



making sense of heritage

East House Farm, Guyzance, Northumberland

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Ref: 89910.01
May 2013



**East House Farm,
Guyzance,
Northumberland**

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Prepared for:
Knight Frank LLP
11th Floor no.1 Marsden Street
Manchester
M2 1HW

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6 Riverside Block,
Sheaf Bank Business Park,
Prospect Road,
Sheffield,
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

May 2013

89910.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	89910.01	Accession Code	n/a	Client Ref.	n/a
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	422021, 604272		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	GC	CM	Chris Moore	07.05.2013
File:	S:\PROJECTS\89910 (East House Farm, Guyzance)				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



East House Farm, Guyzance, Northumberland

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Best practice	1
1.3 Assumptions and limitations	1
1.4 Copyright.....	1
2 METHODOLOGY.....	2
2.1 Scope of document	2
2.2 Aims	2
2.3 Sources.....	2
3 PLANNING BACKGROUND	3
3.1 Introduction	3
3.2 National Planning Policy Framework	3
3.3 Local development framework.....	4
4 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF RESOURCE	4
4.1 Location	4
4.2 Summary of archaeological and historical interest.....	4
<i>Designated heritage assets</i>	4
<i>Historical and archaeological background</i>	4
<i>Historic Landscape Character</i>	6
5 HERITAGE ASSETS	6
5.1 Introduction	6
5.2 Assessment of significance	6
5.3 Designated heritage assets	7
5.4 Potential buried archaeological remains	7
6 IMPACTS.....	8
6.1 Introduction	8
6.2 Assessment of survival and previous impacts	8
6.3 Proposed development	8
6.4 Statement of impact	9



6.5	Mitigation.....	9
7	CONCLUSIONS.....	9
7.1	Summary.....	9
8	REFERENCES.....	10
8.1	Bibliography	10
8.2	Historic Environment Records	10
8.3	Cartographic and Documentary Sources.....	10
8.4	Online resources	10
9	APPENDICES.....	11
9.1	Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer.....	11
9.2	Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies	13

Tables

Table 1:	Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets	7
----------	--	---

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location plan and archaeological sites from NHER	
-----------	---	--



East House Farm, Guyzance, Northumberland

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Knight Frank LLP to prepare an Archaeological Impact Assessment as an addendum to an existing desk based assessment for the site of a proposed wind turbine at East House Farm, Guyzance, Northumberland.

A previous planning application was submitted in 2012 (12/01718/RENE) for the erection of a single 67m high wind turbine to the north of the current Site. Following objections from the MoD the turbine has been moved to its current proposed location and the height reduced to 53.7m. The previous planning application was accompanied by an archaeological desk based assessment (AAG Archaeology 2012) and a Heritage Statement (Castle House Heritage Consulting 2012).

This report comprises an Archaeological Impact Assessment focussed on addressing the potential impact of the new turbine on buried archaeological remains within its new location. This Assessment should be read in conjunction with the existing desk based assessment (AAG 2012).

Relevant sources of information relating to the heritage resource within a 2km Study Area have been considered to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

The Site itself is located within a post-medieval agricultural landscape with medieval antecedence. Ridge and furrow cultivation can be seen within the Study Area on land currently under pasture. The field within which the Site is located is used for arable agriculture and this may have resulted in damage to earlier cultivation ridges. Any potential remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow would be considered to be of Local significance.

The surrounding Study Area contains a number of as yet undated cropmark enclosures, particularly to the east of the River Coquet. Although these features remain undated, it is likely, given their form, that they represent prehistoric settlement and activity. The Site is located on higher ground overlooking the River Coquet and as such may have been a suitable location for similar prehistoric enclosures. There is medium potential for encountering buried archaeology relating to such features within the Site, however, due to the lack of intrusive archaeological investigations within the Site the extent and significance of any such features could not be determined.

Given the potential for archaeological remains of unknown extent and significance to be encountered within the Site further archaeological work may be required prior to construction of the wind turbine. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the county archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.



East House Farm, Guyzance, Northumberland

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by David Staniland and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank him for providing information and assistance. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the Northumberland Historic Environment Record for supplying HER data.

The report was researched, compiled and illustrated by Grace Corbett. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Moore.



East House Farm, Guyzance, Northumberland

Archaeological Impact Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Knight Frank LLP to prepare an Archaeological Impact Assessment for an area of land at East House Farm, Guyzance, Northumberland, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 422021, 604272 (hereafter, 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 A previous planning application was submitted in 2012 (12/01718/RENE) for the erection of a single 67m high turbine to the north of the current Site. Following objections from the MoD the turbine has been moved to its current proposed location and the height reduced to 53.7m. The turbine will be accessed via a 4m wide access track which will lead from the un-named road approximately 600m to the west.
- 1.1.3 The previous planning application was accompanied by an archaeological desk based assessment (AAG Archaeology 2012) and a Heritage Statement (Castle House Heritage Consulting 2012).
- 1.1.4 This report comprises an Archaeological Impact Assessment focussed on addressing the potential impact of the new turbine on potential buried archaeological remains in its new location. The Assessment should be read in conjunction with the existing desk based assessment (AAG 2012).

1.2 Best practice

- 1.2.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment* (IfA 2011).

1.3 Assumptions and limitations

- 1.3.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data is reasonably accurate.
- 1.3.2 The Northumberland Historic Environment Record (NHER) is not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource, but is a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

1.4 Copyright

- 1.4.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of

our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of document

2.1.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment specifically relating to buried and above ground archaeological remains, and to assess the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

2.1.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.1.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a heritage asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.1.4 For the purposes of this report only archaeological remains, including buried, above ground and potential remains, are considered. The impact of the development upon designated heritage assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservations Areas, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens, are addressed in a separate report.

2.1.5 The current report is designed to be read as an addendum to the existing archaeological desk based assessment which was produced for the Site in 2012 (AAG Archaeology 2012).

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential archaeological remains within and surrounding the Site based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 2km from the Site;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential archaeological remains through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the archaeological remains and their setting.*

2.3 Sources

2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:



- *The Northumberland Historic Environment Record (NHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county.*
- *National heritage datasets including, Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index.*
- *Online sources relating to the history and heritage of the Study Area.*
- *Relevant secondary sources held in Wessex Archaeology's own library.*

2.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the bibliography section of this report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.

3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck



Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);

- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

3.3 Local development framework

3.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundary of Alnwick District. The Alnwick District Wide Local Plan provides policies which govern and control development across the District, including planning policies and guidance relating to both designated and undesignated heritage assets.

3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 2**.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF RESOURCE

4.1 Location

4.1.1 The Site is located within an arable field directly west of the North Eastern Railway, 800m northeast of Guyzance, Northumberland, with an access track leading from the Site to the un-named road to the west. The Site is bounded to the north, south and west by further arable land, with the River Coquet flowing 400m to the south and east.

4.1.2 The wider underlying geology is mapped as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Stainmore Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton till (British Geological Survey Sheet 009 - Rothbury). The Site is located at approximately 37m AOD, to the east of the railway the land slopes sharply down towards the River Coquet which lies at 20m AOD while to the west and northwest the land slopes gradually higher.

4.2 Summary of archaeological and historical interest

Designated heritage assets

4.2.1 All designated heritage assets are addressed in a separate Heritage Statement produced by Castle House Consulting (2012).

Historical and archaeological background

4.2.2 The historical development of the Site is dealt with in the existing desk based assessment produced by AAG Archaeology (2012). The following information has been collated from the NHER and available online sources for completeness.

4.2.3 The earliest archaeological evidence for activity within the Study Area comes from Neolithic rock art (**WA1**) located 1.3km east of the Site, along the east bank of the River Coquet. Cup and ring marks have been recorded on a cliff face overhanging the river, these features are well preserved and display a range of motifs including spirals, the rarest symbol found on incised rocks and only known at one other site in Northumberland.

4.2.4 Bronze Age burials (**WA2**) have been recovered 1.2km southwest of the Site at Guyzance, on the north bank of the River. These consisted of stone cists with burnt bone recorded in the 19th century, potentially representing a Bronze Age cemetery. A potential prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure (**WA3**) was recorded on aerial photographs

1.9km south of the Site, though no intrusive investigations have been undertaken to confirm this. Within the Study Area other, as yet undated cropmark sites, may represent prehistoric remains. These include a double ditched circular enclosure with at least one hut circle visible in the interior (**WA30**), as well as other circular, sub-circular and oval enclosures (**WA34-36, 38-39, 43-44**) and a possible ring ditch (**WA37**). Given the form of these features it is likely that they represent prehistoric remains. The majority of these features are located along the eastern bank of the River, however, two examples have been identified on the western bank, with an oval enclosure (**WA35**) located 90m east of the Site, on the eastern side of the railway.

- 4.2.5 No early medieval sites or find spots are recorded within the Study Area, however, by the medieval period the Study Area includes a medieval deer park (**WA4-5, 16**), manor house (**WA7**), mill (**WA9-10**), two deserted medieval villages (**WA6, 11**) and two charter boundaries (**WA12-13**). This level of medieval remains suggests that the Study Area may also have been settled in the early medieval period. The deserted medieval village at Brotherwick (**WA6**), 1.8km north northeast of the Site, is known from documentary sources from the 12th century onwards. It currently consists of two dwellings and no evidence of the deserted village has been located on the ground, however, ridge and furrow can be seen on modern aerial photographs directly south of the existing buildings in this area.
- 4.2.6 The name Guyzance is thought to originate from the Norman family name 'Guines', from an area of the same name near Calais, France (North of England Civic Trust 2008, 11). To the southwest of the Site Guyzance deserted medieval village (**WA11**) is recorded as containing six bondagers, four cottagers, a smith and a free tenant in 1267. It is thought that the village may have been abandoned by the late 17th century and the current village, which consists of two rows of cottages and a number of houses to the west, established after this time (*ibid.* 12).
- 4.2.7 One kilometre east of the Site is the potential site of a medieval manor house (**WA7**), while ridge and furrow has been identified in this area, no physical evidence for a building has been located. A medieval township and mill (**WA9-10**) was recorded from documentary sources at Walkmill, 600m and 1km northeast of the Site respectively. No physical evidence for the township has been found to date, while the remains of a post-medieval mill survive which may have earlier medieval origins.
- 4.2.8 Medieval boundaries within the Study Area include Warkworth deer park (**WA4-5, 16**), which was located at the northeast corner of the Study Area and is thought to have been in existence since the 13th century. Sturton Grange charter boundary (**WA13, 15, 29**) is located 300m north of the Site and follows the line of existing field boundaries. A bumping stone (**WA12**) is thought to be located within part of this charter boundary, 630m north of the Site. The history of this medieval boundary is discussed in detailed in AAG Archaeology's desk-based assessment (2012) and will not be repeated here.
- 4.2.9 The post-medieval period within the Study Area is characterised by the development of industry along the river. A number of smithys (**WA23, 25**), a saw mill (**WA19**) and other industries, including a tile works (**WA17**), were established during this time. Ridge and furrow has been identified throughout the Study Area from modern aerial photographs and this may relate to medieval and/or post-medieval agriculture.
- 4.2.10 Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (not reproduced) shows the Site within an enclosed agricultural field as it appears today. The 1866 OS map shows a stream running northwest to southeast through this field, to the west of the Site. This stream continues to the east of the railway line and flows to the River Coquet. On the 1895 map some trees

can be seen along this stream, by the turn of the century these are no longer present. The stream is depicted on OS maps until the early 1990s, while its course can be traced on modern aerial photographs. The field boundaries within and immediately surrounding the Site do not appear to have changed since the mid-19th century.

Historic Landscape Character

- 4.2.11 The historic landscape character of the Site is defined by the NHER as piecemeal enclosure dating from the 17th to the mid-18th century.
- 4.2.12 Within the wider landscape the historic landscape character comprises regular and irregular enclosure many of which date from the 17th to 18th centuries, with pockets of more regular later 19th and 20th century enclosures.

5 HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Annex 2: Glossary) defines a heritage asset as:

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

5.2 Assessment of significance

- 5.2.1 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

- 5.2.2 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

- 5.2.3 The setting of heritage assets also forms an important element of their value, and embraces environmental factors and spatial associations in addition to visual considerations. The setting of heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.'

- 5.2.4 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical value.** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.
- **Aesthetic value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal value.** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

5.2.5 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local (Low/Medium/High)	Locally listed buildings Conservation Areas Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

5.3 Designated heritage assets

5.3.1 Impacts on designated assets are dealt with in a separate report (Castle House Heritage 2012).

5.4 Potential buried archaeological remains

5.4.1 Non-designated heritage assets also require consideration in the planning process, as specified within the NPPF. The degree to which the assets identified here are a



consideration will depend in part on their significance. For the purpose of this study, the non-designated heritage assets are defined as potential buried archaeological remains.

- 5.4.2 The Site itself is located within a post-medieval enclosed agricultural landscape with medieval antecedence. Ridge and furrow cultivation can be seen within the Study Area on land currently under pasture. The field within which the Site is currently under arable cultivation and this may have resulted in damage to earlier cultivation ridges. Any potential remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow would be considered to be of Local significance.
- 5.4.3 The surrounding Study Area contains a number of as yet undated cropmark enclosures, particularly to the east of the River Coquet. Although these features remain undated, it is likely, given their form, that they represent prehistoric settlement and activity. The Site is located on higher ground overlooking the River Coquet and as such may have been a suitable location for similar prehistoric enclosures. There is medium potential for encountering buried archaeology relating to such features within the Site, however, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the extent and significance of any such remains is unknown on the basis of the available evidence.

6 IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that *...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...* (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 6.2.1 A review of the cartographic evidence has established that the Site is located within an area of agricultural activity since at least the medieval period, with this agricultural activity most likely originally connected to the medieval and post-medieval settlements in the surrounding area.
- 6.2.2 Many centuries of continued agricultural activity at the Site, including ploughing, would suggest that any remnants of archaeological material relating to medieval farming practices, such as extant ridge and furrow, have been largely disturbed. There is however, potential for buried archaeological remains to survive below ground.

6.3 Proposed development

- 6.3.1 It is proposed to construct a single 53.7m high wind turbine at the Site; this will be accessed via a 4m wide access track which will lead from the un-named road approximately 600m west of the turbine.
- 6.3.2 The total footprint of the turbine base and access track will be approximately 0.44ha, with up to 0.4m of overburden removed prior to construction of the turbine and track.



6.4 Statement of impact

- 6.4.1 The construction of the wind turbine and access track within the Site will result in ground disturbance which has the potential to result in the damage to, or loss of, buried archaeological features which may be present within the Site. Potential remains include possible medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow of Local significance and possible prehistoric remains of unknown significance.

6.5 Mitigation

- 6.5.1 Given the potential for archaeological remains of unknown extent and significance to be encountered within the Site further archaeological work may be required prior to construction of the wind turbine. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the county archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The Site lies within an area which is considered to have been utilised as farmland to serve the settlements within the surrounding landscape. Aerial photographs clearly show extant ridge and furrow within pasture fields across the Study Area, subsequent ploughing within the Site may have wholly or partially removed any above ground remains of a similar nature.
- 7.1.2 The NHER records a large number of undated, but likely prehistoric, enclosures within the Study Area, these are located on topography similar to that within the Site and indicate a potential for remains of this nature to be located within the Site. Known prehistoric activity is also recorded within the Study Area including Neolithic rock art, Bronze Age burials and a potential prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.
- 7.1.3 The field within which the Site lies has been ploughed and this may have disturbed potential archaeological remains, however, the Site is still considered to have a medium potential to contain archaeological remains of unknown significance.
- 7.1.4 Given the potential for archaeological remains of unknown extent and significance to be encountered within the Site further archaeological work may be required prior to construction of the wind turbine. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the county archaeologist at Northumberland County Council.



8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

AAG Archaeology. 2012. Desk Based Assessment, East House Farm, Guyzance, Morpeth, Northumberland.

Castle House Consulting Ltd. 2012. Heritage Statement in respect of proposal to erect a wind turbine at East House Farm, Guyzance, Morpeth, Northumberland.

North of England Civic Trust. 2008. Guyzance Conservation Area, Character Appraisal and Management Matters.

8.2 Historic Environment Records

The Northumberland Historic Environment Record

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

Ordnance Survey: 1866, 1895, 1897, 1923, 1957, 1959, 1966, 1987, 1991

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

8.4 Online resources

<http://www.magic.gov.uk> – mapping and information on nationally designated assets

<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk/> - information on Listed Buildings

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/> - data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> - documentary resources

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/> - documentary resources



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

WA No	NHER No	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	5558	Cup and ring marked rock 430m north of Morwick Hall	Neolithic	423300	604410
2	5552	Prehistoric burials	Bronze Age	421290	603260
3	22982	Rectilinear enclosure	Prehistoric	422104	602366
4	5409	Warkworth deer park	Medieval	423000	606000
5	5409	Warkworth deer park	Medieval	423000	605000
6	5423	Brotherwick, deserted medieval village	Medieval	422800	605900
7	5553	Site of potential medieval manor house	Medieval	423000	604000
8	5556	Quern	Medieval	423860	604570
9	5559	Walk Mill	Medieval	422580	604510
10	5559	Walk Mill	Medieval	423100	604600
11	5563	Guyzance, deserted medieval village	Medieval	421000	603000
12	15303	Bumping stone on Sturton Grange charter boundary	Medieval	422268	604858
13	15304	Medieval charter boundary of Sturton Grange	Medieval	420930	605450
14	22969	Linear and circular cropmarks north of Morwick Hall	Medieval	423489	604166
15	15304	Sturton Grange charter boundary	Medieval		
16	5409	Warkworth deer park pale	Medieval		
17	5536	Tile Works	Post-medieval	423690	605260
18	5566	Cavil Head farm	Post-medieval	422950	602700
19	21518	Saw Mill	Post-medieval	422906	604070
20	21519	Well at Morwick	Post-medieval	423308	604124
21	21956	Well on 1st edition map	Post-medieval	423575	605165
22	21958	Wells on 1st edition map	Post-medieval	421588	606115



23	21962	Smithy on 1st edition map	Post-medieval	421667	606191
24	21970	Well on 1st edition map	Post-medieval	420952	602666
25	21976	Smithy on 1st edition map	Post-medieval	420959	603874
26	21977	Whirleyshaws farmhouse marked on 1st edition map	Post-medieval	420956	603315
27	23448	Bank House	Post-medieval	420828	605042
28	25463	Former field boundary east of East House, Guyzance	Post-medieval	421792	604667
29	15304	Sturton Grange charter boundary - 1586 survey	Post-medieval		
30	5453	Double ditched circular enclosure with at least one hut circle visible in the interior	Undated	423320	605550
31	5555	Artificial mound	Undated	423260	604770
32	5557	Pauper's Ford	Undated	423600	604990
33	5557	Pauper's Ford	Undated	423200	604480
34	5569	Circular enclosure	Undated	423200	603900
35	5572	Cropmark of oval enclosure	Undated	422200	604200
36	5581	Cropmark of a sub circular double ditched enclosure	Undated	420850	602770
37	5582	Ring ditch east of Walkmill	Undated	423000	604380
38	5583	Faint trace of circle 250m west of Morwick Hall	Undated	423080	604000
39	5584	Enclosure south of Rake Lane, rectangular enclosure	Undated	422100	602600
40	5585	Boundary bank	Undated	422940	604180
41	5585	Boundary bank	Undated	422630	604190
42	11871	Linear feature, possible pipeline	Undated	422300	602800
43	22967	Linear and circular cropmarks west of Cavil Head	Undated	422602	602656
44	23390	Circular enclosure east of Morwick, there may be an entrance through the east side but no internal features are visible	Undated	423399	604230



9.2 Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

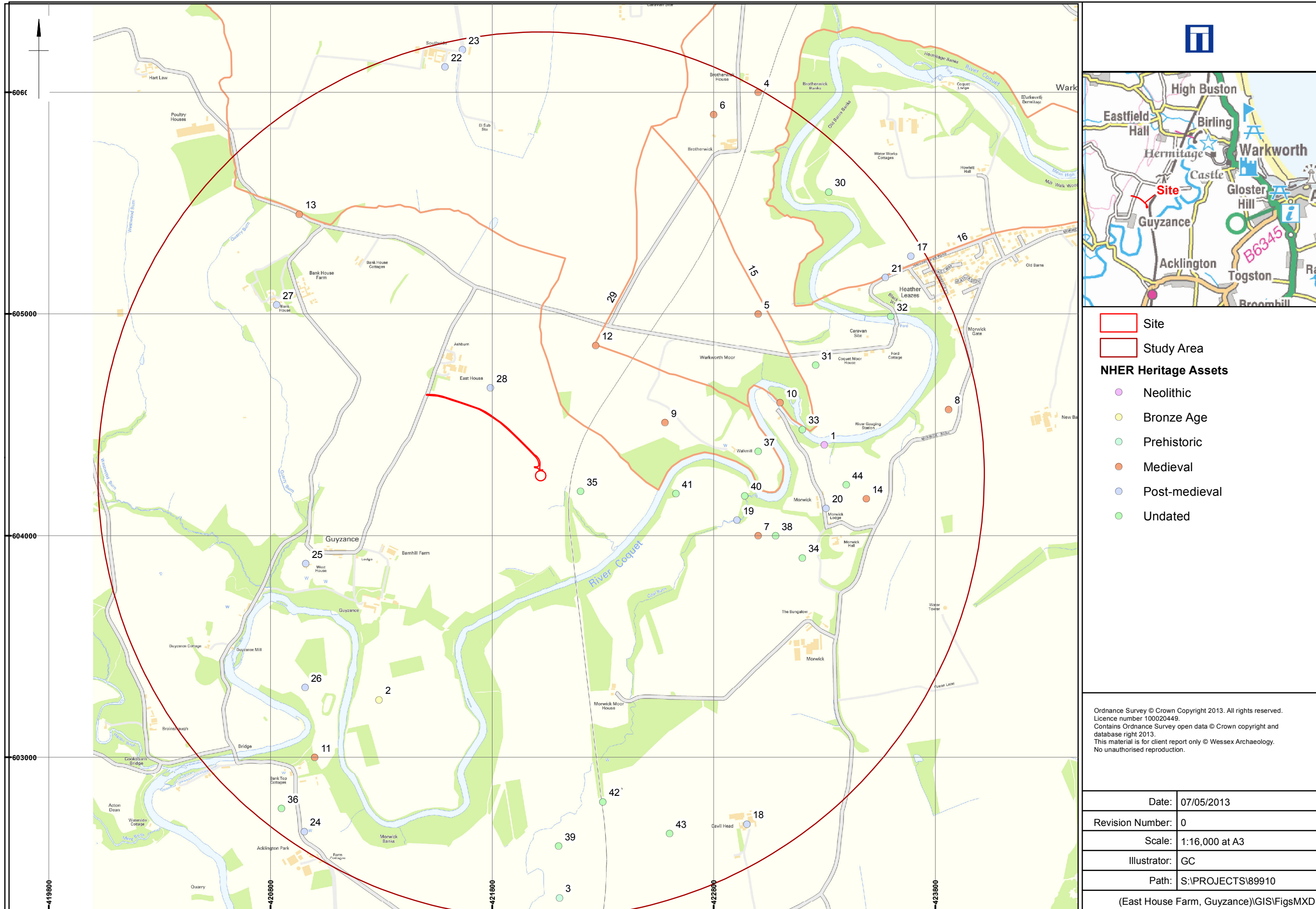
Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 132	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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
	Para. 137	significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible
n/a	Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002)	<p>Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and if:</p> <p>A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; orb) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Recordc) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system <p>In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish title or enclosure map.</p>
BE2	Regional and local archaeological significance	Planning permission will not be granted for development detrimental to sites of regional or local archaeological importance, unless there is an overriding need for the development and no alternative location for the development can be found. Where the impact of the development is not clear, the developer will be required to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation as appropriate. Before the development of sites of archaeological interest is permitted, the developer will be required to submit for approval a statement of investigation and proposals to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before the development commences.



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
S15	Protecting and enhancing the historic and built environment	The district council will conserve and enhance a strong sense of place by conserving the districts built and historic environment, in particular listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas and the distinctive character of Alnwick, Amble, Rothbury and the villages. All development involving built and historic assets or their settings will be required to preserve, and where appropriate, enhance the asset for the future.



Site location plan and archaeological sites from NHER

Figure 1



salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.