



British Telecommunication Plc

Wingates Moor Farm Wind Farm

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Desk Based Assessment

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Contents Page

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Aims and Objectives.....	1
2.0	Methodology.....	2
2.1	Assessment Methodology.....	2
2.2	Sources Consulted.....	3
3.0	Site Description.....	4
4.0	Legislation and Planning Policy Context.....	5
4.1	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.....	5
4.2	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	5
4.3	Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.....	5
4.4	Regional and Policy Guidance.....	6
4.5	Local Policy and Guidance.....	7
5.0	Consultation	7
6.0	Baseline Data	8
6.1	Designated Sites	8
6.2	Archaeological and Historic Background	9
6.2.1	Prehistoric (up to 43AD)	9
6.2.2	Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD).....	10
6.2.3	Early Medieval Period (450AD to 1066AD).....	11
6.2.4	Medieval Period (1066AD to c. 1540AD).....	11



6.2.5	Post Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present).....	12
7.0	Historic Mapping Survey	13
8.0	Aerial Photographs.....	15
9.0	Historic Landscape Characterisation.....	15
10.0	Site Walkover Survey	16
11.0	Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment	18
12.0	Evaluation and Mitigation Measures	19
13.0	References	21

Appendix Contents

Appendix A - Site Location and Proposed Development

Appendix B – Site Photographs

Appendix C – Planning Policies

Appendix D – Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Appendix E – Historic Mapping

Appendix F – Historic Landscape Character Mapping

Appendix G – Report Conditions



1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been prepared by Kirsten Holland, Principal Archaeologist on behalf of British Telecommunications Plc in support of a full planning application for a three turbine wind farm at Wingates Moor Farm, Northumberland.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

In accordance with the IfA Standard definition of a Desk-Based Assessment (IfA 1994 rev 2009), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential historic resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context as appropriate.

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to enable the cultural heritage resource to be assessed within its context and allow the formulation of one or more of the following:

- Formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- Formulation of a strategy for further investigation to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised, where existing evidence is insufficient



- Formulation of proposals for further assessment work within a framework of research.

This desk-based assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself and the surrounding area. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Assessment Methodology

A full EIA compliant impact assessment will be undertaken in the Environmental Statement. The primary purpose of this report is to assess the baseline conditions and identify potential impacts in general terms. No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, 2010), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective).

For the purposes of this assessment the identified cultural heritage sites have been assigned a cultural heritage value. The value has been assigned on the basis of the following value categories.

Table 1: Cultural Heritage Value Criteria

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong



Value	Examples
	<p>character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>
Medium	<p>Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives.</p> <p>Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p> <p>Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Low	<p>Undesignated assets of local importance</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</p> <p>Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest.</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</p> <p>Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.</p>

The potential to impact these sites as a result of development within the area is considered in general terms within Section 11.

2.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of approximately 1km buffer from the site boundary has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context.



This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Monuments Record (NMR);
- English Heritage for designated sites;
- Northumberland Record Office;
- Alnwick District Core Strategy;
- Alnwick District Local Plan Saved Policies;
- Castle Morpeth District Local Plan Saved Policies;
- Aerial photographs
- Historic mapping including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals, where available.

In addition to the above a site walkover survey was undertaken on 28th July 2009.

3.0 Site Description

The proposed development site is located on land to the immediate north and south of Wingates Moor Farm, which is situated to the south of Wingates, a hamlet to the west of Longhorsley, Northumberland. The site is centred on NZ 095 938 and is situated on land that varies in height from 170m above Ordnance Datum at its southern boundary to 225m above Ordnance Datum to its northern extent. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A (WYG Figure 01). Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B.

The site ownership boundary covers an area of approximately 118 hectares consisting of agricultural land and woodland. The ownership boundary includes Wingates Moor Farm, which consists of a residential property and agricultural outbuildings. The site also includes Old Road Plantation and Moor Plantation, both of which are managed coniferous plantations. The development site lies within a predominantly pastoral agricultural setting.



A development layout is included in Appendix A showing the turbine locations, access tracks, construction compound, switching room and meteorological mast (PPA mast). It is currently proposed that three wind turbines are located within the development site. The total red line area including the temporary construction areas and access road is 7.5 hectares. A full development description will be included within the Environmental Statement.

4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 of the Act states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

4.3 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) sets out the Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The PPS covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The PPS identifies that consideration of the historic environment and the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their value and the effect of proposals on their significance. The PPS sets out the approach regional and local authorities should adopt in identifying and making provision for conservation of heritage within the plan



making process (HE1-HE5) and in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development (HE6-HE12).

The PPS states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified and the effect of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. Prior to validation the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest field evaluation may also be required (HE6). The PPS includes policy principles to guide the determination of applications relating to heritage assets (HE7 and HE8) and additional principles to be considered for designated assets (HE9 and HE10).

Whilst the PPS reflects the Governments overarching aim that “the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations” it recognises that there are occasions where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development. The more significant the asset and the greater the harm to the significance the greater the justification will be needed. Policy HE11 outlines a number of principles for enabling development that should be considered in assessing the benefits and disbenefits. Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified the PPS includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost using planning conditions or obligations (e.g. S106) as appropriate (HE12). The results of these investigations should be made available and the archive deposited in a suitable repository. A Planning Practice Guide (English Heritage, March 2010) provides further information and guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the PPS.

4.4 Regional and Policy Guidance

The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (published July 2008) contains 3 policies relevant to cultural heritage. The full text can be seen in Appendix C. The policies relate to:

- Policy 8: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment;
- Policy 11: Rural Areas; and
- Policy 32: Historic Environment.



4.5 Local Policy and Guidance

The study area falls within two former Local Authority areas, Alnwick District and Castle Morpeth District. The Alnwick District Core Strategy (Adopted October 2007) and the Alnwick District Local Plan Saved Policies September 2007, and the Castle Morpeth Local Plan (Adopted February 2003) set out the development strategy and the land use policies and allocations required to deliver the strategy for the former Alnwick and Castle Morpeth Districts respectively. The policies in the Core Strategy and the saved policies in the Local Plans will continue to influence development decisions until a Local Development Framework has been adopted for the whole of Northumberland County to replace them.

One policy is relevant to cultural heritage within the Alnwick District Core Strategy. The full text of the policy can be seen in Appendix C. The policy relates to:

- Policy S15 - Protecting the built and historic environment

One policy is relevant to cultural heritage within the Alnwick District Local Plan Saved Policies. The full text of the policy can be seen in Appendix C. The policy relates to:

- Policy BE 2: Regional and local archaeological significance

Eight policies are relevant to cultural heritage within the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan Saved Policies. Policies C26 and C28-33 are concerned with development within Conservation Areas and policy C43 is concerned with Hadrian's Wall. The development will not involve development within either of these areas therefore they are not considered further.

It is anticipated that through this assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and subsequent evaluation and mitigation measures the development will identify and reduce impacts on cultural heritage such that there are no conflicts with the identified planning policies.

5.0 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record, English Heritage and Northumberland Record Office for the provision of data for this report. Further consultation was undertaken with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland (Nick Best, 14/08/09, 04/09/10 and 01/12/09) regarding potential impacts and mitigation measures. The comments are incorporated into the report as appropriate. In addition consultation comments were made (including with additional consultees) regarding



the potential effects upon setting and these comments will be addressed within the Environmental Statement and setting effects report.

6.0 Baseline Data

6.1 Designated Sites

Within 2km of the proposed development site there are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields. There are three Listed Buildings which are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development site

Identifier	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
236295	Nunnykirk Hall, Nunnykirk	I	508096	592626
236298	Chirm Farmhouse	II	508725	595535
236297	Wingate Moor Farmhouse and attached farm buildings	II	509603	593909

Within 5km of the proposed development site there are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields, however there are 77 Listed Buildings recorded. These are too numerous to be listed here, but their locations can be seen on Figure 02. There are nine Scheduled Monuments which are detailed in Table 3 and their locations can be seen on Figure 02. Conservation Areas will be considered in a forthcoming report on the effect on setting of heritage features.

**Table 3: Scheduled Monuments Within 5km of the Proposed Development Site**

Identifier	Name	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance (km) from centre of site
31725	Bastle 150m south west of Morrelhirst	405777	595951	4.5km north-east
25177	Round cairn, 750m north west of Bellion Farm	409380	590925	2.7km south
25176	Round cairn, 700m NNW of Bellion Farm	409563	590932	2.7km south
25175	Round cairn, 400m north west of Bellion Farm	409564	590611	3.1km south
25115	Round cairn, 230m south of Netherwitton Hall	410229	590218	3.7m south
25178	Two defended settlements, 200m north of Gallowshaw	411672	590407	3.8km south
ND387	Camp 1/2 mile (800m) W of Ewesley station	405011	592617	4.7km west
23233	Brinkburn Priory, Augustinian priory, mill, gateway and post-dissolution house	411646	598296	4.9km north
ND388	Camp at Ewesley station	405831	592683	3.9km west

6.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The National Monuments Record and the Northumberland Historic Environment Record holds details for 36 sites within the study area. Further details of these sites can be seen in Appendix D and on WYG Figure 03. General background information and information on sites in the wider region has been drawn from Keys to the Past.

6.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

Within the study area there are no recorded sites of prehistoric date. Archaeological evidence prior to 10,000-11,000BC is considered unlikely to be discovered within the study area and surrounding area. It is probable that only with the retreat of the ice sheets at the end of the last glaciation did the environment become hospitable enough to allow hunter-gatherers to move north. There are records of Mesolithic flint



artefacts from Rothbury to the north of the study area, however these are a relatively isolated findspot. There are numerous Neolithic cup and ring marked stones to the north of the study area on the higher ground of Rothbury and the National Park, however within the vicinity of the study area the records are restricted to isolated findspots of Neolithic flint tools such as axeheads at Longhorsely and Netherwitton.

There is a predominance of later prehistoric sites on the higher ground of the national park to the north of the study area. The site of the fort at Lordenshaw is a particular focal point for activity with numerous Bronze Age cairns, Iron Age fort, associated cairnfield, cross dyke and later Romano-British field systems within a relatively small area. There are records of Bronze Age cairns to the west of Longhorsley at High Thisleyhaugh (TWM, 2008). There are further Iron Age settlements within the Brinkburn and Hesleyhurst parish and south of the study area at Ewesley and Longhorsley Moor. There are both Bronze Age cairns and an Iron Age enclosure at Netherwitton.

There are several circular cropmarks at Todburn Moor, to the east of the study area (Sites 23699 to 23703), associated with a series of rectilinear cropmarks (Site 23709) which are interpreted as being of potential prehistoric origin. These cropmarks could represent an Iron Age settlement site which has been subsequently ploughed out. Whilst there is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area there are sufficient numbers of sites in the surrounding area that it is probable that the study area was utilised during these later prehistoric periods and limited archaeological remains may lie undiscovered within the area.

To the south of the study area near Pigdon geophysical survey on the proposed Todd Hill windfarm site indicated potential ring ditches, postholes, hearths and pits associated with roundhouses (ASDU, 2008). Subsequent evaluation excavations identified pits, post-hole and ditches, with limited pottery fragments, however no evidence for the ring ditches was identified (ASDU, 2009a). It is considered likely that the potential ring ditches would have been shallow and therefore truncated by plough action such that although they are no longer discernible as cut features, the higher magnetic susceptibility ditch fill has remained in the plough soil (D. Hale, 2009). Whilst there is little evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area there are sufficient numbers of sites in the surrounding area that it is probable that the study area was utilised during these later prehistoric periods.

6.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)

There are no recorded sites of Roman date within the study area. The only recorded site of Roman date within the vicinity of the study area is the alignment of the Devils Causeway Roman Road. This road runs



from Portgate (to the north of Corbridge, where it branches off from Dere Street) to Tweedmouth, passing through Netherwitton to the south and Todburn to the east. There are no recorded roadside settlements along the road within the wider environs of the region. It is probable that there are as yet unrecorded settlement sites in the vicinity of the road to take advantage of the transport route. Roman settlement is however generally substantially less dense this far north of Hadrian's Wall than for much of the rest of the country (Ordnance Survey, 1994). There are further recorded sites of Roman date in the wider area, however these are largely findspots of artefacts such as a coin hoard at Longhorsley and a brooch from the Weldon Bridge area. It is also possible that Iron Age sites in the area could have continued in use into this period as evidenced at the enclosure at Netherwitton and settlement at Lordenshaw.

6.2.3 Early Medieval Period (450AD to 1066AD)

Northumberland generally has a very low density of recorded sites from the early medieval period. There are no recorded sites of early medieval date within the study area however it is probable that a number of the villages recorded in the medieval period had their origins in the early medieval period. Evidence of possible settlement and activity is recorded at Nunnykirk and Rothbury in the form of carved sandstone cross fragments from the 7th to 9th centuries.

6.2.4 Medieval Period (1066AD to c. 1540AD)

Wingates is first recorded in documentary sources in 1208AD as *Wyndegates*. The name is derived from Old English and means wind-swept gap or pass (Mills, 2003). Although there are no recorded remains of specifically medieval date within the village it is likely that it was focussed on the present village centre and that the area of East Wingates formed the primary agricultural area, with the land to the south-east of the development site being composed largely of lowland moor that is likely to have been used for grazing.

There are several sites of potential deserted medieval villages within the study area. The villages are those of Ritton (Site 18034), Coat Yards (Site 10825) and Coal Houses (Site 10832). The evidence that these are deserted medieval villages is largely circumstantial and has not been confirmed through fieldwork.

There are several sites of ridge and furrow remains through the study area and surrounding region. These remains may indicate utilisation of the fields for agriculture during this period as some of the ridge and furrow is relatively broad or has a distinctive reverse S-shape indicating an earlier date. During the medieval period much of the study area and surrounding region is anticipated to have fallen under the control of monastic granges belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Newminster at Morpeth. A potential grange site has



been documented at Ritton (Site 10820) however this has not been identified in field assessments in the area.

It is not anticipated that there are many previously unrecorded settlements of medieval date within the study area or immediate region as the medieval villages are considered likely to have been those which have continued to the present day, or have been identified as shrunken villages focussed on what are now individual farmsteads. There is the potential however that former small scale industrial sites that went out of use through the medieval or early part of the post-medieval period may remain unrecorded.

6.2.5 Post Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)

The majority of recorded sites within the study area are of post-medieval date. The primary site type identified within the study area from this period are remains associated with coal mining. There are numerous old coal shafts noted on the Historic Environment Record from historic mapping. They are focussed in a couple of locations. There are shafts at Coat Yards (Sites 17237-17239) which are associated with the village (Site 10825) and buildings there (Site 17240). There is also a substantial cluster of shafts around Coal Houses (Sites 17258-17263). These are associated again with the village (Site 10832) and buildings (Sites 17264, 17265). Coal shafts and bell pits have also been recorded within the proposed Parkhead Wind Farm site to the south of the development site (RES, 2009).

The number of coal shafts within this southern half of the study area is a reflection of the relatively shallow depth of the coal seam in this location. This was a factor in the modern day open cast mining which occurred within the development site in the 1990s. The majority of the excavation occurred within the central and southern areas of the development site. The northern boundary area either side of the road was primarily utilised for spoil storage and the south-west corner for settling ponds. The open cast mining was abandoned and the site restored to agricultural use due to uneconomic conditions resulting from a badly faulted seam (*pers. comm.* D Astridge). The extent of the modern open cast can be seen on Figure 03, Appendix D.

There is also evidence for mineral extraction in the north of the study area where a coal pit has been identified north-west of Wingates (Site 16996). There is also a limestone quarry (Site 16995) and an associated limekiln (Site 16994).

The majority of the built heritage within the study area dates from the post-medieval period. The majority of the houses within the village of Wingates date to this period and the smithy (Site 17005) and Fox and



Hounds Inn have been noted in particular (Site 17006). Further houses or sites associated with settlement have been identified at Rayburn (Site 17346) and Burnt Houses (Site 17212). Wingates Moor Farm (Site 20269) is an 18th century farmstead and a possible date of 1727 is visible on a lintel. It has associated outbuildings to the rear of the house (north). The farmhouse is a Listed Building and located in the centre of the development site.

A number of other sites of post-medieval date have also been recorded within the study area. Two boundary stones (Sites 17214, 17215) have been recorded on the western and northern boundaries of the development site. These are likely to have been associated with the township boundary. There are also two enclosures of post-medieval date that may have been stock enclosures (Sites 17284 and 17241). Assessment to the south of the development site at the proposed Park Head windfarm (RES, 2009) identified a number of post-medieval field banks, ridge and furrow and bields.

The majority of the study area, including the development site, would have been devoted to agriculture throughout the post-medieval period with settlement concentrated within the extant villages or farmsteads. It is therefore anticipated that there is a relatively low potential for previously unrecorded sites to be discovered.

7.0 Historic Mapping Survey

Extracts of selected historic maps can be seen in Appendix E with the approximate boundary of the proposed development site indicated. Not all maps could be reproduced and some maps show few changes from one edition to another and therefore have not been included.

The earliest mapping examined for the site was the Wingates township tithe mapping of 1846. The tithe map only identified the titheable land by farm, rather than depicting all the internal field divisions. The land parcels for each of the farms can be related to modern field boundaries and therefore it is anticipated that the grain of the landscape was established at this date, although the nature of the internal field boundaries is not known. The development site was covered by the land identified as Wingates Moor Farm. This land parcel was the same as the present day development site boundary with the exception of Egg Plantation (which had not been created by this date) where the site boundary continued the straight line.

The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1866) showed an altered field pattern to the modern day. Wingates Moor Farm was present within the centre of the development site, although the buildings were limited to the main farmhouse and barn in the north of the farm. The connecting road across the site was



depicted on the mapping by this time, however it is indicated as a track rather than a road. The field boundaries do not respect the road indicating that the road post-dates the field layout.

The fields in the north of the site are broadly the same as the modern field layout. Within the central area of the development site there were several fields depicted around Wingates Moor Farm, for which the field boundaries are no longer extant. In the south of the development site the area was enclosed, but remained as a single large area indicating that it was utilised for pasture, rather than arable during this time.

There were several areas of plantation established by this period including Old Road Plantation, the northern part of Moor Plantation and Boundary Plantation. There is a small circular area to the immediate north-east of Boundary Plantation which is not labelled, however this is marked as an Old Quarry on later OS editions and therefore may represent the quarry site.

The historic mapping indicates that the area to the north of Wingates Moor Farm had been turned to more intensively managed agricultural uses based upon the small field size, whereas the large enclosures to the south indicated a less intensive use of the former moorland.

By the publication date of the second edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1898) the field arrangement to the immediate north and east of Wingates Moor Farm had been altered to remove the field boundaries which sub-divided the fields opening them to their current alignment. The old quarry adjacent to Boundary Plantation was labelled. Egg Plantation had also been planted by the date of this mapping, although the rest of the site remained unchanged.

The 1924 Ordnance Survey mapping depicted the north of the development site as unaltered with the exception of the removal of a field boundary south of Old Road Plantation. Within the south of the development site the field to the east of Wingates Moor Farm remained unchanged. Moor Plantation had however been planted to its full extent along the eastern boundary. The remaining field sub-divisions with the south of the site had been removed and the ground cover is indicated as heathland.

By 1950 the southern area of the development site had been sub-divided into three fields, but remained depicted as heathland. The main alterations were the changes to the plantations. Boundary, Egg and the northern part of Moor Plantation had all been felled by this date. A small area of plantation to the north-east of Boundary Plantation had been planted. By the 1970s the plantations had been replanted and a further plantation bisecting the site east to west, within the southern half had been planted.



The 2000 Ordnance Survey mapping depicted the site largely the same as the modern layout with the exception of a field sub-division in the far south of the site which was not depicted until 2003 and a sub-division in the north of the site enclosing a triangular piece of land beside Old Road Plantation.

8.0 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs were ordered from the National Monuments Record. A list of the photographs examined can be seen in the References section. The ridge and furrow remains identified on the walkover survey are clearly visible on the aerial photographs. Within the site a small additional area of ridge and furrow remains have been identified from aerial photographs and can be seen on Figure 3.

The former field boundary alignment of the site can be clearly seen in a number of the photographs in the area immediately around Wingates Moor Farm. Drainage features created to the south of Wingates Moor Farm, particularly in the area of the plantations and within the area of moorland in the far south of the site, are clearly visible in the photographs. No further features of archaeological interest were recorded on the aerial photographs.

9.0 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic landscape character data and a descriptive assessment of the study area have been provided by Northumberland Historic Environment Record and is summarised here. Figures showing the present historic landscape character and past historic landscape character (mid 19th century) are included in Appendix F as Figures 04 and 05 respectively.

The development site lies within the Historic Character Area of the Central Southern Northumberland Area. It is characterised as being formed primarily of fieldscapes and is *"dominated by large blocks of planned enclosure, particularly the type with straight external boundaries which seems to have been placed in the landscape without regard for previous boundaries or field systems. Interspersed are some irregular fields and piecemeal enclosure as well as a more significant number of 20th century fields reclaimed from moorland or amalgamated from smaller fields."* The settlement pattern includes many planned farmsteads located amongst the planned fields, villages and towns (NCC, 2009).

The development site lies predominantly within the post-medieval surveyed enclosure character type. The development site and the immediate surrounding are largely characterised as wavy edged enclosure. This indicates that although formally laid out in the post-medieval period the fieldscape incorporates aspects of



Wingates Moor Farm, Cultural Heritage Assessment

the earlier landscape of medieval fields. Information obtained during this assessment indicates that the area south of Wingates Moor Farm above the plantations was subject to open cast extraction in the 20th century and therefore the fieldscape in this area is considered more likely to be of 20th century field character type.

Old Road Plantation, Boundary Plantation and part of Moor Plantation are pre-1860 woodland, whilst Egg Plantation is assigned to late 19th century woodland. The majority of Moor Plantation is noted as 20th century woodland. The southern most area of the development site is described as 20th century field character type. The landscape character reflects the pattern of the general area which has seen greater change in the south and east than the north.

The surrounding area to the south and east is composed of primarily 20th century fields. This reflects substantial post-war reorganisation of these fields. The area to the north is predominantly wavy edged surveyed enclosure. The area to the west of the development site is of mixed historic landscape character. There is an area of piecemeal enclosure which normally reflects enclosure which occurred unsystematically over a period of time through assarting or ad hoc enclosure. There is also the designed landscape around Nunykirk Hall.

The past historic landscape character of the mid 19th century (Figure 05, Appendix F) is broadly the same as the current character (Figure 04, Appendix F) within the northern half of the site. This reflects the continued use of the development site and study area in agricultural use. The south of the site and the study area was formerly enclosed lowland moorland around Wingates Moor. The area has been substantially altered and reorganised in the post-war period, including the area of Rayburn Lake.

10.0 Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 28th July 2009. The weather was overcast with occasional rain showers. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B.

The development site is predominantly under pasture and is used for grazing. The exceptions to this are the plantations which are managed for timber and two small areas which have been turned over to growing sweetcorn in the north-west and southern areas of the site. In some areas of the development site the grass was relatively long and therefore denuded earthworks may not have been visible.



Wingates Moor Farm, Cultural Heritage Assessment

Wingates Moor Farm is included within the development site boundary but will not be directly affected by the development. The farm is of post-medieval date and includes residential and agricultural ancillary buildings. Some of the ancillary buildings are of modern date.

The plantations within the north and south of the site are managed. A detailed walkover survey of the woodland areas was not undertaken as the plantations are not anticipated to be affected by the development and access was restricted due to dense planting, fencing and felling operations in progress on the day of the site visit.

Within the area of modern open cast mining as indicated on Figure 03, Appendix D the fields are pasture and utilised for grazing. There is no evidence within these fields for features of archaeological or historical interest as would be anticipated within the restored area. Some spoil mounds associated with the mining are present to the immediate north of the road bisecting the site.

Within the central and northern area of the site there is evidence of denuded ridge and furrow earthworks. The alignment and location of ridge and furrow remains can be seen on Figure 03. There are no visible ridge and furrow remains in the far northern or southern parts of the site. Within some fields there are areas of ridge and furrow aligned in different directions indicating a former sub-division of the field. There are also a few deeper furrows which may represent a field boundary rather than a plough furrow.

The field boundaries largely respect the ridge and furrow remains. The alignment of the ridge and furrow remains broadly correlates with the field pattern depicted on the first edition OS mapping indicating that the field layout was established at the same time.

The field boundaries in the northern half of the site are largely composed of field banks, some with visible stone revetments or walling in them. These banks are surmounted by hedgerows, mature boundary trees or fences. The field boundaries in the southern half of the site are generally fences which correlates with the modern date for these field boundaries as indicated by the historic landscape characterisation and knowledge of modern extraction.

Within the southern area of the site below the plantation bisecting the site east-west the two fields are of a slightly different character. Although their alignment is indicated as demonstrating 20th century alignments the underlying enclosed moorland character is still visible. This is manifested through a different grassland character and undulating topography. The most north-easterly field within the development site contained a



spoil heap on the development sites eastern boundary and was substantially overgrown. This may indicate modern disturbance of the field and/or mask potential features.

11.0 Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment

A full impact assessment will be undertaken with the Environmental Statement. The potential effects of the development on surrounding designated heritage features such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas will also be considered within the Environmental Statement. This assessment is based upon the probable impacts arising from the layout shown in Appendix A.

The only recorded cultural heritage site within the ownership site boundary is Wingates Moor Farm (Site 20269). The farm contains a Listed Building and several ancillary buildings and is therefore considered to be of high heritage value. The farmstead building complex will not be directly impacted by the development and therefore there is not anticipated to an impact to the fabric of the site. The setting of the farm is composed of the farmland historically associated with the farm. This setting has been compromised by the open cast mining that has occurred to the south and west of the farm, however the site restoration has partially restored the setting. The development is anticipated to be intrusive by altering the agricultural nature of the setting, however the extent of the alteration will be limited and will only diminish the setting, not result in its removal.

The boundary stones on the west and north of the site (Sites 17214, 17215) are considered to be of importance within a local context and therefore of low heritage value. The boundary stones will not however be affected by the development.

Ridge and furrow remains were identified in several of the fields within the central and northern areas of the development site. The ridge and furrow remains have been denuded and are relatively slight in some areas. The ridge and furrow remains are of negligible value in isolated areas, but are considered to be of low heritage value as group. There are also numerous field banks, some of which contain stone revetting and are surmounted by hedgerows. These are predominantly in the north of the development site. These field boundaries are considered to be of negligible heritage value individually, but when taken in combination with the surrounding historic landscape elements are of low heritage value. The temporary access road is not anticipated to affect the ridge and furrow remains within that field and the remainder of the remains will not be affected by the development.



There is a potential to discover previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the areas of the development site and access road alignments which have not been subject to open cast quarrying. The lack of modern development within the study area means that the potential to discover and record new archaeological sites has been limited to the advances made in largely desk-based assessment techniques and studies. This lack of development may be partially responsible for a bias towards low numbers of recorded sites of pre-medieval date.

There is considered a very low potential to record sites of early prehistoric date (up to the Neolithic period) within the development area due to the almost complete paucity of evidence from the surrounding region. There is moderate potential to record sites of later prehistoric date (Bronze Age and Iron Age) within the development site. The numerous cropmarks of probable prehistoric, the Bronze Age cairns and Iron Age forts in the wider region at Todburn, Netherwitton, Brinkburn and Lordenshaw indicate that there was a later prehistoric presence in the area which may have left archaeological remains as yet undiscovered. Any archaeological remains from these periods are considered likely to be of medium to low heritage value.

There is considered to be a low potential to discover previously unrecorded archaeological remains of Roman date within the development area. Any archaeological remains from this period are considered likely to be of medium to low heritage value.

There is considered to be a relatively low potential to discover sites of early medieval and later date within the development site. The focus of settlement and associated industry in this period is considered likely to have been concentrated on the village centres which have endured to the modern period or are recorded as deserted villages. It is probable that during this period the development site would have been utilised for agriculture as indicated by the ridge and furrow remains and fieldscape. There is the potential that further buried remains of ridge and furrow or former field boundaries may be discovered, however they are considered likely to be of relatively low heritage value.

12.0 Evaluation and Mitigation Measures

Within the area of the quarrying to the south of Wingates Moor Farm there is no potential to discover archaeological remains and therefore additional evaluation or mitigation measures are not required for any development or construction activities within this area.

It is proposed that a geophysical survey is undertaken to assess the potential within the site for previously unrecorded archaeological remains. Geophysical survey is considered to be the most effective technique to



rapidly gain information regarding the potential for below ground archaeology across the alignment of the proposed access track and footprints of the wind turbines. This survey will be undertaken pre-determination.

In consultation with Nick Best, Northumberland County Council a survey area of one hectare around each turbine pad should be undertaken. This will enable geophysical anomalies to be placed within a surrounding context and allow for the potential micro-siting of the turbine pad if isolated anomalies are recorded. The survey area also ensures that future area of magnetic disturbance around the turbine which would obscure future assessments has been surveyed. A 20m buffer is proposed along the alignment of the access road and other ancillary features to allow for micro-siting.

In areas where the turbines or access road cross existing compacted or hard surfaced access tracks geophysical survey is unlikely to yield useful results and therefore the survey is not required.

Further archaeological evaluation or mitigation will be dependent upon the results of the geophysical survey. It is anticipated that evaluation excavations will be required within the footprint of turbine pads and any area allowed for micrositing as a condition of the planning application. The geophysical survey will allow evaluation excavations to be targeted on specific features. Further archaeological works may include, but not be limited to, archaeological monitoring during topsoil stripping and initial foundation construction, and excavation of selected areas of archaeological interest.

Any archaeological work for evaluation or mitigation should be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed in advance with the Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Department and following the Institute for Archaeologist's Standards and Guidance documents.



13.0 References

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RES (2009) Park Head Wind Farm Environmental Statement Vol. II and III.

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Aerial Photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Frame number	Centre point	Run	Date
RAF/540/611	1222	4048	NZ 095 939	28	09 OCT 1951
RAF/540/645	1235	4048	NZ 097 943	13	11 DEC 1951
RAF/106G/UK/582	3575	4204	NZ 096 936	16	02 AUG 1945
OS/73486	9708	839	NZ 095 945	3	18 OCT 1973
OS/73486	9708	906	NZ 094 935	5	18 OCT 1973
OS/95063	14782	23	NZ 105 935	1	06 APR 1995



Historic Mapping

Wingates township Tithe Map and Award 1846 Ref EP/145/68

Ordnance Survey Mapping 25" to 1mile/1:2,500 1865, 1897, 1922, 1975, 1995

Ordnance Survey Mapping 6" to 1 mile/1:10,560 1866, 1898, 1924

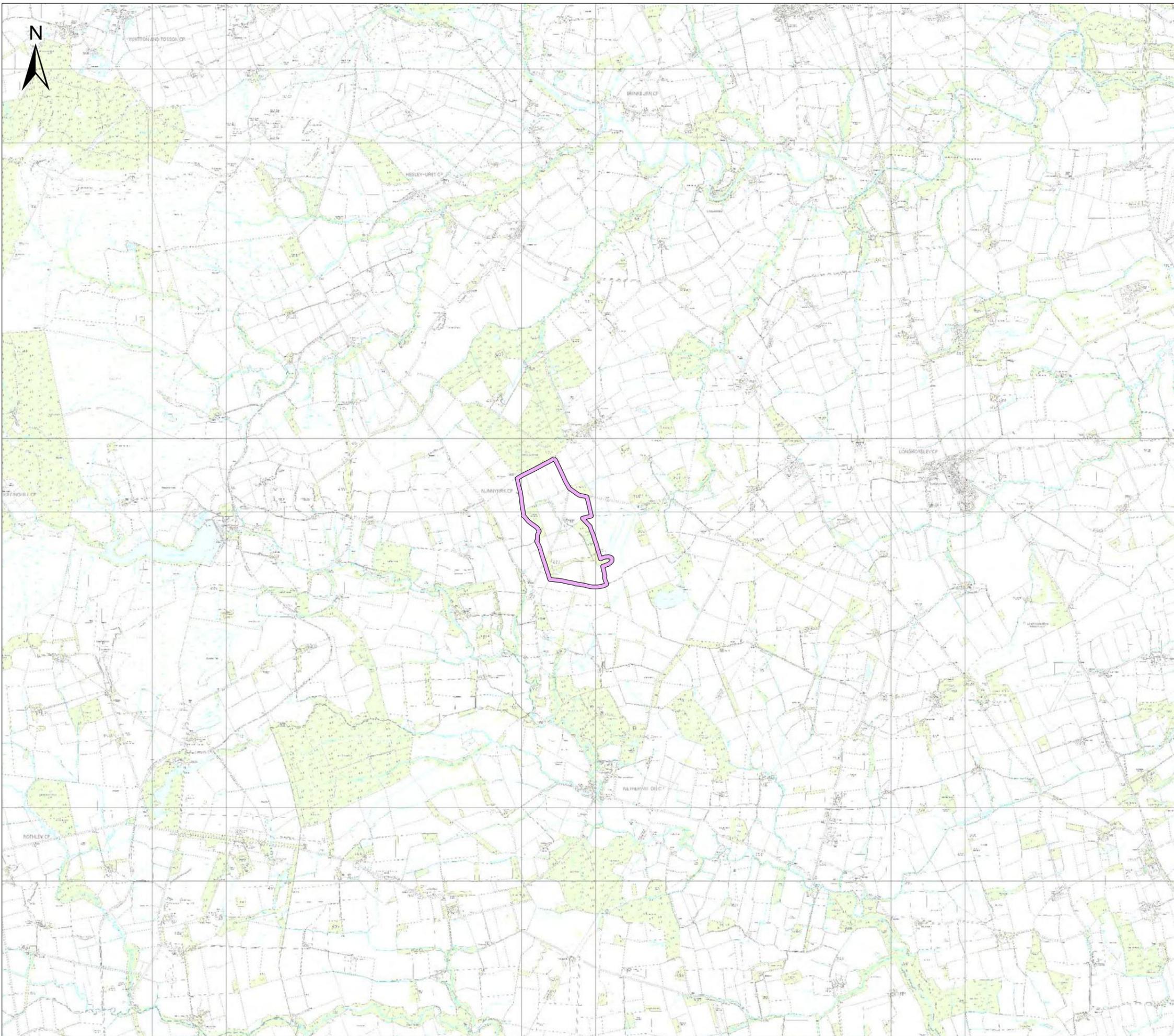
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1:10,000 1950, 1977, 2000, 2006, 2009



Appendices

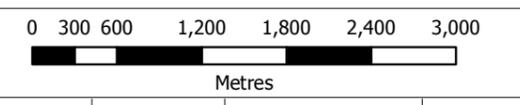


Appendix A - Site Location and Proposed Development



Legend

 Wingates Moor Farm Boundary



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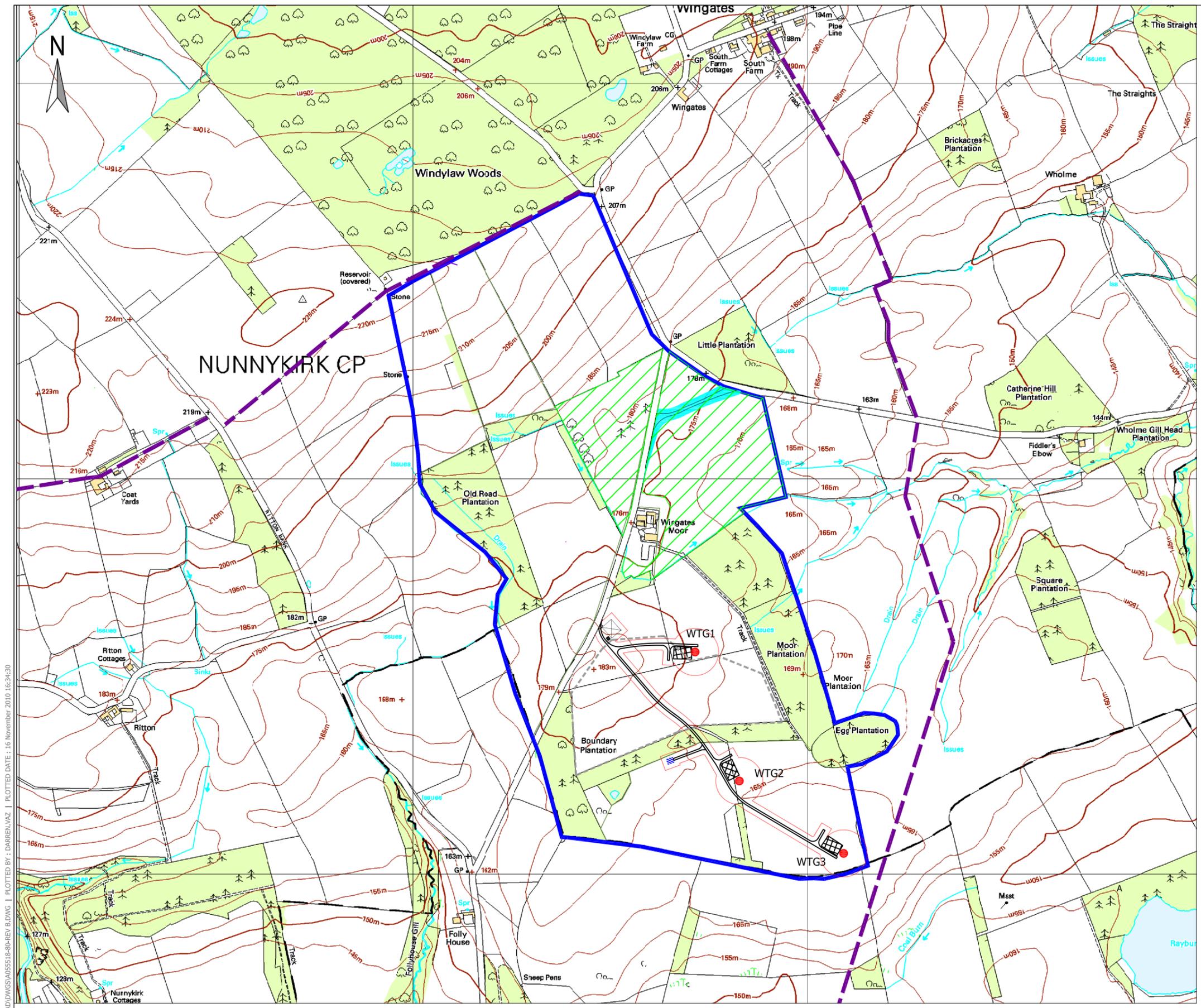
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Client: **British Telecommunications plc**

Project: **Wingates Moor Farm**

Title: **Site Location Plan**

Office: 4154	Project No: A055518-5	Figure No: 1
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Key:

- Application Boundary
- Proposed wind turbine generators
- Existing hedgerow
- PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY::**
- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Access tracks
- Ownership boundary
- Contractors compound (40m x 30m)
- Switch room
- Crane hardstanding and construction laydown area (45m x 30m)
- Permanent PPA mast
- Easement Area
- Temporary access

FILENAME : N:\PROJECTS\A055518\ACAD\DWGS\A055518-80-REV.BDWG | PLOTTED BY : DARRENVAZ | PLOTTED DATE : 16 November 2010 16:34:30

B	Red line boundary added	DBV	AR	AR	16.11.10
A	20m Buffers for streams/ponds added	DBV	AR	AR	03.11.10

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE		
Scale @	A3	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
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Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.		Revision		
A055518	35	18	080		B		

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Client:



Project:
Wingates Moor Farm

Drawing Title:
Draft Option Plan

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Appendix B – Site Photographs



Photograph 1: North central area of development site (facing west) with visible ridge and furrow.



Photograph 2: Central northern area of development site facing north



Photograph 3: Central southern area of site (facing south-west)



Photograph 4: Far south of development site, facing south-east.



Appendix C – Planning Policies



The North East of England Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021

Policy 8: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE ENVIRONMENT

Strategies, plans, programmes, and planning proposals should seek to maintain and enhance the quality, diversity and local distinctiveness of the environment throughout the North East by:

- a. promoting a high quality of design in all development and redevelopment;
- b. promoting development that is sympathetic to its surroundings;
- c. protecting the special qualities of the environment in the nationally designated areas of the Northumberland National Park, and the North Pennines and Northumberland Coast AONBs and upholding their statutory purposes, while recognising their role in a living, working and vibrant countryside. Major development should not take place in these areas other than in exceptional circumstances when it can be demonstrated that there is an overriding national need and it could not be located elsewhere;
- d. seeking to conserve and enhance historic buildings, areas and landscapes;
- e. identifying and giving an appropriate degree of protection to historic parks and gardens, battlefields, ancient field systems, green lanes trackways, industrial monuments and other unscheduled archaeological sites, which reflects their national or regional importance;
- f. identifying and giving appropriate protection to the Region's internationally and nationally important sites for biodiversity and geodiversity, including full assessment of the potential impacts of development on Internationally Designated Nature Conservation Sites;
- g. identifying and protecting existing woodland of amenity and nature conservation value, particularly ancient woodlands;
- h. encouraging and facilitating the implementation of the Regional Forest Strategy, Great North Forest and Tees Forest community forestry strategies, related biodiversity initiatives and other woodland planting;
- i. paying due regard to the needs of the aquatic and marine environment including taking into account the potential risk of coastal squeeze, and considering measures to address this; and
- j. encouraging and supporting the establishment of green infrastructure including strategic wildlife corridors.



Policy 11: RURAL AREAS

Strategies, plans and programmes, and planning proposals, should support the development of a vibrant rural economy that makes a positive contribution to regional prosperity, whilst protecting the Region’s environmental assets from inappropriate development by:

.....

11.3. Sustainable Communities

- a. protecting and improving the provision of rural service infrastructure and other physical development where this is critical for supporting and maintaining sustainable rural communities;
- b. addressing affordable housing problems arising throughout the Region’s rural areas, particularly in Alnwick, Berwick, Tynedale and Castle Morpeth; and;
- c. combining landscape improvements, wildlife and heritage conservation and enhancement measures with the provision of leisure and educational opportunities, where appropriate.

....

Policy 32: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

32.1. Strategies, plans and programmes and planning proposals should seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment of the Region by:

- a. clearly identifying and assessing the significance of any heritage assets and their vulnerability to change;
- b. using the process of characterisation to understand their contribution to the local environment and to identify options for their sensitive management;
- c. encouraging the refurbishment and re-use of appropriate disused or under-used buildings and incorporating them into regeneration schemes;
- d. seeking to preserve, in situ, archaeological sites of national importance and, where appropriate, other archaeological remains of regional and local importance;



e. recognising the opportunities for heritage led regeneration to be used in a constructive way to help bring about social and economic regeneration, and to encourage its potential for business, education and tourism; and

f. encouraging and supporting the preparation and review of the management plans for Hadrian's Wall Military Zone World Heritage Site, Durham Cathedral and Castle World Heritage Site, and the candidate World Heritage Site at Jarrow and Monkwearmouth and incorporating their principles and objectives;

32.2. Local authorities should:

a. prepare, and regularly maintain registers of Grade II listed buildings 'at risk'; for their areas, and pursue policies and measures which seek to repair and remove all grades of building from 'at risk' registers through repair;

b. consider preparing, and regularly maintaining, lists of locally important buildings for their areas, and set out policies in LDFs, which seek, as far as possible, their protection against inappropriate change;

c. consider preparing Conservation Area Appraisals for existing and proposed conservation areas, and proceed to the preparation of Management Plans for the delivery of improvements to those areas;

d. consider preparing lists of locally important registered landscapes, Historic Landscape Assessments and Conservation Management Plans for historic designated landscapes; and

e. consider preparing urban surveys of historic towns and other substantial settlements, to improve knowledge of their entire historic fabric as a guide to ensure future development maximises the potential for preservation, protection and enhancement.



The Alnwick District Core Strategy (Adopted October 2007)

POLICY S15 - Protecting the built and historic environment

The district council will conserve and enhance a strong sense of place by conserving the district's built and historic environment, in particular its listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas and the distinctive characters of Alnwick, Amble, Rothbury and the villages.

All development involving built and historic assets or their settings will be required to preserve, and where appropriate, enhance the asset for the future.

Alnwick District Local Plan Saved Policies September 2007

Policy BE 2: Regional and local archaeological significance

Planning permission will not be granted for development detrimental to sites of regional or local archaeological importance, unless there is an overriding need for the development and no alternative location for the development can be found. Where the impact of the development is not clear, the developer will be required to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation as appropriate. Before the development of sites of archaeological interest is permitted, the developer will be required to submit for approval a statement of investigation and proposals to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before the development commences.



Appendix D – Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites



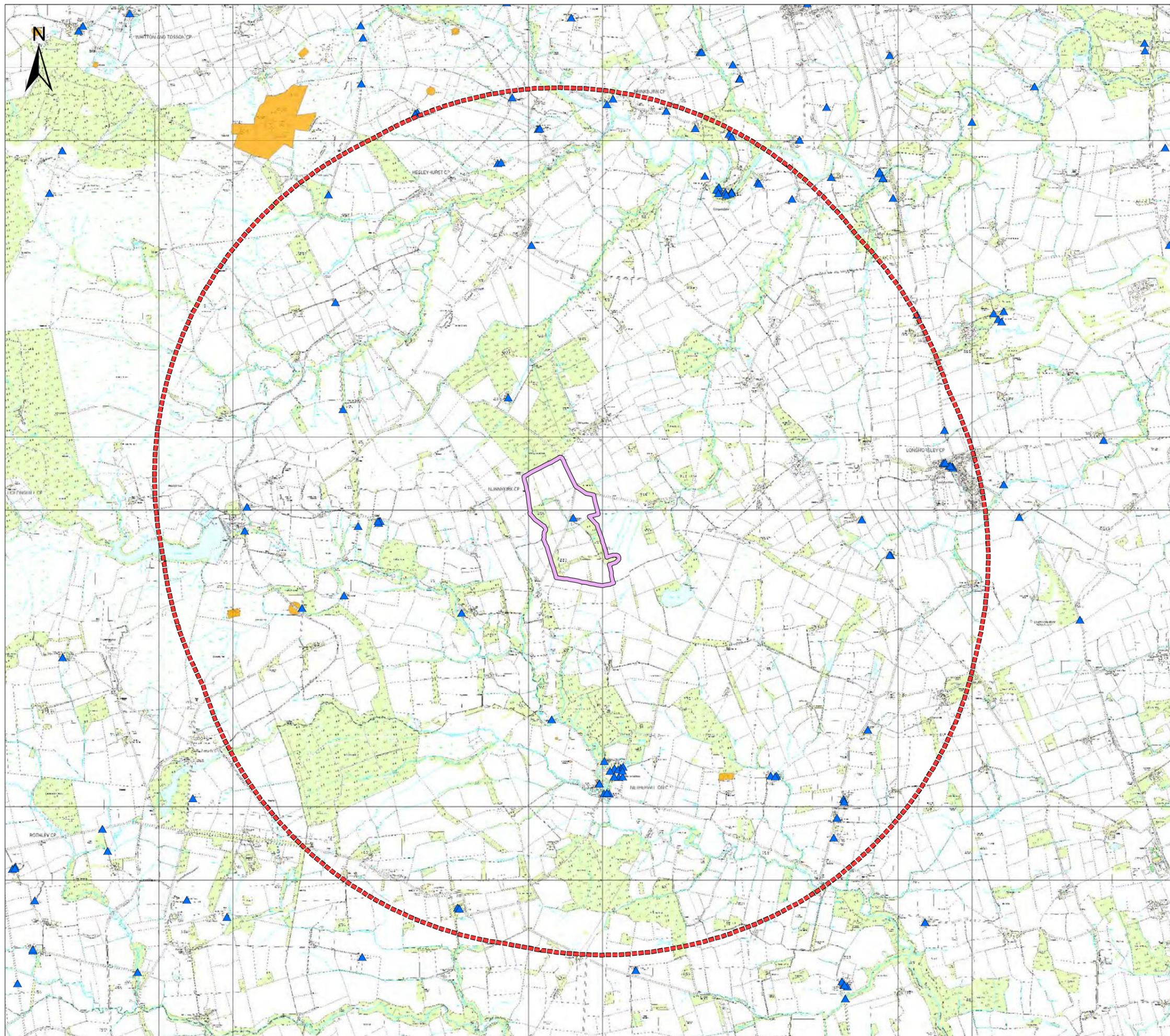
Recorded Cultural Heritage (National Monuments Record and Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
10820	NZ083934	Medieval	Grange of Newminster Abbey. There are no traces of a Grange to be seen in the area, and no local knowledge of one was encountered.
10825	NZ083940	Medieval	Coat Yards, deserted medieval village
10832	NZ093924	Medieval	Coal Houses, deserted medieval village
10834	NZ083934	Medieval	Ritton, deserted medieval village
11373	NZ11109307	Unknown	Oval enclosure. Incomplete oval formed by a single flat-bottomed ditch approximately 6m wide and 0.5m deep, with traces of a counterscarp bank on the south.
16994	NZ0971495561	Post Medieval	Limekiln north of Wingates
16995	NZ0980295619	Post Medieval	Quarry north of Wingates. Presumably, though un-stated, limestone
16996	NZ0928795281	Post Medieval	Chirm Pit. Named pit for coal extraction noted here
17004	NZ0955695361	Post Medieval	Whitham's Hole, northwest of Wingate. Early quarry site called Whitham's Hole noted by early mapping.
17005	NZ0979495135	Post Medieval	Wingates Smithy
17006	NZ0990595128	Post Medieval	The Fox and Hounds Inn, Wingates village
17212	NZ0800894781	Post Medieval	Building at Burnt Houses. Building shown on early mapping of the area.
17213	NZ0997594402	Post Medieval	Spring noted in early mapping
17214	NZ0893094479	Post Medieval	Boundary stone noted in the early mapping of the area
17215	NZ0889694257	Post Medieval	Boundary stone noted in the early mapping of the area
17237	NZ0827794133	Post Medieval	Coal shaft 1 of 4. Shaft noted specifically for coal on early mapping
17238	NZ0828394119	Post Medieval	Coal shaft 2 of 4. Shaft noted specifically for coal on early mapping
17239	NZ0829394096	Post Medieval	Coal shaft 3 of 4. Shaft noted specifically for coal on early mapping
17240	NZ0833294037	Post Medieval	Well near Coat Yards. Well noted in early mapping of the area
17241	NZ0862793775	Post Medieval	Enclosure at Ritton Bank. Regularly-shaped enclosure at Ritton Bank on early mapping
17242	NZ0826193445	Post Medieval	Well at Ritton. Well noted on the early mapping of the area

Wingates Moor Farm, Cultural Heritage Assessment

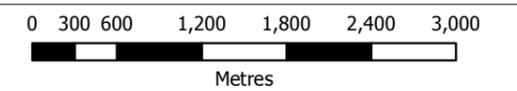


Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
17257	NZ0921193085	Post Medieval	Coal shaft mound. Shaft noted specifically for coal on early mapping
17258	NZ0964992333	Post Medieval	Coal shaft mound. Mound noted on early mapping later confirmed to be from coal mining
17259	NZ0934292628	Post Medieval	Coal shaft mound. Mound noted on early mapping later confirmed to be from coal mining
17260	NZ0932892525	Post Medieval	Coal shaft mound. Mound noted on early mapping later confirmed to be from coal mining
17261	NZ0936092497	Post Medieval	Coal shaft mound. Mound noted on early mapping later confirmed to be from coal mining
17262	NZ0946392311	Post Medieval	Coal shaft mound. Mound noted on early mapping later confirmed to be from coal mining
17263	NZ0941592360	Post Medieval	Coal shaft mound. Mound noted on early mapping later confirmed to be from coal mining
17264	NZ0932792366	Post Medieval	Well at Coal Houses. Well noted on early mapping of the area
17265	NZ0933192356	Post Medieval	Buildings at Coal Houses. range of buildings at Coal Houses, with associated enclosure
17266	NZ0891992585	Post Medieval	Footbridge noted on the early mapping of the area
17284	NZ0953592216	Post Medieval	Enclosure. Squared enclosure made into woodland
17285	NZ0961592148	Post Medieval	Ford across the Coal Burn noted on early mapping
17345	NZ1073292912	Post Medieval	Bield (animal shelter) noted on early mapping of the area
17346	NZ1107793091	Post Medieval	Farmstead titled "Rayburn" noted on early mapping of the area
20269	NZ0960293908	Post Medieval	Wingate Moor Farmhouse and attached farm buildings. Early 18th century (possibly dated 1727 on worn lintel) house with shelter sheds and granary. L- plan dressed stone building with Welsh and stone slate roofs. The granary and shelter sheds are to the rear of the house. Grade II Listed.



Legend

-  Wingates Moor Farm Boundary
-  Wingates Moor Farm 5km Buffer
-  Parks and Gardens
-  Listed Building
-  Record Of Scheduled Monument



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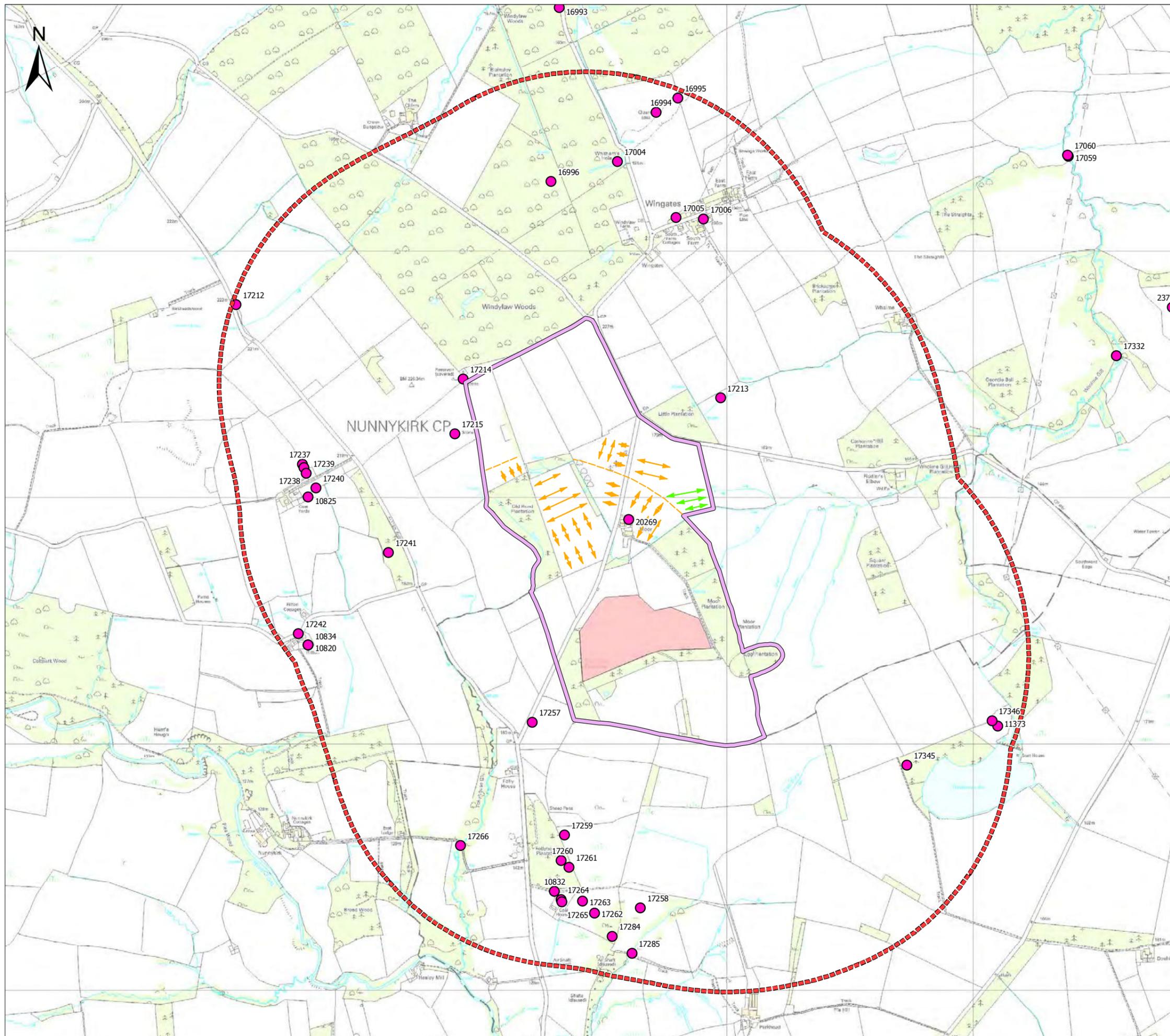
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Client: **British Telecommunications plc**

Project: **Wingates Moor Farm**

Title: **Designated Cultural Heritage Features**

Office: 4154	Project No: A055518-5	Figure No: 2
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Legend

- Wingates Moor Farm 1km Buffer
- Wingates Moor Farm Boundary
- Approximate extent of modern Opencast mining
- Recorded Cultural Heritage Feature (Point)
- Recorded Cultural Heritage Feature (Linear)
- Ridge and Furrow remains identified on Site Walkover
- Ridge And Furrow remains identified from Aerial Photographs

0 100 200 400 600 800 1,000
Metres

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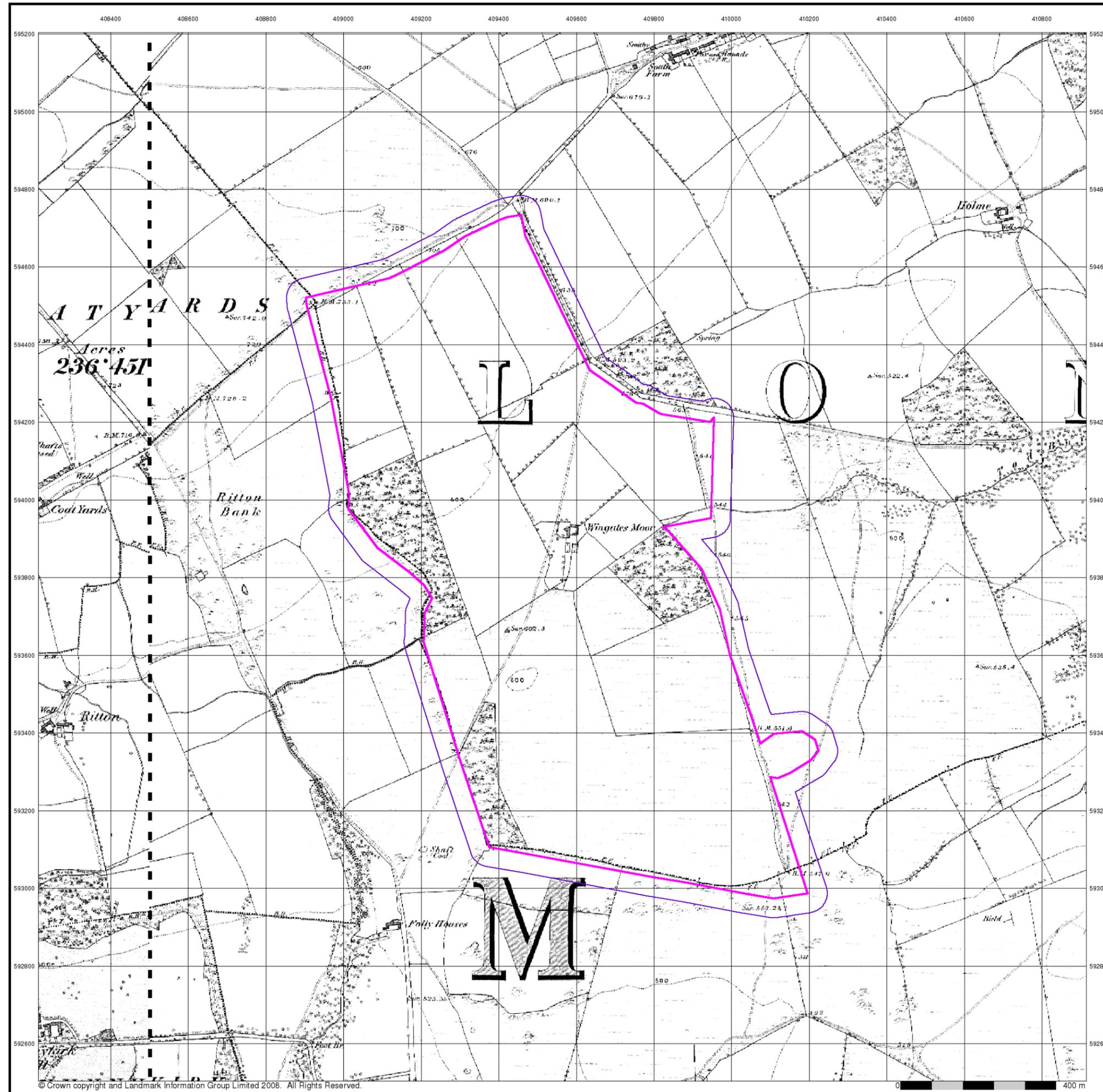
Project: Wingates Moor Farm

Title: Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Office: 4154	Project No: A055518-5	Figure No: 3
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Appendix E – Historic Mapping



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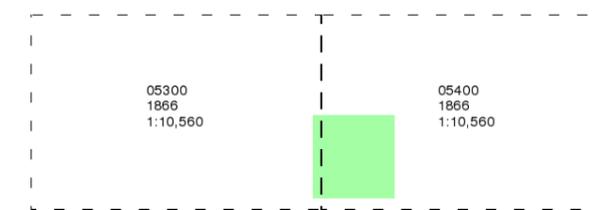
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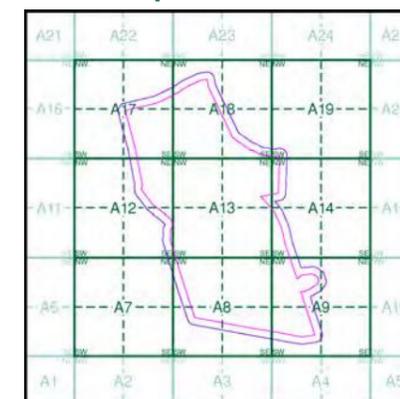
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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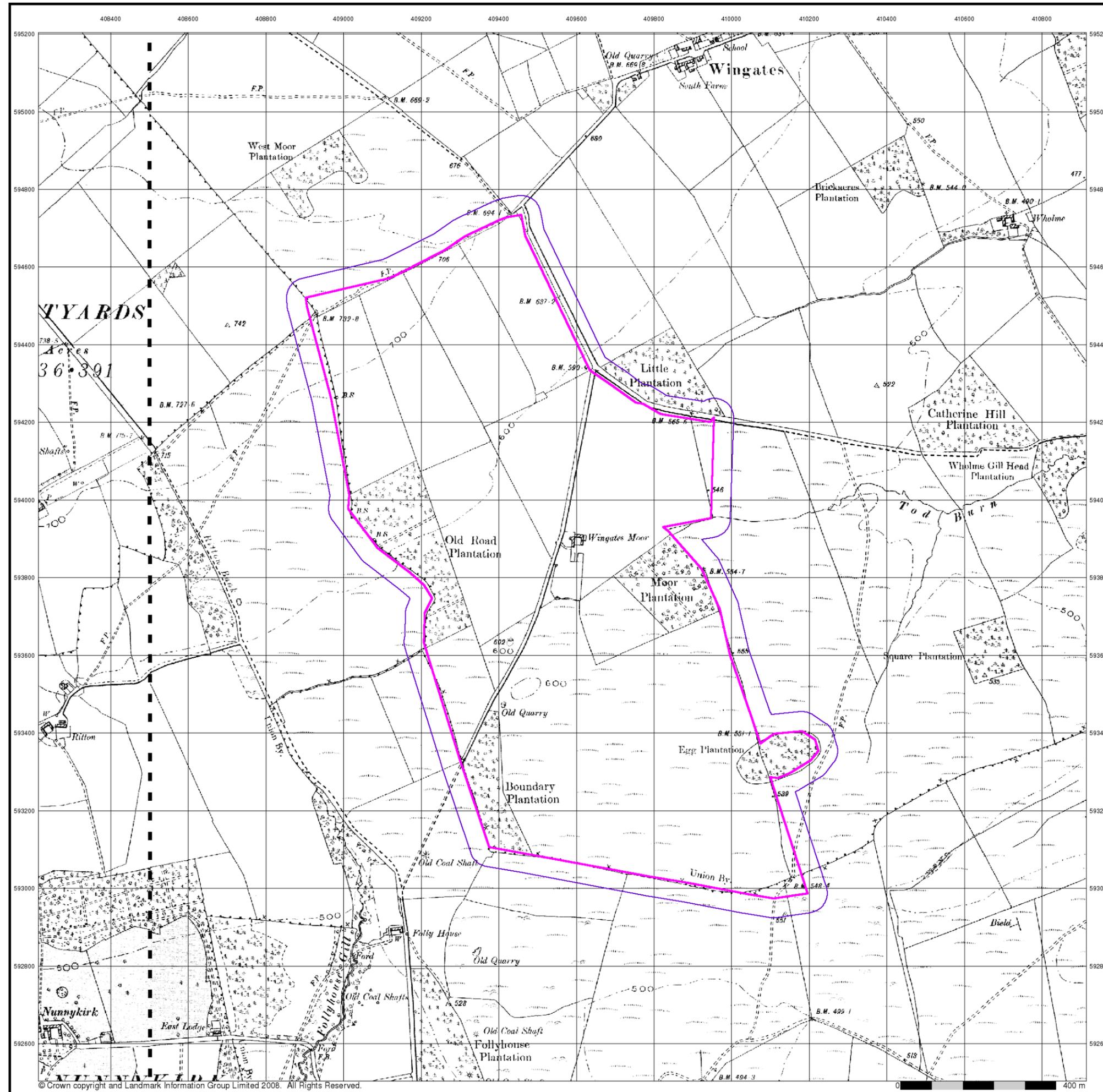
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 Search Buffer (m): 50

Site Details

Site at 409700, 593850



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 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



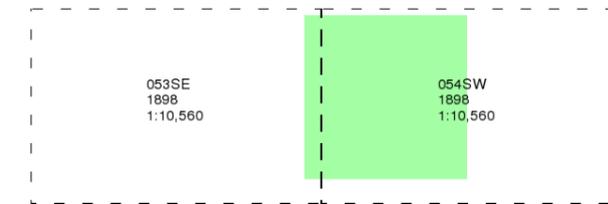
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Published 1898

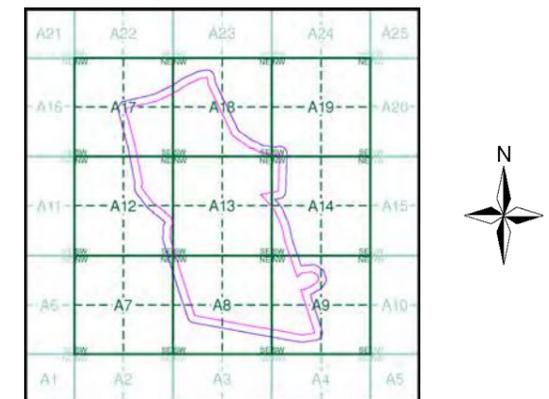
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

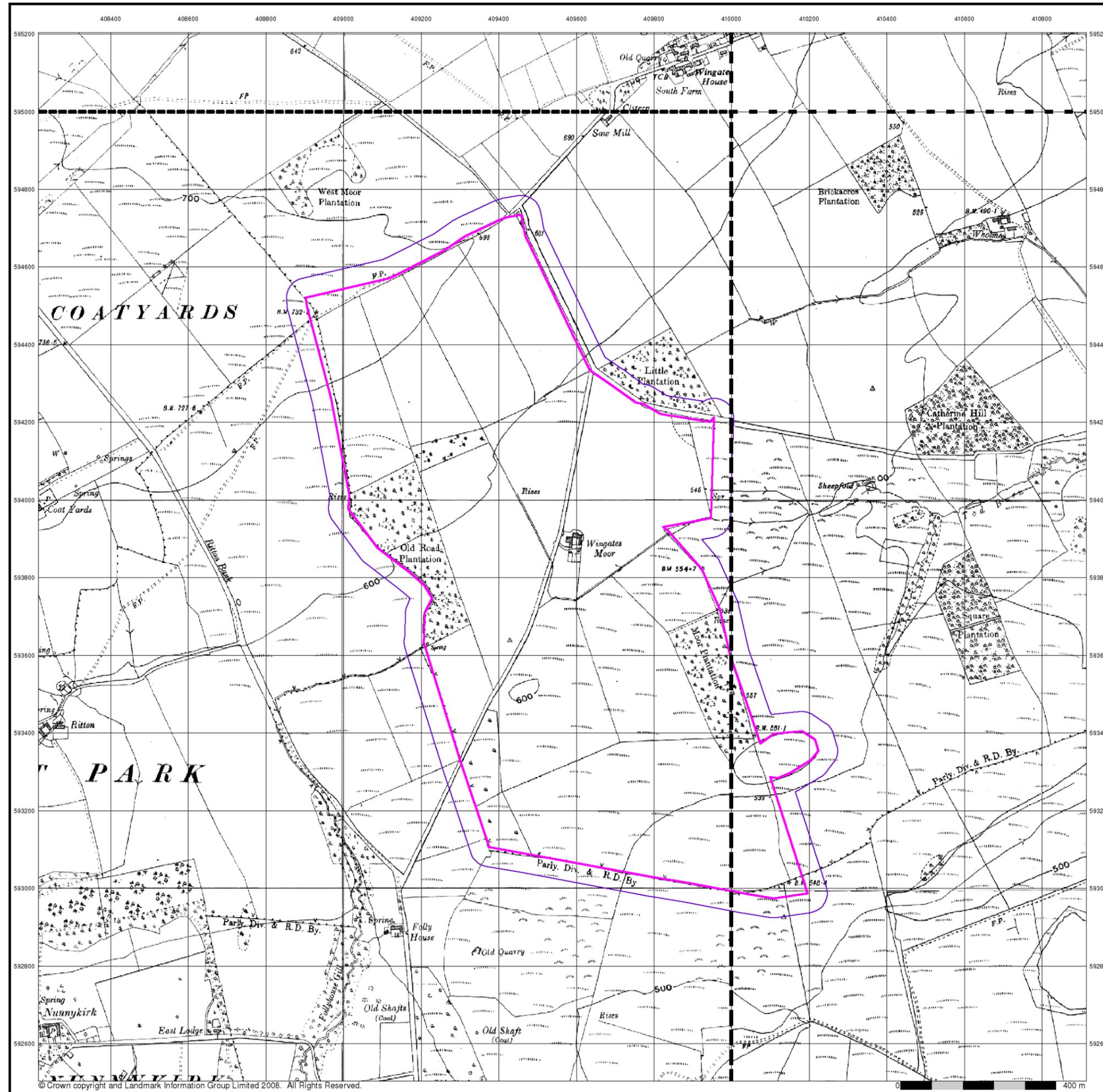
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 Customer Ref: 5104/Wingates Moor Farm/Wind Farm
 National Grid Reference: 409550, 593810
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 125.29
 Search Buffer (m): 50

Site Details

Site at 409700, 593850



Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1950 - 1957

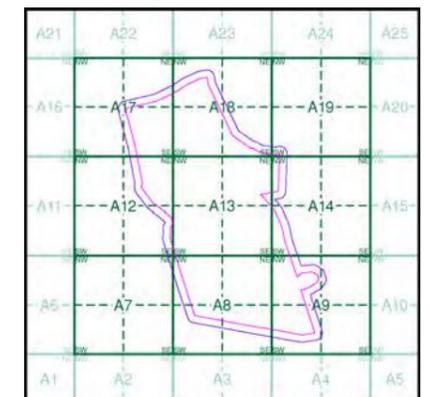
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ09NE	NZ19NW
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1:10,560	1:10,560
NZ09SE	NZ19SW
1950	1950
1:10,560	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

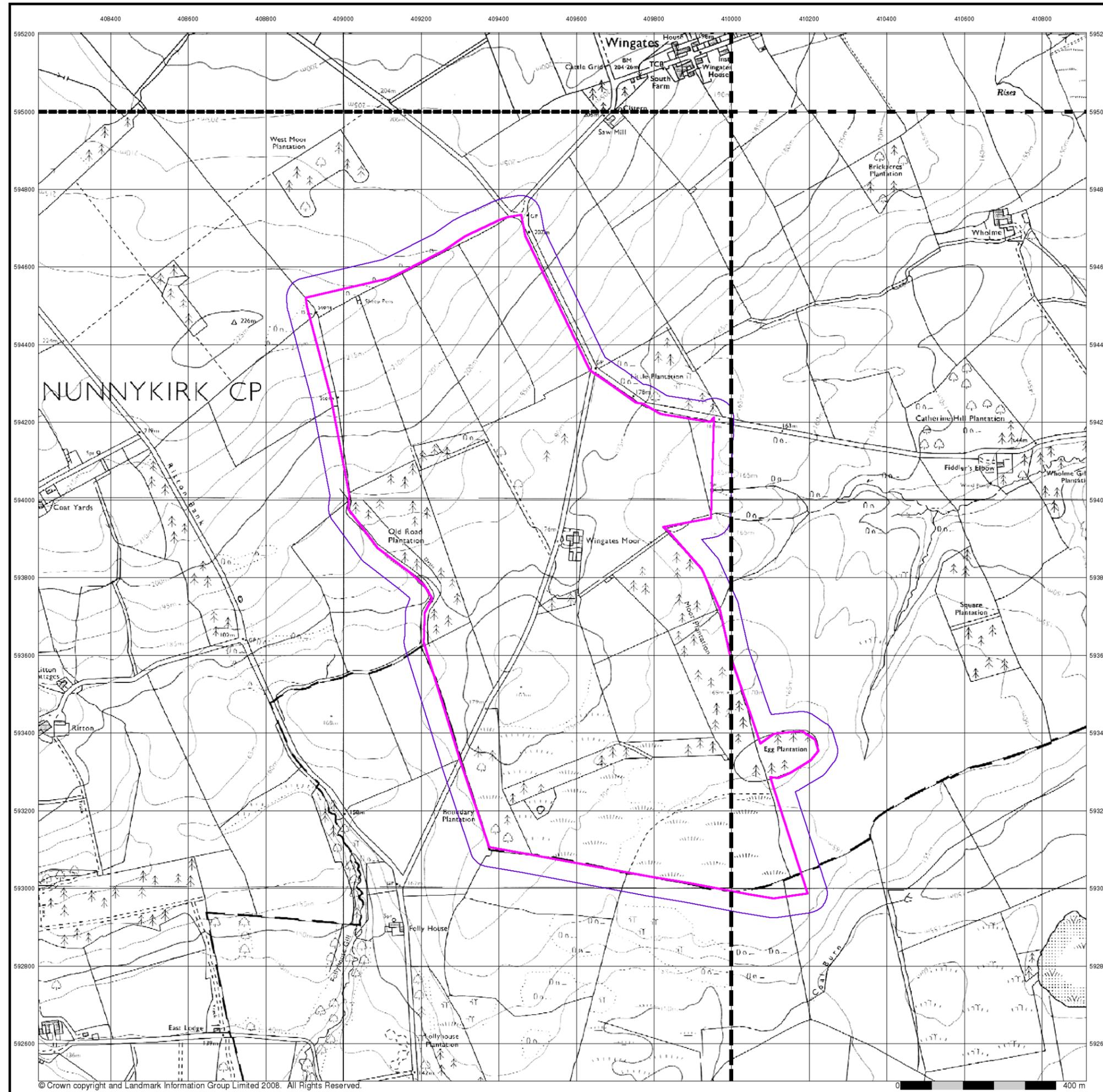
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 Customer Ref: 5104/Wingates Moor Farm/Wind Farm
 National Grid Reference: 409550, 593810
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 Site Area (Ha): 125.29
 Search Buffer (m): 50

Site Details

Site at 409700, 593850



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1971 - 1978

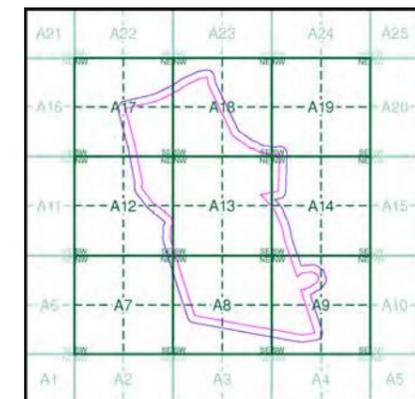
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ09NE	NZ19NW
1978	1971
1:10,000	1:10,560
NZ09SE	NZ19SW
1977	1978
1:10,000	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 28111732_1_1
 Customer Ref: 5104/Wingates Moor Farm/Wind Farm
 National Grid Reference: 409550, 593810
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 125.29
 Search Buffer (m): 50

Site Details

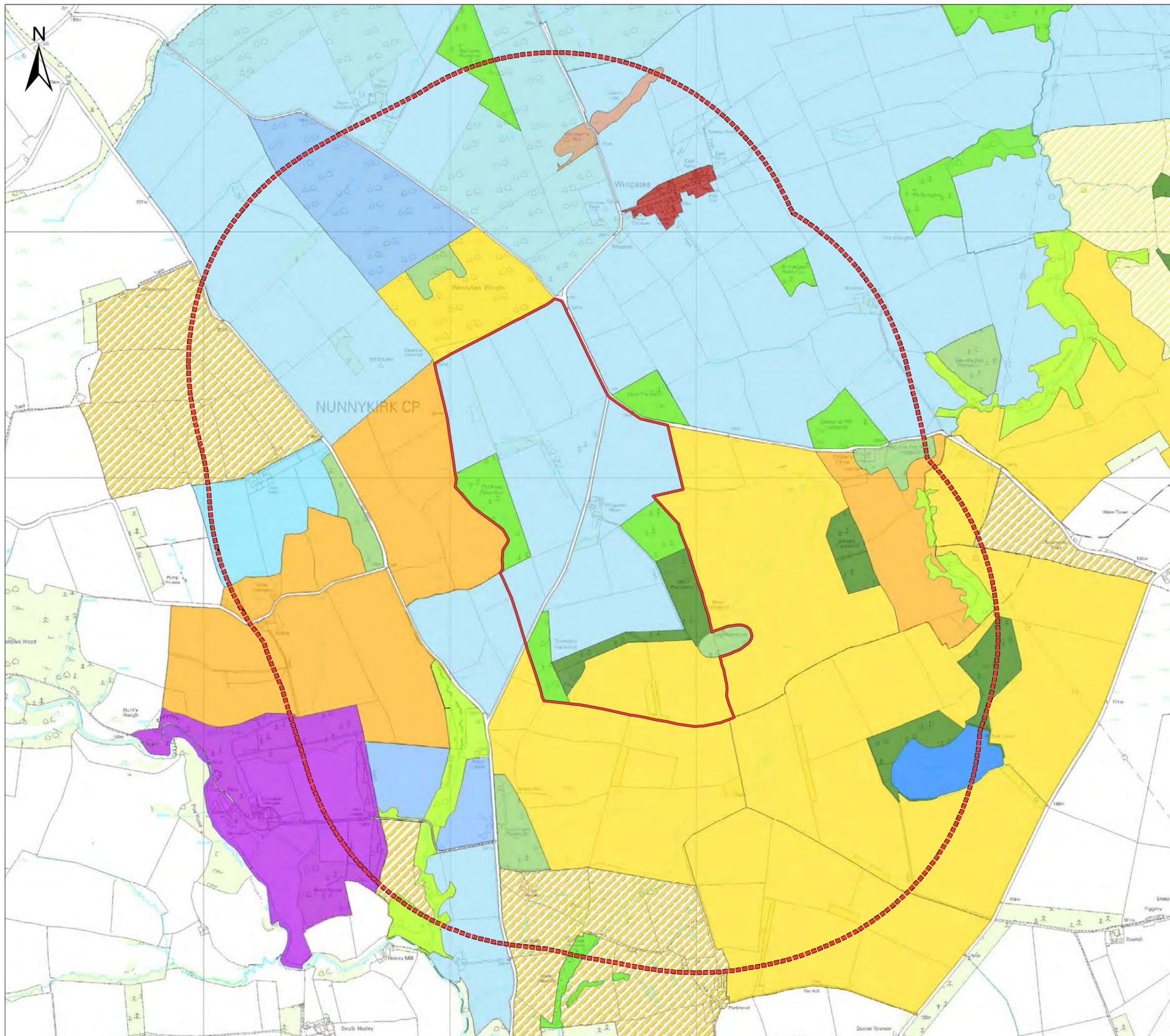
Site at 409700, 593850



Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

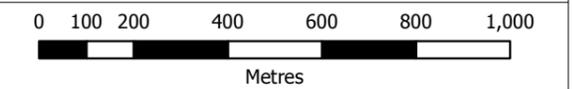


Appendix F – Historic Landscape Character Mapping



Legend

- Wingates Moor Farm Boundary
- Wingates Moor Farm 1km Buffer
- piecemeal enclosure
- surveyed enclosure erratic edge
- surveyed enclosure wavy edged
- surveyed enclosure straight edged
- other medium irregular fields
- other large irregular fields
- other C20 fields
- abandoned extractive site
- designed landscape
- pre-1860s settlement
- artificial lake/pond
- ancient woodland
- pre-1860 woodland
- late 19th century woodland
- 20th century woodland



PMC Created:	KRH Checked:	December 2010 Date:	1 Version:
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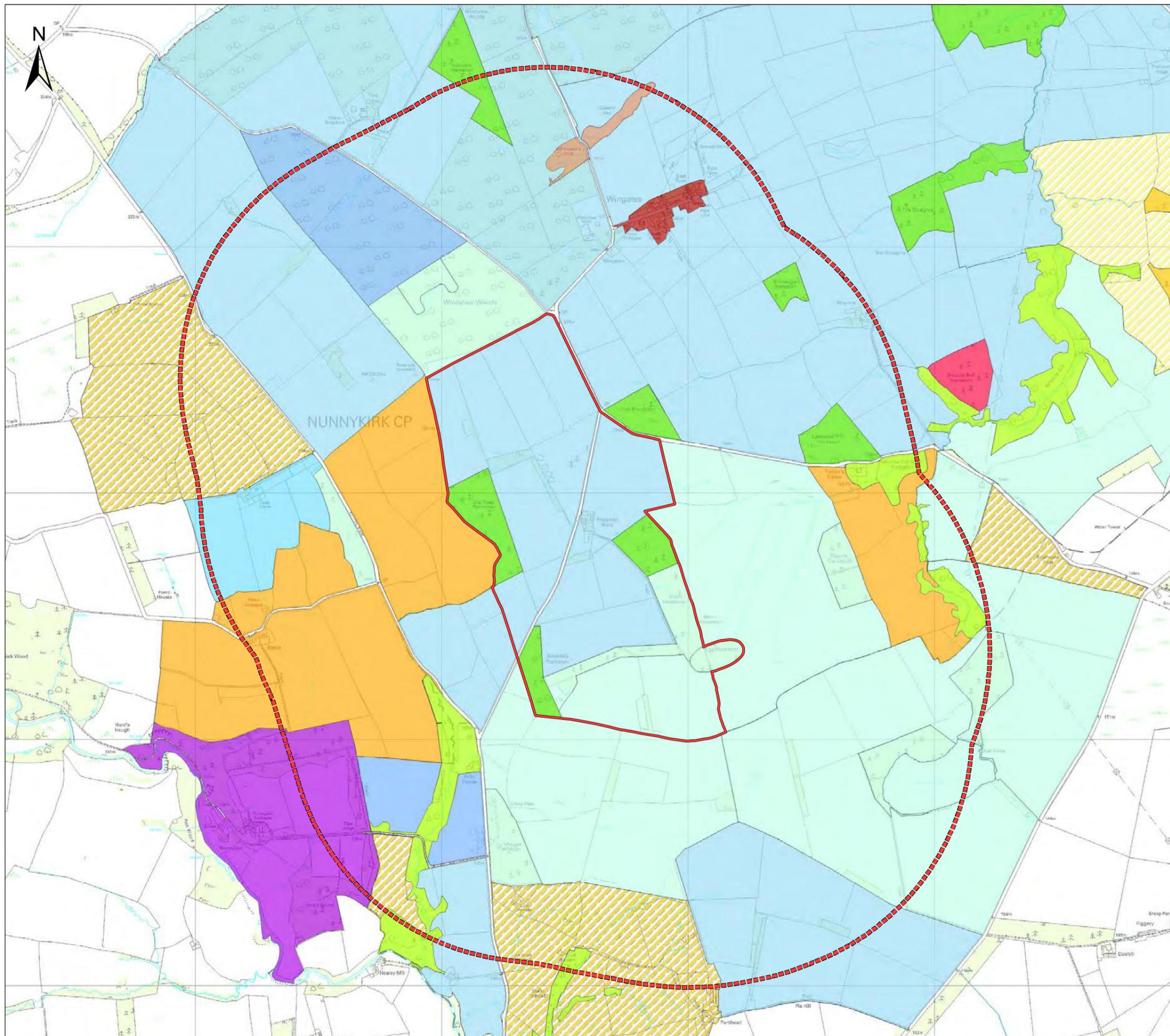
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Client: **British Telecommunications plc**

Project: **Wingates Moor Farm**

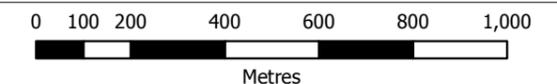
Title: **Current Historic Landscape Characterisation**

Office: 4154	Project No: A055518-5	Figure No: 4
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Legend

-  Wingates Moor Farm Boundary
-  Wingates Moor Farm 1km Buffer
- Past Historic Landscape Characterisation**
-  piecemeal enclosure
-  fields other irregular
-  fields surveyed enclosure erratic edged
-  moorland enclosed lowland
-  surveyed enclosure erratic edge
-  surveyed enclosure wavy edged
-  surveyed enclosure straight edged
-  other medium irregular fields
-  other large irregular fields
-  abandoned extractive site
-  designed landscape
-  pre-1860s settlement
-  ancient woodland
-  pre-1860 woodland



PMC Created:	KRH Checked:	December 2010 Date:	1 Version:
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Sheet Size: A3	Scale of Original: 1:15,000	
Client:	British Telecommunications plc	
Project:	Wingates Moor Farm	
Title:	Past Historic Landscape Character Mid 19th Century	
Office: 4154	Project No: A055518-5	Figure No: 5



Appendix G – Report Conditions



Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Wingates Moor Farm, Wingates (Environmental Assessment)

This report is produced solely for the benefit of British Telecommunications Plc and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

November 2008

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd