

# A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham

**Scheme Number: TR010041**

## **6.8 Environmental Statement – Appendix 8.1 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment**

### **Part B**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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

June 2020

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

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

---

**Environmental Statement - Appendix**

---

<b>Regulation Reference:</b>	APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
<b>Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference</b>	TR010041
<b>Application Document Reference</b>	TR010041/APP/6.8
<b>Author:</b>	A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham Project Team, Highways England

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status of Version</b>
Rev 0	June 2020	Application Issue

# CONTENTS

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
1.2	SCOPE	1
1.3	OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSAL RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT	1
1.4	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
1.5	KEY HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS	3
<b>2</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AND RELEVANT POLICIES</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	STATUTORY PROTECTION	4
2.2	NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR NATIONAL NETWORKS	5
2.3	NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK	5
2.4	LOCAL POLICY	5
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	7
3.2	CONSULTATIONS	8
3.3	SITE VISIT	8
3.4	ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	8
3.5	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	9
3.6	ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS	13
<b>4</b>	<b>HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1	SITE LOCATION	15
4.2	TOPOGRAPHY	15
4.3	GEOLOGY	15

---

4.4	OVERVIEW OF PAST INVESTIGATIONS	16
4.5	OVERVIEW HERITAGE ASSETS	17
4.6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	17
4.7	BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS AND EARTHWORKS	24
4.8	BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS	30
4.9	HISTORIC LANDSCAPES	40
<b>5</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND EFFECTS WITHOUT MITIGATION</b>	<b>44</b>
<hr/>		
5.1	INTRODUCTION	44
5.2	BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS AND EARTHWORKS	44
5.3	BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS	53
5.4	HISTORIC LANDSCAPES	67
<b>6</b>	<b>MITIGATION</b>	<b>70</b>
<hr/>		
6.1	INTRODUCTION	70
6.2	BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS	70
6.3	BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS	71
6.4	HISTORIC LANDSCAPES	73
<b>7</b>	<b>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>74</b>
<hr/>		
7.1	INTRODUCTION	74
7.2	PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA	74
7.3	MAIN COMPOUND	77
7.4	LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND	77
7.5	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION	78

---

## **TABLES**

Table 3-1 – Summary of Data Sources	7
Table 3-2 – Criteria to Assess the Value of Heritage Assets	9
Table 3-3 – Magnitude of Impact Criteria	11

---



Table 3-4 – Significance of Effect Matrix	12
Table 3-5 – Criteria for assessment of the effect on the setting of a cultural heritage asset	14
Table 4-1 – Previous Investigations	16
Table 4-2 – Geophysical Anomalies of Potential Archaeological Origin	23
Table 4-3 - Summary of Value of Known Buried Heritage Assets and Earthworks	24
Table 4-4 - Summary of Value of Known Buried Heritage Assets and Earthworks: Main Compound	28
Table 4-5 - Summary of Built Heritage Assets and their value	30
Table 4-6 – Heritage Assets within the Study Area of the Main Compound	38
Table 4-7 - Summary of Built Heritage Assets and their value	40
Table 4-8 - Summary of Historic Landscape Character and their value	41

---

## ***APPENDICES***

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

APPENDIX B

LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

APPENDIX C

SETTINGS ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX D

GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

APPENDIX E

FIGURES

---

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (HEDBA) examines the potential impacts and significance of effects on below ground heritage assets, built heritage assets and historic landscapes from the proposed upgrade of the A1 in Northumberland between Alnwick and Ellingham (Part B). Part B comprises the widening of an 8 km stretch of the A1 to a dual carriageway, the construction of separate grade junction at Charlton Mires, and an accommodation bridge at Heckley Fence. The location of two construction compounds at Felton and Lionheart Enterprise Park are also assessed. The assessment considers impacts during the construction and operation stage.

## CONSTRUCTION

The assessment has identified three non-designated heritage assets within the Part B Main Scheme Area (site of Bronze Age cist burials (Historic Environment Record (HER) 5033), findspot of two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062) and earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016)). The geophysical survey identified two areas containing anomalies of potential archaeological origin, and there is a potential for currently unknown remains ranging in date from the prehistoric period through the modern period. There are four Scheduled Monuments located in immediate proximity to Part B (Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1018499), Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north-east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHLE 1006564), North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHLE 1018348) and Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500)). All have the potential to be impacted during the construction stage.

Any further burials of Bronze Age date present at HER 5033 would be of high value due to the direct association with nearby Scheduled Monument funerary remains (e.g. NHLE 1018499: Prehistoric burial mound, 430m north-west of East Linkhall). The impacts would be permanent major adverse and a permanent large significance of effect before mitigation. Mitigation in the form of preservation by record would reduce the magnitude of impacts to permanent moderate adverse with a moderate significant of effect.

Any additional archaeological remains of prehistoric date present around HER 5062 would be of medium value and the magnitude of impact before mitigation would be major adverse impact with a large adverse significance of effect. Mitigation in the form of preservation by record would reduce the magnitude of impacts to permanent moderate adverse with a moderate significant of effect.

The value of the earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016), the geophysical survey anomalies and any currently unknown below ground heritage assets are currently unknown. The magnitude of impacts before mitigation would be permanent major adverse, reducing to

---

permanent moderate adverse with preservation by record. The significance of effect would be dependent on the value of the asset impacted.

Any below ground heritage assets which are directly associated with a Scheduled Monument would be of high value. The magnitude of impacts without mitigation would be permanent major adverse and the effects would be permanent large adverse. Mitigation in the form of preservation by record would have a permanent moderate adverse magnitude of impact with a moderate adverse significance of effect.

There are four heritage assets designated as Scheduled Monument sites in the Study Area of the Part B Main Scheme Area which have the potential to be adversely impact during the construction stage through a change in the setting. There would be a temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of the Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500) with temporary moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be temporary negligible adverse impacts on the setting of North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHLE 1018348), Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHLE 1018499) and Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north-east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHLE 1006564), with a temporary slight adverse significance of effect.

There are two non-designated built heritage assets of low value located within the Part B Main Scheme Area which have the potential to be directly physical impacted by the construction of Part B. Milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878) would need to be removed from its current position and the magnitude of impacts would be permanent major adverse with a permanent moderate adverse significance of effect. Mitigation in the form of a building recording of the asset in its current location and its repositioning would reduce the impacts to minor adverse with a slight adverse significance of effect. The construction of the Charlton Mires Junction would require the demolition of Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002) with a permanent major adverse impact and a moderate adverse significance of effect. The magnitude of impact after preservation by record through building recording would be permanent moderate adverse with a slight adverse significance of effect.

There would be temporary impacts on the setting of nine Grade II Listed Buildings of medium value and four non-designated built heritage assets of low value during the construction stage. Mitigation measures could be implemented reduce the visual intrusion and impacts from noise, lighting and dust associated with the construction activity, however these would not reduce the magnitude of impacts substantially.

There would be temporary major adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059) and Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080) with a temporary moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be temporary moderate adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Heckley House (NHLE 1042044) and West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856) with a temporary moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact and temporary slight adverse significance of effect on The Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group

---

(NHLE 1041755), Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHLE 1303729), Rennington Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1041756), Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHLE 1154641), Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation (NHLE 1154647). There would be temporary moderate adverse impacts on the setting of the non-designated Rock Lodge (WSP007), West Lodge (WSP001) and Drythroppe (WSP003) with a slight adverse significance of effects.

The majority of the historic landscape type in the Part B Main Scheme Area is of low value (the exceptions being the Pre-1860 road and the late 19th to 20th fields which are of negligible importance). The magnitude of impact would be permanent minor adverse as it would result in the partial loss of the existing historic landscape type due to the widening of the carriageway, with permanent slight adverse significance of effects. The magnitude of impacts on the historic landscape around the Charlton Mires Junction would be permanent moderate adverse due to the greater land take required with a slight adverse significance of effect.

The widening of the A1 and the construction of the Charlton Mires Junction would require the removal of hedgerows which could meet the criteria of Historic Importance and are low value. Where all of a hedgerow is removed, the impacts would be permanent major adverse with slight adverse effect. Where only partial removal is required, the impacts would be permanent moderate adverse and the effects slight adverse.

There is a potential for unknown below-ground heritage assets from the Prehistoric period to modern period at the Main Compound. The impacts without mitigation would be permanent major adverse, reducing to moderate adverse with preservation by record. The significance of effect would depend on the value of the asset impacted.

There would be temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Grade II Listed Thirston New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1156136) with a slight adverse significance of effects.

The Main Compound occupies an area characterised as Surveyed Enclosure (Wavy Edged) Mid-18th to 19th century of low value. The field boundaries would be maintained; however, the land would not be in agricultural use which changes the landscape character type substantially. The impacts would therefore be temporary major adverse and the impacts and the effects slight adverse.

The previous archaeological investigations at the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound indicate a low potential for below ground archaeological remains within the compound, and the remains identified were of negligible value. There is, therefore, a potential for further buried remains of negligible to low value to be present in the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. The magnitude impacts on them without mitigation would be permanent major adverse and the effects slight adverse, reducing to permanent moderate adverse impacts and a neutral significance of effect.

---

There would be temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Grade II Listed Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1042019), located to the south-west of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound, with a slight adverse significance of effects.

The historic landscape of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound is a mix of 19th century re-organised fields of low value and modern industrial development of no historic value. The construction stage would result in the loss of the agricultural element of the historic landscape type. The construction of the compound on the agricultural land would have a major adverse impact and the effects slight adverse.

## **OPERATION**

The construction of Part B may result in a change in local drainage patterns during the operation stage due to the installation of a new highways drainage system. As a result, changes in the ground water levels could result in the decomposition or destruction of below ground archaeological remains and deposits. The magnitude of impacts and effects is unknown as there is currently no information about the archaeological resource. Mitigation in the form a robust drainage system to maintain the current ground water levels and quality would remove any impacts and the effects would be neutral.

There would be an impact on the setting of one Scheduled Monument during the operation stage, the Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500). The magnitude of impact on the setting would be permanent minor adverse and the significance of the effect would be slight adverse.

There would be permanent impacts on the setting of three Grade II Listed Buildings of medium value and one non-designated built heritage asset of low value during the operation stage. There would be permanent moderate adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059) with a moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be permanent negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080) and West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856) with a slight adverse significance of effects. There would be permanent minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of non-designated West Lodge (WSP001) with a slight adverse significance of effects.

---

# 1 INTRODUCTION

---

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (HEDBA) relates to an application made by Highways England (the Applicant) to the Secretary of State for Transport, via the Planning Inspectorate (the 'Inspectorate') under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order (DCO). If made, the DCO would grant consent to construct, operate and maintain the A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham (the Scheme). The Scheme comprises two sections known as Part A: Morpeth to Felton (Part A) and Part B: Alnwick to Ellingham (Part B). The HEDBA forms **Appendix 8.1: HEDBA** of this Environmental Statement (ES) that supports **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Volume 3** of this ES (**Application Document Reference: TR010041/APP/6.3**).
- 1.1.2. Part B aims to increase capacity along an approximately 8 km section of the existing A1 between Alnwick and Ellingham, in Northumberland (Part B Main Scheme Area: NGR 419844 614938 to 416925 623090). Part B includes widening the existing A1 from single carriageway to a dual carriageway. Part B also includes improving the existing junction at Charlton Mires with a new grade-separated junction and a new accommodation overbridge at Heckley Fence. The Scheme would also include construction compounds at Felton (Main Compound; centred at NGR 417681 599077) and at the Lionheart Enterprise Park, Alnwick (Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound; centred at NGR 419915 611387).

## 1.2 SCOPE

- 1.2.1. The HEDBA provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains), above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) and historic landscape character types within or immediately around Part B. 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 HEDBA assesses the impact of Part B on the survival of heritage assets, and the historic character and setting of heritage assets within and beyond the Order Limits of Part B (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas) potentially affected by the proposals.

## 1.3 OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSAL RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT

- 1.3.1. Part B comprises 8 km of dualling of the existing A1 single carriageways (online widening), one new junction (Charlton Mires junction), an accommodation bridge (Heckley Fence accommodation bridge), new and extended culverts, temporary and permanent Public Right of Way (PRoW) diversions, and new access tracks together with new and/or improved ancillary features.



- 1.3.2. Throughout the length of Part B (approximately 8 km), the existing A1 would form the new northbound carriageway and a new southbound carriageway would be built to the east of the existing A1.
- 1.3.3. One new grade-separated junction (junctions at a different level / height to the roads they connect with) is proposed as part of Part B. The existing at-grade junction (junctions at the same level / height to the roads they connect) at Charlton Mires and Rock Lodge would be replaced with a compact grade separated junction located at Charlton Mires, called Charlton Mires Junction.
- 1.3.4. A roundabout would be provided where there is a sharp existing north-west bend in the B6347, to the north of Rock Lodge.
- 1.3.5. An accommodation bridge for vehicular and walkers, cyclists and horse-riders (WCH) would be provided across the A1 to the east of Heckley Fence (NU189172), called the Heckley Fence Overbridge. Heckley Fence Overbridge would accommodate pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders.
- 1.3.6. Two residential dwellings would need to be demolished to accommodate the proposed Charlton Mires Junction. These properties include East Cottage and Charlton Mires Farm, which are located to the east of the existing junction between the A1 and B6347 at Charlton Mires.
- 1.3.7. Utilities would need to be diverted as part of Part B including Northumbrian Water mains, gas diversions, electric diversions, water diversions, BT telecoms, Virgin telecoms and Vodafone telecoms. Extra high voltage (EHV) cables that originate at Middlemoor Wind Farm would also have to be diverted as part of Part B.

## 1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.4.1. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of Part B and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of the DCO application. The aim is achieved through five objectives:
  - a. Identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
  - b. Describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, **Ref. 1**), taking into account factors which may have compromised asset survival;
  - c. Determine the contribution to which setting makes to the significance of any sensitive (i.e. designated) heritage assets;
  - d. Assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals, and
  - e. Assess the impact of Part B on how designated heritage assets are understood and experienced through changes to their setting.

## 1.5 KEY HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

- 1.5.1. There are no designated heritage assets within the Order Limits of Part B.
- 1.5.2. Within the Part B Main Scheme Area there are three non-designated below ground assets, two non-designated built heritage assets and nine historic landscape character types which would be permanently adversely impacted. The Order Limits of Part B abuts the boundary of two Scheduled Monuments: North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1018348) and Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500) and there are potential remains associated with these within the Order Limits of Part B. There are three Grade II Listed Buildings located in close proximity of the Order Limits of Part B which would be permanently impacted through a change in setting: Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059), Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080) and Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856).
- 1.5.3. Within the Main Compound, there is one non-designated below ground asset, one designated built heritage asset and one landscape character area type. The designated built heritage asset is recorded within the Main Compound: Milepost Approximately 55 Metres South West of Thurston (sic) New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1371021). Its position is recorded on the south side of the B6345, however it could not be located during the site visit and the Milepost Society Repository has it listed as missing. It is therefore assumed to have been removed.



## 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

- 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 Order Limits of Part B, that are potentially historic. The Hedgerow Regulations Act presents the following criteria for determining important hedgerows (archaeology and history):
- a. 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.
  - b. 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).
  - c. 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.
  - d. 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.

- e. 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 (NPS NN) was published in 2014 (**Ref. 2**) 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 (refer to **Appendix B** of this report).
- 2.2.2. At the outset, the NPS NN notes that “*construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment*” (**Ref. 2**, paragraph 5.120). Given the potential scale of developments which fall under the jurisdiction of the NPS NN, 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 NPPF (**Ref. 1**) 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. 1**, paragraph 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 (**Ref. 1**, paragraph 128). NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (**Ref. 1**), is produced in full in **Appendix B** of this report.

## 2.4 LOCAL POLICY

- 2.4.1. Planning policy at the local level is informed by the following:
  - a. Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework October 2018 (**Ref. 4**)
  - b. Northumberland Local Plan – Draft Plan for Regulation 19 Consultation (**Ref. 5**)
  - c. Alnwick District Local Development Plan, 2007 (**Ref. 6**)

d. Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan, 2017 (Ref. 7).

2.4.2. The relevant sections of the local policies are produced in **Appendix B** of this report.

### 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 (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage (**Ref. 8**). The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the NPS NN (**Ref. 2**) and NPPF (**Ref. 1**) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (**Ref. 9** and **Ref. 10**) and Historic England’s Guidance on Setting (**Ref. 11**).
- 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 Part B. A 1 km Study Area was considered for designated heritage assets and a 500 m 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

Source	Data	Comment
The Milestone Society	Milestone Society Data	Extracts of the Milestone Society's records of milestones, boundary markers, fingerposts, crosses, AA Signs and tollhouses throughout the UK.

3.1.4. **Figure 1: Designated Heritage Assets, Figure 2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets and Figure 3: Historic Landscape Characterisation Data (Appendix E of this report)** 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. In August 2018, consultation was undertaken with Northumberland County Council (NCC), Historic England and Highways England to determine the scope of the assessment to support the ES.

## 3.3 SITE VISIT

3.3.1. The site visits were undertaken to assess the potential for impacts on heritage assets within the Order Limits of Part B, assess potential impacts on the setting of assets in wider landscape, and to identify any unknown heritage assets. The site visits were undertaken on the following dates:

- a. 29 November 2018;
- b. 3 and 5 April 2019; and
- c. 19 June 2019.

## 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 Order Limits of Part B, 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. 8**).

- a. **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.

- b.** 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.
- c.** 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 assets has been assessed on a six-point scale, in adherence to DMRB (Ref. 8). The assessment of the importance / sensitivity of heritage assets has been based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria set out in **Table 3-2**.

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

<b>Value</b>	<b>Criteria: Built Heritage</b>	<b>Criteria: Archaeology</b>	<b>Criteria: Historic Landscape</b>
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites  Other buildings of recognised international importance	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites)  Assets of acknowledged international importance	World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities.  Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not.



Value	Criteria: Built Heritage	Criteria: Archaeology	Criteria: Historic Landscape
		Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives	Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	<p>Scheduled Monuments with standing remains</p> <p>Grade I and II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings</p> <p>Undesignated structures of clear national importance</p>	<p>Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites)</p> <p>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives</p>	<p>Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest.</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest.</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.</p> <p>Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>
Medium	<p>Grade II Listed Buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their historic character</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</p>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives	<p>Designated special historic landscapes.</p> <p>Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.</p> <p>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>

Value	Criteria: Built Heritage	Criteria: Archaeology	Criteria: Historic Landscape
Low	<p>Locally Listed Buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)</p>	<p>Designated and undesignated assets of local importance</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations</p> <p>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</p>	<p>Robust undesignated historic landscapes.</p> <p>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.</p> <p>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p>
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest	Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance	The value of the site has not been ascertained	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 has been termed as Major, Moderate, Minor or Negligible, based on the criteria set out in DMRB (Ref. 8) 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	<p>Change to most or all key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting</p>
Moderate	<p>Changes to many key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is clearly modified.</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.</p>



<b>Impact</b>	<b>Description</b>
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. 8**) and is derived from a consideration of the sensitivity / value of the receptor and the magnitude of impact upon it, as illustrated by the matrix presented in **Table 3-4**.

**Table 3-4 – Significance of Effect Matrix**

		<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>				
		<b>Major</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No Change</b>
<b>Value</b>	<b>Very High</b>	Very Large	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Slight	Neutral
	<b>High</b>	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Slight	Slight	Neutral
	<b>Medium</b>	Moderate / Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
	<b>Low</b>	Slight / Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
	<b>Negligible</b>	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral	Neutral
	<b>Unknown</b>	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. 1**) 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. 11**) 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** of this report.
- a. 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.
  - b. Step 2:** assess the contribution of setting. This stage assesses how setting contributes to the overall significance of a designated asset.
  - c. Step 3:** assess change. This considers the effect of the proposals on asset significance. It is noted however that it can be difficult to quantify such change to the overall significance of a designated heritage asset (for example, significance would rarely be downgraded from ‘high’ to ‘medium’ due to changes in setting). For this reason, the impact is reported in this assessment in terms of the extent to which the proposals would change how the asset is understood and experienced (i.e. substantial harm, less than substantial harm).
  - d. Step 4:** mitigation. This explores the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm. This is typically considered at the design stage (i.e. mitigation within the design).
  - e. 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 for this assessment.

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

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

## 4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

---

### 4.1 SITE LOCATION

- 4.1.1. The Part B Main Scheme Area is situated in Northumberland between Alnwick in the south and Ellingham in the north (NGR 419844 614938 to 416925 623090). The Main Compound is located approximately 17 km south, to the west of Felton (Main Compound; centred at NGR 417681 599077). A second compound would be located at the Lionheart Enterprise Park, Alnwick, approximately 5 km to the south of the Part B Main Scheme (Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound; centred at NGR 419915 611387).

### 4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1. The topography along Part B varies from 102 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and 86 m AOD in the northern extent of Part B. The topography comprises western plateau and low-lying land to south, where the topography varies from 72 m AOD and 51 m AOD. In the areas of the Scheduled Monuments to the north and West Linkhall there are clear traces of below-ground archaeology within the landscape.

### 4.3 GEOLOGY

- 4.3.1. Information gathered from the British Geological Society (**Ref. 12**) identifies the underlying bedrock and superficial geology of Part B as a mixture of the following:

#### **BEDROCK**

- a.** Tyne Limestone Formation and Alston Formation (Limestone, Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone). Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas.
- b.** Yoredale Group (Limestone, Argillaceous rocks and subordinate Sandstone). Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 313 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.
- c.** Scremerston Coal Member (Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone). The local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.
- d.** Great Whin Sill (Quartz-microgabbro). Igneous bedrock formed approximately 272 to 331 million years ago in the Permian and Carboniferous Periods. The local environment was previously dominated by intrusions of silica-poor magma.
- e.** Stainmore Formation (Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone). Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 319 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.

#### **SUPERFICIAL**

- a.** Till (Diamicton). Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions.
- b.** Glaciofluvial Deposits (Devensian, Sand and Gravel). Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

- c. Alluvium (Clay, Silt and Gravel). Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers.
- d. Peat. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by organic accumulations.

#### 4.4 OVERVIEW OF PAST INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.4.1. No previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the Part B Main Scheme Area and Main Compound.
- 4.4.2. The majority of the compound area at Lionheart Enterprise Park has already been subject to archaeological evaluation as part of earlier planning applications (Ref. 16/04691/FUL and 11/02785/FUL), consisting of geophysical survey followed by targeted trial trenching (**Ref. 13**). Three phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken, covering approximately 7 hectares (ha) of the compound area (which totals approximately 14 ha). The surveys identified several possible soil-filled features.
- 4.4.3. The trial trenching consisted of seven 25 m by 2 m trenches and one 50 m by 2 m trenches. The trenching identified a furrow type features and drains of negligible value.
- 4.4.4. **Table 4-1** provides a summary of all the recorded previous archaeological interventions recorded in the HER in the Study Area.

**Table 4-1 – Previous Investigations**

HER Event ID	National Grid Reference	Event Name and Investigations Type	Summary of results
14572	NU 14572	Heiferlaw Auxiliary Unit Hide Field Survey 2010	Survey and investigation of the hide as depicted on OS Map 1:2500, in close distance to the Scheduled Heiferlaw defended settlement and Second World War Zero Station (1014080) within the 1 km wider Study Area.
N/A	NZ 1824 8794 to 1749 0098	A1 Morpeth to Felton Northumberland. Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey undertaken by Durham University in 2017 and 2018 as part of the A1 Morpeth to Felton application. A total of 119 ha in 61 areas were surveyed, including small parcels around the Main Compound. The surveys found limited evidence for buried archaeological remains within Part B.

## 4.5 OVERVIEW HERITAGE ASSETS

- 4.5.1. A gazetteer of all heritage assets in the study is presented in **Appendix D** of this report.
- 4.5.2. A total of 124 heritage assets have been identified within the Study Areas, of these 64 are designated and 60 are non-designated.
- 4.5.3. Within the application boundary and Study Areas of the Part B Main Scheme Area there are:
- a. Eight scheduled monuments
  - b. 41 Listed Buildings, comprising
    - i. One Grade I Listed Building
    - ii. One Grade II\* Listed Building
    - iii. 39 Grade II Listed Buildings
  - c. One Grade I Registered Park and Garden
  - d. One Conservation Area
  - e. 39 non-designated heritage assets from the HER
  - f. 18 non-designated heritage assets identified during the assessment
- 4.5.4. Within the application boundary and Study Area for the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound there are four Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 4.5.5. Within the application boundary and Study Area for the Felton compound there are:
- a. Nine Listed Buildings, comprising
    - i. One Grade II\* Listed Building
    - ii. Eight Grade II Listed Building
  - b. Three non-designated heritage assets from the HER.

## 4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### PREHISTORIC PERIOD (800,000BC – 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, Upper Palaeolithic Hunter Gatherers began to occupy the land (**Ref. 14**). There are no Palaeolithic finds within the Order Limits of Part B or the Study Area.
- 4.6.2. The Mesolithic Period saw changes in stone tool technology with the use of microliths (small pieces of worked flint). Evidence for human activity in this period is typically represented by scatters of flint. A field walking survey in the 1970s recovered several pieces of Mesolithic flint near West Moor Farm (HER 11356), which lies 275 m south-west of the Main Compound.
- 4.6.3. The Neolithic was a period of great forest clearance, making way for crops, domesticated animals and settlements. This period also saw the development of funerary and ritualised



burial practices, which continued into the Late Bronze Age Period. The archaeological record from this period is dominated by flint artefacts, and the HER records the recovery of two flint flakes from Charlton Mires area (HER 5062), within the Order Limits of Part B, of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

- 4.6.4. During the Bronze Age there was further woodland clearance in Northumberland to make way for grassland and moorland, as farming became the predominant way of life. The period was characterised 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 were also common throughout the region, with new pottery types used for cremations (**Ref. 14**).
- 4.6.5. The Northumberland region has hundreds of burial cairns and cemeteries thought to be of Bronze Age date and there is evidence in and around the Order Limits of Part B. To the north-west of East Linkhall lies a Scheduled Monument burial mound (NHLE 1018499). Archaeological evaluation in the late 19th century revealed a cist within the mound containing an inhumation and a glass bead. It is believed that further burials remain in the mound (**Ref. 15**). Two Bronze Age cist burials were recorded in the early 19th century, approximately 350 m north-west of this Scheduled Monument, within the Order Limits of Part B. Both had cover stones with one containing small bones and another containing an inhumation burial and brass spear (HER 5033). A further barrow is recorded in this proximity, approximately 350 m to the east near East Linkhall (HER 5035) and near Charlton Mires (HER 5045). Barrows are also recorded a short distance to the west of the Order Limits of Part B in Ellsnook Plantation (NHLE 1006564), which survives as a circular mound of stone and earth. Partial excavation in 1921 revealed the presence of a stone cist and a funerary pot (**Ref. 15**). A cropmark ring ditch (HER 4451), located approximately 1.2 km south of Rock Midstead, may also be the remains of a barrow.
- 4.6.6. The Iron Age was characterised by the utilisation of iron for metal tools and weapon-making. During this time, farming remained the predominant way of life in the region, however, as settlements began to grow, agricultural became more organised with the establishment of field systems and trackways. Between 800BC and 700BC Iron Age defensive settlements began to be constructed and occupied within northern England. Hillforts were, and are still, the most recognisable of these features due to their presence within the landscape.
- 4.6.7. Smaller defences were also constructed, these are known as defended settlements and two lie within 500 m of the Order Limits of Part B. There is evidence of an Iron Age defended settlement at Camp Plantation, North Charlton Mill (NHLE 1017955) which is a Scheduled Monument 450 m north-west of Part B. The defended settlement lies on a natural rise above the Charlton Burn with extensive views to the south-east, thus indicating that the predicted danger was from that direction. Heiferlaw defended settlement (NHLE 1014080), later a Second World War station, is located 475 m to the east of the Order Limits of Part B. The settlement suggests more than one phase of activity in the Prehistoric period. It is not known why such defences were implemented at this time, but Roman writers observed that

Northumberland was controlled by the Brigantes tribe and possibly the Votadini. If these assumptions are correct, such defences may be linked to tribal warfare (**Ref. 14**).

- 4.6.8. The HER also holds a record called “Camp” (HER 5043) which relates to an earthwork site located to the north of Camp at West Linkhill, however this site is also currently undated.

#### **ROMAN PERIOD (AD 43 – 410)**

- 4.6.9. The Romano-British period saw a great change in the landscape of Britain. In AD43, England was invaded by the Roman Army and by AD85, the Romans had pushed into modern day Scotland. Due to a troop withdrawal, a frontier road was established and under Emperor Hadrian (AD 117 to AD 138), the building of Hadrian’s Wall from AD122 (c.50 km west of Part B). Subsequently, Emperor Antoninus Pius (AD 138 to AD 161) pushed the frontier forward and created Antonine Wall (c.130 km north-west of Part B) until occupation ceased in AD165. Despite this warfare activity, Romano-British practices and settlement types did not occupy the region, with the continuation of Iron Age practices and settlement types with only minimal Roman influences.
- 4.6.10. 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 and a lack of military to defend settlements resulted in the eventual collapse of Roman rule (**Ref. 14**). There is no evidence of Romano-British activity within the Order Limits of Part B or within 1 km of Part B.

#### **EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 410 – 1066)**

- 4.6.11. 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. The Anglo-Saxons arrived in Northumberland in the mid-5th century forming a number of kingdoms. Anglo-Saxon influence spread quickly and the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira were established in the Northumberland region. During the 7th and 8th century, the ‘Golden Age of Northumbria’ arose with the establishment of monasteries at Lindisfarne and Hexham.
- 4.6.12. During the late 8th century, the Vikings famously raided the east coast of England, beginning at Lindisfarne, however there is little Viking evidence available (**Ref. 14**). It is believed that the Vikings did not influence trade or settlements within Northumberland, rather improvements in communication routes, most specifically to York, which remained a Viking stronghold until the 10th century. Northumberland remained Scandinavian in character until the Norman Conquest in 1066 (**Ref. 14**).
- 4.6.13. There is evidence of Early Medieval activity c.1 km east of Part B at Rock Conservation Area demonstrated by the Old English placename of Rock, likely to be derived from the Old French words roche and roke, meaning ‘outcrops of limestone’ (**Ref. 16**). The placename of Ealnwic (now Alnwick) is of Saxon origin derived from its situation near the River Alne (**Ref. 17**).



## LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1066 – 1540)

- 4.6.14. The beginning of the Late Medieval period saw the steady increase in the population, resulting in the establishment of new settlements and their gradual growth, such as that of Alnwick (c.1 km west from Scheme). The Norman Conquest of 1066 placed Northumberland on the front line of defence, with the Norman kings settling many noble families in north-east England to increase the region's security. The largest of these families were led by Percy, Earl of Northumberland and to this day, his descendants are one of the largest landowners in the region. Six motte and bailey castles were built within the region including at Alnwick (c.1 km west from Scheme).
- 4.6.15. Following the Conquest, Alnwick Castle became the baronial residence of Ivo de Vescy, Lord of Alnwick until the castle was besieged by Malcolm II, King of Scotland in 1093. In 1135, Alnwick Castle was taken by David, King of Scotland, besieged by William in 1174, Robert Bruce in 1328 and again by the Scots in 1448. From the mid-15th century onwards, Alnwick was the seat of the Percy family (**Ref. 17**).
- 4.6.16. From the 13th century, the parklands of Alnwick comprising Hulne Park, West Park and Cawledge formed part of the Forest of Alnwick. During the period, Hulne Park, situated north-west of the castle, extended approximately four thousand acres with 1000 fallow deer which resulted in Hulne Priory serving as a hunting lodge (**Ref. 15**). Religious institutes and the nobility were also dominant landowners, some of which were gifted land resulting in the establishment of several monasteries from the mid-12th century, such as that at Alnwick Abbey, Hulne Park situated within the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1001041) c.120 m from Part B, and at Newminster, near Morpeth, c.32 km south from Part B. The amount of land held by each monastery increased throughout the period, with the acquisition of grazing lands reaching the Scottish border.
- 4.6.17. The origins of the townships within the area surrounding Part B 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 formed in this period. The township of North Charlton, where Part B is located, was originally held by the lords of Ditchburn, and in the 13th century was the property of Ralph Fitz Roger, followed by the Beaumont family in the 14th century until the 16th century.
- 4.6.18. At the end of the 13th century, war broke out with Scotland until 1513 until the Black Death arrived in the 14th century which wiped out a quarter of the population. These factors led to the decline in population and thus a shrinkage in settlements, with some villages completely abandoned. There is evidence for this in the immediate vicinity, but not within the Order Limits of Part B, comprising the remains of six identified Deserted Medieval Settlement. The largest is the Scheduled Monument site of North Charlton medieval village and open field system (NHLE 1018348). The Scheduled site is aligned east / west and divided by low banks into small plots. To the east of the village, now separated from by the A1 trunk road, are part of the medieval open fields which once surrounded the whole village. They survive

in the form of a series of furlongs or fields, each containing well preserved ridge and furrow cultivation (**Ref. 14**). The remainder are located near Heckley House (HER 4430), Charlton Hall (HER Linkhill (HER 5055), Broxfield (HER 5650) and Denwick (HER 5711)

- 4.6.19. The 15th century was more prosperous which led to many deserted villages being reinstated 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. An example of this is found 450 m west of Part B, comprising the Scheduled and Grade I Listed Heiferlaw Tower House (NHLE 1014061 and NHLE 1304282). Located in a prominent position, the 15th century tower was built with intended views for the monks of Alnwick Abbey (c.1 km from Scheme) and is attributed to the abbot of Alnwick Abbey and the Percy family (**Ref. 15**).

#### **POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 1540 – 1750)**

- 4.6.20. The Post-medieval period saw the end of the Scottish war in the 16th century, however local violence still occurred near the Scottish border with blackmail, kidnap and reiving (livestock stealing). The activities ceased in the 17th century due to the Union of the Crowns in 1603. During the 17th century, Northumberland came under threat from the Scottish Civil War (1639-1651) and the Jacobite Rebellions (1688-1746). There is evidence of Post-medieval activity, 280 m south-west of Part B, represented by the Grade II Listed Malcolm’s Cross (NHLE 1153333) dedicated to Malcolm III, King of Scotland (1058-1093).
- 4.6.21. The Post-medieval period was one of the most prosperous periods for the areas surrounding Part B comprising a largely agricultural landscape represented by several farmhouses within c.1 km of Part B. Armstrong’s Map of Northumberland from 1761 (**Figure 4: Extract from Armstrong’s Map of Northumberland, 1769, Appendix E** of this report) shows majority of the area around Part B occupied by dispersed homesteads, including Rock Moor House (WSP005, later known as Rock Lough House), Heckley and Fence, with larger settlements at South Charlton and North Charlton.
- 4.6.22. Gradual industrial developments and local industrial practices are also represented by the Grade II Listed assets of Barn and engine house (NHLE 1041755), Smithy (NHLE 1303729); limekilns (NHLE 1153931 and NHLE 1154647), mills (NHLE 1041885 and HER 25114) and wells (HER 5037, 22425, 22429, 22431, 22433 and 22435) within 500 m of Part B.

#### **INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (AD 1750 – AD 1901)**

- 4.6.23. In the North-East, industry growth and development was attributed to extractive industries, most specifically the coal mining industry which occupied initial centres around the lower Tyne and middle Wear during the 19th century. The development of the lead mining industry was fuelled by the coal industry which excelled during the late 18th and 19th centuries, however fell into rapid decline in the 1880s. Other prominent extractive industries in the region included iron mining, stone quarrying, lime and salt extraction. The most

significant manufacturing industries in the North-East was iron and steel working, followed by later development of engineering works which was of high importance in 19th century Tyneside (**Ref. 18**).

- 4.6.24. The population grew substantially throughout the country, and between 1801 and 1891, the population of Northumberland had doubled (**Ref. 19**). This increase was reflected by the expansion of towns and villages, including existing estates such as that of Alnwick Castle. The Grade I Registered Park and Garden at Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1001041), situated 120 m south-west Scheme, is an example of an extensive picturesque 18th century landscape park, developed for Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland to restore the Percy family identity and traditions at Alnwick. The restoration of the castle, grounds and estate under James Paine (1717-89), Robert Adam (1728-92), Lancelot Brown (1714-86) and Anthony Salvin (1799-1881), took place from 1751 which continued until its completion in 1845.
- 4.6.25. The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from the 1860s and 1890s demonstrate how little the landscape has been altered. The main alteration has been the establishment of the modern route of the A1 itself. In the 1860s, the northern end of Part B runs along an existing road, (**Figure 5a: Combined extracts of the 1861 Ordnance Survey (northern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area), Appendix E** of this report), which continues southwards to become the modern B6341. The modern A1 branches off the south to West Linkhall and runs to the east of the former main north-south route way. From here to the southern end of Part B, the A1 runs through former fields. The 1860s map shows the location of a number of properties in or adjacent to Part B (West Lodge (WSP001), Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002), the Site of Drythrople (WSP003), Rock Middle Stead (WSP004), Site of Rock Lough House (WSP005), Rock South Farm (WSP006), Rock Lodge (WSP007), Site of Heckley Grange (WSP008), Golden Moor (WSP010), Broom House (WSP011) and Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)). The 1860s map also depicts The Avenue, a tree lined route way running east-west from Rock (WSP015).
- 4.6.26. The 1890s OS map shows very little change from the 1860s (**Figure 6: Combined extracts of the 1890s Ordnance Survey, Appendix E** of this report). There is evidence for the loss of some field boundaries as fields were amalgamated. At the southern end of Part B, Broom House Farm (WSP012) has been built to the north-east of Broom House.

#### **MODERN PERIOD (POST-1901)**

- 4.6.27. At the beginning of the Modern period, Northumberland had a thriving industrial economy which resulted in the growth of many towns and villages. The economy was dominated by the coal industry and by agriculture. The World Wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945) resulted in the loss of coal miners and many markets were also lost, leading to the eventual decline of the mining, including other major industries in the region such as ship-building. Evidence of World War commemoration includes the Grade II Listed Denwick War Memorial (NHLE 1433767) and South Charlton War Memorial (NHLE 1439802) located 450 m south and 600 m west of Part B respectively.

4.6.28. Further evidence of military activity during the Second World War (1939-1945) is demonstrated by the Scheduled Second World War (WW2) zero station (NHLE 1014080), previously the site of a Prehistoric defensive settlement, situated 475 m west of Part B. Embedded within the hillfort, the underground station comprises three separate chambers with vertical access shaft and cylindrical escape tunnel. There is also a high number of polygonal lozenge-shape WW2 pill boxes (HER 19936, HER 19874, HER 447) situated within 500 m from Part B, illustrating extensive military involvement in the North-East during this time. The Seahouses landing ground at Rennington (HER 26255) is located approximately 700 m south of Rock Moor Farm. The site was used as the landing ground for 77 Squadron from 1916 to 1918.

### GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SUMMARY RESULTS

- 4.6.29. The geophysical surveys were undertaken by SUMO Geophysics Ltd between November 2018 and February 2019. These are detailed in the report provided by SUMO Geophysics Ltd (**Ref. 20**). Part B was split into 66 areas and covered an area larger than the current application boundary. The survey with four of these areas containing anomalies which potentially may be of archaeological origins, with two now lying in the proposed Order Limits of Part B.
- 4.6.30. The most convincing anomalies of significant archaeological interest are adjacent to known heritage assets (refer to **Table 4-2** below). In other areas, no anomalies representing potential settlement sites or monuments were identified, however a number of potential linear features were identified throughout Part B which could be former field boundaries.
- 4.6.31. It is noted that the glaciofluvial deposits are present throughout the survey area, which have resulted in large areas of magnetic or ferrous-like disturbance which can mask anomalies of archaeological origin.

**Table 4-2 – Geophysical Anomalies of Potential Archaeological Origin**

Area*	Location	Inside/Outside of Scheme	Anomaly Description
1	NGR 417267, 622319	Outside	This is within the area of the Prehistoric Burial Mound (NHLE 1018499) and the Bronze Age two cists (HER 5033). A faint curving trend could be seen on the geophysical results which could potentially be of an enclosure ring ditch. The diameter would be approximately 50 m. No other features were shown in this area.
2	NGR 417212, 621864	Inside	Linear anomalies of potential archaeological origin in the area of earthworks of a potential Iron Age Camp (HER 5043).

Area*	Location	Inside/Outside of Scheme	Anomaly Description
4	NGR 417531, 621330	Inside	Linear anomalies and possible pit features adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of Iron Age Camp (NHLE 1006500). There are also areas of Ridge and Furrow.
18	NGR 417461, 620631	Outside	This is within the area of the cropmark of a ring ditch (HER 5045) several anomalies were identified including potential ring ditches.

## 4.7 BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS AND EARTHWORKS

### PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

- 4.7.1. There is a total of 43 below ground heritage assets and earthworks identified in the Study Areas of the Part B Main Scheme Area. They are recorded in **Appendix D** and presented in **Appendix E, Figures 1 and 2** of this report. They comprise:
- a. Eight designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments);
  - b. 28 non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER; and
  - c. Seven non-designated heritage assets identified during the assessment.
- 4.7.2. A summary of these and their value, based on the criteria set out in **Section 3**, is presented in **Table 4-3** below.

**Table 4-3 - Summary of Value of Known Buried Heritage Assets and Earthworks**

Value	Buried Assets and Earthworks
Very High	None identified
High	Eight Scheduled Monument comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– NHLE 1018499: Prehistoric burial mound, 430m north-west of East Linkhall</li> <li>– NHLE 1017955: Iron Age Defended Settlement in Camp Plantation</li> <li>– NHLE 1006564: Ellsnook Round Barrow</li> <li>– NHLE 1014061: Heiferlaw Tower House</li> <li>– NHLE 1014080: Heiferlaw Defended Settlement and World War II Zero Station</li> <li>– NHLE 1018348: North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system</li> <li>– NHLE 1006500: Camp at West Linkhall</li> <li>– NHLE 1006595: St Leonard’s Hospital, Alnwick</li> </ul>
Medium	15 assets comprising:



Value	Buried Assets and Earthworks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Four Iron Age/Romano-British Camps (HER 4420, 5032, 5041 and 5043)</li> <li>– Four Deserted Medieval Village (HER 4430, 5055, 5650 and 5711)</li> <li>– Three prehistoric Burial features (HER 5033, 5035 and 5045)</li> <li>– Three findspots of prehistoric artefacts (HER 4439, 5029 and 5062)</li> <li>– One battle site (HER 24250)</li> </ul>
Low/Local	Eight assets comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Two limekilns (HER 4437 and 5056)</li> <li>– Medieval well (HER 5037)</li> <li>– WWI RAF landing ground (HER 26255)</li> <li>– Tree Lined Avenue (WSP015)</li> <li>– Two sites of former buildings (WSP005 and WSP008)</li> <li>– Site of a standing stone (WSP009)</li> </ul>
Negligible	Seven assets comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Five wells (HER 22425, 22429, 22431, 22433 and 22435)</li> <li>– Two ponds (WSP017 and WSP018)</li> </ul>
Unknown	Five assets comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016)</li> <li>– Four cropmark sites (HER 4434, 4440, 4449 and 4451)</li> <li>– Four areas containing geophysical survey anomalies</li> </ul>

## KNOWN BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS AND EARTHWORKS

- 4.7.3. There are three non-designated below ground heritage assets recorded within Part B. Two are findspots and therefore represent assets which have now been removed from the site. These are the site of two Bronze Age cist burials (HER 5033), found in the early 19th century at the north end of Part B and two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062), found in the Charlton Mires area.
- 4.7.4. The Bronze Age Stone Cists and Tumulus (HER 5033) was found in the early 1800s and is located 190 m to the north-west of the Scheduled Monument Prehistoric burial mound, 430m north-west of East Linkhall (NHLE 1018499). One was found to contain an inhumation burial and brass spear underneath the cover stone, the other had a cover stone and contain small bones. The Cists and the tumulus that led to them is no longer present but there is potential for further finds to be present. The value of this asset is High due to the

nature of the find and the contribution to archaeological analysis within the area, and the relationship with the Scheduled Monument to the south.

- 4.7.5. The two Bronze Age cist burials are potentially associated with the Scheduled Monument Prehistoric burial mound which is of high value and therefore the burial would also have been of high value, however as they are now a find-spot and not in-situ remains, they are judged to be of Medium value. The value of the flint find-spots are also judged to be Medium value as they provide information about prehistoric settlement patterns in the Northumberland region.
- 4.7.6. An area containing earthworks was identified during the site walkover to the east of Heckley House (WSP016). They are in the form of small, rectilinear platforms, located at the bottom on a steep slope with an adjacent trackway. No corresponding features were identified on the historic mapping and their date remains unknown. Until their date and function is determined, their value is Unknown.



**Plate 1: View north across earthworks to the east of Heckley House (WSP016)**

- 4.7.7. The geophysical survey has identified two areas containing anomalies of potential archaeological origin within Part B. Until confirmed as being of archaeological origin, their value remains Unknown.

#### **POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

- 4.7.8. 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 has been drawn from its archaeological value.

- 4.7.9. A low density of geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological significance have been identified within Part B, including a possible ring ditches, ridge and furrow, enclosure lines and pits. However, there is a potential for buried archaeological features which are not susceptible to geophysical survey techniques or are masked by the high magnetic quality of the natural geology.

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

- 4.7.10. There is substantial evidence for prehistoric activity around Part B. There are four Bronze Age barrows (NHLE 1018499, NHLE 1006564, HER 5035 and HER 5045) and two cist burials (HER 5033) recorded in the Charlton Mires area, and a collared urn which could have once contained cremated remains was found near Broom House at the southern end of Part B. There are also earthworks remains of potential Iron Age or Romano-British camps throughout the area (NHLE 1017955, NHLE 1014080, NHLE 1006500, HER 4420, HER 5032, HER 5041 and HER 5043), and the geophysical survey has indicated additional remains potentially associated with The Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500) and Site of Camp (HER 5043) within the Order Limits of Part B. There are also cropmarks which could represent the remains of prehistoric settlement activity (HER 4434, HER 4440, HER 4449 and HER 4451) and findspots of prehistoric artefacts (HER 5029 and HER 5062).
- 4.7.11. The potential for prehistoric activity is judged to be high. The value of any prehistoric remains would depend in the extent and nature but could be of medium to high value as they would contribute to regional and national research agendas for the pattern of settlement and burial practices. Any remains identified directly associated with the Scheduled Monuments would be high value. The potential for Romano-British remains is judged to be moderate and would be of moderate to high value where identified as they would contribute to the regional research agenda.

### **Early and Late Medieval**

- 4.7.12. There is no known evidence for the Early Medieval period within the Order Limits of Part B or the Study Area surrounding it therefore the potential for buried heritage assets is low. Such remains are, however, not readily susceptible to geophysical survey techniques in this region due to their ephemeral nature. The practice of reusing Bronze Age burial mounds in the early Medieval period is well documented and there is potential that the mounds in the Study Area could have attracted this form of activity. The potential is judged to be low to moderate and would be of low to medium value where identified.
- 4.7.13. Late Medieval settlement activity is well attested in the landscape and there are five deserted medieval villages identified within the 500 m Study Area (NHLE 1018348, HER 4430, HER 5055, HER 5650 and HER 5711). There is a high potential for remains associated with these sites to extend to within the Order Limits of Part B, especially at the northern end of Part B (North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system NHLE 1018348) where remains of ridge and furrow cultivation appear to extend beyond the boundary of Scheduled Monument. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow was also identified within Part B, next to The Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500).



- 4.7.14. The value of any remains directly associated with occupation would be of medium value, where as those associated with the wider agricultural landscape would be of low to medium value.

#### **Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern**

- 4.7.15. The economy in the area around Part B has remained heavily reliant on agriculture from the medieval period through to the modern period. The Study Area contains numerous dispersed farmsteads, such as Charlton Mires (WSP002) and Broom House (WSP011), with some slightly larger settlements at North Charlton and South Charlton. The historic OS maps reveal little change in the pattern of settlement throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, with the development of the modern route of the A1 representing the substantial change.
- 4.7.16. There is high potential for remains associated with post-medieval to modern agricultural activity within Part B. If present, such remains likely be of negligible or low value as they would provide evidence for the local settlement and agricultural activity.

#### **FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL**

- 4.7.17. 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.
- 4.7.18. Modern agricultural activity, including ploughing, is known to have an impact on buried archaeological remains, particularly those of prehistoric date. There is a potential that the surviving remains are shallow and not responsive to geophysical survey. 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.

#### **MAIN COMPOUND**

- 4.7.19. There are a two below ground heritage assets and earthworks identified in the 500 m Study Area of the Main Compound. They are recorded in the **Appendix D** and presented in **Appendix E, Figures 1 and 2** of this report.
- 4.7.20. There are two non-designated assets recorded in the inner Study Area. A Mesolithic flint scatter (HER 11356) was recorded during a fieldwalking survey near West Moor Farm, approximately 200 m to the west of the compound boundary. Approximately 450 m to the south is a cropmark of a double ditched enclosure (HER 11359) identified through aerial photography
- 4.7.21. A summary of these and their value, based on the criteria set out in **Section 3**, is presented in **Table 4-4** below.

#### **Table 4-4 - Summary of Value of Known Buried Heritage Assets and Earthworks: Main Compound**

Value	Buried Assets and Earthworks
Very High	None identified
High	None identified
Medium	West Moor Farm, Thirston, Mesolithic Flint (HER 11356)
Low/Local	None identified
Negligible	None identified
Unknown	Cropmark of a double ditched rectilinear enclosure (HER 19365)

### Potential for Unknown Buried Heritage Assets

- 4.7.22. The discovery of Mesolithic flint in the boundary of the Main Compound indicates the potential for further material of early prehistoric date. Buried remains of Mesolithic are very rare and if present would be of medium to high value. Further scatters of flint would be of medium value.
- 4.7.23. The cropmark of the double ditched enclosure is potentially of later prehistoric or Romano-British date and therefore there is a potential for further remains from these periods within the Main Compound. Any remains would be of medium value.
- 4.7.24. The area has remained predominately agricultural from the Medieval period through to the modern era. The settlements of Felton and West Thirston, located approximately 1.5 km to the north-east, were established in the Medieval period. The historic mapping shows the Main Compound to be a single field parcel from the mid-19th century onwards. There is, therefore, a high potential for agricultural remains from the Medieval to modern period within the Main Compound which would be of negligible to low value.

### LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND

- 4.7.25. The majority of the compound area at Lionheart Enterprise Park has already been subject to archaeological evaluation as part of earlier planning applications (Ref. 16/04691/FUL and 11/02785/FUL), consisting of geophysical surveys followed by targeted trial trenching (**Ref. 13**). Three phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken, covering approximately 7 ha of the proposed compound area (which totals approximately 14 ha). The surveys identified several possible soil-filled features.
- 4.7.26. The trial trenching consisted of seven 25 m by 2 m trenches and one 50 m by 2 m trenches. The trenching identified a furrow type features and drains of negligible value.

## 4.8 BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

### PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

4.8.1. There are a total of 62 built heritage assets within the Study Areas of the Part B Main Scheme Area. Within the application boundary and Study Areas of the Part B Main Scheme Area. They are recorded in the **Appendix D** and presented in **Appendix E, Figures 1 and 2** of this report. They comprise:

- a. 41 Listed Buildings;
- b. One Registered Park and Garden;
- c. Nine non-designated built heritage assets recorded in the HER; and
- d. 11 non-designated heritage assets identified during the assessment.

4.8.2. A summary of these and their value, based on the criteria set out in **Section 3**, is presented in **Table 4-5** below.

**Table 4-5 - Summary of Built Heritage Assets and their value**

Value	Above Ground Assets
Very High	None identified
High	Grade I Listed Building: Heiferlaw Tower (NHLE 1304282) Grade II* Listed Building: Charlton Hall (NHLE 1042002) Alnwick Castle Grade I Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1001041)
Medium	39 Grade II Listed Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 13 Residential properties and associated structures (NHLE 1042003, NHLE 1042044, NHLE 1042046, NHLE 1042047, NHLE 1042048, NHLE 1042049, NHLE 1045853, NHLE 1153547, NHLE 1186919, NHLE 1304233, NHLE 1304237, NHLE 1371080 and NHLE 1371105)</li> <li>– 7 Farmsteads and agricultural buildings (NHLE 1041755, NHLE 1041756, NHLE 1067717, NHLE 1154641, NHLE 1298856, NHLE 1303729, and NHLE 1371104)</li> <li>– Dovecote (NHLE 1371059)</li> <li>– Church (NHLE 1045887)</li> <li>– 5 Mileposts (NHLE 1041754, NHLE 1042041, NHLE 1153391, NHLE 1153486, NHLE 1304291)</li> <li>– 2 Limekilns (NHLE 1153931 and NHLE 1154647)</li> <li>– Ruins of St Leonard’s Hospital (NHLE 1371058)</li> <li>– Bridge (NHLE 1042018),</li> <li>– Covered Reservoir (NHLE 1041757)</li> <li>– 3 Cross Monuments (NHLE 1042042, NHLE 1045880 and NHLE 1153333)</li> <li>– 2 Pans (NHLE 1042050 and 1067776)</li> </ul>

Value	Above Ground Assets
	– War Memorial (NHLE 1433767 and 1439802)
Low	19 Non-Designated Heritage Assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Three pillboxes (HER4447, HER 19874, HER 19936)</li> <li>– Two mileposts (HER 16587 and HER 16878)</li> <li>– Two public houses (HER 22169 and HER 22436)</li> <li>– 10 19th century buildings and farmsteads (WSP001 to WSP004, WSP006, WSP007, WSP010 to WSP013)</li> <li>– Post Medieval or Industrial Period Mill (HER 25114)</li> <li>– 19th century Church (HER 25513)</li> </ul>
Negligible	Non-designated 19th or 20th century road bridge (WSP014)
Unknown	None identified

### Built Heritage Assets within Part B

- 4.8.3. There are no designated heritage assets within the Order Limits of Part B.
- 4.8.4. There are three non-designated heritage assets located within the Order Limits of Part B. Milepost north of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878) is located on 700 m south of North Charlton on the east side of the A1. It is made from cast iron, with an “A 6” (Alnwick 6 miles) and “B 8” (Belford 8 miles). It is of low value.
- 4.8.5. Charlton Mires (WSP002) is a farmstead and is located on the east side of the A1, north of the junction with B6347. The outline of the extant buildings corresponds well with those on the 1861 OS Map (**Figure 5a: Combined extracts of the 1861 Ordnance Survey (northern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area), Appendix E** of this report), so they are assumed of at least mid-19th century date. There are, however, buildings are shown in this location on the 1769 Armstrong’s Map of Northumberland (**Figure 4: Extract from Armstrong’s Map of Northumberland, 1769, Appendix E** of this report) and there is a potential for pre-19th century architectural remains. Based on the available evidence, the property is judged to be of low value based on its architectural and historic interest.
- 4.8.6. Rock Lodge (WSP007) is located south of South Charlton, between the B6341 and the A1. It marks the point where The Avenue (WSP015) meets the now B6341. The property corresponds with a property shown on the 1861 OS Map in this position. The Avenue was the main route to the Rock Estate and is shown on early 19th century maps, and therefore the Lodge could also be early 19th century or earlier in date. The Site Visit observed that the property appears to be have had an upper storey added to it, possibly in the 20th century. It is judged to be of low value, based on its architectural and historical interest.

### **Built Heritage Assets Outside of Part B**

- 4.8.7. The assessment has identified the following built heritage assets which could be impacted by Part B through a change in setting based on their proximity and intervisibility with Part B, and the potential for impacts through changes in sound and lighting. They have been identified through the review of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Model and as a result of the Site Visit.
- 4.8.8. The built heritage assets identified comprise:
- a. Grade I Registered Park and Garden Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1001041) and designated heritage assets contained within it;
  - b. Grade II Listed Building Milepost 40m North of Entrance to Heckley House (NHLE 1153486);
  - c. Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHLE 1041755 and 1303729);
  - d. Grade II Listed Buildings Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHLE 1041756 and 1154641);
  - e. Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation which lies 700m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHLE 1154647);
  - f. Grade II: NHLE 1042044: Heckley House;
  - g. Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059);
  - h. Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080);
  - i. Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856);
  - j. Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001);
  - k. Non-designated Drythrople (WSP003); and
  - l. Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)

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

- 4.8.9. Alnwick Castle Registered Park and Garden covers an extensive area, over 1500 ha in size, extending to the north and west of Alnwick, with a smaller 8 ha satellite site approximately 1.5 km to the west. The modern day landscaped park and pleasure ground have developed from a series of Medieval parks which surrounded Alnwick Castle. The castle has been the seat of the Percy Family since the 14th century, the family still occupy it today. Between 1750-1786 the gardens began to be developed for Hugh, the 1st Duke of Northumberland and throughout the 19th century subsequent by his decedents. These works include a walled flower garden which was designed in the early 19th century by John Hay and remodelled by William Andrews Nesfield.
- 4.8.10. Within the Park and Garden, there are eight scheduled monuments and 41 Listed Buildings (12 Grade I, two Grade II\* and 27 Grade II), including Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1371308) and the Brizlee Tower (NHLE 1076985). The tower lies outside of the Study Area. The Scheduled Monument St Leonard's Hospital (NHLE 1006595), Grade II Malcolm's Cross



(NHLE 1153333) and Grade II Milepost 80 Metres South of Broom House Roundabout (NHLE 1042041) are located within the 1 km Study Area of the Order Limits of Part B.

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

**Grade II Listed Building Milepost 40m North of Entrance to Heckley House (NHLE 1153486)**

- 4.8.12. The milepost is located on the east side of the B6341, the former main north-south route way from Alnwick to Belford before the modern A1 was established to the east. It is thought to be mid-19th century and comprises of cast iron which is painted white with black figures. It is triangular in plan with an open back; the milepost identifies the distance to Alnwick (2 miles) and Belford (12 miles). Mileposts were created as way markers on roads in the Post-Medieval period, many were removed during the Second World War in order to stop enemy spies discovering key locations. These mileposts were then returned back to the correct positions in the 1950s. It is of medium value, based principally on its historic interest and in part on its architectural interest.



**Plate 2: Grade II Listed Building Milepost 40m North of Entrance to Heckley House (NHLE 1153486)**

**Grade II Listed Building Heckley House (NHLE 1042044)**

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





**Plate 3: Grade II Listed Building Heckley House, view from the north of the property (NHLE 1042044)**

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

4.8.14. The two Grade II listed buildings are located at Broxfield, approximately 900 m east of the A1. These early to mid-19th century buildings are part of a planned farm building complex. They are of medium value based on their architectural and historic value. They also have some historic value as the surviving evidence of the medieval settlement of Broxfield (HER 5650).

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

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

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

4.8.16. The Grade II listed lime kiln is located on the edge of woodland, approximately 1.1 km east of the A1 and 900 m west of Rock. The lime kiln is likely to be from the early 19th century and preservation of this type is rare for solitary lime kilns. The lime kiln was probably used to process lime for use in agriculture, with the processed lime used to improve the quality of the clay rich soil in this area. It is of medium value, drawn from its architectural interest as a

surviving example of a once frequently found structure in agricultural areas. It also has a historic value too, due to its association with the agricultural revolution.



**Plate 4: Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation which lies 700m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHLE 1154647), facing east**

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

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





**Plate 5: Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059)**

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

4.8.18. The mid-19th century Patterson Cottage lies to the immediate west of the A1 and is listed (in part) for its historical association with Sir James Brown Patterson who was born at the cottage in 1833. Sir James became the Prime Minister of Victoria, Australia between 1893 and 1893. It is of medium value, based on both its historical and architectural interest.



**Plate 6: Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080)**

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

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



**Plate 7: Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856)**

### **Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)**

- 4.8.20. West Lodge is located to the east of the A1 and is located at the entrance to the Grade II\* Listed Building Charlton Hall (NHLE 1042002). It is a single storey stone-built property. It is depicted on the 1861 OS Map and is judged to be of low value, based on its architectural and historic interest. The value is also drawn from its relationship with the Grade II\* Listed Charlton Hall (which itself is of high value).

### **Non-designated Drythropple (WSP003)**

- 4.8.21. Drythropple is located on the B6347 to the east of the A1. It is a single storey stone-built property which fronts onto the road, with a rear extension. The site of Drythropple is shown on the 1861 OS map and therefore the house is of at least mid-19th century date. It is judged to be of low value, due to its architectural and historic interest.





**Plate 8: Non-designated Drythropple (WSP003)**

**Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)**

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

**MAIN COMPOUND**

4.8.23. There are a total of 10 built heritage assets within the Study Areas of the Main Compound. They are recorded in the **Appendix D** and presented in **Appendix E, Figures 1 and 2** of this report. They comprise of:

- a.** Nine Listed Buildings; and
- b.** One non-designated built heritage assets recorded in the HER.

4.8.24. A summary of these and their value, based on the criteria set out in **Section 3**, is presented in **Table 4-6** below.

**Table 4-6 – Heritage Assets within the Study Area of the Main Compound**

<b>Value</b>	<b>Above Ground Assets</b>
Very High	None identified
High	Grade II* Listed Building: Greenhouse 120 Metres East Of Felton Park With Potting Shed At Rear (NHLE 1154561)

Value	Above Ground Assets
Medium	8 Grade II Listed Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3 assets in Felton Park (NHLE 1041874, NHLE 1303774 and NHLE 1371126)</li> <li>– 3 agricultural buildings (NHLE 1042133, NHLE 1156133 and NHLE 1156136)</li> <li>– Felton Mill (NHLE 1041885)</li> <li>– Milepost (NHLE 1371021)</li> </ul>
Low	19th century house of Felshott, formerly the Pineapple Inn (HER 19365)
Negligible	None identified
Unknown	None identified

- 4.8.25. One Grade II Listed Building is recorded within the Main Compound: Milepost Approximately 55 Metres South West Of Thurston (sic) New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1371021). Its position is recorded on the south side of the B6345, however it could not be located during the site visit and the Milepost Society Repository has it listed as missing. It is therefore assumed to have been removed.
- 4.8.26. The Grade II Listed Thirston New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1156136) is located approximately 300 m to the east of the Main Compound and dates to the early 18th century. The Grade II listed The Old Farmhouse At Hemelspeth With Yard Walls And Outhouses On North (NHLE 1042133) (19th century) and Farmbuildings At Hemelspeth (NHLE 1156133) are located approximately 600 m north-east are of 19th century date. The Grade II\* Listed Greenhouse 120 Metres East Of Felton Park With Potting Shed At Rear (NHLE 1154561), Felton Mill (NHLE 1041885), Garden Wall To East Of Felton Park (NHLE 1041874), Roman Catholic Church Of St Mary (NHLE 1371126) and Felton Park (NHLE 1303774) are located approximately 950 m north-east of the Main Compound. The Grade II\* building is of high value and the Grade II buildings are of medium value.
- 4.8.27. The non-designated heritage asset 19th century house of Felshott, formerly the Pineapple Inn (HER 19365) is located 500 m north-east. It was once a designated heritage asset, however, has been delisted as it no longer retains enough architectural elements to warrant its designation. It is now judged to be of local value.

### LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND

- 4.8.28. There four built heritage assets within the Study Areas of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. All are Grade II Listed Buildings. They are recorded in the **Appendix D** and presented in **Appendix E, Figures 1 and 2** of this report. A summary of these and their value, based on the criteria set out in **Section 3**, is presented in **Table 4-7** below.



**Table 4-7 - Summary of Built Heritage Assets and their value**

Value	Above Ground Assets
Very High	None identified
High	None identified
Medium	4 Grade II Listed Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1042019)</li> <li>– 3 assets Alnwick Cemetery South Chapel At Alnwick Cemetery (NHLE 1052194, NHLE 1237596 and NHLE 1372336)</li> </ul>
Low	None identified
Negligible	None identified
Unknown	None identified

4.8.29. The Grade II Listed Building Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1042019) is located approximately 450 m south-west of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. This late 18th century farmhouse, with 19th century additions, is situated between the A1 and the Alnwick Industrial Park. It is of medium value.

4.8.30. The South Chapel At Alnwick Cemetery (NHLE 1052194), North Chapel At Alnwick Cemetery (sic) (NHLE 1237596) and Lodge And Gates At Alnwick Cemetery (NHLE 1372336) are located 750 m north of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. The cemetery was established in the mid-19th century. The assets are of medium value.

## 4.9 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

### INTRODUCTION

4.9.1. Part B lies in the North Northumberland Coastal Plain set in the northern extent of plain between the North Sea and fell sandstone ridges with a gently undulating surface. The southern extent of the coastal plain is divided from the north by the River Coquet. To the far east, the coastline comprises sandy bays, extensive mudflat, rocky outcrops and dune systems. Surrounding low-lands include the Tweed between Berwick and Cornhill, comprising an extensive landscape of drumlins which were transformed by 18th and 19th century agricultural development (**Ref. 18**).

4.9.2. The Historic Landscape Character Area (North Northumberland) within the Order Limits of Part B is defined as a low-lying coastal plain to the east and Cheviot Hills on the west. The area is dominated by fieldscapes comprising regular and former open fields. Other features include a patchwork of piecemeal enclosure with dog-legs and reverse S-shaped boundaries. Several fields were formed in the 20th century either from moorland or laid out

anew. The landscape consists of scattered woodland and some plantations on the moorland edge. The settlement pattern is a mixture of planned farmsteads and small villages, including the towns of Alnwick and Berwick (**Ref. 18**).

- 4.9.3. There are several hedgerows within the Order Limits of Part B which correspond to boundaries shown on mapping predating 1850, and which therefore could meet the criteria for Historically Important hedgerows.

### PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

- 4.9.4. Information about Historic Landscapes is derived from the Northumberland HLC. A total of 17 Historic Landscape types are recorded in the inner Study Area around Part B. They are presented in **Appendix E, Figure 3** of this report. A summary of these and their value, based on the criteria set out in **Section 3**, is presented in **Table 4-8** below.

**Table 4-8 - Summary of Historic Landscape Character and their value**

Value	Historic Landscape Character
Very High	None identified
High	None identified
Medium	Designed Landscape: 17th century associated with a country house
Low	Enclosed Lowland Moorland: 18th or 19th century Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century Other Small Surveyed Fields: mid-18th century to 19th century Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th century to mid-18th century Pre-1860s Settlement Pre-1860s Woodland Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure: Pre-1860s Road: 18th century to 19th century Small Irregular Fields By Settlement: 17th century to mid-18th century Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged, Wavy-Edged): mid:18th century to 19th century
Negligible	Settlement: 20th century Woodland: 20th century Extractive Site: 19th century Fields: Late 19th century Fields: 20th century

Value	Historic Landscape Character
	Woodland: Late 19th century
Unknown	None identified

4.9.5. The following HLC types are located within Part B:

- a. Road: Pre-1860;
- b. Other 20th century fields;
- c. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century;
- d. Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century;
- e. Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century;
- f. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century;
- g. Late 19th Century Fields;
- h. Woods pre-1860; and
- i. Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure: Pre-1860.

4.9.6. The Pre-1860 Road runs through the centre of Part B and represents the existing A1. The southern section of the A1, from Charlton Mires, was constructed in the 20th century is therefore of negligible value. Where the A1 represents the former 18th to 19th century road, at the northern end of Part B, is of low value due to its historic value. Hedgerows alongside the former 18th to 19th century road could meet the criteria for being of Historic Importance, as set out in the Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997, based on the potential age of the boundaries, however it is likely that the hedgerows have been altered over time as the road has been widened and upgraded since the 18th century.

4.9.7. The Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century date are fields created from the division of open fields and common pasture through private agreement between landowners and have been identified to the north of the Charlton Mires junction, Heiferlaw Bank and Broxfield. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century are possible examples of early enclosure; however, they lack key diagnostic features like S-curve boundaries. It has been identified around Broom House Farm, north of Broxfield, North Charlton and near Rock Farm South. Any field boundaries in these field parcels have the potential to meet the criteria of Historic Importance, as set out in the Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997. These HLC and field boundaries are of local value, based on their historic and archaeological interest.

4.9.8. The Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century date and Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure: Pre-1860 are a product of parliamentary enclosure. They encompass large areas of Part B and are of low value, based on their historic interest. Based on the date of the enclosure, there is a potential that the hedgerows within this area meet the criteria of Historic Importance.

- 4.9.9. There are four areas of woodland which are pre-1860s in date, including the Avenue (WSP015) and to the north of Heiferlaw. They are of low value, based on their historic value.
- 4.9.10. The late 19th and 20th fields identified in the HLC are of negligible value.

#### **Hedgerows of Potential Historic Importance**

- 4.9.11. There are hedgerows within the Part B Main Scheme Area which could meet the criteria of Historic Importance. The assessment is based on the results of the HLC data as no detailed mapping pre-dating the 1850s was available for assessment. The areas identified which could contain them comprise:
- a. Road: Pre-1860 (northern end of Part B);
  - b. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century;
  - c. Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century;
  - d. Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century; and
  - e. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century.
- 4.9.12. There is a potential that the hedgerows along the northern section of the A1 have been previously impacted during previous road widening, upgrades and minor diversions. There is also some potential that the boundaries in the remaining areas have also been altered as field parcels have been amalgamated over time. The value of the Hedgerows of Potential Historic Importance is judged to be low, based on their historic value as they would only be of local importance.

#### **MAIN COMPOUND**

- 4.9.13. The compound site occupies an area characterised as Surveyed Enclosure (Wavy Edged) Mid-18th to 19th century of low importance. The inner Study Area contains the following character types:
- a. Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century;
  - b. Piecemeal Enclosure: 20th century;
  - c. Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edge): mid-18th to 19th century;
  - d. Surveyed Enclosure (Wavy Edged): 20th century;
  - e. Fields Regular: 20th century;
  - f. Woodlands: Pre-1860;
  - g. Settlement: Pre-1860; and
  - h. Airfield: 20th century.

#### **LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND**

- 4.9.14. The Historic Landscape Character of the compound site and much of the inner Study Area is Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century of low importance. Also contained within the inner Study Area is Woodland: Pre-1860s and Active Industry: 20th Century of low importance.

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND EFFECTS WITHOUT MITIGATION

---

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1. This section assesses the likely impact on the value of buried archaeological remains, earthworks, built heritage assets and historic landscape character areas during the construction and operation of Part B.
- 5.1.2. 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. 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 heritage assets through an appreciable change in the asset's setting, which can affect the value of the asset.
- 5.1.3. The operational stage can have an impact on heritage assets, due to changes to their setting, and how the asset is understood and experienced. During the operational stage, there is a potential for effects on buried heritage assets beyond the Order Limits of Part B due to a change in the local hydrology.

### 5.2 BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS AND EARTHWORKS

#### PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

##### Construction

- 5.2.1. All direct, physical impacts on buried archaeological remains would be permanent and irreversible. Works that have the potential to impact upon any remains present include ground levelling, topsoil stripping, the removal of existing road surfaces, construction of compounds and haulage roads, and the installation of infrastructure items such as lighting columns, manholes, culverts or chambers, utilities cables, drainage pipes, balancing ponds and so forth. Any form of landscaping, including the planting of trees for screening, also has the potential to disturb buried archaeological remains.
- 5.2.2. Those below-ground assets which have been identified within the Order Limits of Part B have potential to be partially or wholly disturbed as a result of those construction activities listed above. The potentially sensitive below ground assets are as follows:
- a. Site of two Bronze Age cist burials (HER 5033);
  - b. Findspot of two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062);
  - c. Earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016);
  - d. Two areas of geophysical survey anomalies;
  - e. Potential below ground heritage assets associated with adjacent Scheduled Monuments; and

**f.** Currently unknown below ground remains;

- 5.2.3. The site of the Bronze Age cist burials (HER 5033) is located at the northern end of Part B adjacent to the existing highway. The position of the burials is recorded in the area of proposed widening of the existing highway and for the temporary haul road. The burials have been removed, however there is a potential for further burial remains to be located in this area, which would be of medium value. The Study Area contains a number of sites associated with prehistoric funerary activity, including designated examples (e.g. NHLE 1018499: Prehistoric burial mound, 430m north-west of East Linkhall). The impacts would be permanent major adverse and significance of effect large adverse, due the potential for the remains to be associated with nearby designated assets of high value.
- 5.2.4. The findspot of two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062) is located at the Charlton Mires, in the area of the of the proposed over junction. The discovery of the flint flakes is an indication for some form of human activity in this area during the prehistoric period and any additional contemporary or associated archaeological remains would of medium value. The construction of the over junction would result in substantial ground disturbance which would have a permanent major adverse impact on any additional below ground remains. The significance of effect would be moderate adverse.
- 5.2.5. The earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016) are of unknown value. They would be impacted by establishment of the temporary access tracks required during the construction stage which could require the levelling of the land and the removal of the earthworks. This would have a permanent major adverse impact. The significance of effects would be dependent on the value of the earthworks.
- 5.2.6. The geophysical survey has identified two areas containing anomalies of potential archaeological origin within Part B. One area is immediately adjacent to the Scheduled Monuments Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500). Any remains that are directly associated with the designated areas would be of high value importance. Where present, they would be directly adversely impacted by the widening of the carriageway and the creation of the haul road. The magnitude of impacts would be permanent major adverse and the effects would be large adverse.
- 5.2.7. The second area of containing geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological origin is to the west of the potential Iron Age Camp (HER 5043) at East Link Hall. The potential Iron Age Camp comprises a set of triangular earthworks and is visible from the from the Scheduled Monument Camp at West Linkhall. Although the two sites have not been investigated to ascertain their date and function, their close proximity could indicate they are directly associated with each other. The Iron Age Scheduled Monument Heiferlaw Defended Settlement (NHLE 1014080) is also located to the south-west. The Iron Age Camp and any remains associated with it, therefore, have the potential to be of medium to high value based on their archaeological and historical values, and could contribute important information about the Iron Age settlement and use of defensive sites throughout northern England. Until the site and the potential archaeological remains within the Order Limits of



Part B are confirmed to be archaeological in origin and dated, however, their value remains unknown. The magnitude of impacts would be permanent major adverse, and the effects are unknown.

- 5.2.8. There is also a potential for buried remains associated with the North Charlton medieval village and open field system (NHLE 1018348) to extend within the Order Limits of Part B as the boundaries of these abut the Order Limits of Part B. Any remains that are directly associated with these designated areas would be of high value importance. Any remains would be directly adversely impacted by the widening of the carriageway and the creation of the haul road. The magnitude of impacts would be permanent major adverse, and the effects would be large adverse.
- 5.2.9. There is the potential for currently unknown below ground heritage assets to be present throughout Part B of Prehistoric, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern date. The value of the resource is currently unknown. Where they are located in areas requiring ground disturbance, there would be permanent major adverse impacts. The significance of effects is dependent on the value of the assets being impacted.

### Impact Through a Change in Setting

- 5.2.10. There are four heritage assets designated as Scheduled Monument sites in the Study Area which have the potential to be adversely impacted during the construction stage through a temporary change in the setting. The impacts could arise from a physical change in the immediate surrounding of the asset or a change views to and from the asset. Impacts can also be associated with an appreciable change in noise or lighting, or from an increase in vibration, dust and air pollution. Such changes can result in the impact on the asset as the contribution of the setting to the asset's value is reduced or removed.
- 5.2.11. The assets identified as being potentially sensitive receptors comprise of:
- a. Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420 m north-west of East Linkhall (NHLE 1018499);
  - b. Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175 m north-east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHLE 1006564);
  - c. North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHLE 1018348); and
  - d. Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500)

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

- 5.2.12. Barrows are the most common form funerary monument and date from the later Neolithic through to the middle Bronze Age. These monuments contribute to our understanding of prehistoric funerary and ritual activities. The heritage asset is thought to comprise a natural glacial mound utilised as a prehistoric burial site. A cist was found in the mound in the late 19th century which contained an inhumation and a glass bead. It is believed that further remains are still within the mound. The barrow is not visible in aerial imagery and no geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological origin were identified during the survey. The asset, however, its judged to be of high value.
- 5.2.13. The setting of the mound is within a rural landscape, which is largely a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards. It is located within a field with a layby and the A1 to the west

and West Lodge house to the south. Views from the asset to the A1 are screened by planting, although the road is audible. A watercourse called the Shipperton Burn is located approximately 50 m from the asset. Barrows are often observed to be located in close proximity to water courses, and it is thought there is a direct relationship between the two. This barrow one of a number of barrows located within the region, including Ellsnook Round Barrow (NHLE 1006564), located 3.5 km to the south. While the landscape in which the barrow sits has undergone a substantial amount of change since the Bronze Age, the relationship between the barrow and the watercourse, and the presence of other barrows in the near vicinity results in the setting making a moderate contribution to the value of the barrow.

- 5.2.14. The construction stage would see intrusive ground works taking place 40 m to the west of the asset associated with the dualling of the existing carriageway and the creation of a haul road. This would result in an increase in construction related noise, dust and lighting at the asset. This would increase the prominence of the A1 in the immediate setting of the asset. While these would change the way the asset is experienced, the construction stage would not, however, materially impact on the elements of the setting that contributes to the value of the asset (i.e. its relationship with the watercourse and the position of the asset in relation to other barrows). Therefore, the impact on the setting of the asset is judged to be temporary negligible adverse, with a temporary slight adverse significance of effect.

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

- 5.2.15. The designated heritage asset comprises the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow which is located in an area of plantation, to the west of Part B. The round barrow survives a circular mound of stone and earth which measures 15 m in diameter. There was a partial excavation in 1921 which revealed a stone cist which contained a Bronze Age funerary pot. The excavation has resulted in a slight hollow in the centre of the round barrow. The asset is of high value.



**Plate 9: Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north-east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHLE 1006564)**

- 5.2.16. There is a triangular field which plateaus between the asset and the A1 with no screening present. The asset has a clear view of the A1, and the fields beyond, and the vehicle using the road can be heard clearly. The patterns of the fields is a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards. The A1 in this section date from the mid-20th century, with the former main route way running along the ridge of higher ground to the west of the asset (the B6341). The asset is located approximately 80 m north of the Hinding Dean watercourse. As with the Prehistoric Barrow Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHLE 1018499), the relationship between the asset and the nearby watercourse is likely to be significant, as is the relationship between this barrow and others located in throughout the wider landscape. The setting is therefore judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.
- 5.2.17. The construction period would see works taking place up to the edge of the woodland and therefore the heritage asset, this would increase the noise, pollution, lighting and a change visually. There would also be the construction of a Drainage Detention basin within this area which would include significant earth moving activities While these would change the way the asset is experienced, the construction stage would not, however, materially impact on the elements of the setting that contributes to the value of the asset (i.e. its relationship with the watercourse and the position of the asset in relation to other barrows). Therefore, the impact on the setting of the asset is judged to be temporary negligible adverse, with a temporary slight adverse significance of effect.

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

- 5.2.18. This monument comprises part of the shrunken remains of the medieval village of North Charlton and its open field system. These communities were agricultural in nature and the

centre of a township which shared resources. This village contained the township, ridge and furrow cultivation and a mound named Castle Close, although there is no evidence of a castle but instead the Chapel of St Giles. The village was held by the Lords of Ditchburn but in the 12th century before passing to Ralph Fitz Rodger (in the 13th) and then on to the Beaumont family who held it, almost continuously, from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The village was aligned east to west in the 16th century and a probable market cross lies within the village (Grade II: NHLE: 1045880). The mound has the graveyard to the south and a farmstead to the west of the mound.

- 5.2.19. North Charlton is one of a number of Medieval settlements in the area to have reduced substantially in size, including Heckley and Broxfield. The value of the asset is high, due to the extent of earthwork remains throughout the area which provide archaeological and historical interest. The proximity of the settlement of North Charlton is an important element of the setting, along with the relationship between this settlement and others in the wider landscape. The landscape around the site is largely a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards and the site is bisected by the A1 (which is already dualled in this section). Although the A1 is in close proximity, views from the asset towards the road are blocked in places due to the natural north-south ridge that runs through part of the asset. The setting, therefore, is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.
- 5.2.20. During the construction stage, there would be an increase in construction related traffic, noise, dust and vibration which make the A1 a more prominent feature in the landscape. The impacts would be temporary negligible adverse, however, as the main features of the setting which contribute to the value of the asset would not be altered. The significance of effect would be temporary slight adverse.

*Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500)*

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





**Plate 10: View across Scheme with Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500) on left**

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

5.2.23. The construction works would extend up to the boundary of the designated heritage asset to facilitate the dualling of Part B and the construction of the temporary haul road. At present, the A1 is visible from the asset, although the views are partially limited by existing planting along the highway. All the screening would be lost during construction and along with the increased prominence of the road, there would a perceptible increase in noise, dust, lighting and vibration. This would result in fundamental changes in the immediate setting of the heritage asset. However, the immediate setting is not believed to provide a strong contribution to value of the asset, and therefore the impacts would be temporary minor adverse with temporary moderate adverse significance of effects.

### **Operational Effects**

5.2.24. There is a potential for adverse effects on the setting of buried assets during the operation of Part B from a loss of an element of the setting, or from a combination visual intrusion resulting from the introduction of new structures, materials and movement and a

degradation of tranquillity caused the increased proximity of Part B to nearby assets resulting in an increase in traffic noise. This would only occur, however, where the setting is judged to contribute to the importance of the asset.

- 5.2.25. The construction of Part B may result in a change in local drainage patterns during the operation stage due to the installation of a new highways drainage system. As a result, changes in the ground water levels could result in the decomposition or destruction of below ground archaeological remains and deposits.

### **Impact Through a Change in Setting**

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

- 5.2.26. The designated heritage asset is of high value and the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value. The A1 is currently screened visually from the asset, however due to the close proximity of the two the A1 can be heard. During the operational period there would be limited change to the current setting of the asset as a result of the road widening. Any loss in the vegetation would potentially increase the visibility of the road from the asset. Part B would not, however, impact on the elements of the setting which provide the strongest contribution to the value (i.e. the relationship with the Shipperton Burn and the other barrow sites in the wider landscape). The impacts are therefore judged to be No Change and there would no significance of effects.

#### *Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north-east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHLE 1006564)*

- 5.2.27. The designated heritage asset is of high value and the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value. The operational period would see a change in the setting as there would be the presence of a detention pond between the asset and the A1, however the field did not contribute to the setting or value of the asset. The operation stage would not alter the key elements of the setting and therefore the impacts are judged to be No Change and there would be no significance of effects.

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

- 5.2.28. The designated heritage asset is of high value and the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value. The asset is located at the northern extent of Part B, which is already a dual carriageway, and therefore there would be limited changes in the setting during the operation stage. The impacts are judged to be No Change and there would be no significance of effects.

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

- 5.2.29. The Scheduled Monument at West Linkhall is a high value asset and while the contribution of the setting is largely unknown due to a lack of information about Part B, it is predicted to be at least minor due to the likely relationship between this asset and other defensive settlement sites identified in the wider landscape. The introduction of Part B would see the highway extended to be substantially closer to the asset's boundary during the operation stage and change the setting and view to and from the west of the asset considerably.



There would be an increase in noise, pollution and vibration at the asset also due the proximity of the road to the asset.

- 5.2.30. The impact on the setting, however, is judged to be permanent minor adverse as the archaeological and historic interest of the asset would be altered little by Part B. The significance of the effect would be slight adverse.

## **MAIN COMPOUND**

### **Construction Effects**

- 5.2.31. There is a potential for hitherto unknown remains from the Prehistoric period at the Main Compound due to the proximity of a scatter of Mesolithic flint (HER 11356) to the site and the cropmark of a double ditched enclosure (HER 11359) of medium importance. The impacts would be permanent major adverse as ground works required for the construction compound would result in the loss of the below ground assets, with moderate adverse significance of effects.
- 5.2.32. There is also a potential for medieval and post-medieval remains associated with agriculture of low value. The impacts would be permanent major adverse with a slight adverse significance of effects.

### **Operation Effects**

- 5.2.33. Following the completion of the construction of Part B, the Main Compound would be returned to its current function and there would be no further impacts or effects on below ground heritage assets.

## **LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND**

### **Construction Effects**

- 5.2.34. The previous archaeological investigations at the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound indicate a low potential for below ground archaeological remains within the compound and those remains identified were of negligible value, although the whole area has not been evaluated. There is, therefore, a potential for further buried remains of negligible to low value to be present in the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. The impacts on them would be permanent major adverse and the effects slight adverse.

### **Operation Effects**

- 5.2.35. Following the completion of the construction of Part B, the Main Compound would be returned to its current function and there would be no further impacts or effects on below ground heritage assets.

## 5.3 BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

### PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

#### Construction

- 5.3.1. There is a potential for direct, physical impacts on built heritage assets located within Part B through the demolition and alteration of historic fabric, and indirectly temporarily impacted from vibration (e.g. piling), dust and noise. There is also a potential for impacts on built heritage assets through temporary changes in setting as a result of construction activity, including temporary visual intrusion, and an increase in noise, lighting and vibration from the construction related vehicles, along with an increase in dust and pollution. Impacts would result from a change in the landscape around the asset, which could reduce the contribution of the setting to the value of the asset.

#### Built Heritage Assets within Part B

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

- a. Milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878)
- b. Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002)
- c. Rock Lodge (WSP007)

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

- 5.3.3. The Milepost is located at the northern end of Part B on the eastern side of the A1, which would be widened to create the dual carriageway. The Milepost would need to be removed from its current position. The Milepost is of low value and the impacts would be permanent major adverse as the asset would be entirely lost, with a moderate adverse significance of effect.

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

- 5.3.4. Charlton Mires Farm is of at least mid-19th century date, and potentially has elements dating to the 18th century based on a review of historic mapping. It is judged to be of low value based on the evidence currently available. The construction of the Charlton Mires Junction would require the demolition of the farm which would have a permanent major adverse impact and a moderate adverse significance of effect.

#### Rock Lodge (WSP007)

- 5.3.5. Rock Lodge is located between the A1 and the B6341. The property is of at least mid-19th century date and is of low value. It would not be directly physically impacted by Part B, but due to its proximity to construction works, there is a potential for impacts through a change in the assets setting during the construction stage.

- 5.3.6. The asset is located at the eastern end of The Avenue (WSP015), a tree lined road way leading to Rock which is evident on the historic mapping. The Avenue has since been bisected by the A1, however the property itself remains surrounded by trees to the north,

east and south. The front of property faces west, onto the B6341, and is bounded by stone walls and ornamental gates. It is surrounded by open fields, which are a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards, and with boundaries typically in form of mature hedgerows. There are a number of smaller plantations located in the wider setting. Due to limited amount of change in the setting since Rock Lodge was probably built, the relationship between the property and The Avenue (WSP015) and the contemporary nature of much of the landscape to the property, the setting is judged to provide a substantial contribution to the assets value.

- 5.3.7. The construction stage would comprise the dualling of the A1 approximately 70 m to the east of the asset, the construction of a roundabout and two detention basins approximately 500 m to the north, and the construction of the Charlton Mires Junction and detention basin approximately 650 m to the north. The existing B6341 would also be subject to some minor works between the property and the Charlton Mires Junction. There is, therefore, a considerable amount of construction work proposed within close proximity to the property that would result in a temporary moderate adverse impact through an increase in noise, dust, construction related traffic and vibration. Some of the construction works would be visible from the property, however the preservation of the woodland to surrounding the property would limit views and reduce noise impacts to a degree. The significance of effect would be temporary slight adverse.

#### **Built Heritage Assets within the Wider Landscape**

- 5.3.8. The following section examines the potential impacts arising from a change in the setting on built heritage assets located outside of Part B during the construction stage, applying the methodology section in **Section 3** and **Appendix C** of this report. The built heritage assets identified as potentially sensitive receptors comprise:
- a.** Grade I Registered Park and Garden Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1001041) and designated heritage assets contained within it;
  - b.** Grade II Listed Building Milepost 40m North of Entrance to Heckley House (NHLE 1153486);
  - c.** Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHLE 1041755 and 1303729);
  - d.** Grade II Listed Buildings Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Yard Walls at Rennington Moor (NHLE 1041756 and 1154641);
  - e.** Grade II Listed Building Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation which lies 700m south-east of Rock Midstead (NHLE 1154647);
  - f.** Grade II: NHLE 1042044: Heckley House;
  - g.** Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059);
  - h.** Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080);
  - i.** Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856);

- j.** Rock Conservation Area
- k.** Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001);
- l.** Non-designated Drythrople (WSP003); and
- m.** Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)

Grade I Registered Park and Garden Alnwick Castle (NHLE 1001041) and designated heritage assets contained within it

- 5.3.9. The Grade I Registered Park and Garden is a high value heritage asset, covering an area approximately 1500 ha in size and containing eight Scheduled Monuments and 41 Listed Buildings (12 Grade I, two Grade II\* and 27 Grade II). It extends to the west, north and east of the town of Alnwick, and has the Grade I Alnwick Castle as its focus. Most of the Park and Garden is in private ownership.
- 5.3.10. The assessment has established that there would be no impacts on the setting of the Registered Park and Garden during the construction stage. The boundary of the Registered Park and Garden nearest the Order Limits of Part B is bordered by a high wall and there is dense, well established woodland screening views from the Park and Garden towards Part B. The site visit established that there are very limited views from the Park and Garden towards the A1 due to the topography and intervening vegetation, however the section visible is to the south of Part B. There would be no impacts relating to the movement of construction traffic and the distance of Part B would prevent any changes associated with lighting, noise or pollution. The impacts are therefore neutral and there are no significant effects.



**Plate 11: View from Grade I Listed Alnwick Castle towards Part B**

Grade II Listed Building Milepost 40m North of Entrance to Heckley House (NHLE 1153486)

- 5.3.11. The Grade II Listed Milepost is a medium value heritage asset and is located on the east side of the B6341. Prior to the construction of the modern A1 to the east, the B6341 was the main route from Alnwick to Belford. The contribution of the setting to the value of the Milepost is substantial due to its road side position, as its location is linked to its function and purpose to inform those travelling along the road the distance between the settlements.
- 5.3.12. The Milepost is located at the end of a temporary access track, just outside of the Order Limits of Part B, which would run along an existing trackway to provide access to the west side of the existing A1 during the construction stage. During the construction stage, there would be an increase in traffic movement, however the magnitude of traffic movements is not anticipated to be substantial enough to impact on the setting of the Milepost significantly. As such, the impacts on the setting are judged to be temporary, negligible, adverse and the significance of effects neutral.

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

- 5.3.13. These early to mid-19th century buildings are part of a planned farm building complex which are located at Broxfield. They are located approximately 900 m to the east of the A1, in an area of higher ground above the existing road. They are set in a landscape primarily used for agriculture and the field patterns are a product of enclosure from the 17th century onwards. Due to the direct relationship between the agricultural function of the assets and the landscape surrounding them, the setting provides a substantial contribution to the value of the asset.
- 5.3.14. The southern end of Part B is visible from the asset, due to its elevated position. This section, however, is already a dualled carriageway and construction works would be limited in this section. Due to the distance between the assets and the carriageway, there would be no impact as a result of noise, pollution and vibration from construction related activity.
- 5.3.15. The existing access tracks to the Broxfield would be used during the construction stage for construction traffic. The vehicles would pass in front of the Grade II listed buildings and therefore increase the amount of traffic on the track alongside causing an increase in noise. The vehicles would be running to the front of the Smithy which would increase dust and other pollutants to this building. This would result in temporary minor impacts with temporary slight adverse significant effects.





**Plate 12: View from Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group and Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHLE 1041755 and 1303729) south towards the A1**

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

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

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

- 5.3.18. The Lime Kiln is of 19th century date and is of medium value. The lime kiln is set within a rural landscape to the immediate south of woodland and 75 m to the west lies an access

track which is used by local farmsteads. It is located approximately 900 m to the east of the Rock Conservation Area. The immediate area around the Lime Kiln is currently used to store tree trunks for logging, this obscures views towards the west. The presence of this lime kiln indicates industry within this area. The A1 cannot be seen nor heard from the Lime Kiln. The setting of the Lime Kiln has a minor contribution to the significance of the asset.

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

Grade II Listed Building Heckley House (NHLE 1042044)

- 5.3.20. Heckley House dates to the late 18th century and is of medium value. The house is positioned in an elevated position to the west of the A1 and faces toward the south, along the B6341. There are no windows opening to the east, towards the A1. There are trees along the B6341 and along the back of the asset to the east to obscure the views toward the house. This provides a feeling of enclosure to the house and seclusion and tranquillity; it also obscures the visible movements running north to south in the landscape. To the east the ground plateaus before falling sharply away from the property, the key viewpoint is toward the south. The landscape is predominately rural, and has changed little since the house was built, and therefore the setting has a moderate contribution to the value of the heritage asset.
- 5.3.21. The trackway to the north of Heckley House would be used as temporary access track during the construction stage. This would result in a temporary increase in noise, vibration, air pollution, lighting and a change visually from vehicles using the access track. Construction vehicles would see a change in the movement within the landscape and cause the house to contain traffic on two sides (north and west). The construction vehicles would also be able to be seen from the house and therefore cause a visual change. During the construction period the asset would be subjected to temporary moderate adverse impacts with temporary moderate adverse significant effects.

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

- 5.3.22. The Dovecote is a late 18th century structure and is of medium value. Restrictions on the keeping of pigeons and doves were in place until the 17th century. Prior to this, it was restricted to manorial and monastic estates, however following the relaxation of the law many farms and private residences began keeping them.
- 5.3.23. The Dovecote forms part of a complex of farm buildings located to the east of the B6341 known as Heckley Fence. A settlement called 'Fence' is shown on Armstrong's Map of 1769 and the farmstead appears on the 1861. The farmstead is located down slope from the

B6341, level with the height of the A1 to east (which was built in the 20th century). The Dovecote is the tallest building and a focal point within the immediate landscape. It is set in an agricultural landscape, which was enclosed from the 17th century onwards, with some woodland to the west and a strip of woodland to along the A1 to the north-east and east, there is no screening to the south of the access track. There is an access track leading from the B6341 to the A1 which passes the farmhouse. The A1 can be seen and heard from the asset due to the close proximity. The direct association of the asset with the farm, and its location within an agricultural landscape which has changed little since the Dovecote was built contribute to the value of the asset, and therefore the setting is judged to have a moderate contribution to the heritage asset. The imposition of the A1 has detracted from the original setting.

- 5.3.24. Part B comprises the widening of the A1 to a dual carriageway approximately 200 m to the east of the asset and the construction of an overbridge across the widened carriageway to establish a new access route to the east side of the A1. This would cause considerable amount of disruption in the immediate setting of the asset during the construction period, including an increase in vehicles, noise, vibration, air pollution and lighting. This would cause a considerable intrusion in the normally quiet agricultural landscape (excepting the existing A1) immediately adjacent to the asset. The construction stage would have a temporary major adverse impact with temporary moderate adverse significant effects.

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

- 5.3.25. The mid-19th century Patterson Cottage is of medium value. The heritage asset is located approximately 10 m from the A1 and lies slightly lower than the road. The immediate setting is dominated by the A1, and the traffic using it represents a substantial visual and audible intrusion. This section of the A1 partially follows the original road, although the section of the road to the north of the property was straightened in the 20th century, with the original road remaining as a layby. A pond lies to the rear of the property, which is depicted on Armstrong's Plan of 1769 (WSP018). The Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856) lies to 320 m to the north, and earthwork remains of possible Iron Age or Roman date (NHLE 1006500) lies approximately 200 m away, on the east side of the carriageway. This land is now used as pasture. The wider landscape comprises open, agricultural land used for both arable and pasture. The wider landscape has remained largely the same since the cottage was built, except for in minor diversion and substantially increased usage of the A1 immediately to the east, which does detract from its setting. The value of the asset is largely drawn from its historic and architectural interest, and its setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value.
- 5.3.26. Part B includes the widening of the A1 to the east and the construction of a private access track for the cottage to allow for a safe entry and exit from this property. The construction period would see the presence of construction vehicles, construction works and, potentially, traffic management schemes within this area. Construction vehicles would bring an increase in noise, pollutants, vehicle lighting and cause a visual change from the cottage to the road.

The construction works would also cause adverse impacts from noise, pollutants and visually alongside potentially causing vibrations, these would be very close to the cottage. There is potential for traffic management schemes to be implemented across the A1 during this time which could mean bring the A1 down to one lane and traffic light systems thus causing standing traffic. These systems could result in standing traffic along the A1 which would result in an increase in noise and pollutants. During the construction works there would be temporary major adverse impact with temporary moderate adverse significant effects.

Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856)

- 5.3.27. West Linkhall Farmhouse was built in c.1840 and is of medium value. It is located 90 m to the west of the A1 and is accessed off the layby (which represents a former section of the A1). The house is surrounded by trees, which provide screening between the property and the A1. The Grade II Listed Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080) lies to 320 m to the south, and earthwork remains of possible Iron Age or Roman date (NHLE 1006500) lies approximately 170 m to the east. The wider landscape comprises open, agricultural land used for both arable and pasture. The wider landscape has remained largely the same since the farm was built, except for in minor diversion and substantially increased usage of the A1 immediately to the east. Due to the minor degree of change, the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.
- 5.3.28. The construction stage would see the A1 widened to the east and would result in substantial disruption in the immediate environment. There would be an increase in noise associated with the construction works, plant and vehicles. There would be some element of visual intrusion, although the existing screening from the trees would reduce these impacts. There would be temporary moderate adverse impacts with temporary moderate adverse significant effects.

Rock Conservation Area

- 5.3.29. The Rock Conservation Area contains the historic settlement of Rock, along with areas of landscape to the west, south and east, and fields to the north. The western boundary of the Conservation Area lies approximately 2 km to the east of the A1. The settlement is first recorded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD and contains two medieval buildings: the Church of Saints Philip and James (Grade II\* Listed Building, NHL 1041758) and Rock Hall (Grade II\* Listed Building, NHL 1154734). It remains an estate village to this day, consisting of a linear row of residential properties, along with farm buildings. It contains two Grade II\* Listed Buildings and 14 Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 5.3.30. The Conservation Area is of medium importance, based on its historic value as a medieval estate village, and its architectural value as it contains two buildings of medieval, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date. There is also an archaeological interest due to the potential for below-ground remains of medieval date, particularly around the site of the medieval Rock Hall (Ref. 20)



5.3.31. There would also be no impacts and therefore no effects on Rock Conservation Area. The western limit of the Conservation Area is located 1 km to the east of the Order Limits of Part B. Part B is not visible from within the Conservation Area and therefore there would be no change in views. The Conservation Area is located at a sufficient distance to prevent any impacts on the setting from a change in noise, vibration, lighting or pollution.

*Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)*

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

5.3.33. The construction stage would see the A1 widening to the east and would result in substantial disruption in the immediate environment. There would be an increase in noise associated with the construction works, plant and vehicles. There would be a visual intrusion too with the loss of the vegetation to the west of the asset. The construction stage would not, however, impact on the relationship between the Lodge and Charlton Hall, nor alter its position at the entrance way to the estate. The construction stage would therefore have a temporary moderate adverse impact with temporary slight adverse significant effects.

*Non-designated Drythrople (WSP003)*

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

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



distance between the asset of the location of Part B would reduce the impacts. Overall, the impacts are judged to be temporary minor adverse and the effects temporary slight adverse.

*Non-designated Heiferlaw Bank (WSP013)*

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

**Operation**

- 5.3.38. There is a potential for impacts on the setting of the above ground heritage assets during the operation stage. Impacts would result from a change in the landscape around the asset, which could reduce the contribution of the setting to the value of the asset. Impacts could arise from the visual intrusion of Part B, which would change views towards and away from the asset. Impacts could also occur from a perceptible increase in noise, lighting, vibration and pollution from the vehicles using Part B, which would change the way the asset is experienced.

**Built Heritage Assets within Part B**

- 5.3.39. During operation, there would be impacts and effects on one non-designated heritage asset within Part B, Rock Lodge (WSP017), due to a change in setting.
- 5.3.40. The asset is non-designated and of low value, however its setting is judged to provide a substantial contribution to the value. The construction stage, the A1 would be increased to a dual carriageway approximately 70 m to the east of the asset. The A1 is currently screened to from the heritage asset by trees and is not visible, and although the road would be audible the sound levels are not predicted to be greater as a result of Part B as no changes in traffic volumes are anticipated.
- 5.3.41. There would be some visual impacts as a result of the introduction of the Charlton Mires Junction and the B6347 roundabout, however the existing planting to the north of the property, the intervening hedgerows and the distance from the asset (approximately 650 m) would reduce the impacts. No additional traffic volumes are predicted along the B6347 so

no impacts are anticipated as a result of increased vehicle use. The impacts are judged to be permanent negligible adverse and the significance of effects neutral.

### **Built Heritage Assets within the Wider Landscape**

5.3.42. The assessment has established the potential for impacts on the setting on the following above ground heritage assets located in the wider landscape during the operation stage:

- a.** Grade II Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059);
- b.** Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080);
- c.** Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856);
- d.** Non-designated Lodge (WSP001); and
- e.** Non-designated Drythrople (WSP003).

5.3.43. The assessment has established that there would be neutral impacts on the remaining above ground heritage assets as the operation of Part B would not result in a change the setting of the asset.

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

5.3.44. The Dovecote is a late 18th century structure and is of medium value. The direct association of the Dovecote with the farmstead in which it sits, and its location within an agricultural landscape which has changed little since the Dovecote was built contribute to the value of the asset, and the setting is judged to have a moderate contribution to its value. The imposition of the A1 has detracted from the original setting, however the road is currently partially screened by a strip of woodland and well-established hedgerow.

5.3.45. The construction stage would see the widening of the carriageway to the east of the existing carriageway and the introduction of an accommodation bridge, providing a diverted byway over the A1. The widening of the carriageway would have negligible impact on the setting as the carriageway extends away from the asset. The introduction of the bridge would represent a substantial change in the immediate setting of the asset, changing the views both the asset to the wider landscape, and also views towards the asset.

5.3.46. The overbridge would compete with the overbridge visually. The diversion of the byway to the trackway immediate south of the asset would result in an introduction of traffic, most of which would be associated with agriculture. This would result in an increase in noise and vibration, with the latter potentially causing substantial structural damage to the heritage asset. Anticipated vehicle usage is understood to be minimal, however. The overbridge would not, however, impact on the relationship between the heritage asset and the farmstead or its wider agricultural landscape and would not change the contribution of the architectural and historic interest of the heritage asset. Overall, the impacts on the setting are judged to be permanent moderate adverse due to the visual intrusion and the effects moderate adverse.

Grade II Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080)

- 5.3.47. The mid-19th century Patterson Cottage is of medium value. The heritage asset is located approximately 10 m from the existing A1 and the setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset. The operation stage would see the use of the extended carriageway, which is widened to the east of the asset. The operation stage would therefore have a limited impact on the cottage due to the very limited changes in the immediate setting. The widened carriageway would be a more physically dominant feature and would be more imposing than it is currently, however there would be no additional traffic causing noise, pollution, lighting and vibration than there is currently. The impacts are therefore judged to be permanent negligible adverse and the effects slight adverse.

Grade II Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856)

- 5.3.48. West Linkhall Farmhouse was built in c.1840 and is of medium value. The setting is judged to provide a moderate contribution to the value of the asset. The operation stage would see the use of the extended carriageway, which is widened to the east of the asset. The operation stage would therefore have a limited impact on the asset as there would be little which would change in the setting. The widened carriageway would be a more physically dominant feature and would be more imposing than it is currently, however there would be no additional traffic causing noise, pollution, lighting and vibration than there is currently. The impacts are therefore judged to be permanent negligible adverse and the effects slight adverse.

Non-designated West Lodge (WSP001)

- 5.3.49. West Lodge is a non-designated heritage asset and is of low value. The setting is judged to provide a substantial contribution to the value of the asset. It is located to the east of the A1 at the entrance to the Charlton Hall estate and the important elements of its setting are based on its relationship between Charlton Hall, and its position off the original route of the A1 marking the entrance way to the estate. Part B would see the A1 widened so it would be in close proximity to the asset. The asset is currently located on a side road, which was once the route of the A1, however in the 20th century sections of the A1 were straightened and is now the currently 80 m to the west. Part B would see the road encroach to within 50 m of the asset. There would also be a loss of vegetation which currently screens the asset from the A1. This would make the A1 a more prominent feature in immediate setting of the asset. Part B would not change the main elements of the setting though which contribute to its value and therefore the impacts are judged to be permanent minor adverse and the effects slight adverse.

Non-designated Drythrople (WSP003)

- 5.3.50. Drythrople is a non-designated heritage asset of 19th century date and is of low value. Its setting provides a moderate contribution to the value of the asset due to the limited degree of change in the landscape. The operation stage would see the imposition of the Charlton Mires Junction approximately 400 m to the west, the widening of the carriageway to the

east, closer to the asset. There would also be a detention basin approximately 460 m to the north west. Part B would have a visual impact from the asset to the west through a change in the view towards the A1. However, due to the distance between the asset and the road, the impacts are judged to be permanent negligible adverse and the effects neutral.

## MAIN COMPOUND

### Construction

#### Built Heritage Assets within Part B

- 5.3.51. There is one built heritage asset within the Main Compound: Milepost Approximately 55 Metres South West Of Thurston (sic) New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1371021). Its position is recorded on the south side of the B6345, however it could not be located during the site visit and the Milepost Society Repository has it listed as missing. It is therefore assumed to have been removed and there would no impacts or effects on it.

#### Built Heritage Assets within the Wider Landscape

- 5.3.52. There are 10 built heritage assets within the wider landscape. Only one, the Grade II Listed Thirston New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1156136), has been identified as being potentially impacted by Part B. The remainder would not be impacted as the compound would not be visible from the asset and there would be no perceptible increase in noise, vibration, lighting or pollution which would change the setting.

#### Grade II Listed Thirston New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1156136)

- 5.3.53. The asset is of medium value and is located approximately 300 m to the east of the Main Compound. The property is set back from Felton Road and is accessed along a private driveway; during the site visit the building was assessed from the end of the driveway.
- 5.3.54. The property is situated to the south-west of West Thirston, and occupies an isolated location surrounded by open agricultural land. The property has tree cover to the west and south with the north and east providing open views across fields. At the time of the site visit, the trees were in full leaf and provided screening between the heritage asset and the existing carriageway. The screening provides a great deal of privacy to the property during the summer months, although in the winter the property would appear more exposed and open. The driveway is tree lined, 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.
- 5.3.55. The setting contributes, in part, to the value of the asset as it was deliberately placed within the area of agricultural land and is deliberately screened to provide a separation between the property and the surrounding farmland.
- 5.3.56. The compound would 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 would be via Felton Road, so the compound would temporarily increase activity on this route. It would also cause a temporary change to

the landscape with a loss of an area of agricultural land. This would result in temporary minor adverse impact with temporary slight adverse effects.

### **Operation**

- 5.3.57. The operation stage would see the compound site removed and the field returned to agricultural use. This would restore the current setting for the heritage assets and therefore would have no impacts or effects.

## **LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND**

### **Construction**

#### **Built Heritage Assets within Part B**

- 5.3.58. There are no built heritage assets within Part B.

#### **Built Heritage Assets within the Wider Landscape**

- 5.3.59. There are four built heritage assets within the wider landscape. Only one, Grade II Listed Building Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1042019) has been identified as being impacted during the construction stage due to a change in the setting. The remainder are located approximately 750 m north and their setting would not be subject to change as there is no intervisibility between them and Part B, and the intervening distance and urbanised landscape would prevent any impact from noise, lighting or vibration.

#### *Grade II Listed Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1042019)*

- 5.3.60. This late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, with 19<sup>th</sup> century additions, is situated between the A1 and the Alnwick Industrial Park. The property is approached from the west off the dualled A1. The landscape immediately surrounding the farmhouse is fields, with Cawledge Business Park and Lionheart Enterprise Park located to the north-east. The compound would form a south-eastern extension to the existing Lionheart Enterprise Park, bringing it closer to the asset. The topography is relatively flat and there are few trees surrounding the property meaning it is open, exposed and subject to the noise, lighting and visual impacts of the A1 and the business parks. Due to the immediate setting being altered since the 18<sup>th</sup> century significantly it is therefore decided that the setting has a minor contribution to the significance of the heritage asset.
- 5.3.61. The construction stage would see a change to the east of the Farmhouse as the area proposed is currently undeveloped. This would therefore cause a visual change due to the presence of construction vehicles, works and compound offices. As a result of this there is likely to be some increase in noise, lighting and air pollution and a change visually although it would be in keeping with the current business and enterprise park. The impact of the compound would have a temporary minor impact with temporary slight adverse effect.



## Operation

- 5.3.62. The operation stage would see the compound site removed and the field returned to agricultural use. This would restore the current setting for the heritage assets and therefore would have no impacts or effects.

## 5.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

### PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

#### Construction

- 5.4.1. Works that have the potential to impact upon the HLC include ground levelling, topsoil stripping, the removal of existing road surfaces, construction of compounds and haulage roads, and the installation of infrastructure items such as lighting columns, manholes, culverts or chambers, utilities cables, drainage pipes, balancing ponds and so forth. Any form of landscaping, including the planting of trees for screening, also has the potential to impact on historic landscapes through a change in use of the land.
- 5.4.2. The HLC types identified within the Order Limits of Part B have potential to be partially or wholly disturbed as a result of those construction activities listed above. They consist of:
- a. Road: Pre-1860
  - b. Other 20th century fields (2, south end)
  - c. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century;
  - d. Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century
  - e. Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century;
  - f. Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century;
  - g. Late 19th Century Fields;
  - h. Woods pre-1860; and
  - i. Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure: Pre-1860.
- 5.4.3. The northern end of the Pre-1860 road corresponds with the historic route north-south route of the A1 from Alnwick and is of low value, while the southern end is negligible value. The asset has been heavily impacted through previous resurfacing, widening, minor diversions and the impacts are therefore judged to be neutral, with no significant effects
- 5.4.4. With the exception of late 19th to 20th fields, which are of negligible value, the HLC is of low value. The majority of it would see minor impacts resulting from the widening of the carriageway to the east, resulting in the partial loss agricultural land. Much of the field patterning within Part B was impacted by the re-routing of the A1 in the 20th century and therefore the impacts would be permanent minor adverse and the effects slight adverse. There would be more substantial impacts around the Charlton Mires junction, where the land-take is greater. The impacts would be permanent moderate adverse and the effects slight adverse.

- 5.4.5. There would be localised impacts within the footprint of the detention basins with the change of usage, however they would not change the overall field pattern and the historic landscape character would remain visible. The impacts would be permanent negligible adverse and the effects neutral.
- 5.4.6. The impacts on the late 19th to 20th century fields, of negligible value, would be negligible adverse and the effects neutral.

#### **Hedgerows of Potential Historic Importance**

- 5.4.7. There are hedgerows within the Part B Main Scheme Area which could meet the criteria of Historic Importance and are low value. The assessment is based on the results of the HLC data as no detailed mapping pre-dating the 1850s was available for assessment. The areas identified which could contain them comprise:
- a.** Road: Pre-1860 (northern end of Part B);
  - b.** Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century;
  - c.** Surveyed Enclosure (Erratic Edged, Straight Edged and Wavy-Edged): Mid-18th to 19th century;
  - d.** Piecemeal Enclosure: 17th to mid-18th century; and
  - e.** Other Irregular Fields: 17th to mid-18th century.
- 5.4.8. The widening of the A1 would require the removal of hedgerows for the construction of the new carriageway and adjacent haul road. Hedgerows would also have to be cleared as part of the construction of the Charlton Mires junction. Where all of a hedgerow is removed, the impacts would be permanent major adverse with slight adverse effect. Where only partial removal is required, the impacts would be permanent moderate adverse and the effects slight adverse.

#### **Operation**

- 5.4.9. There would be no impacts and effects on the HLC during the operation stage and all impacts would arise from the construction stage.

### **MAIN COMPOUND**

#### **Construction**

- 5.4.10. The Main Compound occupies an area characterised as Surveyed Enclosure (Wavy Edged) Mid-18th to 19th century of low value. The field boundaries would be maintained; however, the land would not be in agricultural use which changes the landscape character type substantially. The impacts would therefore be temporary major adverse and the impacts and the effects slight adverse.

#### **Operation**

- 5.4.11. Following the completion of the construction, the compound would be dismantled the land returned to agricultural use. There would be no impacts on the HLC.

## **LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND**

### **Construction**

- 5.4.12. The HLC of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound is a mix of 19th century re-organised fields of low value and modern industrial development of no historic value. The construction stage would result in the loss of the agricultural element of the historic landscape type. The construction of the compound on the agricultural land would have a major adverse impact and the effects slight adverse.

### **Operation**

- 5.4.13. There would be no impacts and effects on the HLC during the operation stage and all impacts would arise from the construction stage.

## 6 MITIGATION

---

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1. The impacts and effects on the Historic Environment can be reduced and some instances removed through the use of mitigation measures. This section assesses the likely residual impact and effects on the value of buried archaeological remains, earthworks, built heritage assets and historic landscape character areas during the construction and operation of Part B.

### 6.2 BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

- 6.2.1. There is a potential for direct adverse impacts on below ground heritage assets within the Order Limits of Part B during the construction stage on the Part B Main Scheme Area and Main Compound. This could include remains of high, national significance associated with Scheduled Monuments. A programme of trial trenching evaluation is required within the Part B Main Scheme Area and Main Compound to establish whether potential features identified in this assessment and from the geophysical survey are present, and to confirm the presence or absence of currently unknown below-ground remains in the Order Limits of Part B. The aim of the evaluation would be to determine the importance, extent, date, level of survival of the assets, and to inform a mitigation strategy which would be implemented either prior to or during the construction stage. The scope of the archaeological evaluation would be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation to be approved by the Northumberland County Council Archaeologist.
- 6.2.2. Where a below-ground and historic landscape assets can be preserved in-situ, the impacts would be completely avoided, and therefore amount to no change and the effects neutral. Therefore, options for preservation in-situ should be explored, where practicable. However, as it typically requires adjustments in designs it is only usually applied where either such amendments are minor, or for assets of high or very high importance.
- 6.2.3. Where below ground assets cannot be preserved in-situ, a programme of archaeological excavation would be undertaken to ensure the remains are preserved in record. This would reduce the impacts, but not completely remove them. Any archaeological excavation and recording would be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation to be approved by the Northumberland County Council Archaeologist.
- 6.2.4. There is also a potential for impacts on Scheduled Monuments during construction and operation through changes in setting. During construction, this could result from a temporary visual intrusion, and an increase in noise, lighting and vibration from construction related vehicles, along with an increase in dust and pollution. Such changes would usually be temporary and removed once the construction stage is completed. Mitigation measures can be deployed, such as the use of temporary sound barriers, dust reduction and traffic management plans to ensure plant movements are limited near heritage assets, to reduce any adverse impacts during the construction stage. Their use would lessen the impacts and

effects to a degree during the construction stage, however in many cases not sufficiently enough to reduce the impacts and effects.

- 6.2.5. The majority of the direct impacts on below ground archaeological remains occurs during the construction stage. The only potential impact during operation could arise from a change in drainage and water levels in and around Part B. Changes in groundwater levels can result in the compaction, desiccation or waterlogging of buried remains. Where this occurs, the impact would be permanent and irreversible. Mitigation in the form of robust drainage system to ensure the current ground water levels and water quality are maintained across Part B and the wider landscape would remove any impacts and effects.
- 6.2.6. During operation, there is a potential for permanent adverse effects on the setting of two Scheduled Monuments (North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHLE 1018348) and Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500)) during the operation of Part B from a loss of an element of the setting, or from a combination visual intrusion resulting from the introduction of new structures, materials and movement and a degradation of tranquillity caused the increased proximity of Part B to nearby assets resulting in an increase in traffic noise. This would only occur, however, where the setting is judged to contribute to the importance of the asset.
- 6.2.7. Mitigation to reduce or remove impacts on the setting require changes through design to remove the specific impact. This could include the repositioning of elements of the development which are causing the impacts, the removal or remodelling of an existing adverse element in the landscape, and the introduction of new views to the asset. Where impacts cannot be addressed through design, the use of screening can be applied to the reduce the impacts, however this can be an intrusive element in the setting in its own right and therefore is should only be used where design measures are not practicable. Any mitigation measures to reduce impacts on the setting of Scheduled Monuments should be agreed in consultation with NCC and Historic England.
- 6.2.8. The Lionheart Compound has been subject to an archaeological evaluation as part of a previous application. No further evaluation is required as part of this application. The evaluation revealed no remains of archaeological significance and therefore mitigation before construction is not anticipated.

### **6.3 BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS**

- 6.3.1. There is a potential for direct, physical impacts on built heritage assets located within the Order Limits of Part B through the demolition and alteration of historic fabric, and indirect impacts from vibration (e.g. piling), dust and noise.
- 6.3.2. Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002) is of at least mid-19th century date, and potentially has elements dating to the 18th century based on a review of historic mapping. It is judged to be of low importance based on the evidence currently available. The construction of the Charlton Mires Junction would require the demolition of the farm. A programme of historic building recording is required prior to the demolition of Charlton Mires to ensure it is



preserved by record. A Level 3 Survey would be undertaken, in accordance with Historic England's 2016 guide, titled 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (**Ref. 21**). The scope of the building recording would need to be agreed in consultation with NCC.

- 6.3.3. It is proposed that the non-designated milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878), which may be removed as a result of Part B, be subject to a Level 1 Survey would in accordance with Historic England's 2016 guide, titled 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (**Ref. 21**) prior to the start of construction to create a permanent record of its existing setting. This would be followed by the careful removal of the asset and its safe storage during construction. On completion of construction, the milestone should be reinstated as close as possible to its original location to maintain its relationship with the route.
- 6.3.4. There is also a potential for impacts on designated and non-designated built heritage assets through temporary changes in setting as a result of construction activity, including temporary visual intrusion, and an increase in noise, lighting and vibration from construction related vehicles, along with an increase in dust and pollution. Impacts would result in changes in the landscape around the asset, which could reduce the contribution of the setting to the importance of the assets. Such changes would usually be temporary and removed once the construction stage is completed. Mitigation measures can be deployed, such as the use of temporary sound barriers, dust reduction and traffic management plans to ensure plant movements are limited near heritage assets, to reduce any adverse impacts during the construction stage. Their use would lessen the impacts and effects to a degree during the construction stage, however in many cases not sufficiently enough to reduce the impacts and effects.
- 6.3.5. There is a potential for permanent impacts on the setting of three Grade II Listed Buildings (Listed Building Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059), Listed Building Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080) and Listed Building West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856)) and one non-designated built heritage assets (West Lodge (WSP001)) during the operation stage. Impacts would result from a change in the landscape around the asset, which could reduce the contribution of the setting to the importance of the asset. Impacts could arise from the visual intrusion of Part B, which would change views towards and away from the asset. Impacts could also occur from a perceptible increase in noise, lighting, vibration and pollution from the vehicles using Part B, which would change the way the asset is experienced.
- 6.3.6. Mitigation to reduce or remove impacts on the setting require changes through design to remove the specific impact. This could include the repositioning of elements of the development which are causing the impacts, the removal or remodelling of an existing adverse element in the landscape, and the introduction of new views to the asset. Where impacts cannot be addressed through design, the use of screening can be applied to reduce the impacts, however this can be an intrusive element in the setting in its own right

and therefore is should only be used where design measures are not practicable. Any mitigation measures to reduce impacts on the setting should be agreed in consultation with NCC.

## **6.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES**

- 6.4.1. The historic landscape types identified within the Order Limits of Part B have potential to be partially or wholly disturbed as a result of construction activities. Works that have the potential to impact upon the HLC include ground levelling, topsoil stripping, the removal of existing road surfaces, construction of compounds and haulage roads, and the installation of infrastructure items such as lighting columns, manholes, culverts or chambers, utilities, cables, drainage pipes, balancing ponds and so forth. Any form of landscaping, including the planting of trees for screening, also has the potential to impact on historic landscapes through a change in use of the land. Where historic landscape assets cannot be preserved in-situ, a programme recording would be undertaken prior to construction. This would reduce the impacts, but not completely remove them.
- 6.4.2. There is potential for impacts on historic landscape through the loss of hedgerows of potentially historic importance, particularly around the proposed Charlton Mires junction. Consent for the removal of any sections of field boundary of potentially historic importance should be agreed in consultation with NCC.

## 7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

---

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1. The report has assessed the potential impacts and significance of effects on below ground heritage assets, built heritage assets and historic landscapes from the proposed widening of an 8 km stretch the A1 between Alnwick and Ellingham, the construction of separate grade junction at Charlton Mires, and an accommodation bridge at Heckley Fence. Two proposed compounds at Felton and Lionheart Enterprise Park are also assessed. Impacts during the construction and operation stages are considered.

### 7.2 PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

#### CONSTRUCTION

- 7.2.1. The assessment has identified three non-designated heritage assets within the Part B Main Scheme Area (site of two Bronze Age cist burials (HER 5033), findspot of two flint flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (HER 5062) and earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016)). The geophysical survey identified two areas containing anomalies of potential archaeological origin, and there is a potential for currently unknown remains ranging in date from the prehistoric period through the modern period. There are four Scheduled Monuments located in immediate proximity to Part B (Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHLE 1018499), Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north-east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHLE 1006564), North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHLE 1018348) and Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500)). All have the potential to be impacted during the construction stage.
- 7.2.2. Any further burials of Bronze Age date present at HER 5033 would be of high value due to the direct association with nearby Scheduled Monument funerary remains (e.g. NHLE 1018499: Prehistoric burial mound, 430m north-west of East Linkhall). The impacts would be permanent major adverse and a large significance of effect before mitigation. Mitigation in the form of preservation by record would reduce the magnitude of impacts to permanent moderate adverse with a moderate significant of effect.
- 7.2.3. Any additional archaeological remains of prehistoric date present around HER 5062 would be of medium value and the magnitude of impact before mitigation would be major adverse impact with a moderate adverse significance of effect. Mitigation in the form of preservation by record would reduce the magnitude of impacts to permanent moderate adverse with a moderate significant of effect.
- 7.2.4. The value of the earthworks east of Heckley House (WSP016), the geophysical survey anomalies and any currently unknown below ground heritage assets are currently unknown. The magnitude of impacts before mitigation would be permanent major adverse, reducing to permanent moderate adverse with preservation by record. The significance of effect would be dependent on the value of the asset impacted.

- 7.2.5. Any below ground heritage assets which are directly associated with a Scheduled Monument would be of high value. The magnitude of impacts without mitigation would be permanent major adverse and the effects would be large adverse. Mitigation in the form of preservation by record would have a permanent moderate adverse magnitude of impact with a moderate adverse significance of effect.
- 7.2.6. There are four heritage assets designated as Scheduled Monument sites in the Study Area which have the potential to be adversely impact during the construction stage through a change in the setting. There would be a temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of the Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500) with temporary moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be temporary negligible adverse impacts on the setting of North Charlton Medieval Village and open field system (NHLE 1018348), Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall (NHLE 1018499) and Ellsnook Round Barrow, 175m north-east of Heiferlaw Bridge (NHLE 1006564), with a temporary slight adverse significance of effect.
- 7.2.7. There are two non-designated built heritage assets of low value located within the Part B Main Scheme Area which have the potential to be directly physical impacted by the construction of Part B. Milepost North of Shipperton Bridge (HER 16878) would need to be removed from its current position and the magnitude of impacts would be permanent major adverse with a moderate adverse significance of effect. Mitigation in the form of a building recording of the asset in its current location and its repositioning would reduce the impacts to minor adverse with a slight adverse significance of effect. The construction of the Charlton Mires Junction would require the demolition of Charlton Mires Farm (WSP002) with a permanent major adverse impact and a moderate adverse significance of effect. The magnitude of impact after preservation by record through building recording would be permanent moderate adverse with a slight adverse significance of effect.
- 7.2.8. There would be temporary impacts on the setting of nine Grade II Listed Buildings of medium value and four non-designated built heritage assets of low value during the construction stage. Mitigation measures could be implemented to reduce the visual intrusion and impacts from noise, lighting and dust associated with the construction activity; however, these would not reduce the magnitude of impacts substantially.
- 7.2.9. There would be temporary major adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059) and Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080) with a temporary moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be temporary moderate adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Heckley House (NHLE 1042044) and West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856) with a temporary moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact and temporary slight adverse significance of effect on The Grade II Listed Buildings Barn and Engine House on North side of Main Farm Building Group (NHLE 1041755), Smithy at South-East Corner of Barn and Engine House (NHLE 1303729), Rennington Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1041756), Yard Walls at Rennington Moor

(NHLE 1154641), Lime Kiln south of Kiln Plantation (NHLE 1154647). There would be temporary moderate adverse impacts on the setting of the non-designated Rock Lodge (WSP007), West Lodge (WSP001) and WSP003 with a slight adverse significance of effects.

- 7.2.10. The majority of the historic landscape type in the Part B Main Scheme Area is of low value (the exceptions being the Pre-1860 road and the late 19th to 20th fields which are of negligible importance). The magnitude of impact would be permanent minor adverse as it would result in the partial loss of the existing historic landscape type due to the widening of the carriageway, with slight adverse significance of effects. The magnitude of impacts on the historic landscape around the Charlton Mires Junction would be permanent moderate adverse due to the greater land take required with a slight adverse significance of effect.
- 7.2.11. The widening of the A1 and the construction of the Charlton Mires Junction would require the removal of hedgerows for which could meet the criteria of Historic Importance and are low value. Where all of a hedgerow is removed, the impacts would be permanent major adverse with slight adverse effect. Where only partial removal is required, the impacts would be permanent moderate adverse and the effects slight adverse.

## **OPERATION**

- 7.2.12. The construction of Part B may result in a change in local drainage patterns during the operation stage due to the installation of a new highways drainage system. As a result, changes in the ground water levels could result in the decomposition or destruction of below ground archaeological remains and deposits. The magnitude of impacts and effects is unknown as there is currently no information about the archaeological resource. Mitigation in the form a robust drainage system to maintain the current ground water levels and quality would remove any impacts and the effects would be neutral.
- 7.2.13. There would be an impact on the setting of one Scheduled Monument during the operation stage, the Camp at West Linkhall (NHLE 1006500). The magnitude of impact on the setting would be permanent minor adverse and the significance of the effect would be slight adverse.
- 7.2.14. There would be permanent impacts on the setting of three Grade II Listed Buildings of medium value and one non-designated built heritage asset of low value during the operation stage. There would be permanent moderate adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Dovecote to the east of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall (NHLE 1371059) with a moderate adverse significance of effects. There would be permanent negligible adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Patterson Cottage (NHLE 1371080) and West Linkhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1298856) with a slight adverse significance of effects. There would be permanent minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of non-designated West Lodge (WSP001) with a slight adverse significance of effects.



## 7.3 MAIN COMPOUND

### CONSTRUCTION

- 7.3.1. There is a potential for unknown below-ground heritage assets from the Prehistoric period to modern period at the Main Compound. The impacts without mitigation would be permanent major adverse, reducing to moderate adverse with preservation by record. The significance of effect would depend on the value of the asset impacted.
- 7.3.2. There is one built heritage asset within the Main Compound: Milepost Approximately 55 Metres South West Of Thurston (sic) New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1371021). Its position is recorded on the south side of the B6345; however, it could not be located during the site visit and the Milepost Society Repository has it listed as missing. It is therefore assumed to have been removed and there would be no impacts or effects on it.
- 7.3.3. There would be temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Grade II Listed Thurston New Houses Farmhouse (NHLE 1156136) with a slight adverse significance of effects.
- 7.3.4. The Main Compound occupies an area characterised as Surveyed Enclosure (Wavy Edged) Mid-18th to 19th century of low value. The field boundaries would be maintained; however, the land would not be in agricultural use which changes the landscape character type substantially. The impacts would therefore be temporary major adverse and the impacts and the effects slight adverse.

### OPERATION

- 7.3.5. The Main Compound would be returned to agricultural use in the operation stage and there would be no effects on the Historic Environment resource.

## 7.4 LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND

### CONSTRUCTION

- 7.4.1. The previous archaeological investigations at the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound indicate a low potential for below ground archaeological remains within the proposed compound, and the remains identified were of negligible value. There is, therefore, a potential for further buried remains of negligible to low value to be present in the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound. The magnitude of impacts on them without mitigation would be permanent major adverse and the effects slight adverse, reducing to permanent moderate adverse impacts and a slight to neutral significance of effect.
- 7.4.2. There would be temporary minor adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of Grade II Listed Greensfield Moor Farmhouse (NHLE 1042019) with a slight adverse significance of effects.
- 7.4.3. The HLC of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound is a mix of 19th century re-organised fields of low value and modern industrial development of no historic value. The construction stage would result in the loss of the agricultural element of the historic landscape type. The

construction of the compound on the agricultural land would have a major adverse impact and the effects slight adverse.

## **OPERATION**

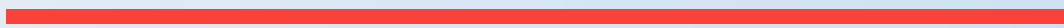
- 7.4.4. The Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound would be returned to agricultural use in the operation stage and there would be no effects on the Historic Environment resource.
- 7.4.5. Where possible, in the first instance, impacts upon the setting of a heritage asset (including historic landscapes) would be mitigated through avoidance or changes in design, in accordance with Historic England's guidelines (**Ref. 11**). Where design adjustments are not practicable, visual or acoustic screening (such as landscape planting or acoustic barriers) may be considered to reduce harm

## **7.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION**

- 7.5.1. Mitigation in the form of preservation in-situ or preservation by record (i.e. archaeological excavation and historic building recording) is proposed to remove and reduce permanent adverse impacts on below ground archaeological remains and built heritage assets located within the Order Limits of Part B . All proposed mitigation is required to be outlined in either of Conservation Management Plan for assets preserved in-situ (for any assets of high or very high value identified) and a Written Scheme of Investigation for those preserved by record, in consultation with NCC and Historic England (where required).
- 7.5.2. Mitigation measures can be deployed to reduce temporary impacts on the setting of heritage assets during construction, such as the use of sound barriers, dust reduction and traffic management plans to ensure plant movements are limited near heritage assets. Their use would lessen the impacts and effects to a degree during the construction stage, however in many cases not sufficiently enough to reduce the impacts and effects. All proposed mitigation during construction should be detailed in a Construction Management Plan.
- 7.5.3. Mitigation to reduce or remove permanent impacts on the setting of heritage assets would require changes through design to remove the specific impact. Where impacts cannot be addressed through design, the use of screening can be applied to reduce the impacts, however this can be an intrusive element in the setting in its own right and therefore should only be used where design measures are not practicable. Any mitigation measures to reduce impacts on the setting of heritage assets should be agreed in consultation with NCC and Historic England and documented.

# Appendix A

REFERENCES



## PUBLISHED AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

---

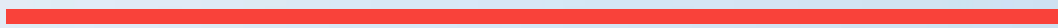
- Ref. 1** Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019, National Planning Policy Framework [online]. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/728643/Revised\\_NPPF\\_2019.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2019.pdf)
- Ref. 2** Department for Transport, 2014, National Policy Statement for National Networks [online]. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/387223/npsnn-web.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387223/npsnn-web.pdf)
- Ref. 3** Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019, Planning Policy Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>
- Ref. 4** Northumberland County Council, 2018, Northumberland Local Plan: Draft Plan for Regulation 18 Consultation [online]. Available at: <http://northumberland-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/localplan/reg18>
- Ref. 5** Northumberland Local Plan – Draft Plan for Regulation 19 Consultation [online]. Available at: <https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/planning%20policy/Local%20Plan/Local-Plan-Reg-19-SA-Report-Appendices-Version-for-Cabinet.pdf>
- Ref. 6** Alnwick District Council, 2007, Alnwick District Local Development Framework. Core Strategy Development Plan Document [online]. Available at: <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/planning%20policy/Consolidated%20Planning%20Policy%20Framework/Section%20A/Part%201%20-%20Adopted%20Statutory%20DPDs/4.%20Alnwick/Alnwick-District-LDF-Core-Strategy.pdf>
- Ref. 7** Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan, 2017 [online]. Available at: [http://www.alnwick-and-denwick-plan.org.uk/documents/ADNP\\_report\\_made\\_27july2017.pdf](http://www.alnwick-and-denwick-plan.org.uk/documents/ADNP_report_made_27july2017.pdf)
- Ref. 8** Highways England, 2007, Design Manual for Road and Bridges Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage
- Ref. 9** Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment
- Ref. 10** Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Code of Conduct
- Ref. 11** Historic England, 2017, The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3

- Ref. 12** British Geological Survey [online]. Available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>  
Accessed November 2018
- Ref. 13** Archaeological Services Durham University (2016) Proposed Highways Store and Maintenance depot, Lionheart Enterprise Park. Alnwick, Northumberland: Archaeological Evaluation. Report 4379
- Ref. 14** D Petts and C Gerrard, 2006, Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment. Durham County Council
- Ref. 15** National Heritage Listed for England [online]. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
- Ref. 16** Alnwick District Council 2008, Rock Conservation Area: Character Appraisal and Management Matters [online]. Available at: <https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/Conservation/Rock-CAA.pdf>
- Ref. 17** S Lewis, 1848, 'Allostock - Alnwick', in A Topographical Dictionary of England, British History Online [online]. Available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/england/pp39-44>
- Ref. 18** Williams, L. (2015) Northumberland Historic Landscape Characterisation, Northumberland County Council [online] Available at: [https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/northumberland\\_hlc\\_2015/downloads.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/northumberland_hlc_2015/downloads.cfm)
- Ref. 19** A Vision of Britain: Through time [online]. Available at: <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/>
- Ref. 20** SUMO Geophysics Ltd, 2019, Geophysical Survey Report A1 – February 2019 Report
- Ref. 21** Historic England's 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice



# 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
<b>Introduction</b>	
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>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</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>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</p>

Paragraph No.	Text
	consent orders. The issuing of licences for Protected Military Remains is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Defence
5.124	<p>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 absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.</p> <p>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.</p>
5.125	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.
<b>Applicant’s Assessment</b>	
5.126	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
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>NB: Historic Environment Records (HERs) are information services maintained by local authorities and National Park Authorities with a view to</p>

Paragraph No.	Text
	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
<b>Decision Making</b>	
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 the setting of a heritage asset), taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise from:</p> <p>relevant information provided with the application and, where applicable, relevant information submitted during examination of the application;</p> <p>any designation records;</p> <p>the relevant Historic Environment Record(s), and similar sources of information;100</p> <p>representations made by interested parties during the examination; and</p> <p>expert advice, where appropriate, and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it.</p>
5.129	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.
5.130	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).
5.131	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

Paragraph No.	Text
	<p>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>
5.132	<p>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.</p>
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"> <li>the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and</li> <li>no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and</li> <li>conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and</li> <li>the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.</li> </ul>
5.134	<p>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.</p>
5.135	<p>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</p>



Paragraph No.	Text
	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.
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.
<b>Recording</b>	
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

Paragraph No.	Text
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 PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK 2019

The following table reproduces Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

Paragraph No.	Text
184	<p>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 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"> <li>a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;</li> <li>b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;</li> <li>c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and</li> <li>d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to</li> </ul>

Paragraph No.	Text
	the character of a place.
186	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.
187	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and</li> <li>b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.</li> </ul>
188	Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.
<b>Proposals Affecting Heritage Assets</b>	
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.

Paragraph No.	Text
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	<p>In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;</li> <li>b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and</li> <li>c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.</li> </ul>
<b>Considering Potential Impacts</b>	
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.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

Paragraph No.	Text
	<p>c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and                      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 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>



Paragraph No.	Text
202	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.

### Alnwick District Local Plan 2007

Policy	Description
Policy S15 Protecting the built and historic environment	<p>The District Council will conserve and enhance a strong sense of place by conserving the district's built and historic environment, in particular its Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and the distinctive characters of Alnwick, Amble, Rothbury and the villages.</p> <p>All development involving built and historic assets, or their settings will be required to preserve, and where appropriate, enhance the asset for the future.</p>

### Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan 2014 to 2031 (published 2017)

Policy	Description
Policy HD1 Protecting Landscape Setting	<p>Development proposed in the Parishes of Alnwick and Denwick will be expected to be designed to avoid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a.</b> visual harm to the landscape character and setting of town and village;</li> <li><b>b.</b> the loss of landscape features that contribute to local distinctiveness or historic elements that contribute to landscape character and quality and to the health and well-being of residents and visitors.</li> </ul> <p>Development proposals that would have an effect on the important views identified in Table HD1 [see page 67] should demonstrate that they do not harm the distinctive landscape or historic character of Alnwick.</p>
Policy HD3 Protecting Non-Designated Heritage Assets	Development affecting non-designated heritage assets, whether locally listed, identified in the Historic Environment Record, through characterisation studies or research, or identified as part of the application process, should have particular regard to the conservation of the heritage asset, its features and its setting.
Policy HD4 The	In considering development proposals visible from the suburban routes to the historic core of Alnwick listed in Table HD3 [see page 70], design that

Policy	Description
Approaches to the Town	is in keeping with local character and the use of structural landscaping to reinforce attractive entrances and routes into the town and to improve unattractive entrances and routes will be supported.

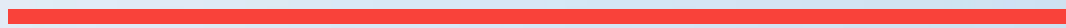
### Draft Northumbria Local Plan

Policy	Description
NV 7 Historic environment and heritage assets	Decisions affecting a heritage asset will be based on a sound understanding of the significance of that asset and the impact of any proposal upon that significance.
	Development proposals, which will affect a site of archaeological interest, or a site which has the potential to be of archaeological interest, will require an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation
	Development proposals that would result in substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of designated heritage assets will not be supported unless substantial public benefits would outweigh that harm or loss.
	Where development proposals would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of designated heritage asset, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum use that is viable and justifiable
	<p>Development proposals that affect non-designated heritage assets shall require a balanced judgement, taking into account the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Where, in the case of a non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest, the significance is equivalent to that of a scheduled monument, the policy approach for designated heritage assets will be applied.</p> <p>If, following the above assessment, a decision is made that will result in the loss of all or any part of a heritage asset, or a reduction in its significance, developers will be required to record and advance understanding of the asset through appropriate compensatory measures. The results of such measures should be made publicly accessible through appropriate archiving and publication. The ability to create full</p>

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Description</b>
	records in this way should not, in itself, be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be supported.

# 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;



**Contribution of Setting: Potential attributes / factors to consider**

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**

<b>Examples of settings</b>	<b>Contribution to significance of the asset</b>
A defined setting that is contemporary with and historically and functionally linked with the heritage asset, may contain other heritage assets of international or national 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 with the asset and/or which makes a moderate contribution to the significance of the heritage asset and/or a	Moderate

<b>Examples of settings</b>	<b>Contribution to significance of the asset</b>
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 Scheme

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Factors to Consider</b>
Location and siting of the scheme	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	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
Other effects of the scheme	Change to built surroundings and spaces;

Attribute	Factors to Consider
	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	Anticipated lifetime/temporariness; Recurrence; Reversibility
Longer term or consequential effects of the scheme	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. 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

<b>Level of Harm or Benefit</b>	<b>Guideline Criteria</b>
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.
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.

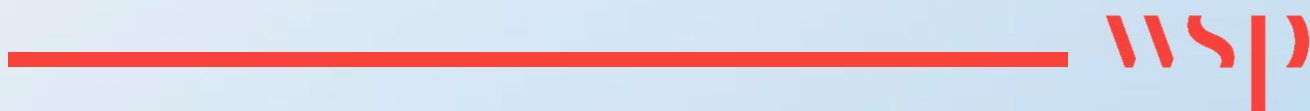
Changes may occur in the surroundings of an asset that neither affects their contribution to the significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its significance can be experienced. In such instances it will be considered that there is no impact upon setting.

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

GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS



## GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

---

### PART B MAIN SCHEME AREA

#### Designated Heritage Assets within Part B Area

NHLE Ref	Site Name	Designation	Asset Type	Period	Sensitivity /Importance
1018499	Prehistoric Burial Mound, 420m north-west of East Linkhall	Scheduled Monument	Below-Ground	Prehistoric	High

#### Registered Park and Garden within 1 km of the Part B Main Scheme Area

NHLE Ref	Site name	Designation	Asset Type	Period	Sensitivity/Importance
1001041	Alnwick Castle	Grade I Registered Park and Garden	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	High

#### Conservation Areas within 1 km of the Part B Main Scheme Area.

Site Name	Type	Date	Inside or Outside	Sensitivity /Importance
Rock	Built Heritage	Early Medieval	Outside	Medium

**Scheduled Monuments within 1 km of the Part B Main Scheme Area.**

<b>NHLE Ref</b>	<b>Asset Name</b>	<b>Asset Type</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Sensitivity/Importance</b>
1018348	North Charlton medieval village and open field system	Below-Ground	Late Medieval	High
1006500	Camp at West Linkhall	Below-Ground	Unknown	High
1017955	Iron Age defended settlement in Camp Plantation, 350m north west of North Charlton Mill	Below-Ground	Iron Age	High
1006564	Ellsnook round barrow, 175m north east of Heiferlaw Bridge	Below-Ground	Prehistoric	High
1014061	Heiferlaw tower house, 230m north east of Holywell	Below-Ground	Late Medieval	High
1014080	Heiferlaw defended settlement and Second World War Zero Station, 100m north of Holywell	Below-Ground	Iron Age - Modern	High
1006595	St Leonard's Hospital, Alnwick is a medieval hospital which includes below-ground remains and above ground remains including the walls of the chapel. In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century there was a reconstruction of the buildings.	Built Heritage	Late Medieval – Post-Medieval	High

### Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Part B Main Scheme Area

<b>NHLE Ref</b>	<b>Asset name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Sensitivity/Importance</b>
1304282	Heiferlaw Tower	Grade I Listed Building	Late Medieval	High
1042002	Charlton Hall	Grade II* Listed Building	Post-Medieval	High
1041756	Rennington Moor Farmhouse and Attached Farmbuilding	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1154641	Yard Walls to South of Farmbuildings	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1371080	Patterson Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1045880	Cross on North Side of B6347 120 metres West of A1 Junction	Grade II Listed Building	Late Medieval	Medium
1298856	West Linkhall Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1154647	Limekiln South of Kiln Plantation 700 metres south-east of Rock Midstead	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1304291	Milepost 420 metres north of Track to Heckley Fence	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1371059	Dovecote to East of Heckley Fence Farmhouse with Attached Wall	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1041755	Barn and Engine House on North Side of Main Farmbuilding Group	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium

<b>NHLE Ref</b>	<b>Asset name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Sensitivity/Importance</b>
1303729	Smithy at South East Corner of Main Farmbuilding Group	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1041754	Milepost 300 metres North of Denwick Lane End	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1153486	Milepost 40 metres north of Entrance to Heckley House	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042044	Heckley House	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1153391	Milepost 380 metres north of Denwick Bridge End	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042041	Milepost 80 metres south of Broom House Roundabout	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1153333	Malcolm's Cross and Remains of Older Cross on West	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1153547	1, 3 and 5, Denwick Village	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042046	7 and 9, Denwick Village	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1304233	11 and 13, Denwick Village	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1304237	21 and 23, Denwick Village	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium



<b>NHLE Ref</b>	<b>Asset name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Sensitivity/Importance</b>
1042047	17 and 19, Denwick Village	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1433767	Denwick War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	Modern	Medium
1042048	Front Walls and Gatepiers to Numbers 1-23 (Odd)	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042050	Pant and Adjacent Walls 30 metres South West of Road Junction in Centre of Village	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1067776	Pant 50 metres East of Village Hall	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042049	Denwick House	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1186919	Stable and Coach House Range, with Attached Walls 50 metres north-west of Charlton Hall	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042003	Attached Outbuilding Range and Garden Wall to north-west of Charlton Hall	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1371104	Brockley Hall Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1439802	South Charlton War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	Modern	Medium

<b>NHLE Ref</b>	<b>Asset name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Sensitivity/Importance</b>
1045887	Church of St James	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1371105	Outbuilding and Yard Wall to North of Grovewood House	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1045853	Grovewood House	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042018	Islaford Bridge Carrying Humbleheugh Track Over White House Burn	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1041757	Covered Reservoir 100 Metres North of Rennington West Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1153931	Old Limekiln at Harlaw Hill Waste Disposal Site	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1067717	Heckley High House Farmhouse with Adjacent Outbuilding to West	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1371058	Ruins of St Leonard's Hospital	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042042	Remains of White Cross 400 Metres North East of Denwick Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium

### Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Part B Main Scheme Area

HER ref	Site Name	Type	Date	Sensitivity /Importance
16878	Milepost north of Shipperton Bridge (A1) with inscription details for Alnwick (6 miles) and Belford (8 miles).	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
5033	Stone Cists and Tumulus identified in the late 1800's.	Monument	Bronze Age	High
5062	Two flint flakes from Charlton Mires which is likely to be from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age period.	Findspot	Prehistoric	Low
WSP002	Charlton Mires Farm, first appears on the 1861 OS map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP007	Rock Lodge, first appears on the 1861 OS maps	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP014	Road Bridge located adjacent to the Kiln Plantation	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Negligible
WSP015	The Avenue – a tree lined avenue shown of Greenwood's Map of Northumberland 1828	Built Heritage	Unknown	Low
WSP016	Earthworks to the east of Heckley Fence. These comprise a series of rectilinear earthworks and a hollow way identified to the west of Heckley House at the bottom of the slope.	Below-Ground	Unknown	Unknown
WSP018	A pond shown on the Armstrong's map of 1769 to the south of Linkhall	Monument	Unknown	Negligible

### Non-designated Heritage Assets within 500 m of Part B

HER ref	Site Name	Type	Date	Sensitivity /Importance
5032	Stone Cists were found during the early 1800's. An inhumation was present along with a riveted knife-dagger.	Findspot	Prehistoric	High
25114	North Charlton Mill is an estate watermill, typical of Northumberland. It was finished with stonework and a range of related Built Heritages. The earliest documentary evidence of this is 1295AD.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Medium
22431	Buck Well marked on the 1st edition OS map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
5035	This is a tumulus on a hill in Link Hall Field, North Charlton. It contained a Bronze Age urn of 'the common shape'	Below-Ground	Bronze Age	Medium
5037	Kitty Carter Well was present on a 1599 map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
22429	Well, marked on the 1st edition OS map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
22425	Well, marked on the 1st edition OS map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
16836	Milepost near Ellsnook Plantation. It is inscribed with the distances to Alnwick (4 miles) and Belford (10 miles).	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
22433	Well, marked on the 1st edition OS map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
22435	Well, marked on the 1st edition OS map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
19936	Polygonal lozenge-shaped pillbox, Heiferlaw.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low

HER ref	Site Name	Type	Date	Sensitivity /Importance
22428	Traveller's Rest Public House marked on the 1st edition OS map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
19874	Polygonal lozenge-shaped pillbox north-east of Heckley House.	Built Heritage	Modern	Medium
4447	Pillbox at Loaning Head in a polygonal shape.	Built Heritage	Modern	Medium
4439	Broomhouse Farm, collared, decorated urn.	Findspot	Unknown	Medium
25513	Church at Denwick from the 19th century which was built in response to Denwick villagers needs.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Medium
25514	Denwick war memorial is located opposite the church. It commemorates those who died in the first World War.	Built Heritage	Modern	Medium
4420	Faint traces of a camp which potentially was a local type of non-defensive Iron Age work.	Below-Ground	Iron Age	Low
4430	Heckley, deserted Medieval Village is located on high ground. It was a village or township by 1147 and contained ten free owners of houses and land. One house remains, and foundations of others are traceable along the landscape.	Below-Ground	Late Medieval	Medium
4434	Aerial photographs showing cropmarks of a single-ditched rectilinear enclosure with at least two hut circles inside. To the south four	Below-Ground	Unknown	Low

HER ref	Site Name	Type	Date	Sensitivity /Importance
	possible pit alignments were also identified.			
4437	The remains of Rennington Moor Quarry Lime Kiln and quarry workings. There were probably three draw arches and only two remaining. It was constructed of dressed sandstone.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
4440	A cropmark showing a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure which was aerial photographed in 1978.	Below-Ground	Unknown	Low
4449	A cropmark of loaning head rectilinear enclosure which measures 80 m x 85 m.	Below-Ground	Unknown	Low
4451	A cropmark at Rock South Farm which may be a possible ring ditch.	Below-Ground	Unknown	Low
5029	A polished stone axe hammer with an hour glass perforation, it was found between c.1860-1880 on Brownside Moor.	Findspot	Prehistoric	Low
5041	The site of a camp named Chester Hill but there are no traces of any earthwork.	Below-Ground	Unknown	Low
5043	A series of banks and terraces of formed by ploughing over a glacial ridge.	Below-Ground	Unknown	Low
5045	A possible Bronze Age barrow situated between Brockley Hall and Charlton Mires. The cist has no lid and is half filled with earth.	Below-Ground	Bronze Age	Medium



HER ref	Site Name	Type	Date	Sensitivity /Importance
5055	Linkhall Deserted Medieval Village	Below-Ground	Late Medieval	Medium
5056	Charlton Burn limekiln, there are no stone surfaces visible	Below-Ground	Post-Medieval	Low
5650	Broxfield deserted medieval village was a dependant hamlet of Rennington Moor. In 1267 there were three free tenants and in 1296 two taxpayers. A 1782 plan showed the estate as an enclosed farm with a footprint similar to that of the modern-day farm buildings.	Below-Ground	Late Medieval	Medium
5711	Denwick deserted medieval village of Alnwick. The village is known to have been in existence by 1289 when 20 bondmen lived here.	Below-Ground	Late Medieval	Medium
22436	The Spread Eagle Inn is marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
19874	Polygonal Lozenge shaped pillbox to the north-east of Heckley House.	Built Heritage	Modern	Low
24250	The site of the Battle of Alnwick which was fought in 1093. Malcom, King of Scotland was killed here when the English army defeated the Scots.	Below Ground	Late Medieval	Low
26255	Seahouses landing ground at Rennington. This was for the 77 squadron during the First World War from 1916. In 1918 it was also used by flights of 156 squadron.	Built Heritage	Modern	Low
WSP001	West lodge shown on the 1861 OS map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP003	Drythrople property shown on the 1861 OS Map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low

HER ref	Site Name	Type	Date	Sensitivity /Importance
WSP004	Rock Middle Stead - Farm and Smithy on the 1861 OS Map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP005	Site of Rock Lough House on the 1861 OS Map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP006	Rock South Farm on the 1861 OS Map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP008	The site of Heckley Grange is shown on the 1861 OS Map to the east of Heckley House	Monument	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP009	The location of an isolated stone is shown on the 1861 OS Map to the north of Stobrig Plantation	Monument	Unknown	Low
WSP010	Goldenmoor on the 1861 OS Map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP011	Broom House on the 1861 OS Map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP012	Broom House Farm on the 1890s OS Map	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
WSP013	Heiferlaw Bank on the 1861 OS Map	Built Heritage	Unknown	Low
WSP017	A pond and damn shown on the 1861 OS map to the west of Heckley Fence	Monument	Unknown	Negligible

## MAIN COMPOUND AREA

### Listed Buildings within the Main Compound Area

NHLE Ref	Asset name	Designation	Period	Sensitivity/Importance
1371021	Milepost approximately 55m south-west of Thirston New Houses Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium

### Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Main Compound Area

NHLE Ref	Asset name	Designation	Period	Sensitivity/Importance
1154561	Greenhouse 120m east of Felton Park with Potting Shed at Rear	Grade II* Listed Building	Post-Medieval	High
1041874	Garden Wall to east of Felton Park	Grade I Listed Building	Post-Medieval	High
1041885	Felton Mill	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1042133	Old Farmhouse at Hamelspeth with yard walls and outhouses to the north	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1156133	Farm buildings at Hemelspeth	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1156136	Thirston new Houses Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1303774	Felton Park	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1371126	Roman Catholic Church of St Mary.	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium

### Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Main Compound Area

HER Ref	Asset name	Asset Type	Period	Sensitivity/Importance
11356	Mesolithic Flints near to West Moor Farm	Findspot	Mesolithic	Medium
11359	Cropmark of double ditched rectilinear enclosure	Monument	Unknown	Unknown

19365	19 <sup>th</sup> century house of Felshott, formerly known as the Pineapple Inn.	Built Heritage	Post-Medieval	Low
-------	--	----------------	---------------	-----

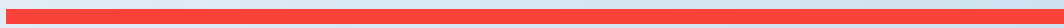
## LIONHEART ENTERPRISE PARK COMPOUND

### Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound area

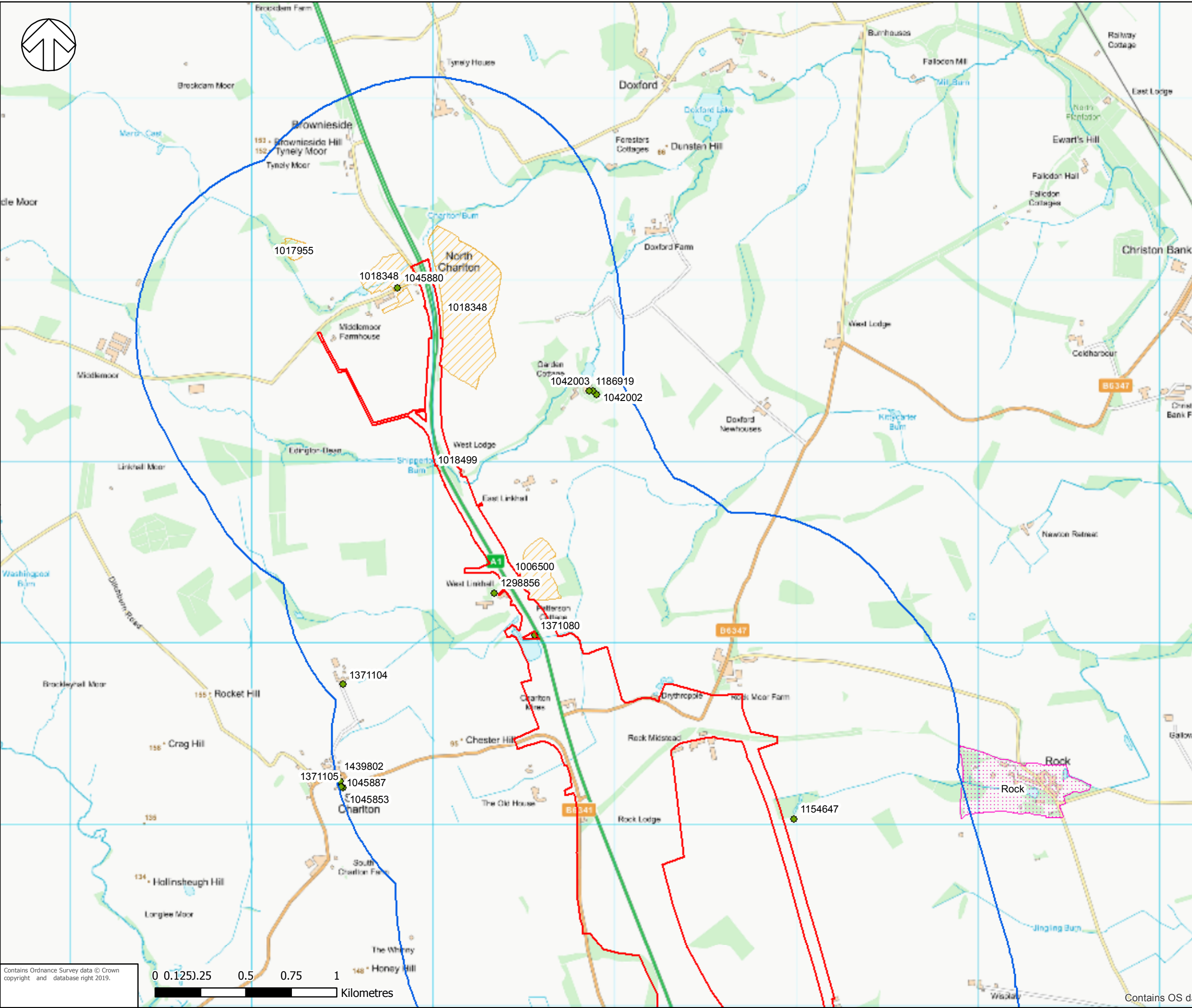
NHLE Ref	Asset name	Designation	Period	Sensitivity/Importance
1042019	Greensfield Moor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval
1052194	South Chapel at Alnwick Cemetery	Grade I Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval
1237596	North Chapel at Alnwick Cemetery	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium
1372336	Lodge and Gates at Alnwick Cemetery	Grade II Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Medium

# Appendix E

FIGURES

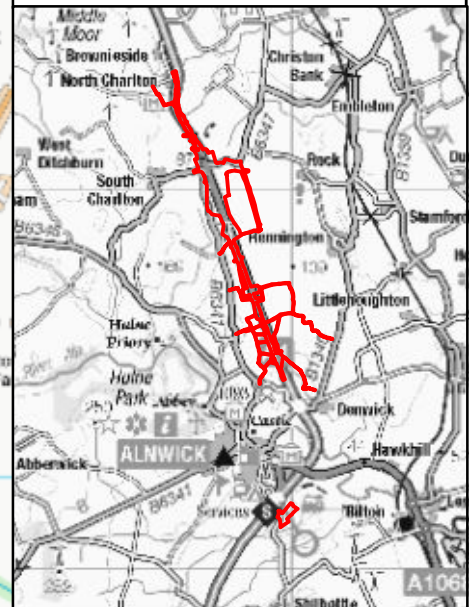






**Key**

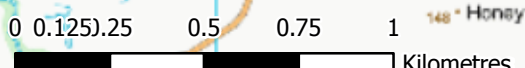
- Scheme Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Park and Garden
- Conservation Area



TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

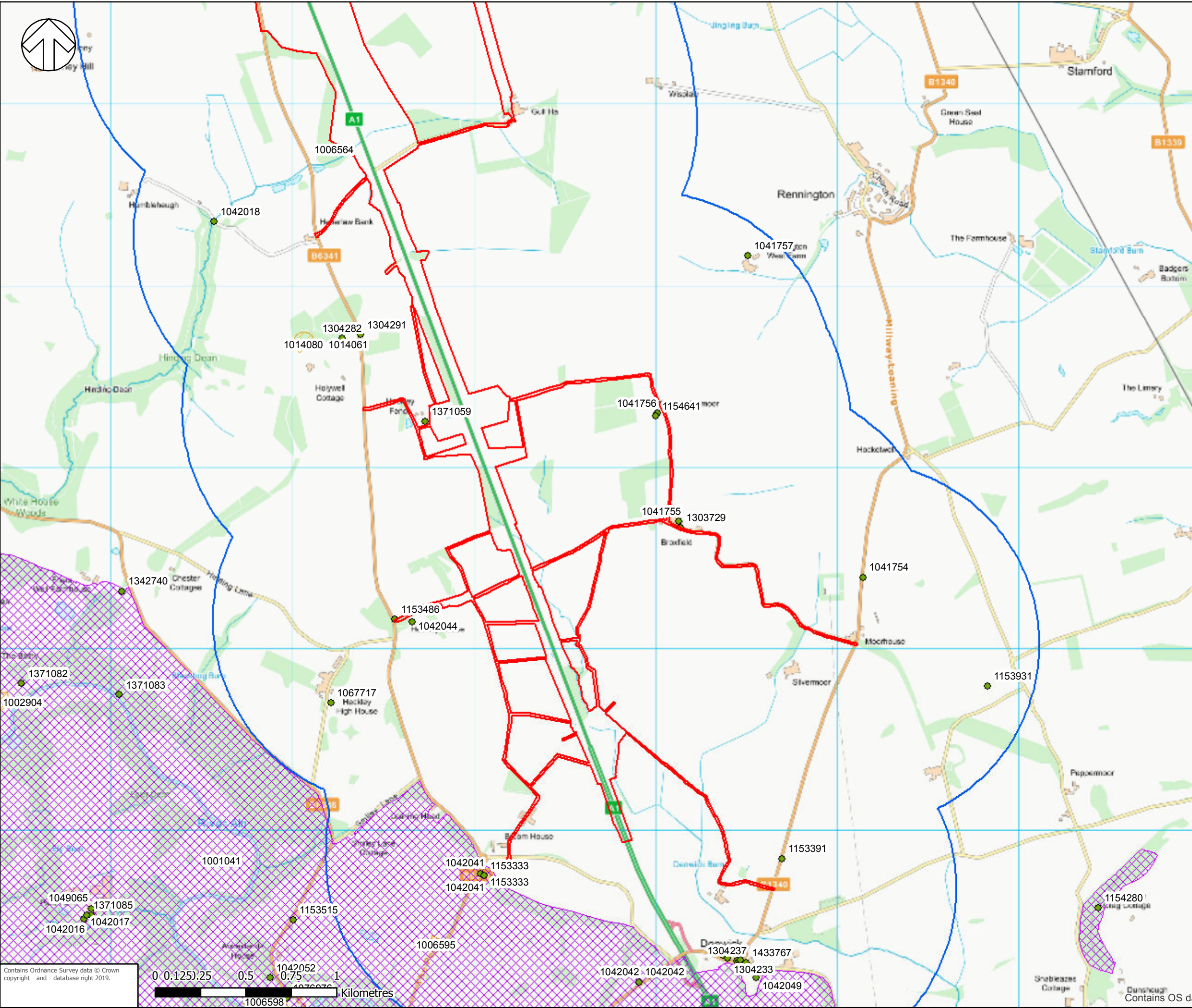
FIGURE No:  
Figure 1a: Designated  
Heritage Assets  
1:20,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.



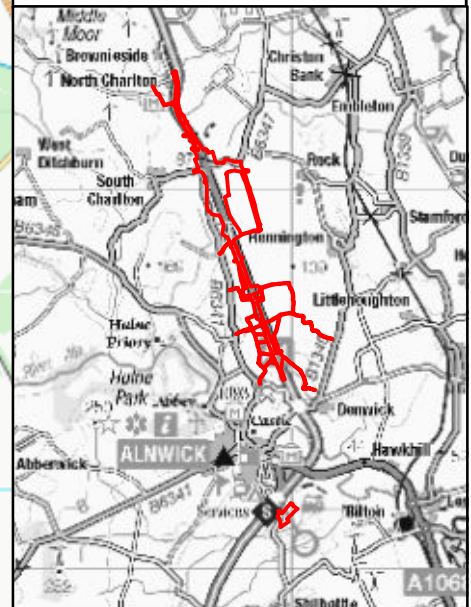
Contains OS da





### Key

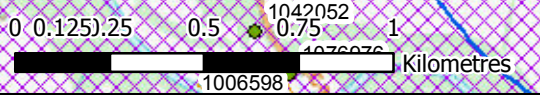
- Scheme Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Park and Garden
- Conservation Area



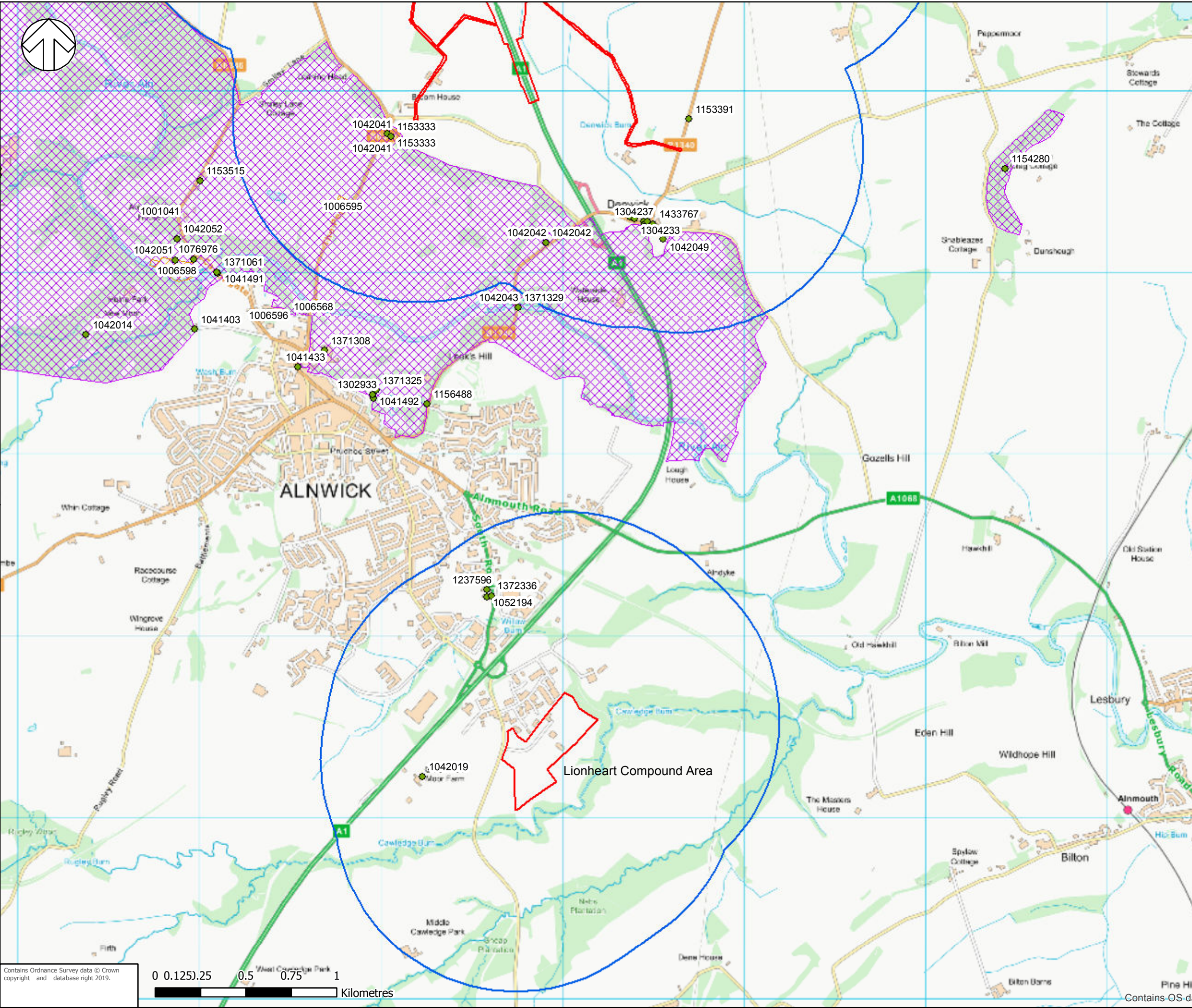
TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

FIGURE No:  
Figure 1b: Designated  
Heritage Assets  
1:20,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

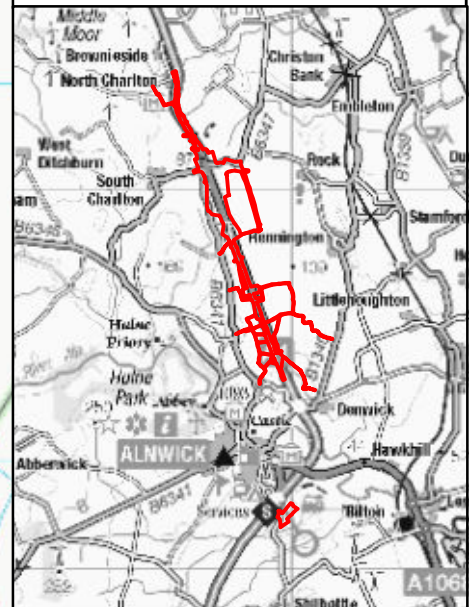






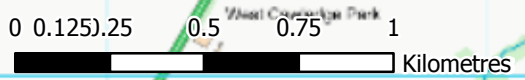
**Key**

- Scheme Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Park and Garden
- Conservation Area

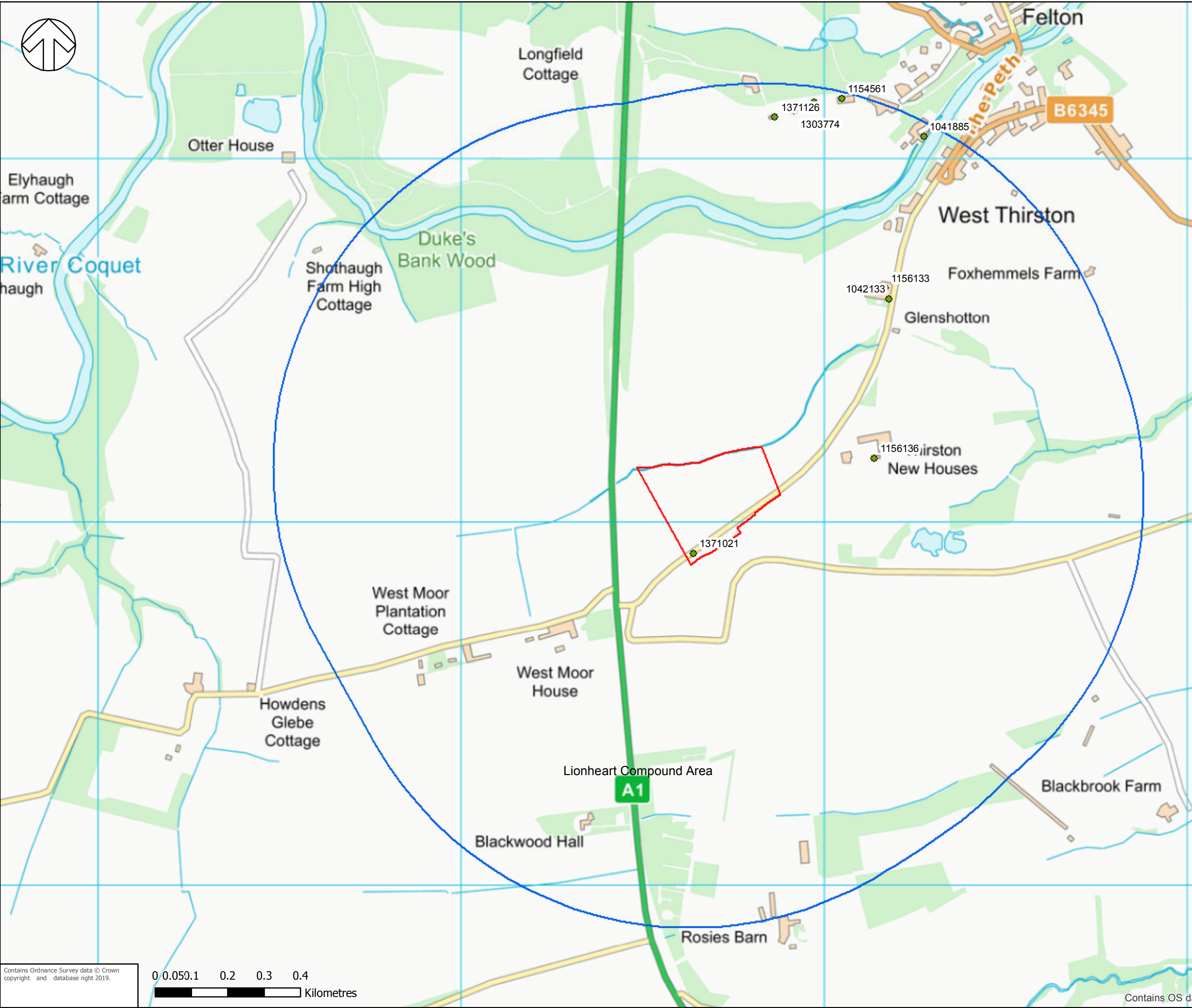


TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

FIGURE No:  
Figure 1c: Designated  
Heritage Assets  
1:20,000

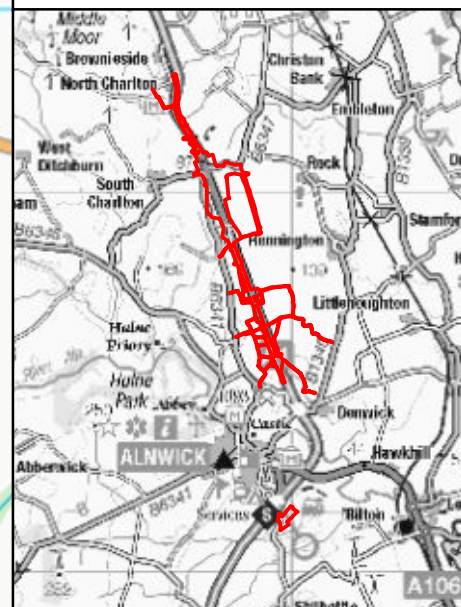






**Key**

- Felton Compound Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- Listed Buildings



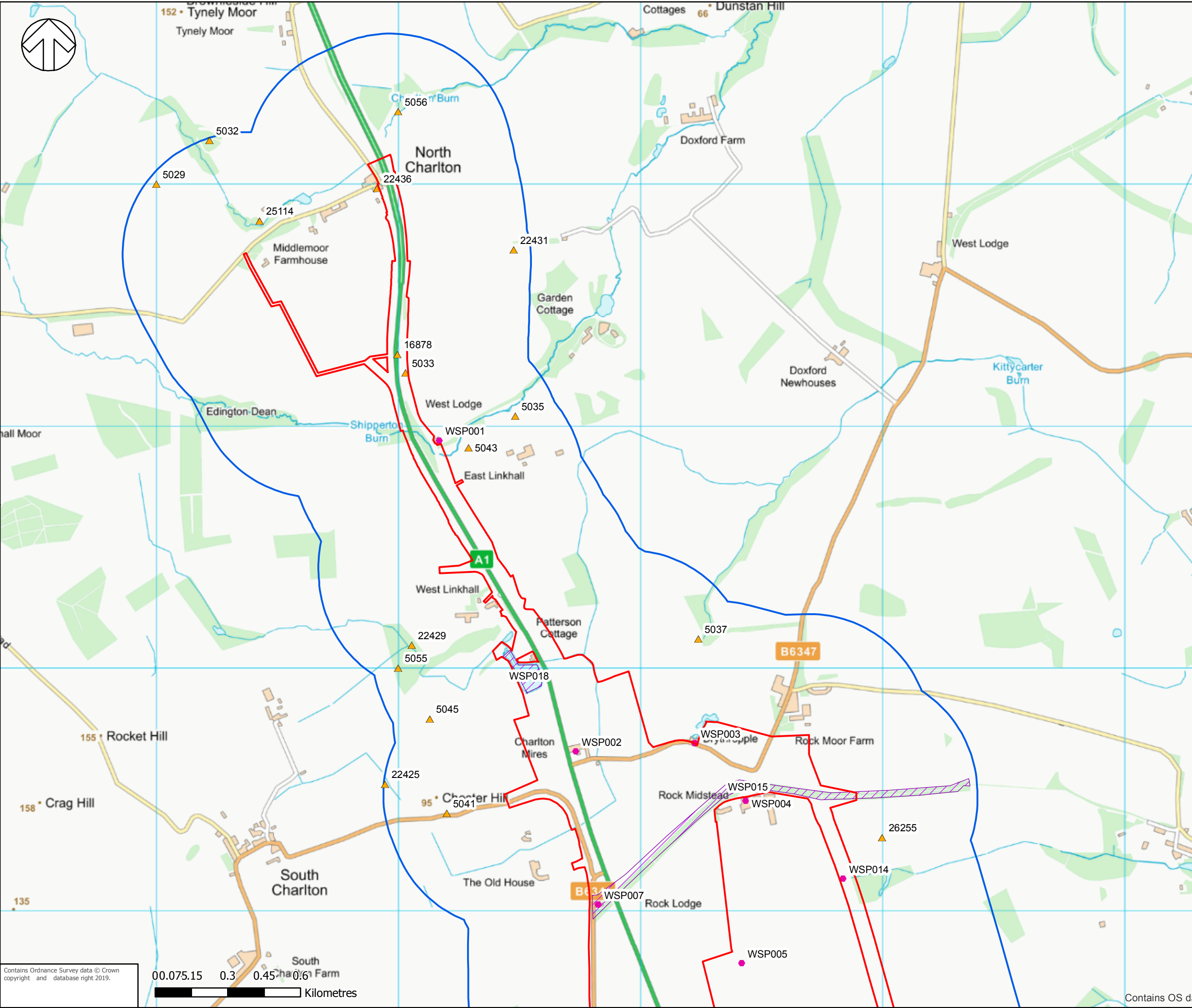
TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

FIGURE No:  
Figure 1d: Designated  
Heritage Assets  
1:10,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

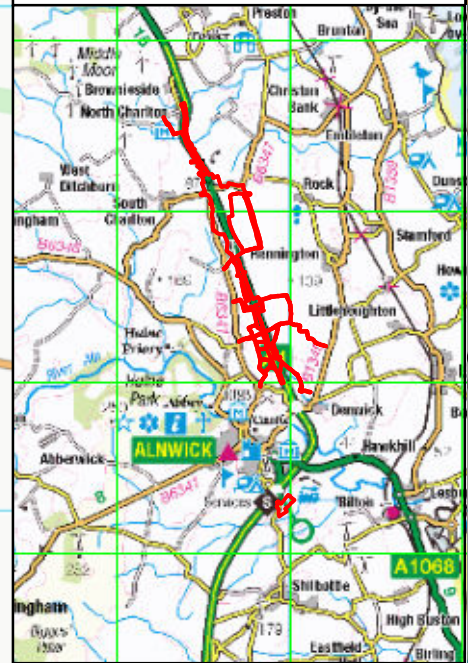
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4  
Kilometres





**Key**

- Scheme Boundary
- 500m Buffer
- ▲ Non-Designated HER
- WSP Heritage Assets
- WSP Heritage Assets



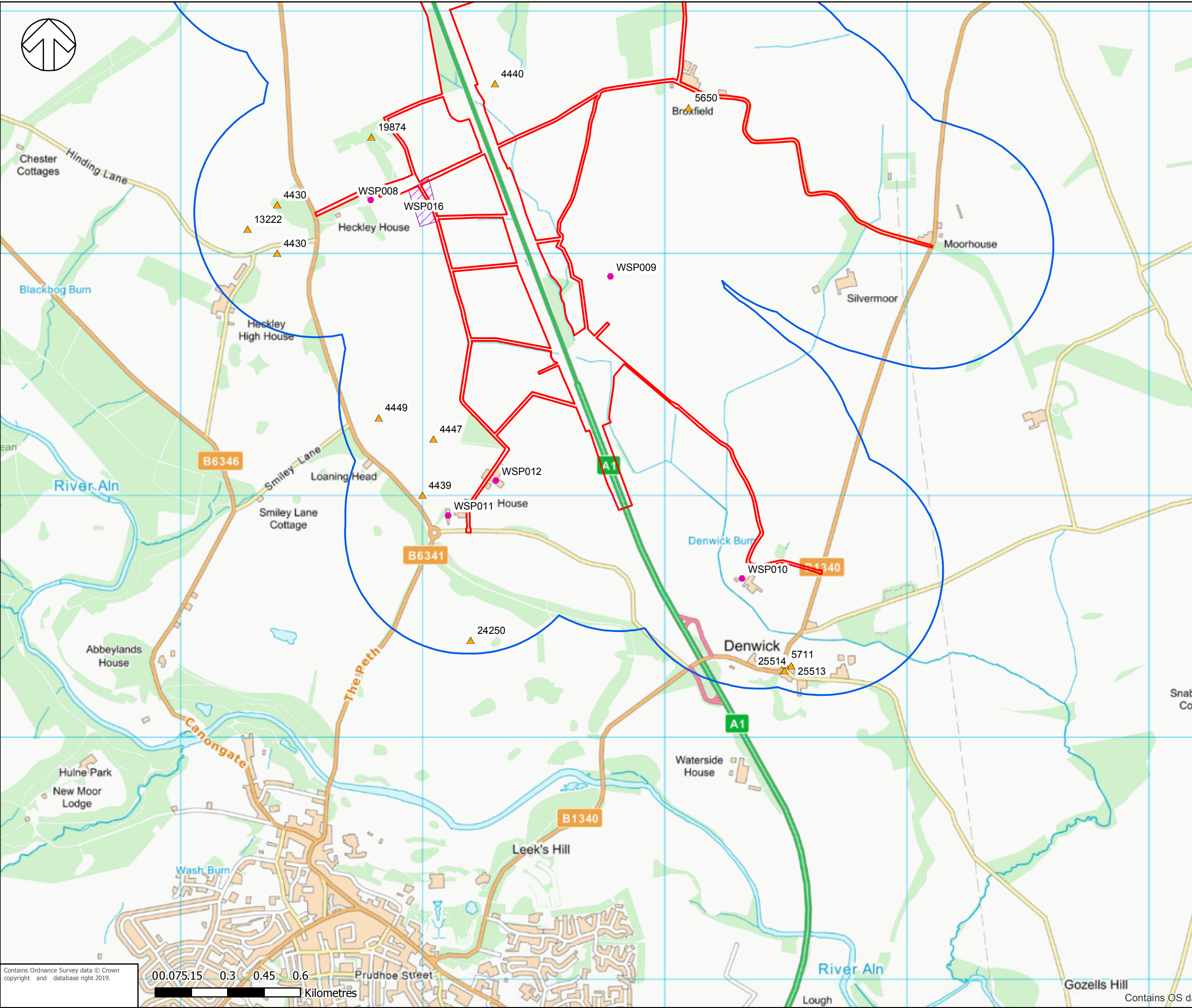
TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

FIGURE No:  
Figure 2a: Non-Designated  
Heritage Assets  
1:15,000



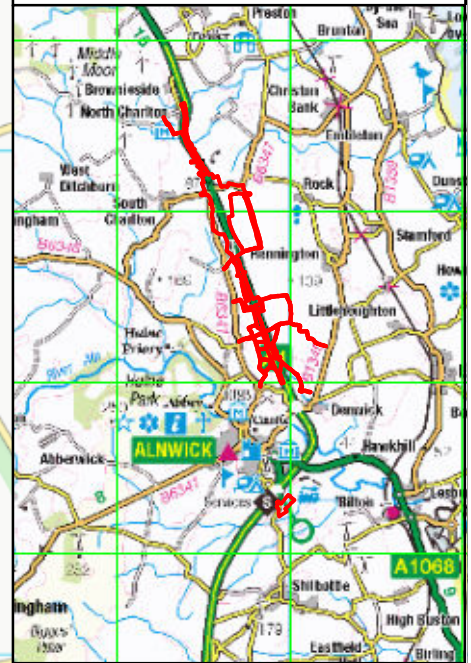






**Key**

- Scheme Boundary
- ▲ Non-Designated HER
- WSP Heritage Assets
- WSP Heritage Assets
- 500m Buffer



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.





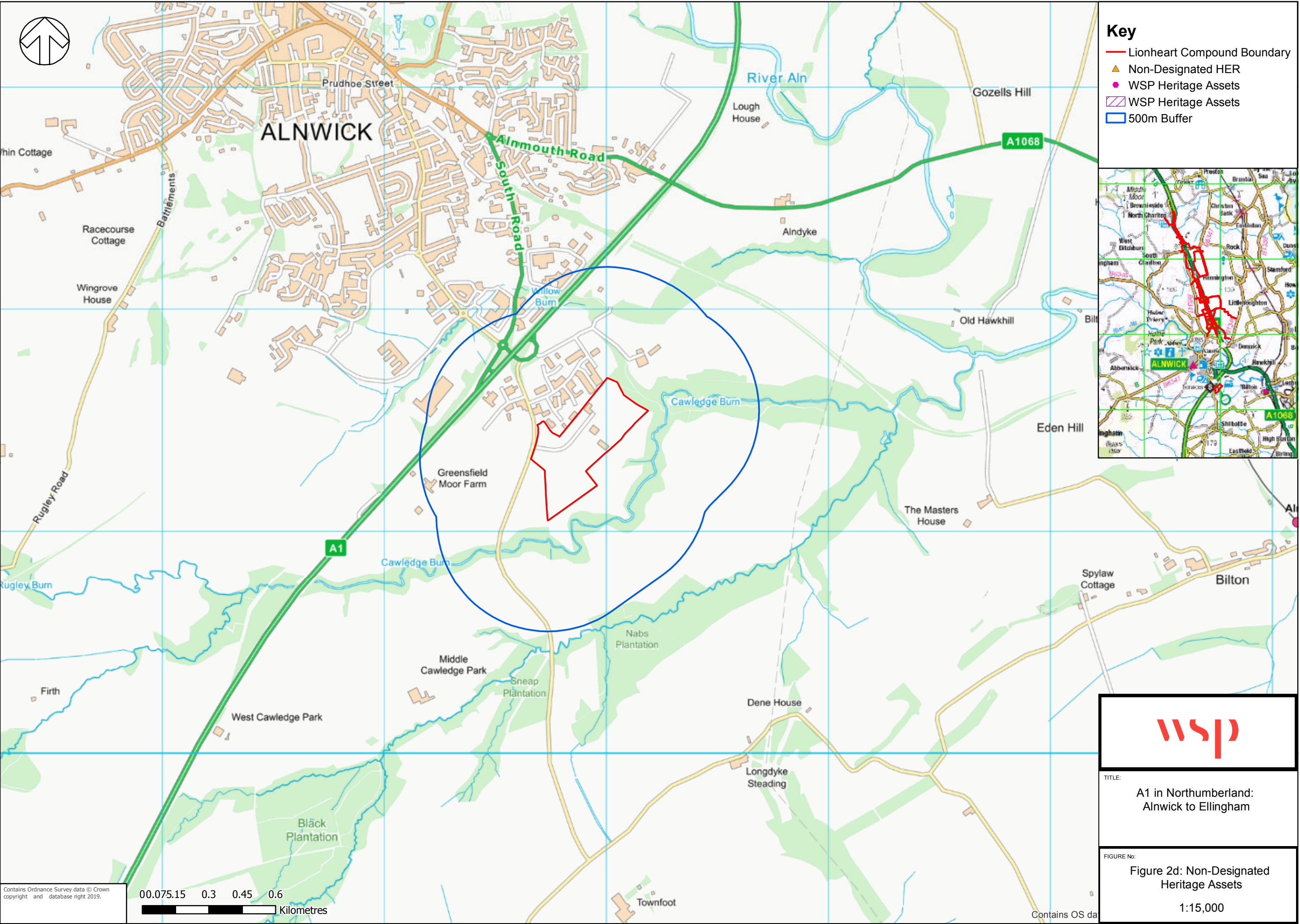
TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

FIGURE No:  
Figure 2c: Non-Designated  
Heritage Assets

1:15,000

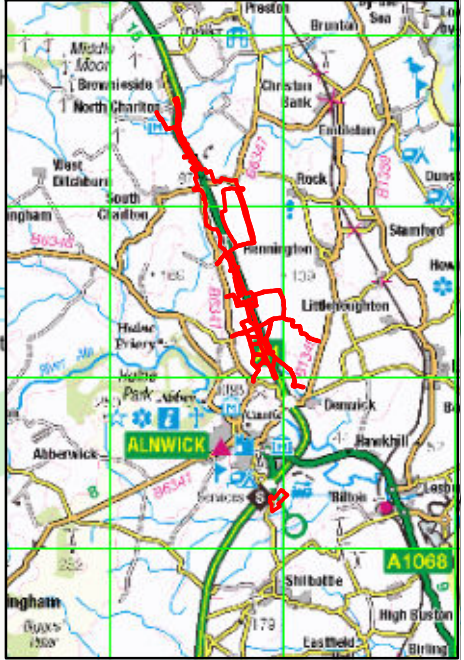
Contains OS da





**Key**

- Lionheart Compound Boundary
- ▲ Non-Designated HER
- WSP Heritage Assets
- WSP Heritage Assets
- 500m Buffer



TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

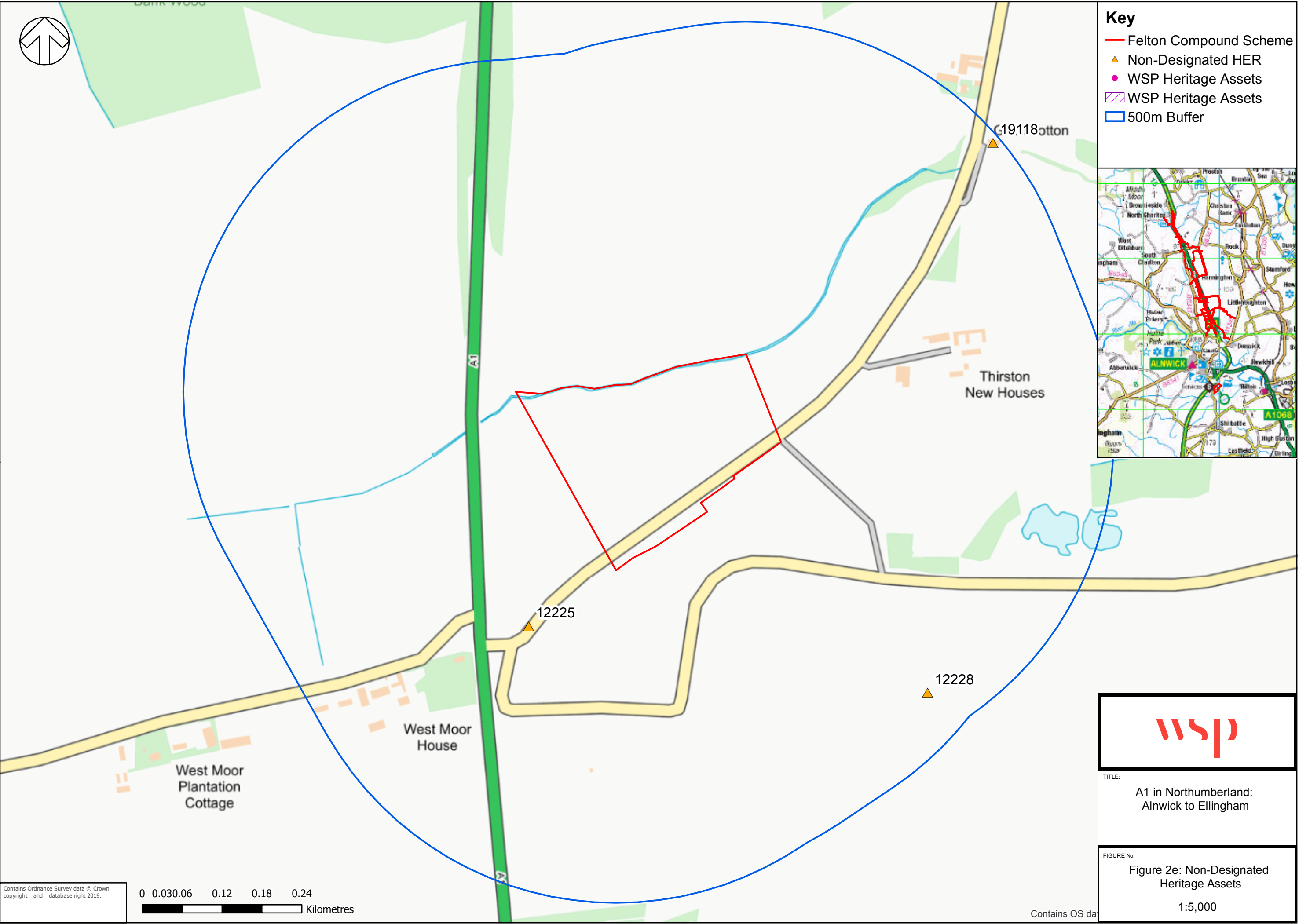
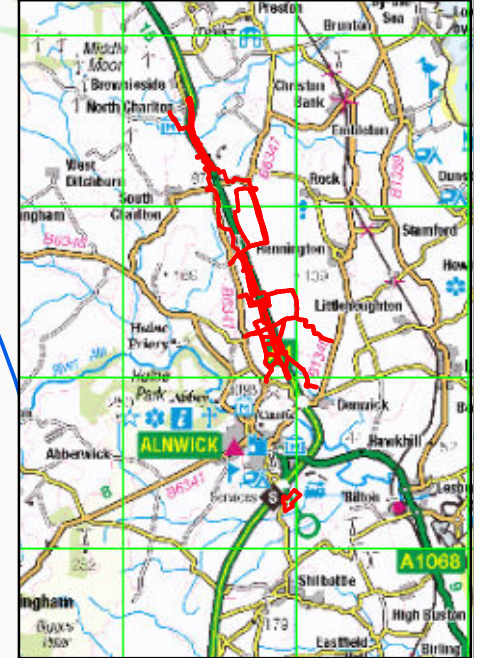
FIGURE No:  
Figure 2d: Non-Designated  
Heritage Assets  
1:15,000



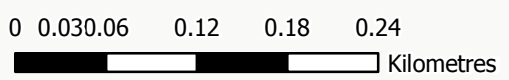


**Key**

- Felton Compound Scheme
- ▲ Non-Designated HER
- WSP Heritage Assets
- WSP Heritage Assets
- 500m Buffer



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.



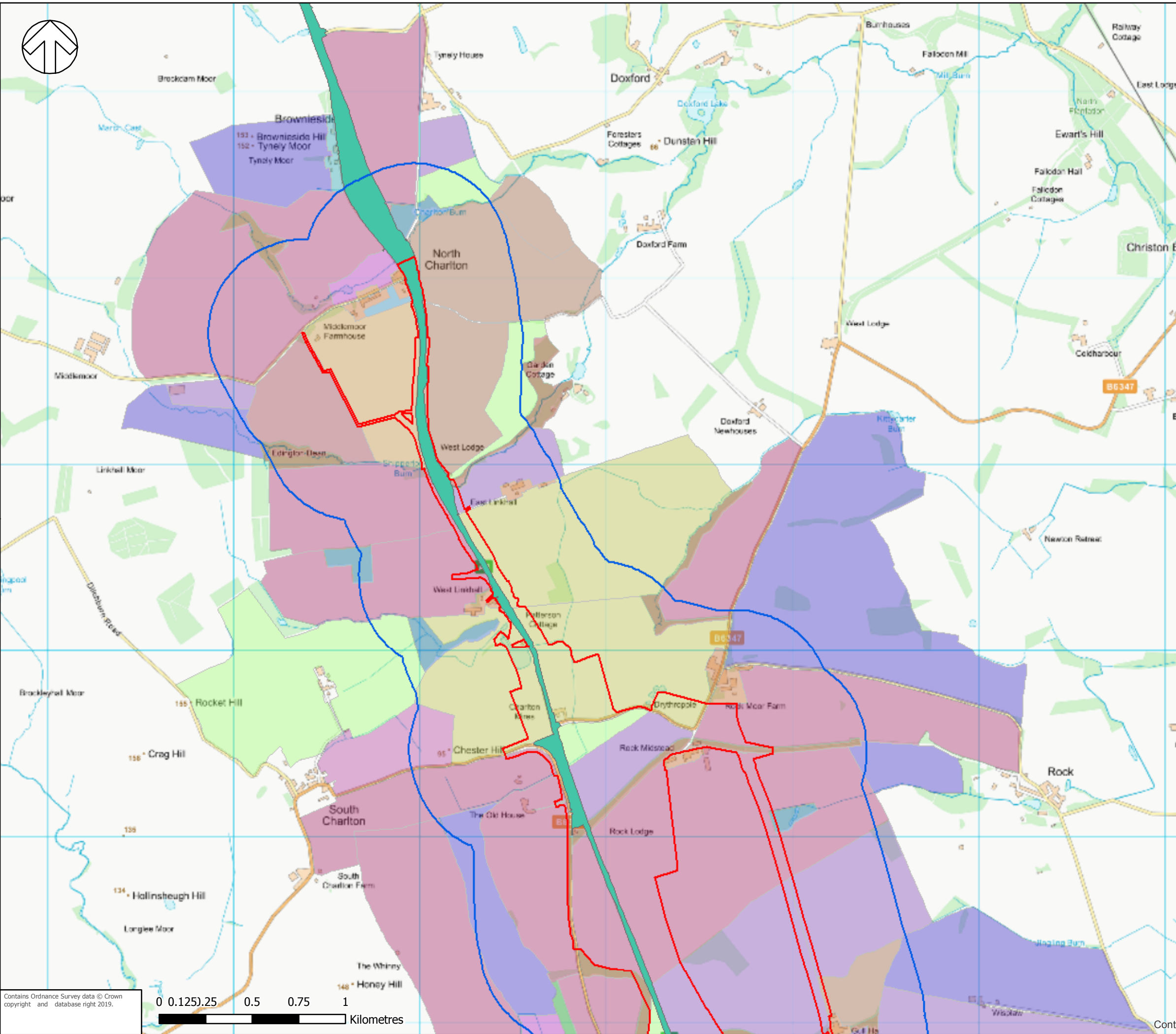
Contains OS da



TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

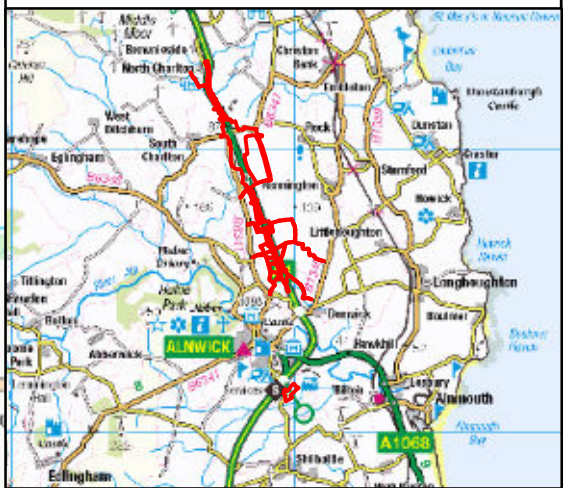
FIGURE No:  
Figure 2e: Non-Designated  
Heritage Assets  
1:5,000

Date Modified:  
Drawn By:  
File:



### Key

- Scheme Boundary
- 500m Buffer
- communications road
- fields late C19
- fields other C20
- fields other large lowland irregular
- fields other medium lowland irregular
- fields other small irregular by settlement
- fields other small surveyed lowland
- fields piecemeal enclosure
- fields reorganised piecemeal enclosure
- fields surveyed enclosure erratic edge
- fields surveyed enclosure straight edged
- fields surveyed enclosure wavy edged
- industry abandoned extractive site
- moorland lowland enclosed
- ornamental designed landscape
- settlement C20
- settlement pre-1860s
- woodland C20
- woodland late C19
- woodland pre-1860



TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

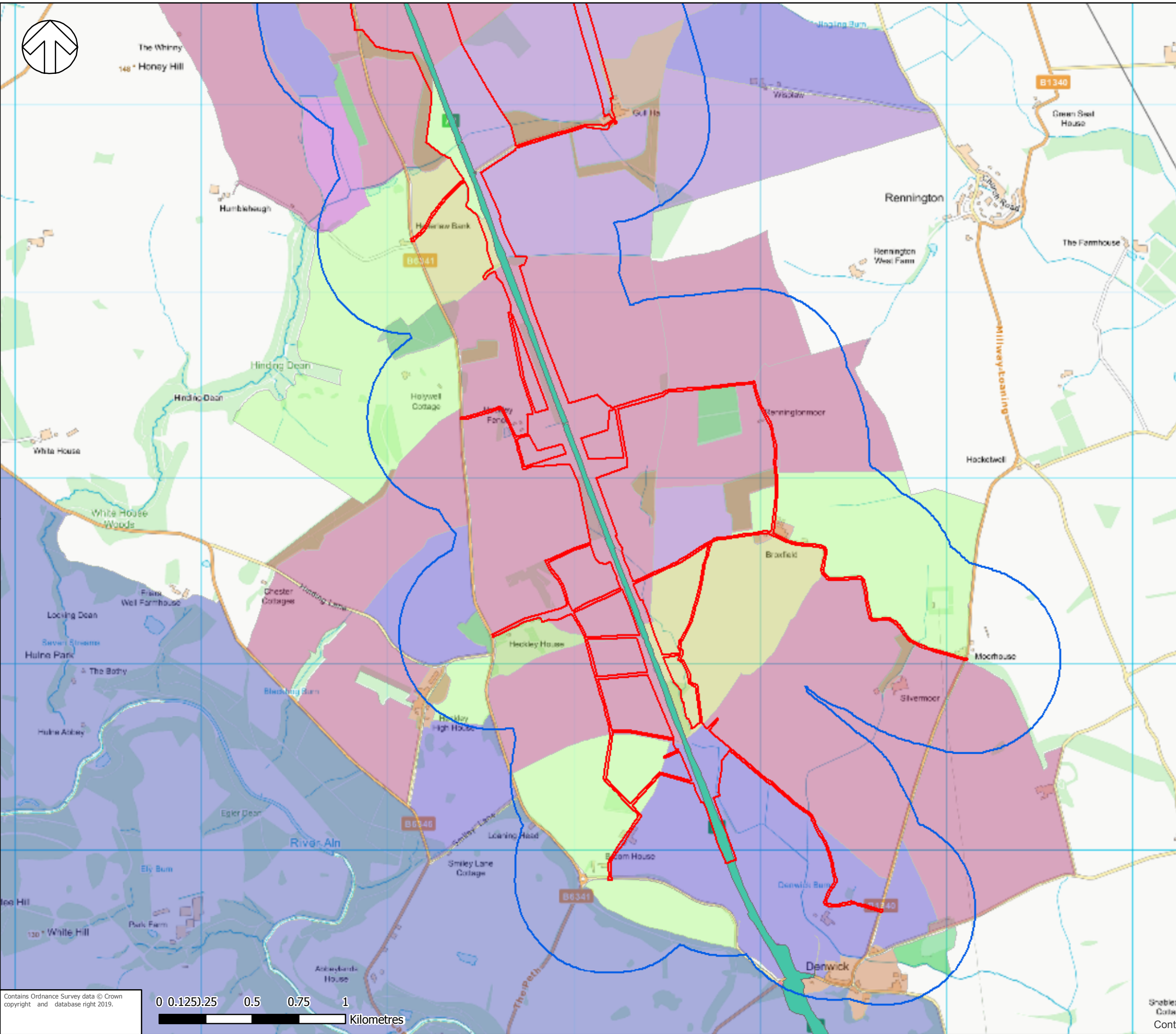
FIGURE No:  
Figure 3a: Historic  
Landscape Characterisation Data  
1:20,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

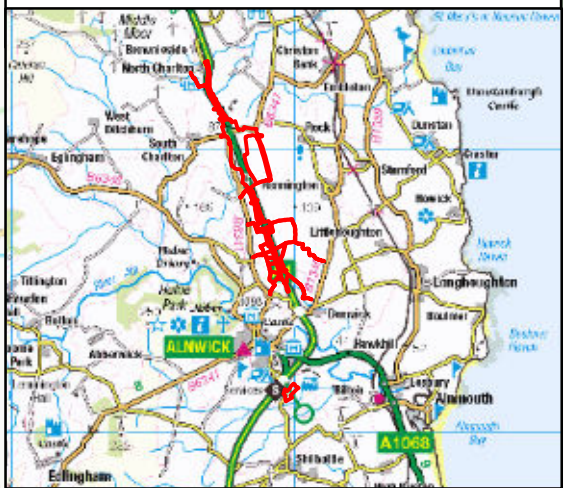
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1  
Kilometres



Date Modified:  
Drawn By:  
File:



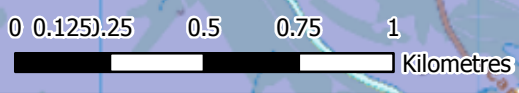
- ### Key
- Scheme Boundary
  - 500m Buffer
  - communications road
  - fields late C19
  - fields other C20
  - fields other large lowland irregular
  - fields other medium lowland irregular
  - fields other small irregular by settlement
  - fields other small surveyed lowland
  - fields piecemeal enclosure
  - fields reorganised piecemeal enclosure
  - fields surveyed enclosure erratic edge
  - fields surveyed enclosure straight edged
  - fields surveyed enclosure wavy edged
  - industry abandoned extractive site
  - moorland lowland enclosed
  - ornamental designed landscape
  - settlement C20
  - settlement pre-1860s
  - woodland C20
  - woodland late C19
  - woodland pre-1860



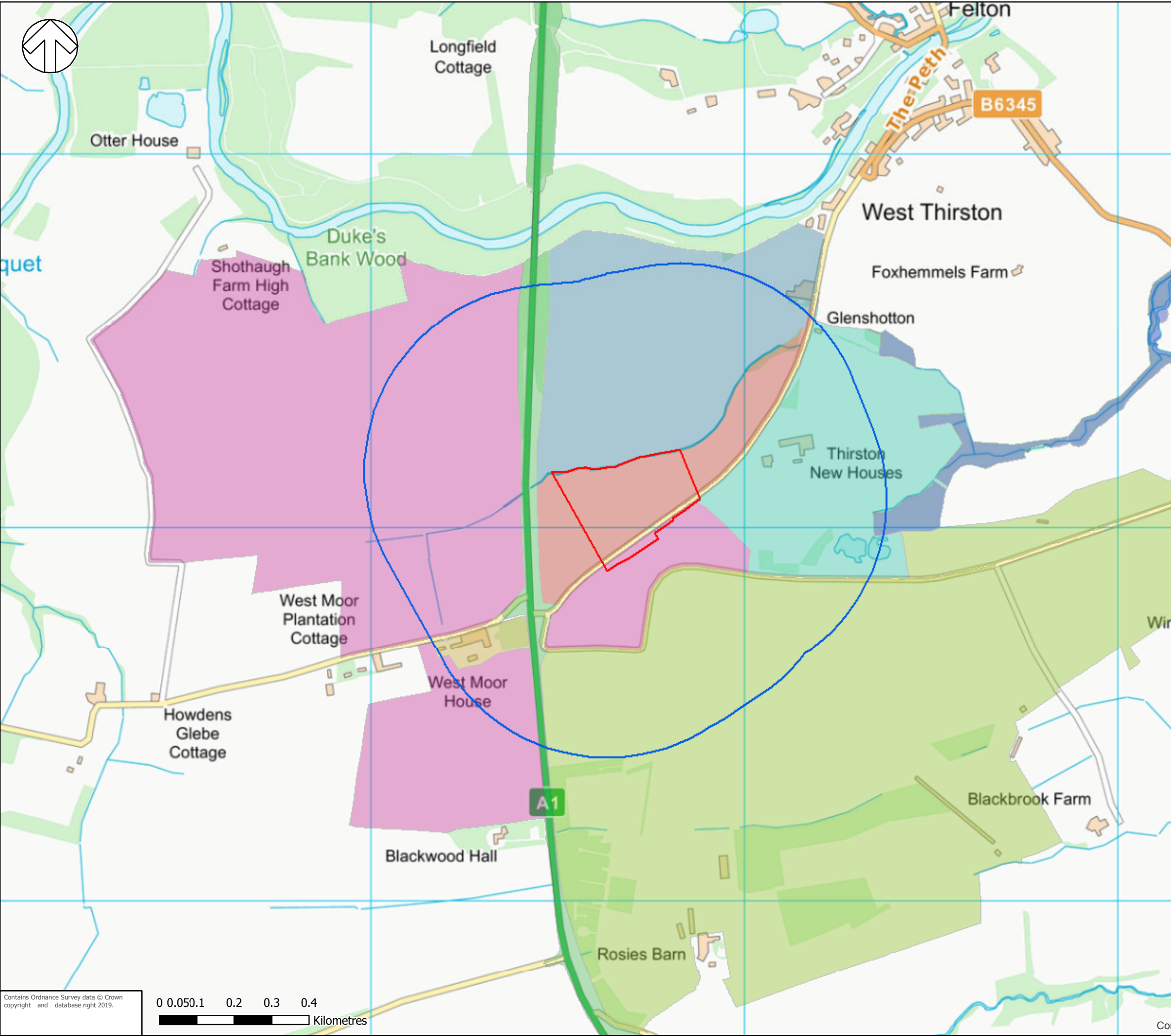
TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

FIGURE No:  
Figure 3a: Historic  
Landscape Characterisation Data  
1:20,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

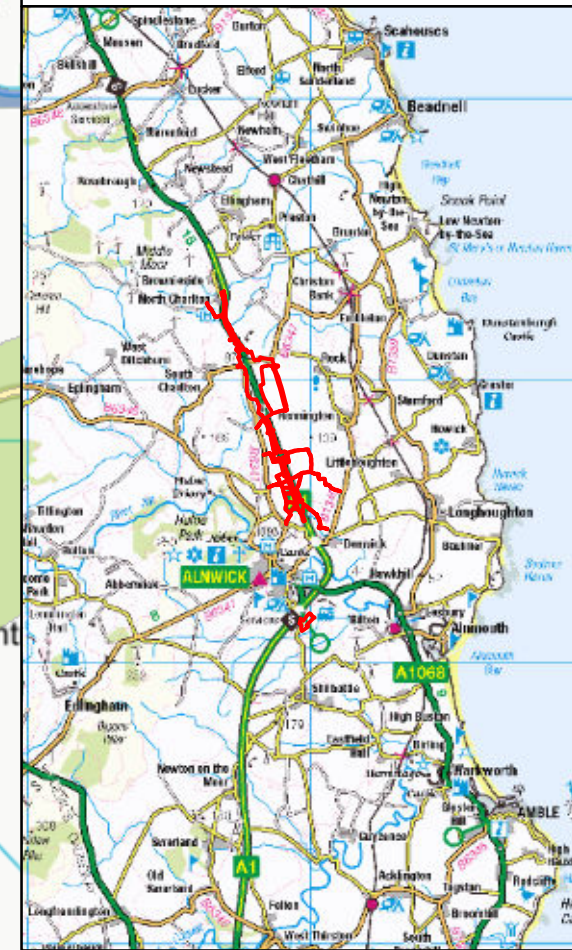






**Key**

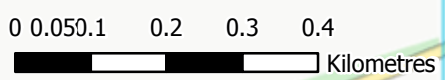
- Felton Compound Boundary
- 500m Buffer
- communications airfield
- communications road
- fields other C20
- fields piecemeal enclosure
- fields surveyed enclosure erratic edge
- fields surveyed enclosure wavy edged
- settlement pre-1860s
- woodland pre-1860



TITLE:  
A1 in Northumberland:  
Alnwick to Ellingham

FIGURE No:  
Figure 3c: Historic  
Landscape Characterisation Data  
1:10,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.





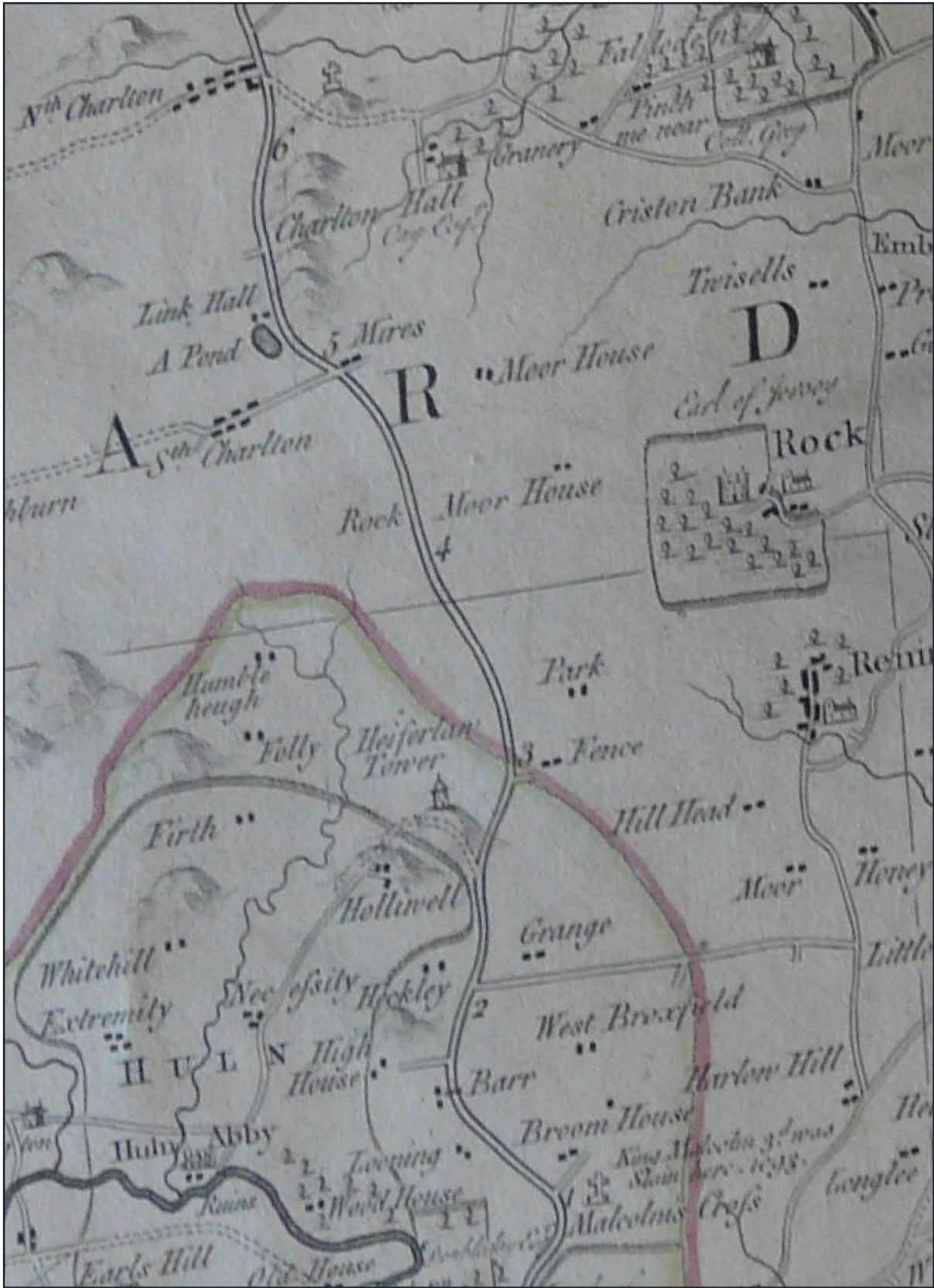


Figure 4: Extract from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769



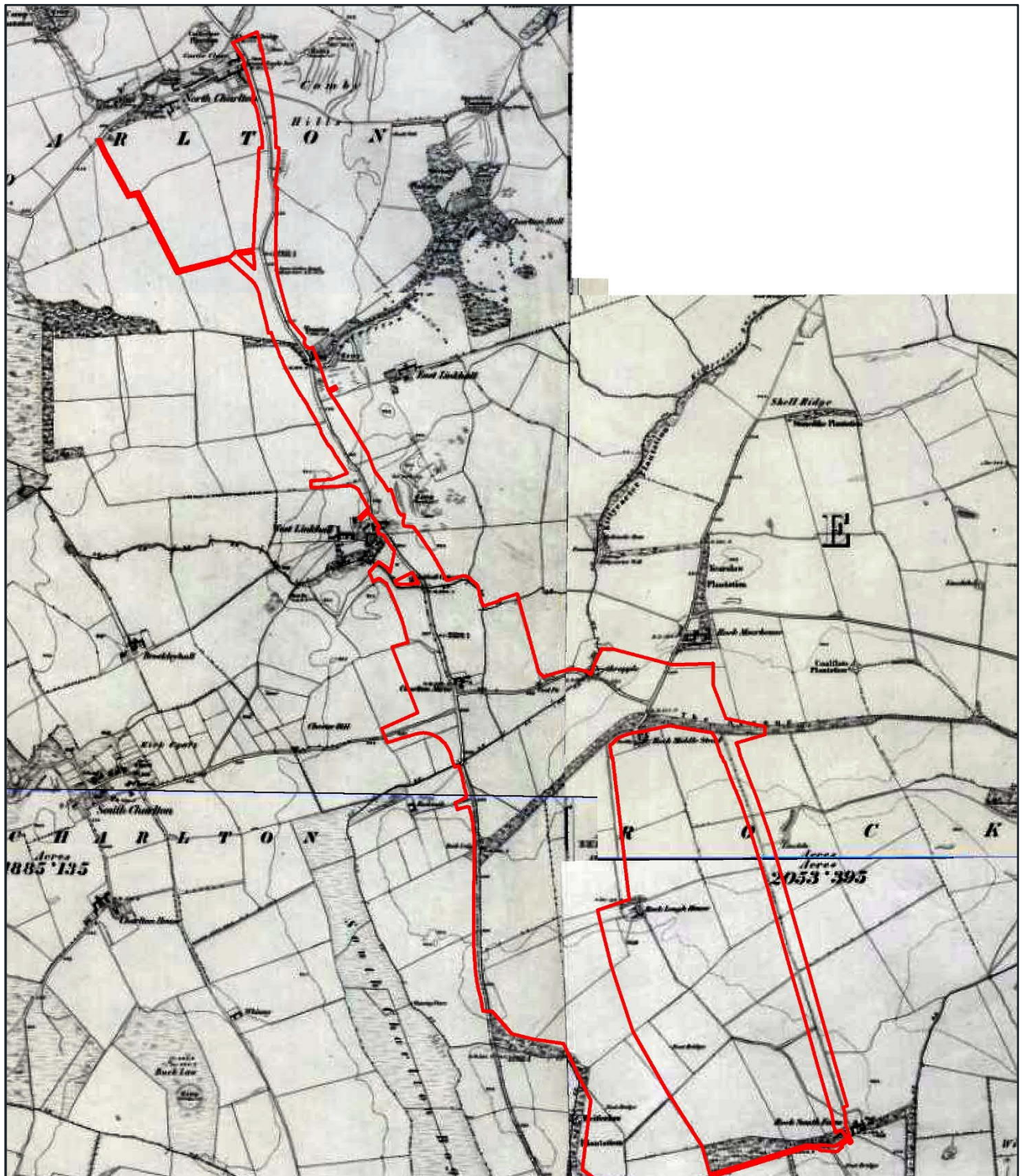


Figure 5a: Combined extracts of the 1861 Ordnance Survey (northern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area)







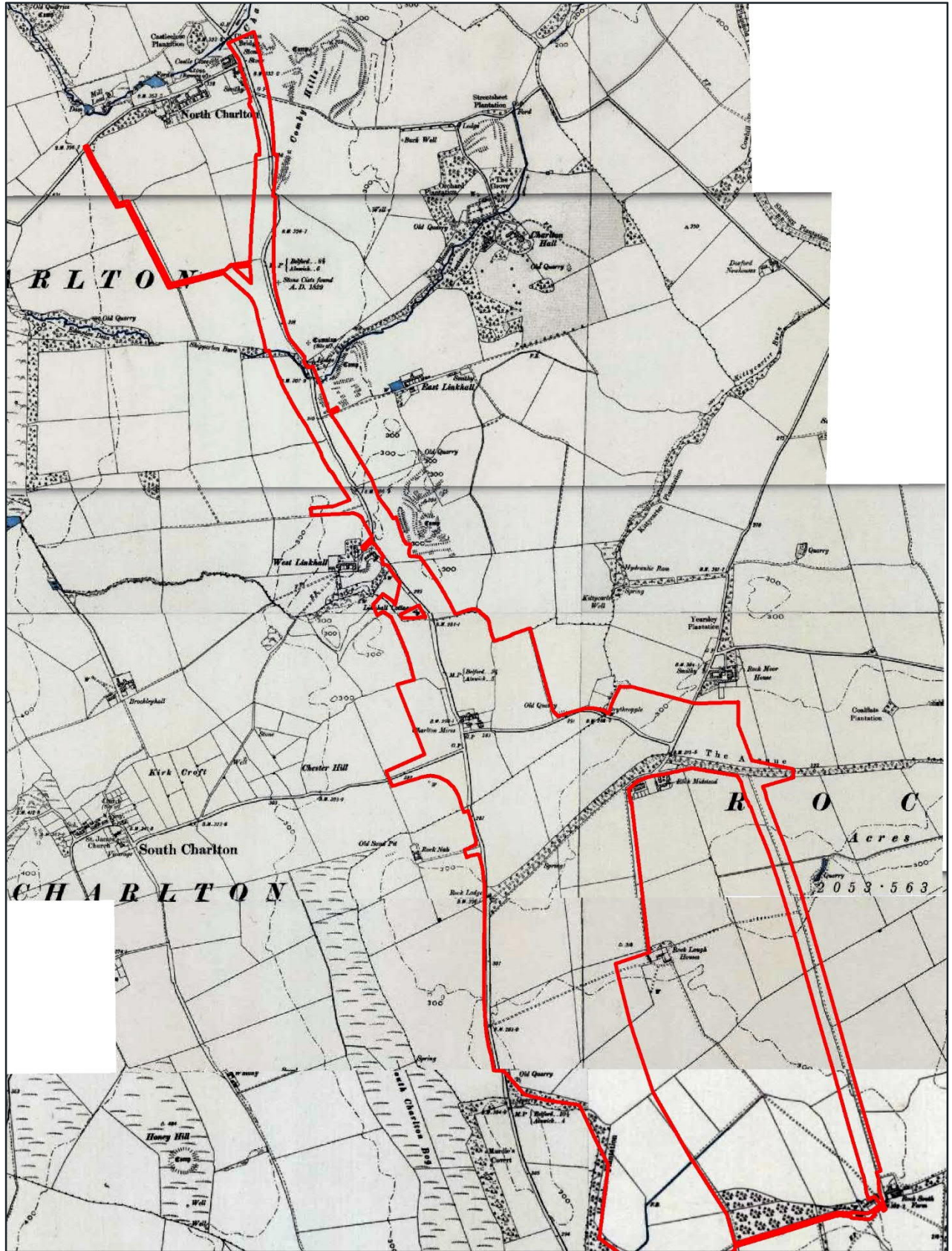


Figure 6a: Combined extracts of the 1890s Ordnance Survey (northern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area)



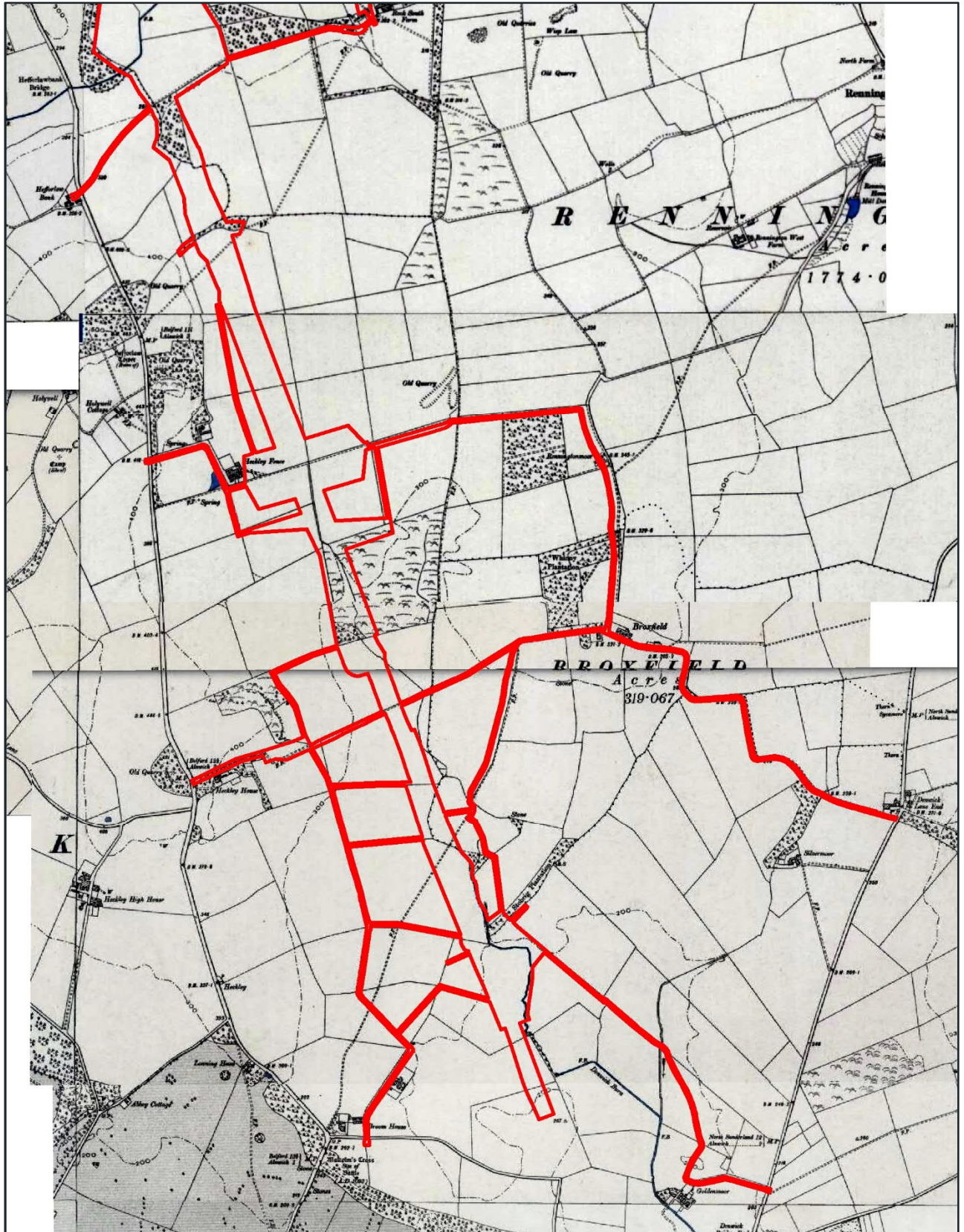


Figure 6b: Combined extracts of the 1890s Ordnance Survey (southern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area)



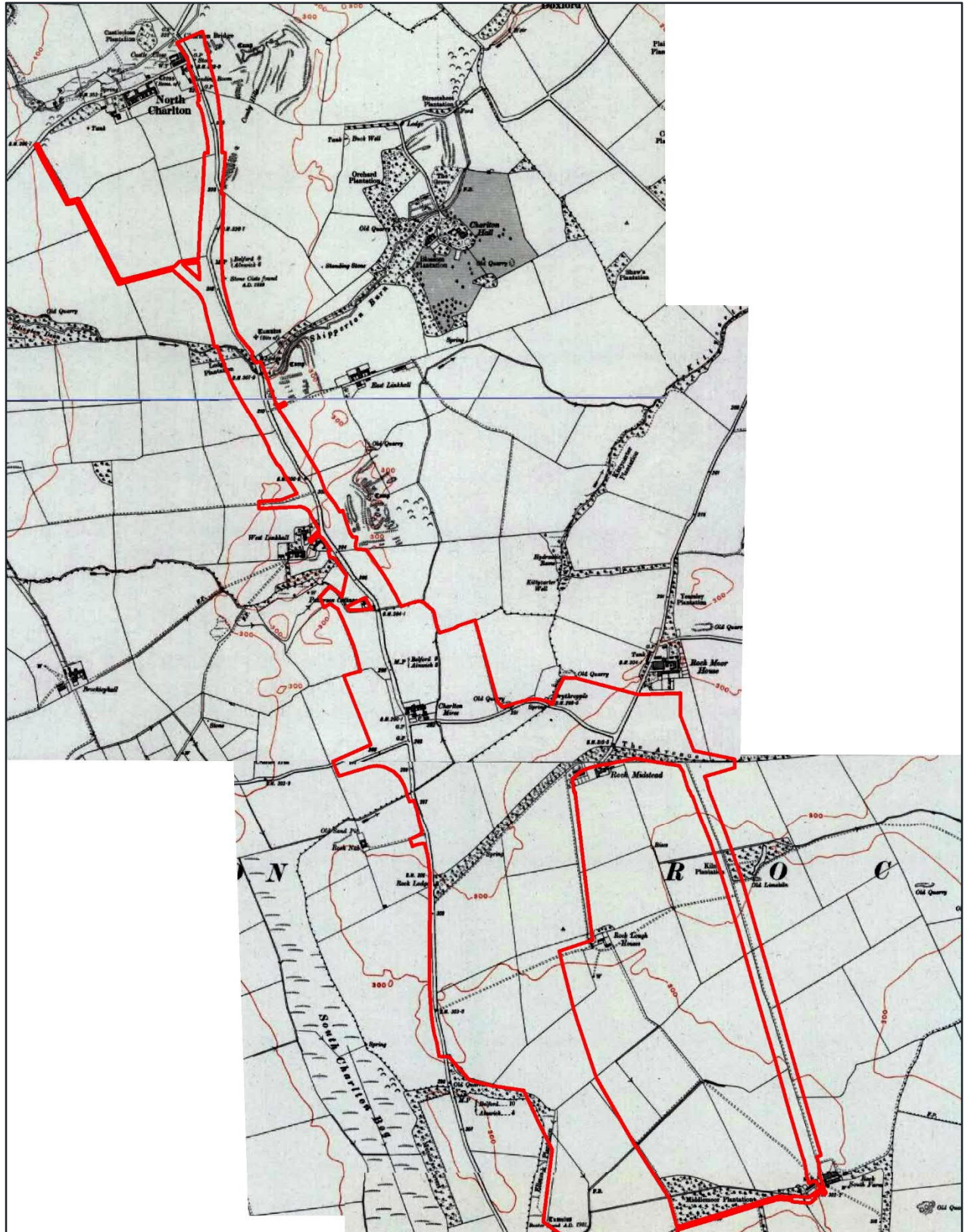


Figure 7a: Combined extracts of the 1920s Ordnance Survey (northern end of the Part B Main Scheme Area)





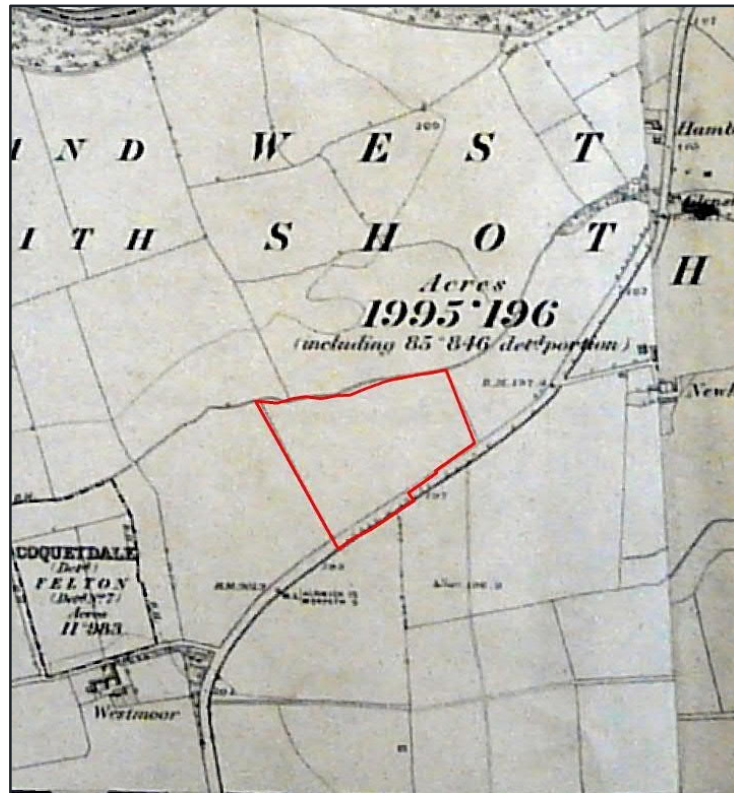


Figure 8: Extract from the 1861 OS Map (Main Compound)



Figure 9: Extract from the 1894 OS Map (Main Compound)



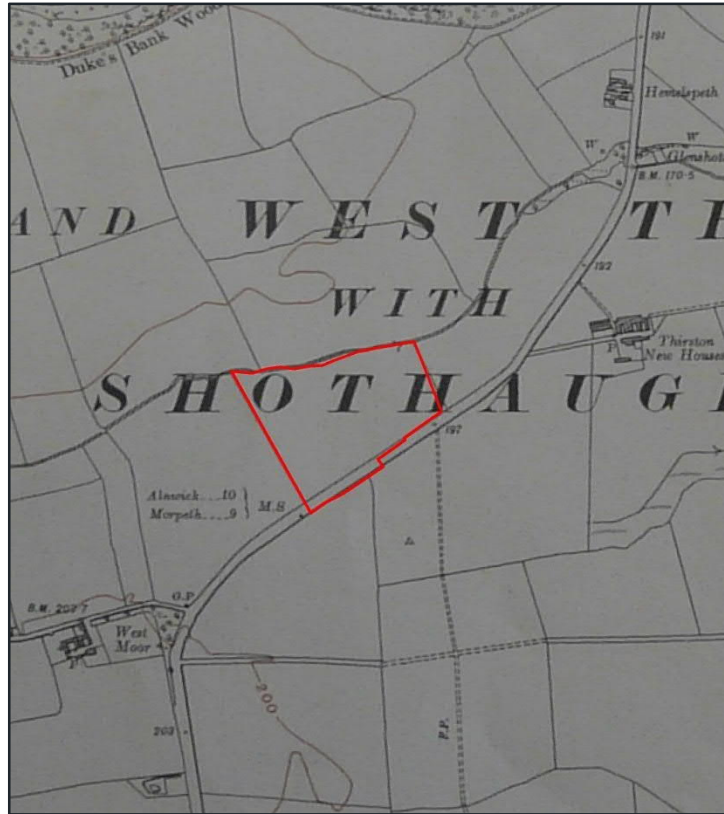


Figure 10: Extract from the 1922 OS Map (Main Compound)

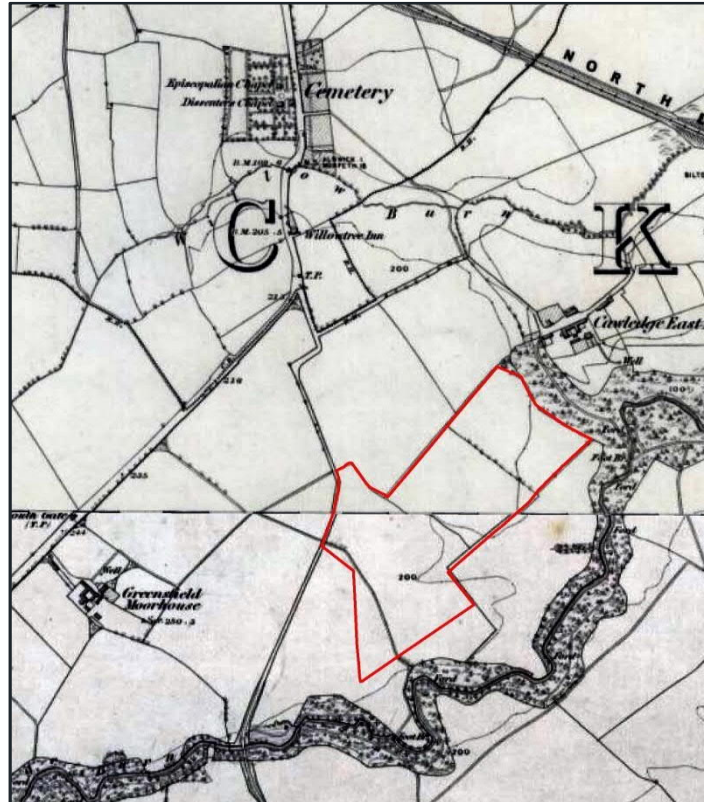


Figure 11: Extract from the 1861 OS Map (Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound)

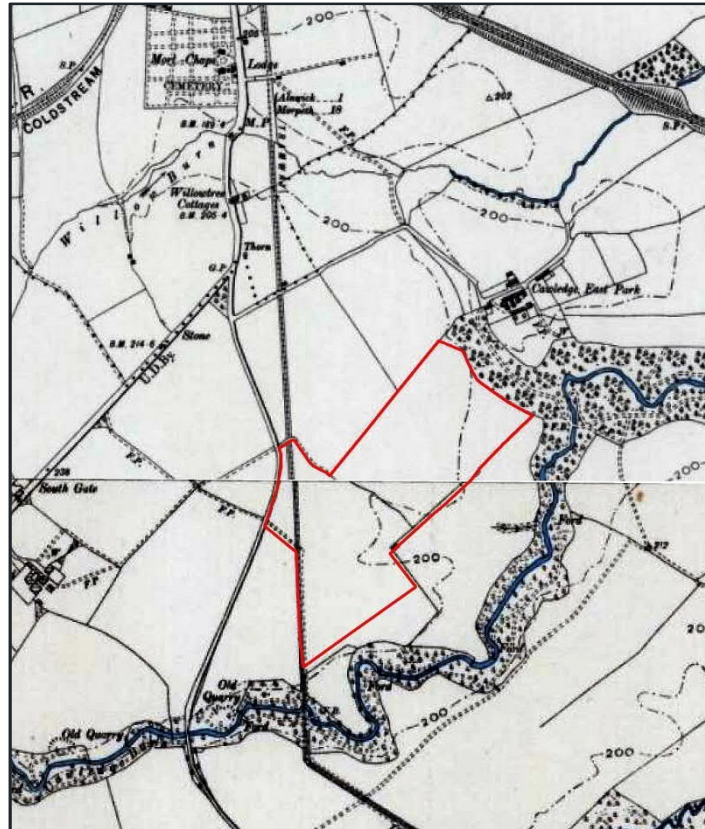


Figure 12: Extract from the 1897 OS Map (Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound)

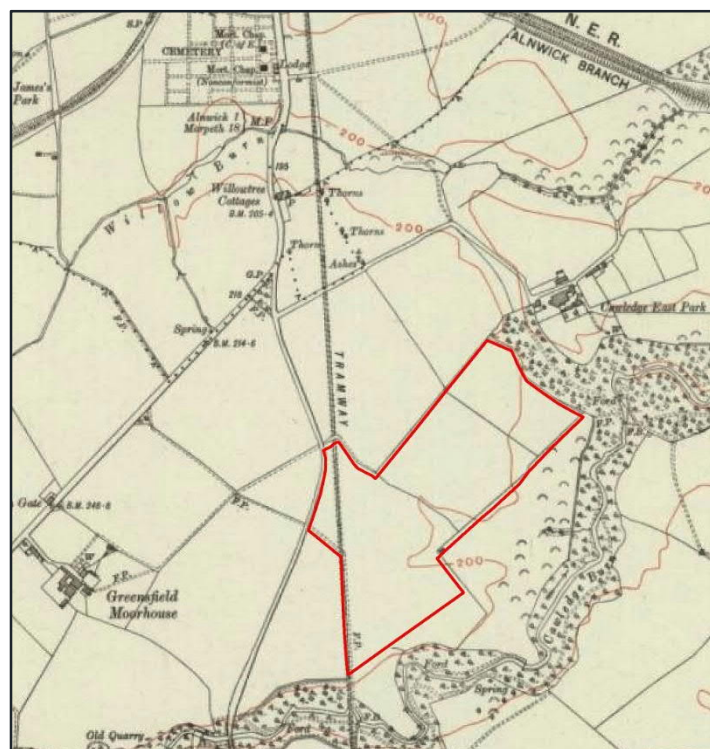


Figure 13: Extract from the 1922 OS Map (Lionheart Enterprise Park Compound)

© Crown copyright 2020.

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence:

visit [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/)

write to the **Information Policy Team, The National Archives,**

**Kew, London TW9 4DU**, or email

[psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk).

This document is also available on our website at [www.gov.uk/highways](http://www.gov.uk/highways)

If you have any enquiries about this document [A1inNorthumberland@highwaysengland.co.uk](mailto:A1inNorthumberland@highwaysengland.co.uk) or call **0300 470 4580\***.

\*Calls to 03 numbers cost no more than a national rate call to an 01 or 02 number and must count towards any inclusive minutes in the same way as 01 and 02 calls.

These rules apply to calls from any type of line including mobile, BT, other fixed line or payphone. Calls may be recorded or monitored.

Registered office Bridge House, 1 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford GU1 4LZ

Highways England Company Limited registered in England and Wales number 09346363