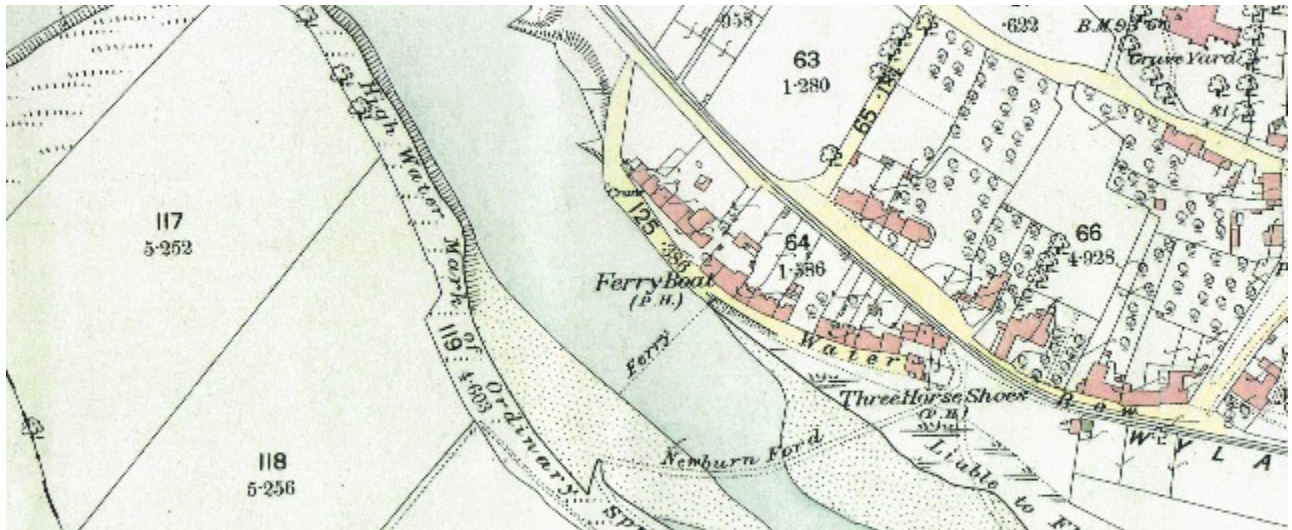


Tyne Rowing Club
Water Row
Newburn
Newcastle upon Tyne
NZ 1641 6531

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for Tyne Rowing Club



078-13-HS | November 2013

VINDOMORA SOLUTIONS Heritage Support

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SUMMARY

Name of location:	The Boat House, Tyne Rowing Club
Address of location:	Tyne Rowing Club, Water Row, Newburn NE15 8NL
NGR:	NZ 1641 6531
Clients:	Tyne Rowing Club
Project Type:	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Project Code:	PTB-13
Planning Application:	2013/1466/01/DET
County Archaeologist's Reference:	MON11161
County Conservation Team:	Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team
Vindomora Solutions ref:	078-13-HS
Report Author:	Tony Liddell
Report Date:	Thursday, November 7, 2013
OASIS ID:	vindomor1-163364
Ordnance Survey Licence Ref:	100053142

CONCISE SUMMARY OF REPORT

In 2013, the Tyne Rowing Club submitted a planning application for the demolition of the existing clubhouse and for the erection of a new clubhouse with boat storage and other facilities at Tyne Rowing Club, Water Row, Newburn, Tyne and Wear. As well as being situated within the medieval village of Newburn, the development also lies directly within the Registered Battlefield of Newburn Ford, 1640 (the battlefield is also on the Heritage at Risk Register 2013), and as such and in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Tyne and Wear Validation List, the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team requested an archaeological desk based assessment to be undertaken to appraise the likelihood of the survival of archaeological deposits on the site and to make educated recommendations for any further archaeological mitigation work required. On the 28th October 2013, SV Rutter Ltd, acting on behalf of Tyne Rowing Club, commissioned Vindomora Solutions to undertake the work specified within the project brief.

The desk based assessment comprised a detailed search of relevant documents, maps, texts, grey literature, the Historic Environment Record and a site visit. The assessment identified a likely impact on late post-medieval remains within the development area, but also the presence of reclaimed land from the Tyne making up the western half of the site. Coupled with the site's designation as a Registered Battlefield, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and also the battlefield's presence on the English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register, coupled with a number of other archaeological investigations in the vicinity finding nothing through evaluation schemes, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring accompany the development work, with the provision for limited excavation if significant archaeological remains come to light during the monitoring process.

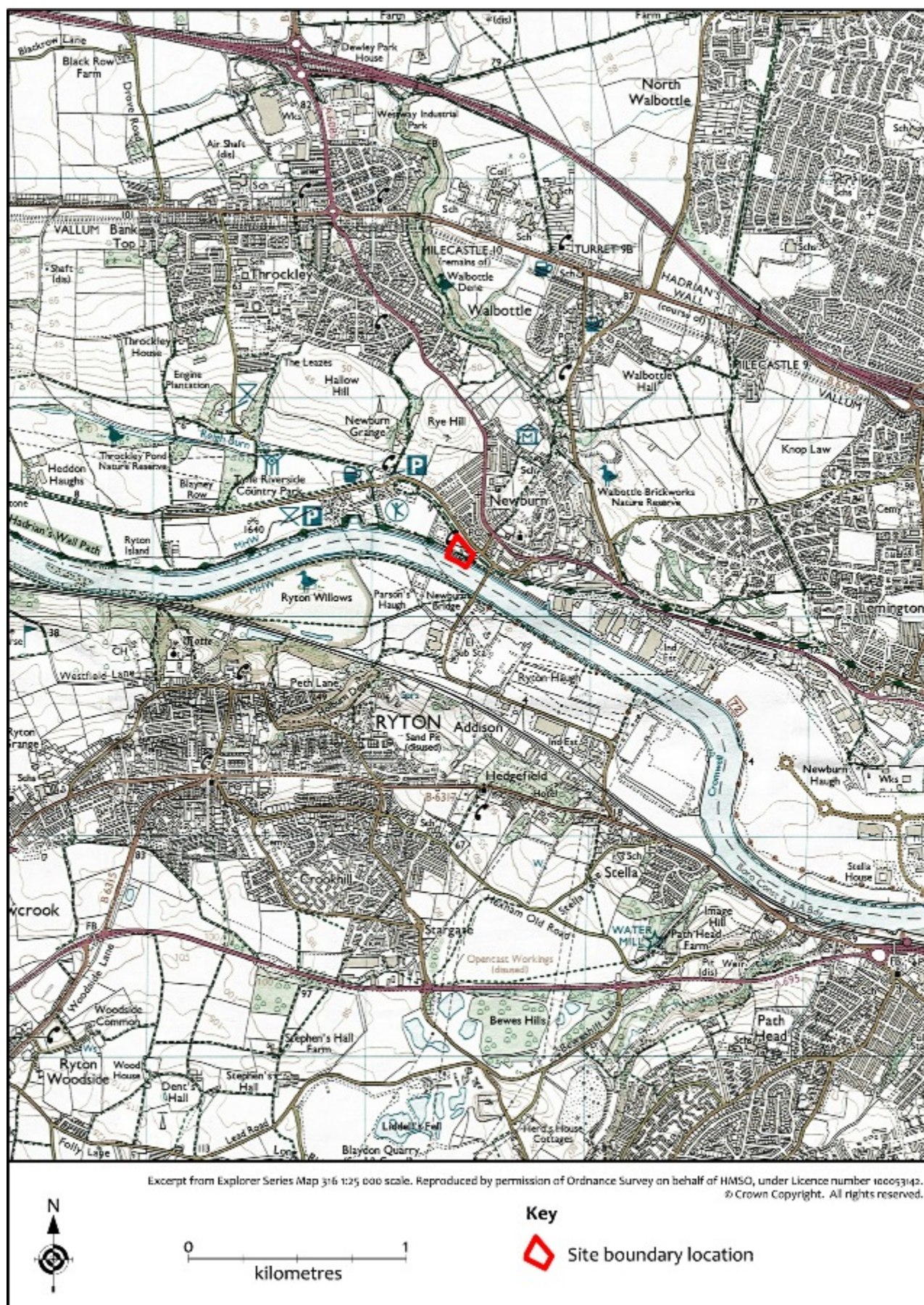


Figure 1. Site location

1. SCOPE OF PROJECT



Plate 1: The site, looking northwest.

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The site is located on the north bank of the River Tyne at the western extent of Water Row, Newburn, Newcastle upon Tyne (NGR NZ 1641 6531), bounded to the north by Grange Road and to the south by the River Tyne. Directly to the east of the development area lies The Boathouse Public House, and approximately 75m to the west of the site lies a secured gas services compound. At the time of the archaeological desk-based assessment, the area was in use by Tyne Rowing Club, with a public footpath running through the site aligned northwest-southeast.
- 1.1.2 In early 2013, Patrick Parsons Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a geoenvironmental desk study of the development area. This gives us an accurate account of the underlying geology. The solid underlying geology consists of Carboniferous Coal Measures which includes strata of coal, sandstone, mudstone and siltstone, with coal workings known to be at 40m and 70m below the development site. Over the solid geology lies a strata of glacial till, over which lies a deposited strata of alluvial deposits consisting of sand, gravel, silts and clay. The ground above this is the historically reclaimed land, formed post 19th century after the Tyne radically altered its course.
- 1.1.3 The average height above sea level for the area is approximately 6m AOD.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 In 2013, the Tyne Rowing Club submitted a planning application (2013/1466/01/DET) for the demolition of the existing clubhouse and for the erection of a new clubhouse with boat storage, changing room facilities, training areas, a bar, kitchen and conference room. The development are can be seen on Figure 2, and covers an area of 7420m².

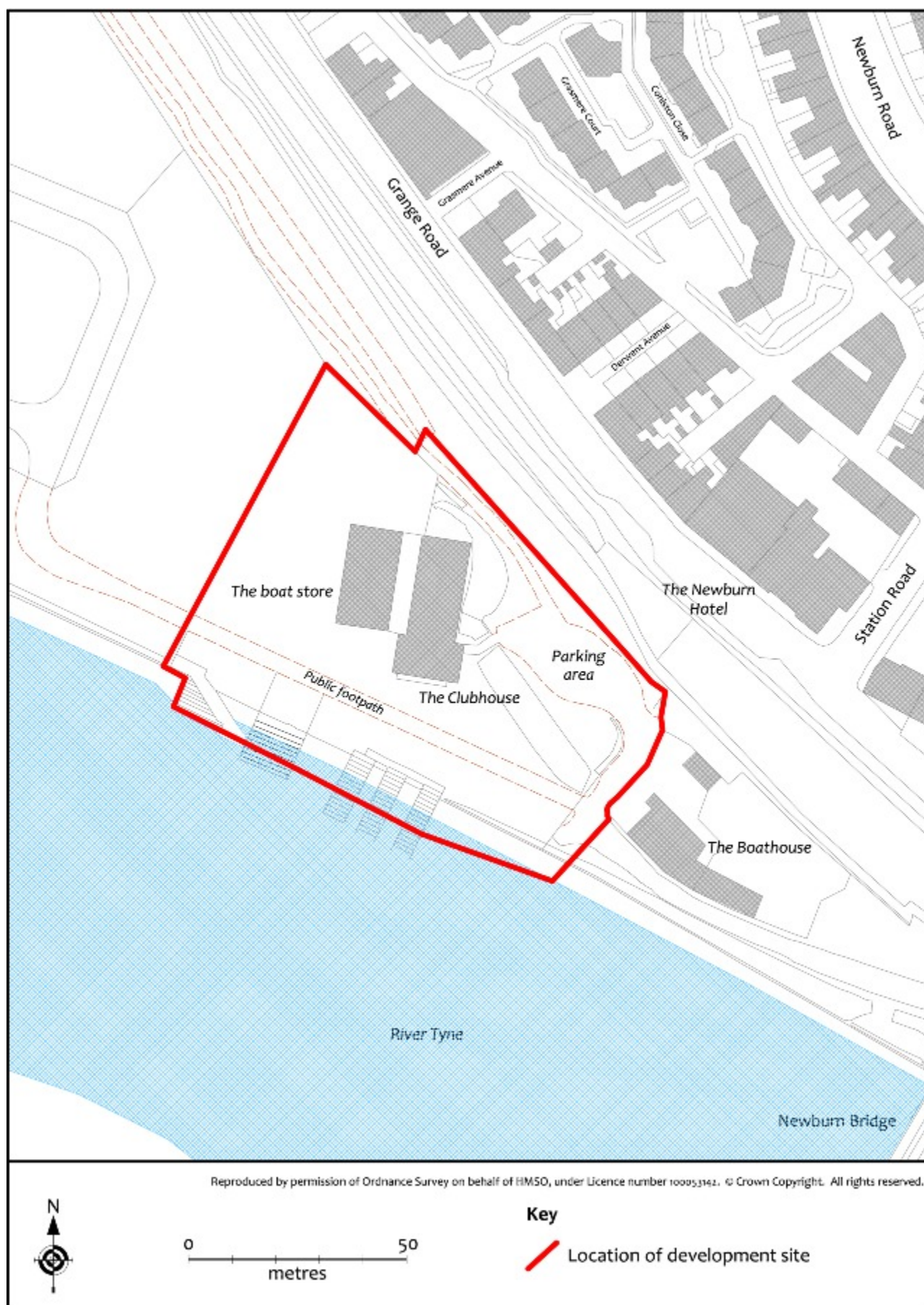


Figure 2. Location of development site

1.2.2 As well as being situated within the medieval village of Newburn, the development also lies directly within the Registered Battlefield of Newburn Ford, 1640 (the battlefield is also on the Heritage at Risk Register 2013), and as such and in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Tyne and Wear Validation List, the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team have requested an archaeological desk based assessment to be undertaken to appraise the likelihood of the survival of archaeological deposits on the site and to make educated recommendations for any further archaeological mitigation work required.

1.2.3 On the 28th October 2013, SV Rutter Ltd, acting on behalf of Tyne Rowing Club, commissioned Vindomora Solutions to undertake the work specified within the project brief. This report details the result of this work.

1.3 Project Specification

1.3.1 The specification (MON11161) for this project was produced on 28th October 2013 by Jennifer Morrison of the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team, and can be viewed in Appendix 1.

1.4 Research agenda

1.4.1 Archaeological and historical research objectives are now built into developer funded archaeological schemes of work. This is the result of a number of English Heritage national policy frameworks: *Exploring our Past* (1991), *Frameworks for our Past* (1996), *Research Agenda* (1997) and *Policy Statement on Implementation* (1999). The research priorities with direct relevance to this project are set out in *Shared Visions: North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (2006), in particular *MDi: Settlement*, *Mdii: Landscape*, *Mdxi: The medieval to post-medieval transition*, *Pmiv: Chronology* and *Pmvii: Civil War*.

1.5 Professional Standards

1.5.1 All work undertaken will be in accordance with the following standards: *Archaeologists' Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment* (IfA 2012). All works undertaken will also be in accordance with the standards required by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team.

1.6 Project Personnel

1.6.1 The research for this desk based assessment was undertaken by Tony Liddell B.Sc. (Hons) and Andrea Snell BA (Hons). This report and associated illustrations were produced by Tony Liddell.

1.7 Timetable

1.7.1 A site visit and photographic survey was undertaken on the 1st November 2013. The research detailing the desk based assessment was undertaken between 1st-6th November 2013, and the digital report produced for Thursday 7th November 2013.

1.8 Archive

1.8.1 A full archive has been compiled in line with the specification and current UKIC and English Heritage Guidelines. The project code is **PTB-13** for **Project Tyne Build 2013**. Vindomora Solutions support the **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological Investigation** project (OASIS). As a result, this report will be made available to the project under the unique identifier **vindomori-163364**.

1.9 Acknowledgements

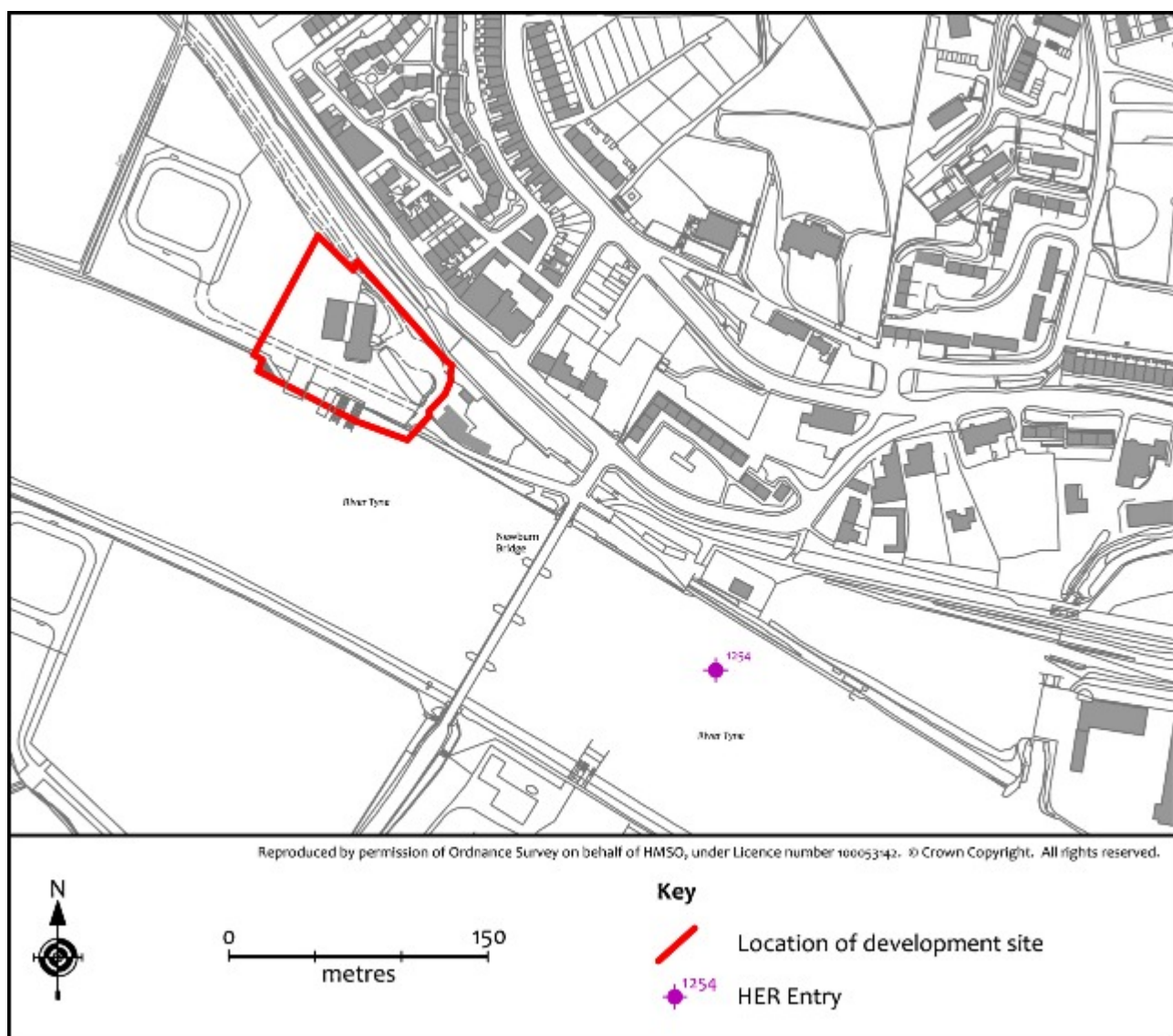
1.9.1 Thanks are extended to Simon Dobson, Chairman of the Tyne Rowing Club and to Tony Rutter of SV Rutter Ltd for their help during this project.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Historical Overview

- 2.1.1 This section provides an overall historical context for the development site by examining records pertaining to the surrounding area. Section 3 deals directly with the land within the development area and provides a more detailed description than that provided in the overall historical context.
- 2.1.2 The historical context of the area is described below by period. The information has been produced from sources listed in Section 5, *Repositories and Sources* and also from the Newcastle City Council *Historic Environment Record* (HER).
- 2.1.3 Prehistoric (12,000BC-AD43): In the late 19th century, a bronze socketed axe (HER 1254) was dredged from the Tyne at Newburn, with its location roughly plotted on Figure 3 below. The axe was presented to the Society of Antiquaries in 1899 by Mr. Forster of Lemington and to date is the earliest evidence of human activity in the region. The nearest known prehistoric finds beyond the socketed axe find are at Crawcrook in the form of stone tools (HER 529-39), and a dug-out canoe found in the Tyne near Ryton in 1927.

Figure 3. Historic Environment Record plot locating prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the development site



- 2.1.4 **Roman (AD 43-410):** Little direct evidence exists for Roman activity in the vicinity of the development site. However, two building stones of Roman origin have been found in more modern buildings, likely as re-use from areas along Hadrian's Wall, or even from the Roman settlement at Benwell.
- 2.1.5 The first stone (HER 1288) was reported by the antiquarian Stukely in 1725 as being seen over a stable door next to the Boat Inn in Newburn. This stone at the time was said to have an illegible inscription, though this cannot be verified as the stone is now lost (the estimated location of the stone is shown on Figure 4 below). The second (HER 1287) was found in 1887, built into the west jamb of the Newburn medieval Pele-tower's southern window, and contained an inscription:

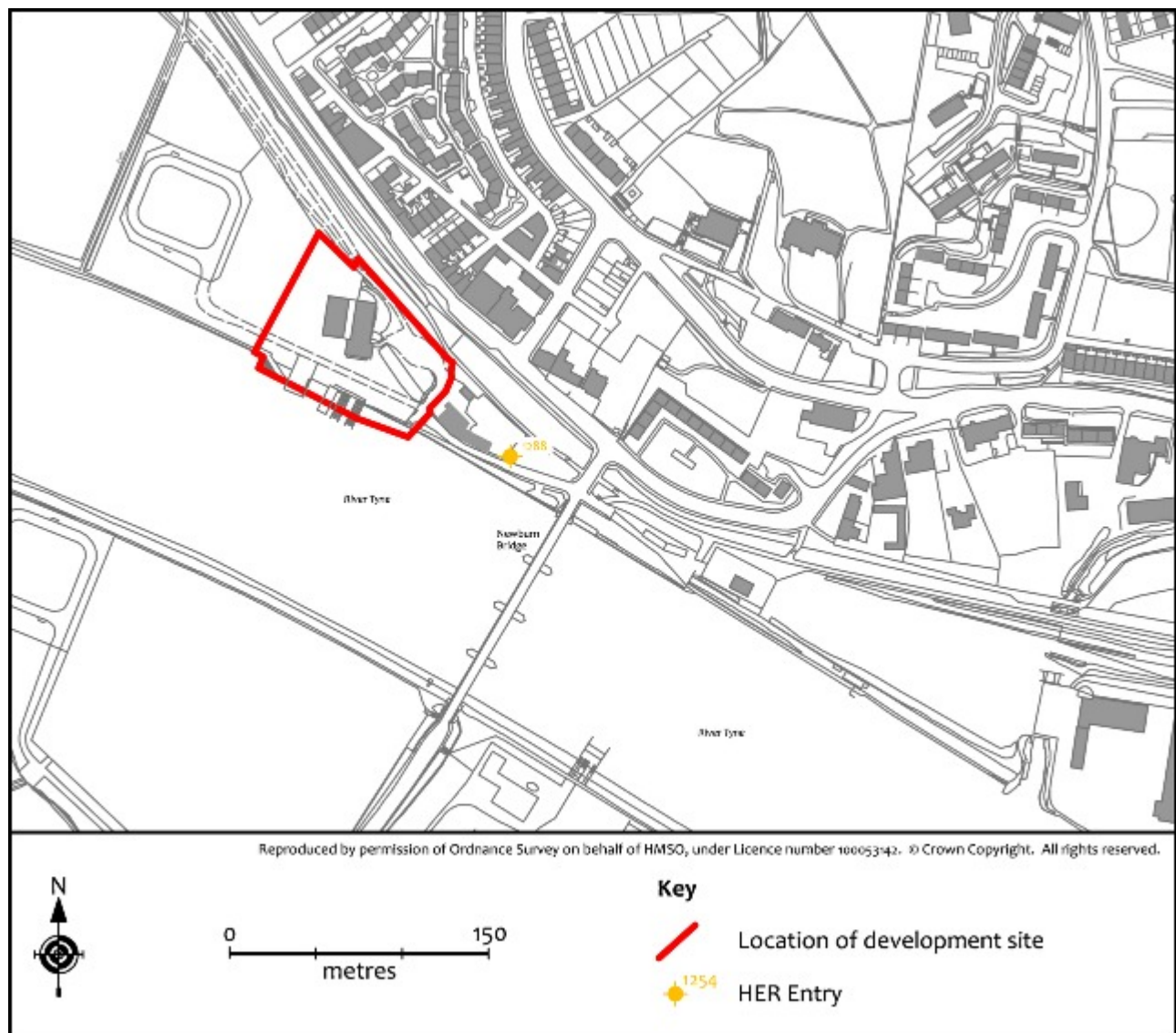
leg(ionis) XX V(aleriae) V(icticris) / c(o)ho(rtis) IIII/ c(enturia) Lib(urni) Fro(ntonis) /
c(enturia) Tere(nti) Mag(ni).

Translated: From the Twentieth Legion Valeria Victrix and from the fourth cohort the century of Liburnius Fronto and the century of Terentius Magnis (built this). The stone also contained a vexillum (carved flag used as a military standard), inscribed with:

leg(io) / XX

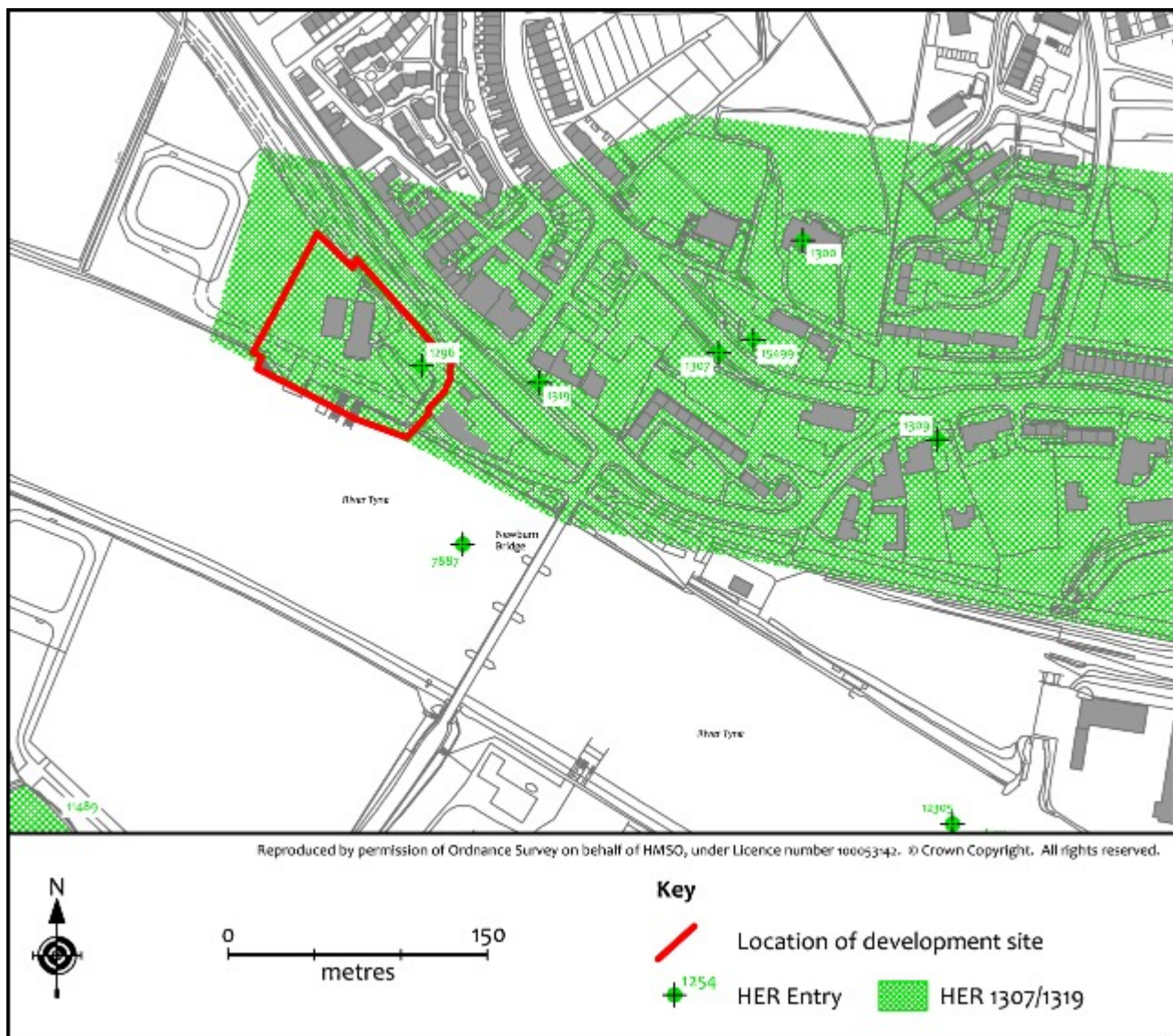
Translated: Twentieth Legion.

Figure 4. Historic Environment Record plot locating Roman sites in the vicinity of the development site



- 2.1.6 Early Medieval (AD 410-1066): The exact location of the Saxon Burgh of Newburn (HER 1296) is not known. The burgh formed part of the royal demesne of Northumbria, and was passed to the official earls of Northumbria when the kingdom ceased to exist. No physical remains of the Saxon burgh have been found to date, with the only evidence for its existence being documentary in nature.
- 2.1.7 Medieval (AD 1066- 1485): In 1095, the demesne of Northumbria passed to the crown of England, due to Robert de Mowbray's uprising. In the 12th century, Niewburc (Newburn) was one of six boroughs paying a farm of £30 per annum. In the Pipe Roll of 1204, Newburn is referred to as 'Niewburc', 'burc' or 'burgh' suggesting the presence of a fortified location, with 'niew' or 'new' distinguishing it from an older royal fortified residence, perhaps at nearby Walbottle. In 1206, it is referred to as Nieweton. Certainly, according to Gibson, Henry II's charter to the monks of Tynemouth (sometime between AD 1154-1189) included the 'tithes of Neweburn', indicating the region's status.
- 2.1.8 According to Gibson, in AD 1189 Richard I granted the tithes of Newburn to the Church of St. Oswin. By AD 1204, the village of Newburn (HER 1319) had been established, with the Manor of Newburn granted by King John to Robert fitzRoger, Lord of Warkworth and Sheriff of Northumberland -

Figure 5. Historic Environment Record plot locating medieval sites in the vicinity of the development site



the parish was valued at £62. In AD 1268, records reveal that a dispute arose over the building of sheepfolds in Newburn: Richard of Swyneford, vicar of Newburn apparently had built sheepfolds on lands the king was keeping in wardship for 'Robert son of Roger'. By 1296 Newburn was the centre of a parish with 14 taxpayers. This had risen to 19 in AD 1312. The manor of Newburn (HER 1307) was granted to Henry Percy, Lord of Alnwick in 1332. By 1336, the manor held 18 tenants and by 1367 the manor consisted of a capital messuage and dovecot, twenty carucates and forty acres of meadow, nineteen cottages, two water mills, one manorial brewery, one fishery and a coal mine. The village centred on an east-west axis, with a two row plan, immediately west of Newburn Burn, with a row of crofts and tofts added later.

- 2.1.9 Newburn Pele Tower (HER 1289) was located 544m east of the development site but is mentioned here out of completeness. It was 10.3m long by 7.6m wide and was at least two storeys high. The tower is built from coursed masonry, including re-used Roman stone (see Section 2.1.4). The tower had a vaulted basement, a straight stair in the south wall, and a garderobe on first floor at the foot of the stairs to the second. The Pele tower was redeveloped in the 16th century (see Section 2.1.16).
- 2.1.10 The Church of St. Michael and All Angels (HER 1300) had already been established by AD 1067, when the Norman earl Copsi took refuge in the church when the area was attacked by a Saxon force under the command of Osulf. Osulf responded by setting the church on fire and killing Copsi when he ran out. The earliest recognisable fabric within the current church structure is early Norman. The church has an aisle with two 4-bay arcades, the northern-most of which has piers and capitals dating to circa AD 1175, with its southern arcade containing piers and double-chamfered arches dating to the 13th century. This is also the date of the chancel, with the transepts added by the 15th century.
- 2.1.11 A pillory, stocks and tumbrel (HER 11527) are mentioned in a document dating to AD 1293.
- 2.1.12 In AD 1314, Robert the Bruce crossed the Tyne at Newburn and in 1346, King David of Scotland led an invasion force of 15,000 men into England across the ford (HER 1295), which was regarded as the lowest safe fording point on the Tyne nearest the tideway head. It is not known how many fording points there were at Newburn, though it is generally accepted that there were two fords near the present-day Newburn Bridge.
- 2.1.13 A coal mine (HER 1309) is listed as part of Newburn Manor in AD 1367, paying 40s rent. The location of the mine on Figure 5 is approximate, as the location of the mine is unknown. Two fisheries are mentioned in this period east of the development site. The first, Dripintell (HER 12303), dates to AD 1298 and belonged to Hexham Abbey and the manor of Stella. The second, Foul Yare (HER 12305), also belonged to the manor. Both were also used for drying nets, as well as general fishery use.
- 2.1.14 Medieval ridge and furrow systems exist nearby at Blaydon Burn (HER 11489), Rye Hill in Throckley (HER 11617) and Newburn Manor School (HER 11618).
- 2.1.15 Post-medieval (AD 1485-1899): The fisheries were still in use in AD 1479, with Dripintell referred to as Drypintille, Foul Yare as Fuyle Yare. The coal mine was also still in use, and described by John Cartington in AD 1499 as "A subterranean coal mine, rent 106s 8d, in the lord's hand". Cartington also listed a Thrush Mill with a yearly rent of 2 shillings, and a "A quarry of slatestones held by John Elyngton and partners yearly rent 60s".
- 2.1.16 By AD 1528, an orchard, garden and a number of barns were included within the Manor of Newburn, which stretched between the Ouse Burn, the Tyne, Denton and the Throckley/Heddon boundary. It also included Walbottle, Dewley and Butterlaw. This period also saw wings added to the Pele Tower to form Newburn Hall.



Figure 6. Extract from Speed's map of Northumberland, 1610

- 2.1.17 The Thrush Mill previously mentioned in John Cartington's 1499 account was again mentioned in a survey dated 1592, that mentions "Passage of the water at Trush Mylne". The same survey mentions three corn mills.
- 2.1.18 Stockdale's Survey of 1607 noted that "The farmer of Thrush Milne holds a water course to the mill and the passage of the Tyne". It is presumed that the mill in question was a water/corn mill and the survey mentions another mill as well as a ferry in Newburn.
- 2.1.19 The turn of the 17th century saw the construction of Newburn Manor House (HER 1291), situated on the west side of what is now Station Road. The building was two storeys of coursed stone rubble and dressed quoins with a pantile roof.
- 2.1.20 Figure 6 shows an extract from Speed's map of 1610. Mayson's Survey of 1613 carried out for the Duke of Northumberland reported that at the time of the survey, much of the surrounding woodland had been harvested for use as fuel and raw building materials in the mining industry. The survey also mentions 'Newburn Towle booth'. According to Melia, the enclosure of land began in and around Newburn six years after the survey, in 1619. An extract of Wood's Plan of Newburn, 1620, can be seen on Figure 7. Records pertaining to the plan and to the Plan of the Manor of

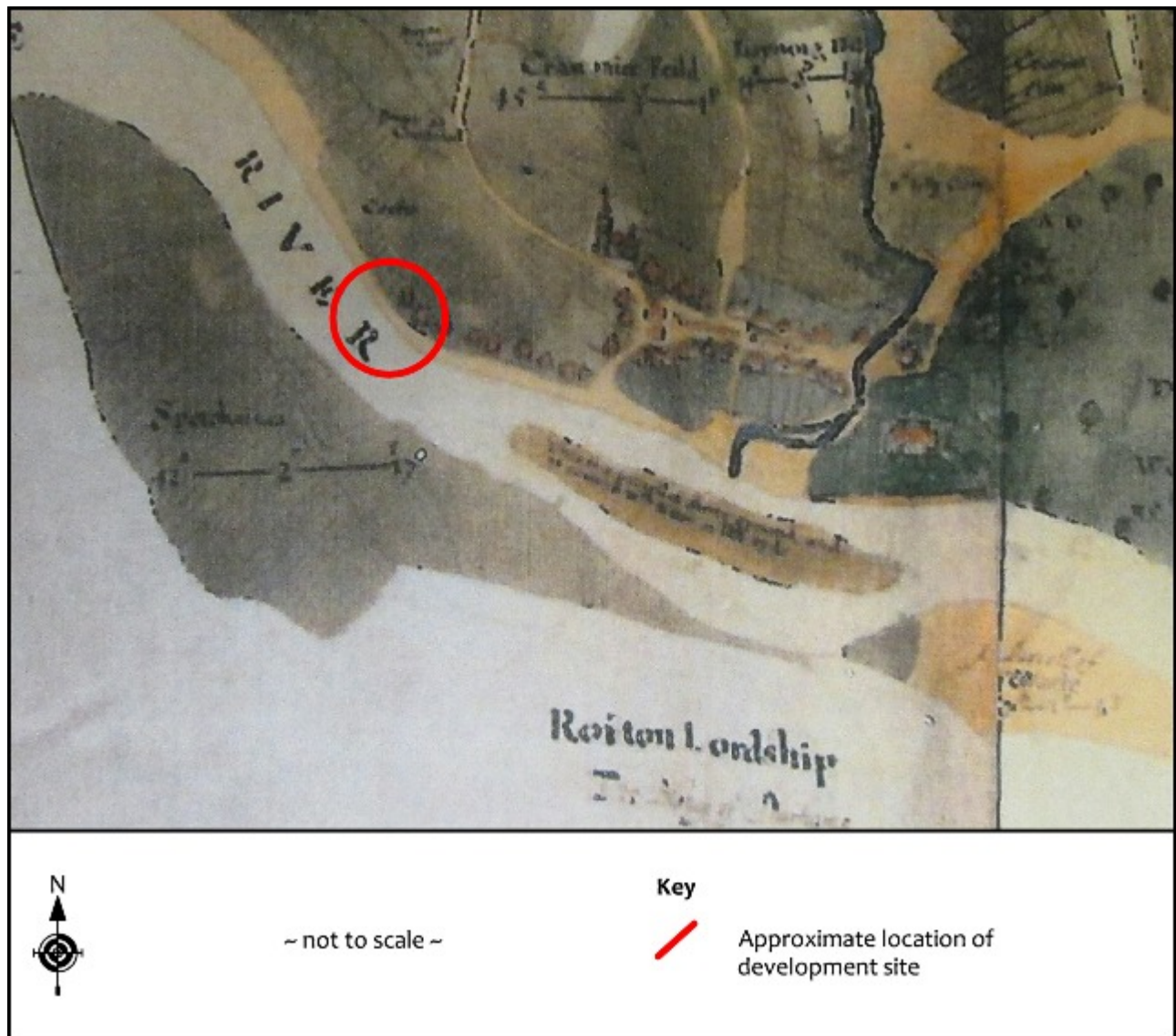


Figure 7. Extract from Wood's Plan of Newburn, 1620

Newburn 1625, suggest that the development area lies within the 'lord's lands' and potentially within Nutthill Fields.

- 2.1.21 *The Battle of Newburn Ford, 1640*: The battle took place at potentially the same ford used in 1346 by the Scottish invasion force under King David. The battlefield (HER 1297) is a Registered Historic Battlefield and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The battle took place in the summer of 1640 after King Charles I attempted to impose a new Anglican prayer book on the Scottish Kirk, an event which in itself had caused riots to break out across Scotland. In August 1640, the Scottish force marched south, numbering approximately twenty-thousand foot soldiers and two and a half thousand cavalry strong and led by Alexander Lesley, Earl of Leven, selected Newburn Ford as strategically the best place to cross the Tyne and thus enable a southern attack on Newcastle (where the city's defences were weaker). According to Melia, the battle also saw the Scottish forces still employing bows and arrows, and that the battle of Newburn may actually be one of the last battles on English soil where they were employed.
- 2.1.22 English forces, led by Lord Conway, allegedly constructed fortifications on the south bank of the Tyne to defend against the assault. On the 25th August, Conway had written to Secretary Vane at York (Melia 2005) indicating the predicament the English troops were in:

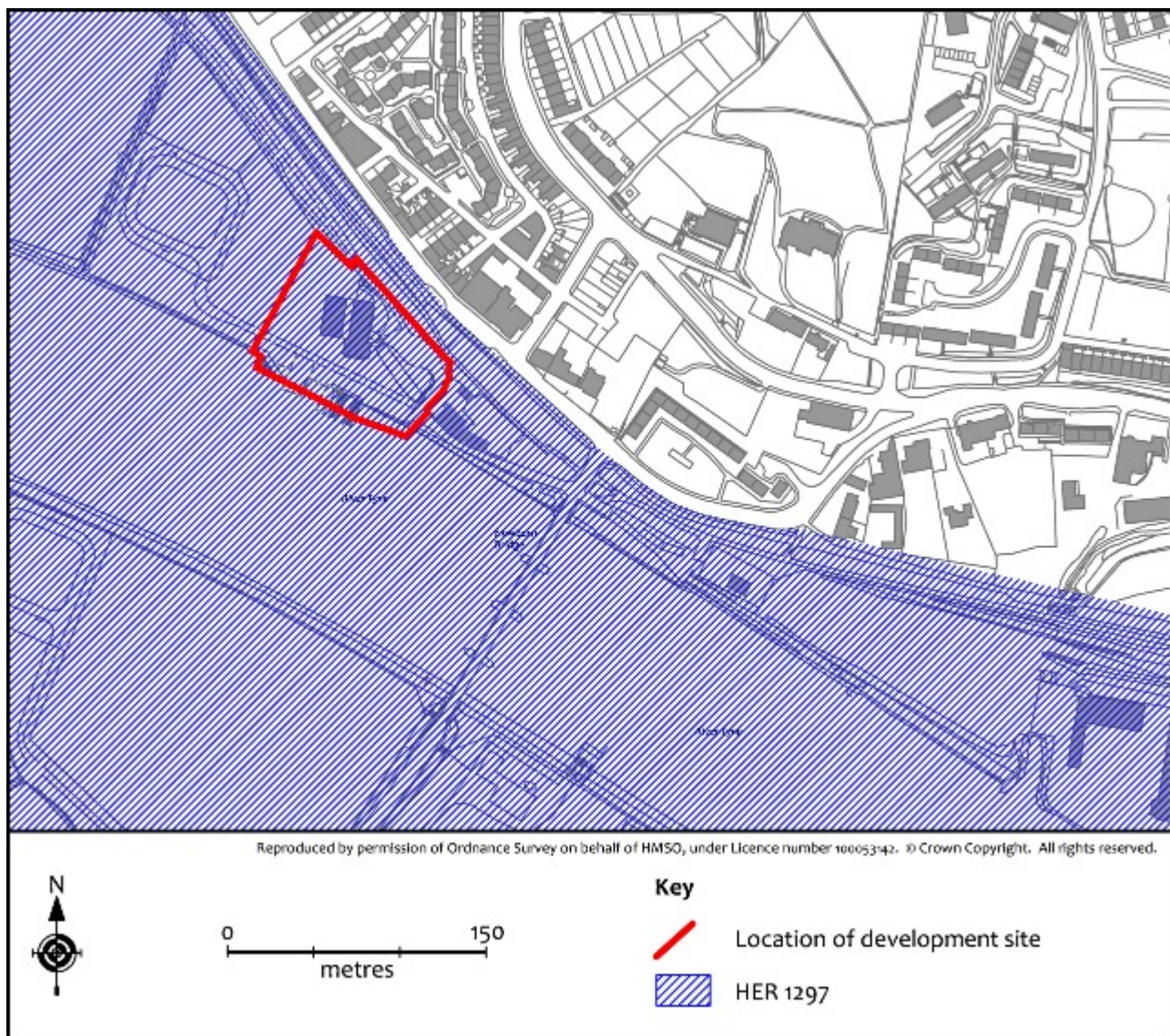


Figure 8. Historic Environment Record plot locating the Registered Battlefield of Newburn

“Order was given to cast up works against the fords - Newburn and two more, at Newburn is a regiment to defend it, but what is that? There are more than eight or ten places where the Scots may pass...”

- 2.1.23 On the 27th August, the Scottish army employed cannon in the church steeple in Newburn, and placed musketeers on every vantage point overlooking the river. Then, on the 28th the cannon in the steeple, as well as the heavier cannon set elsewhere where able to drive back the English force from their primary defences at the ford.
- 2.1.24 The Scottish cavalry were the first to cross the river, countered by English cavalry; however, the overwhelming numbers of the Scottish invaders forced the English into retreat and the Scottish force moved on Newcastle and occupied the city.
- 2.1.25 According to Bourn, there was another ford at the west end of Stella Haughs which the Scottish also utilised in the 1640 battle, though this is unsubstantiated.
- 2.1.26 Oliver Cromwell was said to have made use of the fords at Newburn in 1644.
- 2.1.27 The 18th century saw renovation works being undertaken at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, including the aisle walls, south porch, clerestory and vestry north of the chancel.

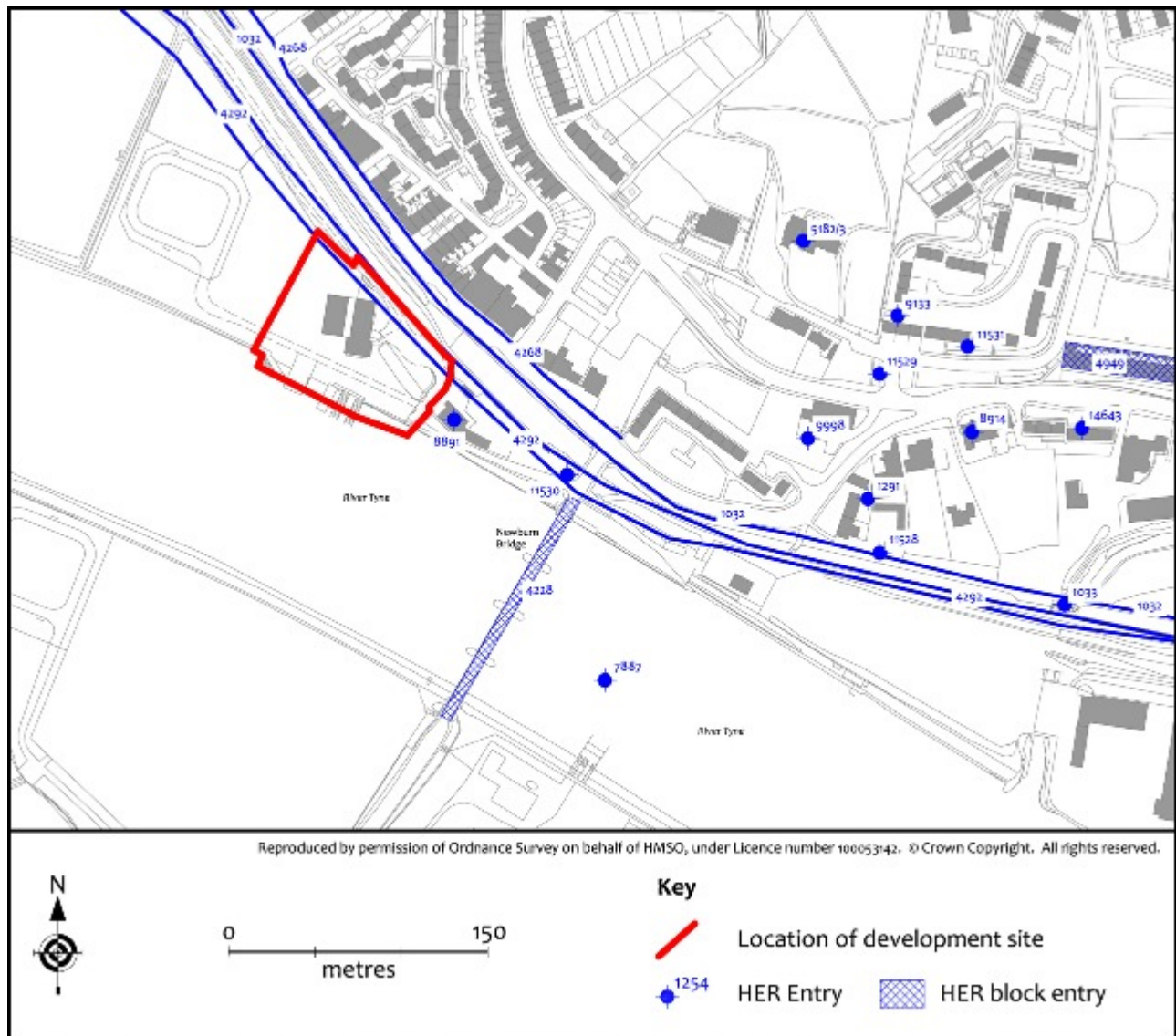


Figure 9. Historic Environment Record plot locating post-medieval sites in the vicinity of the development site

- 2.1.28 The Newburn-Wylam wagonway (HER 1032) was built in *circa* 1748 to link Wylam Colliery with the staithes at Lemington. The wagonway was built to a wide 5ft gauge with timbers attached to stone sleepers at 18 inch intervals, and was subject to a lot of early steam locomotive experiments, most notably those of Thomas Hedley in 1813. In 1808, the timber rails on the wagonway were replaced by iron plate-way rails. Surviving masonry (HER 1033) from the skew bridge the formerly carried the Wylam Wagonway over the New Burn is extant, and likely dates from the wagonway's early phase in 1748.
- 2.1.29 In 1828, Parson and White's History of Newcastle, Durham and Northumberland stated that in 1801, the population of Newburn was numbered 805 people. By 1811, this dropped to 787, but had risen sharply in 1821 to 918, inclusive of 192 families over 174 houses.
- 2.1.30 Between 1827-30, the plate-way rails on the Newburn-Wylam wagonway were replaced by cast-iron fish-bellied rails.
- 2.1.31 According to Bulmer, in the 1830s Wesleyan Methodists were 'numerous' in the village, with a chapel erected in 1832. A school and vestry was later added at a cost of £400 and in 1870, a group of twelve almshouses (HER 4949) was built by R. Johnson at the expense of £3000, paid by Hugh Taylor. They were one storey houses, complete with 3 bays in each house and an attic.



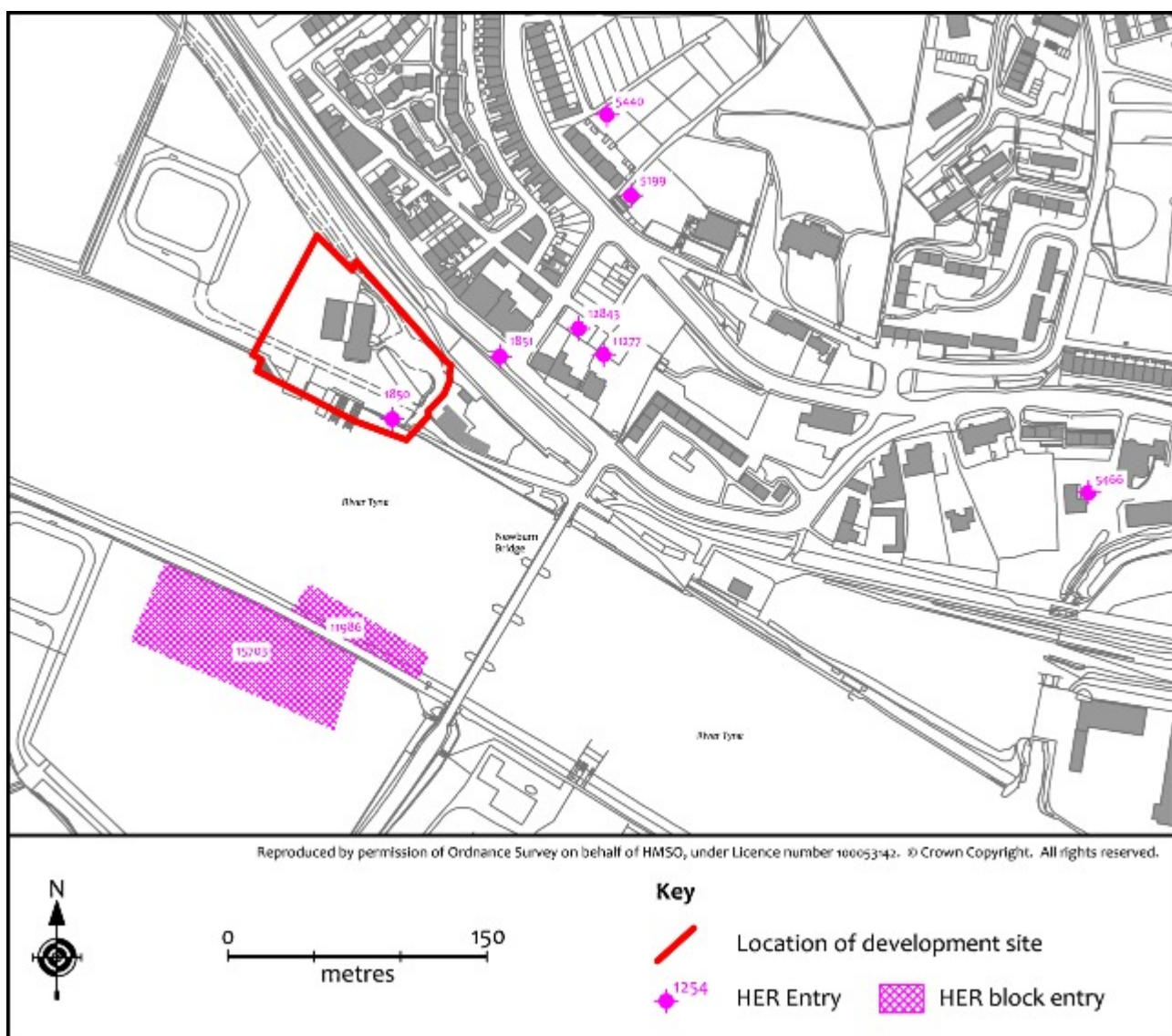
Figure 10. Extract from 1849 Tithe map of Newburn Parish

- 2.1.32 The Boathouse Public house (HER 8891, directly east of the development area) was built circa 1830 on Water Row. It was built of coursed square sandstone blocks, ashlar dressings and quoins and with a Welsh slate roof. The building's right quoins are inscribed with flood level marks dating to 1771, 1815, 1830 and 1856, suggesting that the current building replaced or rebuilt one in-situ in 1771. 1771 was the year when the floods rose to such a height that the waters destroyed Newcastle Bridge. Water Row was a line of cottages associated with Water Row Pit (HER 11530). George Stephenson worked at the pit from 1798 to 1801.
- 2.1.33 Two tombs of note survive in Newburn commemorating families associated with the town's engineering works. The first (HER 5182), commemorating Robert Hawthorn is in the form of an obelisk, headstone and dwarf wall. Hawthorn founded an engineering firm on Forth Banks and was involved in the early use of steam engines for marine propulsion. He died in 1842, and the monument is inscribed to the memory of Robert, his wife Alice and their family. The second (HER 5183) is a series of three headstones, commemorating William Hedley, one of the developers of the early locomotives and was responsible for the famous 'Puffing Billy' which operated on the Wylam Waggonway. He died in 1843. Also commemorated are Thomas of Newburn and his wife Mary, who died in 1813 and 1820 respectively, as well as William and his wife Frances who died in 1843 and 1836.

- 2.1.34 An extract from the tithe map of 1849, showing Newburn Parish, can be seen on *Figure 10*. Of general interest (as it is no longer there) is the circular pinfold (HER 11529), an enclosure where stray animals were temporarily held.
- 2.1.35 Whellan's Directory of Northumberland, 1855, states that in 1831 Newburn had a population of 966 people; by 1841 this had dropped to 943, with a further drop to 938 in 1851. The Duke of Northumberland was cited as Lord of the Manor of Newburn, with Sir Walter Riddle as Stewart of the Court.
- 2.1.36 In 1859, the first edition Ordnance Survey map was produced. The details of this map show the course of the River Tyne before it was straightened and altered later in the 19th century. The map is examined in detail in Section 3.3.8 and on *Figure 13*.
- 2.1.37 The second edition 1897 Ordnance Survey map shows a mineral railway (HER 4268) connecting Throckley Colliery to Wylam Wagonway - the same railway is not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, indicating that the mineral railway was built after 1858. The second edition map is examined in detail in Section 3.3.9 and on *Figure 13*.
- 2.1.38 By 1861, Census records for Newburn show that the population had risen to 1008 people, but by 1871 had dropped again to 989 people, potentially due to the closure of Wylam Colliery in 1868.
- 2.1.39 The Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway (HER 4292) was designed to link Scotswood to North Wylam and also to link with the existing Newcastle-Carlisle Railway at each end. By the late 1860s, there was a real need for improved transport with the region's steel works, glass works and collieries in full production. The new line was initially authorised by the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway and Dock Act of 1871 and construction of the line between Newburn and Scotswood was started in 1872 and incorporated a great deal of the earlier Newburn-Wylam wagonway. It was completed in 1875, with a single line extension to Wylam being opened in 1876. 1876 also saw the laying of a second track.
- 2.1.40 In 1881, Census records record 1242 people resident in Newburn, the boom in the population likely attributed to the improvement in transport provided by the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway.
- 2.1.41 The Lych Gate (HER 9133) of the Church of Michael and All Angels was built in 1885 of ashlar sandstone walls and pegged timber framing in free Gothic style. The gable ends had richly carved brackets with a figure of Christ on the eastern gable.
- 2.1.42 Bulmer, writing in 1887 goes on to say, of the steel works established in Newburn in 1810, "*The steel manufacture carried on by Messrs. J. Spencer and Sons, is the chief industry of this and the adjacent villages*" and that the works supplied Stephenson and the Hawthornes in the construction of the region's early railways.
- 2.1.43 By 1891, the population of Newburn numbered 1691. Newburn Bridge (HER 4228) was completed in 1893 and was a simple girder bridge designed by Messrs Sandeman and Moncrieff for the Newburn Bridge Company. The bridge was originally a toll bridge.
- 2.1.44 By 1895 the Newburn Pele Tower was in Spencer's Steel Works.
- 2.1.45 Newburn holds a number of 19th century buildings and areas of interest, including the nursing home (HER 9998) on the High Street which is a prominent three-storey landmark; the dairy (HER 11531) on the High Street was certainly operating at the end of the 19th century; a ferry (HER 7887) operated across the Tyne, but the only remains of this now are timbers from the wooden jetty by the 'Boat House' on the south bank of the Tyne and of course the Newburn Bridge (HER 4228) which was completed in 1893 and was a simple girder bridge designed by Messrs Sandeman and Moncrieff for the Newburn Bridge Company. The bridge was originally a toll bridge.

- 2.1.46 **Modern (1900-present):** Census records for 1901 show that the population of Newburn had almost doubled since the previous decade's record, with the population now standing at 3113.
- 2.1.47 Spencer's Steel Works (HER 4231) had a rolling mill at Newburn (HER 4232), built in 1900 and is thought to have produced the steel plate used in the construction of the *Mauretania* in 1904. The works closed in the 1960s, but the building holding the rolling mill survived.
- 2.1.48 The Wesleyan Chapel, previously mentioned as being built in 1832 had been leased to the Presbyterians in 1898 when the new Methodist Church was built (HER 14644). In 1909, the chapel was incorporated into the Cottage Hospital and a porch added. The same year saw the demolition of Newburn Manor House, its two fireplaces said to have been moved to Washington Old Hall.
- 2.1.49 In 1911, the population continued to grow, the head-count now at 4260 individuals. As such, Newburn in this period certainly didn't do without entertainment. The Imperial Electric Theatre (HER 12843) opened its doors in October 1911, designed by Thomas Eltringham. In August 2012, the building was taken over by William Saul, who in 1913 added a gallery (adding an extra 131 seats to the capacity of 550) and replaced some of the stalls with forms. In 1919, Thomas Maughan from Blaydon took over the theatre, which was in turn taken over in 1936 by Maurice Cohen. In 1939 the Imperial closed for renovation but there was a fire in 1940. The theatre was converted into a bingo hall in 1961, and is now used by an industrial design firm.

Figure 11. Historic Environment Record plot locating modern sites in the vicinity of the development site



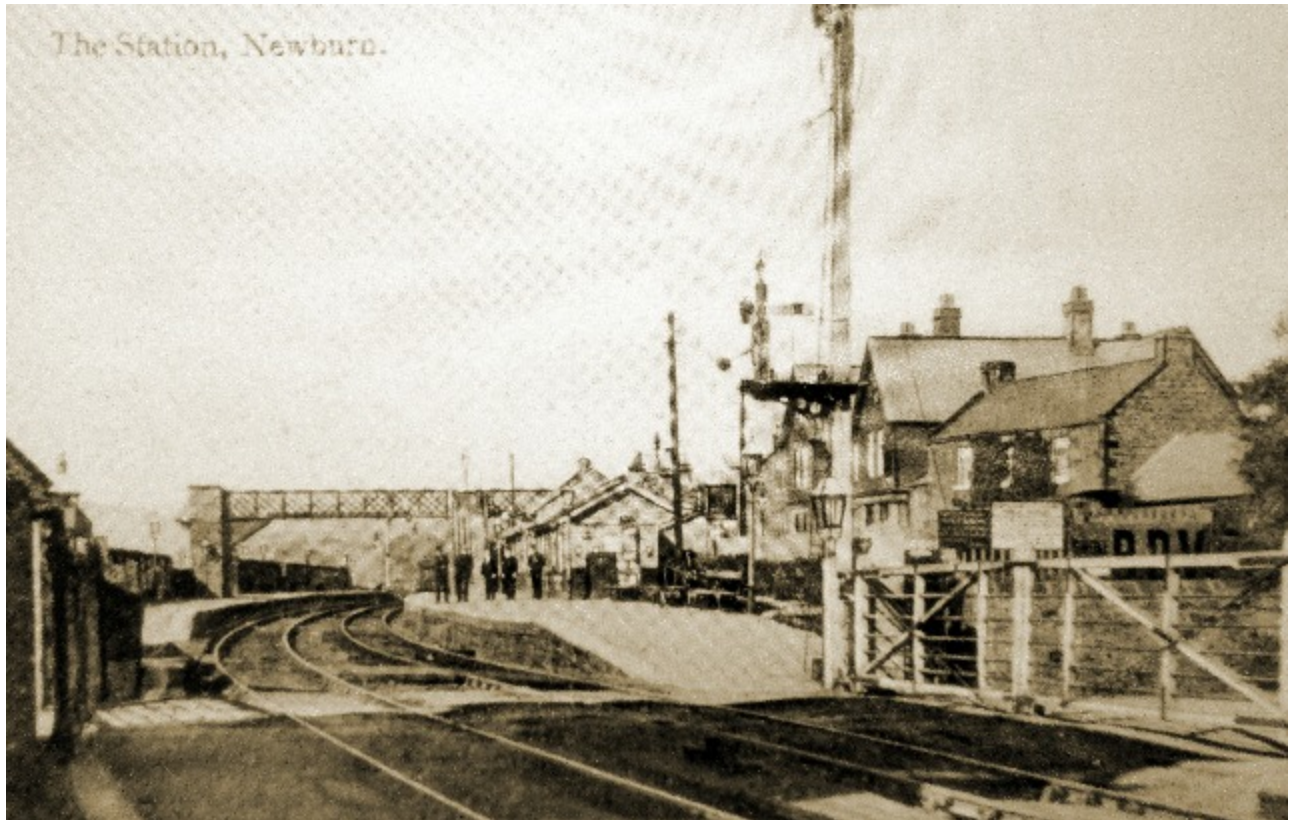


Plate 2. Postcard dated to the early 1900s showing the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway looking west. The former Newburn Hotel lies to the right, and the development area lies to the south of this picture.

- 2.1.50 The Picturedome (HER 12849) had also opened in 1910, in direct competition with The Imperial Electric Theatre. However, the Picturedome was a temporary building and when its owner, Marshall Rutter of Lemington moved his business to the new Picture Theatre in Lemington in 1911, the Picturedome closed soon afterwards.
- 2.1.51 In 1920 the third edition Ordnance Survey map was produced. This is discussed in detail in Section 3.3.12 and on Figure 14.
- 2.1.52 In 1921 the population boom seen in previous decades had slowed, and now totalled 4523. In 1931, the population numbered 5520. Water Row was cleared by Newburn Urban District Council as part of a slum clearance in 1931-9, leaving only the Boathouse Inn as a reminder of the former Water Row Pit.
- 2.1.53 Evidence of the Great War exists in Newburn's War Memorial, dated 1916 (HER 5199). The Second World War left its mark in Newburn, not only with a lack of census information for 1941 but also specifically in the form of pillboxes (HER 1850, 1851 and 5440). Another memorial (HER 11277), unveiled in 1973 by Hugh Algernon, 10th Duke of Northumberland read:

“NEWBURN MEMORIAL PARK THIS MEMORIAL WAS UNVEILED ON 11TH AUGUST 1973 BY HUGH ALGERNON TENTH DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND K.G. IN MEMORY OF HIS BROTHER HENRY GEORGE ALAN, NINTH DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, LIEUTENANT, THIRD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS KILLED IN ACTION AT PECQ 21ST MAY 1940”

Unfortunately, the plaque itself is no longer present on the memorial, its fate unknown.

- 2.1.54 1947 saw the end of Newburn Bridge's use as a toll bridge, when it was taken over by the County of Northumberland. Significantly, this meant that Newburn Bridge was the last bridge in Newcastle to charge a toll for crossing.

- 2.1.55 The Census of 1951 saw Newburn's population at its height, at 6642. 1956 saw the production of another edition of the Ordnance Survey map of the area. This is discussed in detail in Section 3.3.13 and on *Figure 14*.
- 2.1.56 The population of Newburn began to decline in the 1960s, with the records in 1961 showing a sharp drop to 4267 individuals. In 1965, the original timber deck of Newburn Bridge had been replaced and by 1966, the site of Newburn Pele Tower (within Spencer's Steel Works) had been demolished and redeveloped. The Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway closed in March 1968, and the tracks lifted in April 1972.
- 2.1.57 A number of boat hulks (HER 11986) are in evidence against the southern bank of the Tyne, opposite the development area. There are the remains of at least four boats covering a 100m area, and are probably the remains of clinker-built wherries (boats designed for carrying cargo or passengers on rivers).

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 2.2.1 There have been no previous archaeological schemes of investigation within the development area. However, a number of schemes have taken place in the near vicinity of the site, and are summarised below. The primary aim of the projects listed was to evaluate the remains of the Battle of Newburn site.
- 2.2.2 1998: Tyne and Wear Museums undertook an archaeological watching brief at Newburn Bridge Road, Ryton during the construction of a new warehouse. No archaeological remains were found, but river deposits were noted.
- 2.2.3 1999: Tyne and Wear Museums undertook an archaeological assessment of the Newburn Battlefield site at Ryton Haugh, involving an evaluation trench which produced mid-late 19th century material, and observed that the trench was excavated on and through made ground of the same date.
- 2.2.4 2008: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief at Peth Lane, Whinhaven, Ryton during the construction of a double garage. No archaeological deposits were uncovered.
- 2.2.5 Archaeological Services Durham University also undertook a scheme of metal detecting and environmental augering at Salmon Cottage on Newburn Riverside. No finds of archaeological interest were found during the scheme, and augering produced evidence of flooding of the Tyne.
- 2.2.6 2010: Archaeological Services Durham University undertook an archaeological evaluation (Randerson 2010) in advance of proposed development on land at Newburn Bridge Road, Blaydon on behalf of Ryton Breakers Salvage Ltd. The evaluation and metal detector survey uncovered no archaeological remains, and river deposits were observed in the areas of excavation. A further evaluation and watching brief was also undertaken by Durham University at the site of the Tyne United Rowing Club, opposite the current development site on the south side of the river. The scheme uncovered no archaeological features, and an assemblage of 18th-19th century material.
- 2.2.7 Ian Farmer Associates carried out a watching brief at Stella West as part of overhead electrical line refurbishment on three towers, both located within the registered battlefield site. Archaeological remains were not encountered.
- 2.2.8 An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University at Newburn Boathouse, Newburn Bridge Road, in advance of development works. It was found that the development would impact on the Newburn battlefield site and that a programme of monitoring was recommended.

- 2.2.9 2011: NP Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Newburn Bridge Road, Ryton ahead of the construction of five starter units. The evaluation produced no archaeological remains.
- 2.2.10 2012: Alan Williams Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at Newburn Bridge, Ryton, during improvements to the Keelman's Way Cycle Route. No archaeological remains were uncovered.
- 2.2.11 The Archaeological Practice Ltd undertook an archaeological assessment of the former Newburn Hotel, and concluded that whilst no remains would survive in the footprint of the building, archaeological remains may exist in the gardens and yard associated with the building.
- 2.2.12 2013: SLR Consulting undertook a metal detector survey and excavation at Stella West Substation, Newburn, but no archaeological remains were uncovered.

2.3 Listed Buildings

- 2.3.1 7 Listed Buildings exist within close distance of the development area, and are listed below:
- *Church of St. Michael and All Angels* (HER 1300): Listed Grade I (NGR NZ16676536)
 - *Church of St. Michael and All Angels Lych Gate* (HER 9133): Listed Grade II (NGR NZ16696531)
 - *Newburn House* (HER 8914): Listed Grade II (NGR NZ16786525)
 - *Almshouses, High Street* (HER 4949): Listed Grade II (NGR NZ16866528)
 - *Hawthorne Tomb* (HER 5182): Listed Grade II (NGR NZ16686535)
 - *Hedley Tomb* (HER 5183): Listed Grade II (NGR NZ16686533)
 - *1916 War Memorial* (HER 5199): Listed Grade II (NGR NZ16576538)

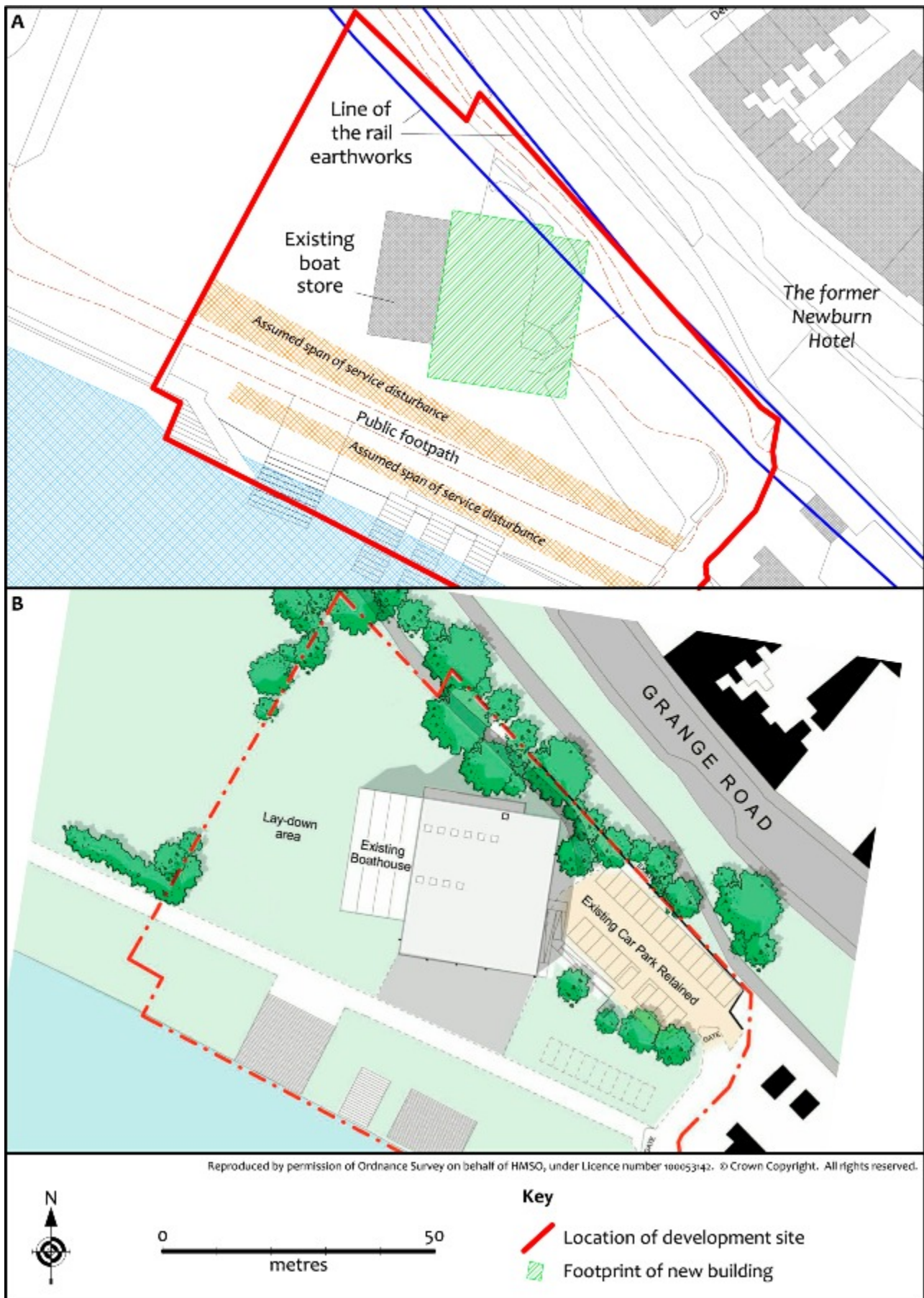


Figure 12. A: Main impact area of new boathouse foundations, B: Client-provided proposed plan

3. DEVELOPMENT AREA ASSESSMENT

3.1 Development area general information

- 3.1.1 *Figure 12 (opposite)* shows the development site with the location of the proposed new building overlaid. The development covers an area of approximately 7420m² and measures roughly 107m long and 125m wide, lying at an average height above sea level of 6m AOD.
- 3.1.2 The development requires general landscaping and the demolition of the existing clubhouse and the erection of a new clubhouse with boat storage. The new building is proposed to measure 31m long and 26m wide. It is unknown how deep the proposed foundations are to be at this date.

3.2 Designations within the development area

- 3.2.1 The development site falls within the Registered Historic Battlefield of the Battle of Newburn Ford, 1640 (HER 1297), and also appears on the English Heritage *Heritage at Risk Register* from 2010.
- 3.2.2 The development site lies within an area designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

3.3 Historical presence within the development area

- 3.3.1 The research presented in Section 2 presented some historical data of direct relevance to the area within the development site, which is summarised as follows:
- 3.3.2 Prehistory: There is no known prehistoric remains within the development area.
- 3.3.3 Roman: There are no known Roman remains within the development area.
- 3.3.4 Early Medieval: The site lies in what is assumed to be the location of the original Saxon Burgh of Newburn (HER 1296). While no physical archaeological evidence for the Saxon period in this area has yet come to light through archaeological investigations, documentary evidence for the Saxon Burgh is strong.
- 3.3.5 Medieval: The site lies within the boundaries of the medieval village of Newburn (HER 1319) as well as the medieval Manor of Newburn (HER 1307).
- 3.3.6 Post-medieval: The site lies within the boundaries of the Registered Historic Battlefield of the Battle of Newburn Ford, 1640 (HER 1297). The positioning of the site on the north side of the river suggests that there will be likely no cut features associated with the battle within the development area, as it lies behind Scottish lines, and is more likely to represent the rear of the 'kill zone' area where Scottish troops may have been picked off by English cannon and musket fire. If this is the case, the likelihood for artefactual remains associated with the battle may be high: human remains are unlikely as the dead were removed from the battlefield.
- 3.3.7 The northern edge of the development area impacts on the earthwork representing the remains of the southern line of The Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway, opened in 1875/76 and closed in March 1968, the tracks lifted in April 1972. It is highly likely that the development will encounter buried remains of the rail line, including any associated deposits such as dumped spoil.
- 3.3.8 The site lies in very close proximity (7.5m to the west) to the Boathouse Public House, the only remains of Water Row. Water Row is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859, and was a row of cottages associated with Water Row Pit. The Boathouse appears on the map, named as the Ferry Boat Public House, named for the ferry line running from 12m southeast from the building. The eastern section of the development area, including a section of the new building impacts on any potential remains from the Water Row cottages. However, the 1859 map also shows the original course of the River Tyne, and indicates that the majority of the development

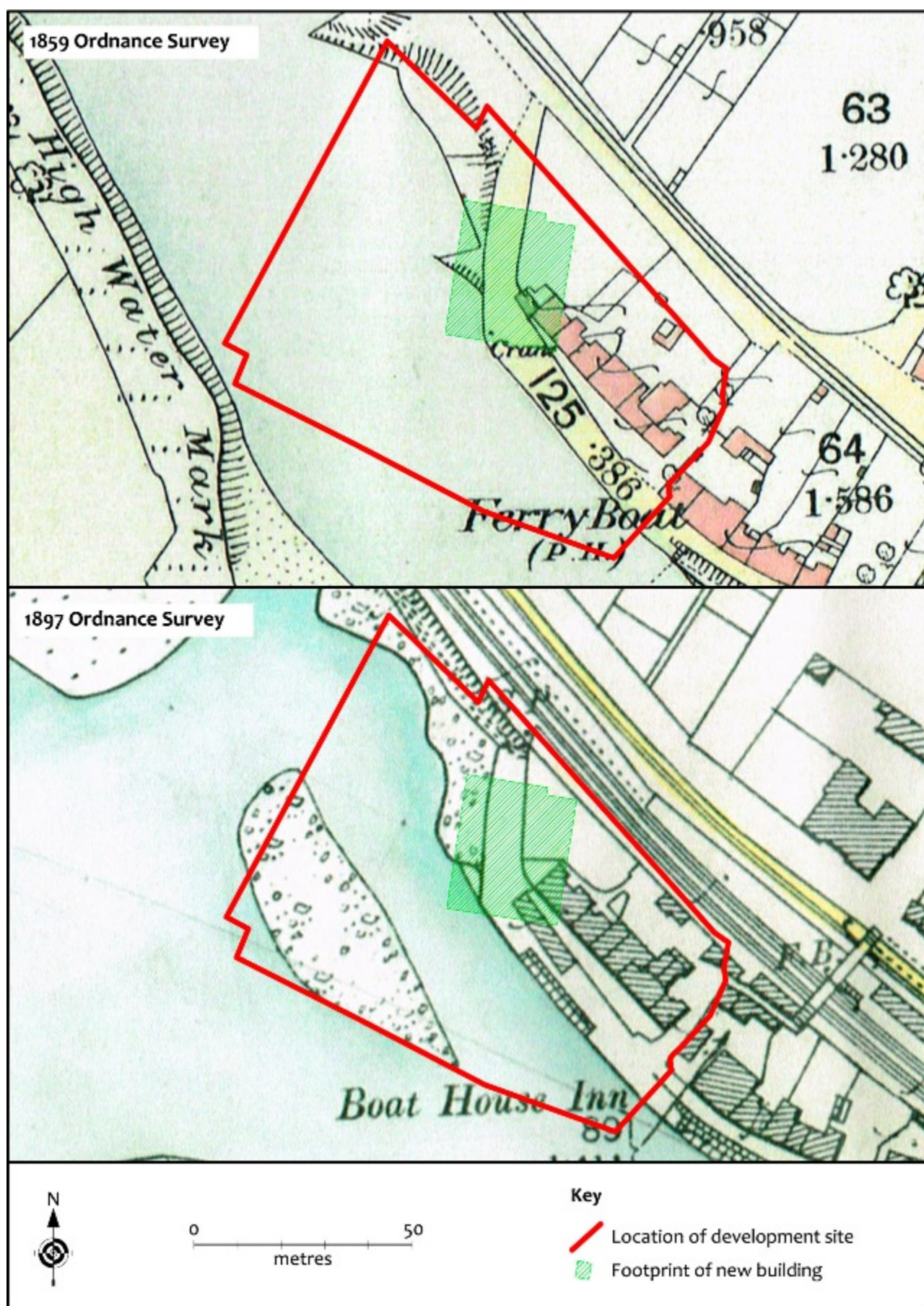


Figure 13. Comparison of 1859 and 1897 Ordnance Survey maps

area is on reclaimed ground, with the majority of the new building sitting over the main Water Row road.

- 3.3.9 Examination of the 1896 second edition Ordnance Survey shows very little change from the first edition in relation to the buildings along Water Row, but now the lines of the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway run across the northern edge of the site and a mooring dock has been built on the south side of Water Row.
- 3.3.10 One of the biggest changes notable in the second edition map is the width of the Tyne at the development area. The 1896 map shows the Tyne as at least 10m wider than in 1859 and land on the south side of the river has started to be worn away by the river, changing the angle of flow of the water and creating a new central sandbank. A photograph dated 1899 (Plate 3 below), possibly taken from the central sandbank shows us what the eastern end of Water Row looked like. By this time, the public house was named The Boat House Inn.
- 3.3.11 A direct comparison between the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps can be seen on Figure 13.



Plate 3. Photograph of 1899 looking north towards Water Row

- 3.3.12 Modern: The third edition Ordnance Survey map was produced in 1920. By this time, the change in alignment of the Tyne is complete and the development area now lies on land reclaimed from the river. Half of the buildings on Water Row are derelict, and the road has gone. The river bank has been built up with a river wall and mooring posts.
- 3.3.13 With Water Row cleared by Newburn Urban District Council as part of a slum clearance in 1931-9, (leaving only the Boathouse Inn), by the time of the 1959 Ordnance Survey there is very little of note within the development area, which is depicted as waste ground.
- 3.3.14 A direct comparison of the third and fourth edition Ordnance Survey maps can be seen on Figure 14, overleaf.

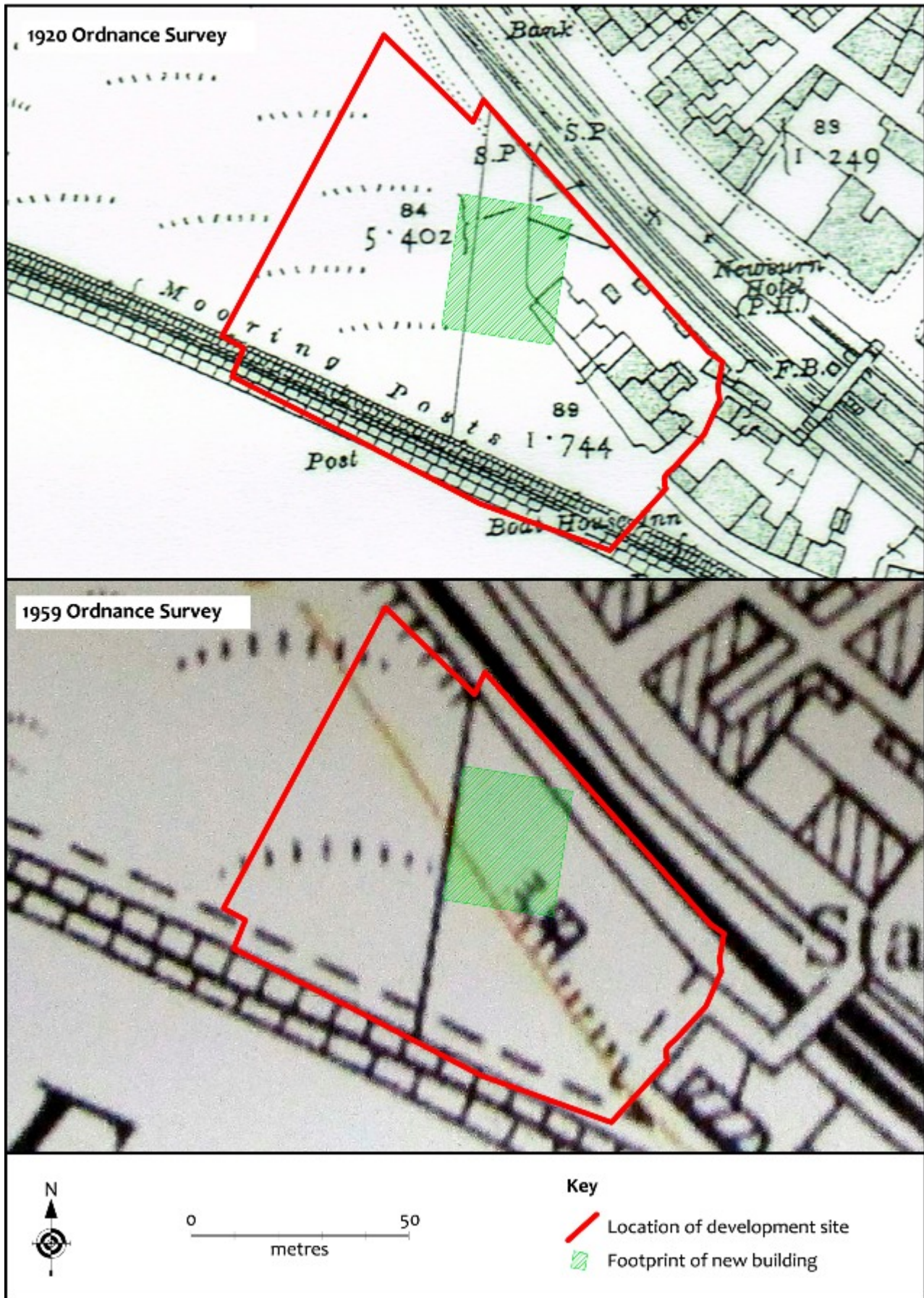


Figure 14. Comparison of 1920 and 1959 Ordnance Survey maps

3.3.15 Tyne Rowing Club built the currently existing clubhouse in 1957 (though it isn't depicted on the 1959 Ordnance Survey map). The building was refurbished in 1999, with further works undertaken in 2010.

3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 The site visit was undertaken on the 1st November 2013. Photography was undertaken with a Canon 350D Digital SLR (8 megapixels, JPG mode), using an appropriate scale where necessary:

3.4.2 Relevant photographs:



Plate 4. The current clubhouse, looking north.



Plate 5. The boat store, looking north.



Plate 6. General view along site, looking northwest along public footpath.



Plate 7. General view along stone and concrete docks, looking west.



Plate 8. General view along site, looking east and showing the services disruption in this area.



Plate 9. Embankment to the east of the clubhouse, looking northeast.



Plate 10. The northwest corner of the site: the railway earthwork lies in the trees.



Plate 11. The potential line of the railway, now used as a path, looking west.



Plate 12. View of the carpark looking east.



Plate 13. View north from the entrance to the clubhouse.



Plate 14. Concrete dock in the western extent of the site, looking northwest.

3.5 Underlying geology within the development area

- 3.5.1 The solid underlying geology consists of Carboniferous Coal Measures which includes strata of coal, sandstone, mudstone and siltstone, with coal workings known to be at 40m and 70m below the development site. Over the solid geology lies a strata of glacial till. The western section of the site lies on deposited strata of alluvial deposits consisting of sand, gravel, silts and clay. The ground above this is the historically reclaimed land, formed post 19th century after the Tyne radically altered its course.

3.6 Archaeological remains survival assessment

- 3.6.1 It is unlikely that undisturbed early medieval or medieval remains will remain within the development area, due to heavy post-medieval disturbance of the eastern half of the site primarily caused by the building of Water Row. The western half of the site, built on reclaimed land (from the river) is also unlikely to contain structural deposits of the period, though artefactual remains may be evident.
- 3.6.2 As previously mentioned, it is highly unlikely due to the positioning of the site to find any structural deposits relating to the Battle of Newburn Ford, 1640. However, as Foard states: “burial by colluviation may protect small pockets of battlefield archaeology. The identification of such locations will normally require field investigation.” As such, it may be concluded that artefactual remains dating to the period may be present in the upper levels of the alluvial material.
- 3.6.3 It is highly likely that the site contains structural remnants of the later post-medieval period. The earthwork bank and raised car park to the east of the current clubhouse suggests that the car park and surrounding embankment may be built over the remains of the western cottages of Water Row. The embankment to the north of the site also belongs to the line of the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway, which if disturbed has a high potential to reveal associated archaeological remains.
- 3.6.4 The area to the south and southwest of the current clubhouse is highly disturbed by services, notable in a wide swathe to the break of slope for the river. It is unlikely that undisturbed archaeological remains will be found in this area (see *Figure 12*).

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

- 4.1.1 The development area lies within the assumed location of the Saxon Burgh of Newburn, the medieval village of Newburn and the medieval Manor of Newburn.
- 4.1.2 The development area also lies with the Registered battlefield site of the Battle of Newburn Ford, 1640, which is also Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and appears on the English Heritage *Heritage at Risk Register* from 2010. The Council for British Archaeology Research Report 168, *The Archaeology of English Battlefields - Conflict in the Pre-Industrial Landscape* mentions the battlefield at Newburn in direct relation to developing the site. According to Foard, *"The insertion of new buildings or tree planting may also affect the inter-visibility of different parts of the battlefield. Such an impact is clearly seen on the Registered battlefield of Newburn (1640), where in 2010 new buildings for a rowing club were constructed and surrounded by associated tree planting. This broke the main visual link which remained within the battlefield - that between the approximate site of the English northern sconce and Newburn Church, across the Tyne. It was from this church tower that Scottish artillery had rendered the forts controlling Newburn ford indefensible, so allowing their troops to cross the Tyne and defeat the heavily outnumbered English army. While such development comes with the planning process, those advising on the implications of development for a battlefield must be provided with appropriate information about what is significant if they are to recognise the threats and argue effectively for protection."*
- 4.1.3 The new development is not sufficiently large enough to warrant further visual impact within the development area beyond what the current Tyne Rowing club buildings already have.
- 4.1.4 It is highly likely that the development will impact on later post-medieval features such as the remains of Water Row cottages and the southern line of the Scotswood, Newburn and Wylam Railway.
- 4.1.4 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings exist within the development area.

4.2 Recommendations

- 4.2.1 Due to the development area being within a Registered Battlefield, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and also on the English Heritage *Heritage at Risk Register*, coupled with the likely impact of the development on post-medieval structural remains and potential impact on Saxon and medieval remains, it is recommended that a scheme of archaeological mitigation is put in place during the development works.
- 4.2.2 A number of attempts have been made in previous archaeological projects around the area to find remains of the pre-17th century ground surface but none have succeeded. It is therefore suggested that a scheme of archaeological monitoring be exercised during the groundworks for the new clubhouse (including services) and associated landscaping, with the provision for limited excavation if significant archaeological remains come to light during the monitoring process.

5. REPOSITORIES AND SOURCES

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Historic photographs

Britain from Above Project. Online at <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>:
Aerial photographs, none found

Durham Record Office. County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL:
No relevant records found (online check)

National Monuments Record. National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>:
Listed Building information

Newburn Library. High Street, Newburn, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE15 8LN:
Local history books

Newcastle City Library. Local studies section, Princess Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1DX:
Local history books, old photographs, checking for pertinent aerial photographs, historic maps

Northumberland Museum and Archives. Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington, NE63 9YF:
Antiquarian texts, historic maps, tithe information

Tyne and Wear Archives. Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA:
Antiquarian texts and directories

Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record. Newcastle City Council, Environment and Regeneration Directorate, Housing Planning and Transport Division, Development Management, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8PH:
HER entries, reference material, grey literature

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team

Specification for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of The Boat House, Water Row, Newburn, Newcastle upon Tyne NE15 8NL

Planning Application: 2013/1466/01/DET

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Date: 28 October 2013

County Archaeologist's Reference Number: MON11161

The Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team is the curatorial service for archaeology, industrial archaeology and historic buildings throughout the Tyne and Wear districts. It helps and advises Newcastle, Gateshead, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils to carry out their statutory duties to care for the precious historic environment of Tyneside and Wearside. The Team can be found at the Housing, Planning and Transport Division of the Environment & Regeneration Directorate of



Introduction

Site Grid Reference: NZ 1641 6531

A planning application has been submitted for the erection of new clubhouse with boat storage, changing room facilities, training areas, bar, kitchen and conference/function room following demolition of existing clubhouse/boat storage building.

The site lies within the Registered Battlefield of Newburn Ford 1640. The battlefield is on the Heritage At Risk Register 2013.

The site also lies within Newburn manor and Newburn medieval village.

HER 1297 Battlefield of Newburn Ford 1640

King Charles I's attempt to impose a new prayer book on the Scots led to military conflict in the summer of 1640. To avoid assaulting the strong defences on the north side of Newcastle, a Scottish army of up to 20,000 men under the command of Alexander Leslie decided to cross the Tyne and attack from the weaker southern side. Lord Conway opposed the crossing from the south bank of the Tyne, constructing fortifications to defend both of the fords. The English were driven from one fortification by the weight of the Scots' artillery bombardment. Of the 29 17th century English battles, Newburn is the only one which was fought primarily around fortified positions (the two sconces). The Scottish cavalry crossed the ford but were countered by English cavalry. The Scots forced the English to retreat to higher ground where they made a last stand but were beaten off by the Scots' advance, who afterwards occupied Newcastle. The Battle of Newburn Ford was the only battle of the Second Bishops' War. Politically it was of the greatest importance. The cost to King Charles of raising the army and the need to buy off the Scots after their occupation of Newcastle forced the King to install the Long Parliament which sat through the Civil Wars until the Restoration. The landscape of 1640 was profoundly different from that of today. The river has been straightened and the floodplain largely developed. Even so, the topography allows an understanding of the course of events during the battle which took place over pastureland with woods on the steep river cliffs. (7) In 1640 a Scottish invasion was expected, and "two sconces, or breastworks, were raised by the English against the two fords where the Scots might pass at low water, and into each sconce were put 400 musketeers and four pieces of ordnance". The Scots gathered in the village of Newburn, the English assembled on Newburn/Stella Haugh. The English started the battle on 28 August 1640 by shooting at and wounding a Scots officer, and the two sides began firing at each other across the river. The greater of the English sconces was breached, and the Scots crossed the river. They were also firing from a new sconce to the east, and the English withdrew. Speak (1997, Figure 14) provides a number of likely troop positions within the battlefield site.

The area of the battlefield is heavily industrialised, yet areas of historical and natural interest are numerous. Standing at either end of Newburn Bridge provides good views of the land over which the battle took place and interpretation here would be desirable. Prior to the redevelopment of the

Stella Power Station, an archaeological evaluation in 1999 consisted of four trenches to evaluate part of the registered battlefield and to investigate the 1640 ground profile. Made ground was encountered containing C19 glass and pottery. In 2004 a geophysical survey was undertaken on part of the battlefield on the Ryton side of the river. One of the anomalies may indicate the presence of a defensive structure perhaps comprising of a number of posts and embankment. Many musket balls and cannon balls have been found on both sides of the river. A collection is held in the Tyne Country Park Office at Newburn.

Foard and Morris 2012 - Newburn Battlefield has extensive alluvial areas. In their opinion the rowing club built at Ryton in 2010 and the associated tree planting breaks the main visual link between the approximate site of the English northern scone and Newburn Church, from which Scottish artillery rendered the ford indefensible, allowing their troops to cross the Tyne.

Heritage At Risk 2013: Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems

Vulnerability: high Trend: stable

HER 1296 Newburn burh

Newburn formed part of the royal demesne of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, cf. Bamburgh, Warkworth and Corbridge. When the kingdom ceased to exist the land and all the royal privileges passed to the official earls of Northumbria. In 1095 this demesne escheated to the crown of England as a result of the revolt of Robert de Mowbray. In C12 Newburn was one of the six boroughs on royal demesne in Northumberland paying a farm of 30 p.a. "No reference to Newburn as a borough has been found later than 1201". Dodds notes that Newburn is recorded as Niewburc in 1204, implying that "burn" was originally "burgh" meaning a fortified place. Thus Newburn would be called the "New Burgh" in order to distinguish it from the earlier royal residence (Ad Murum) at either Walbottle (HER 7918) or Heddon-on-the-Wall.

HER 1307 Newburn manor

The earliest reference is 1204 when King John granted the manor of Newburn to Robert fitz Roger, lord of Warkworth and sheriff of Northumberland. In 1332 the manor passed to Henry Percy, second lord of Alnwick, and remained in that family thereafter. It was often let, and sometimes used in lieu of dower. In 1367 the manor consisted of a capital messuage and dovecot, 20 carucates and 40 acres of meadow in demesne etc., 18 cottages, 1 waste cottage, 2 water mills, 1 brewery, 1 fishery, a coalmine, plus Butterlaw, Dewley and Walbottle. In 1528 an orchard, garden and barns were included. It took in a large area, roughly between the Ouse Burn (N), the Tyne (S), the Throckley/Heddon boundary (W), Denton (E). The house traditionally known as the manor house is HER 1291.

HER 1319 Newburn village

It must be supposed that the village of Newburn was a direct successor of the Anglo-saxon burgh, the NCH suggesting that the demotion occurred some time in the C13. In spite of that, it was the centre of a parish and with 14 taxpayers in 1296, 19 in 1312, one of the largest villages in the area. In 1332

the manor of Newburn, of which the village was part, was granted to Henry Percy, second lord of Alnwick, in whose family it remained. The village still retains some of its original plan though few of its early buildings. It has a 2-row plan with green on an east-west axis, immediately west of the burn. A row of tofts and crofts fronting the river at the south-west end of the village appears to be a later addition.

HER 11530 Water Row Pit

George Stephenson worked at Water Row Pit from 1798 to 1801. There was a row of old cottages at Water Row along the river frontage - now only the Boathouse Inn survives (HER 8891). Water Row was cleared by Newburn Urban District Council as part of a slum clearance in 1931-9 (TWAS UD/Nb/40/35).

The site lies next to the Boat House Inn. Will it affect its setting?

HER 8891 Boathouse Public House

Public house. Circa 1830. Coursed squared sandstone with pecked ashlar dressings and quoins; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings, and ashlar plinths to ashlar left and yellow brick right end chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Central joined boarded door: in stop-chamfered alternate-block surround; chamfered surrounds also to paired ground-floor sashes and to first-floor sash windows, the right boarded up, one with glazing bars. Ground floor string. Roof has triangular-section gable coping resting on moulded kneelers. Left chimney corniced. Right quoins incised with flood level marks 1856, 1830, 1815 and 1771. Tyne and Wear County Council plaque at left commemorates association of George Stephenson with Water Row pit, where from 1798 to 1801 he was in charge of Robert Hawthorn's new pumping engine and his father, Robert, was fireman. Historical note: The 1771 flood reached unprecedented heights and destroyed Newcastle bridge.

Listed grade 2

In accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Tyne and Wear Validation List a Desk Top Assessment is required to appraise the likelihood that important archaeological deposits survive on the site, and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development. It will make recommendations for further archaeological work required.

The assessment must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological organisation. The purpose of this brief is to obtain tenders for this work. The report must be the definitive record for deposition in the Tyne and Wear HER.

Research Aims and Objectives

The assessment should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

'Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment' by David Petts with Christopher Gerrard, 2006 notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the

past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

See <http://www.algao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm>

'Frontiers of Knowledge' edited by Matthew FA Symonds and David JP Mason 2010 is the Research Framework for Hadrian's Wall, part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. The aim of the publication is to assess the existing knowledge base for our understanding of the monument, to identify and prioritise key themes for future research and to set out a strategy and action plan by which the initial set of objectives might be achieved.

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

Where appropriate note any similar nationwide projects using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index.

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and must follow the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments, revised September 2001

www.archaeologists.net

PROJECT DESIGN

Because this is a detailed specification, the County Archaeologist does **not** require a Project Design from the appointed archaeologist. The appointed archaeologist is expected comply with the requirements of this specification.

Archaeological Brief

1. The Assessment must inform the planning authority of the archaeological and historical importance of the site.
2. The following sources **must** be consulted:

Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record, Newcastle City Council, Environment and Regeneration Directorate, Housing Planning and Transport Division, Development Management, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PH Tel (0191) 2116218 or jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk). An appointment must be made.

Archaeological contractors are advised that there is a search fee payable for consulting the HER (Access and Pricing Policy available on request). Contractors visiting the HER in person and conducting their own research will be charged the basic search fee of £50 plus photocopying costs.

GIS shapefiles and an Excel spreadsheet of monument data from the HER database can be provided by email if required. This will be charged at £50 per half hour of the Archaeology Officer's time. Typically an HER search will take around 1 hour so will cost **£100**. Particularly large search areas will cost more. Event data cannot be provided digitally. Nor can the paper archive, which is held by the HER (maps, photos, articles on individual monuments etc). Digital copies of grey literature reports are not sent out due to copyright restrictions. These have to be viewed in person in the HER office.

The County Industrial Archaeologist, Ian Ayris must be consulted on any industrial aspects of the Assessment (tel. 0191 2777190 or email ian.ayris@newcastle.gov.uk)

Please note - Tyne and Wear is a modern county (in operation as a County Council 1974-1986). The area was formerly divided between County Durham and Northumberland. Archive sources for Tyne and Wear are therefore spread between Tyne and Wear Archives, County Durham Record Office, Northumberland Museum and Archives and 5 district local studies libraries.

Northumberland Museum and Archives at Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington NE63 9YF (open Wed-Sun) 01670 528041 – mostly holds records for Newcastle and North Tyneside but does hold some records relating to those districts south of the River Tyne and has a lot of mining records.

Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA (tel. 0191 2326789 ext 407)

Amongst other items they hold Building Control Plans for Tyne and Wear which provide useful information on the location of cellars or basements or other features which may have destroyed or truncated archaeological deposits. The location of the cellars or areas of disturbance must be marked on a plan in the finished report.

Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL (tel. 0191 3833253) – mostly holds records for Gateshead, Sunderland and South Tyneside but does hold some records relating to those districts north of the River Tyne and has a lot of mining records. Visitors must make an appointment. Closed on Fridays. www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice

Newcastle City Library local studies section, Princess Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1DX

Along with historic photographs, newspaper articles and more the library holds Charles Goad Fire Insurance Plans for the City Centre which provide useful information on destructive cellars but also the function and layout of historic buildings.

Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, Palace Green Section, Durham DH1 3RN (tel. 0191 3342932) – holds amongst other items the tithe maps for County Durham and church records. The separate local history section in the library has a good collection of books, journals and leaflets.

Newburn Library

National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (tel. 01793 414600)

www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR

www.pastscape.org.uk – publicly accessible online version of the NMR

www.english-heritage.org.uk/viewfinder - online picture resource of NMR's photographic collections

and any other local resource with relevant information.

Useful Websites:

www.twositelines.info - **not** to be used instead of visiting the HER in person because it is only updated every six months and does not include event data/grey literature reports

www.finds.org.uk Portable Antiquities Scheme

<http://museums.ncl.ac.uk/archive/index>

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

www.beamishcollections.com – building and street photographic collection

<http://www.twmuseums.org.uk/museum-and-gallery-collections.html> - art and objects collection

www.helm.org.uk

www.wellinever.info

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/newcastlelibraries> - Tyneside Life and Times

www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic/

www.tomorrows-history.com

www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint/

www.englandspastforeveryone.org.uk

www.nemlac.co.uk – North East Museums Libraries & Archives Council

www.collectbritain.co.uk/galleries - Grimm's sketches of C18 Northumberland and Durham

www.newcastle.gov.uk/SOPNE - images of the NE region

www.neemark.com - collection of mining archives based at Murray Library, Sunderland University

www.dmm.org.uk – Durham Mining Museum

<http://coal.decc.gov.uk/en/coal/cms/publications/data/map/map.aspx> Coal Authority Interactive Map Viewer (shows mine shafts and development high risk areas)

www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.9596 - database of all English Heritage Department reports completed since 2006

www.britarch.ac.uk/archlib

www.biab.ac.uk

Documentary Sources

All relevant documentary sources relating to the vicinity must be consulted and synthesised within the report (and images copied if copyright allows this), including:

- local history books
- journals
- papers
- documents
- county histories
- trade directories
- census returns
- council minutes
- court rolls
- wills
- newspaper cuttings
- historic photographs and postcards
- prints and engravings

Cartographic Sources

All relevant cartographic sources relating to the vicinity must be consulted and synthesised within the report (and copied if copyright allows this), including:

- historic mapping
- archive plans
- building control plans
- surveys
- Goad Insurance Plans
- estate plans
- tithe maps
- OS mapping – all editions first to present

Geological bedrock and drift mapping

Geological bedrock and drift mapping for the area must be analysed.

Listed buildings and Conservation Areas

Information on nearby listed buildings and Conservation Areas must be included and is available from the HER.

3. The Assessment must describe the land-use history of this part of Newburn and assess the probability that archaeological deposits survive on this plot

4. The Assessment must describe the geology, topographic position, soil type and drainage of the site, using geological and soil survey maps. The report must make reference to the anticipated preservation conditions likely to be encountered on the site, especially relating to variables affecting the preservation of biological or organic remains.

5. The archaeological contractor must make at least one site visit and the finished Assessment will briefly describe the current condition of the site. Site photographs must be included in the finished report.

6. The archaeological contractor will assess the impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits by analysing the plans and foundation designs (where available) for the proposed new building. The commissioning client will provide copies of available plans.

The Assessment Report

The Assessment report must contain and synthesise the results of the analysis of all the sources mentioned above. As far as possible, all maps shown should be at the same scale, to assist in comparing maps of different date and scale, ideally as overlays on a modern base-map, although highlighted enlargements may be used to facilitate the addition of extra annotation.

The report must include a catalogue/gazetteer of features of archaeological or historical interest within or close to the study area. Their location must be shown on a site plan. This must include all sites of interest, **not** just those currently included in the HER.

A final section of the report should consist of recommendations (in the opinion of the consultant, after assessing all evidence available at the present time) about the type, scale and location of any future archaeological work needed to locate and record historic buildings or archaeological deposits suspected on the site. If evaluation is recommended then the finished report will include a site plan showing the scale and location of suggested trial trenches.

The report must have the following features:-

1. Site location plan and grid reference
2. Plan of proposed development
3. List of all sources consulted, and their location
4. Details of field visits undertaken by the consultant
5. Site photographs
6. Geology of site
7. Period by period discussion of site history and development
8. Historic map regression
9. Aerial photographs with transcription of any potential archaeological features
10. Plan showing location of cultural heritage features (not just those on HER)
11. Copies of any relevant archive plans and historic photographs
12. Brief discussion of the potential of the site in relation to NERRF, EH research agenda and other relevant agenda
13. A card cover with title, date, author, consultant organisation and commissioning client
14. Some form of binding which allows easy copying of the report
15. Copy of this specification

Two paper copies of the report needs to be submitted:

- for deposition in the County HER
- one for Kate Wilson, Principal Adviser Heritage At Risk, English Heritage (Bessie Surtees House, 41-44 Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3JF)

Three pdf copies on CD are needed:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (Newcastle City Council) – to be submitted formally by the developer

- and one for deposition in the County HER - to be sent with the paper report but not attached to it.

The report and CD for the HER must be sent by the archaeological consultant directly to the address below. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations. Also the HER is often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is not acceptable.

OASIS

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork.

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their desk based assessment at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

Once the OASIS record has been completed and signed off by the HER and NMR the information will be incorporated into the English Heritage Excavation Index, hosted online by the Archaeology Data Service.

The ultimate aim of OASIS is for an online virtual library of grey literature to be built up, linked to the index. The unit therefore has the option of uploading their grey literature report as part of their OASIS record, as a Microsoft Word document, rich text format, pdf or html format. The grey literature report will only be mounted by the ADS if both the unit and the HER give their agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

Please ensure that you and your client understand this procedure. If you choose to upload your grey literature report please ensure that your client agrees to this in writing to the HER at the address below.

For general enquiries about the OASIS project aims and the use of the form please contact: Mark Barratt at the National Monuments Record (tel. 01793 414600 or oasis@english-heritage.org.uk). For enquiries of a technical nature please contact: Catherine Hardman at the Archaeology Data Service (tel. 01904 433954 or oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at the address on page one.

If you need this information in another format or language, please contact Jennifer Morrison at the above address.

For HER use only:
Quality control

Sources used:

- ☐ Northumberland Record Office
- ☐ Tyne and Wear Archives
- ☐ Newcastle City Library Local Studies
- ☐ Durham Record Office
- ☐ local library
- ☐ Special collections, Palace Green
- ☐ HER
- ☐ Building Control Plans
- ☐ Goad Insurance plans
- ☐ Conservation Officer
- ☐ APs

Report content:

- ☐ site location plan
- ☐ grid reference
- ☐ use of documentary sources (books/journals/papers/county histories/trade directories/court rolls/census returns/documents etc)
- ☐ use of cartographic sources (estate maps/tithe/archive plans/OS)
- ☐ land-use history
- ☐ historic photographs/drawings/engravings
- ☐ geology
- ☐ anticipated preservation conditions
- ☐ evidence of site visit and site photograph
- ☐ listed buildings and Conservation Areas
- ☐ map regression
- ☐ plan of cellars/areas of disturbance
- ☐ catalogue and plan
- ☐ impact of proposed development
- ☐ recommendations
- ☐ trench location plan
- ☐ CD
- ☐ OASIS form