

The Old Vicarage, Halam

**Historic Environment Desk Based
Assessment & Heritage
Statement**

Client: FOXLEY TAGG PLANNING LTD

AB Heritage Project No:60248

Date:28/02/2018

The Old Vicarage, Halam

Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment & Heritage Statement

Client Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd
Project Number 60248
Prepared By Paul K Cooke
Illustrated By Pighill Illustrations
Approved By Andy Buckley

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	DRAFT	PKC	AB	28/02/2018
2.0	DRAFT	PKC	DD	28/02/2018
3.0	FINAL	PKC	DD	28/02/2018

This document has been prepared in accordance with AB Heritage standard operating procedures. It remains confidential and the copyright of AB Heritage Limited. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited

Enquiries To:

AB Heritage Limited (Head Office)
Jarrow Business Centre, Rolling Mill Road
Jarrow, South Tyneside, NE32 3DT
Email: info@abheritage.co.uk
Tel: 03333 440 206



CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Project Background.....	1
1.2	Site Location & Description.....	1
1.3	Geology & Topography.....	1
1.4	Proposed Development.....	2
2.	Aims & Methodology.....	3
2.2	Aims of Works.....	3
2.3	Consultation & Study Area.....	4
2.4	Methodology of Works.....	4
2.5	Impact Assessment Criteria.....	5
2.6	Limitations.....	7
3.	Planning & Legislative Framework.....	8
3.1	Introduction.....	8
3.2	Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets.....	8
3.3	National Planning Policy.....	8
3.4	Local Planning Policy.....	9
4.	Cultural Heritage Resource Baseline.....	10
4.1	Known Cultural Heritage Assets.....	10
4.2	Previous Works in the Study Area.....	10
4.3	Palaeoenvironmental Evidence.....	10
4.4	Archaeology & History Background.....	11
4.5	Site Visit.....	14
5.	Setting of Heritage Assets.....	19
5.1	Setting of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4].....	19
5.2	Setting of The Old Vicarage [AB 79].....	20
6.	Cultural Heritage RESOURCE & Mitigation.....	22
6.1	Known Cultural Heritage Resource.....	22
6.2	Past Impact Within the Site Boundary.....	22
6.3	Potential Archaeological Resource.....	22
6.4	Predicted Impact of Proposed Development.....	22
6.5	Outline Recommendations.....	23
7.	References.....	24

FIGURES

Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Cultural Heritage Features Map

Figure 3. Proposed Development Plan

PLATES

Plate 1. Halam and Erdingley Enclosure Map, 1779

Plate 2. 1st edition 25" OS Map, 1885

Plate 3. 1st edition 25" OS Map, 1898 revision

Plate 4. 25" OS Map, 1915 revision

Plate 5. View of the earthworks in the field to the south-west of the application area

PHOTOS

Photo 1. View south-east along Halam Hill: entrances to The Old Vicarage visible on right

Photo 2. View of the proposed development area from the north-east

Photo 3. View from the eastern corner of the proposed site towards The Old Vicarage

Photo 4. Possible terrace earthwork, view from north-west (1m scale)

Photo 5. View beyond the eastern boundary of the site, looking east

Photo 6. View towards the church from the western corner of the proposed site

Photo 7. View from the south-east end of the churchyard towards the proposed development

Photo 8. St Michael The Archangel Church, viewed from Church Lane

Photo 9. The Old Vicarage, viewed from Halam Hill Road

Photo 10. The proposed development area and rear of the Old Vicarage, viewed from the south-west

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer26

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients Mr and Mrs Perk, to produce a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment and Heritage Statement covering a proposed development at land adjacent to the Old Vicarage, Halam Hill, Halam, Nottinghamshire, NG22 8AX.
- 1.1.2 This document has been requested as part of the application process (Planning ref. 17/01357/OUT) by the local Conservation and Planning Officers.
- 1.1.3 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of readily available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage receptor(s) within the application site and its surrounding area. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology and heritage, where such works are deemed appropriate.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed site is located off Halam Hill Road, Halam, Nottinghamshire, NG22 8AX, centred on National Grid Reference SK 67931 54376. The site is a sub-rectangular area covering c.0.2 hectares and is located within an area of domestic curtilage associated with the Old Vicarage to the immediate south-west of Halam Hill Road.
- 1.2.2 Directly abutting the south-east side of the site is a residential plot containing The Old Vicarage. Surrounding the north-west and south-west edges of the site is a pasture field. A public footpath runs through this, linking Halam Hill Road and the rear of the churchyard.
- 1.2.3 St. Michael the Archangel Church is located c. 75m to the west of the application site. The land to the north-east of the application site across Halam Hill Road, is a golf course belonging to the Norwood Park Golf Centre. In the wider vicinity, the western edge of Southwell is c. 1.2km to the south-east. The nearest main road is the B6386, c. 750m to the south-east.
- 1.2.4 The proposed site falls just outside of the Halam Historic Village Core (Nottingham HER 2018), with its south-western edge abutting the north-east boundary of the proposed application area.

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The solid underlying geology comprises mudstones and siltstones belonging to the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, part of the Mercia Mudstone Group. No superficial deposits are recorded at this location (British Geological Survey, 2018).
- 1.3.2 The site itself slopes moderately from c. 55m above ordnance datum (AOD) at the northern corner of site to c. 60m AOD at the southern corner of site.

1.4 Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The current proposal is for an 'L' shaped domestic dwelling, with a ground floor coverage of c. 69 square metres. The north-east by south-west aligned arm will be single-storey, with a two-storey north-west by south-east aligned arm. The maximum building height will be 6.2m. The access to site will be provided from an existing entrance to the Old Vicarage.
- 1.4.2 At this stage there are no detailed plans covering the location of associated services and utilities, landscaping or planting associated with the development.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of cultural heritage research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.
- 2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the application site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource or historic building resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

2.2 Aims of Works

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (January 2017).
- 2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
 - The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012
- 2.2.3 The Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. For reporting purposes, the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:
- The Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) for information from Historic England National Monuments Record, Pastscape and other research resources, including The National Archives;
 - The Historic England website professional pages, including the National Heritage List for England;
 - A site-walk over was undertaken on the 20th February 2018
 - A visit to the Nottinghamshire Archives on the 20th February 2018;
 - Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources;
- 2.2.4 Information from these sources was used to understand:
- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites;
 - Information on heritage assets recorded on the HER;

- Readily accessible information on the site's history from available historic maps and photographs held at the Nottinghamshire Archives;
- Any information on the site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous investigations undertaken within the study area;
- A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the site boundary;
- The impact of proposed development on the known and potential cultural heritage resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.

2.3 Consultation & Study Area

- 2.3.1 During consultation, Oliver Scott (Senior Conservation Officer, Newark & Sherwood District Council) agreed with Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Senior Consultant, AB Heritage) that the focus of the report should be to consider the church and vicarage, along with the relationship between them. The earthworks within the vicinity of the site and the Old Vicarage itself were also raised by Oliver Scott as having a potential heritage visual interest.
- 2.3.2 An attempt was made to contact Ursilla Spence (County Archaeologist, Nottinghamshire County Council) by phone and email, but by the time of writing no response had been received.

2.4 Methodology of Works

- 2.4.1 This assessment contains a record of the known heritage resource of the area. It also assesses the potential cultural heritage resource of the site, using the following scale:
- No Potential - Clear evidence of past impacts / site sterilisation
 - Low - Very unlikely to be encountered on site
 - Medium - Features may occur / be encountered on site
 - High - Remains almost certain to survive on site
- 2.4.2 In relation to buried archaeological remains, where a site is known, or there is a medium or above potential for archaeology to survive, full impact assessment will be undertaken.
- 2.4.3 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five-point scale (Table 1, below).

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
NATIONAL	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
REGIONAL	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOCAL	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological find-spots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

- 2.4.4 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.
- 2.4.5 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

2.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 2.5.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).
- 2.5.2 In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely 'Significance of

Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
HIGH	Changes to most or all of the key archaeological or key heritage baseline elements, or comprehensive changes to the setting of such key features that lead to total or almost complete alteration of a features physical structure, dramatic visual alteration to the setting of a heritage asset, or almost comprehensive variation to aspects such as noise, access, or visual amenity of the historic landscape.
MEDIUM	Changes to many key archaeological materials/historic elements, or their setting, such that the baseline resource is clearly modified. This includes considerable visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, and considerable changes to use or access changes to key historic landscape elements
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of an archaeological or heritage receptor to a slight degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving heritage resource is altered; slight alterations to the setting or structure, or limited changes to aspects such as noise levels, use or access that results in limited changes to historic landscape character.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
UNCERTAIN	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.5.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

Table 3: Significance of Effects

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate

2.6 Limitations

- 2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Mr and Mrs G Perks and any associated parties they elect to share this information with. Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.6.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (February 2018) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.6.3 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the application site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project, including legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets

- 3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

3.3 National Planning Policy

- 3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.
- 3.3.5 Paragraph 132 states that ‘Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of a heritage asset or development within its setting. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional, while substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, should be wholly exceptional’.
- 3.3.6 Paragraphs 133 & 134 explain that ‘where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.
- 3.3.7 It also advises that where a proposal involve less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.4 Local Planning Policy

- 3.4.1 Newark & Sherwood District Council is currently following their Local Development Framework, which was adopted in March 2011 (Newark & Sherwood District Council, 2018). This contains the following relevant core policy:

Core Policy 14 - Historic Environment

Newark & Sherwood has a rich and distinctive historic environment and the District Council will work with partners and developers in order to secure:

The continued preservation and enhancement of the character, appearance and setting of the District’s heritage assets and historic environment, including Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and buildings of local historic importance, Conservation Areas and other cultural assets of significant value.

4. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Known Cultural Heritage Assets

Within the Proposed Development Site

The proposed development sits fully within the grounds of The Old Vicarage [AB 79], which is located c. 15m to the south-east. This was constructed in the early 20th century and was originally the vicarage for the Church of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4], although it no longer serves that function.

Within the Study Area

- 4.1.1 The Church of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4] is located c. 80m to the west of the proposed development site and is 12th century in origin, being the only surviving Medieval building within Halam.
- 4.1.2 Within the 1km study area there are 20 Grade II listed buildings [AB 10, 14-27, 38-41 & 43]. The nearest of these is Barn Cottage, [AB 23], c.112m north-west of the site, They are all dated 18th to 19th century in date, with the exception of Barn Cottage [AB 23] and Garden Temple [AB 24] (located c. 625m west of the proposed development site), which may be 17th century in origin.
- 4.1.3 There are 16 cultural heritage assets within the study area which represent single or multiple earthworks, the nearest of which to the site is [AB 68], which describes several features in the field abutting the proposed development site along its south-west edge. These are all without exact dating, however earthwork features such as Ridge and Furrow in records [AB 68, 70, 72-74 & 76] are considered typologically Medieval in the main.

4.2 Previous Works in the Study Area

- 4.2.1 An earthwork study was conducted in the area in the 1990s as part of a Nottinghamshire Village Earthwork Survey, which provides many of the records referred from the Nottinghamshire HER (TPAT 1996).
- 4.2.2 An Archaeological Watching Brief in 2002 recorded grave cuts and disarticulated bone during drainage work at St Michael the Archangel Church [AB 4], c. 80m west of the proposed development site.

4.3 Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 4.3.1 Two boreholes were sunk at the end of the 19th century for wells. The nearest, c. 400m to the south-east, recorded only sedimentary geology (BGS ID: 234688). Another borehole sunk c. 600m to the north-west recorded c. 0.6m of soil overlying solid sedimentary geology (BGS ID: 234697) (BGS, 2018).

4.4 Archaeology & History Background

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500, 000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.4.1 No evidence was present for this period within the study area. Within the wider Nottinghamshire and East Midlands region there is evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and activity, ranging from surface finds of tools and metalwork; cropmarks; and sites exposed through targeted or development-based excavation (Cooper *et al*, 2006).

The Roman Period (c. AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4.2 Within the study area, evidence for this period was limited to a single surface find of 4th century Roman pottery sherds, [AB 3], located c. 770m to the north-west.
- 4.4.3 In the wider Nottinghamshire area evidence for the Roman period is both extensive and abundant, including a fort at Newark-on-Trent (Cooper *et al*, 2006)

The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.4 In the wider vicinity, early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) evidence is conspicuous by its absence north and west of the Trent River (an area this site sits within) (Cooper *et al*, 2006).
- 4.4.5 During this period Viking rule would also have covered the area (*ibid*). This may be why the first real evidence of activity in the Medieval period in the study area relates to the construction of the Church of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4], which is known to have origins in the 12th century.
- 4.4.6 It is possible that some of the preserved earthworks in and around the village, such as the Ridge and Furrow records [AB 68, 70, 72-74 & 76] are also Medieval in origin. The Black Death in the 14th century would have led to significant depopulation of settlements (*ibid*), which may have led to desertion and/or shrinkage of the village of Halam. Earthworks described as building platforms [AB 71] are recorded c. 330m north-west of the proposed development area.

The Post Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1780)

- 4.4.7 Within the study area, there are 33 assets from this period [AB 5 to 37], with the nearest, Barn Cottage, [AB23] located c.112m north-west of the site. The rest are spread throughout the entire study area, with concentrations within Halam village core to the north and north-west of the proposed development area, and at Norwood Park to the north-east.
- 4.4.8 Most of the buildings dating to this period are 18th century in origin, with Garden Temple [AB 22] and Barn Cottage [AB 23] potentially 17th century in origin. Of the 33 assets considered to be Post-Medieval, 29 are extant buildings, 3 are earthworks [AB 5, 6 & 12] and 3 are non-extant buildings with documentary evidence to support their presence [AB7, 8 & 11].
- 4.4.9 A surviving watermill [AB10], (located c. 760m north-west of the proposed development area); and a map depiction of a windmill, [AB 11], (located c. 620m to the north-west of the proposed development area), are the only industrial elements in a landscape which the enclosure map (Plate 1) shows to be dominated by an agricultural economy.



Plate 1: 1779 Halam and Edingley Enclosure Map (Notts. Archives)

4.4.10 The 1779 enclosure map shows no structures in the proposed development area. The application area can be seen to be located outside of the village core. It is immediately south of a road which still exists as the current Halam Hill Road.

The Modern Period (AD 1780 – present)

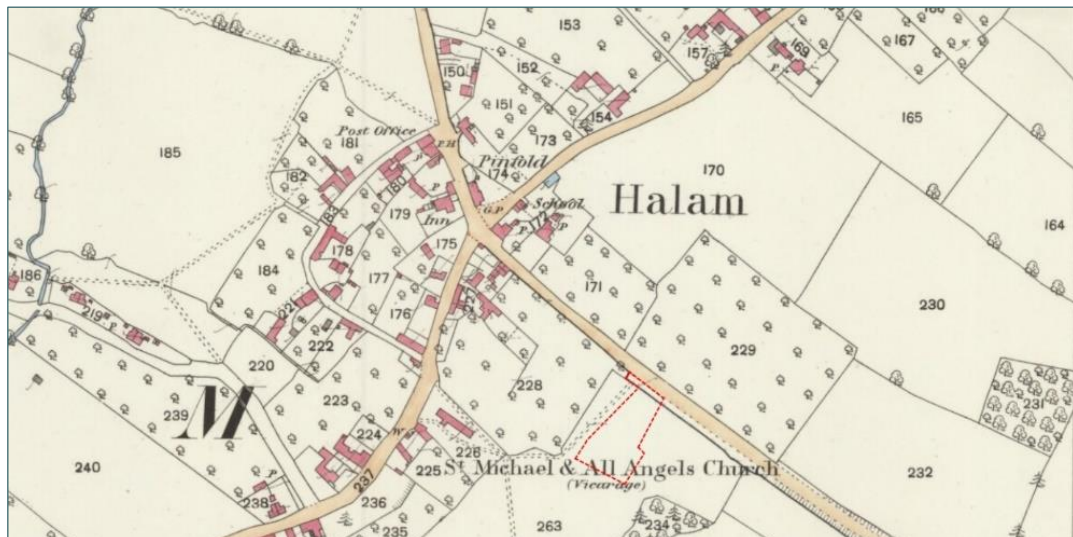


Plate 2: 1st edition 25" OS Map, 1885 (National Library of Scotland, 2018)

4.4.11 The 1st edition 25" OS Map (Plate 1) shows the proposed site location within what was an open field, which continues to the south-west. There are no buildings present, nor any other features.

4.4.12 The larger field within which the proposed development area sits can be seen to have a path or track running north-east by south-west through it, from Halam Hill Road to the rear of St

Michael's church and then south. This sits immediately north-east of the proposed application area and in the modern landscape is a public footpath.

- 4.4.13 In the plots immediately to the north-east and north-west of the field containing the proposed development site, there is a high proportion of regularly spaced trees planted, possibly representing the location of orchards.
- 4.4.14 The village of Halam can be seen to have expanded from the 1779 map but only around the original layout, with the site still remaining well outside of this core area.

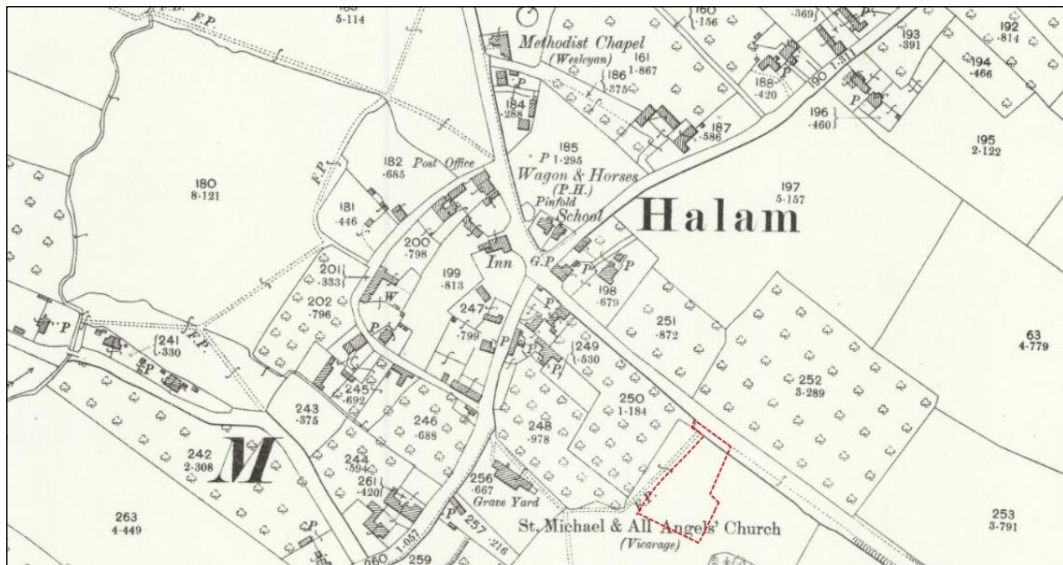


Plate 3: 1st edition 25" OS Map, 1898 revision (National Library of Scotland, 2018)

- 4.4.15 The 1898 revision of the 1st edition 25" OS Map, published in 1900, shows no change to the proposed development area.
- 4.4.16 Very little change to the wider area of Halam is visible, aside from apparent removal of woodland through the central north-east by south-west axis of the village. Some of this appears to relate to the arrival of the Wagon & Horses public house and apparent change in location of the school, north of the main junction.

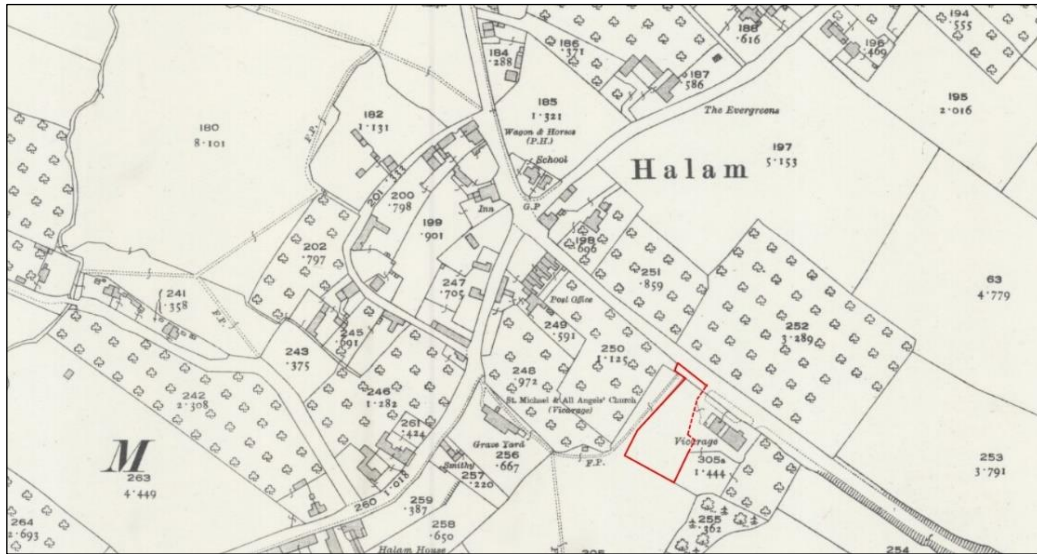


Plate 4: 25" OS Map, 1915 revision (National Library of Scotland, 2018)

- 4.4.17 The 1915 revision 25" OS Map, published 1919, shows The Old Vicarage (AB 79) has now been constructed adjacent to the proposed development area, with no structures or features with the site boundary itself. A regular wooded area, possibly an orchard, is now present immediately south-east of the Old Vicarage, suggesting it may have originated with the building.
- 4.4.18 Much of Halam and the surrounding area remains relatively unchanged. A small amount of boundary removal is visible to create larger fields, while the extant small terrace to the north-west of site has been constructed by this point.

4.5 Site Visit



Photo 1: View south-east along Halam Hill: entrances to The Old Vicarage visible on right

- 4.5.1 The site is located on Halam Hill Road, which rises increasingly steeply (from c. 45 to c.75m AOD) as it leaves the centre of the village towards Southwell, c. 1.4km to the south-east

(Photo 1). This is the major road through the settlement, linking Southwell and Halam with Edingsley and the larger village of Farnsfield, (c. 1.9km and 3.4km respectively) to the north-west.



Photo 2: View of the proposed development area from the north-east

4.5.2 The application site lies c. 10m north-west of, and within the grounds of The Old Vicarage. The site is bounded by fences, hedges and mature trees (Photos 2 and 3).



Photo 3: View from the eastern corner of the proposed site towards The Old Vicarage

4.5.3 The proposed development area is currently in use as an irregularly shaped, broadly rectangular garden, characterised by mature trees and vegetation around most of the boundaries with sparse, individual trees throughout.

- 4.5.4 The garden is currently designed with differing levels and with ornamental features such as planting beds. Raised and level areas are present in the south-east and south-west corners of the garden: the owner of the Old Vicarage informed the consultant that these relate to spoil dumping from a recently constructed (21st century) garage and an old tennis court (contemporary with the original Vicarage construction), respectively (Mrs Perks *Pers. Comm.* 2018).



Photo 4: Possible terrace earthwork, view from north-west (1m scale)

- 4.5.5 Variations in ground levels were noted during the site visit. The first of these [AB 78], (Photo 4), was a possible terraced area, which sits centrally within the proposed plot. It consisted of a regular north-west by south-east aligned edge, with a moderate slope up to the south-west, as well as an apparent right-angled corner turning to the south-west and running into a flower bed.
- 4.5.6 The second was a large linear depression [AB 68], (Photo 5), which appears at the south-east edge of the application area, behind the outbuilding on the end of The Old Vicarage. It runs out of the southern corner of the Old Vicarage plot and continues through the wooded area behind the adjacent field. It is recorded and described in the Nottingham HER.



Photo 5: View of depression turning and running south



Plate 5: View of the earthworks in the field to the south-west of the application area (application area indicated) (Google Earth 2018)

- 4.5.7 During the site visit, it was noted that clear earthworks were present within the field immediately adjacent to the south west of the proposed development area (Plate 5). At ground level many of these appear to be suggestive of Ridge and Furrow remains, with a possible headland around the elevated south-east edge of the field. The furthest, south-western half of the field had mixed earthworks of less clear form. These are the earthworks described in [AB 68], which notes the presence of “a hollow-way, mounds, terraced ground and ridge and furrow earthworks”.
- 4.5.8 Within its wider setting, the proposed site has almost no inter-visibility with the historic core of the village, including the Church of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4], owing to topography, vegetation and modern development (Photos 6 and 7).



Photo 6: View towards the church from the western corner of the proposed development area



Photo 7: View from the south-east end of the churchyard towards the proposed development area

5. SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Setting of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4]

- 5.1.1 The Church of St Michael The Archangel [AB 4] is a Grade I listed church constructed in the 12th century located c.80m west of the proposed development area. The church was listed in 1961 and The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) describes it as a Parish Church, 12th century in origin with further phases in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th centuries and restoration between 1884-9. Features from all periods are still extant, including four 14th century stained glass windows in the north-west chancel “*depicting St. Christopher, St. Blaise, Eve naked and spinning and Adam naked and delving.*” (NHLE 2018).
- 5.1.2 The church is still in use and is set back slightly from Church Lane which borders the churchyard plot to the north-west and provides its main access (see Photo 8). It has an attached graveyard to the south-east and south-west of it, containing sparse mature evergreen trees and bordered by well-established hedges. There is footpath access to the adjacent field to the south-east, the same field which abuts the proposed development area.
- 5.1.3 The church setting is one of a rural parish church in a well-established and mostly enclosed patch of land, set slightly back from the nearest road and retaining its relative position within the historic village core.



Photo 8: St Michael The Archangel Church, viewed from Church Lane

- 5.1.4 Ultimately, there is limited appreciation of the setting of the church outside of its boundaries, due to vegetation, topography and surrounding buildings. Indeed, there is essentially no inter-visibility between the site of proposed development and the church, which lie c. 80m apart. For these reasons, no further assessment on the impact of the setting of the church will be undertaken.

5.2 Setting of The Old Vicarage [AB 79]

- 5.2.1 The Old Vicarage is a Non-Designated Heritage Asset constructed in the early 20th century which contains the proposed development area within its grounds, a few metres north-west of a contemporary outbuilding. The house is in good condition and appears largely unaltered since its original construction, bar minor cosmetic additions and the addition of a modern conservatory to its rear (south-west) and a new double garage a few metres to the south-east. (Photo 9).
- 5.2.2 Historically the property would have been the Vicarage for the Church of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4] and the historic maps (Plates 1 to 4) would seem to suggest that the current gardens within the grounds would have been open ground, under the ownership of the Church of St Michael the Archangel. A possible orchard to the south-east of the property is recorded on the 1915 25" OS Map (Plate 4).
- 5.2.3 The current setting of the Old Vicarage is of a residential plot, set back off the main road within wider grounds containing mixed use gardens and located outside of the village core. The immediate setting faces north east on to Halam Hill Road and this aspect is relatively open and looks across open fields (and a golf course). Planted and mature boundaries give the rest of the immediate setting an enclosed feel.



Photo 9: The Old Vicarage, viewed from Halam Hill Road

- 5.2.4 The wider setting of the Old Vicarage has been eroded to some extent by the construction of a golf course to the north-east and a pair of large modern properties c. 60m to the north-west.
- 5.2.5 The field immediately to the south-west remains open (including the footpath across it), as does the thin strip of mature trees and rough ground to the immediate south of the Old Vicarage plot, which maintains a vestige of the historical setting and the former association with the church of St Michael the Archangel.

5.2.6 Within the immediate location of The Old Vicarage and its associated grounds, there are modern alterations which have partly compromised its original setting of an early 20th century residence within open grounds. The addition of the conservatory has altered the appearance of The Old Vicarage when viewed from the west (Photo 10), while the new garage (which is partially obscured from most angles) has also significantly altered the experience of The Old Vicarage when viewing the front (north-east) of the house.



Photo 10: The proposed development area and rear of the Old Vicarage, viewed from the south-west

6. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE & MITIGATION

6.1 Known Cultural Heritage Resource

- 6.1.1 The Old Vicarage [AB 79] is a Non-Designated Heritage Asset with historic links to the Church of St Michael the Archangel. The proposed development area is within its grounds, to the north-west. It is in good condition and is considered to have Local Importance (see Table 1). This is primarily due to its historic link with the Church of St Michael the Archangel but also due to it being considered an “interesting” building by the Conservation Officer.
- 6.1.2 The Church of St Michael the Archangel (AB 4) is located c. 80m west of the proposed application area. This is a Grade I Listed Building with a recent historical link to The Old Vicarage (the application is in the grounds of the Old Vicarage). Grade I listed buildings are considered to be of National Importance (see Table 1).

6.2 Past Impact Within the Site Boundary

- 6.2.1 Historic maps show that from 1779, up to the construction of the Old Vicarage house, the entire plot containing the application area and The Old Vicarage was farmland. The possible Ridge and Furrow earthworks in the adjacent field [AB 68] suggest this land-use is likely to have pre-dated the maps.
- 6.2.2 Discussion with the current owner has revealed that there has been modern landscaping contemporary with and post-dating the construction of The Old Vicarage (Photo 3 & 10), within the proposed application area (Mrs Perks, *Pers. Comm.*, February 2018).
- 6.2.3 The presence of trees and tree-stumps within the proposed application site is likely to have caused localised disturbance of varying severity, depending on soil depth and root mass.

6.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 6.3.1 The proximity of the 12th century Church of St Michael the Archangel [AB 4], as well as the presence of agricultural earthworks of likely Medieval to Post-Medieval date [AB 68] in the field adjacent to site would suggest there is Low to Medium potential for encountering Medieval archaeology. Should such remains be encountered, they would be considered to have Local significance (see Table 1) due to a relative lack of current information on the early history of Halam and its outlying areas.
- 6.3.2 Most of the known Cultural Heritage Assets within the study area are of late Post-Medieval date. However, early maps show the proposed development area to be outside of the historic village core, within the surrounding farmland. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for encountering remains of Post Medieval date is Low.

6.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

Archaeology

- 6.4.1 The proposed development is a small, partial two-storey development set within a wider proposed development area, within the associated grounds to the north-west of The Old

Vicarage, with associated access improvement. While there are currently no detailed plans, some below ground disturbance for footings and services is to be anticipated.

- 6.4.2 Due to unknown soil depth in the proposed development area, any below-ground work could have potential to adversely affect any surviving archaeological remains. Therefore, such work would be considered as having a Low to Medium direct adverse magnitude of impact (Table 2) upon surviving deposits most likely to relate to farming activity from the Medieval period. This is because the proposed development has the potential to disturb archaeological deposits during groundwork for foundation or service trenching. This equates to a Minor to Not Significant significance of effect upon such surviving deposits (in line with Table 3).

Heritage

- 6.4.3 The location of the proposed development area within the grounds of, and to the immediate north-west of, The Old Vicarage, has the potential to change the experience of this asset to a slight degree.
- 6.4.4 However, it is considered that the historical link with between the Old Vicarage and the Church of St Michael the Archangel has been largely eroded by the change in ownership of property from the church, to a private residential dwelling, while the visual link between the assets is negligible. It is therefore considered that the proposed development will not affect the relationship of the settings of the Old Vicarage and the Church of St Michael the Archangel.
- 6.4.5 Furthermore, the wider setting of the Old Vicarage has been eroded by modern developments in its immediate surroundings. The relative importance of the Old Vicarage as a non-designated heritage asset therefore derives importance from its condition and unique architectural style within the wider village, rather than its historical value or setting. Therefore, it is considered that the potential impact to the setting of The Old Vicarage is considered to be Negligible (in line with Table 3).
- 6.4.6 The proposed development has no direct impacts to the fabric of Old Vicarage.

6.5 Outline Recommendations

- 6.5.1 No further works are recommended.
- 6.5.2 All recommendations are subject to approval from the Local Planning Archaeologist.

7. REFERENCES

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents>
- BGS (British Geological Society) Geology of Britain viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf
- Cooper, J. (Ed.), 2006. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*
- Elevation Finder <https://www.freemaptools.com/elevation-finder.htm>
- Google Maps <https://www.google.co.uk/maps>
- Grid Reference Finder <https://gridreferencefinder.com/>
- Heritage Gateway <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>
- Magic Interactive Map <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>
- National Planning Policy Framework
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
- Newark & Sherwood District Council <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/corestrategy/>
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/pdfs/ukpga_19900009_en.pdf
- TPAT, 1996. *Village Earthwork Survey III* (Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust)

Appendices

Appendix 1 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

This gazetteer incorporates all archaeological and historical sites identified on the Nottinghamshire HER, and other sources within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations

NGR – National Grid Reference

CA – Conservation Area

LB – Listed Building

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
1	Post-Medieval to Modern	Halam Historic Village Core			
2	n/a	Southwell Conservation Area	CA	SK 69771 54041	
3	Roman	Find spot of 4th century potsherds near Norwood Hall, Halam		SK 6855 5488	L2792 - MNT2774
4	Medieval to Modern	Church of St Michael, Halam, 12th century origin; also listed as L2814 - MNT2796; grave cuts from recent work listed as L12371 - MNT12243	GRADE I LB	SK 6781 5436	M2814 - MNT14247
5	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Boundary banks and ditches		SK 6855 5465	L11381 - MNT11254
6	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Pond, shown on 1649 map of Norwood Park, still visible on 1919 OS Map and in aerial photographs, also listed as L2925 - MNT2906		SK 6885 5453	M18286 - MNT25941
7	Post-Medieval	Possible site of a 16 th century 'Leeke' Mansion mentioned in documentary evidence; possible associated trackway and walls found in area; also listed under L5499 - MNT5439 and L2857 - MNT2839		SK 6775 5418	M2857 - MNT14279
8	Post-Medieval	Map depiction and documentary evidence of a house, Norwood Park, Southwell; also listed as L2910 - MNT2891		SK 687 547	M2910 - MNT14303
9	Post-Medieval	C. 17 th century Tudor brick-built dovecote, Halam; also listed as L5498 - MNT5438		SK 6774 5425	M5498 - MNT15755
10	Post Medieval to Modern	Disused early 18th century watermill, may incorporate earlier structure; also listed as L2801 - MNT2783	GRADE II LB	SK 6767 5510	M2801 - MNT14235

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
11	Post Medieval to Modern	Map depiction of a windmill, present in 1835; also listed as L2807 - MNT2789		SK 6734 5460	M2807 - MNT14240
12	Post Medieval to Modern	Embankment depict on 1919 OS Map		SK 6868 5460	L2924 - MNT2905
13	Post Medieval to Modern	Former stable range at Norwood Park, mid-18th century, converted to apple stores c.1945	GRADE II LB	SK 68755 54726	M9419 - MNT17687
14	Post Medieval to Modern	Norwood Hall, five-bay brick house, constructed 1763-4	GRADE II LB	SK 68716 54694	M9420 - MNT17688
15	Post Medieval to Modern	Ashdene, mid-18th century	GRADE II LB	SK 67522 54192	M9901 - MNT18130
16	Post Medieval to Modern	Barn at Walnut Tree Cottage, late 17th century, encased in brick late 18th century	GRADE II LB	SK 67493 54177	M9903 - MNT18132
17	Post Medieval to Modern	Barn at Manor Farm, stone barn across the former farmyard	GRADE II LB	SK 67414 54117	M9906 - MNT18135
18	Post Medieval to Modern	Mid-18th century brick pigeon/dovecote at Manor Farm	GRADE II LB	SK 6739 5412	M9907 - MNT18136
19	Post Medieval to Modern	Manor House, late 18th century with early 19th century extension	GRADE II LB	SK 67457 54079	M9908 - MNT18137
20	Post Medieval to Modern	The Plough, public house, c. 1700	GRADE II LB	SK 67803 54516	M9911 - MNT18140
21	Post Medieval to Modern	Wagon and Horses, public house, dated 1752, with later 19th century additions and alterations	GRADE II LB	SK 67789 54556	M9912 - MNT18141
22	Post Medieval to Modern	Hill Farmhouse, late 17th century, brick-built	GRADE II LB	SK 67874 54500	M9914 - MNT18143
23	Post Medieval to Modern	Barn Cottage, former post office, mid 17th century with early 18th century extension, originally timber framed	GRADE II LB	SK 67836 54445	M10610 - MNT18769

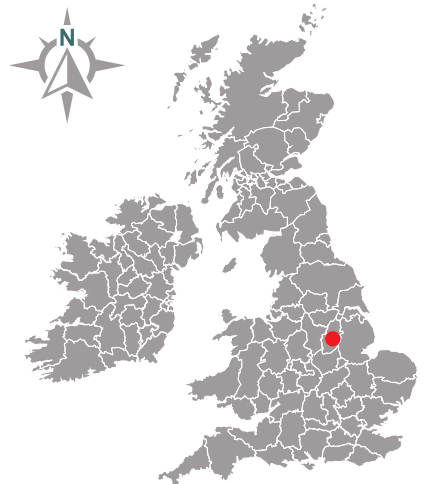
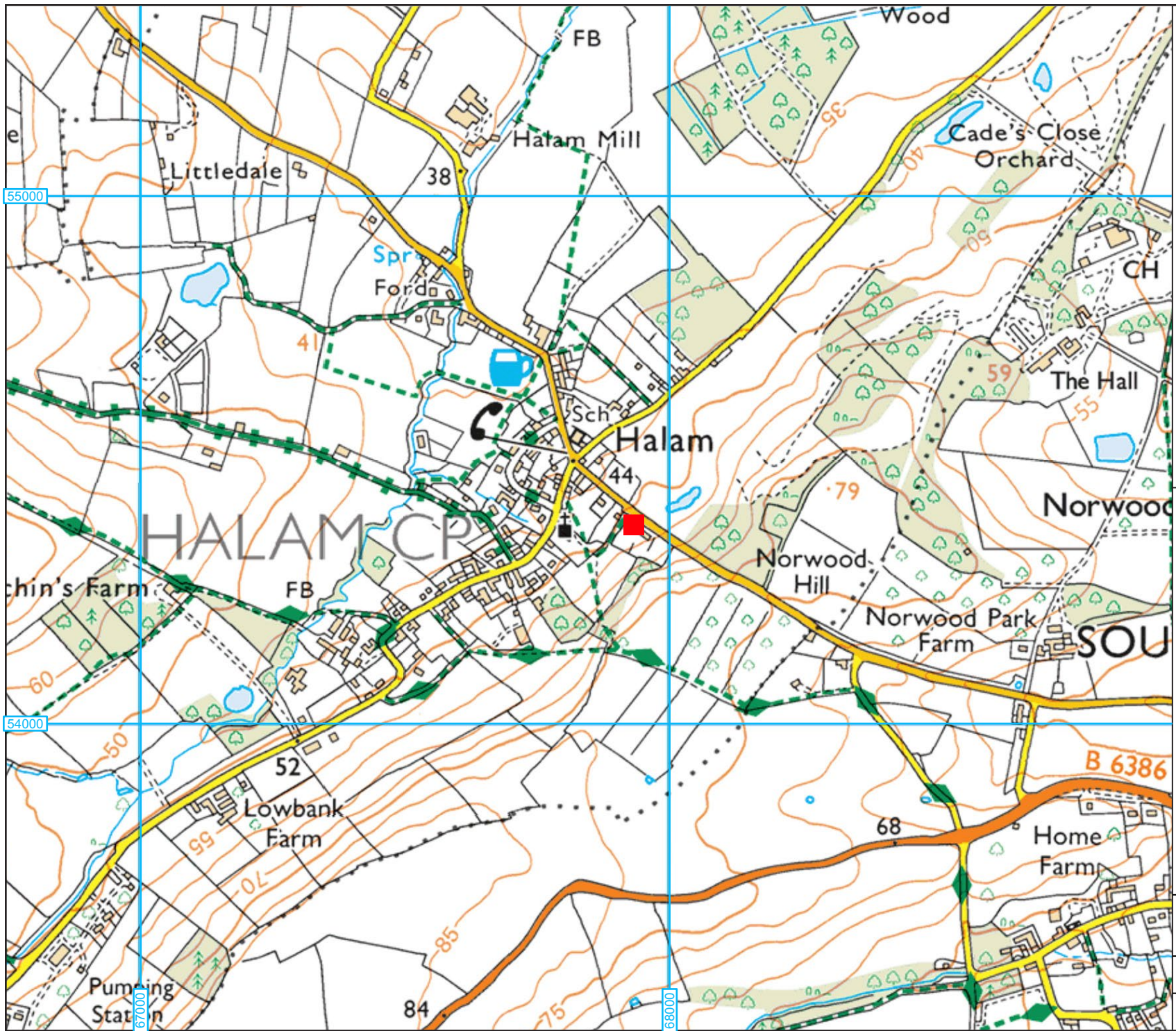
AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
24	Post Medieval to Modern	Garden temple, late 18th century, approx. 450m SW of Norwood Park	GRADE II LB	SK 68572 54329	M13342 - MNT21142
25	Post Medieval to Modern	Ha-ha. Mid 18th century to early 19th century, 75m south and east of Norwood Park	GRADE II LB	SK 68789 54653	M13343 - MNT21143
26	Post Medieval to Modern	Former kitchen garden walls, mid-18th century, altered c.1987, c.150m NE of Norwood	GRADE II LB	SK 68777 54906	M13459 - MNT21255
27	Post Medieval to Modern	Landscaped former deer park at Norwood Hall, Southwell, shown in maps from 1774		SK 68860 54808	MNT26684
28	Post Medieval to Modern	Ivy Cottage, School Lane		SK 67993 54644	M17744 - MNT25421
29	Post Medieval to Modern	The Firs, School Lane		SK 67977 54641	M17745 - MNT25422
30	Post Medieval to Modern	Pepperbox Cottage, School Lane		SK 68091 54689	M17746 - MNT25423
31	Post Medieval to Modern	Beckside Cottage, Gray Lane		SK 67502 54456	M17747 - MNT25424
32	Post Medieval to Modern	Forge Cottage & The Forge, Gray Lane		SK 67549 54448	M17748 - MNT25425
33	Post Medieval to Modern	Grayholme & Kemps Cottage, Gray Lane		SK 67591 54422	M17749 - MNT25426
34	Post Medieval to Modern	Low Bank Farmhouse, Radley Road		SK 67116 53843	M17752 - MNT25429
35	Post Medieval to Modern	Roseneath, Radley Road		SK 67573 54250	M17753 - MNT25430
36	Post Medieval to Modern	Midgill House, Radley Road		SK 67733 54346	M17754 - MNT25431

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
37	Post Medieval to Modern	Spring Cottage, Back Lane, 18th century on student survey record		SK 67738 54430	M17755 - MNT25432
38	Modern	Brick pigeoncote and attached stable block, late 18th century	GRADE II LB	SK 6743 5405	M9909 - MNT18138
39	Modern	c.19th century outbuilding at Ashdene, fronting Radley Road	GRADE II LB	SK 67503 54187	M9902 - MNT18131
40	Modern	Church Farmhouse, early 19th century	GRADE II LB	SK 67794 54451	M9904 - MNT18133
41	Modern	Manor Farmhouse, dated 1795, with 19th and 20th century extensions and a single 14th century ashlar gargoyle	GRADE II LB	SK 67429 54148	M9905 - MNT18134
42	Modern	De-listed summerhouse in Lime Avenue, 100m SW of Norwood Park, originally believed to be 17th century, confirmed as 20th century by owners		SK 68580 54650	M13344 - MNT21144
43	Modern	Holly Cottage, Radley Road, c.1800	GRADE II LB	SK 67792 54485	M13967 - MNT21711
44	Modern	Walnut Tree Cottage, Radley Road		SK 67495 54163	M14661 - MNT22386
45	Modern	Holmhurst, Mansfield Road		SK 67688 54735	M14662 - MNT22387
46	Modern	Back Lane Farmhouse		SK 67708 54450	M14663 - MNT22388
47	Modern	Halam House, Church Lane		SK 67714 54293	M14664 - MNT22389
48	Modern	Uno Cottage and The Cottage, Mansfield Road		SK 67664 54752	M14665 - MNT22390
49	Modern	Chapel Bungalow and Bluebell Cottage, Back Lane		SK 67722 54491	M14666 - MNT22391

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
50	Modern	Briar Croft, School Lane		SK 68018 54652	M14707 - MNT22431
51	Modern	Evergreen House, School Lane		SK 67922 54588	M14708 - MNT22432
52	Modern	Roseneath, Mansfield Road		SK 67643 54763	M14709 - MNT22433
53	Modern	Yew Tree Cottage, Radley Road		SK 67810 54448	M14710 - MNT22434
54	Modern	Holly House, Back Lane		SK 67728 54456	M14711 - MNT22435
55	Modern	Veda Cottage and The Cottage, The Turnpike		SK 67802 54627	M14712 - MNT22436
56	Modern	Old School House, School Lane		SK 67841 54526	M14713 - MNT22437
57	Modern	Church Cottage, Church Lane		SK 67785 54408	M14714 - MNT22438
58	Modern	Brookside, Mansfield Road		SK 67619 54774	M14715 - MNT22439
59	Modern	Orchard Cottage, School Lane		SK 68034 54668	M17056 - MNT24761
60	Modern	The Reading Room, Church Lane		SK 67798 54469	M17065 - MNT24770
61	Modern	Field Cottage & Denlloit, Radley Road, 1800 on student survey record		SK 67688 54306	M17750 - MNT25427
62	Modern	Halam Lodge, The Turnpike, 19th century on student survey record		SK 67822 54606	M17756 - MNT25433

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
63	Modern	Strickland Farmhouse, The Turnpike, 19th century on student suvery record		SK 67766 54719	M17757 - MNT25434
64	Unknown	Embankment depicted on 1920 OS Map		SK 6805 5348	L2915 - MNT2896
65	Unknown	Ford depicted on 1919 OS Map		SK 6761 5480	L2923 - MNT2904
66	Unknown	Earthworks - set of hollows NE of St Michael's Church		SK 6781 5436	L10405 - MNT10294
67	Unknown	Earthworks - irregularly shaped mounds and two lynchets		SK 6794 5447	L10414 - MNT10303
68	Unknown	Earthworks -hollow-way, mounds, terraced ground and ridge and furrow		SK 6787 5425	L10416 - MNT10305
69	Unknown	Earthwork - linear bank		SK 6736 5404	L10434 - MNT10323
70	Unknown	Earthworks - lynchet across the field to the north, ridge and furrow to the south, narrow terraced plots to the NW		SK 6720 5431	L10435 - MNT10324
71	Unknown	Earthworks - terraced ground, evidence for building platforms; uneven surface of various mounds and hollows; track-lines marked by hollows or banks		SK 6765 5457	L10436 - MNT10325
72	Unknown	Earthworks - ridge and furrow with possible tracks, lynchet banks and pond hollow		SK 6785 5474	L10437 - MNT10326
73	Unknown	Earthworks - ridge and furrow and various lynchet banks marking field or furlong boundaries; hollow tracks at the south end		SK 6852 5396	L10441 - MNT10330
74	Unknown	Earthworks - ridge and furrow with a pond to the west		SK 6869 5407	L10442 - MNT10331
75	Unknown	Earthworks - hollow way behind Applegarth; with the grounds holding a large terraced area and various linear banks		SK 6755 5410	L10447 - MNT10336

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
76	Unknown	Earthworks - hollow way; ridge and furrow, furlong boundary banks, lynchets and a pond		SK 6765 5399	L10450 - MNT10339
77	Unknown	Earthwork - hollow at Southwell		SK 6871 5379	L10680 - MNT10565
78	Unknown	Earthwork - possible low terrace observed during site visit on the grounds of The Old Vicarage		SK 67931 54368	
79	Modern	The Old Vicarage – Visually unique building within Halam, historic link to St Michael the Archangel Church		SK 67969 54357	



KEY

■ Site Location

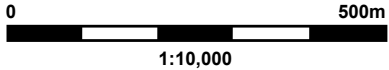
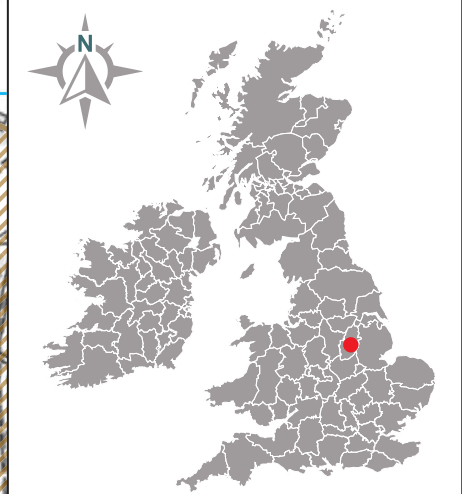
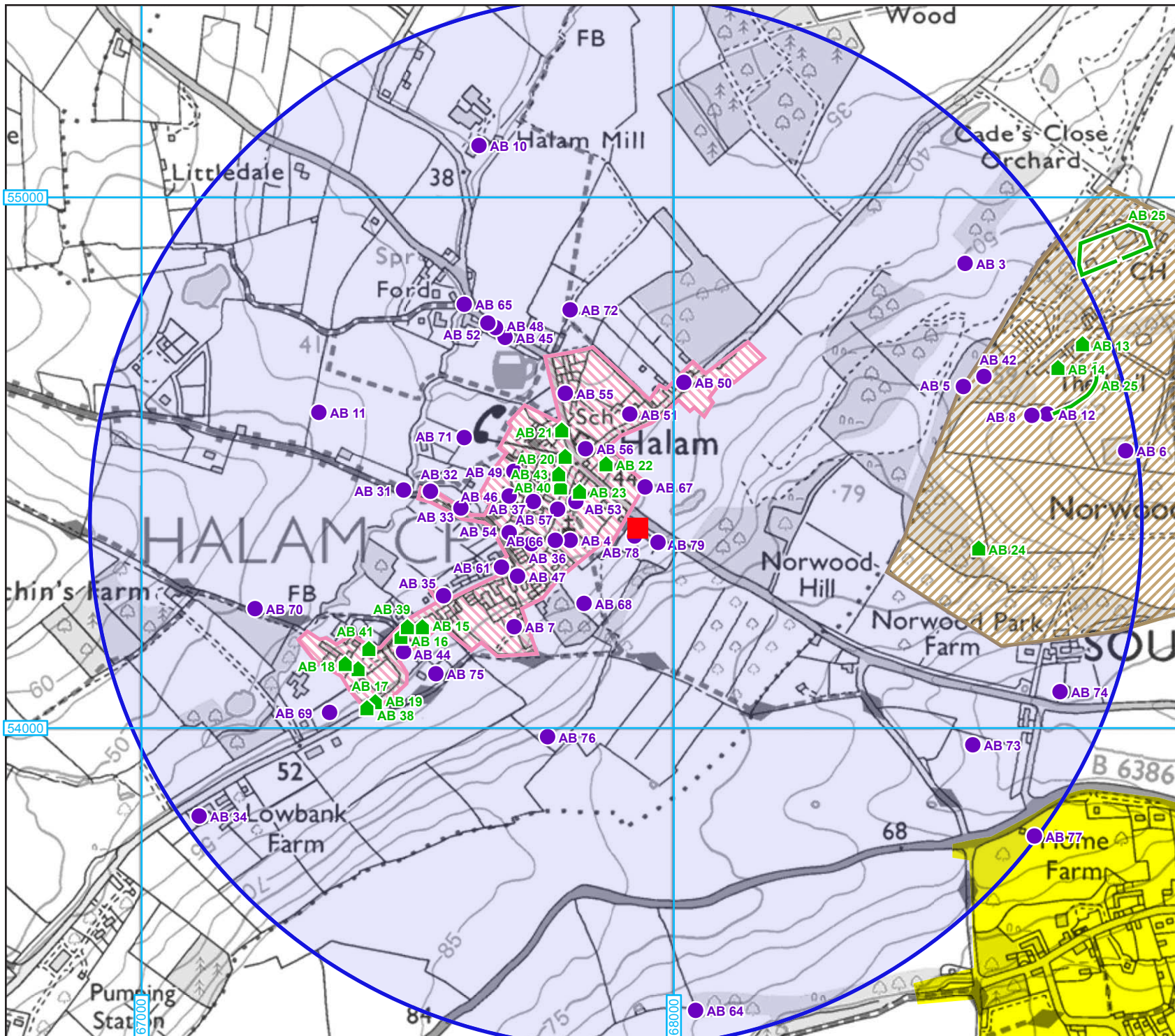


Figure 1: Site Location

Project: The Old Vicarage, Halam

Date: 26/02/18 Job No: 60248



KEY

- Site Location
- Search Area (1000m)
- Monument
- ▲ Historic Building
- Park & Garden (AB 27)
- Halam Historic Village Core (AB 1)
- Conservation Area (AB 2)

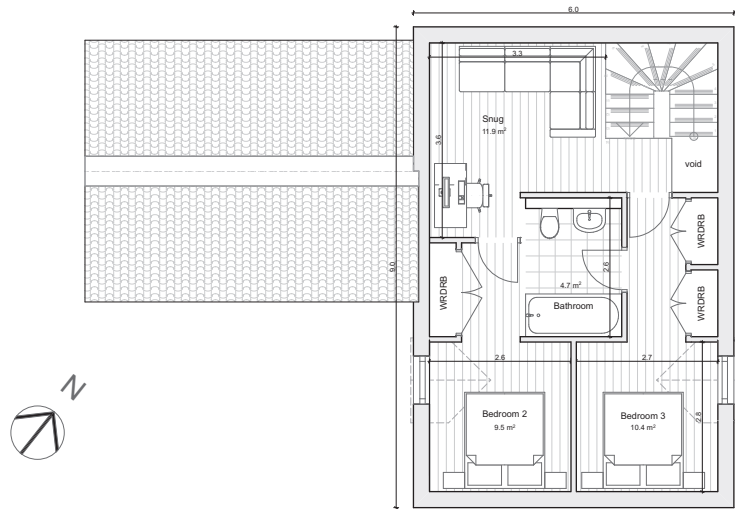
0 500m

1:10,000

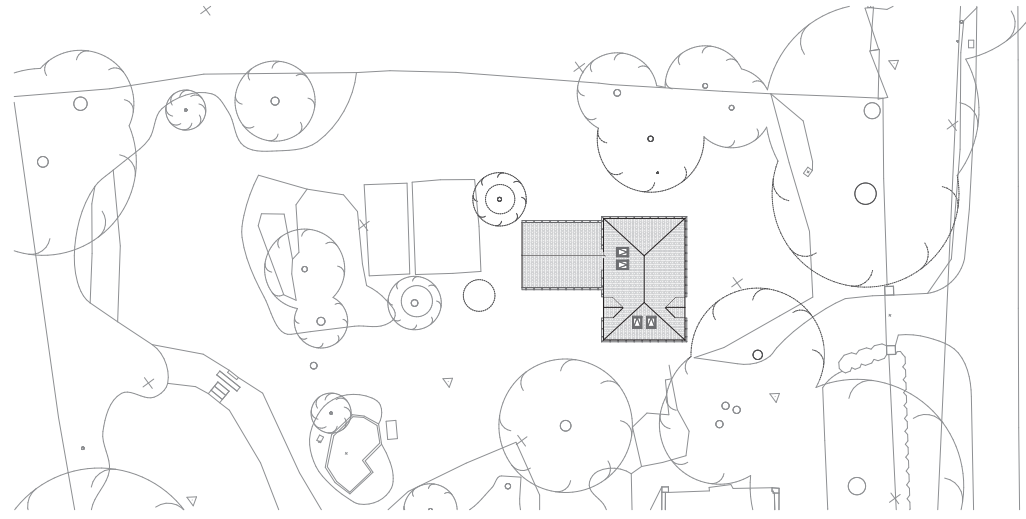
Figure 2: Cultural Heritage Features Map

Project: The Old Vicarage, Halam

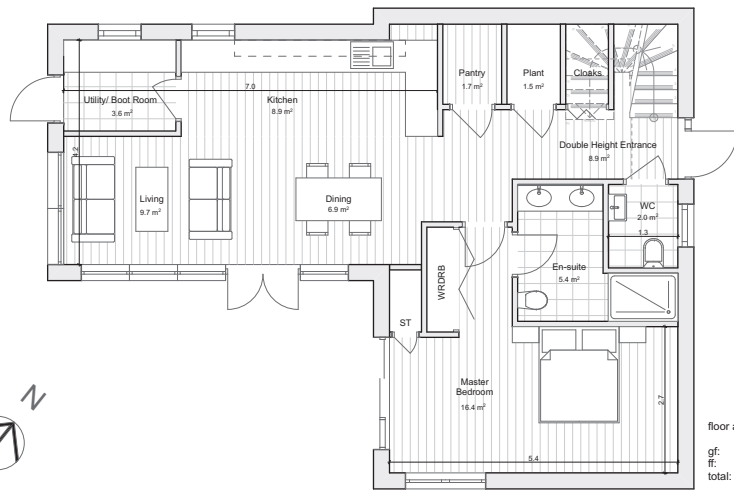
Date: 26/02/18 Job No: 60248



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR 1:50

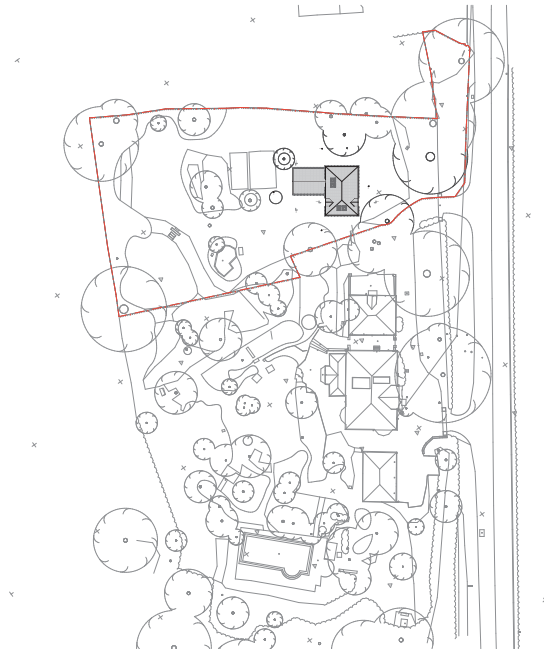


PROPOSED SITE PLAN 1:200



PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR 1:50

floor area.
 gf: 69 m²
 ff: 38 m²
 total: 113 m²



PROPOSED LOCATION PLAN 1:500

REVISION	INITIAL	DATE	SUFFIX
Design Revisions	DJM	25/01/18	C
Design Revisions	DJM	18/01/18	B
Dimensions Added	ACC	29/11/17	A



CLIENT
MR & MRS G PERKS

PROJECT
**NEW DWELLING
 THE OLD VICARAGE
 HALAM HILL
 NG22 8AX**
 TITLE
OUTLINE PROPOSAL

SCALE @A1	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
VARIOUS	NOV 17	DJM	ACC

No. 244 - SK07
 REV: C

LEWIS HOUSE, UNIT 213, EAST WAY
 HILLEND IND EST, DUNFERMLINE
 FIFE, KY11 5JF, SCOTLAND
 t - 01383 737101
 e - info@acarchitects.biz
 w - www.acarchitects.biz





AB Heritage Limited (Head Office)
Jarrow Business Centre, Rolling Mill
Road, Jarrow, South Tyneside, NE32 3DT
Tel: 03333 440 206
e-mail: info@abheritage.co.uk