



Historic Village Atlas Supplementary Planning Document



Harbottle, Northumberland National Park © David Taylor

April 2007

PREFACE

As an adopted Supplementary Planning Document, the guidance within this document will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The aim of this Historic Village Atlas Supplementary Planning Document is to:

- supplement policies contained in the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan, adopted Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan and the emerging Local Development Framework; and
- provide guidance to potential developers and aid the Authority when making decisions on planning applications in areas of High, and Medium archaeological sensitivity.

It is intended that the guide can be used by anyone involved in development, whether as property owners, designers or as local residents in the National Park.

As a part of the process of preparing the Historic Village Atlas SPD we asked the people who live in, work in and use the National Park what they feel is important. Between 27 December and 7 February 2007 we consulted on a draft document and held several consultation events. Following consultation we revised the draft document taking account of your comments.

This revised Historic Village Atlas SPD was adopted by the National Park Authority as a Supplementary Planning Document on 23rd April 2007.

If you have any queries you can contact us in the following ways:

- Telephone: 01434 611577 or 01434 611564
- Letter to: Forward Planning and Performance, Northumberland National Park Authority, Eastburn, South Park, Hexham NE46 1BS
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Alternative formats of this document are available, such as large print, audio or translated – Please contact the Forward Planning and Performance Team who will be happy to discuss your needs.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been produced by Northumberland National Park Authority. The document extracts information relevant to planning from the Historic Village Atlas, which was produced as part of a collaborative project between the National Park Authority and local communities. The project was commissioned in order to redress the lack of systematic research into the historic settlements of Northumberland National Park.

1.2 Northumberland National Park Vision

We have set out how we want to see the National Park in 2020 in our vision:

“Northumberland National Park Authority will be proactive, innovative and forward-looking, working towards a National Park with thriving communities and a sustainable local economy grounded in its special qualities, including a richness of cultural heritage and biodiversity, a true sense of tranquillity and a distinct character associated with a living, working landscape, in which everyone has an opportunity to understand, enjoy and contribute to those special qualities.”

As our Vision Statement emphasises, we believe that the future of the National Park lies in maintaining and enhancing its special qualities. That includes keeping it as a living, working landscape and so we are working towards:

- Sustainable land use – so that the people who live in the National Park make a good living from the land, while leaving it in good condition for future generations;
- A landscape rich in biodiversity – by protecting and enhancing the whole range of distinctive habitats, and the species they support, across the National Park;
- A rich cultural heritage – conserving, enhancing, and celebrating the historical legacy^[1] of the National Park, and developing it as a part of contemporary culture;
- A true sense of tranquillity – the peace and quiet which are increasingly rare and precious in the rest of the country;
- Opportunities for all to understand and enjoy and contribute to the special qualities – for the benefit of visitors and residents, and because well informed passionate people will help to support all our other aims;
- A thriving community and economy grounded in the special qualities – for the benefit of residents and visitors, and to underpin all our other aims.

This SPD will assist in the achievement of the vision by conserving, enhancing and celebrating the historical legacy of the National Park.

^[1] The cultural heritage includes both the physical remains and the living inheritance of the National Park

1.3 The Supplementary Planning Document

This document should be read along side the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan (2005), Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan (1996), the emerging Northumberland National Park Authority Local Development Framework and other supplementary guidance.

1.4 Purpose & Aim

The purpose of this SPD is to supplement policies contained in the Structure Plan, Local Plan and the emerging LDF.

The document aims to provide guidance to potential developers and aid the Authority when making decisions on planning applications in areas of High, and Medium archaeological sensitivity.

1.5 Application

This document has been prepared in light of Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004) and is a **material consideration in the determination of Planning Applications**.

The following guidelines have been adopted as the basis of classifying the sensitivity areas;

- Sites or areas where the survival of archaeological remains can be demonstrated are accorded high sensitivity.
- Areas where the former existence of historic settlement is known or suspected, but the degree of survival of any associated archaeological deposits is uncertain, are accorded medium sensitivity.

The data contained within the Atlas volumes for each village constitutes the equivalent of a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of each settlement. The grades of sensitivity are shown on the accompanying archaeological sensitivity maps. The maps are based on conclusions drawn from the available archaeological, documentary and cartographic evidence for each village studied. Base mapping was the most accurate available at the time the project was undertaken.

2.0 Planning Context

Planning policy relevant to this document is contained in a hierarchy of policy and guidance from the national to the local level as indicated in Figure 1 (Planning Policy Framework).

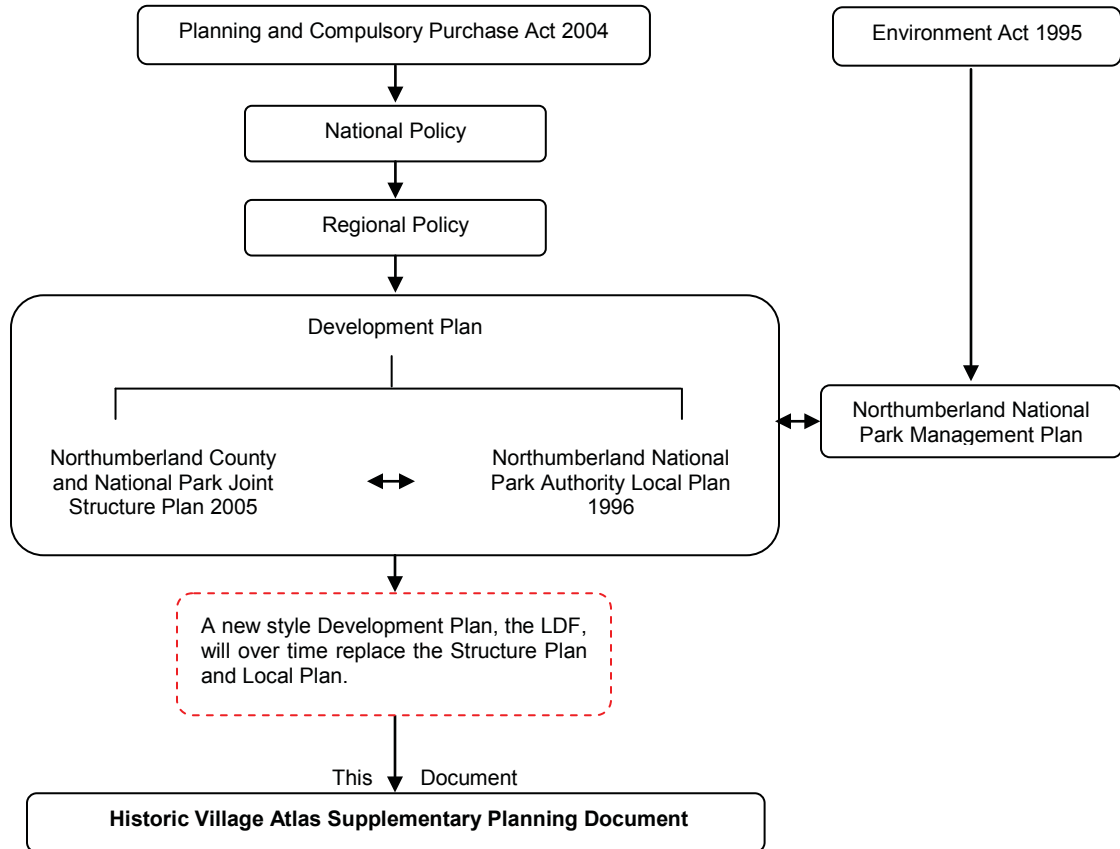


Figure 1: Planning Policy Framework

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new development plan regime. For Northumberland National Park this means that a Local Development Framework (LDF) will over time replace the Joint Structure Plan and Local Plan. However the new regime has a ‘phase-in’ period during which the Joint Structure Plan and Local Plan policies are still relevant until they are replaced by LDF Documents. Therefore this Supplementary Planning Document is part of Northumberland National Parks Development Plan, currently linked to the Joint Structure Plan and Local Plan. It also forms part of the new LDF, which over time will become the new Development Plan. This document will conform with all parts of the LDF and in particular the Core Strategy and Development Policies.

2.1 National Policy Guidance

This SPD has been prepared in accordance with the policies contained in relevant national Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), particularly;

- PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment; and
- PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning.

PPG 15 deals mainly with standing buildings and makes the point that archaeological remains may also be above, as well as below, ground. Historic buildings are therefore archaeological remains in their own right, as the surviving fabric may include important elements relating to different phases of their construction. Where it is proposed to alter or demolish a historic building, local planning authorities are advised to consider whether or not the building should be recorded before work commences. This may be required through a planning condition. Planning conditions may also require applicant to retain certain features (PPG 15, paras. 3.22 – 3.24).

PPG 16 deals with archaeology and planning and specifies that archaeology is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications;

'The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or not'

PPG 16, para.18.

The underlying principle governing all archaeological work within the planning process as expressed in PPG16 is to maximise preservation of archaeological remains in situ.

2.2 Regional Policy Guidance

Regional Planning Guidance for the North East (RPG1) was adopted in November 2002. Since its publication, the Government has introduced reforms to the planning system, which were set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). This included converting RPG1 into the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and making it part of the Statutory Development Plan. This SPD has been prepared in accordance with RPG1 and emerging Regional Spatial Strategy. Policies of particular importance include;

- RPG1 Policies: ENV14 Historic Landscapes; ENV15 Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site; ENV17 Historic Settlements; and ENV19 Listed Buildings.
- Submission Draft RSS Policy: 34 Historic Environment.

2.3 Development Plan Policies

As identified in Figure 1 above, the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan (2005) forms part of Northumberland National Park Authority's development Plan. In order to ensure conformity with the development plan, this SPD is linked to Structure Plan policies; HC4, HC5, HC6 and HC7. For ease of reference the wording of these policies is included in Figure 2.

Policy HC4. Where the impact of a development proposal on an archaeological site, or an area of archaeological potential, or the relative importance of such an area, is unclear, the Local Planning Authority will require the developer to provide information in the form of an archaeological assessment and in some cases an archaeological evaluation before any consent is granted. Once a judgement on the archaeological impact of a proposal has been made, and where preservation in-situ is not appropriate, permissions granted may be subject to a condition and/or an agreement requiring the developer to make provision for appropriate further archaeological fieldwork, to allow the recording of the remains and publication of the findings.

Policy HC5. Within Conservation Areas development must have regard to the preservation or enhancement of the areas' special character and appearance. The Local Planning Authority will not permit development which would be detrimental to this character or appearance. District Councils and the National Park Authority should produce proposals for the enhancement of the character and appearance of these areas.

Policy HC6. There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of Listed Buildings. The Local Planning Authority will not permit development proposals which would result in damage to, or would detract from, Listed Buildings or their settings unless it can be demonstrated that the national, regional or local need for the development outweighs the importance of retaining the building or its setting in its unaltered form.

Policy HC7. The Local Planning Authority will not permit development proposals which would be likely to be detrimental to the character and setting of registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Battlefields unless the proposed development is of overriding national importance and no alternative site is available.

Source: Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan (2005)

Figure 2: Structure Plan Policies

The Northumberland National Park Local Plan (1996) also forms part of the development plan and to ensure conformity, this SPD is linked to local plan policies C13, C14, C15 and C16. The wording of these policies is outlined below in Figure 3.

Policy C13. The Park Authority will exercise a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other nationally important archaeological sites and will not permit development which would adversely affect their settings.

Policy C14. The Park Authority will not permit development which would adversely affect any regionally or locally important archaeological site or its setting, unless it can be proven that the development is of overriding regional importance for which no suitable alternative site is available.

Policy C15. Where the impact of a development proposal on an archaeological site, or the relative importance of such a site, is unclear the Park Authority will require the developer to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and in some cases an archaeological evaluation. Applications for planning permission will not be determined until adequate assessment of the archaeological impact of proposals has been carried out.

Policy C16. Where the Park Authority decide to grant planning permission for development which will affect sites known to contain archaeological remains, the National Park Authority will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through the physical preservation of remains in situ. Where this is not appropriate, the developer may be required by condition, or an agreement will be sought, to make provision for the excavation and recording of the remains before or during development and for publication of the findings.

Source: Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan (1996)

Figure 3: Local Plan Policies

2.5 The Production of this SPD

This SPD has been prepared in accordance with the advice contained in PPS12 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. These requirements state that the SPD should be produced in conformity with 'saved' development plan policy or policy contained in an adopted development plan document in the LDF. The guidance and regulations also require that the SPD be produced in liaison with stakeholders (particularly the community), in accordance with the Authorities Statement of Community Involvement, to ensure that it represents a realistic, deliverable and 'sound' document with broad support. A Statement of Consultation has also been produced detailing how we consulted which is available on our website.

Under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) Sustainability Appraisals must be undertaken for Local Development Documents, including SPD's.

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been undertaken to inform the preparation of this SPD. The SA considers the SPD's implications from a social, economic and environmental perspective by assessing options and the SPD against available baseline data and sustainability objectives. The SA is available on our website: <http://www.northumberland-national-park.org.uk>



Figure 4: Northumberland National Park Consultation Events

3.0 Archaeological Responses to Proposed Development in Sensitive Areas

There are several possible archaeological responses to proposed development in sensitive areas, these responses are discussed in detail in Annex 1 of this document and summarised below. In exceptional circumstances, where no agreed compromise between the development proposals and the need to protect archaeological remains can be reached, it may be necessary to recommend refusal of a planning application on archaeological grounds. This is very rare within the Northumberland National Park – usually one of the approaches discussed below is appropriate to meet most archaeological concerns.

3.1 Field Evaluation (Pre-Determination)

Any proposed development in an area of identified high archaeological potential should, in the first instance, be subject to an archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of the planning application and ideally before the application is submitted. The emphasis will be on evaluating the likely impact of development upon the identified archaeological remains.

3.2 Mitigation

The information collected as a result of the field evaluation will enable the National Park Authority to decide on an appropriate level of mitigation. The National Park Authority will expect the results of such work to be presented in the form of a mitigation strategy for its approval. Such a strategy will consider the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource and provide measures to maximise preservation in situ.

3.3 Watching Brief (Post-Determination)

Where a development is proposed in an area of medium archaeological sensitivity within a village area, or where a mitigation strategy, arrived at as a result of a pre-determination field evaluation, suggests some level of recording other than excavation is necessary, a watching brief may be appropriate. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation, which results in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

3.4 Excavation/Preservation By Record (Post Determination)

In exceptional circumstances in areas of both high and medium archaeological sensitivity, the National Park Authority may accept that the only suitable option is to preserve archaeological information by record, that is, to sample by full-scale excavation prior to the development commencing, leading to a full publication of results. This is a last resort where no scheme for preservation in situ can be arranged.

3.5 Building Recording

Northumberland National Park Authority recognises the importance of recording architectural fabric under threat of alteration or demolition. This particularly applies to the buildings identified in this SPD as being of local, regional and national importance.

4.0 Individual Village Statements

The individual village statements contained within this SPD are a summary of information, which was gathered during the Historic Village Atlas Project. To gain a wider understanding of these settlements it is necessary to read the village statements in conjunction with the accompanying archaeological sensitivity maps and their commentaries and the schedules of archaeological sites extracted from the Northumberland County Historic Environment Record.

Although the National Park boundary excludes large settlements, it does include some very important historic villages. In 2003-2004 the Authority successfully completed its Historic Village Atlas Project, with the Newcastle based 'Archaeological Practice'. It examined the historic development of Akeld, Alnham, Alwinton, Byrness, Elsdon, Falstone, Great Tosson, Greenhaugh, Harbottle, Hethpool, High Rochester, Holystone, Ingram, Kilham, Kirknewton, Tarncliffe and West Newton.

The project drew on a combination of sources, including archaeological data, aerial photographs, historic building records and documentary evidence, with the aim of providing a detailed history of the development of each village within its local landscape. While the emphasis was on the villages themselves, each village was studied in its historic township and estate context.

The project had four major aims:

- Stimulation of individual & community interest in archaeological projects and research, such that it would serve as a springboard for future community led initiatives.
- Production of an illustrated historical summary of each village, including maps showing the development of the villages and their townships (e.g. field systems etc.) over time.
- Production of an 'archaeological sensitivity map' for each village, showing areas of high, medium and low archaeological sensitivity in and around each village.
- Production of an overall summary report on the development of the Park's historic villages, and a general account of settlement patterns throughout the Park.

The project was aimed at promoting collaboration between the National Park Authority and local communities and local community groups were involved at all stages of the work.

The full set of village reports is available on the National Park Website, a link to which can be found in section five of this document, together with the contact details of the Northumberland National Park Archaeologist.

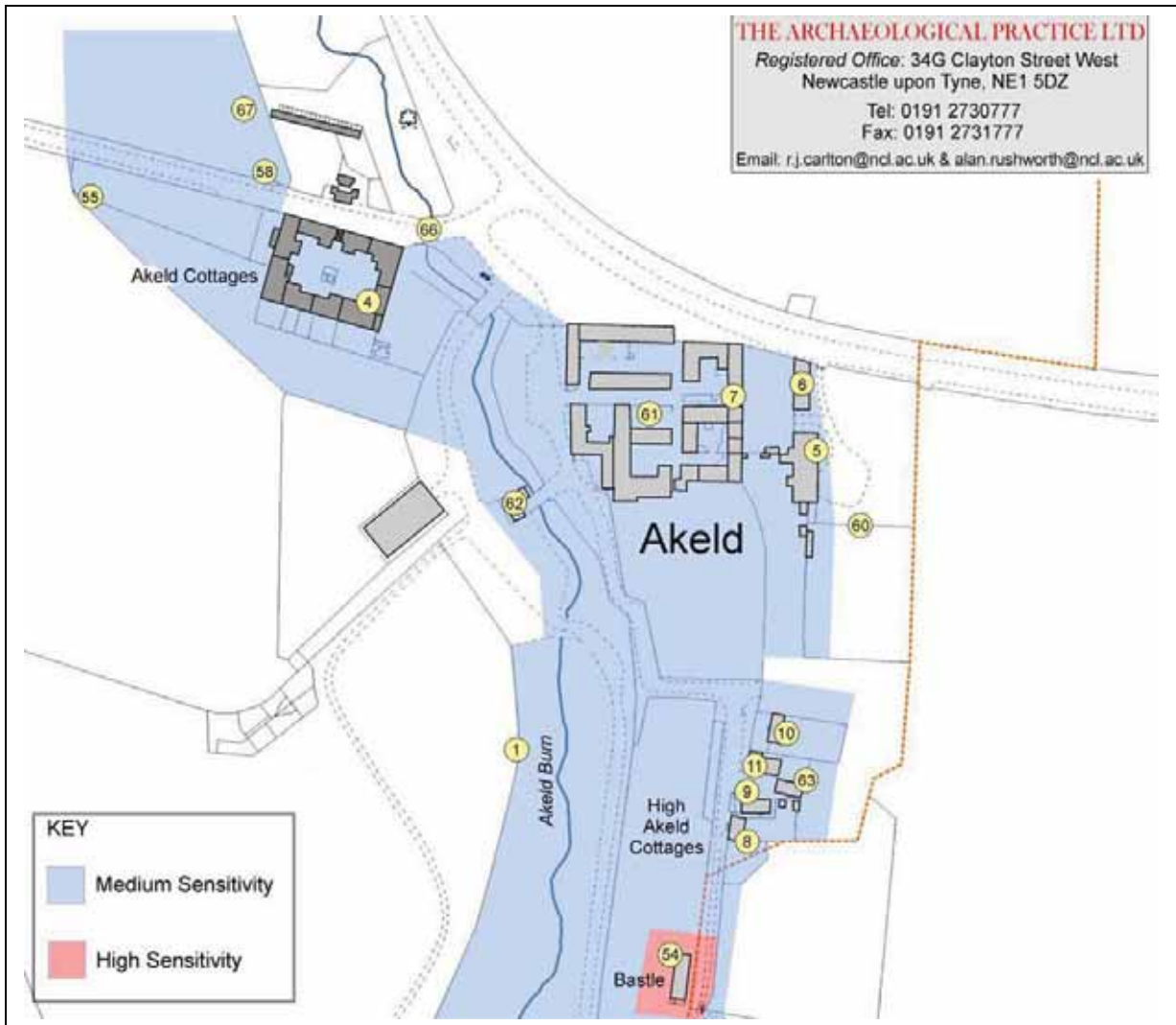
AKELD

1. Akeld Bastle [54] is a substantial monument probably representing the remains of an early 16th century stronghouse and is therefore accorded the highest sensitivity. Its parallels are more with the class of substantial fortified dwellings found in north Northumberland, which have been labelled 'stronghouses' (notable examples being Pressen, Doddington and the surviving range at Castle Heaton), rather than with the many small defensible farmhouses or 'bastles' found further south in the county, in Redesdale and Tynedale for example. The former were almost tower-like in height, but more house-shaped in plan and proportion than the late medieval towerhouses. Their distribution exemplifies the difference between the gentry-dominated civil society of northeast Northumberland and the kinship-based society prevalent in the dales of the Middle and West Marches. The first documentary reference to the building occurs in 1522.
2. There is no conclusive evidence relating to the location and layout of the medieval village settlement since all the detailed maps postdate the radical re-modelling of the village from the end of the 18th century onward. However, the limited evidence provided by Armstrong's map of 1769 and the analogy with other better-understood settlements such as Kilham and Kirknewton, suggests that it most probably represented by the string of cottages between Akeld Manor Farm and the bastle.
3. The medieval chapel probably lay to the west of the village on a site, which can be traced on early 19th century maps and is now bisected by the Akeld-Kirknewton road.
4. The site of the medieval manorial complex (capital messuage) held by William of Akeld in the 13th century is uncertain. The site of the present Akeld Manor Farm has been tentatively suggested here. The potential that this might present to trace the evolution of a manorial complex from its possible origins as the centre of a thanage in late Saxon period (and possibly even earlier – see above) make the firm identification and investigation of this site a high priority.
5. The existence of a medieval corn mill is attested at Akeld in contemporary documents although its precise location is unknown, whilst the historic maps plus surviving buildings and associated features provide evidence for two corn mills beside the burn, which probably operated successively in the 18th and 19th centuries.
6. At the end of the 18th century Akeld farm came in to the possession of Matthew Culley who with his brother, George Culley, was one of the principal proponents of 'agricultural improvement'. The farm appears to have been remodeled by Culley at this time. The farm buildings have now been converted to alternative uses and the farm cottages laid out around a courtyard were remodeled at the end of the 19th century. Nevertheless the significance of this complex, as an example of the work of one of the major exponents of agricultural innovation, remains high and recording work should be considered if any further alterations to this group are proposed.
7. Despite its limited commercial potential, the Alnwick to Cornhill branch line was furnished with arguably some of the finest rural stations built in the British Isles. Akeld station [2], like the rest of its counterparts has survived in residential use with remarkably little alteration. Together these structures have a high group value, representing the late 19th century apogee of the British railway branch line

construction. Photographic recording should be considered in the event of any proposal to develop or modify these buildings.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
1	1569	MEDIEVAL	Akeld	NT 395700 629500	
4	1599	POST MEDIEVAL	Akeld Cottages Nos 1-9	NT 395620 629700	Grade II
5	1600	POST MEDIEVAL	Akeld Manor	NT 395820 629620	Grade II
6	1601	POST MEDIEVAL	Cottage, carriage house and gateway attached to north of Akeld Manor	NT 395820 629640	Grade II
7	1602	POST MEDIEVAL	Range of farmbuildings c.30 yards west of Akeld Manor	NT 395780 629640	Grade II
8	13901	POST MEDIEVAL	High Akeld House	NT 395800 629500	Grade II
9	1603	POST MEDIEVAL	Boute House	NT 395800 629500	Grade II
10	1605	POST MEDIEVAL	Rose Cottage	NT 395800 629500	Grade II
11	1606	POST MEDIEVAL	Wash house c.10 yards south of Rose Cottage	NT 395800 629500	Grade II
54	1529	MEDIEVAL	Akeld Bastle	NT 395760 629410	Grade II*
58	1655	MODERN	Pillbox	NT 395600 629730	
60	13902	POST MEDIEVAL	Garden walls	NT 395840 629589	
61	13903	POST MEDIEVAL	Farm buildings W of Akeld Manor	NT 395752 629635	
62	1675	POST MEDIEVAL	Watermill 60 yrds Sw of Akeld Manor	NT 395700 629600	
63	1604	POST MEDIEVAL	Cottages c.10 yards south of Rose Cottage	NT 395800 629500	Grade II
64	1529	MEDIEVAL	Walls by Akeld Bastle	NT 395750 629450	
65	13905	POST MEDIEVAL	Shepherds Cottage, Gleadscleugh	NT 395209 629020	
66		POST MEDIEVAL	Akeld Bridge	NT 395720 629790	
67		POST MEDIEVAL	Piggery and associated buildings	NT 395600 629730	

AKELD SENSITIVITY MAP



ALNHAM

1. The extant remains of Alnham parish church, with its attendant vicars towerhouse, and the 'castle' (the manorial towerhouse) to the south, plus the intervening well preserved earthworks of house platforms and crofts, are all accorded high sensitivity.
2. The area of the remainder of the medieval/early modern village clearly defined by the map evidence and by less distinct earthworks plus the driveways to the northwest are accorded medium sensitivity.

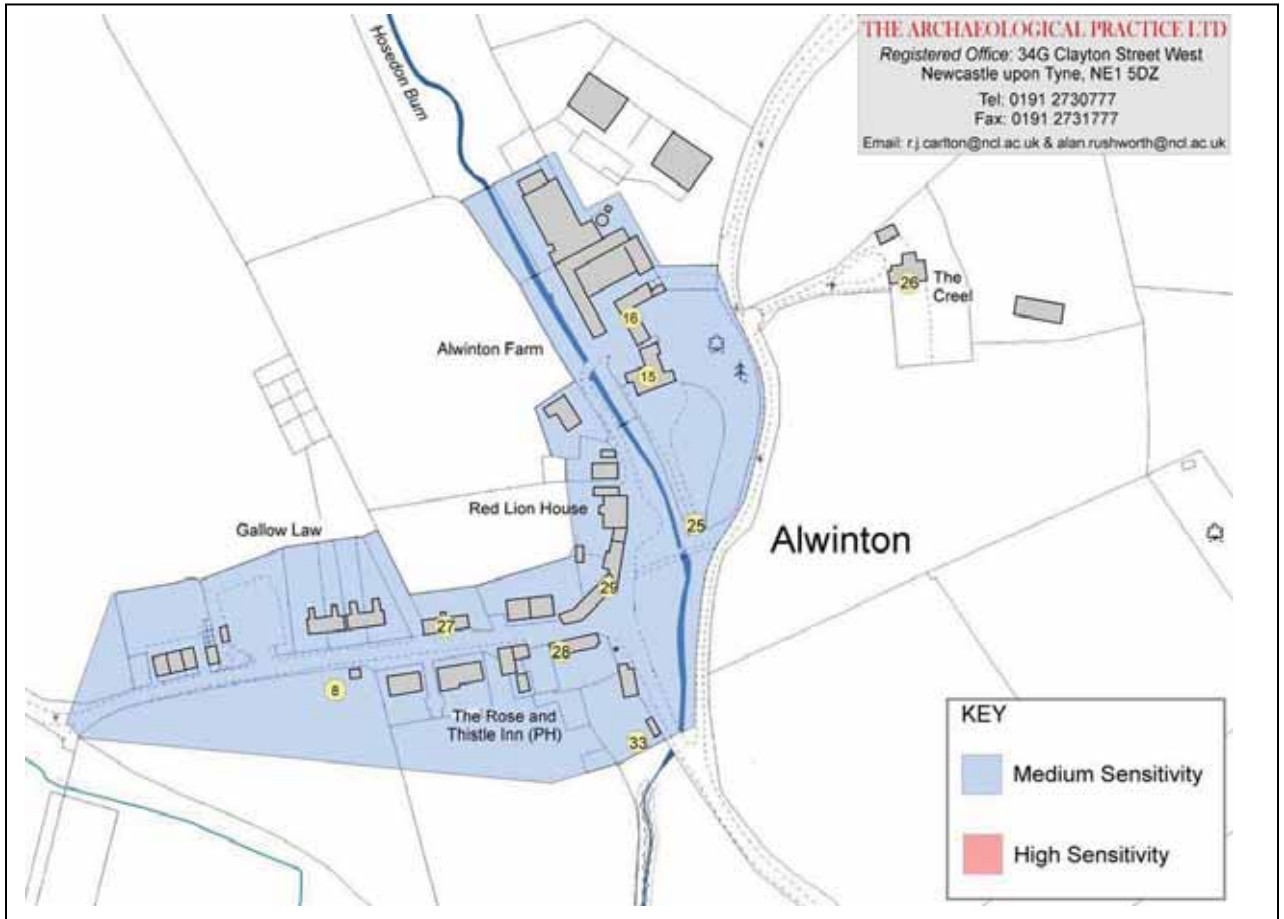
Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
17	1336	MEDIEVAL	Alnham Castle	NT 399180 610810	SAM
18	1337	MEDIEVAL	Tower House, Alnham	NT 399020 610980	Grade II
20	1339	MEDIEVAL	Medieval earthwork	NT 399110 610990	
21	1340	LATER PREHISTORIC	High Knowes palisaded settlement	NT 397070 612440	SAM
22	1341	POST MEDIEVAL	Cobdon Cross ?	NT 398210 613300	
23	1342	MEDIEVAL	Three cross bases	NT 399080 610950	Grade II
26	1345	MEDIEVAL	Deserted medieval village of Alnham	NT 399080 610900	SAM
60	1381	POST MEDIEVAL	Church of St Michael and All Angels, Alnham	NT 399090 610990	Grade II
69	13600	POST MEDIEVAL	Pennywells (East Cottage and West Cottage)	NT 399481 610832	Grade II
70	13601	POST MEDIEVAL	Garden wall attached to front of Pennywells	NT 399485 610823	Grade II
71	13602	POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings c.10 yards east of Pennywells	NT 399498 610852	Grade II
73		MEDIEVAL	Building remains possible associated with Alnham Manor House/Castle	NT 3991 6109	
74		MEDIEVAL	Possible Mill site	NT 3994 6109	
75		MEDIEVAL	Holloways /Salters Road	NT 3988 6111	

ALWINTON

1. St Michael's Church is a major monument containing surviving medieval fabric (see Ryder above) and is accordingly assigned a high sensitivity.
2. The area of the village, as shown on the historic mapping and inferred from surviving fragmentary earthworks, is accorded medium sensitivity with an appropriated surrounding zone of equivalent status as a buffer against uncertainty.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref	Status
8	1063	POST MEDIEVAL	Alwinton, deserted medieval village	NT 392300 605700	
15	13603	POST MEDIEVAL	Alwinton Farmhouse	NT 392133 606433	Grade II
16	13604	POST MEDIEVAL	Cartshed and byre c.10 yards north of Alwinton Farmhouse	NT 392126 606454	Grade II
25	13911	POST MEDIEVAL	Alwinton Farmhouse gate piers and screen walls	NT 392000 606000	
26	13912	POST MEDIEVAL	The Creel	NT 392300 606500	
27	13913	POST MEDIEVAL	Rose Cottage	NT 392200 606300	
28	13914	POST MEDIEVAL	Rose and Thistle Public House	NT 392200 606300	
29	13915	POST MEDIEVAL	Row of buildings on the N side of the green	NT 392200 606300	
33		POST MEDIEVAL	Small stone structure with wooden door next to Hosedon Burn (possible blacksmiths).	NT 3922 6063	

ALWINTON SENSITIVITY MAP

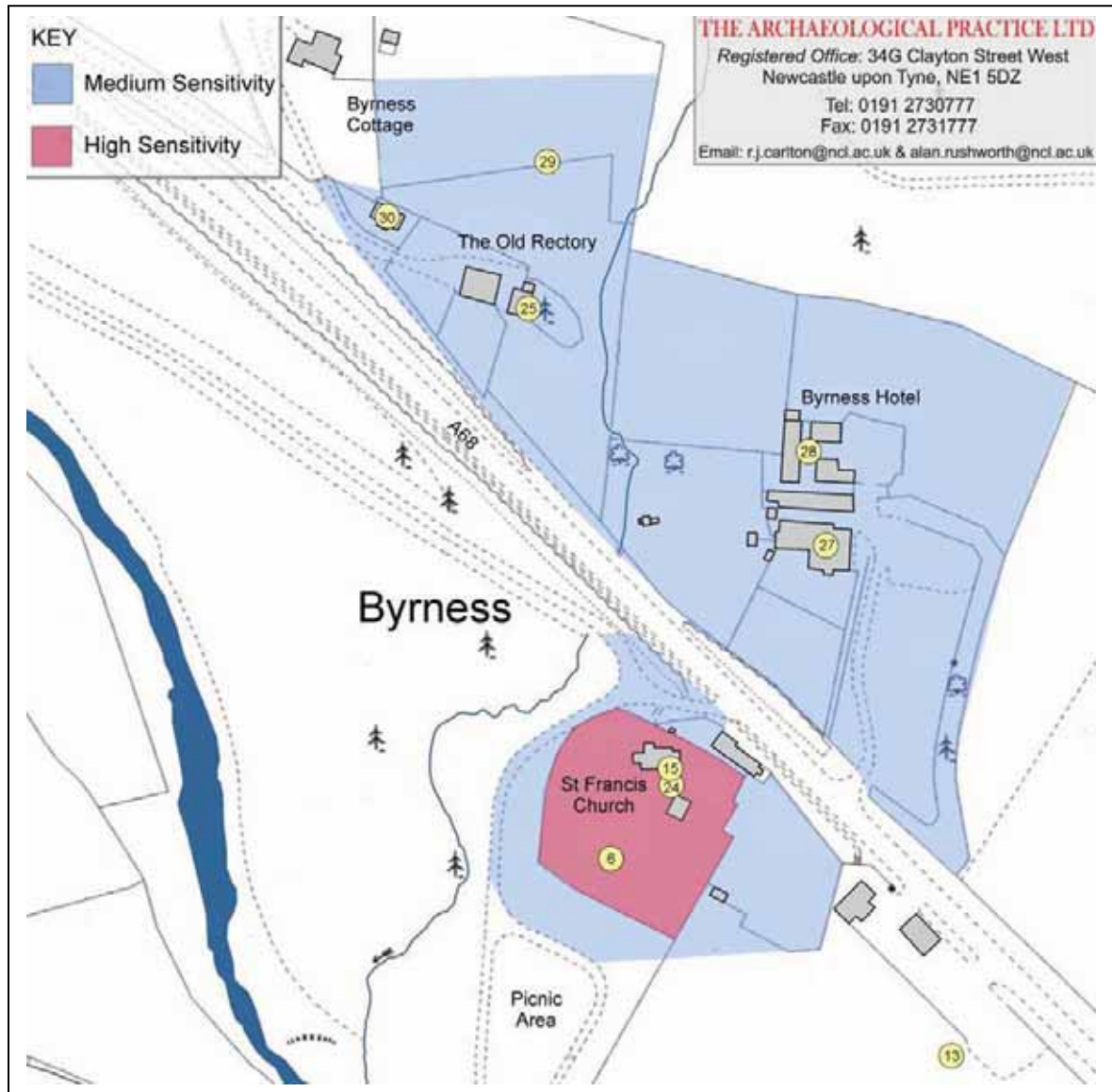


BYRNNESS

1. The churchyard, as the site of a possible medieval churchyard and a fine assemblage of 17th century and later carved gravestones is accorded high significance
2. An area around the graveyard is accorded medium sensitivity as 18th century antiquarians report the existence of an ancient chapel in the vicinity.
3. The site of Byrness Farm, now Byrness Hotel, is accorded medium sensitivity on the basis of the wide footings of the farmhouse suggesting a bastle type structure, possibly a relatively early example of expansion up the valley after the onset of more peaceful conditions in the early 17th century.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
6	61	MEDIEVAL	Burial ground at Byrness	NT 377060 602300	
13	84	POST MEDIEVAL	Byrness Mill (actual location unknown)	NT 377180 602230	
15	86	POST MEDIEVAL	Church of St Francis of Assisi, Byrness	NT 377080 602330	Grade II
24	13626	POST MEDIEVAL	Hedley and Robson tombs c.20 yards south-east of Church of St Francis	NT 377076 602331	Grade II
25	13627	POST MEDIEVAL	The Rectory	NT 377026 602496	Grade II
27		POST MEDIEVAL	Byrness Hotel	NT 377190 602450	
28		POST MEDIEVAL	Byrness Hotel: farm buildings	NT 377190 602450	
29		PREHISTORIC	Possible prehistoric burial mound	NT 377026 602570	
30		POST MEDIEVAL	Old school house	NT 376988 602550	

BYRNNESS SENSITIVITY MAP

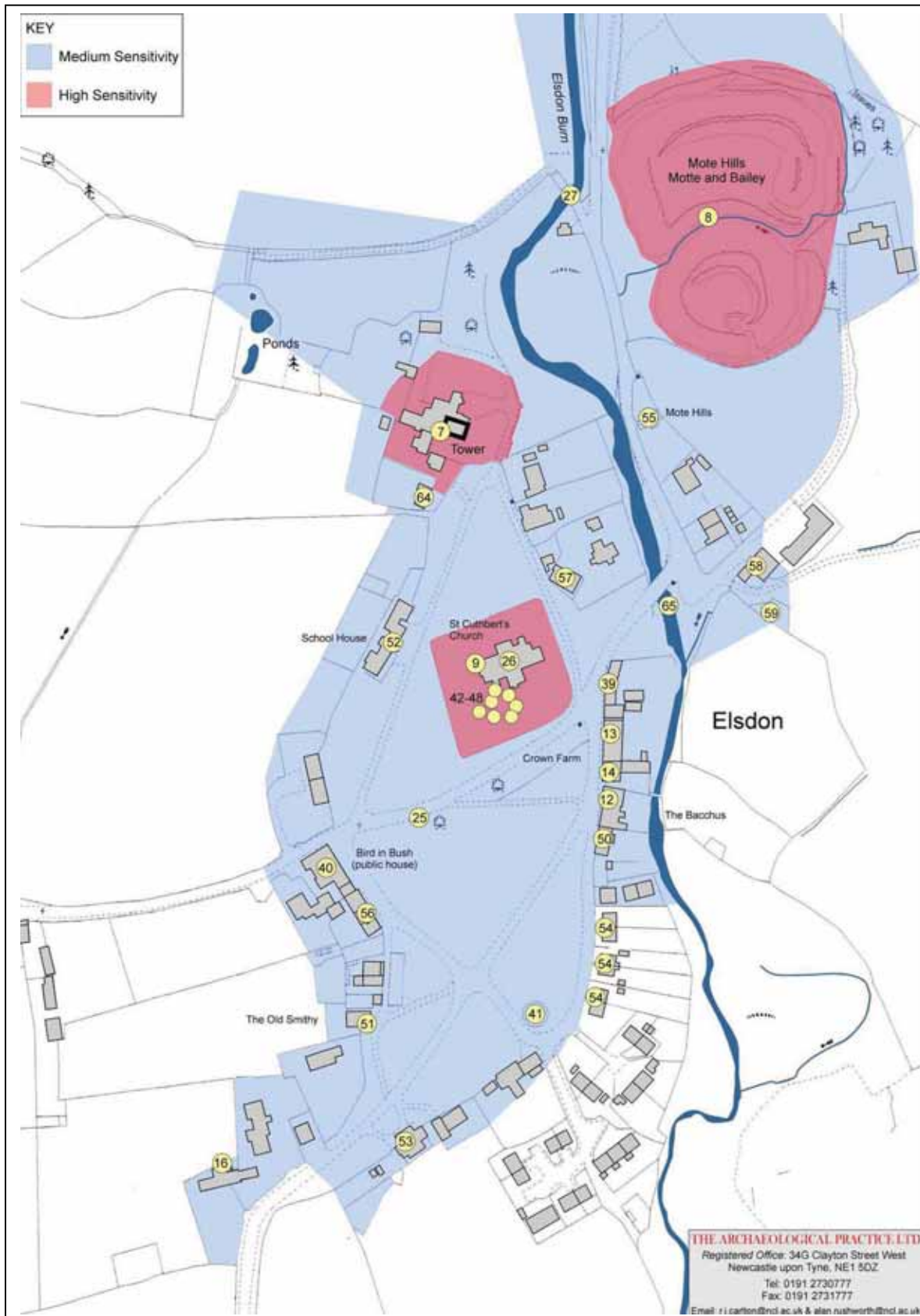


ELSDON

1. The major medieval monuments – castle, tower and church – are all accorded high sensitivity.
2. The green and the built-up area of the village are accorded medium sensitivity.
3. The surrounding relict, ridge-and-furrow field system also represents an important component of Elsdon’s archaeological resource, requiring the active engagement of the National Park Authority to ensure that, as far as practicable, the landscape is managed to ensure the conservation of the earthworks.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
7	9742	MEDIEVAL	Elsdon Tower	NY 393610 593400	Grade I
8	9744	UNKNOWN	Mote Hills motte and bailey castle	NY 393750 593510	SAM
9	9746	ROMAN	Roman Tombstone inside church	NY 393630 593280	
12	9752	POST MEDIEVAL	The Bacchus, formerly Scotch Arms	NY 393700 593210	Grade II,II*
13	9754	POST MEDIEVAL	The Crown	NY 393700 593260	Grade II
14	9755	POST MEDIEVAL	The Coach House attached to The Crown	NY 393700 593230	Grade II
16	9757	POST MEDIEVAL	Townfoot, Elsdon, remains of bastle	NY 393500 593020	Grade II
25	9767	POST MEDIEVAL	Elsdon village green cockpit	NY 393600 593200	
26	9768	MEDIEVAL	Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393640 593290	Grade I
27	9769	POST MEDIEVAL	Bridge over Elsdon Burn c.150 yards south of The Mill	NY 393670 593530	Grade II
28	9770	POST MEDIEVAL	Elsdon Bridge	NY 393540 592860	Grade II
38	9789	POST MEDIEVAL	Whiskershiel water corn mill	NY 395280 592750	
39	13641	POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings attached to left of the Crown	NY 393699 593270	Grade II
40	13642	POST MEDIEVAL	The Bird in the Bush Inn	NY 393552 593175	Grade II
41	13643	POST MEDIEVAL	The Pinfold	NY 393660 593100	Grade II
42	13644	POST MEDIEVAL	Turnbull headstone c.2 yards south of Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393650 593260	Grade II
43	13645	POST MEDIEVAL	Headstone of Katharin .. c.10 yards south of Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393650 593260	Grade II
44	13646	POST MEDIEVAL	Three headstones c.20 yards south-west of Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393620 593250	Grade II
45	13647	POST MEDIEVAL	Pair of headstones c.20 yards south of Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393660 593250	Grade II
46	13648	POST MEDIEVAL	Alderson, Hall and Hall headstones c.10 yards south of Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393650 593260	Grade II
47	13649	POST MEDIEVAL	Dobson headstone c.15 yards south of Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393650 593250	Grade II
48	13650	POST MEDIEVAL	Snaith headstone c.25 yards south of Church of St Cuthbert	NY 393650 593240	Grade II
50	14051	POST MEDIEVAL	Scott's House	NY.393695 593190	
51	14066	POST MEDIEVAL	Elsdon Stone Craft	NY 393568 593097	
52	14068	POST MEDIEVAL	The Old School	NY 393585 593291	
53	14069	POST MEDIEVAL	Red House	NY 393595 593034	
54	14075	POST MEDIEVAL	Council Houses	NY 393693 593106	
55	14067	POST MEDIEVAL	Mote Hills	NY 393717 593405	
56	14052	POST MEDIEVAL	Blue House	NY 393570 593152	
57	14065	POST MEDIEVAL	Burn Stones	NY 393675 593324	
58		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings (including arched openings)	NY 393780 593324	
59		POST MEDIEVAL	Wooden shepherds cottage	NY 393785 593290	
64		POST MEDIEVAL	Wooden House (original Elsdon Café)	NY 393610 593405	
65		POST MEDIEVAL	Site of twin bridge	NY 393723 593290	

ELSDON SENSITIVITY MAP



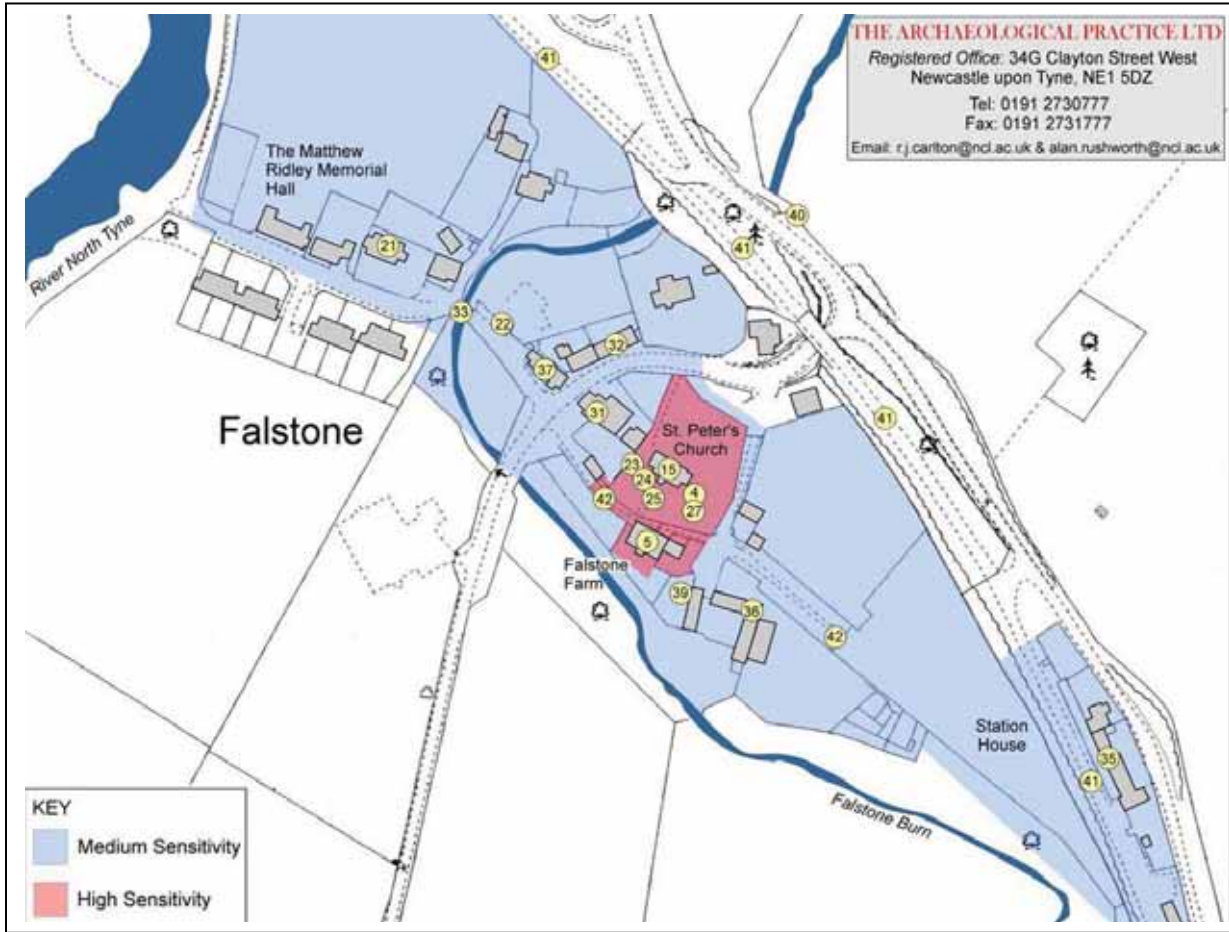
FALSTONE

1. The location of St Peter's churchyard on a knoll demarcated by a bend in the Falstone Burn forms a neatly bounded location which might have proved attractive for an early Christian monastic community, for instance. Fragments of an early medieval cross shaft have been found in close proximity. An 8th-9th century memorial stone was found around a quarter of a mile north west of church, but might have originally have come from the churchyard too. The churchyard also contains a fine group of early 18th century carved gravestones.
2. The medieval farmstead or hamlet which can be inferred from documentary evidence was probably centred immediately to the south and south east of the churchyard on or near the site of the early 17th century bastle which is located beside the original main route through the village.
3. Although much altered, the bastle preserves many original features including a datestone of 1604 and evidence for an internal stair. The attached farm buildings are later in date.
4. The current extent of the village is the result of 19th and 20th century expansion and covers a much larger area than its medieval or early modern predecessors. It includes a number of significant 19th century structures and forms an attractive overall assemblage.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref	Status
4	6966	ROMAN	Coins found	NY 372420 587400	
5	6967	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone Farm	NY 372390 587380	Grade II
15	6981	POST MEDIEVAL	Church of St Peter	NY 372420 587420	
20	6987	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone Bridge	NY 372270 587130	Grade II
21	6988	POST MEDIEVAL	United Reformed Church, Falstone	NY 372290 587510	Grade II
22	13476	POST MEDIEVAL	Drinking Fountain, Falstone	NY 372339 587474	Grade II
23	13477	POST MEDIEVAL	Routledge gravestone c.15 yards west of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372393 587415	Grade II
24	13478	POST MEDIEVAL	Goodfellow gravestone c.10 yards south-west of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372398 587410	Grade II
25	13479	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone of Elizabeth B... c.15 yards south of church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372401 587401	Grade II
26	13480	POST MEDIEVAL	Rutherford gravestone c.10 yards south-east of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372421 587402	Grade II
27	13481	POST MEDIEVAL	Tindall gravestone c.15 yards south-east of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372420 587397	Grade II
29	13483	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone Rectory	NY 372874 586873	Grade II

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref	Status
30	13484	POST MEDIEVAL	Coach house and stable c.20 yards east of Falstone Rectory	NY 372901 586859	Grade II
31	14123	POST MEDIEVAL	The Blackcock Public House	NY 372379 587439	
32	14124	POST MEDIEVAL	Briar Cottage and Rose Cottage	NY 372387 587467	
33	14125	POST MEDIEVAL	Bridge by village green	NY 372321 587481	
34	14129	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone old school house	NY 372357 587456	
35	14128	POST MEDIEVAL	Former station now forestry commission office	NY 372600 587289	
36	14127	POST MEDIEVAL	Farm buildings at Falstone farm	NY 372445 587352	
37	14126	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone cemetery	NY 372223 587023	
39		POST MEDIEVAL	Remains of horse engine, Falstone Farm	NY 372445 587352	
40		POST MEDIEVAL	Hawkhope mine screen and aerial trackway	NY 372223 587510	
41		POST MEDIEVAL	Line of Border Counties Railway	NY 372 587	
42		POST MEDIEVAL	Former village street	NY 3723 5873	
43		POST MEDIEVAL	Stone trough on village street	NY 372223 586760	

FALSTONE SENSITIVITY MAP

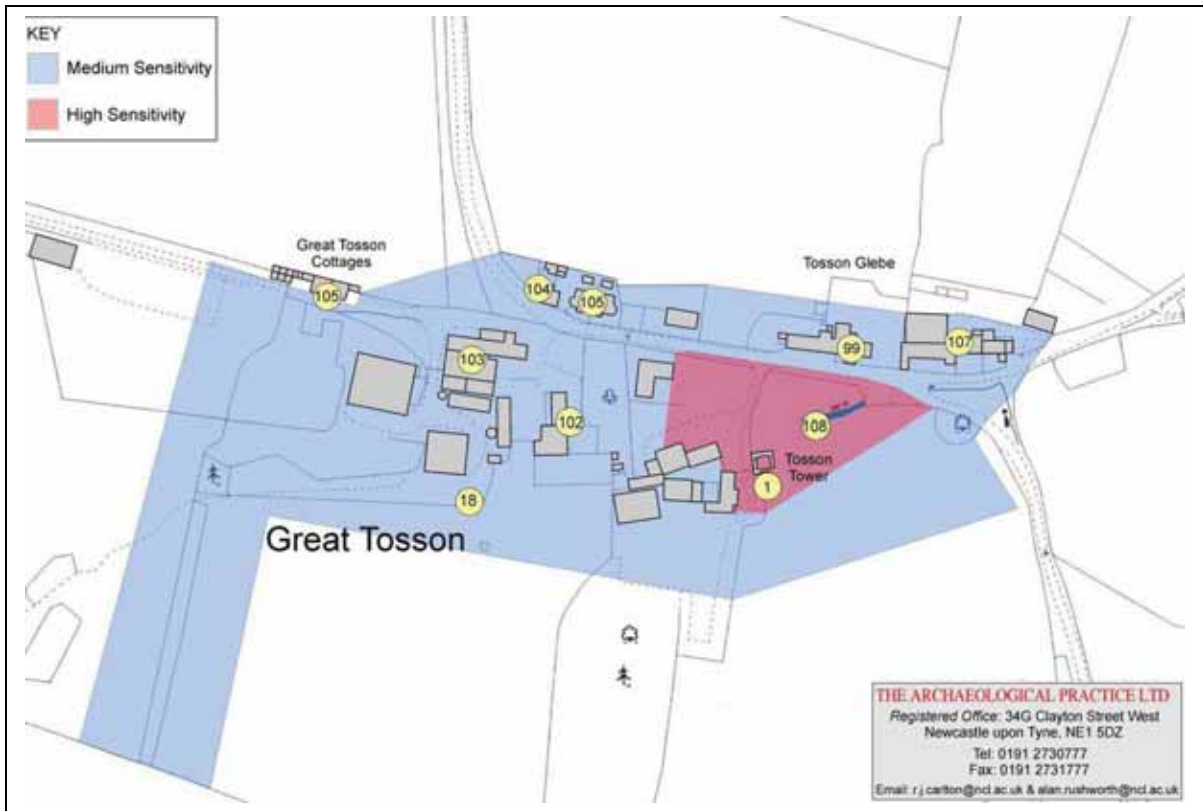


GREAT TOSSON

1. Great Tosson Tower is a substantial medieval major monument and is accordingly assigned a high sensitivity.
2. The area of the village, as shown on the historic mapping, is accorded medium sensitivity with an appropriated surrounding zone of equivalent status as a buffer against uncertainty.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
1	2815	MEDIEVAL	Great Tosson tower house	NU 402930 600510	Grade II*, SAM
18	2873	MEDIEVAL	Great Tosson, shrunken settlement	NU 402800 600500	
99	13667	POST MEDIEVAL	Tosson Tower Farmhouse	NZ 402965 600566	Grade II
102		POST MEDIEVAL	Great Tosson Farm	NZ 402900 600600	
103		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings at Great Tosson Farm	NZ 402900 600600	
104		POST MEDIEVAL	Keeper's Cottage	NZ 402900 600600	
105		POST MEDIEVAL	Peel and Tower Cottages	NZ 402900 600600	
106		POST MEDIEVAL	Great Tosson Farm Cottages	NZ 402900 600600	
107		POST MEDIEVAL	East Tosson Farm and buildings	NU 40296 60056	
108		MEDIEVAL	Possible leet/run for mill	NU 40293 60051	

GREAT TOSSON SENSITIVITY MAP



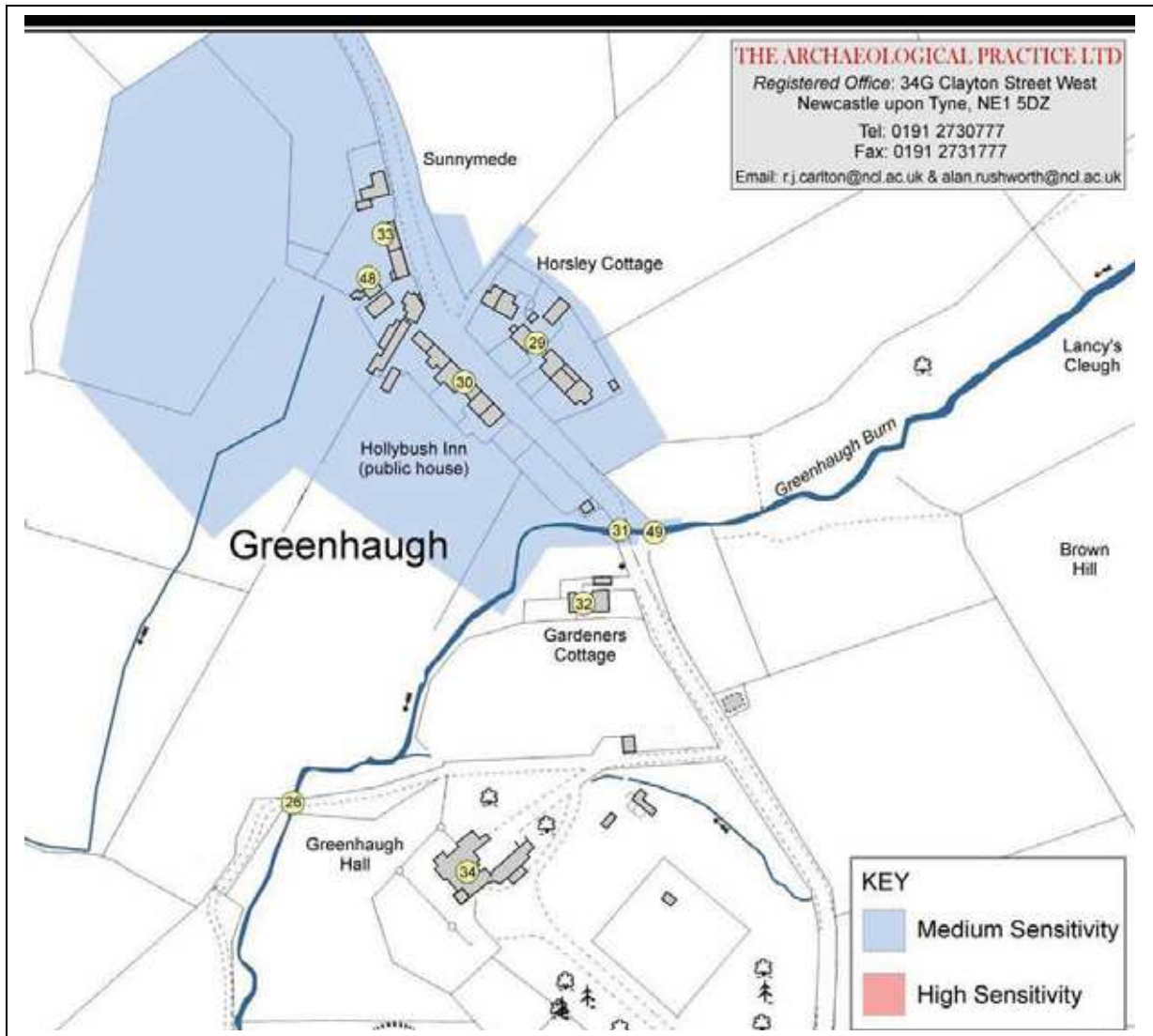
GREENHAUGH / TARSET

1. The site of Tarsset Castle represents an extant medieval monument and is accorded the highest sensitivity.
2. The immediate environs of the castle represent the most likely potential location of any settlement associated with the manorial centre and is therefore accorded medium sensitivity. It is suggested (though not certain) that any such settlement is likely to be limited to a hamlet or cluster of farmsteads.
3. The general area of the medieval park at Tarsset can be identified through placename evidence, but its outline cannot be established with confidence. Significant alterations to any of the field boundaries in this area should be treated as sensitive.
4. The North East Mills Group refer to the possible remains of a dam on the Tarsset Burn 'not far upstream of its confluence with the North Tyne' with a stone ford just below. This might represent the site of the water mill, but its precise location has not been pinpointed.
5. The current settlement of Greenhaugh represents the most likely site of the late 13th/early 14th century shieling complex documented in inquisitions post mortem of the period, and of the late medieval hamlet which apparently grew out of the earlier seasonal settlement. The built-up area of the village is accorded medium sensitivity.
6. The historic settlement pattern in Tarssetdale was probably always a predominantly dispersed one, not dissimilar to that of today. The various present-day farmstead sites where medieval and early-modern settlement is attested by documentary evidence or extant archaeological remains should be regarded as equivalent in significance to the more nucleated agglomerations of today, and should be accorded a high or medium sensitivity depending on the degree of demonstrable archaeological survival.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
4	6995	MEDIEVAL	Tarsset fortified house, 180m east of Tarsset Hall	NY 378830 585480	
12	7010	MEDIEVAL	Tarsset, ?deserted medieval village	NY 378900 585500	
15	7016	POST MEDIEVAL	Bridge over Tarsset Burn	NY 378780 585880	Grade II
26		POST MEDIEVAL	Ford over Tarsset Burn, c. 200 yards NE of Boughthill	NY 379280 586710	
29		POST MEDIEVAL	Buildings to the N side of the road at Greenhaugh	NY 379560 579270	
30		POST MEDIEVAL	Buildings to the S side of the road at Greenhaugh (inc. Hollybush Inn)	NY 379560 579270	
31		POST MEDIEVAL	Greenhaugh Bridge	NY 379 587	
32		POST MEDIEVAL	Garden Cottage, Greenhaugh	NY 379 587	

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
33		POST MEDIEVAL	Greenhaugh Farm	NY 379450 587260	
34		POST MEDIEVAL	Greenhaugh Hall	NY 379520 586920	
35		POST MEDIEVAL	Lanehead Church House	NY 379350 585660	
36		POST MEDIEVAL	Village Hall, Lanehead	NY 379350 585660	
37		POST MEDIEVAL	Ivy Cottage, Redmire	NY 379190 585770	
38		POST MEDIEVAL	Redmire	NY 379190 585770	
40		POST MEDIEVAL	Bridge over Tarret Burn	NY 379530 588340	
41		POST MEDIEVAL	Snowe Hall	NY 379340 586090	
42		POST MEDIEVAL	Redmire Cottage	NY 379050 585930	
43		POST MEDIEVAL	Tarset Hall	NY 378440 585610	
44		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings at Tarset Hall	NY 378440 585610	
45		POST MEDIEVAL	Disused railway bridge over Tarset Burn near Tarset Hall	NY 378650 585570	
47		POST MEDIEVAL	Knoppingholme	NY 378490 585620	
48		POST MEDIEVAL	Earthworks. Possible stack stand or horse engine	NY 379450 587260	
49		POST MEDIEVAL	Well cut into side of Greenhaugh Burn (about 20m W of Greenhaugh Bridge)	NY 379 587	
61		POST MEDIEVAL	Stone trough to the rear of Knoppingholme	NY 378490 585620	
62		POST MEDIEVAL	Embankment along Tarset Burn	NY 378 585	
63		POST MEDIEVAL	Tarset station and station house	NY 37895 58540	
64		POST MEDIEVAL	Quarrying	NY 37915 58570	
65		POST MEDIEVAL	Holloways (on hill side)	NY 37825 58600	
69		POST MEDIEVAL	Border Counties Railway	NY 378 585	

GREENHAUGH SENSITIVITY MAP

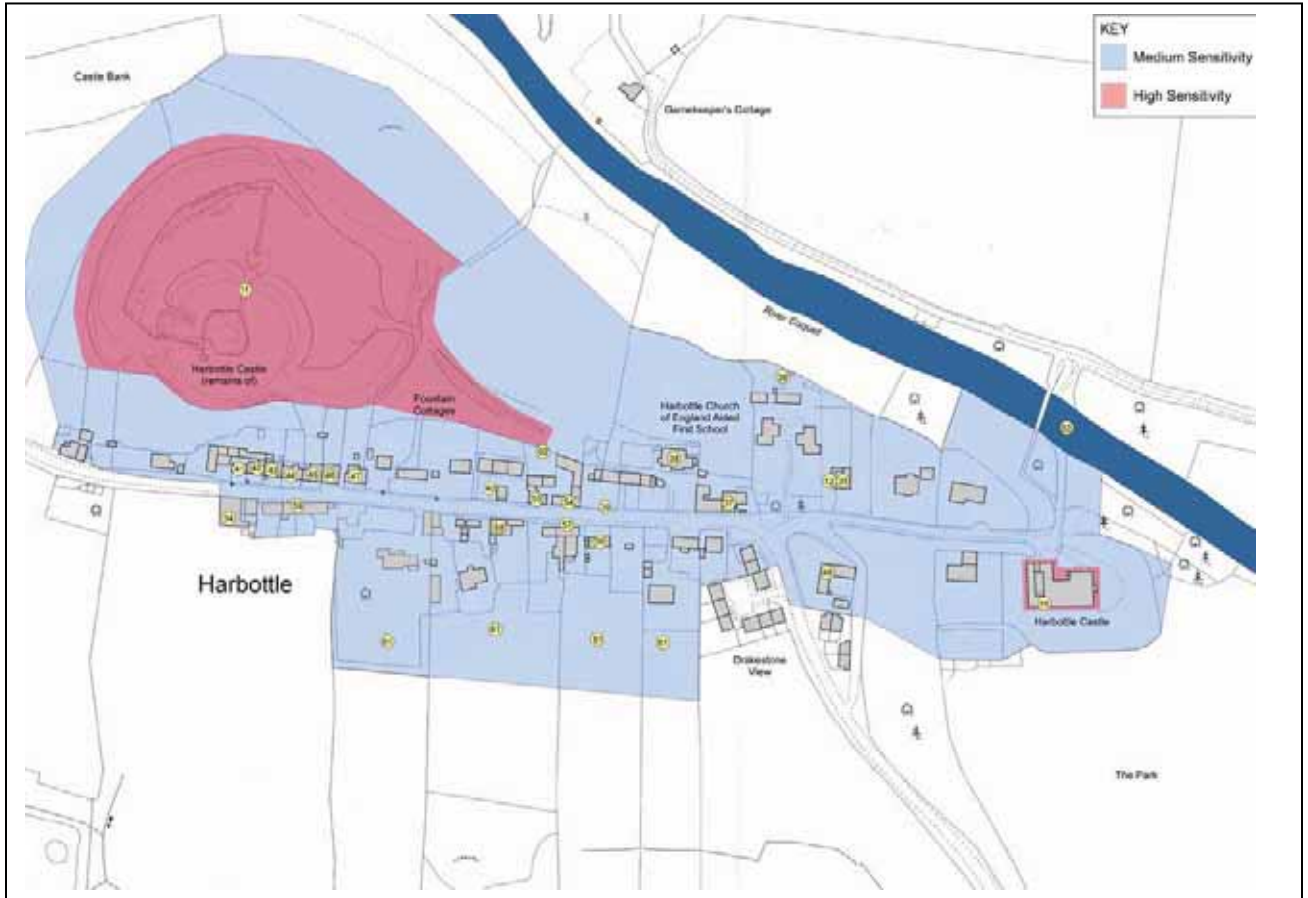


HARBOTTLE

1. The site of the major medieval monument – the castle – is accorded high sensitivity.
2. The built-up area of the village and the grounds of the new Harbottle Castle ,where the discovery of the remains of the medieval chapel were reported in the 19th century are accorded medium sensitivity.
3. The area of long tofts stretch down to Back Burn to the south and south east of the village also represents an important component of the borough, requiring the active engagement of the National Park Authority to ensure that, as far as practicable, significant alterations to any of the field boundaries are avoided. Similar policies should apply to the boundary of the former medieval park belonging to the Umfravilles.
4. The settlement of Peels is accorded medium sensitivity. The site of the watermill is accorded high sensitivity.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref	Status
11	1145	MEDIEVAL	Motte and bailey castle and shell keep castle at Harbottle	NT 393250 604810	Grade I, SAM
12	1146	POST MEDIEVAL	Chapel site	NT 393580 604700	
16	1149	POST MEDIEVAL	Harbottle Castle (new)	NT 393700 604630	Grade II
34	1189	POST MEDIEVAL	Presbyterian Church	NT 393240 604680	Grade II
35	13513	POST MEDIEVAL	Garden Cottage, Harbottle Village	NT 393586 604701	Grade II
36	13514	POST MEDIEVAL	Icehouse in garden of Windley	NT 393550 604750	Grade II
37	13515	POST MEDIEVAL	New Hall, Harbottle	NT 393521 604686	Grade II
38	13516	POST MEDIEVAL	Harbottle Church of England aided First School	NT 393491 604712	Grade II
39	13517	POST MEDIEVAL	Pant or well in garden wall of Woodbine Cottage, Harbottle village	NT 393453 604685	Grade II
40	13518	POST MEDIEVAL	Clennell Memorial Fountain, Harbottle village	NT 393393 604694	Grade II
41	13519	POST MEDIEVAL	Border House and attached garden wall, Harbottle village	NT 393311 604703	Grade II
42	13520	POST MEDIEVAL	Plum Tree Cottage, Harbottle village	NT 393276 604704	Grade II
43	13521	POST MEDIEVAL	Cherry Tree House, Harbottle village	NT 393287 604705	Grade II
44	13522	POST MEDIEVAL	Ivy Cottage, Harbottle village	NT 393275 604705	Grade II
45	13523	POST MEDIEVAL	Waterloo House, Harbottle village	NT 393265 604707	Grade II
46	13524	POST MEDIEVAL	Waterloo Cottage/Post Office, Harbottle village	NT 393258 604707	Grade II
47	13525	POST MEDIEVAL	Braeside, Harbottle village	NT 393245 604709	Grade II
48	13526	POST MEDIEVAL	The Stable, Harbottle village	NT 393576 604648	Grade II
54	14589	POST MEDIEVAL	Pant/well in the garden of Fernlea and Brackenlea	NT 393429 604688	
55	14590	POST MEDIEVAL	The Star Inn public house	NT 393413 604689	
56	14591	POST MEDIEVAL	White House	NT 393448 604665	
57	14592	POST MEDIEVAL	Wayside	NT 393429 604671	
58	14593	POST MEDIEVAL	Hernspeth	NT 393393 604673	
59	14594	POST MEDIEVAL	Foresters Cottage, The Copse, The Leash	NT 393276 604685	
60	14596	POST MEDIEVAL	The Old Manse	NT 392812 604787	
61		MEDIEVAL	Medieval land division (possible Burgage Plots)	NT 393 604	
62		MEDIEVAL	Harbottle Castle access track	NT 39340 60475	
63		MEDIEVAL	Ford	NT 39370 00475	

HARBOTTLE SENSITIVITY MAP



HETHPOOL

1. The tower is a substantial late medieval monument and is therefore accorded the highest sensitivity.
2. The clearest evidence relating to the location and layout of the earlier village settlement is provided by the 1774 survey of Hethpool (NRO.859; fig. 17). This suggests that the settlement all lay in the area of the area of the present house and its grounds at that time. However a degree of caution should be registered before relying solely on this map. Almost three centuries had elapsed since the end of the medieval period by the time the 1774 plan was compiled and a significant reduction in the size of the original settlement had apparently occurred in the intervening period to judge from the documentary evidence. It is therefore conceivable that the medieval village covered a more extensive area than its late 18th century counterpart.
3. A medieval chapel is recorded by one 13th century source, but the location of this building cannot be identified.
4. A mill is also mentioned in medieval sources. It is considered that this most likely occupied the same site as that currently labelled Hethpool Mill, although definite confirmation is lacking.
5. Hethpool House and the associated farm cottages represent a splendid Arts and Crafts style architectural assemblage designed by two distinguished local architects between 1919 and 1928. The buildings are all grade II listed and together have a high group value.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
5	614	MEDIEVAL	Hethpool, deserted medieval village	NT 389500 628300	
6	614	MEDIEVAL	Hethpool, deserted medieval village	NT 389500 628300	
7	614	MEDIEVAL	Hethpool, deserted medieval village	NT 389500 628300	
8	615	MEDIEVAL	Mention of a chapel at Hethpool	NT 389000 628000	
11	623	UNKNOWN	Doubtful site of village	NT 388760 627910	
17	635	MEDIEVAL	Hethpool tower house	NT 389650 628350	Grade II, SAM
23	654	MODERN	1-4 Hethpool Cottages	NT 389500 628290	Grade II
24	655	MODERN	Hethpool House	NT 389610 628390	Grade II
25	656	MODERN	Summerhouse c.70 yards north of Hethpool House	NT 389590 628440	Grade II
26	661	UNKNOWN	Reservoir for farm water mill, Hethpool	NT 389500 628300	
27	12733	POST MEDIEVAL	Farmstead	NT 387730 626930	

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
28	12736	POST MEDIEVAL	Stock pen	NT 387620 627270	
29	12737	POST MEDIEVAL	Stock pen	NT 387690 627390	
31	12758	POST MEDIEVAL	Stock pen	NT 388030 627020	
32	12760	POST MEDIEVAL	Stock pen	NT 388610 629110	
33	12761	POST MEDIEVAL	Stock pen	NT 388500 629260	
34	12794	POST MEDIEVAL	Reservoir	NT 389450 628240	
35	12795	POST MEDIEVAL	Leat	NT 389430 628250	
36	12796	POST MEDIEVAL	Enclosure	NT 389330 629240	
53	13124	POST MEDIEVAL	Hethpool farmstead	NT 389600 628400	
69		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings NE of Hethpool	NT 389470 628270	
70		POST MEDIEVAL	Garden Cottage	NT 389470 628270	
71		POST MEDIEVAL	Sluice buildings and sluice	NT 38980 62855	
72		POST MEDIEVAL	Summer house	NT 38975 62867	
73		MEDIEVAL	Mill (LOCATION UNKNOWN)	NT 388000 628500	
74		POST MEDIEVAL	Boathouse	NT 38975 62855	
75		POST MEDIEVAL	Mill (corn)	NT 38960 62790	
76		POST MEDIEVAL	Lime kiln (site of)	NT 38970 62795	
77		POST MEDIEVAL	Sheepfold complex	NT 38935 62855	
78		POST MEDIEVAL	Kennels	NT 38945 62820	
79		POST MEDIEVAL	Outbarn	NT 38965 62835	
80		POST MEDIEVAL	Earthworks, possible building remains	NT 38965 62835	
81		POST MEDIEVAL	Tennis courts	NT 38965 62835	

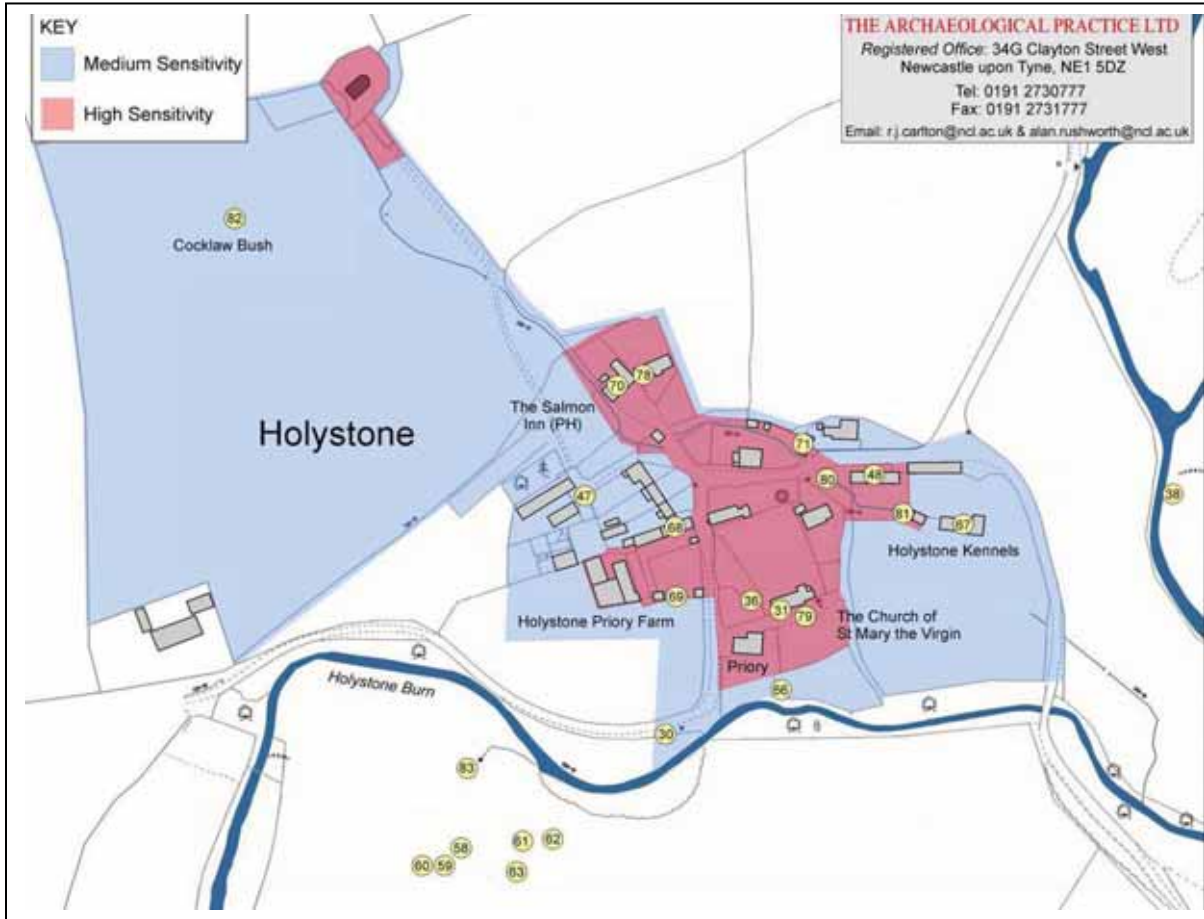
HOLYSTONE

In the case of Holystone, the likely area of at least some of the priory building ranges can be established with sufficient certainty to merit a rating of high sensitivity, even though little if any of the original fabric survives above ground level.

1. The Church and the core of the village, embracing the areas of the claustral ranges, have been accorded high sensitivity.
2. The Lady Well, with its immediate surroundings, is also monument of high sensitivity.
3. A buffer zone of medium sensitivity embracing the rest of the village and its immediate environs is shown.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
30	1210	POST MEDIEVAL	St Mungo's Well	NT 395340 602560	Grade II
31	1211	POST MEDIEVAL	Holystone Priory (site of)	NT 395500 602600	SAM
36	1213	MEDIEVAL	Church of St Mary	NT 395500 02640	Grade II
47	1247	POST MEDIEVAL	Dovecote at Holystone Priory Farm	NT 395400 602700	Grade II
48	1251	POST MEDIEVAL	Water Mill at Holystone	NT 395500 602700	
58	13503	UNKNOWN	Earthen mound south of Holystone	NT 395336 602518	
59	13504	UNKNOWN	Circular feature south of Holystone	NT395327 602509	
60	13505	UNKNOWN	Oval mound south of Holystone	NT395315 602508	
61	13506	UNKNOWN	Circular mound south of Holystone	NT395366 602521	
62	13507	UNKNOWN	Mound south of Holystone	NT395382 602522	
63	13508	UNKNOWN	Circular mound south of Holystone	NT395364 602505	
66	13527	POST MEDIEVAL	Churchyard wall to west of Church of St Mary, Holystone	NT395483 602645	Grade II
67	13528	POST MEDIEVAL	Mill House (The Kennels), Holystone	NT395593 602684	Grade II
68	13529	POST MEDIEVAL	Priory Farmhouse, Holystone	NT395446 602683	Grade II
69	13530	POST MEDIEVAL	Garden walls and corner buildings east and south-east of Priory Farmhouse	NT395447 602645	Grade II
70	13531	POST MEDIEVAL	The Salmon Inn, Holystone	NT395416 602758	Grade II
71	13532	POST MEDIEVAL	Garage and shed in garden of Woodbine Cottage, Holystone	NT395511602726	Grade II
72	13533	POST MEDIEVAL	Holystone Grange	NT396636 600372	Grade II
73	13534	POST MEDIEVAL	Garden balustrade, steps and urns south and south-east of Holystone Grange	NT396636 600345	Grade II
74	13535	ROMAN	Roman altar 20 yards south of Holystone Grange	NT396635 600343	Grade II
75	13536	MODERN	Garden house c.20 yards west of Holystone Grange	NT396604 600363	Grade II
76	13537	MODERN	Gates and gateway c.150 yards north-east of Holystone Grange	NT396700 600473	Grade II
77	13538	POST MEDIEVAL	Summerhouse c.60 yards west of Holystone Grange	NT396544 600383	Grade II
78		POST MEDIEVAL	Site of Mill	NT395416 602758	
79		POST MEDIEVAL	Ruined buildings	NT 395500 602600	
80		POST MEDIEVAL	Mill leet	NT 395500 602700	
81		POST MEDIEVAL	Mill (site of)	NT 395500 602700	
82		POST MEDIEVAL	Cocklaw Bush mound (possible prehistoric site)	NT 39525 60280	
83		POST MEDIEVAL	Spring/well (possible alternative location for Mungo's Well?)	NT 395340 602560	

HOLYSTONE SENSITIVITY MAP

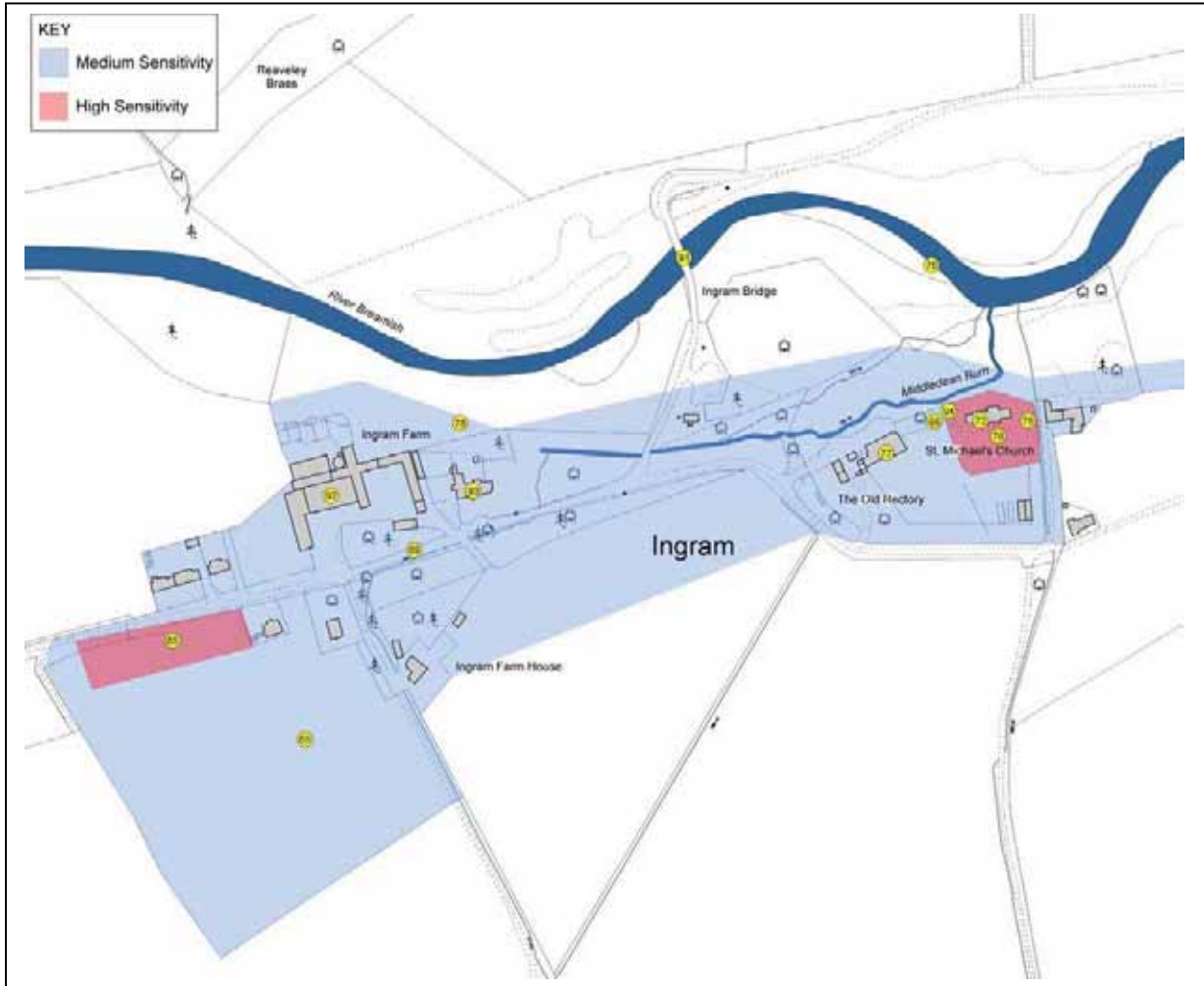


INGRAM

1. St Michael's Church is a major monument containing surviving medieval fabric (see above) and is accordingly assigned a high sensitivity.
2. The area of the village, as shown on the historic mapping, is accorded medium sensitivity with an appropriated surrounding zone of equivalent status as a buffer against uncertainty.
3. Medium sensitivity is also attributed to the site of the water mill.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
65	3090	MEDIEVAL	Site of possible Medieval settlement including earthworks	NU 401500 616100	
66	3090	MEDIEVAL	Ingram	NU 401500 616100	
69	3096	MEDIEVAL	Market cross, Ingram	NU 401570 616220	
70	3099	POST MEDIEVAL	Site of Ingram Tower	NU 401900 616400	
72	3106	MEDIEVAL/ POST MEDIEVAL	Church of St Michael	NU 401930 616300	Grade II*
75	3128	MODERN	Lychgate 20 yards east of Church of St Michael	NU 401960 616300	Grade II
76	3129	POST MEDIEVAL	Monument to John Barteram (?) c.2 yards south of Church of St Michael	NU 401940 616290	Grade II
77	3130	POST MEDIEVAL	The Vicarage	NU 401870 616280	Grade II
78	3135	UNKNOWN	Ingram watermill	NU 401600 616300	
93		POST MEDIEVAL	Ingram Cottage	NT 401560 616240	
94		POST MEDIEVAL	Site of memorial to the family of the Rector of Ingram who were killed in a railway accident in 1876 (to W of church)	NU 401930 616300	

INGRAM SENSITIVITY MAP



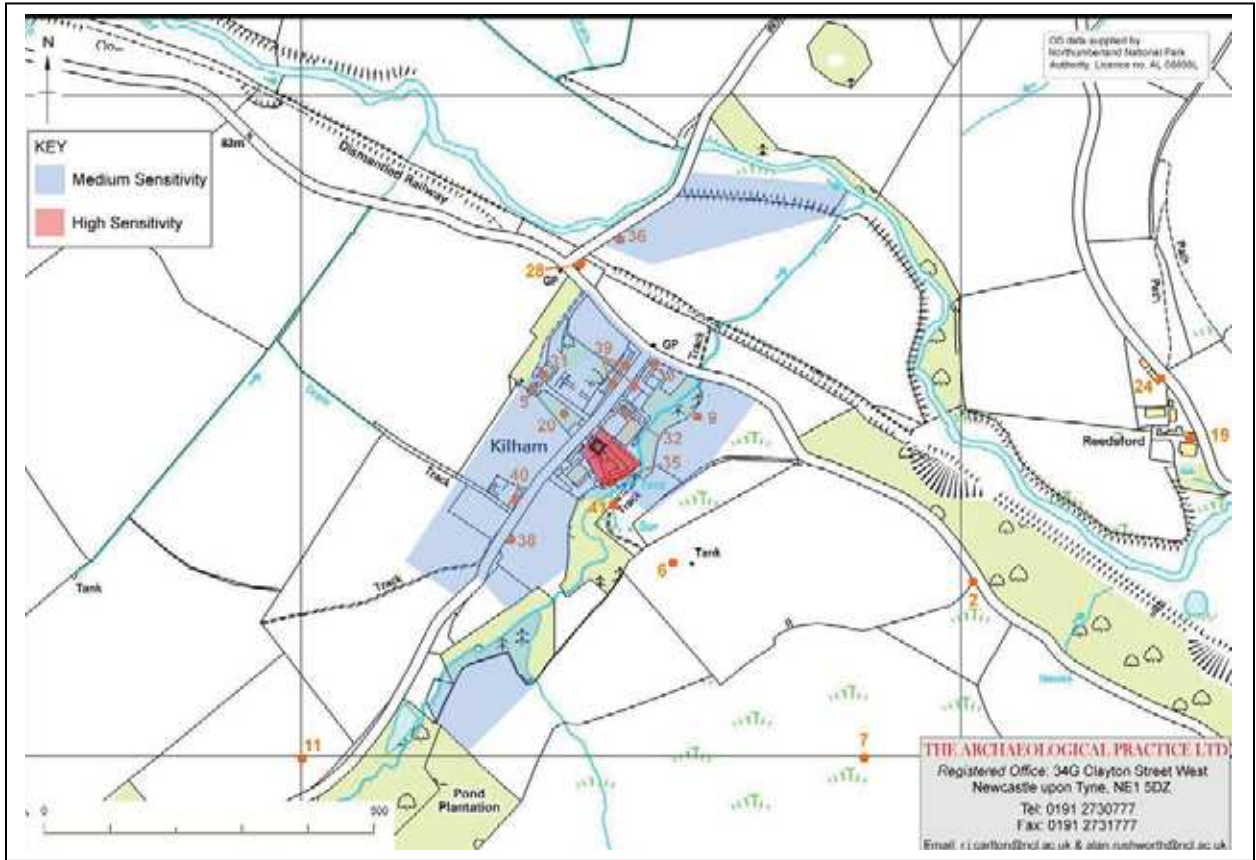
KILHAM

The clearest evidence for the form of the village in the medieval and early modern periods is provided by the map of 'Kilham and Longknow', dated 1712, contained in the Tankerville estate survey (NRO 4206).

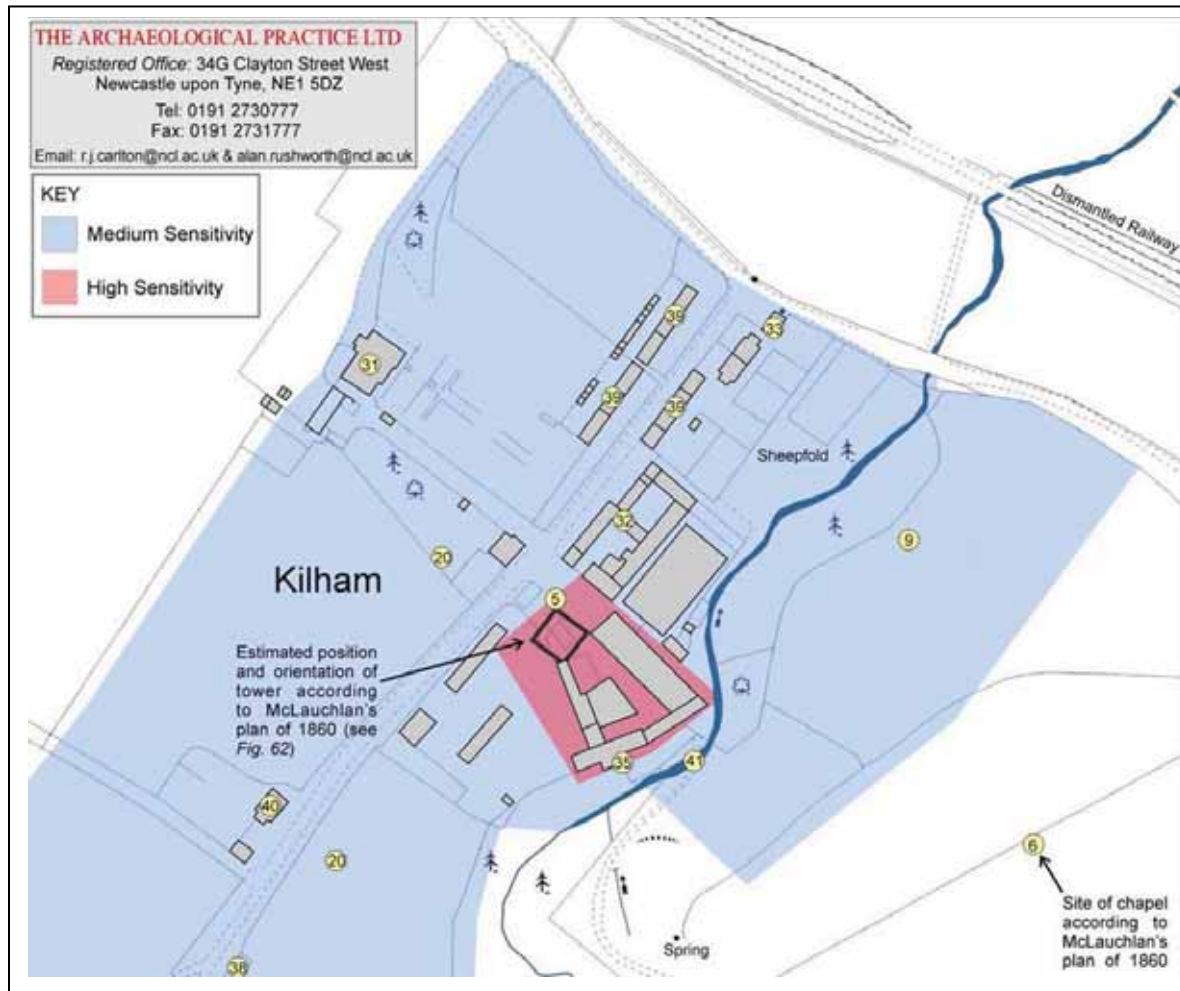
1. The medieval and early-modern village probably occupied broadly the same location as the present settlement and comprised two rows of dwellings and toft enclosures following the same NE-SW alignment. A total of 19 buildings are depicted on the 1712 map. However the street appears to widen gradually as it approaches the junction with the Kirknewton-Paston road, to create a broader open area, if not a green, at the northern end of the village and giving the settlement a wedge-shaped plan. The east row probably followed much the same line as the present cottages on that side of the village, but the west row was set back from the present street frontage, and was perhaps on the same line as the present Kilham House [31].
2. The field known as Chapel Field [9], on the opposite side of the burn from the village, is the traditional location for the chapel, which is referred to, in medieval charters. No remains are visible there today. It is therefore ascribed medium significance.
3. A 16th- or early 17th-century stronghouse probably lay towards the north end of the village, on the basis of MacLauchlan's comments.
4. A watermill is shown to the north of the village, located beside the Bowmont Water and fed by a parallel leet [36]. This is certainly the mill documented in the hands of Lord Grey in mid-late 17th century documentary sources and had apparently originally belonged to Kirkham Priory in the medieval period.
5. However another possible mill site can be identified on the 1712 map in the shape of a small field or paddock labelled 'Mill Close' at the south end of the village on the opposite side of the burn. No buildings are depicted there, but the fieldname could preserve the location of a long abandoned medieval mill.
6. The later components of the village – the farm complex, the cottages and Kilham House - have significant cultural historic value in their own right.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
5	860	POST MEDIEVAL	Kilham peel tower	NT 388550 632580	
6	861	POST MEDIEVAL	Chapel Field, possible site of a chapel	NT 388600 632330	
20	887	MEDIEVAL	Killum, deserted medieval village	NT 388400 632500	
31		POST MEDIEVAL	Kilham Farm	NT 388420 632530	
32		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings at Kilham Farm	NT 388420 632530	
33		POST MEDIEVAL	Blacksmith's forge at Kilham Farm	NT 388420 632530	
35		POST MEDIEVAL	Farm mill	NT 38865 63245	
38		POST MEDIEVAL	Ruins of possible 2 nd black smiths and joiners shop	NT 38840 63240	
39		POST MEDIEVAL	Cottages at Kilham	NT 38850 63260	
40		POST MEDIEVAL	Old bakery, Kilham	NT 38840 63245	
41		POST MEDIEVAL	Ford crossing the burn to the south of Kilham	NT 38865 63240	

KILHAM SENSITIVITY MAP 1



KILHAM SENSITIVITY MAP 2



KIRKNEWTON/WESTNEWTON

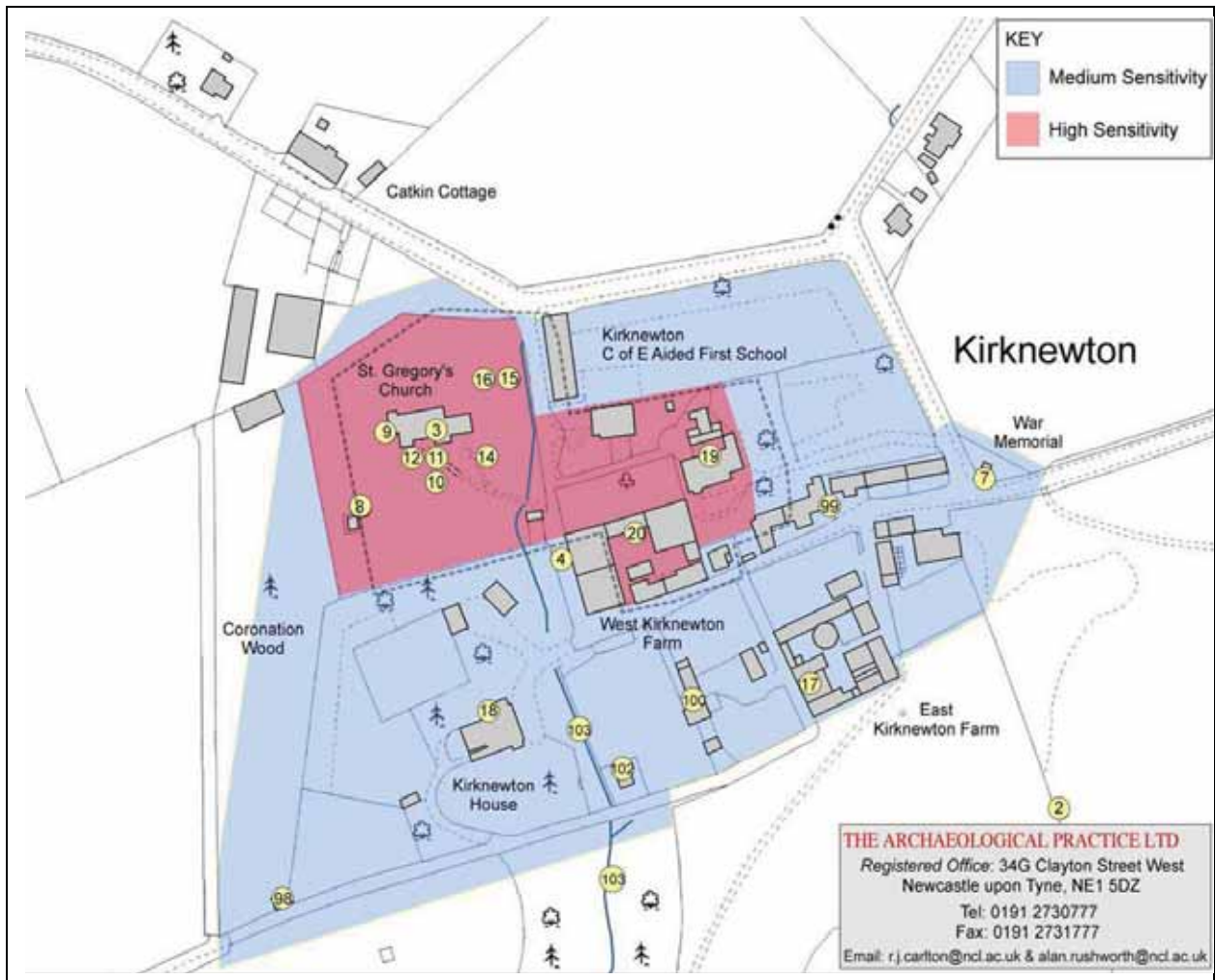
1. The parish church of St Gregory at Kirknewton is a major monument incorporating structural elements of medieval and early modern date and is therefore accorded the highest sensitivity.
2. The site of the late medieval manorial complex held by the Strother lineage at Kirknewton, comprising a tower and attached house within a turreted circuit, is tentatively placed to the east of the churchyard, either on the site of the present farm complex or that of the recently closed school, further to the north, which is designated 'glebe' on a map of 1763. The firm identification and investigation of this site is a high priority.
3. Our understanding of the layout of the medieval settlement at Kirknewton benefits from the earlier map evidence covering that township, notably the '*Plan of the Lands of Kirk Newton belonging to Mr Thomas James, 1763*' (BRO.0001) (fig. 22). This suggests that the main rows of houses associated with the early modern and medieval village lay to the south and south west of the churchyard in the area now partially occupied by Kirknewton House.
4. It has hitherto been assumed that Westnewton village occupied the site of the present farm hamlet, lining the branch road to the south of the Kirknewton-Kilham road (*cf.* Dixon 1985, II, 466), a layout paralleled at Kilham for example. However Armstrong's map of 1769, the earliest evidence available, apparently shows a different layout with a small two-row village lining the road to Kirknewton immediately east of a junction with the roads towards Hethpool in the south and Kilham to the north. This might imply the village lay immediately to the east of the present farm hamlet, in the fields beside the Kirknewton road. Perhaps more likely, the course of main Kirknewton-Kilham route through Westnewton may have been somewhat different in 1769, before the route was turnpiked, in which case the medieval/early modern village may have occupied largely the same site as its modern counterpart. Wherever the settlement was located, its cottages and toft enclosures might conceivably be set back some distance from the road on one or both sides since villages often allowed space for a broad green or open area. Both alternative location areas have therefore been accorded medium sensitivity. Any development within these zones should be preceded by archaeological investigation.
5. The later components of Kirknewton and Westnewton villages – the farms, the cottages and Kirknewton House - have significant cultural historic value in their own right.
6. Despite its limited commercial potential, the Alnwick to Cornhill branch line was furnished with arguably some of the finest rural stations built in the British Isles (Hoole 1984; Young 2003, 28). Kirknewton station [22], like the rest of its counterparts has survived in residential use with remarkably little alteration. Together these structures have a high group value, representing the late 19th century apogee of the British railway branch line construction. Photographic recording should be considered in the event of any proposal to develop or modify these buildings.

KIRKNEWTON

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
1	2011	MEDIEVAL	Tower at Kirknewton	NT 391400 630200	NA
2	2012	MEDIEVAL	Hospital and Spital Lands	NT 391600 630100	NA
3	2050	MEDIEVAL	Church of St Gregory the Great	NT 391350 630250	Grade II*
4	2053	MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton, deserted medieval village	NT 391400 630200	NA
6	2059	POST MEDIEVAL	Westnewton Bridge	NT 390780 630380	Grade II
7	2087	MODERN	War Memorial	NT 391570 630230	Grade II
8	2088	POST MEDIEVAL	Davison mausoleum c.40 yards south west of Church of St Gregory	NT 391320 630220	Grade II
9	2089	MODERN	Gravestone of Josephine Butler c.5 yards west of Church of St Gregory	NT 391330 630250	Grade II
10	2090	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone c.35 yards south of Church of St Gregory	NT 391350 630230	Grade II
11	2091	POST MEDIEVAL	Dawes(?) gravestone c.5 yards south of nave of Church of St Gregory	NT 391350 630240	Grade II
12	2092	POST MEDIEVAL	Davison grave c.9 yards south of Church of St Gregory	NT 391340 630240	Grade II
13	2093	POST MEDIEVAL	Davison gravestone c.7 yards south of Church of St Gregory	NT 391340 630240	Grade II
14	2094	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone of William ...(?) c.18 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory	NT 391370 630240	Grade II
15	2095	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone c.30 yards south east of Church of St Gregory	NT 391380 630270	Grade II
16	2096	POST MEDIEVAL	Blaikie gravestone c.20 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory	NT 391370 630270	Grade II
17	2097	POST MEDIEVAL	Gingang, barn and shelter sheds at East Kirknewton Farm	NT 391500 630150	Grade II
18	2098	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton House	NT 391370 630140	Grade II
19	2099	POST MEDIEVAL	The Old Vicarage	NT 391460 630240	Grade II
20	2100	POST MEDIEVAL	Shelter sheds and granary at West Kirknewton Farm	NT 391430 630210	Grade II
21	2119	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton Station Signal Box	NT 391060 630420	NA
22	2120	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton Railway Station	NT 391020 630410	NA
23	2121	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton railway cottages	NT 391670 630490	NA
97		POST MEDIEVAL	Churchyard wall and gate, Church of St Gregory	NT 391370 630190	
98		POST MEDIEVAL	Blacksmith's forge, 250 yards SW of Kirknewton House	NT 391370 630190	
99		POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton Post Office and buildings attached to the right	NT 391370 630190	

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
100		POST MEDIEVAL	Mill at West Kirknewton Farm	NT 391150 630360	
101		POST MEDIEVAL	Cottage ¼ mile NW of Kirknewton House	NT 390900 629800	
102		POST MEDIEVAL	1920's Hydro Electric Plant (HEP)	NT 39145 63015	
103		POST MEDIEVAL	Mill/HEP leet	NT 39145 63015	

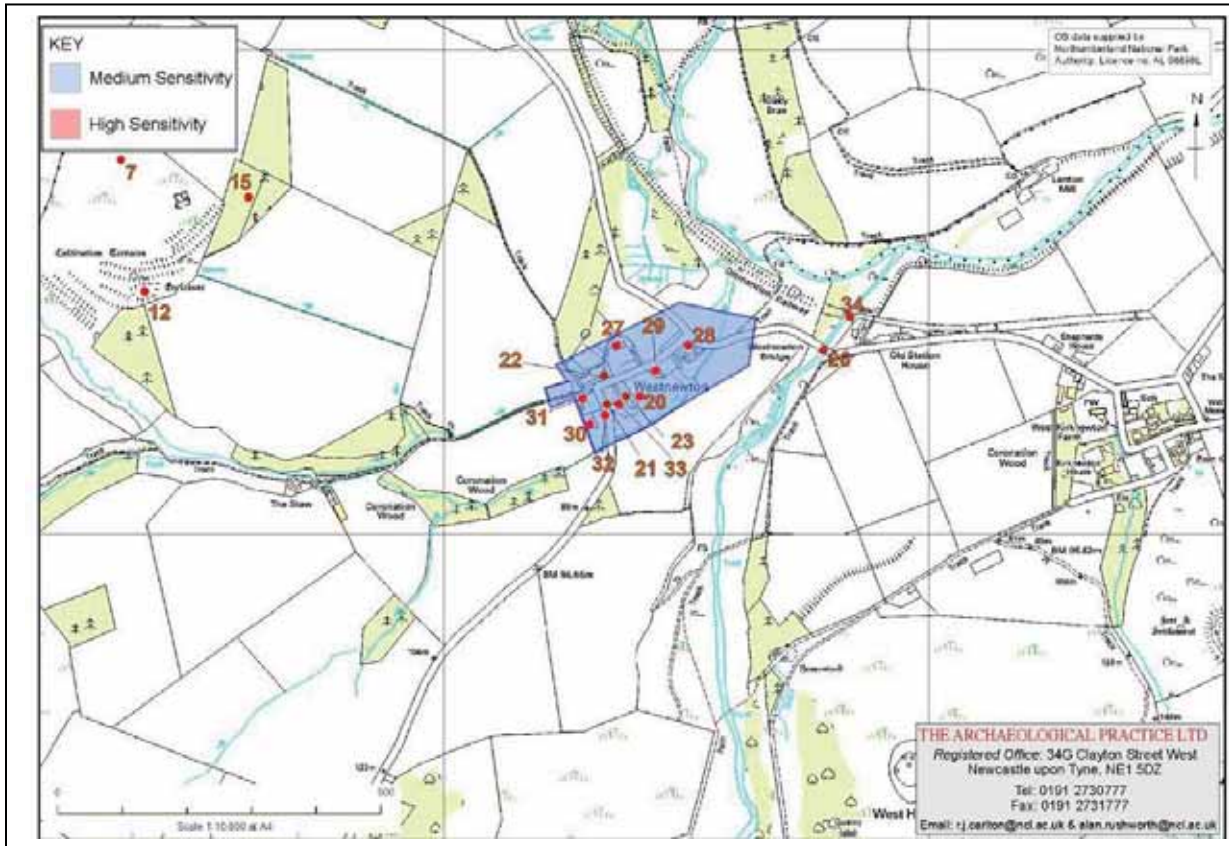
KIRKNEWTON SENSITIVITY MAP



WESTNEWTON

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
20	2055	MEDIEVAL	West Newton, deserted medieval village	NT 390400 630300	
21	2101	POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings c.100 yards south of Westnewton House	NT 390340 630280	Grade II
22	2102	POST MEDIEVAL	Garage c.70 yards south west of Westnewton House	NT 390330 630330	Grade II
23	2103	POST MEDIEVAL	Shelter sheds c.90 yards south of Westnewton House	NT 390380 630280	Grade II
26		POST MEDIEVAL	West Newton Bridge	NT 390760 630360	
27		POST MEDIEVAL	West Newton House	NT 390380 630310	
28		POST MEDIEVAL	West Newton Cottage	NT 390360 630300	
29		POST MEDIEVAL	Detached cottage at West Newton	NT 390360 630300	
30		POST MEDIEVAL	Saw Mill	NT 39030 63020	
31		POST MEDIEVAL	Reservoir for farm mill	NT 39030 63025	
32		POST MEDIEVAL	Sluice gate	NT 39035 63025	
33		POST MEDIEVAL	Possible site of former mill (mill stone fragments built into the farm buildings)	NT 390340 630280	
34		POST MEDIEVAL	Remains of railway viaduct	NT 39085 63045	

WESTNEWTON SENSITIVITY MAP



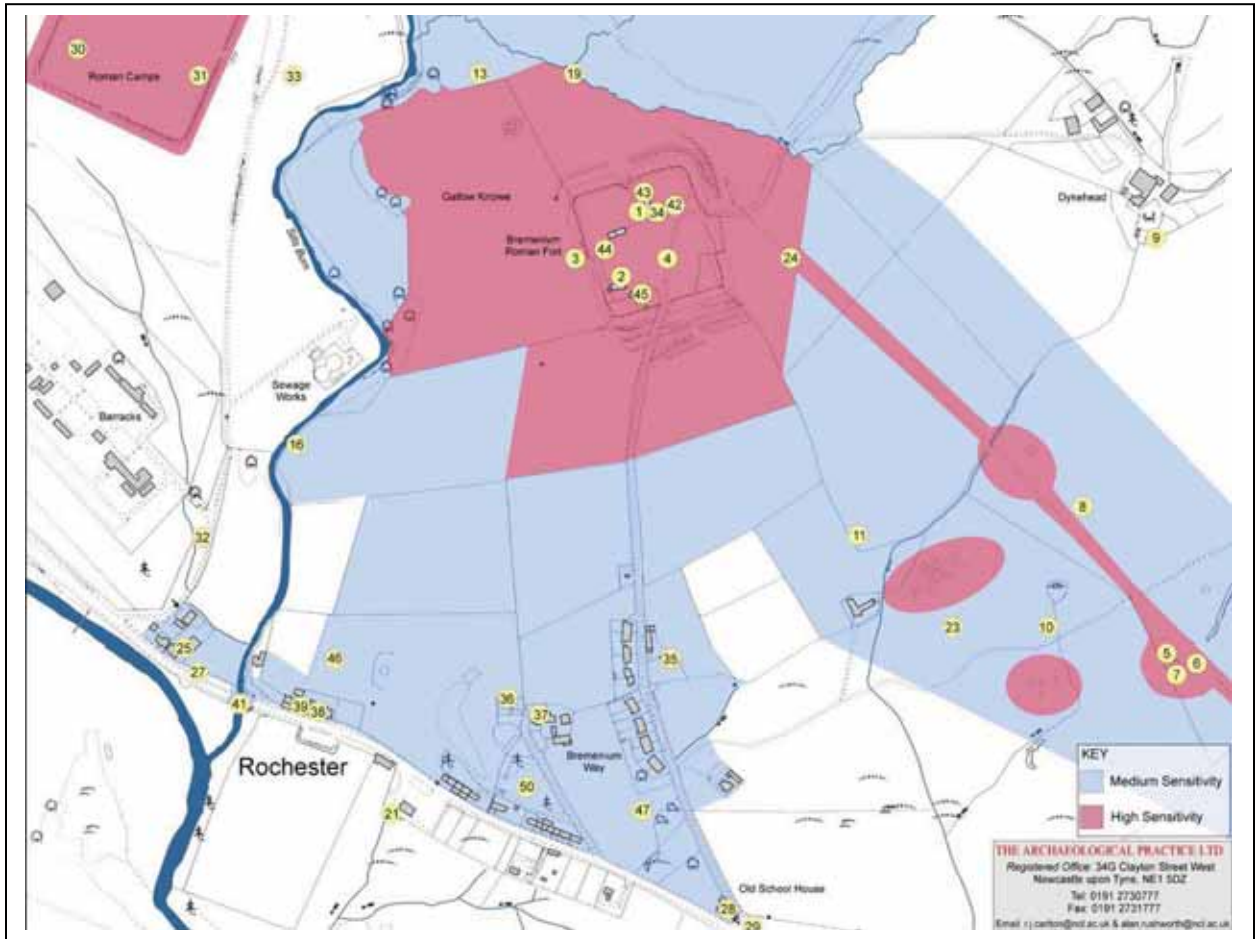
ROCHESTER

1. The area of High Rochester fort plus associated elements known from geophysical survey and excavation including and the adjacent annexe and the Iron Age promontory fort to the west and the line of Dere Street with the vicus buildings lining it to the east should be accorded high sensitivity.
2. This high sensitivity area encompasses much of the area of the 16th/17th century settlement, including the two extant bastles. The headdyke wall, which separates enclosed ground from the common to the north of the fort and preserves clear evidence two phases, is also accorded high significance.
3. The area of the early 17th century settlement of Nether Rochester or Low Rochester to the south of the fort is accorded medium sensitivity.

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
1	8090	POST MEDIEVAL	North and South-West bastles, High Rochester	NY 383270 598650	Grade II
2	8090	POST MEDIEVAL	North and South-West bastles, High Rochester	NY 383270 598650	Grade II
3	8091	ROMAN	Bremenium Roman fort, High Rochester, with annexe to W	NY 383300 598600	Grade II, SAM
4	8091	ROMAN	Bremenium Roman fort, High Rochester	NY 383300 598600	Grade II, SAM
5	8092	ROMAN	Roman Tombs within Petty Knowes Roman Cemetery	NY 383830 598170	SAM
6	8092	ROMAN	Roman Tombs within Petty Knowes Roman Cemetery	NY 383830 598170	SAM
7	8092	ROMAN	Roman Tombs within Petty Knowes Roman Cemetery	NY 383830 598170	SAM
8	8093	BRONZE AGE	Round barrow	NY 383740 598330	SAM
10	8105	ROMAN	Petty Knowes Roman Cemetery, Rochester	NY 383700 598200	
11	8105	ROMAN	Petty Knowes Roman Cemetery, Rochester	NY 383700 598200	
13	8116	POST MEDIEVAL	Mining remains by the Sills Burn	NY 383100 598800	
16	8121	POST MEDIEVAL	Birdhope (Bidhopecraig) Mill, site of	NY 382900 598400	
21	8144	MEDIEVAL	Rochester, deserted medieval village	NY 383000 598000	
23	8148	ROMAN	Roman quarry	NY 383600 598200	
24	8149	ROMAN	Vicus at High Rochester	NY 383430 598600	
25	8152	POST MEDIEVAL	Birdhopecraig United Reformed Church	NY 382780 598180	Grade II
27	13595	POST MEDIEVAL	Milestone south of Birdhopecraig United Reformed Church	NY 382790 598150	Grade II
28	13597	POST MEDIEVAL	Rochester Old School House	NY 383359 597895	Grade II

Cat. No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
29	13598	MODERN	Rochester War Memorial	NY 383384 597872	Grade II
30	8094	ROMAN	2 Roman camps 550m E of Birdhopecrag Hall	NY 382670 598830	SAM
31	8119	POST MEDIEVAL	Mining remains at Birdhopecrag	NY 382800 598800	
32	8120	POST MEDIEVAL	Sills Burn bell pits	NY 382800 598300	
33	8130	POST MEDIEVAL	Ruined building W of Bellshiel Bridge	NY 380500 599200	
34		POST MEDIEVAL	Rose Cottage	NY 383270 598620	
35		POST MEDIEVAL	Hopesley House	NY 383270 598620	
36		POST MEDIEVAL	Nether Rochester, Rochester Village	NY 383159 598105	
37		POST MEDIEVAL	Rochester House, Rochester Village	NY 383159 598105	
38		POST MEDIEVAL	Post Office and Snack Bar, Rochester Village	NY 383010 598001	
39		POST MEDIEVAL	Cottage by the Post Office, Rochester Village	NY 383010 598001	
41		POST MEDIEVAL	Rochester Bridge (on the A68 in the village)	NY 382829 598199	
42		POST MEDIEVAL	House attached to the right of Rose Cottage, High Rochester	NY 383270 598620	
43		POST MEDIEVAL	House behind Rose Cottage, High Rochester	NY 383270 598620	
44		POST MEDIEVAL	Ruined cottage in the centre of the Fort, High Rochester	NY 383270 598620	
45		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings, High Rochester	NY 383270 598620	
46		POST MEDIEVAL	Ridge and furrow, Brigantium	NY 38295 59815	
47		POST MEDIEVAL	Holloways	NY 38325 59800	
49		POST MEDIEVAL	Pinfold	NY 38385 59825	
50		PREHISTORIC	Unknown mound. (possibly prehistoric)	NY 38315 59805	
51		POST MEDIEVAL	Quarrying	NY 38295 59750	
52		IRON AGE	Sub-rectangular double-banked enclosure W of Bremenium Roman fort	NY 383300 598600	

ROCHESTER SENSITIVITY MAP



5.0 CONTACTS AND FURTHER GUIDANCE

Information on the general Local Development Framework process, updates on the progress of The Northumberland National Park Authority's Local Development Documents and current consultations, is available on the Authority's web site.

5.1 Contacts

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Further Guidance

The following websites contain information relevant to this Supplementary Planning Document;

Northumberland National Park Authority Planning

<http://www.northumberland-nationalpark.org.uk/VisitorGuide/Planning/default.htm>

Northumberland National Park Authority Archaeology (Including Village Atlas Project)

<http://www.northumberland-national-park.org.uk/VisitorGuide/TimesPast/default.htm>

Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan

http://www2.northumberland.gov.uk/reports/structure_plan/strucplan.html

Government Office for the North East Planning Pages

<http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/?a=42496>

North East Assembly

<http://www.northeastassembly.gov.uk/>

View: Shaping the North East (Regional Spatial Strategy)

<http://www.viewnortheast.co.uk/>

Department for Communities and Local Government (National Planning Policy)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104>

ANNEX 1

Field Evaluation (Pre-Determination)

The normal presumption would be that any proposed development in an area of identified high archaeological potential should, in the first instance, be subject to an archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of the planning application.

Such work may also be undertaken as part of an environmental assessment and to satisfy the Scheduled Monument Consent requirements of the Secretary of State for National Heritage. The emphasis will be on evaluating the likely impact of development upon the identified archaeological remains. Information thus gained will ensure that "an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken" (PPG16, para.21).

The Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 1994) has produced a national standard and guidance for such fieldwork:

"Archaeological Field Evaluation is defined as a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate."

Such work is normally undertaken by an independent archaeological consultancy in accordance with a brief provided by the planning archaeologist.

It is incumbent upon the applicant to liaise with their chosen consultant and the applicant will be liable for the cost of this work.

The National Park Archaeologist can provide a list of such consultants working within the area upon request.

Mitigation

The combined information collected as a result of the procedures outlined above will enable the local planning authority to decide on an appropriate level of mitigation.

The local planning authority will expect the results of such work to be presented in the form of a mitigation strategy for its approval. Such a strategy will consider the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource and provide measures to maximise preservation in situ. Sometimes a degree of re-design to avoid damage to archaeological deposits is the answer, but sometimes the mitigation measures may include some level of preservation by record and the options are detailed in sections below.

Mitigation measures must result from careful consideration of the likely impact of the development upon all facets of the archaeological resource including structural, artefactual and environmental materials.

Watching Brief (Post-Determination)

Where a development is proposed in an area of medium archaeological sensitivity within a village area, or where a mitigation strategy, arrived at as a result of a pre-determination field evaluation, suggests some level of recording other than excavation is necessary, a watching brief may be appropriate.

Such a process has been defined by the IFA (1994).

"Archaeological Watching Brief is defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive."

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

There are various scopes of work represented by watching brief.

- i) A comprehensive watching brief is one where archaeological staff are present at all times during the groundwork operations.
- ii) An intensive watching brief is one where archaeologists are on site during the undertaking of sensitive groundworks.
- iii) An intermittent watching brief is where the trenches/groundworks will be observed after the completion of machining.

iv) A partial watching brief entails observation only when considered appropriate.

In certain circumstances it may be deemed appropriate for the archaeologist to be more closely involved with the on-site works. This will entail the archaeologist being authorised to directly advise the contractor on certain aspects of site works to ensure archaeological deposits are not unnecessarily disturbed. This may be of particular importance when a scheduled ancient monument is involved or where trying to achieve preservation in situ of other sensitive remains.

Such work is normally undertaken by an independent archaeological consultancy in accordance with a brief provided by the planning archaeologist. It is incumbent upon the applicant to liaise with their chosen consultant and the applicant will be liable for the cost of this work. The National Park Archaeologist can provide a list of such consultants working within the area upon request.

Excavation/Preservation By Record (Post Determination)

In exceptional circumstances in areas of both high and medium archaeological sensitivity, the local planning authority may accept that the only suitable option is to preserve archaeological information by record, that is, to sample by full-scale excavation prior to the development commencing, leading to the full publication of the results in an appropriate format.

Full excavation of archaeological remains is an option of last resort where no scheme for preservation in situ can be arranged. As this happens very rarely, each project will be dealt with on its own merits and be subject to its own archaeological management practice.

Such work is normally undertaken by an independent archaeological consultancy in accordance with a brief provided by the planning archaeologist. It is incumbent upon the applicant to liaise with their chosen consultant and the applicant will be liable for the cost of this work. The National Park Archaeologist can provide a list of such consultants working within the area upon request.

Building Recording

In the light of the publication of PPG15 and the increased importance placed upon the recording of architectural fabric under threat of alteration or demolition, archaeologists have become more involved in applying their techniques to such circumstances.

PPG 15 recognises that Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas are vitally important to the quality of the environment and that they should receive very special attention. It suggests that old buildings are not set apart but woven into the fabric of the living and working community and that Local Planning Authorities should take this into account when formulating policies in their development plans and strike a balance between development and conservation.

Buildings of local/regional and National importance are identified on the accompanying archaeological sensitivity maps and related explanatory texts.

Building recording work is likely to occur as the result of a condition upon a planning permission or a listed building, scheduled monument or conservation area consent.

Archaeological building investigation and recording is defined as a formal programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, or structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components, on land or under water. The programme should result in the production of drawings, an ordered archive and a report.

A guidance document on PPG. 15 has been prepared by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 1997).

Such building recording can be requested by the National Park Authority's archaeologist as part of an evaluation or post-determination phase of a potential development, depending on the individual circumstances of the proposal and the building(s) involved. Such work is normally undertaken by an independent archaeological consultancy in accordance with a brief provided by the planning archaeologist. It is incumbent upon the applicant to liaise with their chosen consultant and the applicant will be liable for the cost of this work. The National Park Archaeologist can provide a list of such consultants working within the area upon request.