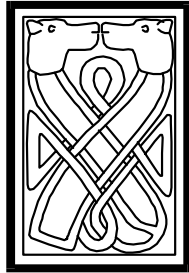


BAMBURGH RESEARCH PROJECT



LAND AT LINK HOUSE FARM, BLYTH, NORTHUMBERLAND



DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND STANDING BIULDING ASSESSMENT

Compiled for the Blagdon Estate by The Bamburgh Research Project: Commercial Projects Section

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SUMMARY

This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Blagdon Estate during May 2009 and comprises a desk based assessment and standing building assessment of the buildings on land at Link House, Blyth Links, Northumberland. The development area lies within the town of Blyth, Northumberland, some 2km to the south of the town centre on the east side of the A193 just to the south of its junction with the A1061 between the A road and the parking area for the Promenade (NGR NZ 3189 7952) (Figures 1 and 2).

The potential for prehistoric activity is present as a submerged peat bed (HER 20924) was identified on the foreshore in the 1930s and a Bronze Age axe head (HER 11983) was found on the beach 290m to the north west of the site. An Iron Age or Romano-British period rectilinear farmstead is known from aerial photographic evidence, 770m to the south west of the site (HER 23754). It is connected to a smaller enclosure to the north (HER 23755) by a series of linear features, believed to be part of a field system.

Blyth existed from the medieval period as a port with fisheries and salt pans being noted in the records. The villages of Cowpen and Newsham almost certainly were present as settlements from this time.

Link House is first mentioned in 1683, when it was occupied by Thomas Lewin. Brewing activity was undertaken on site based on the evidence of a newspaper advert placed by the Ridley family, the estate owners, in 1744 mentioning a large new malt building well supplied with water. A new tenant Robert Jobson was present by 1745 when a deed concerning Link House was drawn up by Matthew Ridley (NRO no. ZR1/8). This document mentions buildings to the south of the 'burn or rivulet' indicating the presence of a range of structures beyond the main buildings. The house was replaced by a new mansion in 1751, built by Nicholas Ridley. A will of Matthew Robinson of Link House dated to 1749/50, present in the Northumberland Records Office (NRO NRO ZR1, 24/21) would indicate that it was the death of a tenant that provided the opportunity for the re-building effort. The limited evidence available makes it difficult to be certain if the listed gate pier (HER 12026) still present at the site (the second now at Wallington Hall) was built as part of the original house first mentioned in 1683 or as part of the 'new mansion' of 1751. The gardens of the house were in place by 1796 and were still in use in 1887. They are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map as both extensive and well laid out, but had been replaced by an open area by the 2nd Edition. An academy was run from the house by 1827 and records of owners continue up to 1971.

The coastal links area to the south of Blyth contains one of the most important concentrations of 20th century military installations in the region. These include: Blyth Coastal defence battery (HER 11976) located across the car park to the immediate south-east of the site, a defence electric light installation (HER 11977) and its generator installation (HER 11978) and a number of pill boxes both at Blyth and Gloucester Battery (HER 11979), located 900m to the south of the site. A balloon mooring (HER 14626), Nissen Hut (HER 14657) and a possible anti-tank gun emplacement (HER 20160) are also present. The Wellesley School, a nautical training college, 600m to the north of the site, was founded on the site of the World War I Submarine base in 1920 and a few buildings from the site survive (HER 21737).

The archaeological importance of the site is predominantly based on the importance of the

standing structures discussed below. This said the presence of the peat bed in the tidal area of the beach indicates that palaeoenvironmental material of considerable importance lies close to the site though it is unlikely that such strata extend further inland. The presence of a water feature depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map is of interest but this is likely to have been a short lived feature and is unlikely to hold much potential for palaeoenvironmental preservation in itself. The archaeological potential of the gardens is of interest as this could allow research to establish the nature of this feature known only from cartographic and documentary evidence and which is important in understanding the setting for Link House and would be in line with EH Research Strategy L2 Gardens

The standing buildings are varied in both date and form. The earliest structures appear to be Building 1 (Figure 7), which at its core could be of 18th century date as the formal garden known to be in existence in 1798 appears to have been laid out to avoid this structure. Although much altered and extended, it along with the fragment of wall to its west are good candidates to be associated with or part of the mansion of 1751. The earliest map to depict buildings in a useful form is the tithe map of 1840. This shows that the core of Building 1 and the later building to its west were standing at that time, as was an H-shaped building beyond the present site to the east. The outbuilding (Outbuilding 1) to the north of Building 1 had been constructed by the time of the 1st Edition OS as had Outbuilding 2. To the south of the burn the tithe map shows what appears to be the earliest stone element of Building 3 but no other structures. By the compilation of the 1st Edition OS the smaller stone building at the north end had been added and the stone part of Building 6 constructed as well as the brick outbuilding to the west of the southern part of the core stone structure. By the time of the compilation of the 2nd Edition OS the buildings had assumed their present extent as Building 2 and the brick extension to Building 6 had been constructed as well as Buildings 4 and 5 to the south.

The large H-shaped building to the east beyond the present site, depicted on the tithe and 1st Edition OS could well be the core building of the 1751 Link House. The name Link House is written against it on the 1st Edition map with the Half Moon Inn to its immediate south, perhaps occupying what remained of the southern range. It is tempting, if rather speculative, to imagine the gate pier as remaining *in situ* and forming a formal entrance to the substantial garden to the north, with Link House to its east, adjacent to the road, and the associated outbuilding, including Building 1, to its west.

Blyth was a late 19th century boomtown, whose prosperity was driven by industrialisation of the North East based around both coal and shipbuilding (McCord and Thomson). As a consequence the vast majority of the town buildings are of later 19th century and 20th century date. The fact that so few buildings within the town predate the later 19th century make the presence at Link House of structures of at least early 19th century date and in the case of Building 1 perhaps 18th century date, of genuine significance for the town and of some regional significance.

The new build construction will comprise nine detached/semi-detached houses of 157.2m² each and five smaller houses of 80m² each and a single detached house of 280m². The new development is spread over the full extent of the site area with the exception of the land to the west and immediate south of Building 1, which is to be incorporated into a pub/hotel complex. In conclusion it seems certain that Link House was a mansion of some significance, since at least the 17th century. The fact that it was rented out to tenants and was the centre of perhaps

semi-industrial brewing activity would indicate that it was never a great house or formed the core of a significant country estate. Nevertheless the presence of a formalised garden and the quite extensive range of buildings depicted on the tithe map and the 1st Edition OS clearly suggest something much more substantial than a large farm house and the term mansion is unlikely to have been used inappropriately.

The present study would indicate that elements associated with the mansion of 1751 could survive at the core of Building 1 and that there is no reason to predict substantial disturbance of the archaeological strata beyond the foundations of the present buildings and those depicted on earlier maps. It is though quite possible that the core of the mansion, probably depicted on the tithe map and 1st edition OS, lay to the immediate east of the present development area beneath the garage and shops.

The major monuments in the study area are associated with the World War I and World War II coastal defences and post-date in construction all the major components of the present site. The documentary and cartographic evidence would indicate that their construction respected the site boundary and that no archaeological evidence for them will extend into the site area. There is no indication that features of mediaeval or earlier date are present within the site area, but the presence of such archaeology cannot be ruled out.

The earliest elements of the present structures are in a poor state of preservation and sympathetic re-development that respects the present building's heights and proportions and retains the earliest elements should not significantly impact on the present built environment.

LAND AT LINK HOUSE FARM, BLYTH, NORTHUMBERLAND

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND STANDING BUILDING ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 This document has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Blagdon Estate during May 2009 and comprises a desk based assessment and standing building assessment of the buildings on land at Link House, Blyth Links, Northumberland.
- 1.0.2 The work has been undertaken in accordance with the brief issued by The Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (Appendix I) and the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by the BRP in April 2009. The Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference is BV1/19b; 9138 and the OASIS reference number is bamburgh1-60199.

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The development area lies within the town of Blyth, Northumberland, some 2km to the south of the town centre on the east side of the A193 just to the south of its junction with the A1061 between the A road and the parking area for the Promenade (NGR NZ 3189 7952) (Figures 1 and 2).

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The site lies within the Coal Measures of south east Northumberland, overlaid with boulder clay of Pleistocene and Holocene drift.

2.2 Description

- 2.2.1 The site is broadly triangular in shape, with the point of the triangle to the south and the base to the north. It measures 242m north to south and 90m east to west and is some 15,000m square in area. It is broadly flat and at approximately 7m OD. A canalised stream passed east to west through the central area of the site but is not exposed as a watercourse at any point within the site. A footpath also passes on an east to west alignment through the central part of the site separating it into two areas with the cottage in an open area to the north and the ancillary buildings and the house in the southern area. The majority of the open areas are grass covered with the exception of the access routes to the buildings, which are either tarmac or gravel.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.0.1 As specified by the brief issued by the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team the evaluation would comprise a desk-based assessment and standing building assessment of the land and buildings within the development area. In addition the development area would be studied in detail and the surrounding 1km area assessed for archaeological potential.
- 3.0.2 All work was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) (IFA 2000) and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (IFA 1994).

3.1 Issues to be addressed by the Assessment

- The importance of standing buildings on the site, individually and as a group.
- The location of known archaeological sites and landscapes within the proposed development area
- The potential for palaeo-environmental samples within the proposed development area
- The density of archaeological sites in the surrounding area and the potential that comparable sites may continue into the site
- Previous disturbance on the site, which may have affected archaeological remains, including any significant change in levels from those indicated on old Ordnance Survey maps, and truncation by existing services on or adjacent to the site.
- Where the information is available, the physical impact of the proposed development including:
 1. Building foundations
 2. Services
 3. Access roads
 4. Ground reduction
 5. Increased vibration
 6. Change in ground conditions on waterlogged or environmentally rich sites.
- If possible, the impact of the proposed development on the visual setting of the following sites within the wider study area:
 1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 2. Listed Buildings
 3. Unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance

3.2 Specific issues to be addressed by the assessment

- 3.2.1 Due to the history of the site the assessment would specifically investigate the possible presence of re-used fabric within the standing buildings and also whether some elements of previous structures, beyond the known gatepost, have been incorporated into the standing structures.

3.3 Desk-based assessment

3.3.1 The desk-based assessment would undertake the evaluation of the archaeological potential for the development area based on information derived from:

1. A site visit and field inspection of the structures and any associated groundworks and features.
2. Study of the development area and the surrounding 1km radius based on the Historic Environment Record, cartographic evidence and study of records held at the County Records Office and other sources.
3. As far as possible the potential for preservation of palaeoenvironmental material within any potential archaeological deposits will be assessed.
4. The potential for sites of archaeological interest within the vicinity to extend into the development area will be assessed.
5. The potential for previous disturbance on the site, which may have affected archaeological remains, including any significant changes in levels from those indicated on old ordnance survey maps, and truncation by existing services on or adjacent to the site.
6. As far as can be defined at present the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeology will be defined.
7. The potential for the proposed development to impact on the visual setting of the site and wider study area will be assessed with regard to Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance.

3.4 Standing building assessment

3.4.1 In order to establish the value of the buildings individually and as a group of buildings a standing building assessment would be carried out broadly to Level 2 English Heritage standards 2006.

3.5 Written account

- Precise details of the location of the building
- The national grid reference
- The date when the records was made and the name of the recorder
- A summary of the building's plan, type and purpose, materials used in construction and as far as possible the date for construction
- The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners

3.6 Drawn record

- A scale plan of all the floors as existing, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (including blocked windows and doors, former fireplace openings, masonry joints and changes in internal levels).

3.7 Photographic record

The photographic record compiled would include:

- General views of the exterior of the building, from all angles
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
- Record of any significant architectural features or fabric that aids in the understanding of the buildings.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric

- 4.1.1 A submerged peat bed (HER 20924) was identified on the foreshore in the 1930s when it was cut by the extension of the south promenade. It is believed to form a ridge below the high tide mark and could be quite extensive and date from the Mesolithic/Neolithic period. A Bronze Age axe head (HER 11983) was found on the beach 290m to the north-west of the site and an Iron Age or Romano-British period rectilinear farmstead is known from aerial photographic evidence, 770m to the south west of the site (HER 23754). It is connected to a smaller enclosure to the north (HER 23755) by a series of linear features, believed to be part of a field system.

4.2 Roman

- 4.2.1 A Roman coin was found during the construction of a dry dock at Blyth shipbuilders, more than 1km to the north of the site, during the 19th century. In addition the keys to the past website notes the almost certainly spurious local legend concerning the discovery of a Roman mosaic at Bath Terrace near the harbour. No dating evidence for the cropmark sites noted as prehistoric above exists at present, which means that they could have continued in use in the Romano-British period or have been first constructed at that time.

4.3 Medieval

- 4.3.1 Blyth existed from the medieval period as a port with fisheries and saltpans being noted in the records. The villages of Cowpen and Newsham almost certainly were present as settlements from this time.

4.4 Post medieval

- 4.4.1 Link House was part of the estate of the Ridley's of Blagdon in the post-medieval period and is first mentioned in 1683, when it was occupied by Thomas Lewin and later his son, another Thomas. Brewing activity may have taken place at the site based on the evidence of a newspaper advert placed by the Ridley family in 1744 mentioning a large new malt building well supplied with water. There is a water feature depicted on the 1st Edition but this is first recorded more than 100 years after the advert and is unlikely to be related. A flowing water supply from an un-altered burn is more likely to be a suitable source of fresh potable water. A new tenant Robert Jobson was present by 1745 when a deed concerning Link House was drawn up by

Matthew Ridley (NRO no. ZR1/8). This document mentions buildings to the south of the ‘burn or rivulet’ indicating the presence of a range of structures beyond the main house and also perhaps, reading between the lines, that the pond/water feature was not present at that time. This document gives the impression of an agreement with a yeoman farmer rather than a gentlemen of note and may indicate something of the status or state of Link House at that time. The presence of the malting from the advert may also indicate that the site was rural semi-industrial, as the malting being described as large and with a plentiful water supply would suggest something more substantial than a brew house intended to supply the house alone. The construction of Blyth Brewery by Mathew White-Ridley in the 1780s would indicate an interest in brewing by this family (McCord and Thomson, 1998). The replacement of the building in 1751 by a new mansion, built by Nicholas Ridley may indicate that the house had reached the end of its useful life. A will of Matthew Robinson of Link House dated to 1749/50, present in the Northumberland Records Office (NRO NRO ZR1, 24/21) would indicate that it was the death of a tenant that provided the opportunity for the re-building effort.

- 4.4.2 The limited evidence available makes it difficult to be certain if the listed gate pier (HER 12026) still present at the site (the second now at Wallington Hall) was built as part of the original house first mentioned in 1683 or as part of the ‘new mansion’ of 1751. The gardens of the house were in place by 1796 and were still in use in 1887. They are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) as both extensive and well laid out, but had been replaced by an open area by the 2nd Edition (Figure 6). An academy was run from the house by 1827 and records of owners continue up to 1971.
- 4.4.3 The earliest maps available at the Northumberland Records Office, Armstrong (1769), Fryer (1820) and Greenwood (1828) depict Link House as a place name but show no real detail of the buildings present (Figures 3 and 4). Speed’s map of 1610 does not depict the house, but given the lack of detail with this map this is unlikely to be significant. The tithe map of 1840 (Figure 4), although not detailed, does depict a series of buildings on the site, some of which can be identified with the present structures (see below). The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) depicts the water feature previously noted and also the Half Moon Inn (HER 12027), apparently built into Link House. The inn had been demolished by the 2nd Edition, by which time the structures present on site had broadly reached their present extent. Some of the buildings depicted on the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey were demolished by the 1960s to be replaced by the café and garage that occupy that area immediately to the east of the development site today.

4.5 Modern

- 4.5.1 The coastal links area to the south of Blyth contains one of the most important concentrations of 20th century military installations in the region. These include: Blyth Coastal Defence Battery (HER 11976) located across the car park to the immediate south east of the site, a defence electric light installation (HER 11977) and its generator installation (HER 11978), Pill boxes (HER 13876, 19952, 19953, 19954, 19955, 19977, 19999, 20009, 20010, 20011, 20012, 20060, 23769, 23770, 23771 and 23779) both at Blyth and Gloucester Battery (HER 11979), located 900m to the south

of the site, a balloon mooring (HER 14626), Nissen Hut (HER 14657) and a possible anti-tank gun emplacement (HER 20160) are also present. The Wellesley School, a nautical training college, 600m to the north of the site, was founded on the site of the World War I Submarine base in 1920 and a few buildings from the site survive (HER 21737). What is almost certainly a World War I military camp (HER 23756) was noted on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map immediately to the south of the present site. The feature was short lived, as it did not appear on the 4th edition.

4.6 Site walkover

- 4.6.1 The site was examined briefly on the 15th May 2009 and more extensively between the 18th, 19th and 20th May during which the building assessment was also undertaken. With the exception of the standing buildings detailed below the site showed little indication of the presence of archaeological features. The water course that passes through the site to the beach is canalised underground and no water management features were visible. It would appear that the general course of the burn follows the present footpath. The field to the immediate south of the cottage (Building 1, below) and to the north of the path showed some indication of regular undulation that could be the remnant of ridge and furrow.

4.7 Other monuments

- 4.7.1 There are no registered parks, gardens or battlefields within the study area. The coastal defence battery (HER 11976), light installation (HER 11977) and generator for the light installation (HER 11978), which lie immediately to the east of the site across the car park are Grade II listed buildings and form part of a scheduled monuments (Schd. Mon. no. 32802). The gate pier within the site is a Grade II listed structure (HER 12026).

5.0 IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 5.0.1 The archaeological importance of the site is predominantly based on the importance of the standing structures discussed below. This said the presence of the peat bed in the tidal area of the beach indicates that palaeoenvironmental material of considerable importance lies close to the site though it is unlikely that such strata extend further inland. The presence of the water feature depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map is of interest but this is likely to have been a short lived feature and is unlikely to hold much potential for palaeoenvironmental preservation in itself, though the burn itself may have some potential. What this could be is difficult to predict given that it is currently canalised. The extent of this feature together with its relationship to the earlier house could well be recoverable by excavation as could the extent of earlier buildings including traces of the 17th century house and the gardens associated with the 18th century mansion as there is little indication of ground disturbance within the site area beyond the standing buildings from the cartographic evidence.
- 5.0.2 The potential presence of evidence for the gardens represents a potential for research to establish the nature of this feature known only from cartographic and documentary evidence and which is important in understanding the setting for Link House and

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE STANDING BUILDINGS

6.0.1 The standing building assessment was undertaken by Graeme Young and Gerry Twomey on the 18th, 19th and 20th May.

6.3 Buildings to the north of the footpath

6.1.1 Building 1 (Figure 7) is a complex structure, much altered over time. It is constructed of fired red brick of an early character, un-frogged and hand turned from a wooden former, that measured, 225mm by 110mm by 60mm deep. Although patched and altered the building and its additions are generally constructed in variations of an English Garden Wall brick bond. The core building (Rooms A, B, C and D on the ground floor) shows 5 stretchers to each header course and the extension to the north side that forms a store area (Outbuilding 1) open to the east has four stretchers to each header course. The main building has been heightened as the brickwork above the ground floor level is much more random in its constructions style and has a clearly different build forming the last 0.4m below the highest roof level (Plate 1). The main house area is roofed in slate and the outbuildings in corrugated iron. The present condition of the building is poor, with leaking roofs, the floor and interior of the building has substantially suffered from weather damage. In addition it hosts a small colony of seagulls that have fouled the upper floors substantially. The 1st floor level timber floors are in reasonable condition but the loft space floor above Rooms J, K and L has rotted and was unsafe to approach and could only be photographed from the stairs.

6.1.2 Such is the complexity of this building that it would take a very detailed investigation to fully understand its history and phasing. However the present assessment is sufficient to produce a provisional attempt. The core of the building appears to be Rooms A and C as vertical joints (Plate 2) were present at ground floor level (depicted on the plan) in the external walls. The internal walls being plaster rendered throughout were not available for examination. The corresponding locations for each of these joints on the opposite side of the building were obscured by an attached wall on the west side and the entrance to an attached range on the east, making this interpretation provisional. Rooms A and C were separated by a very substantial brick built fireplace that extended from the west wall and across the building stopping short of the east wall to leave an access way between the rooms. The core building had been extended to the south and north with the southern extension being slightly higher than the northern and incorporating a floored loft space at a second story level. An additional ground floor range had been added to the east side extending from the stair space and comprising three rooms. Partitions throughout the building, other than those formed by the fireplaces were timber, horizontal planks fastened to uprights where exposed, and not part of the core brick build. Most of the doors within the building were simple timber constructions with the exception of that between the passageway parallel to Room C and the stair space which had a sliding door. The rooms had the character of a domestic house of no great sophistication and were not easy identifiable in terms of function, with the exception of Room A, likely to be a living room or principle room

due to the presence of the main fireplace and Room G in the eastern extension, which appears to be a larder (Plate 3). Timber cupboards were built into a number of the corners and behind the main fireplace in Room C and Room B had an unusual timber hatch in its east wall leading to the access passage.

- 6.1.3 The first floor rooms were divided into two groups by the brick built fireplace such that no access was possible at that level between them. Each group was reached by a separate stair with that to the southern rooms extending up from the lobby space between Rooms C and D. These rooms are likely to have been bedrooms, with Room J having the only fireplace. A further stair, which paralleled that from the ground floor led up to the loft room above. These could only be examined from the stair due to the poor state of the floors, but appeared to be a simple continuous open place. The stair to the first floor level on the north side of the building had been built into the extension that formed Outbuilding 1, possibly indicating that the outbuilding construction was contemporary to the construction of the first floor rooms. The two rooms were plain with a fireplace in Room I.
- 6.1.4 The windows of the house varied in size, but were generally small, with few exceeding 1m across. All were sash windows with stone sills top and bottom with the exception of the tiny window into the southern stairwell and the broad but shallow window into Room A, which had simple fixed panes. It seems unlikely that many of these windows are original to the earliest phases of the build and indeed fractional bricks against the joints would indicate that most are inserts.
- 6.1.5 Outbuilding 1 is a two-room storage space, apparently of a single build but roofed at two distinct levels. The southern room is accessed via a large timber double door and the northern stands open to the east. A small outbuilding attached to the north-west corner is a WC.
- 6.1.6 A narrow building range originally extended out from the west wall. A part of the southern wall still stands and traces of the northern wall can be seen in the form of plaster adhered to the main wall. The plaster indicates a single storey range with a pitched roof. A further brick wall of similar character to the core of Building 1 lies some 20m to the west of the main building and extends parallel for 18m. It is depicted as a large rectangular building on both the Tithe map of 1840 and the 1st Edition OS. The single storey east-west range does not appear till the 2nd Edition OS indicating that this early building and Building 1 were not part of a joined early structure.
- 6.1.7 Outbuilding 2 comprises a central stone and brick building with parallel doors in the long walls and a corrugated iron roof. The building may well be much altered from its original form as the south and west walls are stone and the north and east brick indicating two phases of construction. The stone wall is constructed from irregularly coursed roughly finished sandstone blocks of variable size. The corner quoining at the join with the brick wall is well constructed from substantial blocks (Plate 4) The brick component shows the same construction style, English Garden Wall bond as the other outbuildings, 5 stretcher courses to each header, and uses bricks of the same style and size. It is an otherwise plain building without windows and is currently laid out inside as a stable. The listed gate pier (HER 12026), which measures 0.6m east to west by 0.54m north to south with a door jam centrally placed on the east side. It is built of a

series of single well-cut sandstone blocks stacked vertically and has a pyramidal stone finial at the top. The structure is weathered, with the exception of the finial, which is likely to be a later addition, and is leaning to the north. No trace of mortar is visible and it is quite possible that the feature has been stacked against the north-east corner of the outbuilding in a manner that could indicate that it has been moved. Though as is discussed below this is by no means certain. Outbuilding 2 is attached to Building 1 by a crudely constructed series of storage spaces built from brick of modern size. Outbuilding 3 is a concrete structure of mid 20th century date and Outbuilding 4 is a brick storage space with a flat roof seen in place by the 2nd Edition OS.

6.2 Buildings to the south of the footpath

- 6.2.1 Building 2 comprises a broadly east to west brick building of two storeys, divided at first floor level by a crosswall with two ranges extending to the south at the west and east ends. The structure was built on a variation of English Garden Wall bond with five courses of stretchers to each header course of bricks that measured 250mm by 100mm by 700mm. Two broad doorways are present in the south wall of the building at ground level, the eastern closed by a sliding timber door and the western by a combination of a timber partition and a conventional door. A single door was present in the western side of the north wall and a single window had been inserted in the eastern side of the wall. A series of rectangular sockets in the external face of the western half of the north wall may indicate that a timber structure had at some point stood against that wall (Plate 5). The upper floor was reached by an external stair to a door in the east wall. The door was locked and no key was found by the estate so the internal arrangements of the 1st floor could not be examined at the time of the survey. A series of four modestly sized windows were present in the north wall at 1st floor level with a similar arrangement of four windows on the south side. The two ranges were single storey, half timber, and open on the internal side of the 'courtyard' area that they formed. The single pitch roof was supported on timber baulks arranged along the open faces (Plate 6).
- 6.2.2 Building 3 is the largest of the group and is mufti-phase. At the core of the sequence stands a substantial rectangular stone building divided by a central east-west crosswall with a substantial passage connecting the two halves. The stone building, although quite tall, was a single story construction open to the roof. The building was constructed of roughly dressed irregularly coursed sandstone blocks forming a wall 0.65m thick (Plate 7). The southern half of the building had two doors and three small windows in the east side and the northern half of the building a single door and window in the east side. The west wall showed a blocked feature, possibly either a door or window, one in each half of the building and a single door in the northern half. A smaller stone building slightly narrower in width was attached to the northern side of the main building. It was also a simple structure open to the roof space with a small window and a double door in the east wall. The large door would appear to be a much later addition as a blocked feature; probably a window had been truncated by its insertion. A brick outbuilding had been added to the northern side of this structure. The southern part of this feature had a small room formed by an internal partition at the east end. Doors in the east wall and the partition gave access from the east and a pair of doors and a single window were present in the south wall. The western part of the building was divided by a crosswall to form a final room with a single door and

window.

- 6.2.3 Simple brick outbuildings had been added to the southern end and the western side of the southern part of the main stone building. These, like the brick structures to the north were constructed in a similar style and of similar bricks to building 2. The western extension comprised two simple single storey storage rooms. One feature of note was identified within the southern brick extension that was accessed via a double door in the south wall. The stone wall behind also had a large entrance which appears to have been widened from a smaller doorway as a chamfered face to the internal side of the eastern side of the entrance was not seen on the west side (Plate 8). A large timber shed was attached to the western side of the northern end of the main stone building with a lean-to structure to its south. This feature open to the west side, had a single pitch roof held up by cast iron pillars (Plate 9).
- 6.2.4 Building 4 was the two storey house in the south west of the site. It formed a single build with a series of outbuildings and an attached cottage (Building 5), which was not surveyed internally as it was occupied at the time of the survey. Constructed throughout by bricks of 250mm by 100mm by 700mm size and also bonded in an English Garden Wall style with five stretchers to each header course. The house was entered via a porch on the south side (Plate 10) to an entrance hall with a stair up to the first floor and a large room on either side (Rooms E and F). With the exception of the kitchen (Room C), the downstairs bathroom (Room D) and an unusual narrow passage (Room B) the ground floor rooms appeared to be day rooms, sitting room, study etc. The first floor contained three substantial (Rooms G, H and I) and one smaller bedrooms (Room J) and a bathroom (Room K).
- 6.2.5 The house was attached to the cottage by a single storey outbuilding comprising three storerooms and an outside WC. The Cottage (Building 5) and the full range of buildings appeared to be a single construction sequence present on the 2nd Edition OS but not on the 1st Edition OS, indicating a build in the later 19th century. The house and cottage were well lit with a series of substantial four pane sash windows entirely consistent with the build date of the structure.
- 6.2.6 Building 6 was a storage range constructed in two parts. The northern part of the range was a stone build similar in character to the core stone building of Building 3, a single storey structure open to the west via a series of five well-constructed stone archways and pillars. It had a double-pitched slate roof. The southern part of the range was constructed in brick on a slightly different alignment. It too had a double pitched slate roof and was open on the west side with the roof held up with cast iron pillars of the same type as those seen in the construction of the lean-to against the side of Building 3. As with the other brick buildings an English Garden Wall bond was used in the construction, in this instance three stretchers to each header course. The bricks used measured 225mm by 110mm by 60mm and were somewhat worn in appearance, perhaps indicative of re-use.

6.3 Building Sequence

- 6.3.1 It is known from documentary evidence that a house stood at the site of Link House from at least the 17th century and that this building was replaced by a new build

- 6.3.2 To the south of the burn the tithe map shows what appears to be the earliest stone element of Building 3 but no other structures. By the compilation of the 1st Edition OS the smaller stone building at the north end had been added and the stone part of Building 6 constructed as well as the brick outbuilding to the west of the southern part of the core stone structure. By the time of the compilation of the 2nd Edition OS the buildings had assumed their present extent as Building 2 and the brick extension to Building 6 had been constructed as well as Buildings 4 and 5 to the south.

7.0 IMPORTANCE OF THE STANDING BUILDINGS

- 7.0.1 It is uncertain if the listed gate pier represents a survival of the original 17th century house or a part of the mansion of 1751. It is tempting to see the core of Building 1 as part of this mansion; perhaps an outbuilding along with the large brick building that now survives only as a single brick wall. The large H-shaped building to the east and beyond the present site depicted on the tithe and 1st Edition OS could well be the core building of the 1751 Link House. The name Link House is written against it on the 1st Edition map with the Half Moon Inn to its immediate south, perhaps occupying what remained of the southern range. The stone and brick stable (Outbuilding 2) from cartographic evidence was built between 1840 and c. 1870. The mixed materials used in its construction may mean that it was constructed from re-used materials.
- 7.0.2 It is tempting to imagine the gate pier as remaining *in situ* and forming a formal entrance to the substantial garden to the north, with Link House to its east, adjacent to the road, and the associated outbuildings, including Building 1, to its west. Though this is speculative it would make a degree of sense given the depicted layout of the buildings and gardens. In addition the garden known to have been present from 1798 has an indent at its south-west corner presumably to avoid the standing buildings. Further indication that Building 1 is early in date.
- 7.0.3 The brewing reference from the newspaper advert mentions a large new malting well supplied with water but as discussed it is far from certain if the water feature depicted on the 1st Edition OS is an industrial feature or a decorative one. Its absence from tithe map may make it a relatively late feature. The present standing buildings display no indication of having ever formed part of a malting or brewery, though the stone core of Building 3 could be of sufficiently early date.
- 7.0.4 The use of stone in the construction of the relatively utilitarian core of Building 3 may indicate re-use of building material as could the half stone Outbuilding 2. As previously described the early and worn character of the bricks used in the southern part of Building 6 may also indicate re-use. Should elements of the 17th century house survive it is most likely in the form of re-use of stone elements of Building 3. It worth noting however that the multiple phases of the sites development seem to indicate the

use of uniform building materials, in the case of the brickwork the presence of Blyth Brick Works some 1km to the north of the site which was in existence by 1774 and still producing bricks in the early 20th century may account for this by being a ready supply of building material.

- 7.0.5 Blyth was a late 19th century boomtown, whose prosperity was driven by industrialisation of the North East based around both coal and shipbuilding (McCord and Thomson). As a consequence the vast majority of the town buildings are of later 19th century and 20th century date. The fact that so few buildings within the town predate the later 19th century make the presence at Link House of structures of at least early 19th century date and in the case of Building 1 perhaps 18th century date, of genuine significance for the town and of some regional significance.

8.0 PREDICTED IMPACT OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT

- 8.0.1 The proposed layout of the new development is shown on Figure 2. The new build construction will comprise nine detached/semi-detached houses of 157.2m² each and five smaller houses of 80m² each and a single detached house of 280m². This totals a new build area of 2,094,8m² not including the services and access routes, the impact of which no details have been currently supplied.
- 8.0.2 The new development is spread over the full extent of the site area with the exception of the land to the west and immediate south of Building 1, which is to be incorporated into a pub/hotel complex.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.0.1 It would appear that Link House was a mansion of some significance since at least the 17th century. The fact that it was rented out to tenants and was the centre of perhaps semi-industrial brewing activity would seem to indicate that it was never a great house or formed the core of a significant country estate. Nevertheless the presence of a formalised garden and the quite extensive range of buildings depicted on the tithe map and the 1st Edition OS clearly suggest something much more substantial than a large farm house and the term mansion is unlikely to have been used inappropriately.
- 9.0.2 The present study would indicate that elements associated with the mansion of 1751 could survive at the core of Building 1 and that there is no reason to predict substantial disturbance of the archaeological strata beyond the foundations of the present buildings and those depicted on earlier maps. It is though quite possible that the core of the mansion, probably depicted on the tithe map and 1st edition OS, lay to the immediate east of the present development area beneath the garage and shops.
- 9.0.3 The major monuments in the study area are associated with the World War I and World War II coastal defences and post-date in construction all the major components of the present site. The documentary and cartographic evidence would indicate that their construction respected the site boundary and that no archaeological evidence for them will extend into the site area. There is no indication that features of medieval or earlier date are present within the site area, but the presence of such archaeology cannot be ruled out.
- 9.0.4 The earliest elements of the present structures are in a poor state of preservation and sympathetic re-development that respects the present building's heights and proportions and retains the earliest elements should not significantly impact on the present built environment.

REFERENCES

Published and unpublished sources

- ARS North East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment, 2008
BRP Health and Safety Document
English Heritage Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice, 2006
English Heritage Management of Archaeological Projects 2, 1991.
English Heritage Research Agenda, 1997.
IFA 2000 Code of Conduct
IFA 1994 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
IFA 2008 Standard for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.
McCord, N. and Thomson, R.
The Northern Counties from AD 1000, 1998

www.keystothepast.info

- NRO, ZR1, 20/19, Deed of Link House, 1745.
NRO ZR1, 9, Lease of Blyth links 1850.
NRO ZR1, 24/21, Will of Matthew Robinson of Link House 1749/50
Tithe Award, 346 Newsham and South Blyth (Earsdon) 31st December 1840.

- Speed's map of 1610
Warburton's map of 1716
Horesly and Cay's map of 1753
Armstrong's map of 1769
Fryer's map of 1820
Greenwood's map of 1828
1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
3rd Edition Ordnance Survey, 6th inch to the mile
4th Edition Ordnance Survey, 6th inch to the mile

- Aerial Photographs:
BKS18430 1960
BKS U049358 1971

D_064682_4 5NOV69

APPENDIX I

LAND AT LINK HOUSE FARM, BLYTH LINKS, BLYTH, NORTHUMBERLAND

Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Standing Building Assessment

Introduction

Northumberland County Council (NCC) Conservation Team has been approached by Jane Darbyshire and David Kendall Ltd prior to the submission of a planning application for the proposed re-development of Link House Farm, Blyth Links, Blyth (Fig 1). Link House is first mentioned in 1683, although the building shown on maps from the 19th century is likely to be the new mansion which replaced the earlier house in 1751. The precise location of the earlier Link house is not clear and whether the 18th century building incorporated earlier fabric or was constructed adjacent to it. In addition the Link House Brewery was located on the site from at least the 18th century with the Ridley's placing an advert in the Newcastle Journal on the 7 January 1744, advertising a large new malting and well supplied with water at Link House. It is not clear whether this was a new brewery or a new malting at an existing brewery. The Half Moon Inn shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 is likely to be contemporary with the brewery.

The proposed development has the potential to impact on below ground remains associated with the 17th century house and associated remains, the 18th century brewery and pub and possibly even remains associated with World Wars I and II. The standing buildings on the site may involve the re-use of earlier building fabric or may represent brewery buildings re-used as farm buildings. The nature, extent and importance of below ground and standing building remains will therefore need to be established prior to the determination of a future planning application on this site.

NCC Conservation Team has advised the agent, Jane Darbyshire and David Kendall Ltd. that the archaeological and architectural potential of the site should be further investigated prior to the determination of the planning application.

In the first instance, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team has advised that this should take the form of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and a Standing Buildings Assessment. These assessments are designed to establish the potential for significant buried archaeological remains within the site and a Standing Buildings Assessment to assess the value of the existing structures within their context.

This brief constitutes Northumberland County Council Conservation Team's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the desk-based and standing building assessments. This brief does not constitute the 'written scheme of investigation'.

The brief is intended to establish the project parameters to enable an archaeological consultant or contractor to tender for the work and once commissioned to prepare and submit an appropriate Method Statement, Project Design or Specification to the Conservation Team for approval prior to work commencing.

The extent of the development (Fig 1) has been taken from plans provided by the agent. The archaeological consultant or contractor will need to confirm the extent of the development and the nature of the works with the agent as part of the specification.

The Study Area

The assessment will require a detailed assessment of the proposed development area as defined in Figure 1, and a less detailed study of the surrounding area including at least a 1km radius of the site.

All work should be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) ¹ and will follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment² and for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures³.

¹ Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000, Code of Conduct

² Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment

³ Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001, Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures

Issues to be addressed by the assessment

The importance of standing buildings on the site, individually and as a group.

The location of known archaeological sites and landscapes within the proposed development area

The potential for palaeo-environmental samples within the proposed development area

The density of archaeological sites in the surrounding area and the potential that comparable sites may continue into the site

Previous disturbance on the site, which may have affected archaeological remains, including any significant change in levels from those indicated on old Ordnance Survey maps, and truncation by existing services on or adjacent to the site.

Where the information is available, the physical impact of the proposed development including:

Building foundations

Services

Access roads

Ground reduction

Increased vibration

Change in ground conditions on waterlogged or environmentally rich sites.

If possible, the impact of the proposed development on the visual setting of the following sites within the wider study area:

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Listed Buildings

Unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance

Specific issues to be addressed by the assessment

While the assessment should assess all of the impacts detailed in section 2.2, the report should make particular reference to:

- i) Whether earlier fabric has been re-used in later buildings or whether the buildings on site represent or incorporate sections of earlier buildings

Desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment should look at the following sources, where available.

Site visit

A site visit should be carried out to assess:

The location of visible archaeological remains

The current ground conditions

Maps

1716 Warburton

1753 Horsley and Cay

1769 Armstrong

1808 Smith

1820 Fryer

1828 Greenwood

1829 Pigot

Tithe, apportionment and parish maps

Estate maps of the area

Ordnance Survey maps from the First Edition onwards

Service providers maps and databases (Water, Electricity, Telecoms and Gas as a minimum)

Other available maps, in particular any maps held in the archives

Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record

Northumberland HER holds copies of the following sources

A comprehensive record of all the known archaeological sites in the County

Copies of the Scheduled Ancient Monument designations

Copies of the Listed Building designations
Conservation Area Boundaries

Other Sources

Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
Historical documents held in local museums, libraries, record offices and archives
Unpublished material held by local archaeological organisations (amateur and professional)
All available borehole, trial pit and geotechnical data from the site and its immediate environs held by the developer
Geomorphological information may be obtained from the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre or the Geography Department at Newcastle University
Existing utility and service information which may help to inform on constraints to future work.

Standing Building Assessment

In order to establish the value of the buildings individual and as a group of buildings within the setting of Alnwick and its conservation area, a standing buildings assessment should be carried out to English Heritage standards, following the guidelines issued by that body in 2006. A copy of those guidelines is available to purchase from English Heritage publications department.⁴ This assessment should broadly adhere to Level 2 of the guidelines but some additional items will be required from other levels of the guidelines:

i) Written Account

This section should include:

Precise details of the location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish or town.

The National Grid reference of the building and details of listing or scheduling

The date when the record was made and the name of the recorder

A summary of the building's plan, type and purpose, materials used in construction and so far as is possible, the date of construction

The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners (if known)

ii) Drawn Record

This section should include:

A scale plan of all floors as existing, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (including blocked windows and doors, former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in internal levels)

iii) Photography

This section should include:

General views of the exterior of the building, from all angles

The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas

A photographic record of any significant architectural features or fabric that will aid in the understanding of the buildings

NB The contractor should bear in mind this is a process of building assessment to establish the history, nature and importance (or otherwise) of the structures on the site. The aim of this exercise is NOT to prepare a complete record of the building.

Report

The desk-based assessment/building assessment is the first stage in a potential multi-staged programme of archaeological work. The assessment has been requested prior to the determination of planning permission. Further pre-determination evaluation may be required.

The Conservation Team require two copies of the report (one bound and one unbound)

Each page and paragraph should be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.

Text

The text should include:

Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference

A description of the geology on the site

⁴ English Heritage, 2006, Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (EH product code 51125).

The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information

Period based discussion of the known and potential archaeological sites within the proposed development area

Description of the results of the Standing Building Assessment

An assessment of the importance of the standing buildings individually and as a group of buildings

Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites

Where possible an assessment of the impact on the visual setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields and unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance

Appendices listing:

All archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study area. This should include all known sites and sites identified during the desk-based assessment, numbered and cross-referenced in the text with sites marked on an appropriate plan (see section 4.6)

All aerial photographs within the detailed study area and immediate environs, quoting the reference number, date and cross-referenced to the gazetteer where appropriate

A copy of the specification

Illustrations

A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000

A location plan of the extent of the proposed development area. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Sites and Monuments Record

Copies of all maps described in the text *with the extent of the proposed development area marked on each map*. Where copyright prevents the inclusion of a map in the report, a hand-drawn copy should be provided. NB Some maps can be included in unpublished reports with the copyright included at the base of the map. Where possible historic maps should be transcribed either by hand or digitally, as an overlay on to the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (or earliest OS Map) to allow details to be assessed in relation to recent features.

A plan with the extent of the proposed development area and showing the location of all archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study area

Plans, Drawings and photographs appropriate to the building assessment required (See section 4)

Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted

Site Archive

A limited archive will need to be deposited in the appropriate local museum, once the report is produced. This should comprise:

A copy of the report

Original illustrations and tracings that are not included in the report

A digital copy of the report and illustrations, where appropriate

The archive and the finds must be deposited in the appropriate local museum, within 6 months of completion of the post-excavation work and report.

Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact should be made with the landowners and with the appropriate local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership should be provided by the developer. Details of the appropriate museum can be provided by the Assistant County Archaeologist.

Northumberland County Council will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum.

OASIS

Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and HER support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

The archaeological consultant or contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the contractors are unfamiliar with OASIS, they are advised to contact Northumberland HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. The archaeological consultant or contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the specification/project design/written scheme of investigation submitted to Northumberland County Council Conservation Team for approval

Publication

A summary should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed. A short report of the work should also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

Further Guidance

Any further guidance or queries regarding the provision of a specification should be directed to:

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Northumberland County Council
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Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Tel: 01670 534057
Fax: 01670 533409
e-mail: Karen.derham@northumberland.gov.uk

19/3/09

APPENDIX II

Historic Environment Records					
HER ID	Type	Grid Ref.	Date	Listed	Sched. Mon. no.
11976	Blyth Coast Defence Battery	NZ32087930	Modern	5/120 Grade II	32802
		NZ320547965			
11977	Defence electric light	9	Modern	5/121 Grade II	32802
11978	Engine house for light	NZ32017966	Modern	5/122 Grade II	32802
11979	Gloucester battery	NZ32007855	Modern		
11983	Bronze Age axe head	NZ32087973	Bronze Age		
		NZ319517950			
12026	Gate pier	8	Post med.	5/123 Grade II	
12027	Half Moon Inn	NZ31877954	Post med.		
12107	Links House Brewery	NZ31937954	Post med.		
12135	Claypole Field brickworks	NZ31908049	Post med.		
12169	Beacons	NZ32218118	Post med.		
13875	Link House	NZ31947954	Post med.		
13876	Pill box	NZ32077992	Modern		
14626	Ballon Mooring	NZ32077958	Modern		
14657	Nisen Hut	NZ32227876	Modern		
		NZ319767880			
19298	Footbridge Meggie's Burn	9			
		NZ320817886			
19299	Meggie's Burn ford	4	Post med.		
		NZ322047878			
19300	Meggie's Burn cottage	3	Post med.		
		NZ322767864			
19301	Well, Gloucester Lodge	8	Post med.		
19894	Roadblock, concrete blocks	NZ31967951	Modern		
19952	Pill box	NZ31967953	Modern		
19953	Pill box	NZ32217879	Modern		
19954	Pill box	NZ32357864	Modern		
19955	Pill box	NZ32227877	Modern		
19977	Pill box	NZ322794	Modern		
19999	Pill box	NZ32157995	Modern		
20009	Pill box	NZ32057978	Modern		
20010	Pill box	NZ32077972	Modern		
20011	Pill box	NZ32087965	Modern		
20012	Pill box	NZ32067960	Modern		
20031	Roadblock, concrete blocks	NZ31977993	Modern		
20060	Pill box	NU31987994	Modern		
		NZ322597884			
20155	Anti-tank blocks	8	Modern		
20160	Anti-tank gun emplacement	NZ32347880	Modern		
20924	Blyth submerged forrest	NZ3279	Prehistoric		
21737	Wellesley School	NZ318801	Modern		
		NZ313817891			
23754	Newsham South Farm	3	Prehistoric		
		NZ313487898			
23755	Newsham South Farm	8	Prehistoric		
23756	Link House camp	NZ31977930	Modern		
23757	Beach band stand	NZ32017984	Modern		
23769	Pill box	NZ318957857	Modern		

		1	
		NZ321987874	
23770	Pill box	1	Modern
		NZ323407870	
23771	Pill box	8	Modern
		NZ320787956	
23779	Pill box	8	Modern
		NZ320357967	
23781	Anti-tank obstacles	3	Modern
		NZ320848047	
23813	Lifeboat house	1	Post med.