

Alnwick Castle Estate Office

Alnwick, Northumberland

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Building Recording

for

Northumberland Estates

January 2017



Alnwick Castle Estate Offices

Addyman Archaeology
Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

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Alnwick Castle Estate Offices

Alnwick, Northumberland

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording: November 2016

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by The Northumberland Estates to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and building survey of an area of the rear of Alnwick Castle, adjacent to the drying green and current estate offices, Alnwick, Northumberland.

The Historic Building Recording has provided a record of the existing buildings fronting on to the drying green. This has demonstrated that although 18th century fabric survives within the south facing elevation, much of what is now visible is the result of the alterations undertaken by the 4th Duke of Northumberland in the mid-19th century, as depicted in the map regression. The Guest Hall and adjacent buildings contain no evidence for surviving 18th century fabric; 20th century alterations were also recorded. The retaining wall on Greenwell Lane appears to have been constructed as a single phase in the 19th century, probably at the same time as the construction of the Guest Hall.

The Visual Impact Assessment demonstrated that the only historic structure that would be impacted by the proposed extension is the Duchess Bridge to the east of the site. However, it is considered that the primary views from the bridge towards the castle keep entrance would only be moderately affected.

Given the location of the proposed new extension it is likely that an evaluation may be required prior to any ground breaking works related to the new development, followed by a watching brief or excavation to record any structural elements relating to the history of the castle and any earlier archaeological deposits that may survive below the drying green.

1. Introduction

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Northumberland Estates, to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording in order to inform the design of an extension to the current Northumberland Estates office, located in Alnwick Castle (NGR NU1865413499).

As part of the desk based assessment the potential visual impact of an extension was considered from a number of points in Alnwick town and within the grounds of the castle itself.

A full photographic record was made of the walls of the castle in the area of the proposed extension. Existing digital survey drawings were marked up by hand with additional detail and phasing information.

This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

2. Desk Based Assessment

i. General

The Estate Office is situated between the Auditor's Tower and the Clock Tower and comprises a three-storey building, with the lowest level below ground on the Outer Bailey side and at ground level on the fosse or southern side. At the bottom of the stairwell a door leads northwards through the thickness of the medieval curtain wall to reveal an inner wall and a chamber, indicating a dungeon would formerly have occupied the space below the ancient tower (Northumberland Estates 2006).

Of all the ancillary buildings on the estate, the Estates Office shows the greatest uniformity and has been least altered since its construction in the late 18th century as part of the 1st Duke of Northumberland's improvements to the castle and the estate. It was completed before 1781 with plans from 1819 by William Barnfather showing the layout of the building. It is considered to be of architectural importance as its construction marks the acknowledgement of the importance of resident management of the Percy lands. Prior to this, the lands had been managed by itinerant auditors and receivers travelling north twice a year (Northumberland Estates 2006).

An analysis of readily available sources was undertaken to identify sites of archaeological or historical interest. These included:

- Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Information from Alnwick Castle archives
- Aerial imagery available on online platforms
- Map resources available from the National Library of Scotland (NLS) including all available Ordnance Survey maps
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
- Alnwick Extensive Urban Survey
<http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/Conservation/Archaeology/Alnwick.pdf>

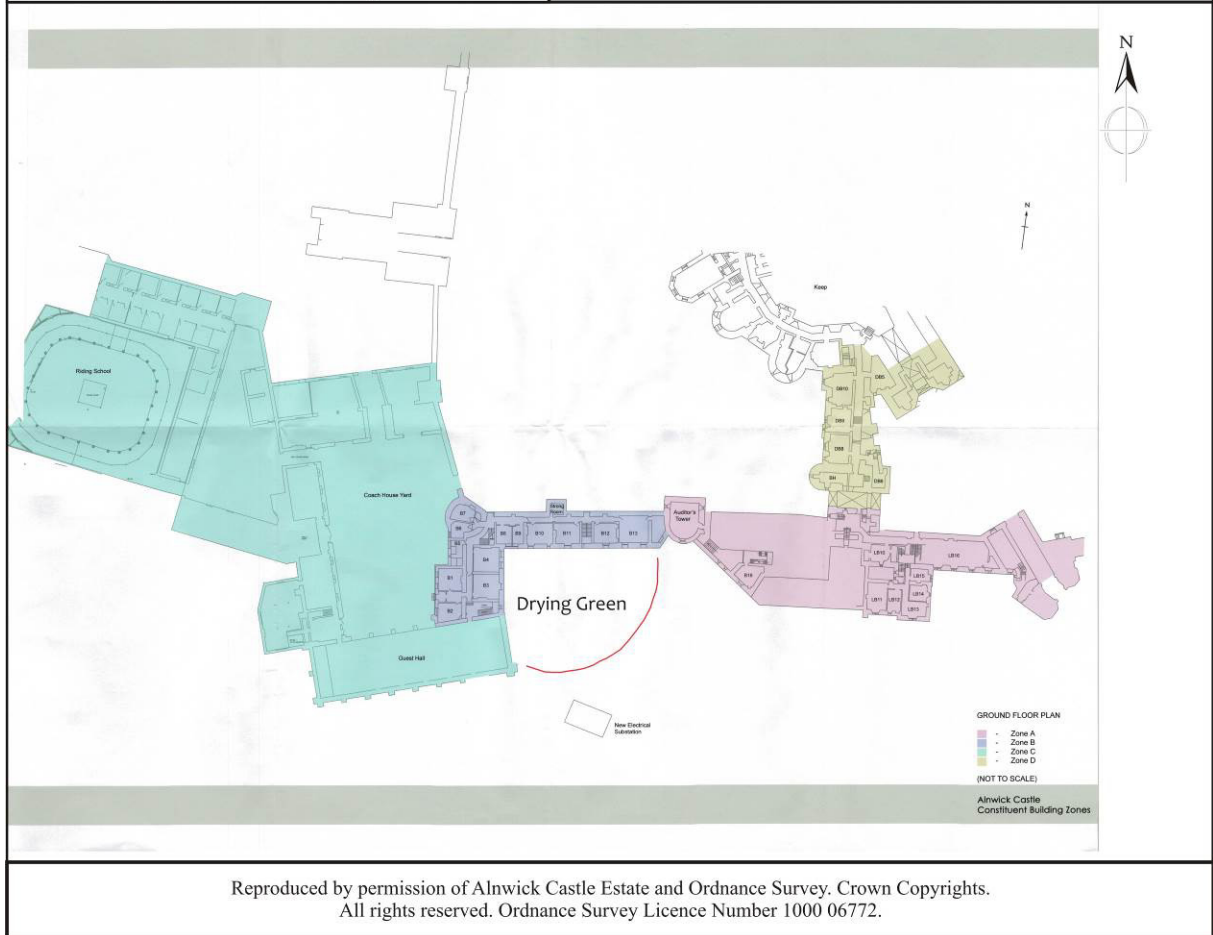
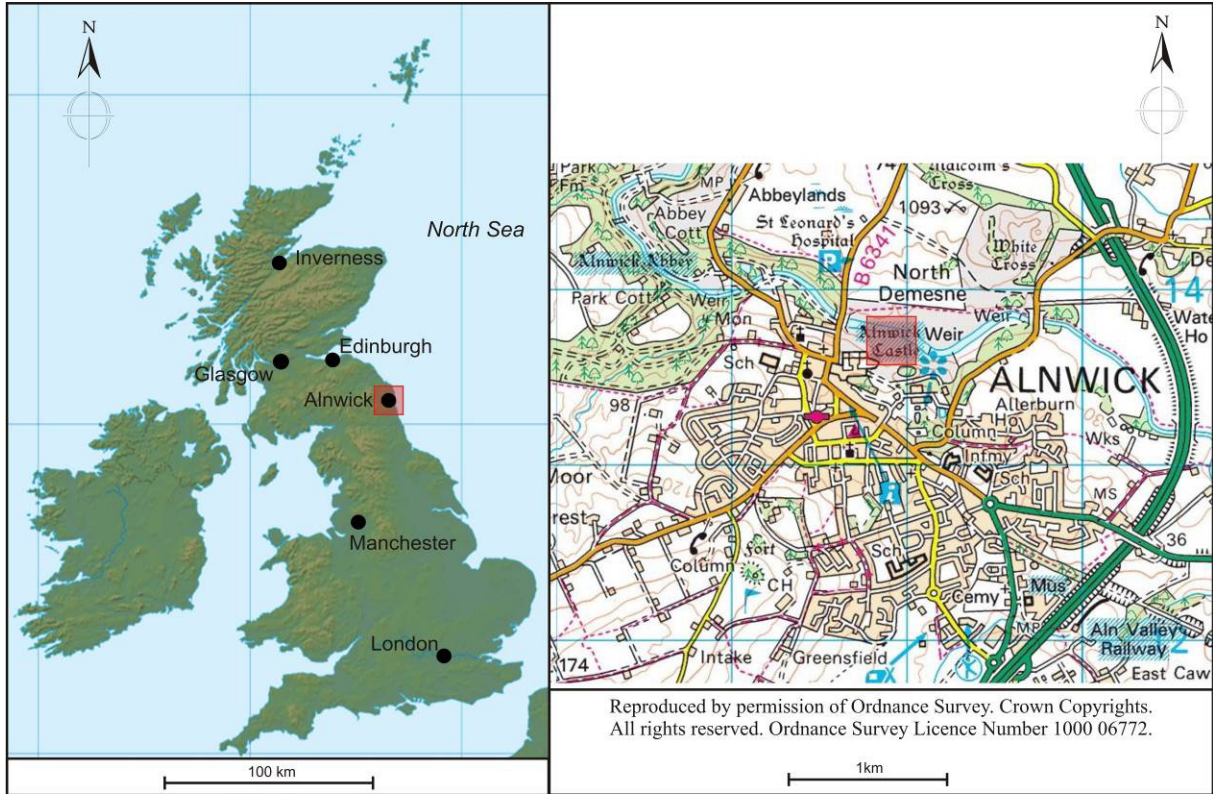


Figure 1 Site Location

A 1km search radius, centred on Alnwick Castle was obtained from Northumberland County Council Archaeology Service. This covered all designations, events, listed buildings and sites. Given the historic nature of Alnwick, this search returned numerous records and the maps showing all records generated from this search are reproduced in full in the *Appendix D*.

The data presented within this report includes those HER records pertinent to the assessment, including all records related to Alnwick Castle; the Scheduled Monuments of Lion Bridge and Bondgate Tower; and records reflecting the wider history of Alnwick in the vicinity of the development site (*figure 2; table 1*); sites have been renumbered for ease of reference. A summary of the designated sites, including the Listed Buildings within the 1km search radius is shown in *figure 3*. Relevant HER events are also included (*figure 4*).

Listed Buildings on Bailiffgate, Narrowgate and Bondgate, were visited to assess any potential impacts upon their setting from the proposed development. Assessment of the proposed development area included the potential of both visual and direct impacts on surrounding heritage features.

There were no sites identified from the maps or aerial photographs consulted in addition to those already recorded in the Northumberland HER.

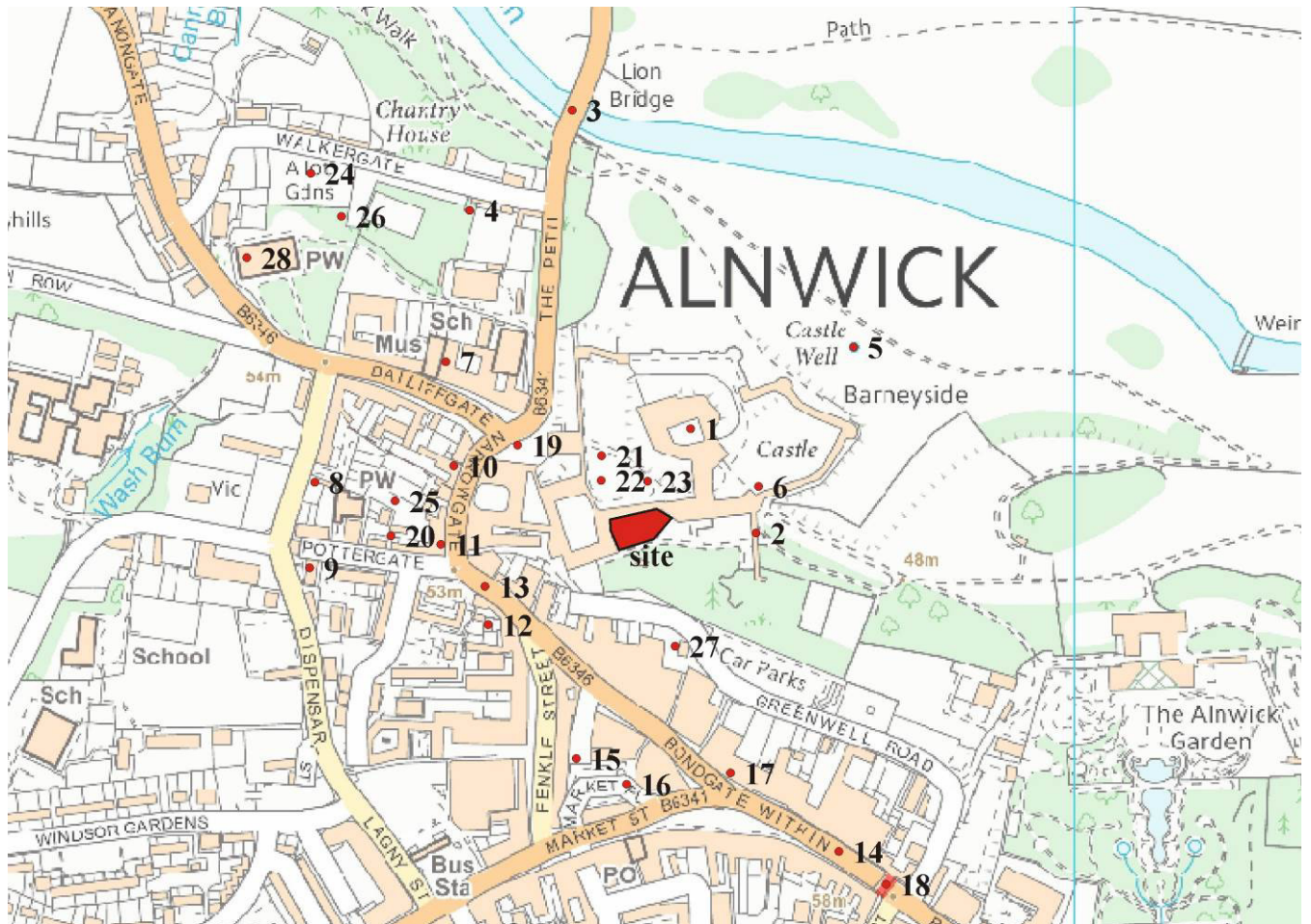


Figure 2 Location of key sites assessed as part of this report © Crown copyright and database rights 2014 Ordnance Survey 100049048

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Table 1 Sites assessed as part of the DBA

No	HER number	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Description	Period
1	4507	Alnwick Castle, Stables and Riding School	NU 1871 1357	Grade 1 Listed Building: 1371308; Grade 1 Heritage Park & Garden 1001041	12 th -18 th century
2	4507	Duchess Bridge	NU 1871 1357	Part of Listed Building above	18 th century
3	4518	Lion Bridge	NU 18621 13815	SM 1006568; Grade I Listed Building: 1178596	18 th century, John Adam
4	4838	Walkergate burgage plots	NU18381380; NU18591375	Burgage plots	Medieval
5	4538	Castle Well	NU 18841364)	Well	unknown
6	23462	Garden wall, Alnwick castle car park	NU1870313492	Garden wall	Post-medieval
7	4833	Bailiffgate burgage plots	NU18511363; NU18501356; NU18561353	Burgage plots	Medieval
8	4846	Pottergate burgage plots	NU18431354	Burgage plots	Medieval
9	4847	Pottergate burgage plots	NU18401347; NU18511346	Burgage plots	Medieval
10	4845	Narrowgate burgage plots	NU18541351	Burgage plots	Medieval
11	4844	Narrowgate west row burgage plots	NU18501352	Burgage plots	Medieval
12	4836	Medieval burgages along Narrowgate and Bondgate	NU18531347; NU18871322	Burgage plots	Medieval
13	4828	Location of Anglian routeways/early vill of Alnwick	NU18551344; NU18571324	Routeway	Early medieval
14	4829	Location of Anglian routeways/early vill of Alnwick	NU18541347; NU18831326	Routeway	Early medieval
15	4869	Post-medieval marketplace	NU18641332	marketplace	Post-medieval
16	4870	Post-medieval marketplace	NU18691330	marketplace	Post-medieval
17	4584	58 – 60 Bondgate within	NU18641339	Grade II Listed Building: 235635	16 th - 17 th century
18	4830	Bondgate Tower	NU 18856 13228	SM 1006597; Grade I Listed Building: 1041513	15 th century
19	391	The Peth and Bow Alley	NU 1858 1356	Watching Brief	19th century
20	442	Pottergate, Alnwick	NU 185 135	Excavation	Medieval – post-medieval
21	13706	Alnwick Castle	NU 1875 1355	Watching Brief	18th – 19th century
22	13708	Alnwick Castle car park	NU 1875 1355	Evaluation	modern
23	13880	Alnwick Castle Stables/guest hall	NU 1875 1355	Watching Brief	19th/20th century?
24	13967	The Chantry, Walkergate	NU 1848 1378	Building Survey	Post-medieval
25	14208	Narrowgate House, Alnwick	NU 1849 1349	Trial trench	Medieval – post-medieval
26	14266	Walkergate, Alnwick	NU 1846 1374	Evaluation	Medieval – post-medieval
27	15020	56 Bondgate Within, Alnwick	NU1862 1341	Watching Brief	Medieval – post-medieval
28	15026	St Michael's Parish Church	NU1838 1371	Watching Brief	Medieval – post-medieval

ii. Designations

Alnwick Castle (*site 1*) is a Grade I Listed Building, located within a Grade I Heritage Park and Garden (*figures 2 & 3*). The town of Alnwick is also a Conservation Area.

There are numerous Listed Buildings within the wider landscape, including the Lion Bridge (see below). The Duchess Bridge (*site 2*) overlooks the proposed development site and is discussed later in the section on setting. The Castle Well (*site 5*) is located to the north-east of the castle.

There are two Scheduled Monuments in the vicinity of the development area. Lion Bridge (*site 3*) crosses the River Aln to the north of the site and is a Scheduled Monument and Grade 1 Listed Building. It lies within the Alnwick Castle RPG and is considered to be an integral part of the landscape.

Bondgate Tower (*site 18*) is a Scheduled Monument and Listed Building situated to the south-east of the Castle on Bondgate Within and is also known as the Hotspur Gateway.

Alnwick town contains numerous Listed Buildings as shown on *Figure 3*. Of these 58-60 Bondgate Within (*site 17*) is said to have been originally built from stone taken from the first Alnwick Abbey, which was burnt in the 12th century. It is probably medieval in basic structure, but very much altered. The current structure is 16th or 17th century in date, with later alterations. Other Listed Buildings on Narrowgate, Bailiffgate and Bondgate are discussed in the section on setting, below.

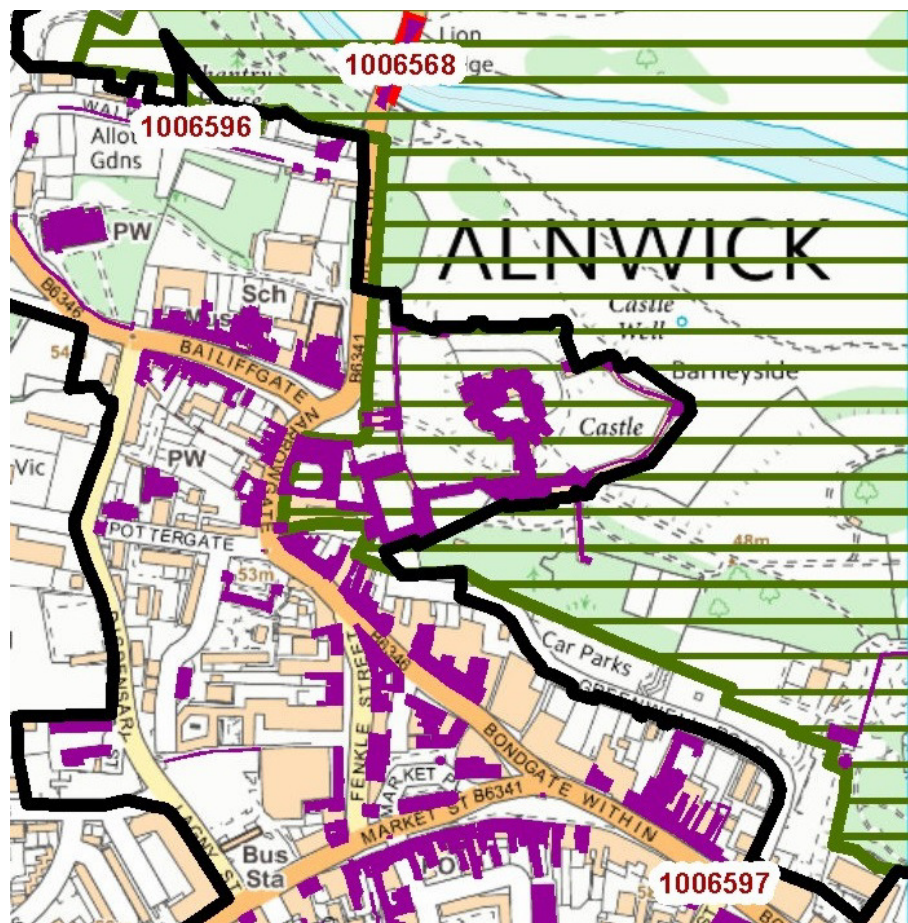


Figure 3 Designated sites in Northumberland HER: SM red, RPG green, Listed Buildings purple

iii. *Historical Summary*

a. *Prehistoric & Roman*

There is some evidence for prehistoric activity from the Neolithic and Bronze Age in the areas surrounding the proposed development site, with a number of later prehistoric enclosures situated outwith the site, but very little from within the town of Alnwick (Northumberland County Council 2009). It is likely that any evidence for prehistoric activity within the town will have been damaged by the later medieval settlement. No Roman artefacts have been recovered from Alnwick. The Roman Road of Devils Causeway runs 7 miles to the west of the town.

b. *Early Medieval*

It has been suggested that the origins of Alnwick lie in pre-conquest routeways, which originated in settlements to the west and congregated here prior to heading for the coast (*sites 13 and 14*). These are reflected in the main streets of Bondgate, Narrowgate and Clayport Street (Conzen 1969). Although there is little archaeological evidence for this, the civil settlements surrounding the castle (Bailiffgate, Bondgate, Narrowgate) did grow up around this area, eventually coalescing into a single settlement. The history of the town is closely linked to the history and defence of the castle.

c. *Medieval*

The castle was built in the 12th century as a response to the Scottish Border raids. The castle was originally of motte and bailey construction and enclosed around 7 acres. The remains of the moat, retaining wall and round keep were constructed by Yvo de Vescy before 1134. A shell keep, constructed on a reduced motte was added before 1157; the castle passed to the Bishops of Durham in 1297. Improvements to the castle were undertaken in 1390 by Henry de Percy I who added around towers, the gateway tower and the great hall, with further additions made by his son. A 12th century bridge was located some 30 metres downstream. This was replaced in the 14th century by a bridge which stood until 1700.

The earliest mention of the borough is in documents dated in 1157 and 1185AD and the borough status is confirmed in 13th century charters. The later medieval occupation of the town is shown in post-medieval maps, which reflect the earlier medieval burgage plot layout. Medieval burgage plots have been identified on Walkergate, Bailiffgate, Pottergate, Narrowgate and Bondgate (*sites 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12*). The town was walled in the 15th century, although the only surviving remnant of the walls is the Bondgate Tower. This was built c1450 by the 2nd Earl of Northumberland and is the east gate in the former town walls.

Archaeological investigations in the surrounding streets of the castle at Walkergate, Narrowgate and Pottergate reflect the medieval origins of the town, with finds and structures relating to medieval and later occupation (*sites 20, 25 and 26; table 3*).

d. *Post-medieval*

The castle was restored in 1752 by the Duke of Northumberland, who employed Robert Adam to undertake much of the work. The landscaped park and grounds at Alnwick developed from a series of medieval deer parks around Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Percy family from the 14th century. In the mid-18th century a landscape park was developed for the first Duke of Northumberland, involving work by Robert Adam, James Paine and Lancelot Brown. During the 19th century successive Dukes contributed and elaborated on the estate landscape, accompanied by garden works including a walled

formal flower garden designed by John Hay and remodelled in the mid-19th century by William Andrews Nesfield. Lion Bridge was built by John Adam for the first Duke of Northumberland in 1773 as part of his improvements to the castle and park. The Estate Office was constructed at this time, attached to the ‘Caterers Tower’, with the Coach House, Stables and Laundry buildings built around the corner tower (see *Map regression* below). The walling around ‘Laundry Green’ was removed in the mid-19th century as part of the 4th Duke’s improvements to the ‘fairytale gothick’ style of his predecessor.

In the 18th and 19th century some of the burgage plots along Walkergate were incorporated into the Alnwick Castle landscape park. The location of the marketplace (*sites 15 and 16*) is also identified from post-medieval maps.

A number of HER events are recorded both within the castle and the immediate vicinity of the site and are included in table 1 (see *figures 2 & 3*). These provide an indication of what may be encountered during any ground breaking works on site. The watching briefs within the castle walls revealed little in the way of below-ground archaeology, suggesting that the interior has been scarped in the past. Outwith the walls, however, a number of investigations revealed earlier features of 18th – 20th century date, relating to the later use of the castle and the area around the stables and guest hall (*sites 6, 21, 22, 23; tables 2 & 3*).

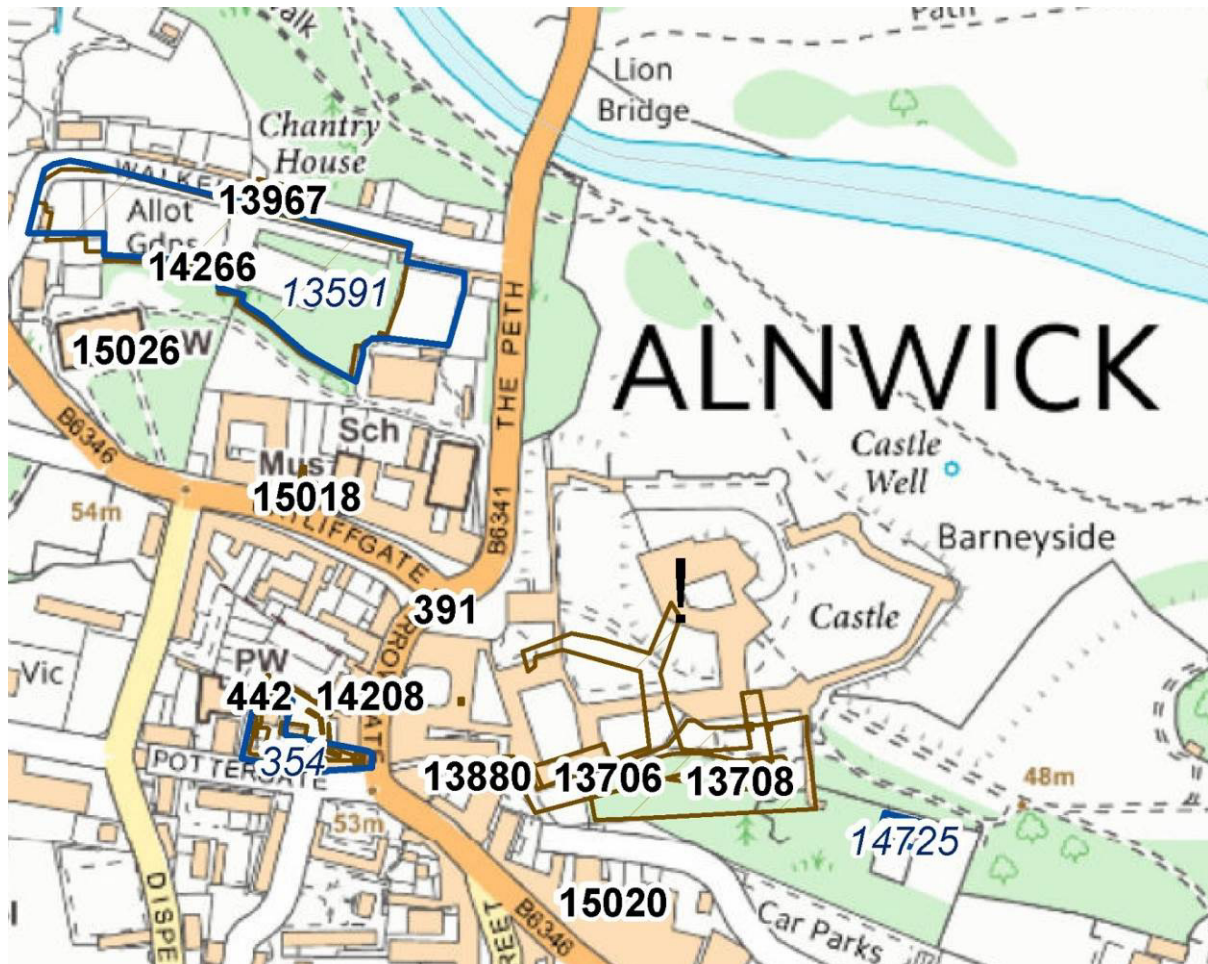


Figure 4 Location of events in Northumberland HER included as part of this DBA

3. Map Regression

A wide range of maps held within the archive at Alnwick Castle were consulted in order to understand the historic development of the site and the buildings around it.

i. Pre-Ordnance Survey mapping

The earliest detailed mapping of the castle held in the castle archives is on Robertson's Town Plan of 1737, which shows the castle in some detail (*figure 5* below). This details the barbican entrance at the west and shows the southern curtain wall in front of the 'Town Yards', although there is little detail of the town buildings. The earlier bridge over the River Aln is also shown to the north.



Figure 5 Plan of Alnwick, with close up of Castle, Robertson 1737, Alnwick Castle Archives

Thompson's plan of 1760 shows some additional detail within the castle walls, as well as the development of gardens on the south side (*figure 6* below). The earlier stables in the south-west corner are shown and the stables to the east of the Auditor's Tower may also be depicted (see *figure 13* below). It also provides a clear layout of the buildings and burgage plots extending from Bondage, Narrowgate and Bailiffgate as well as the buildings forming the market place. Wilkin's plan (*figure 7* below) is the first to show the major changes to the south side of the castle in the late 18th century. The stables range is depicted adjacent to the Clock Tower. It is also likely the Estate Offices between this and the Auditor's Tower was built at this time. The area of what is now the drying green is enclosed by a wall extending along the southern side of the castle.

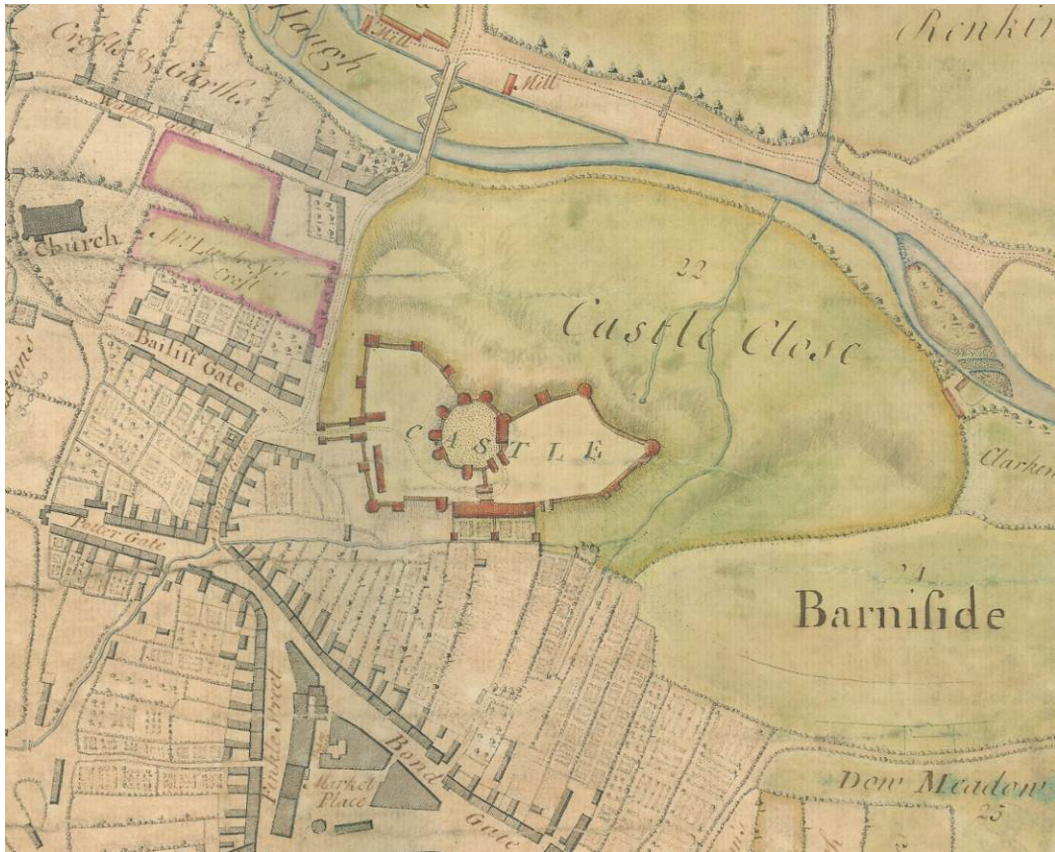


Figure 6 A plan of the Town and Castle of Alnwick, the Demesnes, other lands, by Isaac Thompson, 1760, Alnwick Castle Archives



Figure 7 A plan of the Demesnes with divers other lands near Alnwick surveyed by Thomas Wilkin, 1773, Alnwick Castle Archives

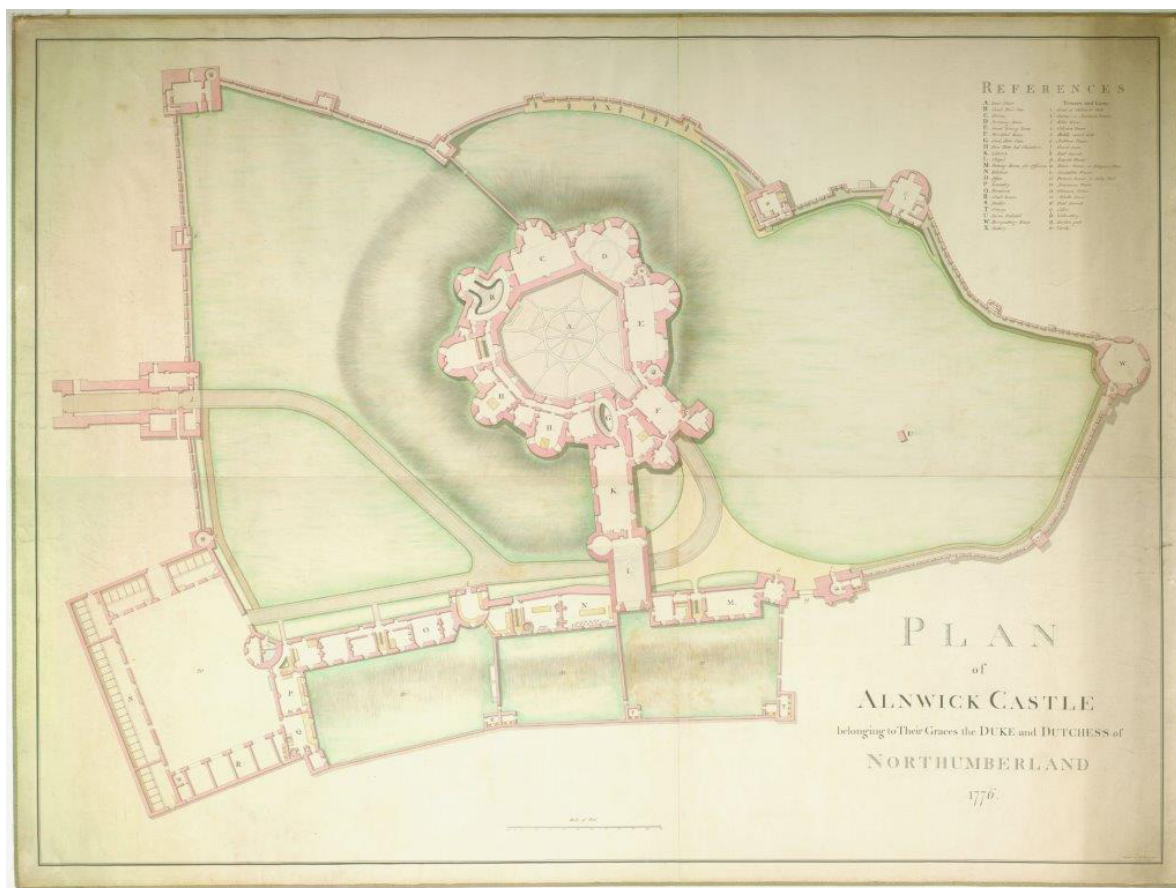


Figure 8 A Plan of Alnwick Castle, Thos. Richardson 1776, Alnwick Castle Archives



Figure 9 Map of Alnwick Sauthier 1788, Alnwick Castle Archives

Richardson's plan is only three years later and is the first to show the new Estate Offices and Stables buildings in some detail (*figure 8* above). The Estate Office (O) extends from the Clock Tower to the Auditor's Tower and is entered from a central doorway in the north wall, with a second entrance at the Clock Tower. The series of rooms then turns south and forms an L-shape; these two rooms are marked *Laundry* (P) and *Brewery* (Q) in the map key. There is an additional small square building attached to room Q, which forms the corner of the wall enclosing the green. The *Coach Houses* (R) and *Stables* (S) are marked in the rectangular enclosed courtyard to the south-west of the Clock Tower.

Sauthier's plan of 1788 (*figure 9*, above) shows the same general ground plan of the castle. It depicts the development of buildings to the west of the new stable courtyard and greater detail of the burgage plots extending northwards from Bondgate. The buildings are clustered on the street frontage, with the backlands predominantly gardens.



Figure 10 Ward's plan of Alnwick, close up of castle 1827, Alnwick Castle Archives

Ward's plan of 1827 is the first to show the alterations to the southern part of the Stable Courtyard and the southern wing of the Estate Office (*figure 10* above). Both these buildings appear to have been wholly or partially rebuilt with far wider buildings than previously, although the small square building is still visible. The detail of these 19th century alterations is shown on Delamotte's plan of the castle from 1865 (*figure 11* below). The Estate Office, Stables and new Riding School are all depicted as part of the new phase of works undertaken by the 4th Duke of Northumberland between 1854 and 1864.

Although the plan of the *Estate Offices* (17) and the *Laundry* (18) remain the same as in the 1776 plan, the conclusion is they must also have been subject to some alterations at this time. The south wing of the L-shape has been foreshortened by the addition of the new *Guest Hall* (19), which has replaced the *Coach Houses* at the southern end of the stable courtyard. The small square building has also been removed and the south wall of the *Guest Hall* is now flush with the boundary wall, which now has a dog-leg to join with new buildings on the east side of the Auditor's Tower. The new *Riding School* (21) has been added to the west of the stables and there have also been alterations to the west range.

The isometric view of the Castle by Wilson produced in 1866 (*figure 12* below) shows clearly how this has changed the view of the castle, in comparison with Tresswell’s earlier birds-eye view (*figure 13*, undated below).

Ward’s plan also shows the extent of backlands buildings stretching from the burgage plots on Bondgate, with a number of buildings built close up to the southern wall of the stable courtyard.

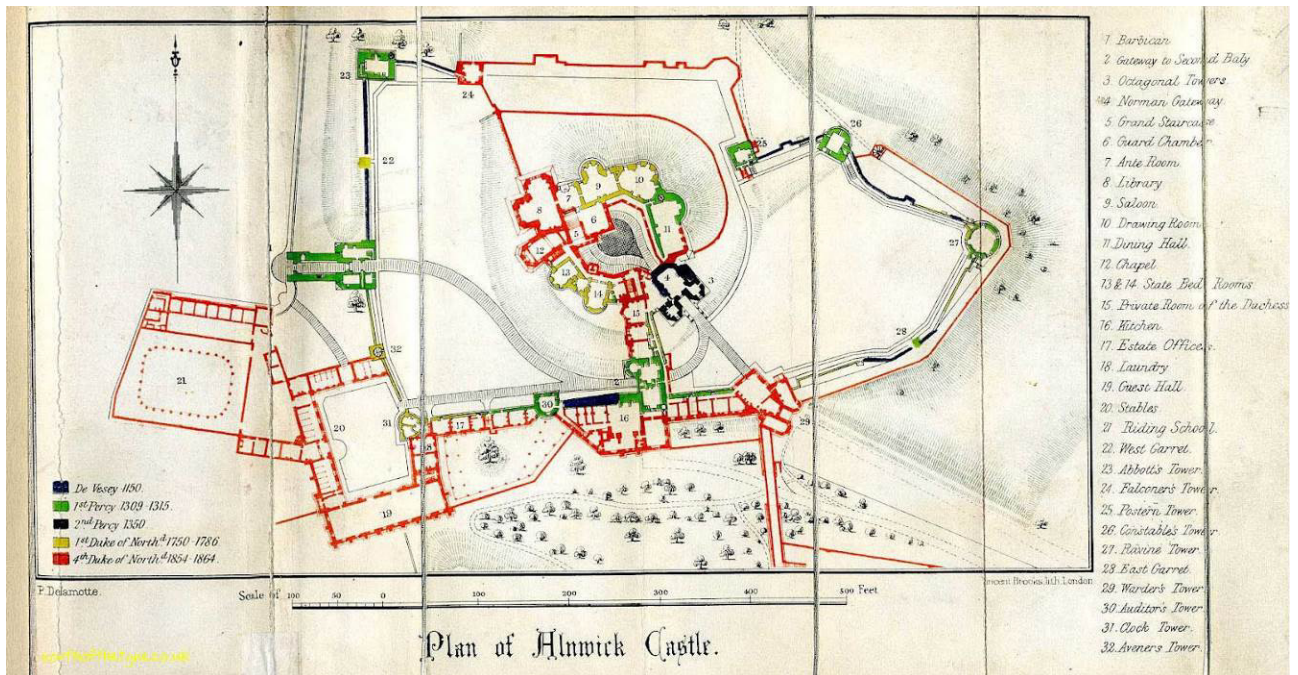


Figure 11 Map of Alnwick Castle, P Delamotte 1865, Alnwick Castle Archives

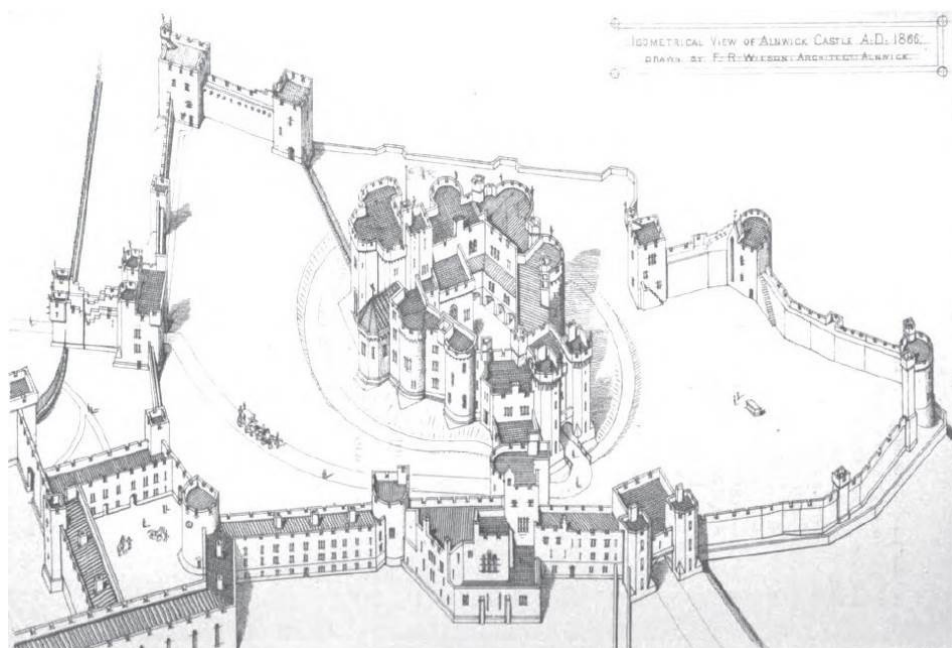


Figure 12 Isometric view of Alnwick Castle FR Wilson 1866, Alnwick Castle Archives

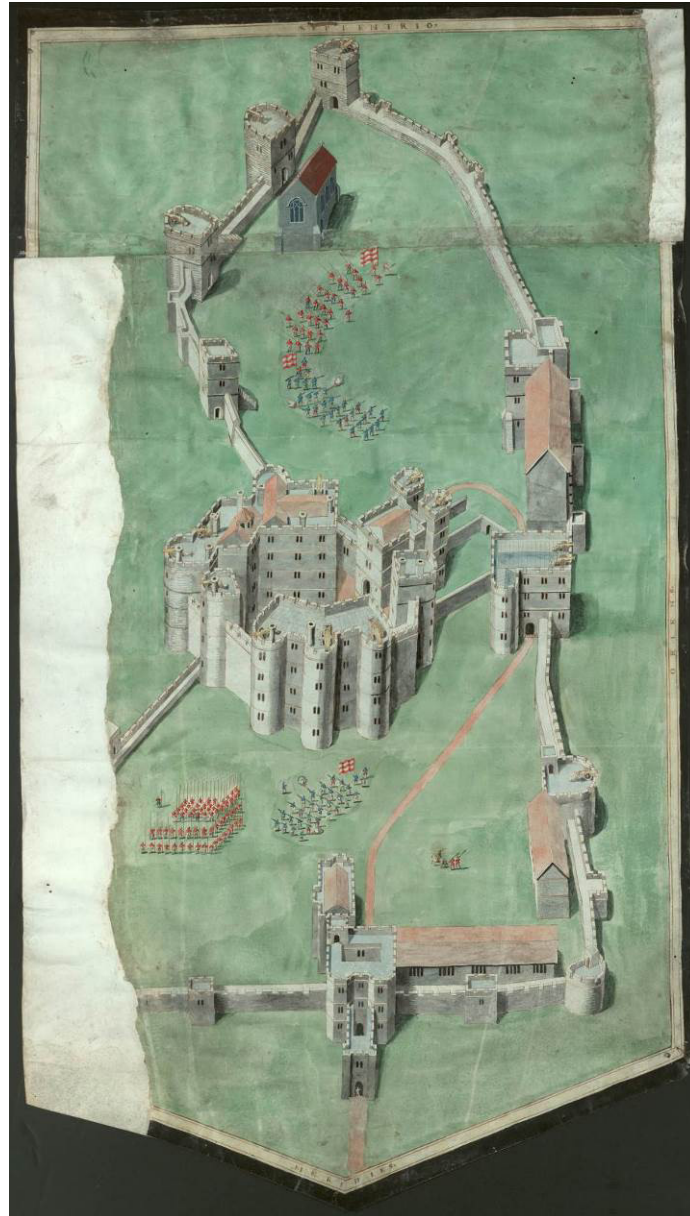


Figure 13 Tresswell's birds eye view of the castle, undated

ii. Ordnance Survey

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1867 shows the same layout as that on Ward's plan, although the Riding School, as shown on Deloitte's plan is not marked; the buildings shown on Ward's plan close to the southern edge of the stables are no longer shown and there is an open area to the south of the stables (*figure 14* below). Elsewhere the post-medieval pattern of burgage plot lengths can still be identified, although there has been further development of the town. The formal gardens to the east of the castle, including fishponds are shown in great detail. The 2nd edition of 1899 (*figure 15* below) shows the Riding School and has also marked the Guest Hall. The buildings in the Market Place are shown in greater detail but otherwise there is little change to the general layout.



Figure 14 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1867 6 inch: mile, Northumberland XXXII (includes: Denwick; Lesbury; Littlehoughton; Longhoughton.) Surveyed: 1861 to 1864



Figure 15 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1899 6 inch: mile, Northumberland XXXII.SW (includes: Alnwick, Denwick; Lesbury.) Revised: 1897

4. Impact Assessment

i. Methodology

Given the Grade I Listing of the castle and the status of the castle in relation to the town, a visual assessment of the potential development was made. An assessment was carried out in order to evaluate what, if any, impact there would be on the visual amenity of buildings and sites of historical significance in the vicinity of the proposed extension to the Estate Office.

The desk based assessment identified a large number of listed buildings and structures in and around Alnwick town centre, in close proximity to the castle. The Listed Buildings on Bondgate within, Narrowgate, Bailiffgate and Walkergate all have potential views towards the castle, which may be affected by the proposed development. A site visit was carried out and a number of the buildings closest to the castle were visited in order to assess if the proposed extension would be visible. The listed Duchess Bridge within the castle grounds was the closest listed structure and was also assessed.

ii. Results

To the south and south east of the drying green area there is a steep embankment which is topped with mature trees. This blocks all views of the proposed extension from the rear of the listed properties on Bondgate that back on to Greenwell Road (*plate 1*). From further west the west wing of the Guest Hall blocks all views when approaching from Bondgate.



Plate 1 View from carpark on Greenwell Lane



Plate 2 View from Bondgate

The buildings on Bondgate within all front away from the castle towards the south-west, so there is no impact on the townscape views as the Estate Office is not visible from Bondgate (*plate 2*) due to the height of the buildings. It is therefore clear that there will be no visual impact on any of the buildings on Bondgate or elsewhere in Alnwick town centre. The Scheduled Monument of Bondgate Tower was not accessed during the site visit, however the site is not visible from the lower level of the tower.

The listed Duchess Bridge, which lies directly to the south west of the drying green area will be directly within the line of sight of the proposed extension. A full photographic survey was made from the bridge showing the drying green (*plates 3 and 4*). However, this is only one of a number of views from the bridge. The predominant setting of the bridge is of approaching and entering the castle, and from this viewpoint, the proposed extension would lie towards the edge of the picture, with the dominant view being that of the castle entrance.

The location of the Estate Office on the south side of the castle means that it is largely hidden from the main views and approach to the castle from the west. The topography, with the lower floor situated sub-ground on the outside, the slope and the vegetation provide visual screening of the office itself from many of the views to the south and east.

The Lion Bridge Scheduled Monument, to the north-east of the Castle Estate, has no views towards the proposed development site.



Plate 3 View from Duchess Bridge



Plate 4 View from east side below Duchess Bridge

iii. *Direct impacts*

Although there are no known earlier sites on the drying green, the site of the proposed development, the location within the castle grounds indicates that the area is archaeologically sensitive. Previous archaeological excavations within the castle grounds within the car park and in the vicinity of the stables have uncovered post-medieval remains, related to the 18th century changes and alterations at the castle. Internally, the Estate Office contains structural evidence of an earlier chamber, thought to be related to a dungeon linked to one of the castle towers; there is therefore the potential that further evidence of earlier structures relating to part of the castle's 700 year history could be uncovered during ground breaking works during the construction of the proposed development. In addition, although no evidence has yet been found, there remains the potential for Anglian remains to be found within the town, and the castle, which would provide firm evidence relating to the earliest settlement of the area

5. *Building Recording*

i. *Methodology*

The building recording was undertaken to assess the date of the fabric of the main elevations facing on to the drying green together with the retaining wall below.

A full photographic survey was undertaken of all the elevations, together with general shots to record the setting. The photographic register and contact sheets are included as *Appendix 1 and 2* to this report.

A set of digitally produced survey drawings were printed at a scale of 1:50. These were enhanced by a measured survey and architectural detail and evidence of phasing were added by hand on site. This information was then digitised to produce the detailed phased drawings, which are included within this report as *Appendix 3*.

ii. *Results*

a. *Main Drying Green Elevations*

The earliest part of the castle bordering the Drying Green is the large tower in the north east corner, and dates to the 14th century (*plate 5*). There is considerable evidence within the masonry for repairs and patches to the stone work. The decorative window and arrow slit below are later modifications that may replace earlier features, or be newly added during the mid-19th century construction of the Guest Hall and alterations to the south facing elevation.



Plate 5 Auditor's Tower



Plate 6 Estates Office

The long south facing elevation was added in the 18th century (*plate 6*). The lower section of the south west facing elevation may also be of 18th century date due to similarities in the masonry.



Plate 7 South facing elevation



Plate 8 West facing elevation



Plate 9 Mason's mark on south-west facing elevation

When the Guest Hall, which occupies the west side of the Drying Green was built in the 19th century extensive alterations were carried out to the windows and parapet of the south facing elevation. A small projection in the centre of the south facing elevation also appears to have been added at this time.



Plate 10 20th century window insertion in south facing elevation



Plate 11 window in south facing elevation

The south west facing elevation was built as part of the same programme of works. A mason's mark was recorded on one of the stones, which may have been reused from elsewhere in the castle (*plate 9*).

The most recent alterations are in the centre of the south facing elevation on the Drying Green, immediately below the projecting wall (*plate 10*). It includes a simple window (*plate 11*) and appears to be 20th century in date.

b. *Greenwell Lane Retaining Wall*

Both the internal and external face of the retaining wall was inspected in order to identify any evidence of earlier masonry or reused stones. The wall appears to have been constructed as a single phase as part of the same programme of works that saw the construction of the Guest Hall itself. The masonry used and style of tooling matches that used on the main east facing and south facing elevations.

There were several stones within the wall that appeared to have been reused from an earlier structure, though it is not possible to determine what date of structure they are from.



Plate 12 Possibly reused stones in retaining wall



Plate 13 Possibly reused stones in retaining wall

6. Overall Conclusions

i. General

The Desk-based Assessment has provided a short history of Alnwick Castle and surrounding town, including the medieval development of the town and the history of development of the castle. The map regression has provided details of the development of the proposed development site in particular.

The Historic Building Recording has provided a record of the existing buildings fronting on to the drying Green. This has demonstrated that although 18th century fabric survives within the southern elevation, much of what is now visible is the result of the alterations undertaken by the 4th Duke of Northumberland in the mid-19th century. The Guest Hall and adjacent buildings contain no evidence for surviving 18th century fabric; 20th century alterations were also recorded. The retaining wall on Greenwell Lane appears to have been constructed as a single phase in the 19th century, probably at the same time as the construction of the Guest Hall.

A Visual Impact Assessment has demonstrated that the only historic structure that would be impacted by the proposed extension is the Duchess Bridge to the east of the site. However, it is considered that the primary views from the bridge towards the castle keep entrance would only be moderately affected.

ii. Recommendations

Given the location of the proposed new extension within the grounds of the castle and the history of the town, any groundworks undertaken as part of development of the site are likely to uncover archaeological remains. It is therefore suggested that it is likely that an evaluation may be required prior to the construction of the proposed new development, followed by a watching brief or excavation to record any structural elements relating to the history of the castle and any earlier archaeological deposits that may survive below the existing Drying Green. Any recommendations would be at the discretion of the Northumberland County Council Archaeology Service.

7. Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final form will be submitted to Northumberland County Council. This will be accompanied by the project archive.

An entry has been created on the online OASIS platform to ensure public access to the research (addymana1-274820).

8. References

Conzen, M R G, 1969. *Alnwick, Northumberland, A study in Town Plan Analysis*

Northumberland County Council 2009 *Alnwick Extensive Urban Survey*. Northumberland County Council & English Heritage

Northumberland Estates 2006 *Alnwick Castle Constituent Buildings Descriptions*. Northumberland Estates

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

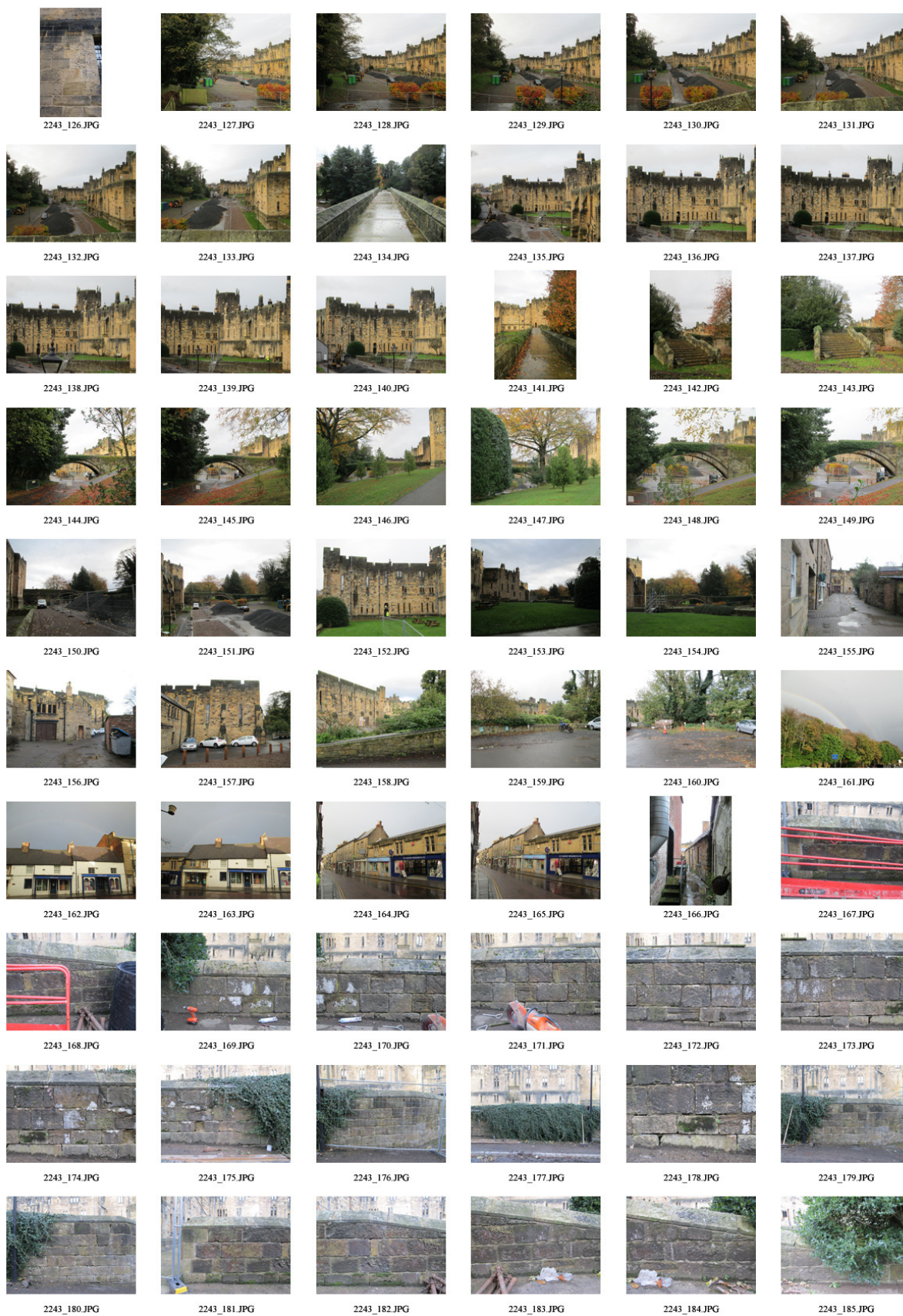
Image No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials
001-004	NEtoN	23.09.2016	Drying Green elevations from W facing moving anti-clockwise round to south facing.	TA
005	NE	23.09.2016	South west elevation and tower	TA
006	W	23.09.2016	West facing elevation	TA
007	W	23.09.2016	Car park	TA
008	NW	23.09.2016	South facing elevation west end	TA
009	N	23.09.2016	South facing elevation east end	TA
010	NW	23.09.2016	Looking over the retaining wall	TA
011-24	NWtoE	7.11.2016	Panorama around Drying Green from west to east	KMACF
025-30		7.11.2016	Panorama around Drying Green from west of tower to west end Guest Hall	KMACF
031-43	W	7.11.2016	General view of east facing elevation of Guest Hall and detail shots of openings	KMACF
044-63	NtoE	7.11.2016	Details of ground floor openings south facing and west facing elevations	KMACF
064	NW	7.11.2016	South East facing elevation	KMACF
065	NW	7.11.2016	Ground floor windows in above elevation	KMACF
066	NW	7.11.2016	Upper windows	KMACF
067-84	N	7.11.2016	Upper windows in south facing elevation from east to west	KMACF
085-88	N toW	7.11.2016	General shots south and south west facing elevations	KMACF
089-107	N	7.11.2016	South elevation of Guest Hall moving west	KMACF
108-109	N	7.11.2016	Detail of slapping beneath out shot, south facing elevation on Drying Green	KMACF
110-114	E	7.11.2016	West facing elevation of Guest Hall	KMACF
115	NE	7.11.2016	South West corner of Guest Hall	KMACF
116	NW	7.11.2016	Detail of stone work as above	KMACF
117-119	E	7.11.2016	West facing elevation of Drying Green moving south	KMACF
120-122	E	7.11.2016	Working shots	KMACF
123-126	E	7.11.2016	Detail shots of West facing elevation, upper windows and masonry.	KMACF
127-133	W	7.11.2016	Views from Duchess Bridge to Guest Hall and Drying Green	JMM
134	S	7.11.2016	View along bridge	JMM
135-140	W	7.11.2016	Views from Duchess Bridge to Guest Hall and Drying Green	JMM
141	N	7.11.2016	View along bridge	JMM
142-143	NW	7.11.2016	Stairs leading up to bridge	JMM
144-149	W	7.11.2016	View of Bridge from east	JMM
150-151	E	7.11.2016	View of Bridge from west	JMM
152	W	7.11.2016	View of Guest Hall	JMM
153-154	E	7.11.2016	View towards bridge	JMM
155	E	7.11.2016	Lane leading to Greenwell Rd	JMM
156	E	7.11.2016	Guest Hall from Greenwell Rd	JMM
157-	NE	7.11.2016	View from Greenwell Rd	JMM

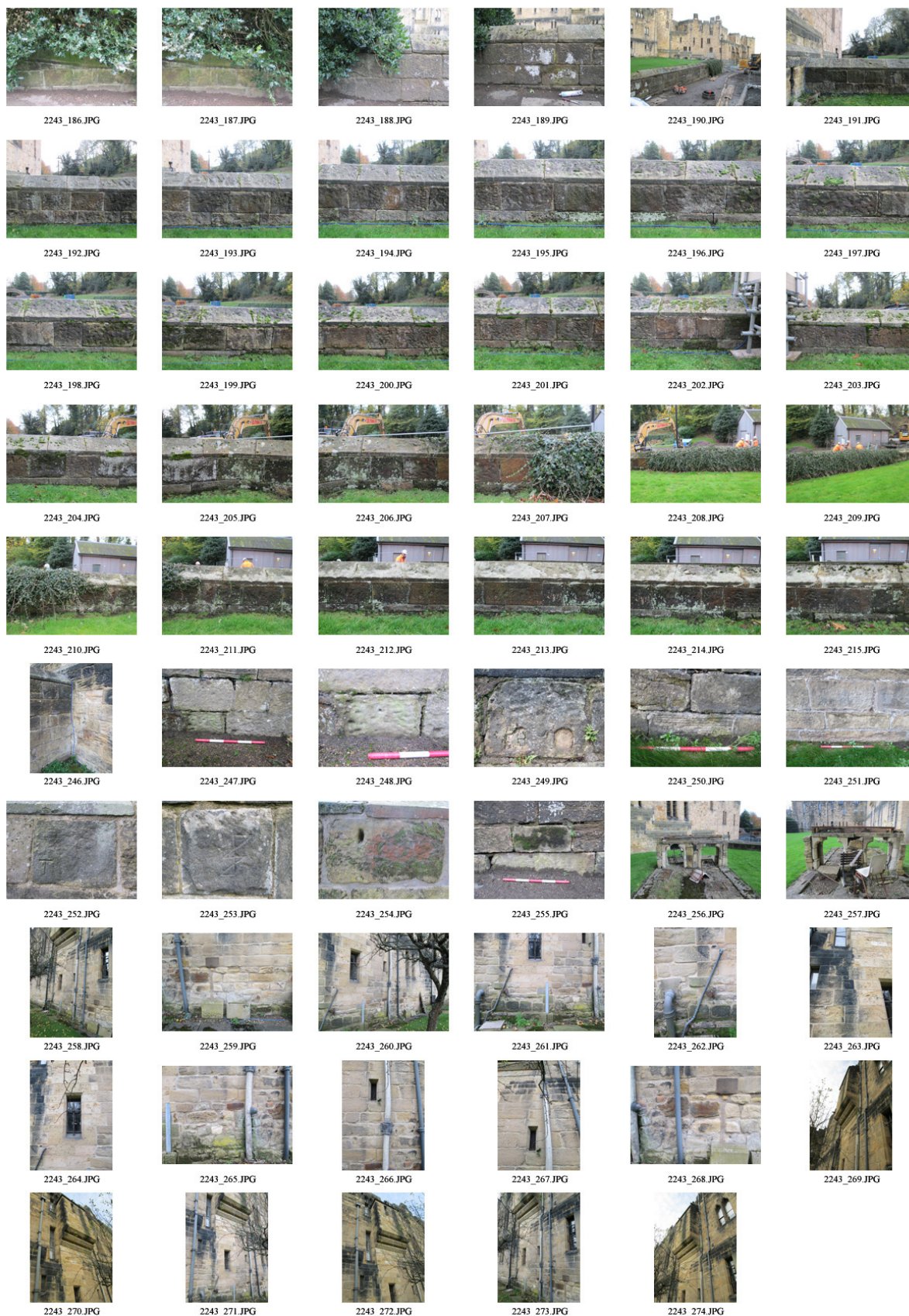
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161	E	7.11.2016	Rainbow from Greenwell Rd	JMM
162-165	NE	7.11.2016	Views towards Castle from Bondgate Within	JMM
166	E	7.11.2016	View down lane between buildings on Bondgate within towards Castle	JMM
167-180	N	23.11.2016	View of exterior of retaining wall from west end to east end	JMM
181-189	NE	23.11.2016	View of exterior of retaining wall from west end to east end	JMM
190	NE	23.11.2016	General view retaining wall	JMM
191-224	S	23.11.2016	Interior of retaining wall moving from east to west	JMM
225-246	N	23.11.2016	Exterior of retaining wall, east end from west to east	JMM
247-252	N	23.11.2016	Possibly re-used stones in retaining wall	JMM
253	E W	23.11.2016	Stones re-used in BBQ	JMM
254-255	E	23.11.2016	Possibly re-used stones in retaining wall	JMM
256-257	E	23.11.2016	General shot of buildings	JMM
258-268	N	23.11.2016	Details around rebuild and projection, centre of south facing wall	JMM
269-274	NW and NE	23.11.2016	Details around projection as above	JMM

Appendix 2 Photographic Thumbnails











2243_216.JPG



2243_217.JPG



2243_218.JPG



2243_219.JPG



2243_220.JPG



2243_221.JPG



2243_222.JPG



2243_223.JPG



2243_224.JPG



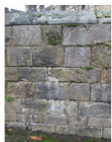
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2243_230.JPG



2243_231.JPG



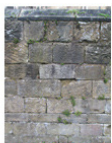
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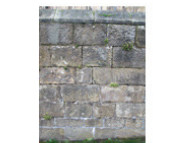
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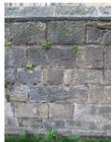
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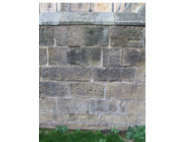
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2243_243.JPG



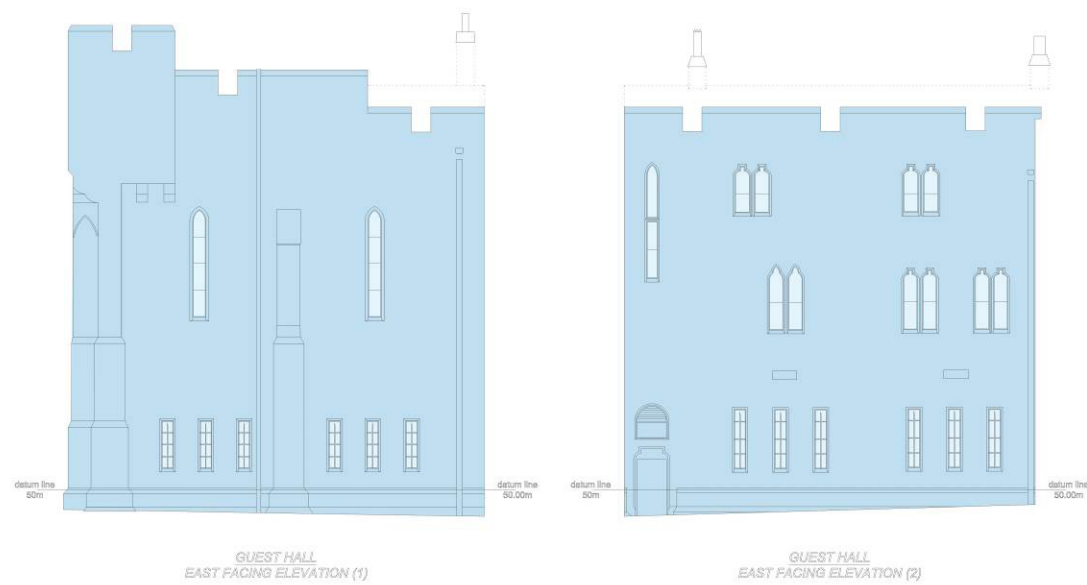
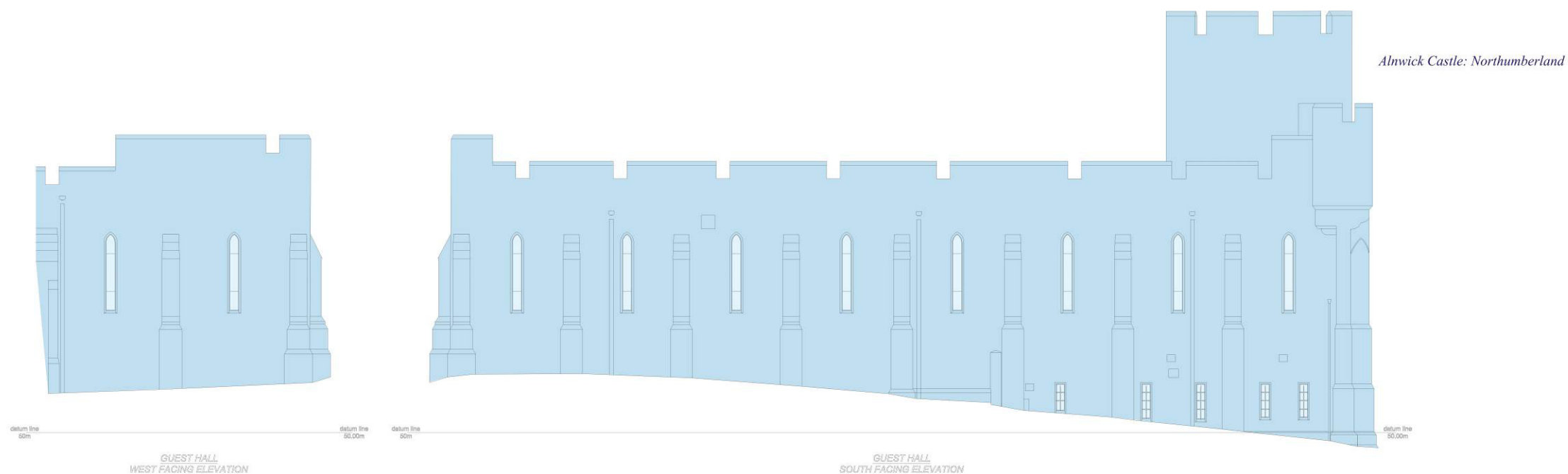
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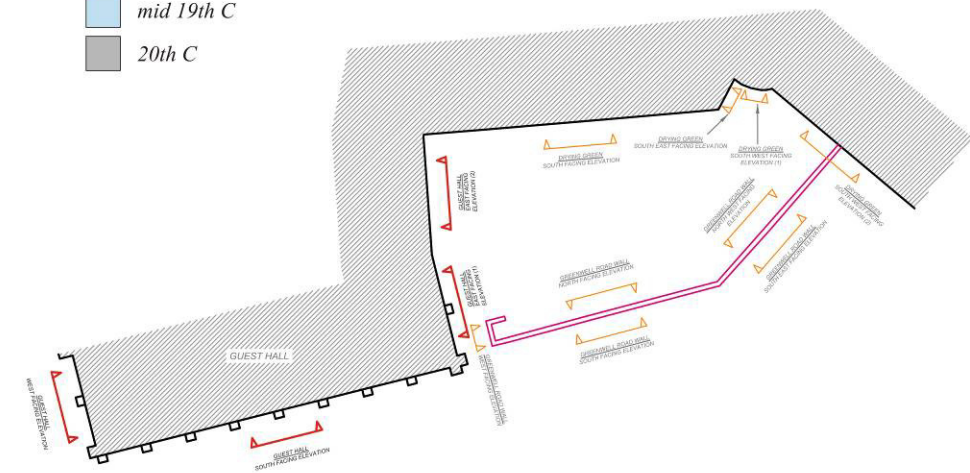
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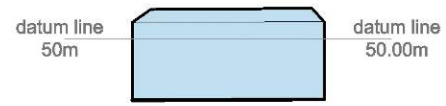
Appendix 3 Elevations



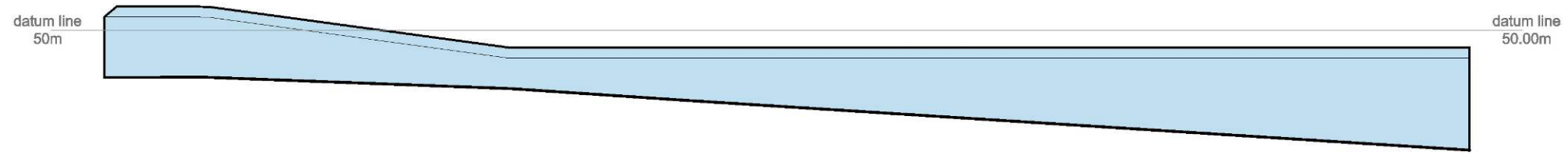


- 14th C
- 18th C ?
- 18th C
- mid 19th C
- 20th C

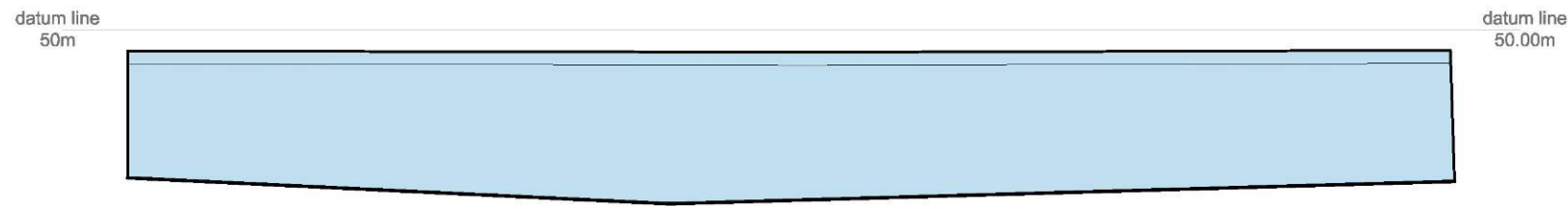




DRYING GREEN WALL
WEST FACING ELEVATION



DRYING GREEN WALL
SOUTH FACING ELEVATION

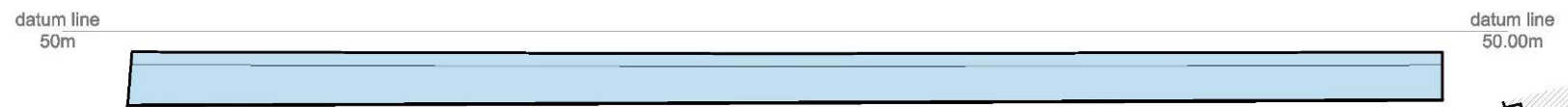


DRYING GREEN WALL
SOUTH EAST FACING ELEVATION

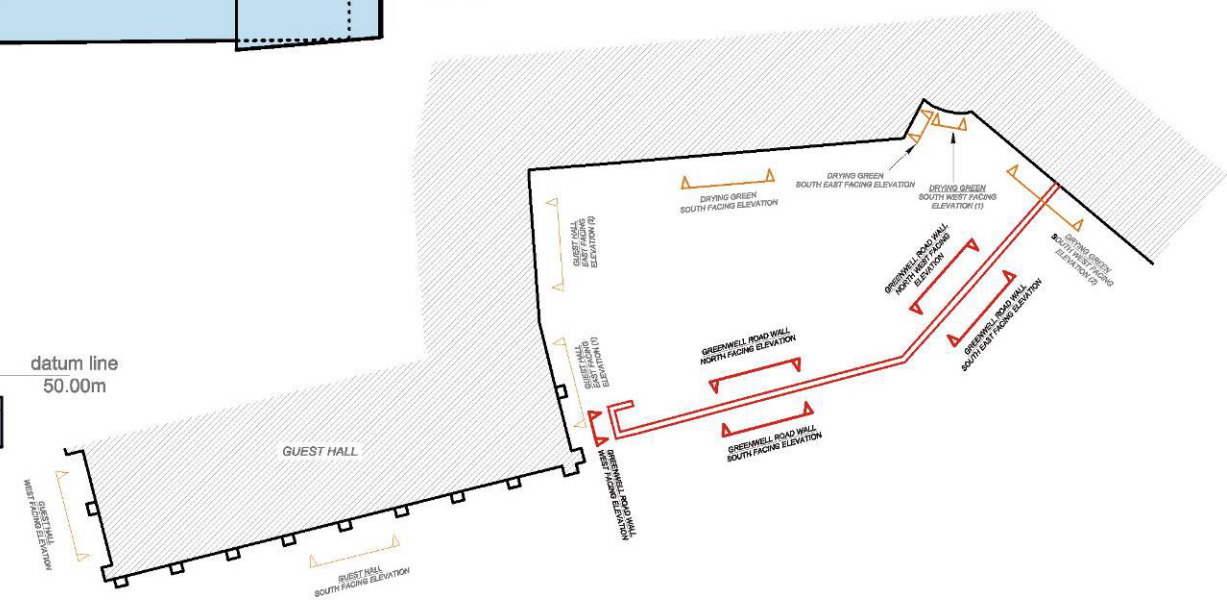
- 14th C
- 18th C ?
- 18th C
- mid 19th C
- 20th C



DRYING GREEN WALL
NORTH FACING ELEVATION



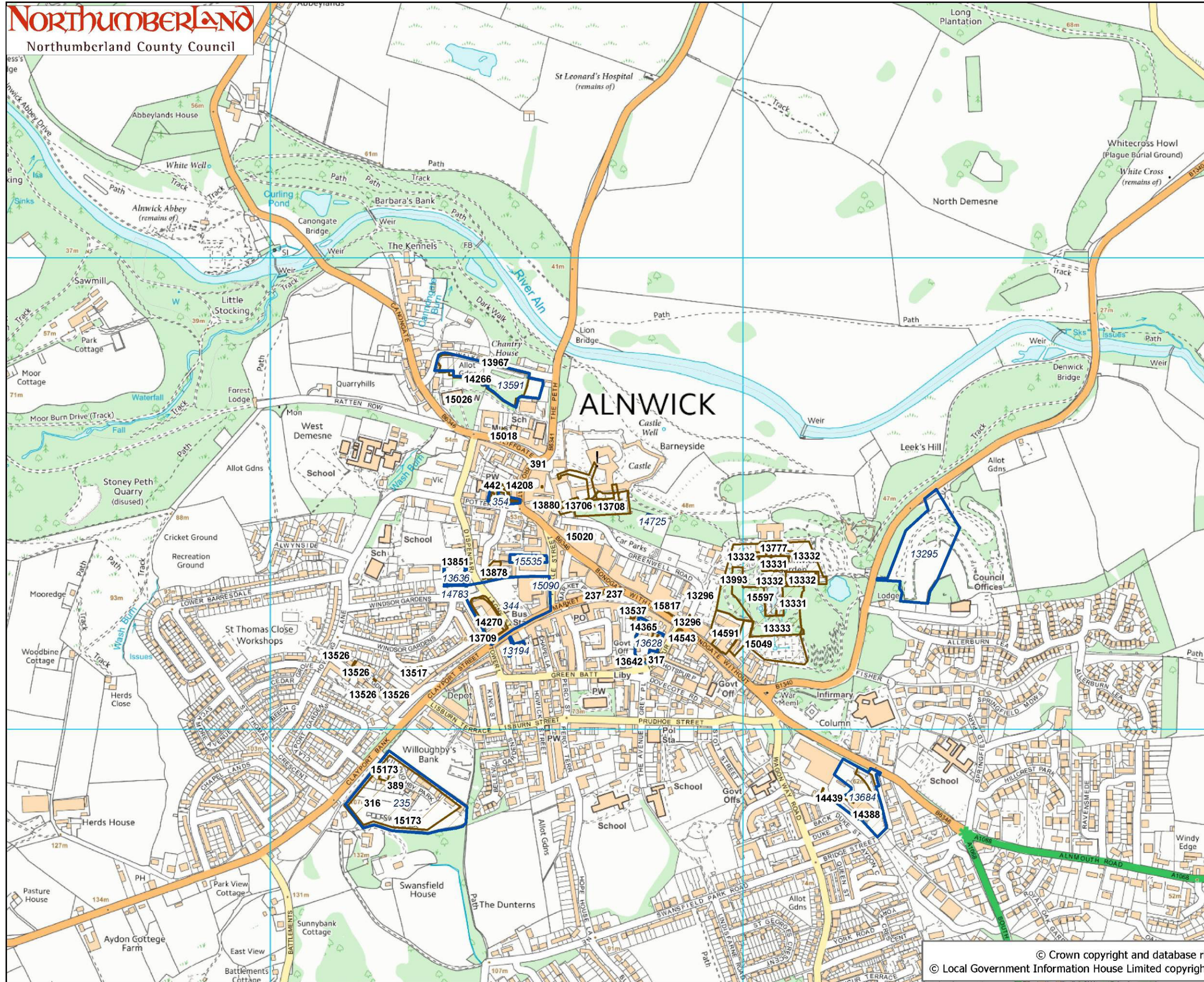
DRYING GREEN WALL
NORTH WEST FACING ELEVATION



Appendix 4 HER Data

Northumberland
Northumberland County Council

Northumberland HER
Alnwick Castle
for Addyman Archaeology



- ! site
- DBA
- Event

Scale @ A3: 1:7,500
Date: 01/11/2016

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