

A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham

Scheme Number: TR010041

6.7 Environmental Statement – Appendix 8.1 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

Part A

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**

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Environmental Statement - Appendix

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A1 IN NORTHUMBERLAND: MORPETH TO FELTON SCHEME

Appendix 8.1 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highways England has undertaken the preliminary design of the Preferred Option, which includes undertaking the EIA for the Scheme. This work is within Stage 3 (Preliminary Design) of Highways England's Project Control Framework. The scheme includes the dualling of part of the existing A1 carriageway alongside the construction of a new carriageway, junctions and bridges.

The Scheme boundary contains six nationally designated heritage assets. They are all Grade II Listed mileposts of medium importance. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields and the Scheme is not located within a Conservation Area

The assessment has identified 18 potential archaeological assets within the Scheme boundary, based on information from the Historic Environmental Record, and a potential for further currently unknown buried remains of prehistoric to modern date. Where present, these remains are at risk of being directly negatively impacted by the Scheme through ground disturbance resulting in their removal. The impacts would be permanent and irreversible. Further investigative work is required to determine the presence of and sensitivity/importance of heritage assets within the Scheme.

One above ground asset (Grade II Listed Milepost NHL 1153544) will be physically impacted by the Scheme. The asset is scheduled to be removed prior to the start of construction and repositioned once construction is completed, as near to the original location as possible. A photographic record will be created of the asset in its current location so there is a permanent record of it in its present setting.

A site survey was undertaken as part of the assessment process. This has established that there are above ground assets in the wider landscape which have the potential to be temporarily adversely impacted by the Scheme during the construction phase due a change in the setting. The assets identified as being at risk are:

- § Felton Park and the assets contained within it (including Grade II* Greenhouse NHL 1154561)
 - § Longfield Cottage (Grade II, NHL 1041875) and Boundary Stones (Grade II, NHL 1041876)
 - § Old Farmhouse at Hemelspeth (NHL 1042133) and Farm building at Hemelspeth (NHL 1156133)
 - § Thirston New Houses (Grade II, 1156136)
 - § Causey Park House (Grade II, 1370647) and associated assets
 - § Church of St Cuthbert (Grade II, 1153555)
 - § Mileposts (Grade II:1371039, 1371021, 1370646, 1303996, 1153544, 1042132 and 1041877)
 - § High Highlaws Farm (non-designated)
-

§ Newhouses Farm (non-designated).

During the operation there is potential for five above ground heritage assets to be negatively impacted due to a change of setting. The impacts derive from a variety of factors, principally the increase in proximity of the Scheme to the asset resulting in a change in landscape character which forms the asset's setting, along with other results impacts such as an increase in vehicle noise and lighting. The assets identified as being at risk from harm are:

- § Causey Park House (Grade II, 1370647) and Sundial (Grade II, 1042881)
- § Church of St Cuthbert (Grade II, 1153555)
- § Thirston New Houses (Grade II, 1156136)
- § High Highlaws Farm (non-designated)
- § Newhouses Farm (non-designated).

Where possible, in the first instance, impacts upon the setting of a heritage asset (including historic landscapes) would be mitigated through avoidance or changes in design, in accordance with Historic England's guidelines. Where design adjustments are not practicable, visual or acoustic screening (such as landscape planting or acoustic barriers) may be considered to reduce harm.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. Highways England has undertaken the preliminary design of the Preferred Option, which includes undertaking the EIA for the Scheme. This work is within Stage 3 (Preliminary Design) of Highways England's Project Control Framework (PCF).

1.2. SCOPE

- 1.2.1. The report provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Scheme. Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on historical, architectural, artistic and archaeological background, taking into account past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival. The report assesses the impact of the Scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the Scheme boundary (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas) potentially affected by the proposals.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.3.1. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the Scheme and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of a Scheme's application. The aim is achieved through six objectives:
- § Identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
 - § Describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), taking into account factors which may have compromised asset survival;
 - § Determine the contribution to which setting makes to the significance of any sensitive (i.e. designated) heritage assets;
 - § Assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals, and
 - § Assess the impact of the Scheme on how designated heritage assets are understood and experienced through changes to their setting.

1.4. KEY HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

- 1.4.1. The Scheme boundary contains six nationally designated heritage assets. They are all Grade II Listed mileposts of medium importance. All will be retained, although one will require relocating. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields and the Scheme is not located within a Conservation Area.

- 1.4.2. A total of 18 buried heritage assets are identified within the Scheme boundary, they are of negligible to medium importance.
- 1.4.3. There is a potential for currently unknown buried archaeological remains within the Scheme boundary.

2. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AND RELEVANT POLICIES

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

- 2.1.1. Nationally important archaeological sites (both above and below-ground remains) may be identified and protected under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. An application to the Secretary of State is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. Prior written permission, known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required from the Secretary of State for works physically affecting a scheduled monument. SMC is separate from the statutory planning process.
- 2.1.2. Development affecting the setting of a Scheduled Monument is dealt with wholly under the planning system and does not require SMC.
- 2.1.3. Geophysical prospection (including the use of a metal detector) on a Scheduled Monument requires consent from Historic England.

LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

- 2.1.4. *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.

HISTORIC HEDGEROWS

- 2.1.5. There are several hedgerows within the Scheme boundary, that are potentially historic. The Hedgerow Regulations Act presents the following criteria for determining important hedgerows (archaeology and history):
- § The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.
 - § The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is: (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record (Now Historic Environment Record).
 - § The hedgerow is: (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
 - § The hedgerow: (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a

Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.

- § The hedgerow is: (a) recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts(8); or (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is (i) substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(9), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

2.2. NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR NATIONAL NETWORKS

- 2.2.1. The National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) was published in 2014 (**Ref 1**) and sets out the need for development of large infrastructure projects and the policy against which decisions on them will be made. Paragraphs 5.120 to 5.138 addresses the importance of the historic environment resource, the process for assessment and guidance on the decision making process and recording (see **Appendix B**).
- 2.2.2. At the outset, the NPSNN notes that “construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment” (**Ref. 1** paragraph 5.120). Given the potential scale of developments which fall under the jurisdiction of the NPSNN, it is clarified at paragraph 5.126 that “Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and describe these in the environmental statement”.

2.3. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.3.1. The Government issued the updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; **Ref. 2**) and the supporting Planning Practice Guidance (PPG; **Ref. 3**) in 2018. One of the 12 core principles that underpin both plan-making and decision-taking within the framework is to 'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' (**Ref 2**. para 184). It recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource, and requires the significance of heritage assets to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not. The contribution of setting to asset significance needs to be taken into account (para 128). NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, is produced in full in **Appendix B**:

2.4. LOCAL POLICY

- 2.4.1. The Northumberland Local Planning Authorities were brought together by Northumberland Council in 2009. Currently the consolidated Northumberland Local Plan is being processed for approval and a draft is available for consultation (**Ref. 4**). Proposed policies relating to historic environment are addressed in Policies ENV 7 to 10.

2.4.2. Until the Northumberland Local Plan is adopted, the following local policies remain valid (see **Table 2-1**).

Table 2-1 - Alnwick District Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document, October 2007 (Ref. 5)

Objective	Description
9	Protect and enhance the cultural heritage and built environment of the district
10	Promote quality and good design in new development and enhancing local character, environmental quality and distinctiveness
11	Ensure the most efficient use of natural resources by prioritising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The reuse of previously developed land and buildings; § Opportunities for renewable energy use by promoting energy efficiency; § Waste management and recycling; and § Local sourcing in the design and construction of all development proposals.

3. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

3.1. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1. The assessment follows the format as set out in the Highway England Design Manual for Road and Bridges Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage (**Ref. 6**). The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the NPSNN (**Ref. 1**) and NPPF (**Ref. 2**) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (**Refs 7 and 8**) and Historic England's Guidance on Setting (**Ref. 9**).
- 3.1.2. A broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations, were examined in order to determine the full historic environment potential of the site, including the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible buried heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Scheme. A 1km study area was considered for designated heritage assets and a 500m study area was considered for non-designated heritage assets.
- 3.1.3. **Table 3-1** provides a summary of the key data sources.

Table 3-1 - Summary of Data Sources

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List (NHL) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
Northumberland County Council	Historic Environment Record (HER) Conservation Area Consultation	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	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 Record Office	Historic maps (e.g. Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment

- 3.1.4. **Figures 1 and 2 (Appendix E)** show the location of known historic environment features within the study area, as identified by the sources in **Table 3-1**, the site visit, or through research for this assessment.

3.2. CONSULTATIONS

- 3.2.1. Consultation with the Local Planning Authority, Northumberland County Council (NCC), concluded that two buildings, High Highlaws Farm and Newhouses Farm should be taken into consideration during the assessment, as they are non-designated heritage assets (19th century farmsteads) located in close proximity to the Scheme boundary. High Highlaws is located approximately 350m south-west of the proposed above ground junction linking Hebron to the A1. Newhouse Farm lies approximately 200m west of the proposed offline section of the Scheme, near Tindale Hill.

3.3. SITE VISIT

- 3.3.1. A walkover survey of the proposed off-route sections of the Scheme was undertaken in May 2018 in order to assess its character, identify any visible heritage assets and assess possible factors which may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets. The outer study area (1km) was assessed at the same time for potential direct impacts (primary rather than secondary) on the significance of the settings of designated heritage assets. 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, and so forth.

3.4. ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.4.1. 'Significance' lies in the value of a heritage asset to current and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic. Known and potential heritage assets within the Scheme boundary, and the inner and outer study area, have been identified from national and local designations, HER data and expert opinion. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against the following values referred to in the NPPF (**Ref. 1**) and DMRB (**Ref. 6**).

§ *Historic Interest*: the ways in which the asset can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). This can hold communal value when associated with the identity of the current community. Historical interest considers whether the asset is the first, only, or best surviving example of an innovation of consequence, whether related to design, artistry, technology or social organisation. It also considers an asset's integrity (completeness), current use / original purpose, significance in place making, associative value with a notable person, event, or movement.

§ *Archaeological Interest*: the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity and the interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future, and may apply to standing buildings or structures as well as buried remains. This includes above-ground structures and landscapes, earthworks and buried or submerged

remains, paleoenvironmental deposits, and takes into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities (research value); supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential, and sensitivity to change.

§ *Architectural and Artistic Interest*: derive from a contemporary appreciation of an asset's aesthetics. The former is associated with the art or science of design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. The latter is derived from creative expression which might use, represent or influence historic places or buildings through art (contributing to their significance through their association with art), as well as the meaning, skill and emotional impact of works of art that are either part of heritage assets or assets in their own right.

3.4.2. These values encompass the criteria that Historic England is obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets. There is no single defining criterion that dictates the overall asset significance; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case by case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

3.5. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

3.5.1. The importance/sensitivity of heritage asset will be assessed on a six-point scale, in adherence to DMRB (**Ref. 6**). The assessment of the importance/sensitivity of heritage assets will be based on professional judgment and guided by the criteria set out in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2 - Criteria to Assess the Value of Heritage Assets

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

Value	Criteria: Built Heritage	Criteria: Archaeology	Criteria: Historic Landscape
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Scheduled Monuments with standing remains § Grade I and II* Listed Buildings § Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category § Conservation Areas containing very important buildings § Undesignated structures of clear national importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) § Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance § Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. § Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. § Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. § Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Grade II Listed Buildings § Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations § Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their historic character § Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Designated special historic landscapes. § Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. § Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).

Value	Criteria: Built Heritage	Criteria: Archaeology	Criteria: Historic Landscape
	furniture and other structures)		
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Locally Listed Buildings § Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association § Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Designated and undesignated assets of local importance § Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations § Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Robust undesignated historic landscapes. § Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. § Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The value of the site has not been ascertained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The value of the historic landscape has not been ascertained.

3.5.2. The magnitude, or scale of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as major, moderate, minor or negligible, based on the criteria set out in DMRB (**Ref. 6**) and summarised in **Table 3-3** below. Please note that there are separate criteria to assessing the impact on settings of heritage assets, which are set out in Section 3.6 below.

Table 3-3 - Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Impact	Description
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Change to most or all key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.

Impact	Description
	§ Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	§ Changes to many key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is clearly modified. § Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.
Minor	§ Changes to key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly altered. § Slight changes to setting.
Negligible	§ Very minor changes to archaeological materials or historic building elements, or setting.
No Change	§ No change

3.5.3. The significance of effect on designated and non-designated heritage assets is based on the criteria set out in DMRB (Ref. 6) and is derived from a consideration of the sensitivity/value of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact upon it, as illustrated by the matrix presented in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4 - Significance of Effect Matrix

		Magnitude of Impact				
		Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No Change
Value	Very High	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate / Large	Slight	Neutral
	High	Large/Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Moderate /Slight	Slight	Neutral
	Medium	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
	Low	Slight/ Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
	Negligible	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/	Neutral	Neutral

				Slight		
	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

3.6. ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 3.6.1. The definition of setting used here is taken from the NPPF (**Ref. 2**) 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. 9**) 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.
- 3.6.2. Historic England discusses 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 importance 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 **Appendix C**.
- § *Step 1: asset identification.* The NPPF requires an approach that is proportional to the significance of the asset, and for this reason only the settings of the most sensitive (i.e. designated) heritage assets are considered in this assessment. A scoping exercise filters out those assets which would be unaffected, typically where there are no views to/from the site.
 - § *Step 2: assess the contribution of setting.* This stage assesses how setting contributes to the overall significance of a designated asset.
 - § *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).
 - § *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).
 - § *Step 5: reporting.* Making and documenting decisions and outcomes. This reports the assessment of effects.

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT ON THE SETTINGS

- 3.6.3. For the purposes of this assessment, the evaluation of the magnitude of effects on the settings of heritage assets deviates from the process set out in DMRB to ensure it aligns to NPPF and Historic England guidance. **Table 3-5** outlines the criteria used.

Table 3-5 - Criteria for assessment of the effect on the setting of a cultural heritage asset

Level of Harm or Benefit	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; as a result 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.
Minor harm	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 approximate the pre-development conditions.
Harm	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.

Substantial harm	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.
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4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

4.1. SITE LOCATION

- 4.1.1. The Scheme is located in Northumberland between Warreners House (Northgate) and the existing B6345 overbridge at Felton (NGR 418227, 588556 to 417490, 600795) and comprises a 12.6km road improvement scheme. The Scheme aims to provide additional capacity by including approximately 6.6km online widening and approximately 6km of new offline highway. The existing carriageway will be widened on its current line up to Priest Bridge. At this location, the proposed offline section of the Scheme commences and would be located west of the current road and to the west of Tindale Hill and Causey Park Bridge. Just north of Burgham Park, the offline section re-joins the line of the existing carriageway and widening will continue along the existing road northwards, until the Scheme meets the existing dual carriageway north of Felton.

4.2. TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1. The topography along the Scheme varies from 80m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and 110m AOD at the southern and central sections of the Scheme. At the northern end, the land is lower lying and more level, and varies in height at between 50m AOD and 60m AOD.

4.3. GEOLOGY

- 4.3.1. Information gathered from the British Geological Society (**Ref. 10**) identifies the underlying bedrock geology as being Stainmore Formation (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone). This is a sedimentary Bedrock formed (approximately) 319-329 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial geology, for the majority, is Till, Devensian (Diamiction), to the very north of the scheme lies Glaciofluvial deposits and throughout the scheme where a watercourse runs (i.e. River Lyne) lies Alluvium. The superficial deposits were formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, previously dominated by icy conditions.

4.4. OVERVIEW HERITAGE ASSETS

- 4.4.1. A gazetteer of all heritage assets in the study area is presented in **Appendix D**.
- 4.4.2. A total of 168 heritage assets have been identified within the study areas, of these 78 are designated and 90 are non-designated.
- 4.4.3. The designated heritage assets which have been identified within the 1km study area surrounding the scheme, comprise one Scheduled Monument, 75 Listed Buildings (one Grade I, three Grade II* and 71 Grade II) and two Conservation Areas.
- 4.4.4. The non-designated heritage assets which have been identified within the 500m study area, comprise 19 assets within the Scheme boundary, and 71 outside of the Scheme boundary. The majority of the assets date from the Post-Medieval period and the earliest are thought to be Mesolithic in date.

4.5. OVERVIEW OF PAST INVESTIGATIONS

4.5.1. **Table 4-1** provides a summary of all the recorded previous archaeological intervention undertaken within the Scheme boundary or in close proximity.

Table 4-1 - Previous Investigations

HER Event ID	National Grid Reference	Event Name and Investigations Type	Summary of results
N/A	NZ 1824 8794 to NU 1749 0098	A1 Morpeth to Felton Geophysical Surveys 2017-2018 Archaeological Services Durham University	The works comprised a detailed geomagnetic survey of 61 areas which totalled 119ha across two phases of work. The first phase of work was completed in 2017 although overlapped in some areas with an earlier phase of geophysical survey completed in 2006. Possible archaeological features were identified in many of the survey areas. These included a possible pit alignment in Phase 1 Area 34 and several probable ditches. There are traces of plough regimes including former ridge and furrow throughout the survey with some areas still containing this as upstanding earthworks. Historical features recorded on early OS maps were also identified in many survey areas with the features including former field boundaries, a former quarry and the former course of the road which became the A1. Areas of disturbed ground was also identified. This is discussed further in section 4.7.
15701	NU 18N48 0112	Trial Trenching to the Land North of Felton 2016 Newcastle University	The evaluation recorded a scatter of truncated and undated pits along with small cut features in the eastern part of the site. The features were located below the plough soil and may be prehistoric or medieval in date. They may relate to settlement activity further east.
16032	NZ 1843 9621	Field walking Survey at Causey Park 2016	A field walking grid was laid comprising 48 square meters. The field walking identified 4261 sherds of pottery in the field immediately south of the Chapel

		Newcastle University	site. The majority of the pottery is thought to be medieval in date.
16033	NZ 1843 9621	Resistivity Survey at Causey Park 2016 Newcastle University	The survey was to test for the presence of below ground remains associated with the field walking (16032). The survey covered an area of 60m x 40m. There appears to be evidence of cultivation on the same alignment at the northern field boundary. There is some indication of human activity towards the east of the survey area, these were imprecisely defined areas of darker lower resistance.
16034	NZ 1843 9621	Magnetometry survey and assessment of documentary sources for a chapel at Causey Park 2016 Bernician Studies Group for the Hogg Family of Causey Park	The geophysical survey comprised 7 grids covering a total area of 700m ² .
15259	NU 1801 0013	Geophysical Survey at Felton Park 2013 Archaeological Services Durham University	The surveys here comprised a detailed geomagnetic survey of four areas and earth electrical resistance survey of three areas. There are probable soil-filled features including a possible former boundary ditch. There were former 19 th century paths, tracks and a possible pond as well as more recent features including probably former hardstanding associated with the site's use as a WWII tank depot. Anomalies related to the demolition of the former house were also identified.
15280	NZ 1705 9300	Geophysical Survey at Fenrother Wind Farm, Morpeth 2012	The surveys were conducted in advance of a proposed wind farm development north of the village of Fenrother. The works comprised a geomagnetic survey across 5ha. Probable soil-filled features such as pitches and ditches have been identified in the surveys.

		Archaeological Services Durham University	
14061	NZ 1830 8965 to NZ 1750 9890	Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Investigations on the A1 Morpeth to Felton Dualling 2006 Northern Archaeological Associates	A total of 102 trial pits and 34 borehole starter pits were monitoring with intermittent observation of window sampling starter pits. None of the investigations identified significant archaeological features or deposits. Some trial pits appeared to be sited over features of possible archaeological significance showing negative results. The report identified field 42 as needing to be treated with caution.
13766	NZ 1830 8965 to NZ 1750 9890	Geophysical Survey at A1 Morpeth to Felton Dualling ECI Scheme, Northumberland 2006 Northern Archaeological Associates	Magnetometry survey was carried out of 40 areas between High Highlaws and West Moor in advance of the proposed dualling of the A1. No high significant areas were identified although potential archaeological remains were detected in 36 of the 40 areas. The anomalies included ditches, pits, ridge and furrow, field systems, trackways and possible hearths and kilns.

4.6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC PERIOD (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.6.1. The Palaeolithic period within the North East of England was dominated by frozen conditions which made it uninhabitable throughout most of this period. As the ice melted and the ground became inhabitable it appears that Upper Palaeolithic Hunter Gatherers did start to occupy the land (**Ref. 11**) with remains typically in the form of stray flint finds, including one example recorded at Eltringham, near Prudhoe, c.25km south-east of the scheme.
- 4.6.2. The Mesolithic period saw changes in stone tool technology with the use of microliths (small pieces of worked flint). The evidence for human activity in this period is typically represented by scatters of flint, and a fieldwalking survey in the 1970s recovered several pieces of Mesolithic flint near West Moor Farm, approximately 50m to the east of the A1 (HER 11356). Most evidence for human activity is found near the coastline, including the site of a Mesolithic house at Howick, approximately 20km north-east of Felton (**Ref. 12**).

- 4.6.3. The Neolithic was a period of great forest clearance making way for crops, domesticated animals and settlements. The Neolithic evidence within 500m of the Scheme includes an arrowhead (HER 4326) and three stone axe heads (HER 4348 and 11345). Notably, two of the stone axe heads, those found in 1797 and 1800, were located in an area where, documentary evidence suggests, there was an earthwork of 75m in diameter (undated) at that time. The location is now occupied by a disused RAF airfield (**Ref. 11**), known as East Thirston Moor Camp, and it is located to the east of the scheme.
- 4.6.4. During the Bronze Age there was further woodland reduction in Northumberland to make way for grassland and moorland as farming became the predominant way of life. The period was defined by the introduction of metal working to produce tools, weapons and jewellery, although such finds are rare in comparison to flint tools. Changes in pottery and burials was also be seen throughout the region with new pottery types being used to hold cremations (**Ref. 11**). Northumberland has hundreds of burial cairns and cemeteries originating from this period containing these cremation types. Bronze Age evidence within 500m of the site comprise a Bronze Age Bowl Barrow (HER 11349) which lies to the east of the scheme. It is believed that the primary burial here is undisturbed.
- 4.6.5. There is no evidence of Iron Age activity within the Scheme boundary, and within the surrounding study area there is a potential complex of cropmarks which may belong to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. There is possible settlement at Silver Hill (HER 11095) identified in aerial photography from the 1970s. Due to a lack of investigation there is uncertainty about the period and the contents of this potential site. The Iron Age is so called due to the iron becoming the dominant metal for tool and weapon making. During this time farming was still the predominant way of life in the region, however, settlements began to grow, agriculture became more organised with the establishment of field systems and trackways. The settlements were also bordered and became defensive in their appearance. It is unknown why they became defensive, but Roman writers stated that Northumberland was controlled by a tribe named the Brigantes and possibly the Votadini. If these claims are correct, depending on the tribal borders, these defences may be linked to tribal warfare (**Ref. 11**).

ROMAN PERIOD (AD 43–410)

- 4.6.6. The Romano-British period saw a great change in the landscape of Britain. England was invaded by the Roman Army in AD43, by AD85 the Romans had pushed into modern day Scotland. Due to a later troop withdrawal a frontier road was established, by order of Emperor Hadrian, he then ordered the building of Hadrian's wall from AD122 (19.1km to the south of the scheme). Following this Emperor Antoninus Pius pushed the frontier forward and created the Antonine Wall (143km to the north-west of the scheme), although this was only occupied until AD165. Despite this movement across the scheme area Romano-British practices and settlement types did not over take this region, with many of the Iron Age practices and settlement types continuing, although there are Roman influences.

- 4.6.7. There is evidence of possible Romano-British activity within 1km of the scheme in the form of cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. Two are located at the southern end of the Scheme, HER 11113 and 11095. HER 11113 is a rectilinear feature recorded approximately 400m east of Northgate Farm, while HER 11095 is a group of features, including rectilinear and circular features, located 460m south of West Shield Hill Farmhouse, Further rectilinear features, have also been identified 360m east of Fenrother, 230m west of the Scheme boundary (HER 22693).
- 4.6.8. The Romano-British society became increasingly unstable from the 4th century and the Picts (from Northern Scotland) raided England during this period. These attacks by native populations took place throughout Europe during this time and a lack of soldiers to defend the settlements resulted in the eventual collapse of Roman rule (**Ref. 11**).

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 410–1066)

- 4.6.9. There were three major changes in power during the Early Medieval period. The first was the departure of the Romans, secondly the increase in tribal strongholds of the Anglo-Saxons and thirdly the Vikings. There is no Early Medieval period evidence within 1km of the Scheme boundary, although it is well represented in the wider area. The Anglo Saxons arrived in the area in the mid-5th century forming Kingdoms. Anglo-Saxon influence spread quickly and the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira covered the Northumbria region. Between the seventh and eighth centuries the “Golden Age of Northumbria” arose with monasteries being built at Lindisfarne and Hexham.
- 4.6.10. In the late 8th century the Vikings infamously raided the east coast, beginning at Lindisfarne however, there is little Viking evidence available (**Ref. 11**). It is believed that the Vikings did not influence the types of trade or settlements within the Northumberland, but they did improve communication routes especially to York. The Viking stronghold was York until the 10th century and it was here where most change took place (**Ref. 13**). Northumberland remained Scandinavian in character until the Norman Conquest (**Ref. 13**).

LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1066–1540)

- 4.6.11. The origins of the townships within the area surrounding the scheme can be traced back to the 13th century, for example the Bockenfield Township can be traced to 1206 where a Kings Concord was made in Newcastle concerning eight bovates and 72 acres of land. There are also links to the Churches within the area which were founded in this period. Felton’s Church of St Michael and All Angels (NHL: 1041881) can be dated to the 13th century and is known for its unusual nave which gives the appearance of there being no roof (**Ref. 14**). The Church of St Cuthbert (NHL: 1153555) is thought to have medieval chancel walls of 12th century origin. It was remodelled in 1793. These village churches show that the villages of Felton and Hebron have been present since the Late Medieval period in some form. There is also evidence for a settlement known as Helm, located approximately 1.5km north of Causey Park Bridge and the site of a 13th century Chapel is recorded within the Scheme boundary (HER 11347), 400m south-west of Home Cottage.

- 4.6.12. The Norman Conquest placed Northumberland on the front line of defence once again, with the Norman Kings settling many important families in the North-East to increase the region's security. The largest of these families were led by Percy, Earl of Northumberland; to this day his descendants are one of the largest land owners in the region. Sixteen motte and bailey castles were built within the region including at Morpeth and Mitford (located 3.5km to the south east and south west of Scheme, respectively). Religious institutes and elites were the dominant landowners; some gifted land resulting in several monasteries being established in the area from the mid-12th century, including at Newminster, near Morpeth. The amount of land held by each monastery increased throughout the period, with the acquisition of grazing lands reaching to the Scottish border. The early part of this period also saw the steady increase in the population resulting in the establishment of new settlements and their gradual growth, including Morpeth.
- 4.6.13. At the end of the 13th century war broke out with Scotland until 1513, the Black Death arrived during the 14th century and wiped out a quarter of the population. These factors led to the decline in population and thus a shrinkage in settlement, with some villages being abandoned altogether. There is evidence for this in the 500m Study Area at Buckenfield (HER 11348), Burgham (HER 11351) and at Helm (HER 11353).
- 4.6.14. The 15th century was more prosperous, which led to many of the deserted villages being re-established and an expansion of the rural hinterland surrounding them. During this time existing defences at the castles were strengthened and a new type of building, "the tower house", was introduced in many Northumberland villages as part of the Lord's residence. One example of a tower house is located at Causey Park (HER 11402), although documentary evidence points to this being of 16th century date.

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1540 – 1750)

- 4.6.15. The Post-Medieval period saw the end of the Scottish war in the 16th century, however there was still local violence near the border with blackmail, kidnap and reiving (livestock stealing) being undertaken. These activities stopped in the 17th century due to the Union of the Crowns in 1603. In the 17th century Northumberland came under threat from the Scottish Civil War and the Jacobite rebellions.
- 4.6.16. The Post-Medieval period appears to be one of the most prosperous periods for the area surrounding the Scheme, and there are a large number of heritage assets near the Scheme from this period. The majority of these assets are buildings, milestones and headstones. The Grade II* Sundial from Causey Park (NHL 1042881) is quite rare, and contains a name and date of, what can be assumed, a local man: "William Ogle 1703". The agricultural heritage assets within the area indicate the prosperity of the agricultural sector during this time. Many land owners reorganised their fields during this time and converted arable land to intensive pasture, resulting in the preservation of areas of ridge and furrow cultivation as earthworks throughout the area.

INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (AD 1750 – AD 1901)

4.6.17. In the North-East industry growth and development was especially associated with coal mining. The main concentration of these were in the south-east of the study area. Within the 1km study area there are three sites associated with industrial activity (all of which are Grade II): Felton Water Mill (1041885), Felton Former Gas works (1154552) and Thirston Corn Mill (1156113). Transport links were dramatically improved during this period with the creation of toll roads and the building of railway lines. The population also grew substantially throughout the country, and between 1801 and 1891 it doubled in Northumberland. (**Ref. 15**). This increase was reflected in the expansion of towns and villages.

MODERN PERIOD (POST 1901 ONWARDS)

- 4.6.18. At the beginning of the modern period Northumberland was thriving due to the industrial economy, causing many towns and villages to grow. The economy of Northumberland was dominated by the coal industry and by agriculture. The World Wars resulted in the loss of men from the mining industry, and many markets were lost, leading to the eventual decline of the mines.
- 4.6.19. The remains from this period within the area surrounding the Scheme, are dominated by World War II. RAF Eshott Airfield was built between World War I and World War II. The site contained accommodation, air raid shelters and hangars; it was a base for Operational Train Units and Army co-operation units between 1942 and 1945. The majority of the buildings have been cleared, but there are reports of scattered remains on the airfield and surrounding dispersed sites and it is in use for private aircraft and microlights (HER: 262161). Evidence from the period also includes a crash site of a Republic P47 Thunderbolt and a Royal Air Force Spitfire (HER: 24394). Two other pieces of evidence include a Grade II listed Pillbox near West Thirston (NHL: 1236982) and a tank depot at Felton Park which, although no longer present, has been identified by geophysics where a tank turning circle and trackway were identified (HER: 24276). These influences from World War II can be seen across the landscape and help to form the surrounding area.

4.7. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SUMMARY RESULTS

- 4.7.1. A total of 119ha of the Scheme has been subject to a geophysical survey in 2006, 2017 and 2018 (**Ref. 17**). The results are presented in full in the geophysical survey report and are summarised here and in **Table 4-2**.
- 4.7.2. The geophysical survey has identified buried anomalies of potential archaeological origin across the length of the Scheme. Many of the features identified correspond to features shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, including former field boundaries, a former quarry and a former course of the road which later became the A1. Areas of former ridge and furrow cultivation were also identified. The survey has also identified areas containing land drains and existing services.
- 4.7.3. In some sections of the Scheme, the survey results have been adversely impacted by the use of green waste fertiliser, which presents as high concentrations of small dipolar

magnetic anomalies and therefore can mask anomalies of potential archaeological origin. This could potentially impact on the quality of any future surveys, such as fieldwalking or metal detecting, and could present a health and safety risk for intrusive works due to contamination.

- 4.7.4. Anomalies of potential archaeological significance comprise mainly of linear features, possibly ditches, and isolated features which could be pits. Notably, there is a line of regularly spaced anomalies in Phase 1 Area 34 which could be the remains of pit alignment in the area north of Helm.

Table 4-2 - Geophysical Anomalies of Potential Archaeological Origin

Area*	Location on Scheme	Anomaly Description
Phase 2 Area 6	NZ 18313 88717	A small positive magnetic anomaly detected which could be a soil-filled feature
Phase 1 Area 3	NZ 18263 89535	Linear anomalies which could be the remains of former ditches
Phase 2 Area 9	NZ 18472 89746	A north-east/south-west aligned feature, possibly the remains of a ditch
Phase 1 Area 7	NZ 18432 89996	Anomalies identified which could be former pits or ditches
Phase 1 Area 10	NZ 18484 91587	Anomalies identified which could be former pits or ditches
Phase 1 Areas 20, 22 & 23	NZ 18474 93733 NZ 18569 93996 NZ 18588 94123	Discrete positive magnetic anomalies have been detected across these areas. They could represent the remains of pits of large postholes.
Phase 1 Areas 27 and 28	NZ 18836 95023 NZ 18498 95031 NZ 18599 94755	Several linear and curvilinear positive magnetic anomalies. Some are irregular but some could be ditches or other features.
Phase 1 Area 34	NZ 18379 96627	North-East/South-West aligned sequence of regularly spaced positive magnetic anomalies, they may be a pit alignment. Other diffuse, positive magnetic

Area*	Location on Scheme	Anomaly Description
		anomalies were identified, these may be possible soil-filled features.
Phase 1 Area 42	NZ 17480 97926	Two small irregular positive magnetic anomalies which may be soil-filled features.
Phase 1 Area 50	NZ 17526 98775	A concentration of strong dipolar magnetic anomalies has been detected across the central part of the area. Anomalies correspond to hardstanding, perhaps associated with the RAF airfield.
Phase 1 Area 53	NZ 17449 99020	Potential soil-filled ditch running north-west/south-east.
Phase 1 Area 55	NZ 17535 99639	A broad and diffuse curvilinear positive magnetic anomaly detected in the north of the area. This is a potential soil-filled ditch.
Phase 2 Area 24	NZ 17724 99690	North-west/south-east positive magnetic anomaly which may be a soil-filled feature. There are also marks from former ploughing.

*Area numbers as shown in geophysical survey report

4.8. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

- 4.8.1. The Scheme lies within Mid Northumberland and the local landscape is defined as being a plateau of upland fringe forming a transitional area between the Pennine upland to the west and the low-lying coastal plain to the east. The landscape is largely agricultural with arable and cattle farming on lower lands with sheep farming on higher, there are frequent country houses and medieval market towns. Woodland cover is characteristically varied with well-wooded valleys of rivers, including the Coquet, and ornamental woodlands alongside small coniferous blocks.
- 4.8.2. The Historic Landscape Character Area within the Scheme boundary, and the immediate surrounding area, dates from the 17th to the 20th centuries. The fieldscapes from the 17th to mid-18th centuries are irregular, the mid-18th to the 19th centuries contained regular fields, and the 19th and 20th centuries contain modern field types. The landscape consists of lowland and eastern upland blocks. This type runs through the region from north to south, it links to Tweed Basin to the English Midlands. It is one of the most extensive drumlin zones

in Britain with the landscape being thought to be a difficult for farming until the transformation of the landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries.

- 4.8.3. There are a number of hedgerows within the Scheme boundary which correspond to boundaries shown on mapping predating 1850, and which therefore could meet the criteria for Historically Important hedgerows. These occur in the main along the existing route of the A1 and the boundaries are contemporary with the development of the former turnpike road in the 18th century. A smaller number relate to sections of field boundaries. A detailed assessment of these potential historic hedgerows will be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment when additional information using data from other environmental surveys.

4.9. FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

- 4.9.1. Previous works, including the creation of the A1, may have impacted archaeological survival along the edge of the highway corridor, as the extent of which works were carried out is unknown. There is potential for survival to have been impacted by ploughing within the areas of agricultural activity, however, the depth of archaeology is unknown and therefore it may survive. The potential for archaeological survival is high within areas of which has not been disturbed.

4.10. PREDICTED LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

- 4.10.1. The predicted level of archaeology is unknown but previous fieldwalking exercises and geophysical surveys suggest that there will be a low to moderate level of buried archaeological remains within the Scheme boundary, located principally along the length of the offline section.
- 4.10.2. A total of 18 archaeological assets identified in the HER are within the Scheme boundary and comprise:
- § Mesolithic Flints recovered at West Moor Farm, Thirston (HER 11356).
 - § Rectilinear Enclosure, Causey Park Hag (HER 11367).
 - § Medieval pottery found at boundary of Bockenfield township (HER 11362).
 - § Chapel or hermitage at Helm (HER 11347).
 - § Site of Building at Tile Kiln Rush (HER 17065)
 - § Site of Brick and Tile Yard at Causey Park Lodge (HER 17100)
 - § Site of Well near Causey Park Bridge (HER 17379)
 - § The Ogle Arms Inn, Causey Park Bridge Inn (HER 17381)
 - § Site of Causey Park Bridge (HER 17382)
 - § Site of Well at Causey Park (HER 17382).
 - § Site of Earsdon Mill (HER 17388)
 - § Site of Well at Earsdon Moor (HER 17389)
 - § Site of Well (HER 18214)
 - § Route of Morpeth North Turnpike (HER 18226)
 - § Site of Endowed School for Boys and Girls (HER 21755)

- § A sub-rectangular shaped enclosure at Causey Park Lodge Wood Enclosure (HER 11371)
- § Linear ditch cropmarks shown in aerial photographs from 1988 (HER 11405).
- § Rectilinear enclosure which was photographed in 1977 (HER 11409)

4.10.3. A low density of geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological significance have been identified within the Scheme, including a possible pit alignment near Helm. The remainder are linear features, possibly ditches, and isolated features which could be pits. There are also areas of ridge and furrow cultivation identified through the geophysical survey and from previous assessments.

5. BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. INTRODUCTION

5.1.1. This section discusses the potential of the Scheme boundary for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the Scheme boundary may have high potential for the presence of activity of a particular period, but with low survival. This section also includes professional opinion on the likely heritage significance of such remains, where there is potential for such to be present.

5.2. SIGNIFICANCE OF KNOWN BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

5.2.1. A total of 18 buried heritage assets identified in the HER, are located within the Scheme boundary. A summary of these and their significance, based on the criteria set out in Section 3, is presented below.

Table 5-1 - Summary of Significance of known Buried Heritage Assets

Importance/Sensitivity	Buried Assets
Very High/ International	None identified
High/National	None identified
Medium/Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Mesolithic Flints recovered at West Moor Farm, Thirston (HER 11356) § Medieval pottery found at boundary of Bockenfield township (HER 11362) § Chapel or hermitage at Helm (HER 11347)
Low/Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Rectilinear Enclosure, Causey Park Hag (HER 11367) § Site of Building at Tile Kiln Rush (HER 17065) § Site of Brick and Tile Yard at Causey Park Lodge (HER 17100) § The Ogle Arms Inn, Causey Park Bridge Inn (HER 17381) § Causey Park bridge noted in the early mapping of the area (HER 17380) § Site of Earsdon Mill (HER 17388) § Route of Morpeth North Turnpike (HER 18226) § Site of Endowed School for Boys and Girls (HER 21755) § A sub-rectangular shaped enclosure at Causey Park Lodge Wood Enclosure (HER 11371) § Remains of Ridge and Furrow cultivation

Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Site of Well near Causey Park Bridge (HER 17379) § Site of Well at Causey Park (HER 17382) § Site of Well at Earsdon Moor (HER 17389) § Site of Well (HER 18214)
Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Linear ditch cropmarks (HER 11405) § Rectilinear enclosure

5.3. UNKNOWN BURIED ASSETS

5.3.1. The following section outlines the potential for further buried archaeological assets by period, based on the evidence from the surrounding landscape and an examination of the historic cartographic evidence. The potential importance of the buried remains is also presented. Unless otherwise stated, the importance of the asset will be drawn from its archaeological value.

PREHISTORIC

5.3.2. The Scheme boundary contains only two prehistoric finds and those within the study area are largely in the form of stray finds of flint tools, although some potential settlement features are present. Due to this lack of evidence, the potential for prehistoric remains is judged to be low.

5.3.3. If present, such remains would be of medium or high importance, depending on the nature of the asset, quality of preservation and extent of survival.

ROMAN

5.3.4. The Scheme boundary does not contain remains from the Roman period. Three heritage assets were identified within the Study Area, all potential settlements, but are possibly of Prehistoric origins. Due to a lack of evidence within the Study Area it has been determined that potential for buried heritage assets from the Roman period is low.

5.3.5. If present, such remains would be of medium or high importance, depending on the nature of the asset, quality of preservation and extent of survival

EARLY MEDIEVAL

5.3.6. There is no known evidence for the Early Medieval period within the Scheme boundary or the study area surrounding it therefore the potential for buried heritage assets is low.

5.3.7. If present, such remains would be of medium or high importance, depending on the nature of the asset, quality of preservation and extent of survival.

LATE MEDIEVAL

- 5.3.8. Within the study area there is a low number of heritage assets present including three deserted medieval villages. Overall, the potential for buried heritage remains was determined to be low for this period due to a lack of evidence.
- 5.3.9. If present, such remains would be of low or medium importance, depending on the nature of the asset, quality of preservation and extent of survival. The importance will potentially be drawn from the historic and architectural value of assets, as well as the archaeological value.

POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.3.10. The majority of the remains within the Scheme boundary and within the study area are from the post-medieval period and are largely agricultural remains. The potential for post-medieval remains is therefore determined to be high.
- 5.3.11. If present, such remains would be of low or medium importance, depending on the nature of the asset, quality of preservation and extent of survival. The importance will potentially be drawn from the historic and architectural value of assets, as well as the archaeological value.

INDUSTRIAL AND MODERN

- 5.3.12. There are no known industrial or modern remains within the Scheme boundary. There are several industrial and modern remains within the study area, many of which are associated with farming and the Second World War. The assessment has determined that there is a moderate potential for industrial or modern remains within the Scheme boundary.
- 5.3.13. If present, such remains would be of negligible to medium importance, depending on the nature of the asset, quality of preservation and extent of survival. The importance will potentially be drawn from the historic and architectural value of assets, as well as the archaeological value.

6. ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

6.1. INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1. The above ground heritage resource identified for assessment consists of one Scheduled Monument, 75 Listed Buildings, two Conservation Areas, two non-designated buildings and one non-designated bridge. **Table 6-1** below summarises the built heritage resource and its importance/sensitivity. A full list is provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 6-1 - Summary of Above Ground Heritage Assets in 1km Study area and Importance/Sensitivity

Importance/Sensitivity	Above Ground Assets
Very High/ International	None identified
High/National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Felton Old Bridge (Scheduled Monument 1020745, Grade II* Listed Building 1041879/1302949) § Church of St. Michael's and all Angels (Grade I: 1041881) § Greenhouse (Grade II* 1154561) § Bockenfield Farmhouse (Grade II* 1371020)
Medium/Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Felton Conservation Area § West Thirston Conservation Area § 71 Grade II Listed Buildings (including six milestones and Church of St Cuthbert)
Low/Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § High Highlaws Farm § Newhouses Farm § Priest Bridge (HER 17397)
Negligible	§ None Identified
Uncertain	§ None identified

6.2. DIRECT IMPACTS ON ABOVE GROUND ASSETS

- 6.2.1. The following above ground or built heritage assets have been identified within the Scheme boundary and therefore could be subject to direct impacts.
- § Six designated heritage assets consisting of Grade II Listed Mileposts (NHL:1371039, 1371021, 1370646, 1303996, 1153544 and 1042132) of medium/regional importance.
 - § One non-designated heritage, Priest Bridge (HER 17397), which is of low/local importance.

- 6.2.2. It was not possible to locate two of the mileposts (NHL: 1370646 and 1371021) during the site walkover survey, and it is assumed that these have been removed. One milepost was located during the walkover survey (NHL 1303996) and one was observed from a vehicle from the existing A1 (NHL: 1153544). The remainder occupy locations with no safe access due to their proximity to the highway and they could not be located from the vehicle.
- 6.2.3. One milepost (NHL: 1153544), will be removed prior to the start of construction and repositioned once construction is completed, as near to the original location as possible. The removal of a milepost can result in damage to the heritage asset therefore care will be taken at all times to ensure that no damage will occur. Prior to the removal of the milepost the asset will be subjected to photographic recording of the asset and the current setting. This will create a permanent record which can be referred to.
- 6.2.4. No physical impacts are anticipated on the remaining five mileposts (if present) as they lie alongside existing highways and will be retained. There is a potential, however, for accidental damage during the construction period and care should be taken not to disturb or damage these Grade II Listed assets.
- 6.2.5. The non-designated Priest Bridge (HER 17397) is also located in the section of the existing highway which will be de-trunked following the completion of the construction phase, as traffic will be diverted onto the new alignment, this asset will not be physically impacted by the Scheme.

6.3. SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 6.3.1. The following section examines the potential impacts arising from a change in the setting during the construction and operation of the Scheme, applying the methodology section out in **Section 3** and **Appendix B**.
- 6.3.2. All of the designated assets within the 1km study area have been assessed to determine whether the Scheme would have an effect on the setting. The following designated assets have been identified as requiring additional assessment to establish the contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset or asset group, and the potential impact of the scheme on the setting:
- § Felton Park and the associated heritage assets;
 - § Longfield Cottage (NHL 1041875) and Boundary Stones (NHL 1041876)
 - § Old Farmhouse at Hemelspeth (NHL 1042133) and Farmbuilding at Hemelspeth (NHL 1156133)
 - § Thirston New Houses (NHL: 1156136)
 - § Causey Park Farm (NHL: 1370647) and the associated heritage assets; and
 - § Church of St Cuthbert, Hebron (NHL: 1153555).
- 6.3.3. Six Grade II Listed Mileposts Following consultation with NCC, the following two undesignated assets have also been scoped in for assessment:
- § High Highlaws Farm (undesignated); and

§ Newhouses Farm (undesigned)

Felton Park and the Associated Heritage Assets within

- 6.3.4. Felton Park comprises of several heritage assets situated within the non-designated park (HER 24276) The Park includes the main Grade II listed house (NHL: 1303774), a Grade II* greenhouse (NHL: 1154561), a Grade II listed Roman Catholic Church of St Mary (NHL: 1371126) and the remains of a modern military camp and World War II tank turning circle (HER 26889 and 27238).
- 6.3.5. The main Grade II listed house was built in 1732 for Edward Horsley Widdrington, a name which is still seen within the landscape as it is the name of a nearby village. The estate was inherited by Thomas Riddell through his marriage to Edward Widdrington's daughter's. In 1799 it was remodelled for Ralph Riddell. Riddell is also still seen within the landscape due to the area known as Riddell Quarter. The Hall and associated gardens are mentioned within texts from the period including one in 1769 where it was described as a "handsome modern structure" and the surroundings included "the gardens to the east; the river Coquet taking its course between two hanging banks of wood as a small distance to the south" (Ref. 18). The nineteenth century saw the construction of a Church on the site and the growth of horticultural activity which including awards and acknowledgement throughout England. The Grade II listed Roman Catholic Church of St Mary's was constructed in 1857 by Gilvery Blount for Thomas Riddell, and his family (NHL: 1371126). In 2013 it was converted into a house.
- 6.3.6. Felton Park became famous for growing pineapples in the eighteenth century within the Grade II* Listed Greenhouse (NHL: 1154561) which was restored in 2015. The greenhouse is a rarity within the country as it is a largely intact example of a curvilinear metallic greenhouse, built in two phases. Very few in the country survive (Ref. 18). The greenhouse is against the Grade II Listed Garden Wall (NHL: 1041874). It is known that in the twentieth century Felton Park was used for World War II tank depot which included a military camp (HER: 26886) turning circle and track (HER: 27238). In 1951 Felton Hall was partially demolished due to it falling into disrepair however, the Georgian East Wing was retained and has since been restored. The setting of the asset group contributes greatly to its significance as the setting is rare. Due to the rarity of the architectural form of the greenhouse and the historical value associated with the region the asset group is assessed as being of major significance.
- 6.3.7. A private trackway runs to the north of Felton Park leading from Felton Village (at the point of St Michael and All Angel Church, mentioned above). This trackway appears to be currently used for those requiring access or for local walkers. The group of assets appear to be enclosed and private due to the presence of the tall Garden Wall and the woodland to the north; as you approach the Hall and Church the wall is much lower and instead the area has a feeling of openness. The A1 can be heard from Felton Park although the level of noise is dependent on the distance between each asset and the highway. The A1 cannot be seen from the grounds due to the woodland bank bordering the road.

- 6.3.8. The section of the existing A1 next to Felton Park runs through a cutting, with steep embankments on either side which are currently covered by scrub and woodland. The topography and woodland currently ensure that the A1 is not visible and during the walkover survey it was barely audible. The Scheme requires the extension of the existing boundary of the southbound carriageway to the east near Felton Park and the cutting back of the embankment. The Scheme will bring the A1 closer to the asset group and is predicted to result a slight increase in noise due to increased proximity of the A1 to the assets. However, the level of increase in noise is expected to be marginal due to the existing topography and distance between the assets and the Scheme. No further impacts (light, air pollution) are anticipated and therefore the impact during operation on the setting of Felton Park and the assets during operation is judged to be negligible.
- 6.3.9. The temporary Scheme boundary includes a triangular field on the edge of Felton Park, which is currently used for pasture. This is required order to access the upper section of the bank during the construction phase. The Church and Hall can be seen clearly from this field, and therefore upon the introduction of temporary works the setting will be negatively impacted visually. The temporary work is assumed to include: vehicles, road works and an increase in people, therefore there is likely to be major negative impacts to the asset group's setting due to an increase in noise, air pollution and light alongside the visual aspect. This major negative impact to the setting is likely to temporarily impact the character of Felton Park and the assets located within it.



Plate 1: View from the temporary works boundary towards Felton Park



Plate 2: View from Grade II St Mary's Church (NHL: 1371126) towards the A1 and the temporary works field, the border of which can be seen as a low hedge in the image

Longfield Cottage NHL 1041875 and Boundary Stones NHL 1041876

- 6.3.10. Longfield Cottage is a Grade II listed building located on the west side of the A1, next to Felton Park. It was constructed in the early 19th century as a shelter shed with accommodation for a groom provided on the first floor. It is assumed to have been built for the Riddell family, who held the Felton Park estate, as part of the grazing land for their racehorses. It was converted into a domestic dwelling in the 20th century. The importance of the Longfield Cottage is largely drawn from its architectural value, and also from its historic value, due to its relationship with the Felton Park estate.
- 6.3.11. The Boundary stones lie 100m south of Longfield Cottage and are also Grade II listed. They consist of two stones positioned to mark the boundary of Felton Park in the late 18th to early 19th century, they are between 0.35m to 0.5m high. Both are inscribed with the letter 'R' for the Riddell family. Their importance is drawn from their historic value as they relate directly to Felton Park, and architectural as a boundary feature.
- 6.3.12. Both assets are located in a large area of pasture surrounded by woodland (Park Wood and Duke's Bank Wood). The existing A1 runs along a viaduct above approximately 10m above

ground level, 120m to the east of the assets. A review of the late 19th century ordnance survey maps show the assets occupying part of the larger Felton Park estate and has changed little, except for the introduction of the A1. The setting does therefore contribute to the importance of the assets as they are both associated with Felton Park as a designed landscape. The introduction of the existing A1 currently has a negative effect on setting, as it presents a visual barrier across the park, splits the park in two and has introduced additional light, noise and pollution from vehicles using the highway.

- 6.3.13. The Scheme will introduce a new southbound carriage at this location, and the dualling of the current northbound highway. This will require the construction of a second section of viaduct. The construction phase, therefore, will result in the temporary increase in noise, light and pollution which will adversely impact the assets. These impacts are predicted to be removed following the conclusion of construction.
- 6.3.14. As the highway is being extended to the east, away from the assets, the impacts during operation are predicted to be minor to negligible. As stated above, the existing A1 already adversely impacts on the assets by being a negative contribution to the settings, however these impacts are not predicted to increase as a result of the Scheme, as the highway is being extended to the east.



Plate 3: View towards Grade II Longfield Cottage (NHL 1041875)



Plate 4: View from Longfield Cottage towards existing A1

Old Farmhouse at Hemelspeth NHL 1042133 and Farmbuilding at Hemelspeth NHL 1156133

- 6.3.15. The Old Farmhouse at Hemelspeth is located to the south of West Thirston and is a Grade II listed early 19th century house. The yard walls and outhouses are also included in this listing. To the north is the Farmbuilding at Hemelspeth, a series of planned farmbuildings and a “gin gang”¹ of early 19th century date which are also Grade II listed. The importance of all the assets are drawn from their architectural value as a set of agricultural buildings. Their historic value provides a minor contribution to their importance.
- 6.3.16. The farmstead is located outside of the village of West Thirston and is surrounded by agricultural land used for arable and pasture. The setting therefore contributes to the significance of the assets as its location is directly associated with the purpose and function of the assets.

¹ A circular structure which housed a horse driven engine or mill.

- 6.3.17. An existing farm track adjacent to the assets will provide access to a proposed detention basin, to be located alongside the existing A1. During the construction phase, an increased use of this trackway could have a minor adverse impact on the assets through an increase in noise and pollution, however the impacts would be temporary in nature. Impacts during operation are judged to be negligible as the access track will likely be occasionally used for accessing the detention basin.



Plate 5: View of Old Farmhouse at Hemelspeth Grade II Listed Building NHL 1042133

Thirston New Houses NHL: 1156136

- 6.3.18. Thirston New Houses is a Grade II listed building 18th century Farmhouse which is located on Felton Road which runs from the A1 to West Thirston and Felton. The farmhouse has been designated for its architectural and historical value, alterations have taken place in the 19th and 20th centuries. The property is set back from Felton Road and accessed along a private driveway, during the site visit the building was assessed from the end of the driveway. Felton Road appeared to be used regularly. The property is south-west of West Thirston, away from the main settlement and surrounded by open agricultural land. The property has tree cover to the west and south with the north and east being open to views across the agricultural land which surrounds the property. At the time of the site visit, the trees were in full leaf and provided screening between the heritage asset and the existing highway. When the trees are at full bloom this provides a great deal of privacy to the

property however, in the winter the property will appear more exposed and open due to a lack of foliage. The driveway is also lined by trees which provides it with a feeling of seclusion. The area was quiet and had far ranging views, which were key to the setting of the farmhouse. The setting contributes, in part, to the significance as it was placed within the area of agricultural land but changes over time have diminished its value. The farmhouse is of moderate significance. The topography is flat to the west towards the existing highway. It slopes down to the north and east.

- 6.3.19. The Scheme includes a site compound in a field to the west of this heritage asset. The compound will be visible from the asset, due to the flat topography, however the heritage asset appears to have trees to the west so in the spring and summer months the view may be lessened. Access to this area will be via Felton Road, so the site compound will temporarily increase activity on the roads and the fields. It will also cause a temporary change to the landscape. During the construction period this change will cause a temporary moderate to major adverse impact upon the setting of the Grade II listed building and be of minor to moderate harm due to the setting being impacted. During the operational period there will be no impact or harm from these temporary works.
- 6.3.20. The proposals also include the addition of a new grade separated junction at Felton Road consisting of an overbridge and roundabout. This will change the view to the west of the heritage asset, and although the trees may cover this area for some of the year, this will not be the case in the winter. There will also be in the introduction of attenuation points to the west of the asset which will be accessible via trackways. The construction of a junction, roundabout and attenuation ponds will cause an increase in noise, light and air pollution, and will result in a visual change. During the construction stage there is likely to be a major adverse impact upon the setting of the Grade II listed building.
- 6.3.21. During the operational stage, there will be an increase in movement within the landscape and increase in light pollution due to the vehicle lighting. There is likely to be a moderate adverse impact upon the setting of the Grade II listed building.



Plate 6: The view from Grade II Thirston New Houses (NHL: 1156136) towards the A1 and the field which may contain a site compound

Causey Park House (NHL: 1370647) and associated heritage assets

- 6.3.22. Causey Park House is Grade II Listed (NHL: 1370647) and incorporates a tower house built in 1589 for James Ogle. The house was remodelled in the late 18th century before being restored in 1870. Fifty metres to the south of the House lies a Sundial (NHL: 1042881) which is dated 1703 and is inscribed 'William Ogle 1703' thus demonstrating that the Ogle family continued to live within the house after it was built. The house is surrounded by garden walls, to the east, west and south, providing some privacy. It is believed that in 1857 the House was sold to John Hogg and the Hogg family still continue to live here. Due to the architectural and historical values known - the ability to trace the lineage of the owners and its condition - the heritage asset is thought to be of moderate, local, significance. . Heritage assets of this type are not rare within the region, however, the sundial (named and dated) is more of a rarity.

- 6.3.23. Causey Park House lies to the west of the current A1 route along an unnamed road. The house occupies ground that is in an elevated position relative to the A1 and is surrounded by agricultural fields. Currently, there is low-level, background noise at the assets associated from the A1. The road in front of the Causey Park House appears to be for local traffic only. The property is in a largely agricultural setting on a natural rise which provides views across the surrounding landscape. The road to the housing, is tree lined which conceals it from some views. The setting is judged to contribute to the significance of the assets due to the rural context in which they sit and the limited alteration to the landscape since the assets were created. The significance of this group is thought to be moderate.
- 6.3.24. The Scheme will introduce a new dual carriageway between Causey Park House and the existing A1, removing elements of the rural landscape and altering the immediate setting of the heritage assets during construction and operation. The changes within the landscape will be to the east of the house and gardens and therefore affecting the view across the land, changing it from a predominately rural outlook. There is also likely to be an increase in noise due to the majority of the traffic using the existing A1 being brought closer to the Farm, with this there will be an increase in air pollution and lighting (from vehicles). This major negative impact will harm the setting of the Causey Park Farm and the associated heritage assets during construction and operation.



Plate 7: View from the Causey Park Farm Road towards the A1

Church of St Cuthbert, Hebron (NHL 1153555)

6.3.25. The Church of St Cuthbert is Grade II listed and lies to the east of the A1 at the village of Hebron. It is believed that the chancel walls are from the 12th century and it was remodelled in 1793. The church is approached from the south where it stands in an elevated position above a sharp V-shaped drop to the village stream, which runs along the northern side of the village. The church is enclosed by trees on the north, west and eastern sides (to the boundary fence) although there are views towards the A1 from the western edge. The Church is still in use and well maintained, especially on the southern side where there is no tree cover and instead it is open and intentionally facing the village it serves. Overall the setting of the Church is tranquil, quiet and feels peaceful however, it should be noted that there is the occasional intrusion from the neighbouring lorry depot to the south of the church, and lorries were observed leaving and entering the depot during the site visit. The setting of this asset contributes to its significance. The setting of the church is thought to be of moderate significance.

- 6.3.26. Currently, vehicles using the existing A1 are intermittently visible in the distance from the heritage asset. The views are likely to be increased slightly as a result of the Scheme in the winter months when foliage is less dense. The Scheme includes a new above ground junction linking the A1 to Hebron, which will be partially visible from the Church. This junction will change the landscape visually within this area. Despite the tree lined western edge of the Church there are gaps along this edge providing a direct view to the A1 and the area to be developed. The visibility of the proposed junction will be a minor change to the landscape and increase the view of traffic. The introduction of the offline section and the grade separated junction will bring the A1 closer to the asset and is predicted to result in an increase in traffic noise at the asset during the construction and operational periods. There is also the likelihood of increased light and air pollution during the construction period. There is also the potential for a slight increase in light increase during the operational period due to increased proximity of the highways, and the use of the junction may cause vehicle lights to point towards the church for a short period of time. However, due to the distance between the Church and the road the impact will be minor.
- 6.3.27. The impact of the proposed works on the asset's setting is thought to be moderate to major negative impact during construction and a moderate negative impact during operation. The effect of the construction period and operation period is predicted to be minor harm.



Plate 8: View of Grade II Church of St Cuthbert (NHL: 1153555) from the stream in Hebron



Plate 9: View from the Church of St Cuthbert towards the A1

Grade II Listed Mileposts (NHL:1371039, 1371021, 1370646, 1303996, 1153544, 1042132 and 1041877)

- 6.3.28. Six milestones are located within the Scheme boundary, and one lies within the wider, 1km, Study Area (NHL 1041877). All seven mileposts have been listed for historical value and were made of Cast Iron. The majority of the mileposts could not be reached due to their positioning within the verge with no safe access to them. Two mileposts which had the potential of being found appeared to be missing (NHL: 1370646 and 1371021). Only one milepost could be visited (NHL: 1303996) and another was seen whilst driving (NHL: 1153544) but there was no safe place to stop to approach the milepost.
- 6.3.29. The milepost which could be visited (NHL: 1303996) was accessible by a footpath running along the east of the A1. It was almost completely covered by vegetation and, therefore, could not be easily seen from the road. It is thought that during the winter months the vegetation would be much reduced and therefore allow the milepost to be visible. The milepost states the miles to Morpeth (5) and Alnwick (14) and has areas of corrosion

especially on the northern side where the iron has partially corroded away. The milepost is of white painted cast iron with black lettering. The milepost which was visible from the car (NHL: 1153544) was briefly viewed by the passenger upon passing, due to it being inaccessible, the milepost was bright white and easily visible within the high vegetation.

- 6.3.30. From 1767 mileposts (and milestones) were compulsory along all Turnpike Roads for reasons including informing travellers of distance and direction. During World War II many were removed or hidden for fear of the Germans, and their spies, finding out key locations. After the war many were placed back in-situ however over time many are no longer present, with demolition due to road widening, collision or other damaging factors the cause. The mileposts were meant to be seen by travellers and therefore their locations on the A1 is keeping within their purpose, the milepost locations and their setting contribute to their importance.
- 6.3.31. Whilst construction is ongoing the mileposts may not be visible to the public and travellers, thus affecting their setting (and purpose). There is expected to be an increase in noise, light and air pollution during the works (at times), which will also affect the milepost's setting. During construction, the setting of the milepost will be subject to a moderate negative effect.
- 6.3.32. Throughout the operation of the Scheme it is thought that the scheme will have a negligible impact to a minor positive impact, on the mileposts (NHL: 1370646 and 1303996) which will still be in the de-trunked section of the A1, which will be bypassed by the offline section of the Scheme. The potential positive impact is due to the reduced chance of the mileposts being damaged. For the remaining area of the Scheme, there will be a minor negative impact to the mileposts (NHL: 1371039, 1371021, 1153544, 1042132 and 1041877) due to the increased traffic resulting in a higher chance of damage and littering near the heritage asset.



Plate 10: Milepost NHL: 1303996

High Highlaws Farm

- 6.3.33. High Highlaws Farm is an undesignated asset which is not present on the Northumberland HER data, but has been included in the assessment following consultation with Northumberland County Council. The farm appears on the 1st edition OS map and is therefore believed to be of at least mid-19th century date and has some historic and possibly archaeological value. Overall, the significance of the asset is of low, local value.
- 6.3.34. The Farm is situated on High Highlaws road which runs west to east from the A1 to the A697; these roads can be heard and seen from the farm. The topography surrounding the farm is relatively flat which provides clear views to both roads. The topography and roads results in a sense of openness, accessibility and shows movement within the landscape. The setting provides some contribution to the importance of the buildings, however the existing A1 does have a negative adverse impact on it due to noise.
- 6.3.35. The features of the Scheme near to High Highlaws Farm include: the dualling of the existing single carriageway to the south-east and the inclusion of a new grade separated junction

and slip road to the north-east. This would change the initial approach to the farm from the A1. It also introduces a grade separated junction comprising an overbridge and a further road which will run parallel to the A1 and lead to Espley Road. The works during the construction period are likely to cause major negative impacts upon the farm due to noise, light and air pollution, from both the vehicles and the works taking place. During the operational phase there will be a long term negative impact from the grade separated junction which will change the view from the property, in this direction, from agricultural land to the grade separated junction. The assessment has determined that there will be a major negative impact upon the setting of High Highlaws Farm during the operational phase.



Plate 11: View from High Highlaws Road to the A1 and the area of proposed works for the junction



Plate 12: View of High Highlaws Farm from the road

Newhouses Farm

- 6.3.36. Newhouses Farm is to the west of the current A1 and is currently behind a strip of woodland. The asset could not be accessed at the time of the assessment, however the views from the existing A1 back to the asset were assessed. The existing A1 slopes down towards the woodland and the asset thus causing the asset to be hidden from view. Information provided from a previous survey (Ref. 19) suggests that it is of Post-Medieval date and in good condition. The asset is of low local value. The topography around the asset is described as being level, and the current A1 being audible but not visible. The rural setting of the farm does contribute to its significance as it allows its primary context as an agricultural property to be understood. The lack of views to the existing A1 is also a contributing factor to the significance of the setting.
- 6.3.37. At this location the offline section of the Scheme will result in the A1 being located closer to the heritage asset. The current, existing A1 to be de-trunked is 580m from the asset, whereas the Scheme boundary is 120m from the asset. It is likely that the realignment of the A1 will cause a major negative impact upon the setting during construction and operation. This is due to a significant change visually and audibly along with alterations to air and light

pollution from the increased proximity of traffic. There is the potential for a moderate to high adverse impact to the property's setting during the construction and operational phases.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1. INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1. This section assesses the likely impact on the significance of heritage assets, during the construction of the Scheme, and also during the operational phase.
- 7.1.2. During construction, anything that would cause ground disturbance, such as preliminary ground works, site strip/topsoil removal, demolition, remediation, landscaping, planting, excavation for basements, foundations, services, drainage and lighting, could potentially have an impact on known or possible buried heritage assets. Above ground heritage assets may also be directly impacted through demolition and alteration of historic fabric, and indirectly temporarily impacted from vibration (e.g. piling), dust and noise. These activities can also have an indirect impact on above ground heritage assets through an appreciable change in the asset's setting, which can affect the asset
- 7.1.3. During the operational phase, effects on buried heritage assets are scoped out on the basis that once the Scheme has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impact. The operational phase can have an impact on above ground heritage assets, due to changes to their setting, and how the asset is understood and experienced.

7.2. OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSAL RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT

- 7.2.1. The Scheme runs from Morpeth to Felton and includes online and offline dualling of the A1. The Scheme comprises of, but is not limited to, carriageway widening, new grade separated junctions, over bridges and under bridges and a new bridge over the River Coquet. The Scheme will change the current landscape and will break ground during construction.

7.3. IMPACT ON BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 7.3.1. The impact on buried heritage assets will only relate to those located within the Scheme boundary. A total of 18 archaeological assets have been identified from the HER, although their presence, condition and sensitivity/importance requires further evaluation. The assessment has identified a moderate to low potential for archaeological remains of all periods throughout the scheme, with post-medieval and 19th century remains associated with agricultural activity likely forming the majority of the remains. The geophysical survey has identified a number of potential buried archaeological remains, including a possible pit alignment, however overall the results indicate a relatively low level of archaeology. This can only be confirmed, however, through intrusive investigations as geophysical survey cannot be used in its own as an accurate predictor of buried remains.
- 7.3.2. The scheme is likely to have a major impact on archaeological remains through the ground disturbance associated with the construction activity. Any damage will be permanent and irreversible.

- 7.3.3. The significance of effects on buried archaeological remains cannot be determined at this time as the presence of and importance/sensitivity of the buried resource is largely unknown. However, based on the predicted archaeological resource and sensitivity, the effects are predicted to be large to minor adverse.

7.4. IMPACT ON ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

ASSETS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE SCHEME

- 7.4.1. Milepost NHL 1153544 is the only above ground heritage asset that will be directly affected by the Scheme. It will be moved from its current position during construction, and then repositioned as close to the original position as possible once the scheme is operational. Moving this milepost has the potential to damage it during the removal and repositioning, resulting in a minor adverse impact and a slight adverse effect.
- 7.4.2. Five further Grade II listed mileposts of medium importance are located within the Scheme boundary (NHL 1371039, 1371021, 1370646, 1303996, and 1042132), although the site visit could only confirm the presence of two (NHL 1303996 and NHL: 1153544). They are located in the de-trunked sections of the A1, which will be bypassed by the Scheme, are likely to be benefited due to a reduced chance of damage and an improvement in the setting.

ASSETS AT RISK OF SETTING EFFECTS DUE TO THE SCHEME

- 7.4.3. During the construction period heritage assets in the wider landscape can potentially be negatively impacted due to a change in their setting. The introduction of construction vehicles, overbridges, signage has the potential to affect the setting of the heritage assets due to changes visually, audibly alongside light and air pollution from vehicles. The impacts from construction are temporary in nature.
- 7.4.4. The following assets have been identified as being potentially negatively impacted during the construction works:
- § Felton Park and the assets contained within it (including Grade II* Greenhouse 1154561)
 - § Longfield Cottage (Grade II, NHL 1041875) and Boundary Stones (Grade II, NHL 1041876)
 - § Old Farmhouse at Hemelspeth NHL 1042133 and Farmbuilding at Hemelspeth NHL 1156133
 - § Thirston New Houses (Grade II, 1156136)
 - § Causey Park House (Grade II, 1370647) and associated assets
 - § Church of St Cuthbert (Grade II, 1153555)
 - § Mileposts (Grade II 1371039, 1371021, 1370646, 1303996, 1153544, 1042132 and 1041877)
 - § High Highlaws Farm (non-designated)
 - § Newhouses Farm (non-designated).

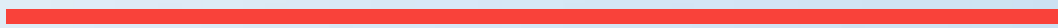
- 7.4.5. There is potential for major adverse impacts during construction on Felton Park and its assets, Longfield Cottage and the Boundary stone, Thirston New Houses, Causey Park House and High Highlaws Farm due to a temporary change in the setting and will harm the assets. There will be temporary Harm on these assets during the construction phase, which will be removed once completed.
- 7.4.6. There will be a moderate to minor impacts on the Old Farmhouse at Hemelspeth, Farmbuilding at Hemelspeth, Church of St Cuthbert, and the mileposts which will have minor harm on the assets. Again, the significance of this effect will be temporary.
- 7.4.7. During the operation there is potential for five above ground heritage assets to be negatively impacted due to a change of setting. The impacts derive from a variety of factors, principally the increase in proximity of the Scheme to the asset resulting in a change in landscape character which forms the asset's setting, along with other results impacts such as an increase in vehicle noise and lighting. The assets identified as being at risk from harm are:
- § Causey Park House (Grade II, 1370647) and Sundial (Grade II, 1042881)
 - § Church of St Cuthbert (Grade II, 1153555)
 - § Thirston New Houses (Grade II, 1156136)
 - § High Highlaws Farm (non-designated)
 - § Newhouses Farm (non-designated).
- 7.4.8. The effect of the Scheme on Causey Park House and Sundial, both assets of medium value, and Newhouses Farm, which is a low value asset, will be harm due to the setting being significantly altered with the introduction of the road in close proximity of the assets, resulting in a loss of agricultural land and an increase in noise, light and pollution from the traffic using the Scheme. The effect on Thirston New Houses and Church of St Cuthbert during operation is judged to be minor harm as it will present a visual intrusion, with the distance between assets and the Scheme reducing the impact. The significance of the effect on High Highlaws Farm is reduced as both are heritage assets of low value and are located in close proximity to the existing A1, which already impacts on this asset's settings. The Scheme is predicted to cause minor harm to this non-designated asset during operation.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1.1. The assessment and geophysical survey has identified the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains within the boundary of the Scheme that, if present, will be directly adversely impacted upon during construction. It is recommended that further evaluations, including a trial trench evaluation, are undertaken post submission of the Environmental Statement and prior to construction in order to confirm the presence or absence of buried assets and the determine their sensitivity/importance. A Written Scheme of Investigation will be produced in consultation with NCC and will be included as a technical appendix of the Environmental Statement. Following the completion of evaluation, a programme of mitigation may be required before construction. This should be agreed in consultation with NCC and the client.
- 8.1.2. The assessment has identified one above ground asset, a Grade II Listed milestone, which will be physically impacted by the Scheme. The asset is scheduled to be removed prior to the start of construction and repositioned once construction is completed, as near to the original location as possible. A photographic record will be created of the asset in its current location so there is a permanent record of it in its present setting.
- 8.1.3. Nine groups of above ground assets are predicted to be temporarily harmed during the construction phase due an adverse change in their setting. Five above ground have been identified as being at risk from permanent harm from a change in setting during the operation of the Scheme. Where possible, in the first instance, impacts upon the setting of a heritage asset (including historic landscapes) would be mitigated through avoidance or changes in design, in accordance with Historic England's guidelines (**Ref. 9**). Where design adjustments are not practicable, visual or acoustic screening (such as landscape planting or acoustic barriers) may be considered to reduce harm.

Appendix A

REFERENCES

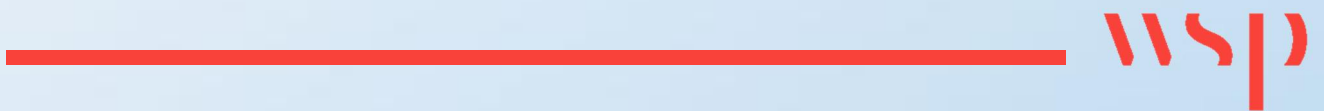


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Appendix B

LEGISLATION AND POLICIES



NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR NATIONAL NETWORKS 2014

The following table presents the Cultural Heritage section from the National Policy Statement for National Networks 2014.

Paragraph No.	Text
Introduction	
5.120	The construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment
5.121	The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
5.122	<p>Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called ‘heritage assets’. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting</p> <p><i>NB: Setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which it 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</i></p>
5.123	<p>Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Registered Parks and Gardens; and Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas</p> <p><i>NB: Designated heritage assets in Wales also include heritage landscapes. The issuing of licenses to undertake works on Protected Wreck Sites in English waters is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and does not form part of development consent orders. The issuing of licences for Protected Military Remains is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Defence</i></p>
5.124	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The

Paragraph No.	Text
	<p>absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.</p> <p><i>NB: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.</i></p>
5.125	<p>The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan process by local authorities, including 'local listing', or through the nationally significant infrastructure project examination and decision making process) 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.</p>
Applicant's Assessment	
5.126	<p>Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and describe these in the environmental statement</p>
5.127	<p>The applicant 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 asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.</p> <p><i>NB: Historic Environment Records (HERs) are information services maintained by local authorities and National Park Authorities with a view to providing access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of an area for public benefit and use. Details of HERs in England are available from the Heritage Gateway website. English Heritage should also be consulted, where relevant</i></p>
Decision Making	
5.128	<p>In determining applications, the Secretary of State should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development (including by development affecting</p>

Paragraph No.	Text
	<p>the setting of a heritage asset), taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § relevant information provided with the application and, where applicable, relevant information submitted during examination of the application; § any designation records; § the relevant Historic Environment Record(s), and similar sources of information;100 § representations made by interested parties during the examination; and § expert advice, where appropriate, and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it.
5.129	<p>In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal.</p>
5.130	<p>The Secretary of State should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities – including their economic vitality. The Secretary of State should also take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials, use and landscaping (for example, screen planting).</p>
5.131	<p>When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Given that heritage assets are irreplaceable, harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, and Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional.</p>

Paragraph No.	Text
5.132	Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that will be needed for any loss.
5.133	<p>Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm, or alternatively that all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and § no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and § conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and § the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
5.134	Where the proposed development 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 securing its optimum viable use.
5.135	Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The Secretary of State should treat the loss of a building (or other element) that makes a positive contribution to the site's significance either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the elements affected and their contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
5.136	Where the loss of significance of any heritage asset has been justified by the applicant based on the merits of the new development and the significance of the asset in question, the Secretary of State should consider imposing a requirement that the applicant will prevent the loss occurring until the relevant development or part of development has commenced.
5.137	Applicants should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

Paragraph No.	Text
5.138	Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the Secretary of State should not take its deteriorated state into account in any decision.
Recording	
5.139	A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given.
5.140	Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State should require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the importance and the impact. Applicants should be required to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.
5.141	The Secretary of State may add requirements to the development consent order to ensure that this is undertaken in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that meets the requirements of this section and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority (or, where the development is in English waters, with the Marine Management Organisation and English Heritage) and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured
5.142	Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.

NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK 2018

The following table reproduces Section 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

Paragraph No.	Text
184	Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a

Paragraph No.	Text
	<p>manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations</p> <p><i>NB: Some World Heritage Sites are inscribed by UNESCO to be of natural significance rather than cultural significance; and in some cases they are inscribed for both their natural and cultural significance.</i></p> <p><i>NB The policies set out in this chapter relate, as applicable, to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-making.</i></p>
185	<p>Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
186	<p>When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.</p>
187	<p>Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

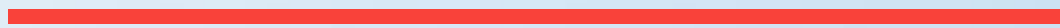
Paragraph No.	Text
188	Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.
	Proposals affecting heritage assets
189	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to 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' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
190	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
191	Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.
192	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
	Considering potential impacts
193	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Paragraph No.	Text
194	<p>Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:</p> <p>a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;</p> <p>b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional</p> <p><i>NB. 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.</i></p>
195	<p>Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <p>a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and</p> <p>b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and</p> <p>c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and</p> <p>d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.</p>
196	<p>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.</p>
197	<p>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.</p>
198	<p>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>
199	<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 importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly</p>

Paragraph No.	Text
	<p>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><i>NB: Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.</i></p>
200	<p>Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. 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.</p>
201	<p>Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.</p>
202	<p>Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.</p>

Appendix C

SETTINGS ASSESSMENT
METHODOLOGY



SETTING ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The following is the methodology used in the settings assessment and is based on Historic England, 2017, The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3

It focuses on steps 2 and 3 with step 1 being the identification of the heritage assets and step 4 being mitigation in order to reduce the potential for harm to the setting of the heritage asset.

Step 2: In assessing whether, how and to what degree the settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets, a number of potential attributes of a setting are considered. These are presented in the table below.

Step 2 – Determining the Contribution of setting to the Significance of the Heritage Asset(s)

Contribution of Setting: Potential attributes / factors to consider

The asset's physical surroundings:

- Topography;
- Other heritage assets (archaeological remains, buildings, structures, landscapes, areas or archaeological remains);
- Definition, scale and 'grain' of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces;
- Historic materials and surfaces;
- Land use;
- Openness, enclosure and boundaries; functional relationships and communications;
- Green spaces, trees and vegetation;
- History and degree of change over time;
- Integrity;
- Issues, such as soil chemistry and hydrology

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';

- Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy;
- Dynamism and activity;
- Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement;
- Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public;
- The rarity of comparable survivals of setting

The asset’s associative attributes:

- Associative relationships between heritage assets;
- Cultural associations;
- Celebrated artistic representations;
- Traditions

The attributes of the setting contribute to the sensitivity of the setting and its contribution to the significance of the asset. The table below present’s examples of definitions for the sensitivity of a setting but these should not be seen as exhaustive.

Step 2 – Definitions of Sensitivity for the Settings of Heritage Assets

Examples of settings	Contribution to significance of the asset
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 importance, 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 substantial
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.	Substantial
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	Moderate

Examples of settings	Contribution to significance of the asset
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.	
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.	Minor

Step 3: Having assessed the contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset, the effect of the proposed development on the setting can be determined by consideration of the potential attributes of the proposed development affecting setting. These are outlined in the table below.

Step 3 – Potential Attributes of the Proposed Scheme

Attribute	Factors to consider
Location and siting of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proximity to asset; · Extent; · Position in relation to landform; · Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate asset; · Position in relation to key views
The form and appearance of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prominence, dominance, or conspicuousness; · Competition with or distraction from the asset; · Dimensions, scale and massing; · Proportions; · Visual permeability; · Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness, etc.); · Architectural style or design; · Introduction of movement or activity; · Diurnal or seasonal change

Attribute	Factors to consider
Other effects of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Change to built surroundings and spaces; · Change to skyline; · Noise, odour, vibration, dust, etc.; · Lighting effects and 'light spill'; · Change to general character (e.g. suburbanising or industrialising); · Change to public access, use or amenity; · Change to land use, land cover, tree cover; · Changes to archaeological context, soil chemistry or hydrology; · Changes to communications/accessibility/permeability
Permanence of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Anticipated lifetime/temporariness; · Recurrence; · Reversibility
Longer term or consequential effects of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Changes to ownership arrangements; · Economic and social viability; · Communal and social viability

Once the sensitivity and contribution of the setting has been determined and the potential attributes of the proposed scheme upon it have been identified, the level of harm or beneficial impact of the potential scheme needs to be evaluated.

The criteria for assessing the level of harm of impacts on setting are presented below (Table 10). This presents definitions of varying scales of harm or benefit to the contribution of the setting.

Step 3 – Criteria for Assessment of Magnitude of an Impact on the Setting of a Cultural Heritage Asset

Level of Harm or Benefit	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

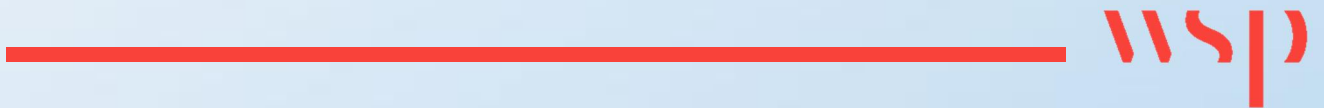
Level of Harm or Benefit	Guideline Criteria
	heritage significance or the appreciation of that significance are removed.
Moderate beneficial	The contribution of setting to the cultural heritage asset's significance is enhanced to a clearly appreciable extent as a result of the development; as a result 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.
Less than substantial harm:	
Minor harm	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 approximate the pre-development conditions.
Harm	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.
Substantial harm	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.

Changes may occur in the surroundings of an asset that neither affects their contribution to the significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its significance can be experienced. In such instances it will be considered that there is no impact upon setting.

Step 4: Approaches to maximising enhancement and minimising harm to the setting and significance of the assets as appropriate are presented within the main body of the report.

Appendix D

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
GAZETTEER



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT GAZETTEER

The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study area.

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Abbreviations:

HER - Historic Environment Record

NHL - National Heritage List

NRHE - National Record for the Historic Environment

Summary of British Archaeological and Historical Periods and Date Ranges

	Date Range
Prehistoric Period:	
Palaeolithic	500,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods)	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Scheduled Monuments within the 1km Study Area

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1020745	Felton Old Bridge. This monument includes the above and below ground remains of the Felton Bridge which is believed to be built in the 15 th or 16 th century. The bridge is also Grade II* Listed.	Late Medieval	Outside	High

Grade I Listed Buildings within the 1km Study Area

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1041881	Church of St Michael and All Angels. Parish Church which was initially built in the 13 th century. There have been various alterations and additions up to the modern period.	Late Medieval	Outside	High

Grade II* Listed Buildings within the 1km Study Area

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1041879/1302949	Old Felton Bridge Over River Coquet. This is also a scheduled monument (1020745), see above table for details.	Multi-Period	Outside	High
1154561	Greenhouse 120metres East Of Felton Park With Potting Shed At Rear. It was built c.1830 although it is thought to have had some alternations. It is in similar form to the 1825 conservatory of Beetham, by Webster of Kendal.	Industrial Period	Outside	High
1371020	Bockenfield Farmhouse. This was built in c.1660 by Robert Trollope for the Heron family.	Post medieval	Outside	High

Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1km Study Area

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1153555	Church Of St Cuthbert is a Parish Church, the Chancel walls are thought to be of 12 th century in origin. It was remodelled in 1793. There is Medieval Masonry visible in the south and west wall of Chancel.	Late Medieval	Outside	Medium
1371129	Day Headstone 5m South Of Porch Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. The headstone is from 1743 and comprises cut sandstone.	Post Medieval	Outside	Medium
1154781	Dennifer Headstone 12m South Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. It is from 1732 and is of cut sandstone with an inscription to William Dennifer.	Post Medieval	Outside	Medium
1303774	Felton Park is a house built in 1732 (probably) by Canston for Edward Horsley Widdrington and remodelled in 1799 for Ralph Riddell. The main part of the house was demolished in 1951.	Post medieval/ Industrial	Outside	Medium
1371128	6 Riverside is an early 17 th century house. It was restored in the 1960's by Barry Bucknell. A house of this type is rare in this area and it was once used as a distillery for the adjacent public house.	Post-medieval Period	Outside	Medium
1042881	Sundial On Lawn 50m South Of Causey Park House. The sundial is dated to 1703 and the east is inscribed 'William Ogle 1703'.	Post-Medieval Period	Outside	Medium
1042880	Garden Walls To West And South-West Of Causey Park House. This is thought to be a possible former park wall from the late 16 th or early 17 th century. It was refaced internally 18 th century stone and brick.	Post-Medieval Period	Outside	Medium
1370647	Causey Park House. The east part of main block incorporates tower house built in 1589 for James Ogle. It was altered in the later 18 th century and restored in 1870.	Post-Medieval	Outside	Medium
1371041	Garden Walls To South Of West Shield Hill Farmhouse. The garden walls are from the 18 th century and have been altered previously.	Post-Medieval/Industrial Period	Outside	Medium

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1154617	Number 20 Including Shop And Post Office. This is a house with shop fronts from the early 18 th century with the front remodelled and a rear wing added in the early 19 th century. The shop fronts may be from the mid-9 th century.	Post-medieval/Industrial Periods	Outside	Medium
1371126	Roman Catholic Church Of St Mary was built in 1857 by Gilbert Blount for Thomas Riddell.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1371040	Stobbs Headstone 4m West Of Path From Churchyard Gate. The headstone is from 1796 and contains inscriptions to Joseph Stobbs and sons.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1371039	Milepost At NGR NZ 18569160. It is probably cast-iron and painted white with black figures.	Industrial Period	Inside	Medium
1371021	Milepost Approximately 55m South West Of Thurston New Houses Farmhouse. A, probably, mid-19 th century milepost comprising of cast iron.	Industrial Period	Inside	Medium
1370646	Milepost At NGR NZ 18468998 was probably early 19 th century and made from cast iron.	Industrial Period	Inside	Medium
1304007	Garden Walls East And South-East Of Causey Park were from the 18 th century and made from stone and brick.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1303996	Milepost At NGR NZ 18929322 which was probably from the mid-19 th century. It is made from cast iron, painted white with black figures.	Industrial Period	Inside	Medium
1303719	Ice House 100m North East Of Felton Park. This is a mid-18 th century ice-house which is probably early due to a lack of brickwork.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1303686	Outbuilding to North West Of Number 16, this is a former stable and is now a garage. It was originally built in c.1800 as the Catholic priest's stable when Number 16 was the presbytery.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1302946	Garden Walls To East Of Thirston House were built in the early 19 th century with later alterations.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1156282	Milepost Opposite Peth Foot is probably mid-19 th century, it is cast iron.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1156211	Castle Farmhouse from the early 19 th century. There are some alterations and repairs.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1156180	1 And 2, Bell View which is a Former Presbyterian Church dated 1820 which was converted into two houses in c.1934.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1156136	Thirston New Houses Farmhouse is from the early 18 th century and has a 20 th century window.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1156133	Farm Buidlings At Hemelspeth were planned farm buildings from c.1800 with an early 19 th century gingang. The Gingang has 7 piers alternate massive and stepped with a later metal and wood infill.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1154817	Old Vicarage And Attached Cottage is from the mid-18 th century and reputedly incorporated older fabric within the cottage. There are 19 th and 20 th century alteration at the rear. An inscription above the door alludes to it being built in 1758.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1154796	Thompson Headstone 4m South Of Porch Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. The headstone is from 1760 and is of cut sandstone; the inscription is to Richard Thompson of High moor.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1154787	Ramsey Headstone 6m South Of South Aisle Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. The headstone is from 1768 and is of cut sandstone with an inscription to Edward Ramsey.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1154767	Cook Headstone 11m South Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. The Headstone is from 1795 and is of cut sandstone.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1154724	Park Lodge is a gate lodge c.1800 with a later 19 th century extension at the rear. The 20 th century extension to the wing is not of special interest.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1154552	Former Gas Works Buildings At Gas Works Farm. It is from the mid-19 th century and is a rare example of a small rural gasworks.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1154074	Ha-Ha Wall To South Of Causey Park. It is probably of 18 th century and is built of stone and brick.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1153573	West Shield Hill Farmhouse. The house is from the mid-18 th century and refenestrated in the late 19 th century.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1153544	Milepost At NGR NZ 18468998. It is probably from the mid-19 th century and is cast-iron.	Industrial Period	Inside	Medium
1042140	Thirston House With Attached Outbuildings And Courtyard Wall. It was built in c.1820 by John Dobson for the Newton Family, it was altered and remodelled in 1902.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1042139	Peth Foot, is a house dated 1617 but incorporated earlier fabric. It was remodelled and extended in the 19 th century.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1042138	Coach House To East Of Northumberland Arms. This was from the early 19 th century (probably built as a similar time to the Northumberland Arms).	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1042137	The Northumberland Arms And Adjoining Stables were built in c.1820.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1042136	The Old Manse (former Presbyterian) And Adjacent House which was built in the early 19 th century incorporating earlier fabric.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1042133	Old Farmhouse At Hemelspeth With Yard Walls and the Outhouses on North House (now agricultural store). This is from the early 19 th century.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1042132	Milepost Approximately 25m North West Of Bockenfield Bridge. This is a mid-19 th century milepost in cast iron.	Industrial Period	Inside	Medium
1041885	Felton Mill was a water mill from the 18 th and early 19 th century. It has since been altered and is now dwellings.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041884	Innes Headstone 7m South Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. The headstone, dated 1796 is made from cut standing in memory of James Innes Parents.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041883	Lambert Headstone 6m South Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. This is a headstone from 1764 made from sandstone.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041882	Tate Headstone 10m South Of Chancel Of Church Of St Michael And All Angels. This headstone is from 1783 and comprises cut standing. It was for Jane, wife of James Tate of Guyzance Mill.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041880	Bridge Over Back Burn 20m East Of Park Lodge With Attached Railings. This was built in the late 19 th century and comprises squared stone and iron.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041878	Garden Wall At Rear Of Number 16. This is thought to have been built c.1800 and as had a later wall attached to it at the north end, this is of no special interest.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041877	Milepost 450 metres North Of Lane To South Acton. Mid-19 th century, cast iron milepost.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041876	Boundary Stones To South And South West Of Longfield Cottage. These a park boundary stones from the late 18 th century or early 19 th .	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1041875	Longfield Cottage was originally a shelter shed with accommodation for a groom above. It was built in the early 19 th century and converted into a dwelling in the early 20 th century.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium

NHLE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
1041874	Garden Wall To East Of Felton Park which was built in the late 18 th century. It is 3.5m in height, the 19 th century building attached is not of interest.	Industrial Period	Outside	Medium
1303680	10, 12, 14 And 16 River Side. The terrace is of c.1800 date and is said to incorporate older fabric at the rear. The 19 th century Gothic-arched stair window with margined colour glass, old brick and corniced tone stacks of a roof slope and single storey extension.	Industrial Period /Modern Period	Outside	Medium
1156319	Gate Piers Gate And Screen Wall At Entrance To Thirston House The wall and outer piers were of early 19 th century date with the piers and gate probably 1902.	Industrial Period/Modern Period	Outside	Medium
1156113	Thirston Mill is a corn mill from the late 18 th century with early 19 th century additions.	Industrial/Modern Period	Outside	Medium
1436967	Felton War Memorial stands at the roadside on the northback of the River Coquet. World War I and World War II list the names of those who lost their lives by township. The memorial is enclosed by low metal posts carrying a chain.	Modern Period	Outside	Medium
1393409	New Felton Bridge - Bridge Number B6345/05a. The road bridge of 1927 has constructional interest and architectural interest. IT has group value with the Felton Old Bridge.	Modern Period	Outside	Medium
1245574	Felton Riverside Old Bridge, K6 Telephone Kiosk. This was designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.	Modern Period	Outside	Medium
1236982	Pillbox At NZ 192 998 from 1940. It was constructed as part of the Coquet Line of defence against German invasion during World War II.	Modern Period	Outside	Medium
1042141	Sundial 10m West Of Thirston House. It is thought to be from c.1902 and comprises stone and bronze.	Modern Period	Outside	Medium

Conservation Areas within the 1km Study Area

Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Boundary	Sensitivity/ Importance
Felton Conservation Area	Multi-Period	Outside	Medium
West Thirston Conservation Area	Multi-Period	Outside	Medium

Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Scheme Boundary

HER Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Sensitivity/ Importance
11356	Mesolithic Flints recovered at West Moor Farm, Thirston. These flints were found by field walking in the 1970s and comprises of eight cores, seven core trimmings, four micoburins, 19 utilised blades and flakes, eleven scrapers, two notched blades and three microliths.	Mesolithic	Medium
11367	Rectilinear Enclosure, which is almost square found at Causey Park Hag. There are indications of internal features but they are indistinct. It is thought to be Prehistoric.	Prehistoric	Low
11362	Medieval pottery found at boundary of Bockenfield township. This was found on the surface of a ploughed field. There were 100 abraded shared from by Durham's Archaeology (1971). During field walking by Newcastle University there were 4261 sherds of pottery found.	Medieval	Medium
11347	Chapel or hermitage at Helm. This asset comprises of below ground remains. An assessment was carried out by the Berincia Studies Group which included a review of documentary sources and a Magnetometry survey. The survey revealed areas of stones and evidence from 1221. Earlier reports have mentioned ploughing damage.	Late Medieval	Medium
17065	Building at Tile Kiln Rush taken from cartographic evidence	Post-Medieval period	Low
17100	Brick and Tile Yard at Causey Park Lodge noted in the early mapping in the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Low
17379	Well near Causey Park Bridge, noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Negligible
17380	Causey Park bridge noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Low
17381	The Ogle Arms Inn, Causey Park Bridge Inn noted in early mapping in the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Low
17382	Well at Causey Park noted in the early mapping in the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Negligible
17388	Earsdon Mill noted in Corn for early mapping of the area; windmill type.	Post-Medieval Period	Low
17389	Well at Earsdon Moor noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Negligible
17397	Priest Bridge marked in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Low
18214	Well noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Negligible

HER Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Sensitivity/ Importance
18226	Morpeth North Turnpike point marked in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval Period	Low
21755	Endowed School for Boys and Girls is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. In 1760 Henry Ogle Esq. founded a school at Causey Park Bridge and endowed it with a house garden, small garden, small field and £15 per annum for poor children.	Post-Medieval Period	Low
11371	A sub-rectangular shaped enclosure at Causey Park Lodge Wood Enclosure.	Post-Medieval	Low
11405	Linear ditch cropmarks shown in aerial photographs from 1988. They join each other at 90 degrees.	Unknown	Low/Medium
11409	Rectilinear enclosure which was photographed in 1977	Unknown	Uncertain

Non-designated Heritage Assets outside the Scheme Boundary

HER Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Sensitivity/ Importance
11113	Warreners House east shows various rectilinear enclosures visible as soil marks.	Prehistoric	Medium
11367	Causey Park Hag rectilinear enclosure which is almost square. There are indications of internal features although indistinct.	Prehistoric	Medium
11368	353 worked flints, two stones and two quartz found by J Weyman.	Prehistoric	Medium
11358	There were seven microliths, one scraper and an awl from Felton Park.	Mesolithic	Mediuml
4326	Leaf-shaped flint arrowhead from Felton was found on the 24 th of February 1954 on the south bank of the Black Burn, Felton.	Neolithic	Mediuml
4348	Neolithic stone axe head from Felton.	Neolithic	Medium
11349	Bronze Age bowl barrow, the construction is of a typical Bronze Age barrow and it would appear that the primary burial is undisturbed.	Bronze Age	Medium
11095	Silver Hill 1 crop mark. Complex of crop marks including contiguous rectilinear enclosures, a ring ditch and various disjointed ditches. Possible Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement.	Iron Age Period/Romano-British Period	Medium
22693	Enclosed settlement, Fenrother, this is a rectilinear enclosed settlement which was recorded by aerial photography (2008). The site was identified as being typical of Romano-British enclosure settlements in the Forth-Type province or an Iron Age hillfort.	Prehistoric Period/ Romano-British Period	Mediuml
25766	Rectangular rounded Enclosure north of Fenrother. No internal features of the enclosure appear to be evident. It is likely to be Prehistoric or Romano-British.	Prehistoric Period / Romano-British Period	Medium
11403	St Cuthbert's Chapel. This may be the same chapel as 11347 (within the scheme).	Medieval Period	Medium

HER Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Sensitivity/ Importance
4347	Felton Plantation c.1200. Burgage-type plots aligned along the main road. There is reference to burgage tenants in 1323, 1373, and 1377.	Late Medieval Period	Low
11348	Deserted Medieval Village of Buckenfield. It was once a place of considerable size, the foundation of many ancient building may still be traced.	Late Medieval Period	Medium
11351	Burgham, deserted medieval village	Late Medieval Period	Medium
11353	Helm, deserted medieval village	Late Medieval Period	Medium
11402	Site of the Causey Park Tower. Fortified mansion built in the early 15 th century, there is evidence of a tower on the eastern site but not on the west.	Late Medieval Period	Medium
11221	Well north of High Highlaws	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
11414	Well north of Fenrother	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
11415	Well north-west of Fenrother	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
11416	Besfords Mill south-west of Fenrother	Post-Medieval period	Low
11417	Smithy in Fenrother	Post-Medieval period	Low
11418	Saw Pit in Cuckoo Plantation	Post-Medieval period	Low
11419	Gins and Tile Sheds south of Priest Bridge. The tileworks were noted at Paradise, Cockle park area. The operated from pre-1894 to pre-1924. In 1886 it was managed by T Pringle.	Post-Medieval period	Low
11420	Paradise, a building shown at on the OS 1 st Edition map but now the 1978 OS map.	Post-Medieval period	Low
17064	Ford and stepping stones across the Coquet	Post-Medieval period	Low
17066	Weir on the Coquet	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17082	Footbridge across the Longdike Burn	Post-Medieval period	Low
17084	Buildings around the three sides of a square called Burgham with possible polygonal gin-gan.	Post-Medieval period	Low
17085	Quarrying activity north of Helm thought there is no stated level of the works or the materials sought. There was cartographic evidence.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17086	Well north of Helm, noted in the early mapping.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17093	Ford across the Longdike Burn	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17383	Well north-west of New Houses noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17392	The Portland Arms Inn noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Low

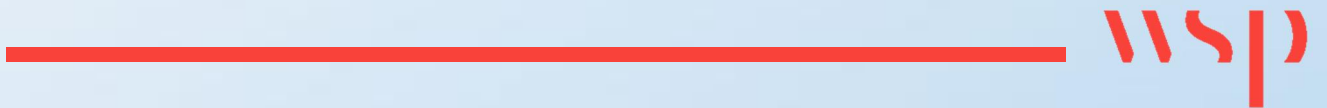
HER Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Sensitivity/ Importance
17395	Ford across the Fenrother Burn 1 noted in early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17396	Ford across the Fenrother Burn 2 noted in early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17399	Ford across the River Lyne noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17400	Ford across the Lyne shown in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17402	Area of quarrying activity is marked as a depression in the early mapping of the area. Central feature shown but equally untitled, possible limekiln.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17403	Footbridge across the burn shown in early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Low
17404	Ford near Low Espley across the burn noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17405	Well south of Low Espley noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17406	Area for clay extraction? The area is shown as a depression in early mapping of the area. May be clay extraction.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
17407	Small pond which is a small regular shaped pool shown in early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
18229	Spring noted in the early mapping of the area. Site noted in a desk-based assessment of the area. It is thought to be a single-phase monument.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
18230	Well at Highlaws Cottage is noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
18231	Well at Highlaws Cottage 2 is noted in the early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
18235	Ford in Highlaws Wood is shown in early mapping of the area.	Post-Medieval period	Negligible
27034	Field boundary south of Northgate Hospital. An evaluation trench excavated by Archaeological Services Durham University during 2013 partly revealed the presences of this former field boundary.	Post-Medieval Period	Negligible
24276	Felton Park landscape park, possibly first half of the 18 th century with later features including a 19 th century greenhouse.	Post-Medieval Period/Industrial Period	Medium
19365	Felshott house which was formally the Pineapple Inn. It was built in the early 19 th century but has an 18 th century range of building to the rear.	Industrial Period	Low
21753	Four Old Ponds are marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map to the south of Causey Park	Industrial Period	Negligible
23761	Felton Parochial School which opened in the early 1830s and was located in West Thirston. It comprised of one large school room.	Industrial Period	Low
23763	Footbridge over Back Burn. The bridge was built after a fundraising campaign in 1880 which was impassable when the burn was in flood.	Industrial Period	Low

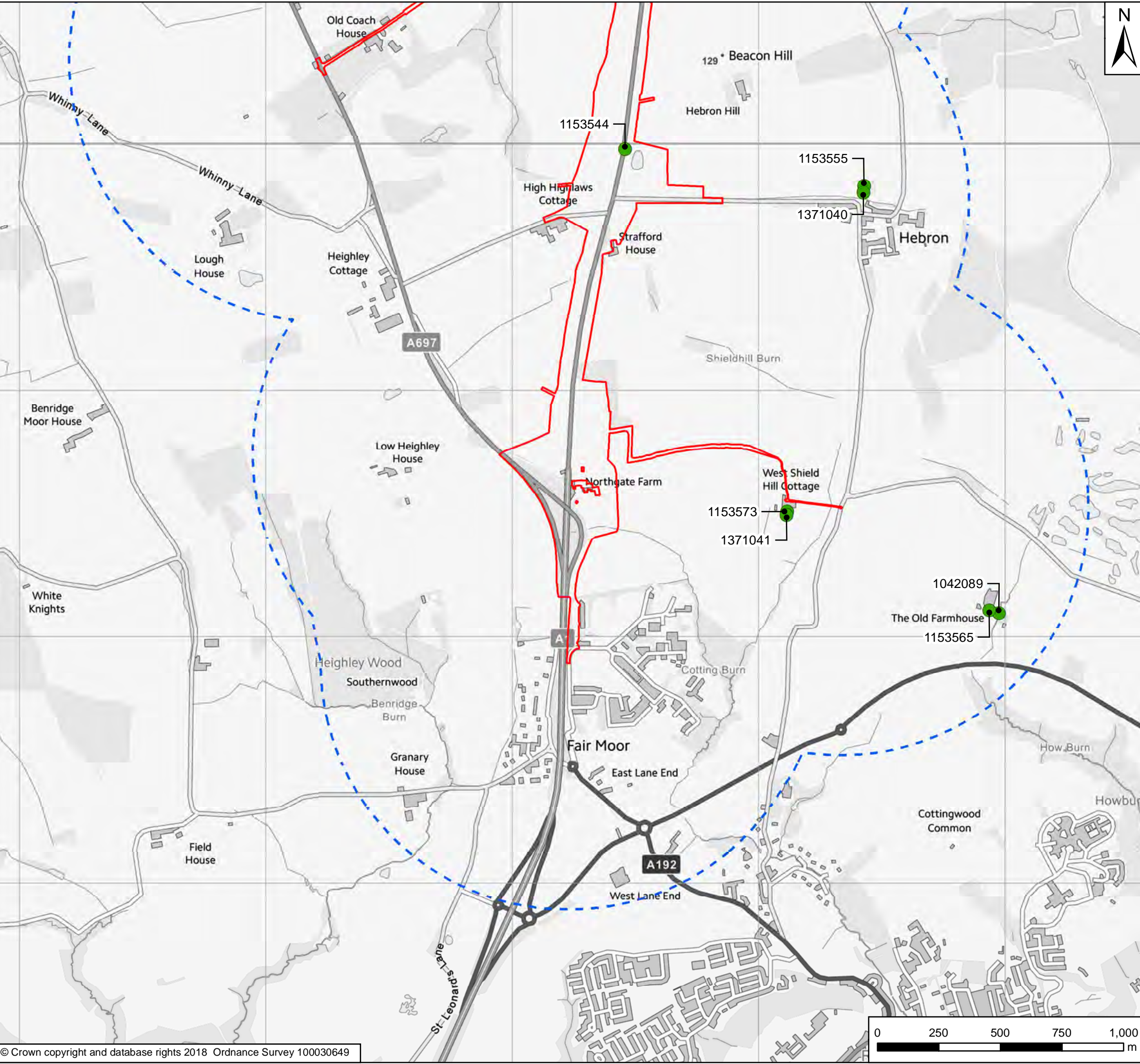
HER Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Sensitivity/ Importance
26866	Farmhouse at Hebron Hill Farm is stylistically of 18 th century date. It may have originally been a part of the Bothal Estate.	Industrial Period	Low
23762	Presbyterian Church, Thirston war memorial plaques. Two wall-mounted brass plaques are at the church which are in memory of the First World War.	Modern Period	Low
23940	Northgate Hospital opened in 1938 as a mental deficiency colony for 300 patients. The hospital was renamed Northgate hospital in 1970s but mid-20 th century maps show the hospital as a smaller development named St Andrew's Colony.	Modern Period	Low
24394	Crash site of Republic P47 Thunderbolt, Eshott, on the 12 th of April 1944 the US Army's Thunderbolt undertook a training flight and collided with a Spitfire causing both aircrafts to crash.	Modern Period	Low
26867	Animal buildings at Hebron Hill Farm, the central range of the farmstead at Hebron Hill Farm, one for pig sties the other for cattle. The building is extant but no longer given to animals.	Modern Period	Low
26868	East range at Hebron Hill Farm are modern buildings formally used largely as a cow house.	Modern Period	Low
26869	Workshop in east range of Hebron Hill Farm. The southern end of the east range of buildings is recorded as modern.	Modern Period	Low
26870	Central agricultural building range at Hebron Hill Farm is a modern combined two-storey cow house below and granary above. It contains troughs from Erringtons Bardon Mill Pottery which are salt glazed.	Modern Period	Low
26871	Stable block at Hebron Hill Farm which occupies most of the west range and is accessed from the south and cattle yard to the east.	Modern Period	Low
26872	North range at Hebron Hill Farm was built as an addition to the east and west range. It was built between 1924 and 1954. The first floor was given over to be a granary.	Modern Period	Low
26873	Modern farm cottage at Hebron Hill Farm, is a single-storey farm cottage which is probably of the 1950s. At the time of entering the HER it was believed it would be demolished.	Modern Period	Low
26874	Cart shed at Hebron Hill Farm which was of early 20 th century date. The building comprises of stone with steel pillars and lintels. The roof is plain Welsh Stone.	Modern Period	Low
26886	Remains of military camp in Felton Park are visible in aerial photography by Google Earth. These appear as the hardened bases as parch marks, earthworks and ruins alongside a central roadway within the parkland.	Modern Period	Low
27238	World War II tank turning circle, Felton Park. Geophysical survey revealed evidence of a former turning circle and probable pond within an area of hardstanding at the tank depot.	Modern Period	Low
11096	Silver Hill 2 crop mark linear ditches including two sides a possible rectilinear enclosure. It may be indicative of a later prehistoric settlement although this is uncertain.	Unknown	Medium

HER Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period	Sensitivity/ Importance
11220	Sub Circular Cropmark, Possible Enclosure	Unknown	Medium
11350	Cropmark of rectangular feature with some evidence of internal divisions. This was identified in aerial photography 1982.	Unknown	Medium
11359	Cropmark of double ditched rectilinear enclosure	Unknown	Medium

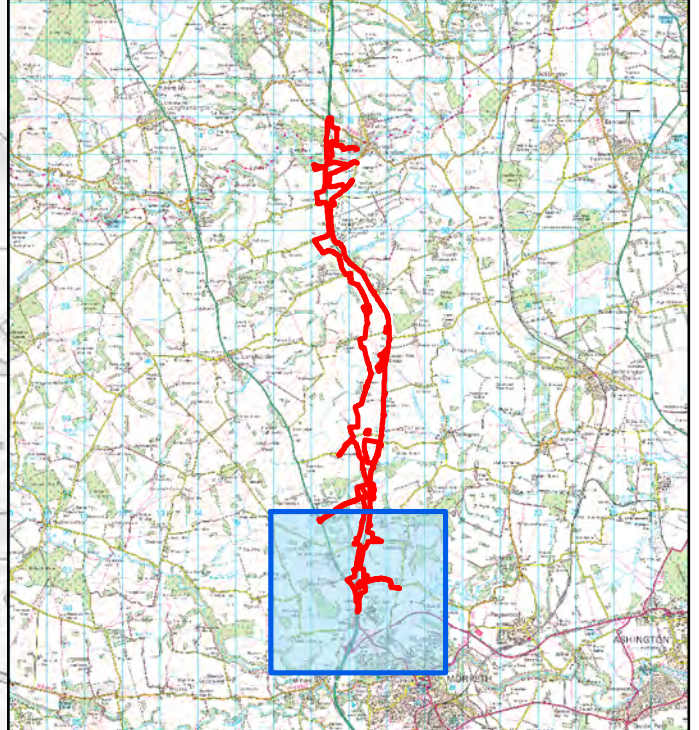
Appendix E

FIGURES





- Key**
- Extents of Scheme
 - 1km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Conservation Area
 - Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building



Rev	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd
P01	17/08/18	First Issue	GH	AG	KS

Client

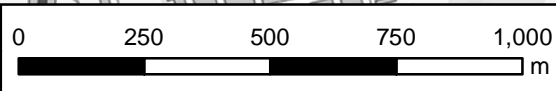
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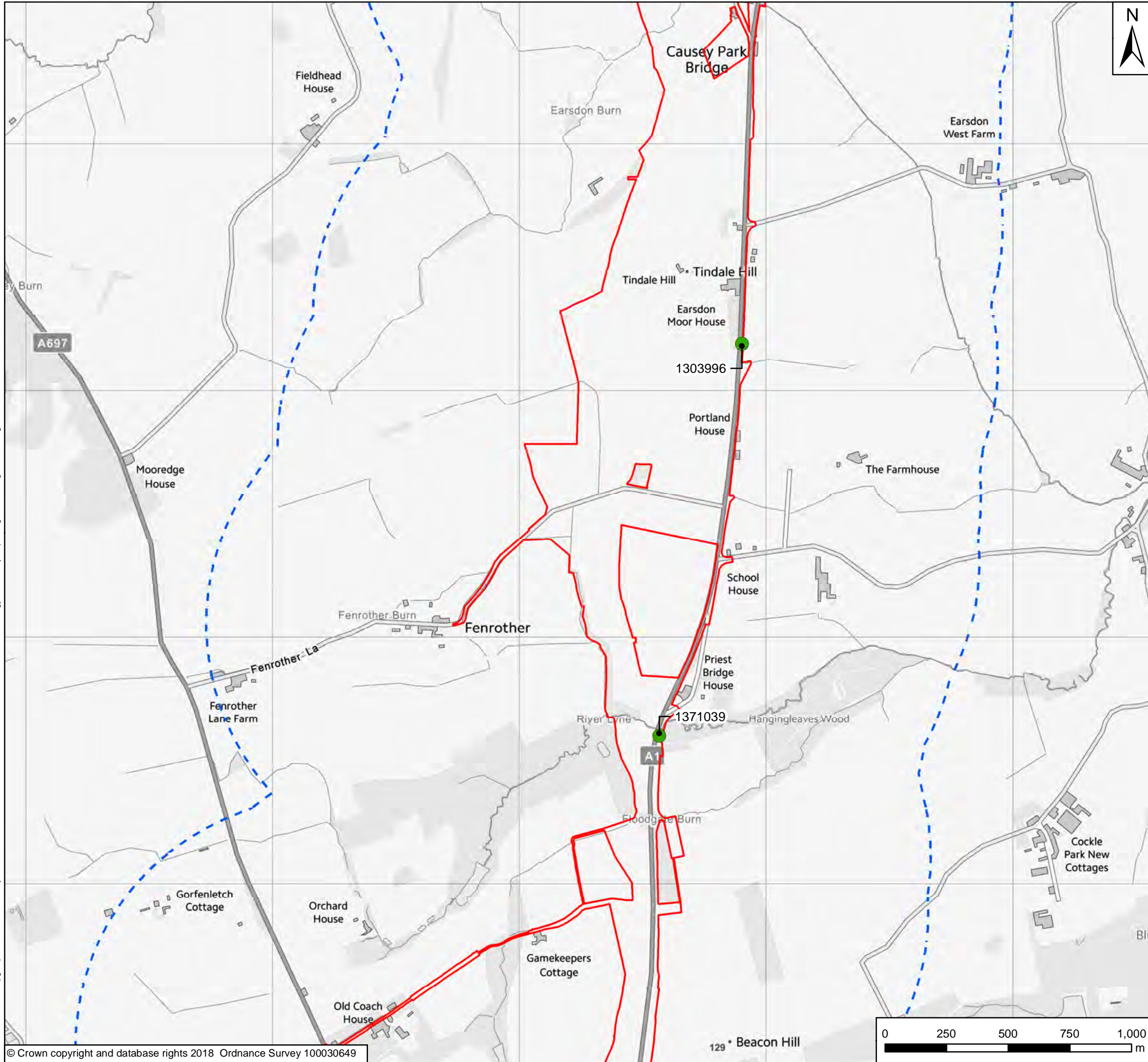
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Figure 1 Designated Heritage Assets
Page 1 of 5

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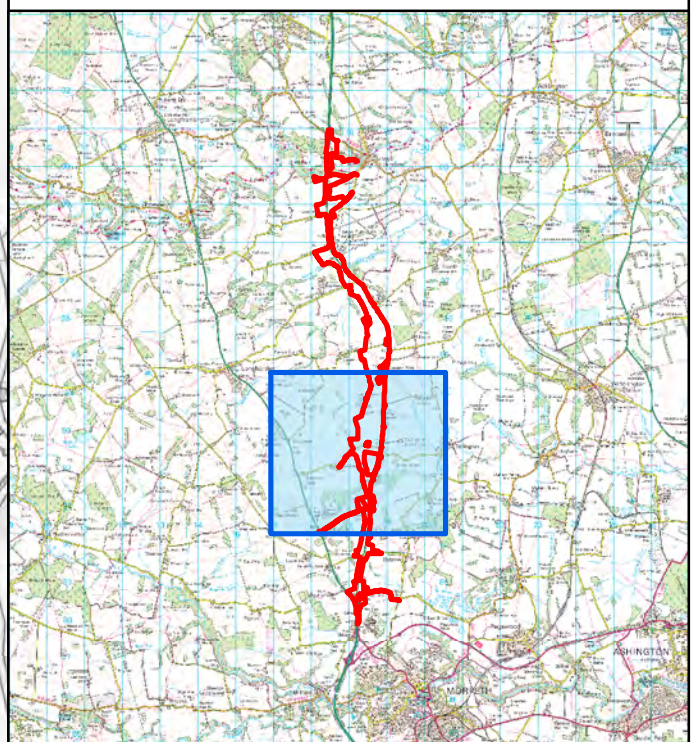
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M2F	Type	Role	Number
Location			P01





Key

- Extents of Scheme
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P01	17/08/18	First Issue	GH	AG	KS

Client

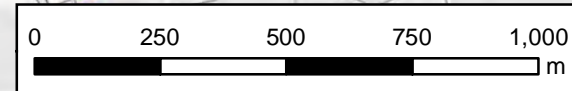
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A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Felton Scheme

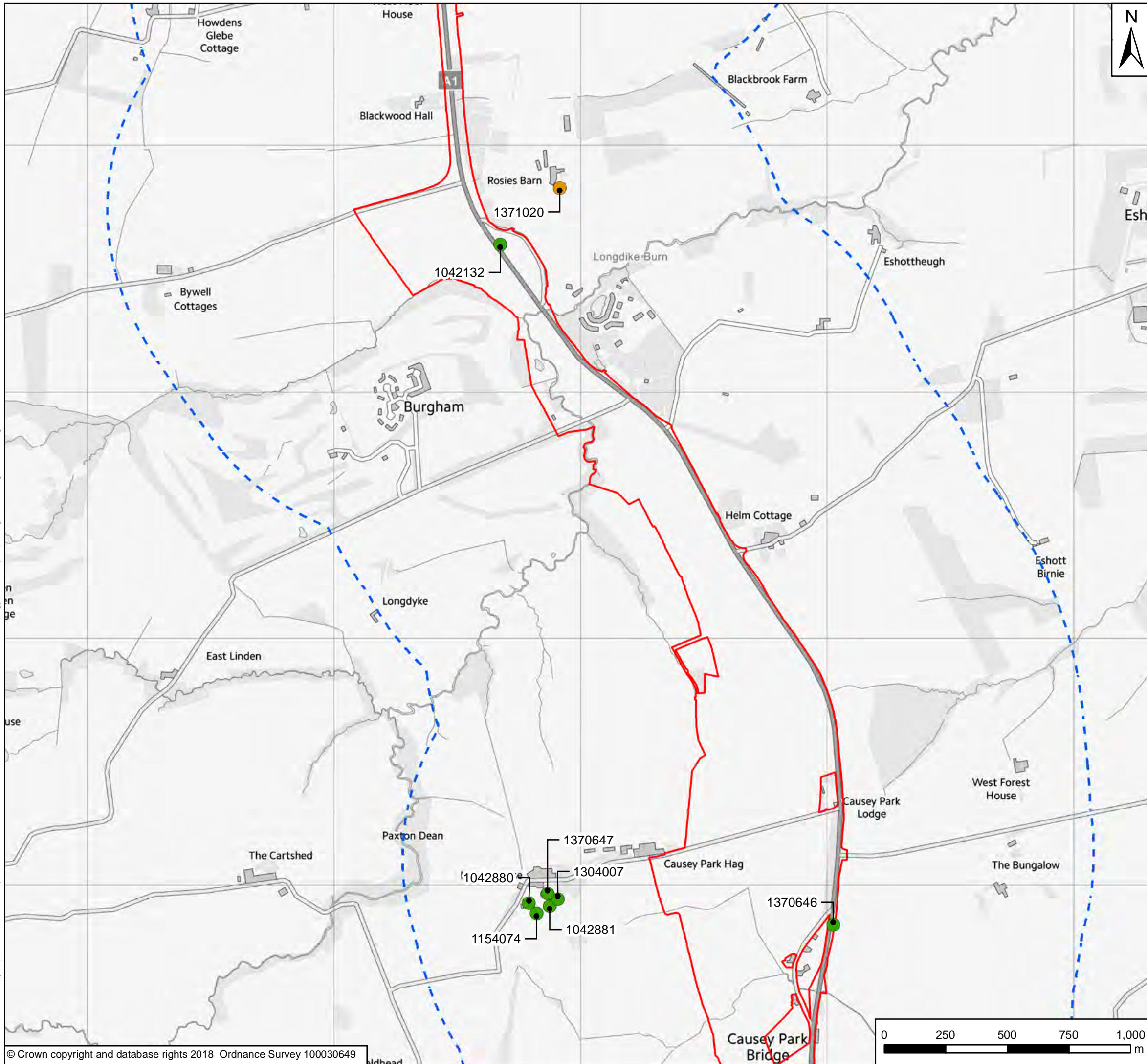
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Figure 1 Designated Heritage Assets
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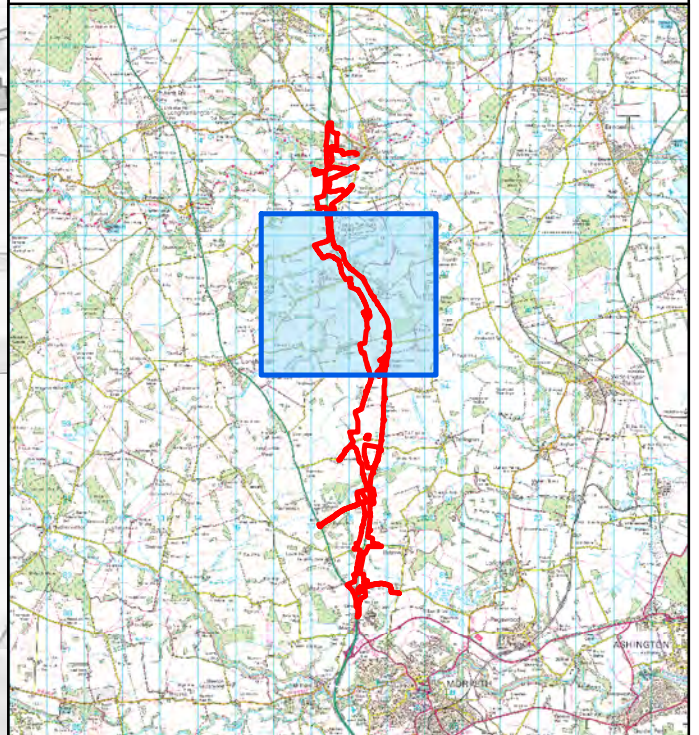
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M2F Location	Type	Role	Number P01





- Key**
- Extents of Scheme
 - 1km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Conservation Area
 - Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building



Rev	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd
P01	17/08/18	First Issue	GH	AG	KS

Client

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A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Felton Scheme

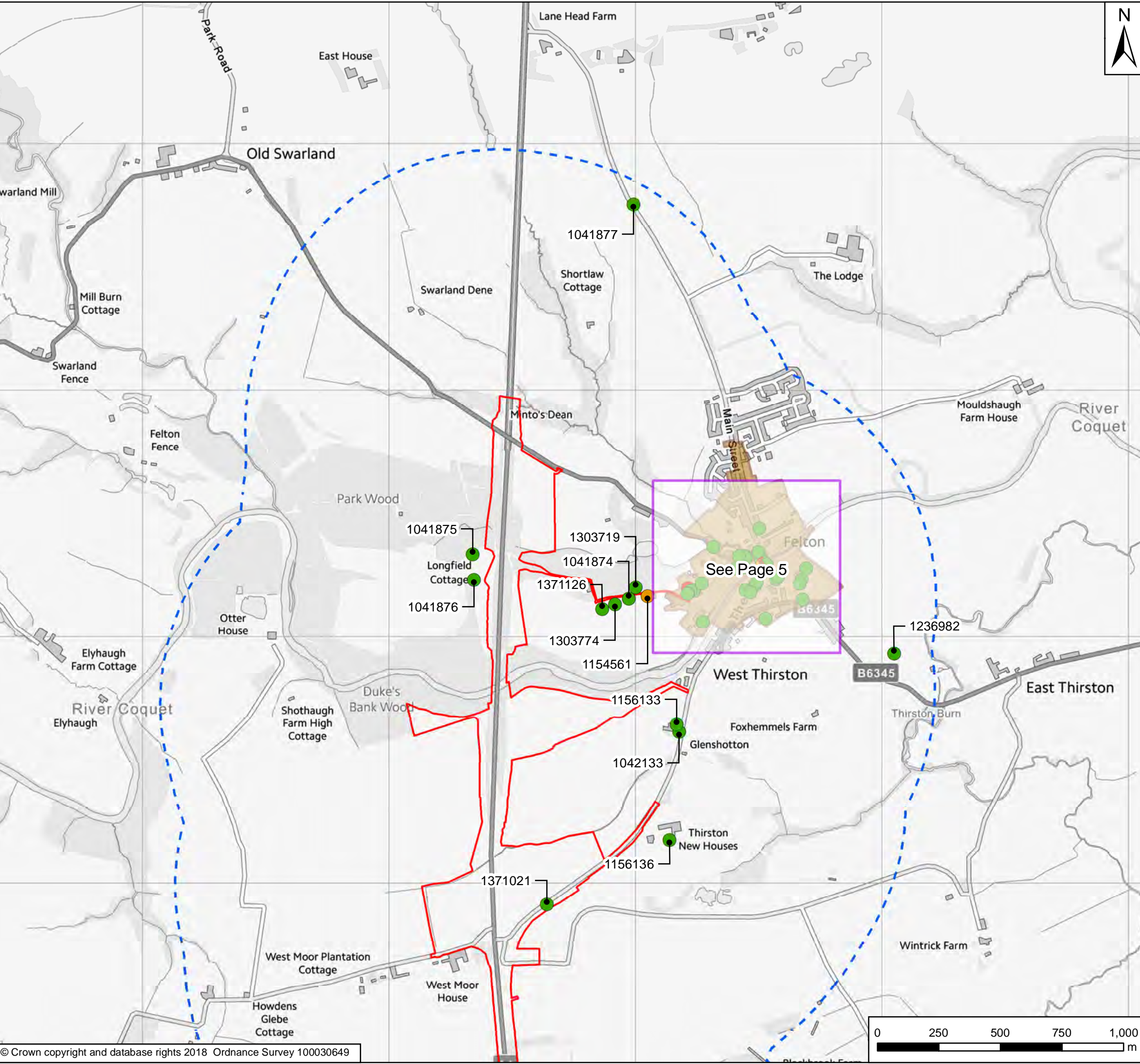
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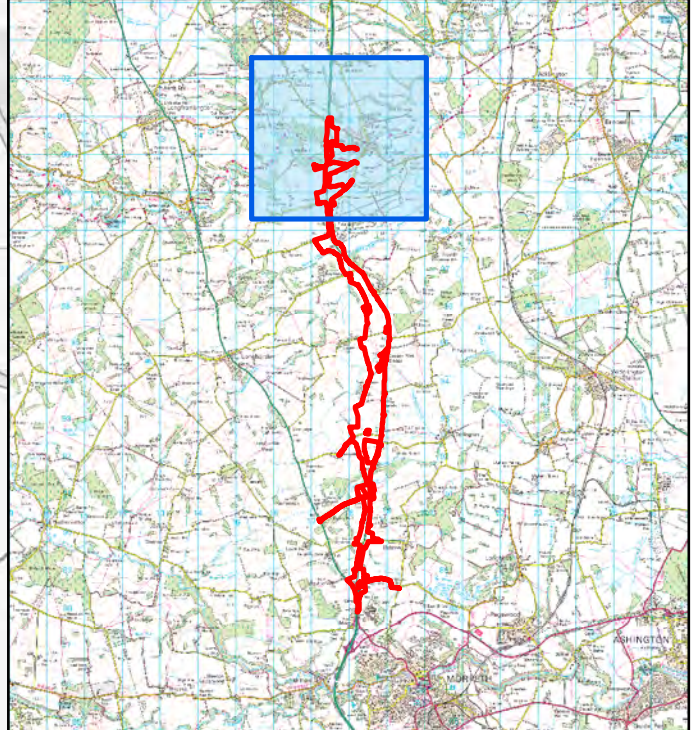
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Key

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P01	17/08/18	First Issue	GH	AG	KS

Client

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A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Felton Scheme

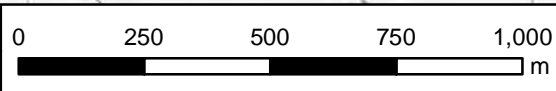
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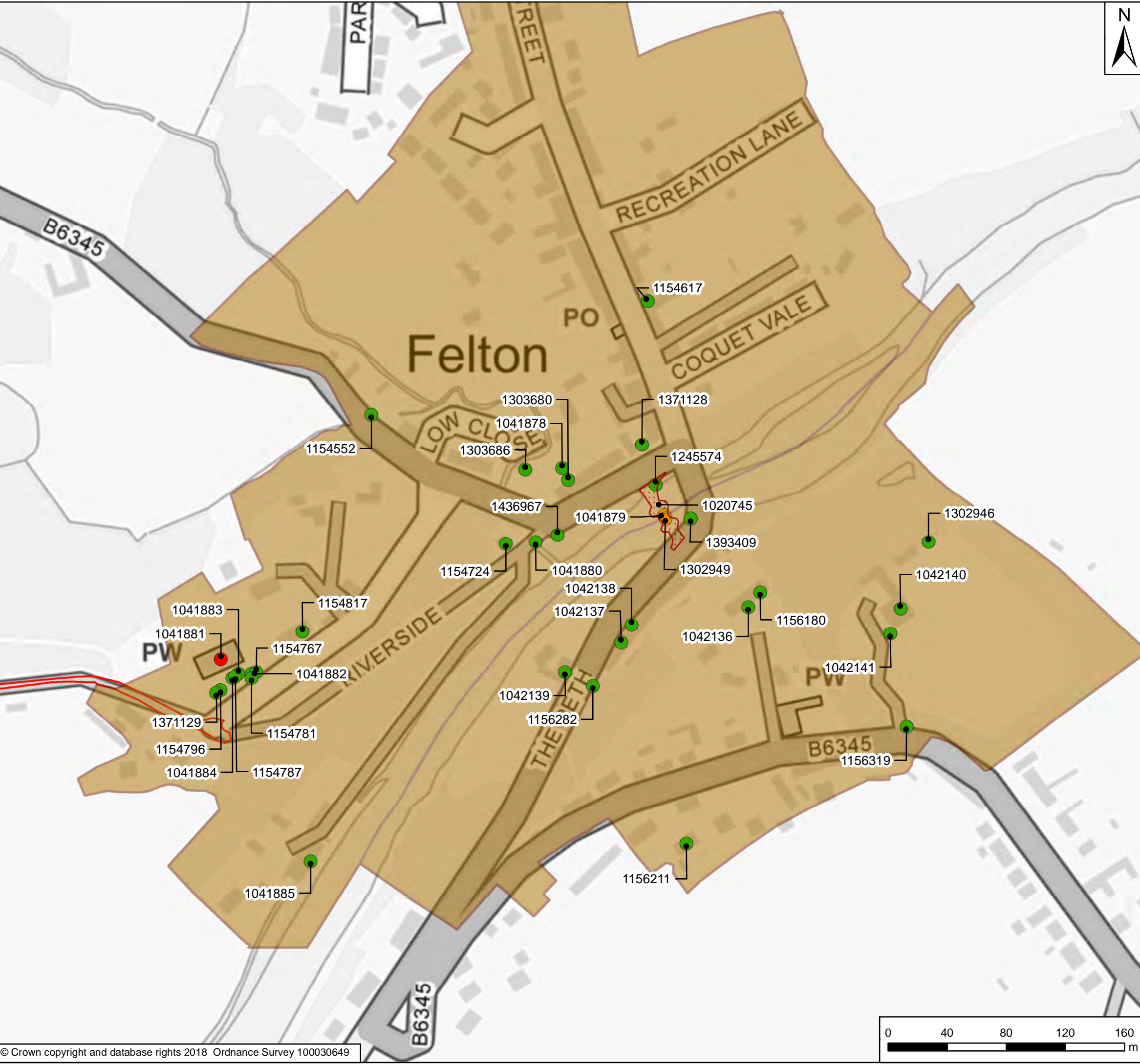
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Drawing Status
For Information

Suitability
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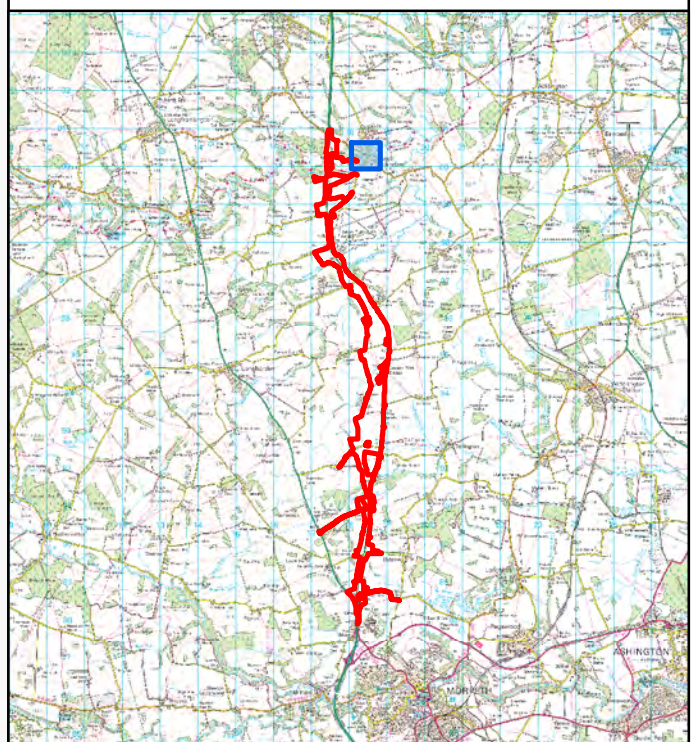
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Location	Type	Role	Number	Revision P01





Key

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P01	17/08/18	First Issue	GH	AG	KS

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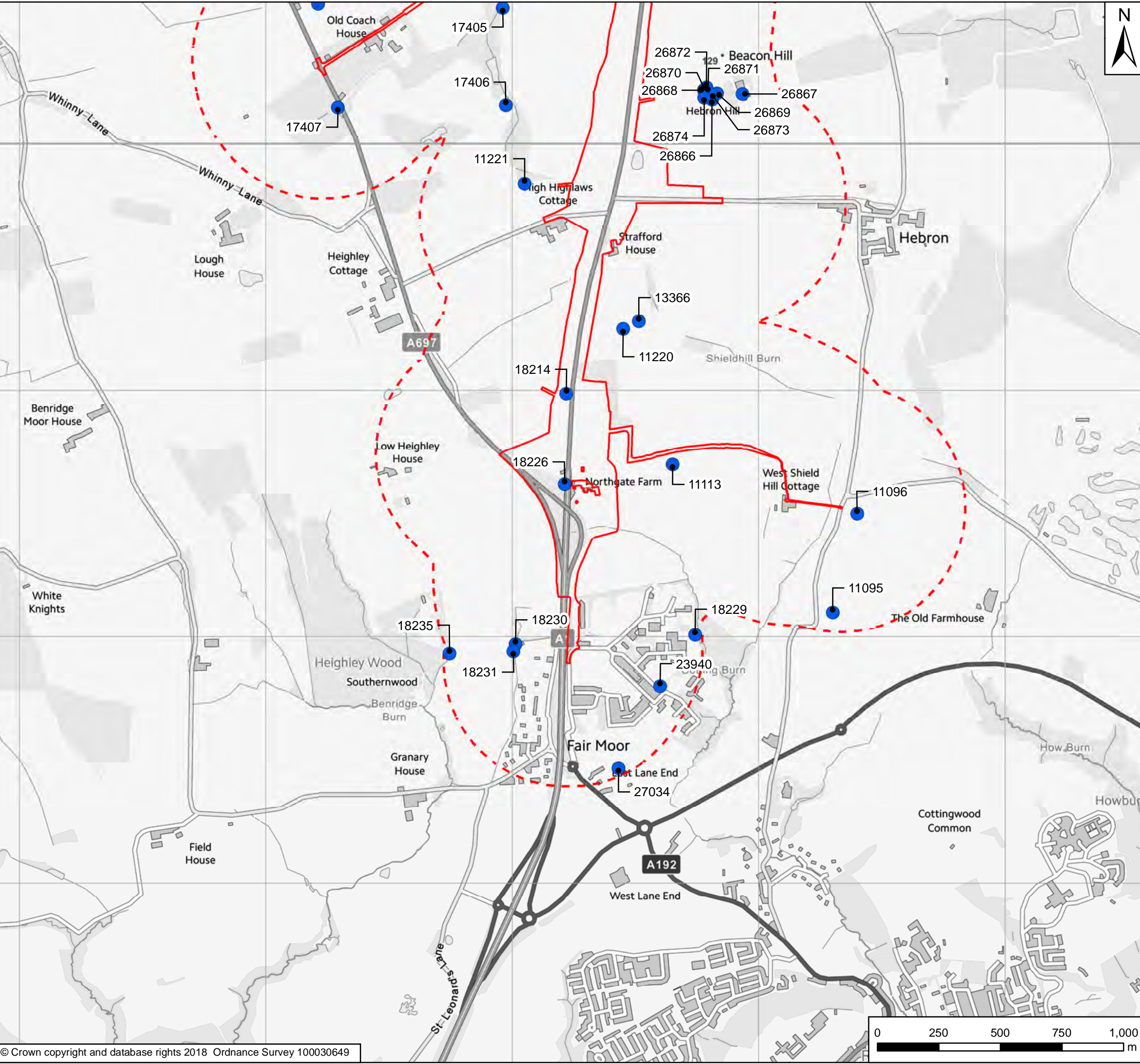
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A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Felton Scheme

Drawing Title
Figure 1 Designated Heritage Assets
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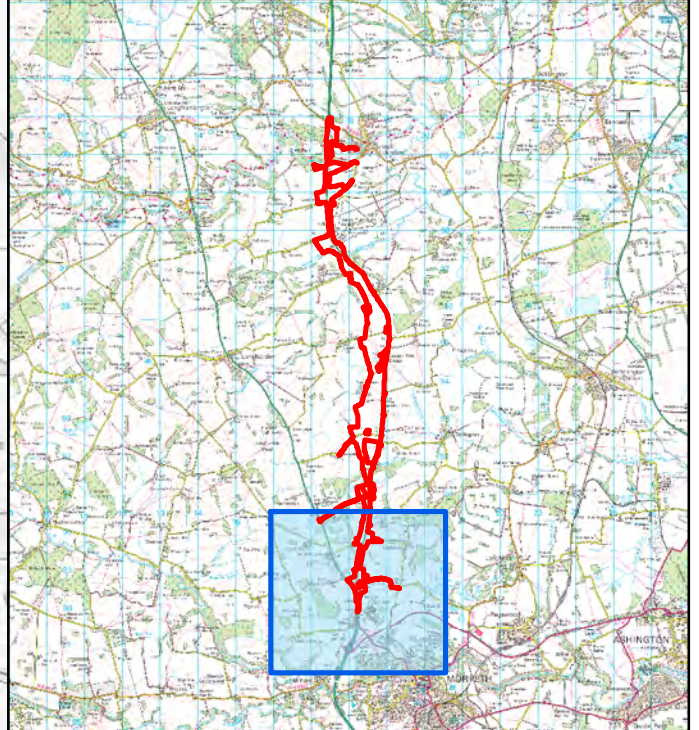
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M2F Location	Type	Role	Number P01



Key

- Extents of Scheme
- 500m Study Area
- Non-Designated Heritage Assets



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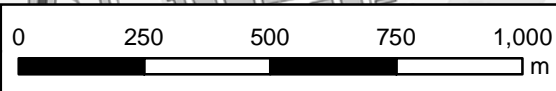
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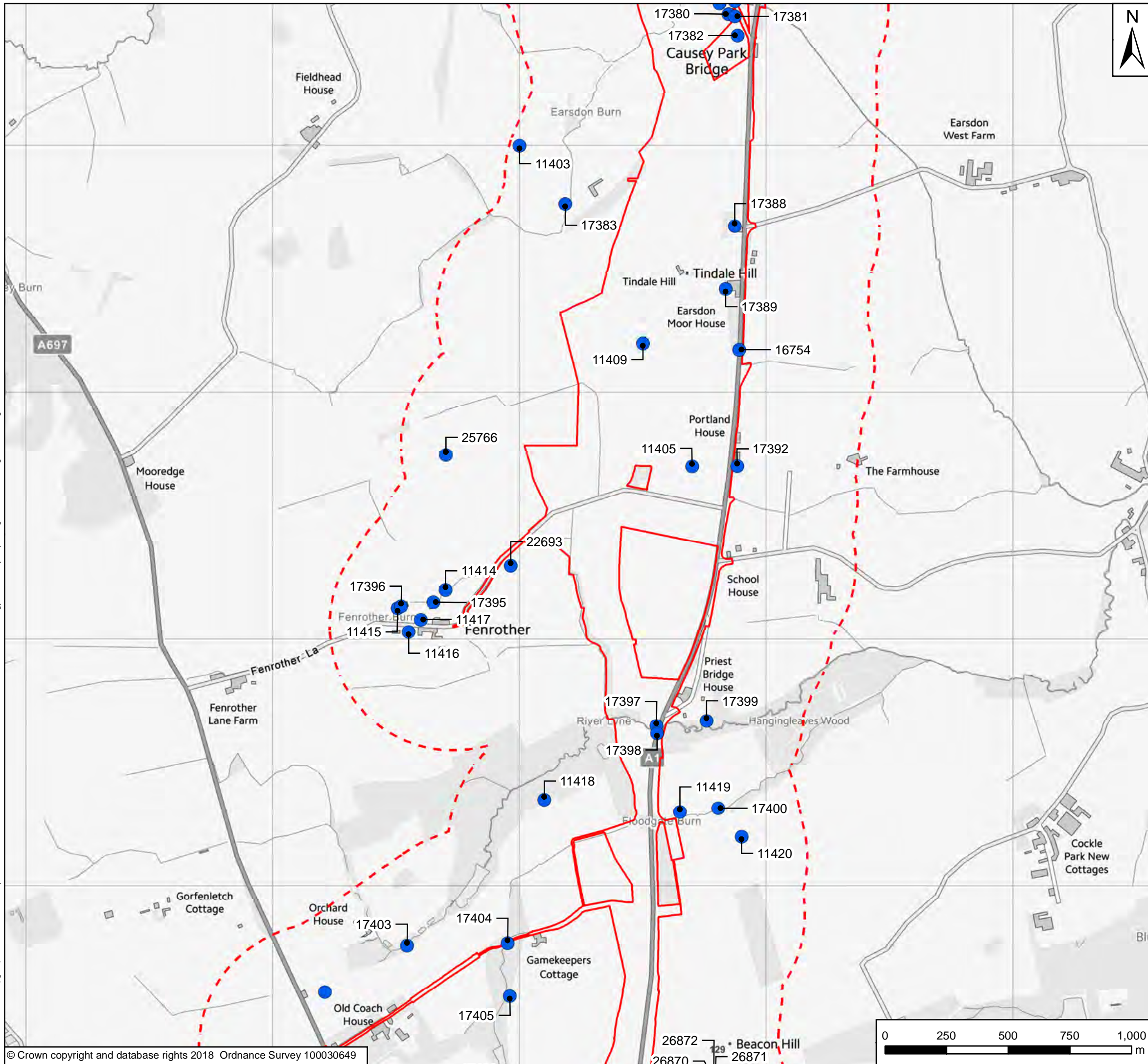
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Suitability: S1

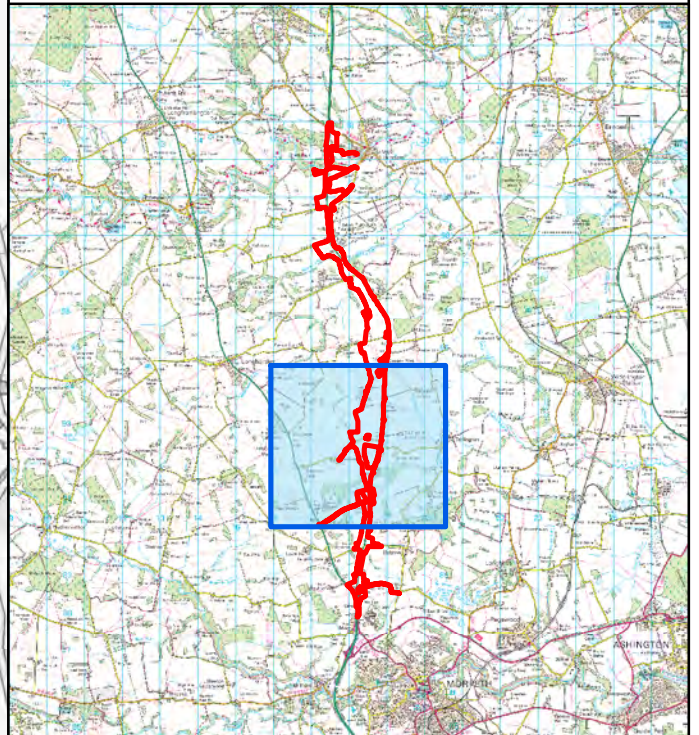
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Key

- Extents of Scheme
- 500m Study Area
- Non-Designated Heritage Assets



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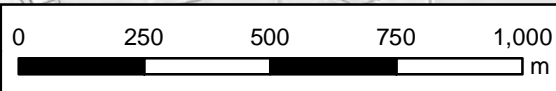
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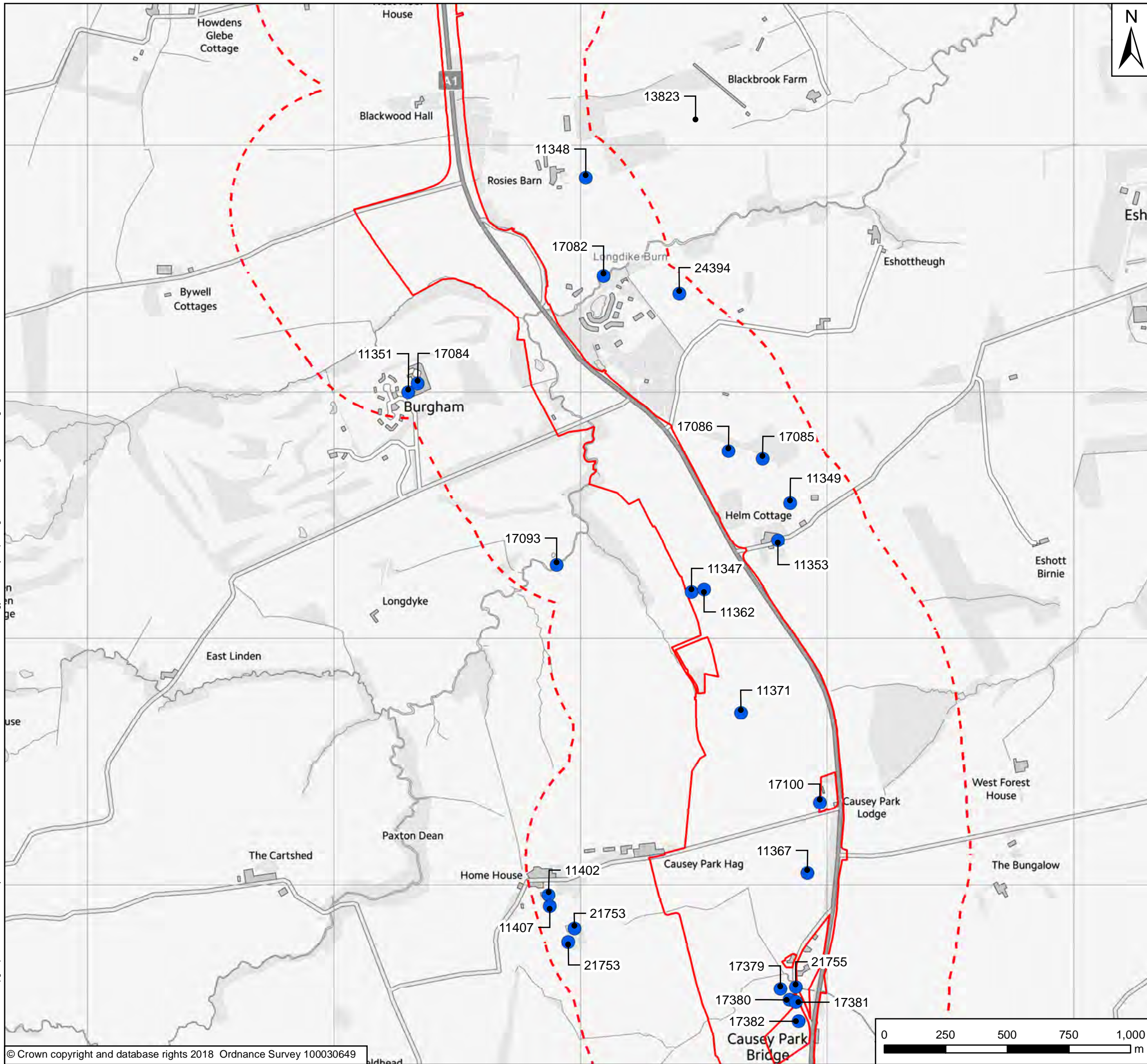
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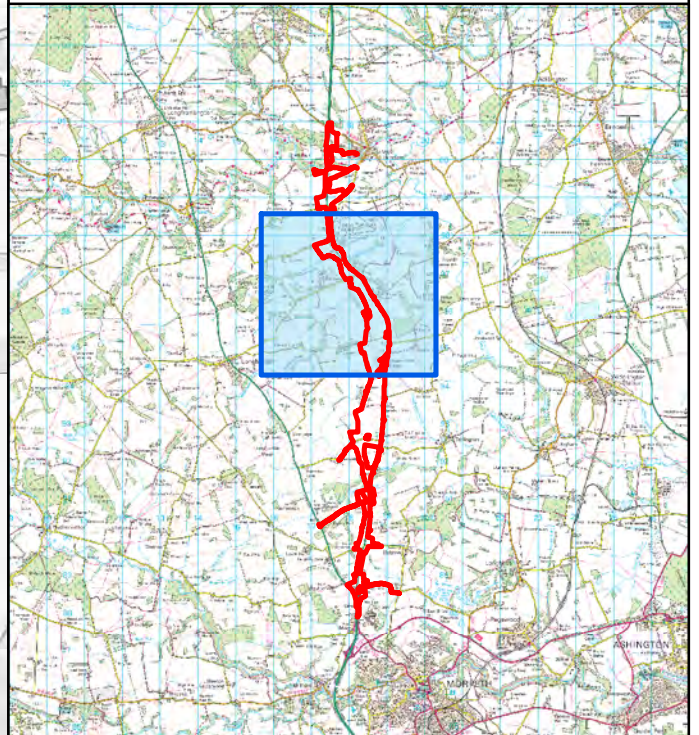
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A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Felton Scheme

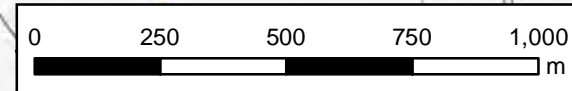
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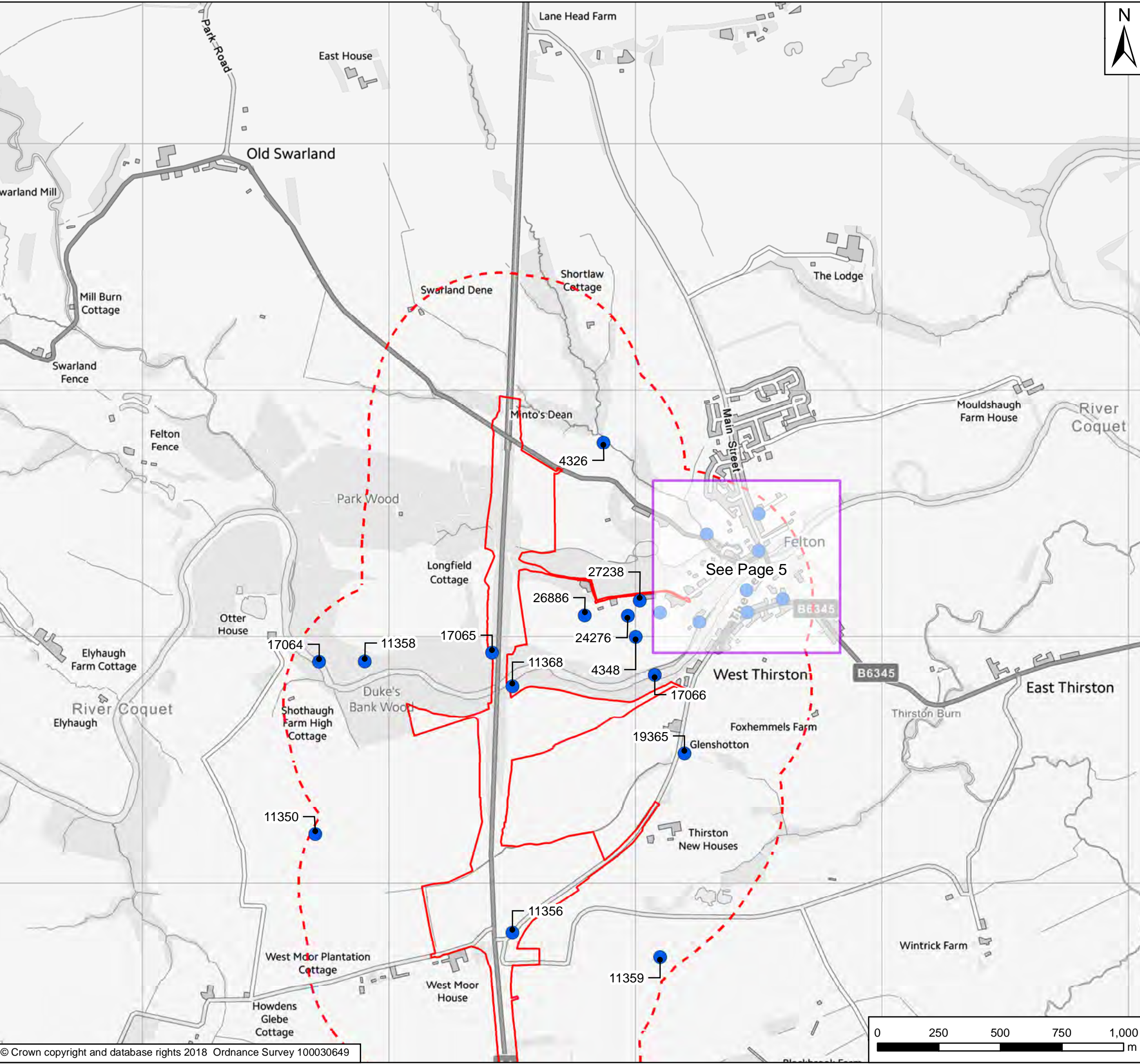
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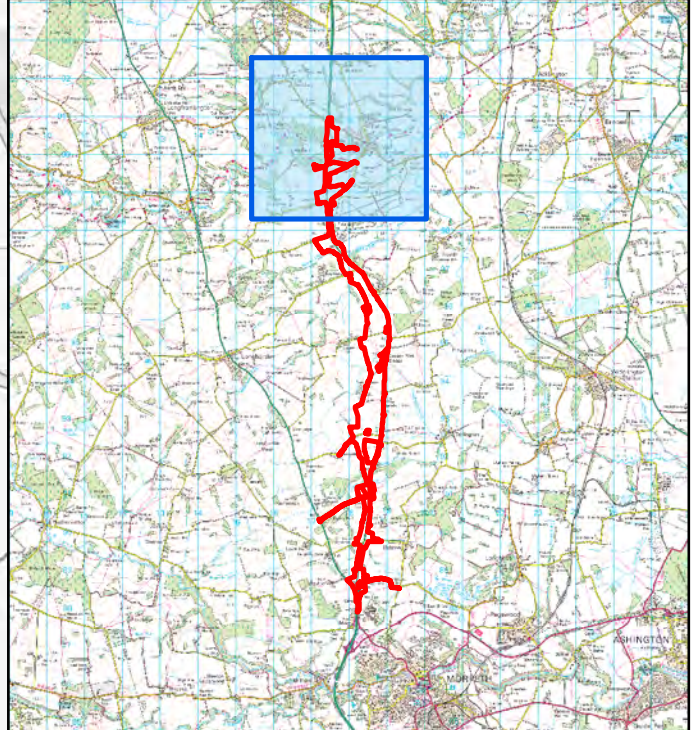


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Key

- Extents of Scheme
- 500m Study Area
- Non-Designated Heritage Assets



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P01	17/08/18	First Issue	GH	AG	KS

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Project Title
A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Felton Scheme

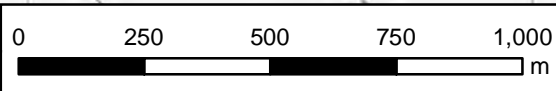
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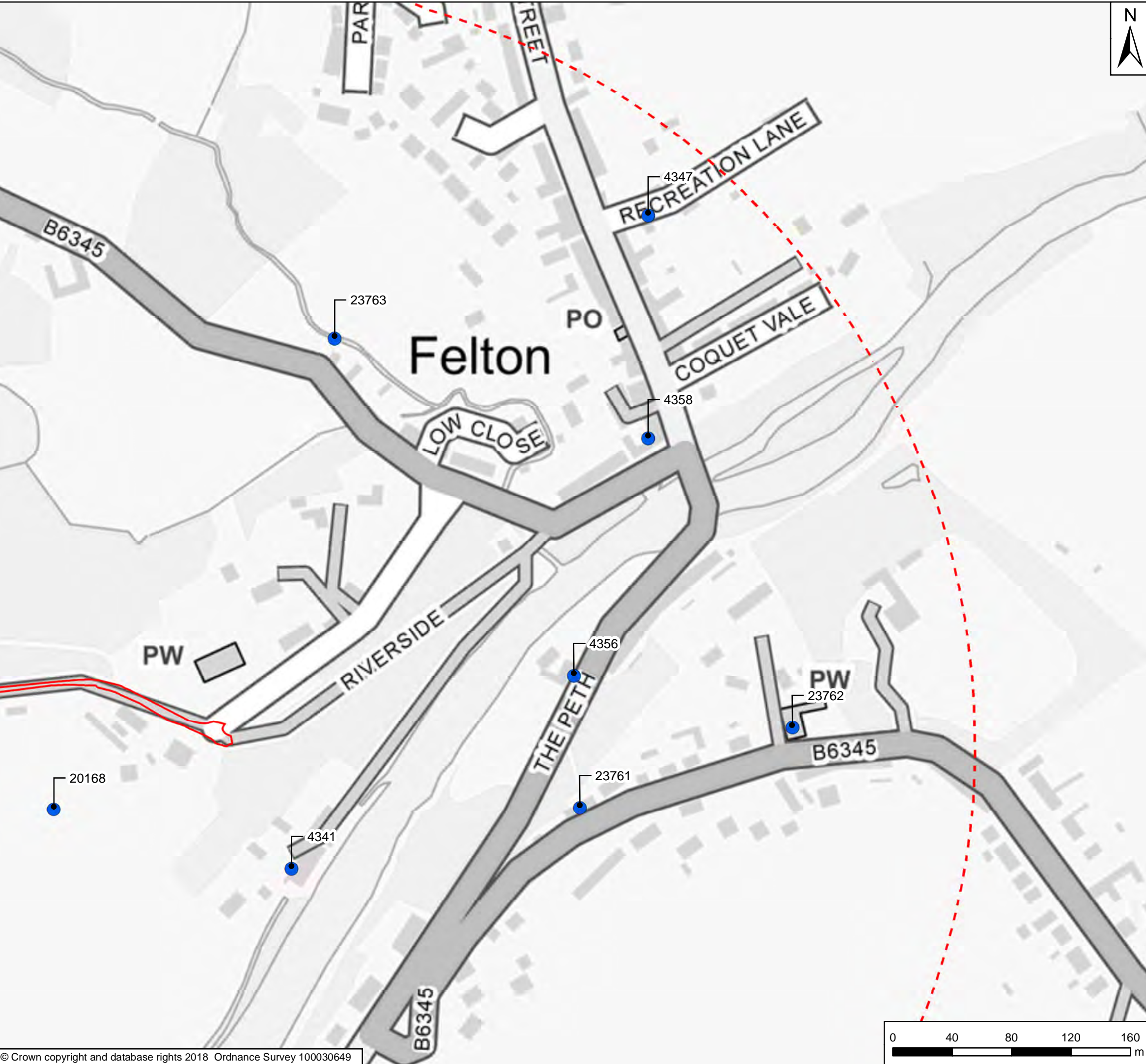
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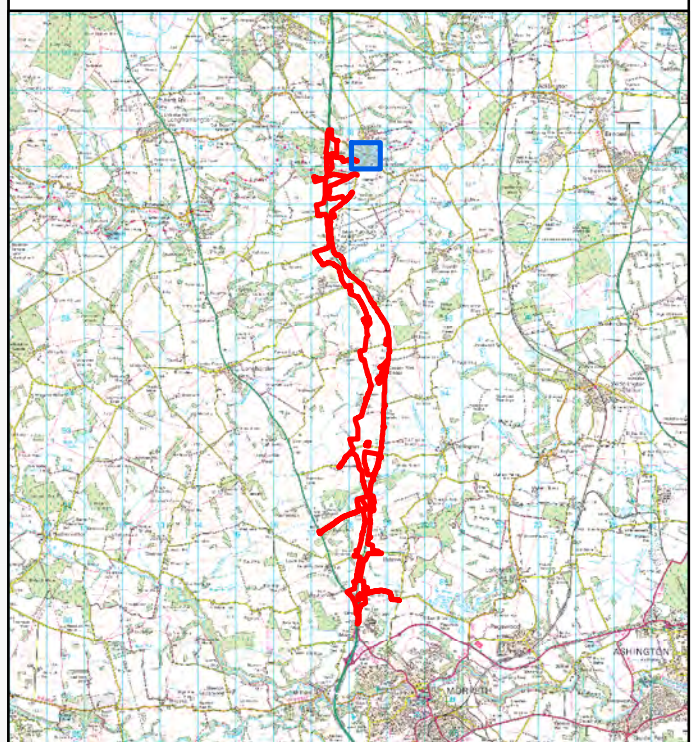
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Key	
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	500m Study Area
●	Non-Designated Heritage Assets



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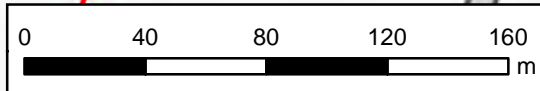
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