

**Plot 8 Salter's Lane,  
Longbenton, Newcastle  
Upon Tyne**

**Archaeological Desk  
Based Assessment**

Client: NKA PUBLIC AFFAIRS

AB Heritage Project No:10494

Date:13/03/2015

## Plot 8 Salter's Lane, Longbenton, Newcastle Upon Tyne Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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## CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	5
1.1	Project Background .....	5
1.2	Site Location & Description.....	5
1.3	Geology & Topography.....	5
1.4	Proposed Development .....	5
2.	Aims & Methodology .....	6
2.2	Aims of Works .....	6
2.3	Methodology of Works.....	6
2.4	Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource.....	7
2.5	Impact Assessment Criteria.....	8
2.6	Limitations .....	10
3.	PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	11
3.1	Introduction.....	11
3.2	Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets.....	11
3.3	National Planning Policy.....	11
3.4	Local Planning Policy.....	12
4.	Archaeological Resource Baseline.....	14
4.1	Statutory Designated Features .....	14
4.2	Non Statutory & Historic Environment Record Data .....	14
4.3	Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area.....	14
4.4	Archaeology & History Background .....	14
4.5	Historic Map & Aerial Photograph Sources.....	17
4.5	Site Visit.....	18
5.	Archaeological Potential & Mitigation .....	21
5.1	Known Heritage Resource.....	21
5.2	Past Impacts within the Site Boundary .....	21
5.3	Potential Archaeological Resource.....	21
5.4	Predicted Impact of Proposed Development .....	21
5.5	Outline Recommendations .....	22
6.	References .....	23
6.1	Documentary Sources & Cartographic Sources .....	23
6.2	Electronic Sources.....	23

## FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site Location  
Figure 2: Map of Cultural Heritage Features  
Figure 3: Site Visit with Photograph Orientations and Positions

## PLATES

- Plate 1: Detail from the First Edition Twenty – Five inch Ordnance Survey Northumberland Map Sheets 88:8 & 88:12, dated 1864 – 65. The approximate position of the proposed development site is indicated in red.  
Plate 2: Detail from the Second Edition Twenty – Five inch Ordnance Survey Northumberland Map Sheets 88:8 & 88:12, dated 1898 – 99. The approximate position of the proposed development site is indicated in red.

## PHOTOS

- Photo 1: View of the dense tree cover at the north end of the proposed development site, taken from the south  
Photo 2: Metal advertisement sign frame located in the northwest corner of the proposed development site, viewed from the south  
Photo 3: Rut type feature  
Photo 4: View across the proposed development site, from the south  
Photo 5: Metal advertisement sign frame at the north end of the proposed development site, viewed from the south

## APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features ..... 24

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited have been commissioned by NKA Public Affairs to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment covering the proposed development at Plot 8, Salter's Lane, Longbenton, Newcastle Upon Tyne. The proposed development site is currently under short, scrubby pasture with boggy patches.

This assessment has reviewed all of the known cultural heritage features within 1km of the proposed development site. Based on the known historical development of the proposed development site, and surrounding study area, the proposed development site has remained undeveloped agricultural land since at least the Medieval period.

The site has been subject to past impact, mainly associated with the past agricultural cultivation of the site. Modern disturbance was also noted. These impacts may have the potential to create pockets of impact upon any below ground archaeological deposits that may survive.

The known heritage feature on the site, in the past identified form of ridge & furrow earthworks that were known to survive at the time of a 1940's aerial photograph, are considered to be of local importance. Should these be subject to impact their removal would likely only be a small, part of the much wider and better surviving areas of ridge and furrow. This would result in a low impact and an overall minor significance of impact.

It is therefore recommended that a geophysical survey be undertaken in order to determine the survival and extent of the potential archaeological resource on the proposed development site, subsequent to the removal of vegetation from the site.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by NKA Public Affairs to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in support of a forthcoming planning application for a proposed development at Plot 8, Salter's Lane, Longbenton, Newcastle Upon Tyne (see Figure 1).

### **1.2 Site Location & Description**

- 1.2.1 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage features within the proposed development site or its immediate vicinity. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such works are deemed appropriate.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 1.3 hectares, centred at NZ 26155 69957. The proposed development site is located approximately 5km to the northeast of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne and approximately 850m to the northwest of the suburb town of Longbenton. The proposed development site is adjacent to the modern industrial development of Gosforth Business Park to the south and east, and is bounded by Salter's Lane on the west.

### **1.3 Geology & Topography**

- 1.3.1 The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, laid down in an environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas, between 309 and 312 million years ago.
- 1.3.2 The underlying superficial deposits consist of till, deposited around 2 million years ago in an ice age environment (BGS 2015).

### **1.4 Proposed Development**

- 1.4.1 The proposals include development of the World's first 'Food and Sports Challenge Emporium', named 'Max-a-Millions' in the form of a new, 2 story, family entertainment leisure destination venue, with parking for 220 cars.

## **2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY**

2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of archaeological research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.

2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the proposed development site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

### **2.2 Aims of Works**

2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (1994, latest revision November 2012).

2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
- The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

### **2.3 Methodology of Works**

2.3.1 The Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. For reporting purposes the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:

- The Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)) for information from English Heritage National Monuments Record, PastScape and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A)
- The English Heritage website professional pages, particularly the National Heritage List For England
- A site-walk over was undertaken on the 29th January 2015
- A visit to the Tyne and Wear Archives at the Discovery Museum, Newcastle Upon Tyne and the North Tyneside Local Studies Library at the Central Library in North Shields was undertaken on the 30th January 2015
- Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources

2.3.2 Information from these sources was used to understand:

- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites

- Information on heritage assets recorded on the Tyne and Wear HER
- Readily accessible information on the proposed development site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs
- Any information on the proposed development site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area
- A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the proposed development site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the proposed development site boundary
- The impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.

2.3.3 The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has examined heritage records within 1km of the proposed development site boundary.

## **2.4 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource**

2.4.1 This desk-based assessment contains a record of the known and potential cultural heritage resource of an area. In relation to buried archaeological remains, where there is a potential for encountering a particular resource within the proposed development site this is assessed according to the following scale:

Low	-	Very unlikely to be encountered on site
Medium	-	Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site
High	-	Remains almost certain to survive on site

2.4.2 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).



**Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site**

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
<b>NATIONAL</b>	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
<b>LOCAL</b>	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

2.4.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.

2.4.4 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

## 2.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

2.5.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).

2.5.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional

judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely 'Significance of Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

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

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
<b>HIGH</b>	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise; extensive changes to use or access.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
<b>LOW</b>	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>UNCERTAIN</b>	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.5.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

**Table 3: Significance of Effects**

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
<b>NATIONAL</b>	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
<b>LOCAL</b>	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

## 2.6 Limitations

- 2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of NKA Public Affairs, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with.
- 2.6.2 Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.6.3 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (February 2015) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.6.4 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the proposed development site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.
- 2.6.5 No information on the historic landscape characterisation was readily available during the production of this desk based assessment.

### **3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project. Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

#### **3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets**

3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to or within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.

3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

#### **3.3 National Planning Policy**

3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.

3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

### **3.4 Local Planning Policy**

#### **North Tyneside Local Plan Consultation Draft November 2013**

- 3.4.1 The North Tyneside Local Plan is currently only available as a consultation draft. The updated version of the consultation draft will not be available until the 9<sup>th</sup> of February 2015. Therefore the relevant policies contained within the consultation draft have been used as a guide to the policies that will be adopted into the final adopted local plan.

#### **Policy S/9.10 Heritage Assets**

- 3.4.2 Policy S/9.10 states that ‘North Tyneside Council aims to pro-actively preserve, promote and enhance its heritage assets, and will do so by:
- Respecting the significance of assets.
  - Maximising opportunities to sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings.
  - Targeting for improvements to those heritage assets identified as at risk or vulnerable to risk.
  - Seeking and encouraging opportunities for heritage-led regeneration, including public realm schemes.
  - Supporting appropriate interpretation and promotion of the heritage assets.
  - Adding to and keeping up-to-date the Borough's heritage asset evidence base and guidance. Examples include conservation area character appraisals, conservation area boundary reviews, conservation area management strategies, conservation statements/plans, registers of listed and locally registered buildings, and buildings at risk registers.
  - Using the evidence it has gathered; implement the available tools to conserve heritage assets, such as Article 4 Directions and Building Preservation Notices’.

#### **Policy S/9.11 Protection, Preservation, and Enhancement of Heritage Assets**

- 3.4.3 Policy S/9.11 dictates that ‘development that affect their (heritage assets) settings, will be permitted where it sustains, conserves and, where appropriate, enhances the significance,

appearance, character and setting of heritage assets in an appropriate manner. As appropriate, development will:

- be prepared in line with the information set out in the relevant piece(s) of evidence and guidance prepared by North Tyneside Council;
- be accompanied by a heritage impact assessment that informs proposals through understanding the asset, fully assessing the proposed affects of the development and influencing proposals accordingly.

3.4.4 Any development proposal that would detrimentally impact upon a historic asset will be refused permission, unless there are overriding public benefits, or it forms part of an enabling development package that would provide positive heritage benefits to heritage assets identified as at risk.

3.4.5 Any heritage reports prepared as part of a development scheme will be submitted for inclusion on the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER)'.

***Policy DM9.12 Archaeological Heritage***

3.4.6 Policy DM 9.12 demonstrates that 'the Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote the Borough's archaeological heritage and where appropriate, encourage its interpretation and presentation to the public.

3.4.7 Where archaeological remains survive, whether designated or not, there will be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ. When determining applications that propose development to remains and their settings, considerable weight will be given to their preservation, protection and enhancement. The more significant the remains, the greater the presumption will be in favour of this. Where the significance of archaeological remains is such that their preservation in situ is not essential, or is not feasible, a programme of archaeological works aimed at achieving preservation by record will be required to be submitted to and agreed with the Council, and the findings of which will be published'.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

### 4.1 Statutory Designated Features

#### *Within the Proposed Development Site*

- 4.1.1 There are no statutory designated features located within the proposed development site.

#### *Within the 1km Study Area*

- 4.1.2 There are no statutory designated heritage features located within the 1km study area.

### 4.2 Non Statutory & Historic Environment Record Data

#### *Within the Proposed Development Site*

- 4.2.1 There are two non statutory designated heritage features recorded on the Tyne and Wear HER located within the proposed development site. These are in the form of the location of the proposed development site within Killingworth Moor [**AB 2**] and Medieval or Post – Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing and former field boundary [**AB 3**].

#### *Within the 1km Study Area*

- 4.2.2 There are a total of 11 non statutory designated heritage features recorded on the Tyne and Wear HER, located within the 1km study area [**AB 2 – AB 11**; see Figure 2]. A number of these relate to Medieval and Post-Medieval agricultural activity [**AB 2, 3 & 4**] alongside several features associated with defence of the area during World War Two [**AB 7 – 9**].

### 4.3 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area

- 4.3.1 A number of previous archaeological events episodes have been undertaken in the vicinity of the study area, with 4 of these being carried out within the study area [**Event Number (EV) 1469, 2448, 3027 & 4147**]. The majority of these are Archaeological Desk Based Assessments [**EV1452, 4098, 4147, 2448, 3027 & 3441**].
- 4.3.2 An Archaeological Desk Based centred approximately 1.4km to the north [**EV 3441**] and another centred 1km to the south east [**EV 3027**] of the proposed development site, both identified the potential for Prehistoric settlement in the area.
- 4.3.3 Two further Archaeological Desk Based Assessments, one centred 700m to the north west at West Moor [**EV 2448**] and the other centred on High Gosforth Park, 1km to the north west [**EV 1425**], identified the earthworks of ridge and furrow ploughing in the area.

### 4.4 Archaeology & History Background

#### *The Prehistoric Periods (c .500, 000 BC – AD 43)*

- 4.4.1 There are no known heritage features dating to the Prehistoric period within the bounds of the proposed development site or within the 1km study area.

4.4.2 However, the Tyne and Wear HER demonstrates evidence of activity across the wider region, spanning the entire Prehistoric period. Although this is more sparse in nature until the Bronze Age (c. 500,000 – 600 BC).

4.4.3 The Tyne and Wear HER illustrates that the Iron Age (c. 600 BC – 43 AD) is most densely represented in the region, with a number of rectilinear ditched enclosures, identified as cropmarks in the region, including a concentration at Killingworth and Burradon (HER 7758, 305, 308, 309 etc), c.3km to the northeast of the proposed development site.

*The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)*

4.4.4 There are no known heritage features dating to the Roman period within the bounds of the proposed development site or within the 1km study area.

4.4.5 The Tyne and Wear HER reveals that the wider region has a history of intensive Roman occupation.

4.4.6 Roman activity surrounding the proposed development site is evident in the form of rectilinear enclosures identified as cropmarks at Burradon, 3km to the northeast of the proposed development site (HER 177 & 306), and Wideopen 3km to the northwest of the site (HER 5178).

*The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)*

4.4.7 There are two known heritage features dating to the Medieval or Post – Medieval period within the bounds of the proposed development site on the Tyne and Wear HER. These are in the form of the location of the proposed development site within the Common Land of Killingworth Moor [**AB 2**] and the location of Medieval or Post – Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing and former field boundary [**AB 3**].

4.4.8 There are a total of 3 non statutory heritage features located within the 1km study area [**AB 1-3**]. These relate to Medieval Common Land at Killingworth Moor [**AB 2**], of which the proposed development site was formerly part of, and ridge and furrow ploughing to the east of Salter's Lane [**AB 3**] In addition, Salter's Lane has been identified on the Tyne and Wear HER, as having probable Medieval origins [**AB 1**].

4.4.9 The name Killingworth originates from the name of an Anglo – Saxon person called Killa. At this time, the region was part of a large parish made up of five townships, including Benton Magna, Killingworth, Weetslade, Walker and Little Benton. Killingworth and other townships within the parish belonged to the Barony of Morepath (Dodds, 1930).

4.4.10 The area of Killingworth Moor, centred 450m to the south west, but also covering the proposed development site, was Common Land during the Medieval period. [**AB 2**]. Evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing has been identified in the area to the east of Salter's Lane [**AB 3**] centred 550m to the south east of the proposed development site..

4.4.11 Saltworking was an important industry in the region and was managed during the Medieval period by the monks of Newminster Abbey from the 12th century AD. Salter's Lane [**AB 1**] is an old salt road that leads from salt pans, located at Seaton Sluice, 10km to the northeast of the proposed development site to depots in the hills to the south. The Tyne and Wear HER had identified that the road would have been lined with inns and rest point.



*The Post-Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)*

- 4.4.12 There are no known heritage features of Post - Medieval date located within the proposed development site. There are however, 3 sites which relate to the Post-Medieval period within the 1km study area. These include the inclosure of Killingworth Moor [**AB 2**], ridge and furrow ploughing earthworks [**AB 3**], the formation of Gosforth Park [**AB 4**].
- 4.4.13 A park **AB 4**], associated with Gosforth House, located on the west side of Salter's Lane was created by inclosing half of the township, removing the village of North Gosforth. The park contained a large lake, with a boathouse, lodge and other ancillary features. Killingworth Moor [**AB 2**], of which the proposed development site was formerly part of, was also inclosed in 1793.
- 4.4.14 Coal mining has been an important industry in the region, becoming most prosperous during the Post - Medieval and Modern periods with the onset of the Industrial Revolution. 19th century colliery pits litter the study area surrounding the proposed development site,

*Modern period (AD 1801 – Present)*

- 4.4.15 There are no known sites of Modern date located within the bounds of the proposed development site that are listed on the Tyne and Wear HER, there are however, 7 non – designated heritage features within the 1km study area that date to the Modern period [**AB 4 – 10**]. These include the racecourse and associated tramway features at Gosforth Park located 590m to the north [**AB 4**], Benton North Farmstead located 800m to the south east [**AB 5**], Long Row terrace at West Moor, now demolished and located 1km to the north east [**AB 6**] and a Roman Catholic Church located c. 1km to the south east [**AB 10**].
- 4.4.16 The creation of the Gosforth House estate caused financial problems for its owners and as a result the land and the house were sold in 1880 to High Gosforth Park Ltd, who created a race course on the site [**AB 4**] located 945m to the north east of the proposed development site. The town races moved to Gosforth in 1882. The Tyneside Tramways and Tramroads Company extended tramlines into the park [**AB 4**] to provide a transport link for the race course, the remains of which are located 590m to the north of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.17 The Tyneside region was a hub of shipbuilding and the production of armaments during the Post - Medieval and Modern periods. As a result, the area became a targeted during World War Two. A supply depot [**AB 9**] was located at West Moor, 680m to the north east of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.18 Consequently, defensive features were constructed in the area, including aircraft obstructions at Longbenton Community College and Bolliol Business Park [**AB 7 & 8**], located 1km and 360m to the south east of the proposed development site, respectively.

*Undated*

- 4.4.19 There are no known undated heritage features recorded within the proposed development site. There is however, an area of possible rectangular features in a field in West Moor, located c.285m to the north east of the proposed development site [**AB 11**].

## 4.5 Historic Map & Aerial Photograph Sources

### Longbenton Field Names 1790 - 1800

- 4.5.1 The earliest map that depicts the proposed development site is a copy of a plan dating to 1790 – 1800. This plan is quite stylised and the area is not shown in a large amount of detail. This plan shows the proposed development site as part of a sub – triangular shaped field called South Moor Close, bounded by Salter's Lane on the west side. The remains of medieval open strip fields are evident to the south and southwest of the proposed development site.

### Longbenton Field Names 1840 – 1850

The plan dated 1840 – 1850 shows the area as virtually unchanged from the previous plan.

### First Edition Twenty – Five inch Ordnance Survey Northumberland Map Sheet 88:8 & 88:12, 1864 – 65 (Plate 1)

- 4.5.2 The first edition of the Ordnance Survey map dating to 1864 – 65 shows a more detailed representation of the proposed development site and the surrounding landscape. The proposed development site is located within a sub – rectangular field. Salter's Lane is shown along the northwest boundary and a watercourse runs along the southeast boundary of the field. The remains of Medieval open strip fields are evident in the area of Gosforth Wood, on the west side of Salter's Lane, immediately opposite the proposed development site, where the area is divided up into linear strips of land. The proposed development site is shown as under cultivation as agricultural land.

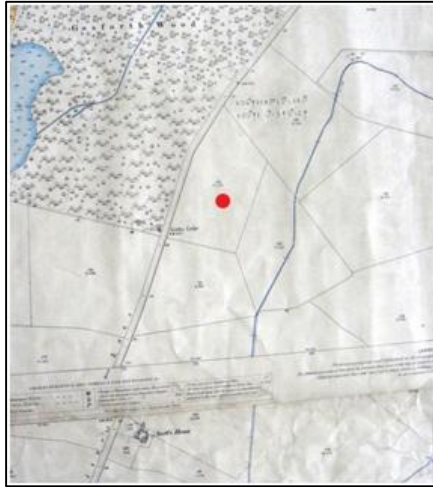


**Plate 2: Detail from the Second Edition Twenty – Five inch OS Northumberland Map Sheets 88:8 & 88:12, dated 1898 – 99. Site centrepoint shown in red (Tyne & Wear Archives)**

### Second Edition 25 – inch OS Survey Northumberland Map Sheet 88:8 & 88:12, 1898 – 99

- 4.5.3 The second edition of the Ordnance Survey map dating to 1898 – 99 shows that the field containing the proposed development area has been split into two fields and the field boundary to the north of the proposed development site has been removed. The remnant

Medieval fields within Gosforth Wood are no longer visible. The proposed development site remains undeveloped.



**Plate 2: Detail from the Second Edition Twenty – Five inch Ordnance Survey Northumberland Map Sheets 88:8 & 88:12, dated 1898 – 99. The approximate position of the proposed development site is indicated in red (Tyne & Wear Archives)**

*Six – inch Ordnance Survey Map 1975 – 79 & 1985 – 1993*

- 4.5.4 The proposed development site remained relatively unchanged until the 1975 edition of the six – inch Ordnance Survey map. This shows that the main roads adjacent to the proposed development site, Salter's Lane on the west and A188 on the east side, have been widened and a roundabout has been inserted to the northeast of the proposed development site. A new road has been created branching from Salter's Lane and joining the roundabout to the northeast, cutting across the northern part of the field and creating part of the curved boundary of the northern end of the proposed development site. The road on the western side of the proposed development site is in the early phases of construction on the 1985 – 1993 edition of the map. The proposed development site remains undeveloped.

*1945 RAF Aerial Photograph (Online Source)*

- 4.5.5 The aerial survey carried out in December 1945 shows the plot containing the proposed development area as a sub – rectangular field. The remains of ridge and furrow ploughing are evident in the fields surrounding the proposed development site on the north, east and south sides. Ridge and furrow can also be clearly seen within the field containing the proposed development site, orientated approximately north east – south west. The former field boundary located towards the north of the proposed development site which was removed sometime between the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 – 65 and the second edition of 1898 – 99, is also clearly visible.

## **4.5 Site Visit**

- 4.5.1 A site visit was undertaken by Andy Buckley (AB Heritage) on the 29<sup>th</sup> of January 2015. The purpose of this visit was to gain a greater understanding of the existing land use and past

impacts within the current site limits, along with an appreciation for the potential survival of below ground archaeological deposits.

- 4.5.2 The proposed development site was under short, scrubby pasture with boggy patches at the time of the site visit, with a sporadic covering of small trees that became denser towards the northern end of the field (Photo 1). A low bank is present on the east side of the proposed development site which is to be associated with the construction of the road along the east boundary of the proposed development site. The boundary along the western side of the field, adjacent to Salter's Lane consists of a low mound with established hedge vegetation on top.



**Photo 1: View of the dense tree cover at the north end of the proposed development site, taken from the south**

- 4.5.3 Two large metal advertisement sign frames (Photo 2) were identified during the site visit. One is located towards the northwest corner, and the other is situated at the northern end of the proposed development site.



**Photo 2: Metal advertisement sign frame located in the north west corner of the proposed development site, viewed from the south**

- 4.5.4 A series of rut type features (Photo 3), probably wheel ruts, were also identified across the site. These were located across the entire field and were deep and 1.2m long, 0.2m wide and up to 0.2m.





**Photo 3: Rut type feature identified as evidence of modern disturbance during the site visit.  
Viewed from the south**



**Photo 4: View across the proposed development site showing the trees. Viewed from the south**



**Photo 5: Metal advertisement sign frame at the north end of the proposed development site, also  
showing the tree cover on the proposed development site. Viewed from the south**

## **5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL & MITIGATION**

### **5.1 Known Heritage Resource**

- 5.1.1 There are no statutory heritage features within the proposed development site.
- 5.1.2 However, there are two non – statutory heritage features located within the proposed development site. These comprise records for the former Medieval Common Land of Killingworth Moor [**AB 2**], and the remains of Medieval or Post – Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing across the area of the proposed development site [**AB 3**], along with a former field boundary, which are visible on the 1945 aerial photograph (Online Source).
- 5.1.3 Although no earthworks were identified during the site visit, this may have been because such remains were obscured by scrub grass over the site, along with trees presently covering the central and northern part of the proposed development site (Photos 1 – 5).
- 5.1.4 The 1km study area contains a number of additional non statutory designated heritage features dating to the Medieval to Modern periods. A number of these relate to Medieval or Post - Medieval agricultural activity or, are Modern features related to World War Two.

### **5.2 Past Impacts within the Site Boundary**

- 5.2.1 The site visit and sources examined showed that the site has been subject to past impact, mainly associated with the past agricultural cultivation of the site. Modern disturbance was also noted in the form of what was believed to be wheel rutting, along with the erection of metal advertisement sign frames. These impacts may have the potential to create pockets of impact upon any below ground archaeological deposits that may survive.

### **5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource**

- 5.3.1 Given the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks on the site, as evidenced by the 1940's aerial photograph, there is concluded to be no potential for the recovery of complex / significant archaeological remains post-dating the medieval / post-medieval agricultural use of this field. However, there is a potential for the recovery of material pre-dating such activity.
- 5.3.2 Based on the recorded prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area of the site, contrasted against the potential for past impacts associated with the ploughing of the field from the medieval onwards, it is concluded there is a low to medium potential for buried archaeological features to survive within the limits of proposed development.

### **5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development**

- 5.4.1 The known heritage feature on the site, in the past identified form of ridge & furrow earthworks that were known to survive at the time of a 1940's aerial photograph, are considered to be of local importance (in-line with Table 1). Should these be subject to impact their removal would likely only be a small, poorly defined and barely visible, part of the much wider and better surviving areas of ridge and furrow. This would result in a low impact and an overall minor significance of impact.

5.4.2 In relation to the below ground archaeological potential, the current impact on such a resource is unknown.

## **5.5 Outline Recommendations**

5.5.1 Based on this assessment, and the advice of Jennifer Morrison (Tyne and Wear Planning Archaeologist), it is proposed that a geophysical survey is undertaken in order to determine the survival and extent of the potential archaeological resource on the proposed development site. This recommendation, which would need to be approved by the Planning Archaeologist, would need to be undertaken subsequent to the removal of vegetation from the site. Should surviving ridge and furrow earthworks be present once the vegetation is removed, this may require plotting at the same time as the geophysical survey.

## 6. REFERENCES

### 6.1 Documentary Sources & Cartographic Sources

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Second Edition 25 – inch Ordnance Survey Northumberland Map Sheet 88:8 & 88:12. 1898 – 99 (Tyne and Wear Archives)

### 6.2 Electronic Sources

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EH (English Heritage). The National Heritage List for England. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/> accessed 26/01/2015

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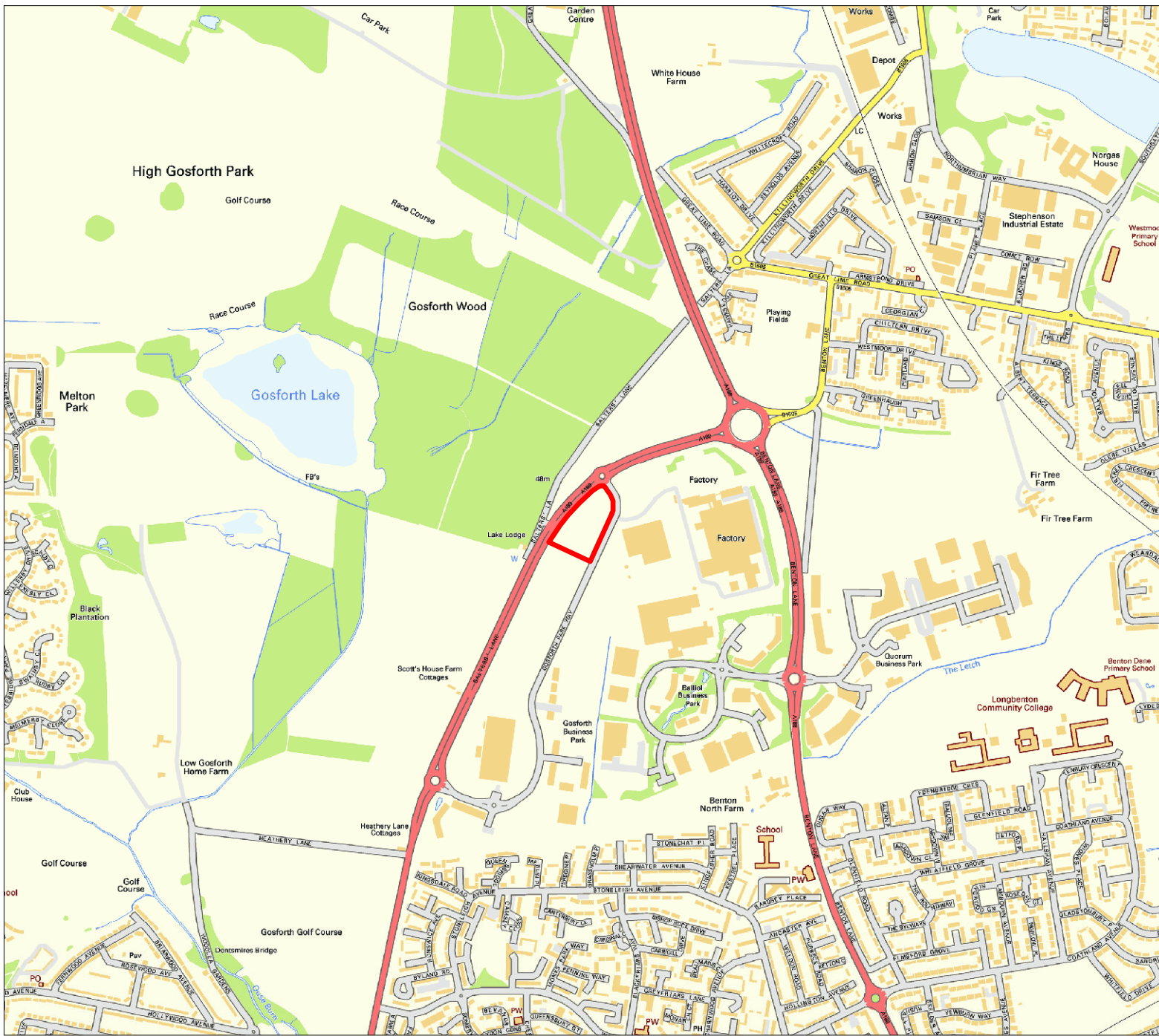
## Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features

AB No.	Period	Type	Name & Description	NGR	HER No.
1	Medieval	Road	Salter's Lane, Gosforth - This was the old salt road from Seaton Sluice where there were salt pans until the 18th century. Salt working was undertaken in the area from the 12th century. The salt route ran west along what is now Salter's Road, across Salter's Bridge, down to the Great North Road and into the countryside to depots in the hills.	NZ 2699 7436	HER 4261
2	Medieval- Post Medieval	Land Use Site	Killingworth Moor - Killingworth Moor was enclosed in 1793, under an act of 1790. It amounted to a total of 1,800 acres (728 ha). The rights of common belonged to the owners of land in the townships of Killingworth and Long Benton; the lord of the manor was the Earl of Carlisle. Newcastle races were run here in the 17th century, and Scaffold Hill is said to take its name from the stands which were erected there for spectators of the races. The moor was also used for military reviews. By the time of the 1st ed. OS, two of the allotments at the NW corner of the moor had become the property of the Brandlings, and part of Gosforth Park. Much of the centre of the moor is today built over.	NZ 258 696	HER 1386
3	Medieval - Post Medieval	Cultivation Marks	Ridge and furrow- Ridge and furrow of possible medieval date and narrow ridge and furrow of post medieval date has been mapped from air photographs. To the east of Salter's Lane some of the features remain as earthworks. Other remains have been destroyed by development.	NZ 264 694	HER 11647
4	Post - Medieval- Modern	Park, Earthwork, Structure, Ruined Building, Findspot & Documentary Evidence	Gosforth Park - In 1566 Sir Robert Brandling acquired North Gosforth, and in 1760 Charles Brandling moved the family seat there, and employed James Payne to design Gosforth House. About half the township was then turned into a park as a setting for the house.	NZ 24 70	HER 167, HER 16407, HER 1837, HER 4246, HER 4626, HER 15576 & HER 15577
5	Modern	Farmstead	Benton North Farm - Shown on OS first edition of 1864. Now used as a cat and dog shelter.	NZ 2660 6931	HER 9402
6	Modern	Demolished Building	Long Row, West Moor - Terraced housing shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Plan 1861 associated with West Moor Pit, Killingworth Colliery. Demolished in the c.1970s.	NZ 2687 7054	HER 16219
7	Modern	Demolished Monument	Aircraft obstructions, Balliol Business Park, Longbenton - Aircraft obstructions of World War Two date, mapped from air photographs taken soon after the war. Formed in a grid layout, these features lie between Salter's Lane to the west and Benton Lane to the east, in an area approximately 800m x 560m. A ditch with adjacent lines of mounds of upcast spoil. Levelled and then destroyed by the business park.	NZ 2631 6953	HER 11543
8	Modern	Demolished Monument	Aircraft obstructions, Community College, Longbenton - Aircraft obstructions of World War Two, mapped from air photographs taken soon after the war. Formed in a grid layout, on the west side of Forest Hall and east of Benton Lane, over an area of 500m x 300m. A ditch with adjacent lines of mounds of upcast spoil. Levelled and then destroyed by the school.	NZ 2715 6933	HER 11644

PLOT 8 SALTER'S LANE, LONGBENTON, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

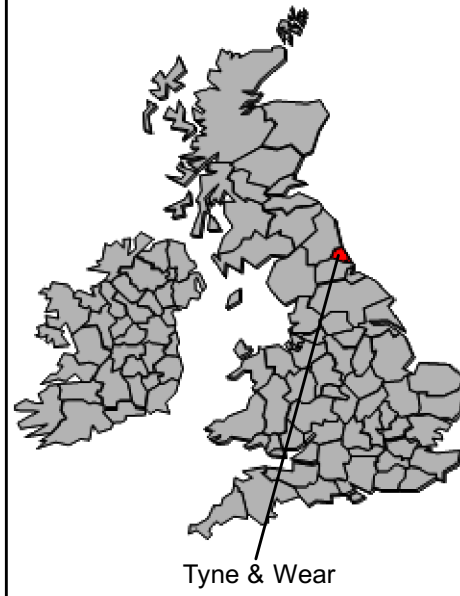
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

9	Modern	Documentary Evidence	World War Two supply depot, West Moor - This presumed World War Two supply depot or dump is shown on Ordnance Survey fifth edition of c. 1950. Aerial photographs taken in 1946 show a double track, with the supply dump encircled by a fence or ditch. Crates, drums and a number of Nissen huts can be seen either side of Salter's Lane. Three of the Nissen huts had been demolished by October 1947. By August 1954 the site is out of use and is overgrown with vegetation. Became playing fields for the George Stephenson Grammar School by 1956.	NZ 6247 7047	HER 7110
10	Modern	Extant Building	Roman Catholic Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Bardsey Place, Benton	NZ 2668 6909	HER 9391
11	Undated	Cropmark	Cropmark, West Moor - An aerial photograph held by North Tyneside Council and taken in 1980 (no. 3024108) shows possible rectangular features in this field. However, later photos do not appear to show the features.	NZ 2631 7024	HER 6895



**Legend**

 Site Boundary



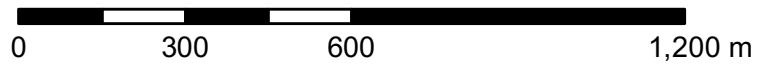
Tyne & Wear

Figure 1: Site Location

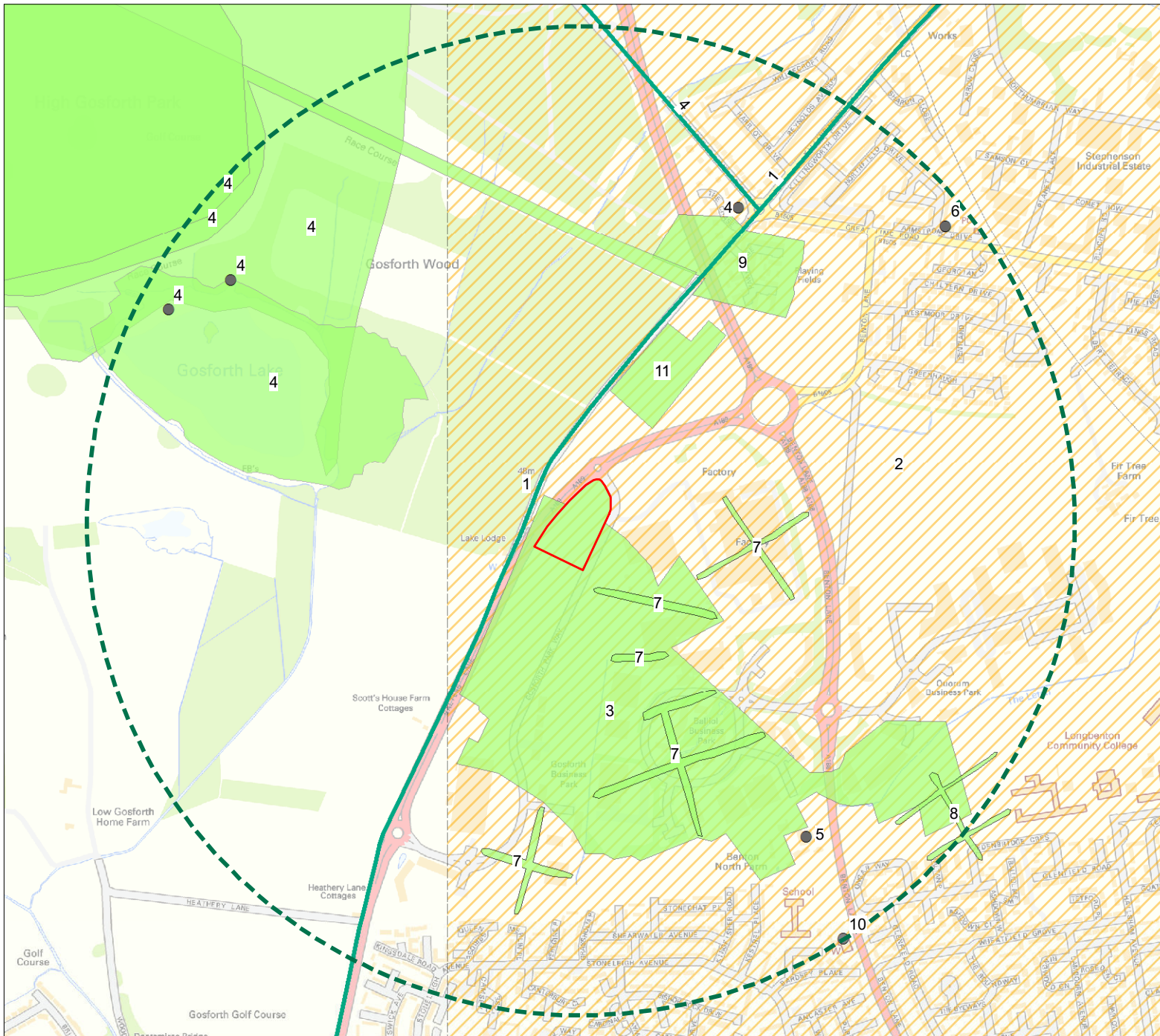
Project: Salters Lane, Newcastle Upon Tyne

Date: 03/02/15    Job Number: 10494

Drawn by: ZE    Approved by: HS







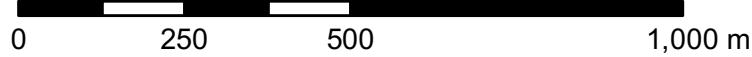
- Legend**
- Monument Point
  - Monument Linear
  - Monument Polygon
  - ▨ Killingworth Moor [AB2]
  - Site Boundary
  - - - 1km Study Area

Figure 2: Cultural Heritage Features Map

Project: Salters Lane, Newcastle Upon Tyne

Date: 06/02/15      Job Number: 10494

Drawn by: ZE      Approved by: HS





Legend

- Approximate Location of Metal Advertisement Frames
- Site Boundary
- 1-5 Photograph Number (refer to main document)

Figure 3: Site Visit with Photograph Orientations and Positions

Project: Salters Lane, Newcastle Upon Tyne

Date: 03/02/15 | Job Number: 10494

Drawn by: ZE | Approved by: HS





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