

A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham

Scheme Number: TR010041

6.8 Environmental Statement – Appendix 8.6 Draft Written Scheme for Investigation for Historic Building Recording

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCHEME BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. The Applicant has produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Historic England Level 3 historic building recording (HBR) to be carried out on a complex of farm buildings identified at Charlton Mires. The HBR is part of post-determination works in advance of the A1 in Northumberland: Alnwick to Ellingham (Part B) improvements (Part B Main Scheme Area National Grid Reference 419844 614938 to 416925 623090). The WSI has been produced as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) and is required in accordance with paragraph 5.142 of the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) (**Ref. 1**).
- 1.1.2. Part B is located within the county of Northumberland and forms part of Highways England's strategic road network. Part B is located along the A1 between Denwick and North Charlton and is approximately 8 km in length (**Figure 1: Site Location, Appendix B** of this report). Throughout the length of Part B, the existing A1 would form the new northbound carriageway and a new southbound carriageway would be built to the east of the existing A1.
- 1.1.3. Charlton Mires is located on the eastern flank of the A1, 1.3 km to the east of South Charlton, Northumberland (NGR 417745 620659) (**Figure 1: Site Location, Appendix B** of this report). The Charlton Mires complex is an undesignated heritage asset identified during the production of the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) for Part B. The outline of the extant buildings corresponds well with those on the 1861 OS Map (**Plate 1**), so they are assumed to be of at least mid-19th century date. There are, however, buildings shown in this location on the 1769 Armstrong's Map of Northumberland (**Plate 2**) and therefore, there is a potential for pre-19th century architectural remains to exist. The asset is not within a Conservation Area.
- 1.1.4. Charlton Mires is to be demolished ahead of the construction of the Charlton Mires over junction, which is part of the A1 Alnwick to Ellingham carriageway improvements. The historic asset is therefore, to be recorded to achieve 'preservation by record'.
- 1.1.5. The WSI sets out the scope and methodology for the recording which will take place at Historic England Level 3, along with archiving and dissemination requirements. The scope of the historic building recording is to:
- a. Provide an analytical record of an extant structure in accordance with the Historic England procedural document of 2006 (reissued 2016a) 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice' (**Ref. 2**). It will provide a systematic account of a building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis is based.
 - b. Create a comprehensive photographic record, which will ensure the preservation by record of the buildings prior to demolition. This will be supported by a measured plan and

other drawings such as sections or elevations as appropriate. The drawings will be annotated to include any evidence of changes to the fabric, structure and layout of the building as well as any features of archaeological or architectural interest.

- c. Create a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to demolition.

- 1.1.6. The WSI has been informed by a **Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 8.1** of this Environmental Statement (ES)) prepared in support of this ES. These set out the legislative and planning background and provide a detailed baseline and an assessment of the likely significant effects of Part B.

1.2 CONSULTATION

- 1.2.1. The Draft WSI was submitted to Northumberland County Archaeologist (Northumberland County Council (NCC)) on 28 January 2020 and comments were received on 6 February 2020. The WSI was amended in light of the comments and resubmitted to NCC on 11 February 2020.

2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

2.1 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1.1. Charlton Mires is located on the east side of the A1 at the junction with the B6347. It lies 1.3 km to the east of South Charlton, approximately 8 km to the north of Alnwick (NGR 417745 620659) (**Figure 1: Site Location, Appendix B** of this report).

2.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 2.2.1. The Charlton Mires complex is an undesignated heritage asset identified during the production of the HEDBA for Part B. The outline of the extant buildings corresponds well with those on the 1861 OS Map (**Plate 1**), so they are assumed to be of at least mid-19th century date. There are, however, buildings shown in this location on the 1769 Armstrong's Map of Northumberland (**Plate 2**) and therefore, there is a potential for pre-19th century architectural remains to exist.



Plate 1: First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1861)

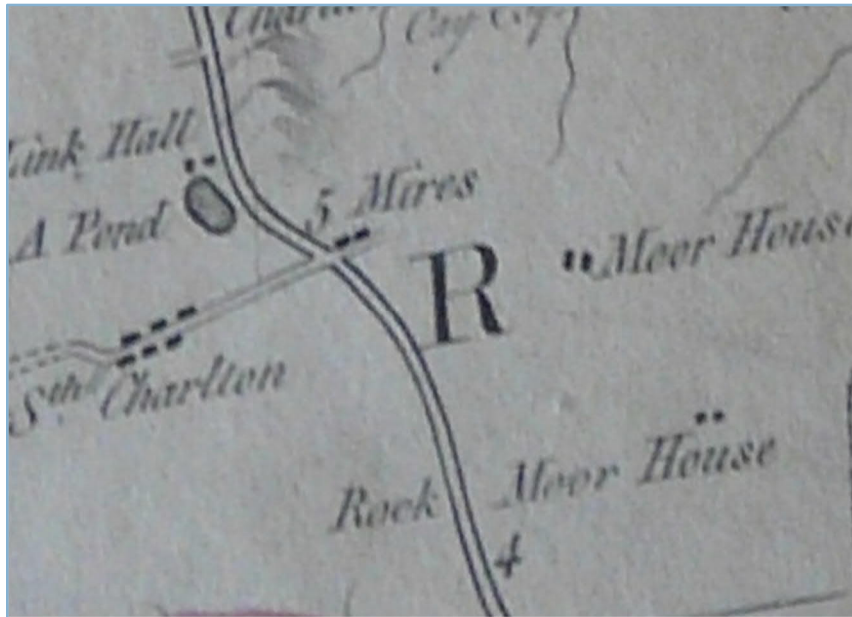


Plate 2: Armstrong's Map of Northumberland (1769)

2.3 AIMS

- 2.3.1. The aim of the historic building recording is to preserve by record the Charlton Mires farm complex ahead of its demolition. This will ensure that an appropriate record is made of Charlton Mires and that the record will enhance understanding of the heritage significance of the asset, for future reference and for historical research purposes.

2.4 OBJECTIVES

- 2.4.1. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) defines archaeological building investigation and recording “*a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including buried components, on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater*” (**Ref. 3**, page 3). The purpose “*is to examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform: a. the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting or b. to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results*” (**Ref. 3**, page 3).
- 2.4.2. Historic England Level 3 recording is proposed. The aims of the recording will be achieved through the following objectives:
- a. Objective 1:** produce Historic England Level 3 written description, draw and photographic record of the asset before demolition.
 - b. Objective 2:** produce a fully illustrated historic building recording report. This would include the historic background and description of the asset, including its significance,

along with any notable or important findings which came to light during the recording. Analysis etc.

- c. Objective 3:** deposit the survey report and any archive images/plans etc in the Woodhorn Colliery Museum and the Northumberland Historic Environment Record. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

2.5 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.5.1. The HBR will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (**Ref. 4**) and in the CIfA Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (**Ref. 3**). They would be required to prepare a detailed method statement (see below) which would set out how the HBR would be undertaken. The archaeological contractor will supply a suitably qualified and experienced team of archaeologists to carry out the HBR. The archaeological contractor will have demonstrable experience of working on similar projects.
- 2.5.2. The HBR would be monitored by the Applicant (or their representative), the main contractor and NCC.

DETAILED METHOD STATEMENT

- 2.5.3. The archaeological contractor will prepare a detailed Method Statement for the HBR in response to this WSI. The Method Statement will set out how the HBR will be delivered. It will include detail of the archaeological contractor's staff, programme, contingencies and specialists. The contractor's Method Statement would contain information on the following:
 - a.** The size and qualification of the survey team, including names and experience of key personnel.
 - b.** Details of staffing levels and the number of person days to be spent on each specific task.
 - c.** Details of specialists, including qualifications, who are likely to have input into the Scheme. Whether they are in-house or contracted in.
 - d.** Details of the recording system for the HBR.
 - e.** A timetable covering the whole project from setting up on site through report writing to deposition of the archive.
- 2.5.4. It is recommended that the archaeological contractor undertakes a site visit as part of the preparation of the Method Statement.

2.6 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

- 2.6.1. The building recording methodology will conform to best professional practice as summarised in the appropriate CIfA Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (**Ref. 3**).

- 2.6.2. The building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice' by Historic England (**Ref. 2**). A full definition of the levels of building recording can be found in the guidance, each recording level represents a minimum specification to which additional elements may be added as required.
- 2.6.3. This recording will take place at Level 3 as defined by Historic England (**Ref. 2**, page 26). A summary definition of Level 3 can be found below:

“Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.”

ON SITE RECORDING

- 2.6.4. A suitably qualified building recording archaeologist should undertake the on-site recording of the photographic, descriptive and measured drawing requirements for the production of the report, based on the standards needed for a Level 3 building recording.

Building Investigation

- 2.6.5. The building investigation will take place according to the guidelines in 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice' by Historic England (**Ref. 2**, page 11). Section 4.2 details the minimum standards required for building investigation, it states,

“Detailed investigation entails a thorough examination of the building’s external and internal fabric...

“Its purpose is not only to break the building down into a series of phases of development, but to analyse how, at various stages, the building was used and how contemporaries would have understood its arrangement and decoration.

Investigation, which will normally be accompanied by structured note-taking and

often by photography, will also help to identify whether a drawn record is appropriate, and if so, which drawings will make the most useful contribution to a record. Wherever possible, all parts of the exterior and interior should be examined, and a note should always be made of areas that are inaccessible.”

Survey and Drawings

- 2.6.6. The surveys will be undertaken, and drawings produced according to the Historic England guidance (**Ref. 2, Ref. 5, Ref. 6 and Ref. 7**). Section 4.3 of the 2016a guidelines (**Ref. 2**) details the standards required for survey and drawings for historic building recording. It states,

“Drawings are an efficient way of conveying the evidence on which an interpretation is based, and a powerful analytical tool in their own right. Drawings derived from measured survey have the additional virtue of allowing interpretations based on metric analysis.

“Surveys can be made by direct measurements using tapes and rods sometimes supported by reflectorless Total Station Theodolite (TST) equipment. In recent years the use of laser scanning has become a standard technique for capturing survey information.

“Measured surveys may be augmented by other techniques designed to record detail, such as rectified photography, photogrammetric drawings, and orthophotography.”

Photographs

- 2.6.7. The photographs and information will be recorded according to the Historic England guidance (**Ref. 2, Ref. 7 and Ref. 8**). Section 4.4 of the 2016a guidelines (**Ref. 2**) details the minimum standards required for digital photography used in historic building recording. It states,

“Digital capture can deliver good-quality images provided that a high-resolution camera is used - that is, one with sensors exceeding 10 Mega Pixels. Most camera will shoot in JPEG format with DSLRs also typically allowing for the production of RAW files.

“Care should be taken that any images to form part of a permanent record are shot at the highest resolution available on the camera.

“All photographs forming part of a record should be in focus, with an appropriate use of depth of field; they should be adequately exposed in good natural light, or where necessary well-lit by artificial means.

“Photography is generally the most efficient way of presenting the appearance of a building and can also be used to record much of the detailed evidence on which an analysis of historic development is based. It is also a powerful analytical tool in its

own right, highlighting relationships between elements of a building and sometimes bringing to light evidence which is barely registered by the naked eye.”

- 2.6.8. All photographs should include a graduated metric scale.

Written description

- 2.6.9. The descriptive elements will be reproduced in the report according to the Historic England guidelines (**Ref. 2**). Section 4.5 of the guidelines details the minimum standards required for a written account, it states,

“The written account underpins all other elements of the recording by providing locational information, together with context, description, analysis and interpretation. In all but the simplest records it gathers together insights derived from the full spectrum of activities described above, interpreting a wide range of evidence. The importance of the written record cannot be overstated, as drawings and photographs on their own present evidence but seldom convey understanding.”

2.7 REPORTING

- 2.7.1. The historic building recording report will be produced once the on-site information has been provided. The report will contain the following as a minimum:

- a.** Non-technical executive summary
- b.** Introduction
- c.** Scope and aims
- d.** Methodology
- e.** Project background
- f.** Historic background
- g.** Architectural description
- h.** Statement of significance
- i.** Photographic, written description and plans of building
- j.** Discussion and conclusions
- k.** Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- l.** References
- m.** Figures and other supporting material

- 2.7.2. The figures presented must include a site location plan, floor plans and elevations of all the buildings surveyed, and a plan showing the location and orientation of the photographs taken during the survey. Drawings derived from a measured survey are produced by hand, using pen and ink, or in a Computer-Aided Design (CAD) medium. For hand drawings the scale must be appropriate to the building, typically 1:100 or 1:50 for plans, and 1:50 or 1:20 for sections. CAD drawings are produced in a virtual 1:1 environment and can be plotted at any required scale.

- 2.7.3. Once an internally quality assured first draft is ready, the fully illustrated report will be made available to the client to review for comments. These comments will be integrated, and a final version of the report produced.

SOURCES

- 2.7.4. For the collection of baseline data, a range of data sources will be used all of which will be referenced in the text and provided in full in a bibliography. The principle sources will include:

- a. Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
- b. Northumberland Archives
- c. Groundsure – historic Ordnance Survey maps from the 1860s to the present day
- d. Google Maps – general mapping information
- e. Internet – historical background

2.8 ARCHIVING

- 2.8.1. The archiving will be conducted according to the guidance in Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings (Ref. 2)* and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Ref. 9)*. It will also adhere to the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Ref. 10)*, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (Ref. 11)* and *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition or archaeological archives (Ref. 12)*. It is intended that the report will be deposited into the Woodhorn Colliery Museum within 6 weeks of the completion of the Scheme. Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.
- 2.8.2. Discussions with the Woodhorn Colliery Museum will confirm in what format the final report will be deposited in, depending on their own preferences this could either be digital or hard copy.
- 2.8.3. The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.
- 2.8.4. A copy of the report will also be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (NHER), on the understanding that it will be made available as a document after an appropriate period (not exceeding 6 months after the completion of the Scheme).
- 2.8.5. A short summary of the results of the work will be submitted to the NHER, as maintained by Historic England, via a standard Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) archaeological report form. The project will be initiated on OASIS at the start of the work. The OASIS form will be completed at the end of the project and a digital copy of the report will also be submitted to OASIS.

3 OPERATION FACTORS

3.1 PROJECT TIMETABLE AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

- 3.1.1. The Applicant (or their nominated representative) will liaise with the archaeological contractor regarding access and the health and safety requirements in force during the survey. Information will be provided to NCC as relevant. A programme of works monitoring, recording and access will be agreed by the archaeological contractor, the Applicant (or their nominated representative) and NCC before the project commences.
- 3.1.2. The Applicant (or their nominated representative) will be kept informed of progress by the archaeological contractor.

MONITORING

- 3.1.3. The Applicant (or their nominated representative) will monitor and assure all elements of the HBR and will ensure that the work is carried out in accordance with this WSI, professional standards and the requirements of NCC. Any variance in the scope of work shall be made by the Applicant (or their nominated representative), in consultation with NCC.

3.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 3.2.1. All relevant health and safety regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Applicant (or their nominated representative) will provide the archaeological contractor with all known site constraints, such as areas of contamination, utilities and access limitations. The archaeological contractor will provide a Health and Safety Statement prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation. All site procedures will be carried out in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) and in accordance with current legislation which includes:
- a. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (**Ref. 13**)
 - b. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (**Ref. 14**)
 - c. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (**Ref. 15**)
 - d. The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006 (**Ref. 16**)
 - e. Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996 (**Ref. 17**)
 - f. The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2002 (**Ref. 18**)
 - g. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (**Ref. 19**)
 - h. The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 (**Ref. 20**)
 - i. The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (**Ref. 21**)
 - j. The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (**Ref. 22**)
 - k. Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (**Ref. 23**)
- 3.2.2. Prior to the start of the archaeological investigation, risk and method statements will be produced and submitted to the Client and/or main contractor. All staff involved or associated

with the investigation will be provided with copies of the documents prior to the beginning of the works and they will be required to read them before commencing construction works.

- 3.2.3. The archaeological contractor will be responsible for the safeguarding of its staff, as far as reasonably practicable, and others who may be affected by the works on site.
- 3.2.4. The Applicant (or their nominated representative) must be notified immediately of the nature and extent of any unexpected site hazards and the appropriate health and safety precautions required.
- 3.2.5. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be worn by all staff as appropriate.

3.3 INSURANCE

- 3.3.1. Full details of the insurance and copies of certificates covering the archaeological contractor shall be supplied upon request.

3.4 POST-SURVEY DELIVERABLES

- 3.4.1. The Applicant (or their nominated representative) will technically assure that the deliverables conform to the format and scope agreed with the NCC, and that the reporting is accurate and clear and with sound conclusions, and that it has been produced to professional standards and the requirements of the NCC. This will be the case whether the agreed deliverables take the form of an archaeological report for the HER, journal article or monograph.
- 3.4.2. The Applicant (or their nominated representative) will liaise with the archaeological contractor to ensure that the work is carried out to an agreed delivery programme.

3.5 COPYRIGHT

- 3.5.1. Copyright will remain with the building recording contractor under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (**Ref. 24**) with all rights reserved. An exclusive licence will be provided to the client, or their appointed representative, for use of all project records and reports in all matters directly relating to the project. The building recording contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports.

Appendix A

REFERENCES

PUBLISHED AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

- Ref. 1** – Department for Transport (2014) National Policy Statement For National Networks (NPS NN). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-national-networks>
- Ref. 2** – Historic England (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice, Swindon.
- Ref. 3** – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014) Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.
- Ref. 4** – CIfA (2014) Code of Conduct, Reading.
- Ref. 5** – English Heritage (now Historic England) (2005) The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD.
- Ref. 6** – Historic England (2016) Drawing for Understanding: Creating Interpretive Drawings of Historic Buildings.
- Ref. 7** – Historic England (2018) 3D Laser Scanning for Heritage.
- Ref. 8** – Historic England (2015) Digital Image Capture and File Storage.
- Ref. 9** – Archaeological Archive Forum (2007) Archaeological Archived: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation.
- Ref. 10** – Historic England (2015) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.
- Ref. 11** – United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice.
- Ref. 12** – CIfA (2014) Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition or archaeological archives, Reading.
- Ref. 13** – The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/37>
- Ref. 14** – Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999) Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/3242/contents/made>
- Ref. 15** – The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/51/contents>
- Ref. 16** – The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006) Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/2739/contents/made>
- Ref. 17** – Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996) Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/1592/contents/made>

Ref. 18 – The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002)
Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/2174/contents/made>

Ref. 19 – The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002) Available at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/2677/contents>

Ref. 20 – The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations (1981) Available at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1981/917/contents/made>

Ref. 21 – The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005) Available at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/1541/contents>

Ref. 22 – The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998) Available at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1998/2306/contents/made>

Ref. 23 – Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998) Available at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1998/2307/contents/made>

Ref. 24 – Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988) Available at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1988/48/contents>

Ref. 25 – Historic England (2017) Conservation principles, policies and guidance
(consultation draft), Swindon.

Appendix B

FIGURES

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Date Modified:

Drawn By:

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

File:



TITLE:
**CHARLTON MIRES
 LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING**

FIGURE No:
**FIGURE 1
 SITE LOCATION**

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