

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
WHITBURN C.o.E. SCHOOL, NICHOLAS AVENUE,
WHITBURN, SOUTH TYNESIDE, TYNE AND WEAR**

**With Building Recording of the Former Rocket Apparatus House,
Rackly Way, Whitburn**

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment:
Whitburn C.o.E. School, Nicholas Avenue, Whitburn, South Tyneside, Tyne & Wear**

With Building Recording of the Former Rocket Apparatus House, Rackly Way, Whitburn

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 410 619

Site Code: NAW 06

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and building recording exercise were undertaken following the granting of planning permission for the re-development of Whitburn Church of England School, Nicholas Avenue, Whitburn, South Tyneside. The scheme will involve demolition of the existing secondary school and construction of new school buildings with associated playing fields, car parking areas and access arrangements.
- 1.2 The project, commissioned by Silvester Ashton Partnership, was undertaken October-December 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 1.3 The study site is located east of the A183 on the south-eastern margin of the village of Whitburn and overlooking the North Sea coast, c. 4.5km north of Sunderland. The central National Grid Reference for the site is NZ 410 619.
- 1.4 The study site covers c. 5.8 hectares. It is bounded to the north by Rackly Way and residential dwellings, to the west by residential dwellings on Holly Avenue and East Fields, to the south by residential dwellings on Nicholas Avenue and by open ground overlooking the coastal cliffs to the east.
- 1.5 The study site is currently divided into two different types of use. The buildings and playing fields of the secondary school occupy the southern portion, while the northern portion is currently open ground. Current access to the school is via Nicholas Avenue from the south and via Rackly Way to the north. A brick building, the majority formed by a former Rocket Apparatus House, on the north side of Rackly Way is to be demolished as part of the scheme and limited recording was required as part of the archaeological project.
- 1.6 The archaeological potential for prehistoric remains at the study site is considered **low to moderate**. The potential for Roman remains is considered **low** and for medieval remains is considered **low to moderate**. The potential for post-medieval remains is considered **moderate**.
- 1.7 The desk-based assessment concludes that a further stage of archaeological investigation, comprising site evaluation, would be required in order to determine the extent, nature, date and degree of preservation of any archaeological remains at the study site. The former Rocket Apparatus House on Rackly Way has been recorded to an appropriate level as part of the project.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The archaeological project herein described has been commissioned by Silvester Ashton Partnership ahead of the re-development of Whitburn Church of England School, Nicholas Avenue, Whitburn. The proposed development area ('the study site') is located on the south-eastern margin of the village of Whitburn, c. 4.5km north of Sunderland (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The re-development involves demolition of existing school buildings, construction of new school buildings and associated playing fields, general landscaping and alterations to the road configuration at Rackly Way, to the north of the development area. A brick building off Rackly Way, incorporating a former Rocket Apparatus House associated with maritime life-saving in the late 19th-early 20th century, was to be demolished as part of the scheme.
- 2.1.3 Apart from the former Rocket Apparatus House, there are no recorded archaeological remains within the boundaries of the study site. However, there is evidence of human activity in the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods within a 1km radius. This suggests that the study site may have been utilised for human activity during a broad range of archaeological eras.
- 2.1.4 Accordingly, the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer (TWAO) requested that a written assessment – in the form of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) - of the likely impact of the proposed development upon the potential archaeological resource at the study site be compiled in order to inform the planning process. There may be a requirement for a further stage of archaeological work in light of the findings of the DBA. Limited recording of the former Rocket Apparatus House was also required, prior to demolition of the structure.
- 2.1.5 The DBA and building recording exercise were carried out in accordance with a Specification prepared by the TWAO,¹ and the project was undertaken October-December 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA).
- 2.1.6 The DBA was completed following a visit to the site, consultation of the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER) and an examination of various documentary and cartographic sources. The building recording exercise was carried out during site visits.
- 2.1.7 The **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** reference number for the project is: preconst1-21540.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The study site is located, overlooking the North Sea coast, on the south-eastern margin of the village of Whitburn, South Tyneside. Approximately 4.5km north of Sunderland, the central National Grid Reference for the site is NZ 410 619 (Figure 1). The site, covering c. 5.8 hectares, occupies ground that generally slopes away to the south-east, towards the coast.

¹ Newcastle City Council, 2006.



Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000

- 2.2.2 The site is bounded to the north by Rackly Way and residential housing. To the west, it is bounded by Holly Avenue and East Fields, with residential housing off Nicholas Avenue to the south and an open grassed area, overlooking the coastal cliffs, to the east (Figure 2).
- 2.2.3 The southern portion of the site is presently occupied by the buildings, playing fields, car parking areas and access roads of Whitburn Church of England School, while the northern portion comprises open, grassed recreational land off Rackly Way. At the north-eastern corner of the study area is a brick building within a fenced compound on the north side of Rackly Way, the majority of the structure being a former Rocket Apparatus House, as shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map from 1919.
- 2.2.4 Plates 1-3 show the main elements of the study site at the time of the compilation of the DBA in October 2006.

2.3 Planning Background

- 2.3.1 This DBA of the archaeological potential of the site has been commissioned by the Silvester Ashton Partnership on behalf of the Durham Diocesan Board of Education following the granting of planning permission, in April 2006, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council (STMBC), for re-development of Whitburn Church of England School.
- 2.3.2 The planning application reference number for the scheme is ST/3143/05/FUL. The main elements of the re-development scheme are demolition of the existing school, construction of a new three-storey secondary school and associated playing fields, including all weather pitch and hard surface courts, provision of new car parking areas, general landscaping and alterations to the road configuration at Rackly Way, the main access road into the site, including the construction of vehicle turning head (Figure 3).
- 2.3.3 At a national level, the need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in *'Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG 16).² At a local level, Policies ENV6 *'Historic Buildings'*, ENV8 *'Archaeology'* and ENV9 *'Archaeological Finds on Unidentified Sites'* in the adopted STMBC Unitary Development Plan (UDP) are of relevance to this scheme. Policy ENV8/2, relating to *'Archaeology - Other Important [i.e. not scheduled] Remains'* states:

'The LPA will only grant planning permission for development affecting other important archaeological remains where, in its opinion, a) sufficient knowledge of the character and extent of the site's archaeological interest has been obtained (through a field evaluation survey if necessary); and b) appropriate protective and mitigatory strategies to protect this interest, within the scheme of development, can be agreed.'

- 2.3.4 Although no archaeological sites have been recorded within the study site itself, it lies immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of Whitburn Conservation Area, as defined in Policy ENV7/4 in the STMBC UDP. Furthermore, both *'Whitburn'* and the *'Coastal Strip (Trow Rocks to Whitburn Bents)'* have been identified as *'Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance'* in STMBC UDP Policy ENV8/2.

² Department of the Environment, 1990.

- 2.3.5 The site was therefore considered to be of potential archaeological importance, firstly due to its proximity to the historic village core and, secondly, because of numerous discoveries of prehistoric artefacts, and a lesser number of Roman ones, on the coast in Whitburn.
- 2.3.6 The former Rocket Apparatus House on Rackly Way, which, as mentioned above, is to be demolished as part of the scheme to allow the creation of the vehicle turning head, is also of historic significance, although it does not have Listed Building status. Such buildings, which appeared at coastal locations in Britain throughout the 19th century, were used to house equipment associated with the firing, by rocket, of rescue lines to ships in distress.
- 2.3.7 Accordingly, on the recommendation of the Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council, the body that has responsibility for archaeological development control throughout Tyne and Wear, a condition (numbered 18) was attached to the aforementioned planning permission stating:
- 'No development or preparatory work shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, beginning with a desk-based assessment of the existing playing fields and recording of the rocket house, in accordance with a written specification prepared by the County Archaeologist. The resulting archaeological reports shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development works commence. The site is located adjacent to areas of potential archaeological importance identified in the adopted South Tyneside Unitary Development Plan. The investigation will ensure that any archaeological remains on the site are recorded and preserved where possible, in accordance with Policies ENV8 and ENV9 of the adopted South Tyneside Unitary Development Plan'.*
- 2.3.8 A DBA is often used, as in this case, to form a baseline consideration of the archaeological potential of a particular site or development area. The compilation of such an assessment facilitates an appraisal of the impact of a proposed development on the potential archaeological resource. This DBA was compiled in accordance with the aforementioned Specification prepared by the TWAO, attached to the Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council.
- 2.3.9 The Specification requires that recording of the former Rocket Apparatus House be undertaken at Level 1/2, as defined by English Heritage.³

³ English Heritage, 2006.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 The broad aims of the DBA are:

- to identify the impact of the proposed development upon the historic environment;
- to identify parts of the study site for which further archaeological work may be appropriate;
- to assist in the formulation of recommendations for any further archaeological work considered necessary to inform the planning decision.

3.1.2 The results of the DBA will be used to make an informed decision on the necessity, or otherwise, for an archaeological mitigation strategy in relation to the proposed development.

3.1.3 Where there is potential for important remains on a site, which may merit preservation *in situ*, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application. Forms of archaeological field evaluation include surface artefact collection ('field walking'), geophysical survey and trial trenching/test pitting.

3.1.4 Where field evaluation reveals important archaeological remains, their protection and preservation *in situ* will be the primary objective. This can be achieved, in the first instance, by modification of the development proposals. The primary method, if the resource warrants protection *in situ*, is to avoid the archaeological resource, for example, by preserving a development-free buffer zone around it.

3.1.5 Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then TWAO will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to the development, *i.e.* preservation by record.

3.2 Standing Building Recording

3.2.1 The aims of the standing building recording, to be undertaken at English Heritage Level 1/2, are:

- to record the appearance of the former Rocket Apparatus House through the production of a photographic record;
- to compile a brief written description of the structure to accompany the photographic record.



Figure 2. Site detail
Scale 1:2,500

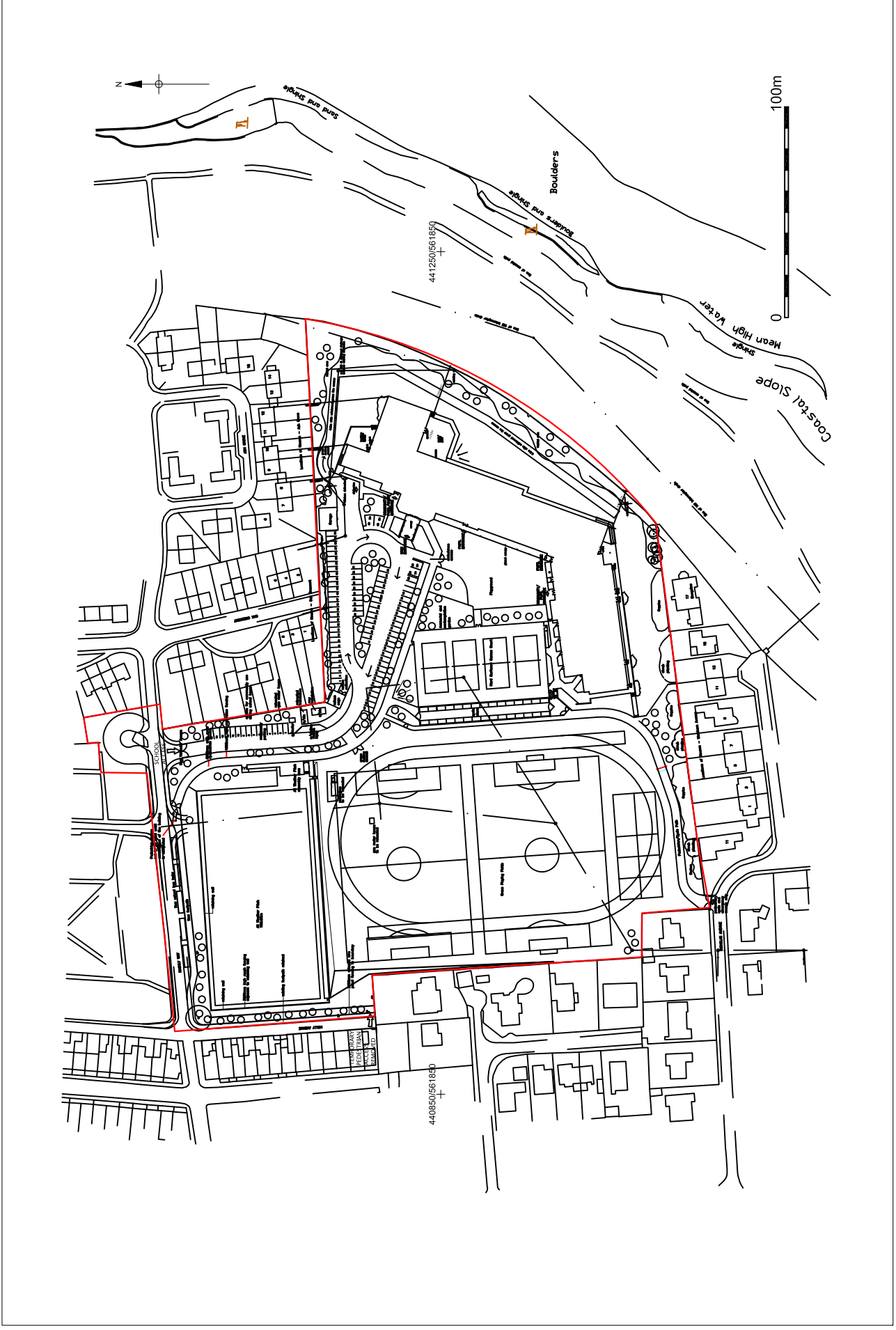


Figure 3. Proposed development
Scale 1:2,500

4. METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

4.1 Research and Data Collection

4.1.1 The methodology employed during the research phase of the DBA comprised consultation of a variety of sources for data relating to the study site and surrounding area. These included a map regression exercise, consultation of the Tyne and Wear County HER and examination of a variety of other documentary sources.

4.1.2 The following sources were consulted by visitation:

- Durham University Library, Special Collections & Archives and Local Studies Section, Palace Green, Durham – visited 5th October 2006.
- Tyne and Wear Archives, Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne - visited 5th October 2006.
- Whitburn Library, Mill Lane, Whitburn - visited 5th October 2006.
- South Shields Local Studies, Central Library, Prince George Square, South Shields – visited 5th October 2006.
- County Record Office, County Hall, Durham – visited October 10th 2006.
- Tyne and Wear HER – visited 10th October 2006.

4.1.3 Full details of all the material examined for the DBA are set out in Section 11.

4.2 Site Visits

4.2.1 In addition to the research described above, a site visit was made on October 17th 2006:

- to undertake a visual inspection of the study site and make a brief photographic record of its main elements;
- to compile a photographic record and written description of the former Rocket Apparatus House.

4.2.2 A second site visit was made on December 8th 2006, in order to photograph the interior of the former Rocket Apparatus House.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The solid geology of the Whitburn coast area is characterised by Upper and Lower Magnesian strata of Late Permian age, principally comprising dolomite and limestone. The overlying drift geology comprises glacial boulder clays and sands.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The study site lies on the south-eastern margin of Whitburn village, which itself lies on the South Tyneside coast between South Shields and Sunderland. The village core occupies undulating ground at c. 20m OD, rising to the north-west to the Cleadon Hills and Beacon Hill, at c. 82-83m OD, which lie c. 1.5km distant.

5.2.2 Across the site, the ground continues to fall away generally to the south-east, towards the coastal cliffs. At its north-western corner, on Rackly Way, ground level is at c. 26m OD, with the existing school buildings occupying ground in the south-western portion of the site between c. 23m OD and c. 18.50m OD. The playing fields forming the south-eastern portion fall away from c. 20.50m OD to c. 14m OD at the easternmost point on the site boundary.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In order to assess the archaeological potential of the study site, a programme of documentary research was undertaken, as described above. Entries in the Tyne and Wear HER within c. 1km of the study site were examined and their locations plotted relative to the study site (Figure 4 and Appendix B). HER information has been supplemented by data gathered from a variety of other sources, archaeological, documentary and cartographic, as described above, in order to compile this section of the DBA.

6.1.2 It is not the purpose of this study to set out a comprehensive history of land usage in Whitburn. The broad intention is simply to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological conditions within the study site from finds and research in the vicinity. Analysis of archaeological discoveries made nearby is important, as is a thorough examination of the historical and archaeological records relating to the site. It is recognised that finds and sites entered onto the HER are at best a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.

6.1.3 Time scales used in this section:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000–12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000–4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000–2,300 BC
Bronze Age	2,300–700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43–410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410–1066
Medieval	AD 1066–1485
Post-medieval	AD 1486–1800
Early Modern	AD 1800–1900
Modern	AD 1900–present

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 There are no known prehistoric sites within the study site and no objects from the prehistoric eras have been found within its boundaries. There is, however, considerable evidence to indicate that the coastal zone of South Tyneside was occupied in the prehistoric eras.

6.2.2 The earliest recorded evidence of human occupation at Whitburn is from a Mesolithic harpoon head of deer antler (HER 851) found on the shore at South Bents in 1852. In March 1989, a Mesolithic site was identified in an eroding cliff face at Potters Hole, to the north-east of the village, which yielded a small number of flints associated with structural features, including a spread of burnt daub and a pit (HER 1998).

- 6.2.3 Also of note is a summary published in 1935 by Couplands detailing flint material recovered from several sites along the Whitburn coast (HER 841, 843 and 844). These sites produced lithics including microliths, points, blades and waste cores. Unfortunately only one of these sites was given an accurate location, HER 844, which was located at Souter Point. A flint blade or flake (HER 858) is recorded in an area of modern residential housing, c. 100m north of the study site.
- 6.2.4 In 1929, a cist burial of late Neolithic origin (HER 847) was recorded during road widening near Wheatall Farm, which is situated east of the A183 less than 1km north of the study site. The cist burial consisted of two side stones and two end stones on a stone base with a contracted inhumation and associated worked flints.
- 6.2.5 The number of prehistoric finds within the general vicinity of the site broadly suggests that evidence of human activity from one or more of the prehistoric eras may survive on the study site itself.
- 6.2.6 The potential for prehistoric remains being present within the study site is considered **low to moderate**. Construction of the existing school, particularly any associated landscaping, may have destroyed any archaeological remains of earlier human activity in the south-western portion of the site, unless such remains lay deeper than the building foundations or level of landscaping. Similarly, former residential housing in the northern portion of the site may have destroyed any potential prehistoric remains. Accordingly, there is perhaps a greater likelihood of prehistoric remains surviving in the undeveloped south-eastern portion of the site, where the school playing fields do not appear to be significantly landscaped.

6.3 Roman

- 6.3.1 The study site lies c. 6km to the south of the Roman fort at South Shields, which overlooks the mouth of the Tyne, with no known site of the period in the area between. Although no evidence of Roman occupation or land-use is recorded within the study site, there have been isolated finds of Roman artefacts in the general vicinity. The County HER lists antiquarian finds of Roman coins on the Whitburn coast (SMR 871), while Roman metallic harness fittings (SMR 6801) were found during landscaping close to Whitburn Hall, c. 0.3km west of the site.
- 6.3.2 Given that there is no evidence for Roman activity within the study site and limited evidence for Roman activity within the general vicinity, the potential for remains from this period is considered **low**.

6.4 Medieval

- 6.4.1 No evidence of medieval occupation or land use is recorded within the study site, although it lies only c. 0.1km to the east of the historic core of Whitburn village, which is of medieval origin. The village core is a Conservation Area, as defined in the STMBC UDP, but the boundary of the Conservation Area follows the line of the A183 through the modern village, along East Street/Whitburn Bents Road and does not include any of the ground east of the road, including the study site.

- 6.4.2 The earliest documentary reference for medieval Whitburn (HER 108) dates from the 1183 listing in the Bolden Book, at which time it was described as a small agricultural community. The late 14th century survey commissioned by Bishop Hatfield provides a more extensive list of named inhabitants, with 30 separate holdings listed, along with a windmill (HER 962). In terms of its layout, medieval Whitburn is likely to have been a two-row green village with a central green.
- 6.4.3 The parish church of St. Mary at Whitburn (HER 882) lies on the south side of the village core, consisting of an aisled five-bay nave, with west tower, a three bay chancel without aisles and a south porch. The main fabric of this structure originally dates to the early 13th century but it was altered during the 15th and 19th centuries.
- 6.4.4 Evidence of medieval agriculture, in the form of broad ridge and furrow earthworks (HER 887), has been identified on former fields at Whitburn Rifle Ranges, c. 500m north of the study site. The 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map annotates this area as 'East Field', which is likely to be a name of long-standing.
- 6.4.5 Several medieval artefacts have been found at Glebe Farm (HER 4613) on the western margin of the historic village core, including a silver finger ring, bronze belt buckle and a bronze plaque, which date to the 12th to 14th centuries.
- 6.4.6 Given its close proximity to the medieval village core, it is probable that land within the study site would have been given over to agricultural use during the medieval period. There is perhaps negligible potential for actual settlement remains, although the potential for remains derived from and associated with arable cultivation - in the form of plough furrows and field boundaries - is considered **low to moderate**.

6.5 Post-medieval, Early Modern and Modern (including map regression)

- 6.5.1 Land at Whitburn was enclosed during 1718. In 1719, Sir William Williamson, the 4th baronet of a line originating in Nottinghamshire, married into the Hedworth family who owned some small freehold at Whitburn. By the early 19th century, the Williamsons had greatly increased their holdings, including land located at the study site.
- 6.5.2 Whitburn Mill (HER 1029), to the north-west of the village core, dates to the 1790s, although it has possible medieval origins and was in use until the late 19th century. During the Second World War, the Mill was used as an observation post. There is also a photographic record of a tithe barn, on the south side of the village core, which may have had medieval or early post-medieval origins (HER 881).
- 6.5.3 Industrial development of Whitburn, as elsewhere in the region, was closely related to the coal trade, although mining occurred here later than elsewhere due to the depths at which workable seams occur there. A number of mine workings and features associated with the coal trade are recorded in the area (e.g. HER 2394-5, 2588 and 2466). Whitburn Colliery (HER 2493) was sunk in 1874 by Belgian miners for the Whitburn Coal Company and remained open until the mid 20th century, using the Marsden and Whitburn Colliery Railway (HER 2466) to transport coal. Numerous quarries, mostly for limestone extraction, were also exploited in the vicinity of the village during the 19th century (e.g. HER 2325-8 and 2418-24).

6.5.4 The earliest cartographic evidence to feature the study site is a plan from 1811 showing the estate of Sir William Williamson within the parishes of Whitburn and Monkwearmouth (Figure 5). The majority of the site lies within an open area annotated as 'Mr Burdon's Ground', with the southernmost fringe extending into an agricultural field system, part of an area annotated as 'The Banks'. The Tithe map for the parish of Whitburn from 1839 (Figure 6) shows the study site entirely within a field system, with the lane that would become Rackly Way in place to the north. Details of the various land parcels shown on that map are set out in the table below:

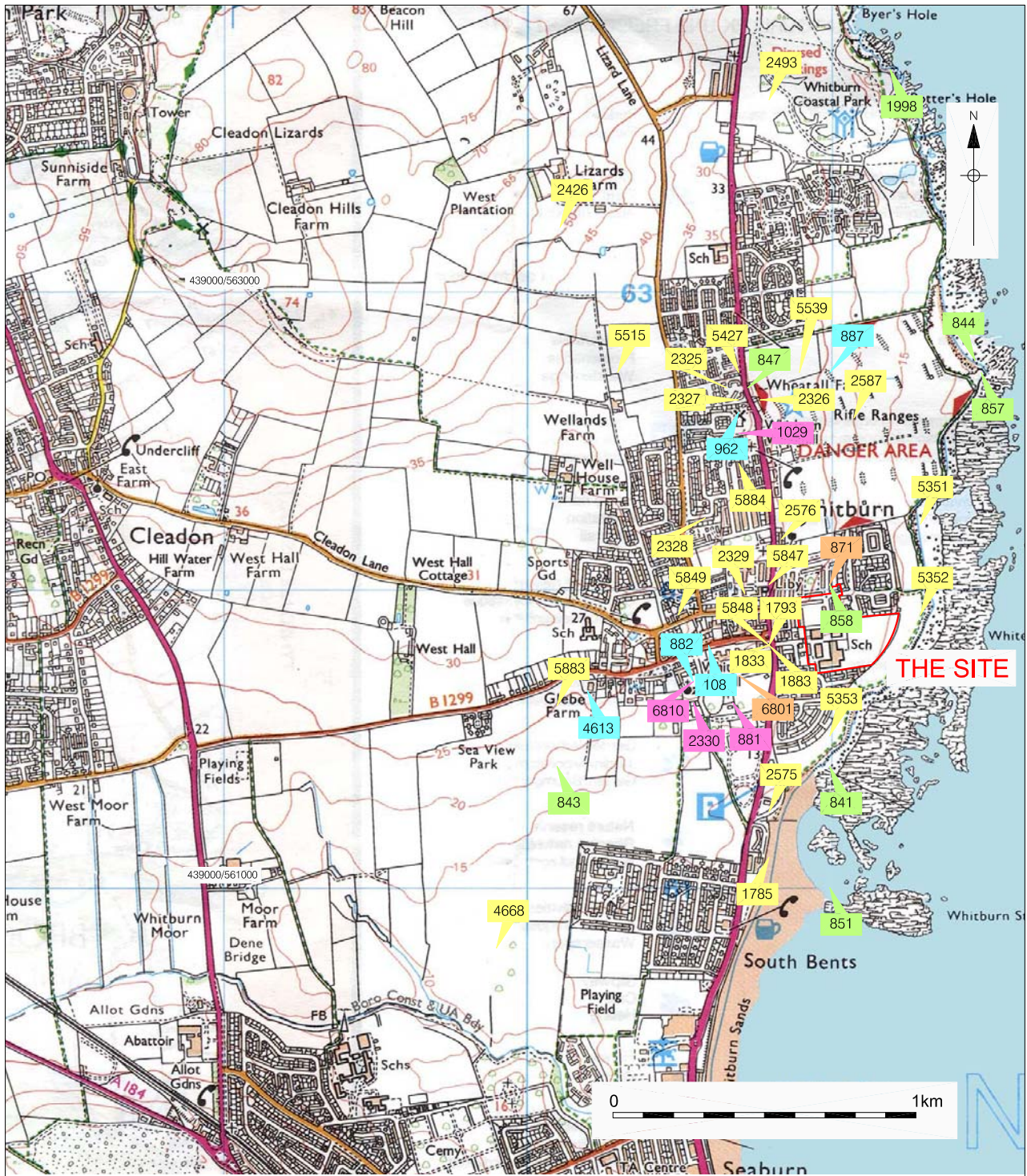
<i>Land parcel</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Size*</i>	<i>Usage</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Occupier</i>
442	Long Park	15.0.7	arable	Sir Hedworth Williamson Baronet	John Longstaff
443	High Park	9.3.37	grass	"	"
444	Malkiln Field	5.1.32	grass	"	"
445	Wearman's Field	5.2.33	arable	"	"
448	High Field	7.2.21	arable	Jane Burdon	Thomas & John Burdon
449	Low Field and Sea Banks	7.1.24	arable	"	"
450	-	5.1.20	grass	Sir Hedworth Williamson Baronet	Ann Longstaff
451	-	5.3.24	grass	"	"
*acres.roods.perches					

6.5.5 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 again shows the study site within a field system east of the road through the village (Figure 7), with the various land parcels having been renumbered since the Tithe map. A pond is shown in Field 253 (formerly Field 444) in the north-western portion of study site and the east-west lane Rackly Way is in place to the north, and annotated as such. A second track or lane runs east-west across the southern margin of the study site.

6.5.6 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (Figure 8) shows the study site essentially unchanged since the 1st edition, although the various land parcels lying within it had again been renumbered. The pond remains in place. This edition shows the earliest significant development on the east side of East Street, opposite the historic core of the village. A 'Rocket House' is shown within this eastern development area, evidently a small detached building at the corner of East Street and Rackly Way. This structure may have been the first building associated with maritime life-saving in Whitburn; the map evidence indicates that the Rocket Apparatus House on the study site was not present at this date. Also shown is a 'Rocket Post' overlooking the cliffs immediately to the south-east of the study site.

6.5.7 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1919 (Figure 9) shows further residential development west of the study site, most notably terraced housing along Aldophus Street and William Street. The study site essentially remained as undeveloped fields, although three buildings had been constructed within its limits. The first is a rectangular building south of the pond in the central portion of the site, accessed from a new north-south lane connecting Rackly Way and the east-west lane running through the southern margin of the site. This building survives within the school complex and was in use as a garage/store during compilation of the DBA. It is a two-storey gable-ended brick building with pitched slate roof.

- 6.5.8 The other buildings shown within the study site on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map lay on the north side of Rackly Way, at the north-eastern corner extent of the development area. The northernmost structure, annotated 'Rocket Apparatus House', remains extant today (see Section 7), although it has been extended since the 3rd edition. The other building, to the south-east of the Rocket Apparatus House, was a rectangular structure, which had gone by the 1942 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10). The 'Rocket Post' overlooking the cliffs remained in place at this date.
- 6.5.9 The coastal location of Whitburn inevitably meant that it was important in the defence of Britain during the two world wars of the 20th century. The County HER lists numerous sites in the vicinity of the study site related to such activity. Whitburn Rifle Ranges (HER 2587) to the north of the study site comprises a group of five firing ranges, the earliest of which dates to the early 20th century and First World War practice trenches are visible on aerial photographs of that area. Along the coast are numerous Second World War defensive features including pillboxes (HER 1793, 1883, 4668, 5351, 5352, 5353 and 5427), bombing decoy (HER 5515), search light battery (HER 5539) and road blocks (HER 5847, 4848 and 5849).
- 6.5.10 The Ordnance Survey map of 1942 (Figure 10) shows Whitburn Church of England School and associated playing field in place in the south-western portion of the study site. The exact date of construction is uncertain. The school does not appear in the register of building control plans submitted to Boldon Urban District Council between 1884-1948, but is shown on a 1930s Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced here). The northernmost portion of the study site had been developed for housing by this date, with an extensive housing estate set out either side of Rackly Way and divided north-south by Beech Avenue. The south-eastern portion of the study site, east of the school and its playing field, remains as an undeveloped field extending towards the coastal cliffs.
- 6.5.11 Since the Second World War, the area of the original school playing field has been developed for additional school buildings, with the former open fields to the east - within the south-eastern portion of the study site - now being used as playing fields (Figure 2). Although residential housing now surrounds the study site on all sides except to the east, the estate shown either side of Rackly Way on the 1942 Ordnance Survey map has since been demolished and the area is now open space, mostly grassed-over. Nicholas Avenue now skirts the southern boundary of the study site, this being one of the residential streets on its periphery.
- 6.5.12 In summary, the likelihood of archaeological remains of post-medieval, early modern or modern date (excluding those associated with the school itself) at the study site is considered **moderate**. Any sub-surface remains are likely to be associated with improved agricultural soils, drainage, boundary or pond features and structural remains associated with residential housing recorded in the northernmost portion of the site on the 1942 Ordnance Survey map. There are two extant structures at the site which pre-date the school, these being the Rocket Apparatus House on Rackly Way and the aforementioned brick garage to the north of the original school building.



■ Prehistoric
 ■ Roman
 ■ Medieval
 ■ Post-medieval
 ■ Modern

HER No.	Grid Reference	Description	Period	HER No.	Grid Reference	Description	Period
108	440600/561800	Village	Medieval	2329	440720/561970	Blacksmith's Workshop	Early Modern
841	441000/561400	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	2330	440550/561910	Ice House	Post-medieval
843	440100/561400	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	2426	440110/563180	Quarry	Early Modern
844	441480/562740	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	2493	440880/563600	Colliery	Early Modern
847	440730/562650	Cist	Prehistoric	2575	440800/561250	Lifeboat Station	Early Modern
851	441000/561000	Harpoon	Prehistoric	2576	440840/562150	Quarry	Early Modern
857	441500/562700	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	2587	441080/562550	Firing Range	Modern
858	441000/562000	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	4613	440200/561650	Finger Ring	Medieval
871	441000/562000	Coins	Roman	4668	439900/560800	Pillbox	Early Modern
881	440680/561610	Tithe Barn	Post-medieval	5351	441300/562200	Pillbox	Early Modern
882	440550/561680	Parish Church	Medieval	5352	441300/561900	Pillbox	Early Modern
887	441000/562700	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	5353	441000/561500	Pillbox	Early Modern
962	440700/562570	Windmill	Medieval	5427	440700/562700	Pillbox	Early Modern
1029	440700/562500	Windmill	Post-medieval	5515	440300/562700	Bombing Decoy	Early Modern
1785	440800/561100	Gun Emplacement	Modern (WW2)	5539	440900/562700	Searchlight Battery	Early Modern
1793	440800/561800	Pillbox	Modern (WW2)	5847	440800/562000	Roadblock	Early Modern
1833	440800/561800	Pillbox	Modern (WW2)	5848	440800/561800	Roadblock	Early Modern
1883	440800/561800	Pillbox	Modern (WW2)	5849	440500/561900	Roadblock	Early Modern
1998	441200/563700	Flint Scatter	Prehistoric	5883	440100/561600	Royal Observer Corps Site	Modern
2325	440660/562650	Quarry	Early Modern	5884	440700/562400	Royal Observer Corps Site	Modern
2326	440700/5626100	Quarry	Early Modern	6801	440700/561700	Harness Fittings	Roman
2327	440700/562520	Quarry	Early Modern	6810	440550/561680	Churchyard	Post-medieval
2328	440590/562220	Quarry	Early Modern				

Figure 4. HER entries
Scale 1:20,000

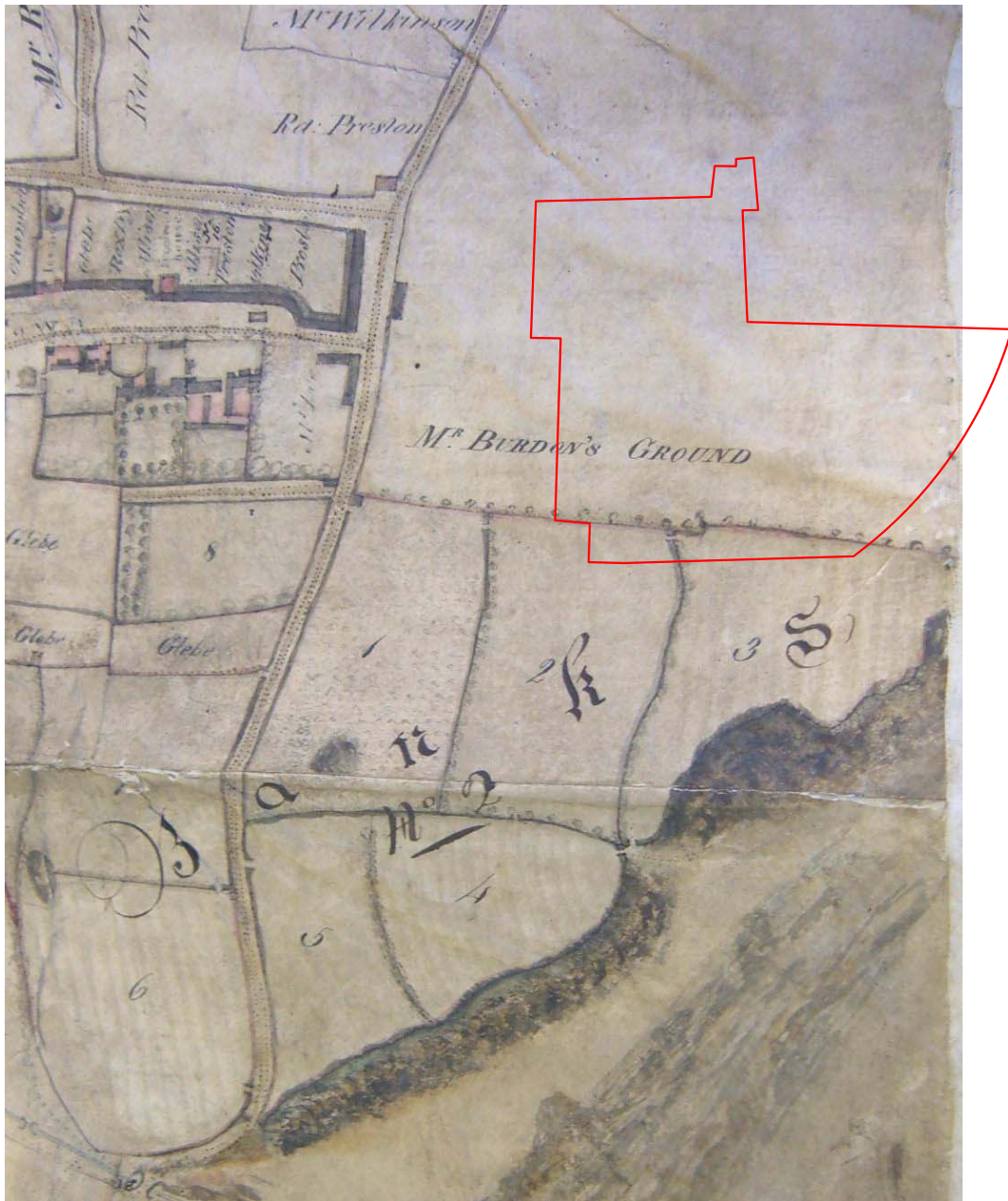


Figure 5. Bulmer's map, 1811
Approximate scale 1:5,000

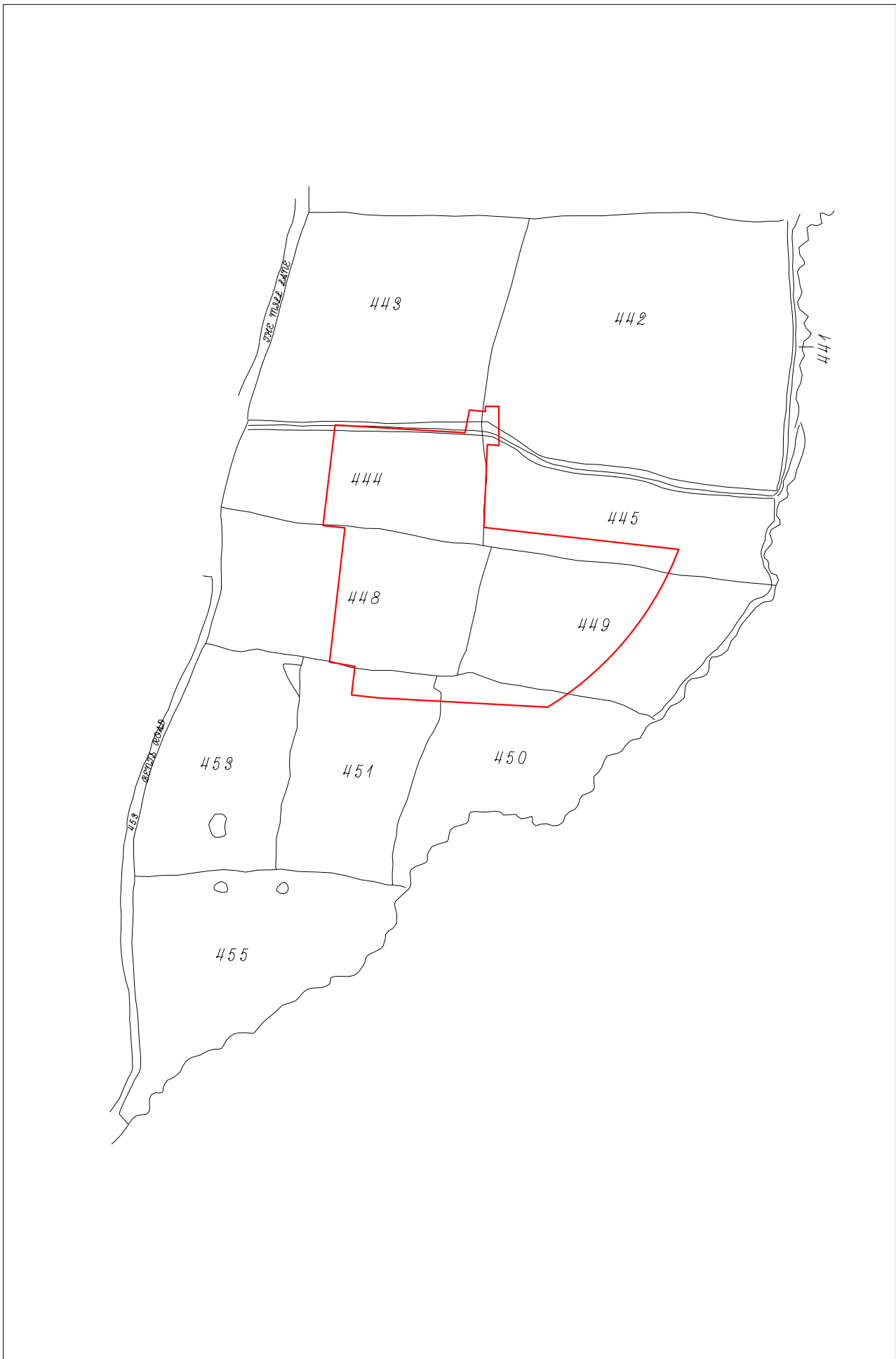


Figure 6. Tithe map, 1839
Approximate scale 1:5,000

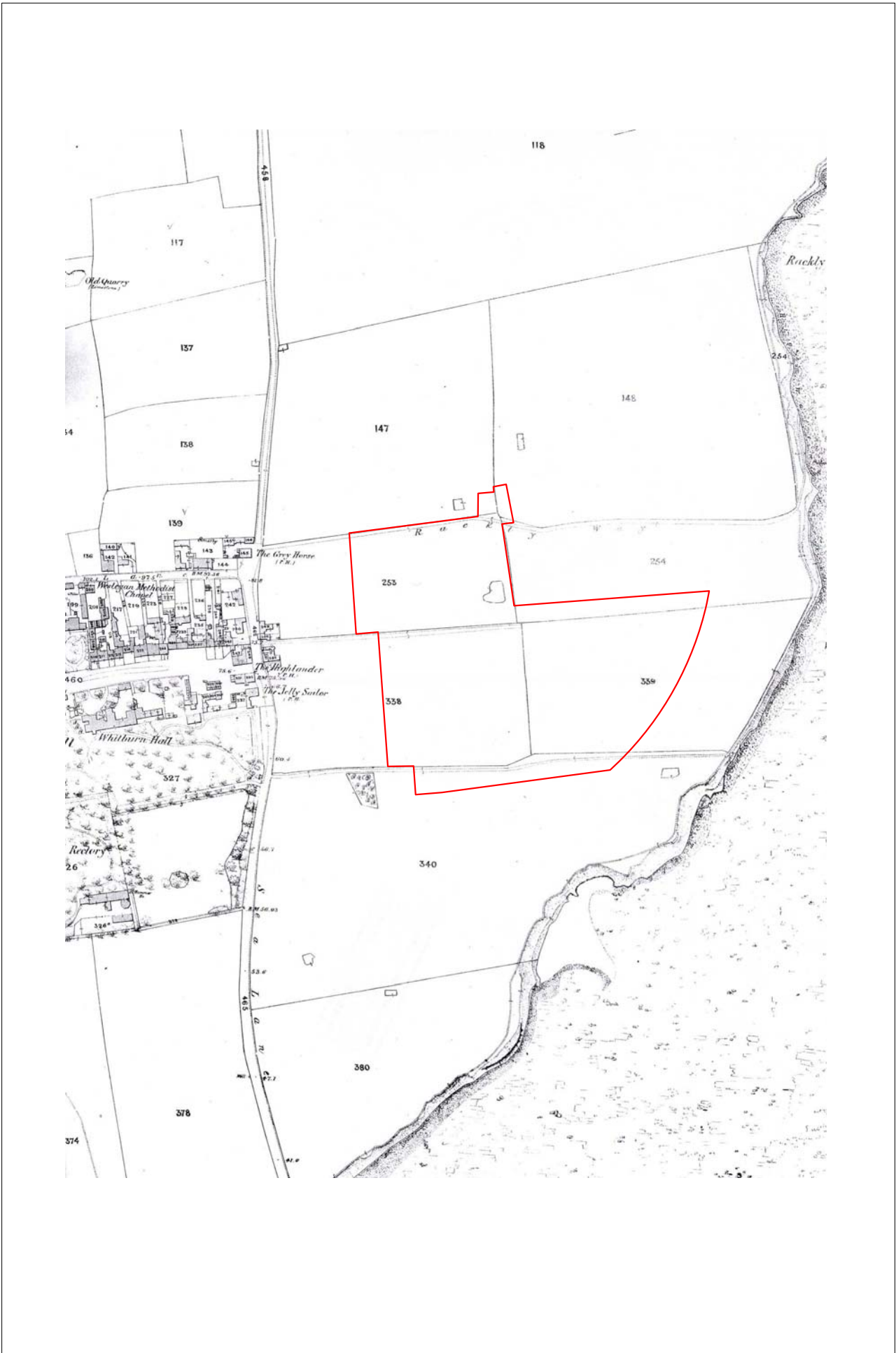


Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1855
Scale 1:5,000

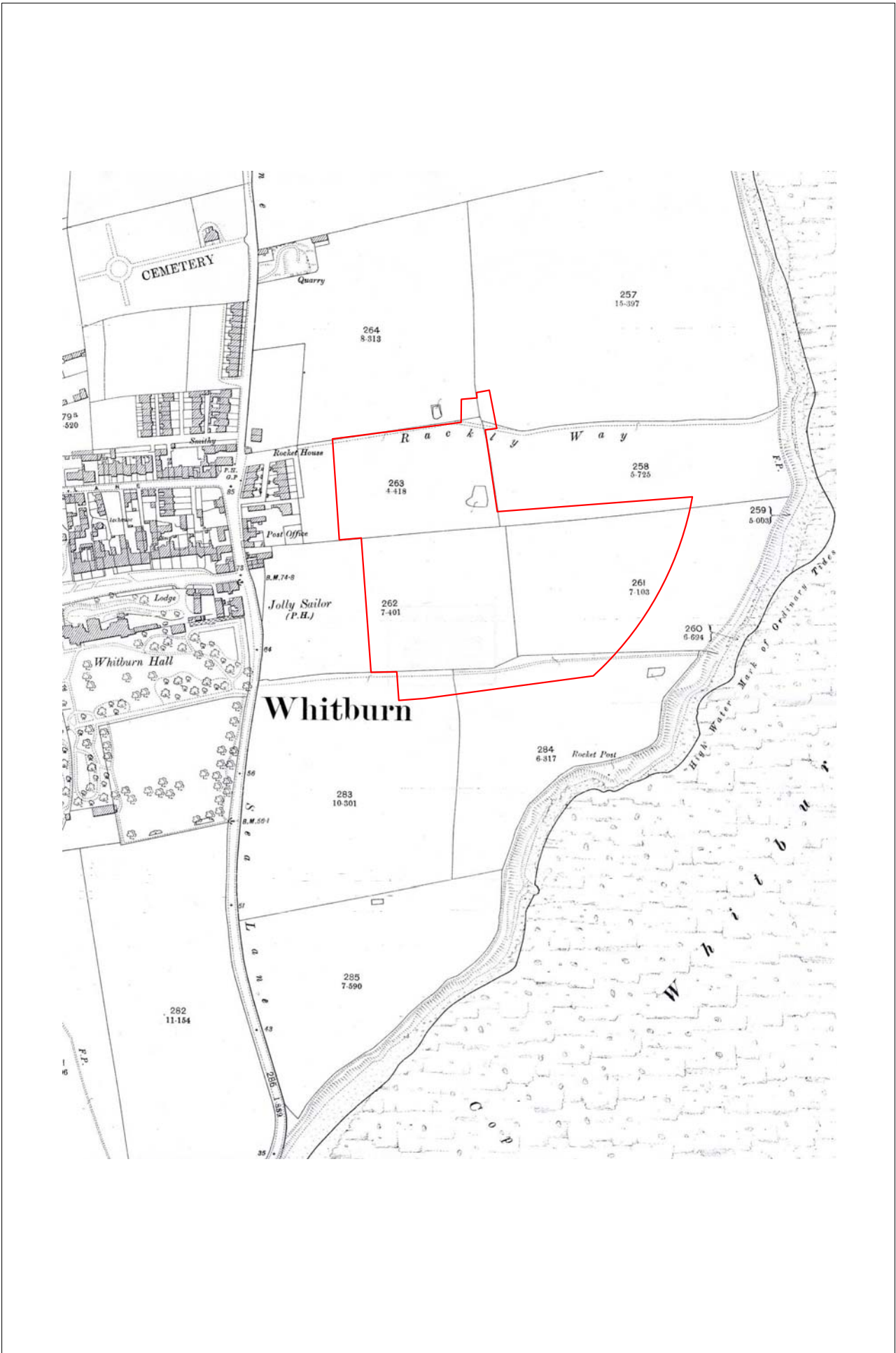


Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1896
Scale 1:5,000

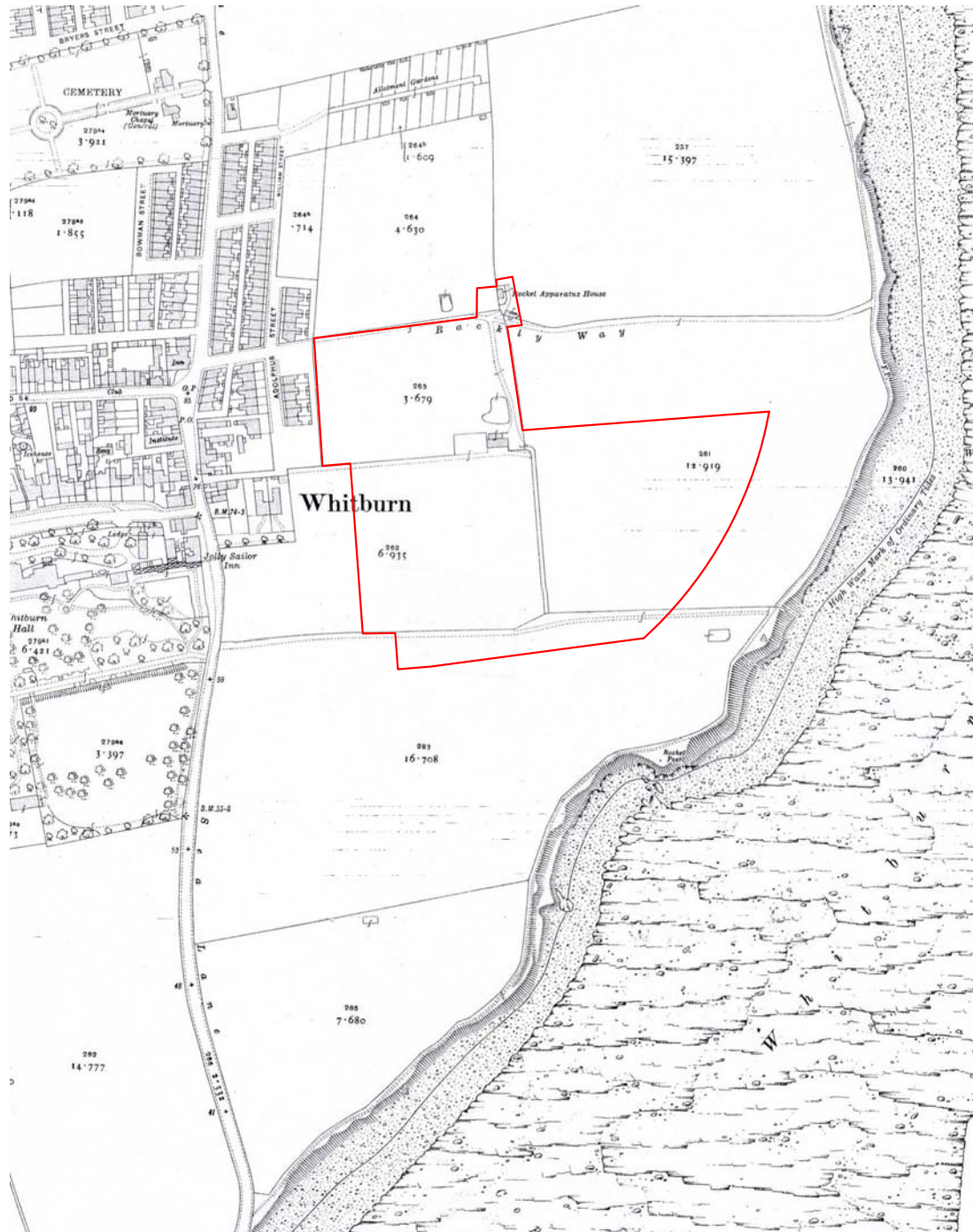


Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition, 1919
Scale 1:5,000

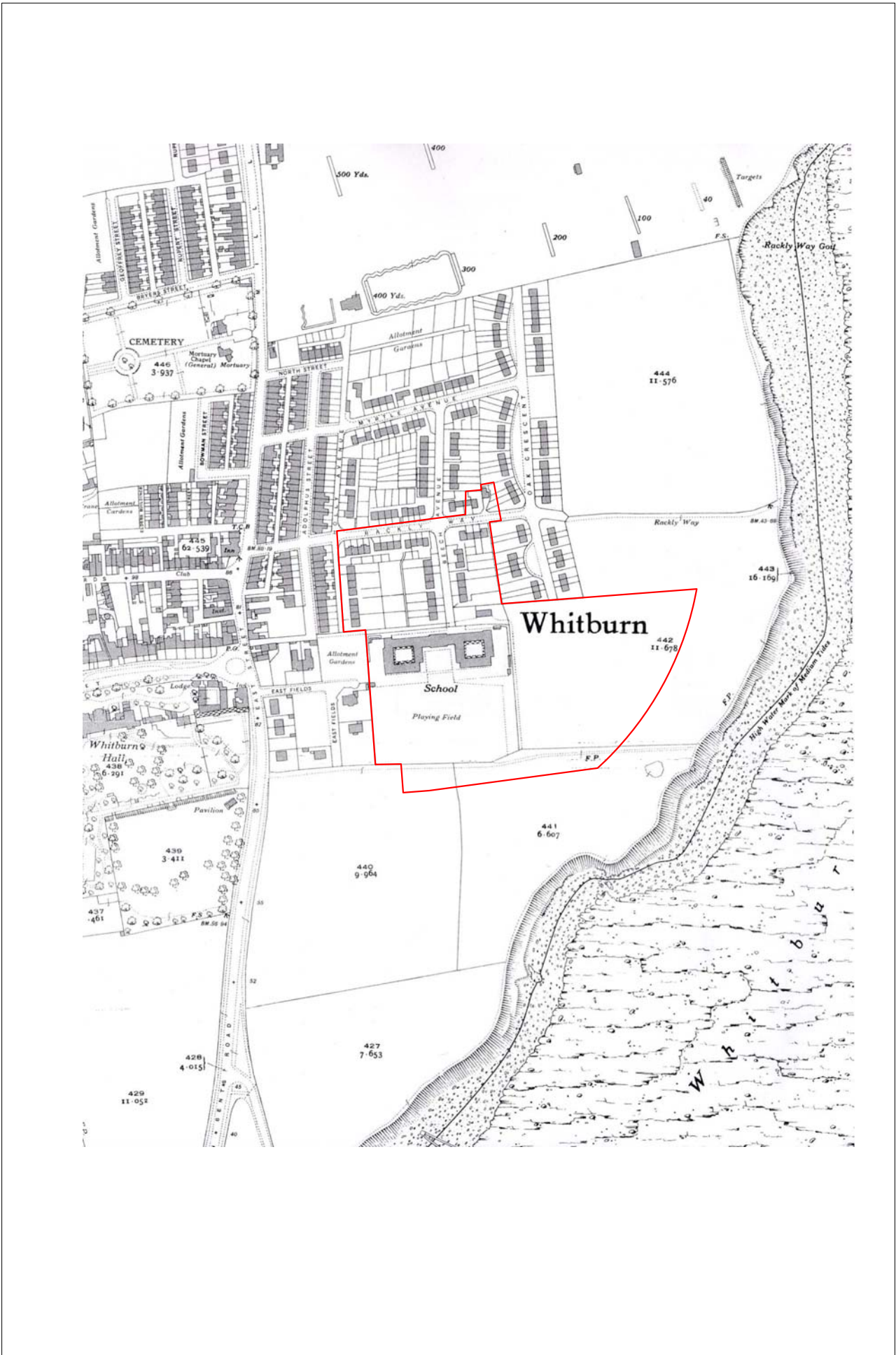


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey, 1942
Scale 1:5,000

7. BUILDING RECORDING

7.1 Summary of the Historical Development of Life-Saving Rocket Apparatus⁴

7.1.1 As early as 1807, Captain George Manby demonstrated a mortar for firing rope-line apparatus to enable sailors stranded on stricken ships close to shore to be winched to safety and, in 1817, Henry Trengrouse published a pamphlet on his use of rockets for '*saving lives in the case of shipwreck*'. A significant breakthrough in the use of rocket apparatus in sea rescue came in 1832, when a rocket invented by John Dennett was used on the Isle of Wight to rescue survivors from the wreck of the *Bainbridge*. A rocket launcher was used to fire a rope to the ship and once this was connected between ship and shore, a 'breeches buoy' cradle was used to carry survivors to shore. This incident received national coverage and resulted in widespread use of rocket apparatus by coastguards.

7.1.2 The rocket apparatus technique for sea rescue was widely used by the RNLI, founded in 1824, as well as by groups of volunteer rescuers, such as the Volunteer Rocket Brigade, which worked alongside professional coastguards. The technique could be employed even in violent gales when lifeboats could not be launched due to the ferocity of the tide. Rocket houses - buildings constructed specifically to house the various items of equipment associated with the process - appeared at coastal locations in Britain throughout the 19th century. The equipment included: several distinct portions of tackle, the most important being the 'rocket-line', which was a light rope of considerable length; a large box in which the line was carefully coiled to allow it to escape with great freedom; the 'life-buoy' (also known as the 'sling-buoy' or 'breeches-buoy') in which the survivors were suspended as they were returned to shore; the 'rocket stand' or 'rocket frame' from which the rockets were fired; the actual rockets, which were usually made of iron and of variable weight (a typical Dennett rocket weighed 23lbs, including 9lbs of fuel giving a range of 250 yards). In addition, a rocket-cart was required to transport all the equipment and while this had to be sturdy enough to carry all the equipment, it also had to be easily manoeuvred in difficult conditions and on difficult ground surfaces. The equipment would have been carried to a coastal location as close to the rocks as possible in order to fire the rocket to the stricken ship. Such a 'Rocket Post' is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1896 to the south-east of the Whitburn Rocket Apparatus House.

7.2 The Whitburn Rocket Apparatus House (Plates 4-12 in Appendix A)

7.2.1 The former Rocket Apparatus House on Rackly Way is a small one-storey building with a single-storey extension adjoined to the north and east elevations. The main building dates to the late 19th to early 20th century but the extension is more recent, probably of late 20th century date, and post-dates usage of the building as a Rocket Apparatus House. South Tyneside Council has used the building in recent years as a storage depot, although it was not in use at the time of the recording exercise.

⁴ Information used in Section 7.1 has been gathered from various websites, such as those of the Great Yarmouth and Gorleston Lifeboat and the Isle of Wight Industrial Archaeology Society. A full description of the rocket apparatus technique in action appears in '*Battles with the Sea*', 1883, by British author R.M. Ballantyne.

- 7.2.2 The main building - the former Rocket House - is rectangular on plan, constructed in red brick laid in Flemish bond, and is gable-ended with a pitched roof. The roof covering is slate, over-painted with a bituminous waterproofing. The south elevation is gable-ended with a large central opening with timber lintel, now covered by a metallic shutter. The original door is likely to have been a wooden double-door, although no trace of this remains. The only other elevation now visible is the west elevation, which has two large blocked windows with stone lintels. A brick chimney stack with oversailing courses rises from the ridge line in the north gable end.
- 7.2.3 The flat-roofed extension adjoining the north and east elevations of the main building, extending beyond the line of its south elevation. There are several blocked window openings and three doorways, these all covered with similar metallic shutters. The extension is of no historic significance, probably added by South Tyneside Council, when the building was used as a storage depot.
- 7.2.4 Internally, there is little of architectural note in the former Rocket House. It comprises a large single room, with concrete floor and whitewashed brick walls. The roof space is partially floored, to the north, presumably for additional storage, although this may not be an original feature. Wooden and glazed doors in the south elevation are replacements. Openings in the north and west walls would have originally housed doors leading to the outside, but now allow access to the 20th century extensions. The angled junction of the north and west walls has a bricked-up fireplace, the rising angle housing the associated chimney.

7.3 Dating of the Rocket Apparatus House

- 7.3.1 Rocket apparatus for sea rescue was certainly in use at Whitburn prior to the construction of the Rocket Apparatus House on Rackly Way. *'Kelly's Directory of Durham 1890'* describes the coast guard station at Whitburn having *'every kind of apparatus...for saving life in case of shipwreck, and there is a Volunteer Rocket Company of 25 members'*. The 1894 edition of that directory lists James Wells, a resident of Whitburn, as *'officer in charge of coast guard and rocket apparatus'* and in 1897 one William Gerrard is listed as holding the post. As mentioned in Section 6, an earlier Rocket House is shown to the west on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map from 1896. By 1902, *'Kelly's Directory'* lists Whitburn resident William Kidney as the officer in charge of the rocket apparatus and the 1910 edition lists one William Gatfield as responsible for the position.
- 7.3.2 The extant building on Rackly Way is shown in its original unextended form on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map from 1919, but no resident of Whitburn is listed as officer in charge in the 1921 edition of *'Kelly's Directory'*. The 1925 edition of *'Ward's Directory of Sunderland, etc.'* lists a 'Rocket Life Saving Apparatus' in its list of buildings, this presumably being the building on Rackly Way. The next available edition of any directory located during the current research was that from 1931, with neither the building nor an officer in charge being listed.
- 7.3.3 In summary, therefore, the building was evidently constructed between 1896 and 1919, but building control plans cannot elucidate the exact date. It may have gone out of use for the purpose for which it was originally constructed by c. 1930. Stylistically the building dates to the late 19th – early 20th century.

8. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Details of the development proposals for Whitburn Church of England School are shown on Figure 3. The following potential impacts upon the archaeological resource are considered:

- Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains;
- Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other archaeological sites affected;
- Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime, which could affect archaeological remains;
- Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural associations;
- Other possible impacts, such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions;

8.1 Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains

- 8.1.1 The entire study site will be subject to development under the proposed plans. Initial groundworks, such as the creation of general 'formation levels' and the setting out and consolidation of access roads for plant and machinery, will impact to a greater or lesser degree upon any buried archaeological remains, depending upon the nature and extent of these works. The cutting of deep foundation trenches for buildings, as well as the cutting of the required network of service trenches, could cause severe localised impact upon any buried archaeological remains. In summary, it is considered likely that the proposed development could result in the destruction of buried archaeological remains at the study site.
- 8.1.2 The potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric date surviving at the study site is **low to moderate**. The coastal strip east of the study site, where numerous prehistoric artefacts are recorded on the HER, is designated as an '*Area of Potential Archaeological Importance*' in the STMBC UDP. The greatest likelihood for survival of any potential prehistoric remains is considered to be in the eastern portion of the site, which has been open fields for many centuries, recently being utilised as a school playing field, possibly without significant landscaping having taken place.
- 8.1.3 The potential for remains from the Roman period being present at the study site is **low** given that there is no activity from this period within the site boundaries and the limited evidence for Roman activity in the general vicinity.
- 8.1.4 The potential for medieval remains at the study site, particularly those derived from agriculture and other land management activity, is considered **low to moderate**. As with remains from earlier periods, it is considered that the greatest potential for survival is for the undeveloped eastern portion of the site.
- 8.1.5 The potential for remains from the post-medieval period at the study site is considered **moderate**. Any archaeological remains from this period are likely to be associated with agriculture or land management such as improved agricultural soils, drainage, boundary or pond features and structural remains associated with residential housing recorded in the northernmost portion of the site on the 1942 Ordnance Survey map.

8.1.6 The Rocket Apparatus House, first shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1919 and located at the northern extent of the study site, is to be demolished to make way for a vehicle turning head as part of the development. Prior to demolition a record of the building at English Heritage Level1/2 has been compiled.

8.1.7 An additional factor to be considered is the possible impact that previous land use may have had upon the archaeological resource at the site. Construction of the existing school, particularly any associated landscaping activity, may have destroyed any archaeological remains in the south-western portion of the site, unless any such remains lay deeper than the building foundations or level of landscaping. Agricultural activity at the site in the medieval and post-medieval periods could have impacted upon buried archaeology of earlier origin. However, the site evidently saw no development until the early 20th century, when the Rocket Apparatus House and two other structures appear. By 1942, the northern portion of the site was developed for housing, with Whitburn Church of England School and associated playing field to the south. Subsequently the school expanded, with additional buildings being constructed on the playing fields in the south-western portion of the site. Any potential sub-surface remains of archaeological significance may not have survived this development. The remaining undeveloped eastern portion of the site, currently occupied by playing fields, is considered to have the greatest potential for the survival of archaeological remains. The topography of this area suggests that this parcel of land has not been subject to significant landscaping activity prior to its conversion to a school playing field.

8.2 Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites affected

8.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings or other known archaeological sites within the area of the proposed development, however, numerous listed buildings of the Georgian period are located c. 100m west of the study site, within a conservation area. The development will not affect the overall setting of any Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings or other archaeological sites.

8.3 Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime, which could affect archaeological remains

8.3.1 The development proposals include the construction of a three-storey secondary school and associated playing fields, alterations to off site road configuration at Rackly Way, demolition of existing school buildings and the landscaping of the site. The proposed building would encroach on land, currently playing fields, never previously subject to development and it is possible that construction could significantly alter ground conditions at the site due to changes to the drainage regime. Technical details of the proposed foundation design would have to be consulted, along with geotechnical data pertaining to the sequence of below ground deposits, to elucidate this matter further.

8.3.2 In summary, it is possible that buried archaeological remains from eras prior to the post-medieval period, if present at the site, would be affected by the development proposal.

8.4 Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural associations

8.4.1 The former Rocket Apparatus House, located at the northern extent of the study site is to be demolished to make way for a vehicle turning head.

8.4.2 In summary, therefore, the proposed development at the site will entail the loss of this structure, but a mitigation strategy, in the form of limited recording including photography, has been implemented.

8.5 Other possible impacts, such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions

8.5.1 The groundworks and construction programme associated with the development proposals will have a short-term impact, in terms of noise and vibration, on the immediate environment of the study site.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

- 9.1.1 There is **low** potential for sub-surface remains of Roman date, **low to moderate** potential for remains from the prehistoric and medieval periods and **moderate** potential for remains from the post-medieval period. If present, sub-surface remains would survive best in the undeveloped eastern portion of the site, currently occupied by the playing fields. There is a lesser probability of any such remains surviving within the area of the current school buildings and in the northern portion of the site, which was previously occupied by 20th century housing.
- 9.1.2 In conclusion, the development proposal has the potential to impact upon archaeological remains. In the undeveloped eastern portion of the site, remains of earlier archaeological eras, if present, could possibly be encountered at shallow depths. Any archaeological remains in the south-western portion of the site - the area occupied by the school buildings – and the northern portion - formerly occupied by residential housing - would have to lie deeper than building foundations or landscaping levels to survive.
- 9.1.3 Development of the study site would not affect any Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings.
- 9.1.4 The former Rocket Apparatus House on Rackly Way has been recorded, as part of the project herein described, to the level required by the project Specification.

9.2 Recommendations

- 9.2.1 Where archaeological features, as identified by a DBA, are likely to be encountered, strategies should be developed to deal with them. PPG 16 states that, where preliminary research suggests survival of archaeological remains,

"...it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist.

*Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight, which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken."*⁵

⁵ Department of the Environment 1990, paragraph 21.

The same document continues,

"Local planning authorities can reasonably expect developers to provide this information as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance. If developers are not prepared to do so, the planning authority may wish to consider whether it is appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information under the provisions of Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988."

- 9.2.2 Field evaluations should aim to provide information of sufficient quality and detail that reasoned and informed decisions may be made with regard to the preservation, or not, of buried archaeological material.
- 9.2.3 Some form of archaeological evaluation of the site will be necessary in the light of the conclusions outlined above. Such an evaluation may comprise one or more of the following procedures:
- geophysical survey;
 - surface artefact collection ('fieldwalking');
 - archaeological trial trenching.
- 9.2.4 Geophysical survey would not be a suitable method for determining whether or not archaeological remains were present in the northern and western parts of the site, due to standing buildings, former building remains and associated services. The eastern portion of the site would, however, be suitable for such a method of investigation.
- 9.2.5 Surface artefact collection is not practicable at the time of writing due to current land use. 'Fieldwalking' is only of use across recently ploughed, harrowed or drilled fields, preferably after a period of weathering has taken place.
- 9.2.6 Archaeological trial trenching should be considered as the most suitable option to define the nature, depth, quality of survival, date and extent of archaeological remains at the site.
- 9.2.7 If, for whatever reason, it is not possible to reconcile the preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains – if identified by field evaluation - with the needs of development, in this case the proposed new school, it may be necessary in specific locations for further and more extensive archaeological excavations, with subsequent reporting on the findings, possibly leading to publication of the results, to be undertaken prior to development.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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Maps, Documents and Other Sources

Newcastle City Council, Historic Environment Section, West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

The **Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record** (HER) was consulted. This takes the form of paper mapping cross-referenced with indexed files. It is also possible to search a simplified version of the HER on-line at <http://sine7.ncl.ac.uk> and this facility was utilised during preliminary research for the DBA.

Archived grey literature reports for previous archaeological projects in Whitburn were consulted at the HER.

Tyne and Wear Archives, The Discovery Museum, Blandford House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

The **Tyne and Wear Archives** were consulted. The shelves were examined for relevant publications. The computer database of material held was searched for relevant maps, documents and photographs. The following historical maps were examined and a digital photograph was taken where relevant information was portrayed:

'*A Plan of the late Sir W Williamson Baronet's Estate Situated in the Parishes of Whitburn and Monkwearmouth*', surveyed in 1810 and 1811 by Thomas Bulmer.

'*Plan of the village of Whitburn, the seat of Sir H Williamson*', surveyor T. Bulmer, 1817. This plan did not extend far enough east to show the study site.

Bound volumes containing registers of building control plans submitted to Boldon Urban District Council (which when formed in 1936 incorporated Whitburn Parish) were examined. Volume I (UD/Bo/45/1) containing a register of submitted plans between July 1884-July 1948 was examined in detail. No submissions relating to either the school or the Rocket Apparatus House were noted, although the register was discontinued during both World Wars.

Durham County Record Office, County Hall, Durham

The **County Record Office** was visited. The shelves were examined for relevant publications. The computer database of material held was searched for relevant maps, documents and photographs. The following historical map was examined and a photocopy of the relevant extract was taken:

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (25" to 1 mile) from 1855.

Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, Palace Green, Durham

The computer database of material held at the **Archives and Special Collections** maintained by **Durham University Library** was searched for relevant maps, documents and photographs. The following historical maps were examined and photocopies of the relevant extracts taken where this was allowed:

'*Tithe Map of the Parish of Whitburn in the County of Durham, 1839*'. The apportionment tables were also examined for associated information. The map could not be photocopied or photographed due to its fragile nature, but a pencil tracing was made.

The Ordnance Survey map sequence from 1855 to 1942. Relevant extracts from the editions of 1896, 1919 and 1942 were photocopied.

South Shields Local studies, Central Library, Prince George Square, South Shields

The shelves were examined for relevant publications.

Whitburn Library, Mill Lane, Whitburn

The shelves were examined for relevant publications.

South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council, Town Hall and Civic Office, Westoe Road, South Shields

The aerial photograph collection held by South Tyneside MBC was consulted on behalf of PCA by Christine Matten, Senior Planning Officer. The earliest photographic images to show the site were from 1988 and did not portray information relevant to the research.

APPENDIX A
COLOUR PLATES
(from digital images)



Plate 1. Whitburn C. of E. School, from the north-east.



Plate 2. Whitburn C. of E. School, from the north.



Plate 3. Whitburn C. of E. School, from the east.



Plate 4. Former Rocket House, exterior, from the south-west (*2m scale*).



Plate 5. Former Rocket House, exterior, west elevation (2m scale).



Plate 6. Former Rocket House, exterior, south elevation (2m scale).



Plate 7. Former Rocket House and modern addition, exterior, from the south-east (2m scale).



Plate 8. Modern addition to former Rocket House, from the north-east (2m scale).



Plate 9. Former Rocket House, interior, south wall/main doorway, from the north (1m scale).



Plate 10. Former Rocket House, interior, roof space, from the south.



Plate 11. Former Rocket House, interior, north wall, from the south
(1m scale).



Plate 12. Former Rocket House, interior,
angle of north and west walls,
from the south-east (1m scale).

APPENDIX B
HER ENTRIES

HER NO.	NGR	SITE TYPE/PERIOD	NOTE
108	4060/6180	Village/Medieval	Whitburn village
841	4100/6140	Flint Scatter/Prehistoric	Group of sites, recorded c. 1935
843	4010/6140	Flint Scatter/Prehistoric	Group of sites, recorded c. 1935
844	4148/6274	Flint Scatter/Prehistoric	Group of sites, recorded c. 1935
847	4073/6265	Cist/Prehistoric	Found 1929 near Wheattall Farm
851	4100/6100	Harpoon/Prehistoric	Found 1852 near Whitburn Sands
857	4150/6270	Flint Scatter/Prehistoric	Found pre-1965 near Souter Point
858	4100/6200	Flint Scatter/Prehistoric	Recorded by Wymer, no date
871	4100/6200	Coins/Roman	Several antitiquarian discoveries
881	4068/6161	Tithe Barn/Post-Medieval	Near Whitburn Rectory
882	4055/6168	Parish Church/Medieval	Structure with 13th century core
887	4100/6270	Ridge and Furrow/Medieval	Former South, East & West Fields, Whitburn
962	4070/6257	Windmill/Medieval	Whitburn/Cleadon
1029	4070/6250	Windmill/Post-Medieval	Shell of Whitburn Mill, Mill Lane
1785	4080/6110	Gun Emplacement/Modern	WW2 feature
1793	4080/6180	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
1833	4080/6180	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
1883	4080/6180	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
1998	4120/6370	Flint Scatter/Prehistoric	Found 1989 at Potter's Hole
2325	4066/6265	Quarry/Early Modern	Limestone quarry, off road to South Shields
2326	4077/6261	Quarry/Early Modern	Limestone quarry, off road to South Shields
2327	4070/6252	Quarry/Early Modern	Limestone quarry, off road to South Shields
2328	4059/6222	Quarry/Early Modern	Limestone quarry
2329	4072/6197	Blacksmith's Workshop/Early Modern	Whitburn Smithy
2330	4055/6191	Ice House/Post-Medieval	Front Street,, Whitburn
2331	3643/6728	Toll Road/Early Modern	South Shields to Sunderland Road
2426	4011/6318	Quarry/Early Modern	Limestone Quarry, near Lizards Farm
2493	4088/6360	Colliery/Early Modern	Whitburn (Marsden) Colliery
2575	4080/6125	Lifeboat Station/Early Modern	Whitburn Lifeboat House
2576	4084/6215	Quarry/Early Modern	Limestone quarry, off road to South Shields
2587	4108/6255	Firing Range/Modern	Group of firing ranges, close to Mill Lane
4613	4020/6165	Finger Ring/Medieval	Found at Glebe Farm, Whitburn
4668	3990/6080	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
5351	4130/6220	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
5352	4130/6190	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
5353	4100/6150	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
5427	4070/6270	Pillbox/Modern	WW2 feature
5515	4030/6270	Bombing Decoy/Modern	WW2 feature
5539	4090/6270	Searchlight Battery/Modern	WW2 feature
5847	4080/6200	Road Block/Modern	WW2 feature
5848	4080/6180	Road Block/Modern	WW2 feature
5849	4050/6190	Road Block/Modern	WW2 feature
5883	4010/6160	Royal Observer Corps Site/Modern	Whitburn ROC site, established 1936
5884	4070/6240	Royal Observer Corps Site/Modern	Whitburn ROC site, re-established 1940
6801	4070/6170	Harness Fittings/Roman	Metallic fittings found near 'Pony Field', Whitburn
6810	4055/6168	Churchyard/Post-Medieval	Associated with Parish Church