

DESK-BASED HERITAGE ASSESSMENT:

WESTGATE HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL, WESTGATE ROAD

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, TYNE AND WEAR

**Desk-Based Heritage Assessment: Westgate Hill Primary School,
Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear**

National Grid Reference: NZ 2325 6442

Site Code: WGH 10

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November 2010**

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 The site of Westgate Hill Primary School, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne has been assessed for its heritage potential.
- 1.2 The assessment was undertaken October-November 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was commissioned by Sir Robert McAlpine Limited.
- 1.3 The site lies on the north side of Westgate Road, west of Newcastle city centre. Roughly rectangular in shape, it covers an area of c. 2.05 hectares and is centred at National Grid Reference NZ 2325 6442.
- 1.4 The site is bounded to the south by Westgate Road, to the north by Longley Street, to the west by Bishop's Avenue and Tamworth Road and to the east by Beaconsfield Street. It includes the buildings, playgrounds and car parks of the existing Westgate Hill Primary School, these occupying the south-western portion of the site fronting onto Westgate Road, with the remainder a large playing field and, to the north of this, a grassed public open space.
- 1.5 Designated heritage assets within the site comprise the existing main building of Westgate Hill Primary School and an associated Lodge, both of which are Grade II Listed Buildings. The site does not lie within a Conservation Area and there are no other designated heritage assets related to the historic environment, including Scheduled Monuments, within its boundaries.
- 1.6 The main archaeological interest of the site arises from its location immediately to the north of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and thus the potential for Roman remains at the site is considered high. The potential for prehistoric archaeological remains is considered low. The potential for Anglo-Saxon remains is considered low. The potential for medieval remains is considered low to moderate. The potential for post-medieval remains is considered low and the potential for early modern and modern remains is considered high.
- 1.7 An important consideration regarding the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains at the site is the possible impact of previous and existing land-use. The currently open part of the site was occupied by terraced housing from the second half of the 19th century until the late 20th century, when a programme of demolition took place.
- 1.8 The likely impact upon designated and undesignated heritage assets related to the historic environment can more accurately be evaluated upon receipt of detailed development proposals. It is possible that undesignated heritage assets relating to potential below ground archaeology could be mitigated by archaeological investigations phased in advance of development.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 This desk-based heritage assessment has been commissioned by Sir Robert McAlpine Limited (SRM), ahead of the proposed re-development of Westgate Hill Primary School, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- 2.1.2 The proposed re-development area, covering an area of c. 2.05 hectares, lies on the north side of Westgate Road, in the Arthur's Hill area of Newcastle, west of the city centre (Figure 1). This area (outlined on Figures 1 and 2) is hereafter referred to as 'the study site'.
- 2.1.3 The undertaking of the DBA was a requirement of the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist attached to Newcastle City Council. SRM commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) to establish the archaeological and heritage environment potential of the site, through the undertaking of the assessment, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological and heritage constraints identified.
- 2.1.4 The site has particular potential for Roman period activity since it lies immediately to the north of the suspected route of Hadrian's Wall, potentially covering the narrow corridor of land between the Wall and its northern defensive ditch. This 'berm' has recently been proven to contain earlier prehistoric activity and a series of obstacle pits of Roman military function.
- 2.1.5 The assessment report was compiled following a visit to the study site, an examination of readily available documentary and cartographic sources, including material held by the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER), and a consideration of historic context and land-use through a map regression exercise. A 'wider study area', with a radius of 0.5km from the centre of the study site, was examined to identify potential heritage issues including the potential for archaeological remains at the site itself.
- 2.1.6 With this assessment of the archaeological and historic environment potential of the study site in place, all relevant parties will be able to consider the need for design, civil engineering and archaeological solutions to all archaeological and heritage constraints identified.
- 2.1.7 The **Online AccesS** to the **Index of Archaeological InvestigationS** (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-85233.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 Westgate Road is one of the main routes into Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It approaches the city from the west, closely following the route of Hadrian's Wall and dividing the Benwell and Elswick areas from the Fenham area before passing the Arthur's Hill area on the edge of the city centre. The early modern industrial era witnessed significant development in these formerly rural areas on the margins of the historic core of Newcastle, with these areas gradually subsumed into the urban sprawl of the city.

- 2.2.2 The study site lies to the north of Westgate Road in the Arthurs' Hill area, east of Fenham, and comprises a roughly rectangular area of land, covering c. 2.05 hectares and centred at National Grid Reference NZ 2325 6442 (Figure 1). With maximum dimensions of c. 180m north-south and c. 140m east-west, the site is bounded to the south by Westgate Road and to the north by terraced housing and road ends on Longley Street. The eastern boundary of the site comprises the residential road and terraced housing of Beaconsfield Street, with Bishop's Avenue and Tamworth Road, both terraced housing, to the west.
- 2.2.3 The study site is occupied by Westgate Hill Primary School and open grassed areas (Figure 2). The existing school buildings lie within the south-western portion of the site. Built in 1898 the main school building is listed at Grade II (Figure 13). It is three storeys high and constructed of red brick with a Lakeland slate roof. Its smaller Lodge, also listed at Grade II, lies to the south of the main building, fronting onto Westgate Road. Again this is constructed of red brick and Lakeland slate roofing, with some half timbering. The Lodge is thought to be a later addition to the school premises, likely constructed in the early 20th century.
- 2.2.4 The south-westernmost portion of the site is occupied by school playgrounds. To the north of the main school building is an area for car parking. To the east of the school, the remainder of the site is occupied by a large playing field, with an open grassed area forming the northernmost portion, this a public amenity skirted to the north by Longley Street (Figure 14).

2.3 Planning Background

Central Government Legislation and National Planning Policy

- 2.3.1 Legislation regarding buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest is contained in *The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* (the 1990 Act). Section 66 of the 1990 Act notes that special regard must be given by decision makers in the planning process to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building or its setting.
- 2.3.2 Statutory protection for archaeological remains is principally enshrined in *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, as amended by *The National Heritage Act 1983* and 2002. Nationally important sites are listed in a schedule of monuments. Details of scheduling are held on the list maintained by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).
- 2.3.3 In March 2010, central government published *Planning Policy Statement 5: 'Planning for the Historic Environment'*,¹ which sets out national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. PPS5 is supported by guidance in the document 'Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide' (HEPPG), also issued in March 2010.

¹ Department for Communities and Local Government 2010.

2.3.4 PPS5 merges Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments and all designated historic assets into one category of designated heritage assets for the purposes of national policy. The policies in PPS5 are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant. The policies in PPS5 also apply to the consideration of the historic environment in relation to other heritage-related consent regimes for which planning authorities are responsible under the 1990 Act.

2.3.5 PPS5 sets out central government's objectives in paragraph 7 as being (in summary) to:

- Deliver sustainable development.
- Conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- Contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past (this applies in particular to excavation of archaeological sites and to demolition of buildings).

Paragraph 7 of PPS5 recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The same paragraph also ensures that decisions are based on the significance of the heritage asset - significance now being a key factor in the assessment of impacts on the historic environment.

2.3.6 Development management is addressed in Policies HE6 to HE12 of PPS5, beginning with the information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets in Policy HE6. Paragraph HE6.1 indicates that in describing the significance of a heritage asset, the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be subject to two considerations:

- i it should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset, and
- ii it should be no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact on the significance of the heritage asset.

2.3.7 **Heritage Assets** are defined in Annexe 2 of PPS5 as: *a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the PPS) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.*

Annex 2 defines **Archaeological Interest** as: *an interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. These heritage assets are part of a record of the past that begins with traces of early human and continues to be created and destroyed.*

A **Designated Heritage Asset** comprises a: *World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.*

Significance is defined as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.*

2.3.8 In sum, central government policy provides a framework which:

- Has a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets
- Protects the settings of designated heritage assets.
- Takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets.
- Requires applicants to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by their proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of those heritage assets.
- Accepts that where the loss of whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, provision must be made for the recording of assets and publication of the resulting evidence.

2.3.9 In considering any proposal for development, the Local Planning Authority, Newcastle City Council, will be mindful of the framework set by central government policy, in this instance PPS5, by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Regional and Local Planning Guidance

2.3.10 Regional Spatial Strategies were revoked by the Secretary of State on 6 July 2010. The relevant local plan policy for the study site is the Newcastle City Council Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in 1998.² The UDP contains the following policies:

POLICY C04. DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD HARM SITES OR AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

POLICY C04.1. THE FOLLOWING SITES AND AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IDENTIFIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF POLICY C04 INCLUDE:

Scheduled ancient monuments

7. Hadrian's Wall, Vallum and associated works

Other sites and areas of archaeological interest, as defined on the Proposals Map

18. Unscheduled areas of the known and presumed line of Hadrian's Wall, Vallum, Ditch and fortifications.

This policy not only deals with sites, monuments and areas which have scheduled monument status - these being worthy of preservation because of their national significance – but also other important known sites, monuments and areas **and** sites and areas which have considerable potential archaeological interest.

POLICY C04.2. WHERE A PROPOSAL MAY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT UPON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND WHERE NECESSARY UNDERTAKE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.

This policy highlights the need to take archaeological considerations into account at the pre-planning stage before the development control process and stresses that potential conflict between the needs of archaeology and development can be reduced if developers discuss their preliminary plans with the City Council and County Archaeologist in advance. It emphasises that an archaeological assessment will be needed to support a planning application should it require the loss of remains or the removal of artefacts from a site and underlies that it should clearly state the means of preservation or recording if that is the agreed intention.

² Available at *The Planning Portal* website.

POLICY C04.3. WHERE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT A SITE OR AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU UNLESS THIS IS CLEARLY INAPPROPRIATE OR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REMAINS IS DEMONSTRABLY UNAVOIDABLE, IN WHICH CASE A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO AND AGREED WITH THE COUNCIL BEFORE THE START OF DEVELOPMENT.

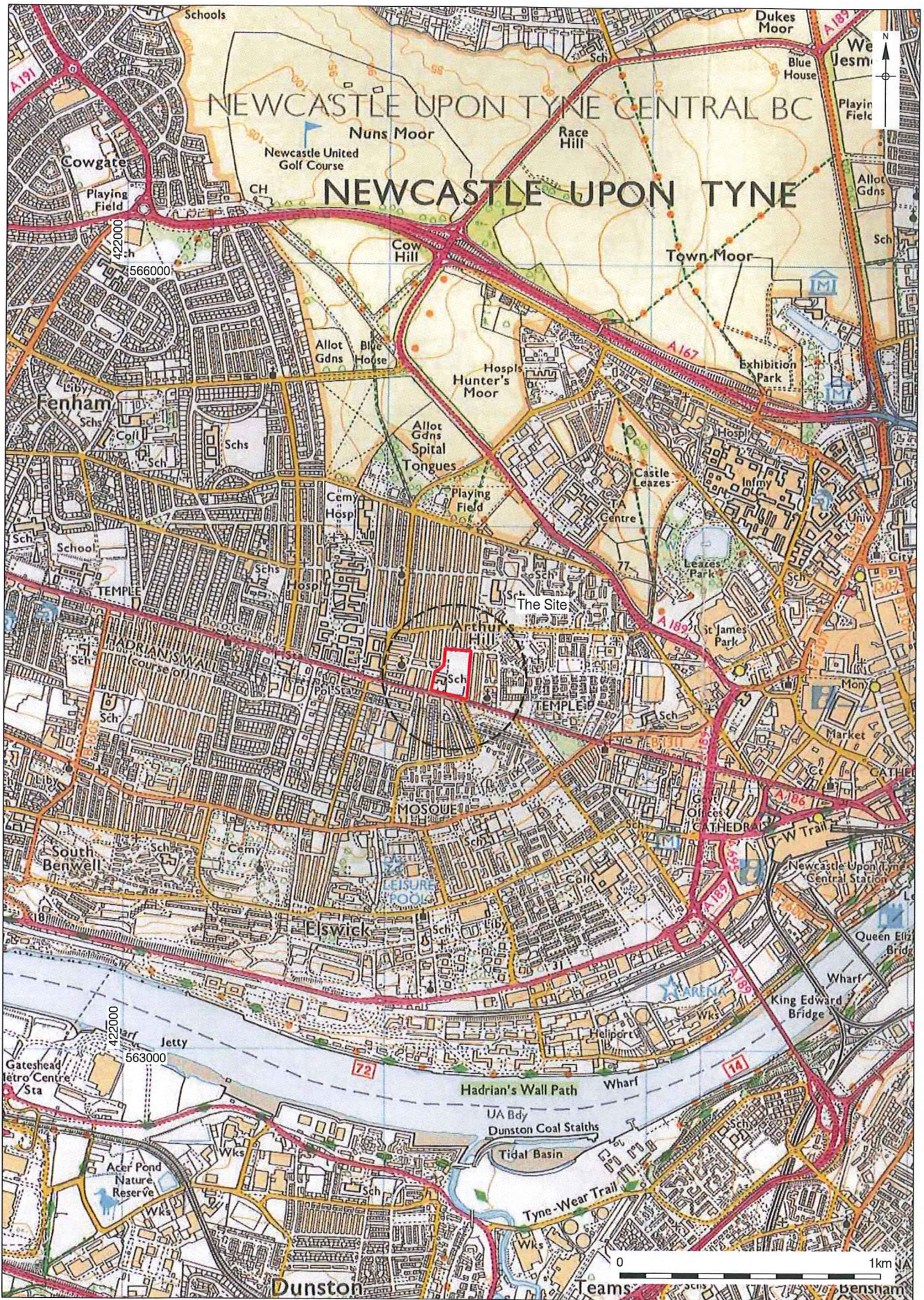
This policy deals with the category of site which includes the numerous known sites of archaeological interest and sensitivity which do not have the status of scheduled monuments but which may still be worthy of preservation because of their national or local significance. These may be known only from aerial photographs, or comprise sites of industrial or post-medieval archaeology, such as collieries, railways or farm buildings (including listed buildings).

The policy notes that when an application is made to develop such a site, the Council, in consultation with English Heritage and the County Archaeologist, will weigh up its relative importance (national/ local) against other material considerations including the actual need for the proposed development in that particular location. Should permission be granted and it is not possible to preserve the remains *in situ*, then the developer should make appropriate and satisfactory provision for their excavation and recording. Planning permission may be granted subject to conditions which provide for excavation and recording before development takes place, again in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

POLICY C04.4. WHERE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD INVOLVE LARGE SCALE GROUND DISTURBANCE IN CURRENTLY UNDEVELOPED AREAS DEVELOPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TO IDENTIFY ANY SITES OR POTENTIAL AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST.

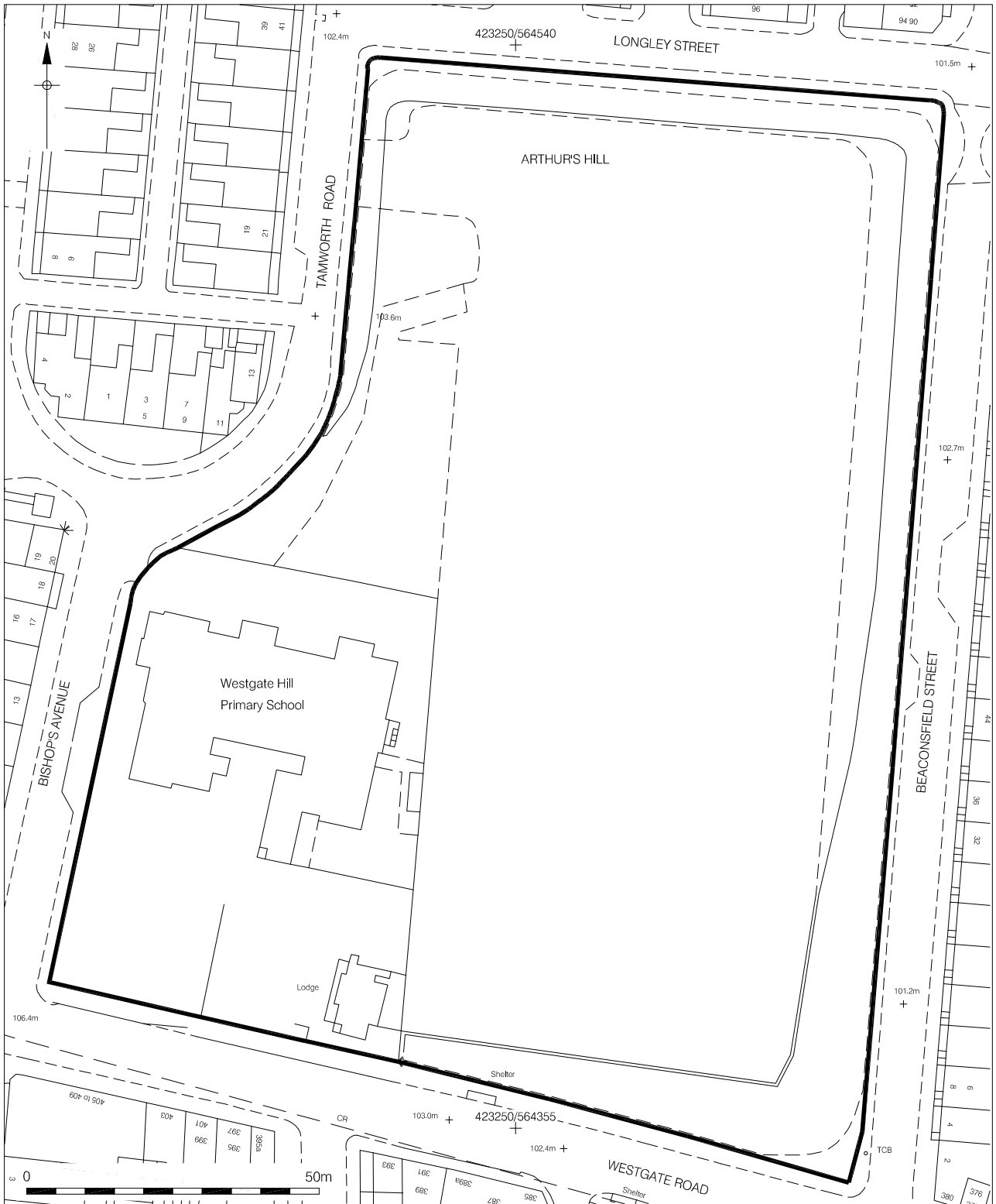
This policy highlights that large-scale works, which cause extensive disturbance of ground such as open casting, the construction of major highways and substantial areas of new development may affect areas with as yet unidentified archaeological interest. The City Council will be guided by the advice of the County Archaeologist in this matter.

- 2.3.11 The Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team attached to the Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council provides archaeological development control in Newcastle. Because of the location of the site, the County Archaeologist, a member of the Specialist Conservation Team, advised that a desk-based assessment must be undertaken in order to establish its heritage potential and the results submitted as part of any planning submission for the re-development proposal.



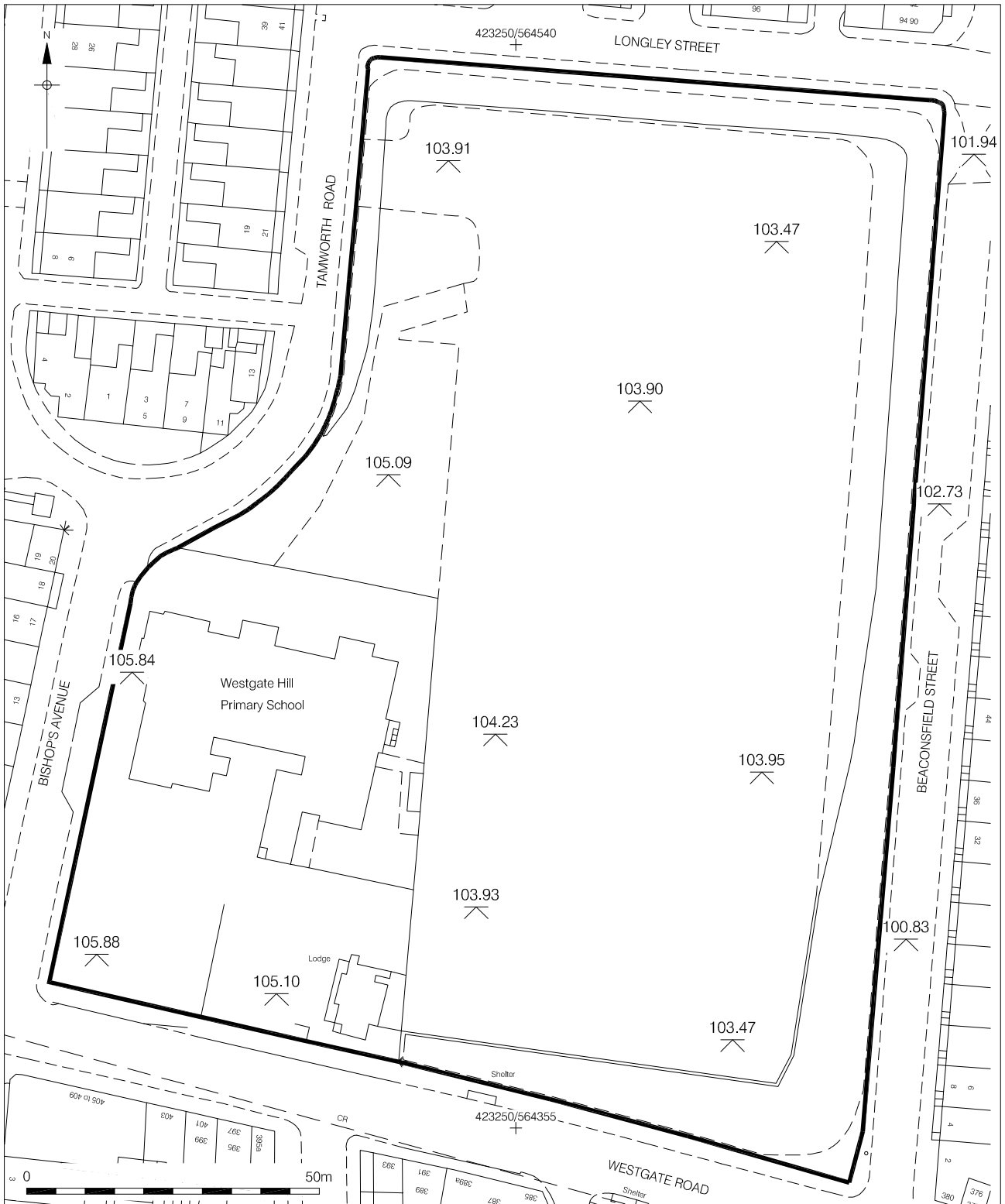
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Site Location: Detail
 1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 3
 Spot Heights Plan
 1:1,000 at A4

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The broad aims of the assessment are:

- to establish the archaeological and heritage potential of the site;
- to identify parts of the site for which archaeological investigation and historic building recording may be appropriate;
- to assist in the development of guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological and heritage constraints identified.

3.2 In line with PPS5 the assessment aims to evaluate the significance of known and potential heritage assets, with significance defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, an interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. To reiterate, heritage assets may be designated (as defined in the PPS) or those identified by the Local Planning Authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

3.3 With the archaeological and heritage potential of the site established, it should be possible to outline appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts on the historic environment.

3.4 In terms of specific research objectives, as the study site is located immediately adjacent to the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, the assessment must take into account two important research frameworks: *Frontiers of Knowledge. A Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall, Part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site*³ and *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (NERRF).⁴

3.5 Key research priorities from *Frontiers of Knowledge* that are of particular relevance to this assessment are:

A3. The Wall: 3.5.3 The Ditch

The research agenda states: '*...there is still a shortage of full ditch profiles and a lack of detailed dimensions*' and '*There are a number of problems (some of which have only very recently become apparent) concerning the relationship of the [Wall] Ditch to other structures*'.

A3. The Wall: 3.5.4 Obstacles

The research agenda states: '*The presence of obstacles on the berm is now well established in Wallsend and Newcastle and as far west as Throckley, but much remains to be learnt about their wider distribution. Recent discoveries suggest that they were renewed on at least two occasions, so there are important questions of chronology to be resolved.*'

³ Symonds and Mason 2009.

⁴ Petts and Gerrard 2006.

- 3.6 The key research priority from the NERRF for the Roman period that is of particular relevance to this assessment is:

Riii. The Roman Military Presence

This states that *'....further research into Hadrian's Wall is required. Though the Wall is visible along much of its course, further investigation is warranted into the path of the Wall in urban Tyneside. There is also potential for previously unrecognised contiguous elements of the Wall system to be discovered'*.

4. METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*.⁵

4.1.2 The wider study area is defined as an approximate 0.5km area around the study site.

4.2 Research and Data Collection

4.2.1 Various sources of data relating to the study site and wider study area were consulted during the research phase of the assessment, including a map regression exercise and consultation of the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER).

4.2.2 Listed below are the **main** sources consulted during the compilation of the DBA:

- The Tyne and Wear HER, maintained by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, at West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was visited (by appointment) in October 2010.
- Tyne and Wear Archives, Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was visited in October 2010.

4.2.3 Full details of all the material examined for the assessment are set out in Section 10.

4.3 Site Visit

4.3.1 In addition to the research described above, a site visit was undertaken, on 7 October 2010, in order to carry out a visual inspection of the study site and appraise its wider historic environment.

4.3.2 During the site visit, a brief photographic record of the study site was compiled in digital format.

⁵ IfA 2008.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The underlying geology of the study area comprises Carboniferous sandstone of the Middle Coal Measures, probably overlain by Quaternary glacial drift deposits of variable depth, including boulder clays and lodgement tills.⁶ Approximately 1.5km west of the study site the High Main Post, a sandstone stratum between the High Main Coal and the High Main Marine Band, forms a strong geological feature at Benwell Hill.⁷

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 In overview the study site lies on the northern valley side of the River Tyne west of the city centre of Newcastle. The site occupies part of the Arthur's Hill area, overlooking the city centre to the east. In the area of the study site the land falls from a height of c. 105m OD on Westgate Road, at the top of the valley, to around sea level at the river, c. 1.5km to the south.

5.2.2 Across the study site, ground level falls away from west to east, from c. 106m OD in the south-western corner beside Westgate Road, to c. 101m OD, on the south end of Beaconsfield Street and c. 102m OD at the junction of Beaconsfield Street and Longley Street, broadly reflecting the general topography of Westgate Road (Figure 3). The surfaces of the playing field and open grassed area at the northern end of the study site lie between 103m OD to 104m OD, c. 1.0-1.5m higher than street level to the north and east. This presumably reflects the built-up nature of the majority of the study site following demolition of late 19th century housing in the second half of the 20th century.

⁶ Mills and Holliday 1988.

⁷ Johnson 1997.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In order to assess the heritage potential of the study site, a programme of research was undertaken. The starting point for this research was the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team. A 'wider search area' of radius 0.5 km from the study site was established for the research.

6.1.2 All HER entries within the wider search area were examined and mapped (Figures 4 and 5; these illustrations use a numerical sequence of reference numbers for clarity, cross-referenced to the following text). Appendix A comprises a catalogue of the entries with full details of each.

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–AD 1830
Early Modern/Industrial	AD 1830–AD 1900
Modern	AD 1900–present

6.2 Designated Heritage Assets

6.2.1 Listed Building designations within the study site are the existing main building of Westgate Hill School and the nearby Lodge, this on the Westgate Road frontage within the school grounds (Figure 5, Refs. 14 and 57). The School dates to 1898 and is by Dunn, Hansom and Fenwicke. It is in red brick with terracotta dressings and a Lakeland slate roof. H-plan in form it has three storeys, with eleven bays. The Lodge is in red brick and tile-hanging with some half-timbering with a Lakeland slate roof.

6.2.2 Beyond the study site but within the wider search area there are an additional nine Grade II Listed Buildings (Figure 5, Refs. 7, 19, 20, 23, 34, 38, 49, 50 and 54). Full details of these designated heritage assets appear in Appendix A.

6.2.3 There is a Registered Historic Park and Garden on the south-eastern edge of wider study area, this being Westgate Hill Cemetery (Figure 5, Ref. 22). Full details of this designated heritage asset appear in Appendix A.

6.2.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments recorded on the Tyne and Wear HER within the wider study area.

6.2.5 The site does not lie within any of the six Conservation Areas in Newcastle and there are no Registered Historic Battlefields within the site or wider search area.

6.2.6 The site lies immediately adjacent to the transnational Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. The Hadrian's Wall Military Zone was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, although the urban areas of Newcastle were excluded from the designation. A management plan, produced by English Heritage in 1996,⁸ identified three distinct areas: the 'archaeological core' of the Wall and Vallum (the World Heritage Site), the surrounding 'buffer zone' and the outer 'visual envelope'. In 1997 the portions of the Wall afforded statutory protection as scheduled monuments in the urban areas of Newcastle were included in the World Heritage Site. While the section of the Wall in the vicinity of the study site is not scheduled, the UDP policies described above allow the planning system adequate provision for the preservation of archaeological remains associated with the Wall and its buffer zone. English Heritage provides specific archaeological advice relating to the Hadrian's Wall frontier through their Historic Environment Advisor Archaeology (Hadrian's Wall).

6.3 Undesignated Heritage Assets

6.3.1 There are 45 undesignated heritage assets recorded by the HER within or immediately adjacent to the wider search area of 0.5km around the study site. The relevant HER entries are discussed in summary below, in the period/era sub-sections, with further details appearing in the catalogue of HER entries forming Appendix A.

6.3.2 The purpose of this study is not to set out a comprehensive history of land use in the area. The broad intention is only to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological conditions within the study site from finds and research in the vicinity. However, analysis of archaeological discoveries made nearby are important, as is an examination of existing historical and archaeological records relating to the site, since it is recognised that finds and sites entered onto the HER are at best a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.

6.3.3 HER information has been supplemented by data gathered from a variety of other sources, including consideration of the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporation of relevant published and unpublished material relevant to potential heritage issues, and charting historic context and land-use through a map regression exercise. For a full list of relevant previous archaeological investigations the bibliography should be consulted, with pertinent findings summarised included in the following sub-sections.

6.4 Prehistoric

6.4.1 There are no HER entries relating to any of the prehistoric eras within the study site or wider study area.

6.4.2 Slightly further afield, along the River Tyne there have been numerous discoveries – many recorded by antiquarians – of prehistoric burials and artefacts, including flint tools, bronze spear- and axe-heads and logboats, all giving a broad picture of utilisation of the river valley during the prehistoric eras.⁹

⁸ English Heritage 1996.

⁹ Miket 1984.

6.4.3 In summary, the discovery of prehistoric artefactual material in the surrounding areas broadly suggests some human occupation and exploitation of the wider area throughout prehistory. Whilst acknowledging the possibility of sub-surface prehistoric remains at the study site, the potential for such remains is considered low.

6.5 Roman

6.5.1 The study site lies directly to the north of the route of Hadrian's Wall, covering an area which could potentially contain the Wall Ditch. Surprisingly there is only one HER entry for the Roman period within the 0.5km wider study area, this being the section of the Hadrian's Wall Frontier in Wall mile 5 (Figure 4, Ref. 1). The following discussion sets out the general Roman period background and recent archaeological evidence from further afield.

6.5.2 Constructed on the orders of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, from AD 122, Hadrian's Wall marked the northern frontier of the Roman Empire. The Wall and its associated features represent the best-preserved frontier of the Roman world and, consequently, the Wall corridor has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Westgate Hill School lies in a stretch of the frontier between Newcastle and the River North Tyne, where the Wall was of typical 'broad Wall' stone construction, c. 3m wide on a broad foundation of similar width and c. 5m high. To the north, at a distance of c. 6m, ran the Wall Ditch, a substantial V-shaped feature, c. 10m wide and c. 4m deep. The line of the Wall is closely reflected in the line of Westgate Road and remains of the Wall are visible along the south side of the road to the north-west of the study site. In 2002, monitoring of groundworks, c. 2.5km to the north-west of the study site, located the foundations of the Wall under the southern carriageway of the modern West Road.¹⁰

6.5.3 From its inception, the Wall was planned with regularly spaced fortlets ('milecastles') at intervals of about 1 mile and the original design also planned for two equally spaced towers ('turrets') between each milecastle. At some point, a fundamental change of plan occurred and more substantial forts were constructed. Sixteen such forts are now known either attached to the Wall or in close association with it. Westgate Hill School lies between *Condercum* Fort (Benwell) and *Pons Aelius* (Newcastle).

6.5.4 A further defensive element - the Vallum - was added to the Wall after the decision had been taken to construct the forts. It comprised a broad flat-bottomed ditch flanked by a pair of linear banks, formed from the upcast from the excavation of the ditch. The ditch was c. 6.5m wide, up to c. 3m deep, with banks c. 6m across by 2m high. The standard width of the Vallum – including all the above elements – is 36.60m (this distance is the equivalent of 120 feet, the Roman surveying unit known as an actus). The commonly accepted interpretation for the function of the Vallum is that it represented a demarcation of the militarised zone from civilian land to the south. The Vallum was constructed at a variable distance to the south of the Wall, sometimes adjacent to it, and in some places up to 1km to its south. In many locations in urban Newcastle, the Vallum is now buried below post-medieval and modern development. The projected WNW-ESE course of the Vallum runs c. 100m to the south of the study site.

¹⁰ Tyne and Wear Museums 2002.

- 6.5.5 A road known as the Military Way, built to link all elements of the Wall defence, ran from fort to fort across the corridor between the Wall and the Vallum. An archaeological evaluation in 2003, in the grounds of Pendower Hall, encountered the Military Way, the work revealing a well-preserved road surface, running c. 30m south of West Road.¹¹
- 6.5.6 The Wall Ditch was a defensive element running parallel to the north face of the wall, c. 6m from it. Recent excavations have shown that the Ditch varied greatly in size and profile, and was omitted in areas of the central section and in some western parts, notably where the Wall ran along the bank of the River Eden or Solway shore. The Ditch also appears to have swung in towards the turrets, reducing the width of the berm from 6m to around 1.80m. At three separate locations towards the easternmost end of the Wall, upcast material appears to have been used to create a small bank, c. 1.70m wide, on the lip of the Ditch, the purpose of which is uncertain but could be related to obstacles created along the berm.¹²
- 6.5.7 Excavation of a series of obstacle pits at Throckley, just west of Newcastle, found 145 pits over a distance of 1km, with a typical row consisting of rectangular slots measuring 0.80m long, 0.40m wide and 0.50m deep. Some of the pits retained impressions of two uprights, one at either end. Excavations at Byker and Shields Road in Newcastle have also found strikingly similar rows of pits.¹³ In total, around ten sites along the easternmost stretch of the Wall have found evidence for obstacle pits on the berm since 2000. Although there has been no opportunity to excavate further to the west, the width of the berm would suggest that there was at least space for similar pits along much of the length of the Wall. The pits are usually but not always arranged in three rows parallel to the Wall, although a site west of Wallsend found a somewhat different type of obstacle, an irregular pattern of post-holes indicative of posts simply being driven into the ground, a defensive feature seen elsewhere in the Empire. In general, where the pits are found they appear to have contained upright timbers, possibly forked or fire hardened sticks, possibly similar to those described as *cippi* by Caesar. However, there has been no definitive evidence to support this, and the preferred current description of these features is that they were simply obstacles. The aforementioned work at Byker and Throckley found that the obstacle pits had been redug or realigned on at least one occasion.¹⁴
- 6.5.8 Several archaeological interventions - watching briefs and evaluations - have taken place within the wider study area in the last few years. None have found evidence for Roman remains.
- 6.5.9 In summary, the site lies immediately to the north of the Hadrian's Wall corridor potentially encompassing the berm between the Wall and the Wall Ditch, as well as the Ditch itself. These features would lie within the southernmost portion of the study site if present. Thus it is concluded that the potential for Roman remains within the study site is high, with the greatest potential in the southernmost portion of the site.

¹¹ Tyne and Wear Museums 2003.

¹² Bidwell in Symonds and Mason 2009.

¹³ Frain *et al.* 2005 in Hodgson 2009.

¹⁴ Bidwell in Symonds and Mason 2009.

6.6 Anglo-Saxon

- 6.6.1 No HER entries relating to Anglo-Saxon or early medieval activity are present for the study site or for the wider study area. Neither is there any documentary evidence to suggest settlement or exploitation of the land in the vicinity of the study site during this era.
- 6.6.2 Further afield, a square-headed bronze brooch of Anglo-Saxon form was recovered by workmen in Benwell in the 1950s. However, a single object like this cannot be considered as evidence for significant Anglo-Saxon activity in the area.
- 6.6.3 No previous archaeological work has provided evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the wider study area.
- 6.6.4 In summary, the potential for remains from the Anglo-Saxon period at the study site is considered low.

6.7 Medieval

- 6.7.1 There are no records in the HER for the medieval period within the limits of the study site. One HER entry for this period was recorded within the wider search area.
- 6.7.2 The postulated course of the ancient roadway (Figure 4, Ref. 2) from Carlisle to Newcastle runs close to the southern edge of the study site, effectively following the course of Hadrian's Wall and thus Westgate Road. The earliest reference to 'Westgate' is 1163-80 and by the late 13th century, following construction of the Newcastle town wall, the West Gate provided access to this main route. In 1751 a toll road - the Military Road - was constructed on the same alignment as the ancient roadway.
- 6.7.3 An archaeological evaluation in 2008 at Newcastle General Hospital on Westgate Road, c. 0.30km to the west of the study site, recorded a layer of developed soil which may have been of medieval date, broadly suggesting that the higher ground west of the walled town was used for agricultural purposes during this period.¹⁵
- 6.7.4 Thus it is probable that the study site was utilised as agricultural land throughout the medieval period and any remains from this date, if present, could include improved agricultural soils, drainage gullies or boundary ditches, all of moderate archaeological significance at best. In summary, the potential for archaeological remains of medieval date at the study site is considered low to moderate.

6.8 Post-medieval and Early Modern/Industrial (including map regression evidence)

- 6.8.1 There is one HER entry for the post-medieval period within the wider study area, the site of Elswick Mill (Figure 4, Ref. 3), which stood c. 0.10km to the south-west of the study site. This corn mill is first shown on Horsley's plan of 1732 and documentary evidence indicates that it was damaged in a storm of 1839 and most likely completely demolished by the late 1890s as it is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. The presumably ruinous mill appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (Figure 6).

¹⁵ PCA 2008.

- 6.8.2 The previously described 18th century Military Road was possibly recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 2010 on Westgate Road at Newcastle General Hospital, c. 0.30km west of the study site. One trench exposed what appeared to be a metalled road surface, with dating evidence suggesting that it fell into disuse in the post-medieval period.¹⁶
- 6.8.3 In general, post-medieval mapping from the late 16th century to the late 18th century, such as the plans of Saxton (1576), Speed (1610), Morden (1695), Warburton (1716), Horsley (1732), Kitchen (1767) and Armstrong (1770), is not of sufficient scale to be of relevance to the research. They do however show the areas surrounding Newcastle as agricultural fields. A post-medieval plan showing the copyhold farms of the township of Elswick dated c. 1645 (not reproduced herein) shows the medieval field system of agriculture coming to an end in the area of the study site as copyhold and freehold farms were created.¹⁷ The freehold farms were generally situated in the Westgate area and the study site is depicted on the aforementioned plan as possibly part of 'Anderson's Farm' on the north side of Westgate Road, annotated as the 'Road from Hexham to Newcastle'.
- 6.8.4 A total of 52 HER entries within or immediately adjacent to the wider search area have been assigned to the early modern era (Figure 5). Details of all these entries are set out in Appendix A. Out of the total, eleven are designated heritage assets, ten of these being the previously mentioned Grade II Listed Buildings, including the main building of Westgate Hill School on the study site (the Lodge, Westgate Hill School falls into the modern era as it was built in the early 20th century). It is of note that main building of Westgate Hill School occupies the site of an earlier dwelling shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 as 'Gloucester House' (Figure 5, also Ref. 14).
- 6.8.5 The other designated heritage asset in the wider study area is the Westgate Hill Cemetery, a Registered Historic Park and Garden (Figure 5, Ref. 22), located c. 0.40km to the south-east of the study site. The cemetery was one of the first ten commercial burial grounds in England and the first in the Newcastle area, created in 1829 as a response to overcrowding. It was designed with serpentine paths and undulating grassland. The gate piers and walls of the cemetery are a Grade II Listed Building (Figure 5, Ref. 23) and there are two Grade II listed tombs within the cemetery, the Clennell tomb (Figure 5, Ref. 24) and the l'Anson tomb (Figure 5, Ref. 49). The last burial at the cemetery was in 1957 and the cemetery has since been closed to the public due to the general state of disrepair, with several tombs and gravestones becoming increasingly dangerous.

¹⁶ PCA 2010.

¹⁷ Archaeological Research Services 2006.

- 6.8.6 The grounds of Newcastle General Hospital located c. 0.40km to the west of the study site contain a cluster of HER entries of the early modern period. The 'Westgate Road Union Workhouse' (Figure 5, Ref. 6) was built in 1844 on land purchased in 1825. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows a smaller building than that shown on the 2nd edition. The surviving workhouse buildings were renamed as Newcastle General Hospital in 1930 (Figure 5, Ref. 5). The extant structures appear on the 'Local List' maintained by Newcastle City Council.¹⁸ The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map also shows a building to the north of the Union Workhouse, annotated 'Lunatic Asylum' (Figure 5, Ref. 8). The 19th century 'Elswick House' (Figure 5, Ref. 6) survives today as a 'Young People's Unit' in the south-western part of the hospital complex – it is a Grade II Listed Building.
- 6.8.7 The majority of the remaining early modern era HER entries lie further afield from the study site, mostly towards the limits of the wider search area or beyond. Full details can be found in Appendix A, with the entries mapped on Figure 5 as previously described.
- 6.8.8 Later post-medieval and early modern maps up to the Ordnance Survey map sequence, such as Fryer's map (1820), Greenwood's map (1828) and MacLauchlan's map (c. 1852) (none reproduced herein), are at scales sufficient only to show significant features, such as Westgate/West Road. However, the cartographic evidence of the early-mid 19th century is of note in that it continues to convey what was still - despite increasing industrialisation along the Tyne - generally an agricultural landscape west of the town centre along the line of Hadrian's Wall.
- 6.8.9 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (25 inches to 1 mile) map of 1858 (Figure 6) is the first map which could be reproduced herein to show the study site in detail. At the time, the south-westernmost portion of the study site was occupied by the aforementioned 'Gloucester House', a residential dwelling. The remainder of the site lay within adjacent fields on the north side of Westgate Road. To the east, terraced housing had infilled the land along the north side of Westgate Road in the Arthur's Hill suburb. Elswick Colliery (Figure 5, Ref. 31) is shown, c. 0.40km to the SSW of the site.
- 6.8.10 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (25 inches to 1 mile) of 1898 (Figure 7) shows the south western corner of the site still occupied by 'Gloucester House' with the remainder of the site and the entire surrounding area covered with terraced housing. The existing streets, Bishop's Avenue, Beaconsfield Street, *etc.* were all in place by this time.
- 6.8.11 The Ordnance Survey 3rd edition (25 inches to 1 mile) map of 1919 (Figure 8) shows the wider study area largely unchanged from the 2nd edition. However, 'Gloucester House' had been replaced by the current school building. The school Lodge (Figure 5, Ref.57) is also shown.
- 6.8.12 The remaining early modern era HER entries mostly comprise public houses, large residential homes and examples of working class housing. Many are documented on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps but some have since been demolished. These entries demonstrate urban growth in the west end of Newcastle's during the early modern era.

¹⁸ Newcastle City Council 2006.

- 6.8.13 Although the Ordnance Survey 4th edition map of 1939 (25 inches to 1 mile) (Figure 9) shows the wider Westgate Road area in the vicinity of the study site more urbanised than on the previous edition, the study site itself is essentially the same.
- 6.8.14 Previous archaeological investigations within the wider study area have provided evidence for the 'urban sprawl' seen in Newcastle in the 1880', with sites such as Westgate Road Fire Station¹⁹ and the Former Nurses' Home, Westgate Road, recording post-medieval drains and structures.²⁰
- 6.8.15 Geotechnical site investigations, including a geophysical survey, were undertaken prior to this assessment.²¹ The work was not undertaken for archaeological purposes but the geophysical results have been included nevertheless (Figures 10 and 11). The investigations included a series of boreholes, the results of which indicate 1-1.5m of 'made ground' overlying sandy gravel and clay deposits. Boreholes 3, 6 and 7 recorded 'made ground' to 2.10m below existing ground level. Borehole 8 recorded 'made ground' to 3.20m.
- 6.8.16 The geophysical survey was a conductivity survey using GPR (Figure 11 shows the interpreted results). Several areas of high amplitude conductivity response were noted. Three broad north-south aligned anomalies correspond to the known alignment of the 19th century terraced housing demolished on the site. A series of five linear responses were noted at the northern end of the playing fields, aligned north-east to south-west. It is possible that these relate to drainage features and occur c. 0.50m below the current land surface. Three further linear responses were recorded, at a depth of c. 2.50-3.0m. These features were noted in the north-eastern corner of the site on the small grassed area, aligned north-west to south-east. A large sub-circular anomaly was recorded c. 3.0-3.50m below ground level in the south-eastern corner of the site, close to the Westgate Road frontage.
- 6.8.17 In summary, the potential for archaeological remains of the post-medieval and early modern/industrial era is considered high. These remains would most likely represent Gloucester House and the extensive late 19th century terraced housing which covered the site and all such remains would be of low archaeological significance.

6.9 Modern

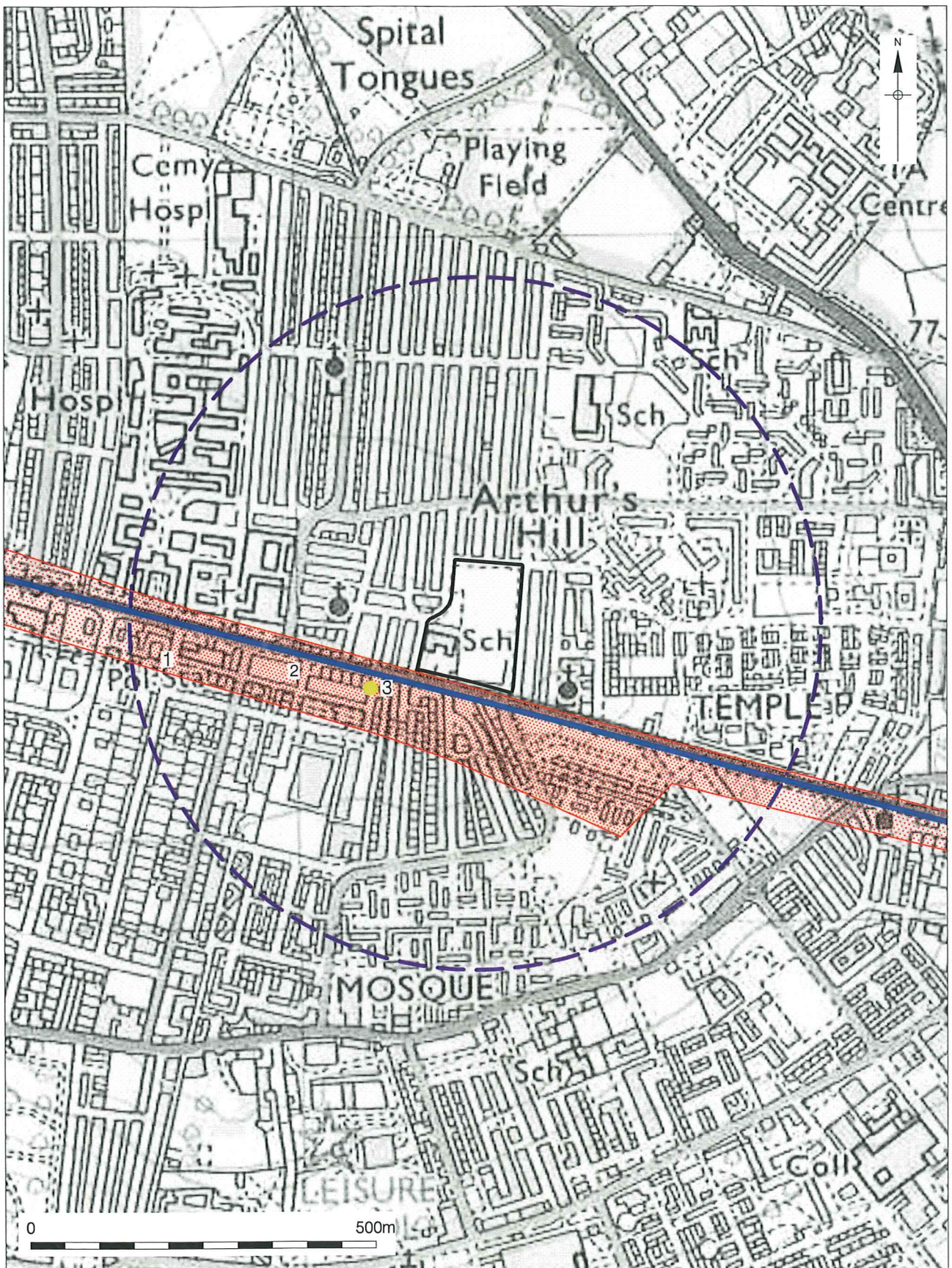
- 6.9.1 For the modern era, there is one HER entry within the boundary of the study site, this being the previously described Lodge of Westgate Hill School (Figure 5, Ref. 57), a Grade II Listed Building thought to be of early 20th century date. A former nurses' home opposite Newcastle General Hospital is the other modern era HER entry in the wider search area (Figure 5, Ref. 56).
- 6.9.2 The 1983 Ordnance Survey map (not replicated herein) show the terraces of housing still present in the main open part of the study site. 1988 mapping indicates that the terraces had been demolished. The current land use for the area is playing fields for the school and a small open grassed area to the north; however the elevated ground level of this area suggests that demolition material was mounded up within the site boundaries.

¹⁹ Tyne and Wear Museums 2006.

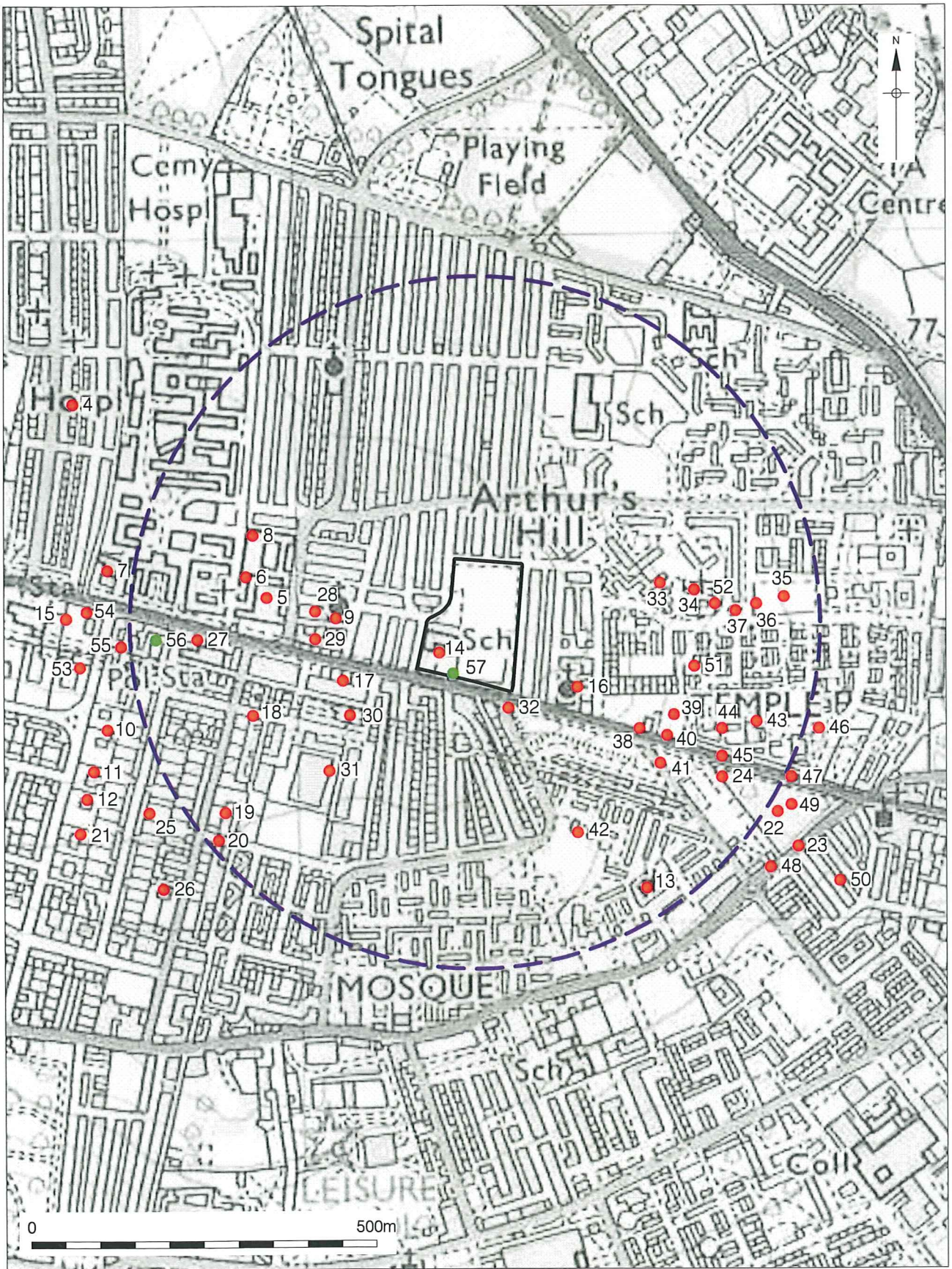
²⁰ Tyne and Wear Museums 2005.

²¹ ARC Environmental 2010.

6.9.3 The potential for sub-surface archaeological remains of the modern era across the site is high, although these would mostly likely represent demolition material of the former housing and would be of low archaeological significance.



- Roman (Hadrian's Wall Buffer Zone)
- Post-medieval
- Medieval
- 500m search radius



- Modern
- Early Modern

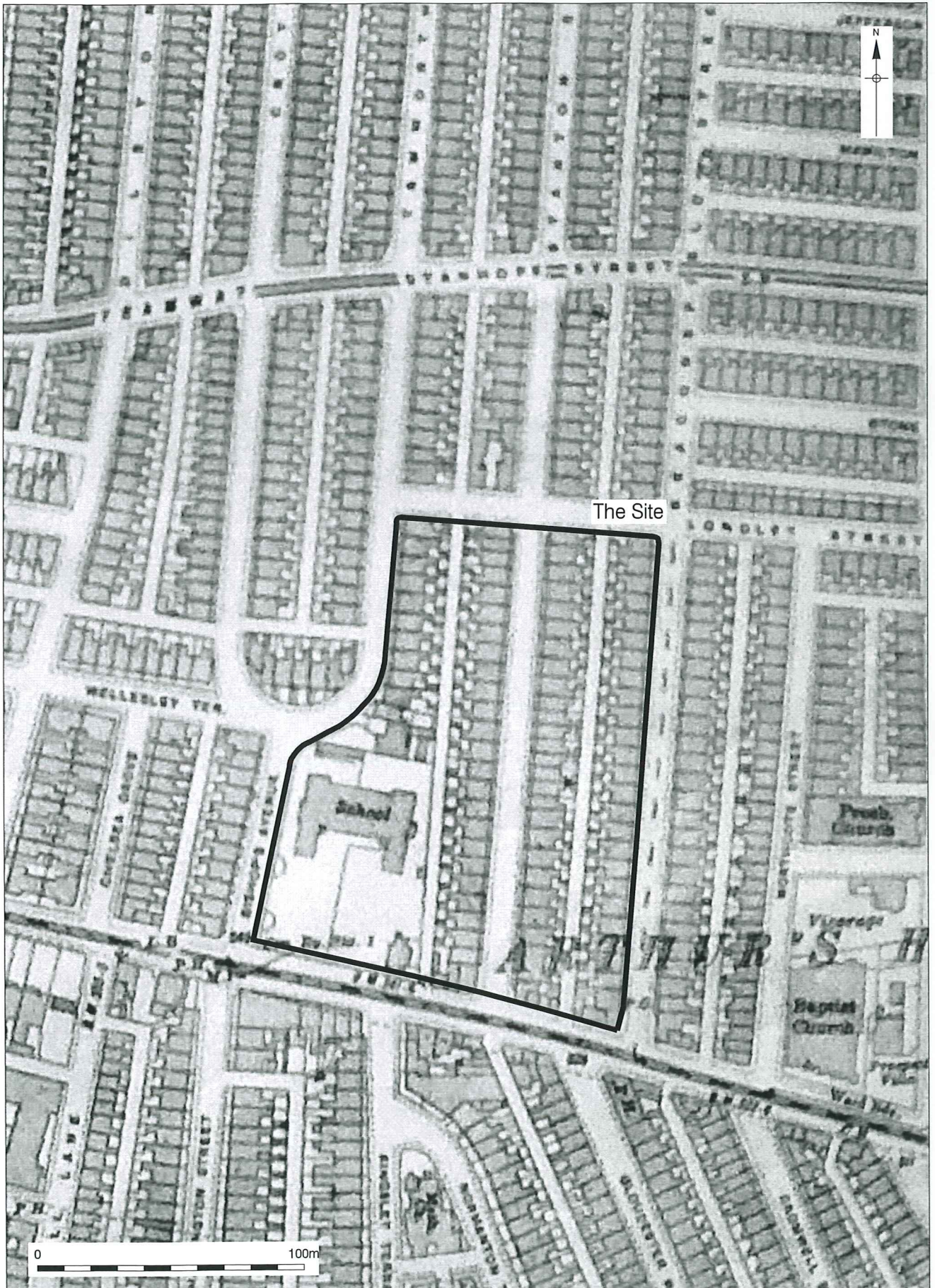
— — — 500m search radius





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Figure 7
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1898
1:2,000 at A4





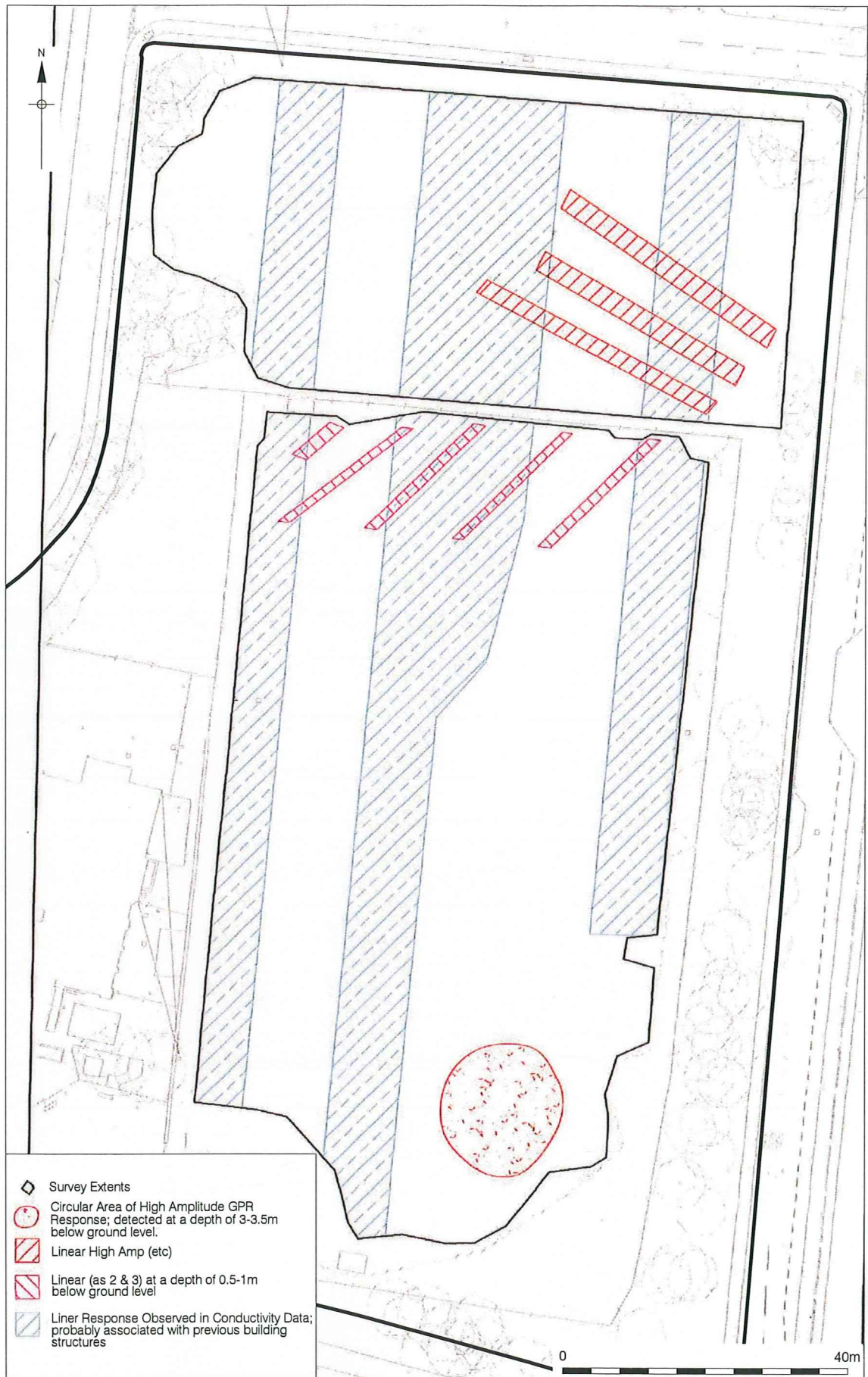
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Figure 9
Ordnance Survey 4th Edition, 1939
1:2,000 at A4



Reproduced from drawings supplied by Met Geo Environmental (2010)
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Figure 10
Geophysical Survey Results
Approx. 1:800 at A4



Reproduced from drawings supplied by Met Geo Environmental (2010)
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Figure 11
 Geophysical Survey Interpretation
 Approx. 1:800 at A4

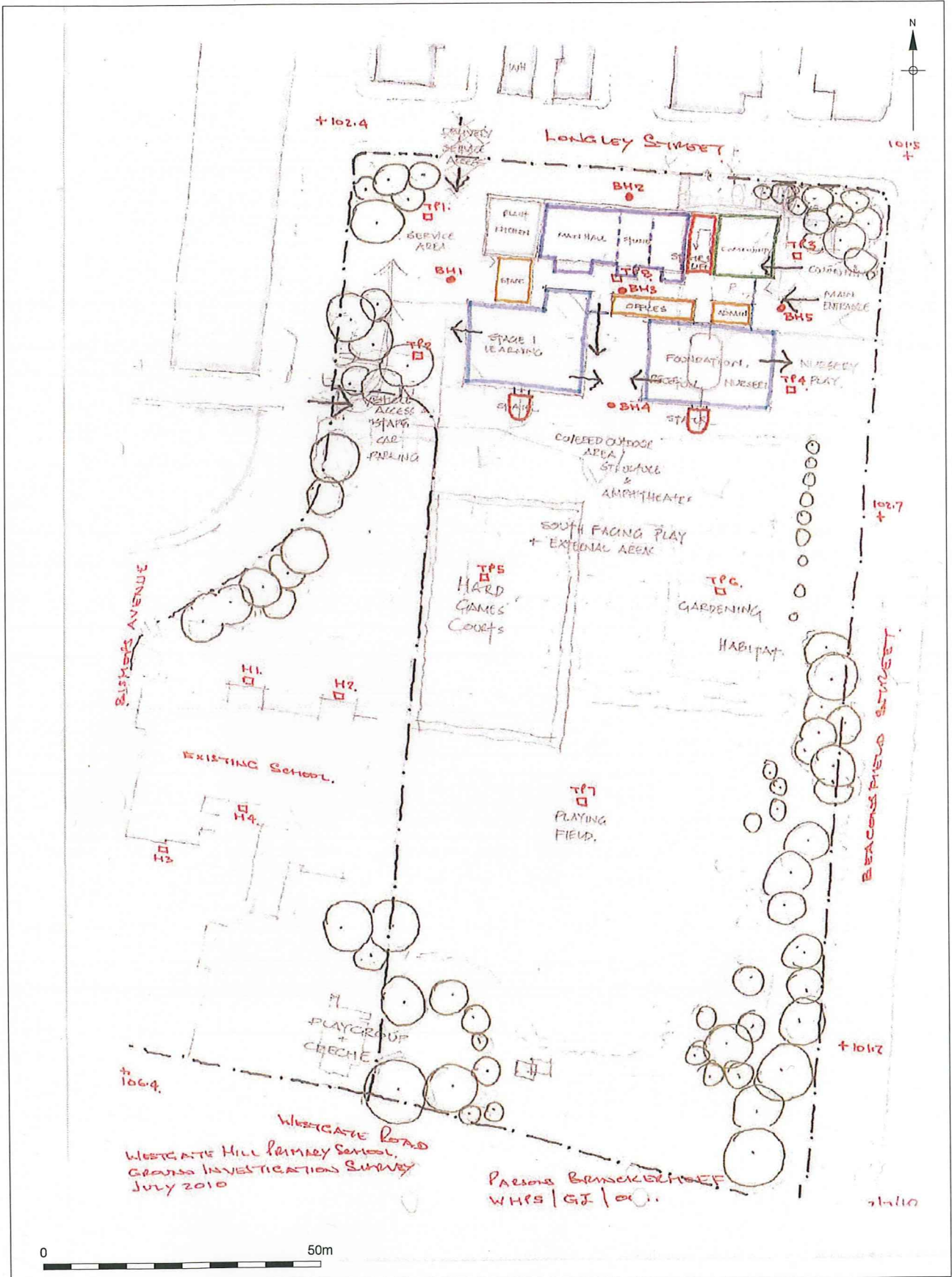


Figure 12
 Proposed Redevelopment Plan
 1:1,000 at A4



Figure 13 Plate 1 - Westgate Hill Primary School, main building, looking north-west



Figure 14 Plate 2 - Grassed northern area, looking north-east

7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON HERITAGE ASSETS

7.1 Site Conditions

- 7.1.1 The study site contains the buildings, playgrounds and car parks of the existing Westgate Hill Primary School, these occupying the south-western portion of the site fronting onto Westgate Road, with the remainder a large playing field and to the north of this a grassed public open space.
- 7.1.2 The open parts of the site were occupied by dense terraced housing from the late 19th century until the late 20th century. Both construction and demolition of these buildings may have impacted upon on archaeological deposits of earlier eras.

7.2 The Proposed Development

- 7.2.1 Detailed development proposals are currently unavailable, but an outline layout plan has been provided (Figure 12). On this, a new school building is to occupy the northernmost portion of the site, on Longley Street. New hard games courts are to lie to the south-west of the main new build, with a gardening habitat to the east. The southernmost portion of the current open area is to remain as playing fields. The existing main school building and the associated lodge are to remain within the re-development scheme, although it is uncertain in what capacity.

7.3 Assessment of Significance

- 7.3.1 Designated heritage assets at the study site comprise the main building of Westgate Hill Primary School and the Lodge, both Grade II Listed Buildings. These can be considered to be of local significance. Evidently both are to remain within the re-developed site.
- 7.3.2 There is a potential for yet to be discovered heritage assets, most likely archaeological remains of Roman date, likely to be of local or regional significance, extending into and across the study site itself. The high potential for such remains stems from the fact that the site lies immediately adjacent to the Hadrian's' Wall World Heritage Site. These assets could be identified and further quantified during a programme of intrusive fieldwork and recording. For other archaeological eras the assessment has established that there is far less potential, with the exception of the early modern era, for which there is high potential, although any remains of such date would be of low or negligible archaeological significance.

7.4 Impact of Development on the Significance of Heritage Assets

- 7.4.1 It is proposed that the Listed Buildings in the south-western portion of the site are to remain within the proposed re-development scheme. While the setting of these buildings will certainly be affected by the scheme to some degree, the structures lie within an urbanised setting and therefore it is considered that the setting and view of and from these designated heritage assets will not be detrimentally affected by the proposals.

- 7.4.2 Other designated heritage assets within the wider search area – all Listed Buildings apart from a Registered Historic Park and Garden - lie at sufficient distance from the study site in urban settings for the conclusion to be drawn that that the re-development proposals will not detrimentally affect the settings and views of and from these heritage assets.
- 7.4.3 In terms of undesignated heritage assets, the development proposals could have an impact upon hitherto undiscovered below ground archaeological deposits within the study site, should these be present. It is likely that both construction and demolition of 19th century housing will have impacted to some degree upon archaeological deposits of earlier eras. Until detailed development proposals become available the potential full impact of the development upon hitherto undiscovered below ground archaeological deposits cannot be clarified. In general though, initial construction groundworks, such as removal of existing foundations and hard surfaces, the creation of general 'formation levels' and the setting out and consolidation of access roads for plant and machinery, could impact to a greater or lesser degree upon any buried archaeological remains, depending upon the nature and extent of these works. The excavation of foundations for new buildings, as well as cutting the required network of service trenches, can also cause severe localised impact upon buried archaeological remains. Landscaping of areas around new build can also impact significantly on such remains. In summary, it is considered likely that the proposed development could impact upon the significance of undesignated heritage assets in the form of buried archaeological remains at the study site.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 In accordance with central and local government policy, as set out in PPS5, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to ascertain the heritage potential of the study site.
- 8.1.2 Designated heritage assets lie within the south-western portion of the study site and comprise the existing main building of Westgate Hill Primary School and an associated Lodge, both of which are Grade II Listed Buildings. The impact of the proposed development upon the above ground historic environment will be clarified upon receipt of detailed re-development proposals.
- 8.1.3 In terms of archaeological potential the study site is considered to have low potential for archaeological remains from all prehistoric eras, the Anglo-Saxon period and the post-medieval period. The potential for archaeological remains of the early modern and modern eras is high, although such remains - likely relating to late 19th century terraced housing - would be of low or negligible significance.
- 8.1.4 The potential for archaeological remains of the medieval period is low to moderate. The study site occupied a rural setting throughout the medieval period and remains of this date are likely to derive from agricultural use of the land, for example, field boundary ditches and plough furrows, and would therefore be of local archaeological significance at best.
- 8.1.5 The potential for archaeological remains of the Roman period is high. The site lies adjacent to the transnational Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site 'buffer zone' and potentially encompasses the area of the northern Wall Ditch. Recent investigations on the berm between the Wall and the northern Wall Ditch strongly suggest that this area had a specific defensive purpose in the Newcastle area. Any sub-surface archaeological remains of Roman date would be of local or regional significance. Previous development of the site, particularly the late 19th century housing, may have had an impact – possibly severe - upon sub-surface archaeological remains of the Roman period.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 With regard to designated heritage assets within the south-western portion of the study site, clarification of the impact of the proposed development upon the above ground historic environment - following receipt of detailed development proposals - could necessitate some degree of historic building recording for the main building of Westgate Hill Primary School and an associated Lodge, both of which are Grade II Listed Buildings. If any alterations to the structures are proposed, historic building recording to an appropriate level is recommended.
- 8.2.2 Where archaeological remains, as identified or predicted by heritage assessment, are likely to be encountered at a proposed development site, strategies must be formulated to deal with them.

- 8.2.3 Policies within the Newcastle City Council UDP deal with development sites where archaeological remains of regional and local significance exist or are suspected to exist, or where there are reasons to pre-suppose archaeological remains exist whose extent and significance is not known, and where any such remains may be adversely affected by development proposals. In such instances, and where preservation *in situ* is not justified, archaeological assessment or evaluation is required.
- 8.2.4 As the conclusion of this assessment is that there is high potential for archaeological remains to exist, it would therefore be in line with both PPS5 and Newcastle City Council UDP policies to undertake an archaeological field evaluation at the site. The aim of any archaeological field evaluation is 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. Further archaeological fieldwork could be required dependent upon the results of any such evaluation.
- 8.2.5 Trial trenching would be the most appropriate method of archaeological field evaluation at the study site and, given the overall conclusion of the assessment, it is recommended that such an evaluation technique is employed at the site ahead of the proposed development. The final decision regarding the requirement for such work lies with the Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist, who, using the results of this assessment as a baseline, will advise the Local Planning Authority accordingly.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Sir Robert McAlpine Limited for commissioning this heritage assessment. The liaison role of Eddie Dolphin is gratefully acknowledged.

The assistance of Dave Heslop and Jennifer Morrison, County Archaeologist and Archaeology Officer, respectively, in the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, is also gratefully acknowledged.

PCA Credits

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Sources for Maps and Documentary Evidence

Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record

Maintained by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team (part of the Historic Environment Section of Newcastle City Council), the HER takes the form of paper mapping cross-referenced with indexed files containing paper entries ordered numerically. Relevant entries were photocopied during a pre-arranged appointment.

A simplified version of the HER is available at the *Sitelines* website at www.twsitelines.info/ and this facility was utilised during preliminary research for the DBA.

Tyne and Wear Archives Service

The Tyne and Wear Archives Service (maintained at The Discovery Museum, Blandford House, Newcastle) is the record office for the cities and metropolitan districts of Newcastle, Sunderland, Gateshead, South Tyneside and North Tyneside. The computerised on-line catalogue at www.tyneandweararchives.org.uk was searched for relevant material prior to a visit. The available Ordnance Survey map sequence was examined and relevant extracts were photographed with a digital camera for inclusion herein.

Newcastle City Library, Local Studies and Family History Section

The City Library (Charles Avison Building, 33 New Bridge Street West, Newcastle) was visited. The available Ordnance Survey map sequence was examined.

Other Online Sources

In addition to those online sources mentioned above, the following websites were consulted for this assessment:

Archaeology Data Service (National Monuments Record) website: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

Communities and Local Government website: www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/. This was consulted for national planning policy regarding heritage.

MAGIC website: www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic/. MAGIC is a partnership project involving six government organisations including English Heritage and Natural England. The website is essentially an interactive map collecting information on key environmental schemes and designations.

Pictures in Print website: www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/. This was consulted for its catalogue, with viewable images, of printed maps and topographical prints. While coverage is predominantly of County Durham before 1860, various colliery related maps cover Tyneside.

The Planning Portal website: www.planningportal.gov.uk. This was consulted for information regarding local planning policy relating to archaeology and the historic built environment.

APPENDIX A
CATALOGUE OF HER ENTRIES

Figs. 4 & 5 Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Name	Period	Description
1	206	238 642 - 224 646	Hadrian's Wall Frontier, Wall mile 5	Roman	Wall mile 5: Hadrian's Wall is believed to follow the line of Westgate and West Roads. During the 18th century the position of the wall was recorded in this section, but it has not been located since. Located within the corridor should be the Vallum to the south of the wall.
2	3945	2400 6414 - 2300 6440	Road	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Ancient route way across the Pennines from Carlisle, following the route of Hadrian's Wall. Documented from the 12th century. A toll road 'the Military Road' was constructed along its line in 1751 as a belated response to the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion.
3	4097	2310 6435	Sinton's Mill, Elswick Mill	Post-medieval	Documentary evidence for a 17th century corn mill shown on Horsley's plan of 1732. Mill was damaged in a storm of 1839. It had been partly demolished by 1889 and does not appear on the 2nd edition OS map of 1895.
4	10765	2267 6476	Wingrove Nursery	Early Modern	19th century nursery gardens shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
5	9951	2295 6448	Union Workhouse/ Newcastle General Hospital	Early Modern	Former workhouse buildings were built in the mid 19th century, before the construction of the General Hospital. Built in response to the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. The buildings appear on an 1844 map of the city and on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1858. The rooflines are dominated by dormer windows capped with steep triangular pediments. Some of the windows on the lower storeys also have pediments, although these are less steep in pitch. On the west side the ironwork guttering is exposed and this frames the windows. The dark stonework is given some colour by the terracotta edgings on the roofline. LOCALLY LISTED.
6	6342	2293 6457	Union Workhouse/ Newcastle General Hospital	Early Modern	Land was purchased in 1839 with the first building in place by 1844. Shown on OS 1st edition and the 2nd edition shows enlargement. The original workhouse buildings survive as Newcastle General Hospital (renamed in 1930), but a late 19th century extension was demolished to make way for a car park.
7	6344	2272 6452	Elswick House	Early Modern	19th century sandstone house shown on the 1st edition OS map as 'Elswick Grange'. The building is now part of Newcastle General Hospital, a Young People's Unit. Early to mid 19th century. Sandstone ashlar; Welsh slate roof. Basement and two storeys. Four steps up to central part-glazed six-panelled door in Tuscan porch; plain sashes in architraves have cornices on ground floor and projecting sills on first floor. Giant end pilasters with incised panel. Low-pitched hipped roof has two corniced ridge chimneys. Flat-coped dwarf walls steps to porch. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.

Figs. 4 & 5 Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Name	Period	Description
8	6343	2293 6457	Lunatic Asylum, Westgate Road	Early Modern	Site of a 19th century building shown on the 1st edition OS map.
9	6341	2305 6445	Elswick Church	Early Modern	19th century church. Shown as very small building on 1st edition OS map. 2nd edition shows much larger building which remains today on Dilston Road.
10	6340	2272 6429	Anster Villa, Grainger Park Road	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the 2nd edition OS map which still stands today
11	6339	2270 6423	Hillfield, Grainger Park Road	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the 2nd edition OS map which still stands today
12	6338	2269 6419	Fairfield Lodge, Grainger Park Road	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the 2nd edition OS map which still stands today
13	6318	2350 6406	St. Paul's Church, Elswick	Early Modern	19th century church built in 1854. Sandstone with Welsh slate roof.
14	6302 & 9236	2320 6440	Gloucester House & Westgate Hill School	Early Modern	<p>The 2nd edition OS map shows a 19th century house, 'Gloucester House' (HER 6302). By the 3rd edition this had been replaced by Westgate Hill School (HER 9236)</p> <p>The school dates to 1898. It is by Dunn, Hansom and Fenwicke. Red brick with terra-cotta dressings; Lakeland slate roof. H-plan. Three storeys, eleven bays. Central five-bay block has rusticated ground floor, the rustications forming voussoirs and triple keys to windows, under string; rusticated pilasters framing first floor bays support entablature with swell frieze. Flat pilasters on second floor; three central bays are raised and have a tall shaped gable above the entablature, which has date tablet, swan-neck broken pediment and ball finial. Steeply-pitched hipped roof. Narrow linking bays to three storey wings with stepped gables which have scrolled consoles on each step. Ground floor windows in centre block and three first-floor windows above are all round-arched, the outer ones with gauged brick arches and hoodmould, those in centre with keyed architraves.</p> <p>Tripartite windows in upper groups of three in outer bays in wings, the 2nd floor of Venetian pattern; Some sashes with glazing bars, some casements. Entrances concealed behind 20th century additions which are not of interest.</p> <p>GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.</p>
15	4099	2266 6445	Clay Pits	Early Modern	Clay pits shown on the 1st edition OS map along with evidence of underground workings. Not shown on the 2nd edition, suggesting that they were probably out of use by 1895
16	6303	2340 6435	Prospect Place	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the 1st edition OS map.
17	6305	2306 6436	Graingerville South	Early Modern	Row of eight terraced houses built in the 19th century, c. 1839. Sandstone ashlar, Welsh slate roofing.

Figs. 4 & 5 Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Name	Period	Description
18	6306	2293 6431	Bentinck Villas	Early Modern	Group of 19th century terraced houses shown on the 1st edition OS map.
19	6307	2289 6417	1-4 Bentinck Terrace	Early Modern	Conrad House and Western House (now hospital). c. 1845 in brick with Welsh slate roof. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
20	6308	2288 6413	1-3 Bentinck Place	Early Modern	19th century houses, c. 1850. Brick, English Garden Wall bond, with painted ashlar basement and dressings. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
21	6415	2268 6414	Grainger Park Road House	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
22	5207	2369 6417	Westgate Hill Cemetery	Early Modern	Westgate Hill Cemetery. 19th century burial ground, one of the first ten commercial burial grounds in England and the very first commercial burial ground in Newcastle. Created in 1829 in response to overcrowded church yards at times of cholera epidemics. Plans (now missing) showed serpentine paths and undulating grounds with trees and shrubs. Cemetery is enclosed by a sandstone wall and piers (HER 8712) and two tombs which are Grade II listed (HERs 9113 and 9216). The last burial was in 1957. Since then the cemetery grounds, walls and tombstones have fallen into disrepair and become increasingly dangerous with three fatal accidents within the grounds since 1992. REGISTERED HISTORIC PARK.
23	8712	2372 6412	Westgate Hill Cemetery	Early Modern	Gate piers, piers and walls relating to the cemetery. Sasandstone ashlar. Four tall gate piers with the central pair higher, forming the carriage and pedestrian entrances. Each pillar has plinth, banded cornice and top pedestal. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
24	9113	2361 6422	Clennell Tomb, Westgate Hill Cemetery	Early Modern	19th century grave marker, c. 1854. Sandstone ashlar headstone of round topped moulded slab commemorating John and Elizabeth Clennell of St. Peters Quay, died 1854 and 1856, their son Luke and members of the Clennell family up to 1938. Historical note: Luke Clennell was one of the best of a vigorous school of Newcastle painters.
25	10392	2278 6417	Tennis Courts, Grainger Park Road	Early Modern	19th century tennis courts shown on the 2nd edition OS map.

Figs. 4 & 5 Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Name	Period	Description
26	6414	2280 6406	Rose Villas, Bentinck Road	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
27	10720	2285 6442	Arthur's Hill police and Fire station	Early Modern	Documentary evidence for Arthur's Hill police and fire station as shown on the 2nd edition OS map. Replaced with modern station during 20th century.
28	10719	2302 6446	Dilston Road Sunday School	Early Modern	19th century building shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
29	6422	2302 6442	Graingerville North, Westgate Road	Early Modern	19th century building shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
30	10718	2307 6431	Bentinck School, Mill Lane	Early Modern	19th century school shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
31	4098	2304 6423	Elswick Colliery	Early Modern	Documentary evidence for Elswick Colliery. Opened prior to 1824 by the Elswick Colliery Company then by the Elswick Coal Company Ltd. Most likely out of use by 1895 as not shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
32	10716	2330 6432	The Duke of Gloucester, Westgate Road	Early Modern	19th century public house as shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
33	6279	2352 6450	Arthur's Hill School	Early Modern	19th century school shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
34	6300	2357 6449	Church of St Phillip, Fenham	Early Modern	19th century church. Built in 1871 in sandstone with Welsh slate roofing. The building still stands today. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
35	10712	2370 6448	School, Douglas Terrace	Early Modern	19th century school shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
36	10713	2366 6447	Westgate Baths and Wash House, Douglas Terrace	Early Modern	19th century baths and wash house shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
37	10714	2363 6446	The Merry Monarch, Douglas Terrace	Early Modern	19th century public house as shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
38	8706	2349 6429	The Balmoral House, Westgate Road	Early Modern	Two 19th century houses now in use as a public house. Built c. 1840 in sandstone. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
39	10702	2354 6431	Primitive Methodist Chapel, West Street	Early Modern	19th century chapel shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
40	10701	2353 6428	Cookson's Arms Hotel, Westgate Road	Early Modern	19th century public house, as shown on the 2nd edition OS map.

Figs. 4 & 5 Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Name	Period	Description
41	5040	2352 6424	Elswick Quarry Tunnel	Early Modern	19th century quarry tunnel constructed of sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar. Approximately 30m of tunnel was recorded before becoming blocked with loose clinker. Just before the blocked point the tunnel fell sharply from a shallow incline. The tunnel had been built in a cutting and then covered with loose rubble fill. Most likely related to the continued quarrying of stone from the large nearby quarry (HER 4095).
42	10390	2340 6414	High Elswick Inn	Early Modern	19th century public house as shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
43	10698	2366 6430	The Northumberland Arms, Arthur's Hill	Early Modern	Early 20th century public house as shown on the 3rd edition OS map.
44	1801	2361 6429	Arthur's Hill Brewery	Early Modern	Built by Mr Burdess. By 1870 had passed to the ownership of Mr John Meikle. Described as modern fitted in 1890. Mr Meikle also sold wine, spirits and cigars throughout the North East.
45	10700	2361 6425	The Masons Arms Hotel	Early Modern	Early 20th century public house shown on the 3rd edition OS map.
46	6298	2375 6429	Mayfield Street School	Early Modern	19th century school shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
47	10703	2371 6422	The Talbot	Early Modern	19th century public house shown on the 2nd edition OS map.
48	10389	2368 6409	Adrian's Head	Early Modern	19th century public house as shown on the 2nd edition OS map
49	9216	2371 6418	l'Anson Tomb, Westgate Hill Cemetery	Early Modern	19th century grave marker. A gothic tower tomb, built in 1873 commemorating W. A. l'Anson and family. Sandstone tower with buttressed first stage, with marble corner pilasters to second stage. Marble inlay panels depicting a low relief of Christ visiting the sick and motto " <i>I was sick and ye visited me</i> ". GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
50	8790	2378 6407	Nos. 4-24 Lancaster Street	Early Modern	19th century brick terrace. English Garden Wall bond, painted ashlar plinth and dressings. Included for group value with Church of St. Matthew and as an example of working class housing. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
51	4095	2357 6438	Grove Quarry, Fenham	Early Modern	19th century quarry shown on the 1st edition OS map, but not on the 2nd edition, indicating that it was probably out of use by 1895.
52	4096	2360 6447	North Elswick Colliery	Early Modern	19th century colliery shown on the 1st edition OS map, but not on the 2nd edition, indicating that it was probably out of use by 1895.
53	6428	2268 6438	White House	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the second edition OS map

Figs. 4 & 5 Ref. No.	HER No.	Grid Ref.	Name	Period	Description
54	6429	2269 6446	Church House	Early Modern	19th century house shown on second edition OS map. Original use house later diocesan offices. Built in 1880. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.
55	6424	2274 6441	Highfield House	Early Modern	19th century house shown on the first edition OS map
56	9847	2279 6442	Old Nurses' Home	Modern	The former Nurses' Home was built near Newcastle General Hospital in the 1920s. Connected to the 1870s hospital building by a subway. Now in use as a private hotel 'Angel Heights'.
57	6302	2322 6437	Lodge, Westgate Hill School	Modern	Lodge associated with Westgate Hill school (HER 9236). Probably early 20th century. Red brick and tile-hanging with some half-timbering; Lakeland slate roof. T-plan on first floor with pent extruded bays filling corners. Overhanging first floor hung with fish-scale tiles. Half-glazed door in extruded bay recessed behind carved corner-post. Sashes with upper glazing bars. Central brick stack with pilasters and corbelled cornice. Walls and piers: brick, red sandstone and terra-cotta. Chamfered plinth to walls with chamfered stone coping; stone-coped plinth to square piers with terra-cotta cornices and ball finials. Gates both wrought and cast iron; quatrefoil-pierced bands to gates with spear finials and twisted uprights; upward-curved top rail; the left gate has cast-iron 'GIRLS AND INFANTS' and the right 'BOYS' plaques attached. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING.