

**Ponteland Library,
Thornhill Road, Ponteland
Historic Environment
Desk-Based Assessment
& Heritage Statement**

Client: ARCH

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Ponteland Library, Thornhill Road, Ponteland

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment & Heritage Statement

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by Arch to produce an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment & Heritage Statement ahead of a proposed sale and development of the site of Ponteland Library and grounds, at Thornhill Road, Ponteland, Northumberland, NE20 9PZ.

This assessment has reviewed all of the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the proposed development site boundary in order to gain an understanding of the potential for the presence of archaeological features within the site boundary, and the potential impact of the proposed development upon these.

Consideration has been given to the future development of the site and how this may impact the settings of heritage assets in the surrounding area, particularly the Blackbird Inn and the Ponteland Conservation Area to the east of the site. Overall the potential for the survival of archaeological remains of significance or complexity is low.

No further investigations are recommended.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by Arch to produce an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Statement to cover proposed housing and landscaping development at Ponteland Library, Thornhill Road, Ponteland, Northumberland, NE20 9PZ.
- 1.1.2 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 assets within the site and its surrounding area. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such works are deemed appropriate.
- 1.1.3 Consideration has been given to the future development of the site. Emphasis has been placed on how such development would affect the settings of heritage assets in vicinity.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is located on the north side of Thornhill Road in Ponteland, Northumberland and centred at NGR: NZ 164 729.
- 1.2.2 The site is roughly rectangular in shape and has an area of 3,043 square metres (0.043 ha). The site consists of a level area of lawn and tarmac, with the library building occupying the western part of the site (Fig. 3).
- 1.2.3 The site is enclosed on the north, west and east sides. The west and east sides are enclosed with a tall wooden plank fence and a brick wall. To the north a timber fence separates the proposal site from the recently constructed Henderson Court retirement complex and to the east a brick wall separates the site from the carpark and yards of the Blackbird Inn.
- 1.2.4 The western side of the site is bounded by access roads running around the library building, and by a steeply sloped road running north from Thornhill Road to the Ponteland Manor Care Home. This western boundary is screened by a line of tall mature trees including evergreens.
- 1.2.5 The southern boundary of the site is marked by Thornhill Road. The site along this southern edge is open to the public, to allow access to the library, carpark and planted areas.

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The proposed development site is situated upon River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated). This deposit is comprised of gravel, sand and silt. The River Terrace Deposits overlie mudstone, sandstone and limestone of the Stainmore Formation.
- 1.3.2 The site occupies level ground. The natural inclination of the surrounding area is to slope up gently from the east to the west, however the application site appears to have been artificially levelled. This levelling appears to have been achieved by the removal of natural contours, rather than by the importation of material from elsewhere. This can be seen on Plate 1.



Plate 1. Proposal Site Looking North. Showing Artificial Levelling of the Site

- 1.3.3 The site lies at approximately 60.90 m AOD. The site is level but does exhibit some landscaping on the grass verges alongside Thornhill Road (see Plate 1). The site is comprised of areas of hardstanding for carparks, access footpaths and the library building, along with green areas for lawns, decorative planning and tree cover.



Plate 2. Showing Existing Library Building. Looking NW from Thornhill Rd

1.4 Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 Plans for the redevelopment of the site are currently still in the draft phase. It is proposed to demolish the library building and turn the site over to 2 nos. block of residential development including affordable housing. The proposed development is shown in Figures 4 -8.
- 1.4.2 As it stands at present (October 2016) the proposed development will comprise the construction of two blocks of housing of up to four stories each (including loft flats), with associated parking and utilities. This proposal will maintain the Tree Preservation Orders intact, along with the mature evergreen trees at the western boundary. The plan appears to include some planting of hedges along the southern boundary (Fig. 8).

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims of Works

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of archaeological and historic research, as well as 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 application site and the likely impact upon any surviving cultural heritage resource resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

2.2 Methodology of Works

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (December 2014).
- 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
- 2.2.3 The Northumberland Historic Environment Records (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. 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) for information from Historic England National Monuments Record, Keys to the Past and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A)
 - The Historic England website professional pages, particularly the National Heritage List for England
 - A site-walk over on the 4th August 2016
 - Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources
- 2.2.4 Information from these sources was used to understand:
- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites
 - Information on heritage assets recorded on the Northumberland HER
 - Readily accessible information on the site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs held in the Northumberland Archives

- Any information on the 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 site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the site boundary
- The impact of 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.
- A consideration of the likely impacts re-development of the site would have on the settings of the Ponteland Conservation Area and other heritage assets nearby.

2.3 Consultation

- 2.3.1 On 2nd of August 2016, Nick Best (Archaeologist with Northumberland County Council Conservation Team) confirmed to Daniel Dodds (Senior Heritage Consultant; AB Heritage) that a 500m study area would be suitable for this study.

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 application 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	
NATIONAL	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).
REGIONAL	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 etc. 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.
LOCAL	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.
NEGLIGIBLE	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.
UNKNOWN	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
HIGH	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.
MEDIUM	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.
LOW	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.
NEGLIGIBLE	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.
UNCERTAIN	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
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate; Ext. = Extensive

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 Arch, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with. Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.6.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (October 2016) 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 or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.6.3 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 application site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project, including 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 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 Castle Morpeth District Local Plan: Historic and Built Environment

- 3.4.1 The Castle Morpeth District Local Development Framework was adopted in 2003. The following policy relates to the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process:

Policy C38: Protection of Listed Buildings and Buildings of Architectural Merit or Historic Interest

It will be the policy of the council to protect listed buildings and buildings of architectural merit or historic interest, together with their setting, against unsuitable development. Where modifications or additions to such buildings are proposed a high standard of design and the use of appropriate materials will be required.

The council will take steps to secure the listing of buildings of architectural merit or historic interest where appropriate.

Policy C39: Archaeological Remains

The council will seek the preservation and enhancement of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and their settings. Development proposals which would be detrimental to those sites and their settings will not be permitted.

Policy C40:

The council will not permit development which would be detrimental to regionally or locally important archaeological sites or their settings unless the proposed development is of overriding regional importance and no alternative site is available.

Policies C41 and C42:

Where the impact of a development proposal on an archaeological site, or the relative importance of such a site is unclear, the council will require the developer to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. Applications for planning permission will not be determined until adequate assessment of the impact of proposals on the archaeological site and its setting has been carried out.

Where the council decides to grant planning permission for development which will affect sites known to contain archaeological remains, and preservation in situ is not appropriate, such permission may be subject to a condition or an agreement requiring the developer to

make provision for the excavation and recording of the remains and publication of the findings.

3.5 The Northumberland Local Plan

3.5.1 It is expected that the Castle Morpeth District Local Development Framework will be superseded by the Northumberland Local Plan. This Local Plan was submitted in draft form in July 2016 for comments and is not yet fully published. The policies below are taken from a recent available draft version (October 2015) as potentially relevant to the proposed development.

Policy 33: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

In plan-making and assessing development proposals, there will be a requirement to ensure the conservation, and enhancement of the quality, integrity and setting of Northumberland's historic environment and heritage assets by ensuring that:

- a. Decisions affecting a heritage asset will be based on a sound understanding of the significance of that asset and of the impact of any proposal upon that significance;*
- b. Proposals that would result in harm to or loss of the significance of heritage assets will not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances where: the harm is outweighed by public benefit which cannot be met in any other way and is appropriately mitigated against. Where mitigation requires excavation or survey, the results should be made publicly accessible through appropriate archiving and publication. The ability to record evidence of the past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted;*
- c. The historical context will be a key consideration, making use of the Historic Landscape Characterisation study, the Historic Environment Record and other relevant records to inform decision-making;*
- d. New development in historic settlements and conservation areas should seek to reinforce local distinctiveness through appropriate design and the use of appropriate materials;*
- f. Recognition is given to the contribution that historic places and sites can make to the visitor economy;*
- g. Where conservation or enhancement of the heritage assets may be required but there are limited resources available, priority will be given to assets that are considered characteristic of Northumberland, important within the context of its history, cultural development or landscape and/or unique to the area and Heritage at Risk.*

4. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Statutory Designated Features

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.1.1 There are no heritage assets with Statutory Designation within the development site.
- 4.1.2 There are 8 Nos. Tree Preservation Orders, encompassing seven mature cherry trees and one other mature tree.

Within the Study Area

- 4.1.3 A complete list of the Listed Buildings in Ponteland is available as part of both the Ponteland Conservation Area designation and in the Historic Environment Records (HER), but not all individual buildings have been included in this section, as some do not fall within the 500m study area or have a bearing on the heritage resource likely on the site.
- 4.1.4 The notable Listed Buildings within the study area comprise:
- **AB 1** – The Blackbird Inn. This is a 19th century inn composed of the remains of the 14th century Ponteland Castle and a 17th century Manor House. Grade II Listed. The inn lies 80m due east of the site. The Blackbird Inn is set within a tarmac carpark which wraps around the building and a paved apron fronting North Road.
 - **AB 2** – St Mary's Church. Of Norman origin with 14th Century west door and tower. Much refurbished in the 15th and 19th centuries. The churchyard contains listed headstones. Grade I Listed Building. The church lies 145m east south east of the site. The church occupies land alongside the river, that is higher than the surrounding roads and building plots.
 - **AB 3** – The Vicar's Pele Tower is a Tower House (Pele Tower) thought to date from the 14th century. Nothing really survives that can be dated to before the 16th century. Grade II Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument lies c. 65m south of the site.
 - **AB 4** – The Old Rectory. Brick built Georgian former rectory of 18th century origin belonging to Merton College, Oxford. Now private house now refurbished. Grade II* Listed Building. The Old Rectory lies c. 100m south east of the site.
 - **AB 17** – Numbers 16 and 18 North Road. These cottages were formerly Eland Lodge and the village Smithy. Ashlar built and dating from the 19th century. Grade II Listed Buildings. These houses lie 150m north west of the site.

4.2 Non-Statutory Designated Features

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.2.1 There are no non-designated heritage assets within the boundaries of the development site.

Within the Study Area

- 4.2.2 Within the wider study area there are a total of 12 non-designated heritage assets. These assets were identified from the Northumberland HER, as well as from sources available

online such as Keys to the Past and Historic England's National Monuments Record. These assets are all detailed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1 and shown on the map on Figure 2. A number of pertinent ones are detailed below:

- **AB 12** - is the site of the of a Castle Union Ward poor workhouse. This was identified on the 1st edition OS map of 1866. The site of this building was 355 m north east of the proposal site.
- **AB 13** - is the site of a well identified from historic mapping. Its location is south west of the site on West Road c. 355 m from the library site.
- **AB 14** - is the site of stepping stone across the Pont. These were located 275m to the SSW of the library site.
- **AB 15** - is another well. This was located 420m south of the development site.
- **AB 16** - is the bridge across the Pont river, which carries the A696.
- **AB 19 & 23** - are the earthwork remains of the Ponteland to South Gosforth light railway line **[19]** and the site of the Ponteland train station serving the same **[23]**. The line ran in a south east to north west direction, passing c.160m west of the proposal site at its closest. The station was demolished in the 1970s and the site lies beneath modern development 240 west of the library site.

4.3 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area

4.3.1 The Northumberland HER and Keys to the Past website have identified a number of archaeological works within the study area. Those within the study area that produced results of archaeological significance are summarised here.

- **AB 11** - was a series of medieval and post medieval features and deposits identified during archaeological fieldwork in the grounds of Peel House 95m south of the site. Pottery and burnt material was recovered from intercutting ditches and gullies (HER Event no. 14276).
- **AB 18** - archaeological investigations at the Old Rectory **[AB 4]** 100m to the south west contacted a series of medieval features and artefacts which included linear gullies and ditches. The material recovered was of 14th century date, and is interpreted as domestic evidence located within a boundary. Activity appears to have ceased in the 15th century (HER Event no. 14446).

4.4 Archaeology & History Background

Prehistoric (c .500, 000 BC – AD 43)

4.4.1 There is little evidence of earlier prehistoric activity in the Ponteland area. However there have been finds of two Neolithic stone axes and on a separate occasion the find of a beaker of Bronze Age date; unfortunately, insufficient detail survives of the exact location and nature of these findings to pinpoint any likely settlement locations, or in the case of the beaker, the location of a burial mound.

4.4.2 More recently, aerial photography has provided a wealth of evidence for later prehistoric or Roman period activity in the countryside around Ponteland village. A double ditched

enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date has been identified c. 3km to the west of the village at Prestwick Whins. It must be noted that the landscape of Ponteland has been extensively and intensively ploughed over many centuries, and most such enclosures and settlements are now invisible at ground level.

- 4.4.3 However, despite the above activity, there are no known cultural heritage features of prehistoric date within the boundary of the proposed development site, nor are there any features of that date within the surrounding study area.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4.4 Northumberland is well known for its wealth of Roman remains, associated with the Roman military presence in the north of England and Scotland. Ponteland lies approximately 6.4 km to the North of Hadrian's Wall but would have certainly fallen under the influence of the military presence in the Roman period. Aerial photographic evidence of rectangular enclosures north of the Wall may represent pre-Hadrianic Roman or Roman Iron Age (between AD 43 and c. AD 80) settlement – such enclosures have been identified at South East Farm some 3.7km of Ponteland and at Kirkley West Farm 5.6km north west of the village.

- 4.4.5 However, as with the prehistoric period, there are no known cultural heritage features of Roman date within the boundary of the proposed development site, nor are there any features of that date within the surrounding 500m study area.

Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.6 Ponteland and the surrounding area still exhibits many examples of its medieval history. Much of the surrounding farmland shows signs of medieval ridge and furrow field systems. Ponteland village still has a number of buildings that date from the medieval period. The Vicar's Pele Tower **[AB 3]** is thought to date from the 14th century. Archaeological investigations at the site of the Vicar's Pele Tower appear to reinforce the dates of occupation.
- 4.4.7 Also dated to this period are parts of the Blackbird Inn, which lies 80m to the east of the library site. This building **[AB 1]** is a public house created in 1935 from the remains of the 14th century Ponteland Castle and a later, 17th century Manor House. The east door and some vaulted ceilings are thought to date to the 14th century. Archaeological trenching and test pits sited around the building did not detect any features or deposits of archaeological significance. This may suggest that the site has been reduced when the carparks and apron were constructed.
- 4.4.8 Further east (c.145m), on the opposite side of North Road lies the Church of St Mary **[AB2]**. Thought to have been established after the Norman Conquest, many of the details date from the 14th and 15th centuries. The west door to the Norman tower is an example of a Norman doorway with dog-tooth decoration (Plate 3). Much of the church fabric was refurbished in the 19th century.



Plate 3. Showing Norman Period Door in St Mary's Church

- 4.4.9 Although the buildings and features discussed above lie relatively close to the library site, no known features or assets of medieval date have been recorded within the site boundaries. It is clear from historic mapping that the medieval focus of Ponteland lay to the west and south of the development site. As discussed below, the development site is likely to have fallen within the agricultural hinterland to the west of the village, until the development of Thornhill Road in the 1960s.

Post Medieval (AD 1537 – AD 1800)

- 4.4.10 No features of Post Medieval date are located within the boundaries of the site.
- 4.4.11 The study area contains a number of features and buildings that attest to the history of Ponteland during this period (much of the conservation area dates from this period). In the wider surrounding landscape, agricultural reorganisation had led to the dissolution of smaller villages, which were replaced by single farms or in some instances Country Houses for the wealthy landowners and industrialists. Villages such as Little Callerton, Berwick Hill and Eland Hall are now recognised only as names given to the farms that replaced them.
- 4.4.12 Within the study area a number of key features from the Post Medieval period remain. Probably the most striking is the Grade II* Old Rectory **[AB 4]** 100m south of the site. This is a large town house built of redbrick in the English Garden Wall bond. This house is typically Georgian and dates from the early 18th century and was originally held by Merton College of Oxford who were the lay rectors of Ponteland. The house is now in private ownership and has been extensively refurbished.
- 4.4.13 The 19th century saw more dramatic changes in Ponteland village than in previous periods. The new industrial prowess of the northeast was affecting the make-up of even rural villages like Ponteland. The eastern spur of the Conservation Area encompasses a row of distinctive

early 19th century houses sited on the north side of the A696. These houses known as Bell Villas **[AB 5]**, were constructed by the prospective MP and Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, Matthew Bell of Dinnington Hall, in 1826. It is commonly thought that Bell had these new houses, which were a clear cut above other dwellings in Ponteland, built to house some of his more influential workers, and thus secure their votes and those of their families the upcoming general election (Almond & Stobbs, 1984). Numbers 3 & 5 (closest to the centre of the village) were formerly a smithy and its attached house. These two houses are now Grade II listed.

- 4.4.14 Number 16 & 18 North Road **[AB 17]** are other well preserved early 19th century houses. Number 16 was the former Eland Lodge with number 18 forming the adjoining cottage. These buildings lie some 200m north of the library site. Beyond these lies the site of the former Castle Union Ward workhouse **[AB 12]** (now Jackson Avenue) which was built before 1866 and would have housed the poor and unemployed of the village.
- 4.4.15 By the 19th century the village boasted at least two public houses and a brewery. The most notable was the Seven Stars public house **[AB 8]**, c.195m south of the site. This place was built in the early 19th century on the south side of the main street. This pre-dates the Blackbird Inn as a public house, which was not transformed into such until 1935.
- 4.4.16 St. Mary's Church was extensively remodelled and extended during the 19th Century, leaving only the north end of the edifice with any really ancient features.

Modern (AD 1801 – Present)

- 4.4.17 Despite the changes that were evident to the character of the village during the 18th and 19th centuries, it was the 20th century that really saw fundamental and large scale changes in Ponteland. At the turn of the century Ponteland is thought to have had 40 houses, 2 temperance hotels, 4 public houses and a brewery – this is a far cry from where Ponteland would be at the end of the 20th century.
- 4.4.18 At the turn of the 20th century Britain was still one of the industrial world powers. The north east of England played a very substantial part in this, with the provision of coal for power and with a world beating ship building industry. As the industrial centres of the region such as Newcastle and Sunderland became ever stronger magnets for employment, it fell to the rural outlying towns and villages to feed the industrial population. Furthermore, wealth was created by servicing the needs of the region and the railways allowed key resources such as coal and minerals to be transported from hinterland sites in Northumberland to be transported to the Tyne for export.
- 4.4.19 The South Gosforth and Ponteland light railway **[AB 23]** was built to move minerals from the collieries and quarries around Newcastle and also to carry passengers. It passed within 160m of the library site, and was opened in 1905. The line was relatively short-lived, like other branch lines in Northumberland, and was closed to passengers in 1929 and dismantled entirely by the early 1970s.
- 4.4.20 The coming of the railway also allowed for the growth of the Ponteland Mart. This made it quick and cheap enough for farmers in the area to bring their livestock to market in Ponteland for sale, and to use the new transport links to move the sold beasts to their new farms or abattoirs.

- 4.4.21 The site of Ponteland library remained on the outskirts of the development of Ponteland beyond the first half of the 20th century. The main focus of development was along the main street and along West Road (where the railway station and cattle mart were located). Being to the north of these main thoroughfares, the library site remained on agricultural land during this time. The most obvious development would have been the transformation of the ruins of Ponteland Castle and the derelict manor house into the Blackbird Inn [AB 1] in 1935.
- 4.4.22 The present day site was created in the 1970s, with the development of Thornhill Road and the accompanying shops and houses. The library was built at this time. The library is a single storey, purpose built structure of what appears to be breeze blocks with stone block cladding, topped with a flat roof. The long sides of the building are taken up by large windows of almost the full length (Plate. 2). The building lies nestled along the western side of the site, with the remainder taken up by open lawns and car parks. The site does not appear to have altered appreciably since the 1960s.
- 4.4.23 Since the site was established the area around has changed in more than subtle ways. The clinic that that occupied the plots immediately to the north has been replaced very recently by a very large, modern retirement home which dominates the view from Thornhill Road. To the south of Thornhill Road and set back from a public car park, a new block of flats Peel House has been erected. To the east and into the Conservation Area, Ponteland appears to remain unchanged, except perhaps for the increase in road traffic.

4.5 Historic Map Sources (Transcriptions from Almond & Stobb, 1984)

- 4.5.1 The earliest available map of the area was John Speed's map of 1611, which does no more than locate Ponteland. The first useful map examined was the 1802 map created for the estate of Merton College. This map shows St. Mary's Church and the Rectory, set back from Main Street (not labelled). It is clear that by the turn of the 19th century, Ponteland still resembled its earlier medieval incarnation.

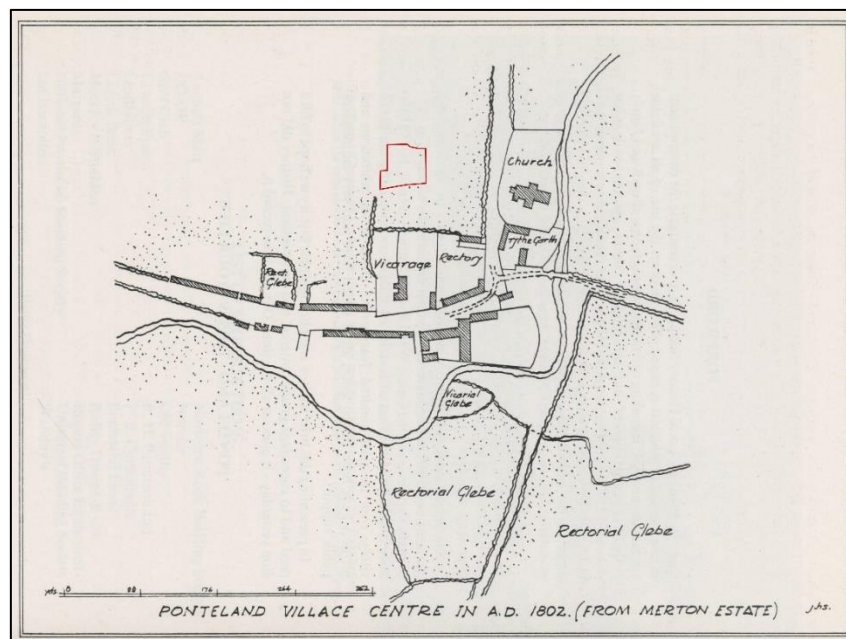


Plate 4. 1802 Merton Map

4.5.2 The next map, a tithe map of 1842, shows that Ponteland had taken on the first stages of expansion. The most notable addition to the village in this map is the presence of the eight Bell Villas strung out along the A696. It would appear that the library site now falls within an apportionment that appears to belong to the owners of the buildings that would later become the Blackbird Inn.

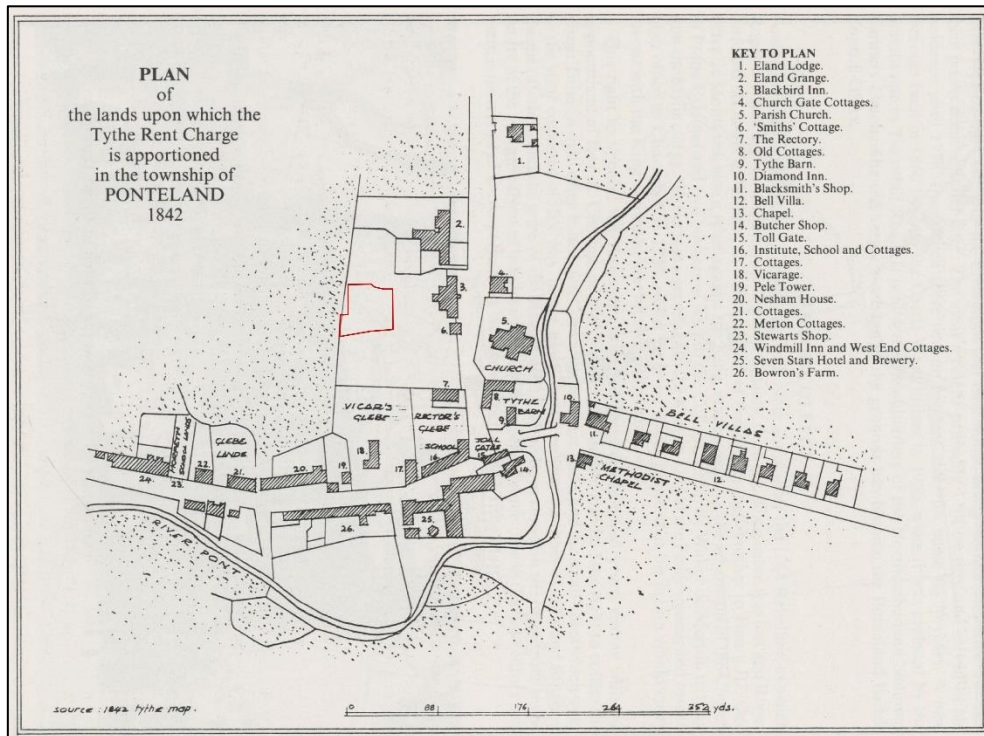


Plate 5. Tithe Map of 1842 Showing Bell Villas to the East

4.5.3 By the end of the 19th century the village was taking on a more planned appearance. We can see that the properties on the north side of Main Street have developed defined back plots. On the south side of the same street the buildings have become more complex. New buildings have been constructed close to the Methodist chapel.

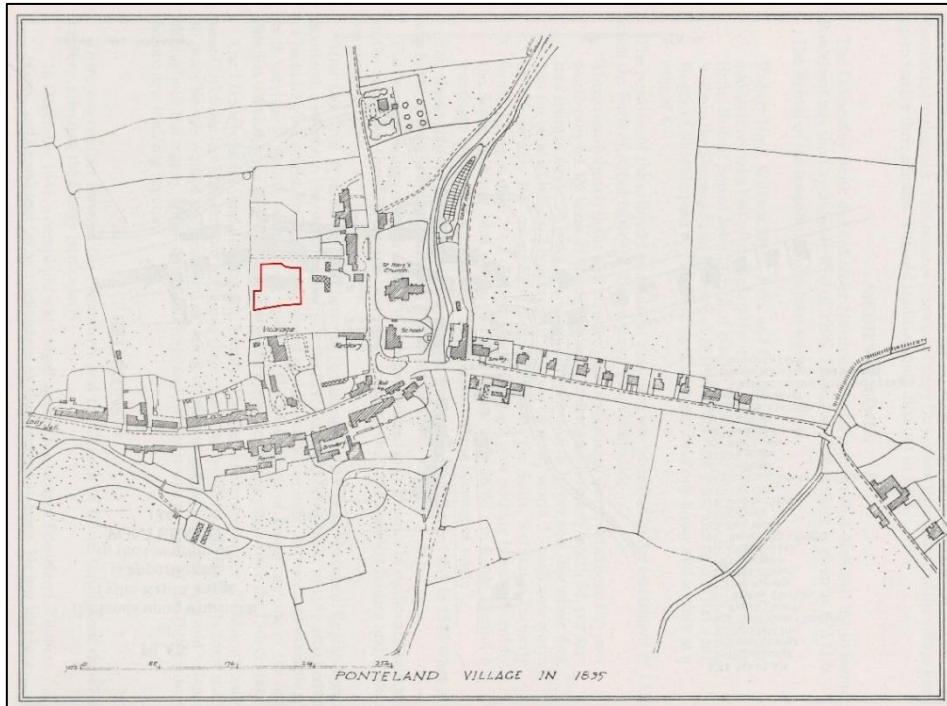


Plate 6. Village Map of 1895

- 4.5.4 The 3rd edition of the Ordnance Survey of 1930s, shows the extent of early 20th century development in Ponteland. The Blackbird Inn has been established as a public house, and perhaps most strikingly, the railway line has been cut through the village, with the station to the west of the library site. We can also see that as well as the already established development along West Road, there is now concerted development on North Road, including the Castle Ward Union Workhouse.

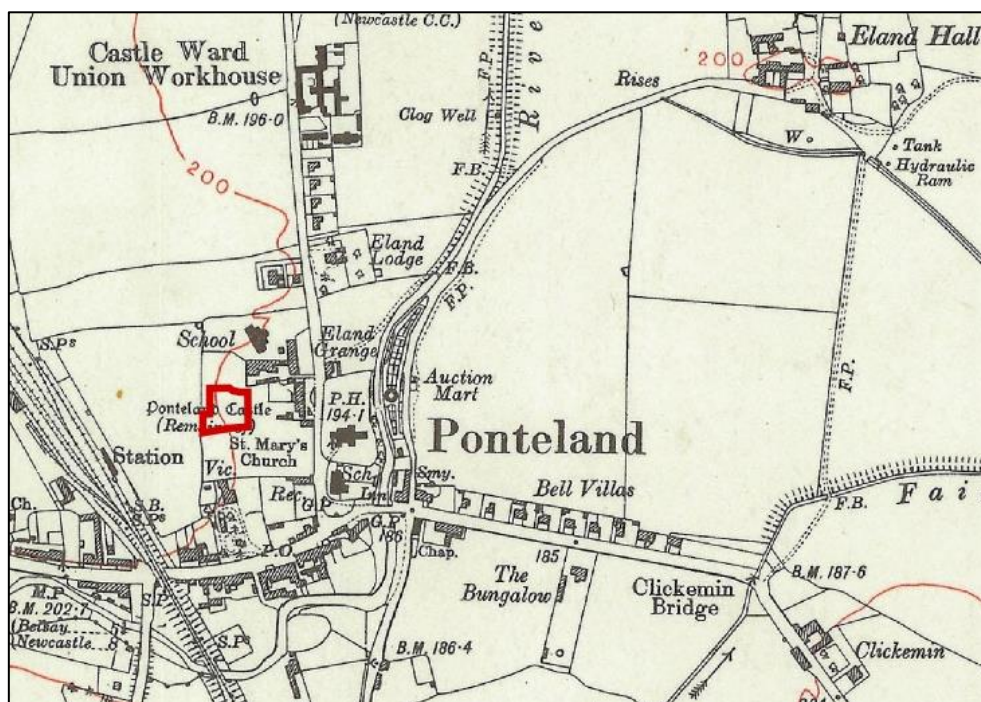


Plate 7. OS 3rd Edition - 1930s

- 4.5.5 By the 1970s the proposal site had taken its present form. The OS map shows that Thornhill Road has been constructed. The cattle market and abattoir are in place behind the old railway line and the land between Thornhill Road and Main Street has been occupied.

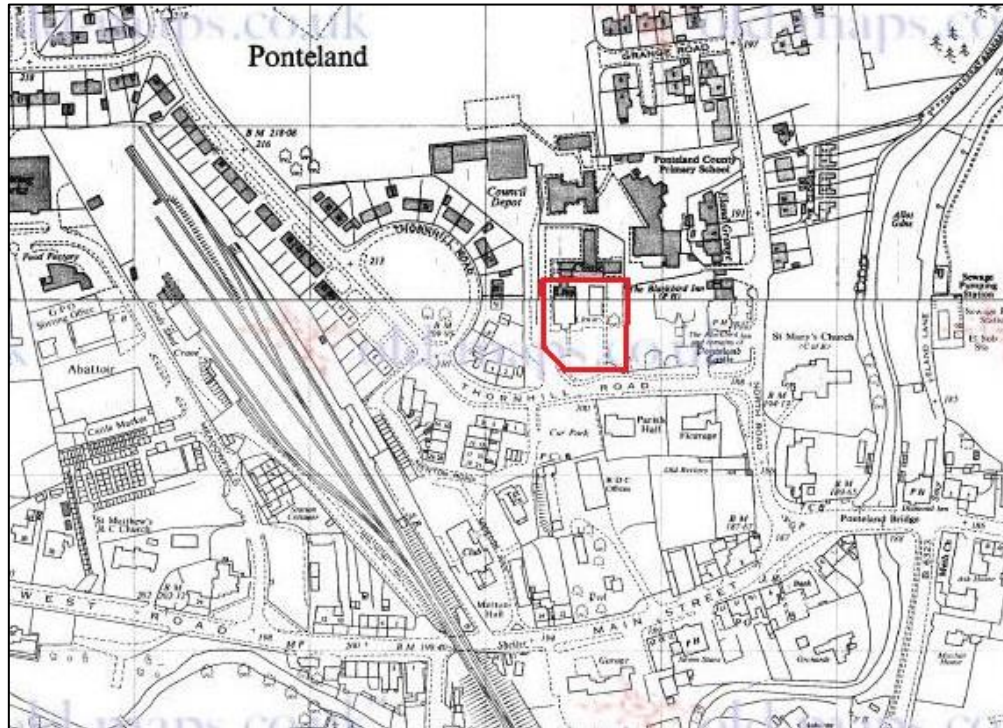


Plate 8. OS map of 1970s Showing Ponteland in its Modern State (Old-Maps 2016)

- 4.5.6 Adjacent to the proposal site we can see that Ponteland Primary School has been placed behind Eland Grange. Across the north site boundary of the library, the clinic has been established. Within the site, the map shows the present day layout, with the library occupying the north west corner of the plot, with access roads and parking. A large rectangular area has been set aside for decorative planting.

4.6 Site Visit

- 4.6.1 A site visit was undertaken on 4th August 2016 by Daniel Dodds of AB Heritage.
- 4.6.2 The site visit was taken to gain an understanding on the ground of any past land use that may have had a direct bearing on the archaeological potential of the site, as well as to gain a direct understanding of the potential heritage visual impacts of the proposed works. On the day of the visit the conditions were perfect, being both warm and dry.
- 4.6.3 The site is bounded on three sides, namely the north, west and east sides. To the west the site shares a site boundary with the access road to the Ponteland Manor care home. These sites are separated by a stand of mature evergreen trees of the Leylandii variety. These trees greatly over shadow the library building and form a solid visual barrier between the sites.



Plate 9. Showing the mature trees of the western site boundary

- 4.6.4 The north boundary separates the library site from the very recently built Henderson Court retirement complex. The boundary here is a timber fence.
- 4.6.5 The eastern boundary is a brick wall separating the library from the extensive car park for the Blackbird Inn.



Plate 10. View looking east along north boundary towards Blackbird Inn

- 4.6.6 The southern side of the site is open to Thornhill Road, and offers a view into the majority of the site, which consists of well-maintained lawns and a raised rose bed towards the back of the site. Access is provided around the library building, via tarmac surfaces. The rose bed is surrounded by concrete paving slabs with wooden benches and litter bins.



Plate 11. View looking north east to north boundary



Plate 12. Looking east showing the open boundary with Thornhill Road, the library is to the left

- 4.6.7 It was noted during the visit that the site is very level. This is slightly at odds with the surrounding topography. The surrounding streets and plots slope down gently from Thornhill Road in the west towards St. Mary's Church in the east – this is apparent in Plate 12 above. Added to this general slope, the library site on the north side of Thornhill Road lies at a lower level than either the Blackbird Inn car park, the entrance to Ponteland Manor care home and to Thornhill Road itself. This strongly suggests that the library site was artificially levelled in readiness for construction. This levelling must have entailed the lateral truncation of the pre-existing ground level, rather than the building up of a level platform. This would certainly have the potential to damage or destroy any affected deposits.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL & MITIGATION

5.1 Known Heritage Resource

Within the Proposed Development site

- 5.1.1 There are no known cultural heritage features within the boundary of the proposed development site.

Within the Study Area

- 5.1.2 The study area contains a number of known heritage assets including Listed Buildings, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and non-designated assets, which date from the medieval period onwards. Archaeological investigations in the grounds of the Old Rectory [AB 4], c.100m to the south of the proposal site, revealed a series of medieval features consistent with domestic activity. These features were likely to have been associated with earlier properties that faced on to Main Street. These features date to within the same date range attributed to the nearby Vicar's Pele Tower [AB 3] and to the oldest parts of the Blackbird Inn [AB 1], immediately to the east of the library site.
- 5.1.3 Although the historic mapping examined cannot inform us of land use in the medieval period, we can conclude from later mapping evidence that the site lay beyond the west edge of the historic core of the village until the 1970s, so the only likely historic use of the site would have been as part of an agricultural field system or pasture.

5.2 Past Impacts within the Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 Prior to the construction of the library and the associated access and planting etc. the site was either agricultural land, or possibly unimproved pasture. The site visit also confirmed the local topography of the site, which suggests that the site had been levelled in readiness for the present layout. This is likely to have had a direct adverse impact upon any underlying deposits.

5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 5.3.1 Based on the known heritage resource, and the past impacts within the boundary of the proposed development site, it is unlikely that there are any heritage features present at this site.
- 5.3.2 Overall, there is considered to be a low potential for the recovery of complex or significant surviving below ground archaeology dating to any archaeological period, and, where such features do survive, they are likely to be of negligible importance at most (see Table 1), and most likely associated with the medieval and Post Medieval agricultural use of the site.

5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

- 5.4.1 The proposed development consists of plans to construct 7 new houses, with associated access ways, garages, and services.
- 5.4.2 Direct impacts on any below ground archaeological remains that are present would likely comprise truncation of such remains during the excavation of the foundations for the houses and services, and to the landscaping of the site prior to construction. This could cause at most

high direct impacts (Table 2) upon any potential surviving archaeological remains but, given the likely negligible value of such features, this only would result in a minor significance of effect at most.

- 5.4.3 The current proposed development plan shows that the development will not cause any changes to the present and historic site boundary other than the insertion of hedges across the open boundary with Thornhill Road.

5.5 Recommendation / Mitigation Strategy

- 5.5.1 No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site.
- 5.5.2 Please note, that the final decision for further investigation or archaeological mitigation lies with the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist.

6. HERITAGE STATEMENT

- 6.1.1 NPPF128 requires local planning authorities to request descriptions on the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. This states that:

'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.'

6.2 Proposed Development

- 6.2.1 Plans for the redevelopment of the site are shown in Figures 4 -7. It is proposed to demolish the library building and turn the site over to residential development including affordable housing. A version of the concept plan is shown in Figure 2.
- 6.2.2 As it stands at present (August 2016) the proposed development will comprise the construction two blocks of residential units up to four stories including loft flats, with associated parking and utilities. This concept will maintain the Tree preservation orders intact, along with the mature evergreen trees at the western boundary. The plan appears to include some planting of hedges along the southern boundary (Fig. 7).

6.3 Site Location and Setting

- 6.3.1 The site is located just beyond the western edge of the defined Conservation Area of Ponteland village (Figure 2), and the historic medieval and post medieval core of the village.
- 6.3.2 The historic setting of the site, located as it was beyond the historic core of the village, has been shown to have changed only since the 1960s, and since then quite radically with the modern development of Thornhill Road and the construction of modern buildings to the north and south.
- 6.3.3 The position of the site, set back from Thornhill Road, does not provide a visual eye-line in to the Conservation Area. The car park of the Blackbird Inn **[AB 1]** which is within the Conservation Area is well screened from the site by a brick wall and a number of mature trees. The Blackbird Inn itself is some 80m east of the centre of the proposal site and across a car park, which limits the degree to which the proposed development can overshadow the pub. The presence of the large number of mature trees both within the pub car park and the proposal site reduce inter-visibility still further – particularly during summer months.
- 6.3.4 Thirty-five metres to the north of the proposal area, is the recently constructed Henderson Court retirement complex. This site is separated from the proposal by a timber fence. The Henderson Court complex is much larger than the buildings it replaced and it is a dominant focus from the proposal site. The presence of the Henderson Court buildings totally precludes any lines of sight from the proposal area to the north and north east into the conservation area. The proposed development is of considerably lesser scale than Henderson Court and occupying a smaller footprint.
- 6.3.5 The western boundary of the proposed development site is formed of a stand of mature *Leylandii* trees. Coupled with the fact that the library site is at a considerably lower level than the hillside that rises to the west, there is a very limited opportunity for any settings effects to the west (see Plate 9).

- 6.3.6 The only open aspect of the site is the boundary with Thornhill Road to the south. From this extreme southern edge of the site boundary one can see east towards St. Mary's Church and west further up the modern developments on Thornhill Road. To the south is a public car park and behind that a prominent block of modern apartments.
- 6.3.7 At the time of the site visit in early August 2016, only the most limited view of the churchyard of St. Mary's Church was visible to the east, while the Old Rectory **[AB 4]** and the Blackbird Inn **[AB 1]** was hidden behind trees. No other heritage assets are likely to be visible from the proposal site.



Plate 13. Looking East Along Thornhill Road to St. Mary's Churchyard. Note the Trees Screening the Blackbird Inn and the Old Rectory



Plate 14. View to NE Showing Retirement Complex Dominating the Site from the North



Plate 15. Showing the View to the South from the Middle of the Site

6.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

Scale of Development

- 6.4.1 The proposed development lies outside the western boundary of the Conservation Area. The proposed development lies 80m due west of the Blackbird Inn Grade II Listed Building [AB1] and is separated from this by a tree screened car park.
- 6.4.2 The distance from the Blackbird Inn [AB1] and the screening provided by the mature trees and intervening car park is thought to result in a low level of indirect impact to the setting of the Blackbird Inn Listed Building, as shown in Table 2, involving: *'Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of an archaeological or heritage receptor to a slight degree... slight alterations to the setting... that results in limited changes to historic landscape character.'* This results in a minor significance of effect to the setting of the Blackbird Inn, and by default to the western edge of the Conservation Area, i.e. less than significant.
- 6.4.3 The modern retirement complex of Henderson Court is sited 35m north of the proposed development. Henderson Court is relatively large development compared to other buildings in vicinity. The presence of Henderson Court will prevent any visual impact from the development site into the northern part of the Conservation Area. Therefore, it is concluded that the proposed development will have no direct or indirect impact on the visual setting of the Conservation Area to the north east, behind Henderson Court.
- 6.4.4 The proposed development is to be set back from the southern boundary of the site on Thornhill Road. This siting taken with the screening at the east boundary will almost entirely prevent the proposed development from being detectable from the Old Rectory [AB4] 100m to the south west. This results in a negligible indirect level of impact on the setting of The Old Rectory as per Table 2. In NPPF terms this is less than significant.

Character

- 6.4.5 The proposed development is in keeping with the character mix of buildings and architectural styles in Ponteland. The history of development in Ponteland has been incremental until a significant boom in growth since the 1950s, including development within the application site itself. This has led to a varied character, with the Ponteland Neighbourhood Plan (Ponteland Neighbourhood Plan, 2015) noting that 'the Conservation Area has no unifying style and includes a number of modern buildings...[which] do not detract' from the overall setting of the Conservation Area.
- 6.4.6 Therefore, it is considered that there is a negligible, indirect impact to the character of the conservation area from the proposed development as per Table 2, resulting in a not significant significance of effect as per Table 3. Overall the effect on the character of the conservation area is less than significant.

6.5 Conclusion

While the proposed development is in the vicinity of the Ponteland Conservation and a small number of the heritage assets within (Listed Buildings), it is considered that the scale and character of the development has a less than significant impact on the settings of these.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Documentary, Cartographic & Photographic Sources

Almond L & Stobbs R, 1984 *1000 Years of History* Ponteland Local History Society

Castle Morpeth District Local Plan 2003

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*

Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 2012. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Merton College Estate Map of Ponteland 1802

Northumberland Local Plan (Core Strategy) Draft July 2016

Ponteland Neighbourhood Plan, Ponteland & High Callerton Conservation Areas, 2015
Community Character Statement

Tithe Apportionment Map of Ponteland, 1842

Third Edition OS Map of Ponteland, Sheet 85-NW, 1930s

7.2 Online Sources

BGS (British Geological Society) 2015. Geology of Britain viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Historic England. The National Heritage List for England.
<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/advancedsearch.aspx>

Keys to the Past www.keystothepast.info

Pastscape www.pastscape.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 - CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

This gazetteer incorporates all archaeological and historical sites identified on the GLHER, and other sources within the 500m study area.

Abbreviations

NGR - National Grid Reference

CA – Conservation Area

LB – Listed Building

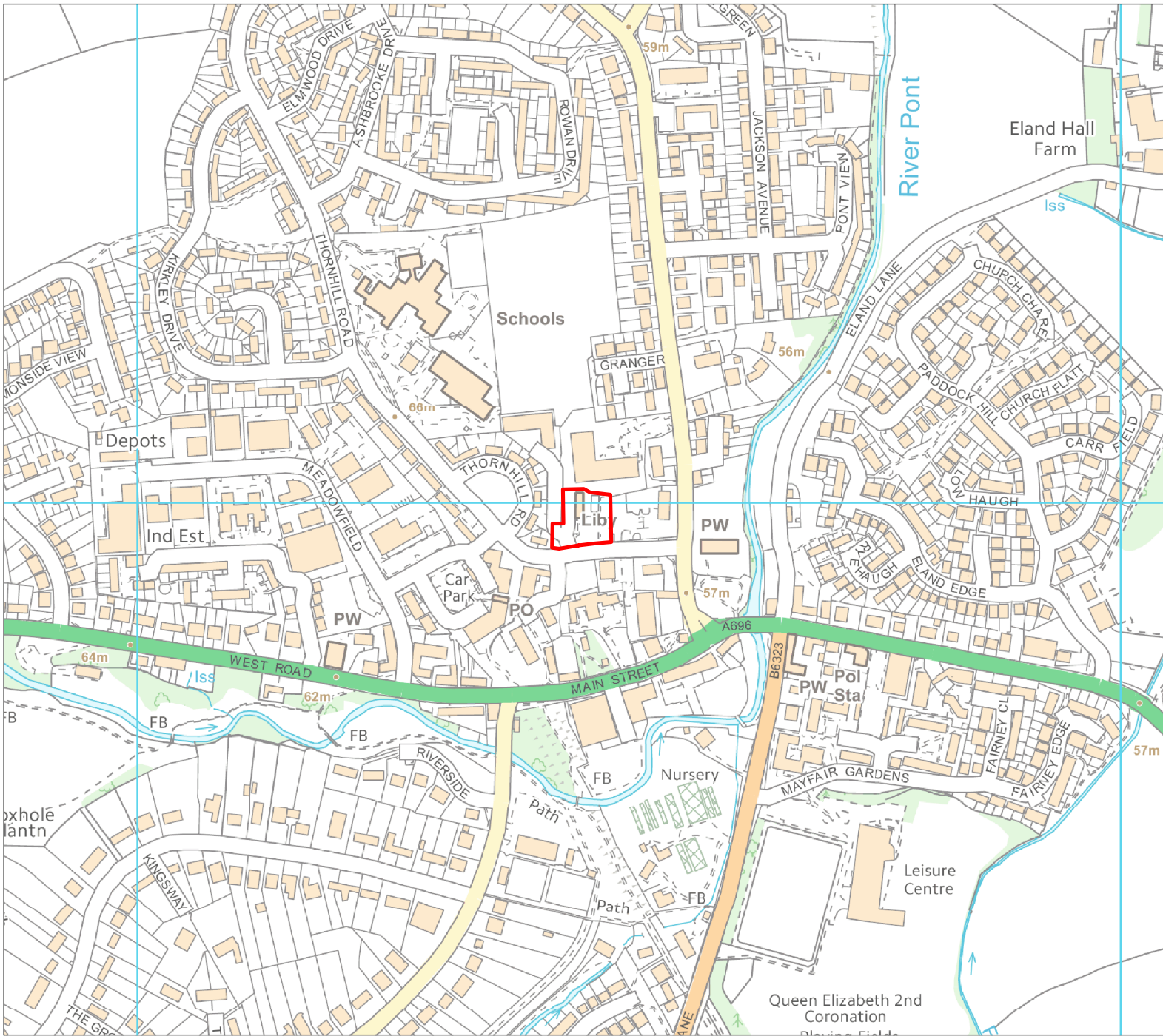
SAM – Scheduled Ancient Monument

AB No.	Period	Monument Type	Name/Description	Status	NGR	Ref. No.
1	Medieval	Building	Blackbird Inn. Grade II* Listed. Public House. The current building incorporates a 14 th century Pele Tower and a ruined 17 th century manor house. Although parts of the shell of the building are of 14 century date, only the western doorway is demonstrably such. The rest of the building abounds with 17 th century features including tunnel vaulting and a fireplace. Also known as remains of Ponteland Castle	LB	NZ 1653 7298	10991
2	Medieval	Building	St Mary's Church. Norman west tower and doorway with 14 th and 19 th century alterations. A series of archaeological investigations in 1980s may suggest a more substantial Norman establishment than is presently indicated. Churchyard contains a number of Listed headstones.	LB	NZ 1658 7295	10992 13010 13011 14194
3	Medieval	Building	Vicar's Pele. Tower house though to date from 14 th century, though little evidence remains from before 16 th century	LB SAM	NZ 1647 7283	10994
4	Post Medieval	Building	The Old Rectory. Former rectory of 18 th century origin belonging to Merton College, Oxford. Now private house.	LB	NZ 1654 7290	11004
5	Post Medieval	Building	Nos 3&5 Bell Villas. Former Smithy and attached house of early 19 th century. Now an agricultural machine shop	LB	NZ 1667 7289	11010
6	Post Medieval	Building	Grade II Listed Gate piers and Garden Wall of Old Rectory.	LB	NZ 1667 7289	11012
7	Post Medieval	Building	Former late 18 to 19 th century farmhouse	LB	NZ 1644 7282	11013

PONTELAND LIBRARY, THORNHILL ROAD, PONTELAND
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT & HERITAGE STATEMENT

8	Post Medieval	Building	Seven Stars public House. Early 19 th century	LB	NZ 1652 7281	11014
9	Post Medieval	Building	Nos. 21-25 Main Street. 19 th Century houses now shops with 20 th century ground floor shop fronts.	LB	NZ 1650 7280	11015
10	Post Medieval	Headstones	Grade II Listed headstones in St Mary's Churchyard	LB	NZ 1658 7295	11016-23
11	Medieval	Deposits	Medieval Ditches identified in the grounds of Peel House. Identified during Archaeological Works		NZ 1647 7289	14036
12	Post Medieval	Site	Location of Union Workhouse known from historic mapping.		NZ 1654 73324	19475
13	Post Medieval	Site	Location of Well. Shown on historic mapping		NZ 1614 7281	19477
14	Post Medieval	Site	Location of Stepping Stones across Pont		NZ 1637 7274	19478
15	Post Medieval	Site	Well. Noted south of Diamond Inn on historic mapping		NZ 1657 7257	19480
16	Post Medieval	Structure	Bridge across Pont noted in early mapping		NZ 1661 7287	19482
17	Post Medieval	Building	Nos 16&18 North Road. 16 formed previous Eland Lodge while 18 was associated cottage	LB	NZ 1657 7314	21681
18	Medieval	Deposits	Series of medieval features discovered during excavation in the garden of the Old Rectory. Comprised gullies, ditches and burnt material.		NZ 1653 7289	24049
19	Modern	Railway/Earthwork	Section of mineral carrying, light railway that served Ponteland and Darras Hall in the 1920s.		NZ 1664 7263	24994
20	Modern	Building	Ponteland Memorial Hall		NZ 1640 7264	25486

21	Post Medieval	Structure	Mile post on A696 in Ponteland. Cast iron shield-shaped milepost located on the southern side of the A696 road on the western side of Ponteland. The white milepost bears black raised lettering indicating the distances for Newcastle (8 miles) and Belsay (5 3/4 miles) with appropriate arrows for the direction within the shield shape which has a raised black boundary	NZ 1628 7279	25397
22	Unknown	Archaeological Intervention	Blackbird Inn. Two evaluation trenches and two test pits were dug to the west of the site with a further test pit being dug to the east at the front of the property. None of the trenches or test pits revealed any archaeological finds, features or buried land surfaces	NZ 1653 7299	15288
23	Site of Building	Post Medieval	Ponteland Train Station. Ponteland Station was a single-platform station with a larger version of the branch's standard single-storey wooden building. The site of the station is now the Merton Way shopping centre. Only a row of houses remains, though with the name only as Station Cottages, that reflects the railway usage of this area. The Ponteland Industrial Estate occupies the site of the sidings that were located to the west and north-west of the station	NZ 1623 7295	27399



Legend
 Site Boundary

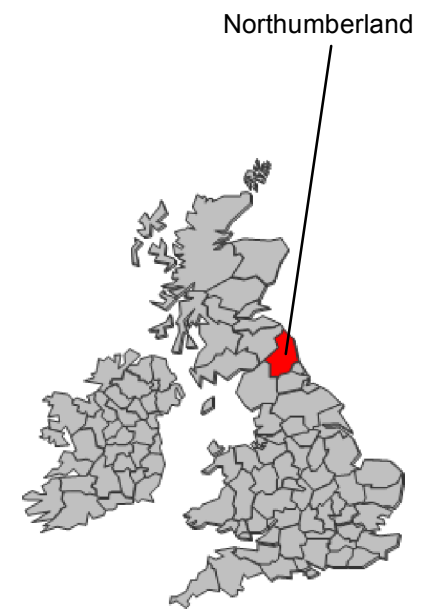
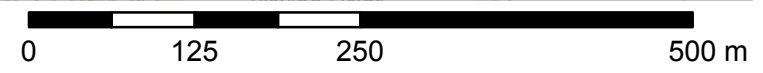


Figure 1: Site Location

Project: Ponteland Library

Date: 02/08/16 Job Number: 50053

Drawn by: PB Approved by: ZE





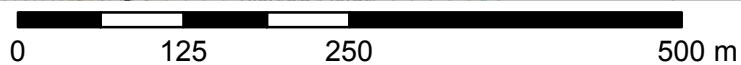
- Legend**
- Monument Point
 - Monument Linear
 - Listed Building
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Conservation Area
 - Historic Landscape Character Area
 - Site Boundary
 - 500m Study Area

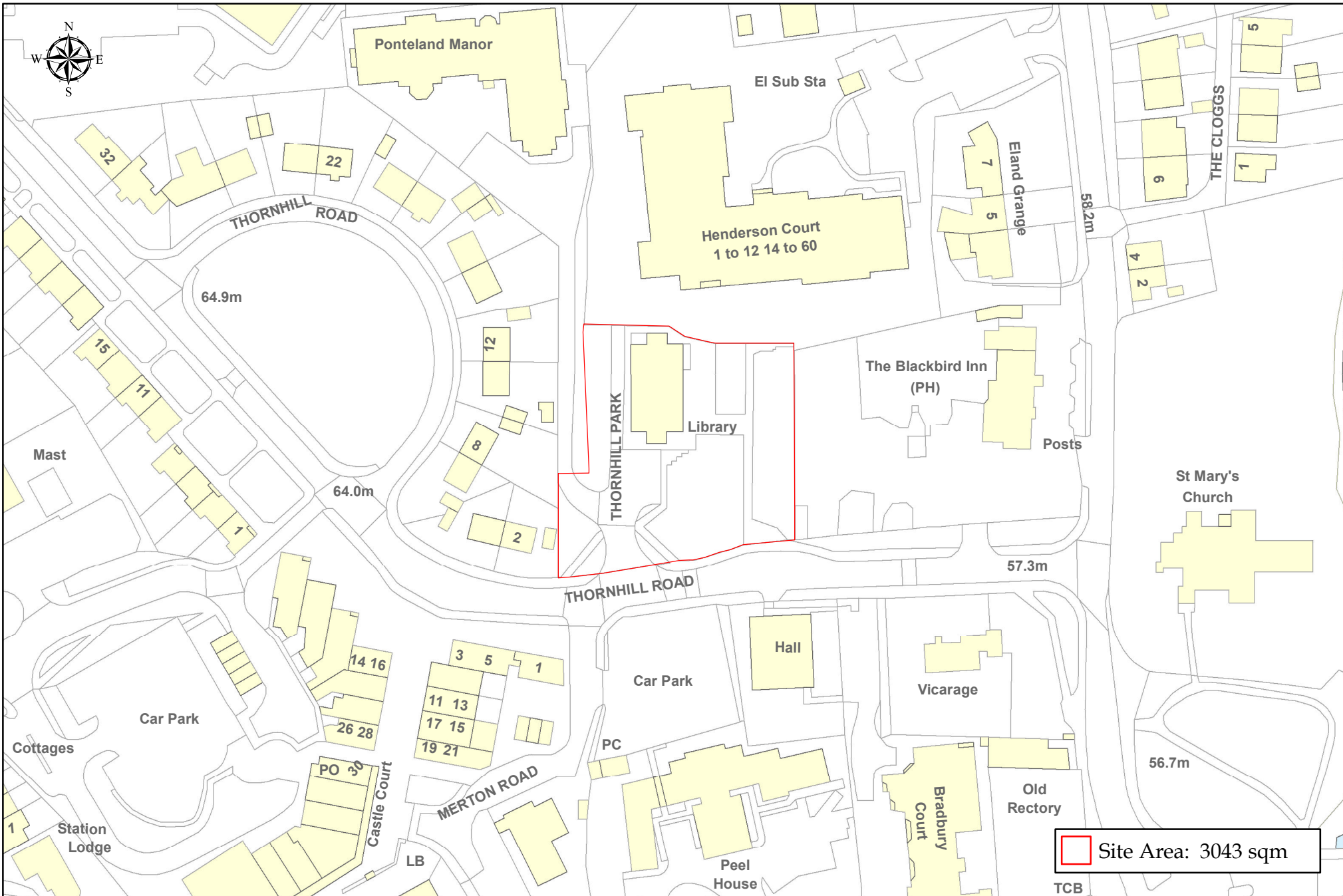
Figure 2: Map of Cultural Heritage Features

Project: Ponteland Library

Date: 08/08/16 Job Number: 50053

Drawn by: PB Approved by: DD







Rev.	By	Date	Description	Job No.	Draw No.
			Arch Group	16006	P-108
			Proposed Residential Development. Ponteland Library: NE20 9PZ		
			Drawn: July 2016		
			Drawn by: D.D.		
			Proposed Axonometric View(s) Sheet 1		
			Scale: A1		



SOUTH (Front) ELEVATION



NORTH (Rear) ELEVATION

Rev.	By	Date	Description	Drawn	Check
	Arch Group		Proposed Residential Development Ponteland Library: NE20 9PZ	16006	P-105
				1:100	Rev
				July 2016	
				D.D.	
			Proposed North and South Elevations	A1	



PROPOSED BLOCK A EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS | SCALE 1:100

MWE
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 Project Managers
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Rev.	By	Date	Description	Job No.	Draw No.
				16006	P-106
			Arch Group		
			Proposed Residential Development Ponteland Library: NE20 9PZ	Scale: 1 : 100	Rev.
			Proposed East and West Elevations (Block A)	Drawn: July 2016	
				by: Author	
				File: A1	Date:

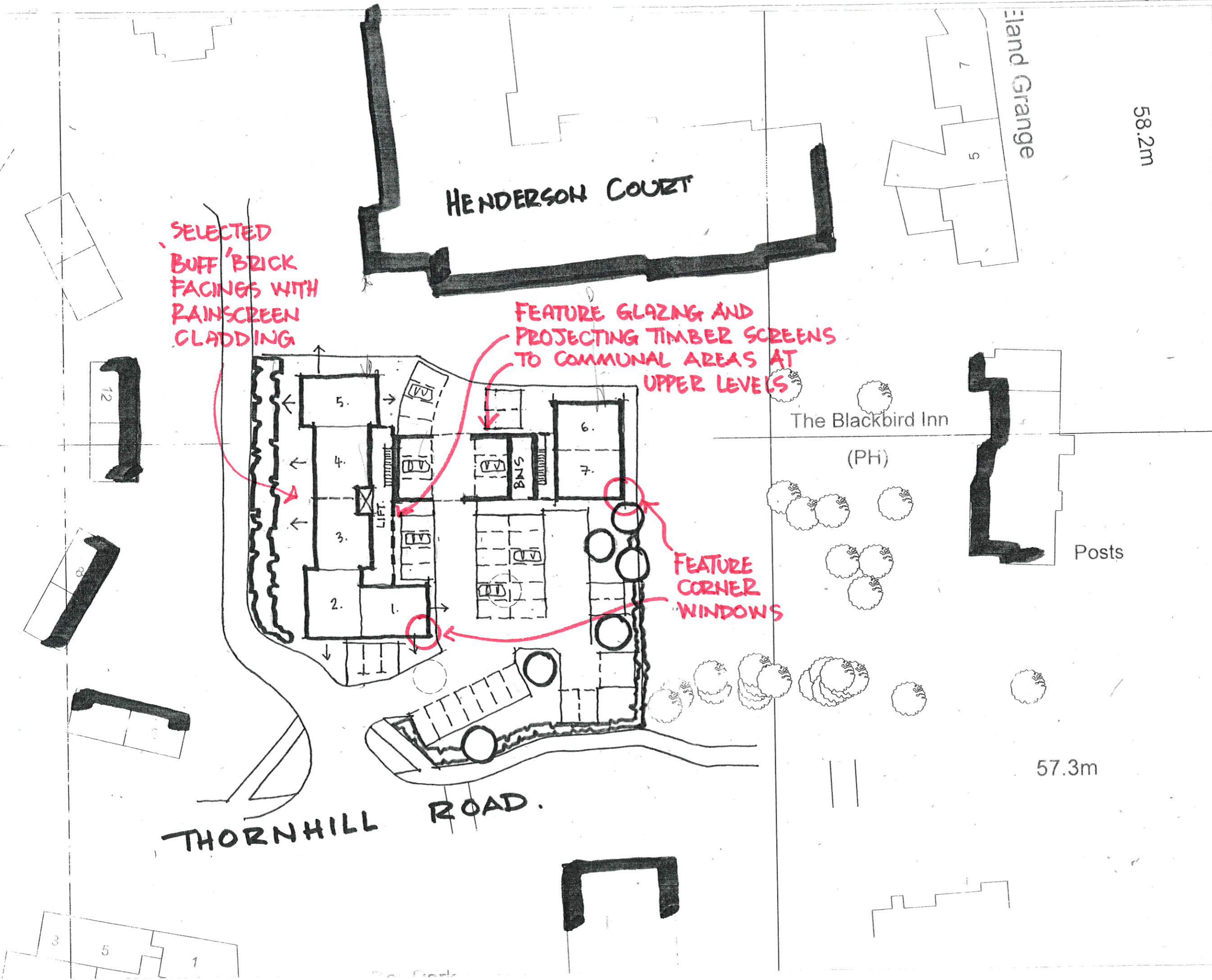


WEST (Side) ELEVATION BLOCK B



EAST (Side) ELEVATION BLOCK B

Rev.	By	Date	Description	Job No.	Draw No.
	Arch Group			16006	P-107
			Proposed Residential Development - Ponteland Library - NE20 9PZ	Scale: 1 : 100	Rev
				Drawn: July 2016	
			Proposed East and West Elevations (Block B)	by: Author	
				Page: A1	Date:



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CI

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Client

ARCH

Project

PONTELAND LIBRARY

Description

**SKETCH PROPOSALS
GROUND FLOOR**

Project Ref	16006	Dwg No	P03.
Scale	1:500@A	Rev	
Date	11.02.2016		
Drawn by	TSP		
Checked by		Date	

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