

THE SILL PROJECT, ONCE BREWED, NORTHUMBERLAND

Conservation Management Plan



Oxford Archaeology North

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Prepared by: Alastair Vannan
Position: Project Officer
Date: May 2014

Approved by: Gill Hey
Position: Chief Executive Officer Oxford Archaeology &
Regional Manager: OA North
Date: May 2014

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North

Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t: (0044) 01524 541000
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

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Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sill Project relates to land at Once Brewed, Henshaw, Northumberland (NY 75248 66892). It is part of the partnership *The Sill: Unspoilt Landscapes, Inspiring People*, between the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) and the YHA (England and Wales), which is managed by the Sill Project Board. It has been proposed that the YHA hostel and visitor centre at Once Brewed be redeveloped and, in order to inform the project proposals and to ensure the long-term conservation management of the site, and to provide learning and engagement opportunities, this Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared. The CMP area is situated within an extremely rich historic landscape and lies within the boundary of the Hadrian's Wall portion of the UNESCO Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (FRE WHS), which includes numerous scheduled monuments.

The first iteration of the CMP area comprised the current area and the field to the east of the road to Henshaw. The field to the east of the road to Henshaw is now omitted from the CMP area, as it no longer forms part of The Sill development, although it remains as part of the wider study area for the CMP.

An archaeological walkover survey and architectural assessment were undertaken in addition to a geophysical survey and the results of this research were collated into a gazetteer of sites (*Appendix 1*). A total of 65 heritage assets were identified within the CMP area and the surrounding study area as a result of this research. The first of two phases of archaeological evaluation was also undertaken, for which interim results are currently available. An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken of the CMP area by E3 Ecology (*Appendix 5*) and a tree report was also undertaken by AMR Geomatics (*Appendix 7*). All of the available data relating to the historic environment, ecology, and landscape character have informed the production of this CMP.

The main aims of this CMP are:

- to provide an understanding of the historical development and current uses, management, and maintenance of the CMP area;
- to understand and identify the heritage significances of the CMP area and how these may be vulnerable;
- to incorporate the results of landscape and ecology appraisals to provide an overview of the wider significances, issues and conservation policies for these aspects of the site;
- to recommend conservation policies which provide guidance to protect the significances of the CMP area, and to enhance and ensure the sustainable future of the area;
- to provide a platform to help inform future strategies and proposals;
- to ensure that stakeholders have an opportunity to communicate their thoughts and opinions and contribute to the CMP and to establish agreed conservation-based management policies.

The overarching strategic aim of the conservation framework for The Sill Project area has been defined and is:

to maintain, conserve and, where possible, enhance the evidential, historical, aesthetic, communal, and ecological significance of the site, whilst ensuring that The Sill Project area has a sustainable and relevant future.

In order to achieve this, seven objectives have been identified, in addition to 11 policies that provide detailed recommendations for approaches to conservation in this area.

Objective 1: ensure that the identified designated and undesignated heritage assets, ecological interest, and landscape character, including views in and out of the CMP area, are conserved, maintained, and, wherever possible, enhanced;

Objective 2: continue to enhance the understanding of the archaeological and ecological resource within the CMP area so that future changes to the site are appropriately informed;

Objective 3: seek ways to engage local communities and visitors to the area in researching, understanding, and conserving the heritage of the local area;

Objective 4: undertake targeted consultation with groups and individuals to whom the area is significant, as well as key organisations, including NNPA, English Heritage, Natural England, the National Trust, and Hadrian's Wall Trust, about any plans to enhance or develop the site;

Objective 5: ensure that the CMP is taken into account during the design and construction phases of any proposed development within the CMP area to ascertain that any such proposals are based on an understanding of the potential impact on the significances of the site and the surrounding landscape and seek to minimise any negative impacts;

Objective 6: seek ways of continuing to provide accommodation, information, and a point of access for visitors to engage with the local and wider landscape, while minimising negative impacts upon sites of archaeological, historical, geological, and ecological interest, landscape character, and the recognised significances of the CMP area;

Objective 7: periodically review and update this CMP and the Gazetteer to reflect any changes in policy and the understanding or management of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) for commissioning the project, and specifically Laura Sole, Sill Project Coordinator, NNPA; Alison Thornton Sykes, JDDK Ltd; Chris Jones, Historic Environment Officer, NNPA; Gill Thompson, Ecologist, NNPA; Rob Mayhew, Landscape Officer, NNPA; Andrew Miller, Head of Partnerships and Conservation, NNPA; Mark Newman of the National Trust; and Mike Collins of English Heritage. Thanks are also due to the staff of Northumberland Historic Environment Record and the Northumberland Archives. The ecological habitat surveys were undertaken by E3 Ecology and the tree report was undertaken by AMR Geomatics.

Alastair Vannan undertook the historical research and also compiled the Conservation Management Plan. Peter Schofield undertook, and reported upon, the field survey, and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Emily Mercer managed the project and also edited this Conservation Management Plan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 The Sill Project relates to land at Once Brewed, Henshaw, Northumberland (NY 75248 66892; Fig 1). It is part of the partnership *The Sill: Unspoilt Landscapes, Inspiring People*, between the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) and the YHA (England and Wales), which is managed by the Sill Project Board. It has been proposed that the YHA hostel and visitor centre at Once Brewed be redeveloped and, in order to inform the project proposals and to ensure the long-term conservation management of the site, and to provide learning and engagement opportunities, a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is required. The site is situated within an extremely rich historic landscape and lies within the boundary of the Hadrian's Wall portion of the UNESCO Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (FRE WHS), which includes numerous scheduled monuments and the landscape between them. This plan relates specifically to the management of the land within the Sill project area (Fig 1), referred to throughout as the CMP area. The significance of the CMP area is, however, also influenced by the character of the wider landscape and relevant associations with the wider landscape are, therefore, also described. The CMP is not an impact assessment for the proposed landscape discovery centre at Once Brewed, which has been the subject of a separate Environmental Impact Assessment, but is a management plan for the conservation of the area in the long-term, which will inform any works or initiatives to be undertaken within the CMP area.



Plate 1: An aerial view of the CMP area (north to top of image)

1.1.2 NNPA, on behalf of the partnership, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the CMP, which was compiled between July 2013 and April 2014.

1.1.3 The main aims of this CMP are:

- to provide an understanding of the historical development and current uses, management, and maintenance of the CMP area;
- to understand and identify the heritage significances of the CMP area and how these may be vulnerable;
- to incorporate the results of landscape and ecology appraisals to provide an overview of the wider significances, issues and conservation policies for these aspects of the site;
- to recommend conservation policies which provide guidance to protect the significances of the CMP area, and to enhance and ensure the sustainable future of the area;
- to provide a platform to help inform future strategies and proposals;
- to ensure that stakeholders have an opportunity to communicate their thoughts and opinions and contribute to the CMP and to establish agreed conservation-based management policies.

1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE CMP

1.2.1 The CMP is set out in four main sections together with an *Introduction* and a *Gazetteer* as *Appendix 1*. The main sections are sequential and iterative:

- ***Understanding the Site*** provides a summary of the key information, or baseline, known about the study site. It sets out the geographical context, the archaeology, the main phases of historical development, the setting, and other background information. More detailed analysis and notes on each heritage asset are provided in the *Gazetteer* in *Appendix 1*.
- ***Significance*** builds upon the *Understanding* section and seeks to assess what is important about the site in various contexts. It considers the protected status of the relevant areas of the site, the importance of the heritage assets in comparison with similar examples and assesses levels of significance overall and for the individual elements.
- ***Issues, Vulnerabilities and Opportunities*** identifies the current key problems and opportunities inherent in the study area. Some of these arise from the *Understanding* section, others from information gathered informally during the research phase. Some issues are very apparent while others are hidden and more subtle, only emerging from physical examination or more detailed consideration of the site.
- ***Policies*** sets out the direction for the future conservation and enhancement of the site arising from its conservation requirements. These policies have been compiled following the identification of the significant characteristics of the CMP area and the potential for change that could

affect these characteristics. Broad, overarching statements of purpose have been defined for the long-term management of the site. These are followed by shorter term policies, which are complemented by more specific objectives and actions having a ‘one-off’ character. The policies include recommendations for future review.

- The ***Gazetteer*** section (*Appendix 1*) takes the information already provided setting it out on an asset-by-asset basis, so that for each heritage asset of the site there is a gazetteer entry.
- Other ***Appendices*** provide additional information in support of the main text and include the archaeological walkover survey and architectural assessment (*Appendix 2*), geophysical survey (*Appendix 3*), archaeological evaluation trenching (*Appendix 4*), and ecological surveys (Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, *Appendix 5*; Bat Survey, *Appendix 6*; and Tree Report, *Appendix 7*).

1.3 ADOPTION AND REVIEW

- 1.3.1 The first draft of this CMP was circulated to NNPA, the English Heritage Inspector for Hadrian’s Wall, Hadrian’s Wall Trust, the National Trust, and Natural England. Comments were incorporated into the present draft.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- 1.4.1 The desk-based baseline study comprised the CMP and a study area with a radius of 250m beyond it (Figs 2 and 4). The first iteration of the CMP area included the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, but this no longer forms part of the CMP area, although it remains as part of the wider study area. The results of the historical research were collated into a gazetteer of sites (*Appendix 1*).
- 1.4.2 An archaeological walkover survey (*Appendix 2*) was undertaken as an enhanced Level 1-type survey (English Heritage 2007), a level which represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. The survey involved four elements: reconnaissance, mapping, description and photography. The CMP area and the field that lies to the east of the road to Henshaw were subject to this survey (Fig 2).
- 1.4.3 An architectural assessment (*Appendix 2*) was carried out on the structures identified for demolition at the Once Brewed site, based on an external examination in order to provide information in advance of removal and replacement. It consisted of Level 1+ recording standard in accordance with English Heritage (2006) guidelines. The aim was to produce a more detailed record than a Level 1 offers, in order to understand the buildings and assess their heritage value. The initial survey comprised photographs, sketch plans, and a brief written record of the buildings. A geophysical survey (*Appendix 3*) utilising a magnetic gradiometer was undertaken of the majority of the

land within the CMP area that would be amenable to the technique, in addition to parts of the field to the east of the road that formerly formed part of the CMP area.

- 1.4.4 An extended Phase 1 habitat survey (*Appendix 5*) was undertaken of the portion of the CMP area lying to the west of the road to Henshaw by E3 Ecology. This survey was undertaken in order to determine the presence or otherwise of habitats of conservation value or protected species, the extent that they may be affected by the proposed Sill Project and, where necessary, to develop mitigation proposals that would allow development to proceed without significant adverse ecological effect. This was undertaken using the methodology approved by Natural England for Phase 1 surveys (Nature Conservancy Council 1990). A bat survey (*Appendix 6*) was also undertaken by E3 Ecology of the visitor centre and youth hostel at Once Brewed and a tree report (*Appendix 7*) of the CMP area was produced by AMR Geomatics.

1.5 LIST OF CONSULTEES TO DATE

- Northumberland National Park Authority;
- English Heritage Inspector for Hadrian's Wall;
- Hadrian's Wall Trust;
- the National Trust;
- Natural England.

1.6 STATUS OF THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 1.6.1 This is the final draft of the CMP.

1.7 EXISTING REPORTS AND REFERENCE INFORMATION

- 1.7.1 The existing management plans that are of most relevance to this CMP are the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2008-14*, published by Hadrian's Wall Trust on behalf of Hadrian's Wall Management Plan Committee (HWMPC) in 2008, and the *Northumberland National Park Management Plan 2009-2014, Inspiring Landscapes, Thriving Communities*, produced by NNPA in 2009. The Heritage Lottery Fund *Conservation Plan Guidance*, produced in 2012, was also a key guidance document, and reference was made to the internationally respected guidance provided by *The Seventh Edition Conservation Plan* written by James Semple Kerr in 2013. Use was also made of several English Heritage publications, in particular *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2012), and *Seeing the History in the View* (English Heritage 2011).

- 1.7.2 The sources consulted included the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER), the Northumberland Archives, and Cadbury Research Library Special Collections at the University of Birmingham, in addition to information held by the NNPA Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the OA North library. A list of archival and published sources that are referred to throughout this CMP can be found in *Section 6* of this report.

1.8 DEFINITION OF CONSERVATION

- 1.8.1 Conservation can be defined as a process of managing change to a significant place within its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations (English Heritage 2008). These values have been assessed through the consideration of the historic environment, ecology, landscape, and the groups of people for whom the CMP area is significant.

2. UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

2.1 SITE OVERVIEW

- 2.1.1 The Sill Project area, and the CMP area, comprise the site of the current YHA (England and Wales) hostel and visitor centre at Once Brewed, in addition to the field immediately to the south of the car park, which is owned by the National Trust (Fig 2). A second field to the east of the north/south road to Henshaw was included within early iterations of the design for the Sill Project and has been retained as part of the wider study area, although it no longer forms part of the CMP area. Mostly, the CMP area lies to the south of the B6318, which runs approximately west-south-west/east-north-east, with the exception of a small rectangular area defined by a possible pinfold at the north-western corner of the crossroads. The land in this area slopes from north to south, from approximately 200m to 226m (aOD), and is highly undulating and crossed by steep stream gullies, including Brackies Burn that defines the southern boundary of the CMP area. The field within the CMP area, and that to the east of the road to Henshaw, are currently under grass.
- 2.1.2 **Historic Environment:** the study area is situated within an extremely rich historic environment and the great density of sites relating to Roman military activity is reflected by the inclusion of the area within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (FRE WHS) associated with Hadrian's Wall. The Wall itself is the most conspicuous and well-known historic monument in the local area. The Vallum earthwork lies to the south of Hadrian's Wall and part of this monument runs through the CMP area (Fig 4). The study area also lies close to areas with evidence for human activity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age, early-medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods. The CMP area and surrounding study area (250m radius) contain known sites of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date and the potential exists for further, previously unknown, sites of archaeological interest within the area that may survive as sub-surface remains.

The most significant heritage asset within the CMP area is the Vallum. Two portions of the Vallum lie within the CMP area and comprise part of the southern mound (Site 26) and part of the northern mound, berm, and ditch (Site 29). Most of the remaining identified sites within the CMP area relate to former agricultural land uses and include field boundaries (11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 30, 36, and 37), evidence of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks (10, 13, and 16), a pinfold (Site 27), a gate stoup (Site 28), a water smoot (Site 18), and the site of a former farmhouse called Pasture House/Land End (Site 40). These heritage assets have not been closely dated, although many are likely to date to the post-medieval period. A possible quarry scoop (Site 14), two mounds of uncertain function and date (Sites 22 and 25), and a boundary stone (Site 24) have also been identified. The site of the demolished YHA building that was built in 1934 lies within the CMP area (Site 41) and a date stone from this building (Site 32) is now set within a wall of the car park. An area of disturbed ground that might indicate the site of a former building (Site 21) and a clearance cairn (Site 23) are thought to be of modern date.

Several potential sites of archaeological interest were identified in the field to the south of the visitor centre by geophysical survey and comprised linear features and discrete responses that might be indicative of post or pit groupings (Sites **58-61**).

- 2.1.3 **Geology:** the local bedrock is part of the Carboniferous, Yoredale, group of rocks and comprises limestones, sandstones and argillaceous rocks (British Geological Survey 2013). Superficial geological deposits of glacial till have been recorded in the CMP area, and the surrounding area also includes peat and alluvium deposits which have accumulated in stream gullies and within the Vallum (OA North 2005). The CMP area lies immediately adjacent to the Roman Wall Escarpments Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which is designated for its geological importance. This area is described in the SSSI entry as a classic cuesta landscape, with the igneous intrusion of the Whin Sill being the most striking feature. Extensive complementary sedimentary features occur to the north and south of the Whin Sill. The cuesta forms were accentuated by easterly flowing ice during the last glaciation and this was also responsible for eroding numerous shallow basins in the less resistant rocks of the intervening linear depressions.
- 2.1.4 **Ecology:** the Roman Wall Loughs Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lies within 600m of the site. The SAC is recognised since it contains three natural eutrophic lakes: Craggs, Broomlees, and Greenlees Loughs (*Appendix 5*). Records of otter, red squirrel and badger were identified within a 2km radius of the site. Waders, including curlew, use the open fields in the surrounding area. White-clawed crayfish are known to use burns and loughs to the north of the site, with otter known to use water courses throughout the National Park (*Appendix 5*). The Hadrian's Wall area has recently been flagged with respect to grassland fungi, including waxcaps and related species. The visitor centre and youth hostel buildings are in an area that is dominated by upland pasture and meadow, which is often unimproved and species-rich. Plantation and mixed woodland are present within the CMP area.

2.2 OUTLINE HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 **Introduction:** the following section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context. The sites numbered in bold are those described in the Gazetteer (*Appendix 1*) and shown on Figures 2 and 4. The most conspicuous sites of archaeological interest in the local area relate to Roman military activity, with Hadrian's Wall, the Vallum, the Stanegate, other Roman forts and camps lying in the environs of the CMP area. However, this landscape was also the focus of activity both before and after the Roman occupation, and the potential exists for the remains of sites of various date within the CMP area.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	c30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c10,000 – 3,800 BC
Neolithic	c4000 – 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	c2,500 – 700 BC
Iron Age	c700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – cAD 410
Early Medieval	cAD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – cAD 1540
Post-medieval	cAD 1540 – c1914
Modern	Post-1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

2.2.2 Prehistoric Periods

2.2.3 *Mesolithic and Neolithic periods:* evidence for Mesolithic activity has been obtained in the southern part of the former district of Tynedale, to the south of the National Park boundary and the study area (Frodsham 2004, 9). Frodsham inferred that it is likely that similar patterns of activity would have occurred within the National Park with, for example, semi-permanent base camps being established in the Lower Tyne valley. Pollen analyses provide evidence for human activity within the National Park during the Mesolithic period, with woodland clearance likely to have been responsible for the subsequent growth of heathland plants and the formation of peat in some areas, including at Sells Burn (Young 2004, 162), 8km to the north-east of the CMP area.

2.2.4 Although there is pollen evidence to suggest activity within the National Park during the Neolithic period, there is no evidence of substantial human environmental disturbance from sites in the wider vicinity of the CMP area, such as Fellend Moss, 7km to the west (*op cit*, 163). There is also a lack of archaeological evidence for domestic activity during this period, with no settlement sites having been discovered within the Park (Frodsham 2004, 12). The presence of numerous Neolithic polished stone axes attests to the presence of people within the general area, however, and it appears likely that settlement was associated with a considerable degree of mobility and that the remains of such ephemeral sites are relatively inconspicuous (*ibid*). The first monumental architecture was built during the Neolithic period, with long cairn burial monuments representing some of the earliest monuments visible in the National Park (*op cit*, 15) although none are known from the immediate vicinity of the study area. Monuments comprising standing stones may also date to the Neolithic period, although few of these have been closely dated, and an avenue of stones lies approximately 10km to the north-east of the study area, at Standingstone Rig (Young *et al*, 2005, 107-8), and Goatstones, a square setting of four stones lies close to Ravensheugh Craggs (*op cit*, 115), approximately 13km to the north-east of the study area.

- 2.2.5 *Bronze Age*: the earliest occurrence of pollen indicative of cereals in upland locations within the National Park is consistently datable to the Bronze Age (Young 2004, 164). This includes samples from Fozy Moss (*ibid*), approximately 9km to the east of the CMP area. There is evidence for increased instances of small-scale and temporary clearances at several upland locations during the Bronze Age, which were probably linked to pastoral activities. This includes a series of episodes of clearance lasting for around 200 years at Fellend Moss, approximately 7km to the west of the CMP area (*op cit*, 165).
- 2.2.6 A possible Bronze-Age field boundary lies to the south of Sycamore Gap (HER 6676), 1km to the north-east of the CMP area. In addition to such evidence for agriculture and, presumably, associated settlement during this period, Bronze-Age funerary monuments are known from the local area. A round cairn built on a slight natural knoll lies 1.5km to the east of the CMP area, on the 190m contour. It consists of a mound of stone and earth and measures approximately 18m across and 0.4m high (HER 6586). A ring cairn (HER 6955) with a funerary function lies within 3.5km to the north of the CMP area, to the south of the woodland plantation on Henshaw Common.
- 2.2.7 *Iron Age*: pollen evidence suggests that there was a continued human presence in the Northumberland uplands from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age, with no evidence to suggest the landscape was deserted as a result of later Bronze-Age climatic deterioration (Young 2004, 165-6). In the immediate vicinity of the CMP area there is little pollen evidence to demonstrate human activity throughout the Iron Age, although there is evidence for intensive landuse at Fellend Moss, to the west of the CMP area during the pre-Roman period.
- 2.2.8 There is archaeological evidence for Iron-Age activity in the wider vicinity of the CMP area, with likely settlement represented by the remains of an enclosure 2km to the south of the CMP area on Shawhead Hill (HER 15329). The enclosure is approximately rectangular and is similar to others of putative Iron Age date known from Northumberland. A second enclosure situated to the east of Henshaw (HER 15336) may also be of prehistoric origin. Numerous areas of cord rig cultivation (HER 12318, HER 12319, HER 12320, HER 12322, HER 12346, HER 12371, HER 12396, HER 12397, HER 12398), which is indicative of prehistoric farming, have been identified to the west of Greenlee Lough, approximately 3km to the north of the CMP area, on a south-facing slope at 240-270m (aOD).
- 2.2.9 ***The Historical Periods***
- 2.2.10 *Roman period*: whereas in some areas of Britain, the Roman occupation may have caused little change in the general practices and day-to-day experience of people living in rural settlements, the environs of the CMP area were subject to dramatic modifications and reorganisation by the Roman military. The conspicuous traces of this activity comprise temporary camps (including Gazetteer Sites **45** and **46**; Fig 4 and *Appendix 1*), forts, roads, and the unique and colossal complex of structures that forms the World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall, including the stone curtain wall, and associated ditches,

Turrets, Milecastles and forts, the Vallum (including Sites 3, 26, 29, 43, and 44), quarries, and the Military Way.

- 2.2.11 The developmental history of the Hadrian's Wall frontier system is complex (Breeze 2006, 50-3), and the stone curtain Wall was only one element of the frontier system. To the north of the Wall, in most areas, was a ditch (*op cit*, 62-3), whilst to the south, situated at widely varying distances from the Wall, lay the Vallum, a earthwork which is substantial in places. Another linear element of the frontier system was a road, known as the Military Way, which was added later (*op cit*, 89). The curtain wall incorporated small fortlets, or rather fortified gateways allowing access at intervals of approximately one Roman mile (consequently known as Milecastles), and a series of towers (known as Turrets) spaced at intervals of one-third of a mile (two between each pair of Milecastles) (*op cit*, 51).
- 2.2.12 The study area lies approximately 350m to the south of the nearest portion of the Wall and, therefore, is at a slight distance from most of the associated structural elements (Ordnance Survey (OS) 2002). However, the curtain Wall in this area follows the line of the steep topography of the Winshield and Peel Crags, whereas the Vallum deviates to the south to follow a gentler gradient (*ibid*) and straddles the northern boundary of the CMP area (Fig 4). The portion of the Wall that lies closest to the CMP area follows a dip between the Winshield and Peel Crags, known as Peel Gap, between Turrets 39A and 39B, which lie between Milecastles 39 and 40. The regular spacing of two Turrets between each pair of Milecastles (*see* Breeze and Dobson 2000, 34) is broken in this area, and an additional Turret known as the Peel Gap Tower lies in the dip between the crags, in between Turrets 39A and 39B (OS 2002; Breeze 2006, 259). The tower appears to have filled a gap between the Turrets, which are the widest spaced Turrets on the Wall (Breeze 2006, 259). There are several theories relating to such occurrences of irregular turret spacing along the Wall, including the possibility that they may have enhanced intervisibility between elements of the Roman military landscape (*see* Poulter 2010, 124-5 and 164-5). The distances between Wall structures in this area do not conform to the wider pattern, and the intervals between Milecastles 39, 40, and 41 are exceptionally long (*ibid*). The nearest forts on the wall are Housesteads (*Vercovicium*), approximately 5km to the east, and Great Chesters (*Aesica*), approximately 5km to the west (*ibid*).
- 2.2.13 It is a common misconception that Hadrian's Wall represents the northernmost limit of Roman activity and influence in Britain, but the Roman army had advanced deep into Scotland, north of Dundee, by AD 83 (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 10). Indeed, the Tyne-Solway isthmus did not begin to represent a limit of Roman formal rule until the later AD 90s; probably as a result of strategic and pragmatic decision-making, rather than a catastrophic military failure to hold the occupied zone in Scotland (*op cit*, 10-14).
- 2.2.14 Although Hadrian's Wall presents the most obvious linear structure in the area between the Tyne and Solway, the earliest potential system of movement control along this frontier landscape appears to have been the Stanegate, which is likely to have been established partly along the line of a pre-Hadrianic communication route that linked early Roman forts, such as Vindolanda and

Corbridge (Hodgson 2009, 15). The date of the earliest communication route in this area is not known, although the consolidated road is unlikely to have been built earlier than the late Trajanic period (AD 110-17; *ibid*). Forts were established along the line of this communication route as early as the Flavian period (AD 69-96), although the road was built as a strategic route, rather than as a frontier (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 17; Hodgson 2000). It has been argued that an initial establishment of large forts was augmented with the construction of smaller forts lying between the earlier sites and that these may have been constructed under Trajan (AD 98-117) in order to establish an interlinked system separated by intervals of half a day's march (see Hodgson 2000, 16-23). Others have suggested that this may be an oversimplification of the development of this network of roads and forts and that it may have been established gradually, according to successive immediate requirements, rather than in a systematic way (*ibid*). It does, however, appear to have become a frontier road during the Trajanic period (*op cit*, 23).

- 2.2.15 Work probably commenced on the Wall in AD 122–23 (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 66). It has been suggested that sections constructed of turf, in the western portion, may have been begun slightly earlier, perhaps in response to hostile action (Shotter 2004, 75-9), but this cannot be proved (Breeze 2006, 59). The decision to build the Wall appears to coincide with Emperor Hadrian's visit to Britain in 122 and his biographer recorded that 'Hadrian was the first to build a wall, 80 miles long, to separate the Romans from the barbarians' (Breeze 2006, 27). Aulus Platorius Nepos, governor of Britain from AD 122, began construction of the Wall and work appears to have continued until the end of Hadrian's reign in 138 (*op cit*, 28).
- 2.2.16 As originally designed, the Wall was to be approximately ten Roman feet wide, and in some areas was based on a foundation of stone and puddled clay, or large flagstones (*op cit*, 53; Wilmott and Bennett 2009, 72). In other areas the character of the foundation is more variable (Breeze and Hill 2013). At a fairly early stage in the construction programme, when only certain sections of this Broad Wall and/or its foundations had been completed, a decision was made to reduce the width to approximately 2.25-2.29m, or just under eight Roman feet (*ibid*; Breeze 2006, 53). This Narrow Wall has been suggested to have been provided with foundations of rough stones bonded with, and sealed by, clay (*ibid*), though, as with the Broad Wall, this is true only of certain sections (Breeze and Hill 2013).
- 2.2.17 It is generally accepted that, in the original scheme, the only troop accommodation on the Wall itself was provided by the milecastles and turrets (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 39–40), the intention presumably being to retain the garrisons of a number of pre-existing forts situated in the Tyne-Solway corridor a short distance to the south of the Wall. These would have provided the troops needed to patrol the new frontier line. During the construction programme, however, possibly in AD 123 or AD 124 (*op cit*, 74; Hodgson 2009, 16), a decision was made to place forts on the Wall itself, situated approximately half a day's march (*c* ten Roman miles) apart.
- 2.2.18 The Vallum, part of which runs through the northern portion of the Project area, lies to the south of Hadrian's Wall. Although it is not considered to have

been part of the original design of the frontier system, it appears to have been conceived soon after work on the Wall began. Indeed, the relationship between the Wall and Vallum in certain places suggests that they were almost contemporary (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 56-7). The Wall and the Vallum appear to have created a military zone within which a civilian presence may have required explanation (Frere 1974, 134), or required permission, although the settlement at Milking Gap, which lies between the Wall and the Vallum, demonstrates that civilians were not entirely excluded from this area. Within this zone, military stores, buildings, and camps had some protection (Salway 1981, 180), the completed frontier separating possibly rebellious Britons to the south from tribes to the north with whom alliances might be found (Frere 1974, 134).

- 2.2.19 The Vallum comprises a ditch measuring up to 6m wide and up to 3m deep, with a flat bottom some 2.5m wide. It is flanked on either side by mounds that measure 6m wide at the base, which are set back from the ditch by ‘berms’ that are up to 9m wide, although in the vicinity of East Bog, to the west of the CMP area, the berm measures slightly less, at 6m in width (OA North 2005). In addition, in several places, a slight mound has been found on the southern berm. This has been thought to be a result of the cleaning of the Vallum ditch, but recently such a mound has been proved to have been part of primary activity in the area (Wilmott and Bennett 2009). Together, the elements of the Vallum form an impressive structure measuring up to 38.5m wide (Salway 1981, 180).
- 2.2.20 An archaeological evaluation on East Bog, to the west of the CMP area, revealed a series of water-lain clays and peat that had largely filled the Vallum ditch (OA North 2005). There were indications of the disturbance of some of these fills, possibly the result of trampling by livestock, and also of some possible deliberate backfilling (*ibid*). Radiocarbon dating of a lower portion of the fill produced a date of 40 cal BC-cal AD 140,1940±35; SUERC-2084 (GU-11673) and demonstrated that the ditch had begun to fill within approximately 15 years of its establishment in the AD 120s (*ibid*). Pollen data indicate that the landscape had by then been partially cleared of woodland by the time that the Vallum ditch had been established (*ibid*), and that the remaining woodland was secondary in character. Continued clearance occurred throughout the time of Roman governance (*ibid*), and there was no immediate regeneration following the end of Roman rule (*ibid*).
- 2.2.21 A metalled surface has been identified on the southern berm of the Vallum, near to Milecastle 50 (Turf Wall) (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 58), on the northern berm at Burgh-by-Sands in Cumbria (Austen 1994, 41), and at Black Carts in central Northumberland (Wilmott and Bennett 2009), but elsewhere, as at Denton in Newcastle, such metalling was absent. It has been suggested that such a surface formed part of the third-century Military Way (Bidwell 1999, 21-2). The Military Way appears to have been established in the AD 160s and follows the course of the Vallum in some areas (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 131). To the north of the study area, the Military Way runs approximately parallel to the southern side, and generally within 100m, of the stone curtain wall (OS 2002).

- 2.2.22 In cAD 139 the Roman Army made a new advance into Scotland, under Hadrian's successor, Antoninus Pius, which appears to have resulted in the virtual abandonment of Hadrian's Wall, although some of the forts were retained (Breeze 2006, 28). Gains in Scotland were not consolidated however, and Hadrian's Wall was re-occupied during the later AD 150s (*ibid*). The late second and early third centuries saw a period of continued rebuilding, restoration, and modification along the Wall and, nearly a century later, a further programme of Wall restoration and modification occurred under Constantius (*op cit*, 28-9; 32-3), although nothing is known of the condition of the Vallum throughout this long period.
- 2.2.23 The area defined by the Wall and Vallum was not necessarily a fully militarised zone, free of civilian activity. The Vallum was abandoned in the third century and this allowed civilians to build homes and shops adjacent to the walls of the forts on the Wall (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 203). A native rural settlement at Milking Gap (HER 6587), lying 1.5km to the north-east of the CMP area, was established between the Vallum and the Wall and comprised a rectangular stone-walled enclosure with internal stone-walled roundhouses and a possible external field system. Pottery dating to the second century AD was found, which may suggest settlement contemporary with the use of the Vallum.
- 2.2.24 It was recorded that in AD 367 Roman rule was overrun in Britain by a conspiracy of Picts, Attacotti, and Scots, but that the invaders were subsequently quelled by Count Theodosius and fortifications were restored to protect the frontier (Breeze 2006, 33). Troops were withdrawn from Britain to defend Italy in 401 and there was a gradual loosening of the ties between the Roman administration and Britain between 407-11, with recognition by the Roman authorities that they could no longer provide defence for the island (*op cit*, 34). It has been suggested that Roman rule in Britain ended in c409 with a tax revolt and deliberate rejection of centralised Roman governance in this year that was legitimised in 410 when Emperor Honorius bid Britons to take responsibility for their own defence (Wilmott 1997, 224). It appears that Hadrian's Wall continued to fulfil a purpose at the time that Roman rule ended, with forts on the wall continuing to be occupied (*op cit*, 225; Breeze 2006, 34).
- 2.2.25 *Early medieval period:* there is evidence that elements of the Wall system, particularly some forts and even Milecastles, remained in occupation beyond the formal end of Roman administration (Wilmott 1997). Indeed, the soldiers stationed on the Wall were not formally withdrawn, but simply ceased to receive pay (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 245-6). As the garrisons on the Wall, or *limitatenses* ceased to be associated with Roman governance they may have continued to occupy the area around the Wall and have established a reciprocal relationship with local communities that provided security in exchange for supplies (Wilmott 1997, 224-5). Many soldiers will by that time have been local to the area, or will have established families in the local area, and many are likely to have stayed, with some living as mercenaries or forming war bands, and others perhaps living more domestic lives (*ibid*; Breeze and Dobson 2000, 246). Indeed, the presence of an armed community

within a defensible environment may have been extremely important in the survival of that community (Wilmott 1997, 225). The former garrisons, and the same social classes that had previously staffed these *limitatenses*, may have formed the basis of war bands led by warrior kings who ruled over tribal kingdoms, or territories defined by the customary zones from which supplies were drawn (*op cit*, 228).

- 2.2.26 Activity within forts during the fifth century is attested by, for example, the excavation of a ditch and the repair of a gate at South Shields, while the establishment of earth banks around parts of the fort walls at Housesteads, Birdoswald, and Vindolanda could also date to the fifth century (Breeze and Dobson 2000, 246, 245). A possible church at Vindolanda may also have been in use around this period and excavations at Birdoswald, 13km to the west of the CMP area, have revealed a substantial timber hall erected over an earlier granary, with a further hall being built over it (Wilmott 1997). The abandonment of Hadrian's Wall as a military system may have had little immediate impact on people living in the local area, with roundhouses in small undefended hamlets representing the probable settlement character (Frodsham 2004, 64).
- 2.2.27 Indications of the patterns of landholding in the wider area prior to the Norman Conquest may be provided by place-names that combine personal names and topographic descriptions (Rushworth and Carlton 2004, 279). This includes Henshaw, or *Hedeneschalch*, which means Hethin's nook, hollow, or valley (*haugh*) and derives from Old English terminology (*ibid*; Gelling 1993, 100). The study area is likely to have lain within the Kingdom of Brynaich, with that of the Gododdin to the north and the kingdom of Deira to the south (Frodsham 2004, 66). In c AD 547 Ida may have become the first Anglian king of Brynaich (Latinised as Bernicia) and in AD 603 Aethelfrith became king of both Deira and Bernicia, by the mid-seventh century unifying these lands into the kingdom of Northumbria (*ibid*, Rollason 2003, 88). This kingdom occupied the whole of northern England, and as far north as Edinburgh (Frodsham 2004, 67).
- 2.2.28 Physical evidence for this period is extremely sparse within the National Park, although the settlement pattern may have begun to change from being focused on forts, extramural settlements, and farmsteads to a system of villages and hamlets, many of which continue to be occupied (*ibid*). Although there were Viking raids on Lindisfarne as early as AD 793, and at a second monastery in Northumbria called *Donamuthe* (Rollason 2003, 211), Scandinavian settlement may only have occurred from the ninth century with the invasions that led to the acquisition of much of Northumbria in AD 867 (Frodsham 2004, 75). The nature of rule in Northumbria during the late ninth and early tenth centuries is complex and a more regular succession of Viking kings of Northumbria only began with Ragnall, who became king between 914 and 919 (Rollason 2003, 217). In AD 927, Northumbria was incorporated within the new English kingdom under Athelstan of Wessex but, once more, there is little certain archaeological evidence to represent activity during the eleventh century (*ibid*; Frodsham 2004, 75).

- 2.2.29 Fellend Moss, 7km to the west of the CMP area has produced environmental data showing that at *c* AD 1050 there was a rapid rise in herbaceous pollen and that this was linked to the cultivation of crops, including barley and rye, and the presence of *cannabis* pollen (Young 2004, 168). The data indicate considerable pastureland within the catchment area of the bog and hazel pollen may also indicate that there was management through coppicing (*ibid*). This has been suggested speculatively to have been associated with a rise in Norse lowland settlement that may have driven local populations into upland areas, although this has not been demonstrated (*ibid*).
- 2.2.30 *Medieval period*: Henshaw was a medieval manor that developed into the township of Henshaw, within which the study area lies. The current name of Henshaw is a corruption of earlier forms such as *Hethingeshalt* and *Hedeneshalgh*, and was first recorded in the twelfth century when it was awarded by David I of Scotland to Richard Cumin and Hextilda, countess of Ethehetala (Hodgson 1840, 325). David I and his heir, Henry, held influence in Northumberland during parts of the earlier twelfth century as a result of claims to the earldom of Northumberland, although England reclaimed the county in 1157 (Dalton 1994; Frodsham 2005, 233). Scotland did, however, retain the Liberty of Tyndale until the late thirteenth century, until which time it remained nominally independent, although subject to English law, and included the manor of Henshaw (*ibid*). The Henshaw estate formed part of the Tindale holdings of the Cumins, which were later divided as moieties between Joan Cumin, wife of David de Strathbolgi, earl of Athol, and Elizabeth Cumin, wife of Sir Richard Talbot (Hodgson 1840, 326).
- 2.2.31 An examination of historical OS mapping demonstrates the presence of numerous place-names in the local area that incorporate the ‘shield’ element, such as Winshields and High Shield. This appears to attest to a predominance of shielings in the locale, which were used as accommodation by shepherds who accompanied their flocks onto summer pastures at a distance from the permanent farmstead. A medieval shieling (HER 6644) has been recorded 0.5km to the north of the CMP area, and a small building, known as Crows Nest (Site 49) on the historical OS mapping, was named as Bank Head Shields on the Henshaw tithe map of 1842 (DT 233L). A probable medieval farmhouse was excavated close to Hadrian’s Wall, approximately 0.5km to the north of the CMP area, which included finds of medieval pottery (HER 6586). A medieval settlement and associated field systems (HER 6584) has been identified 1km to the north-east of the CMP area, and this lies close to a group of medieval shielings (HER 6629). Twice Brewed Roman camp (Site 45) appears to have been subject to cultivation during the medieval period, and faint traces of associated ridge and furrow have been identified at the site. Other Roman camps in the local area (*eg* HER 6567, HER 6570) also appear to have been subject to medieval ploughing, presumably reflecting the choice of level areas to site such camps within the undulating landscape. A second area of putative medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified through inspection of aerial photographs taken by the National Mapping Programme (NMP), just extending into the western side of the study area (Site 53), and wide ridge and furrow of possible medieval date was identified to the east of the CMP area during the walkover survey (Site 04). Although the NMP

suggested that much of the evidence for agriculture within the study area was of post-medieval date, many examples of possible medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were identified within the immediate vicinity of the study area boundary during the walkover survey. The presence of later agricultural indicators may reflect the continued use of the fields into the later historical periods, and medieval agriculture may have been undertaken across a wider area than is currently recognised.

- 2.2.32 Environmental data from Fellend Moss, 7km to the west of the CMP area, shows that a final phase of forest clearance took place at *c* AD 1516 and the cleared character of the landscape has continued until the present day (Young 2004, 169). Wheat, barley, and rye pollen have all been recorded within the later levels at Fellend Moss (*ibid*).
- 2.2.33 Much of the study area, and surrounding locale, therefore, appears to have comprised open pasture during the medieval period, interspersed with farmsteads associated with land that was enclosed for arable agriculture or in order to preserve areas of grazing for use during the winter months. The particular character of this agricultural landscape was influenced by its specific geographical location in the borderlands of England and Scotland, where long-standing and violent feuding between families became a regional phenomenon during the sixteenth century, with raiding farmers, known as reivers, operating with little effective resistance from the English or Scottish authorities (Young *et al* 2003, 313-14).
- 2.2.34 *Post-medieval period:* the historic township of Henshaw appears to have followed a general pattern of land use that is typical of the wider area. Settlement in this township has tended to agglomerate in the lower part of the valleys adjacent to the South Tyne and it is in this area that the nucleated villages, such as Henshaw, Melkridge, and Bardon Mill, developed. The land occupying the valley sides appears from historical mapping to have remained as an agricultural landscape of dispersed farmsteads and open grazing lands during the post-medieval period. Evidence for the continued unsettled and dangerous nature of life in this remote landscape, as a result of raiding from reivers, is provided by examples of defended farmhouses dating to the sixteenth and earlier seventeenth centuries, known as bastles, such as those at Bradley Hall (HER 6608), 2.5km to the east of the CMP area. The raiding phenomenon came to an end in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, however, as the result of an aggressive and ruthless campaign of suppression under James I of England (James VI of Scotland), although episodes of violence were recorded subsequently (Young *et al* 2005, 313-4).
- 2.2.35 One of the most conspicuous modifications to the immediate environs of the CMP area was the construction of General Wade's Military Road (B6138), between 1751 and 1759 (Site 52). This ran between Carlisle and Newcastle and was constructed following the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, during which the movement of troops across the country had proved difficult (*op cit*, 316). Hadrian's Wall was severely affected by the construction of the road: 'Stones that may easily be got out of the ruin of the Old Roman Wall must be reserved to make a Stone Wall on each side of the Road...' (Lawson 1973, 181), and for some of its course the Military Road (Site 52) was built directly on top of

Hadrian's Wall. In the central section of the Wall, however, the Military Road follows the lower-lying land to its south, close to the Vallum, and at Once Brewed the road runs along the ditch of the Vallum for a short distance. Armstrong's map of 1769 (Fig 5) shows the Military Road as 'New Military Road'.

- 2.2.36 The early maps of the area that pre-date the OS mapping did not generally provide detailed depictions and were produced at a broad scale in order to show large areas. Armstrong's map of 1769 (Fig 5) showed two buildings fronting the southern side of the Military Road (B6318; Site 52) at the western side of the study area, which were labelled as 'Twice Brew'd Ale'. One of these may have been the listed building now called West Twice Brewed (Site 48) and the other may have been the current Twice Brewed public house (Site 55). This mapping also depicted two buildings (Sites 56 and 57) on the southern side of the Military Road, to the east of the crossroads within the CMP area. These buildings do not appear to correspond to any buildings shown on later mapping but lie within an area of suspected quarrying (Site 02). It is possible that some visible disturbance to the Vallum in this area was at least partly the result of the construction and removal of these buildings. No buildings were shown within the plot currently occupied by the youth hostel and visitor centre on this mapping. Fryer's map of 1820 (Fig 6) shows a building adjacent to the road to Henshaw labelled as 'Loaninghead' (Site 42). Only one building was shown in the area labelled 'Twicebrewd Ale'. By the time of Greenwood's map of 1828 (Fig 7), the building or buildings (Sites 48 and 55) at the western side of the study area were labelled 'Old Twice Brewed' and the name 'Twice Brewed' had been applied to a cluster of buildings lying beyond the eastern boundary of the study area. Loaning Head (Site 42) was shown, but was not named on this map. A building in the location of Pasture House (Site 40) appears to have been shown on this map, although the large scale makes this difficult to identify.
- 2.2.37 A map of the lands belonging to Sir Edward Blackett in Henshaw and Melkridge was produced in two parts in 1837 (ZBL 291/05-06; Fig 8). This labelled the current Twice Brewed public house (Site 55) as 'Old Twice Brewed' and showed the extent of the 'awarded quarry' (Site 47) to the north of the Military Road. The buildings shown on Armstrong's map to the south-east of the crossroads (Sites 56 and 57) were not depicted but there was a detailed illustration of the Pasture House (Site 40) and two associated land plots, although this site was not named. Loaning Head (Site 42) was named and was shown as a large range with two associated outbuildings and enclosed plots. Crows Nest (Site 49) was also named and was depicted as a linear range with an adjacent enclosed plot.
- 2.2.38 The general character of the study area appears to have been established by the nineteenth century and the Northumberland Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (data provided by Northumberland HER) describes all of the associated land to the east of the road to Henshaw, as well as the land to the south of Brackies Burn, on the western side of the road, as fieldscapes that developed as a result of piecemeal enclosure in the seventeenth to mid-eighteenth centuries. The land lying to the north of

Brackies Burn, and to the west of the road, was described as straight-edged fieldscape dating to the mid-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Evidence of the intensified use of the landscape for agriculture during these periods is provided by aerial photographs, the interpretation of which by the National Mapping Programme (data provided by Northumberland HER) has revealed the presence of numerous field boundaries and examples of narrow ridge and furrow. This includes several examples that lie within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the CMP area (Sites **05**, **06**, **10-13**, **15-17**, **19-20**). Many of the sites identified within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the CMP area are of agricultural origin and date to this period (Sites **01**, **05-7**, **09-20**, **24**, **27**, **30-31**, **35-7**, **40**, **42**, **48-50**).

- 2.2.39 Comparisons of the field boundaries recognisable from aerial photographs and the earliest detailed map of the study area, which is the Henshaw tithe map of 1842 (DT 233L; Fig 9), show that by the mid nineteenth century much of the earlier network of small fields had been consolidated within larger enclosed fields. Loaning Head (Site **42**) was shown and named on this plan to the east of the road to Henshaw, and a property called Bank Head Shields (Site **49**) was shown to the east of this, in the location of Crow's Nest.
- 2.2.40 An undated plan of probable nineteenth-century date showed the names of the owners and occupiers of land holdings within the local area, although little detail was provided beyond field boundaries and roads (ZBL 291/30; Fig 10). A series of historical OS maps spanning the years between 1858 and 1977-8 were also examined in order to assist in understanding the development of the local landscape (Figs 11-20).
- 2.2.41 A building in the location of the current Twice Brewed public house (Site **55**) appeared to be named 'West Twice Brewed' on the tithe map, although this name was applied to the currently listed building lying to the west of this (Site **48**) by the time of the OS mapping of 1896. Prior to this, West Twice Brewed (Site **48**) was known as Low Winshield (OS 1858; OS 1859-62; OS 1895; Figs 11-14). In addition to several changes in name between these two buildings in the nineteenth century, they also appeared to alternate in their functions as public houses. The OS maps of 1858 and 1895 showed the current Twice Brewed building (Site **55**) as a public house but, by 1896 (OS 1896; Fig 15), West Twice Brewed (Site **48**) was shown as the public house. However, by 1921-2 (OS 1921-2; Fig 16), the current Twice Brewed (Site **55**) was named and shown as the public house.
- 2.2.42 Although the quarrying (Site **47**) of the Vallum to the north of the Military Road was not depicted on the tithe mapping, this plot was described in the accompanying schedule as 'Awarded Quarries' and appears to have been owned by the Newcastle upon Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company. Other post-medieval industrial sites are represented within the study area, with sow kilns and limestone quarries (Sites **50-1**) having been identified at Once Brewed. The small enclosure (Site **27**) to the north of the Military Road was not depicted on the tithe map of 1842, but was shown on the OS mapping of 1859-62 (Fig 12). A small house named as 'Pasture House' (Site **40**) was present to the east of the current youth hostel by 1859-62 (OS 1859-62) and a

small roofed building was shown close to the former location of Loaning Head (Site 42), which was no longer depicted.

- 2.2.43 *Modern period:* the most conspicuous change to the CMP area during the twentieth century began with the construction of the youth hostel building on the western side of Pasture House/Lane End (Site 40), which was part of East Bog Farm, in 1934 (Plates 2-9). The Youth Hostels Association (YHA) was formed in 1930 and by the end of 1931 there were 73 hostels open to the 6000 members (CRL XYHA). During the 1930s, the national membership of the YHA continued to rise, and by 1939 it exceeded 83,000 with 224 youth hostels having been opened (*ibid*). The Youth Hostel Trust was established in 1933 as a legal body that held properties on behalf of the Regions and most Regional Groups utilised the Trust. The YHA was recognised as a charity in 1933 and was consequently exempt from income and property tax (*ibid*). It was immediately following these important changes in the administration and finances of the YHA that the Once Brewed youth hostel was established.
- 2.2.44 The early Demonstration Hostel at Once Brewed was established on part of East Bog Farm in 1934 and was a gift to the YHA from either Professor GM Trevelyan or his brother Sir Charles, supported financially by the Carnegie and Cadbury Trusts (CRL Y900003). The plans for the youth hostel building were prepared by the YHA architect F Austin Childs and Lady Trevelyan, and the building was completed and opened in 1934 (*ibid*). Indeed, it has been repeated anecdotally that Lady Trevelyan was responsible for coining the name ‘Once Brewed’, inferring that tea was a more suitable drink at the youth hostel than the beverages at the pub (*ibid*). Part of the land was purchased and passed to the YHA in 1934 and part was purchased in 1947 (*ibid*). The site was purportedly used as a land army hostel during World War II (G Atkins pers comm). The land at Once Brewed was donated to the YHA in the will of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who died in 1958 (CRL Y900003). The hostel has been in constant use since its opening, apart from temporary closure at the outbreak of the Second World War, and subsequent opening for weekends from November 1939 to March 1940 (*ibid*).



Plate 2: An early twentieth-century view of the Once Brewed Youth Hostel at East Bog Farm, looking north from the road to Henshaw (CRL Y050001: Heslop 953)

- 2.2.45 The OS map of 1925 (Figure 17) showed Lane End (Site 40), which was the farmhouse and smithy that pre-dated the youth hostel, as a rectangular building situated in the south-western corner of the crossroads. The OS map of 1946 (Figure 18) showed that, by this date, this building had been extended to the west and included a projecting element at the south-western side. It appears likely that this conspicuous western extension was the structure that was designed for YHA and opened in 1934. An undated photograph from the early twentieth century (Plate 2) shows the Once Brewed Youth Hostel following the establishment of the extension to the western side of the pre-existing farm in 1934. The extension comprised the portion including, and to the left (west) of, the south-facing gable-end elevation. These portions of the building featured conspicuously larger windows than the older buildings. The photograph in Plate 2 appears to show an inscribed stone to the east of the tall gable-end elevation (seen in greater detail in Plate 3) that might be the date stone (Site 32) that is set within a wall in the car park of the current youth hostel (Plate 4). As this date stone was set within the wall to the east of the projecting south-facing elevation, it is likely that this particular part of the older structure was also either extended or rebuilt during the alterations of 1934.
- 2.2.46 A second undated photograph (Plate 5) shows a view of walkers passing the eastern end of the Once Brewed Youth Hostel. The additional buildings at the western end are not visible from this vantage point but the iconic triangular logo of the YHA appears as a sign on the exposed gable-end. The precise date is not known, but the protruding element of the south-eastern side of the

building appears to match those shown on Plate 2. Comparison of the YHA sign shown on the historical photograph (Plate 6) and the triangular YHA sign hanging at the current youth hostel (Plate 7) shows that they are not the same sign.



Plate 3: A detail from Plate 2, which appears to show an inscribed stone



Plate 4: The date stone from the 1934 youth hostel set within a car park wall at Once Brewed



Plate 5: A view of the eastern end of the Once Brewed Youth Hostel at East Bog Farm. The B6318 runs across the image from left to right and the walkers are descending towards Henshaw



Plate 6: Detail of the triangular YHA sign on the western elevation of the Once Brewed youth hostel at East Bog Farm



Plate 7: Comparison with Plate 6 shows that a triangular YHA sign hanging at the current youth hostel is not the same sign that was pictured in the earlier image

2.2.47 The youth hostel's common room was situated at the western end of the building and an undated photograph (Plate 8) shows the interior of this room. The chimney shown in the western gable-end on Plates 2 and 7 will have been associated with the fireplace shown in Plate 8. Although the date of this photograph is unclear, the poster to the left of the fireplace was produced between 1930 and 1939 (NT inventory number 88641) and the photograph is, therefore, perhaps likely to date to the 1930s or 1940s.



Plate 8: An undated photograph of the interior of the common room at Once Brewed Youth Hostel.

2.2.48 By the end of the war, YHA membership figures had increased to 150,000, and by 1948 had reached 230,000 (CRL XYHA). The number of hostels also increased and had exceeded 300 by 1950 (*ibid*). By the later 1960s, members were allowed to arrive at hostels by car, which had not been permitted previously (*ibid*). During the 1960s, Mr Austin Child was once more engaged as an architect to extend the old farm buildings at the Once Brewed site in order to provide additional dormitories, including extensions to the west of the common room, but this planned extension was never executed (CRL Y900003). However, an undated photograph (Plate 9) taken later than the images of the youth hostel in Plates 2 and 4 shows that a rendered extension had been built at the south-eastern side of the building, with the large windows characteristic of the earlier western extension. It is unclear whether this formed part of the original plans drawn up in 1934 and added later, or if it was devised at a later date. In 1968 the youth hostel was closed and demolished on the instruction of the county council in order to facilitate road widening (*ibid*).



Plate 9: A view of the youth hostel looking north, following the addition of a rendered extension at the eastern end of the building between 1934 and 1968

- 2.2.49 The successor to the original youth hostel at East Bog Farm (Pasture House/Lane End) was situated to the west of the earlier site, on the site of the current buildings. This opened officially in 1968 (CRL Y900003), and was depicted on the OS map of 1977-8 (Fig 20). In the mid 1980s, the YHA introduced a professional management structure that took over the responsibility for the management of hostels from the regional committees (CRL XYHA). This facilitated the upgrading of facilities and the substantial refurbishment and modernisation of hostels (*ibid*). The hostel at Once Brewed was subject to major remodelling in 1986 in order to provide additional accommodation for both YHA members and for staff (CRL Y900003).
- 2.2.50 A series of undated building sketches of the youth hostel are held in the YHA (England and Wales) archives (CRL Y050001) but are not accompanied by explanatory descriptions (Plates 10-13). These appear to show the youth hostel during different phases of development between *c* 1968 and the late twentieth century. Plate 10 appears to show the youth hostel as it would have appeared when initially constructed in 1968, with the entrance at the western end of the south-facing elevation. It is not clear whether this drawing was produced prior to, or following, the construction of the building.
- 2.2.51 Two further undated sketches (Plates 11 and 12) show the youth hostel without the entrance vestibule that currently occupies the eastern side of the south-facing elevation, but with an apparent entrance within this area. One of the sketches (Plate 11) appears to show vertical timber cladding to the west of the entrance and the second sketch (Plate 12) shows stone cladding in the position of the former western entrance. These sketches may have been

produced as design ideas when the redevelopment of the youth hostel was being considered in the mid-1980s.

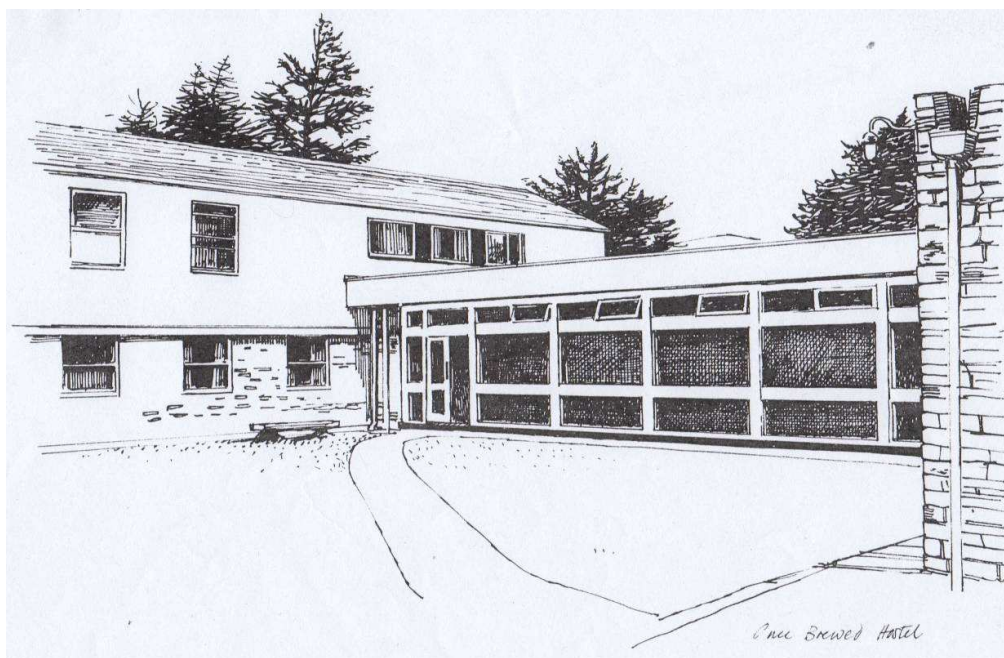


Plate 10: A sketch showing the youth hostel with an entranceway at the western side of the south-facing elevation (CRL Y050001 B04)

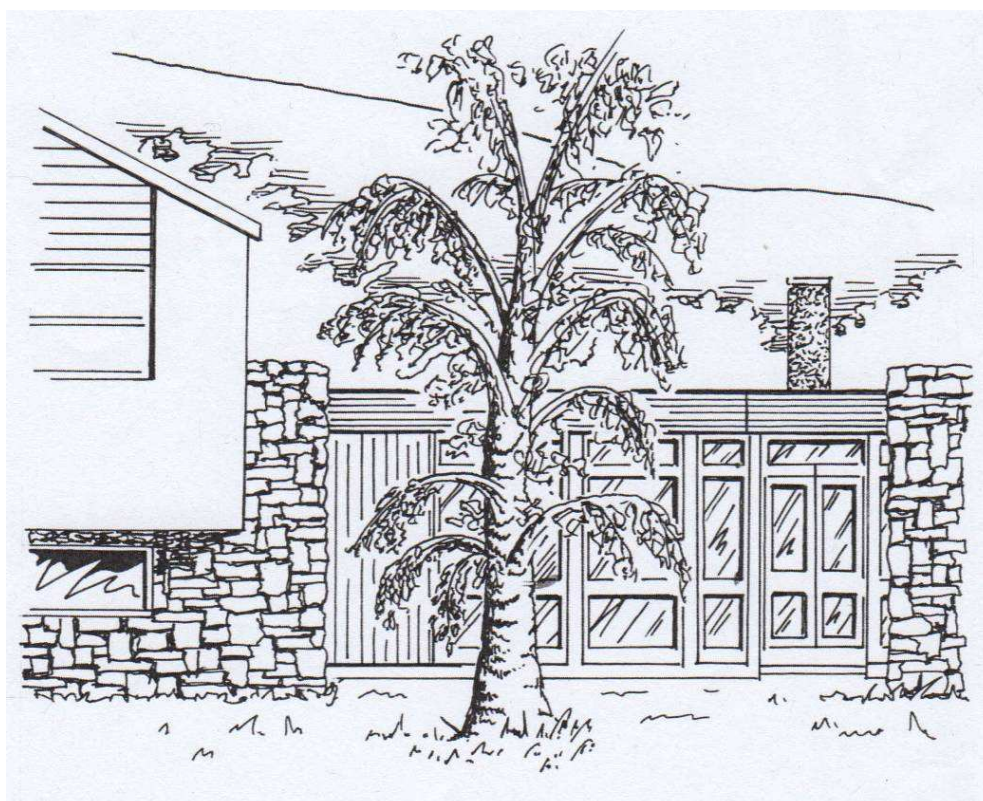


Plate 11: A possible design sketch showing proposals for an eastern entrance to the youth hostel (CRL Y050001 B03)

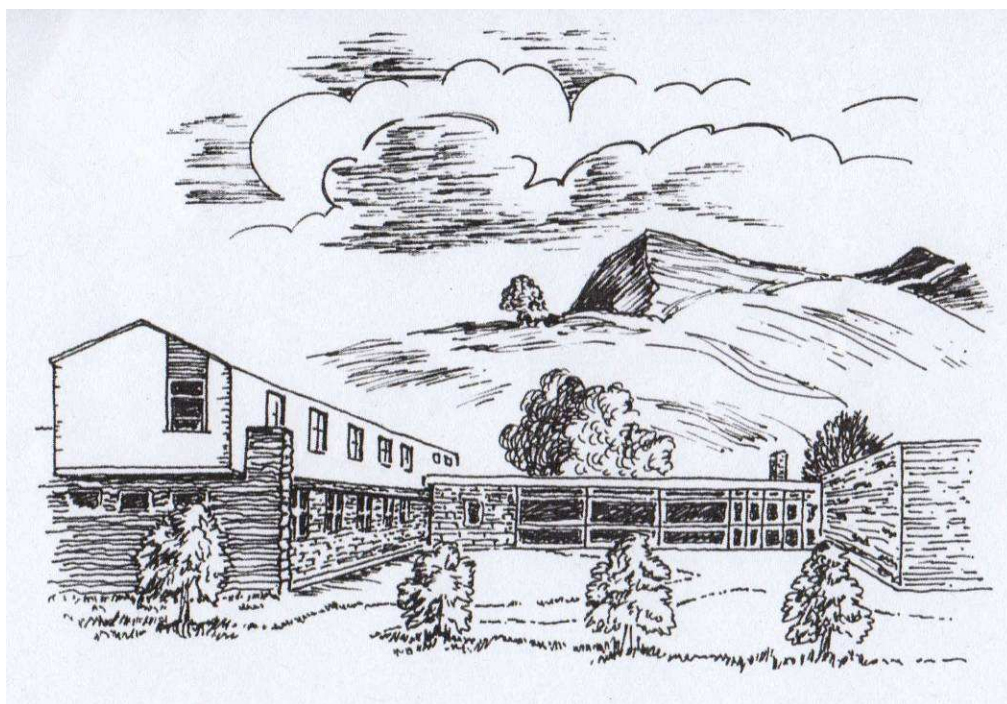


Plate 12: A possible design sketch showing proposals for an eastern entrance to the youth hostel, with stone cladding at the western side of the south-facing elevation (CRL Y050001 B03)

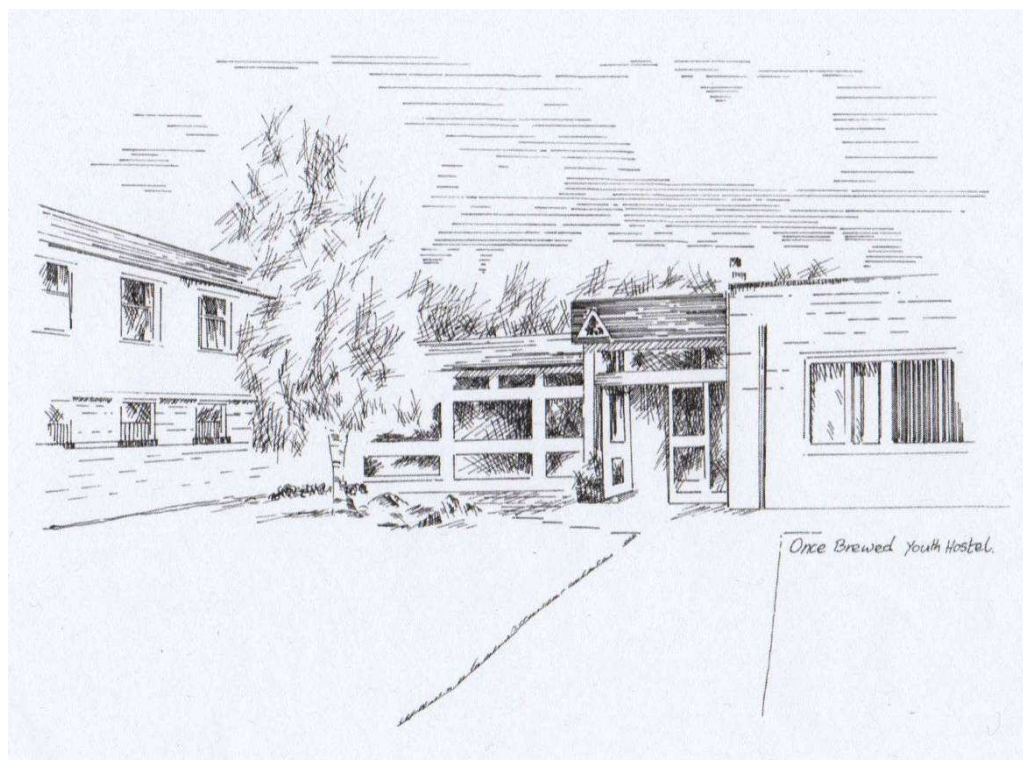


Plate 13: A sketch showing the current layout of part of the south-facing elevation of the youth hostel (CRL Y050001)

2.2.52 A fourth sketch (Plate 13) shows a portion of the youth hostel buildings as they currently appear, with the glass-fronted entrance vestibule. Specific details, such as the presence of a silver birch tree at the left side of the drawing

and the positions of the triangular YHA sign and the drain pipe to the right of the door suggest that this was produced following this phase of the development of the building, rather than as a design idea, although this remains speculative.

2.2.53 The Northumberland National Park visitor centre was first depicted on the 1977-8 OS mapping (Fig 20) and wing extensions were added at a later date. The expansion of the youth hostel and visitor centre in the later twentieth century, after 1977-8, included the provision of additional car parks to the south of the buildings.

2.2.54 *Geophysical Survey*

2.2.55 A geophysical survey was undertaken of the majority of the land within the CMP area that would be amenable to this technique, in addition to parts of the field to the east of the road that was formerly part of the CMP area (Fig 3; *Appendix 3*). This comprised a magnetic gradiometer survey of the two fields to the south of the Military Road (B6318; Site **52**) and to each side of the north/south road to Henshaw. The survey identified a number of responses of both potential archaeological or pedological origin, including several responses corresponding to palaeochannels. Spreads of magnetic debris (Site **58**) were also identified that may be natural in origin, but could be anthropogenic. The presence of ridge and furrow in the CMP area (Site **16**) was confirmed by the presence of weak linear responses. Evidence of former field systems was provided by magnetic responses that correspond to early boundary banks (Sites **5** and **12**).

2.2.56 Enigmatic responses consisted of several positively magnetic linear and curvilinear responses that represent features of potential archaeological interest (Sites **59** and **64**). Numerous responses suggestive of pits (Sites **60-63** and **65**) were also identified, some of which appeared to form patterns, such as a sub-rectangular arrangement within the CMP area (Site **61**). Remains associated with the sites of two buildings identified during the desk-based assessment (Sites **21** and **42**) were not detected during the survey and neither the Vallum, nor any of the adjacent features, such as the quarry (Site **02**), or broad ridge and furrow (Site **04**), were identified. All additional sites identified during the survey that may represent heritage assets have been added to the gazetteer (Sites **58-65**).

2.2.57 *Archaeological Evaluation*

2.2.58 The first of two phases of archaeological evaluation has been undertaken and comprised the excavation of five trenches within the northern part of the project area (Fig 3; *Appendix 4*). This phase of evaluation confirmed the location of the southern limit of the southern mound of the Vallum and demonstrated that the earliest phase of the Vallum mound comprised turves that had been stacked over a soil horizon of probable early second-century date. Two trenches excavated within the car park to the south of the visitor centre demonstrated that this area had been subject to disturbance and terracing during the construction of the car park and that this area has low archaeological potential.

2.2.59 Environmental samples were collected during the evaluation and these will be processed following the completion of the second phase of evaluation trenching. No artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed.

2.2.60 *LiDAR Survey*

2.2.61 A LiDAR survey has been undertaken on behalf of the NNPA and this should be used to inform future assessments of the CMP area.

2.2.62 *Summary Gazetteer of Heritage Assets*

2.2.63 The results of the historical research and walkover survey were collated into the following summary gazetteer of sites (Table 2). Additional detail relating to the sites examined and identified during the walkover survey is provided in *Appendix 1*.

Site No.	Site Name	Period	HER No	Statutory Designation	Within CMP Area?
01	Gate stoup	Post-medieval	-	-	No
02	Quarry	Post-medieval	-	-	No
03	Vallum earthworks, east of crossroads	Roman	Part of 6545	SM 26063	No
04	Broad ridge and furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	-	-	No
05	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	No
06	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	No
07	Hollow way	?Post-medieval	-	-	No
08	Modern clearance cairn	Modern	-	-	No
09	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	No
10	Narrow ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
11	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
12	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
13	Narrow ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
14	Quarry or gate entrance	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
15	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
16	Narrow ridge and	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes

	furrow				
17	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
18	Water smoot	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
19	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
20	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
21	Disturbed ground	Unknown/ ?Modern	-	-	Yes
22	Oval mound	Unknown	-	-	Yes
23	Modern clearance cairn	Modern	-	-	Yes
24	Boundary stone	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
25	Spoil mound	?modern	-	-	Yes
26	Vallum Earthworks, west of cross roads	Roman	Part of 6677	SM 26061	Yes
27	Garden/pinfold	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
28	Gate stoup	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
29	Vallum: northern part to the west of the crossroads	Roman	Part of 6677	SM 26061	Yes
30	Boundary bank	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
31	Hollow way	Medieval/ Post-medieval	-	-	Yes
32	Inscribed stone: 'yha 1934'	Modern	-	-	Yes
33	Commemorative stone (NNPA)	Modern (C21st)	-	-	Yes
34	Milestone	Post-medieval	-	-	No
35	Trackway	Post-medieval	-	-	No
36	Field boundary	? Post- medieval	-	-	Yes
37	Field boundary	? Post- medieval	-	-	Yes
38	Visitor centre building	Modern	-	-	Yes
39	Youth hostel building	Modern	-	-	Yes
40	Pasture House/Lane	Post-medieval	-	-	Yes

	End				
41	Site of former youth hostel (1934)	Post medieval/ Modern	-	-	Yes
42	Site of Loaning Head building	Post-medieval	-	-	No
43	Vallum: scheduled area east of cross roads	Roman	6545	SM 26063	Yes
44	Vallum: scheduled area west of cross roads	Roman	6677	SM26061	Yes
45	Twice Brewed Roman temporary camp	Roman	6571	SM 26017	Yes
46	Seatsides 2 Roman temporary camp	Roman	6572	SM 26008	No
47	Quarry on line of the Vallum	Post-medieval	12316	-	No
48	West Twice Brewed	Post-medieval	13712	Grade II LB no. 1156416	No
49	Bank Head Shields/Crow's Nest	Post-medieval	24651	-	No
50	Sow Kiln at Once Brewed	Post-medieval	24652	-	No
51	Sow Kilns and limestone quarries at Once Brewed	Post-medieval	24653	-	No
52	General Wade's Military Road (B6318)	Post-medieval	-	-	No
53	Medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval	-	-	No
54	Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site	Roman	-	UNESCO WHS	Yes
55	Twice Brewed public house	Post-medieval	-	-	No
56	Building	Post-medieval	-	-	No
57	Building	Post-medieval	-	-	No
58	Areas of magnetic debris	Unknown	-	-	Yes
59	Linear and curvilinear features	Unknown	-	-	Yes

60	Pit or post alignment	Unknown	-	-	Yes
61	Pit or post grouping	Unknown	-	-	Yes
62	Pit or post grouping	Unknown	-	-	Yes
63	Pit or post grouping	Unknown	-	-	Yes
64	Linear and curvilinear features	Unknown	-	-	Yes
65	Pit or post grouping	Unknown	-	-	Yes

Table 2: Summary Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONS OF THE CMP AREA, BUILDINGS, AND OF HADRIAN'S WALL

2.3.1 *Environs of the CMP*: the local area shares and exemplifies some of the defining characteristics of the Northumberland National Park. These include the open and varied character of the landscape, which results from the interaction between human activity and natural forces and presents horizons free of significant human intrusions (NNPA 2009). These characteristics contribute to a sense of tranquillity and represent some of the key special qualities that justify the statutory designation of the National Park (*ibid*). Indeed, these landscape qualities are protected by legislation, with the statutory purposes of the National Park designation being to:

- conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; and
- promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities by the public.

2.3.2 The field within the CMP area, and that immediately to the east, have both been ploughed relatively flat, although indications of cultivation are visible under suitable lighting conditions and appear on aerial photographs and images produced using LiDAR data, and each has been subject to stone clearance. The fields are both primarily contained within well-maintained stone-walled field boundaries. In the western field, the steep ground adjacent to the stream on the western side, and the steep south-facing slope around boundary bank 17, had been left as grass ley at the time of the site inspection. The eastern edge of the western field also contains a small triangular wooded plantation situated adjacent to the road. The small plots of land immediately adjacent to the western side of the Youth Hostel and Visitor Centre car park were overgrown, containing tall nettles and/or scrubby undergrowth, and a small plantation of silver birch had been established in 1992. The strip of land on the northern side of the Youth Hostel, and the garden to the west, contain mature trees and undergrowth. The land surrounding the car parks has short grass and the area to the east of the Visitor Centre has been subject to landscaping, much of which is likely to have been associated with the

construction and demolition of youth hostel buildings in this area during the twentieth century.



Plate 14: A current aerial view of the CMP area showing patterns of palaeochannels

- 2.3.3 In terms of archaeology and cultural heritage, the most significant features that are visible within the CMP area, and within the field to the east, which was also subject to walkover survey, are the extensive Roman-period earthwork remains of the Vallum on the northern edge of the development area (Plate 14 and Fig 2). The majority of visible features of archaeological interest within these areas are of agrarian function and are datable to the post-medieval or modern periods. These include field boundary banks, often with adjacent areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (Sites **05-06**, **09-13**, **15-17** and **19-20**), although the ridge and furrow cultivation is extremely difficult to observe at ground level and is most easily viewed on aerial photographs and on images produced using LiDAR data. An enclosure/pinfold (Site **27**); field boundary furniture (Sites **01**, **18**, **24** and **28**); accumulations of stone from field clearance (Sites **08** and **23**); quarries or disturbed ground/mounds (Sites **02**, **14**, **21-22** and **25**); and a trackway and hollow-way/lane (Sites **07** and **31**) are also present. The hollow-way site may have medieval origins and the vestiges of an area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation (Site **04**) at the northern end of the area, now largely ploughed out, may also be of potential medieval date. This ridge and furrow abutted the southern side of the southern mound of the Vallum (Site **3**), within the curtilage of the Scheduled area (SM 26061).



Plate 15: The course of a tributary of Brackies Burn flowing southwards along the western edge of the CMP area

2.3.4 The field lying to the east of the road to Henshaw is occupied by several palaeochannels, which are visible as dark curvilinear patterns on aerial photographs (Plate 14). Some of these are also conspicuous at ground level as linear hollows and waterlogged areas draining towards the south-eastern corner of the field, particularly those flowing from the north-west to the south-east through the field and from north to south along the eastern boundary. The CMP area also contains current and former stream channels forming tributaries of Brackies Burn. A current channel flows southwards along the western side of the CMP boundary and diverts sharply west before continuing southwards into Brackies Burn (Plate 15). However, a former channel flowed directly southwards rather than diverting to the west, and then curved eastwards around an area of raised ground to run parallel with Brackies Burn (Plate 14). The palaeochannels within the CMP area have the potential to contain preserved waterlogged plant remains, including pollen, which could provide information relating to past environmental conditions at the site, the development of, and changes in, the local ecology, and indicators of former human activity and land uses in the local area.

2.3.5 *Buildings within the CMP area*

2.3.6 *The Once Brewed Youth Hostel:* the extant Once Brewed Youth Hostel was constructed in 1968 to replace an earlier structure to the north-east that had been built in 1934 and demolished in 1968 (Site 41). A relict date stone inscribed 'Y.H.A 1934' is situated at the entrance to the youth hostel car park and is the last vestige of the earlier Youth Hostel building visible above ground level. This may have been set within the southern wall of the building (Plates 3 and 4). The original core of the building is L-shaped and is built from squared quarried yellow sandstone. It consists of a north/south-orientated two-

storey dormitory building with a flat-roofed single-storey communal and administrative eastern wing (including school rooms, offices and kitchens). A single-storey glass-fronted entranceway corridor/vestibule on the southern side of the eastern wing (Plate 16) is likely to have been constructed later, and a much later two-storey dormitory wing extension, associated with a structure that is likely to have been a manager's residence, lies at the western end.



Plate 16: Once Brewed Youth Hostel entrance viewed from the south



Plate 17: North-facing elevation of the communal part of the 1968 YHA building

- 2.3.7 The main entrance to the building is through the south-facing elevation (Plate 16) and the communal eastern wing forms a J-shape behind the entrance corridor (Plate 17). The long east/west-orientated part of the east wing has at least one large hall or school room and a wire-fenced enclosure containing LPG tanks, a wooden garage, and a small wooden shed lie to the east of the eastern wing.
- 2.3.8 A rectangular two-storey dormitory range is orientated north/south and is situated at the western end of the 1968 YHA building (Plate 18). The ground floor is constructed of yellow sandstone and has a second floor of rectangular pebble-dashed segmental concrete slab construction that is set on a concrete slab floor that overhangs the ground floor significantly at both gable ends (Plate 19). The range has a pitched slate roof and modern uPVC windows with concrete sills and lintels. The north-western end of this range is attached to the newer dormitory extension by a recessed two-storey wood-clad corridor (Plate 19). An east/west-orientated two-storey dormitory wing has been constructed adjoining the north-eastern corner of the 1968 YHA building. It has been built in the same style as the main dormitory range, although the sandstone blocks are of a greyer colour on the ground floor and the first floor is rendered in grey pebble dash rather than being constructed of concrete slabs. The western end of the dormitory extension is likely to have consisted of the manager's accommodation, as it lay behind a fence with privacy signs and backs onto a private garden (Plate 20).



Plate 18: East-facing elevation of the original dormitory wing of the 1960s YHA building



Plate 19: North-facing elevation of western dormitory wing extension and the wood-clad corridor adjoining it to the 1960s YHA building



Plate 20: Manager's living accommodation, on the end of the western dormitory wing extension

2.3.9 *The Northumberland National Park Visitor Centre*: the visitor centre (Plates 21 and 22) is a rectangular single-storey sandstone structure with a pitched slate roof, a wooden-clad garage/store on the western end and two small southern wings flanking the main entrance and facing onto a modern car park. The original rectangular section of the building was depicted on the 1977-8 OS mapping, with the wing extensions having been added at a later date. There is a commemorative stone located to the east of the entrance (33).



Plate 21: NNPA Visitor Centre viewed from the south



Plate 22: The east-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre, showing the wall scar where the east wing extension has been constructed (left of photo)

2.3.10 The current buildings, associated with the hostel and the visitor centre, are regularly used and are valued for their contribution to providing a focus from which to gain information relating to the Park and its landscape, including Hadrian's Wall. However, the buildings do not appear to be of any architectural significance. The materials from which the buildings have been constructed are basic and of low economic value and quality, such as the use of segmental concrete slabs and the concrete sills, and there are no outstanding architectural features.

- 2.3.11 **Frontiers of the Roman Empire Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site:** the traces of Roman military activity are highly visible in the landscape surrounding the CMP area. This includes, but is not restricted to, the unique and varied complex of structures that forms the World Heritage Site associated with Hadrian's Wall (FRE WHS; Site 54), which is a key element of the wider Frontiers of the Roman Empire Trans-national World Heritage Site. These structures include the stone curtain wall and associated ditch, Turrets, Milecastles, forts, Vallum, quarries, camps, the Stanegate, and the Military Way. The Vallum runs through the very northern area of the CMP area and the remainder of the CMP area lies within the southern portion of the WHS buffer zone.
- 2.3.12 The portion of the Wall that lies closest to the CMP area (Plate 32) runs through a dip between Winshield and Peel Crag, between Turrets 39A and 39B. The regular spacing of two Turrets between each pair of Milecastles (*see* Breeze and Dobson 2000, 34) is broken in this area, and an additional Turret known as the Peel Gap Tower lies in the dip between the crags, in between Turrets 39A and 39B (OS 2002; Breeze 2006, 259). The tower appears to have filled a gap between Turrets 39A and 39B, which are the widest spaced Turrets on the Wall (Breeze 2006, 259). The distances between Wall structures in this area do not conform to the wider pattern, and the intervals between Milecastles 39, 40, and 41 are exceptionally long (*ibid*). The nearest forts on the Wall are Housesteads (*Vercovicium*), which is approximately 5km to the east, and Great Chesters (*Aesica*), approximately 5km to the west (*ibid*). The study area lies approximately 350m to the south of the nearest portion of the Wall and, therefore, is at a slight distance from most of the associated structural elements (OS 2002). The Stanegate lies within 500m to the south of the CMP area and the Roman fort of Vindolanda lies approximately 1.5km to the east-south-east. The north-eastern corner of the scheduled area of the Roman camp of Twice Brewed (Site 45) falls just within the boundary of the CMP area and the camps of Seatsides 2 (Site 46), and Seatsides (SM 26007) lie to the south of the CMP area (Fig 4).



Plate 23: The Vallum mound to the north and south of the B6318, which runs along the ditch, looking eastwards towards the north-western corner of the CMP area from the vicinity of the Twice Brewed. Damage to the Vallum from quarrying is visible to the north of the road

- 2.3.13 Although the Wall in this area follows the line of the steep topography of the Winshield and Peel Crag, at a distance from the CMP area, the Vallum curves to the south to follow an area with a gentler gradient (*ibid*) and straddles the northern boundary of the CMP area. The Vallum comprises a ditch measuring up to 6m wide and up to 3m deep, with a flat bottom some 2.5m wide. It is flanked on either side by mounds that measure 6m wide at the base, which are set back from the ditch by ‘berms’ that are up to 9m wide, although in the vicinity of East Bog, to the west of the CMP area, the berm measures slightly less, at 6m in width (OA North 2005). The portion of the Vallum ditch at the north end of the site is largely overlain by the B6318 (Plate 23). The south mound of the Vallum within the CMP area measures up to 6m wide and 1.5m high.



Plate 24: The Vallum mound (Site 26) within trees to the north of the youth hostel

2.3.14 Earthwork remains of the Vallum are visible on both the eastern and western sides of the crossroads (Sites **03**, **26**, and **29**), although the best preserved portion of the southern Vallum mound within this area lies to the west of the crossroads (Site **26**; Plates 23 and 24). There, parts of the Vallum to the north of the road have been damaged by quarrying (Site **47**; Plate 23) and part of the south mound (Site **26**) has been truncated near to the car park of the Twice Brewed Inn. The south mound is visible to the north of the Youth Hostel, where it lies within mature woodland (Plates 23 and 24). The mound tapers slightly and becomes narrower to the east of the buildings, before petering out as a visible earthwork to the north of the Youth Hostel car park (Plate 25). This part of the Vallum will have been cleared during the construction of the Youth Hostel building in 1934 (**41**).



Plate 25: A truncated portion of the south mound of the Vallum (Site 26) in the vicinity of the car park where the earlier youth hostel (Site 41) was situated

2.3.15 To the east of the crossroads, the western end of the south mound (Site 03) has been truncated by quarrying (Site 02), and a gap where a trackway would have led to a farmstead crosses the Vallum near the eastern end (Site 35). However, this portion of the Vallum (Site 03) remains as a conspicuous monument (Plate 26). A well-preserved section of the Vallum ditch, berm, and north mound (Site 29) lies within scrubby woodland in the pinfold/enclosure (Site 27) at the north-western corner of the crossroads (Plate 27).



Plate 26: The conspicuous portion of the Vallum (Site 03) extending eastwards from the CMP area



Plate 27: The portion of the Vallum to the north of the road (Site 29), overlain by the pinfold/enclosure (Site 27)

2.4 COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

- 2.4.1 The Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site is over 70 miles long, and extends beyond the Wall down the Solway coast; there is thus a considerable degree of variability in the layout and character of its constituent elements, and associated Roman military and civilian sites within the buffer zone. Although the basic layout is relatively constant, differences in topography and in local logistical requirements mean that the physical relationships and distances between the various elements differ from area to area. The specific geographical character in the vicinity of the CMP area is likely to have contributed to the Wall and Vallum being separated by a relatively wide gap in this area, and possibly to the placing of an additional Turret in Peel Gap. Three Roman camps lie within 1km of the CMP area (Sites 45, 46, and SM 26007), which is situated midway between the nearest wall forts (Housesteads (*Vercovicium*) and Great Chesters (*Aesica*)), approximately 5km from both, and within 2km of the Stanegate fort at Vindolanda, whilst lying within 500m to the north of the Stanegate Roman Road. Although this very precise combination of related features, and their specific siting relative to each other, is unique, this general suite of constituent elements occurs at several locations in the environs of the Wall.
- 2.4.2 The remarkable collection of monuments and structures associated with the Roman military, and the civilian population that occupied settlements linked to the forts, in the immediate vicinity of the CMP area, although found elsewhere in the landscape around Hadrian's Wall, is extremely rare, both nationally and internationally. This justifies the listing of Hadrian's Wall by UNESCO as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, and the recognition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. The CMP area is, therefore,

sited within an extremely significant landscape in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage and the conservation of that landscape is essential in protecting and enhancing the Outstanding Universal Value, which is the basis of the management of the WHS (HWMPC 2008, 25, section 4.1.5).

- 2.4.3 There are also known sites of medieval and post-medieval date within the CMP area, and the immediate vicinity, which are associated with agricultural practices, such as ridge and furrow cultivation and dry-stone field walling and associated structures. Although of interest as indicators of the development of the local landscape, these are not particularly rare features at a local, regional, or national level.
- 2.4.4 Studies have been undertaken of the environmental development of the Northumberland National Park, using case studies from a series of areas that include Sells Burn, 8km to the north-east; Fellend Moss, 7km to the west; and Fozy Moss, 9km to the east (Young 2004). These investigations have revealed pertinent information relating to the influence of people from the Mesolithic period to the early-medieval period (*ibid*). The palaeochannels within the CMP area present the potential for the presence of preserved plant remains that might add to this corpus and may be of particular interest as they lie in close proximity to significant features representing several phases of local activity associated with the Roman military, including the establishment of temporary camps, the Stanegate Roman Road, and the Vallum. The successful retrieval of datable palaeoenvironmental data from the Vallum in this area has been achieved at East Bog (OA North 2005) and any such data lying within the CMP area would provide the potential for comparative analyses and the potential to extend or enhance the environmental sequence that is currently available.
- 2.4.5 The palaeochannels also lie within an area that appears to have been utilised during the medieval period for both pastoral and arable agriculture and, therefore, any environmental data from this period would relate to a landscape that is known to have been subject to human activity and occupation.

2.5 LANDSCAPE, SETTING AND VIEWS

- 2.5.1 **Landscape:** the land that the CMP area occupies consists of undulating farmland and slopes from north to south. Steep stream gullies, including Brackies Burn, cross the area and roads run north/south and east/west through this area. The land varies between approximately 200m and 226m (aOD). The variability of levels in this undulating landscape means that the range of visibility over this area varies enormously (Plates 28-31).
- 2.5.2 The CMP area lies within National Character Area (NCA) number 11: Tyne Gap and Hadrian's Wall (Natural England 2014), which partly forms the subject of a series of detailed guidance documents that describe landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, and cultural and economic activity. The local landform is described as a distinctive corridor centred on the River Tyne that separates the upland blocks of the North Pennines from the Borders Moors and Forests (*op cit*, 3). Water quality and downstream flooding are described

as issues in this character area as a result of water flowing rapidly through steep valleys during heavy rainfall (*ibid*). The document notes the classic cuesta landscape of the Whin Sill and the associated semi-improved pastoral landscapes and rough moorland and describes these areas as supporting unusual species-rich grasslands (*op cit*, 4). The upper slopes of the valleys in the western part of the NCA, which includes the CMP area, comprise grazing for cattle and sheep within fields defined by stone walls and fences (*op cit*, 8). The NCA generally features a well-wooded mosaic of deciduous, mixed, and coniferous woodland with little tree cover in upland areas (*ibid*).

- 2.5.3 The document describes aspects of the local historic environment, with a specific focus on the Roman heritage, and refers to the NCA as containing one of the best-known archaeological landscapes in the world (*op cit*, 4; 16). The role of heritage in contributing to a sense of place is described and several works of literature and art have been influenced by Hadrian's Wall (*op cit*, 11). A range of recreational activities are available, such as walking, cycling, horse riding, and bird watching, opportunities for which are accessible through routes such as the Hadrian's Wall Path, the Pennine Way National Trails, National Cycle Routes, Hadrian's Cycleway, and the Pennine Cycleway (*op cit*, 4). These routes also provide access to what are described as honeypot sites for visitors, such as the Roman fort of Housesteads (*op cit*, 11).
- 2.5.4 The NCA is also described as forming part of the largest Dark Sky Park in Europe, as designated by the International Dark-Sky Association, which provides opportunities for astronomy (*op cit*, 4; 11). The upland portion of the NCA in which the CMP areas lies has distinctive features, such as the Whin Sill, and panoramic views of designated landscapes and is described as providing a sense of openness, remoteness, and escapism (*op cit*, 16). This part of the NCA is stated to be a very tranquil area, with levels of tranquillity decreasing during high season when visitor numbers are high (*ibid*). This document notes the presence of 33 designated conservation sites within the NCA and provides broad statistics relating to topics such as soils, woodland, rivers, and farming (*op cit*, 22-31).
- 2.5.5 A landscape character assessment of Tynedale District and Northumberland National Park (Julie Martin Associates 2006) also defined this part of the region spatially according to the extents of the Tyne Gap and Hadrian's Wall character area. This was then sub-divided into seven landscape character types, with the CMP area lying within type 14 (Parallel Ridges and Commons). This landscape character assessment has informed the CMP and the formulation of management policies (*Section 5*).
- 2.5.6 A landscape and visual impact assessment is currently being prepared on behalf of the NNPA and this document should inform future management plans for the CMP area. Any future changes to the landscape character of the CMP should also be devised with reference to the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000) and derivative national and regional policies.

- 2.5.7 **Setting:** the landscape setting of the CMP area is defined primarily by four characteristics: agricultural character, historic character, the character of the youth hostel and visitor centre, and roads and infrastructure.
- 2.5.8 *Agricultural character:* the local agricultural landscape character consists of field systems delineated by stone walls and hedgerows, with occasional and sparse tree cover and scatters of mature trees in the surrounding area. The predominant current agricultural land use is pastoral. The landscape has a generally open and expansive character, although the extent of views in some areas expands and contracts when moving through the landscape, as a result of changes in topography (Plates 28-31).



Plate 28: A view of the youth hostel and visitor centre looking west from the south side of the Vallum to the east of the road to Henshaw



Plate 29: A view westwards towards the youth hostel and visitor centre from a central portion of the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, showing the sloping topography and the partial concealment of the youth hostel area



Plate 30: A view south-westwards towards Seatsides farm from the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, showing the conspicuous rise of the land from the southern edge of the CMP area towards the ridge utilised by the Stanegate Roman road



Plate 31: A view southwards from the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, illustrating the rising land to the south of the CMP area and the dipping course of the Stanegate Roman Road out of sight of the CMP area,; represented by the tree-line on the horizon

2.5.9 *Historic character:* a primary characteristic of the landscape setting is the extensive suite of historic monuments associated with the period of Roman occupation, as described in *Section 2.3.11*. The Vallum is conspicuous within this area (Sites **43** and **44**), and the Roman camps of Twice Brewed (Site **45**), Seatsides 2 (Site **46**) and Seatsides (SM 26007) lie within the immediate vicinity of the CMP area, with the north-eastern corner of the scheduled area of Twice Brewed camp (Site **45**). They fall just within the boundary of the CMP area (Fig 4). The Wall lies within 350m of the CMP area and the Stanegate Roman road lies within 500m. Depending upon the level of familiarity with the local landscape and the local monument types, the presence of even the most conspicuous of these extremely significant monuments might not be immediately apparent to onlookers as, with the exception of the Wall, they are represented by earthworks that have become grassed over and may not appear to be particularly significant. However, this is a defining characteristic of these monuments as surviving elements of a historic landscape that are no longer utilised for their constructed purpose. Although subject to erosion, the monuments have been preserved, rather than being maintained as working structures or reconstructed in an attempt to illustrate their former nature. The ability to understand the Vallum and the Stanegate in this area has been affected by the presence of metalled roads that overlie each of these earlier linear features. The modern metalled surface of parts of the Stanegate road, and the fact that these modern roads sometimes deviate from the original route of the Roman road, may give the impression that it is not of great antiquity, or may cause confusion when trying to discern

the original course of the road. The temporary camps in the surrounding area are not promoted or highlighted in the landscape beyond the traces of their enclosing banks and ditches. Therefore, the experience of many of these monuments in the local landscape is one of exploration and discovery, with a gradual familiarity with the landscape and historic environment enabling the earthworks, with their camouflage of grass and later agricultural features, to be discerned. The monuments do not appear stark and incongruous within the landscape but, from many angles, blend into the undulations and corrugations of the natural landforms. Once the presence and character of the monuments relating to the Roman occupation is recognised, however, they are relatively easily understood within an agricultural landscape that does not dominate local views and the former significance and widespread presence of the Roman military in this area becomes apparent. The sparseness of local settlement enables extensive views of the surrounding natural topography and the lack of trees and the presence of field boundaries and local road networks initially suggest the artificiality of the landscape. However, woodland clearance and sparse rural settlement will have been general features of the landscape at the time of the establishment and use of Hadrian's Wall and, therefore, these do not impede substantially the understanding of the former character of the historic landscape.

- 2.5.10 *Youth hostel and visitor centre*: the buildings at the youth hostel and visitor centre, and the associated car parks, contrast with the surrounding agricultural landscape. They are of conspicuous twentieth-century design, which need not be problematic in itself, and present the appearance of public or institutional buildings. The current setting of the CMP area is largely informed by the presence of this complex. Views of the Vallum within the CMP area are concealed by these buildings from the south and by the trees that screen views of the buildings from the north.
- 2.5.11 *Roads and Infrastructure*: the CMP area is sited at a strategic crossroad formed by the Military Road (B6318), the road to Henshaw, and the road to Steel Rigg car park. These roads facilitate the movement of pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles, to, and through, the CMP area. This infrastructure not only enables access to the local area and facilities, but has also influenced the development of the local landscape, with farmyards and other buildings being sited along the road in dispersed patterns of ribbon development. Indeed, the Military Road (B6318) is of historic significance as an eighteenth-century planned road and re-established an important east-west communication route through this area that was present during the Roman period with the Stanegate and the Military Way. Changes in road use have led to changes in the local landscape character as the volume of traffic has increased during the later twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. This has resulted in an increase in the presence of fast-moving vehicles, vehicular noise, and illumination from headlights. Associated changes include the provision of road signage (Plate 26). Other conspicuous effects of infrastructure include the presence of overhead power or communication lines, which run along the Military Road (B6318) and divert towards farms and to the youth hostel and visitor centre (Plates 25, 26, and 32).

- 2.5.12 *The Setting of Heritage Assets within the CMP area:* following the English Heritage guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2012) the significance of heritage assets derive, in part, from their setting, which is the surroundings in which the heritage assets are experienced. Setting embraces all of the surroundings from which the heritage asset can be experienced, or that can be experienced from or with the asset. Its extent is not fixed (English Heritage 2012, 4). The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations and, although views will play an important part, other environmental factors, such as noise, dust, and vibration also influence how we experience an asset. Spatial associations and our understanding of the historic relationship between places will also be important considerations when understanding setting (*op cit*, 5). Although the setting of heritage assets is likely to have changed over time, the change in setting will not necessarily have diminished the significance of the setting.
- 2.5.13 As described above, the general setting of the FRE WHS in this area comprises an open agricultural landscape with monuments largely represented by grass-covered earthworks overlooked by the stone wall on the high ground of the crags to the north. In order to understand the sensitivity of the setting of heritage assets within the CMP area to change, it is important to describe the specific qualities of the settings of those heritage assets. The most significant heritage asset within the CMP area is the Vallum, which forms part of the FRE WHS and is represented by two discrete areas (Sites **26** and **29**).
- 2.5.14 The two portions of the Vallum that lie within the CMP area (Sites **26** and **29**) are divided by the B6138 road, which overlies the southern berm. The setting is, therefore, affected by traffic movement and noise. The portion to the north of the road (Site **29**) is defined by the walls of a later pinfold, which is occupied by trees and long grass that obscure the form of the monument. Within this enclosure, there is a sense of separation from the wider monument and, from the outside of the enclosure, this part of the monument is not visible and the pinfold and trees dominate the perception of the site. The portion to the southern side of the road (Site **26**) is also partially occupied by trees and vegetation and views in and out of this area are constrained by the youth hostel buildings to the south and the trees fronting the road to the north. The feeling produced by the trees and buildings is one of an enclosed space and the wider context of the monument is unclear. The wider setting of these parts of the Vallum enables clear views of the earthworks that extend beyond the CMP area, particularly those to the east, allowing the form and scale of the Vallum to be appreciated and the relationship between those elements that lie within the CMP area and the monument as a whole to be better understood.. However, this part of the Vallum is divided longitudinally by the B6138 and truncated by the roads to Henshaw and Steel Rigg and this is detrimental to the understanding of the monument. The enclosed character of each of these portions of the Vallum creates a setting that is not beneficial to the significance of the monument and the close presence of buildings of incongruous design detracts from the setting of Site **26**. Changes in setting that would enable these disparate elements of the Vallum to be better understood as being part of a whole, such as improvements in visibility between Sites **26**

and 29 and the wider Vallum, could constitute enhancements, providing that other detrimental effects on setting did not occur.

- 2.5.15 Several heritage assets within the CMP area are of agricultural origin (Sites 10-13, 15-20, 23, 27, 28, 30, 36, 37), such as field boundaries, ridge and furrow, a pinfold (Site 27), and a water smoot (Site 18). Most of these sites, including examples of ridge and furrow, lie to the south of the car park of the visitor centre and, therefore, within open fields that are generally consistent with their original usage.
- 2.5.16 **Views:** any physical changes to the CMP area may result in changes to the setting of local elements of the historic environment and, in particular, to the settings of the local scheduled monuments and elements of the WHS. Such changes will present the potential for visual impacts on these heritage assets, including potential impacts upon the OUV of the WHS. Impacts on setting include considerations of, but are not restricted to, views associated with heritage assets. The potential for any such impacts within the CMP area would need to be assessed as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or similar for any proposed developments. Following the English Heritage guidance *Seeing the History in the View* (2011), there are two fundamental considerations when assessing the potential for visual impacts on heritage assets within views. Firstly, views that are considered to have historic significance should be established and the heritage assets within the view that merit consideration should be identified. Secondly, an assessment should consider whether the character of the proposed development will enhance or impair the heritage assets and the ability to appreciate them.
- 2.5.17 For assessment purposes, views with historic significance are established (English Heritage 2011) in relation to a publicly accessible place (viewing place) within which view points are located, an optimum viewing point (assessment point) within the viewing place, a field of view looking out from the assessment point, and strategically important (historically significant) landmarks within the field of view. Factors including the relationship between visible heritage assets, their degree of visibility from the assessment point, and their individual and collective significance should be considered in assessing the significance of each view prior to assessing the impact of proposed development.
- 2.5.18 Hadrian's Wall, the Vallum, the Roman Military Way, and the Stanegate are all extensive linear monuments, portions of which are publicly accessible in the vicinity of the CMP area. These monuments not only represent heritage assets with the potential to form landmarks within significant views, but they also form very extensive viewing places from which numerous viewing points and assessment points may be identified. These elements, in addition to the nearby scheduled temporary camps (Site 45, SM 26017; Site 46, SM 26008; and SM 26007), form part of the FRE WHS and the buffer zone includes the CMP area and a considerable east/west band that extends at least 890m to the south of the CMP area and 5km to the north. *The Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2008-14* states that the purpose of the WHS buffer zone is to 'signal the sensitivity of this area and its role in sustaining the importance of the WHS, particularly protecting it from development that would be detrimental to its

visual setting’ and to ‘*define an area in which work can be particularly targeted to benefit the landscape setting of the WHS, where it impacts on the Site’s OUV.*’ (HWMPC 2008, 7, 2.3). Therefore, impacts upon significant views as a result of development within the CMP area have the potential to affect the OUV of the WHS.

- 2.5.19 Intervisibility between numerous components of the FRE WHS is a feature of the current landscape setting of the WHS and aids in an understanding of the spatial layout and extent of these monuments when viewed by visitors. Some of these instances of intervisibility may also have been considerations in the original design and use of these monuments, factors which could be elucidated by further research. As such, the instance of intervisibility should be considered as aspects of the setting of the FRE WHS that contribute to its significance.
- 2.5.20 The presence of numerous visible and highly significant heritage assets within the local landscape, and the presence of widespread and extensive publicly accessible areas, such as public roads, which are used by pedestrians as well as vehicles, and footpaths, in addition to the grounds of the visitor centre and youth hostel, means that there is very high potential for the identification of numerous historically significant views from the CMP area, or views that include the CMP area within their field of view. In very broad terms, views from Hadrian’s Wall, the Roman Military Way, the Stanegate, public roads and footpaths in the vicinity of the CMP area, and the vicinity of the visitor centre and youth hostel comprise viewing places and, given the significance of the landscape and the density of heritage assets, these are likely to contain numerous viewing points. The extensive linear character of most of these viewing places means that each may contain more than one assessment point. Any proposed development will need to define and assess the presence of significant views and likely visual impacts during the EIA stage.
- 2.5.21 *Landscape visibility*: extensive viewshed analyses are beyond the scope of the CMP, although they would be considered as part of the establishment of significant views during any EIAs undertaken in association with proposed development within the CMP area. However, some preliminary considerations of landscape intervisibility have been undertaken. S Macpherson from Tyne and Wear Museums (Macpherson 1999) assessed the intervisibility between the Wall and the youth hostel site in 1999 and produced sketches showing the areas along the nearby portions of the Wall and Military Way from which the current youth hostel buildings are and are not visible (Fig 21). This plan helps to understand the Wall and Military Way as viewing places from which the CMP area and associated heritage assets are likely to be visible and, therefore, the range of positions where viewing points of relevant historic views might occur. Any proposed development that exceeds the footprint or height of the current buildings will, however, potentially be visible from further locations to those identified on these plans. In addition, it is only those fields of view that are considered historically significant that will comprise viewing points, rather than any location from which a proposed development might be visible. A second sketch plan in Macpherson (1999) showed the locations within the portion of the CMP area lying to the west of the road to Henshaw from which

the Wall is and is not currently visible (Fig 21). This plan helps to provide an indication of viewing places in the CMP from which historic views might be visible. The establishment of any viewing points in these areas will, however, also need to consider the visibility of other heritage assets, such as the Vallum and the Military Way. Both of these plans indicate the impact of the variability of the local topography on the visibility of different areas viewed from, and looking towards, the CMP area in addition to the size and locations of the current buildings and the presence of trees along the northern edge of the area.

- 2.5.22 The walkover survey and site inspections undertaken during the compilation of the CMP recognised that the current youth hostel buildings are situated within a partially wooded area and, are not particularly conspicuous when viewed from the parts of Hadrian's Wall from which they are visible, particularly when the trees are in leaf (Plate 33). The fields to the south and east of the youth hostel and visitor centre are currently conspicuous from the area of the Wall as large open areas of grassland. As much of the Wall occupies a very elevated position in this area, the CMP area is overlooked from portions of the Wall and subtle changes in the topography are not sufficient to conceal the CMP area. Therefore, any development beyond the confines of the current buildings is likely to present a higher degree of visibility within views from the Wall and adjacent high ground.



Plate 32: A view of the horizon to the north-east of the youth hostel, showing the route of the Wall over part of Peel Crags



Plate 33: A view of the youth hostel from part of Hadrian's Wall lying between Winshield and Peel Crags, just to the north-west of Peel farmhouse

2.5.23 As described in the *Landscape* section (2.5.1, above), the undulating local topography results in considerable variability in the extent and range of views in the vicinity of the CMP area. One result of this is that views to and from the portion of the Stanegate running eastwards of the road to Henshaw are obscured by coniferous tree planting, at the western end, and then by the ridge of land to the south-east of the CMP area, as the Stanegate road drops behind it (Plate 31). This means that there are currently no significant views towards or from this portion of the Stanegate. However, the felling or wind-throwing of the coniferous trees that form the shelter belt may allow intervisibility between the CMP area and this part of the Stanegate. Conversely, to the west of the road to Henshaw the Stanegate rises onto high ground overlooking the CMP area in the vicinity of Seatsides farm, which is also the site of a Scheduled temporary camp (SM 26007), and this area is crossed by a publicly accessible footpath. This portion of the Stanegate would, therefore, need to be considered as both the location of historic landmarks and as a viewing place that is likely to enable views over and beyond the CMP area that include temporary camps, the Vallum, the Military Way, and the Wall. The various roads and footpaths in the vicinity of the CMP area are also likely to vary in their capacity as viewing places as a result of changes in the local topography.

2.6 ECOLOGY

2.6.1 The habitat survey of the land surrounding the Once Brewed Visitor Centre and Hostel, and subsequent bat and crayfish surveys, were undertaken by E3 Ecology Ltd. They are reproduced in full as *Appendices 5* and *6*, from which the following information is summarised. Consultation with ERIC NE and the

MAGIC website indicated that the CMP area lies immediately adjacent to the Roman Wall Escarpments Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which is designated for its geological importance, and the Roman Wall Loughs Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lies within 600m of the site. The SAC is recognised as it contains three natural eutrophic lakes: Crag, Broomlees, and Greenlees Loughs. Records of otter, red squirrel and badger were identified by E3 Ecology Ltd within a 2km radius of the site.

- 2.6.2 Consultation with the Northumberland National Park Authority indicated the use of the open fields in the surrounding area by waders, including curlew. The potential use of the burn to the south of the site by crayfish and otter was also highlighted, but it was confirmed that there are no existing water vole records in the local area. White-clawed crayfish are known to use burns and loughs to the north of the site, with otter known to use water courses throughout the National Park. However, a survey recorded no signs of white-clawed crayfish within the stream at the southern end of the site and they are, therefore considered to be absent from the site. The Hadrian's Wall area has recently been flagged with respect to grassland fungi, including waxcaps and related species, although there are no records specific to the CMP area. A walkover survey of the grassland within the CMP area was undertaken by NNPA in November 2013 to search for waxcaps and other grassland fungi and this survey suggested that it is not important as a habitat for such fungi.
- 2.6.3 The visitor centre and youth hostel buildings are in an area that is dominated by upland pasture and meadow, which is often unimproved and species-rich. Brackies Burn flows approximately 400m to the south of these buildings, and encloses the southern pasture that forms part of the site. There is mature plantation of mixed woodland around the youth hostel, a small triangle of mixed plantation on the eastern boundary of the site, and a small plantation lies approximately 500m to the east.
- 2.6.4 There are numerous access routes into the fabric of the walls of the visitor centre; under the wooden bargeboards and under the eaves. The youth hostel buildings were generally well sealed. Bat droppings were recorded on the external walls of the visitor centre, as well as within loft spaces, and bat roosts are known to be present. A number of bat boxes are also present in trees around the site. Most of the trees within the site are too young to have a significant risk of supporting roosting bats. Overall, the combination of buildings and tree and shrub cover, set within unintensively managed upland farmland, provides a good local resource for bat species.
- 2.6.5 Fresh droppings were recorded in surveys during 2013 that were consistent with Natterers/brown long-eared bats, as well as smaller droppings consistent with pipistrelle/whiskered/Brant's-type bats. DNA analysis also identified some droppings as those of brown long-eared bats. Anabat analysis indicated activity from common and soprano pipistrelles, although very few passes from soprano pipistrelles were recorded, with a single record of Whiskered/Brandt's bat.
- 2.6.6 In July 2013, eight common pipistrelle and several silent bats thought to be brown long-eared bats were recorded emerging from the southern side of the

visitor centre and four common pipistrelle were recorded from the eastern side of the visitor centre. A further pipistrelle was recorded at the northern side of the building and foraging and commuting activity by common and soprano pipistrelles was observed.

2.6.7 Survey undertaken in August 2013 recorded 14 pipistrelles from the southern side of the visitor centre and one from the east side of the building. The bats emerged from four or five locations under the fascia boards and from loose ridge tiles. The emergence times of 21:03 from the south face of the building and 21:22 from the east face are consistent with expected emergence times for pipistrelle bats.

2.6.8 Survey work undertaken in October 2013 confirmed the likely presence of common and soprano pipistrelle roosts, with common pipistrelle activity close to dusk and dawn, but with only a small proportion of soprano pipistrelle passes. The site is concluded to support the following bat roosts:

- small soprano pipistrelle roost (2-6) in the visitor centre, and using various points around the YHA building;
- small brown long-eared roost in the visitor centre;
- small common pipistrelle roost (5-20) in the visitor centre, which may include maternity and mating use;
- occasional use of visitor centre by non-breeding roosting Whiskered/Brandt's bats;
- non-breeding common and soprano pipistrelle roosts in the youth hostel (1-5 of each species)

2.6.9 The grassland around the visitor centre is regularly cut amenity grassland, but areas in the vicinity of the youth hostel have grown long, forming coarse mesotrophic grassland and, in the plantations to the south, tall ruderal communities.

2.6.10 The field to the south of the buildings is dominated by improved and poor semi-improved pasture, which was used for sheep grazing at the time of survey. The character of the grassland varies distinctly with slope, with the steeper banks not having been affected by agricultural improvement, other than intensive grazing, and supporting semi-improved neutral and acidic grassland communities, grading into marshy grassland communities along the meandering stream, where the introduced monkey flower was recorded. These more diverse grasslands, though common in the local area, are threatened nationally and such areas should be conserved within the designed landscape. The stream may have the potential to support, scarcer macrophytes and otter within its catchment.

2.6.11 Breeding bird communities are likely to be of no more than local conservation interest, with the potential for birds of open farmland such as skylark to nest within the grassland when the farmland management is appropriate. Field

signs of badger were recorded at the southern end of the site, although no setts were recorded, and suitable foraging for the species is abundant in the local area. There is a risk that reptile species such as adder, common lizard and perhaps slow worm will use those areas of the site, which provide an appropriate mosaic of habitats, but the main field to the south of the buildings will provide poor conditions for them.

2.6.12 Overall, the site is considered to be of local conservation value, with a mosaic of plantation woodland and grasslands that is generally common within the surrounding area. The main ecological considerations for any development work associated the buildings within the CMP area are:

- the bat roosts within the buildings would result in timing constraints, a requirement for licensing, and a need for detailed ecological input into the design of new structures where development is intended to support bat roosts;
- the stream corridors and the requirement to retain very high water quality during both construction and operation phases of development;
- the resource of maturing trees;
- the areas of more species-rich grassland on the steeper slopes;
- if the footprint of any new buildings and car parking would be greater than the existing footprints, then ecology points that conform to the BREEAM environmental assessment method for buildings would be limited, unless green roofs were to be incorporated into the design.

2.6.13 **Arboricultural survey:** an arboricultural survey identified 51 trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 75mm (*Appendix 7*). The trees identified comprised alder (3), ash (3), beech (10), cherry (10), larch (1), Norway maple (4), Norway spruce (2), oak (4), Rowan (2), Scot's pine (5), silver birch (2), and sycamore (5). The condition of the trees varied between:

- **R:** trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within ten years and should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management;
- **A:** trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested);
- **B:** trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested);
- **C:** trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of ten years) or young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation.

2.6.14 Details relating to the assessment of each individual tree are contained within *Appendix 7*. Some of the trees also form identifiable groups:

- **Group A:** ten alder, four ash, one beech, and 25 hawthorn. Although fairly young this group of trees is well established and healthy. There would be merit in selecting some of these trees for retention;
- **Groups B and C:** young rowan (ten) and cherry (one) planted along the edges of an existing parking area;
- **Group D:** woodland located to the east of the bottom field consisting of Rowan, ash, Scot's pine, sycamore and hawthorn;
- **Group E:** the small wildlife garden located to the south of the current site entrance and consisting of hawthorn and beech;
- **Groups F and G:** located on the Youth Hostel grounds and consist of two overgrown Leylandii hedges and a number of mature and overmature Scot's pines;
- **Group H:** located on the bank to the north of the Youth Hostel and consists of a number of multi-stemmed Rowan and cherries which are in very poor condition; most should be felled;
- **Group J:** located to the north of the Military Road and consisting of a mixture of alder and Rowan planted about 25 years ago. The trees are planted in straight lines of alternate species. The trees on the edges which are able to get plenty of light are growing well but those in the centre are much smaller, poorer specimens. It is suggested that the plantation should be thinned and about 15 of the best trees retained. These should also have the lower branches removed to improve visibility.

2.6.15 Detailed recommendations relating to the management and the treatment of each individual specimen are contained within *Appendix 7* and include measures such as monitoring ash trees for Chalara, investigating rot, removing dead wood, felling, trimming, and other types of monitoring.

2.7 PEOPLE: CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

2.7.1 A range of people currently have access to the CMP area and the immediate environs and their experiences will, therefore, reflect a range of understandings and perceptions. People who regularly access the site include visitors who stay at the youth hostel, people who use the visitor centre, employees at the site, those who work the agricultural land within the CMP area, and those who are resident in the local area.

2.7.2 A survey undertaken of visitors to the Once Brewed Visitor Centre in 2012 (QA Research 2012) showed that 77% of the visitors to the centre in that year were on a short break or a longer holiday, while the remaining 23% were

undertaking a day visit from home. Of these visitors, 26% had visited before and 54% were made aware of the centre mainly through advertising, signposting, word of mouth, the internet, guide books, or mapping, with approximately 19% having discovered the centre by chance. A large proportion of these visitors had travelled to the visitor centre in order to discover more about the National Park and about activities that might be undertaken in the local area and in the wider park. A large majority responded that visiting the centre will, or had, improved their understanding of why the area is special. It appears from the survey that many visitors associate the centre with providing a point of access, both physically and intellectually, to the wider landscape. This is perhaps unsurprising given that this is a key role that visitor centres are designed to perform but, nonetheless, the presence of the visitor centre clearly contributes to an association between the CMP area and an outward-looking perspective into the wider landscape.

- 2.7.3 Three large organisations own, and are responsible for the management of, different parts of the CMP area and surrounding land. These organisations are the Youth Hostel Association, the Northumberland National Park Authority, and the National Trust, which owns the field to the south of the car park. Once Brewed is one of three centres in the Northumberland National Park (NNPA 2009). As large landowning bodies, the CMP area represents only one small site amongst the numerous properties and tracts of land for which these organisations are responsible. Therefore, although the management and development of the site will be of importance to these organisations, it is likely to be primarily viewed as one of many properties for which there is an administrative responsibility and, at the organisational levels, there are unlikely to be particularly strong personal relationships and understandings of the CMP area. For many centralised staff members from these organisations the CMP area is likely to represent a place that is periodically a focus of working duties and their understandings of the site are likely to be informed largely by their professional specialisms, such as archaeology, ecology, and management decision-making.
- 2.7.4 From an organisational perspective, there is also an awareness of the current and potential economic value of the National Park and of Hadrian's Wall. This includes the economic benefits of tourism, which supports a wide range of businesses in the region (NNPA 2009, 36; HWMPC 2008, 30), and other industries, such as agriculture (NNPA 2009, 33; HWMPC 2008, 30). Indeed, the perception and definition of the National Park as a working landscape, with agriculture representing the dominant land use, is presented as a key characteristic of the park and a statutory duty of National Park Authorities is to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities (NNPA 2009, 7; 33). This economic value of the wider area is directly relevant within the CMP area, which acts as a hub for tourism through the visitor centre, youth hostel, and as a stop for the seasonally run AD 122 bus service between Carlisle and Newcastle, and is also an area of agricultural land use. The CMP area is, therefore, a place of employment and a source of livelihood for numerous people and contributes to the economic benefits of tourism within the wider area.

- 2.7.5 In addition to staff from these centralised organisations, there are many individuals who are, or who have been, based within the CMP area and who, therefore, have an increased level of direct personal experience of the area. The attitudes of people who have worked at the youth hostel and visitor centre, including volunteer rangers, varies. Some people see the site primarily in terms of their working roles and their social interaction with members of the public and colleagues, and many describe the way in which visitors make use of the facilities and the transaction between those visitors/consumers and the staff who are employed to provide a particular service for them.
- 2.7.6 The nearby Whin Sill is an iconic geological formation that is familiar to geologists worldwide and is the source of the use of ‘sill’ as a generic geological term (I Jackson pers comm). The British Geological Survey has used the local area to undertake training due to its varied and considerable geological significance and the CMP area has hosted visits from students and professionals in the field of geology over decades (*ibid*). The CMP area is, therefore, very familiar to geologist and important as a point of access to the wider landscape.
- 2.7.7 Other people, particularly volunteers, describe a personal relationship with the area and the surrounding landscape and have become involved with undertaking work within the CMP area in order to satisfy, and continue to express, their interest and enthusiasm for the local area, natural environment, and cultural heritage. Indeed, one respondent described the local area as contributing to a deep sense of personal and collective identity: as a person local to the area; as an inhabitant of the borderlands; and as a native of Northumberland.
- 2.7.8 Respondents have also described the CMP area and the amenities that it provides as having qualities that have helped to differentiate it from more overtly commercial enterprises and to cultivate an appreciation of the special qualities that are inherent in the local landscape. This differentiation might be partly described as ‘inward focus versus outward focus’. In this model, modern towns and man-made visitor attractions have a specific objective to attract visitors and to retain their presence as consumers within relatively confined areas and, therefore, to cultivate an ‘inward focus’ that is dominated by the presence of the town or by the visitor facilities at the attraction. Conversely, the CMP area has traditionally attracted visitors with the specific purpose of introducing them to, or facilitating, their direct experience of the surrounding landscape and, therefore, cultivating an ‘outward focus’. The availability of low cost accommodation at the youth hostel has enabled accessibility to the local environment for visitors with limited budgets.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 INTRODUCTION: THE CONCEPT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1.1 The purpose of assessing cultural significance is to help us to identify the attributes that give a place value to society (Semple Kerr 2013, 4). The English Heritage guidance on conservation, *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* state that to ‘*identify the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, its history, fabric and character must first be understood*’ (English Heritage 2008, 35, para 62). In this case, an assessment of significance draws on our understanding of the historical development and the ecology of the site (*Section 2*) and the recognised importance of the heritage and ecological assets that lie within and in the wider vicinity of the CMP area, as well as the social and cultural circumstances that produced the place and the meaning and value of the area to different groups and communities.

3.2 DESIGNATIONS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND THEIR USE IN PRACTICE

3.2.1 English Heritage (2008) provides four categories to be used in determining the cultural and heritage value of a place. These are:

- *Evidential value*: this derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- *Historical value*: this derives from the way that past people, events, and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present and tends to be illustrative (provides a perceptive link to the past that often relies on visible characteristics) or associative (resonance through association with a notable family, person, event, or movement);
- *Aesthetic value*: this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place and can result from conscious design or fortuitous evolution;
- *Communal value*: this derives from the meanings of a place for people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory and include commemorative, symbolic, social, and spiritual values.

3.2.2 There is no single, accepted, terminology to describe the level of each of these categories of cultural and historical value. The level of value ascribed to each of the various aspects of the CMP area (*Exceptional*, *Considerable*, *Some*, *Little*, *Negligible*, *Detrimental*, and *Unknown*) have been derived with reference to the terms and guidelines provided in the 2013 edition of *The Conservation Plan* written by James Semple Kerr and promoted by ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) Australia, which is a document that has been used and is well-respected worldwide.

- 3.2.3 English Heritage (2008) states that, although the value of many heritage assets is recognised by associated statutory designations, which are awarded where a particular characteristic of a place is judged to exceed a defined threshold of importance, decisions about the day-to-day management of a place should take account of all the values that contribute to the significance of the place. Statutory designations also apply to, for example, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and, although these designations are necessary for an area to be granted statutory protection, and are usually subject-specific, the assessment of significance for a CMP is able to use all relevant criteria across many specialist disciplines.
- 3.2.4 Although statutory designations and the values attributed to individual heritage or ecological assets do not constitute the sole factors in determining the levels of significance in a CMP, it is important to relate the scale of values (*Exceptional*, *Considerable*, *Some*, *Little*, *Negligible*, *Detrimental*, and *Unknown*) to the thresholds of well-known registers of places of heritage value (Semple Kerr 2013, 19). For the purposes of this CMP, the criteria established in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3, Screening, Scoping, Simple and Detailed Assessments, Sections 5.26 – 31* (HA 2007) (Table 2), which are often used in the compilation of EIAs, have been used to inform the definition of the scale of values.

Importance of resources	Equivalent to:
Exceptional	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Heritage assets of acknowledged international importance. Heritage assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
Considerable	Scheduled Monuments. Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Heritage assets of clear national importance or that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Grade I and Grade II* (Scotland: Category A) Listed Buildings. Grade II (Scotland: Category B) 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.
Some	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations.
Little	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. 'Locally Listed' buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note.

Detrimental	Aspects that detract from the significance of a site. Buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

Table 2: The Definition of the Scale of Values Used to Determine Significance (based upon DMRB tables 5.1 and 6.1)

3.3 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** the CMP area lies close to a suite of Roman monuments that are of international significance as elements of the FRE WHS, but which are not unique to this area as opposed to other parcels of land in the vicinity of the Wall. However, the CMP area differs in that it has a long-standing use and value as a place of congregation and of temporary residence for visitors to the landscape of the WHS. The CMP area became a focal point for visitors to this part of Northumberland in 1934, with the establishment of the youth hostel, and this aspect of the site has continued into the present day. The Northumberland National Park visitor centre has enhanced this aspect of the CMP area to include more transient visitors who might be based at the site for only part of a day, or who might use the site as a point of contact from which to explore the wider landscape for day trips or during longer visits. In this respect, the value of the CMP area is not restricted to its proximity to sites of recognised heritage significance, although this aspect is considerable, but it also has a rich modern history of providing a point of access to the natural and historic landscape, and of informing and introducing visitors to the presence and character of the natural and historic environment, thereby shaping their subsequent experience of this wider landscape.
- 3.3.2 Through its association with the wider youth hostel association and through the promotion of the presence of the visitor centre through NNPA and Northumberland County Council literature and websites, as well as other websites and literature that promote the local area, the Once Brewed area has not simply been a passive place to be discovered by those who have already accessed the local area, but has drawn people into the environs who might not have been previously aware of the qualities of the local landscape. The youth hostel currently accommodates 79 beds and is the only facility in the central section of the FRE WHS with such a large capacity. Thus it can cater for very large parties, such as larger school groups. The Twice Brewed pub lies to the west of, and in the immediate vicinity of, the CMP area, and the fort, museum, and the visitor experience at Vindolanda is situated within 1.5km to the east, with the main bus route bringing visitors into this part of the National Park (Route AD122) stopping at the Once Brewed visitor centre. These all contribute to an aspect of the local landscape character as a place of transient occupation for tourists and visitors, who use Once Brewed/Twice Brewed as a base from which to access the wider landscape. Indeed, for many people this local area may represent one of the first places that they visit in order to begin exploring the wider landscape.

- 3.3.3 There is, therefore, a strongly perceived connection between the CMP area and the natural, cultural, and historical attributes of the local landscape. Views from the CMP area embody an iconic sense of the collective local heritage, with the route of the Wall over the crags being conspicuous to the north, and the arrow-straight lines of the Vallum narrowing towards vanishing points in the distance. The geological make-up of the local area is also conspicuous in the dramatic silhouette of the Winshield and Peel Crags, and all of these elements are drawn together as part of the current agricultural landscape of cleared field systems and dispersed farms, which is representative of a long episode of historic landscape development and of the character of the local communities who live and work in the area.
- 3.3.4 **Evidential value:** the CMP area possesses considerable evidential value and possesses the potential for the presence of further deposits, features, and sites that might also contribute to the evidential value of the area. The Vallum (Sites **26, 29, 43**) occupies part of the CMP area and, in addition to providing evidence relating to the form, character, and construction of this Scheduled Monument, which is also an element of the FRE WHS (Site **54**), it could be associated with preserved organic remains within ditch deposits that can be used in environmental analyses of landscape development and use. Similarly, palaeochannels within both the eastern and western parts of the CMP area are also likely to contain preserved organic remains that could elucidate the development of this part of the FRE WHS and the associated monuments. The interim report of a preliminary phase of archaeological evaluation (*Appendix 4*) has demonstrated that deposits relating to the construction of the south mound of the Vallum, and the soil horizons that they overlie, survive within the CMP area. Environmental samples were collected during this work but have not yet been processed and, therefore, the potential for preserved organic remains associated with the Vallum has not yet been established. The evidential value of these elements of the area is of international, and therefore, *exceptional* significance.
- 3.3.5 Several potential sites of archaeological interest were identified in the field to the south of the visitor centre by geophysical survey (*Appendix 3*). These comprised linear features and discrete responses that might be indicative of post or pit groupings (Sites **58-61**). The features are of unknown date but have the potential to provide evidence relating to the development of land use in the area and are of *some* evidential value. Further investigation may refine this preliminary assessment of value.
- 3.3.6 The area contains the standing remains of youth hostel buildings (Site **39**) representing the development of this aspect of the site between 1968 and the present day and is also likely to contain sub-surface remains of the youth hostel that was built in 1934 and demolished in 1968 (Site **39**). These collective structural remains provide evidence of an important role of the CMP area over the past 79 years, and this role features highly in the collective understanding of many people who have been visitors to the area, or who have worked and lived in the local area. This aspect of the area will also be of interest to those associated with the wider YHA movement, who are not necessarily particularly familiar with this specific area or hostel, as it

represents long-term development and change since a time close to the inception of the organisation. However, as the buildings constructed in the 1930s have now been demolished, and replaced with later twentieth-century structures that have been closely dated (Site 39) and are represented by photographs and historical mapping, any additional evidence that may be derived from the foundation-level remains is likely to be minimal. Similarly, details of the phases of construction from the 1960s and 1980s (Site 39) were recorded on historical mapping and the external character of the standing structures has been recorded by building survey (*Appendix 2*) and, therefore, the degree of further pertinent evidence that can be derived from the standing buildings is somewhat limited, although an internal survey would provide an additional level of data. Therefore, although information relating to the development of the buildings and their use is of evidential value, much of the pertinent information will be available from historical sources, recording of oral histories, and the results of the building survey, much of this information having been synthesised in *Section 2.2*. Therefore, the remaining evidential value of these buildings and structural remains might be considered to be of *little* significance.

- 3.3.7 Several sites of likely post-medieval date that relate to agricultural land use lie within the CMP area (Sites 12-13, 15-17, 18-20, 24, 27-28, 30, 36-7, 40). These include boundary banks, gate stoups, the sites of former agricultural buildings, and narrow ridge and furrow. An area of probable post-medieval quarrying (Site 14) is also present. The primary evidential value of these sites is in the awareness of their presence and locations and the potential to identify them on historical mapping, or to associate them with other features on historical mapping. They may have the potential to supplement information about associated structures, for example providing closer dating, although this information is likely to be of only local interest. The evidential value of these sites is considered to be of *little* significance. A mound of unknown date and function (Site 22) lies within the CMP area and is, therefore, of unknown evidential value.
- 3.3.8 The evidential value of the different heritage assets within the CMP varies, between *exceptional*, *some*, and *little* significance. The northern end of the site, in the vicinity of the Vallum (Site 26), is demonstrably of *exceptional* significance and, based on current understanding, the evidential value of the remainder of the CMP area is of *some* significance.
- 3.3.9 **Historical value:** the CMP area has historical value in several different respects. In addition to the presence of parts of the Vallum within the northern part of the CMP area, numerous elements of the FRE WHS lie within sight of this area and provide a direct connection between the area and the Roman military occupation. The prominence of the Wall is such that it has been recognised and mentioned in numerous significant historical sources beyond its Roman context, including Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of The English People* (McClure and Collins 1994) and Matthew Paris' mid-thirteenth century map of Britain (HWMPC 2008, 10). This historical value is of *exceptional* significance, given the inscription of the environs of the Wall on the World Heritage List. The CMP area also has a long association with the Youth Hostel

Association and the first hostel was established on the site in 1934, only four years after the association had been formed. There is, therefore, a strong historical connection with the youth hostel movement, which is of national interest, and this is of *some* significance. The name of the youth hostel: 'Once Brewed', is of historic significance as it appears to have been applied to the youth hostel at around the time of its establishment in 1934. This name has become synonymous with the site, and with the general area, and was applied in contrast to the earlier name of 'Twice Brewed', which had been used within the names of several public houses and farms in the local area during the twentieth century. The land occupied by the CMP area was enclosed as part of a pattern of enclosure established during the mid-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and is of *some* significance.

3.3.10 ***Aesthetic value:*** the main aesthetic value of the CMP area derives from two separate aspects. Firstly, part of the Vallum runs through the CMP area and provides an indication of the Roman activity associated with Hadrian's Wall. However, the portion of the Vallum to the west of the crossroads is partly obscured by trees and part of the southern mound has been levelled and its line is now occupied by part of the car park to the north-east of the visitor centre. The extreme proximity of the youth hostel also detracts from the aesthetic quality of the Vallum in this area, and the B6138 road runs along the Vallum berm in this area. There has also been quarrying on the Vallum in the local area and part of the mound is obscured, or has been destroyed, by the car park at the Twice Brewed public house. The presence of overhead power lines along the B6138 and running northwards towards Springwell House also detracts from views in this area. Therefore, although there are engaging views of the Vallum looking beyond the CMP area, particularly looking eastwards along the B6138 (Plate 28), the aesthetic value of the monument has been reduced in comparison to other areas of the Vallum and is of *little*, rather than exceptional, *significance*. The car park to the north-east of the visitor centre, the youth hostel buildings, the power lines, and the localised areas of quarrying are considered to be *detrimental* to the aesthetic value of the Vallum.

3.3.11 The second aesthetic aspect of the CMP area is that it forms part of a wider agricultural landscape that has not been subject to urban, or suburban, development. This character of the local landscape is one of the elements that is valued by visitors to the area and by people who work within or who have a long association with the area. It is this landscape character that provides the context for people's experience of the FRE WHS and, although clearly the result of gradual manipulation by people over many hundreds, and indeed thousands, of years, the combination of agricultural field systems, scattered stone buildings and walls, mature trees, and dramatic natural topography, including the linear crags to the north, contribute to a sense of an 'unspoilt' landscape. This is enhanced by the associated sense of tranquillity, which is of value in its own right and exemplifies some of the key special qualities that contribute to, and are protected by, the statutory designation of the National Park.

- 3.3.12 Although the modern landscape is clearly different from that which would have prevailed when the Wall was in use, with a current density of field systems that would greatly exceed that during the Roman era, the craggy topography means that the immediate vicinity of the Wall remains distinct from the modern agricultural landscape and farmsteads, which, therefore, do not appear out of keeping with the historic character of the monument complex. On balance, the current landscape of the WHS in this area is fairly benign in terms of modern intrusions and detracts little from the ability to appreciate and understand the monuments. The draft statement of significance of the OUV of the WHS (HWMPC 2008, 27) describes Hadrian's Wall as being sited to take full advantage of the natural terrain and to allow maximum visibility to the north and along the frontier system. It also states that the landscape setting of the wall is predominantly rural and that it is still possible to appreciate why it was sited as it was and how it functioned. The landscape character assessment for Tynedale District and Northumberland National Park (Julie Martin Associates 2006, 90) describes the local region as feeling remote and 'timeless, and unmodified since Roman times'. These descriptions are pertinent to the portion of the WHS that lies within the immediate vicinity of the CMP area. A key theme when describing the aesthetic qualities of the landscape of the WHS within the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan (HWMPC 2008, 29) is a perceived sense of tranquillity, although this is incidental to the WHS rather than a defining element of the OUV. This corresponds with themes presented in the NNPA Management Plan (eg NNPA 2009, 22; 26; 29). The landscape qualities that contribute to this are represented within the immediate environs of the CMP area, including the area to the south of the car park. Although these landscape attributes are not attributes of the monuments that constitute the FRE WHS, they are attributes of the setting of those monuments and contribute to the significance of the WHS, in addition to being significant characteristics of the Northumberland National Park. The aesthetic value of the landscape setting of the CMP area is, therefore, of *exceptional* significance.
- 3.3.13 The CMP area features several buildings of twentieth-century date that contrast with the general character of the wider agricultural landscape. These are the buildings that comprise the youth hostel and visitor centre. The visitor centre is stone built and contrasts less conspicuously with the buildings in the surrounding landscape than the youth hostel, which is stark in its use of materials and architecture typical of some later twentieth-century institutional buildings. As shown in Figure 21 and Plate 24, however, the buildings are not readily visible from the north and are shielded by trees. Views from the south are also partly hidden by trees, although the car parks are open areas that are easily visible from higher ground to the south. These buildings and car parks are, therefore, *detrimental* to the aesthetic value of the CMP area and reduce its significance to *considerable* significance.
- 3.3.14 **Communal value:** there is a connection between the communal values and historical values of the CMP area, as the twentieth-century link with the YHA also represents an element of collective experience that gives meaning to the area. As the site of a youth hostel for 79 years, Once Brewed features in the collective experience of anyone who is familiar with the site. Indeed, only a

small number of people will have personal memories of the site prior to its use as a youth hostel. This collective experience is shared by former and current staff at the youth hostel and visitor centre, local National Park volunteers, local inhabitants, and thousands of visitors to the youth hostel. The Once Brewed name is also associated with the youth hostel and this name has become one of the familiar characteristics of the area. As the YHA (England and Wales) is a national organisation and the hostel will have accommodated people from numerous places across Britain, and beyond, this meaning exceeds a local level of significance. However, the establishment of several hundred hostels during the twentieth century means that this type of collective experience is not unique to Once Brewed and it is, therefore, considered that this value is of *some* significance.

3.3.15 The ownership of the field to the south of the car park by the National Trust also contributes to the communal value as it is held in perpetuity and preserved for the benefit of the nation. The CMP area has long been a destination for those with an interest in the natural and historic environments and has provided a point of access for people visiting the local area to engage in these interests. The internationally iconic geology and topography of the Whin Sill and surrounding landscape, the internationally significant historic environment associated with Hadrian's Wall (FRE WHS), the diverse local ecological environment, and the accessibility of walking trails are each traits that are communally appreciated by groups of people who regularly visit the CMP area. For many people, access to the local area has been facilitated by the visitor centre and the youth hostel and these communal experiences are, therefore, directly associated with the CMP area. The availability of low cost accommodation at the youth hostel has also enabled accessibility to the wider environment for visitors with limited budgets. The overall communal value of the CMP area is of *some* significance.

3.3.16 *Spiritual value:* there is communal value in the experience of the aesthetic qualities of the landscape and in the experience of related but, perhaps, less tangible or easy to define qualities such as the sense of tranquillity associated with the landscape of the National Park (eg NNPA 2009, 22, 26, 29) and the environs of the Wall, particularly in areas of spectacular scenery, such as Winshield and Peel Crag. These qualities, as well as personal experiences of the landscape and awareness of the recent and more ancient history of the area, combine to enable a sense of deep-rooted connection with the landscape that, for some people, might be described as spiritual, although this need not be associated with religious practices. This is enhanced for some people, particularly those with connections to the local area, by a sense of connection with their identities as people of Northumberland and as people of the border country, including the associations with the border reivers, with many well-known reiver family names surviving within the wider area. Indeed, the sense of a border landscape is conspicuously reinforced by the presence of the Wall and related structures. The historic role of the CMP area may be extremely important in sustaining this value as it has long been a place that provides a resting place and enables access to this landscape, but without overshadowing or distracting from the experience of the landscape. In this sense, the primary destination when visiting Once Brewed is not the visitor centre or the youth

hostel themselves; these are facilities that provide an entry point to that valued experience of the landscape. Part of the attraction and significance of this experience is the contrast between the sense of wildness and remoteness of the environs of the CMP area and the experience of modern town life. This differentiation might be partly described as ‘inward focus versus outward focus’, whereby the visitor experience in many modern towns is inwardly focused on the attractions and facilities provided by the town, while the experience for visitors to the CMP area is outwardly focused on the surrounding landscape.

- 3.3.17 This communal value of the CMP area is directly associated with, and exemplifies, some of the principal characteristics that contributes to the OUV of the WHS and some the special key qualities that justify the statutory designation of the Northumberland National Park (NNPA 2009) and therefore is of *exceptional* significance.
- 3.3.18 The English Heritage (2008, 32) guidelines state that ‘*Spiritual value attached to places can...reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place...Spiritual value is often associated with...wild places with few obvious signs of modern life. Their value is generally dependent on the perceived survival of the historic fabric or character of the place, and can be extremely sensitive to modest changes to that character, particularly to the activities that happen there.*’
- 3.3.19 **Ecological Value:** an ecological study of the CMP area (*Appendices 5 and 6*) concluded that it is of local conservation value, with a mosaic of locally unusual plantation woodland of parish value and grasslands that is generally common within the surrounding area. The more diverse grasslands on the steeper slopes, however, are of parish value and are threatened nationally, and should be conserved. The habitats within the CMP area were concluded to be of local value for all species, with the exception of bats. Although the youth hostel was considered to be of local value as a bat habitat, the visitor centre is of parish value. Ecological constraints are provided by the resource of maturing trees, the stream corridor, and bat roosts within the buildings. The overall ecological conservation value of the CMP area might be considered to be of *some* significance.

4. ISSUES, VULNERABILITIES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 CONDITION

- 4.1.1 As described in *Section 3*, the value of the CMP area is not defined according to the presence of a single structure or monument. Therefore, the condition of each principal component that contributes to the value of the site will be considered.
- 4.1.2 The portion of the Vallum (Sites **26** and **44**) to the west of the crossroads, and to the south of the B6138, is occupied by trees and vegetation, as is that part of the Vallum (Site **29**) that lies within the walled enclosure (Site **27**) to the north of the road. Root action will have caused, and will continue to cause, some disturbance to the deposits forming the Vallum mounds. Deposits within the Vallum ditch (Site **27**), to the north of the road, may also be affected by root action. Part of the south mound to the north-east of the visitor centre had been levelled by the time of the construction of Pasture House/Lane End in the nineteenth century (Site **40**; Plate 5), and probably also by its extension in association with the earliest phase of the youth hostel (Site **41**), and its line is now occupied by part of the car park. There may have been further damage to deposits associated with this part of the Vallum during the demolition of the youth hostel in 1968 and the subsequent establishment of the car park. There has been quarrying (Site **02**) on the line of the Vallum to the south of the road on the eastern side of the crossroads (Sites **03** and **43**), which lies beyond the CMP area. The portion of the south mound to the east of the crossroads (Sites **03** and **43**) lies under grass, which is not cut when the remainder of the field is harvested and, therefore, appears to be protected from damage by agricultural machinery. Some slight damage has, however, been caused, probably during the post-medieval period, as a result of a trackway (Site **35**) cutting through the mound. The Vallum is the only monument forming part of the FRE WHS (Site **54**) that lies directly within in the CMP area, although the Scheduled area of the Twice Brewed Roman camp (Site **45**) does lie slightly within the CMP boundary. However, no parts of the earthwork of the camp fall within the CMP area.
- 4.1.3 In addition to the Vallum, several other types of earthwork have been identified within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the CMP area. These types of site are particularly vulnerable to damage and erosion, especially within areas where agriculture or development is undertaken. They include broad ridge and furrow (Site **04**) of possible medieval date and post-medieval narrow ridge and furrow (Sites **10**, **13**, and **16**). These examples of ridge and furrow have been severely eroded as a result of the continued agricultural use of the fields. The broad ridge and furrow is more substantial than the narrow type and, although likely to be older, it can often endure subsequent land use more effectively than the narrow form. In this instance, the broad ridge and furrow is visible at ground level as a series of parallel low linear mounds separated by shallow ditches. The narrow ridge and furrow was recorded from aerial photographic analysis by the National Mapping Programme and is visible on images produced from LiDAR data, but is not easily visible at ground level as

it has been too severely eroded. A series of field boundaries (Sites **05**, **06**, **09**, **11**, **12**, **15**, **17**, **30**, **36**, and **37**) has been recorded within the CMP area and the field to the east of the road to Henshaw. These consist of low banks, some of which are associated with a ditch (Sites **05** and **06**) and two of which are topped by mature trees (Sites **09** and **30**). The banks are no longer in use as field boundaries and have become lower and have lost definition as a result of erosion and, in some cases, are likely to have been affected by ploughing. Part of Site **30** has been destroyed as a result of landscaping in the car park of the visitor centre.

- 4.1.4 Three hollow-ways lie within the CMP area and the field to the east (Sites **07**, **31**, **35**). These features are, by definition, the result of erosion from passage along a well-used route, which causes a linear hollow to develop. A very short section of hollow way (Site **07**) lies in the field to the east of the CMP area, but has been largely ploughed out and is likely to have been reduced in visible depth and length. Part of a short stretch of hollow-way lies at the northern end of this field and this earthwork has also been reduced by ploughing. The only hollow-way to have survived as a particularly well-defined earthwork is Site **31**, which is still used as the route of the road running southwards to Henshaw. As the largest of the hollow-ways, it has clearly been used as a primary routeway southwards from the Once Brewed/ Twice Brewed area for a considerable time and this has prevented it from being absorbed into agricultural fields where it would have been likely to have been truncated by ploughing. The provision of a metalled surface has prevented further erosion from traffic and the earthwork is defined to each side by field boundaries and so is unlikely to experience incidental damage.
- 4.1.5 An oval mound (Site **22**) of uncertain date and function lies at the southern end of the CMP area. The mound is grassed and, as the original form is unknown, it is difficult to ascertain the extent to which it may have been eroded. As the field has been subject to clearance and ploughing, it is likely that the mound has been reduced or altered in some way but as its date is unknown, the probable extent of such damage cannot be assessed.
- 4.1.6 There are several stone features within the CMP area (gate stoups (Site **01**, **28**), a water smoot (Site **18**), a boundary stone (Site **24**), a pinfold (Site **27**), and an inscribed YHA date stone (Site **32**)). All of these sites are currently in good condition and are not currently subject to damage beyond very gradual weather erosion. A milestone (Site **34**) to the east of the CMP area was shown on historical mapping until as late as the 1980s, but is not longer *in situ*. The whereabouts of this stone are unknown.
- 4.1.7 Two quarries (Sites **02**, **14**) lie within the CMP area and the field to the east. These consist of hollows that have been partially infilled, probably mainly through natural processes of silting and the erosion of soil around the edges of the features. The form of these extraction pits would be preserved under any subsequent fills.
- 4.1.8 The sites of four former buildings lie within the CMP area and the field to the east. These are Pasture House/Lane End (Site **40**), Loaning Head (Site **42**), and two agricultural buildings (Sites **56** and **57**). None of these sites are currently

visible as remains at ground level, although it is likely that sub-surface remains of each may survive *in situ*. Pasture House/Lane End (Site 40) was adapted as the first youth hostel at Once Brewed, and was part of East Bog Farm. It was demolished in 1968 in association with road widening and the site currently lies beneath the car park to the north-east of the visitor centre. This was a substantial building and it is likely that extensive foundation-level remains survive. Buildings were shown at Loaning Head on several historical maps, with the last depiction being on the OS map of 1859-62 (Fig 12). It is unclear whether all of these depictions represented the same single structure, or different phases of building on the same site. It is, therefore, possible that foundation-level remains survive below ground level that relate to more than one structural phase. Two buildings (Sites 56 and 57) were shown on Armstrong's map of 1769 (Fig 5), but were not shown on later maps. Once more, it is possible that foundation-level remains of these structures survive *in situ*.

- 4.1.9 The NNPA visitor centre (Site 38) and the youth hostel (Site 39) are both in current use and are apparently in adequate states of repair.

4.2 LOSS OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 4.2.1 During the twentieth century there were several episodes of construction within the CMP area in association with the development of the youth hostel and the visitor centre. The extent and character of sub-surface remains of archaeological interest within these areas had not been established and there is no documented record of archaeological investigations having been undertaken in association with these building works. It is, therefore, possible that heritage assets may have been damaged or destroyed in these areas, although this has not been demonstrated. These episodes of construction occurred in very close proximity to the Vallum and, indeed, it is very likely that the youth hostel buildings established in 1934 overlay the course of the southern mound of the Vallum (Sites 26 and 44). It is also possible that other features associated with the creation of the Vallum may have been present in these areas, although this is speculative.
- 4.2.2 Several of the earthworks described in *Section 4.1* comprise very faint features and their definition has been reduced as they have become gradually eroded by natural processes and by agriculture. It is very likely that further earthworks, such as examples of ridge and furrow and field boundaries, were present previously within the CMP area, but are now no longer visible at ground level. However, sub-surface remains of some previously unidentified sites, such as boundary ditches, may survive in some areas. The potential also exists for the presence of previously unidentified sub-surface remains relating to Romano-British or prehistoric activity.

4.3 CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS

- 4.3.1 As described by English Heritage (2008, 45, paras 91-5), one of the primary considerations in the management of an historic place is the retention of

integrity and authenticity. In the context of the historic environment, authenticity relates to the truthful reflection and embodiment of the values that are attached to the place. Integrity, meaning literally ‘wholeness’ and ‘honesty’, is closely related to authenticity and may relate to the overall character or functionality of a place. Remove??

4.3.2 Changes to a significant place, or the setting of the place, could result in impacts on the integrity and authenticity of that place and great care should be taken in this regard. However, this does not mean that new structures should seek to be disguised as elements of the historic environment as this would obscure and detract from the authentic qualities and values of the site. English Heritage (2008, 45, para 93) states that *‘A desire to retain authenticity tends to suggest that any deliberate change to a significant place should be distinguishable, that is, its extent should be discernible through inspection’*. However, new structures or features should be sympathetic to the historic character or other values of the significant place and the guidance also states that *‘The degree of distinction that is appropriate must take account of the aesthetic values of the place’*. An example that is provided (*ibid*) relates to repair and restoration and suggests that *‘a subtle difference between new and existing, comparable to that often adopted in the presentation of damaged paintings, is more likely to retain the coherence of the whole than jarring contrast.’* Although this example relates to the deliberate modification of a place in order to repair it, a similar approach would be appropriate in considering deliberate change to a significant place as a result of new development. The English Heritage guidelines (2008, 58, para 138) state that the recognition of the public interest in heritage values is not in conflict with innovation associated with new work, although any such work should comply with certain conservation principles. This includes the idea that places that are significant as a result of the coherent expression of their particular cultural heritage values *‘can be harmed by interventions of a radically different nature’*. Therefore, a balance should be sought between differentiating new works from the authentic historic elements of a place whilst providing something that is consistent with the character and aesthetic values of that place.

4.3.3 The English Heritage (*ibid*) policy on new work or alteration to a significant place in the historic environment is as follows:

‘New work or alteration to a significant place should normally be acceptable if:

a. there is sufficient information comprehensively to understand the impacts of the proposal on the significance of the place;

b. the proposal would not materially harm the values of the place, which, where appropriate, would be reinforced or further revealed;

c. the proposals aspire to a quality of design and execution which may be valued now and in the future;

d. the long-term consequences of the proposals can, from experience, be demonstrated to be benign, or the proposals are designed not to prejudice alternative solutions in the future.'

- 4.3.4 Any design for proposed development of the site should be undertaken with consideration of the various values that give significance of the site as described in *Section 3.3*. This will ensure that the designs seek to minimise changes that might harm the identified values of the place.
- 4.3.5 Given the presence of nationally and internationally important heritage assets within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the CMP area, an EIA is likely to be undertaken as a supporting document for any planning applications. This will assess each impact (or likely significant effect) upon heritage assets within, and in the vicinity of, the proposed development area and will detail mitigation measures to reduce any identified impacts. However, if the CMP is used as a tool to inform design proposals then this should reduce the quantity and severity of negative impacts arising from development proposals in advance of the EIA stage.

4.4 MANAGEMENT, USE, AND ACCESS

- 4.4.1 **Management:** there is currently no site-specific management plan for the CMP area. NNPA has produced a Management Plan for the overall Park (NNPA 2009), and the Hadrian's Wall Trust has published a Management Plan for the Hadrian's Wall portion of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site on behalf of the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan Committee (2008). The National Trust has no specific management plan for the land in the vicinity of the CMP area.
- 4.4.2 *Higher Level Stewardship Schemes:* the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, belonging to Bradley and East Bog farms, is part of an Upland Entry and Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) scheme as low input grassland, established as a ten year scheme in this area on 1st October 2012. This scheme includes several management prescriptions that are of relevance to the management of heritage assets within this area. Requirements for upland grassland include the retention of any traditional features, such as stiles, sheep creeps, and stone gateposts during the maintenance of stone walls and that any stone used for such purposes should not be taken from historic features, such as walls. Maintenance and repair of hedgebanks must also be carried out in traditional materials used in the original construction, and following the local characteristic style. Native scrub should be retained, except on archaeological features. Boulders, outcrops, and disused quarries are to be left undisturbed. The requirements for permanent grassland with low inputs include the prescription that the grass should be maintained and that the area should not be ploughed, cultivated, or reseeded. Scrub is to be prevented from encroaching by grazing, mowing, or topping. The course of the south mound of the Vallum runs through the northern portion of this field and has been left as longer grass than the rest of the field, presumably in order to prevent damage to the mound from the movement of machinery. It is also possible that this part of the Vallum mound has been left with longer grass as it would be awkward to cut.

If the Vallum mound has been left unmown in order to protect the earthwork, this is likely to be a private initiative, as it is not mentioned specifically in the details of the HLS scheme, and there has been no indication of a specific request from English Heritage in relation to the management of the Vallum in this area.

- 4.4.3 *Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2008-2014*: the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan (HWMPC 2008) contains numerous strategic and specific policies relating to the management of the WHS and buffer zone. It was compiled through the co-operation of numerous individuals and organisations that comprise the WHS Management Plan Advisory Committee, which includes representatives from NNPA, the National Trust, and English Heritage, amongst many others. Those policies that are most relevant to the CMP area are summarised here in order to provide an initial point of reference for those making decisions that affect the CMP area; the Management Plan should be consulted for detailed descriptions of issues, policy wording, and action points. The policies contained within the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan have informed the compilation of the conservation management policies for the CMP area (*Section 5*).
- 4.4.4 The adoption of HLS schemes within the WHS is a stated aim of the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan (HWMPC 2008, 52-3) and Policy 8a seeks to promote such schemes that prioritise the historic environment. Ploughing in the vicinity of monuments and buried remains of archaeological interest is a stated concern within the Plan, as is the positive effects of grazing in reducing scrub that might cause damage to archaeological deposits and alter the appearance of the landscape (*op cit*, 53). However, there are also concerns with stock grazing as this can lead to erosion, particularly where animals congregate. This can be inadvertently focused on sites of archaeological interest if raised areas, such as banks or mounds, are targeted as dry locations for feeders. A similar concentration of stock can occur if low information boards are placed close to sites of interest, as these can be used as rubbing posts for sheep. Policy 8b states that the effect of agriculture on vulnerable sites should be monitored and assessed to maintain a satisfactory balance between conservation and agricultural viability. General erosion concerns in relation to earthworks, such as the Vallum, are treated in Policy 7c, which states that archaeological earthworks must be protected from damage by erosion.
- 4.4.5 The Hadrian's Wall Management Plan also details concerns and opportunities in relation to forestry and woodland. Although the CMP area is not woodland, there are concentrations of trees, in addition to more dispersed trees. The plan states that although new planting could add to the character of the landscape in certain locations, particularly if reinforcing semi-natural ancient woodland species, it should not detract from the open aspect of the landscape, where this is the dominant character (*ibid*). Trees planted on top of, or very close to, archaeological features can be damaging and replanting should be avoided, although overall landscape contribution and conservation interests need to be considered. The management of large trees that might cause damage from uplifting roots if blown over is also an important issue. The consideration of these issues is incorporated within Policy 8c. The association between land-

based businesses, such as agriculture, quarrying, and forestry is recognised in the Management Plan (*op cit*, 68-9) and Policy 12j states that the contribution of such industries to the local economy of the WHS should be recognised and that opportunities should be sought for land managers to maximise benefits from their association with the WHS, where these do not harm the OUV.

- 4.4.6 Other broad environmental concerns that might affect the WHS are detailed, such as climate change and the associated potential for torrential rain and flooding and increased erosion from rivers and streams (fluvial). Climate change also has the potential to lead to changes in flora and fauna that could affect sites within the WHS, for example, changes in availability of grazing lands leading to the growth of trees and shrubs in areas that could damage underlying deposits of archaeological interest, or the loss of grass resulting in increased erosion. Changes in farming practice and land management could also affect the WHS (*op cit*, 47-8). These, and other similar issues relating to risk preparedness, are treated in Policy 6a, which states that the Hadrian's Wall Research Framework (Symonds and Mason 2009a; 2009b) should be used to prioritise archaeological fieldwork to mitigate threats if *in situ* preservation is not possible. Broader aims to prepare for and manage the effects of climate change are given in Policies 6b-e. The more specific concern of animal burrowing is covered by Policy 7e, which states that the activities of burrowing animals will be controlled within the WHS, where significant remains of archaeological interest are affected. Burrowing is not currently recognised as a threat within the CMP area.
- 4.4.7 Issues relating to consents for management and repair works are covered in Policies 7f-g, which promote the simplification of the granting of consents and the development of generic consents for the conservation of the OUV of the WHS, and state that conservation work within the WHS should adhere to best practice and appropriate current research. Policy 7i states that the condition of remains of archaeological interest within the WHS should be monitored.
- 4.4.8 Policy 8d will be of relevance to the CMP area if it is implemented as it seeks to develop a strategy to manage and protect the rural landscape in terms of its impact on the OUV of the WHS. This would include creating management plans for each SSSI that take the natural and historic environments into consideration, as well as developing a wider landscape strategy for the WHS and fixed point photographic monitoring of key views to measure landscape change.
- 4.4.9 Policies 9a-g relate to research projects associated with the WHS. A key recommended source of guidance for any such research projects is the research framework for Hadrian's Wall, which comprises a Resource Assessment (*Volume I*; Symonds and Mason 2009a) and an Research Agenda and Research Strategy (*Volume II*; Symonds and Mason 2009b) and the policies in the WHS Management Plan promote programmes of research that will take forward priorities identified in the Research Framework. These policies also favour non-intrusive methods of investigation, where possible, and state that excavation will only take place where there is adequate provision for post-excavation, publication, and the conservation of finds (Policies 9c and 9e). Policies 9g and 9h are related to public access to research and state that

opportunities for local people and visitors to engage in the research process should be sought and that the results of research should be made publicly available.

- 4.4.10 Policies 10a-c relate to sustainable transport, including the Hadrian's Wall Country bus, and Policy 10b suggests that site managers should offer incentives to visitors who travel to their sites using public transport. Policy 10c states that accessibility for coach services should be improved where this will not be to the detriment of the OUV of the WHS.
- 4.4.11 The Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail runs close to the Wall and is visited by approximately 7000 people each year (*op cit*, 58). The management of the Trail is complex, as visitors are encouraged to use the mainly grass sward path only during the summer in order to allow time for it rest and recover during the winter and spring. Although the CMP area lies at a distance from the National Trail, people will use the visitor centre and the youth hostel as points of access to the Trail, or as overnight accommodation when walking along it. Large numbers of walkers, particularly associated with sponsored walks, have caused damage to the Trail during the winter months. Many of these people are primarily interested in the landscape and are not necessarily aware of the earthworks of archaeological interest that they might cross. Policy 10f seeks to promote the National Trail in such a way that protects remains of archaeological interest and the setting of the WHS. Policy 10i states that measures should be implemented to promote the use of Hadrian's cycleway, which lies to the south of the CMP area, and to improve the experience of cyclists using it.
- 4.4.12 Policy 10j relates to access to the WHS by car and includes consideration for car parking. The possibility of restricting access to the Steel Rigg car park to disabled visitors, with the approach to Steel Rigg being designated as a quiet lane, is detailed in the plan (*op cit*, 60). This would require Once Brewed to become the primary car parking area for all other cars and coaches. This section of the plan also describes the potential conflicts arising from road users who travel on relatively narrow roads at different speeds; the Military Road (B6318) is mentioned specifically in this regard. Policy 10j states that a review of recommendations for the management of private car usage should be undertaken with the protection of the OUV of the WHS as a central principle.
- 4.4.13 Policy 10m relates to widening access to the WHS for people with disabilities in addition to identified groups who do not normally visit the countryside, such as those from inner cities, young people, and ethnic minorities. Although this issue is not directly tied to conservation, it is an issue that is relevant to individual places within the WHS that are open to the public and the implementation of such policies may raise conservation considerations, such as through plans to increase the availability and use of public transport, or the reorganising of parking arrangements for disabled people.
- 4.4.14 Policies 11a-e within the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan relate to the visitor experience and the quality of visitor attractions and sites within the WHS. The aspiration within the Management Plan is for the WHS to compete with the best UK and international visitor attractions and for the improvement of sites

in, for example, the provision of wet-weather attractions, catering, toilets, and information. The Once Brewed site is listed in the associated appendix as one such visitor site and proposals for a discovery centre are described. It will be important to attempt to balance these aspirations for the management of the WHS with the values and significance of the CMP area. One key characteristic of the CMP area, which is associated with its communal values, is as a place that provides and promotes access to, and a focus on, the landscape, rather than being a focal point or end destination for visitors in its own right.

- 4.4.15 Policy 11f relates to interpretation of the WHS and the buffer zone and states that such interpretations should be co-ordinated and based on accurate information. They should explain the meaning and significance of the places being visited, as well as being thought-provoking and engendering greater enjoyment of and care for the heritage by visitors. Policy 11g states that best practice should be demonstrated in public engagement that leads to better appreciation of the significance and values of the WHS and buffer zone. However, intrusive fieldwork that is undertaken solely for interpretation reasons will not be supported (Policy 11h). Issues relating to interpretation using physical reconstructions are treated in Policies 11i-j, which state that English Heritage and UNESCO guidelines should be followed and that any reconstructions should be based on good research and should not involve substantial conjectural elements, or compromise significant deposits of archaeological interest.
- 4.4.16 Several issues and policies within the Management Plan are associated with economic development and approach to business within the WHS. Policy 12a relates to sustainable economic development and states that the WHS should be used to assist in this, while maintaining and promoting the OUV of the site. Policies 12b-c state that visitor infrastructure and facilities should be of the highest possible quality and that those organisations within the WHS should support and promote local producers. Policy 12d relates to incentives for multiple site visits, such as packages that provide easier ways to visit more than one site, and states that Wall-wide co-ordinated schemes should be developed to this end. Initiatives that encourage more environmentally sustainable provision of visitor facilities should be developed and supported (Policy 12e).
- 4.4.17 The importance of community engagement is detailed in the Management Plan (*op cit*, 69-70) and an objective is to offer communities associated with the WHS opportunities to be engaged with it and to develop the contribution that the site can make to community life. This is treated in Policies 13a-b, which encourage the establishment of better understandings of local community groups and interests.
- 4.4.18 The role of the FRE WHS as a learning resource is recognised in the Management Plan, which describes UNESCO's aim to promote greater participation in education by ensuring equality of access to learning. Policies 15a-e relate to developing the learning provision at the WHS, as well as the understanding of the learning aspirations and requirements of the audience. This includes promoting the understanding of the UNESCO philosophy (Policy 15e).

- 4.4.19 There are several overarching management issues and objectives within the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan that relate to the WHS as a whole. Many of these are more relevant to the organisational levels of those managing the WHS, rather than as policies to be directly adopted by landowners and users within the extent of the WHS buffer. Examples of this are Policy 1a, which seeks to raise awareness about World Heritage Sites in accordance with UNESCO guidelines, and Policy 1b, which relates to the management of the WHS according to an interdisciplinary framework. Other broad policies relate to the preparation of future management plans and conservation frameworks, the definition and boundaries of the WHS, legislative and policy issues, protection of the WHS in urban areas, metal detecting, signage within and to the WHS, the role and direction of the WHS in terms of economic development, and marketing the WHS.
- 4.4.20 **Northumberland National Park Management Plan:** the Management Plan for the National Park (NNPA 2009) outlines the guiding principles, vision, objectives, and actions for managing the Park (*op cit*, 9) and these are presented as 'outcomes': aspirational statements of what it is hoped will be achieved. Those outcomes, and related objectives and actions that are most relevant to the conservation management of the identified values of the CMP area are summarised below in order to provide an initial point of reference for those making decisions that affect the CMP area. The Management Plan should be consulted for detailed descriptions of issues and wording. The Management Plan for the National Park has informed the compilation of the conservation management policies for the CMP area (*Section 5*).
- 4.4.21 Outcome 1.1 includes aims for visitors to the Park to have an exceptional experience in relating to the landscape and in finding peace, tranquillity, and adventure. The focus on the importance of tranquillity to the visitor experience is a key theme and the Plan quotes a survey by the Campaign to Protect Rural England from 2006, which identified Northumberland as the most tranquil local authority area in England (*op cit*, 26). The Plan also states that tranquillity is overwhelmingly what people have said they value about the Northumberland National Park (*ibid*), and it is included as a factor within Outcome 2.1, which aims for the Park to remain a distinctive place that will maintain a sense of inspiration and tranquillity. This includes monitoring tranquillity levels according to the methodology used by the Campaign to Protect Rural England. The dark skies of the National Park also contribute to a sense of remoteness in this region and maps produced in 1993 and 2000 indicated that the Park had the darkest skies in the region but that light pollution was encroaching on rural areas (*op cit*, 56).
- 4.4.22 Outcome 1.2 aims to make the park accessible to a wider and more diverse audience, including people who live in, work in, and visit the National Park. This includes making the park more accessible to people with disabilities and long-term illnesses that might entail additional or enhanced facilities, as well as changes to transport infrastructure and new routes to move through the landscape, such as walking, cycling, and riding routes (*op cit*, 23).
- 4.4.23 Outcome 1.3 aims to make a more diverse range of learning opportunities available to help people understand and value the distinctive natural and

cultural qualities, as well as contributing to conserving and enhancing these qualities. This includes delivering out-of-classroom activities, opportunities for learning and applying heritage and environmental skills, developing the Volunteer Service, delivering new interpretation facilities and services, and encouraging community-led interpretation of cultural, natural, or heritage assets.

- 4.4.24 Outcome 2.1 states that the National Park should remain a distinctive place that will maintain a sense of inspiration and tranquillity. This section mentions the effect of new development as a factor that can have a significant impact on openness and tranquillity and includes objectives to protect and enhance tranquillity levels as the highest in England. This outcome also includes the objective to conserve and enhance the sense of place of each of the distinct areas of the National Park.
- 4.4.25 Outcome 2.2 aims to ensure that natural qualities and diverse habitats that characterise the changing landscapes of the National Park are safeguarded and enhanced. This includes the use of Environmental Stewardship Schemes and work to enhance locally and regionally important habitats, including ensuring that habitats are linked.
- 4.4.26 Outcome 2.3 states that the rich environment and archaeological heritage will be understood, valued, and cared for. This includes protecting such sites and environments within the National Park and developing further understanding of cultural heritage by a programme of research based on the National Park and Hadrian's Wall Research Frameworks (Symonds and Mason 2009a; 2009b; Young *et al* 2005) and supporting community-based archaeology and heritage activities.
- 4.4.27 Outcome 2.4 treats the strong and recognisable sense of identity that exists within communities in the environs of the National Park and the connection with deep-rooted cultural heritage, including through music, art, and literature. This outcome aims to ensure that this identity and cultural heritage endure in tandem with a vibrant approach to the future.
- 4.4.28 Outcome 3.1 is associated with adopting improved approaches to sustainable land and water management, including encouraging the uptake of sustainable agricultural land management practices, an increase in well-managed native woodlands, and use of the England Catchment Sensitive Farming Delivery Initiative to mitigate against diffuse pollution in priority river catchments. Outcome 3.2 is also concerned with sustainable land management and development in the specific context of responding and adapting to climate change, with a significant emphasis on renewable energy and carbon storage strategies.
- 4.4.29 Outcome 3.3 relates to economic growth and the aims for such growth to make sensitive use of the natural, historical, and cultural environment. This includes promoting traditional regional products and developing local supply chains. Understanding the reasons why people visit the Park and encouraging longer stays in order to increase tourism is part of the strategy associated with this outcome.

- 4.4.30 Outcome 4.1 aims for local communities to have a connection to, and appreciation of, the National Park and be engaged in shaping its future. This would include increasing understanding of the Park, in order to foster a sense of connection to the landscapes and a sense of identity, as well as increasing community engagement in decision making.
- 4.4.31 Outcome 5.2 is associated with the contribution that the National Park can make to broader networks of protected areas and the Management Plan seeks to ensure that the Park has a leading role in managing natural and cultural assets. This includes the development of best practice in monitoring and enhancing levels of tranquillity in protected areas.
- 4.4.32 ***Natural England National Character Area Profile: 11: Tyne Gap and Hadrian's Wall (Natural England 2014)***: the National Character Area profile provides four Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO), which relate to the management and conservation of the defined region of Tyne Gap and Hadrian's Wall (Natural England 2014, 18-21).
- 4.4.33 SEO 1 describes an opportunity to manage and protect the extensive cultural heritage and geology of the area, while providing opportunities for visitors to learn about the connections between the landscape and the past. This includes examples, such as the protection of heritage features by carrying out scrub removal on earthworks and ensuring that new woodland proposals do not impact on cultural heritage and its context (*op cit*, 18). Developing visitor facilities in appropriate areas to inspire people and change the way in which they understand and access unspoilt natural and cultural landscapes is also encouraged.
- 4.4.34 SEO 3 describes an opportunity to manage and extend broadleaved and coniferous plantations in order to strengthen landscape character, enhance biodiversity, contribute to flood risk management and improving water purity, as well as provide areas of recreation and tranquillity (*op cit*, 20).
- 4.4.35 SEO 4 encourages developing sustainable tourism and recreation opportunities while conserving and protecting the cultural and natural heritage and the dark skies (*op cit*, 21). Examples of how this might be achieved include supporting long-term visitor management plans, developing accessible routes for people of all abilities and providing circular routes from Hadrian's Wall in order to relieve pressure from high visitor numbers, and ensuring that development does not have a negative impact on light pollution levels (*ibid*). It is also suggested that this opportunity could be achieved by managing the recreational infrastructure of the area, including tourism businesses, to accommodate large numbers of visitors radiating from Hadrian's Wall (*ibid*).

4.5 ISSUES CONCERNING THE LANDSCAPE

- 4.5.1 In addition to the presence of individual heritage assets within the CMP area, many of the values of the site are derived from its landscape context. The CMP area not only relies on the qualities and character of the surrounding landscape to maintain many of these values, but is a component of that

landscape and, therefore, any changes to the CMP area that are not consistent with that character might not only reduce the identified values of the CMP area, but could also affect the settings of nearby portions of the FRE WHS and the Northumberland National Park.

- 4.5.2 It will be extremely important to attempt to balance the requirement for development and change within the CMP area with a keen appreciation for, and consideration of, the extremely important landscape qualities that contribute to the significance of the CMP area and the surrounding portions of the WHS and National Park, as discussed in *Section 3.3*. It is vital to recognise that although these qualities include the physical character and appearance of the physical landscape, it is the nature of human interaction with that landscape that cultivates and perpetuates many of the valued qualities. This type of landscape is not merely a set of vistas to be preserved and viewed from a detached perspective, as might be the case in landscaped parkland where ‘picturesque’ views were deliberately created as compositions. This is a living landscape with cultural qualities that derive from a combination of the visible traces of past activities, continued human engagement with the landscape, and the persistence of memories that inform a sense of connection between people and the land.
- 4.5.3 A key theme within the NNPA and Hadrian’s Wall Management Plans is the importance of the sense of tranquillity that can be experienced within the National Park and in the vicinity of the WHS. This is described within the Hadrian’s Wall Management Plan as being a value that is particularly vulnerable and fragile and easily disturbed by intrusions of modern everyday life (HWMPC 2008, 29). Such values cannot be viewed from a distance, but depend upon the opportunity for individuals to engage with, and experience, the landscape directly and with an absence of intrusive facilities or attractions. This is also true of communal values relating to senses of collective identity and spiritual connections with the landscape, as well as the important character of Once Brewed and the surrounding landscape as a place that is distinct from modern town life. The importance of perpetuating the dark skies of the National Park will also be an important factor when considering how the introduction of new features into the landscape might become intrusive and damaging to the values of the CMP area.
- 4.5.4 An extremely important challenge in the development of facilities at Once Brewed will be, therefore, to retain its role as a place that facilitates people’s movement into the landscape, rather than as a constructed visitor experience that is an end destination in itself.

4.6 LACK OF INFORMATION AND UNDERSTANDING

- 4.6.1 Although the CMP area lies within the FRE WHS and is in close proximity to several scheduled monuments, including the Vallum, part of which passes through the northern part of the area, gaps remain in our understanding of the historical development of this area. It is unclear whether the CMP area was actively occupied or managed at the time of the Roman occupation and during the construction of Hadrian’s Wall, although pollen evidence suggests that

secondary woodland was cleared in the area at around this time (OA North 2005). It is also not known whether the CMP area was the site of activities associated with either the construction or use of the Vallum, such as temporary working areas, equipment storage, and latrines. The character of any human activity within the CMP area and immediate surroundings during and following the gradual removal of soldiers from the area of the Wall is not currently understood, although woodland clearance may have continued beyond the end of Roman rule (*ibid*). Similarly, although we know that the CMP area lies within an area that was used for pastoral and arable agriculture during the medieval period, the extent and precise character of such activity is not understood and it is not known whether it formed part of wider field systems and grazing lands at this time, or whether there may have been buildings and settlement. The potential therefore exists for previously unidentified remains of archaeological interest surviving below ground level within the CMP area.

5. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICIES

5.1 THE VISION FOR THE SILL

- 5.1.1 The Sill CMP area contains numerous heritage assets relating to the Roman occupation of Britain, agriculture, and industry. This includes part of the Hadrian's Wall Vallum and the Once Brewed Temporary Roman Camp, which are each Scheduled Monuments of national importance, as well as being elements of the internationally important Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. The CMP area also forms part of two recognised landscapes of considerable importance: the Northumberland National Park and the buffer of the Hadrian's Wall element of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. The Roman Wall Escarpments SSSI lies immediately to the north of the area, which has been designated for the geological exposures of the Whin Sill, and the CMP area has been assessed to be of local value in terms of ecological conservation, including the presence of European Protected Species.
- 5.1.2 The Sill Project consists of two elements. The first is the construction of a Landscape Discovery Centre at the Once Brewed site. The second is, through the Landscape Discovery Centre, to encourage a wide range of visitors and educational groups to access, explore, understand, and help to conserve the landscape of Northumberland National Park, the surrounding Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the wider landscape of the North, and to understand better, enjoy and appreciate the landscapes of their own localities. This Conservation Management Plan is focused on the Once Brewed site itself; conservation issues associated with the wider landscape aims of the proposed discovery centre are covered in the Management Plans that exist for the designated areas comprising the National Park and two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 5.1.3 The overall values of The Sill Project area reflect the recognised significance of the local heritage and ecological assets and are also informed by considerations of different ways in which the area is considered to be important to the people who live in, work in, and visit the area. There is a range of different values associated with the project area, many of which are considered to be of exceptional or considerable significance and these relate to the ways in which people currently engage with and view the local landscape. These values merit conservation for the long term and many will be extremely sensitive to changes within the project area. Conspicuous change has been accommodated within the project area over the past 79 years and conservation of the special characteristics of the site can be achieved in tandem with new developments if they are undertaken with sensitivity and consideration of the unique qualities of the area.
- 5.1.4 A key element in conserving the values of the CMP area is not only to ensure the careful consideration of the appearance of any new structures, and their physical and visual impact on the area, but also to consider the character of

activities that will be undertaken and the way in which this may shape how people experience and perceive the surrounding landscape.

5.2 THE CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK: STRATEGIC AIM AND OBJECTIVES

5.2.1 **Strategic Aim:** in order to manage future changes to the site it is beneficial to establish a **conservation framework**. The overarching strategic aim of this framework must be:

to conserve, maintain, and, where possible, enhance the evidential, historical, aesthetic, communal, and ecological significance of the site, whilst ensuring that The Sill Project Area has a sustainable and relevant future.

5.2.2 In order to achieve this, the following objectives are recommended:

5.2.3 **Objectives:**

- *Objective 1:* ensure that the identified designated and undesignated heritage assets, ecological interest, and landscape character, including views in and out of the CMP area, are conserved, maintained, and, wherever possible, enhanced;
- *Objective 2:* continue to enhance the understanding of the archaeological and ecological resource within the CMP area so that future changes to the site are appropriately informed;
- *Objective 3:* seek ways to engage local communities and visitors to the area in researching, understanding, and conserving the heritage of the local area;
- *Objective 4:* undertake targeted consultation with groups and individuals to whom the site is significant, as well as key organisations, including NNPA, English Heritage, Natural England, the National Trust, and Hadrian's Wall Trust, about any plans to enhance or develop the site;
- *Objective 5:* ensure that the CMP is taken into account during the design and construction phases of any proposed development within the CMP area to ascertain that any such proposals are based on an understanding of the potential impact on the significances of the site and the surrounding landscape and seek to minimise any negative impacts;
- *Objective 6:* seek ways of continuing to provide accommodation, information, and a point of access for visitors to engage with the local and wider landscape, while minimising negative impacts upon sites of archaeological, historical, geological, and ecological interest, landscape character, and the recognised significances of the CMP area;
- *Objective 7:* periodically review and update this CMP and the Gazetteer to reflect any changes in policy and the understanding or management of the site.

5.3 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.3.1 ***Introduction and Implementation:*** this section details the policies and recommendations that have been developed following initial consultations, assessment of the historical, archaeological, and ecological qualities of the site, and a review of the significances and vulnerabilities of the CMP area. These policies have been grouped according to the objective to which they relate and include general recommendations and guiding principles in addition to specific programmes of conservation management. The policies are designed to promote the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the site, and have been compiled in consideration of the heritage assets, ecology, landscape setting, owners and organisations that use the site, staff, agriculture, local community, and the wider public.

5.3.2 ***Objective 1: ensure that the identified designated and undesignated heritage assets, sites of ecological interest, and landscape character, including views in and out of the CMP area, are conserved, maintained, and improved wherever possible. Develop a monitoring plan to assess any changes in the condition of these assets***

5.3.3 **Policy 1:** Conserve and enhance the natural and cultural values of the CMP area.

Recommendations

- Implement monitoring plans to assess impacts upon, or deterioration of, the identified heritage assets;
- Enable and promote investigations of the historical character of the CMP area, such as archaeological evaluation and excavation, detailed survey, LiDAR survey, and oral history recording;
- Enable public and community volunteer participation in investigations of the historical and ecological character of the CMP area and the public dissemination of research information and results;
- Ensure that the landscape setting of the CMP area (with reference to *Sections 2.5 and 3* of the CMP and to the forthcoming landscape and visual impact assessment) informs any design options for development of the area and on-going management requirements;
- Ensure that the recognised ecological habitats and protected species (including European Protected Species), and requirements for their conservation, inform any design options for development of the area on-going management requirements;
- Ensure that the subtle qualities that contribute to the sense of tranquillity and the particular character of the local area (aesthetic and communal values) are treated with appropriate consideration when any options for development or change at the site are under consideration;

- Undertake arboricultural management in line with recommendations within the 2013 tree report (*Appendix 7*) and subsequent specialist surveys;
- Implement the policies of the CMP.

5.3.4 **Policy 2:** Take steps to conserve and prevent damage to the identified heritage assets (proportionate to their significance), sites of ecological interest, and the landscape character, and reduce, or halt, any deterioration in their condition. Monitor impacts upon heritage assets, habitats and species, and landscape character as a result of management practices, visitor footfall, and other activities or initiatives.

Recommendations

- Avoid any intrusive works that might cause disturbance to the identified heritage assets, habitats and species, and landscape character;
- Avoid the introduction of trees or vegetation in the immediate vicinity of earthworks, particularly the Vallum;
- Avoid management practices that might result in the growth of trees or scrub in the immediate vicinity of earthworks, particularly the Vallum;
- If possible, manage woodland within the CMP area so that continued growth or regeneration of trees and scrub on earthworks is discouraged and consider mitigation planting where there are no impacts or of negligible impact;
- Reduce the potential for erosion as a result of concentrated visitor footfall. The potential for this can be reduced by using movable information boards that prevent repeated congregation in particular areas.
- Primary routeways for visitor movement should not cross earthworks unless the ground surface has been subject to reinforcement to prevent erosion in consultation with the English Heritage Inspector for Hadrian's Wall and other statutory consultees. The provision of routeways crossing earthworks should be avoided if possible;
- Undertake condition surveys of all heritage assets within the CMP area detailing all types of erosion, deterioration, instability, or other threats to the fabric of each asset and grade the current level of each type of erosion. Repeat the surveys at regular intervals to monitor the rate of change and seek to reverse such damage;
- Devise a monitoring programme for ecological habitats and protected species, landscape character, and communal values;
- Undertake monitoring of individual tree specimens as detailed in the 2013 tree report (*Appendix 7*) and subsequent specialist surveys;

- The impact of visitor numbers on the wider area should be considered in consultation with the relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies.

5.3.5 **Policy 3:** Conserve, maintain, and, where possible, enhance the landscape character, and views into and out from, the CMP area.

Recommendations

- Observe Policies 1, 3, and 8 in order to ensure the conservation of the physical elements of the landscape;
- The landscape character is a cultural construct that is formed by a combination of the physical elements in the local area and the perceptions and experience of those who engage with this area. In addition to conserving the physical elements, their landscape setting and changes to the way in which people engage with the landscape should be carefully considered, and should inform decisions;
- The role of the CMP area as a place that introduces people to, and facilitates, direct experience of the surrounding landscape should be maintained and, where possible, enhanced. This role distinguishes the experience of the CMP area from that of modern towns and of visitor attractions that are designed to be self-contained. In fulfilling this role, the landscape character and tranquillity of the CMP area and that further afield should not be adversely affected;
- Provide an environment that facilitates visitor exploration and contact with the surrounding landscape, but does not define, limit, or distract unnecessarily from that contact;
- The subtle qualities that contribute to the sense of tranquillity and associations with cultural identity should be treated with appropriate consideration when any options for development or change at the site are under consideration;
- Undertake arboricultural management within the CMP area as detailed in the 2013 tree report (*Appendix 7*) and subsequent specialist surveys. The trees on site make a significant contribution to the landscape of this part of Hadrian's Wall and, where trees are removed, compensatory replanting in appropriate locations should be undertaken in order that the landscape character is not unduly affected.

5.3.6 **Objective 2:** *continue to enhance the understanding of the archaeological and ecological resource within the CMP area so that future changes to the site are appropriately informed*

5.3.7 **Policy 4:** Devise and undertake programmes of research to investigate the special qualities of the CMP area.

Recommendations

- Intrusive archaeological investigations should only be undertaken where approved disturbances to ground surfaces will occur as a result of development or site maintenance, or where there is sufficient justification on research grounds, subject to the securing of appropriate consents and in consultation with both statutory and non statutory consultees and local residents;
- Programmes of detailed recording and survey should be undertaken of heritage assets within the CMP area and surrounding area sufficient to enhance our understanding of landscape and site development over time;
- LiDAR data should be acquired to enable an enhanced understanding of the micro-topography of the CMP area and the potential to identify additional heritage assets and additional data relating to currently known sites;
- Geophysical survey should be undertaken to increase understanding of the sub-surface character of the CMP area and the potential for the presence of deposits and sites of archaeological interest;
- Historical research could be undertaken into the development of specific properties or land holdings in the local area, defined according to their changing extents rather than the more arbitrary boundaries of a pre-defined study area;
- Historical research into the occupants of the local area could examine census and genealogical data to investigate, for example, their occupations, family names, involvement in activities and events, and social, political, military, or ecclesiastical roles;
- Oral history recordings of local people and people to whom the local area is of significance who may not live locally, such as those with long-term involvement in the youth hostel, or for whom the youth hostel instigated a recurring relationship with the local area;
- Periodic surveys relating to the ecological habitats of the CMP area could be undertaken to maintain and enhance understandings of the local flora and fauna;
- Undertake monitoring of trees as detailed in the 2013 tree report (*Appendix 7*) and subsequent specialist surveys.

5.3.8 ***Objective 3: seek ways to engage local communities and visitors to the area in researching, understanding, and conserving the heritage of the local area***

5.3.14 **Policy 5:** Enable public and community volunteer participation in investigations of the historical and ecological character of the CMP area, as described in Policy 1 and 4 recommendations.

5.3.15 **Policy 6:** Enable the public dissemination of research information and results.

Recommendations

- Publish the results of investigations in formats appropriate to both professional audiences and the wider public;
- Produce displays within the visitor centre and display boards within the external areas of the CMP area that provide information relating to the area;
- Hold presentations at the visitor centre to publicise the results of investigations;
- Incorporate information derived from these investigations into guided walks from the CMP area.

5.3.16 **Policy 7:** Promote the significance of the CMP area.

Recommendations

- Incorporate the special qualities of the CMP area into programmes of on- and off-site interpretation;
- Devise and promote walking trails that are informed by the results of recent research and that offer differing perspectives on the WHS landscape and local environment;
- Many of the values that contribute to the significance of the area derive from personal experience of the local landscape and a lack of intrusions into that experience. Provide an environment that facilitates visitor exploration and contact with the surrounding landscape, but does not define, limit, or distract unnecessarily from that contact.

5.3.18 5.3.17 **Objective 4:** undertake targeted consultation with groups and individuals to whom the site is significant, as well as key organisations, including English Heritage, Natural England, the National Trust, NNPA, and Hadrian's Wall Trust, about any plans to enhance or develop the site

Policy 8: Undertake any works that might affect the significance of the site in consultation with the relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies, groups and individuals.

Recommendations

- This will include consultation, consents, and conditions prior to the commencement of works that require statutory approval;
- Consultation should include, but not be limited to, NNPA, the National Trust, English Heritage, Hadrian's Wall Trust, Natural England, Environment Agency, and the Forestry Commission;
- In advance of any work, ensure that the key groups or individuals to whom the site is significant have been identified;

- Ensure that any changes to the site that might affect the identified communal values are subject to consultation with relevant groups or individuals.

5.3.19 **Objective 5:** *ensure that the CMP is taken into account during the design phase of any proposed development or initiative within the CMP area to help ensure that any such proposals are based on an understanding of the potential impact on the significances of the site and the surrounding landscape*

5.3.20 **Policy 9:** Minimise adverse impacts and seek to maximise positive impacts on sites of archaeological, historical, landscape, and ecological interest and the recognised significances of the CMP area when devising proposals for development, maintenance, or any works that might result in disturbance to land surfaces, structures, or monuments.

Recommendations

- Undertake consultation with NNPA, English Heritage, Natural England, Hadrian's Wall Trust, and, where appropriate, the National Trust before undertaking any work that might result in disturbance to known heritage assets or ground surfaces;
- Where possible, avoid any work that might cause damage or disturbance to identified heritage assets;
- Any intrusive works should be preceded by an appropriate programme of archaeological evaluation;
- Ensure that plans and gazetteers of identified heritage assets are updated and made available to those with responsibility for undertaking maintenance or ongoing work within the CMP area;
- Consider all of the conservation management policies in the design and compilation of any proposals for development or site management within the CMP area;
- Foster organisational awareness that impacts upon the significance of the CMP area are not restricted to physical impacts and that the values of the area can be affected by changes to the character of activities undertaken at the site, and changes to the landscape character of the area.

5.3.21 **Policy 10:** Ensure that any development proposals and designs are informed by considerations of ecological habitats and species (including European Protected Species).

Recommendations

- The demolition or alteration of buildings will require a Natural England licence prior to the start of works and the conditions of this licence should be adhered to;

- New buildings should incorporate loft areas that are suitable for bat use and features suitable for common pipistrelle maternity use and roosting by individual bats of a range of species;
- Demolition works will not be undertaken during the bat hibernation season or during the maternity season (November to March inclusive and June to August inclusive);
- Buildings and trees that will be disturbed by work should be examined for nesting birds and, if present, work should be undertaken outside of the nesting season;
- Fascia boards, ridge tiles, and roof slates should be removed by hand;
- Prior to demolition of the buildings, 20 bat boxes should be erected in nearby trees to ensure that there is no gap in the availability of bat roost sites. Three boxes suitable for maternity use should be erected as soon as it is understood that works are likely to be undertaken;
- Trees around the youth hostel should be retained wherever possible for bat use, with a root protection zone, in line with the recommendations within the 2013 tree report (*Appendix 7*). Lighting around the trees should be avoided if possible, or kept to low levels and low lux;
- For mitigation measures specific to the proposed development of The Sill and bat habitats, the bat survey by E3 Ecology in August 2013 should be consulted (*Appendix 6*);
- The removal of vegetation from fields or grassland should be carried out outside of the bird-nesting season, unless a suitably qualified ecologist confirms that nests are absent;
- New landscape design should incorporate a mosaic of habitats, including retained grassland, scattered trees and shrubs, new ponds and wetlands as a resource for bats, birds, reptiles and amphibians;
- Trees around the youth hostel will be retained wherever possible, with a root protection zone in place and with reference to recommendations for tree retention in *Appendix 7*. Lighting around the trees should be avoided if at all possible, or kept low level and low lux;
- Care must be taken to protect the quality of the watercourse adjacent to the site during any development or use of the site.

5.3.22 *Objective 6: seek ways of continuing to provide accommodation, information, and a point of access for visitors to engage with the local and wider landscape, while minimising negative impacts and promoting positive impacts upon sites of archaeological, historical, and ecological interest, landscape character, and the recognised significances of the CMP area;*

5.3.23 All policies

5.3.24 **Objective 7:** *periodically review and update this CMP and the Gazetteer to reflect any changes in policy and the understanding or management of the site*

5.3.25 **Policy 11:** The CMP should be periodically reviewed concurrently with reviews of the NNPA Management Plan and the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan and other relevant to reflect any changes in the understanding or management of the site.

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Plate 10: A sketch showing the youth hostel with an entranceway at the western side of the south-facing elevation (CRL Y050001 B04)

Plate 11: A possible design sketch showing proposals for an eastern entrance to the youth hostel (CRL Y050001 B03)

Plate 12: A possible design sketch showing proposals for an eastern entrance to the youth hostel, with stone cladding at the western side of the south-facing elevation (CRL Y050001 B03)

Plate 13: A sketch showing the current layout of part of the south-facing elevation of the youth hostel (CRL Y050001)

Plate 14: A current aerial view of the CMP area showing patterns of palaeochannels

Plate 15: The course of a tributary of Brackies Burn flowing southwards along the western edge of the CMP area

Plate 16: Once Brewed Youth Hostel entrance viewed from the south

Plate 17: North-facing elevation of the communal part of the 1968 YHA building

Plate 18: East-facing elevation of the original dormitory wing of the 1960s YHA building

Plate 19: North-facing elevation of western dormitory wing extension and the wood-clad corridor adjoining it to the 1960s YHA building

Plate 20: Manager's living accommodation, on the end of the western dormitory wing extension

Plate 21: NNPA Visitor Centre viewed from the south

Plate 22: The east-facing elevation of the NNPA Visitor Centre, showing the wall scar where the east wing extension has been constructed (left of photo)

Plate 23: The Vallum mound to the north and south of the B6318, which runs along the ditch, looking eastwards towards the north-western corner of the CMP area from the vicinity of the Twice Brewed. Damage to the Vallum from quarrying is visible to the north of the road

Plate 24: The Vallum mound (Site **26**) within trees to the north of the youth hostel

Plate 25: A truncated portion of the south mound of the Vallum (Site **26**) in the vicinity of the car park where the earlier youth hostel (Site **41**) was situated

Plate 26: The conspicuous portion of the Vallum (Site **03**) extending eastwards from the CMP area

Plate 27: The portion of the Vallum to the north of the road (Site **29**), overlain by the pinfold/enclosure (Site **27**)

Plate 28: A view of the youth hostel and visitor centre looking west from the south side of the Vallum to the east of the road to Henshaw

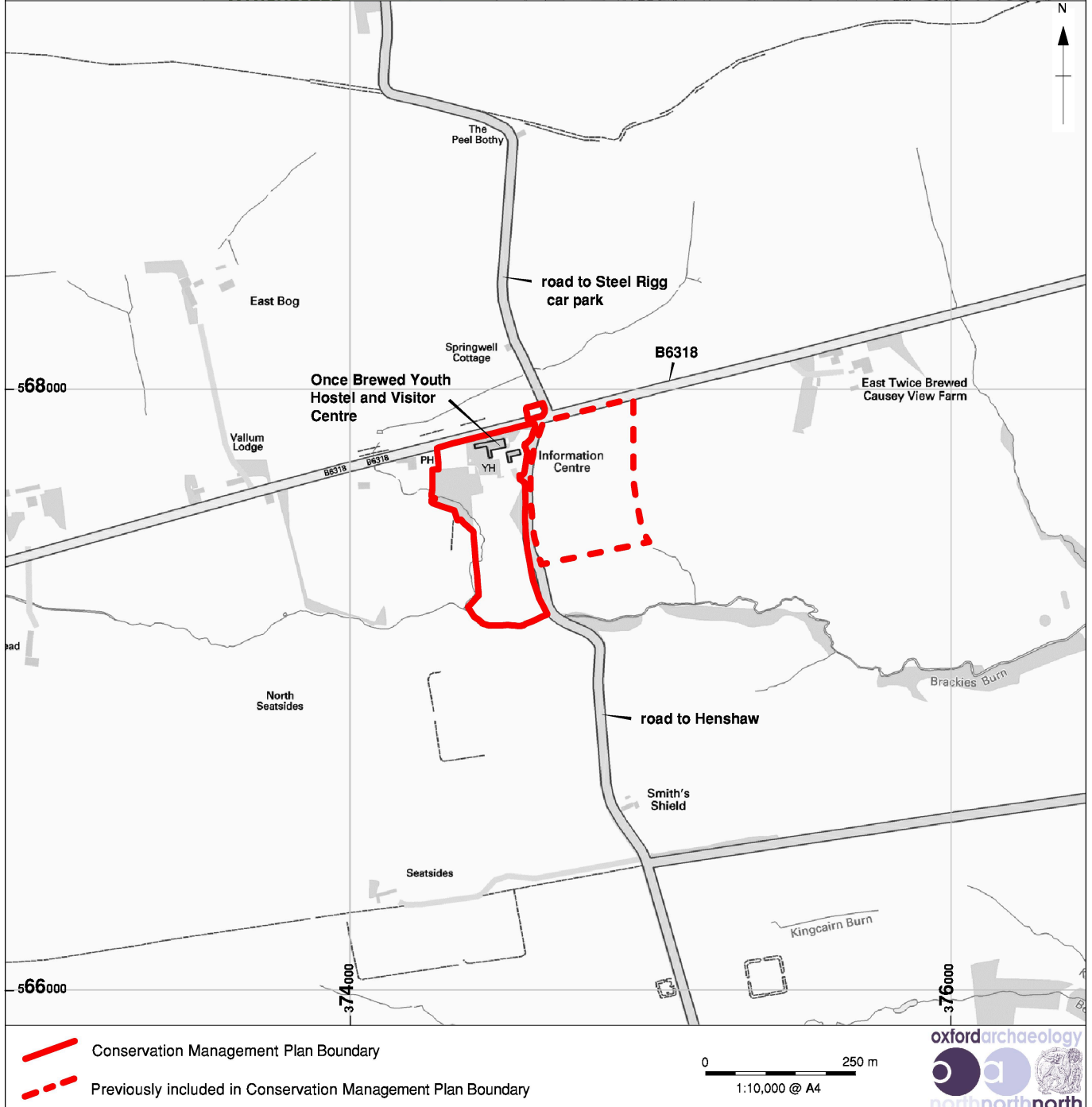
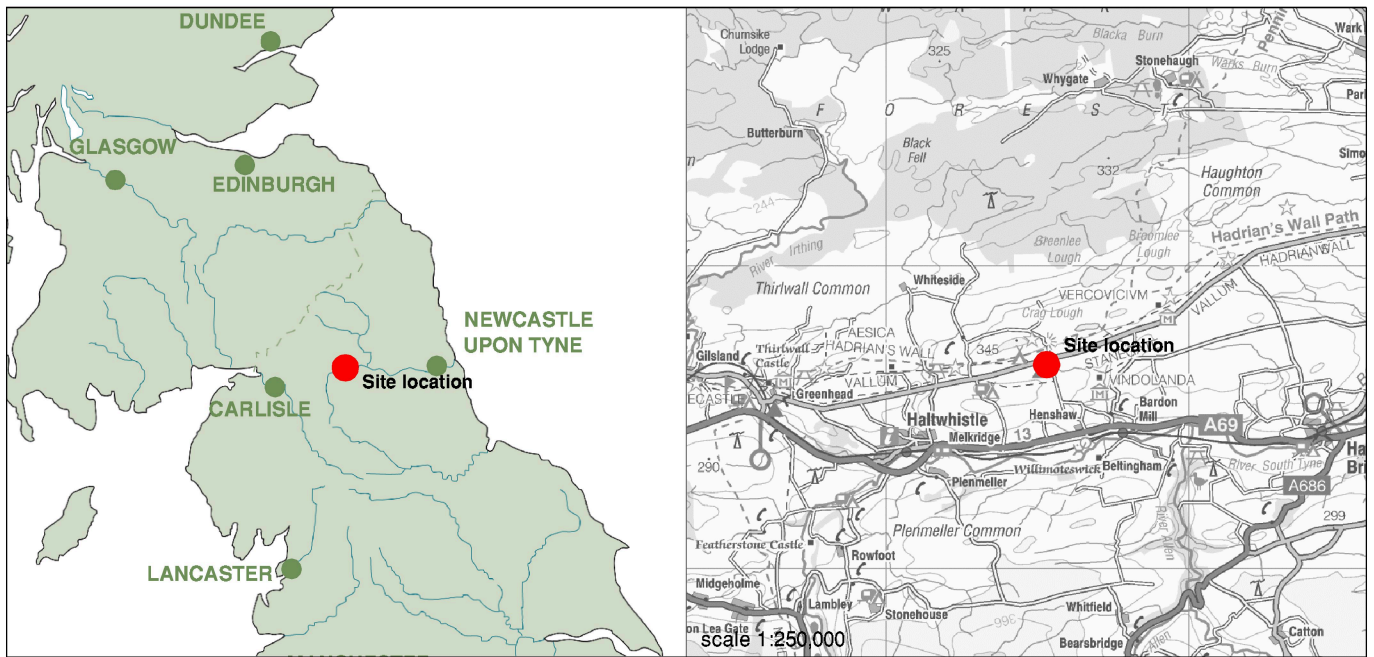
Plate 29: A view westwards towards the youth hostel and visitor centre from a central portion of the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, showing the sloping topography and the partial concealment of the youth hostel area

Plate 30: A view south-westwards towards Seatsides farm from the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, showing the conspicuous rise of the land from the southern edge of the CMP area towards the ridge utilised by the Stanegate Roman road

Plate 31: A view southwards from the field to the east of the road to Henshaw, illustrating the rising land to the south of the CMP area and the dipping course of the Stanegate Roman Road out of sight of the CMP area; represented by the tree-line on the horizon

Plate 32: A view of the horizon to the north-east of the youth hostel, showing the route of the Wall over part of Peel Crag

Plate 33: A view of the youth hostel from part of Hadrian's Wall lying between Winshield and Peel Crag, just to the north-west of Peel farmhouse



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Figure 1: Site location

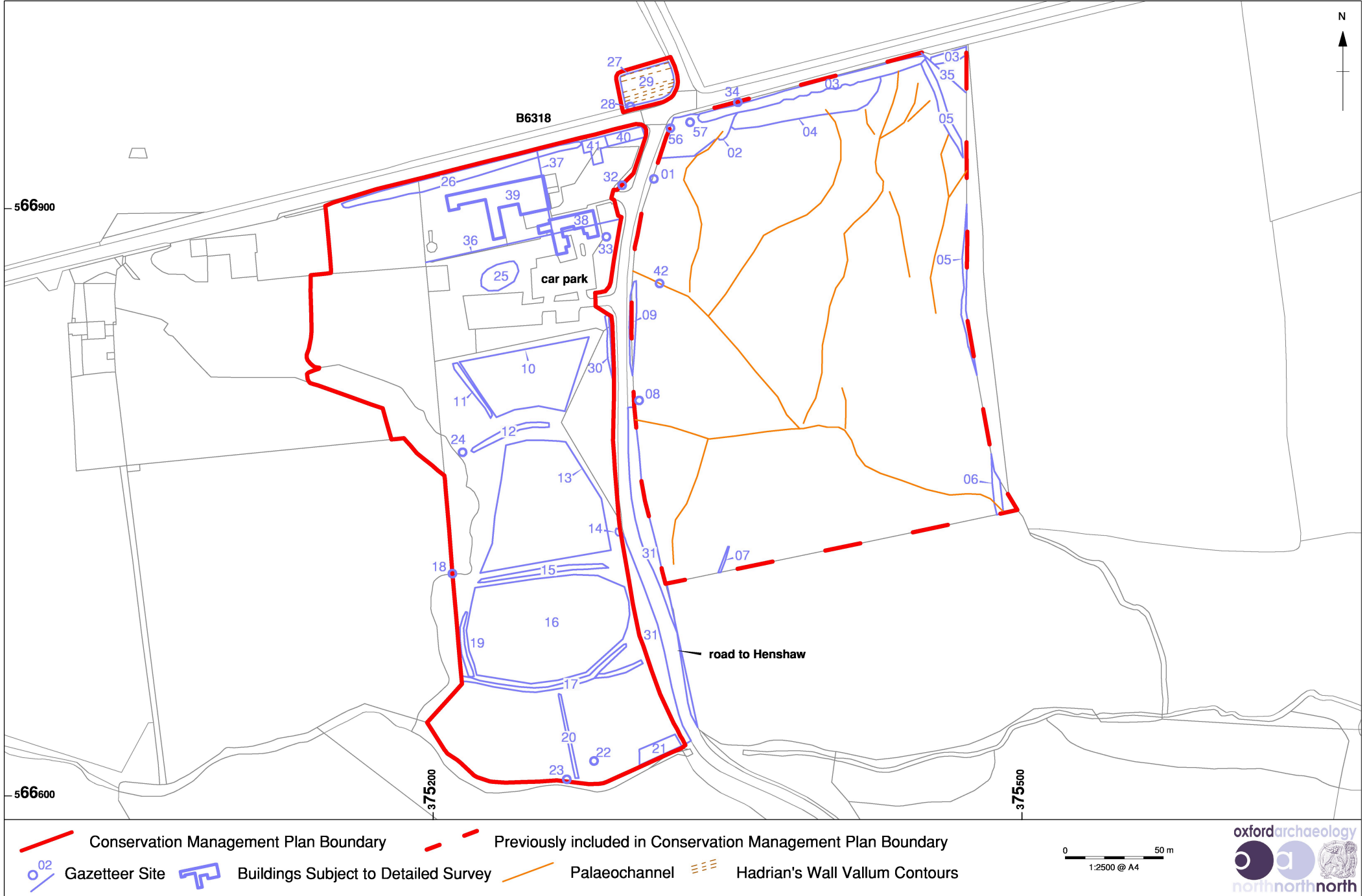


Figure 2: Gazetteer sites within the conservation management plan boundary

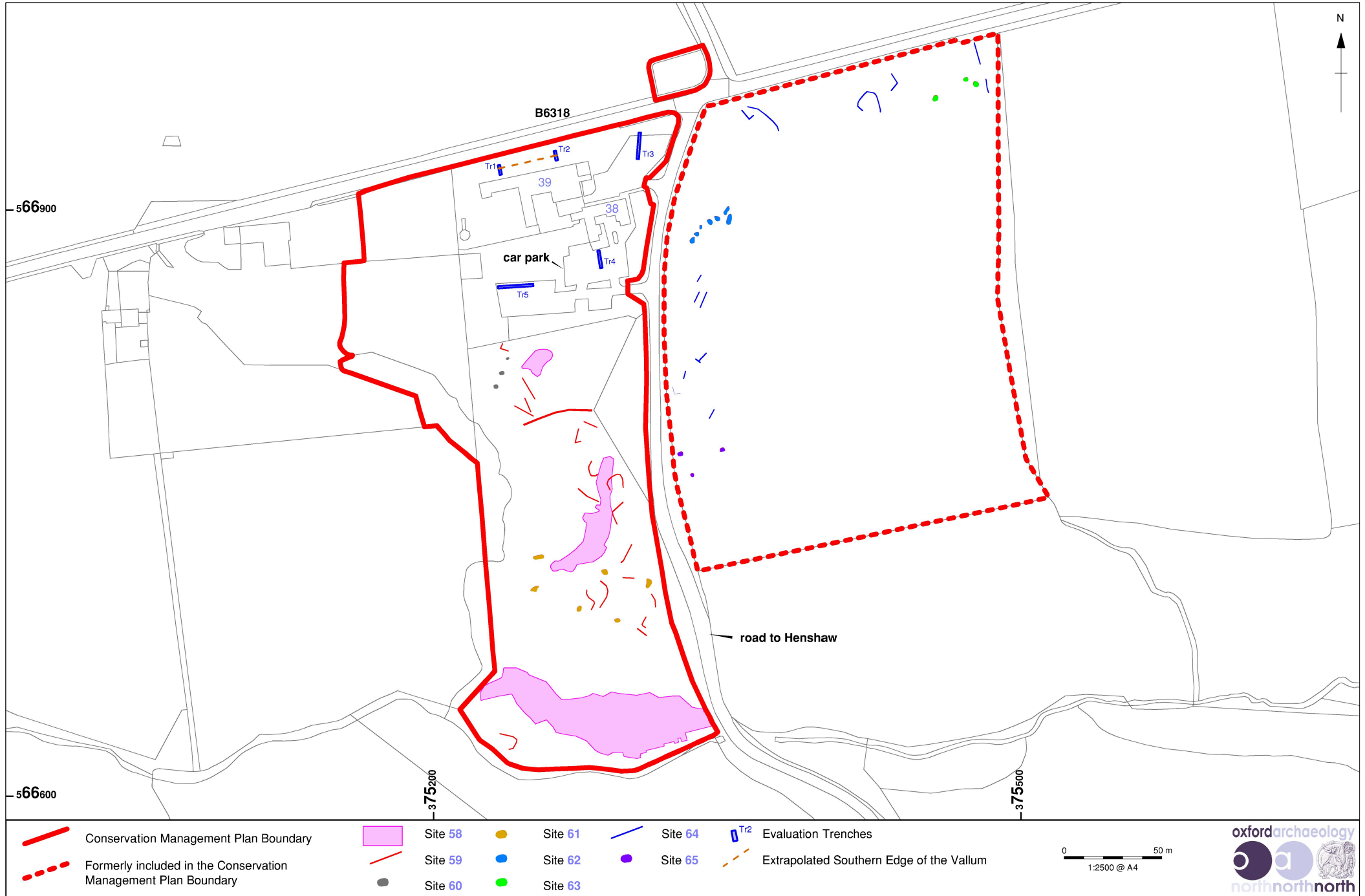


Figure 3: Gazetteer sites identified during the geophysical survey

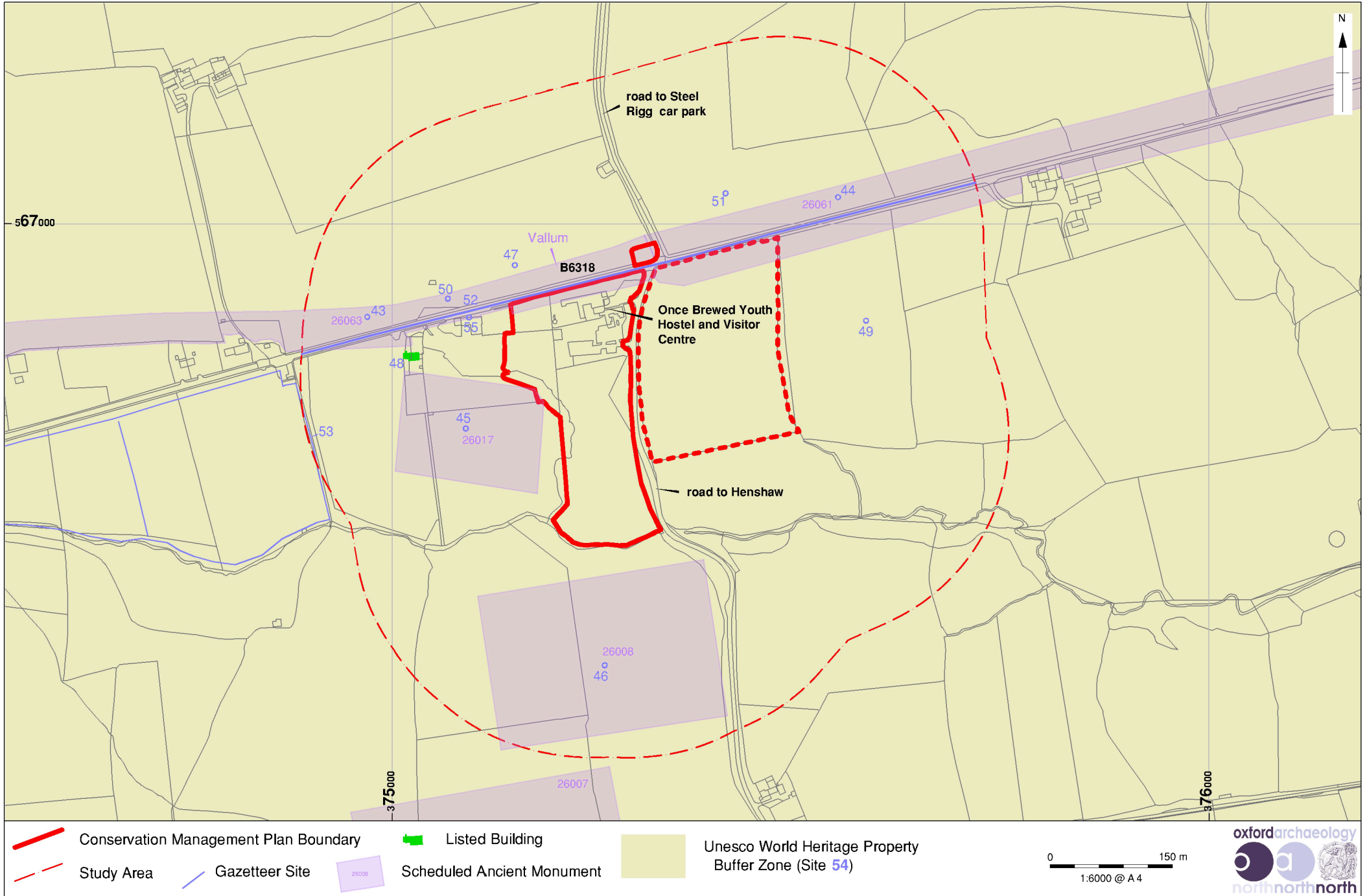


Figure 4: Gazetter sites within the wider study area



Approximate location of site

Not to Scale



Figure 5: Extract of Armstrong's map of 1769



Approximate location of site

Not to Scale



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Figure 6: Extract from Fryer's map of 1820



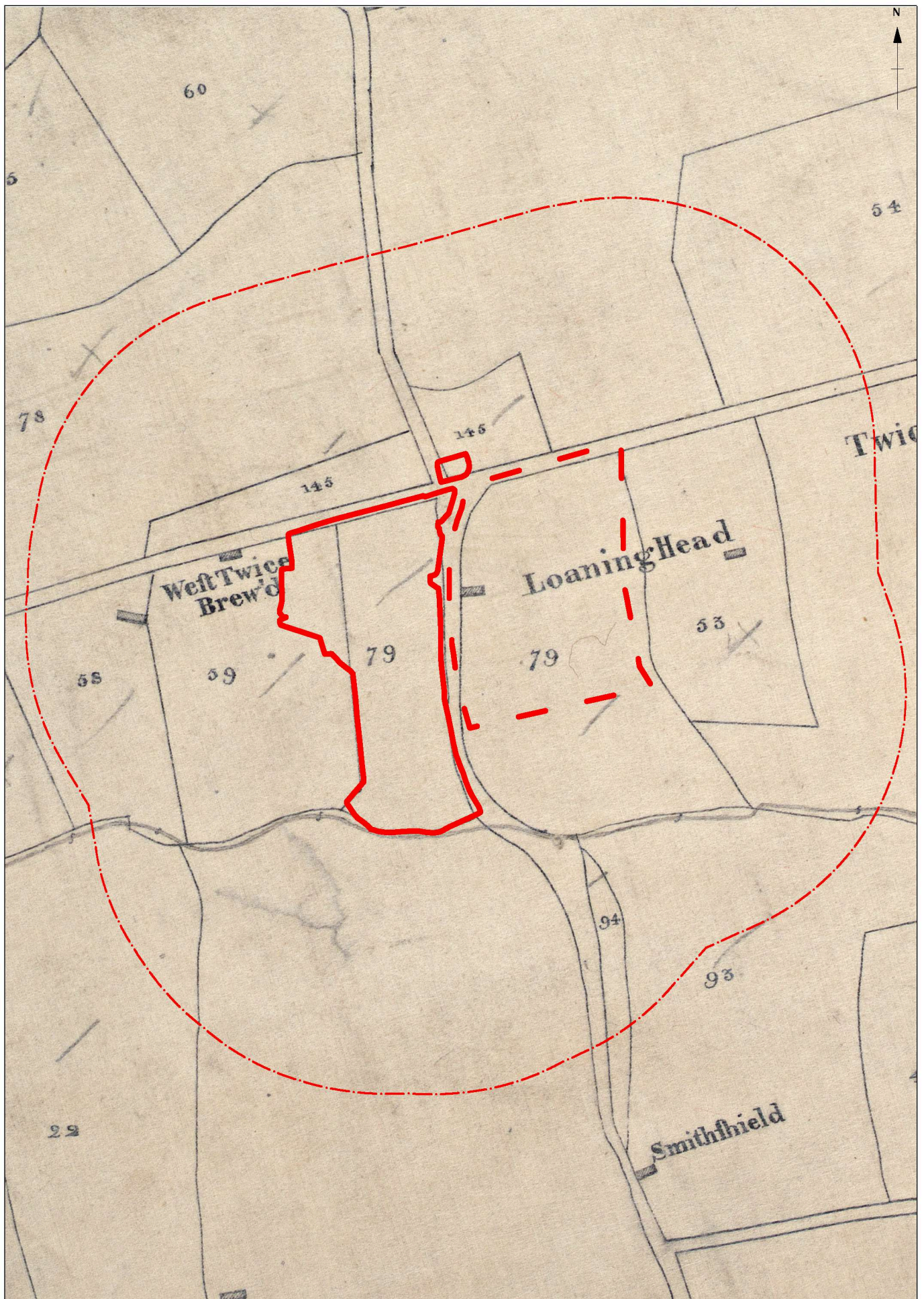
——— Conservation Management Plan Boundary - - - - Study Area
- - - - Previously included in Conservation Management Plan Boundary

0 100m
1:5000 @ A4



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Figure 8: Extract of Sopwith's plan of 1837



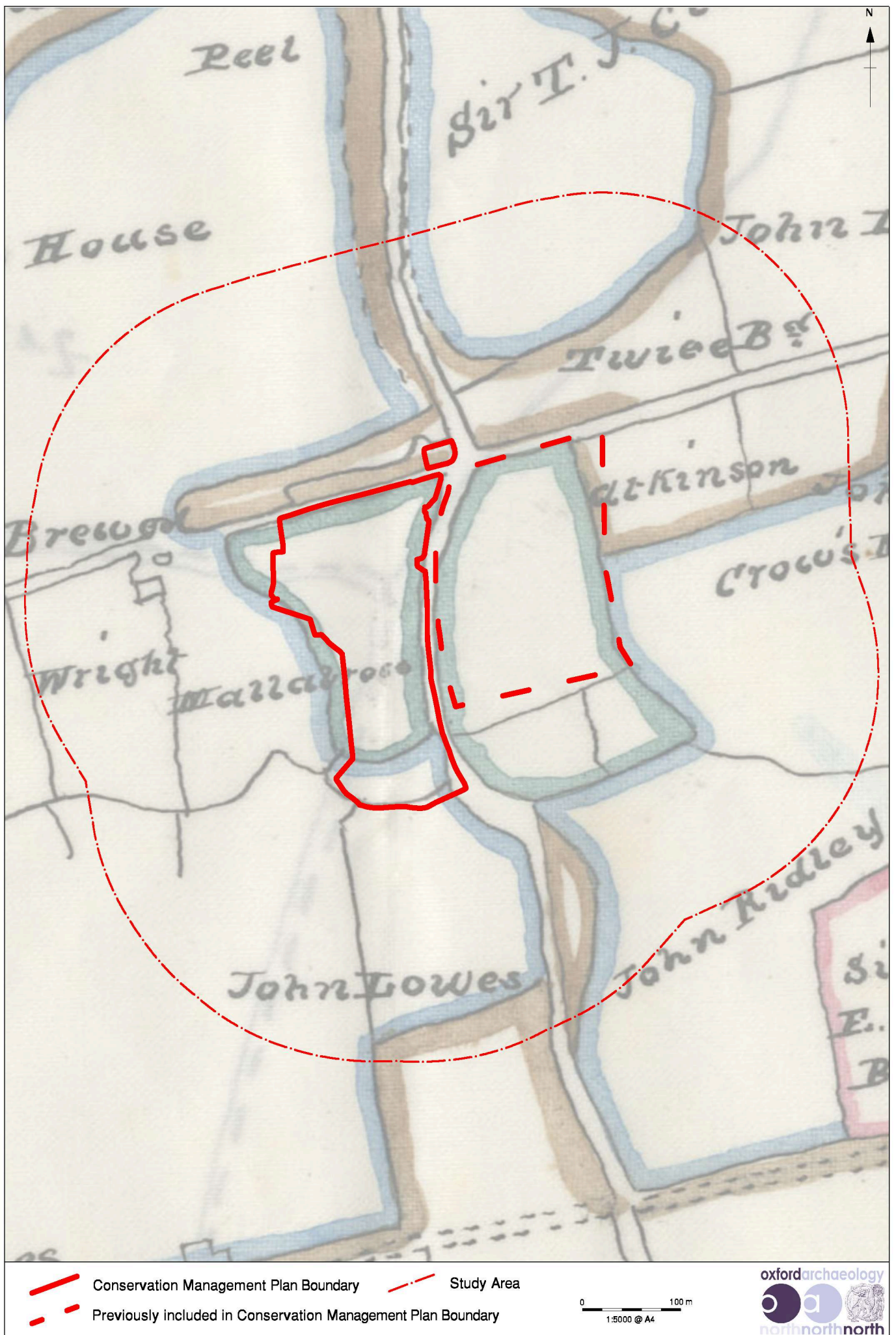
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- Conservation Management Plan Boundary
- Study Area
- Previously included in Conservation Management Plan Boundary

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1:5000 @ A4



Figure 9: Extract from the Henshaw Tithe Map of 1842



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Figure 10: Extract from an undated plan of probable nineteenth-century date

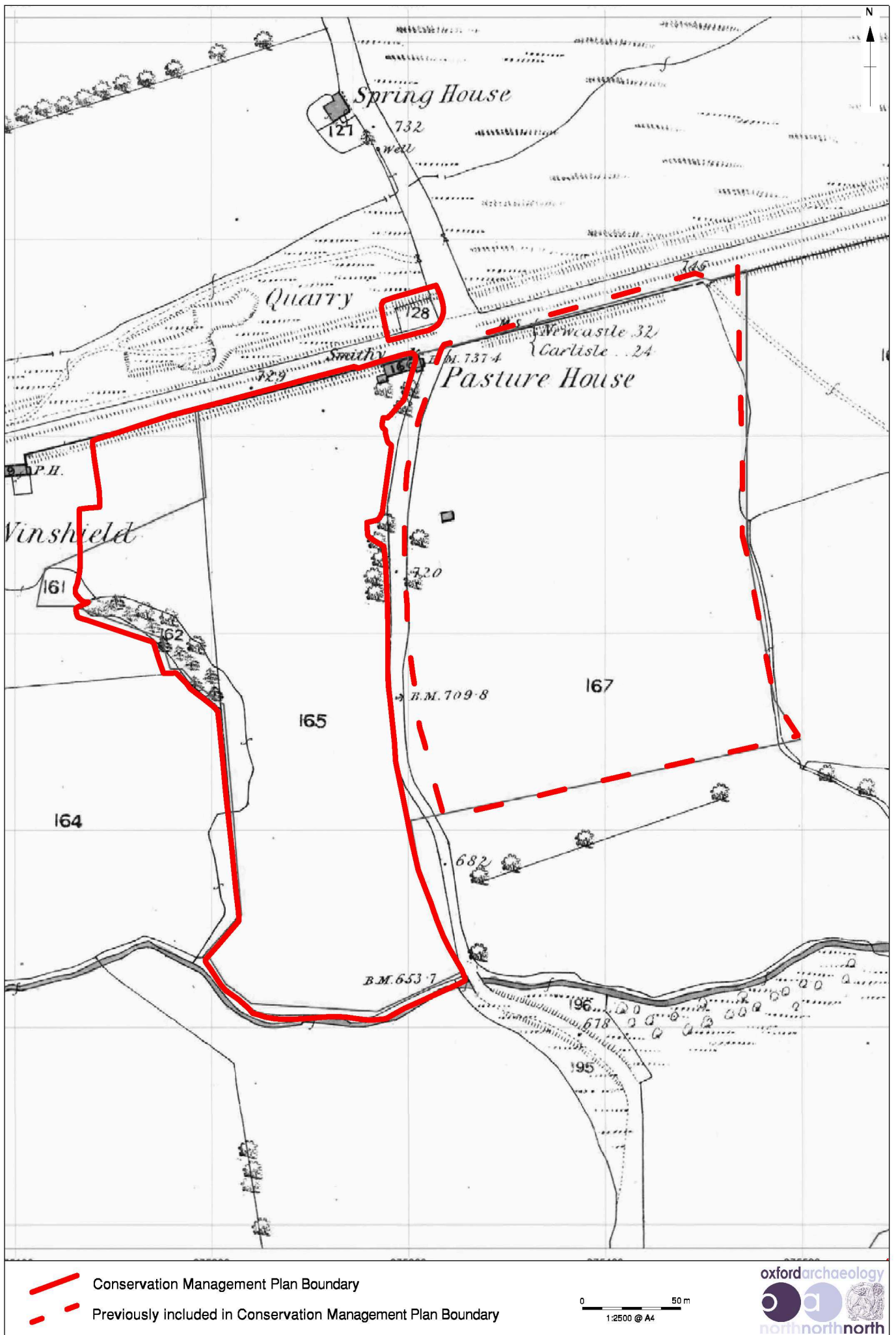
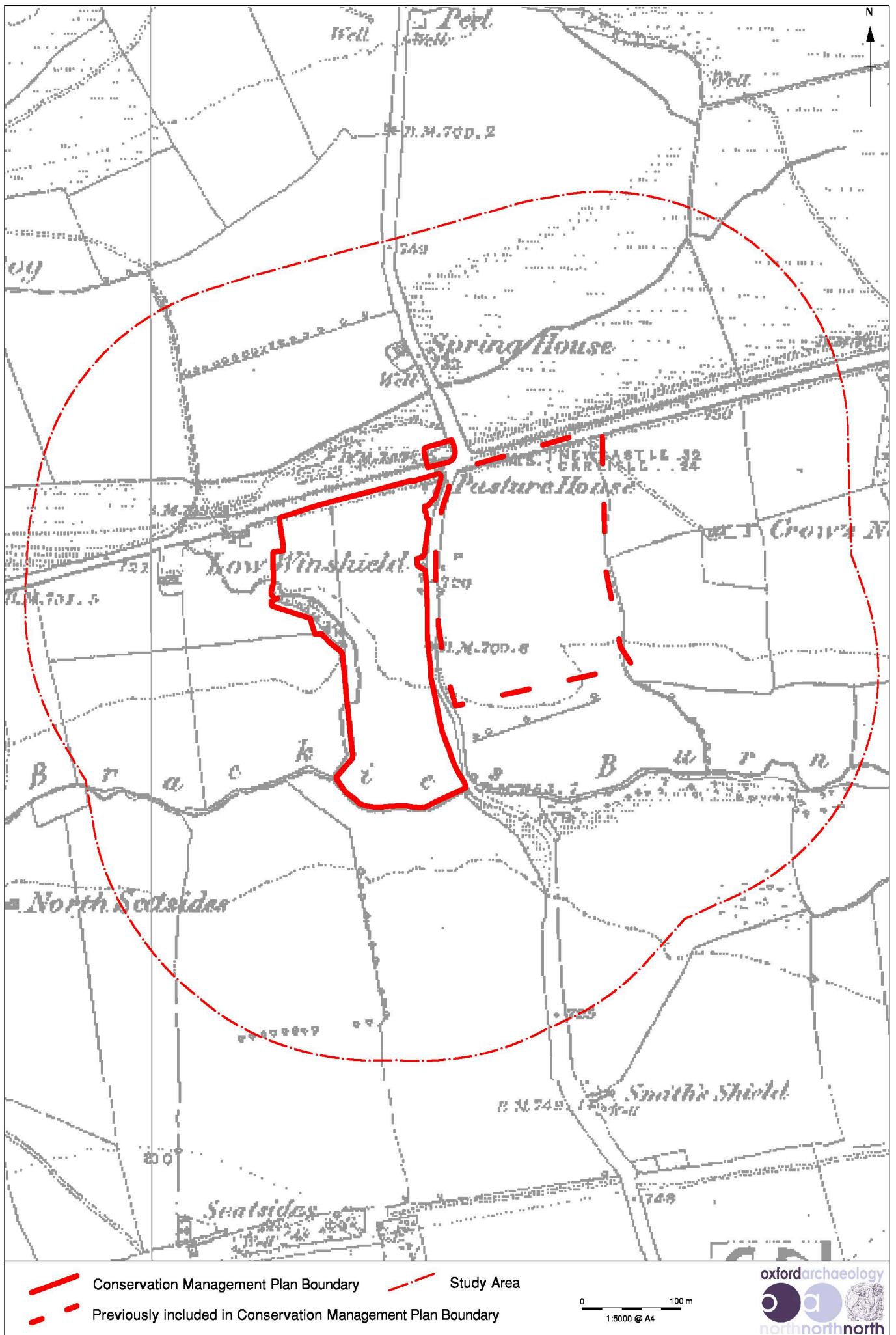


Figure 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1858



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Figure 12: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1859-62



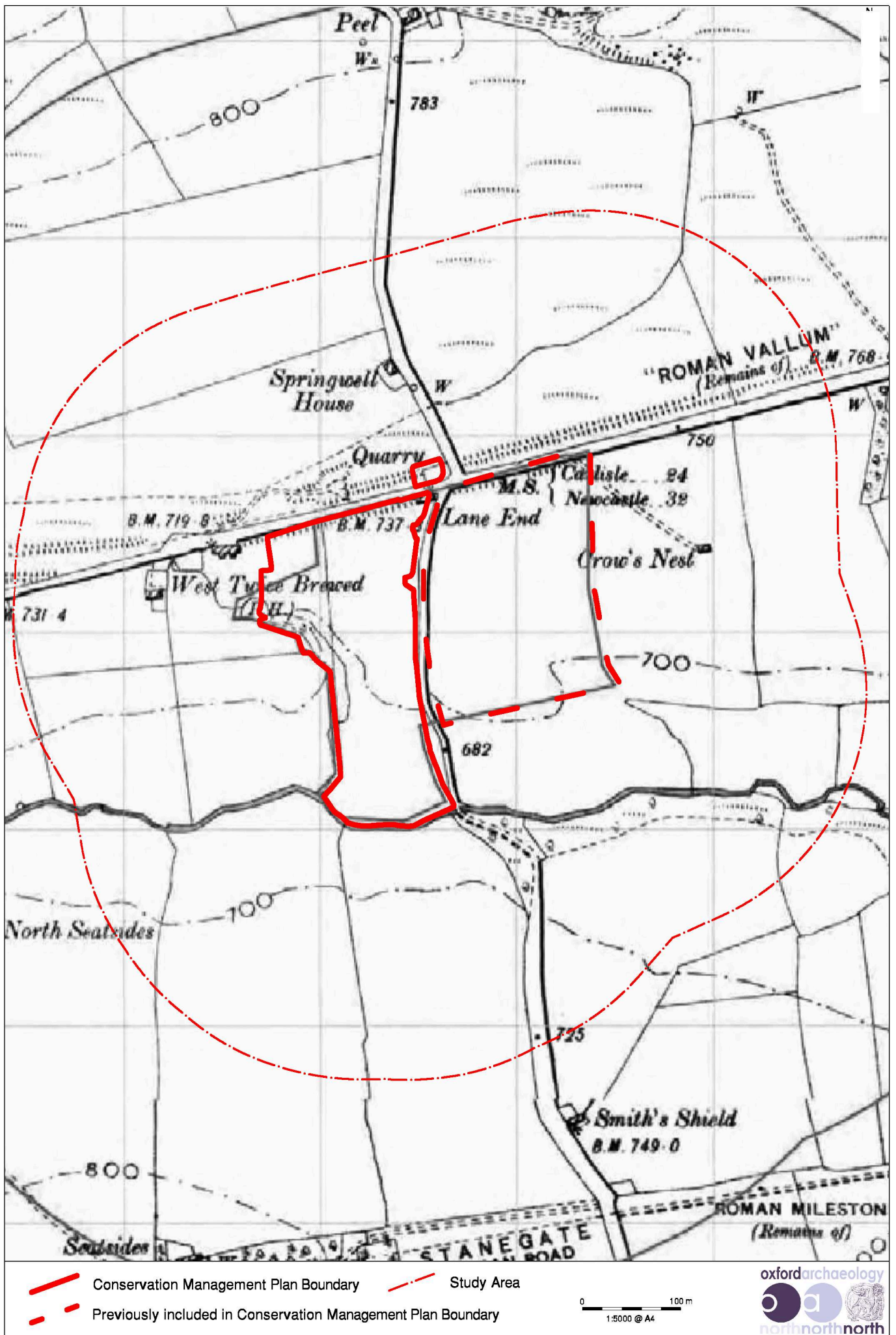
 Conservation Management Plan Boundary
  Study Area
 Previously included in Conservation Management Plan Boundary

0 100 m
 1:5000 @ A4



Figure 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1895

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Figure 14: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1895



County: NORTHUMBERLAND, Date(s): 1896 Survey scale: 1:2,500 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2013. All rights reserved.

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- Conservation Management Plan Boundary
- Study Area
- Previously included in Conservation Management Plan Boundary

0 100 m
1:5000 @ A4



Figure 15: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1896



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- Conservation Management Plan Boundary
- - - - - Previously included in Conservation Management Plan Boundary
- · - · - Study Area



Figure 16: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1921-2

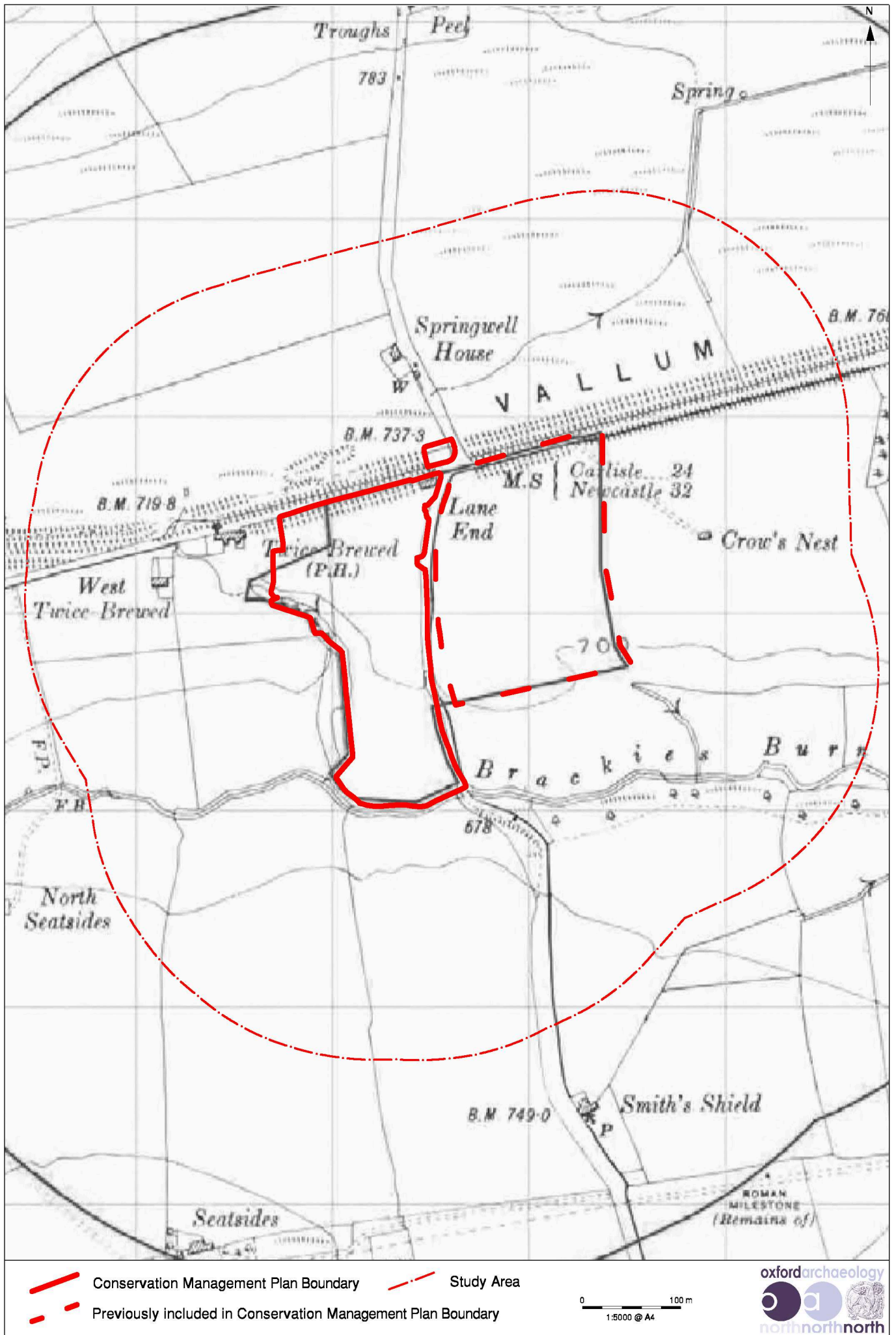
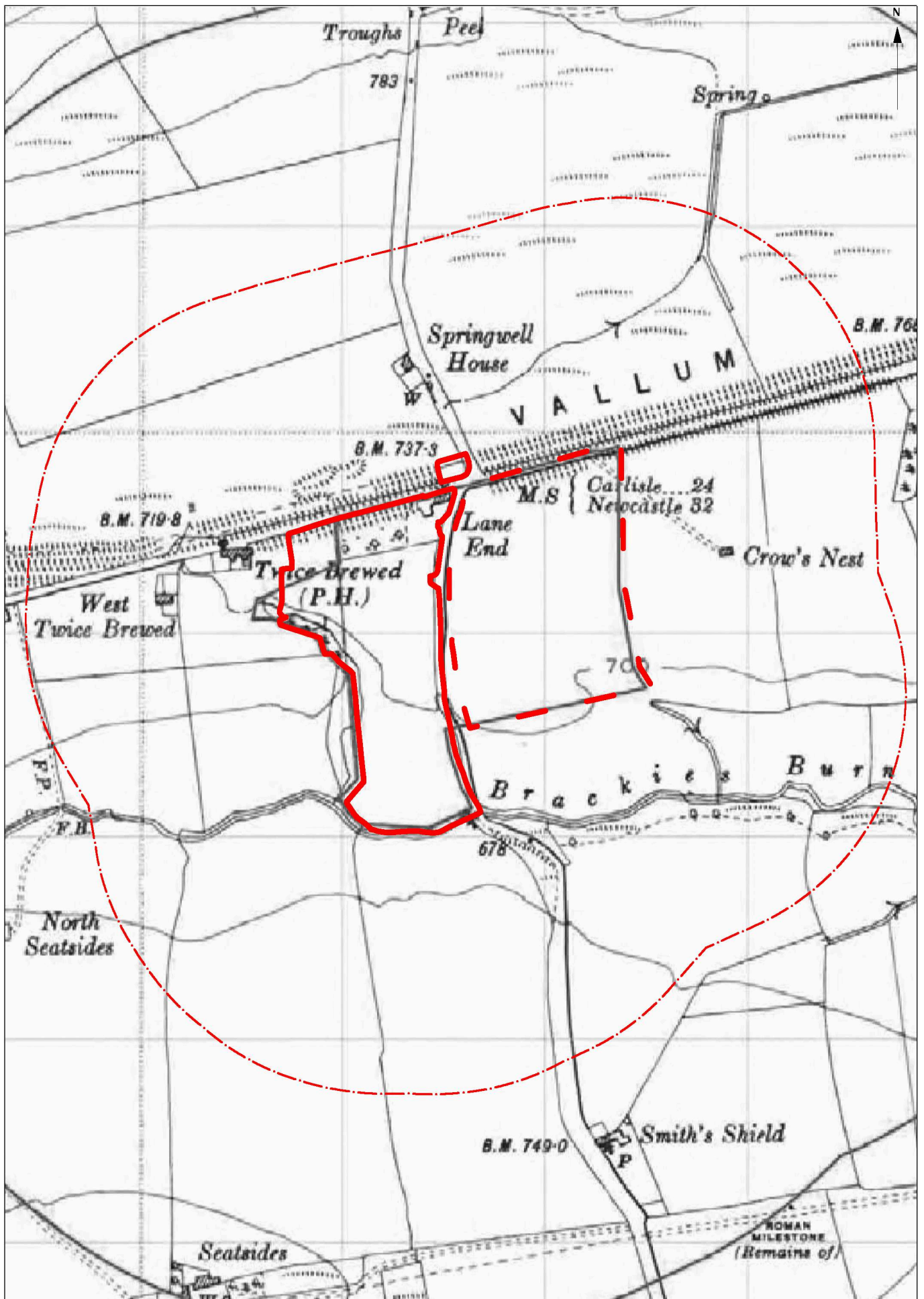


Figure 17: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1925

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- Conservation Management Plan Boundary
- · - Study Area
- - - Previously included in Conservation Management Plan Boundary

0 100m
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Figure 18: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1946

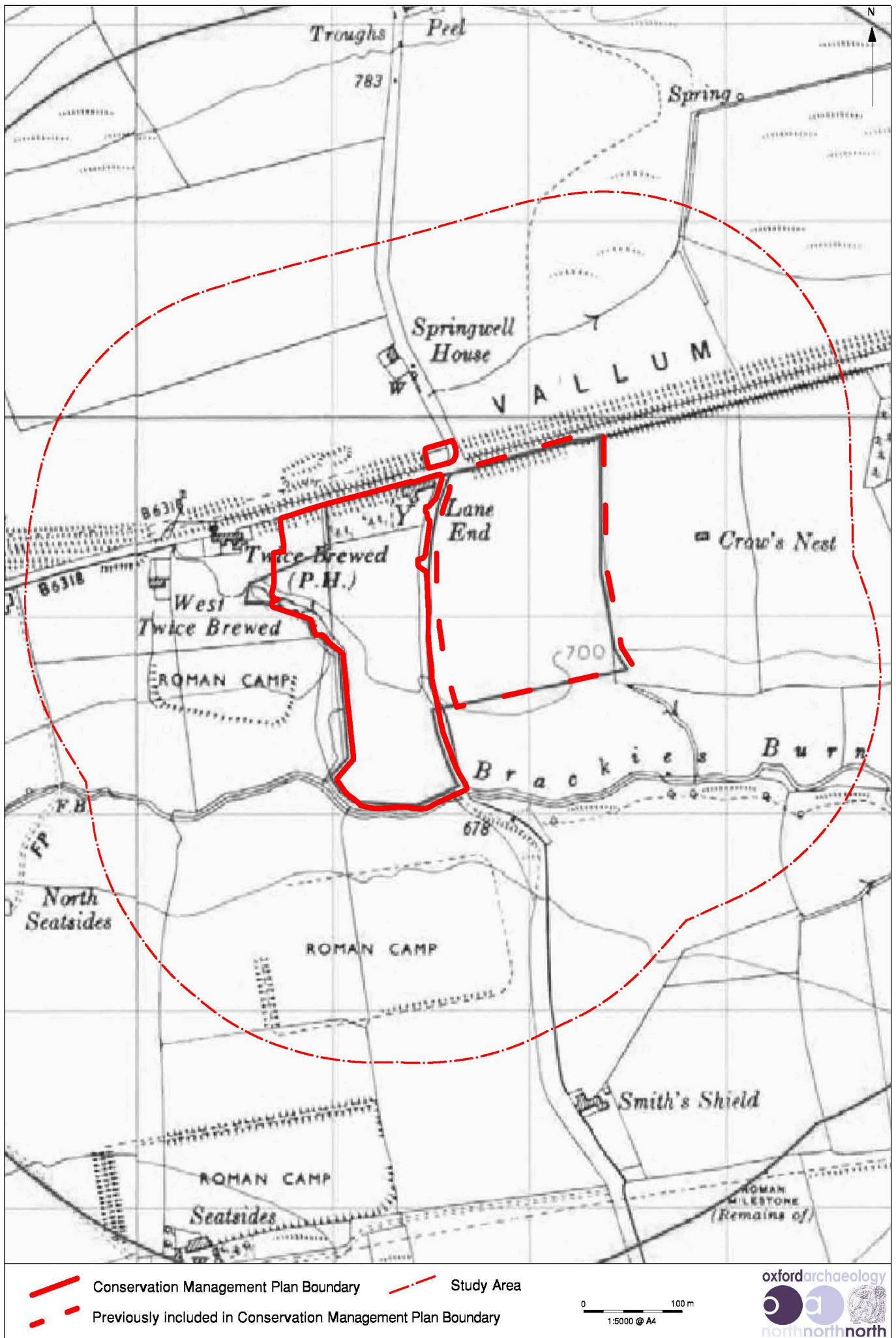


Figure 19: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1952



- Conservation Management Plan Boundary
- Study Area
- Previously included in Conservation Management Plan Boundary

0 100m
1:5000 @ A4



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Figure 20: Extract of the Ordnance Survey map of 1977-8

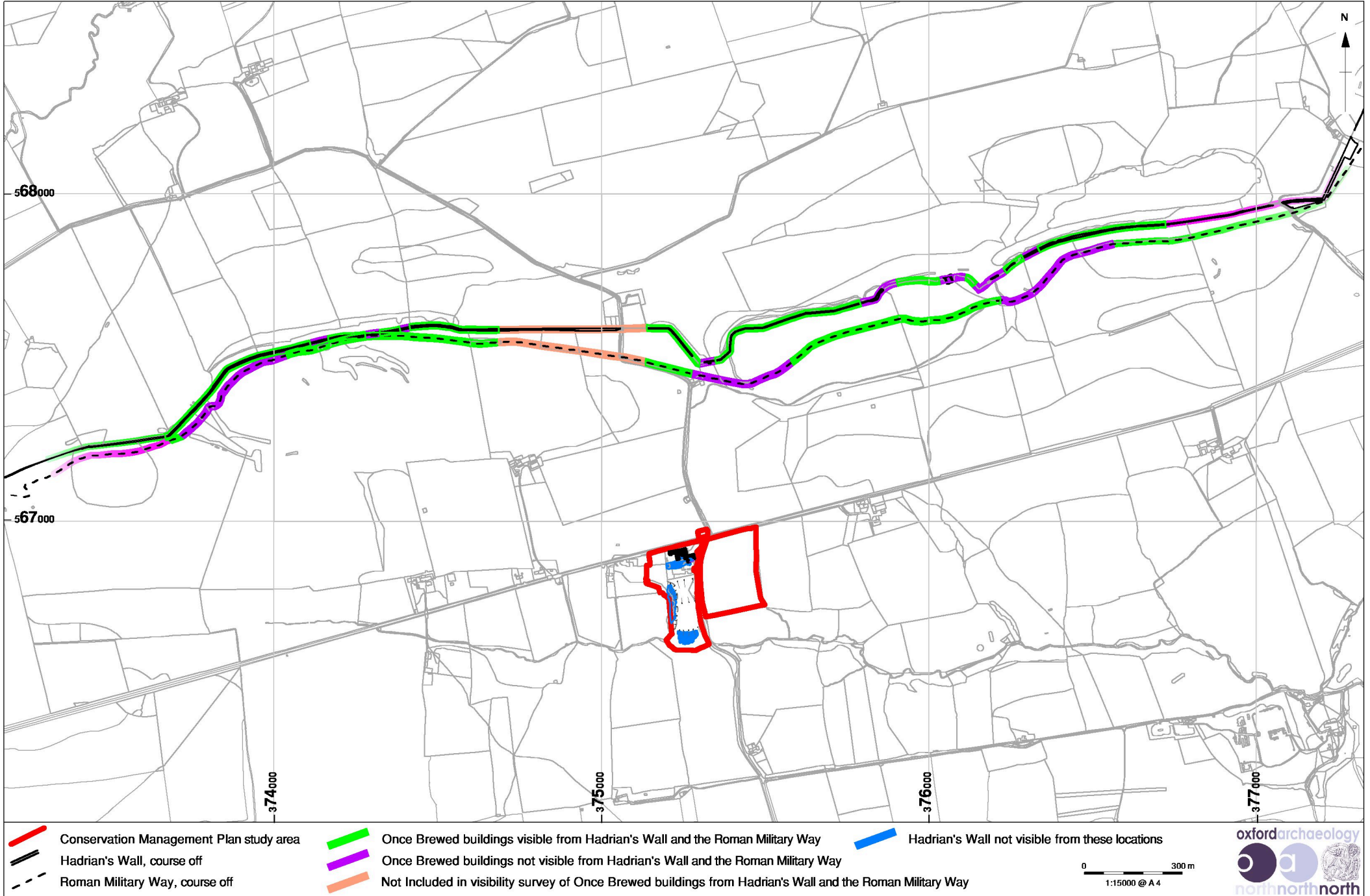


Figure 21: Intervisibility between elements of the Conservation Management Plan study area and Hadrian's Wall and the Roman Military Way (Macpherson 1999)