

# **A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham**

**Scheme Number: TR010041**

## **6.3 Environmental Statement – Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage**

### **Part B**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

June 2020

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and  
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

**The A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham  
Development Consent Order 20[xx]**

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**Environmental Statement**

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<b>Regulation Reference:</b>	APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
<b>Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference</b>	TR010041
<b>Application Document Reference</b>	TR010041/APP/6.3
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## 8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

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### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1. This chapter presents the assessment of likely significant environmental effects as a result of the impacts of Part B: Alnwick to Ellingham (Part B) on cultural heritage assets, below ground remains, above ground remains and historic landscapes. It is supported by a number of appendices in **Volume 8** of this Environmental Statement (ES) (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**) as follows:

- a. Appendix 8.1: Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA)**
- b. Appendix 8.2: Geophysical Survey Report**
- c. Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information**
- d. Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information**
- e. Appendix 8.5: Draft Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Post Development Consent Order (DCO) Consent Trial Trenching**
- f. Appendix 8.6: Draft WSI for Historic Building Recording**
- g. Appendix 8.7: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets**

8.1.2. **Section 4.3 of Chapter 4: Environmental Assessment Methodology, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**) identifies any differences in the assessment methodology employed for Part A: Morpeth to Felton (Part A) and Part B. Further to this, there are other differences between the chapters for Part A and Part B. All key differences include:

- a.** There are differences between Part A and Part B that relate to the scoping process, for example elements that are scoped in and out of the assessment. Refer to the **Scoping Report (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.10)** and **Scoping Opinion (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.12)** for Part A, and the **Scoping Report (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.11)** and **Scoping Opinion (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.13)** for Part B.
- a.** A LiDAR assessment has been undertaken for Part A but not Part B. A review of the availability of LiDAR data suitable for archaeological assessment was undertaken for both Part A and Part B. For Part A, data covering a total of 250 hectares was available which allowed for assessment of the two large sections of Part A. However, for Part B it was established that available data only covered 150 m of Part B and therefore there was no merit in undertaking an assessment of such a small area.
- b.** The Order Limits of Part B extend immediately adjacent to the boundaries of two Scheduled Monuments (high value heritage assets). Following consultation with Historic England and Northumberland County Council (NCC), targeted pre-consent trial trench evaluations were undertaken to determine if there were remains associated with Scheduled Monuments within the Order Limits of Part B. As the Order Limits for Part A do not comprise high value heritage assets, pre-consent trial trenching was not considered to be required, and as agreed with Historic England and NCC.
- c.** Part A identifies the assets that would be affected, together with a description of the value of those heritage assets, including the contribution of their setting to that value,

within **Section 8.7**. Part B also identifies the assets that would be affected, together with a description of the value of those heritage assets within **Section 8.7**. However, Part B outlines the contribution of their setting to that value within **Section 8.8**, due to the higher number of sensitive receptors considered. However, the same level of information is presented for both Part A and Part B. For this reason, Part B does not separate out discussions relating to setting like Part A does.

- d. Part A contains specific headings relation to historic hedgerows, whereas for Part B these features are discussed within discussion of the historic landscape. This is due to the different scale and nature of Part A and Part B, in particular the proposed offline section of Part A.

8.1.3. A full description of Part B, along with the Scheme as a whole is set out in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**). An assessment of combined effects of Part B is set out in **Chapter 15: Assessment of Combined Effects** of this ES and combined and cumulative effects of the Scheme are set out in **Chapter 16: Assessment of Cumulative Effects, Volume 4** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.4**). This assessment covers the Part B Main Scheme Area including Charlton Mires Site Compound, Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound (eastern site and western site) and Main Compound.

## 8.2 COMPETENT EXPERT EVIDENCE

8.2.1. **Table 8-1** below demonstrates that the professionals contributing to the production of this chapter have sufficient expertise to ensure the completeness and quality of this assessment.

**Table 8-1 – Relevant Experience**

Name	Role	Qualifications and Professional Membership	Experience
Alexandra Grassam	Author	BA (Hons) Archaeology and Prehistory MSc Professional Archaeology Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	Principal Consultant 17 years professional experience in impact assessment. Other recent relevant experience includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead specialist for the Great Yarmouth River Crossing DCO application.</li> <li>- Lead specialist for the Spalding Relief Road Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</li> <li>- Specialist for the West Midlands Interchange scoping stage and Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage.</li> </ul>

Name	Role	Qualifications and Professional Membership	Experience
Sally Hales	Reviewer	BA (Hons) Archaeology, MA Archaeology Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	Associate Consultant 25 years professional archaeology experience in impact assessment. Other recent relevant experience includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heritage Team Lead for the A5 Western Transport Corridor in Northern Ireland, which also comprised implementation and management of archaeological fieldwork and expert witness at Public Inquiry.</li> <li>- Heritage lead for Lincoln Eastern Bypass and Grantham Southern Quadrant Link Road which also comprised negotiation of archaeological fieldwork strategies with the Lincolnshire Planning Archaeologist.</li> </ul>

## 8.3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

### LEGISLATION

#### National

#### **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

- 8.3.1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAA) 1979 largely relates to Scheduled Monuments. Section 61. 7. a). defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national value as 'ancient monuments'. A monument is defined by the AMAA as *"any building, structure or work above or below the surface of the land, any cave or excavation; any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or any cave or excavation; and any site comprising the remains of any vehicle, vessel or aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof."*
- 8.3.2. Section 2 of the AMAA states that deliberate damage to a monument is a criminal offence and any works taking place within one would require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State. No works would be undertaken within the boundaries of a Scheduled Monument under Part B and Scheduled Monument Consent is therefore not required.

### The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010

- 8.3.3. Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 sets out the obligations on the Secretary of State when deciding applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 (the 2008 Act) affecting Listed Buildings (or their settings), Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments (or their settings). The obligations are:
- a. When deciding that an application which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving the Listed Building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
  - b. When deciding an application relating to a Conservation Area, the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.
  - c. When deciding an application for development consent which affects or is likely to affect a Scheduled Monument or its setting, the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving the Scheduled Monument or its setting.

### Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 8.3.4. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are Listed or in Conservation Areas. Buildings which are Listed, or which lie within a Conservation Area are protected by law. Grade I Listed are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II\* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.

## PLANNING POLICY

### National

- 8.3.5. National policy relevant to the potential effects on Cultural Heritage is outlined in **Table 8-2** below.

### Local

- 8.3.6. Planning policy at the local level is informed by the following:
- a. Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework May 2019 (**Ref. 8.1**)
  - b. Northumberland Local Plan – Draft Plan for Regulation 19 Consultation (**Ref. 8.2**)
- 8.3.7. Under the Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework, the following local plans are applicable to Part B:
- a. Alnwick District Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document, 2007 (**Ref. 8.3**).
- 8.3.8. The relevant policies which relate to this assessment are summarised in **Table 8-3**.



**Table 8-2 – National Planning Policy Relevant to Cultural Heritage**

Policy	Relevant Policy Objectives	Significance of Part B on Policy Objective
<p>National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) (December 2014, <b>Ref. 8.4</b>)</p>	<p>The Historic Environment is referred to in paragraphs 5.120 and 5.142 of the NPS NN. It replicates the policies outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (see below).</p> <p>The construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment (paragraph 5.120).</p> <p>Impacts on non-designated assets should be considered “<i>on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a significance that merit consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.</i>” (paragraph 5.125).</p> <p>The applicant should “<i>undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project</i>” (paragraph 5.126) and describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (paragraph 5.127).</p> <p>The “<i>impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, should consider the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be, particularly as once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced</i>”. (paragraph 5.131)</p> <p>Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits (paragraph 5.133).</p>	<p>The <b>HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>)) and <b>Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8</b> of this ES) have indicated the potential for the presence of archaeological assets within the Order Limits.</p> <p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the Order Limits.</p> <p>Within the Order Limits there are five non-designated heritage assets and areas identified as being of potential to contain further non-designated archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Trial trench evaluations have, however, established that there are no archaeological remains within the Order Limits associated with two Scheduled Monuments located adjacent to the Order Limits (refer to <b>Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES and <b>Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES).</p> <p>The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database records nine historic landscape areas within the Order Limits.</p> <p>No heritage assets have been identified within the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound (eastern site and western site).</p> <p>An assessment of harm is expressed on a three-point scale: Minor Harm and Harm (both constitute ‘Less than Substantial Harm’) and Substantial Harm. Less than Substantial Harm corresponds to a moderate or less significant effect, and substantial harm large and very large significant effect.</p> <p>The assessment has identified five designated assets outside of the Order Limits would be subject to permanent impacts resulting in Less than Substantial Harm.</p> <p>Part B would not result in Substantial Harm to any designated heritage assets.</p> <p>The potential impacts on designated assets is presented in <b>Section 8.8</b> and the effects on designated assets are presented in <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019, <b>Ref. 8.5</b>)</p>	<p>Section 16 of the NPPF addresses conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment.</p> <p>One of the core planning principles of the NPPF, as prescribed in paragraph 184, is that the planning system should conserve heritage assets “<i>in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations</i>”.</p>	<p>The <b>HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>)) considered the significance of heritage assets that Part B would impact upon.</p> <p>A <b>Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8</b> of this ES) and trial trench evaluation at two sites were undertaken in order to identify any currently unknown archaeological assets in the Order Limits. A programme of post development consent trial trench evaluation is outlined in a <b>Draft WSI for Post-DCO Consent Trial Trenching (Appendix 8.5, Volume 8</b> of this ES).</p>
<p>NPPF 2019</p>	<p>Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that “<i>applicants should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ value and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance</i>”. The paragraph outlines that as a minimum,</p>	<p><b>Section 8.7</b> of this chapter identifies the assets that would be affected by Part B and presents a description of the value of those heritage assets. The judgement of value is based on the guidance set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) and by Historic England. <b>Section 8.8</b> of this chapter outlines the contribution of their setting to that value and how it would be impacted by Part B.</p>

Policy	Relevant Policy Objectives	Significance of Part B on Policy Objective
	the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) should be consulted, and heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise, where necessary.	The HEDBA ( <b>Appendix 8.1, Volume 8</b> of this ES ( <b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b> ) and the <b>Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets (Appendix 8.7, Volume 8</b> of this ES) summarises the heritage assets assessed. These have been identified from Historic England's National Heritage List and the Northumberland HER.
NPPF 2019	Paragraphs 193 to 194 state that <i>“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”</i> . The paragraph goes on to state that <i>“substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Buildings, Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notable Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and I* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”</i> . Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.	An assessment of harm is expressed on a three-point scale: Minor Harm and Harm (both constitute ‘Less than Substantial Harm’) and Substantial Harm. Less than Substantial Harm corresponds to a moderate or less significant effect, and substantial harm large and very large significant of effect.  No large or very large significant effects have been identified for designated cultural heritage assets (refer to <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter).
NPPF 2019	Paragraph 196 states that <i>“where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.”</i>	The assessment has identified five designated assets that would be subject to permanent impacts resulting in Less than Substantial Harm. Of these, four would be subject to slight adverse effects (not significant) and one would be subject to moderate adverse effects (significant) resulting in Less than Substantial Harm.  The potential impacts on designated assets are presented in <b>Section 8.8</b> and the effects on designated assets are presented in <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter.  The public benefits of the Scheme as a whole are discussed in the <b>Case for the Scheme (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.1)</b> .
NPPF 2019	Paragraph 197 states that <i>“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”</i>	The assessment has identified non-designated below-ground assets in the Order Limits of negligible to high value, and the potential for additional, currently unknown assets of unknown value. Trial trench evaluations have established that there are no archaeological remains within the Order Limits associated with two Scheduled Monuments located adjacent to the Order Limits (refer to <b>Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES ( <b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b> ) and <b>Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES).  The significance of effects on identified below ground assets would be slight adverse (not significant) to moderate adverse with mitigation. The significance of effect on currently unknown below ground assets would vary from negligible to very large, depending on their value.  The assessment has identified two non-designated built heritage assets of low value that would be subject to permanent direct physical impacts. The significance of effect would be slight adverse (not significant).

Policy	Relevant Policy Objectives	Significance of Part B on Policy Objective
		<p>The assessment has also identified one non-designated built heritage asset of low value that would be impacted through a change in setting. The significance of effect would be slight adverse (not significant).</p> <p>The potential impacts on non-designated assets are presented in <b>Section 8.8</b> and the effects on non-designated assets are presented in <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter</p>
NPPF 2019	<p>Paragraphs 198 and 199 state Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities should require developers 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 value and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.</p>	<p>A programme of post development consent archaeological trial trenching is presented in a <b>Draft WSI for Post-DCO Consent Trial Trenching (Appendix 8.5, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>). The aim of the trial trenching is to determine the presence, extent and value of the archaeological resource and to inform a subsequent programme of mitigation to be undertaken either before or during construction. The trial trenching would be secured through the implementation of the <b>Outline Construction Environment Management Plan (Outline CEMP) (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.3)</b> which accompanies the DCO application. The Outline CEMP would be developed into a CEMP by the main contractor.</p> <p>A programme of post development consent Historic Building Recording is presented in a <b>Draft WSI for Historic Building Recording (Appendix 8.6, Volume 8</b> of this ES). The aim of the Historic Building Recording is to ensure the preservation in record and archive of the Charlton Mires Farmhouse prior to its demolition.</p> <p>The post development consent archaeological work is secured by the <b>draft DCO (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/3.1)</b>.</p>
NPPF 2019	<p>Paragraph 200 states that “<i>proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.</i>”</p>	<p>The assessment has determined that the majority of the assets in the Outer Study Area would not be adversely impacted through a change in setting. The Study Areas are defined in <b>Section 8.6</b>.</p> <p>The assessment has identified five designated assets (two Scheduled Monuments of high value and three Grade II Listed Buildings of medium value) that would be permanently impacted by Part B. One would be subject to moderate adverse effects and three would be subject to slight adverse effects (<b>not significant</b>). The result would be Less than Substantial Harm.</p>

**Table 8-3 – Local Planning Policy Relevant to Cultural Heritage**

Document	Policy	Description	Significance of Part B on Policy Objective
Alnwick District Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document, 2007 ( <b>Ref. 8.3</b> )	Policy S15 Protecting the built and historic environment	The District Council will conserve and enhance a strong sense of place by conserving the district’s built and historic environment, in particular its Listed Buildings, Scheduled	Part B would not have a direct physical impact on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas. Part B would have an impact on the setting of four designated assets (One Scheduled Monument of high value and three Grade II Listed Buildings

Document	Policy	Description	Significance of Part B on Policy Objective
		<p>Monuments, Conservation Areas and the distinctive characters of Alnwick, Amble, Rothbury and the villages.</p> <p>All development involving built and historic assets, or their settings will be required to preserve, and where appropriate, enhance the asset for the future.</p>	<p>of medium value). One would be subject to moderate adverse effects and three slight adverse effect (not significant) (refer to <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter).</p> <p>The assessment has identified two non-designated built heritage assets of low value that would be subject to permanent direct physical impacts. One is a farmstead of potential 18<sup>th</sup> century date that would be demolished. The other is a milepost that would require relocating. The significance of effect would be slight adverse (not significant).</p> <p>The assessment has also identified one non-designated built heritage asset of low value that would be impacted through a permanent change in setting. The significance of effect would be slight adverse (not significant) (refer to <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter).</p>
<p>Draft Northumberland Local Plan (<b>Ref. 8.2</b>)</p>	<p>ENV 7 Historic environment and heritage assets</p>	<p>Decisions affecting a heritage asset will be based on a sound understanding of the significance of that asset and the impact of any proposal upon that significance.</p>	<p>This chapter and the <b>HEBDA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>)) present the value of the heritage assets and the significance of effects of Part B, based on the methodologies set out in the DMRB and the NPPF (refer to <b>Tables 8-6</b> and <b>8-7</b>).</p>
<p>Draft Northumberland Local Plan (<b>Ref. 8.2</b>)</p>	<p>ENV 7 Historic environment and heritage assets</p>	<p>Development proposals, which will affect a site of archaeological interest, or a site which has the potential to be of archaeological interest, will require an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.</p>	<p>This chapter is supported by the <b>HEBDA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>)). Field evaluation in the form of a <b>Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8</b> of this ES) and trial trenching at two sites adjacent to Scheduled Monuments (refer to <b>Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES and <b>Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES) have also been completed.</p>
<p>Draft Northumberland Local Plan (<b>Ref. 8.2</b>)</p>	<p>ENV 7 Historic environment and heritage assets</p>	<p>Development proposals that would result in substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of designated heritage assets will not be supported unless substantial public benefits would outweigh that harm or loss.</p>	<p>There would be no substantial harm (or large or very adverse effects) on any designated heritage assets as a result of Part B (refer to <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter).</p>
<p>Draft Northumberland Local Plan (<b>Ref. 8.2</b>)</p>	<p>ENV 7 Historic environment and heritage assets</p>	<p>Where development proposals would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of designated heritage asset, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum use that is viable and justifiable.</p>	<p>There would be less than substantial harm (slight to moderate adverse effects) to four designated heritage assets due to a change in setting as a result of Part B (refer to <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter). The public benefits of the Scheme as a whole are provided in the <b>Case for the Scheme (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.1)</b>.</p>
<p>Draft Northumberland Local Plan (<b>Ref. 8.2</b>)</p>	<p>ENV 7 Historic environment and heritage assets</p>	<p>Development proposals that affect non-designated heritage assets shall require a balanced judgement, taking into account the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Where, in the case of a non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest, the significance is equivalent to that of a Scheduled Monument, the policy approach for designated heritage assets will be applied.</p>	<p>The assessment has indicated the potential for the presence of archaeological assets within the Order Limits. The value of the assets identified range from unknown to large (national). Trial trench evaluations have established that there are no archaeological remains within the Order Limits associated with two Scheduled Monuments located adjacent to the Order Limits (refer to <b>Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>) and</p>

Document	Policy	Description	Significance of Part B on Policy Objective
		<p>If, following the above assessment, a decision is made that will result in the loss of all or any part of a heritage asset, or a reduction in its significance, developers will be required to record and advance understanding of the asset through appropriate compensatory measures. The results of such measures should be made publicly accessible through appropriate archiving and publication. The ability to create full records in this way should not, in itself, be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be supported.</p>	<p><b>Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES).</p> <p>A programme of post development consent archaeological trial trenching is presented in a <b>Draft WSI for Post-DCO Consent Trial Trenching (Appendix 8.5, Volume 8</b> of this ES). The aim of the trial trenching is to determine the presence, extent and value of the archaeological resource and to inform a subsequent programme of mitigation to be undertaken either before or during construction. The mitigation could include strip, map and record, open area excavation or watching brief. The trial trenching and the programme of mitigation would be secured through the <b>Outline CEMP (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/APP/7.3)</b> which would be developed into a CEMP by the main contractor. Following the completion of the trial trenching, a programme of mitigation may be required.</p> <p>The assessment has identified two non-designated built heritage assets of low value that would be subject to permanent direct physical impacts. One is a farmstead of potential 18<sup>th</sup> century date that would be demolished. The other is a milestone that would require relocating. The significance of effect would be slight adverse (not significant) on both built heritage assets.</p> <p>A programme of Historic Building Recording to be undertaken post DCO consent and pre-demolition is presented in a <b>Draft WSI for Historic Building Recording (Appendix 8.6, Volume 8</b> of this ES). The aim of the Historic Building Recording is to ensure the preservation in record and archive of the Charlton Mires Farmhouse prior to its demolition.</p> <p>The assessment has also identified one non-designated built heritage assets of low value that would be impacted through a change in setting. The significance of effect would be slight adverse (not significant) (refer to <b>Section 8.10</b> of this chapter).</p> <p>The post development consent archaeological work is secured by the <b>draft DCO (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/3.1)</b>.</p>

## 8.4 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

- 8.4.1. As set out within DMRB (Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2; Reference; HA 208/07 (**Ref. 8.6**)), Cultural Heritage comprises World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (all grades), Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, the Historic Landscape and non-statutory designated heritage assets including below-ground and earthwork archaeological remains.
- 8.4.2. Assets that have been scoped in within the **Scoping Report (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.11)** for Part B comprise Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, a Registered Park and Garden (plus all designated heritage assets located within it), the Historic Landscape, and non-statutory designated heritage assets including below-ground and earthwork archaeological remains for construction and operational effects.
- 8.4.3. There are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within the Outer Study Area and, therefore, these groups of assets have been scoped out of the assessment. This approach was set out in **Scoping Report (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.11)** for Part B and confirmed in the **Scoping Opinion (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.13)** for Part B.

### CONSULTATION

- 8.4.4. **Table 8-4** below provides a summary of the consultation undertaken in support of the preparation of this chapter. Refer to **Appendix 4.2: Environmental Consultation, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**). Further details on the consultation responses received in both the statutory and non-statutory stages of consultation are presented in the **Consultation Report (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/5.1)**.

**Table 8-4 - Consultation Undertaken in Relation to Cultural Heritage**

Consultee	Date and Type of Consultation	Summary of Consultation Response	Action
Historic England, Inspector of Ancient Monuments  NCC, Buildings Conservation Team  NCC, County Archaeologist	22 August 2018: Meeting in Northumberland County Hall, Morpeth.	The purpose of the meeting was to present the route of Part B, identify any key heritage constraints and to discuss programme of works to support the DCO submission.	N/A
		The geophysical survey was in the process of being procured at this time.	The Geophysical Survey was completed, and the results have subsequently been shared with NCC and Historic England.
		The presence of a Prehistoric burial mound Scheduled Monument within the current Order Limits was identified by Historic England and NCC as being the main point of concern.  Due to potential impacts of Part B on Scheduled Monuments, Historic England is likely to need to be involved up to DCO submission and during the examination period.	The Applicant continued to pursue alternatives to the siting of the detention basin in this field so as to avoid the need for this field to remain within the Order Limits. This has resulted in the relocation of the detention basin away from the Scheduled Monument (refer to <b>Chapter 3: Assessment of Alternatives, Volume 1</b> of this ES ( <b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1</b> )). Therefore, there would be no direct physical impacts on Scheduled Monuments.
		The applicant confirmed that Historic Landscape viewpoints are included within the scope of EIA. The selection of the viewpoints will be determined using the calculated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).	The Cultural Heritage specialist has liaised with the Landscape specialist to identify viewpoints for Historic Landscape.
Historic England, Inspector of Ancient Monuments	8 April 2019: Section 42 Consultation Response from Historic England  21 May 2019: email response from the Applicant  7 June 2019: email from Historic England	There is a Prehistoric Burial Mound 420m north-west of East Linkhall. Historic England broadly welcomes the approach to avoid the scheduled area with any development activity. However, it is noted that it is unclear at this stage whether this avoidance is achievable, or whether Part B would require an impact (up to the total destruction of the bowl barrow), is unclear. Given this, there is a need to develop the proposal further so that its impact on the scheduled barrow is clear at the earliest possible stage, and certainly before the DCO application is made.	The detention basin in this area has been relocated away from the Scheduled Monument as a result of consultation with Historic England (refer to <b>Chapter 3: Assessment of Alternatives, Volume 1</b> of this ES ( <b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1</b> )). As a result of this design change, there is no potential for direct physical impacts and effects on the Scheduled Monument as a result of Part B.
		Potential waterlogged archaeological remains within the scheduled burial mound.	The detention basin in this area has been relocated as a result of consultation with Historic England. As a result of this design change, there are no potential impacts on waterlogged archaeological remains within the area of the Scheduled Monument.
		Early development of detail. Recommendation for development of full details for the development at the earliest stage (including fencing and drainage).	The detention basin in this area has been relocated as a result of consultation with Historic England. As a result of this design change, there are no potential direct physical impacts on Scheduled Monuments, including from fencing or drainage.
		Archaeological evaluation on non-scheduled areas. There is a potential for these non-scheduled remains to be of national significance, and which would therefore need to be dealt with in the same way, and with the same sensitivity, as scheduled archaeological remains (NPPF, footnote 63. Paragraphs 194-196 would apply).	The results of the <b>Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8</b> of this ES ( <b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b> )) were shared. The Geophysical Survey has identified features of potential origin immediately to the west of the Scheduled Monument Camp at West Linkhall (National Monument List Number 1006500). These have been investigated through a trial

Consultee	Date and Type of Consultation	Summary of Consultation Response	Action
		<p>Milepost - NHL 1371021 - Grade II listed. The need to move this milepost during the works is noted.</p>	<p>trench investigation which established that the anomalies were not of archaeological origin (refer to <b>Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES).</p> <p>Trial trenching has also been undertaken on land adjacent to the Scheduled Monument North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348). No archaeological remains were identified (refer to <b>Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES).</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching is proposed post consent and prior to construction across the remainder of in <b>Draft WSI for Post-DCO Consent Trial Trenching (Appendix 8.5, Volume 8</b> of this ES).</p> <p>The assessment has established that the Grade II Listed Milepost has already been removed from this location. Therefore, there would be no impacts from Part B.</p>
<p>NCC, County Archaeologist</p>	<p>21 May 2019: email to NCC                      19 June 2019: site meeting                      27 June 2019: email to NCC                      2 July 2019: email from NCC                      26 July 2019: email from NCC                      26 July 2019: email from the Applicant                      26 July 2019: email from NCC</p>	<p>Scheduled Monument Camp at West Linkhall (National Monument List Number 1006500). Results of the geophysical survey shared. The geophysical survey has identified features of potential origin immediately to the west of. Archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching is proposed.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348). Negative results of the geophysical survey shared however; site visit confirmed the presence of earthworks in the Order Limits which could be of archaeological origin. Trial trenching required to establish origin of features.</p>	<p>Scope of the archaeological evaluation is set out in WSI (refer to <b>Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>)) and submitted to NCC for approval.</p> <p>NCC requested minor adjustment to trenches, which were accommodated. There was a request for an additional trench to be excavated, however the position of this trench would have impacted on the access to the field so has not been included. NCC approved the WSI.</p> <p>Scope of the archaeological evaluation is set out in WSI (refer to <b>Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8</b> of this ES (<b>Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8</b>)) and submitted to NCC for approval.</p> <p>NCC requested minor changes to the text and the relocation of one trench. These were accommodated.</p> <p>NCC approved the WSI.</p>
<p>NCC, County Archaeologist</p>	<p>29 August 2019: site meeting</p>	<p>Site monitoring visit for West Linkhall trial trench evaluation.</p>	<p>NCC viewed the trial trenches and confirmed the absence of archaeological remains. Permission to backfill the trenches provided.</p>
<p>NCC, County Archaeologist</p>	<p>16 October 2019: site meeting</p>	<p>Site monitoring visit for North Charlton trial trench and test pit evaluation.</p>	<p>NCC viewed the trial trenches and test pits and confirmed the absence of archaeological remains. Permission to backfill the trenches and test pits provided.</p>
<p>NCC, County Archaeologist</p>	<p>28 January 2020: email from Applicant                      6 February 2020: email from NCC</p>	<p>Scope of post development consent trial trenching and content of Written Scheme of Investigation for Stage One Trial Trenching</p>	<p>Draft Written Scheme of Investigation for post-consent trial trenching and proposed trench locations were submitted to NCC for comment.</p> <p>NCC reviewed the Draft Written Scheme of Investigation and returned some minor comments on the content of the document and the</p>



Consultee	Date and Type of Consultation	Summary of Consultation Response	Action
	11 February 2020: email from Applicant		location of trenches. The comments were addressed and where possible trenches relocated as requested.  Draft Written Scheme of Investigation re-submitted with tracked changes to demonstrate where updates made.
	28 January 2020: email from Applicant  6 February 2020: email from NCC  11 February 2020: email from Applicant	Scope of mitigation for Charlton Mires Farm and content Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording	Draft Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording for Charlton Mires was submitted to NCC for comment.  NCC reviewed the Draft Written Scheme of Investigation and provided minor comments on the content. The document was updated and resubmitted to NCC for further comment and approval.
Historic England	26 February 2020: meeting via telephone  8 April 2020: email from Applicant	Review of the results of the trial trenching at the North Charlton Scheduled Monument and Camp at West Linkhall Scheduled Monument. The trenches produced negative results and therefore there is no evidence for any high value heritage remains in the Order Limits and no direct physical impacts causing substantial harm on the Scheduled Monuments, although further clarification requested on the location of the boundary of the North Charlton Scheduled monument and the surviving earthworks.  Review of the assessment of impact on the setting of the two Scheduled Monuments. Agreed that the setting of North Charlton would not be subject the substantial harm. Further details of the Scheme were requested in order to fully understand for the potential impacts on the setting of the West Linkhall Scheduled Monument.	Photographs taking during the works on the location of the boundary of the North Charlton Scheduled Monument were supplied.  Extracts from the landscape plan at West Linkhall Scheduled Monument were supplied.

## METHODOLOGY

- 8.4.5. The assessment of impacts on cultural heritage has been undertaken in accordance with the methodologies described in the following guidance documents:
- a. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Policy Note 3 managing significance and setting (**Ref. 8.7**).
  - b. DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 (DMRB: HA 208/07) (**Ref. 8.6**).
  - c. Highways Agency (now Highways England) Scheme Assessment Reporting Volume 5, Section 1, Part 2 (TA 37/93) (**Ref. 8.8**).
  - d. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance documents (**Ref. 8.9** and **Ref. 8.10**).
- 8.4.6. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the NPS NN (**Ref. 8.4**) and NPPF (**Ref. 8.5**) (refer to **Tables 8-2** and **8-3** above) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (**Ref. 8.9** and **Ref. 8.10**) and Historic England's Guidance on Setting (**Ref. 8.7**).
- 8.4.7. The assessment is supported by the **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)) the results of the Geophysical Survey (refer to **Appendix 8.2: Geophysical Survey Report, Volume 8** of this ES) and the results of evaluation trial trenching (refer to **Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information** and **Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8** of this ES).

### Updated DMRB Guidance

- 8.4.8. Since the assessments reported in this ES were completed, a number of DMRB guidance documents have been superseded and updated with revised guidance. For Cultural Heritage the following guidance document which was used in the preparation of this assessment has been superseded:
- a. DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 (DMRB: HA 208/07) (**Ref. 8.6**).
- 8.4.9. This guidance document has been replaced by DMRB LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring (**Ref. 8.11**) and DMRB LA 106 Cultural Heritage Assessment (**Ref. 8.12**).
- 8.4.10. The updates to the guidance pertinent to this assessment and their implications to the assessment are as follows:
- a. Study Areas: LA 106 does not provide any recommendation on the size of a Study Area as these must now be defined according to the sensitivity of the receiving environment and agreed with the overseeing organisation.
  - b. Value of Grade II Listed Buildings: The value/sensitivity of designated assets may be either high or medium and assessment of their value needs to look further than their designation. This update in guidance applies in particular to Grade II Listed Buildings which under the previous guidance were assigned as being of medium value.
- 8.4.11. In order to determine the implications of the updated guidance to the conclusions of the ES, a sensitivity test has been undertaken to identify key changes in the assessment

methodology and determine whether there would be changes to the significant effects reported in this ES if the updated guidance had been used for the assessment.

- 8.4.12. The findings of the sensitivity test are presented in **Appendix 4.5: DMRB Sensitivity Test, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**) and are summarised in **Section 8.10** below. The sensitivity test has determined that the application of the updated guidance would not change the significant effects reported in this ES.

**Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment**

- 8.4.13. The **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)) was compiled to fulfil the requirements of a DMRB Detailed assessment. Following the completion of the HEDBA, there have been changes to the Order Limits to accommodate design changes, however the HEDBA considered a wider area than is now set out in the Order Limits.
- 8.4.14. The aim of the **HEBDA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)) was to the assess the impact of Part B on cultural heritage. This aim is achieved through five objectives as follows:
- a. To identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals.
  - b. To describe the significance of such assets taking into account factors which may have compromised asset survival.
  - c. To determine the contribution to which the setting makes to the value of any sensitive heritage assets (i.e. designated assets and non-designated assets situated in close proximity to Part B).
  - d. To assess the likely impacts upon the value of the assets arising from the proposals.
  - e. To assess the impact of Part B on how heritage assets are understood and experienced through changes to their setting.
- 8.4.15. A broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from nearby archaeological investigations, were examined in order to determine the full historic environment potential of Part B. This includes the likely nature, extent, preservation and importance of any known or possible below ground heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Order Limits.
- 8.4.16. **Table 8-5** below provides a summary of the key data sources used to identify the historic environment potential of Part B for the **HEBDA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)).

**Table 8-5 - Summary of Data Sources**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Historic England	National Heritage List (NHL) with information on statutorily	Statutory designations (Scheduled Monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; registered

Source	Data	Comment
	designated heritage assets ( <b>Ref. 8.13</b> )	battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
Northumberland County Council	HER HLC Conservation Areas	Primary repository of archaeological information including information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources. Data was provided on 11 May 2018. It also contains the HLC data for the county.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data ( <b>Ref. 8.14</b> ).	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Northumberland County Council Record Office	Historic maps (e.g. Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history sources	Baseline information on the historic environment.
Milestone Society Repository	Milestone Society Data ( <b>Ref. 8.15</b> ).	Extracts of the Milestone Society's records of milestones, boundary markers, fingerposts, crosses, AA Signs and tollhouses throughout the UK.

8.4.17. Walkover surveys of Part B were undertaken in November 2018, April 2019 and June 2019. Where possible, access was obtained to allow the walkover on the land within the Order Limits itself, however due to the presence of livestock some areas were assessed from adjacent Public Rights of Way (PRoW). The Outer Study Area (1 km, refer to **Section 8.6** below for definition) was assessed at the same time for potential direct impacts on the significance of the settings of designated heritage assets. These were assessed from PRoW. The general topography was noted, as was the presence of any large areas of open land, and building complexes such as housing estates, industrial plant etc, along with other factors which may have affected the survival of below ground heritage assets. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Model (**Figure 7.1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**)) was used to assist in identifying potential sensitive receptors due to potential intervisibility between heritage assets and Part B.

8.4.18. The desk-based assessment includes an assessment for the potential for hedgerows of historic importance based on a review of the historic mapping and the Northumberland HLC

data. Under the Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997, a hedgerow is deemed to be important if it is at least 30 years old and meets at least one of a number of other criteria (**Ref. 8.16**). The criteria relevant for this assessment are:

- a. Marks all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850.
- b. Contains an archaeological feature such as a Scheduled Monument.
- c. Completely or partly in or next to an archaeological site listed on a Historic Environment Record.
- d. Marks the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that's part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600.
- e. Associated with the field system that existed before the Inclosure Acts (that is before 1845).

8.4.19. In practice, the assessment of hedgerows to establish if they meet the criteria for being Important on historic grounds is based on establishing if the hedgerow boundary is present on mapping pre-1845 and based on the information provided in the HLC. The desk-based assessment includes an assessment of the potential for hedgerows of historic importance based on a review of historic mapping and the HLC data.

### **Geophysical Survey**

8.4.20. Geophysical Surveys are a non-intrusive technique and are recommended in the DMRB to inform the assessment by evaluating the land for the presence of below ground archaeological remains (**Ref. 8.6**).

8.4.21. The Geophysical Survey was undertaken between November 2018 – February 2019. The aim of the Geophysical Survey was to identify the presence of below ground anomalies that could be of archaeological origin. The surveys and reporting were conducted in accordance with guidelines provided by Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (**Ref. 8.17**). A full description of the survey methodology and guidance is presented in Section 5 of the **Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8 of this ES (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8))**.

### **Trial Trench Evaluation**

8.4.22. Trial trench evaluation was undertaken on two sites within the Order Limits at: West Linkhall and North Charlton. The intrusive works were undertaken at West Linkhall between 27 August and 2 September 2019 and at North Charlton 7 to 11 October 2019. The aim of the evaluation was to clarify the presence, nature, date and extent of any archaeological remains that might be present within the sites and to determine whether there are any archaeological remains of equivalent value to those contained within the neighbouring Scheduled Monuments.

8.4.23. The scope of the trial trench evaluations was set out in WSIs which were produced in consultation with NCC County Archaeologist and considered the results of the preliminary geophysical survey in the placement of the trenches. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the codes and practices of the CIfA (**Ref. 8.10** and **Ref. 8.18**). A full description of the fieldwork methodology is presented in Section 4 of the Intrusive Survey

Reports (refer to **Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**) and **Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8** of this ES)).

**SENSITIVITY OF RESOURCES AND RECEPTORS**

- 8.4.24. The assessment of the value of cultural heritage assets involved consideration of the heritage interest of the asset to this and future generations. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic, and may derive not only from the asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting, and from individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially (as outlined in the NPS NN (**Ref. 8.4**) and NPPF (**Ref. 8.5**)). These are professional judgements using knowledge and experience of similar schemes and each heritage asset is assessed on an individual basis on its own merits, taking into account regional variations and surroundings. They are also guided by legislation, national policies, acknowledged standards, designation criteria and priorities.
- 8.4.25. The DMRB recommends the adoption of six ratings for value in relation to archaeological remains, built heritage and historic landscapes: very high; high; medium; low; negligible; and unknown. Definitions for each rating are outlined in DMRB, Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 HA 208/07 Annex 5 (Table 5.1), Annex 6 (Table 6.1) and Annex 7 (Table 7.1) and are summarised in **Table 8-6** below.

**Table 8-6 - Criteria for Establishing the Value (Sensitivity) of Heritage Assets**

Value (Sensitivity)	Example
Very High	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites).</li> <li>- Assets of acknowledged international importance.</li> <li>- Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites.</li> <li>- Other buildings of recognised international importance.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities.</li> <li>- Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not.</li> <li>- Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</li> </ul>

<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	<b>Example</b>
High	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites).</li> <li>- Non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance.</li> <li>- Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scheduled Monuments with standing remains.</li> <li>- Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings.</li> <li>- Other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade.</li> <li>- Conservation Areas containing very important buildings.</li> <li>- Non-designated structures of clear national importance.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest.</li> <li>- Non-designated landscapes of outstanding interest.</li> <li>- Non-designated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.</li> <li>- Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</li> <li>- Scheduled Monuments with standing remains.</li> </ul>
Medium	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade II Listed Buildings.</li> <li>- Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations.</li> <li>- Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character.</li> <li>- Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designated special historic landscapes.</li> <li>- Non-designated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.</li> </ul>

<b>Value (Sensitivity)</b>	<b>Example</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</li> </ul>
Low	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designated and non-designated assets of local importance.</li> <li>- Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</li> <li>- Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locally Listed buildings.</li> <li>- Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</li> <li>- Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Robust non-designated historic landscapes.</li> <li>- Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.</li> <li>- Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assets with very little or no surviving heritage interest.</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</li> <li>- buildings of an intrusive character.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.</li> </ul>
Unknown	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.</li> </ul>



Value (Sensitivity)	Example
	Historic Landscape - N/A

### Assessing the Contribution of Setting to the Value of Heritage Assets

- 8.4.26. The definition of setting is taken from the NPPF Annex 2: Glossary (**Ref. 8.5**) as “*the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*”. Historic England’s guidance (**Ref. 8.7**) considers that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset’s surroundings.
- 8.4.27. Historic England sets out several other general considerations including cumulative change; change over time; appreciating setting; buried assets and setting; designated settings; setting and urban design; and setting and economic and social viability and has provided a stepped approach to the assessment and value of setting to heritage assets. The guidance has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment, which is summarised below and presented in detail in the **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)):
- a. Step 1: Asset identification.** Only the setting of the most sensitive heritage assets (i.e. designated and non-designated in immediate proximity to the Order Limits and therefore at risk from moderate to major impacts) are considered in this assessment. This is in line with the NPPF (**Ref. 8.5**) and NPS NN (**Ref. 8.4**), which require an approach that is proportionate to the significance of the asset. A scoping exercise filters out those assets which would be unaffected, typically where there are no views to/from the site.
  - b. Step 2: Assess the contribution of setting.** This stage assesses how setting contributes to the overall significance of a designated asset.
  - c. Step 3: Assess change.** This considers the effect of the proposals on asset significance. It is noted however that it can be difficult to quantify such change to the overall significance of a designated heritage asset (for example, significance would rarely be downgraded from ‘high’ to ‘medium’ due to changes in setting). For this reason, the impact is reported in this assessment in terms of the extent to which the proposals would change how the asset is understood and experienced (i.e. substantial harm, less than substantial harm).
  - d. Step 4: Mitigation.** This explores the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm. This is typically considered at the design stage (i.e. embedded design mitigation).
  - e. Step 5: Reporting.** Making and documenting decisions and outcomes. This reports the assessment of effects.

- 8.4.28. In assessing whether, how and to what degree the settings contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the heritage assets, a number of potential attributes of a setting are considered. These attributes are outlined in the Setting Assessment Attribute Tables contained in Appendix B of the HEDBA (**Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)).
- 8.4.29. The attributes of settings contribute to its sensitivity and its contribution to the significance of the asset. Examples of the attributes which can contribute to the sensitivity of the setting of heritage assets is presented in **Table 8-7** below, however, this list is not exhaustive. This table is derived from Historic England, The Setting of Heritage Assets 2017 (**Ref. 8.7**).

**Table 8-7 - Definitions of Value for the Settings of Heritage Assets**

<b>Examples of Setting</b>	<b>Contribution to Value of the Heritage Asset</b>
A defined setting that is contemporary with and historically and functionally linked with the heritage asset, may contain other heritage assets of international or national value, has a very high degree of intervisibility with the asset and makes a very substantial contribution to both the significance of the heritage asset and to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	Very high
Contemporary with and historically and functionally linked with the heritage asset, with minor alterations (in extent and/or character), has a high degree of intervisibility with the asset and which makes a substantial contribution to both the significance of the heritage asset and to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	High
Contemporary with and/or historically and/or functionally linked with the heritage asset but with alterations which may detract from the understanding of the heritage asset, and/or with a moderate degree of intervisibility with the asset and/or which makes a moderate contribution to the significance of the heritage asset and/or a moderate contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	Medium
Largely altered so that there is very little evidence of contemporaneous and/or historic and/or functional links with the heritage asset, and/or with a low degree of intervisibility with the asset and/or which makes a minor contribution to both the significance of the heritage asset and to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	Low

8.4.30. Having assessed the contribution of the setting to the cultural heritage significance of the asset, the effect of a proposed development on the setting can be determined by consideration of the potential attributes of a proposed development affecting setting. These attributes, as taken from Historic England 2017 (**Ref. 8.7**), are presented in **Table 8-8** below.

**Table 8-8 - Potential Attributes of Settings**

**Potential Attributes / Factors to Consider**

**The asset's physical surroundings:**

- Topography
- Aspect
- Other heritage assets (archaeological remains, buildings, structures, landscapes, areas of archaeological remains)
- Definition, scale and 'grain' of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces
- Formal design e.g. hierarchy, layout
- Orientation and aspect
- Historic materials and surfaces
- Openness, enclosure and boundaries; functional relationships and communications
- Green spaces, trees and vegetation
- History and degree of change over time

**Experience of the asset:**

- Surrounding landscape and town character
- Views from, towards, through and across, including the asset
- Visual dominance, prominence or role as focal point
- Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features
- Noise, vibration and other pollutants and nuisances
- Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness'
- Busyness, bustle, movement and activity
- Scents and smells
- Diurnal changes
- Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy
- Land use
- Dynamism and activity
- Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement
- Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public
- The rarity of comparable survivals of setting
- Cultural associations
- Celebrated artistic representations
- Traditions

8.4.31. Once the sensitivity and contribution of the setting to the value of the heritage asset has been determined and the potential attributes of a proposed development identified, the level of adverse or beneficial impacts of a proposed development on the asset through a change in setting needs to be evaluated. The judgement for the magnitude of impacts on the setting is based on professional judgement, experience on similar schemes and developments, and takes into regard the policies set out in NPS NN (Ref. 8.4) and NPPF (Ref. 8.5) and the guidance provided by Historic England (Ref. 8.7). The criteria developed for assessing the level of impacts on the setting of heritage assets (adverse or beneficial) in this ES are presented in **Table 8-9** below which is based on Tables 5.3, 6.3, 7.3 in the DMRB (Ref. 8.6). This presents definitions of varying scales of harm or benefit to the contribution of the setting.

**Table 8-9 - Criteria for Assessing the Impact or Benefit of a scheme to a Setting**

Level of Impact or Benefit (Magnitude of Impact)	Guideline Criteria
Major Beneficial	The contribution of setting to the cultural heritage asset’s significance is considerably enhanced as a result of the development; a lost relationship between the asset and its setting is restored, or the legibility of the relationship is greatly enhanced. Elements of the surroundings that detract from the asset’s cultural heritage significance or the appreciation of that significance are removed.
Moderate Beneficial	The contribution of setting to the cultural heritage asset’s significance is enhanced to a clearly appreciable extent as a result of the development; the relationship between the asset and its setting is rendered more readily apparent. The negative effect of elements of the surroundings that detract from the asset’s cultural heritage significance or the appreciation of that significance is appreciably reduced.
Minor Beneficial	The setting of the cultural heritage asset is slightly improved as a result of the development, slightly improving the degree to which the setting’s relationship with the asset can be appreciated.
Negligible	The setting of the cultural heritage asset is changed by the development in ways that do not alter the contribution of setting to the asset’s significance.

Level of Impact or Benefit (Magnitude of Impact)	Guideline Criteria
Minor Adverse	The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is slightly degraded as a result of the development, but without adversely affecting the interpretability of the asset and its setting; characteristics of historic value can still be appreciated, the changes do not strongly conflict with the character of the site, and could be easily reversed to the approximate pre-development conditions.
Moderate Adverse	The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is reduced appreciably as a result of the development. Relevant setting characteristics can still be appreciated but less readily.
Major Adverse	The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is effectively lost or substantially reduced as a result of the development, the relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.

8.4.32. Changes may occur to the settings of an asset that neither affect their contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its cultural heritage significance can be experienced. In such instances it would be considered that there is no impact upon setting.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS

### Magnitude of Impact

8.4.33. The ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (**Ref. 8.9**), NPS NN (**Ref. 8.4**) and NPPF (**Ref. 8.5**) considers that an assessment of the value of heritage assets should identify the potential impact of proposed or predicted changes on the value of the asset and the opportunities for reducing that impact.

8.4.34. Determination of the magnitude of impact has been informed by reference to Tables 5.3, 6.3 and 7.3 in Annexes 5,6 and 7 of HA 208/07 (**Ref. 8.7**). The annexes recommend the adoption of five ratings for magnitude of impact in relation to archaeological and built heritage assets and suggest criteria to help determine which of the ratings should apply. The ratings and criteria are replicated in **Table 8-10** below.

**Table 8-10 - Factors for Assessing the Magnitude of Impacts**

<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Major Adverse	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered.</li> <li>- Comprehensive changes to setting</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.</li> <li>- Comprehensive changes to setting</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.</li> </ul>
Moderate Adverse	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.</li> <li>- Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.</li> </ul> <p>Built Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.</li> <li>- Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.</li> <li>- Relevant setting characteristics can still be appreciated but less readily.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.</li> </ul>
Minor Adverse	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.</li> </ul>

<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Slight change to setting</li> </ul> <p>Historic Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.</li> <li>- Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality, slight changes to use or access; resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.</li> </ul>
No Change	<p>Archaeological Remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No change.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No change to fabric or setting.</li> </ul> <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.</li> </ul>

## Assessment of Significance

- 8.4.35. The interaction between the value of the heritage asset as set out in **Table 8-6** above and the potential magnitude of impact as set out in **Table 8-9** and **Table 8-10** above produces the overall significance of effect. This has been determined using the matrix shown in **Table 4-8** in **Chapter 4: Environmental Assessment Methodology, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**).
- 8.4.36. Those effects of moderate significance or above are considered significant in terms of the EIA Regulations. Mitigation measures as appropriate for each heritage asset affected are presented in **Section 8.9** of this chapter.

## 8.5 ASSESSMENT ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- 8.5.1. The assessment is based on the details of Part B as presented at the time of compiling this ES. Refer to **Chapter 2: The Scheme, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**) for a detailed description of the Scheme.
- 8.5.2. The information presented in this chapter has been drawn from data obtained from a variety of sources and includes secondary information. It is assumed that this information is accurate.
- 8.5.3. The assessment of the value of currently unknown below ground remains has been undertaken using professional judgement of the baseline information available and is based on a reasonable worst-case scenario.
- 8.5.4. The **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**) and **Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8** of this ES) were based on earlier, working versions of the Order Limits and have not been updated in line the final Order Limits. Both used wider Order Limits than is now proposed in the DCO application and therefore there are no gaps in the information provided from these assessments.
- 8.5.5. The data provided by HERs is not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. There is the potential for the presence of further, unrecorded, heritage assets and components of the historic environment.
- 8.5.6. A programme of trial trenching would be undertaken to confirm the presence or absence of currently unknown below-ground remains within the Order Limits. The evaluation would be undertaken after the DCO has been consented and before construction commences. It would be secured by the **Outline CEMP (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.3)** which would be developed into a CEMP by the main contractor.

## 8.6 STUDY AREA

- 8.6.1. The Study Areas are based on guidance outlined in DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage and agreed in consultation with NCC.



8.6.2. An Inner Study Area of 500 m extending out from the Order Limits was applied for the identification of all types of heritage assets (designated, non-designated, potential archaeological remains and historic landscapes) to establish the known historic environment context and the potential for hitherto unknown below-ground archaeological remains (refer to **Figure 8.2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500 m, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**)). The quantity of data obtained within the Inner Study Area was judged to be appropriate, based on professional judgement, best practice, and experience gained from similar schemes and assessments, to inform the baseline and to adequately determine the potential for additional currently unknown assets within the Order Limits based on those found in the surrounding environment.

8.6.3. An Outer Study Area was applied for the assessment of settings of designated heritage assets and Conservation Areas, and this extends up to 1 km from the Order Limits (refer to **Figure 8.1: Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**)). The extent of the Outer Study Area was reviewed against the ZTV Model (**Figure 7.1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility, Volume 6** of this ES) and during the site walk over survey. It was judged, based on professional experience, best practice, and experience gained from similar schemes and assessments, that due to the topography in the wider area, the distance and all the intervening visual barriers, no designated assets beyond the Outer Study Area would be adversely impacted through a change in setting.

## 8.7 BASELINE CONDITIONS

8.7.1. A total of 111 heritage assets have been identified within the Study Areas, of which 60 are designated and 51 are non-designated. They are listed in **Appendix 8.7: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**) and are shown on **Figure 8.1: Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km** and **Figure 8.2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500 m, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**).

8.7.2. Information about the archaeological and historic background of the Study Area is provided in the **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)).

### Part B Main Scheme Area

8.7.3. Within the Order Limits and Study Areas of the Part B Main Scheme Area there are:

- a. Seven Scheduled Monuments
- b. 38 Listed Buildings, comprising
  - i. One Grade I Listed Building
  - ii. One Grade II\* Listed Building
  - iii. 36 Grade II Listed Buildings
- c. One Grade I Registered Park and Garden

- d. One Conservation Area
- e. 31 non-designated heritage assets from the HER
- f. 17 non-designated heritage assets identified during the assessment

8.7.4. Within the Part B Main Scheme Area there are three non-designated below ground assets, two non-designated built heritage assets and nine historic landscape character types. There is one area containing geophysical features which were thought to be potential archaeological features, however these were further evaluated through trial trenching and proved to be of natural origin.

#### **Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**

8.7.5. Within the Study Area for the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound (eastern site and western site) there are four Grade II Listed Buildings. No heritage assets are recorded in the Order Limits for the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. There are two landscape character types (refer to **paragraph 8.7.85**).

#### **Main Compound**

8.7.6. Within the Order Limits and Study Areas for the Main Compound there are:

- a. Nine Listed Buildings, comprising
  - i. One Grade II\* Listed Building
  - ii. Eight Grade II Listed Building
- b. Three non-designated heritage assets from the HER

8.7.7. Within the Order Limits of the Main Compound there is one non-designated below ground asset, one designated built heritage asset and one landscape character area type. The designated built heritage asset is recorded on the southern boundary of the Main Compound: Milepost Approximately 55 Metres South West Of Thurston (sic) New Houses Farmhouse (NHL 1371021). Its position is recorded on the south side of the B6345; however, it could not be located during the site visit and the Milepost Society Repository has it listed as missing. It is therefore assumed to have been removed.

### **BELOW GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

#### **PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA**

8.7.8. There is a total of 30 below ground heritage assets and earthworks identified in the Study Areas of the Part B Main Scheme Area. They comprise:

- a. Seven designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments)
- b. 23 non-designated heritage assets

#### **Known Below Ground Archaeological Remains**

8.7.9. There are three non-designated below ground heritage assets recorded within this part of the Order Limits. A summary of below ground remains and their value is shown in **Table 8-11**.

**Table 8-11 - Summary of Value and Sensitivity of Below Ground Heritage Assets within the Part B Main Scheme Area**

<b>Value</b>	<b>Below Ground Assets</b>
Very High	None identified
High	Findspot: Stone Cists and Tumulus identified in the late 1800's (HER 5033)
Medium	Findspot: Two Flint Flakes from Charlton Mires (HER 5062)
Low	None identified
Negligible	None identified
Unknown	Earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016)

- 8.7.10. Two are recorded on the HER and consist of the site of Stone Cists and Tumulus (HER 5033), found in the early 19th century at the north end of Order Limits and two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062), found in the Charlton Mires area.
- 8.7.11. The Stone Cists and Tumulus (HER 5033) was found in the early 1800s and is located 190 m to the north-west of the Scheduled Monument. It contained two burials: one was found to contain an inhumation and metal spear underneath the cover stone; the other had a cover stone and contained small bones. The cists and the tumulus (burial mound) is no longer present but there is potential for further finds to be present. The value of this asset is high due to the nature of the find and the contribution to archaeological analysis within the area. Any archaeological deposits found within this area should be treated with the same **High** value as the Scheduled Monument to the south.
- 8.7.12. The two flint flakes from Charlton Mires (HER 5062) were identified as being from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The exact location of the find-spot is not known. The value of the flint find-spots is also judged to be **Medium** value as they provide information about prehistoric settlement patterns in the Northumberland region.
- 8.7.13. An area containing earthworks was identified during the site walkover to the east of Heckley House (WSP016). They are in the form of small, rectilinear platforms, located at the bottom of a steep slope with an adjacent trackway (as shown on **Image 8.1** below). No corresponding features were identified on the historic mapping and no anomalies were identified in **Appendix 8.2: Geophysical Survey Report, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**) and their date remains unknown. Until their date and function are determined, their value is unknown. If they are confirmed to be of Medieval date they would be of **Medium** value and if Post-medieval they would be of **Low** value.



**Image 8.1 - View North Across Earthworks to the East of Heckley House (WSP016)**

### **Geophysical Survey Results**

- 8.7.14. The Geophysical Survey of the Part B Main Scheme Area was undertaken between November 2018 and February 2019 and is reported in full in **Appendix 8.2: Geophysical Survey Report, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**). Part B was split into 66 areas and covered an area larger than the current Order Limits. The survey identified four areas which contained geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological origin (refer to **Figure 8.4: Geophysical Survey Data, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**)). Three of these areas now lie outside of the Order Limits and therefore would not be impacted by Part B.
- 8.7.15. The fourth area was adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of the Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) and comprised of linear anomalies, possible pit features adjacent and areas of Ridge and Furrow. These anomalies were investigated through a programme of trial trenching (refer to **paragraph 8.7.17 to 8.7.24** below) and the potential linear and pit features were determined to be of natural origin, and not archaeological.
- 8.7.16. A summary of the Geophysical Survey results is presented in **Table 8-12**.

**Table 8-12 - Summary of Geophysical Anomalies of Potential Archaeological Origin**

<b>Geophysical Survey Area</b>	<b>Location of Anomaly</b>	<b>Anomaly Description</b>	<b>Inside/Outside of Order Limits</b>
1	NGR 417267, 622319	This is within the area of the Prehistoric Burial Mound (NHL 1018499) and the two cists (HER 5033). A faint curving trend could be seen on the geophysical results which could potentially be of an enclosure ring ditch. The diameter would be approximately 50 m. No other features were shown in this area.	Outside
2	NGR 417212, 621864	Linear anomalies of potential archaeological origin in the area of earthworks of a potential Iron Age Camp (HER 5043).	Outside
4	NGR 417531, 621330	Linear anomalies and possible pit feature adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of the Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500). There are also areas of Ridge and Furrow.  Trial Trenching was undertaken, and it established that the possible pit feature anomalies were not of archaeological origin. The ridge and furrow was confirmed and is visible as an above ground feature.	Inside
18	NGR 417461, 620631	This is within the area of the cropmark of a ring ditch (HER 5045) several anomalies were identified including potential ring ditches.	Outside

### **Trial Trenching**

8.7.17. Two sites were identified as requiring investigation through a programme of intrusive survey: West Linkhall and North Charlton. Both were located next to Scheduled Monuments and had the potential to contain remains of equivalent (high) value.

#### **West Linkhall**

8.7.18. The West Linkhall site is located immediately to the west of the Scheduled Monument the Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) (refer to **Image 8.2** below). The Geophysical Survey

identified anomalies of potential archaeological origin within the site in the form of linear and discrete pit-like features. The evaluation comprised twelve 30 m by 1.8 m trenches targeted to provide coverage across the extent of the site and to investigate the geophysical anomalies. The aim of the evaluation was to also ascertain whether the bowl-shaped depression within the site is a result of quarrying or a natural feature.



**Image 8.2 - View South Across the West Linkhall Site. Scheduled Monument - The Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) is on the left of the image**

- 8.7.19. The evaluation did not identify any archaeological remains in the twelve trial trenches. The geophysical anomalies are thought to relate to collections of stones in the topsoil. The bowl-shaped depression was observed to contain a deep colluvium deposit and no evidence for any human activity, so is assumed to be natural glacial feature.
- 8.7.20. The evaluation did not identify any below ground archaeological remains that could be associated with and of equivalent value to the Scheduled Monument, The Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500). The full details of the intrusive investigation are presented in **Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**).

### **North Charlton**

- 8.7.21. The North Charlton site is located immediately adjacent to the Scheduled Monument North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348) (refer to **Image 8.4** below). The 2019 walkover survey established that a north-south bank, which forms part of the western boundary of the Scheduled Monument, extends into the Order Limits. The aim of

the of evaluation was to establish if the bank is an archaeological feature or a natural one, and if it was directly associated with the Scheduled Monument (and therefore of high value). This was achieved through the excavation of three 1 m by 1 m test pits.

- 8.7.22. A second aim of the evaluation was to determine if there are any below-ground heritage assets within the Order Limits of medieval date and associated with the Scheduled Monument. An aerial photograph taken of the site in 1983 (refer to **Image 8.3** below) shows the remains of ridge and furrow earthworks running east-west through the site, and an earthwork survey undertaken in the 1991 by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) recorded the partial remains upstanding remains of ridge and furrow within the Order Limits (**Ref. 8.19**). No traces of the east-west orientated ridge and furrow earthworks were identified during the 2019 walkover survey however, further investigation of the area was carried out through the excavation of four 30 m by 1.8 m trenches.



**Image 8.3 - Aerial Photograph from 1983 Showing Ridge and Furrow Earthworks and the North-South Aligned Bank which forms the boundary of the Scheduled Monument North Charlton Medieval Village and open Field System (NHL 1018348) (Ref. 8.19)**



**Image 8.4 - View north across the North Charlton site**

8.7.23. No features of archaeological significance were recorded within any of the 2019 evaluation trenches or test pits. The test pits confirmed that the north-south bank is a natural feature (a glacial moraine). Deposits of probable late post-medieval and modern date were recorded in two of the test pits likely associated with agricultural activity or potentially a product of past works to widen the A1. One of the test pits contained evidence for recent ground disturbance. The evidence suggests that additional material has been deposited up against the western side of the bank in the southern corner of the field.

8.7.24. The 2019 trial trenches revealed a shallow topsoil layer (between 0.32 m to 0.41 m) and no remains were identified, including any associated with the ridge and furrow that was previously present. This could indicate that the ground level in this area has been reduced and the ground reworked. Full details of the intrusive investigation are provided in **Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**).

#### **Currently Unknown Below Ground Archaeological Remains**

8.7.25. The HEDBA (**Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**), and **Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8** of this ES) have established the potential for the presence of previously unrecorded below ground archaeological remains within the Order Limits. Confirmation of the presence and value of the currently unknown below ground archaeological remains can only be confirmed through



archaeological investigation, which is outlined in the **Draft WSI for Post-DCO Consent Trial Trenching (Appendix 8.5, Volume 8** of this ES).

- 8.7.26. The following section outlines the potential for further below ground heritage assets by period within the Order Limits. The potential value of the below ground remains is also presented based on professional judgement and a reasonable worst-case scenario. Unless otherwise stated, the value of the asset would be drawn from its archaeological value.

#### **Prehistoric and Romano-British**

- 8.7.27. There is substantial evidence for prehistoric activity within the Inner and Outer Study Areas around the Scheme. There are four Bronze Age barrows (NHL 1018499, NHL 1006564, HER 5035 and HER 5045) and two cist burials (HER 5033) recorded in the Charlton Mires area. A collared urn, which could have once contained cremated remains, was found near Broom House at the southern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area Order Limits. There are also earthwork remains of potential Iron Age or Romano-British 'camps' throughout the Outer Study Area (NHL 1017955, NHL 1014080, NHL 1006500, HER 4420, HER 5041 and HER 5043), although none have been subject to archaeological investigation. The **Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)) identified anomalies of potential archaeological origin in close proximity to the Site of Camp (HER 5043) at East Linkhall which could be contemporary with the Camp, immediately outside of the Order Limits (refer to **Table 8-12** and **Appendix 8.2: Geophysical Survey Report, Volume 8** of this ES). There are also cropmarks which could represent the remains of prehistoric settlement activity (HER 4434, HER 4440, HER 4449 and HER 4451) and a findspot of prehistoric artefacts (HER 5062).
- 8.7.28. The potential for prehistoric activity within the Order Limits is judged to be high. The value of any prehistoric remains would depend on the extent and nature, but could be of **medium to high value** as they would contribute to regional and national research agendas in to patterns of settlement and burial practices. The potential for Romano-British remains is judged to be moderate and would be of **moderate to high** value where identified as they would contribute to the regional research agenda.

#### **Early and Late Medieval**

- 8.7.29. There is no known evidence for the Early Medieval period within the Order Limits or the Inner Study Area, therefore the potential for below ground heritage assets is low. Such remains are, however, not readily susceptible to geophysical survey techniques in this region due to their ephemeral nature. The practice of reusing Bronze Age burial mounds in the early Medieval period is well documented and there is potential that the mounds in the Inner and Outer Study Areas could have attracted this form of activity. The potential is judged to be low to moderate and would be of **low to medium** value where identified.
- 8.7.30. Late Medieval settlement activity is well attested to in the landscape and there are four deserted medieval villages identified within the Inner Study Area (NHL 1018348, HER 4430, HER 5055 and HER 5650). The reasons for the desertion of medieval settlements are not

well understood, however contributing factors are considered to be war between England and Scotland, which started at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and the impacts on population levels due to the Black Death in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. There is a high potential for remains associated with these sites to extend within the Order Limits, especially at the northern end of Part B (North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system NHL 1018348) where remains of ridge and furrow cultivation appear to extend beyond the boundary of Scheduled Monument. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow was also identified within the Order Limits, next to The Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500).

- 8.7.31. The value of any remains directly associated with occupation would be of **medium** value, whereas those associated with the wider agricultural landscape would be of **low to medium** value.

### Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern

- 8.7.32. The economy in the area around the Order Limits has remained heavily reliant on agriculture from the medieval period through to the modern period. The Inner Study Area contains numerous dispersed farmsteads, such as Charlton Mires (WSP002) and Broom House (WSP011), with some slightly larger settlements at North Charlton and South Charlton. The historic ordnance survey maps from the first edition (1860/70s) onwards reveal little change in the pattern of settlement throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the development of the modern route of the A1 representing the most substantial change.
- 8.7.33. There is high potential for remains associated with post-medieval to modern agricultural activity within the Order Limits. If present, such remains are likely be of **negligible or low** value as they would provide evidence for local settlement and agricultural activity.

### Factors Affecting Survival

- 8.7.34. Previous works, including the creation of the existing A1, may have impacted archaeological survival along the edge of the highway corridor, as the extent of the original construction works are unknown.
- 8.7.35. Modern agricultural activity, including ploughing, is known to impact on below ground archaeological remains, particularly those of prehistoric date. There is a potential that surviving remains are shallow and, therefore, not responsive to geophysical surveying. The potential for archaeological survival is high within areas which have not been disturbed, particularly by ploughing.

### Below Ground Archaeological Remains and Earthworks within the Study Areas

- 8.7.36. There are four below ground archaeological assets in the form of earthworks within the Inner Study Area, in close proximity to the Order Limits which have the potential to be impacted by Part B through a change in their setting. The assets identified as being potential sensitive receptors comprise:
- a. North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348)
  - b. Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500)

- c. Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420 m north west of East Linkhall (NHL 1018499)
- d. Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175 m north east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHL 1006564)

#### **North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348)**

- 8.7.37. This monument comprises part of the shrunken remains of the Medieval village of North Charlton and its open field system. The remains include evidence for properties on the western side, and a mound named “Castle Close”. There is no documentary evidence to support the presence of a castle here and instead the mound is thought to represent the remains of the Chapel of St Giles. To the east are the former open fields used by the occupants of the village and the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation are still visible.
- 8.7.38. The village was held by the Lords of Ditchburn in the 12th century before passing to Ralph Fitz Rodger (in the 13<sup>th</sup> century) and then on to the Beaumont family who held it, almost continuously, from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The village was aligned east-west in the 16th century and a probable market cross lies within the village (Grade II: NHL: 1045880). The mound has the graveyard to the south and a farmstead to the west.
- 8.7.39. North Charlton is one of a number of Medieval settlements in the area to have reduced substantially in size from the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards, including Heckley and Broxfield. The value of the asset is **high**, due to the extent of earthwork remains throughout the area which are of archaeological and historical interest.

#### **Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500)**

- 8.7.40. The Scheduled Monument at West Linkhall (**Image 8.2**) has been identified as a camp although the asset’s function is unknown. There has been no excavation here, so the remains have been identified from aerial photography. Early interpretations described the area as comprising banks and terraces which have been formed from ridge and furrow ploughing over a glacial ridge. Modern interpretation has identified it as a Roman Camp. The camp is four-sided with a rampart and the entrance appears to be in the north-west corner with cultivation terraces to the west and south. The rectangular area is 60 m by 80 m and from its size and layout, it could be a Roman fortlet or a temporary Roman camp. It is of **high** value, based on its archaeological and historical interest.

#### **Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHL 1018499)**

- 8.7.41. Round barrows are the most common form of Prehistoric funerary monument and date from the later Neolithic through to the Middle Bronze Age. These monuments contribute to our understanding of prehistoric funerary and ritual activities. The heritage asset is thought to comprise a natural glacial mound utilised as a prehistoric burial site. A cist was found in the mound in the late 19th century which contained an inhumation and a glass bead. It is believed that further remains are still within the mound. The barrow is not visible in aerial imagery and no geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological origin were identified during the survey. The asset, however, its judged to be of **high** value based on its archaeological and historical interest.

### Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHL 1006564)

- 8.7.42. The designated heritage asset comprises the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow which is located in an area of plantation, to the west of the Order Limits. The round barrow survives as a circular mound of stone and earth which measures 15 m in diameter. There was a partial excavation in 1921 which revealed a stone cist which contained a Bronze Age funerary pot vessel. The excavation has resulted in a slight hollow in the centre of the round barrow. The asset is of **high** value based on its archaeological and historical interest.

### LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND

#### Known Below Ground Archaeological Remains

- 8.7.43. The majority of the compound area at Lionheart Enterprise Park has already been subject to archaeological evaluation as part of earlier planning applications (Ref. 16/04691/FUL and 11/02785/FUL) by Northumberland Estates, consisting of geophysical survey in 2016 followed by targeted trial trenching in 2017 (**Ref. 8.20**). Three phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken as part of the archaeological evaluation for the planning application in 2016, covering an approximately 7 hectare (ha) area including part of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. The surveys identified several possible features of archaeological origin.
- 8.7.44. The trial trenching undertaken in 2017 on behalf of a third party applicant consisted of seven 25 m by 2 m trenches and one 50 m by 2 m trench. The trenching identified furrow type features and drains, all of **negligible** value.

#### Potential for Unknown Below Ground Heritage Assets

- 8.7.45. Based on the information from the previous archaeological investigations undertaken within and immediately around the Lionheart Enterprise Compound Area, there is a low potential for the presence of below ground heritage assets of **medium to high** value. The investigations to date have only identified features likely associated with post-medieval to modern agricultural activity which are of **negligible** value.

### MAIN COMPOUND

#### Known Below Ground Archaeological Remains

- 8.7.46. No below ground heritage assets are recorded within the Main Compound.

#### Potential for Unknown Below Ground Heritage Assets

- 8.7.47. There are two below ground heritage assets and earthworks identified within the Inner Study Area of the Main Compound. A Mesolithic flint scatter (HER 11356) was recorded during a fieldwalking survey near West Moor Farm, approximately 200 m to the west of the Main Compound boundary. Approximately 450 m to the south is a cropmark of a double ditched enclosure (HER 11359) identified through aerial photography.
- 8.7.48. The discovery of Mesolithic flint in the Inner Study Area of the Main Compound indicates the potential for further material of Early Prehistoric date. Below ground remains of Mesolithic

date are very rare and if present would be of **medium to high** value. Further scatters of flint would be of **medium** value, while areas with a concentration of flint would be up to **high** value, based on the archaeological interest.

- 8.7.49. The cropmark of the double ditched enclosure is potentially of Later Prehistoric or Romano-British date. There is, therefore, the potential for further remains from these periods to be located within the Main Compound. Any such remains would be of **medium** value based on the archaeological interest.
- 8.7.50. The area has remained predominately agricultural from the Medieval period through to the Modern era. The settlements of Felton and West Thirston, located approximately 1.5 km to the north east, were established in the Medieval period. The historic mapping shows the Main Compound to be a single field parcel from the mid-19th century onwards. There is, therefore, a high potential for agricultural remains from the Medieval to Modern period within the Main Compound which would be of **negligible to low** value based on the archaeological and historical interest.

**BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS**

- 8.7.51. Built Heritage Assets have been identified from the HEDBA (**Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)) and presented in **Appendix 8.7: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets, Volume 8** of this ES. The locations are shown in **Figure 8.1: Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km** and **Figure 8.2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500 m, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**). They consist of Listed Buildings (prefixed with a National Heritage List Entry (NHL) number), areas designated as Conservation Areas and non-designated buildings.

**PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA**

- 8.7.52. There is a total of 65 built heritage assets within the Outer Study Area of Part B the Main Scheme Area. A summary of these and their value is presented in **Table 8-13**.

**Table 8-13 – Summary of the Value of Built Heritage Assets within 1 km of Part B Main Scheme Area**

<b>Value</b>	<b>Built Heritage Assets</b>
Very High	None identified
High	Grade I Listed Building: Heiferlaw Tower (NHL 1304282) Grade II* Listed Building: Charlton Hall (NHL 1042002) Alnwick Castle Grade I Registered Park and Garden (NHL 1001041)
Medium	37 Grade II Listed Buildings:

Value	Built Heritage Assets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 Residential properties and associated structures (NHL 1042003, NHL 1042044, NHL 1042046, NHL 1042047, NHL 1042048, NHL 1045853, NHL 1153547, NHL 1186919, NHL 1304233, NHL 1304237, NHL 1371080 and NHL 1371105)</li> <li>- 7 Farmsteads and agricultural buildings (NHL 1041755, NHL 1041756, NHL 1067717, NHL 1154641, NHL 1298856, NHL 1303729, and NHL 1371104)</li> <li>- Dovecote (NHL 1371059)</li> <li>- Church (NHL 1045887)</li> <li>- 5 Mileposts (NHL 1041754, NHL 1042041, NHL 1153391, NHL 1153486, NHL 1304291)</li> <li>- 2 Limekilns (NHL 1153931 and NHL 1154647)</li> <li>- Bridge (NHL 1042018)</li> <li>- Covered Reservoir (NHL 1041757)</li> <li>- 3 Cross Monuments (NHL 1042042, NHL 1045880 and NHL 1153333)</li> <li>- Pant/Water feature (NHL 1042050)</li> <li>- 2 War Memorials (NHL 1433767 and 1439802)</li> <li>- Rock Conservation Area</li> </ul>
Low	<p>24 Non-Designated Heritage Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 pillboxes (HER 4447, HER 19874, HER 19936)</li> <li>- 2 mileposts (HER 16587, HER 16836 and HER 16878)</li> <li>- 2 public houses (HER 22169, HER 22428 and HER 22436)</li> <li>- 9 19th century buildings and farmsteads (WSP001 to WSP004, WSP006, WSP007, WSP011 to WSP013)</li> <li>- Post Medieval or Industrial Period Mill (HER 25114)</li> <li>- Tree lined avenue (WSP015)</li> <li>- 5 Wells (HER 5037, HER 22431, HER2249, HER 22433, and HER22435)</li> <li>- 2 Lime Kilns (HER 4437 and HER 5056)</li> </ul>
Negligible	Non-designated 19th or 20th century road bridge (WSP014)
Unknown	None identified

### Built Heritage Assets within the Order Limits

8.7.53. There are no designated built heritage assets within the Part B Main Scheme Area.

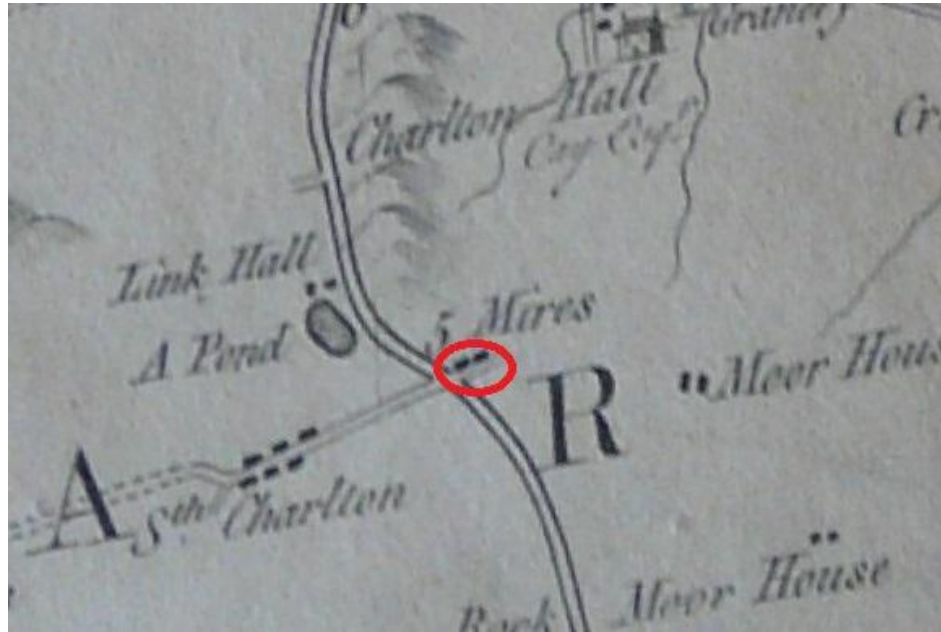
8.7.54. There are two non-designated built heritage assets located within the Part B Main Scheme Area, these comprise:

- a. Milepost north of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878)
- b. Charlton Mires (WSP002)

- 8.7.55. Milepost north of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878) is located 700 m south of North Charlton on the east side of the A1. It is made from cast iron, with an “A 6” (Alnwick 6 miles) and “B 8” (Belford 8 miles) inscription. It is of low value based on its architectural and historical interest.
- 8.7.56. Charlton Mires (WSP002) is a farmstead and it is located on the east side of the A1, north of the junction with the B6347. The outline of the extant buildings corresponds well with those on the 1861 OS Map (refer to **Image 8.5** below), so they are assumed of at least mid-19th century date. There are, however, buildings depicted in this location on the 1769 Armstrong’s Map of Northumberland (refer to **Image 8.6** below) and therefore there is a potential for pre-19th century architectural remains. Based on the available evidence, the property is judged to be of low value based on its architectural and historical interest.



**Image 8.5 - Extract from the 1861 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map. Charlton Mires (WSP002) is shown in red circle**



**Image 8.6 - Extract from the 1769 Armstrong's Map of Northumberland showing properties at 'Mires'. The location of Charlton Mires (WSP002) is shown in red**

### **Built Heritage Assets within the Study Areas**

8.7.57. The assessment has identified the following built heritage assets (nine designated and four non-designated) which could be temporarily or permanently impacted by Part B through change in setting during construction and operation. This would be based on their proximity and intervisibility with the Part B Main Scheme Area, and the potential for impacts through changes in sound and lighting levels. This was undertaken through a review of the ZTV Model (refer to **Figure 7.1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**)) and the completion of a walkover survey. The following 15 built heritage assets have been identified as being potential sensitive receptors due to an anticipated change to the setting and, therefore, required additional assessment to establish the contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset or asset group:

- a. Grade I Registered Park and Garden Alnwick Castle (NHL 1001041) and designated heritage assets contained within it;
- b. Grade II Listed Building Heckley House (NHL 1042044)
- c. Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHL 1041755 and 1303729)
- d. Grade II Listed Buildings Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHL 1041756 and 1154641)
- e. Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation which lies 700m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHL 1154647) NHL
- f. Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059)



- g.** Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080)
- h.** Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856)
- i.** Rock Conservation Area
- j.** Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)
- k.** Non-designated Drythropple (WSP003)
- l.** Non-designated Rock Lodge (WSP007)
- m.** Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)

8.7.58. The following section describes the 15 built heritage assets impacted and outlines their value. A description of the setting of the heritage assets and its contribution to its value is provided in **Section 8.8**.

#### **Grade I Registered Park and Garden Alnwick Castle (NHL 1001041)**

8.7.59. Alnwick Castle Registered Park and Garden covers an extensive area, over 1,500 ha in size, extending to the north and west of Alnwick, with a smaller 8 ha satellite site approximately 1.5 km to the west. The modern day landscaped park and pleasure ground have developed from a series of Medieval parks which surrounded Alnwick Castle. The castle has been the seat of the Percy Family since the 14th century, the family still occupy it today. Between 1750-1786 the gardens began to be developed for Hugh, the 1st Duke of Northumberland and throughout the 19th century subsequent by his decedents. These works include a walled flower garden which was designed in the early 19th century by John Hay and remodelled by William Andrews Nesfield. Within the Park and Garden, there are eight scheduled monuments and 41 Listed Buildings (12 Grade I, two Grade II\* and 27 Grade II), including Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1371308) and the Brizlee Tower (NHLE 1076985).

8.7.60. The Park and Garden is of **high** value. The value is drawn from its historical and archaeological interest, and an example of a landscape which has evolved from the medieval period onwards as a designed landscape. Its value is also drawn from its architectural value due to the quantity of designated buildings contained within it. Its value is also drawn from its artistic interest.

#### **Grade II Listed Building Heckley House (NHL 1042044)**

8.7.61. Heckley House (refer to **Image 8.7** below) is a late 18th century house with a 19th century rear wing located on the east side of the B6341. It is of **medium** value based on its architectural value. Its value is also drawn from its association with the former settlement of Heckley, represented by earthwork remains to the west of the house (HER 4430).



**Image 8.7 - Grade II Listed Building Heckley House, view from the north of the property (NHL 1042044)**

**Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHL 1041755 and 1303729)**

- 8.7.62. The two Grade II Listed Buildings are located at Broxfield, approximately 900 m east of the A1. These early to mid-19th century buildings are part of a planned farm building complex. They are of **medium** value based on their architectural value. They also have historic value due to their relationship with the medieval settlement of Broxfield (HER 5650), of which all that remains now is the farmstead.

**Grade II Listed Buildings Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHL 1041756 and 1154641)**

- 8.7.63. The two Grade II Listed Buildings are located approximately 1.1 km to the east of the A1. The early 18th century farm and 19th century walls are part of a rare example of a linear farmstead, the upper floors of the farmhouse may have once been a granary. They are of **medium** value based on their architectural and historical value.

**Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation which lies 700m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHL 1154647)**

- 8.7.64. The Grade II Listed lime kiln (refer to **Image 8.8** below) is located on the edge of woodland, approximately 1.1 km east of the A1 and 900 m west of Rock. The lime kiln is likely to be from the early 19th century and preservation of this type is rare for solitary lime kilns. The

lime kiln was probably used to process lime for use in agriculture, with the processed lime used to improve the quality of the clay rich soil in this area. It is of **medium** value, drawn from its architectural interest as a surviving example of a once frequently found structure in agricultural areas. It also has historic value too, due to its association with the agricultural revolution.



**Image 8.8 - Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation which lies 700 m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHL 1154647), facing east**

**Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059)**

- 8.7.65. The Grade II Listed Dovecote (refer to **Image 8.9** below) is located approximately 225 m to the west of the A1. The Dovecote, and attached wall, are of late 18th century date and are linked to the farmhouse complex which is at least of mid-19th century date (if not earlier). Dovecotes can be traced to the Late Medieval period however, until the 17th century, the right to keep doves was a privilege for those from aristocratic backgrounds. The Dovecote is of **medium** value based on its architectural and historical interest as an example of an 18th century agricultural building.



**Image 8.9 - Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence  
Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059)**

**Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080)**

- 8.7.66. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Patterson Cottage (refer to **Image 8.10** below) lies to the immediate west of the A1 and is Listed (in part) for its historical association with Sir James Brown Patterson who was born at the cottage in 1833. An inscribed plaque to the right of the door reads “*The Hon. Sir James Brown Patterson K.C.M.C Prime Minister of Victoria Australia 1893-4 was born here 1833.*” It is of **medium** value, based on both its historical and architectural interest.



**Image 8.10 - Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080)**

### **Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856)**

- 8.7.67. Approximately 320 m to the north of Patterson Cottage is the Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse. The farmhouse was built in c.1840. It is of **medium** value, due to its architectural and historical interest as an example of a 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.

### **Rock Conservation Area**

- 8.7.68. The Rock Conservation Area contains the historic settlement of Rock, along with areas of landscape to the west, south and east, and fields to the north. The western boundary of the Conservation Area lies approximately 2 km to the east of the A1. The settlement is first recorded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD and contains two medieval buildings; the Church of Saints Philip and James (Grade II\* Listed Building, NHL 1041758) and Rock Hall (Grade II\* Listed Building, NHL 1154734). It remains an estate village to this day, consisting of a linear row of residential properties, along with farm buildings. It contains two Grade II\* Listed Buildings and 14 Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 8.7.69. The Conservation Area is of **medium** value, based on its historic value as a medieval estate village, and its architectural value as it contains two buildings of medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date. There is also an archaeological interest due to the potential for below-ground remains of medieval date, particularly around the site of the medieval Rock Hall (**Ref. 8.21**).

### Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)

- 8.7.70. West Lodge is located to the east of the A1 and is located at the entrance to the Grade II\* Listed Building Charlton Hall (NHL 1042002). Charlton Hall is located approximately 800 m to the east of the Part B Main Scheme Area and is surrounded by woodland which restricts views between the asset and Part B. West Lodge marks the entrance to the Charlton Hall estate and is situated immediately adjacent to Part B. It is a single storey stone-built property. It is depicted on the 1861 OS Map and is judged to be of **low** value, based on its architectural and historical interest. The value is also drawn from its relationship with the Grade II\* Listed Charlton Hall (which itself is of high value).

### Non-designated Drythropple (WSP003)

- 8.7.71. Drythropple (refer to **Image 8.11** below) is located on the B6347 to the east of the A1. It is a single storey stone-built property which fronts onto the road, with a rear extension. The site of Drythropple is shown on the 1861 OS Map and therefore, the house is of at least mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date. It is judged to be of **low** value, due to its architectural and historical interest.



**Image 8.11 - Non-designated Drythropple (WSP003)**

### Non-designated Rock Lodge (WSP007)

- 8.7.72. Rock Lodge (WSP007) is located south of South Charlton, between the B6341 and the A1. It marks the point where The Avenue (WSP015) meets the B6341. The property corresponds with a property shown on the 1861 OS Map. The Avenue was the main route to the Rock Estate and is shown on early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, and therefore the Lodge could also be early 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier in date. The site visit observed that the property appears to have had an upper storey added to it, possibly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is judged to be of **low** value, based on its architectural and historical interest.

### Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)

8.7.73. A group of buildings are located to the west of B6341, on the corner of the road to Humbleheugh. It comprises a two-storey stone-built farmhouse, with a range of barns and outhouses to the rear. The site of Heiferlaw Bank is shown on the 1861 OS Map and therefore the farmstead is of at least mid-19th century date. It is judged to be of **low** value, due to its architectural and historical interest.

### LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND

8.7.74. There are four built heritage assets within the Outer Study Areas of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound (eastern site and western site). A summary of these and their sensitivity, is presented in **Table 8-14** below.

**Table 8-14 - Summary of the Value of Built Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**

Value	Built Heritage Assets
Very High	None identified
High	None identified
Medium	4 Grade II Listed Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHL 1042019)</li> <li>- 3 assets at Alnwick Cemetery (NHL 1052194, NHL 1237596 and NHL 1372336)</li> </ul>
Low	None identified
Negligible	None identified
Unknown	None identified

### Built Heritage Assets in the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound Order Limits

8.7.75. There are no built heritage assets within the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound Order Limits.

### Built Heritage Assets within the Study Areas

8.7.76. The assessment has identified one built heritage asset outside the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound Order Limits which would be impacted by Part B: The Grade II Listed Building Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHL 1042019). The asset is located approximately 450 m south-west of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound and is a late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century additions. It is of **medium** value based on its architectural and historical interest.

## MAIN COMPOUND

- 8.7.77. There is a total of 10 built heritage assets within the Outer Study Areas of the Main Compound, although one Grade II Listed Building recorded on the southern boundary of the Main Compound: Milepost Approximately 55 Metres South West Of Thurston (sic) New Houses Farmhouse (NHL 1371021)) is recorded as being missing by the Milepost Society Repository. They comprise: nine Listed Buildings; and one non-designated built heritage assets, all of which are identified in relation to Part A in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Volume 2** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.2**).

## HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

- 8.7.78. The Historic Landscape Character Area (North Northumberland) within the Alnwick area is defined as a low-lying coastal plain to the east and Cheviot Hills to the west. The area is dominated by fieldscapes comprising regular and former open fields. Other features include a patchwork of piecemeal enclosure with dog-legs and reverse S-shaped boundaries. Several fields were formed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century either from moorland or laid out anew. The landscape also includes scattered woodland and some plantations on the moorland edge. The settlement pattern is a mixture of planned farmsteads and small villages, including the towns of Alnwick and Berwick (**Ref. 8.22**).

### Part B Main Scheme Area

- 8.7.79. The following historic landscape types (as recorded on the Northumberland HLC database as part of the HER) are located within the Part B Main Scheme Area and shown on **Figure 8.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.6**). A summary of these and their value, is presented in **Table 8-15** below.

**Table 8-15 - Summary of the Value of Historic Landscape Character Types**

Value	Historic Landscape Character Types
Very High	None identified
High	None identified
Medium	None identified
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Road: Pre-1860 (northern portion)</li> <li>- Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century</li> <li>- Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century</li> <li>- Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century</li> <li>- Woods pre-1860</li> <li>- Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure: Pre-1860</li> </ul>



Value	Historic Landscape Character Types
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Road: Pre-1860 (southern portion)</li> <li>- Other 20th century fields</li> <li>- Late 19th Century Fields</li> </ul>
Unknown	None identified

- 8.7.80. The “Pre-1860 Road” is recorded extending north-south through the centre of Part B, along the route of the existing A1. The southern section of the A1, from Charlton Mires, was constructed in the 20th century and is therefore of negligible value. Where the A1 represents the former 18th to 19th century road, at the northern end of Part B, is of **low** value due to its historical value.
- 8.7.81. The Piecemeal Enclosure is of: 17th to mid-18th century date and are fields created from the division of open fields and common pasture through private agreement between landowners and have been identified to the north of the Charlton Mires junction, Heiferlaw Bank and Broxfield. Other Irregular Fields are of 17th to mid-18th century are possible examples of early enclosure; however, they lack key diagnostic features like S-curve boundaries. These fields have been identified around Broom House Farm, north of Broxfield, North Charlton and near Rock Farm South. Any field boundaries in these field parcels have the potential to meet the criteria of Historic Importance, as set out in the Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997 (**Ref. 8.16**). These HLC and field boundaries are of **low** value, based on their historic and archaeological interest.
- 8.7.82. The Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century date and the Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure is Pre-1860 are a product of parliamentary enclosure. They encompass large areas of Part B and are of **low** value based on their historical interest.
- 8.7.83. There are four areas of woodland which are pre-1860s in date, including the Avenue (WSP015) and to the north of Heiferlaw. They are of **low** value, based on their historical value.
- 8.7.84. The late 19th and 20th fields identified in the HLC are of **negligible** value.
- Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**
- 8.7.85. The historic landscape type of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound is a mix of 19th century re-organised fields of **low** value and modern industrial development of no historic value.
- Main Compound**
- 8.7.86. There is one recorded historic landscape type within the Main Compound which is Surveyed Enclosure (Wavy Edged) of Mid-18th to 19th century date and of **low** value.

## FUTURE BASELINE

- 8.7.87. The assessment has not identified any committed developments which would impact on the historic environment and alter the baseline prior to the construction period.

## 8.8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### RECEPTORS SCOPED OUT

- 8.8.1. The assessment has identified that there would be no impacts and therefore effects, during construction and operation, on the Grade I Registered Park and Garden Alnwick Castle (NHL 1001041) and all designated heritage assets located within it. The boundary of the Registered Park and Garden is 400 m from the Order Limits; however, these southern extents of the Order Limits are existing access tracks and easements required for construction and existing sections of dual carriageway and would not represent a change in the setting. The nearest section of the A1 to be dualled is approximately 900 m to the north and is not visible from the Park and Garden. No views from the heritage assets within the Registered Park and Garden were identified, and the majority are over 1 km from the Order Limits. Therefore, no changes to setting through alterations in views, lighting or sound are predicted and the Registered Park and Garden is not considered further within this chapter. Details of the assessment of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden Alnwick Castle (NHL 1001041) and all designated heritage assets located within it are presented in the **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8 of this ES (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8))**.
- 8.8.2. There would also be no impacts and therefore no effects on Rock Conservation Area. The western limit of the Conservation Area is located 1 km to the east of the Order Limits. The existing A1 is not visible from within the Conservation Area and therefore there would be no change in views. The Conservation Area is located at a sufficient distance to prevent any impacts on the setting from a change in noise, vibration, lighting or pollution. The asset is therefore not considered further in this chapter. Details on the assessment of Rock Conservation Area is presented in in the **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8 of this ES (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8))**.
- 8.8.3. The assessment established that the remaining 50 built heritage assets in the Outer Study Area did not share any visibility with the existing A1 or are located a sufficient distance away that there would be any adverse impacts due to noise or lighting.

### Main Compound

- 8.8.4. The Main Compound would be used by both Part A and Part B and is located within the Order Limits of Part A. As detailed in **Section 2.8 in Chapter 2: The Scheme, Volume 1 of this ES (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1)**, the use of the Main Compound for Part B would lead to additional activities. However, due to the limited number of additional activities that relate to ground disturbance, there would be no additional impacts on cultural heritage assets. There would be no additional impact on buried assets and historic landscape character and no additional impact on the setting of built heritage

assets with the increase of additional activities. As there would be no additional effects on cultural heritage assets as a result of using the Main Compound for Part B, this is not discussed further within this chapter. The effects of the Main Compound on cultural heritage assets are reported in Part A **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Volume 2** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.2**).

## CONSTRUCTION

### Below Ground Archaeological Remains

- 8.8.5. Any direct impacts on below-ground heritage assets within the Order Limits would be permanent and irreversible as the asset would be destroyed. Works that have the potential to impact upon any remains present including ground levelling, topsoil stripping, the removal of existing road surfaces, construction of temporary construction compounds and haulage roads, along with the installation of infrastructure items such as lighting columns, manholes, culverts, utilities cables, drainage pipes and detention basins. Any form of landscaping, also has the potential to disturb below ground archaeological remains.

### Part B Main Scheme Area

#### Assets within the Order Limits

- 8.8.6. Any below-ground archaeological remains within the Order Limits have potential to be partially or wholly disturbed as a result of those construction activities outlined above. The potentially sensitive below ground assets identified in the assessment comprise:
- a. Site of two Bronze Age cist burials (HER 5033)
  - b. Findspot of two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062)
  - c. Earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP 016)
  - d. Currently unknown below ground remains
- 8.8.7. The site of the Bronze Age cist burials (HER 5033) is located at the northern end of Part B, adjacent to the existing highway. The position of the burials is recorded in the area of proposed widening of the existing highway and for the temporary haul road. The burials have been removed, however there is a potential for further burial remains to be located in this area, which would be of **high** value due to the relationship with the nearby Scheduled Monument Prehistoric burial mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHL 1018499).
- 8.8.8. The findspot of two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062), of **medium** value, is located at the Charlton Mires, in the area of the proposed new junction. The construction of the new junction would result in substantial ground disturbance which would have a permanent impact on any additional below ground remains in this location.
- 8.8.9. The earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP 016) are of unknown value but could be of **up to medium value**. They would be impacted by establishment of the temporary access tracks required during construction which could require the levelling of the land and the removal of the earthworks.

8.8.10. There is a potential for currently unknown below ground heritage assets to be present throughout the Order Limits of Prehistoric, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern date. While the geophysical survey has not identified any anomalies likely to represent archaeological remains, it is acknowledged that this survey technique does not always provide a true representation of the below ground remains present due to the shallow nature of the archaeological sites in Northumberland. The value of any such resource is currently unknown but are likely to range from **medium to negligible**. Where they are located in areas requiring ground disturbance, there would be permanent major adverse impacts.

8.8.11. The intrusive surveys undertaken at West Linkhall (refer to **Appendix 8.3: West Linkhall Intrusive Survey Information** and North Charlton (**Appendix 8.4: North Charlton Intrusive Survey Information, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)) have established that there are no below-ground heritage assets present within the Order Limits associated with Scheduled Monument Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) and North Charlton Medieval village and open field system (NHL 1018348).

#### **Assets Outside the Order Limits**

8.8.12. There are four heritage assets designated as Scheduled Monument sites in the Outer Study Area which have the potential to be adversely impacted during construction through a change in setting. The impacts could arise from a physical change in the immediate surrounding of the asset or a change in views to and from the asset. Impacts can also be derived from an appreciable change in noise or lighting, or from an increase in vibration, dust and air pollution. This has the potential to impact on the asset as the contribution of the setting to the asset's value is reduced or removed.

8.8.13. The assets identified are all of **high** value and comprise:

- a.** North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348)
- b.** Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500)
- c.** Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHL 1018499)
- d.** Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHL 1006564)

#### North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348)

8.8.14. North Charlton is one of a number of Medieval settlements in the area to have reduced substantially in size, including Heckley and Broxfield. The value of the asset is high, due to the extensive earthwork remains throughout the area which provide archaeological and historical interest. The proximity of the settlement of North Charlton is an important element of the setting, along with the relationship between this settlement and others in the wider landscape. The landscape around the site is largely a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards and the site is bisected by the A1 (which is already dualled through this section). Although the A1 is in close proximity, views from the asset towards the road are blocked in places due to the natural north-south ridge that runs through part of the asset. The setting, therefore, is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.

8.8.15. During construction, there would be an increase in construction related traffic, noise, dust and vibration which would make the A1 a more prominent feature in the landscape.

*Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) (refer to **Image 8.2** above and **Image 8.12** below)*

8.8.16. Without confirmation of the asset's date and function, ascertaining the contribution of the setting to its value needs to be undertaken with caution. The heritage asset is located in a landscape which has been radically altered from the Medieval period onwards, and the pattern of fields is a result of enclosure from the 17th century onwards. The camp, therefore, retains limited historical links with its immediate surroundings. There is a potential that the position of the camp is directly linked to the position of other camps and defensive sites in the vicinity, in particular the non-designated camp located approximately 500 m to the north (HER 5035), however this cannot be confirmed at present. The wider setting and the links with other strategic sites is judged to provide a minor contribution to the value of the asset.

8.8.17. The construction works would extend up to the boundary of the designated heritage asset to facilitate the dualling of the A1 and the construction of the temporary haul road. At present, the A1 is visible from the asset, although the views are partially limited by existing planting along the highway. All the screening would be lost during construction and along with the increased prominence of the road, there would be a perceptible increase in noise, dust, lighting and vibration. This would result in fundamental changes in the immediate setting of the heritage asset.



**Image 8.12 - View from Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) North towards Part B**

*Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHL 1018499)*

- 8.8.18. The setting of the mound is within a rural landscape, which is largely a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards. It is located within a field with the A1 and layby to the west and West Lodge House to the south. Views from the asset to the A1 are screened by planting, although the road is audible. A watercourse called the Shipperton Burn is located approximately 50 m from the asset. Barrows are often located in close proximity to water courses, and it is thought there is a direct relationship between the two. This barrow is one of a number of barrows located within the region, including Ellsnook Round Barrow (NHL 1006564), which lies 3.5 km to the south of this asset. While the landscape in which the barrow sits has undergone a substantial amount of change since the Bronze Age, the relationship between the barrow and the watercourse, and the presence of other barrows in the near vicinity results in the setting making a moderate contribution to the value of the barrow.
- 8.8.19. Construction would see intrusive ground works taking place 40 m to the west of the asset associated with the dualling of the existing carriageway and the creation of a temporary haul road. This would result in an increase in construction related noise, dust and lighting impacting the asset. This would increase the prominence of the A1 in the immediate setting of the asset. While these would change the way the asset is experienced, construction would not, however, materially impact on the elements of the setting that contributes to the value of the asset (i.e. its relationship with the watercourse and the position of the asset in relation to other barrows).

*Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHL 1006564)*

- 8.8.20. The Ellsnook Round Barrow (refer to **Image 8.13**) is located on the edge of an area of woodland. To the east there is open field, beyond which lies the A1. The asset has a clear view of the A1, and the fields beyond, and vehicles using the carriageway can be heard clearly. The patterns of the fields are a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards. The A1 in this section dates from the mid-20th century, with the former main routeway running along the ridge of higher ground to the west of the asset (the B6341). The asset is located approximately 80 m north of the Hinding Dean watercourse. As with the Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420 m north-west of East Linkhall (NHL 1018499), the relationship between the asset and the nearby watercourse is likely to be significant, as is the relationship between this barrow and others located throughout the wider landscape. The setting is therefore judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.
- 8.8.21. The construction period would see works taking place up to the edge of the woodland and therefore the heritage asset, this would increase the noise, pollution, lighting and have a visual impact. There would also be the construction of a drainage detention basin within this area which would include significant earth moving activities. While these would change the way the asset is experienced, construction would not, however, materially impact on the elements of the setting that contributes to the value of the asset (i.e. its relationship with the watercourse and the position of the asset in relation to other barrows).



**Image 8.13 - Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175 m North East of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHL 1006564)**

### **Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**

- 8.8.22. The previous archaeological investigations at the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound indicate a low potential for below ground archaeological remains within the location and remains identified were of negligible value, although the whole area has not been evaluated. There is, therefore, a potential for further below ground remains of **negligible to low** value to be present in the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound, which would be impacted by ground disturbance for the construction of the compound.

### **Built Heritage Assets**

- 8.8.23. There is a potential for direct, physical impacts on built heritage assets located within the Order Limits through the demolition and alteration of historic fabric, and indirect impacts from vibration (e.g. piling), dust and noise. There is also a potential for impacts on built heritage assets through temporary changes in setting as a result of construction activity, including temporary visual intrusion, and an increase in noise, lighting and vibration from construction related vehicles, along with an increase in dust and pollution. Impacts would

result in changes in the landscape around the asset, which could reduce the contribution of the setting to the value of the assets.

### Part B Main Scheme Area Assets within the Order Limits

8.8.24. The following non-designated built heritage assets are located within the Part B Main Scheme Area and therefore could be impacted as part of the construction stage:

- a. Milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878)
- b. Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002)

#### Non-Designated Milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878)

8.8.25. The Milepost is of **low** value and is located at the northern end of Part B on the eastern side of the A1, which would be widened to create the dual carriageway. The Milepost would need to be removed from its current position and be relocated as close as possible to its existing location.

#### Non-Designated Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002)

8.8.26. Charlton Mires Farm is of at least mid-19th century date, and potentially has elements dating to the 18th century based on a review of historic mapping. It is judged to be of **low** value based on the evidence currently available. The construction of the Charlton Mires Junction would require the demolition of the farm.

### Assets within the Study Areas

8.8.27. The following section examines the potential impacts arising from a change in the setting on built heritage assets located outside of the Order Limits. The built heritage assets identified as potential sensitive receptors comprise:

- a. Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHL 1041755 and 1303729)
- b. Grade II Listed Buildings Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHL 1041756 and 1154641)
- c. Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln South of Kiln Plantation which lies 700 m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHL 1154647)
- d. Grade II Heckley House (NHL 1042044)
- e. Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059)
- f. Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080)
- g. Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856)
- h. Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)
- i. Non-designated Drythroppe (WSP003)
- j. Non-designated Rock Lodge (WSP007)
- k. Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)



Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHL 1041755 and 1303729)

- 8.8.28. These early to mid-19th century buildings (refer to **Image 8.14** below) are part of a planned farm building complex which is located at Broxfield and are of **medium** value. They are located approximately 900 m to the east of the A1, in an area of higher ground above the existing road. They are set in a landscape primarily used for agriculture and the field patterns are a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards. Due to the direct relationship between the agricultural function of the assets and the landscape surrounding them, the setting provides a substantial contribution to the value of the asset.
- 8.8.29. The southern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area is visible from the asset, due to its elevated position. This section, however, is already a dual carriageway and therefore construction works would include tying in the existing dual carriageway to Part B and associated construction activities (e.g. traffic management). Due to the distance between the assets and the carriageway, there would be no impact as a result of noise, pollution and vibration from construction related activity.
- 8.8.30. The existing access tracks to Broxfield would be used during the construction stage for construction traffic. The vehicles would pass in front of the Grade II Listed Buildings and, therefore, increase the amount of traffic on the track alongside causing an increase in noise. The vehicles would be running to the front of the Smithy which would increase dust and other pollutants in the area of this building.



**Image 8.14 - View from Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHL 1041755 and 1303729) south towards the A1**

*Grade II Listed Buildings Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHL 1041756 and 1154641)*

- 8.8.31. The two Grade II Listed Buildings comprise an early 18th century farm and 19th century walls, which are of **medium** value. The farmstead is set within an agricultural landscape with woodland to the west, and beyond that is the A1 which cannot be seen and is barely audible. There is a farm track to the east of the farmstead which is used for local farm traffic only and therefore the traffic is currently minimal. Based on the direct relationship between the asset and the landscape it is situated in, and the low degree of change in the landscape since the assets were constructed, the contribution of the setting to the farmstead is judged to be substantial.
- 8.8.32. The current farm track is to be used as an access track during the construction stage which would result in the presence of construction vehicles causing a change visually, alongside an increase in noise, lighting and pollutants. However, the buildings do have large farm plant passing daily and therefore the impact is likely to be due to the increase in traffic

frequency. The Part B Main Scheme Area would not impact on the assets due to the lack of intervisibility and the distance between them.

Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln South of Kiln Plantation which lies 700m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHL 1154647)

8.8.33. The lime kiln is of 19th century date and is of **medium** value. The lime kiln is set within a rural landscape to the immediate south of woodland and 75 m to the west lies an access track which is used by local traffic. It is located approximately 900 m to the east of the Rock Conservation Area. The immediate area around the lime kiln is currently used to store tree trunks from logging, which obscures views to the west. The presence of this lime kiln indicates industry within this area. The A1 cannot be seen nor heard from the lime kiln. The setting of the lime kiln has a minor contribution to the significance of the asset.

8.8.34. During the construction works there is to be widening of the current access track in order to create an access for Rock South Farm to the A1. To widen and create this access, construction works would be required thus causing an adverse visual change, an increase in noise, pollutants and (potentially) lighting. It should be noted that there are already large plant using this track to collect and drop off logs, but these movements are infrequent.

Grade II Heckley House (NHL 1042044)

8.8.35. Heckley House dates to the late 18th century and is of **medium** value. The house is positioned in an elevated position to the west of the A1 and faces toward the south, along the B6341. There are no windows on the east-facing facade, towards the A1. There are trees along the B6341 and along the back of the asset to the east to obscure the views toward the house. This provides a feeling of enclosure, seclusion and tranquillity to the house and it also obscures the visible movements of vehicles moving north to south in the landscape. To the east the ground plateaus before falling sharply away from the property. The key viewpoint is toward the south, across open agricultural land towards the town of Alnwick. Along this view, the A1 is not a prominent landscape feature. The landscape is predominately rural, and has changed little since the house was built, and therefore the setting has a moderate contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

8.8.36. The trackway to the north of Heckley House would be used as a temporary access track during construction of Part B. This would result in a temporary increase in noise, vibration, air pollution, lighting and a change visually from vehicles using the access track. The introduction of construction vehicles would see an increase of movement within the immediate landscape. The construction vehicles would also be seen from the house and therefore cause a visual change.

Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059)

8.8.37. The Dovecote is a late 18th century structure and is of **medium** value. Restrictions on the keeping of pigeons and doves were in place until the 17th century. Prior to this, it was restricted to manorial and monastic estates, however following the relaxation of the law

many farms and private residences began keeping them, resulting in a rise in the building of private dovecotes.

- 8.8.38. The Dovecote forms part of a complex of farm buildings located to the east of the B6341 known as Heckley Fence. A settlement called “Fence” is shown on Armstrong’s Map of 1769 and the farmstead appears on the 1861 OS Map. The farmstead is located down slope from the B6341, level with the height of the A1 to the east (which was constructed in the 20th century). The Dovecote is the tallest building and a focal point within the immediate landscape. It is set in an agricultural landscape, which was enclosed from the 17th century onwards, with some woodland to the west and a strip of woodland along the A1 to the north east and east, there is no screening to the south of the access track. There is an access track leading from the B6341 to the A1 which passes the farmhouse. The A1 can be seen and heard from the asset due to its close proximity. The direct association of the asset with the farm, and its location within an agricultural landscape which has changed little since the Dovecote was built contribute to the value of the asset, and therefore the setting is judged to have a moderate contribution to the heritage asset. The imposition of the A1 has detracted from the original setting.
- 8.8.39. Part B comprises the widening of the A1 to a dual carriageway approximately 200 m to the east of the asset and the construction of the proposed Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge across the widened carriageway to establish a new access route to the east side of the A1. This would cause a considerable amount of disruption in the immediate setting of the asset during the construction period, including an increase in vehicles, noise, vibration, air pollution and lighting. This would cause a considerable intrusion in the normally quiet agricultural landscape (excepting the existing A1) immediately adjacent to the asset.
- Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080)*
- 8.8.40. The mid-19th century Patterson Cottage is of **medium** value. The heritage asset is located approximately 10 m from the A1 and lies slightly lower than the road. The immediate setting is dominated by the A1, and the traffic using it represents a substantial visual and audible intrusion. This section of the A1 in the vicinity of the property partially follows the original road, although the section of the road to the north of the property was straightened in the 20th century, with the original road remaining as a layby. A pond (WSP018) lies to the rear of the property, which is depicted on Armstrong’s Plan of 1769. The Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856) lies 320 m to the north, and earthwork remains of possible Iron Age or Roman date (NHL 1006500) lie approximately 200 m away, on the east side of the carriageway. This land is now used as pasture. The wider landscape comprises open, agricultural land used as both arable and pasture. The wider landscape has remained largely the same since the cottage was built, except for a minor diversion and substantially increased usage of the A1 immediately to the east, which does detract from its setting. The value of the asset is largely drawn from its historical and architectural interest, and its setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value.

8.8.41. Part B includes the widening of the A1 to the east and the construction of a private access track for the cottage to allow for a safe entry and exit from this property once Part B is operational. The construction period would see the presence of construction vehicles, construction works and, potentially, traffic management within this area. Construction vehicles would bring an increase in noise, pollutants, vehicle lighting and cause a visual change in the view from the cottage to the road. The construction works would also cause adverse impacts from noise, pollutants and visually alongside potentially causing vibrations, which would be very close to the cottage. There is potential for traffic management to be implemented across the A1 during this time which could result in one lane for traffic travelling in both directions along with a traffic light system, in places, thus causing standing traffic. This could result in an increase in noise and pollutants at the property.

Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856)

8.8.42. West Linkhall Farmhouse was built in c.1840 and is of **medium** value. It is located 90 m to the west of the A1 and is accessed off the layby (which represents a former section of the A1). The house is surrounded by trees, which provide screening between the property and the A1. The Grade II Listed Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080) lies 320 m to the south, and earthwork remains of possible Iron Age or Roman date (NHL 1006500) lie approximately 170 m to the east. The wider landscape comprises open, agricultural land used as both arable and pasture. The wider landscape has remained largely the same since the farm was built, except for a minor diversion and substantially increased usage of the A1 immediately to the east. Due to the minor degree of change, the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.

8.8.43. Part B would widen the A1 to the east and would result in substantial disruption in the immediate environment. There would be an increase in noise associated with the construction works, plant and vehicles. There would be some element of visual intrusion, although the existing screening from the trees would reduce this impact.

Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)

8.8.44. West Lodge is located to the east of the A1 and is of **low** value. It is located alongside a layby, which was once the route of the A1 before it was diverted to the west. The asset is screened to the west and south by well-established trees. It is located at the west end of the tree-lined access road to the Grade II\* Listed Charlton Hall (NHL 1042002). The wider setting is primarily agricultural land, comprising a mixture of arable and pasture. The Lodge is associated with Charlton Hall and its position is important as it marks the entrance to the Charlton Hall Estate. The setting therefore provides a substantial contribution to the value of the asset.

8.8.45. Part B would widen the A1 to the east and this would result in substantial disruption in the immediate environment of the asset. There would be an increase in noise associated with the construction works, plant and vehicles. There would be a visual intrusion too with the loss of the vegetation to the west of the asset. Construction would not, however, impact on

the relationship between the Lodge and Charlton Hall, nor alter its position at the entrance way to the estate.

*Non-designated Drythrople (WSP003)*

8.8.46. Drythrople is located on the B6347, approximately 520 m east of the A1. It is a non-designated heritage asset and it is judged to be of **low** value, due to its architectural and historical interest. The property fronts onto the B6347, and it sits in an agricultural landscape, used as both arable and pasture. There are numerous isolated properties located throughout the area, with larger settlements at Rock and South Charlton. The field patterns around Drythrople are of 18th century and later date and the landscape has changed very little since the cottage was built in the 19th century. The setting provides a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.

8.8.47. The Charlton Mires Junction would be constructed approximately 400 m to the west of the asset, and the existing highway widened to the east. A detention basin would be located approximately 460 m to the north-west. The land around the asset is flat and open, affording clear views from the asset towards the A1 and the location of the Charlton Mires Junction. The construction stage would, therefore, provide a visual intrusion in the setting. There may also be disturbance from noise, pollution, vibration and lighting, however due to the distance between the asset and the Part B the Main Scheme Area, the impact from these is anticipated to be limited. There would also potentially be some disruption from the construction of the new access road from Rock Midstead to Rock South, approximately 260 m to the south-east, however again the distance between the asset and Part B would reduce the impacts.

*Non-Designated Rock Lodge (WSP007)*

8.8.48. Rock Lodge is located between the A1 and the B6341. The property is of at least mid-19th century date and is of **low** value. The asset is located at the eastern end of The Avenue (WSP015), a tree lined roadway leading to Rock which is evident on the historic mapping. The Avenue has since been bisected by the A1, however the asset remains surrounded by trees to the north, east and south. The front of property faces west, onto the B6341, and is bounded by stone walls and ornamental gates. It is surrounded by open fields, which are a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards, and with boundaries typically of mature hedgerows. There are a number of smaller plantations located in the wider setting. Due to limited change in the setting of Rock Lodge since the date it was probably built, the relationship between the property and The Avenue (WSP015) and the contemporary nature of much of the landscape to the property, the setting is judged to provide a substantial contribution to the asset's value.

8.8.49. Part B would include the construction of a new southbound carriageway to the A1 approximately 70 m to the east of the asset, the construction of a roundabout and two detention basins approximately 500 m to the north, and the construction of the Charlton Mires Junction and detention basin approximately 650 m to the north. The existing B6341 would also be subject to some minor works between the property and the Charlton Mires

Junction. There is, therefore, a considerable amount of construction work proposed within close proximity to the property that would result in temporary impacts through an increase in noise, dust, construction related traffic and vibration. Some of the construction works would be visible from the property, however the preservation of the woodland surrounding the property would limit views and reduce noise impacts to a degree.

*Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)*

- 8.8.50. The group of non-designated heritage assets at Heiferlaw Bank are of at least mid-19th century date and are of **low** value. They are located on the B6341, approximately 500 m to the west of the A1, on the former main north-south route from Alnwick. They represent one of a number of scattered, isolated farmsteads along the B6341 and are surrounded by open agricultural land and areas of woodland. The pattern of the landscape has remained largely unaltered from the 18th century onwards. The relationship between the asset, a farmstead, and the agricultural landscape setting in which it sits results in the setting providing a substantial contribution to the assets' value.
- 8.8.51. Part B would use the trackway immediately to the east of the asset group as an access road during construction. There would also be some visibility from the assets towards the construction works, however the distance between the assets and Part B would limit any impacts from noise, dust, vibration or lighting associated with the construction activities.

**Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**

- 8.8.52. There are four built heritage assets within the Outer Study Area for Lionheart Enterprise Park Compounds. Only one, Grade II Listed Building, Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHL 1042019) has been identified as being impacted during the construction stage due to a change in the setting. The remainder are located approximately 750 m to the north of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound and their setting would not be subject to change as there is no intervisibility between them and the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound.

*Grade II Listed Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHL 1042019)*

- 8.8.53. This late 18th century farmhouse, with 19th century additions, is situated approximately 100 m to the south of the A1 and is of **medium** value. The property is approached from the west off the existing dualled A1 section, immediately surrounding the farmhouse are fields, however, approximately 500 m to the north east lies the Cawledge Business Park and Lionheart Enterprise Park. The topography is relatively flat and there are few trees surrounding the property meaning it is open, exposed and subject to the noise, lighting and visual impacts of the A1 and the business parks. Due to the immediate setting being significantly altered since the 18th century, it is considered that the setting has a minor contribution to the value of the heritage asset.
- 8.8.54. Part B would change the views to the east of the Farmhouse as the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound is currently undeveloped. Therefore, construction would cause a visual change due to the presence of construction vehicles, works and compound offices. As a result of this, there is likely to be some increase in noise, lighting and air pollution and a

change visually, although it would be in keeping with the Cawledge Business Park and Lionheart Enterprise Park.

### Historic Landscapes

- 8.8.55. Works that have the potential to impact upon the HLC during construction include ground levelling, topsoil stripping, the removal of existing road surfaces, construction of temporary construction compounds and haulage roads, and the installation of infrastructure items such as lighting columns, manholes, culverts, utilities, cables, drainage pipes, detention basins. Any form of landscaping also has the potential to impact on historic landscapes through a change in use of the land.

### Part B Main Scheme Area

- 8.8.56. The historic landscape types identified within the Part B Main Scheme Area have potential to be partially or wholly disturbed as a result of those construction activities listed above. They consist of:
- a. Road: Pre-1860
  - b. Other 20th century fields
  - c. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century
  - d. Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century
  - e. Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century
  - f. Late 19th Century Fields
  - g. Woods pre-1860
  - h. Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure: Pre-1860
- 8.8.57. The northern end of the Pre-1860 road corresponds with the historic north-south route of the A1 from Alnwick and is of **low** value, while the southern end is of **negligible** value. The asset has been heavily impacted through previous resurfacing, widening and minor diversions of the A1.
- 8.8.58. With the exception of late 19th to 20th fields, which are of **negligible** value, the historic landscape types are of **low** value. The majority of the landscape would see minor impacts resulting from the widening of the carriageway to the east, which would result in the partial loss agricultural land. Much of the field patterning within the Part B Main Scheme Area was impacted by the re-routing of the A1 in the 20th century and therefore the impacts would be permanent minor adverse and the effects slight adverse.
- 8.8.59. There would be more substantial impacts around the Charlton Mires Junction, where the permanent land-take is greater. The land here is characterised as Piecemeal Enclosure: 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, which is where land is enclosed through private agreement. This would indicate that any hedgerows forming any field boundaries could associated with a field system that existed before the Inclosure Acts (that is before 1845) and would therefore meet the criteria to be of historic importance under the Hedgerow Regulation Act (**Ref. 8.16**). The permanent removal of existing boundaries is, however, minimal around Charlton



Mires as the Part B Main Scheme Area mostly follow the line of the existing field boundaries.

- 8.8.60. There would be localised impacts within the footprint of the detention basins with the change of usage, however they would not change the overall field pattern and the historic landscape character would remain visible.

### **Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**

- 8.8.61. The historic landscape character of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound is a mix of 19th century re-organised fields of **low** value and modern industrial development of no historic value. Construction would result in the loss of the agricultural element of the historic landscape type.

## **OPERATION**

### **Below Ground Archaeological Remains**

- 8.8.62. The majority of potential permanent direct adverse impacts on the below ground archaeological remains would occur during construction. The only potential impact during operation could arise from a change in hydrology and sub-surface water levels in and around Part B, resulting in a loss of below ground assets outside of the Order Limits from compaction, desiccation or waterlogging of below ground remains. Where this occurs, the potential impacts would be direct and permanent, and irreversible. There is also potential for currently unknown archaeological assets throughout this landscape to experience these potential impacts.
- 8.8.63. There is a potential for adverse effects on the setting of below ground assets during the operation of Part B from a loss of an element of the setting, or from a combination of visual intrusion resulting from the introduction of new structures, materials and movement and a degradation of tranquillity caused by the increased proximity of the existing A1 to nearby assets resulting in an increase in traffic noise. This would only occur, however, where the setting of an asset is judged to contribute to the value of the asset.

### **Part B Main Scheme Area**

- 8.8.64. There would be impacts to two Scheduled Monuments during operation due to a change in setting. The assets comprise:
- a.** North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348)
  - b.** Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500)

#### *North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348)*

- 8.8.65. The designated heritage asset is of **high** value and the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value. The asset is located at the northern extent of Part B, which is in part already a dual carriageway. To accommodate the widening, a small area of woodland to the south-west of the Scheduled Monument, adjacent to the A1, would be removed. This would open up views to the highway from a small section of the Scheduled Monument. Overall, however, the impacts on setting are anticipated to be limited.

Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500)

- 8.8.66. The Scheduled Monument at West Linkhall is a **high** value asset and while the contribution of the setting is largely unknown due to a lack of information about the asset, based on a reasonable worst-case it is predicted to be minor due to the likely relationship between this asset and other defensive settlement sites identified in the wider landscape. The introduction of Part B would see the highway extended to be substantially closer to the asset's boundary during operation and change the setting and view to and from the west of the asset considerably. There would be an increase in noise, pollution and vibration at the asset also due to the proximity of the A1. As the archaeological and historical interest of the asset would be altered little by Part B, the impacts are judged to be limited.

**Built Heritage Assets**

- 8.8.67. Direct physical impacts on built heritage assets would occur during construction only.
- 8.8.68. There is a potential for impacts on the setting of the above ground heritage assets during operation. Impacts would result from a change in the landscape around the relevant asset, which could reduce the contribution of the setting to the value of the asset. Impacts could arise from the visual intrusion of Part B, which would change views towards and away from the asset. Impacts could also occur from a perceptible increase in noise, lighting, vibration and pollution from the vehicles using Part B, which would change the way the asset is experienced.
- 8.8.69. The assessment has established the potential for impacts on the setting of the following above ground heritage assets located in the Part B Outer Study Area during operation:
- a. Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059)
  - b. Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080)
  - c. Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856)
  - d. Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)

Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059)

- 8.8.70. The Dovecote is a late 18th century structure and is of **medium** value. The direct association of the Dovecote with the farmstead in which it sits, and its location within an agricultural landscape which has changed little since the Dovecote was built, contribute to the value of the asset, and the setting is judged to have a moderate contribution to its value. The imposition of the A1 has detracted from the original setting, however the road is currently partially screened by a strip of woodland and well-established hedgerow.
- 8.8.71. Part B would widen the carriageway to the east of the existing carriageway and introduce an accommodation bridge at Heckley Fence, providing a diverted byway over the A1. The widening of the carriageway would have negligible impact on the setting as the carriageway extends away from the asset. The introduction of the bridge would represent a substantial

change in the immediate setting of the asset, changing the views both from the asset to the wider landscape, and views towards the asset.

- 8.8.72. The accommodation overbridge would compete with the asset visually. The diversion of the byway to the trackway immediate south of the asset would result in an introduction of traffic, most of which would be associated with agriculture. This would result in an increase in noise and vibration, although anticipated vehicle usage is understood to be minimal. The accommodation overbridge would not impact on the relationship between the heritage asset and the farmstead or its wider agricultural landscape and would not change the contribution of the architectural and historical interest of the heritage asset.

Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080)

- 8.8.73. The mid-19th century Patterson Cottage is of **medium** value. The heritage asset is located approximately 10 m from the north bound carriageway boundary of the existing A1 and the asset's setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset. Part B would extend the existing southbound carriageway boundary away to the east of the asset. The operation stage would therefore have a limited impact on the cottage due to the very limited changes in the immediate setting, although the widened carriageway would be a more physically dominant feature and would be more imposing than it is currently.

- 8.8.74. Future traffic forecasts are summarised in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**) and predict a minimal increase in traffic volumes using Part B north of Charlton Mires Junction. This would result in a limited increase in traffic related noise, pollution, lighting and vibration and would have a little impact on the setting of Patterson Cottage.

Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856)

- 8.8.75. West Linkhall Farmhouse was built in c.1840 and is of **medium** value. The setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset. Part B would move the southbound carriageway boundary from approximately 100 m to the east of the heritage asset to approximately 140 m to the east. The northbound carriageway boundary would remain unchanged. This would result in the widening of the A1 away from the heritage asset (as opposed to bringing it into closer proximity). The widened carriageway would be a more physically dominant feature and would be more imposing than it is currently, however the impacts would be limited as the A1 is an existing feature in the setting.

- 8.8.76. Future traffic forecasts are summarised in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**) and predict a minimal increase in traffic volumes using the main alignment of Part B, north of Charlton Mires Junction. This would result in a limited increase in traffic related noise, pollution, lighting and vibration and would have a little impact on the setting of West Linkhall Farmhouse.

Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)

- 8.8.77. West Lodge is a non-designated heritage asset and is of **low** value. The setting is judged to provide a substantial contribution to the value of the asset. It is located to the east of the A1

at the entrance to the Charlton Hall estate and the important elements of the setting are based on its relationship between Charlton Hall, and its position off the original route of the A1 marking the entrance way to the estate. Part B would widen the A1 so it would be in close proximity to the asset. The asset is currently located on a side road, which was once the route of the A1, however, in the 20th century sections of the A1 were straightened and the A1 is now currently 80 m to the west. Part B would widen the A1 to within 50 m of the asset. There would also be a loss of vegetation which currently screens the asset from the A1. This would make the A1 a more prominent feature in the immediate setting of the asset. Part B would not change the main elements of the setting though which contribute to its value as its position adjacent to the A1 and at the entrance to Charlton Hall would remain.

### Historic Landscapes

- 8.8.78. All impacts on historic landscapes would occur in the construction stage of Part B and there are none in the operation stage.

## 8.9 DESIGN, MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

### DESIGN

#### Below-Ground Archaeological Remains

- 8.9.1. Proposals for a detention basin in close proximity to the Scheduled Prehistoric Burial Mound 420 m north-west of East Link Hall has been relocated and therefore the field in which it was proposed to be located has been removed from the Order Limits (refer to **Chapter 3: Assessment of Alternatives, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**) and Annex L of the **Consultation Report (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/5.1)**). Therefore, any potential impacts on waterlogged archaeological remains here have been removed.
- 8.9.2. Geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological origin to the west of the Iron Age Camp (HER 5043) at East Link Hall are now located outside of the Order Limits (**Chapter 3: Assessment of Alternatives, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**)). Therefore, any potential impacts on below ground archaeological remains have been removed.
- 8.9.3. Potential impacts on other waterlogged archaeological remains have been minimised through appropriate mitigation measures implemented, as detailed within the **Outline CEMP (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.3). Chapter 10: Road Drainage and the Water Environment** of this ES indicates that there would be no detrimental impact to groundwater catchments.
- #### Scheduled Monuments
- 8.9.4. There are two Scheduled Monuments which abut the Order Limits and a further two located in close proximity. During the construction stage, any work undertaken around the Scheduled Monuments would be undertaken in adherence to the measures contained within the CEMP (which would be developed from the **Outline CEMP (Application**

**Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.3))** to ensure any adverse direct physical impacts are entirely removed. These measures would include that no construction activity is permitted within any of the Scheduled Monuments adjacent to the Scheme. The limits of the Scheduled Monuments would be clearly marked out as an exclusion zone.

### **Built Heritage Assets**

- 8.9.5. The potential impacts on setting would occur mostly during the construction phase of Part B and would be temporary in nature, with only permanent adverse impacts predicted from the operation phase. During the construction phase, any work undertaken around a designated heritage asset would be undertaken in adherence to the measures contained within the CEMP, which would be developed from the **Outline CEMP (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.3)**, to ensure any adverse impacts are minimised. These measures would include highlighting the location of any sensitive heritage assets (such as (such as the Grade II listed dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with attached wall, the Grade II Listed Heckley House and Grade II Listed Milepost 40 m North of the Entrance to Heckley House), to the construction team and in the **CTMP (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.4)** to ensure they are suitably protected from accidental damage through collision during the course of the construction phase.

### **MITIGATION**

#### **Below-Ground Archaeological Remains**

- 8.9.6. A programme of trial trenching evaluation following the consent of the DCO and before construction is required to establish whether potential features identified from the **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**) and **Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8** of this ES) are present, and to confirm the presence or absence of currently unknown below-ground remains in the Order Limits. The post development consent archaeological work is secured by Requirement 9 in Schedule 2 of the **draft DCO (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/3.1)**. The evaluation would be undertaken post development consent and prior to any ground disturbance. The aim of the evaluation would be to determine the value, extent, date, level of survival of the assets, and to inform a mitigation strategy which would be implemented either prior to or during the construction stage. The programme of mitigation would also include measures to reduce effects on areas of ridge and furrow earthworks and potentially historic hedgerows.
- 8.9.7. Preservation in-situ typically would require adjustments in the design of Part B and is only usually applied where either such amendments are minor, or for assets of high or very high value. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national or international value and other remains considered to be of lesser value. Any below-ground archaeological remains identified either during the evaluation or subsequent mitigation stage which are judged to be of very high or high value may require preservation in situ, whilst those of lesser value may undergo archive recording, where they are of regional to county or local to borough value.

8.9.8. Where any below-ground archaeological remains are identified which require preservation in-situ, a detailed method statement would be required to set out how the remains would be protected during the construction stage, in line with Historic England's Preserving Archaeological Remains (**Ref. 8.23**). The method statement would be produced in consultation with NCC and potentially Historic England (depending on the nature of the assets) and could include measures such as avoidance through redesign, diversion (within the Order Limits), or reburial and protection. The mitigation measures adopted would be dependent on the nature and material of heritage assets identified. This would be secured through the **Outline CEMP (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.3)** which would be developed into a CEMP by the main contractor.

8.9.9. The detailed design and methodology for archaeological evaluation and mitigation is presented in **Draft WSI for Post-DCO Consent Trial Trenching (Appendix 8.5, Volume 8 of this ES (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8))**. The WSIs outline the approach to post development consent excavation assessment, reporting, dissemination of the results of the work and archiving. The WSIs have been produced in consultation with the NCC County Archaeologist. The WSIs include a requirement for the production of detailed method statements, which would supersede the draft WSIs, as Part B progresses. Further work, as recommended by the outcome of the evaluation, would be implemented by the main contractor during construction.

### **Built Heritage Assets**

8.9.10. It is proposed that the non-designated milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878), which would be removed as a result of Part B, be subject to a Level 1 Survey would in accordance with Historic England's 2016 guide, titled 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (**Ref. 8.24**) prior to the start of construction to create a permanent record of its existing setting. This would be followed by the careful removal of the asset and its safe storage during construction. On completion of construction, the milestone should be reinstated as close as possible to its original location to maintain its relationship with the route. This is presented in the **Draft WSI for Post-DCO Consent Trial Trenching (Appendix 8.5, Volume 8 of this ES (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8))**.

8.9.11. A programme of historic building recording would be undertaken post development consent and prior to the demolition of Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002) to ensure it is preserved by record. This would be undertaken as a 'Level 3 Survey', in accordance with Historic England's 2016 guide, titled 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (**Ref. 8.24**). This would comprise an analytical record which would aim to assess and document the building's origins, development and use (including any associated structures within the farm complex). This is presented in the **Draft WSI for Historic Building Recording (Appendix 8.6, Volume 8 of this ES (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8))**. Any mitigation would be devised in consultation with NCC and the Milestone Society and set out in a method statement.

- 8.9.12. Impacts on built heritage assets during operation would be minimised through the use of visual screening (such as landscape planting).

### Historic Landscapes

- 8.9.13. As detailed in the **Outline CEMP (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/7.3)**, mitigation measures for the removal of any sections of field boundaries identified as being of potential historic significance, in accordance with Hedgerow Regulations Act (**Ref. 8.16**), would be devised in consultation with NCC. This would apply to any hedgerows to be removed around the Charlton Mires Junction, where the assessment has identified a potential for the presence of hedgerows to meet the criteria of Historic Importance, as set out in the Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997 (**Ref. 8.16**).

### ENHANCEMENT

- 8.9.14. There are no enhancement measures proposed.

## 8.10 ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

- 8.10.1. This assessment of likely significant effects assumes the adoption of mitigation measures detailed above (unless otherwise stated). Where a below-ground asset is preserved in-situ, the impacts would be completely avoided, and therefore amount to no change and the effects neutral. The adoption of mitigation through preservation by record and archive would not avoid a permanent direct adverse impact on below ground assets as it would still be destroyed, however the magnitude of the impact would be less. For the purposes of the assessment below, it is assumed that mitigation is through preservation by record and archive.

### CONSTRUCTION

#### Below Ground Archaeological Remains

#### Part B Main Scheme Area

##### Direct Impacts

- 8.10.2. There is a potential for the presence of additional funerary remains around the site of the Bronze Age cist burials (HER 5033), which is located at the northern end of Part B adjacent to the existing highway. If present, they would be of high value due to the relationship with the Scheduled Monument Prehistoric burial mound (NHL 1018499), 420m north-west of East Linkhall. They would be subject to permanent, direct impacts as they would be removed by ground disturbance work. The magnitude of impact after preservation by record would be moderate adverse and there would be permanent **moderate adverse** effects.
- 8.10.3. There is a potential for additional remains associated with the findspot of two flint flakes of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (HER 5062) at Charlton Mires, which would be of medium value. They would be subject to permanent, direct impacts as they would be destroyed by ground disturbance work. The magnitude of impact after preservation by record would be moderate adverse and there would be permanent **moderate adverse** effects.

- 8.10.4. The earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP 016) are of unknown value but could be up to medium value. They would be impacted by the establishment of the temporary access tracks required during the construction stage which could require the levelling of the land and the removal of the earthworks. This would have a permanent, direct adverse impacts which would be moderate adverse after preservation by record. The significance of effects would be dependent on the value of the earthworks, however, could be up to **moderate adverse**.
- 8.10.5. There is a potential for currently unknown below ground heritage assets to be present throughout the Part B Main Scheme Area of Prehistoric, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern date based on the results of the **HEDBA (Appendix 8.1)** and **Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix 8.2, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**)). Based on the available evidence, there is a high potential for currently unknown heritage assets of Prehistoric date and a moderate potential for currently unknown heritage asset of Romano-British date, which would most likely to be of medium value. Where present, the magnitude of impact after preservation in record would be moderate adverse and the effects would therefore be **moderate adverse**.
- 8.10.6. There is a low to moderate potential for currently unknown heritage assets of Early Medieval and Late Medieval date which would of up to medium value. Where present, the magnitude of impact after preservation in record would be moderate adverse and the effects would therefore be **moderate adverse**.
- 8.10.7. There is a high potential for currently unknown below-ground heritage assets to be of Post-medieval date and of low value. Where present, the magnitude of impact after preservation in record would be moderate adverse and the effects would therefore be **slight adverse (not significant)**.
- 8.10.8. There is a high potential for currently unknown below-ground heritage assets to be of Modern date and of negligible value. Where present, the magnitude of impact after preservation in record would be moderate adverse and due to the value of the assets, there would be a **neutral effect (not significant)**.
- 8.10.9. There is low likelihood for the presence of currently unknown below ground heritage assets of high or very high value within the Part B Main Scheme Area, ranging from the Prehistoric to the Post-Medieval period. Where present, the magnitude of impact after preservation by record would be moderate adverse and the effects would therefore be **large adverse** for high value assets and **very large adverse** for very high value assets.

#### Settings

- 8.10.10. The Scheduled Monument North Charlton Medieval village and open field system (NHL 1018348) is of high value and the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to its value. During the construction stage of Part B, there would be an increase in construction related traffic, noise, dust and vibration which would make the A1 a more prominent feature in the landscape. The impacts would be temporary negligible adverse, however, the main



features of the setting which contribute to the value of the asset would not be altered. This would result in a temporary **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).

- 8.10.11. The Scheduled Monument Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) is a high value asset. It is recorded to be a camp although the asset's function remains unconfirmed. During the construction stage of Part B, there would be fundamental changes in the immediate setting of the heritage asset. However, the immediate setting is not believed to provide a strong contribution to value of the asset, and therefore the magnitude of impacts would be temporary minor adverse with temporary **moderate adverse** significance of effects.
- 8.10.12. The Scheduled Monument Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHL 1018499) is a high value asset. The magnitude of impacts during construction would be temporary negligible adverse, with a temporary **slight adverse (not significant)** effects.
- 8.10.13. The Scheduled Monument Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHL 1006564) is a high value asset. The magnitude of impacts during construction would be temporary adverse negligible, with a temporary a **slight adverse (not significant)** effects.

#### **Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**

- 8.10.14. The previous archaeological investigations at the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound indicate a low potential for below ground archaeological remains within this location and the remains identified were of negligible value, although the whole area has not been evaluated. There is, therefore, a potential for further below ground archaeological remains of negligible to low value to be present within Compound area. Where ground works are required during the construction stage where such assets may be located, it would result in the permanent destruction of the below ground archaeological assets which would be moderate adverse. The significance of effect would be dependent on the value of the assets; however, it is judged, based on the available evidence to be **slight adverse** (not significant).

#### **Built Heritage Assets**

##### **Part B Main Scheme Area**

###### Direct and Indirect Impacts

- 8.10.15. The non-designated Milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878) is a low value asset. It is located at the northern end of Part B on the eastern side of the A1, which would be widened to create the dual carriageway. The Milepost would need to be removed from its current position and relocated once construction is complete. The magnitude of impact would be minor adverse with a permanent **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).
- 8.10.16. Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002) is a non-designated asset and is of at least mid-19th century date, with the potential for elements dating to the 18th century based on a review of historic mapping. It is judged to be of low value based on the evidence currently available. The construction of the new Charlton Mires Junction would require the demolition of the

farm. The magnitude of impact after preservation by record would be permanent moderate adverse with a **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).

### Settings

- 8.10.17. The Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHL 1041755 and 1303729) are medium value assets. The magnitude of impact to the setting of the asset group would be temporary minor adverse during the construction stage due to vehicles using the access track adjacent to the assets. There would be temporary **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).
- 8.10.18. The Grade II Listed Buildings Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHL 1041756 and 1154641) are medium value assets. The magnitude of impact to the setting of the asset group would be temporary minor adverse during the construction stage due to vehicles using the access track adjacent to the assets. There would be temporary **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).
- 8.10.19. The Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation, which lies 700m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHL 1154647), is a medium value asset. The magnitude of impact to the setting of the asset would be temporary minor adverse during the construction works due to improvements to the existing trackway resulting in a visual intrusion, and an increase in noise. There would be temporary **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).
- 8.10.20. The Grade II Listed Building Heckley House dates to the late 18th century and is of medium value. The house is positioned in an elevated position to the west of the A1 and faces toward the south, along the B6341. The magnitude of impact to the setting of the asset during the construction stage would be temporary moderate adverse due to the proximity of the widening works along the carriageway and the use of the trackway adjacent to the property to access the works. There would be temporary **moderate adverse** effects.
- 8.10.21. The Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059) is a late 18th century structure and is of medium value. The Scheme would widen the A1 approximately 200 m to the east of the asset and the construction of an accommodation bridge at Heckley Fence across the widened carriageway to establish a new access route to the east side of the A1. This would cause a considerable amount of disruption in the immediate setting of the asset during the construction period, including an increase in vehicles, noise, vibration, air pollution and lighting. The magnitude of impacts during the construction stage on the setting would be temporary major adverse with a **moderate adverse** significance of effects.
- 8.10.22. The Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080) is of medium value. The heritage asset is located approximately 10 m from the A1. Due to the close proximity of the asset to the construction works, the magnitude of impacts on the setting would be temporary major adverse due to the visual disruption and an increase in noise, vibration, pollution and dust. There would be a temporary **moderate adverse** significant of effects.

- 8.10.23. The Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856) is a medium value asset and is located 90 m to the west of the A1. The construction stage would see the A1 widened to the east and would result in substantial disruption in the immediate environment of the asset. There would be some element of visual intrusion, although the existing tree screening would reduce these impacts. The magnitude of impacts on the setting would be temporary moderate adverse with temporary **moderate adverse** significance of effects.
- 8.10.24. The non-designated West Lodge (WSP001) is located to the east of the A1 and is of low value. The construction stage would see the A1 widening to the east and would result in substantial disruption in the immediate environment of the asset. There would be a visual intrusion with the loss of the vegetation to the west of the asset. The magnitude of impacts on the setting during construction would be temporary moderate adverse with temporary **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- 8.10.25. The non-designated Drythrople (WSP003) is a low value asset. It is located approximately 400 m to the west of the A1. The construction stage would, therefore, result in some visual intrusion in the setting and there would be some disturbance from noise, pollution, vibration and lighting. However, due to distance between the asset and the Part B Main Scheme Area, the impact from this is anticipated to be limited. The magnitude of impact on the setting would be temporary minor adverse with temporary **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- 8.10.26. Rock Lodge (WSP007) is a non-designated asset of low value and is located between the A1 and the B6341, immediately outside the Part B Main Scheme Area. Due to its proximity to construction works, there is a potential for impacts through a change in the asset's setting due to an increase in noise, dust, construction related traffic and vibration. Some of the construction works would be visible from the property, however the preservation of the woodland surrounding the property would limit views and reduce noise impacts to a degree. The magnitude of impacts would be temporary moderate adverse with **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- 8.10.27. The non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013) is located on the B6341, approximately 500 m to the west of the A1, and is a low value asset. Part B would use the trackway immediately to the east of the asset group as a temporary access road and there would be some visual intrusion from the construction works. The magnitude of impacts on the setting would be temporary minor adverse with temporary **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound**
- 8.10.28. The Grade II Listed Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHL 1042019) is a medium value asset. The magnitude of impact to the setting of the asset would be minor adverse during construction due to its proximity to the proposed temporary compound resulting in an intrusion on views, and increases in noise, lighting, dust and construction traffic. This would result in a temporary **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).

## Historic Landscapes

- 8.10.29. The majority of the historic landscape type in Part B is of low value (the exceptions being the Pre-1860 road and the late 19th to 20th fields which are of negligible value). The magnitude of impact would be permanent minor adverse as it would result in the partial loss of the existing historic landscape type due to the widening of the carriageway, with permanent **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- 8.10.30. The magnitude of impacts on the historic landscape, including on any hedgerows lost, around the new Charlton Mires Junction would be permanent moderate adverse due to the permanent land take required. There would be a permanent **slight adverse** effect (**not significant**).

## OPERATION

### Below-Ground Archaeological Remains

- 8.10.31. There is a potential for adverse effects on the setting of below ground assets during the operation of Part B: from a loss of an element of the setting; from a visual intrusion derived from the introduction of new structures, materials and movement; and from a degradation of tranquillity caused by the increased proximity of Part B to nearby assets resulting in an increase in traffic noise. This would only occur, however, where the setting is judged to contribute to the value of the asset.
- 8.10.32. There is potential that for below ground archaeological remains of unknown value outside of the Order Limits to be adversely impacted through changes in the local hydrology, resulting in the compaction, desiccation or waterlogging of below ground remains. However, mitigation in the form of a robust drainage system provided by Part B would result in no change to the local hydrology. The magnitude of impact would be **no change** with a **neutral** effect (**not significant**).
- 8.10.33. The Scheduled Monument North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHL 1018348) is of high value. The A1 is already dual carriageway at the northern end of the Scheduled Monument and the operation stage of Part B would see the extension of the widening of the carriageway to the south. It would also see the temporary partial opening of views from the Scheduled Monument south along A1 due to the removal of a small area of woodland (refer to **Figure 7.10: Landscape Mitigation Plan, Volume 6** of this ES (**Application Document Reference TR010041/APP/6.6**)). The woodland would be replaced, however there would be a temporary change the setting of the southern-most end of the Scheduled Monument, until the woodland became established. The magnitude of impact on the setting would be permanent negligible. There would be permanent **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- 8.10.34. The Scheduled Monument Camp at West Linkhall (NHL 1006500) is of high value. The operation stage would see the highway extended to be substantially closer to the asset's boundary which would change the setting and views to and from the west of the asset considerably. The magnitude of impact on the setting would be permanent minor adverse,

as the archaeological and historical interest of the asset would be altered a little by Part B. There would be permanent **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).

### **Built Heritage Assets**

- 8.10.35. The Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHL 1371059) has medium value. The magnitude of impacts would be permanent moderate adverse due to the visual intrusion of the accommodation overbridge and the increase in noise and vibration of vehicles using the overbridge and access road. There would be **moderate adverse** significance of effects.
- 8.10.36. The Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHL 1371080) has medium value. The magnitude of impacts would be permanent negligible adverse due to the slight increase in the prominence of the A1 in the immediate setting of the asset due to the widening of the carriageway. There would be **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- 8.10.37. The Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHL 1298856) has medium value. The magnitude of impacts would be permanent negligible adverse due to the slight increase in the prominence of the A1 in the immediate setting of the asset due to the widening of the carriageway. There would be **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).
- 8.10.38. The non-designated West Lodge (WSP001) is of low value. The magnitude of impacts during operation would be permanent minor adverse due to the increased prominence of the A1 as the carriageway widening would bring it closer to the property and the loss of vegetation which screens the property. There would be **slight adverse** effects (**not significant**).

### **ASSESSMENT PARAMETERS**

- 8.10.39. The Assessment Parameters are presented in **Section 2.12 of Chapter 2: The Scheme, Volume 1** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.1**).
- 8.10.40. Parameter 1 allows for up to a 650 mm increase or 250 mm decrease in height for the Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge and Parameter 2 allows for up to a 900 mm increase or 500 mm decrease in height for Charlton Mires Junction Overbridge. Due to the small magnitude of height increase or decrease, there would be no additional effects on the setting of heritage assets with the inclusion of the elements within these parameters.
- 8.10.41. Parameter 3 allows for the realignment of the Northern Powergrid Circuit of 66 kV EHV transmission cable to be accommodated within the new highway boundary, within an area where below ground assets are already assessed as being directly impacted during construction. As the parameters do not require additional land take, no additional heritage assets would be affected beyond those identified in this assessment.

### **UPDATED DMRB GUIDANCE**

- 8.10.42. The DMRB sensitivity test as described in **Section 8.4** has determined that the application of the updated guidance (**Ref. 8.11** and **Ref. 8.12**) would not change the likely significance of effects.

- 8.10.1. As described in **paragraph 8.4.10** the updated guidance primarily relates to recommendations regarding the agreement of Study Areas and the Value of Grade II Listed Buildings. The Study Areas used for the assessment in this chapter have already been agreed at the scoping stage with the relevant overseeing organisations (Historic England and NCC) and therefore the updated guidance does not change the approach to the assessment.
- 8.10.2. A review of the Grade II Listed Buildings likely to be impacted by Part B has not identified any grounds for increasing their value from medium to high as all are of regional significance, associated predominantly with agricultural activity. The Significance Matrix Table has not changed (**Ref. 8.11**, Table 3.8.1). High value heritage assets with Minor impacts would have a Slight or Moderate effect, and Moderate Impacts would result in Moderate or Large effect. Medium value heritage assets with Minor impacts would have a Slight effect, and Moderate Impacts a Moderate effect. Therefore, it is considered that even if the value of Grade II Listed Buildings were increased from Medium to High value under the updated guidance (**Ref. 8.12**), based on assessment of the magnitude of impact on assets from Part B, the resultant significance of effect would remain the same based on the Table 3.8.1. Therefore, the conclusions of the assessment would remain unchanged.

## 8.11 MONITORING

- 8.11.1. A programme of post development consent investigations is set out in the WSIs (refer to **Appendix 8.5: Draft WSI for post DCO-Consent Trial Trenching** and **Appendix 8.6: Draft WSI for Historic Building Recording, Volume 8** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.8**) which will inform a suitable mitigation, and where necessary monitoring, strategy for any hitherto unknown archaeological remains. A suitable mitigation, and any necessary monitoring, strategy would be devised in consultation with NCC and set out in a WSI and/or a conservation management plan. This would set out how the monitoring, where required, would be undertaken. This is secured in Requirement 9 of the **draft DCO (Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/3.1)**.

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