



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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**SHELTERED HOUSING  
ACCOMMODATION**

**CRUMMOCK COURT,  
HOWDON, WALLSEND**

**NORTH TYNESIDE**

prepared for

Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners

on behalf of

Miller Construction

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NAA 13/47  
May 2013

## NAA Document Authorisation

<b>Project name</b>		Crummock Court, North Tyneside		<b>Project number</b>	
<b>Report title</b>		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.		1143	
<b>Report No.</b>		13/47			
<b>Revision</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Filename</b>	NAA_1143_Rpt_13-47_DBA.pdf		
1	02/05/13	<b>Description</b>	Desk-based assessment for proposed sheltered housing accommodation at Crummock Court, Howdon, Wallsend, North Tyneside		
			<b>Prepared by</b>	<b>Edited by</b>	<b>Approved by</b>
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# CRUMMOCK COURT, SHELTERED HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

## HOWDEN, WALLSEND, NORTH TYNESIDE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

#### Contents

##### *Summary*

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Policy context	2
3.0	Assessment methodology	4
4.0	Site description	6
5.0	Development description	8
6.0	Baseline historic environment	8
7.0	Development impact	12
8.0	Mitigation	16
9.0	Conclusions	17

#### References

Cartographic sources

Aerial photographs consulted

Online resources

**Appendix 1:** Known heritage assets within the study area

#### Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Archaeological sites in the vicinity

Figure 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey (1859)

Figure 4: 1947 Aerial photograph (RAF CPE UK 2176 v 5108) showing heavy anti-aircraft battery site

Figure 5: Existing site layout and heavy anti-aircraft battery site

Figure 6: Proposed site layout and heavy anti-aircraft battery site



**CRUMMOCK COURT,  
HOWDON, WALLSEND, NORTH TYNESIDE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**Summary**

*Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP) on behalf of Miller Construction (UK) Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in support of a planning application for a new sheltered housing scheme on the site of Crummock Court, an existing sheltered housing scheme on Ridley Avenue within the residential area of Howden in Wallsend (NZ3215 6753). For this assessment a study area of 0.5km radius around the site was established.*

*Data for this study was obtained from the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR), North Shields Local Studies Library, the client and the internet.*

*This desk-based assessment has confirmed that the proposed development would not result in any construction or operational effects on any designated heritage assets. The only heritage asset which could potentially be affected by the proposals is the site of a former World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft Battery – Howdon Tyne L. Crummock Court overlies part of the gun-emplacement complex which was sited in the south-east corner of the battery. The entire battery site now underlies an area of modern development and appears to have been completely removed. However, the northern part of the Crummock Court development site is open green space, which appears to have remained undeveloped, although it may have been landscaped. Aerial photograph transcription has demonstrated that the site of one main gun emplacement and that of either a second emplacement or magazine store once lay in this area. A site visit has confirmed that there is no surface evidence of these structures but it is not clear from the evidence available whether there is the potential for any survival of sub-surface archaeological remains. The site is considered to be of local importance.*

*In order to establish whether archaeological remains are present, an intrusive archaeological trial trench evaluation is required by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer. It has been agreed that this work can be undertaken post-determination of the application. If significant archaeological remains are identified during this field evaluation then, in order to mitigate any loss, provision will need to be made for the proper recording of these remains unless they can be preserved in situ. If no archaeological remains are found to survive within the site, then it is proposed that no further archaeological works should be required.*

*Subject to the implementation of this mitigation, it is considered that the application would be in full accordance with local and national planning policy as this relates to undesignated sites of archaeological interest.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP) on behalf of Miller Construction to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in support of a planning application for a proposed sheltered housing scheme on the site of Crummock Court, an existing sheltered housing complex on Ridley Avenue within the residential area of Howdon in Wallsend (NZ3215 6753) (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.2 The assessment is being undertaken in response to the recommendations of Jennifer Morrison, the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer. The proposed development site has the potential to impact on archaeological remains associated with a former World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft Battery (HAA) and she has recommended that a full desk-based assessment should be undertaken in order to assess the impact of the proposed development on this site and recommend effective mitigation if appropriate.
- 1.3 The figures referred to in the text can be found at the end of this report; illustrations and plates are to be found within the main text. A table of archaeological sites recorded within the study area is provided in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.4 For this assessment a study area of 0.5km radius around the site was established. Data for this study was obtained from the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record (HER), the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR), North Shields Local Studies Library, the client and the internet. Other repositories were consulted but did not hold any additional relevant information.
- 1.5 A review of the archaeological resource within the study area confirmed that the only heritage asset which could potentially be affected by the proposals is the former site of an undesignated heavy anti-aircraft battery designated as Howdon Tyne L. This assessment therefore concentrates primarily on this site and the significance of the effects of any potential impact.
- 1.6 A walkover survey of the proposed development site was conducted on 29 April 2013 to confirm the condition and form of the site and current land use.
- 1.7 As part of the assessment process, informal consultation has been undertaken with the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer regarding the scheme, the impact on the archaeological resource and agreement on an effective mitigation strategy.

## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 The historic environment legislation, policies and guidance against which the proposals should be considered are set out below.

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) – **Policy 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**
- North Tyneside Development Plan. This comprises:
  - The North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (July 2008);
  - North Tyneside Local Development Framework (LDF)
  - North Tyneside Council Unitary Development Plan (2002, saved policies 2007)

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012)**

2.2 One of the Core Planning Principles within the NPPF 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 for this and future generations.”

2.3 **Policy 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment** sets out the framework for local planning authorities to make informed decisions. The paragraphs of particular relevance to the proposed development are detailed below.

2.4 **Paragraph 128** sets out the information requirements for applications where development potentially affects heritage assets. It states that planning applicants should provide, as part of the application process, appropriately detailed descriptions of heritage asset significance and the contribution of setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on that significance. It also states that where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage sites with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require submission of a desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly address the interest, a field evaluation.

2.5 **Paragraph 129** sets out the policy principle whereby local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposal, including any development effects on the setting of assets. This assessment should be taken into account when



considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

- 2.6 **Paragraph 135** sets out policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to non-designated assets. It states that the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application.
- 2.7 **Paragraph 141** sets out policy principles guiding the recording of information related to heritage assets and making it publicly accessible. It states that, there should be a requirement to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact. Developers should make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible with copies of evidence deposited with the relevant historic environment record and any archives with the local museum or other public depository. The ability to record evidence of our past, should not, however, be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

#### **North Tyneside Local Development Framework (LDF)**

- 2.8 The Local Development Framework (LDF) is a suite of documents which together will guide development within North Tyneside.
- 2.9 The Core Strategy will be the Local Plan for the Borough guiding key aspects of development to deliver sustainable development. At present the Council is reviewing the content of the Core Strategy and its timetable in light of the changes to Government policy as indicated in the National Planning Policy Framework.

#### **North Tyneside Council Unitary Development Plan (2002, saved policies 2007)**

- 2.10 Until superceded by the new policies of the Local Development Framework, the saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) remain part of the North Tyneside Development Plan. Chapter 5 of the UDP sets out the main objectives and policies relating to the historic environment. Saved policies of potential relevance to this application are:

#### ***Sites of Archaeological Significance***

- 2.11 **Policy E19:** The Local Planning Authority will protect the sites and settings of sites of archaeological importance from damaging development; and will seek to enhance the setting and interpretation of sites of archaeological importance.

- 2.12 **Policy E19/4:** Development which would adversely affect the site or setting of archaeological remains of regional or local importance will not be permitted unless the need for development and any other material considerations outweigh the relative importance of the site.
- 2.13 **Policy E19/5:** Where development is proposed which may adversely affect a site of archaeological interest or potential the applicant will be required to submit an appropriate assessment of the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeology and where necessary undertake an archaeological field evaluation before the application is determined.
- 2.14 **Policy E19/6:** Where assessment and evaluation have established that proposed development will affect a site or area of archaeological interest the applicant will be required to preserve archaeological remains in situ unless this is clearly inappropriate or destruction of the remains is demonstrably unavoidable, in which case a programme of archaeological works will be required to be submitted and agreed with the Local Planning Authority before the start of development.
- 2.15 **Policy E19/7:** Where archaeological remains or artefacts are discovered during the course of development on previously unidentified sites, the local Planning Authority should be notified immediately and such finds should not be unnecessarily damaged or removed.

### **3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards and guidance published by the Institute for Archaeologists (2012)<sup>1</sup> and is in accordance with best practice as published by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (revised 2012)<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.2 The principal objectives of the desk-based assessment are to:
- identify all recorded heritage assets within the study area whose significance could be affected by the proposed development;

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<sup>1</sup> Institute for Archaeologists (2004, revised 2012) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Reading: Institute for Archaeologists

<sup>2</sup> West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (2009, revised 2012) *Yorkshire, Humber and the North-East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*

- assess the potential for previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area;
- identify those heritage assets that should be retained and/or enhanced because of their intrinsic importance;
- identify those features or areas which require further evaluation (in line with NPPF Policy 128) in order to fully establish either significance or potential development impact;
- assess the potential effects of the proposals in terms of the construction and operational impacts on the archaeological resource;
- recommend appropriate design amendment, mitigation and/or enhancement which could be taken to prevent, reduce or remedy any adverse effects identified;
- assess the degree of conflict and/or compliance with national and local planning policies relevant to the resource.

3.3 The assessment is based upon a review of available information held by the following organisations and a site inspection undertaken on 29 April 2013:

- English Heritage, National Monuments Record
- Newcastle City Council Historic Environment Section
- North Shields Local Studies Library
- University of Cambridge Aerial Photograph Collection
- Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums
- Northumberland County Record Office
- North Tyneside Council – Planning
- Miller Construction (UK) Ltd

3.4 The following information sources were consulted:

- National Monument Record (archaeology & aerial photographic records)
- Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record
- English Heritage Register of Battlefields
- North Tyneside Conservation and Design information
- vertical and oblique aerial photographs
- published sources (documentary and archaeological studies, local histories);
- cartographic sources (early Ordnance Survey, enclosure and tithe maps),
- previously unpublished fieldwork undertaken in the area

- Geo-Environmental Assessment Report<sup>3</sup>
- Local planning policy
- <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk> – The National Heritage List for England
- [www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)
- [www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint](http://www.dur.ac.uk/picturesinprint)

## **Consultation**

- 3.5 Informal consultation with Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, was undertaken during April 2013 as part of the assessment process. A meeting was held with her on 25 April to discuss potential effects and her recommendations with respect to effective mitigation. The outcome of this consultation has been included in this report.

## **4.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

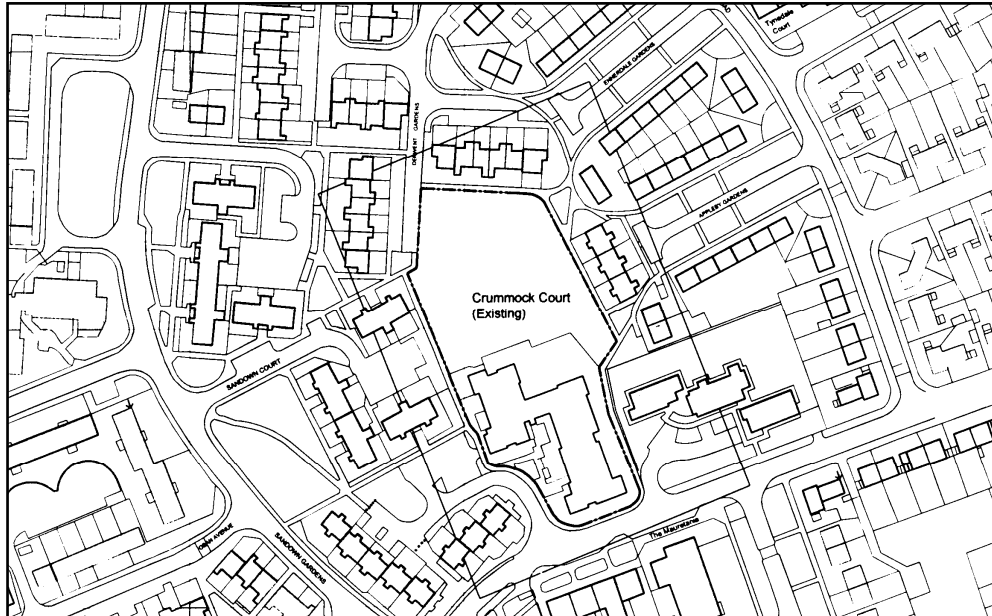
### **Location**

- 4.1 The application site is located within a residential area in Howdon, c.2km north-east of Wallsend (NZ3215 6753). The location of the site in the wider locality is shown on **Figure 1** and the detailed location is shown on **Illustration 1** and **Plate 1** below. The existing Crummock Court is a 2-storey sheltered housing scheme occupying the southern half of a large site lying to the north of Ridley Avenue. The site is surrounded to the west, north and east by relatively low density modern housing with a mix of bungalows, houses and flats.
- 4.2 At present, the northern half of the site is unfenced and forms an open area of grass, with a few isolated mature trees. This area appears to have been subject to fairly recent landscaping and an earth bank encircles an area of flat ground, which has recently been used as an area of burning, possibly for a local bonfire. Two large mature trees are set into this mound in the south-west quadrant.
- 4.3 The site lies at approximately 50m AOD, and with the exception of the banked earthwork, is relatively flat although there is approximately 1.5 to 2.5m drop in

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<sup>3</sup> Arc-environmental (2009) *Crummock Court, Howdon North Tyneside – Geo-Environmental Assessment Report – Project No. 09-072(2)*

level between the open ground in the north part of the site and the flat, developed southern end<sup>4</sup>.



**Illus. 1:** Detailed site location



**Plate 1:** aerial view of the site (2012) - (copyright Google Earth images)

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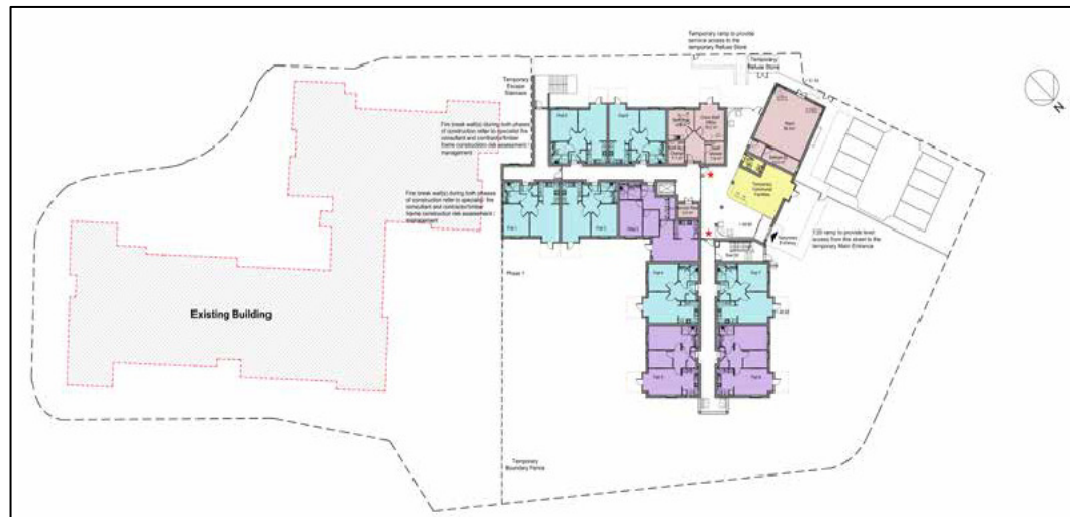
<sup>4</sup> PRP Architects (2013) *Design and Access Statement. Crummock Court, North Tyneside PFI – Extra Care Housing Scheme at Crummock Court*

## Geology

- 4.4 The site is underlain by Boulder Clay (Till) deposits and the solid geology comprises that of the Carboniferous Coal Measures (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) The area is located within the Natural England National Character Area 14: *Tyne & Wear Lowlands*, described as an area of undulating landform of gently rolling hills incised by the broad river valleys of the Tyne and Wear and their tributaries – [www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/14\\_Tyne\\_Wear\\_Lowlands](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/14_Tyne_Wear_Lowlands).

## 5.0 DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

- 5.1 It is proposed to demolish the existing buildings and to replace these with a new Extra Care scheme of 53 units (**Fig. 6**). The scheme is to be provided in two phases, the first phase is for the development of the north (vacant) end of the site to provide for 28 units together with modest communal facilities and car parking (**Illus 2**). Access during these works will be from Derwent Gardens. Once existing residents have been moved into the completed new building, demolition of the existing sheltered accommodation will be immediately followed by Phase 2 of the development scheme.



*Illus 2: Phasing of development and scheme design for Phase 1 (PRP 2013, 9<sup>4</sup>)*

## 6.0 BASELINE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 6.1 The location of the heritage assets discussed in this report is shown on **Figure 2** and summary descriptions of the sites are provided in **Appendix 1**.

### **Designated assets**

- 6.2 No designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) or Registered Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest (North Tyneside Council 2008) would be affected by the scheme.

### **Non-designated heritage assets**

- 6.3 Crummock Court overlies the south-eastern corner of a former World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft Battery site (**Site 1**), the extent of which is shown on **Figure 2** and recorded on RAF vertical aerial photographs taken in the 1940's (**Fig. 4**). This is the only recorded archaeological site affected by the proposed development, although as discussed briefly below there are other military remains which are recorded within the surrounding area.
- 6.4 Approximately 10m to the south-east of the battery site, a line of five building platforms are also visible on war-time photographs (**Site 2**). Their function is unknown but they are thought likely to have formed part of the military defences seen throughout this area.
- 6.5 The battery site was sited in open countryside and to the north, east and south of the site, a complex of World War II aircraft obstructions were seen and mapped as part of the English Heritage Hadrian's Wall National Mapping Project (**Site 3**). The extent of these obstructions is shown on **Figure 2**; none would be affected by the proposals.
- 6.6 Other recorded features in the study area include the earthwork features of an early 20th century golf course seen and mapped from air photographs to the south of the proposed development area (**Site 4**).
- 6.7 All of the above sites lie within areas of modern building development and all surface evidence for these sites has been destroyed. Sub-surface archaeological remains may survive in some areas, particularly where sites coincide with areas of open-ground such as that to the rear of Crummock Court.
- 6.8 A review of historic plans for the study area shows that prior to the construction of the battery site probably during 1940/41, the site and surrounding area had been enclosed agricultural fields. A small enclosed area is shown on the 1859 First Edition Ordnance Survey map within the south-east corner of the proposed development area (**Fig. 3**). The function and date of the feature is not known and it was no longer mapped after 1897. Given the level of modern development and terracing within the southern part of the site, it seems unlikely that any sub-surface remains of this feature will survive.

- 6.9 There are no other recorded sites of archaeological significance within the study area and no potential for remains other than the heavy anti-aircraft artillery battery to be present within the proposed development site.

### **Site 1: World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft (HAA) Battery**

- 6.10 This site was designated as Howdon Tyne L and was one of 23 HAA batteries constructed across North and South Tyneside.<sup>5</sup> These battery sites were concentrated around the 'Vulnerable Points' that attracted enemy attack, but were sited away from heavily built-up areas to give a good field of view, and to be clear of urban smog. They operated in close collaboration with the searchlight units, which were spread across the countryside.
- 6.11 Until late 1940 virtually all HAA sites were temporary, consisting of earthwork gun pits, tented accommodation and mobile guns. By the middle of the war, static HAA batteries were constructed on an industrial scale, with extensive supporting infrastructure.
- 6.12 Although not recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping until 1954, RAF vertical photographs show that the Howdon battery site was in the final stages of construction by February 1941 (RAF\_4E\_UK\_681\_V\_3424). Photographs taken in April 1946 record the final layout of the site (**Plate 2**) and shows a standard static HAA battery layout; it is not known whether there had been an earlier temporary battery on the site. The site was mapped from aerial photographs by English Heritage as part of the Hadrian's Wall National Mapping Project and a copy of this transcription is provided on **Figure 2**.
- 6.13 In the south-east part of the site are four gun emplacements set around a central command post. To the north of the gun emplacements is the gun laying radar set centrally within the distinctive octagonal chicken-wire false datum mesh. The three square and rectangular structures set in an arc around the eastern edge of the gun emplacements are likely to be either further emplacements, magazines or gun stores; two of these are surrounded by traverse mounds. The complex of buildings to the west of the gun emplacements would have been a combination of accommodation huts, and officers' quarters. The large building set in a traverse mound to the west of the radar site, is likely to have been the main magazine. A concrete service road leads from the main gate, through the accommodation area to the magazine, command post and gun emplacements. In order to help better understand the site, a plan of a typical battery layout is reproduced in **Illustration 3**.

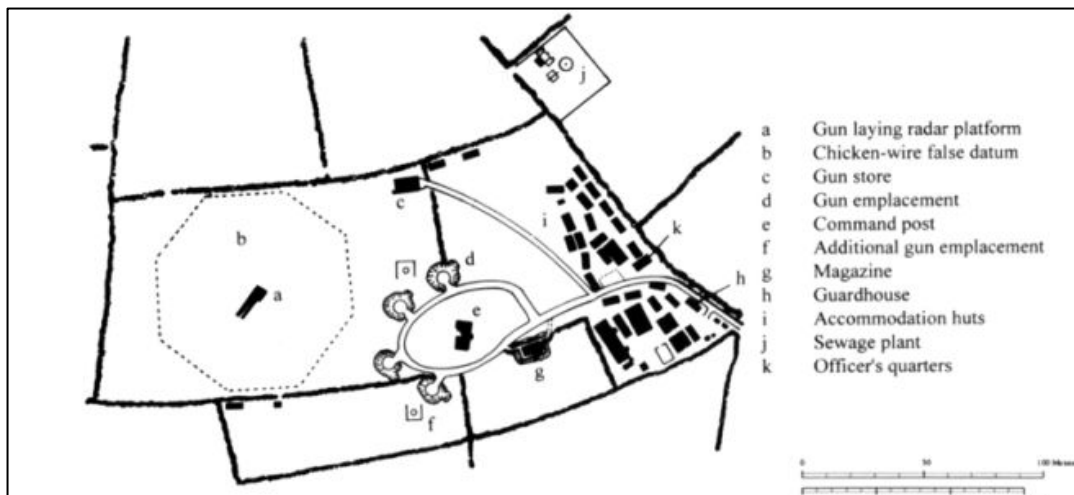
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<sup>5</sup> Whaley, R, Morrison J and Heslop, D (2008) *A Guide to the Archaeology of the Twentieth Century Defence Sites of Tyne and Wear*, 31- 36





**Plate 2:** Howdon Tyne L Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery aerial view (April 1946)  
(RAF\_3G\_TUD\_UK\_125\_V\_5096. Copyright English Heritage)



**Illus. 3:** Plan of a typical battery layout (reproduced from *CBA Defence of Britain Handbook 1995*<sup>6</sup>)

<sup>6</sup> Council for British Archaeology (1995) *20<sup>th</sup> Century Defences in Britain an introductory guide* p.49

- 6.14 All batteries typically used large calibre ordnance, suitable for targeting high flying aircraft. The Howdon battery was armed with four 4.5-inch guns with GL Mark IA radar in 1942, and four 3.7-inch Mark IIC guns with GL Mark II and Mark IIIB radar in 1945. It had been manned by 176 Battery of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Royal Artillery Regiment in 1940, and by 540 Battery of the 158<sup>th</sup> Royal Artillery Regiment in 1945. It was retained as a Nucleus Force Headquarters Battery in 1946.<sup>7</sup>
- 6.15 From a review of the Ordnance Survey mapping, the site appears to have remained reasonably well-preserved up until the latter part of the 1950s (**Illus. 4**) but had been demolished and replaced by modern development by 1967. All earthworks, buildings and other structures have now been destroyed by modern building development.



**Illus 4:** Ordnance Survey plan of battery site dated 1954-55 (not to scale)

## 7.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

### Site 1: World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft (HAA) battery

- 7.1 A detailed plan of the Crummock Court site overlain on the aerial photograph transcription and an aerial photographs of the former battery site is provided by **Figures 4** and **5**. This indicates that the open area at the back of the existing building overlies the site of one of the main gun emplacements and the sites of

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<sup>7</sup> NMR UID 1405632

two other structures to the east. The traverse feature may be an additional emplacement or magazine and the structure to the south, possibly a magazine or gun store.

7.2 **Figure 6** shows the proposed layout of the new development and indicates that the new building will encompass the sites of all three structures. The southern extent of a second gun emplacement or magazine appears to intrude into the northern edge of the site boundary but this lies mainly outside the footprint of proposed development.

7.3 The walkover survey confirmed that there is no visible surface survival of the gun emplacement complex within the open area to the rear of the existing buildings. It was also apparent that the southern half of the site with the existing buildings lay at a lower level than the area of open ground to the north. This is also reflected in the GI report, which records the current ground levels around the perimeter of the existing building as c.49m AOD and those within the northern part of the site varying from 50.12m AOD in the south-west corner (BH 7) to 52.38m AOD in the north-west corner (BH8).

7.4 The location and extent of the earthwork mound which encircles an area of flat ground in the centre of the site is shown on the geotechnical investigation plan (**Illus 5**) and photographs taken during the site inspection **Plates 3** and **4**). Its west, north and east circuit follows the line of the footpaths around the outer edge of the site and does not equate with any of the World War II structures in terms of location, extent or form. It is almost certainly modern and the product of fairly recent landscaping.



**Illust 5:** Plan showing earthwork mound and location of geotechnical test-pits and boreholes undertaken in 2009 <sup>3</sup>



**Plate 3:** View north-west across the site showing area of encircling earth bank



**Plate 4:** View south-west across the site showing area of flat ground and encircling earth bank

- 7.5 The potential for survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the northern part of the site is unknown, particularly if the area has been subject to fairly recent landscaping and re-profiling. With the exception of BH 10, which appears to have been located within the south-east circuit of the earth mound, none of the boreholes in the northern part of the site record any significant levels of made-ground, although none were located over the areas of recorded gun emplacements.
- 7.6 **Illustration 5** provides an aerial view of a similar gun emplacement complex and central command post, which has been removed down to foundation level and demonstrates that these sites are of quite substantial construction. It is quite possible therefore that evidence of these structures could be preserved within areas which have not been developed or extensively remodelled or landscaped.



*Illust. 5: Aerial view of modern survival of gun emplacement complex (reproduced from CBA Defence of Britain handbook 1995 <sup>6</sup>)*

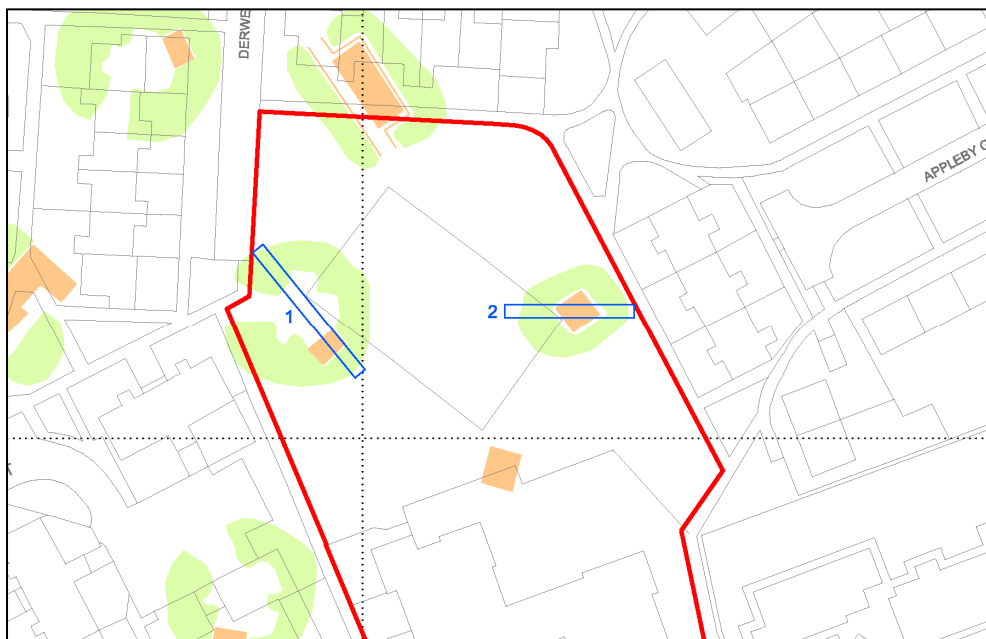
- 7.7 It can be seen from this illustration that the features most likely to survive within the site would be evidence for the foundations and traverse mound of the gun emplacement or magazine store. The gun pit would have consisted of the gun's securing bolts (*holdfast*) set in a concrete slab surround by usually six or seven ammunition lockers protected by a blast wall and/or earth banks (*traverse*). One or two shelters would also have been provided, one for gun maintenance – the *lumber gunner's shelter* – the other for the gun detachment<sup>6</sup>.
- 7.8 If the structure to the east is a magazine store, then any sub-surface remains are likely to comprise the foundations of a rectangular single-storey, concrete or brick building possibly semi-sunken and protected by a blast wall with earth banked up against it.

7.9 On the basis of the existing information it is not possible to say whether archaeological remains are likely to be present within the proposed development boundaries and in accordance with both national and local planning policy - NPPF Policy 12, paragraph 128 and UDP Policy E19/5 - the Archaeology Officer requires further evaluation of this potential and an assessment of the significance of any remains if found to be present.

## 8.0 MITIGATION

8.1 In order to properly assess this archaeological interest, the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer requires a programme of targeted trial trench evaluation and has requested that the desk-based assessment incorporates recommendations for areas of investigation.

8.2 The proposed locations of the trial trenches are shown on **Illustration 6**. One trench (25m by 2m) is focused on the main gun emplacement location in the western part of the site and the second trench (20m by 2m) centred on the gun emplacement or magazine store in the eastern part of the site. There are no services recorded within this area, but this would need to be confirmed prior to excavation and if necessary the trench locations revised.



**Illust 6:** Proposed trial trench locations

8.3 The Archaeology Officer is agreeable to the trial trench evaluation being undertaken post-determination and for this work and any further investigation to be secured through a planning condition requiring a staged scheme of archaeological investigation and recording. These works are to be undertaken

in accordance with a specification for works which would be prepared by the Archaeology Officer.

- 8.4 Prior to the commencement of works, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) confirming final details of the proposed trial trench evaluation will need to be agreed in writing with the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer.
- 8.5 If significant archaeological remains are identified during field evaluation, then in accordance NPPF Paragraph 141 and UDP Policy E19/6, provision will need to be made for the proper recording of any exposed remains, if these cannot be preserved in situ. The level of recording required should be proportionate to their importance and development impact and could comprise detailed excavation in advance of construction, and / or a programme of monitoring or strip, map and sample excavation during the course of construction.
- 8.6 If no archaeological remains are identified during the evaluation, then it is proposed that no further archaeological works should be required in advance of or during development.
- 8.7 All archaeological works must be undertaken in accordance with relevant national standards and guidance published by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists, as well as the *Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, 2012)<sup>2</sup>.
- 8.8 All investigations would need to be subject to post-excavation assessment, analysis and reporting. If significant remains are encountered by the archaeological works, then the results of the investigations should be published in an appropriate local journal. All finds and archives arising out of the archaeological works should be deposited with Tyne and Wear Museums. Copies of all reports should be deposited with the above museum and the Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record and an OASIS record completed.

## **9.0 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 It is considered that in accordance with the requirements of NPPF Policy 12 paragraph 128 and UDP policy E19/5, this desk-based assessment effectively assesses the impact of the development proposal on archaeology and describes the nature of the archaeological resource which could potentially be affected by the scheme. Consultation with the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer has taken place during the course of the assessment and the proposed mitigation strategy takes account of her concerns and requirements.
- 9.2 The assessment has confirmed that the proposed development would not result in any construction or operational effects on any designated heritage assets.

- 9.3 There is potential that the sub-surface remains of a World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft battery could survive within the site and that if present, it is likely that remains would be damaged or destroyed as a result of the proposed development.
- 9.4 In order to establish whether such remains are present and the impact of the development on them, an intrusive archaeological trial trench evaluation is required by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer. It has been agreed that these works can be secured through condition and undertaken post-determination of the application.
- 9.5 If significant archaeological remains are identified during field evaluation, then provision will need to be made for the proper recording of these assets, if they cannot be preserved in situ. If no remains are found to be present, then it is proposed that no further archaeological works should be required in advance of or during development.
- 9.6 Subject to agreeing a suitable written scheme of investigation for the archaeological work with the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer, it is considered that the effects of the development on the archaeological resource can be effectively mitigated and that the proposed development scheme should not be in conflict with national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment.



## **REFERENCES**

### **Cartographic Sources**

1859 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map: 1:2,500 scale

Ordnance Survey - [www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

1897 Northumberland 1:2,500 scale

1942 Northumberland 1:2500 scale

1951 Durham 1:10,560 scale

1954 – 1955 Durham 1:2,500 scale

1957 Durham 1:10,560 scale

1959 – 1970 Durham 1:2,500 scale

1967 – 1969 Durham 1:10,560 scale

### **Aerial photographs consulted**

English Heritage – National Monuments Record

RAF\_4E\_UK\_681\_V\_3424 – 10 February 1941

RAF\_3G\_TUD\_UK\_125\_V\_5096, 5121 – 4 April 1946

RAF\_CPE\_UK\_2176\_V\_5108 – 27 June 1947

### **Online resources**

Historic cartographic information: [www.lewis.dur.ac.uk/pip/index.html](http://www.lewis.dur.ac.uk/pip/index.html)

[www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

Google Earth <http://earth.google.co.uk>

The National Heritage List <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk>

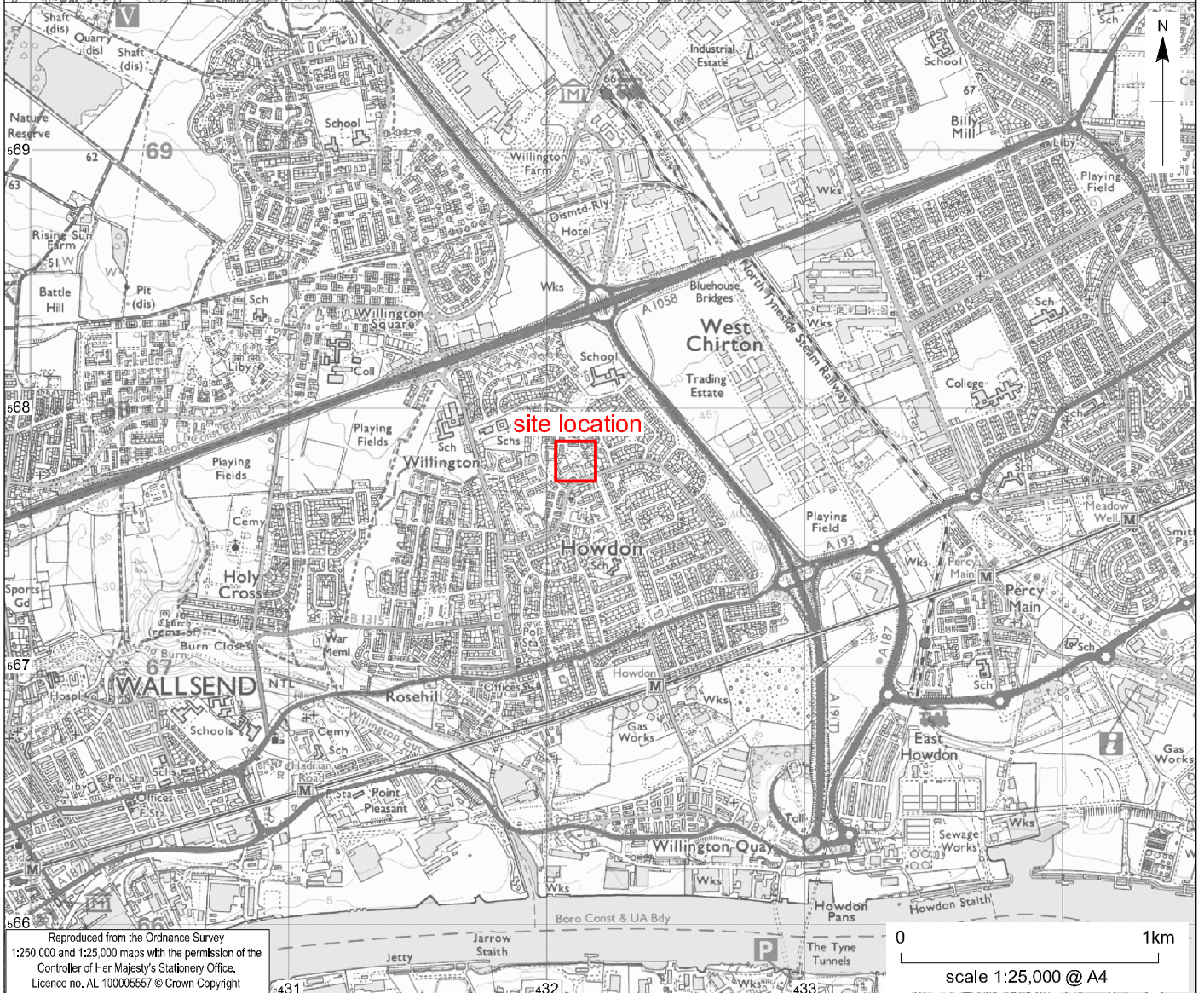
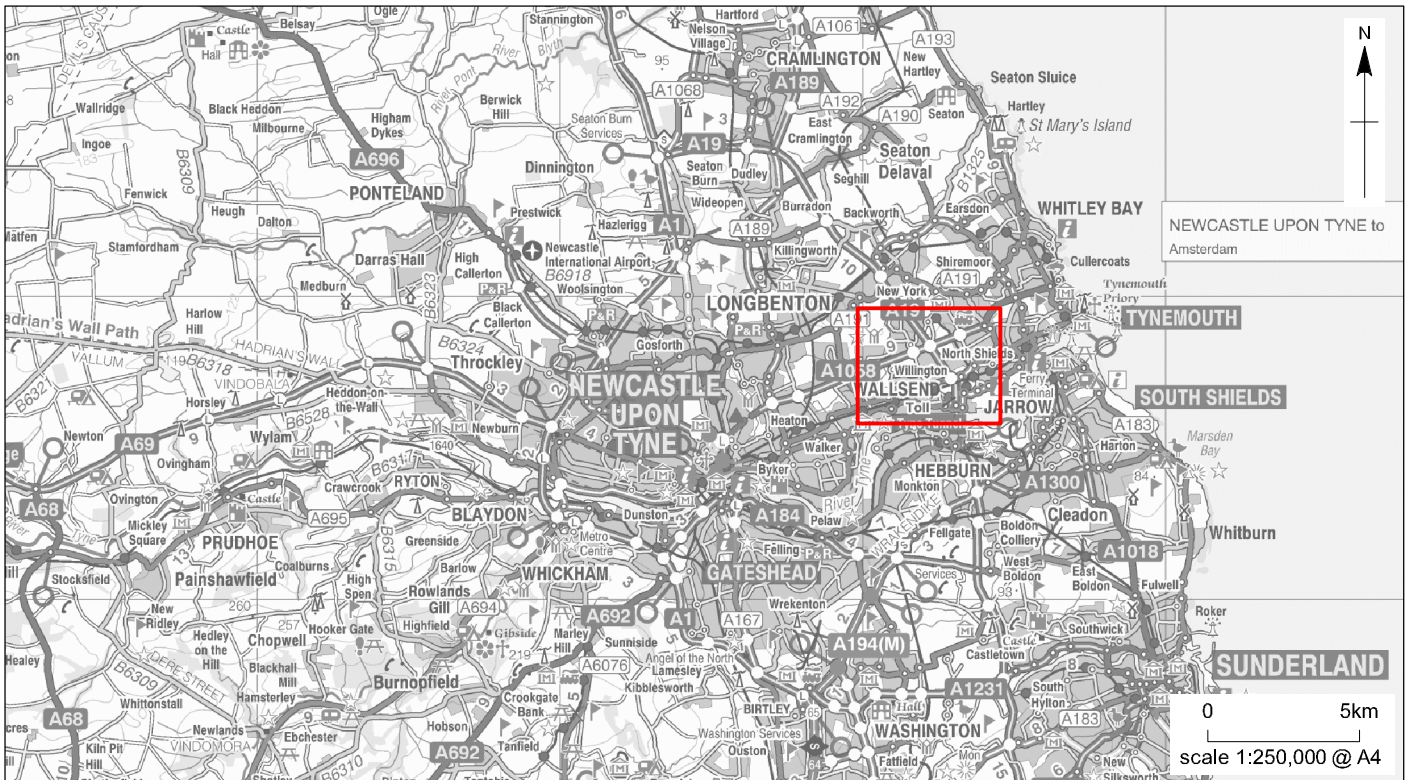
Design and conservation information <http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk>

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Table of Archaeological Sites**

**Appendix 1: Table of Archaeological Sites (Key: National Monument Record (NMR); Historic Environment Record (HER))**

Site No.	Site name	Category	Period	NGR			Importance	Source	Description
1	Howdon	Heavy Anti aircraft Battery	World War II	NZ	3204	6782	Local	HER 5501 NMR UID 1405632	Site of a heavy anti aircraft battery and radar station of the Second World War seen and mapped from air photographs by English Heritage. The site included at least four gun mplacements, a command post and magazine; the radar station had a gun-laying mat of approximately 130m diameter. A square enclosure thought to be formed by barbed wire lay to the south; its function is unclear. The battery had mounted four 4.5-inch guns with GL Mark IA radar in 1942, and four 3.7-inch Mark IIC guns with GL Mark II and Mark IIIB radar in 1945. It had been manned by 176 Battery of the 63rd Royal Artillery Regiment in 1940, and by 540 Battery of the 158th Royal Artillery Regiment in 1945. It was retained as a Nucleus Force Headquarters Battery in 1946. All surface earthworks, buildings and other structures of this site have since been destroyed by modern building development, however, there may be potential for sub-surface remains relating to structures within the south-eastern part of the site to survive within the grounds of Crummock Court.
2	Howdon	Five building platforms	20th century	NZ	3224	6764	Local	NMR UID 1405697	A line of five building platforms of probable modern date were seen and mapped from 1946 RAF air photographs by English Heritage. The building platforms could possibly be the remains of buildings which might have been associated with the Second World War anti aircraft battery (Site 1)
3	Howdon	Aircraft obstructions	World War II	NZ	3224	6764	Local	NMR UID 1405697	Aircraft obstructions of the Second World War were seen and mapped from 1941 RAF war-time air photographs by English Heritage. The obstructions were seen lying immediately north, south and east of an anti aircraft battery (separately recorded as NZ 36 NW 289). These features have since been destroyed by building development. The obstructions were usually formed by an earthwork ditch with lines of resulting small spoil heaps to either side. The obstructions were seen as lines arranged at right angles, extending over an area of 750 m north-south and approximately 490 m east-west. To the south-west the obstructions took a slightly different form, as lines of discontinuous banks only. This type of obstruction, centred on NZ 3218 6754, was seen in the area of an early golf course (see NZ 36 NW 288) which might have been the reason for the difference in form.
4	Howdon	Golf course	20th century	NZ	3219	6766	Local	NMR UID 1405631	Earthwork features of an early twentieth century golf course were seen and mapped from 1941 RAF air photographs by English Heritage. The earthworks of at least four greens are visible with with features visible at NZ3219 6766 and NZ3215 6738. The existence of a golf course was noted on Ordnance survey maps of 1916 and 1921 but not mentioned on later maps; the works "golf course" being written in an arch to the east of churchill Street. These features have now been destroyed by modern building development.

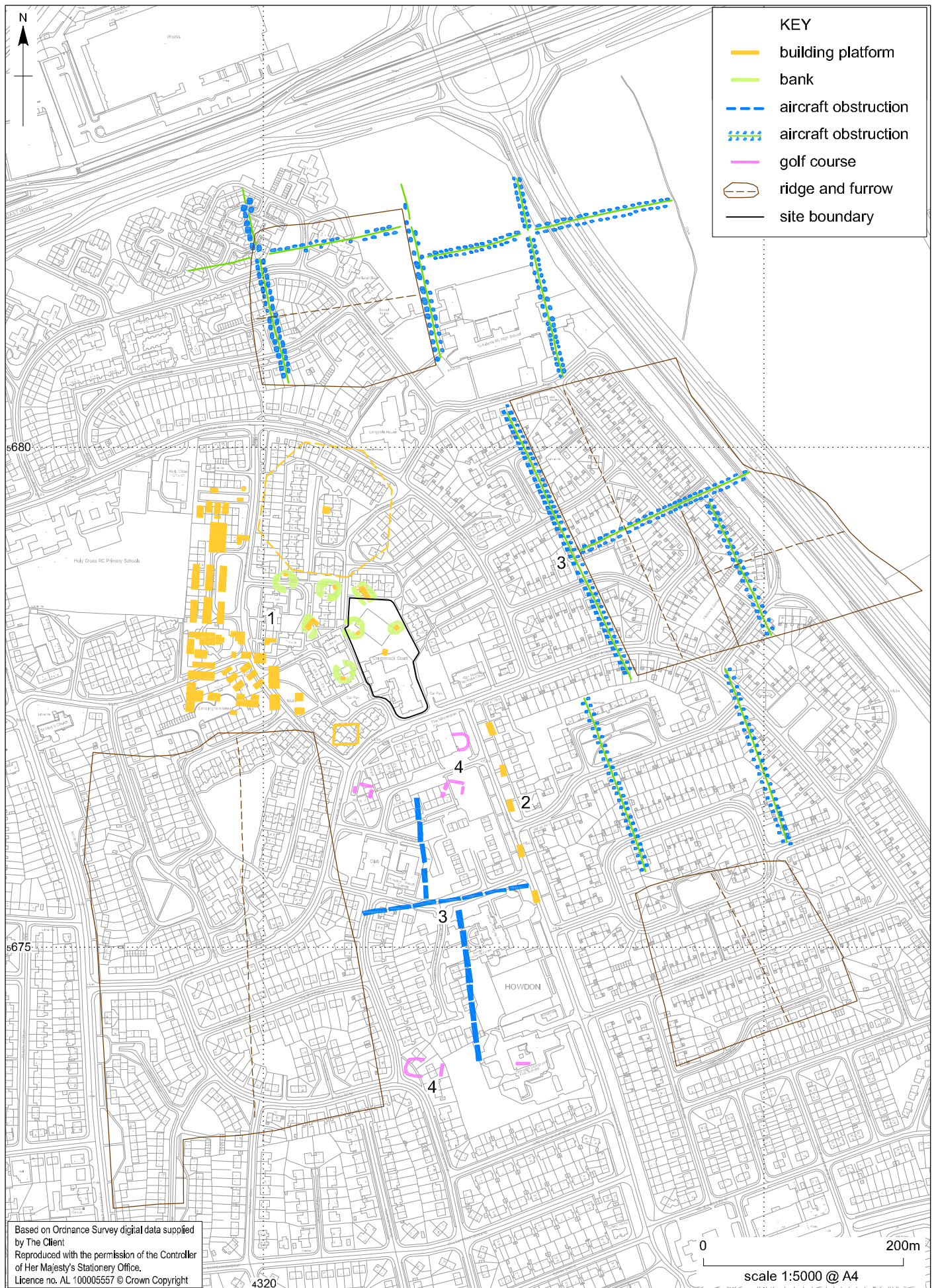


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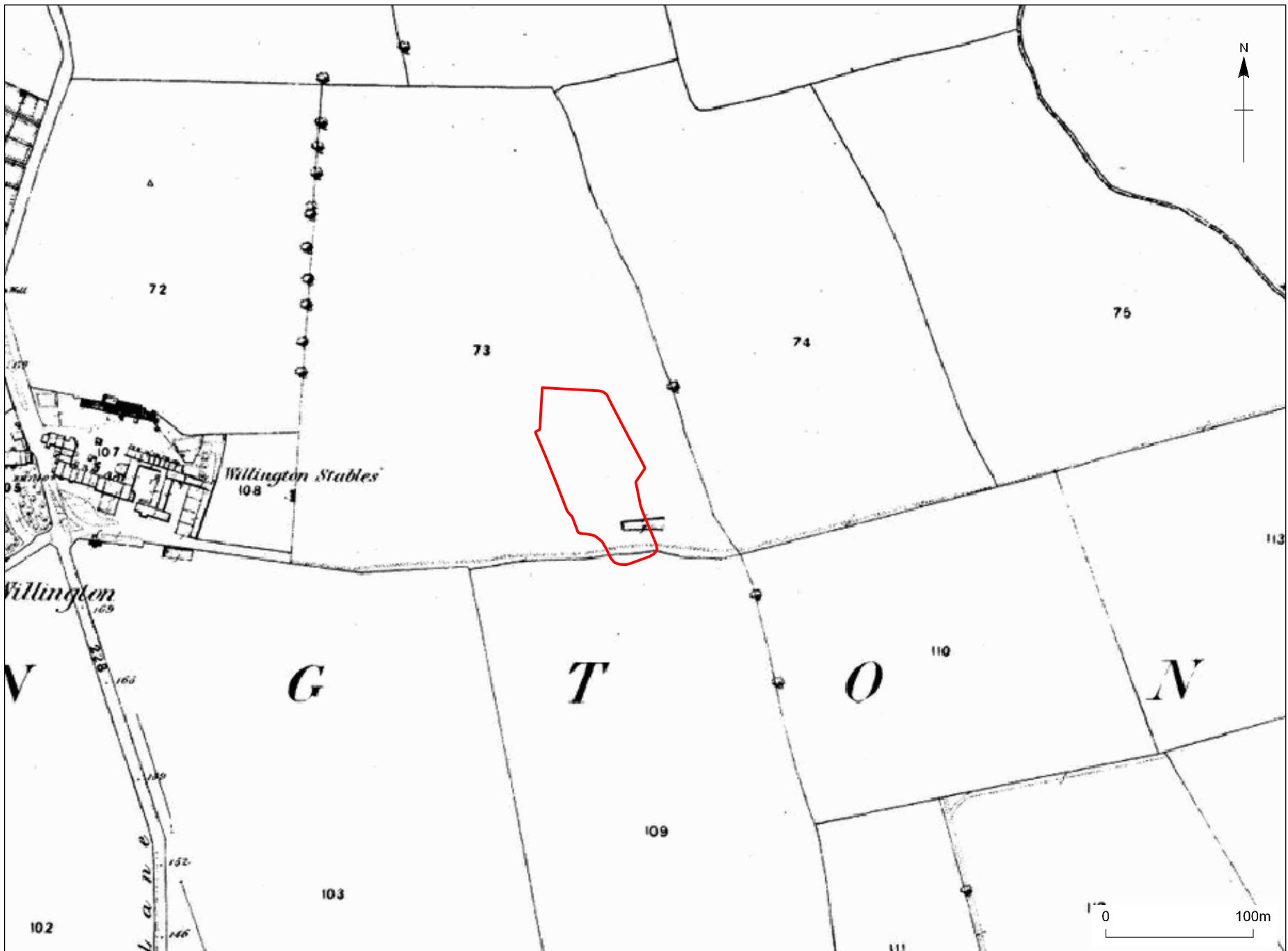
Crummock Court, Wallsend: site location

Figure 1



Crummock Court, Wallsend: archaeological sites in the vicinity

Figure 2

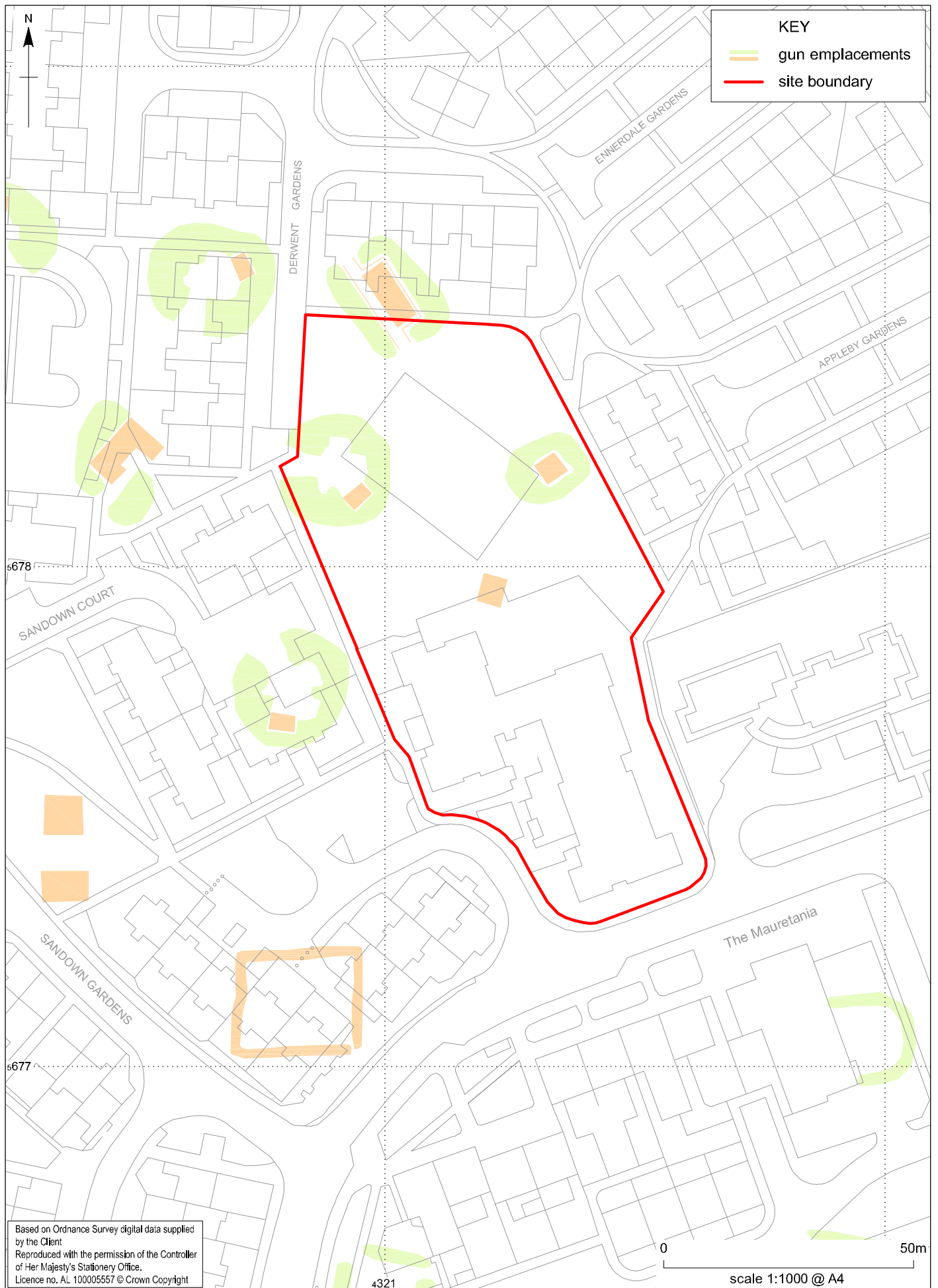




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*Crummock Court, Wallsend: red line boundary overlain on 1947 aerial photograph showing heavy anti-aircraft battery site (RAF\_CPE\_UK\_2176\_V\_5108)*

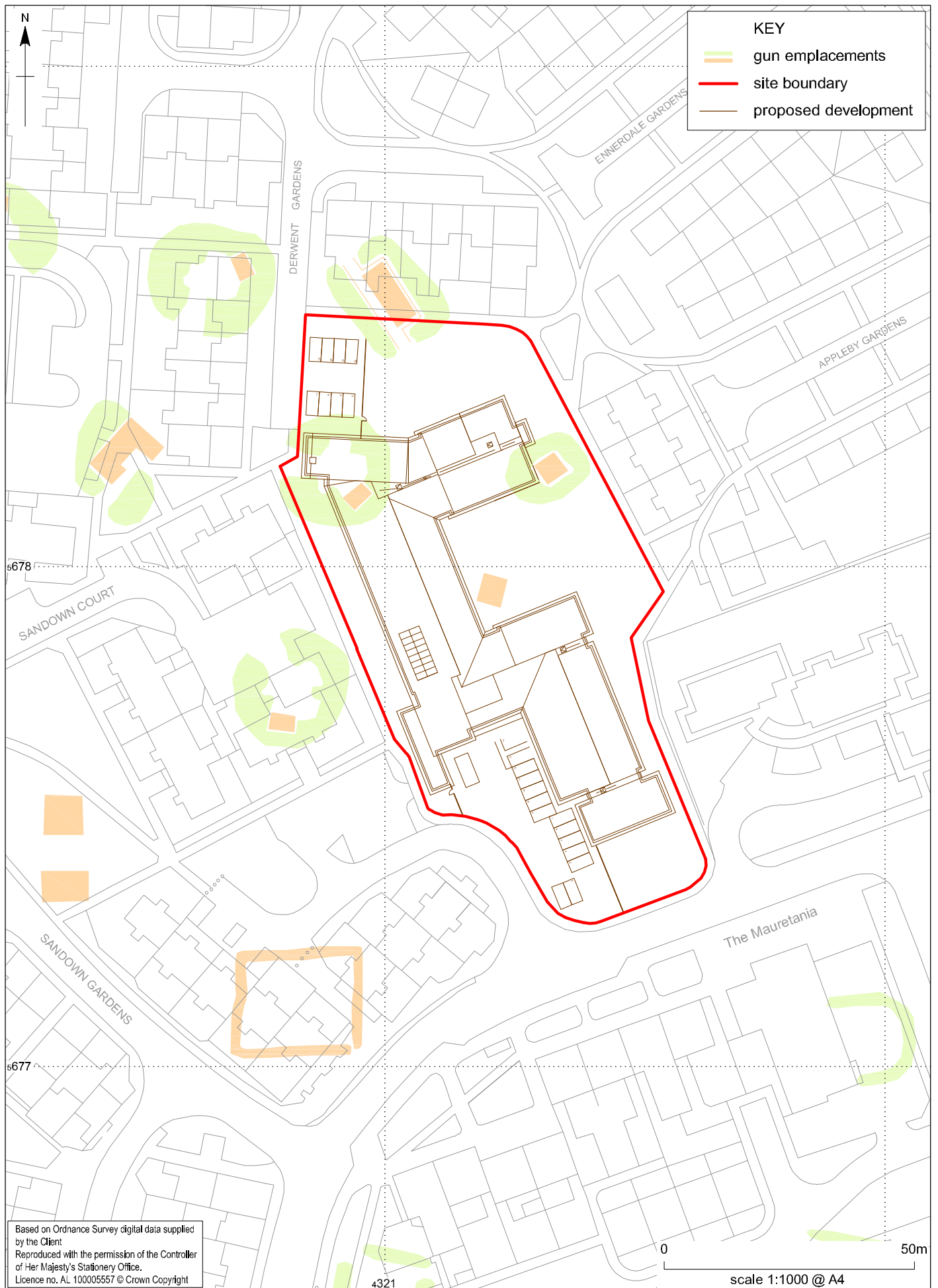
*Figure 4*



*Crummock Court, Wallsend: existing site layout overlain by World War II heavy anti-aircraft structures*

*Figure 5*





*Crummock Court, Wallsend: proposed development overlain by World War II heavy anti-aircraft structures*

*Figure 6*