks (approx. NZ 1847 eastwards to NZ 1866 6447). These walls probably pre-date the construction of a channel across Blaydon Haugh by the Tyne Improvement Commission in the 1850s which created the	The Archaeological Practice, 1999, Newburn Haugh: Archaeological Assessment, pp.28, 36 & 41. Unpublished report for

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								Gut and led to a waning of industrial development at Lemington (the ironworks already being closed/in decline by this time). The Gut survives as a silted cul-de-sac of the Tyne, preserving the quayside walls along with fragmentary remains of staithe and, probably, sunken boats in its silt.	WSP Environmental; Scott Wilson, 2010, Scotswood Road, Lemington - Archaeological Assessment
131	Blaydon, Garden Street, Plaza Cinema	Cinema	Modern	8111	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418360	563370	The Plaza was built by a syndicate whose chairman was John Thompson, joint owner of the Lyric in Heaton and who also built the Plaza at Birtley. The architect was Charles S. Errington of Newcastle. Built in lemon coloured plate pressed bricks, with the ground floor in rustic brick with artificial stone dressings. Described by Frank Manders as "large and featureless, far from being an architectural asset to the town". The £20,000 1200 seat auditorium had stalls and circle, decorated in autumnal shades with petunia decoration. The projection room had two Simplex machines with Stelmar arcs. The Plaza was opened by Henry Bolton, chairman of Blaydon UDC on 21 December 1936. In 1953 the Plaza was damaged by fire. The circle, projection room, roof, screen and stage were destroyed. It was over a year until it re-opened, decorated in red and tangerine with maroon and stone-coloured carpets. After some years of cine-bingo from December 1962, the cinema was bought by William Testo of Hartlepool as a bingo club only. Demolished in 2005 but recorded beforehand.	Frank Manders, 1995, Cinemas of Gateshead, pp 28-29; C.G. Peters, Tyne and Wear Museums, 2005, Plaza Cinema, Garden Street, Blaydon, Archaeological Buildings Recording
132	Blaydon Burn, culvert mouth and weir	Culvert	Post-medieval	8454	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417930	563470	Shown on the 2nd edition OS of 1896, and part of the expansion of Cowen's Low Yard in the second half of the 19th century involving culverting the Burn. The visible remains include a brick-arch of white Lily firebricks (Plate 88). The Burn is canalised in its approach with concrete revetments and a weir of railway lines to break the force of the water.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
133	Blaydon Burn, culvert mouth	Culvert	Post-medieval	8455	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418040	563480	Part of the early culverting of the Burn after 1838 and in existence by 1858, though rebuilt subsequently. The visible remains comprise a brick arch of white Lily firebricks. Another section of white firebrick wall and sandstone rubble walling on the west bank of the burn appear to represent the remains of an engine shed shown on the 2nd-4th editions OS 1896-1940.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
134	Blaydon Burn, millrace, pond and dam	Mill Pond	Post-medieval	8456	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417980	563460	Serving Rennison's/Pickering's Mill (92), these are shown in 1802 and were still clearly visible in 1858 [OS1], but had been infilled by 1896 [OS2]. No visible remains.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead -

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
135	Blaydon Burn, well	Well	Post-medieval	8457	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417900	563500	This is only shown on 1st edition OS of 1858. No visible remains.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
136	Blaydon Burn, brick structure	Industrial Building	Modern	8458	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417940	563520	A substantial brick structure, shown on the 3rd and 4th edition OS, associated with branch lines and the coal depot belonging to Priestman Collieries. The surviving structure comprises a southeast wall retaining infill (Plate 89). It was constructed of constructed of Modern firebrick and included a cut-off H-shaped girders projecting in a raked line from the east face, suggesting supports for an angled chute, possibly a coal drop. The front elevation also included the remains of two brick 'gables' possibly supports for lifting gear. The building measured 11.50m long and approximately 5m high and extended some 8m from the rear back, the top of the structure comprised a flat cinder roof. The feature was surrounded by coal waste and some brick debris. To the southwest of the main structure, on the opposite the side of the track, were the remains of a brick wall surviving only five courses high this was constructed of the same yellow firebrick.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
137	Blaydon Burn, retaining wall	Revetment	Post-medieval	8459	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417960	563510	Probably associated with the waggonway and branch lines serving the coal depot, but it is not possible to firmly identify the extant remains with features shown on the historic mapping, probably dates to the early 19th century. The wall was constructed of roughly squared and evenly coursed sandstone, the average component measuring 0.30m x 0.20m x 0.18m but with some larger blocks, and capped with rectangular coping stones (Plate 92). Wall appears to have been built in one phase and survives in fairly good condition with very little later brick patching.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
138	Blaydon Burn, kiln back	Kiln	Post-medieval	8460	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418010	563540	The remains of one of a bank of Newcastle kilns associated with Cowen's Low Works, constructed before 1900, with the shell of a sandstone rubble building to the north. The surviving structure comprises the base of a Newcastle kiln chimney visible as part of a group of buildings at the north western end of a sandstone rubble retaining wall (96). This group showed a number of phases of modification including blocked window and door openings. The kiln back protrudes some 0.5m in front of the retaining wall and was	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								<p>defined by a set of alternating quoins on the north side (not present on the south side). The building was constructed of roughly squared, randomly coursed sandstone with some rubble infill. At ground level a recess with an arch of firebricks contains a cast-iron pipe projecting from the rear wall, function unknown.</p> <p>To the north of the chimney was a later building constructed of sandstone rubble and featuring a least one block window and door. The building was original two storeys high but later reduced to a single storey outshot during which phase the openings were blocked and a cat slide roof added. The line of the former floor level can be clearly traced on north facing internal wall which also formed the side of the brick kiln chimney.</p> <p>The outshot abuts an earlier building to the rear which is of a similar build to the Kiln back and probably part of the same structure. The surviving wall of this building includes at least one blocked window opening.</p>	Structures
139	Blaydon Burn, building	Industrial Building	Modern	8461	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418050	563500	<p>Probably associated with Priestman collieries, perhaps an explosives store, or even an air-raid shelter.</p> <p>The remains of the structure comprised of brick walls on the north, south and east, built against earlier sandstone retaining wall with weep holes to the west. The bricks are late, probably LILY of High Spen. A door in south wall has iron frame and three pintles (centre one reversed so that door could not be lifted off its hinges, suggesting a need for security). The roof is a sloping concrete slab. To the north were two low walls fitted at each end with an iron plate, this may have been some form of fitting for a crane or lifting gear (Plate 96).</p>	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
140	Blaydon Burn, stone revetted channel of the Burn	Flood Defences	Post-medieval	8462	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418040	563480	A formalised channel to the Burn is first clearly identifiable on the 1st edition OS of 1858, but some form of revetting is likely to have been in place earlier. The visible remains comprise two high sandstone rubble retaining walls which line the course of the Burn with some remains of a parapet incorporating Cowen firebrick.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
141	Blaydon Burn, pipework and sandstone walling	Aqueduct	Post-medieval	8463	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418050	563550	First identifiable on the 2nd edition OS of 1898, the function of this feature is unknown, but the pipe may run within an earlier open aqueduct. A large diameter cast-iron pipe runs, partly buried, within a stone-built channel. The pipe crosses the Burn unsupported.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									Structures
142	Blaydon Burn Road Bridge	Road Bridge	Modern	8464	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418020	563560	Blaydon Burn Road Bridge built in 1936 incorporating the remains of the earlier 18th century bridge and adjacent aqueduct. The bridge is constructed of ashlar sandstone blocks with 3 courses of rusticated stonework at the base. The bridge platform is constructed of riveted cast iron. The modern bridge was constructed to incorporate the earlier aqueduct the course of which is spanned by square openings in the bridge piers.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
143	Blaydon Burn, Cowen Buildings	Industrial Building	Post-medieval	8465	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418100	563580	A much altered but formerly a two-storied building, the function of this structure is unknown. It cannot be clearly identified on archive mapping before the 2nd edition OS of 1898, and was presumably associated with Cowen's Low yard (103). Sandstone rubble walls remain with blocked windows and an opening to the north, the first floor has been truncated diagonally creating a cat-slide roof.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
144	Blaydon Burn, Cowen's Crossings	Level Crossing	Post-medieval	8466	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418010	563590	Where the Blaydon Burn waggonway eventually crossed the Newcastle-Hexham road was known as Cowen's Crossing, controlled manually (Figure 25). The approach to the crossing from the east, with the warning sign 'Beware Engine', is shown in a postcard of c.1920 (Blaydon in Old Picture postcards, 8). No visible remains.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
145	Blaydon Burn, quay	Quay	Post-medieval	8467	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418090	563580	The eastern side of the Burn was revetted, and is marked as 'Quay' on the 1828 Enclosure plan, the lower part of the Burn being navigable to small craft until construction of the railway in 1834.  The Burn at this point is culverted and heavily overgrown, and surviving traces of the quay wall are concealed with the possible exception of a short section of sandstone rubble and firebrick walling close to the railway bridge.	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
146	Blaydon Burn, Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Bridge	Railway Bridge	Post-medieval	8468	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418090	563590	The bridge abutments are associated with the construction of the Hexham-Blaydon section of the Newcastle to Carlisle railway, completed in November 1834 and opened for traffic in March 1835 (Plate 104). The bridge was subsequently slightly widened toward the river, which appears to have happened before 1858. The riveted iron girder and platework deck postdates the widening, but cannot be firmly dated. The	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								Sandstone ashlar bridge abutments and iron decking remain in use carrying the modern Newcastle - Carlisle line.	Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
147	Blaydon Burn, lead wharf	Wharf	Post-medieval	8469	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418070	563610	<p>The terminus of the 1713 remodelled Brockwell Way was at Lord Widdrington's 'Shipcoale Staiths', described as four keelrooms at the west end of Stella staithrooms [Clavering et al, 60]. Shipcoal was good quality coal destined for the London market. A branch of the Brockwell Way, using part of the earlier Winlaton Way through Horsecrofts, led to two staiths in Blaydon called 'the panncoal Staithroomes'. Panncoal was later called 'duff' or 'slack', and was used to fuel the extensive salt pans at North and South Shields.</p> <p>Joseph Cowen &amp; Co. used Blaydon Burn Staith, which actually lay in Stella Township. Bricks were put into open sided crates at the works and carried on flat wagons to the staith, until 1936 when the new bridge was built this involved crossing the main Blaydon to Ryton road at 'Cowen's Crossing' (107). At the staith, fireclay goods were loaded onto the firm's own boats and taken by river for delivery to local firms. In 1899 the loading involved eight men, who had a crane to help with the 'lumps' [Davidson 148].</p> <p>No visible remains.</p>	Northern Archaeological Associates & Northern Counties Archaeological Services, 2005, Blaydon Burn, Gateshead - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Survey of Industrial Structures
148	Lemington, Union Hall Road, Lemington Cemetery, War Memorial	War Memorial	Modern	10953	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418400	565420	<p>First World War Memorial. Unveiled 30th April 1921 by Major General Sir Percy Wilkinson. A granite cross on a three pice base. 14 feet high. "IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THE FOLLOWING INHABITANTS OF LEMINGTON WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-18". 76 names are listed. Sculptor was R. Whitehouse of Newcastle.</p>	Ian Ayris, Peter Jubb, Steve Palmer and Paul Usherwood, 1996, A Guide to the Public Monuments and Sculpture of Tyne and Wear, p 64; North East War Memorials Project <a href="http://www.newmp.org.uk">www.newmp.org.uk</a> , L41.01
149	Lemington, Lemington Brewery	Brewery	Post-medieval	11065	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418240	564670	<p>Harrison Colbeck brewed here from the 1840s until 1851. The brewhouse was attached to the Lemington Hotel. Colbeck's tenancy also included two maltings, offices, six cottages and 2 acres of land. The brewery had a 35 barrel copper, a steam engine, a cart, two drays and seven horses.</p>	Brian Bennison, 1995, Brewers and Bottlers of Newcastle upon Tyne From 1850 to the present day, p 24
150	Lemington Gut	Watercourse	Post-medieval	11234	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418780	564390	<p>Before river improvement work by the Tyne Improvement Commission, the River Tyne at Lemington bent like a horseshoe around Lemington Point. The river was widened and deepened, the banks strengthened with stone and earth, and its route changed to remove the horseshoe bend which would have been difficult for large ships to navigate. Lemington Point thus became part of Newburn Haugh, no longer cut off from Lemington proper (it had previously only been accessible from Lemington by a wooden footbridge). What once was the bend in the</p>	

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								River Tyne around the Point, became Lemington Gut, a short narrow water channel which ended at the old Lemington Staiths.	
151	Ryton, Ryton Haugh, aircraft obstructions	Aircraft Obstruction	Modern	11485	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417360	564390	An area of Second World War aircraft obstructions at Ryton Haugh. Formed by a network of continuous ditches with adjacent upcast banks of spoil, covering an area measuring around 700m by 400m. The ditches have been destroyed by later development. This is the site of Blaydon Race Course and later Stella South Power Station.	English Heritage, 2008, Hadrian's Wall National Mapping Programme (1436049); Aerial Photograph RAF FNO/129 1098 01-SEP-1942
152	Ryton, Ryton Haugh, Blaydon Race Course	Racecourse	Post-medieval	11486	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417320	564390	Horse racing began in Blaydon in 1811, along the quayside. Racing ceased here in 1835 when the railway station opened. From 1861 until 1865 the races were held on Dent's Meadow island in the River Tyne (HER 11552). Horses were walked across to the island from Lemington. Spectators crossed from Blaydon on a bridge made of barges. The song 'Blaydon Races' was written by George 'Geordie' Ridley in 1862. The song mentions the Blaydon bellman, John Brown. He lived in Wesley Place. He died in 1901 aged 82 and is buried in Blaydon cemetery. The races were transferred to their final site, on Stella Haughs in 1887. Racing ceased after the 1916 meeting, when a riot broke out following the disqualification of the favourite. Stella South Power Station was eventually built on the site (now Riverside Crescent housing estate). William Irving's painting 'The Blaydon Races' was unveiled in 1903. It is on display at Shipley Art Gallery in Gateshead, having been bought at auction in 2002. A brown plaque on a brick plinth beside Stella Road faces north over the site of the racecourse. The plaque used to be on the Blaydon Races Hotel which stood nearby.	Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map, 1890; N.G. Rippeth, 1990, Blaydon in old picture postcards; Pearson, Lynn, 2010, Played in Tyne and Wear - Charting the heritage of people at play, 12-13
153	Denton Burn, ridge and furrow	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	11494	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419000	564500	Ridge and furrow of probable Post-medieval date, two small areas - one beside Dumpling Hall and the other 500m further east of the western side of Denton Dene. Site now levelled.	English Heritage, 2008, Hadrian's Wall National Mapping Programme (1436054); Aerial Photograph RAF 3G/TUD/UK/147 5233 15-Apr-1946
154	Lemington, mine shaft	Mine Shaft	Modern	11495	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418970	564630	Mine shaft visible on aerial photograph of 1946. Lies 100m north-west of another shaft (HER 4294).	English Heritage, 2008, Hadrian's Wall National Mapping Programme (1435879); Aerial Photograph RAF 3G/TUD/UK/147 5233 15-Apr-1946
155	Lemington, Lamedon House	Country House	Post-medieval	11533	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418360	564430	The name Lamedon House first occurs in 1559.	W.H. Knowles, 1915, Newburn Hall and Manor House, Northumberland in Archaeologia Aeliana, Series 3, Vol. XII, pp 195-6



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
156	Lemington village (Lamenden or Lamenton)	Village	Post-medieval	11534	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418360	564430	The tiny village of 'Lamendon als Lamenton' had been established at the staiths (HER 4036) some time before 1620. Lamendon was in Newburn Hall Township, which was the demesne land, mostly a mixture of large pasture and meadow fields, in the manor of Newburn. The eighteenth century saw the industrial growth of Lemington village with the coming of the glassworks (HER 4035) and iron works (HER 4346). MacKenzie described the village before 1787 as 'inconsiderable', merely a few scattered houses next to the staiths. Once the glassworks opened it was like 'Sheffield in miniature... enveloped in smoke'. Lemington Hall was built in 1786. A cluster of cottages were built for the industrial workers. In the mid nineteenth century there was further expansion and by 1855 Lemington was a thriving industrial village. By 1858 (Ordnance Survey first edition) Lemington had merged with Bell's Close, another riverside industrial settlement at the mouth of the Sugley Burn. The River Tyne Commissioners improvement works in the late nineteenth century had a huge impact on Lemington, damming the loop in the river thereby isolating the staiths at the end of 'Lemington Gut' (HER 11234). From then on there were no major new industrial enterprises at Lemington. By 1898 the settlement had expanded north of the glassworks with further rows of worker's cottages.	A plan of the manor of Newburn, 1620, Alnwick Castle Archives Class O, Div. xvii, No. 1; Plan of the town of Lemington by Thomas Wilkin, 1802, Alnwick Castle Archives Class O, Div. xvii, No. 10; E. Mackenzie, 1825, An historical, topographical and descriptive view of the County of Northumberland..., Vol 2, p 485; Kelly, 1886, Directory of Newcastle upon Tyne, p 415
157	Lemington, coale pitts	Coal Workings	Post-medieval	11535	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417950	564810	A number of 'coale pitts' were being worked in 1620. Two (in vicinity of NZ 1795 6481) are linked to Lemington Staiths (HER 4036) by a water course (HER 11536). The other four are north of the staiths at Toak Close Hill (NZ 1829 6503).	A plan of the manor of Newburn, 1620, Alnwick Castle Archives Class O, Div. xvii, No. 1
158	Lemington, Lemington Staiths, water course	Water Channel	Post-medieval	11536	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417950	564810	A number of 'coale pitts' (HER 11535) were being worked in 1620. Two (in vicinity of NZ 1795 6481) are linked to Lemington Staiths (HER 4036) by 'the water course from the coale pits'.	A plan of the manor of Newburn, 1620, Alnwick Castle Archives Class O, Div. xvii, No. 1
159	Lemington, Henrik's House	House	Post-medieval	11537	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418560	564550	'Henrik's House and Close' is shown as a complex of four buildings including one large structure with a church-like tower set in an enclosure on a plan of 1620. The name Henrik suggests a German or Dutch origin for the inhabitant (note the use of the name Holland on the Ordnance Survey first edition). The individual may have been attracted to the area by industrial opportunities created by the staiths (HER 4036). Graves (forthcoming) notes that in the C17 invited workers from the Low Countries connected with water management (or perhaps pumps for coal working?) brought new technology to the north-east coalfield from Germany. The size of the enclosure and structures therein suggest that this person was in lucrative employment.	A plan of the manor of Newburn, 1620, Alnwick Castle Archives Class O, Div. xvii, No. 1; Pers Comm, Dr Pam Graves, Durham University, 2007 (book forthcoming); J.U. Nef, 1966, The Rise of the British Coal Industry, 1, p 26; J. Hatcher, 1993, The History of the British Coal Trade, Vol. 1, Before 1799: towards the age of coal; Jennifer Morrison, 2007, Newburn manor - an analysis of a changing

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									Medieval, Post-medieval and early modern landscape in Newcastle upon Tyne, Vol 1, pp 45-45 (unpublished MA thesis, Durham University)
160	Lemington, Woode Close	Wood	Post-medieval	11540	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417300	565100	'Woode Close' and 'Back of the Wood' on a plan of 1620 presumably indicates the presence of woodland. These woods had been cleared by 1767, probably to make way for industry and for building waggonways and boats.	A plan of the manor of Newburn, 1620, Alnwick Castle Archives Class O, Div. xvii, No. 1; I. Thompson, 1767, A plan of the Lordship of Newburn belonging to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Northumberland Museum and Archives (Woodhorn) Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25; Jennifer Morrison, 2007, Newburn manor - an analysis of a changing Medieval, Post-medieval and early modern landscape in Newcastle upon Tyne, Vol 1, pp 45-46 (unpublished MA thesis, Durham University)
161	Lemington, Lemington Hall	Country House	Post-medieval	11541	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417770	564890	The owner of Lemington glassworks built Lemington Hall in 1786. It is first named on the tithe map of 1848, by which time its open setting had been marred by industrial activity, subsumed within a network of railway lines.	Kelly, 1886, Directory of Newcastle upon Tyne, p 415; Newburn Hall Tithe Map, 1848, Northumberland Museum and Archives (Woodhorn) NRO DT 342 M
162	Lemington Cemetery	Cemetery	Modern	11544	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418400	565520	Laid out by 1921.	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921
163	Lemington, Newburn, Gosforth & Castle Ward Isolation Hospital	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Modern	11545	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417780	565420	Kelly's Directory of 1910 names this as Newburn, Gosforth & Castle Ward Joint Isolation Hospital. The third edition Ordnance Survey of 1921 names it as Infectious Diseases Hospital. Demolished in the late C20 and now covered by housing.	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921; Kelly, 1910, Directory of Newcastle upon Tyne
164	Lemington, Newburn Haugh,	Landing Stage	Modern	11546	Non-designated	418770	563910	Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition.	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
	landing stage				Heritage Asset				
165	Lemington, Newburn Haugh, landing stage	Landing Stage	Modern	11547	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418730	563820	Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition.	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921
166	Lemington, Newburn Haugh, landing stage	Landing Stage	Modern	11548	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418670	563740	Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition.	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921
167	Lemington, Newburn Haugh, stone	Boundary Stone	Modern	11549	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417660	564130	Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition.	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921
168	Lemington, Newburn Haugh, waggonway	Wagonway	Modern	11550	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418370	564250	Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition. Ran from Lemington Staiths (HER 4036) to a railway running around the perimeter of Newburn Haugh, linking several landing stages.	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921
169	Lemington, Newburn Haugh, sand quarry	Sand Pit	Modern	11551	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418230	563850	Presumed sand quarry which would have formally been under the original course of the River Tyne before river improvements in the late C19. Shown on Ordnance Survey third edition linked to Lemington Staiths (HER 4036) by a waggonway (HER 11550).	Ordnance Survey third edition, 1921
170	Lemington, Newburn Haugh, Dent's Meadow Island	Island	Post-medieval	11552	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418090	563760	The River Tyne Commissioners improvement works in the late nineteenth century dredged away this island.	Ordnance Survey first edition 1858
171	Lemington, Holland	Industrial Building	Post-medieval	11553	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418390	564230	Building shown on Ordnance Survey first edition.	Ordnance Survey first edition 1858
172	Lemington, cemetery, ridge and furrow	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	11619	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418310	565540	Ridge and furrow survives, much reduced, in the unused part of the cemetery on the western side, aligned north to south.	Aerial photographs in Newcastle City Council's Planning Department, Fairey Surveys 1974, BKS Surveys 1981, R & I 1991
173	Blaydon, Summerhill, stone housing	House	Post-medieval	12027	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417760	563500	A number of stone houses fronting Summerhill. These include a terrace on the west hand side with small front gardens, and down the bank larger semi-detached and detached houses of some presence in spacious gardens. On the north side of the road, rear gardens ascend the steep slope of Summerhouse Hill.	Gateshead Council, 1999, Conservation Area Policy Guidelines, Strategies and Character Statements, Path Head Conservation Area, p 54-57
174	Whickham, Alcherles yar Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12226	Non-designated Heritage	419300	564000	Alcherles yar in 1128, Alcherles yare, Ealdceorl's yair, Feilitzen 240. One of the bishop of Durham's weirs in Whickham township. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
					Asset			been taken (e.g. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed), 1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61
175	Winlaton, Berde yar Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12227	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418000	563600	Berde yar in 1128, Berde yare. Means 'beard yair'. Beard could mean edge, rim or margin, or it could have been a person's name like Bearda or Beorda. The fishery lay in Winlaton and belonged to the bishop of Durham. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have been taken (eg. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed), 1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61
176	Blaydon, Bladene yar Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12229	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419000	564000	Bladene yar in 1128, Blaydon yair. One of the bishop of Durham's weirs. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have been taken (e.g. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed), 1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61
177	Ryton, Cromwell Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12236	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417600	564500	Crumwell in 1128, Cromwell in 1344, Crumbwell (there is a Crombwelbank in Hatfield's survey of Ryton in 1382). 'Crumbe' means a bend (in a river) in old English. 'Crumb' means 'crooked'. 'Wella' means 'spring'. 'wel' means 'deep pool'. Thus 'spring in or by the river bend' or 'crooked winding stream'. Cromwell is marked on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map in the river at NZ 176 645. The 'crumbe' is clearly the bend in the River Tyne at this point. Owned by the bishop of Durham. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have been taken (eg. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed), 1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61
178	Whickham, Deap' yar Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12238	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418300	563600	Deap' yar' in 1128, Deape Yare or ayre. Owned by the bishop of Durham. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have been taken (e.g. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed), 1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61
179	Whickham, Dode Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12239	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418200	563600	Dode in 1128 or Rote. This yair is probably the bishop's yair called 'Roti' or 'Rutyare' in the 1279 Assize Roll. 'Rutyare' in 1344. It had extended 20 fathoms beyond its due bounds in 1279. It is later described as possessing three 'heads' and as extending into the 'mid-water of Tyne'. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have been taken (eg. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed), 1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61
180	Whickham, Gump Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12254	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418400	563600	Gump in 1128, Grip. Grip may allude to the fish-trap's function of gripping its prey. 'Grype' is old English for 'a ditch, trench or drain'. Owned by the bishop of Durham. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have been taken (e.g. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed),	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	
181	Whickham, Haliwerestem Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12255	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419300	564000	Haliwerestem in 1128, Heli werestem. Stem may be a mistake for 'stream'. 'Halig-wer' is old English for saint. It would then be Halig-weres stream - St. Cuthbert's fishery. 'Stefn or stem' is old English for 'dam' and 'stemma' means to stem, stop or dam up, especially a stream. Owned by the bishop of Durham. The main catch would have been salmon, but in fact a wider range of fish would have been taken (e.g. Eels, pike, minnow, burbot, trout and lamprey' {G.N. Garmondsway (ed), 1939, 'Aelfric's Colloquy', pp 101-2}. Dated C12-14th.	Victor Watts, 1986, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names II in Durham Archaeological Journal, 2, 1986, pp 55-61
182	Newburn, Black Stones Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12291	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417600	564500	A fishery is recorded at Newburn from 1500 to c.1700. It extended from the west boundary of the manor of Newburn to the east boundary adjoining Sugley grounds at Lemington. The rent of the Newburn and part of Crumbwells fisheries in 1851 was £100. Dated C16th.	V.E. Watts, 1988, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names III in Durham Archaeological Journal, 4, 1988, pp 53-59; M.H. Dodds, 1930, A History of Northumberland, Vol. XIII, pp. 146-52
183	Newburn, Croc Fishery	Fish Weir	Medieval	12294	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418800	563800	Croc c.1230, (le) Croke c.1240 and 1368 and frequently until 1512, Cruke in 1458, 1461 and frequently until 1529, Crowke in 1511, Crook in 1851. 'Croc' is Old English for land in a bend in a river. This was part of the Newburn fishery given by Roger Bertram to William Bruton and eventually to Finchale Abbey in whose account rolls it features until 1529. In 1851 the fishery is described as commencing at Lemington Haugh shore opposite the north end of Mitchell's Lamp Black Works and extending around 240 yards towards Lemington. The rent was £16. A 'Crok', Crock or Cruck fishery was granted to Tynemouth Priory by earl Henry around 1147. Dated C13th.	V.E. Watts, 1988, Some Northumbrian Fishery Names III in Durham Archaeological Journal, 4, 1988, pp 53-59; M.H. Dodds, 1930, A History of Northumberland, Vol. XIII, p. 153; Surtees Society 6, 1837
184	Lemington, Bells Close Chemical Works	Chemical Works	Post-medieval	12722	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418800	564400	Around 1793 Archibald Cochrane, 9th Earl of Dundonald, had a coal-tar distillery at Bells Close. This was the first alkali factory on the Tyne. The exact location is not known but the tar works were adjacent to an iron works (possibly in order that the coke could be used in smelting), presumably the Tyne Iron Works (HER 4346). It is therefore assumed that the tar works stood east of Tyne Iron Works, on the river bank in front of Holy Saviour Church. At the works the experimental production of soda was undertaken under the name of Losh and Co. (the partners were Dundonald, John Losh and Aubone Surtees, the banker). One of the processes depended on the solubility of sodium and potassium chlorides and sulphates. Salt and waste potassium sulphate from soap works were dissolved in water and evaporated until crystals of sodium sulphate were formed. The remaining potassium chloride was sold to alum makers in Yorkshire. The sodium sulphate was then heated with sawdust and iron oxide to form a small amount of impure soda. However most of the Bells Close soda was made by a different method	University of Newcastle upon Tyne Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 1961, The Old Tyneside Chemical Trade, chapter V, page 12

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								discovered by Swedish chemist Scheele. Salt and lead oxide were stirred into a paste with water and left for a few days. Caustic soda was formed along with yellow basic chloride of lead (known as Turner's Yellow). The Bells Close factory only worked for four years, but the experiments enabled the partners to produce soda at their Walker factory from 1798 (HER 4197).	
185	Lemington, Tyne View, Picture Theatre	Cinema	Modern	12850	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418620	564660	Opened on 18 October 1911 by Marshall J. Rutter. In July 1922 the cinema was taken over by John Grantham, then in July 1924 by Thomas Charlton, a local builder and funeral director. Renewal of the licence was refused in March 1927. On 30 March Charlton submitted plans for the reconstruction of the cinema to plans by Cackett and Burns Dick, but it was never built. The Picture Theatre burnt down in 1933. In 1939 air raid shelters were built on its site. There is now a school building on the plot.	Frank Manders, 1991, Cinemas of Newcastle, page 132; Frank Manders, 2005, Cinemas of Newcastle, pages 61, 130-131, 132, 160
186	Lemington, Rokeby Street, Prince of Wales Cinema	Cinema	Modern	12852	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418660	564860	Opened 14 July 1924. Designed by architects W.J. Clark of Lemington and E. Jackson of Gateshead. The builders were Straker Bros. of Lemington. The owner was John Grantham. The cinema had a stadium plan with 534 seats in the stalls and 256 in the balcony. There was a small stage with dressing rooms below and an orchestra pit. The cinema was opened by Major J.B. Rowell, chairman of Newburn Urban District Council. Once a year the local Amateur Operatic Society hired the cinema for a stage show. Cinemascope was installed in 1956. The cinema closed around 1960 and became a bingo hall.	Frank Manders, 1991, Cinemas of Newcastle, pages 135-136; Frank Manders, 2005, Cinemas of Newcastle, pages 132-133, 160
187	Blaydon, lead foundry	Lead Works	Post-medieval	13588	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418300	563400	The Ryton Foundry for Aldstone Moor opened at Blaydon between 1692 and 1696. It was owned by the London Lead Company. The company was set up 'for the Smelting downe Lead with Pittcoale and Seacoale'. The foundry had six furnaces. The company chemist Edward Wright perfected the coal-fired reverberatory furnace, which allowed mass production of lead, and the method of extracting silver from lead called cupellation. The head smelter was Thomas Pattison. In 1706 the London Lead Company moved operations to the orefield in Allendale. The Blaydon foundry was bought by Sir William Blackett.	Eric Clavering and Alan Rounding, 1995, Early Tyneside Industrialism: The lower Derwent and Blaydon Burn Valleys 1550-1700, Archaeologia Aeliana, Series 5, Vol XXIII, pages 249-268
188	Lemington, Algernon Road, Methodist Church	Primitive Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval	14641	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418320	564770	1891. Primitive Methodist. Replaced an 1861 chapel. Brick with ashlar dressings. A large town chapel with galleries, gabled front to street on east, with projecting porch block.	Peter F Ryder, 2012, Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in Newcastle and North Tyneside, a survey
189	Lemington, Union Hall Road, Methodist New Connexion Church	Methodist New Connexion Chapel	Modern	14642	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418530	564850	Built 1904. In use until December 1971 when the congregation amalgamated with Algernon Road church. Demolished and replaced with sheltered housing.	Peter F Ryder, 2012, Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in Newcastle and North Tyneside, a survey; photograph by J. Walton, circa 1950, West Newcastle Local Studies

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									Collection, Benwell Library, Location LE 6.5, print No. 7629, slide No. G64
190	Lemington, Bell's Close Centenary Chapel	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval	14646	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419150	564350	Wesleyan Chapel opened Good Friday 29th March 1839. Constructed of roughly coursed sandstone with lancet windows with a central entrance with gabled hood. A trefoil window was positioned about the front entrance. Originally rectangular in plan, the addition of a schoolroom in 1873 changed the plan to T-shaped. Between the 1930s and 1950s a toilet block and coal bunker was added to the NW corner of the school house. Closed 1975. 2015 used as an embroidery and print works by Elite Embroidery. Recorded in 2015 ahead of demolition. The interior of the chapel had been stripped of original features apart from a painted text of 'The Lord is in His Holy Temple' from the Book of Habakkuk in the Old Testament, the trefoil window and a partially ornamented scissor roof truss. The school house interior had also been stripped with only some curved ceiling decoration remaining. The exterior was described as being in good condition. A second storey had been erected within each building and extra partitions inserted.	Peter F Ryder, 2012, Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in Newcastle and North Tyneside, a survey; Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015, Former Wesleyan Chapel, Bell's Close, Newcastle upon Tyne - Building Recording
191	Newcastle, Western By-pass	Road	Modern	15239	Non-designated Heritage Asset	422300	569460	The Newcastle Western Bypass was listed in the Department of Transport's 'Policy for Roads, England 1980' to link the A69 to the A1(M) to the south. The County Council proposed an extension of the bypass to the north. The bypass was opened and the Blaydon Bridge was named by Her Majesty the Queen in December 1990. The scheme was awarded to Bullen and Partners. The route was first suggested in 1936 and a corridor was reserved in the development plan for the area in 1945. Housing was built on either side of the corridor. The preferred route was announced in 1981 that linked the Great North Road near Gosforth to Scotswood Bridge. Scotswood Bridge was not in good condition and so Blaydon Bridge was built. The bypass is 11km long. It reduced traffic using the Tyne Bridge and removed much traffic from the City centre. It was designed to carry 50,000 vehicles per day. It is dual carriageway with a third lane between interchanges from Scotswood Road to Ponteland Road. Ten footbridges and subways were built to separate traffic and pedestrians. 1200 homes were noise insulated. Earth bunds and concrete screening walls, trees and shrubs reduce traffic noise. 66 houses were demolished to make way for the road. Where the road crosses the line of Hadrian's Wall, stone setts and a plaque were provided to mark the line of the Wall. The scheme cost some £88 million. The scheme was divided into five contracts. Contract 1 - Etal Lane to North Brunton. Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd. Started in August 1987. Opened to traffic in March 1990 by Robert Atkins MP, Minister for Roads and Traffic. Contract 1A - Fawdon Railway Bridge. Built by Cementation Projects Ltd. The bridge carried the new road over	F.A. Sims, 2009, The Motorway Achievement - Building the Network in the North East of England, pp 64-72

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								the Metro line at Fawdon. Contract 2 - Blaydon Bridge and Blaydon haughs Viaduct. Built by Edmund Nuttall Ltd. Commenced in November 1987. Blaydon Bridge is a five-span pre-stressed concrete structure. It was built using the balanced cantilever technique. It spans 108m over the River Tyne. The sandstone rock below the riverbed was found not to be strong enough to bear the weight of the southern main pier so mini-piles had to be drilled inside a cofferdam to strengthen the pier foundation. Blaydon Haughs Viaduct is a 17-span steel viaduct carrying the bypass over A695 Chainbridge Road and the Newcastle-Carlisle Railway. It is 530m long and the deck incorporates 2,100 tonnes of steelwork supported on 3,500 tonnes of steel H-piles. Contract 3 - Derwenthaugh to Etal Lane. Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd. Commenced in June 1988. This section includes 7 road bridges, 8 footbridges, 8 subways and over 3km of retaining walls. Old coal mine workings were found. Shallow seams were excavated and filled with compacted soil. Deeper workings were injected with cement and pulverised fuel ash grout. One mineshafts were filled and capped with reinforced concrete. Contract 4 - Birse Construction Ltd. A 1km long section of road at Derwenthaugh where 8m high embankments were constructed over deep deposits of soft alluvial silts and clays. Commenced February 1987. Water was drained from the clay through vertical sand drains. 24,000 sand drains were installed (total length of 210km) on a grid layout. Once the ground was stabilised, the road could be built. The work took until August 1987.	
192	East Denton to Scotswood (Montague Main) Waggonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	15345	Non-designated Heritage Asset	420280	565710	1765-1800s. Although there were early coal workings within Denton, there is little evidence for the location of early pits or waggonways. A map of Denton from the late 1750s (Turnbull 2009, 120) shows it divided into three parts. East Denton (along with Lemington) belonged to the Right Hon. Edward Montague esq. Towards the river a 'proposed place for an engine' is marked which was built soon afterwards. Montague had inherited the estate in 1758 and he (and his wife following his death) developed the Montague Colliery over the later 18th century. Twenty nine pits worked the Beaumont Seam to the south of the Ninety Fathom Dyke as well as shallower seams to the north (Turnbull 2009, 121). Montague Pit and View Pit were sunk near to the river, drained by the pumping engine and Caroline Pit, sunk to 60 fathoms (drained by a second engine set up in 1765 at a depth of 64 fathoms) is shown on Gibson's (1787) and Casson's (1801) maps further to the north. Both maps also show a waggonway running from the Caroline Pit to staiths at Scotswood.	Alan Williams Archaeology, July 2012, Waggonways North of the River Tyne - Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project; Gibson 1787: Plan of the Collieries of the Rivers Tyne and Wear; Casson 1801: Map of the Rivers Tyne and Wear; Turnbull, L. 2009. Coals from Newcastle: An Introduction to the Northumberland and Durham Coalfield, pp 120-121
193	Kenton Waggonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	15347	Non-designated Heritage Asset	421900	567390	Circa 1700-1715. Kenton Estate is bisected by the 90 Fathom Dyke. Extraction of coal from the part of the estate to the south, upcast, side of the dyke, where the coal seams were shallower had begun by the 16th century. By the early 18th century a waggonway carried coal from	Alan Williams Archaeology, July 2012, Waggonways North of the River Tyne - Tyne and



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								West Kenton and Montague Main pits down to the River Tyne at Scotswood. This waggonway was closed by 1715 when the coal workings were flooded. Kitty's drift (HER 6959), a subterranean waggonway, ran between East Kenton and Bell's Close on the River Tyne at Scotswood, exploiting untouched seams to the north of the dyke.	Wear HER Enhancement Project; Turnbull, L. 2009 Coals from Newcastle: An Introduction to the Northumberland and Durham Coalfield, p 132
194	Callerton to Scotswood Waggonway	Wagonway	Post-medieval	15349	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419120	569890	This was a late waggonway, opened by 1827 and is shown on Watson 24/10. It served Callerton Colliery, possibly utilising the staiths on the River Tyne from the disused Fawdon Waggonway. It was managed by William Hedley who developed locomotive steam engines, but who here used stationary engines.	Alan Williams Archaeology, July 2012, Waggonways North of the River Tyne - Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project; North East Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineering: NRO/3410/ Watson 24/10: General Map showing the situation of the Tyne Collieries. Not dated but around 1830; Turnbull, L. 2012 Railways Before George Stephenson, route 35A
195	Scotswood, Bakers Main Pit	Colliery	Post-medieval	15481	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419380	564580	Shown on Gibson's map of 1787 and Casson's map of 1801.	Alan Williams Archaeology, July 2012, Waggonways North of the River Tyne - Tyne and Wear HER Enhancement Project; Gibson 1787: Plan of the Collieries of the Rivers Tyne and Wear; Casson 1801: Map of the Rivers Tyne and Wear
196	Ever Ready Battery Factory	Factory	Modern	15492	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417275	564878	The American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company was formed in 1914. The American side was sold to National Carbon, later Union Carbide, together with a brand that later lost a letter and became Eveready. The two businesses were linked for many years. The British could use the Ever Ready name in Europe, and adopted the Berec name elsewhere. The Americans used Ucar when they sold in Europe. By the end of the 1960s Ever Ready had 90% of the British battery market. There was a vast research laboratory in Tottenham, north London. Ever Ready bought Superpila in Italy and Daimon in Germany. It built an enormous factory in 1968 in Tanfield Lea, County Durham, employing ex-miners. Women were only employed on the factory floor from 1988. The factory at Tanfield Lea produced zinc-carbon batteries. A long-life	David Bowen, Sunday 23 June 1993, Assault and battery: The fall of the Ever Ready empire: a classic tale of British decline, The Independent; <a href="http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/assault-and-battery-the-fall-of-the-ever-ready-empire-a-classic-tale-of-british-decline-by-david-bowen-">www.independent.co.uk/news/business/assault-and-battery-the-fall-of-the-ever-ready-empire-a-classic-tale-of-british-decline-by-david-bowen-</a>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								alkaline battery was made by the laboratory in 1973 but it never went into production, which proved to be a mistake. Other factories included Dawley, Four Ashes, Maldon, and Park Lane, Wolverhampton. The company's Head Office was in Whetstone, London N20. In 1977 British Ever Ready sold its stake in Mallory, which made Duracell alkaline batteries. By 1977 Tanfield Lea was sending almost half its output to Nigeria. When the import licence was cancelled, 500 people had to be made redundant. A factory set up in Hong Kong but run from Britain was a failure. The company name was changed to Berec, to sound more international. This was also a mistake. In 1978 they set up an alkaline battery factory at Newburn and started developing a zinc-chloride battery (launched as 'Silver Seal') at Tanfield Lea. In 1981 Berec was taken over by Hanson Trust, and changed the name back to Ever Ready. It closed the Tottenham laboratory and the work was taken over by Tanfield Lea. The Advanced Projects Group at Abingdon (which developed bromium and lithium batteries) was sold off. Soon after, the workforce was cut from 2,900 to 2,000; 314 of Tanfield Lea's 940 jobs were shed. In 1993 Hanson announced it was selling Ever Ready to Ralston Purina (a pet food company which became the biggest battery manufacturer in 1985 when it bought US Eveready from Union Carbide). Factories at Telford and Wolverhampton were closed. Newburn's workforce was slashed from 205 to 30. Zinc-carbon battery production all but stopped and Blue Seal was imported from Indonesia. Tanfield Lea survived as a centre for zinc-chloride (Silver Seal) production and developed a Ucar battery for Germany. The US company had two alkaline battery factories in France and Switzerland, which were much bigger than Newburn. Newburn was closed in 1992 because it was under-invested and production costs were higher. Ever Ready is now a part of Energizer Holdings. The company closed Tanfield Lea, its last UK factory, in 1996. Ever Ready also made torches, bicycle lamps and radios (until the 1980s).	1494225.html; <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Ever_Ready_Electrical_Company">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Ever_Ready_Electrical_Company</a> ; <a href="http://www.eveready.com">http://www.eveready.com</a> ; ; <a href="http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ever_Ready_Co_(Great_Britain)">http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ever_Ready_Co_(Great_Britain)</a>
197	Newburn, Woode Close	Wood	Post-medieval	15504	Non-designated Heritage Asset	417410	565110	Mayson's survey of Newburn Manor in 1613 records that 'there are no woods or underwoods of any value now left within Newburn manor for that they have been greatly wasted and destroyed by James Cole and others for making of steythes and timbering of cole pitts'. 'Back of Wood' and 'Woode Close' are shown on a plan of 1620. The wood would have been planted with native trees such as ash, maple, hazel, lime, elm, birch, alder, willow, oak and hawthorn. Woods had names because they were valuable property. The boundaries of the wood were probably defined by a bank and ditch with a hedge or fence to prevent encroachment and keep out livestock which would eat young shoots. Today the Wood is gone.	A Plan of the manor of Newburn, 1620, Alnwick Castle Archives, Class O, div. xvii, No. 1; O Rackham, 1986, The history of the countryside - the classic history of Britain's landscape, flora and fauna, pp 64, 82, 86; Jennifer Morrison, 2007, Newburn Manor - an analysis of a changing Medieval, Post-medieval and early

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
									modern landscape in Newcastle upon Tyne, unpublished MA thesis, University of Durham, pp 124-125; Mayson's Survey, 1613, Alnwick Castle Archives A/iv/2
198	Blaydon village	Village	Post-medieval	16175	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418400	563300	According to William Whelan (1856) Blaydon was 'a considerable village' in the Parish of Stella. It was an industrial settlement which grew up around extensive chain and chain cable manufactories, chemical works, collieries, coke ovens, engine works, firebrick works, bottle works and iron works. In 1829 a suspension bridge was built between Blaydon and Scotswood. It opened in 1831. The Parish Church (St. Cuthbert's) was built in 1844. There were Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist Chapels. The Wesleyan Methodist Reformers met for worship in the mechanics institute. St Cuthbert's National School was built in 1853, the infants school in 1856. The Blaydon and Stella Mechanics Institute was built in 1852. Also in the village there was a Building Society and a Sick Benefit Society, both 'in a flourishing condition'. Blaydon Gas Works was established in 1853. John Palmer Dalton was the postmaster at Blaydon Post Office in 1856. There are 4 boot and shoemakers listed in Whelan's Directory, 6 butchers, 1 cartwright and joiner based at Blaydon Burn, two chain and chain cable manufacturers (Edward Hall and Robert Hall & Company of Blaydon Iron Works), two chemists - manufacturing (Blaydon Chemical Company and prepared bone manure) and GH Ramsay based in Derwenthaugh). Two coal owners and merchants (Joseph Cowen & Co, Blaydon Burn and GH Ramsay at Blaydon Main). Three coke manufacturers (the Marquis of Bute of Derwenthaugh, GH Ramsay and the Stella Coal Company). One engine builder (GW Hawdon and Sons). Four firebrick and gas retort manufacturers (W Cochrane Carr, Joseph Cowen & Co, W Harriman & Co and GH Ramsay). Two glass bottle manufacturer (North Durham Bottle Company and Blaydon Bottle Works). 10 grocers and provision dealers, 2 hinge manufacturers. 8 inns, hotels and taverns (Bee Hive, Black Bull, Board, Glass House Tavern, New Inn, Railway Inn, Red Lion, Royal Oak). 3 beer retailers. One iron and brass founders (GW Hawdon and Sons of Blaydon Foundry). 3 joiners. 1 nail manufacturer (Robert Hall & Co). 2 painters and glaziers. 1 saw mill owner (John Nicholson). 2 stone merchants. 1 surgeon (Philip Brown M.D. of Blaydon House). 4 tailors. 1 tallow chandler and 1 timber merchant.	William Whelan & Co, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham
199	Blaydon, St. Cuthbert's National School	National School	Post-medieval	16176	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418540	563420	Described by Whelan in 1856 as an elegant stone structure, erected by subscription and by government grants, in 1853. Cost around £1400. Conducted by 'highly efficient teachers'. Attended by over 250 children (boys and girls). The infant school was being added in 1856, to	William Whelan & Co, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								accommodate 120 pupils. The school had a good library with over 400 books. The teachers were Mr J.J and Mrs Moses.	
200	Blaydon Haughs, Pioneer Tavern	Public House	Post-medieval	16184	Non-designated Heritage Asset	419100	563700	In 1856 the landlord was Simon Hood.	William Whelan & Co, 1856, History, Topography and Directory of the County Palatine of Durham
201	Lemington, High Row, Glasshouse Arms	Public House	Post-medieval	17459	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418300	564600	The Glasshouse Arms was located at the end of High Row. It closed c.1880.	Bennison, B, 1998, Lost Weekends, A History of Newcastle's Public Houses, Vol 3, The West
202	Lemington, Dr Syntax Public House	Public House	Post-medieval	17460	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418380	564440	Dr Syntax public house. Closed c.1880 and became a dwelling.	Bennison, B, 1998, Lost Weekends, A History of Newcastle's Public Houses, Vol 3, The West
203	Lemington, Union Hall Road, The Station Hotel (Scotty's)	Public House	Post-medieval	17461	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418400	564700	The Station Hotel was extended in 1926 and again a year after Jas Deuchar bought it in 1947. The pub was often referred to as 'Scotty's'. In the 1980s it was altered to provide two bars and a pool area. Closed in 1997.	Bennison, B, 1998, Lost Weekends, A History of Newcastle's Public Houses, Vol 3, The West
204	Lemington, Forge Hammer (Tyne Iron) Public House	Public House	Post-medieval	17462	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418490	564650	Forge Hammer Public House. Open in the 1860s. Became the Tyne Iron Hotel and was rebuilt in 1937. The location of the Forge Hammer is assumed to be on the same site but is not certain. The Tyne Iron was bought from the trustees of Lord Rokeby by T & J Benard in 1954. The Tyne Iron was also known as the 'Hairy Man's'. There are many versions as to how the pub got its nickname but they all relate to the appearance of one of the original Tyne Iron (HER 17463) landlords. Bus passengers from Newcastle who frequented the Tyne Iron were called 'Hairy's fairies' by Lemington residents. The Tyne Iron became the New Tyne Iron in 1990 and closed in 1996.	Bennison, B, 1998, Lost Weekends, A History of Newcastle's Public Houses, Vol 3, The West
205	Lemington, Tyne Iron Public House	Public House	Post-medieval	17463	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418400	564400	The original Tyne Iron Public House (not to be confused with the Tyne Iron which replaced the Forge Hammer PH in the 1930s HER 17462). The first Tyne Iron pub was situated opposite the Lemington Glassworks and was part of a row of cottages connected with the Tyne Ironworks (exact location unknown). It was from the appearance of the landlord of this pub that the nickname 'Hairy Man's' may have originated.	Bennison, B, 1998, Lost Weekends, A History of Newcastle's Public Houses, Vol 3, The West
206	Blaydon, Bridge Street, No. 11, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval	17663	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418130	563536	The first Methodist preaching place in Blaydon was a house at 11 Bridge Street, High Blaydon. It was owned by William and Mary Hawdon and their initials 'W.H.M' and the 1737 were inscribed on a stone above the door. The house comprised of a kitchen and a room above, which was accessed via a ladder and trapdoor. When the congregation became too large for the kitchen, the upper room was also used and the preacher stood on a stool with his head through the trapdoor, so he could preach to both rooms. There was a Wesleyan Methodist Society in Blaydon in 1829. The congregation later moved to a larger room at 'Horsecrofts' and met	Susan Lynn, 7 April 2017, St. John's Wesleyan Methodist Church, Blaydon, County Durham <a href="https://www.mywesleyanmethodists.org.uk/content/chapels/county-durham/blaydon_st_johns_wesleyan_methodist_church; Tyne and Wear">https://www.mywesleyanmethodists.org.uk/content/chapels/county-durham/blaydon_st_johns_wesleyan_methodist_church; Tyne and Wear</a>



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	Period	HER Ref	Status	Easting	Northing	Description	Sources
								there until 1856. Then they built a chapel in Wesley Place. This chapel remained in use until 1893 when a new Methodist Church was opened on the north side of Shibdon Road (HER 6018).	Archives, church records 1887-1954; The History of Blaydon (TWAS)
207	Blaydon, Bridge Street, Spigot Mortar Emplacement	Spigot Mortar Emplacement	Modern	17804	Non-designated Heritage Asset	418210	563500	Spigot mortar emplacement - pit or emplacement surrounding a concrete pedestal or 'thimble' which was used to mount a spigot mortar. Deployed by the Home Guard in WW2 as an anti invasion measure. This example was notified to the HER in September 2019 by a member of the public, who had been informed about it by a long term resident of the area. It is located on the south side of Bridge Street, just to the east of Cochran Street. The spigot mortar may have been positioned to defend Blaydon Bridge against an attack from the east. The houses which had previously occupied the site on the south side of Bridge Street were demolished in 1935 as part of a road widening scheme.	

**Gazetteer Table 3: Events within the 1km Study Area**

Event Number	Event Name	Event type	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Date of Fieldwork	HER Report Ref	Description
208	Lemington Glass Cone	Buildings Investigation	1363	Event	418300	564400	Northern Counties Archaeological Services	1997	1997/37	Recording and excavation on 4 annealing ovens attached to west side of Lemington Glass Cone. The red brick superstructures dated to 1850s.
209	Walbottle Power Station, Newburn	Desk-based Assessment	1387	Event	417250	564900	Tyne and Wear Museums	1996	1996/19	Site proposed for power station. Newburn was a medieval village. Battle of Newburn Ford 1640. Watching Brief recommended.
210	Newburn Haugh	Desk-based Assessment	1404	Event	418200	564000	The Archaeological Practice	1999	1999/35	Assessment of prospective development site at Newburn Haugh. Area was probably subject to prehistoric and Roman activity but direct evidence for land-use is available from C13. From C17 industrial features are shown on map evidence. Lemington Glass Works and the Tyne Iron Works were established in C18. The report recommended the preservation of surviving riverside quays and the recording of industrial structures within the former Tyne Iron Works. Survey work should be carried out to detect and record surviving wagonway courses. Part of the battlefield site should be preserved as open space.
211	Stella South	Reclamation Study Report	2002	Event	417352	564390	Ove Arup	1999	1999/45	Ground investigation report of site within extent of Battlefield of Newburn Ford.
212	Lemington Glass Cone	Desk-based Assessment	2077	Event	418300	564400	Northern Counties Archaeological Services	1997	1997/62	Assessment of former glass cone which is listed grade II*. A square glass house dating from the earliest phase of glassworking on the site lies to the west of the cone. Other structures survive on the eastern side. EVA/WB recommended.
213	Stella South Power	Desk-based	2088	Event	417282	564467	Tyne and	1997	1997/16	Site within extent of battlefield of Newburn Ford. Trial trenches

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Event Number	Event Name	Event type	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Date of Fieldwork	HER Report Ref	Description
	Station	Assessment					Wear Museums			recommended across Ryton Haugh to look for the 1640 ground level.
214	Stella South Power Station	Environmental Statement	2114	Event	417188	564498	Cass Associates	1995	1995/40	Site within Battlefield of Newburn Ford. Includes letters from English Heritage and County Archaeologist.
215	Lemington Glass Cone	Buildings Investigation	2141	Event	418300	564400	RCHME	1993	1993/27	The glass cone was built circa 1787 for the manufacture of flint glass. It is built of brick and is over 39m high. There are original entrances to the north, and a row of four original arched openings giving access to four annealing kilns which adjoin the cone to the west. In C19 forehouses were added to north and south of the cone. In the C20 the cone was capped with a flat concrete roof and a new gas-fired process was installed. The barrel vaults of the kilns were demolished and the chambers infilled with rubble. In December 1992 the C20 accretions were removed and the kilns exposed.
216	Stella and Blaydon Burn	Desk-based Assessment	2173	Event	417536	563628	A. Rounding & T. Yellowley	1986	1986/9	Summary of the history of the area
217	Plaza Cinema	Buildings Investigation	2531	Event	418360	563370	Tyne and Wear Museums	2005	2005/60	Recording of cinema before demolition.
218	Blaydon Burn	Assessment	2554	Event	417443	563090	NCAS & NAA	2005	2005/84	Assessment of an area of intensive industrial development from the late C18. Corn mills, coal working, flint milling, foundry and forge.
219	Blaydon District Centre	Desk-based Assessment	2779	Event	418400	563200	Archaeological Services University of Durham	2007	2007/16	Assessment indicates that, while prehistoric finds are known in the vicinity, no records of Blaydon occur before the end of the 17th century, when industrial developments began to occur. The site was covered by terraced housing in the later 19th century and this, together with the construction of the current buildings in the 1980s, is likely to have severely impacted upon any archaeological remains present in the area. No further work is recommended due to the likely poor survival or archaeological remains on the site.
220	Scotswood Road	Desk-based Assessment	2860	Event	418704	564553	Archaeological Services University of Durham	2007	2007/98	Assessment of part of the Tyne Iron Works. Elements of former brick buildings relating to the iron works survive at the west end of the site. Building recording and evaluation trenching recommended.
221	Scotswood Road, Lemington	Desk-based Assessment	3521	Event	418570	564490	Scott Wilson	2010	2010/155	A cultural heritage assessment determined that the site was formerly occupied by Lemington Iron Works. The works were established in the late 18th century and were in use until the late 19th century. A power station was constructed on the site in the early 20th century. Remnants of the iron works still survive.
222	Blaydon District Centre	Desk-based Assessment	3576	Event	418400	563200	Archaeological Services University of Durham	2007	2011/30	An assessment on a site currently containing 1980s development. These buildings and the former Victorian terraced housing on the site have more than likely disturbed any archaeological remains in the area.
223	Burnham Avenue, Lemington	Desk-based Assessment	3782	Event	417900	565173	Tyne and Wear	2012	2012/86	An assessment on land to the south of Burnham Avenue. The line of the Coronation Pit Branch of Walbottle Waggonway runs to the east

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Event Number	Event Name	Event type	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Date of Fieldwork	HER Report Ref	Description
							Museums			of the development site while an unnamed early waggonway crosses the north-eastern corner. A single evaluation trench in the NE corner is recommended.
224	Burnham Avenue, Lemington	Evaluation	3880	Event	417900	565200	AD Archaeology	2013	2013/64	A single evaluation trench was excavated on land south of Burnham Avenue to investigate the line of an unmapped early wagonway. A ditch recorded within the trench is likely to be associated. There was no evidence of the trackway itself.
225	Newburn Riverside	Desk-based Assessment	4192	Event	417974	564153	Wardell Armstrong	2014	2014/91	Assessment ahead of potential development at Newburn Riverside. Due to the use of much of the site in the post-WWII period for landfill and industry, the archaeological potential is assessed as low to none. Historical mapping is discussed but not presented in the report.
226	Lemington Power Station	Buildings Investigation	4230	Event	418540	564460	Archaeological Services Durham University	2015	2015/24	Building recording of 1903 coal-fired power station ahead of proposed demolition. It stopped producing power in 1919. The gantry and compound walls have disappeared leaving a bare shell of the former power station, with no plant and little evidence of its original operation. The building is in poor condition.
227	Former Wesleyan Chapel, Bell's Clos	Buildings Investigation	4361	Event	419150	564350	Archaeological Services Durham University	2015	2015/154	Building recording ahead of demolition.
228	Garden Street, Blaydon	Desk-based Assessment	4804	Event	418310	563400	The Archaeological Practice	2018	2018/88	Desk-based Assessment ahead of proposed development at Blaydon House, Garden Street, Blaydon.
229	Tyne Iron Works	Buildings Investigation	5024	Event	418530	564640	Archaeological Services Durham University	2019	2019/94	This archaeological building recording was conducted in advance of development to the site of the former Tyne Iron Works site. The recording consisted of a drawn and photographic survey of four different sections of the site: two walls with one being the remains of a building, a row of beehive coke ovens and part of a large battery of kilns. Of the surviving structures, they date from the 18th to early 19th century and each remain in a different condition varying from stable to poor. To the north-west of the site a brick and stone wall partly remains suspected to be the south-east corner of a building. Another wall is present to the east, a larger wall (Max 3.05m high) which is at the end of a large building running north-west-south-east, brick with sandstone quoins. It is also suspected more remains of this building could be found through excavation of the high ground to the north. To the south east of the site are the remains of 3 damaged beehive coke ovens, the southernmost of which abuts the end of a stone and brick wall. The wall which is evidence of a lost building acts as a retaining wall 10m long and 2m high, built in English Garden Wall bond with a small vaulted chamber at the right hand end of the wall. Of the remains of the coke ovens, one in the middle is relatively complete and built into the slope to the east of

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Event Number	Event Name	Event type	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Date of Fieldwork	HER Report Ref	Description
										the old hotel. On either side of this oven there are the fragmentary remains of the others, also built into the slope. All similar domed structures made of radially-laid courses of tapered firebrick and around 3.2m in diameter, 2.66m in height. In oven 1, there remains part of the brick flooring in the southern edge, in oven 2 (middle oven) the brick paving remains inside and outside. All that remains of the stone kiln wall is the side of an opening and the springing of a brick arch, with the interior of the opening built into the sloped hill filled with debris and overgrown. The wall stands to a height of just over 1m and appears to be at the centre of the opening of a wide kiln. The back of which survives as a curved section of red brick wall near the head of the slope. Recommendations include further recording which is planned after excavation and clearance works.
230	Tyne Iron Works	Evaluation	5112	Event	418515	564634	Archaeological Services Durham University	2019	2019/100	This evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed development on land off Scotswood Road, Lemington, on the Tyne Iron Works site. Three archaeological trial trenches were excavated in the western part of the site to the immediate east of the former New Tyne Iron Hotel. Three other planned trenches were not excavated due to the heavily overgrown nature of the site and the steeply sloping and uneven ground. Trenches 1 and 4 contained brick floors, and in Trench 4 there were curving features which were interpreted as the remains of two of the extensive coking ovens, and possibly remains of the ironwork's waggonway. Trench 2 contained structural remains interpreted as the ironworks building depicted on the 1863 plan. The 19th century features were overlain by 20th century activity such as a concrete groundbeam and heavy deposits of modern refuse.
231	Lemington Power Station	Heritage Assessment	5243	Event	418534	564502	AOC Archaeology Group	2019	2019/105	This heritage impact assessment was prepared to support an application for a proposed gas-fired reserve power plant on the site of the former Lemington Power Station. The report reviewed Historic England's National Heritage List, the Tyne and Wear HER, Tyne and Wear Archives, historic mapping and published sources. It included a site walk-over survey. The site was developed in the late 18th century for the Tyne Iron Works, and redeveloped in the early 20th century for the Lemington Power Station, since demolished. The report concluded that there was low potential for archaeological remains pre-dating this. The report considered the potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains and nearby designated heritage assets, and recommended that an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken.
232	Lemington Power Station	Heritage Assessment	5244	Event	418544	564512	AOC Archaeology Group	2021	2021/67	This report is a revised version of event 5243 report 2019/105. This heritage impact assessment was prepared to support an application for a proposed battery energy storage scheme (BESS) on the site of the former Lemington Power Station. The report reviewed



**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Event Number	Event Name	Event type	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Date of Fieldwork	HER Report Ref	Description
										Historic England's National Heritage List, the Tyne and Wear HER, Tyne and Wear Archives, historic mapping and published sources. It included a site walk-over survey. The site was developed in the late 18th century for the Tyne Iron Works, and redeveloped in the early 20th century for the Lemington Power Station, since demolished. The report concluded that there was low potential for archaeological remains pre-dating this. The report considered the potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains and nearby designated heritage assets, and recommended that an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken.
233	The Old Glassworks	Desk-based Assessment	5296	Event	418356	564571	AB Heritage	2022	2022/16	An archaeological desk-based assessment produced for the Old Glassworks, Lemington Road. In the report it is identified that the proposed development area formed an area of agricultural land which was located within the Duke of Northumberland's landholdings. Subsequently, in 1787 the site was leased to the Northumberland Glassworks Company and a large glass firing cone was constructed in addition to a glassworking structure. Subsequently, a series of buildings and structures associated with the glassworks were constructed across the site. In 1997, the remains of four annealing ovens and a 'larger red brick superstructure' are noted to have been found during evaluation works undertaken to the west of the High Cone in advance of the development of the extant car show room. By the early 20th century glass-working was replaced by mechanised processes and by 1957 three of the four firing cones were demolished and a large, square manufacturing plant was constructed. Glass working ceased in 1997 and further demolitions were undertaken. In the report it is concluded that the site has medium to high potential for the presence of significant archaeological remains. In the report it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken.

**Gazetteer Table 4: Designated Heritage Assets outside the 2km Study Area but within the extent of a bare-earth ZTV**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
234	Hadrian's Wall vallum in wall mile 6, Benwell length of vallum of Hadrian's Wall in grounds of St Cuthbert's School	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003498		Scheduled Monument	420903	564978	No description available for this entry.  This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003498">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003498</a> (accessed on 14.12.2022)
235	Hadrian's Wall in wall mile 7, Benwell length of vallum of Hadrian's Wall in the grounds of Benwell Hill Cricket Club	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003500		Scheduled Monument	420534	565123	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003500">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003500</a> (accessed on 14.12.2022)</p>
236	Hadrian's Wall in wall mile 7, Scotswood section of Hadrian's Wall in the grounds of Benwell Hill Cricket Club	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003501		Scheduled Monument	420573	565235	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003501">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003501</a> (accessed on 14.12.2022)</p>
237	Hadrian's Wall in wall mile 7, Scotswood section of Hadrian's Wall in garden of West Road Methodist Chapel	Hadrian's Wall Element	1003505		Scheduled Monument	420349	565333	<p>No description available for this entry.</p> <p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.</p> <p>Record available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003505">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003505</a> (accessed on 14.12.2022)</p>
238	LODGE TO BENWELL WATERWORKS	Lodge (Post-medieval)	1024949		Grade II Listed Building	420745	564222	<p>NZ 26 SW NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AXWELL PARK VIEW (north side) 11/78 Lodge to Benwell Waterworks.</p> <p>G.V. II Lodge. Probably 1857; for the Whittle Dean Water Company: engineer Robert Nicholson. Sneaked sandstone with ashlar dressings and plinth; Welsh slate roof with sloped gable copings. Tudor style. One storey, 3 bays. Central Gothic-panelled door in long-and-short block jambs under flattened Tudor arch. Mullioned cross windows in similar surrounds. Low-pitched roof has central chimney. Square bay window in left return. Source: R.W. Rennison Water to Tyneside Newcastle 1979, pp 83-4.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ2074564222</p>
239	24, FRONT STREET	House and	1184792		Grade II	417650	562294	NZ 16 SE BLAYDON FRONT STREET (north side) Winlaton. 4/13 No. 4.

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
		Shop (Post-medieval)			Listed Building			<p>G.V. II House and shop. Late C18 house with late C19 shop front. Painted incised render; wooden shop front; stone-coped steeply pitched roof of Welsh slate. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Shop in first 2 bays has 2-light arcaded windows and wide elliptical arch over recessed entrance. Acanthus- leaf capitals to 4 slender pilasters flanking entrance; fruit decoration to brackets above entrance, supporting cornice; leaf-decorated brackets at either end support lion-mask stops to cornice. Half-glazed double door. House has 2 sashes above shop, boarded door in bay no. 3, sashes in bay no. 4, the lower in blocked-in wider opening. All sills painted and projecting slightly, all lintels painted and splayed. One corniced end brick chimney at right. Interior shows C18 boarded door at rear of shop. Flight of stone steps to cellar which has blocked-up door to ground level at rear.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ1765062294</p>
240	BENWELL WATERWORKS CHIMNEY	Chimney (Modern)	1186128		Grade II Listed Building	420721	564222	<p>NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AXWELL PARK VIEW (north side) NZ 26 SW Benwell Waterworks chimney. 11/77 II</p> <p>G.V. Pumping engine chimney. 1904 for Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co., consulting engineer Charles Hawksley, resident engineer A.L. Forster. Flemish bond brick with ashlar dressings. Octagonal; classical treatment. Tall, panelled base with rounded moulding to plinth; top band and cornice. Source: R.W. Rennison Water to Tyneside Newcastle 1979 pp 200-01. Included for landmark value.</p> <p>Listing NGR: NZ2072164222</p>
241	Stargate War Memorial	War Memorial (Modern)	1440563		Grade II Listed Building	416172	563777	<p>First World War memorial, unveiled 1920, with later additions for the Second World War.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation Stargate War Memorial, which stands in the garden at the junction of Stargate Lane and King Edward Street, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this local community, and the sacrifice it has made in the conflicts of the C20; * Architectural interest: a well-proportioned war memorial in the Classical style.</p> <p>History The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. This was the result of both the huge impact on communities of the loss of three quarters of a million British lives, and also the official policy of not repatriating the dead: therefore the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss. One such memorial was raised at Stargate as a permanent testament to the sacrifice made by the members of the local community who lost their lives in the First World War.</p> <p>Stargate was the pit village for Stargate Colliery. The colliery opened in 1803 and closed in 1963. The war memorial, unveiled on 14 February 1920 by Colonel FR Simpson, was</p>

**NEWBURN HAUGH NORTH BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Asset Type	NHLE Number	HER Number	Status	Easting	Northing	Description
								<p>commissioned from Mr W Donaldson of Newcastle by the Welcome Home Association. Eleven local servicemen who died in the First World War are commemorated. Following the Second World War the names of a further 22 men who died in that conflict were added.</p> <p>Details</p> <p>The memorial stands in a small garden at the junction of Stargate Lane and King Edward Road, immediately to the south of the Aged Miners' Homes (not listed). It takes the form of a tall Aberdeen granite column surmounted by an urn and standing on a Spanish freestone base. The urn is topped with an eternal flame</p> <p>The inscriptions are recorded on the column. The principal dedication reads ERECTED BY THE/ STARGATE WELCOME HOME ASSOCIATION/ TO THE MEMORY OF THE FOLLOWING MEN/ WHOSE NAMES ARE RECORDED BELOW WHO DIED FOR/ THEIR COUNTRY AND SEALED THEIR LOVE/ BY DEATH IN THE GREAT WAR/ AUG.1914 - NOV. 1918/ (NAMES)/ MAY THEIR REWARD BE AS GREAT AS THEIR SACRIFICE.</p> <p>The later inscription to the rear of the column reads 1939 – 1945/ (NAMES). A small metal plaque fixed to the memorial's base reads TYNE GARDENS RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION/ IN COMMEMORATION 50TH ANNIVERSARY/ V.E. DAY 1995/ AND V.J. DAY AUG.14TH 1994.</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 23 February 2017.</p> <p>Durham Mining Museum, accessed 18/10/2016 from <a href="http://www.dmm.org.uk/colliery/s011.htm">http://www.dmm.org.uk/colliery/s011.htm</a>  North East War Memorials Project, accessed 18/10/2016 from <a href="http://www.newmp.org.uk/detail.php?contentId=8515">http://www.newmp.org.uk/detail.php?contentId=8515</a>  War Memorials Online, accessed 23 February 2017 from <a href="https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/249200">https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/249200</a>  War Memorials Register, accessed 23 February 2017 from <a href="http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/42145">http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/42145</a></p>



---

## **Appendix 2: Assessment Scope and Criteria**

## ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

### Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding Study Area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development scheme, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined Study Area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

### Assessment Criteria

Consideration of archaeological potential will be informed by the number, density and distribution of heritage assets of a specific period and/or type within the Study Area. The proximity of such assets to the Site and/or the similarities/dissimilarities in topographical location between the Site and the location of known assets will also be a factor in determining potential. Previous land use on site will also be a consideration in assessing potential, as later disturbance may have removed or damaged earlier buried archaeological remains and therefore may have reduced the potential for archaeological remains to survive on Site.

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic, or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 2, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

**TABLE 1:** Assessing the Importance of a Heritage Assets

IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSET	
<b>HIGH</b>	Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level., e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Garden and Registered Battlefields. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Assets of medium or high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level. Designated or non-designated assets including Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
<b>LOW</b>	Assets of low or medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level. Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

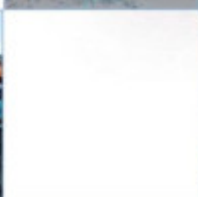
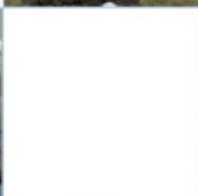
**TABLE 2:** Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
<b>ADVERSE</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/asset; significant increase in noise or changes in

	sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
<b>LOW</b>	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>BENEFICIAL</b>	
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known asset and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>LOW</b>	Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known assets would be enhanced.
<b>HIGH</b>	Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.





**AOC Archaeology Group**, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY  
tel: 0131 555 4425 | fax: 0131 555 4426 | e-mail: [edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)