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Tranwell Wind Farm, Northumberland

Cultural Heritage Assessment

1 Cultural Heritage

1.1 Introduction

This chapter considers the effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage interests. The assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), taking into account comments and information provided by English Heritage (EH) and Northumberland County Council's Conservation Team (NCCCT).

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist Code of Conduct (IfA 2010), and Standard and Guidance for Archaeologist Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2011). The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline;
- Consider the Proposed Development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
- Assess the effects of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy;
- Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects, assessing residual effects taking this into account.

The assessment evaluates the effects of the Proposed Development on Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological features, Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens.

Figure 14-1 depicts the Proposed Development and the locations of cultural heritage sites and features identified by the assessment within the development site boundary. Appendix 14-1 provides a gazetteer of these sites and features and an indication of the relative heritage value/sensitivity of each. Appendix 14-2 is a list of records from the HER within 1km of the development site boundary, providing background information of the archaeological potential of the development area; the locations of these records are shown on Figure 14-2.

Figure 14-3 shows the Proposed Development in its wider landscape setting with the zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and the locations of key cultural heritage assets within 5km of the Proposed Development that would have theoretical views of the turbines, based on the ZTV. Appendix 14-3 provides a summary of the predicted effects on the settings of the assets, on a site by site basis.

1.2 Study Area

The cultural heritage study area consists of two parts:

- The Proposed Development site and an area extending to 1km from the site boundary formed the study area for the identification of heritage assets that might receive direct effects from the construction of the Proposed Development (those within the development site boundary) and

those that provide an indication of the archaeological potential of the immediate area. A detailed desk-based assessment, followed by a walk-over field reconnaissance survey, was undertaken of the Proposed Development site (within the red line boundary on Figure 14-1).

- A wider study area, extending to a 5km radius centred on the proposed turbine group provided the study area for the identification of sites with statutory protection (and those with national and regional non-statutory designations) whose settings may be affected by the Proposed Development (Figure 14-3). Assets within this study area have also been considered in the cumulative impact assessment.

1.3 Planning Policy and Legislative Background

The assessment was conducted with reference to the relevant statutory and planning frameworks for cultural heritage. Legislation includes the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010. National planning policy applicable to heritage protection is provided in The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 (Section 12). Regional and Local Planning Policy includes the Northeast of England Regional Spatial Strategy, Castle Morpeth Borough Council Local Development Framework and Castle Morpeth Local District Local Plan.

1.3.1 National legislation and policy

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

Conserving heritage assets is a core planning principle of the NPPF and plan-making and decision-taking is required, amongst other things, 'to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' (para 17).

In determining applications, local planning authorities are required to ensure that an applicant describes the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential effect of the proposal on their significance (para 128).

'Significance' (for heritage policy) is described as – 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage assets' physical presence, but also from its setting'.

'Setting' of a heritage asset is described as – 'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced, its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (Annex 2).

Scheduled Monuments

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 (1979 Act) the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments. Monuments on the schedule are afforded statutory protection. Effects of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of consent to conduct development works.

Listed Buildings

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 (1990 Act) the Secretary of State has a duty to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. There are three grades of listing:

- Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest;
- Grade II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest;
- Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them;

Under the 1990 Act there is a presumption in favour of the preservation of listed buildings and a statutory requirement on local planning authorities to 'have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'. This statutory protection extends also to other features within its curtilage (e.g. stables, garden walls).

Conservation Areas

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, local councils have the power to designate "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" as Conservation Areas. The Act states that when considering planning applications, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving, or enhancing the character of the area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

In order to recognise the existence of those historic parks and gardens that are of particular historic importance, English Heritage is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (1953 Act) (inserted by section 33 of, and paragraph 10 of Section 4, to the National Heritage Act 1983) to compile the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. The main purpose of the Register is to help ensure that the features and qualities which make the landscapes so listed of national importance are safeguarded during ongoing management or if any change is being considered which could affect them. Registration is a material consideration in planning terms, (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 12, 132) and substantial harm to or loss of registered parks and gardens should be wholly exceptional.

Other Historic Environment Interests

There are a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including battlefields, historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads that do not have statutory protection.

1.3.2 Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

The following sections set out the relevant planning policies covering the Local Authority area. Current Regional and Local planning guidance is provided in The Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework (Adopted 2009), which sets out relevant planning policy documents, both statutory and non-statutory. The framework comprises of The Northeast of England Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and recently adopted Local Development Frameworks. It replaces the individual local authority planning documents, and the Structure Plan, although some of these planning documents have been 'saved' and will remain in force until they are replaced. Those saved policies of relevance to cultural heritage considerations are Policies C26 and C28-31 from the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan (adopted 2003-2006).

Northeast of England Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (2008-2021):

Under Policy 32 (Historic Environment), the RSS states that strategies, plans and programmes and planning proposals should seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment of the Region by:

- clearly identifying and assessing the significance of any heritage assets and their vulnerability to change;
- using the process of characterisation to understand their contribution to the local environment and to identify options for their sensitive management;
- encouraging the refurbishment and re-use of appropriate disused or under-used building and incorporating them into regeneration schemes;
- seeking to preserve, in situ, archaeological sites of national importance and, where appropriate, other archaeological remains of regional and local importance;
- recognising the opportunities for heritage led regeneration to be used in a constructive way to help bring about social and economic regeneration, and to encourage its potential for business, education and tourism.

Castle Morpeth Borough Council Local Development Framework. The Core Strategy (2008)

Under Policy 9 (Heritage and Built Environment), the Council will preserve and enhance the historic environment by requiring that all new development will be in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development requiring a high quality of design, materials and construction.

The built and historic environment including listed buildings, archaeology, Scheduled Monuments (including Hadrian's Wall Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site), the 14 existing conservation areas, the five registered Parks and Gardens and the character of settlements will be preserved and enhanced to maintain the local distinctiveness of the Borough through traditional building design and materials.

Progress the extension of the existing Morpeth Conservation Area, and designate a further (Heddon on the Wall) Conservation Area and investigate the designation of a further five new Conservation Areas at: Cresswell; Dalton; Kirkheaton; Mitford; and Stannington

Castle Morpeth Local District Local Plan (adopted 2003)

Under Policy C38, it will be the policy of the council to protect listed buildings and buildings of architectural merit or historic interest, together with their setting, against unsuitable development. Where modifications or additions to such buildings are proposed a high standard of design and the use of appropriate materials will be required. The council will take steps to secure the listing of buildings of architectural merit or historic interest where appropriate.

Under Policy C39, the Council will seek the preservation and enhancement of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and their settings. Development proposals which would be detrimental to those sites and their settings will not be permitted.

Under Policy C40, the Council will not permit development which would be detrimental to regionally or locally important archaeological sites or their settings unless the proposed development is of overriding regional importance and no alternative site is available.

Under Policy C41, the Council state that where the impact of a development proposal on an archaeological site, or the relative importance of such a site is unclear, the council will require the developer to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. Applications for planning permission will not be determined until adequate assessment of the impact of proposals on the archaeological site and its setting has been carried out.

Under Policy C42, the Council state that where the Council decides to grant planning permission for development which will affect sites known to contain archaeological remains, and preservation in situ is not appropriate, such permission may be subject to a condition or an agreement requiring the developer to make provision for the excavation and recording of the remains and publication of the findings.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Data collection

Consultation

Pre-application consultation advice was provided through formal Scoping Opinions. Responses in respect of cultural heritage matters were received from English Heritage and from NCCCT (Table 14-1).

Table 14-1: Summary of consultation responses

[illegible]

	<p>The applicant will be required to reconsider the development boundary or the number of turbines, if the proposed development cannot be accommodated within the area without damaging the surviving airfield infrastructure. An alternative will be required to ensure that there is no damage or destruction of the airfield tracks.</p>	
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Desk based assessment

Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations and extents of any heritage assets with statutory and non-statutory designations within the boundaries specified by NCCCT.

Data was collected on Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields. The identification of assets that would have theoretical inter-visibility with the proposed wind turbines and which could have their settings significantly affected has been undertaken with reference to the blade tip ZTV, and has taken into account consultation responses made by English Heritage and NCCCT.

An assessment was made of the records held in the Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). Baseline information was gathered on previously recorded archaeological sites and monuments and on previous archaeological interventions and events up to 1km from the development site boundary. The HER was visited and records for known sites and monuments were checked and relevant documentary sources, indicated from the archives, have been followed up. Aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development site available through the HER was also examined.

Data for all designated heritage assets within 5km of the Proposed Development was obtained, in GIS format, from English Heritage via the National Monument Record Data Download service. Information on the locations and extents of Conservation Areas was obtained from the Council's Conservation Officer.

Northumberland County Council Archive and Local Studies Library were visited and historic maps were examined, and secondary sources and local history references consulted.

Internet resources including the Archaeology Data Service, Images of England and Heritage Gateway were consulted for information on specific heritage assets and to assist in the compilation of the gazetteer.

Field survey

A walk-over reconnaissance field survey was undertaken (06.03.2012) across the whole of the Proposed Development site (Figure X-1) with the following aims:

- Assess the information previously obtained through the desk-based assessment.

- Identify the extent and condition of any visible archaeological and historic environment sites and features.
- Assess the archaeological potential of the development site.

Designated heritage assets within 5km of the Proposed Development were also visited on that date in order to assess potential effects on their settings.

1.4.2 Identification of External Receptors and Characterisation of their Setting

Guidance issued by English Heritage (English Heritage 2005) notes that wind energy developments may impair the setting of historic sites and can compromise the visual amenity of the wider landscape, detracting from historic character, sense of place, tranquillity and remoteness. In certain conditions, indirect impacts can also include noise and shadow flicker from turbines. Indirect impacts may arise, for example, from visual dominance caused by close proximity of turbines and the scale of the proposed development and where a wind farm may interrupt inter-visibility between important monuments or appear within important vistas and sight-lines.

In order to determine what important sites might be affected by the Proposed Development and to what extent, details were obtained for all Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields in the landscape surrounding the proposed development. A ZTV map generated for the Proposed Development was used to identify those cultural heritage assets from which there would be theoretical visibility of the development. These assets are shown on Figure 14-2 and they are listed in Appendix 14-2.

The baseline setting of each relevant asset, or related group of assets, was then characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of setting of an asset was based upon its properties and location, and took into account the definition of 'setting' cited in NPPF and in the guidance issued by English Heritage (English Heritage 2008, 27-32 and 2011, 5).

1.4.3 Impact Assessment Methodology

Archaeological and built heritage sites and features represent a non-renewable resource that are often fragile and suffer from constant attrition, from both natural and human causes. The relative value/sensitivity of heritage assets is summarised in Table 14-2.

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 historic buildings are afforded statutory protection in the national interest. All Listed Buildings are afforded the same protection under statute. However, Grades I and II* identify the outstanding architectural or historic interest of a small proportion (about 6% of all Listed Buildings); Grade II covers about 94% of all Listed Buildings. Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of exceptional interest and outstanding importance. In recognition of their qualities they are assessed here as being of national importance. Grade II Listed Buildings are other buildings of special interest (which tend to be more common regional or local vernacular structures) and for the purposes of assessing the effect on their significance they have been assessed as being of regional importance.

Table 14-2: Value/sensitivity of cultural heritage assets

Value/sensitivity	Site types
High	Sites of national or international importance, including: World Heritage Sites Scheduled Monuments Sites of schedulable quality Grade I & II* listed buildings Historic Parks and Gardens Historic Battlefields
Medium	Sites of regional importance, including: Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance Grade II listed buildings Conservation Areas
Low	Sites of local importance, including: Archaeological sites and areas of local importance Unlisted buildings and townscapes of some historic or architectural interest
Negligible	Sites of little or no importance, including: Sites of former archaeological features Artefact find-spots Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature

Assessment of Direct (Construction) Effects

The criteria for assessing the magnitude of direct impacts, i.e. measuring the degree of change to the baseline condition of a feature that would result from the construction of one or more elements of the development, are classified in Table 14-3.

Table 14-3: Magnitude of direct impacts

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the asset, leading to total or major alteration of character.
Medium	A material, partial alteration of character.
Low	Slight, detectable alteration of the baseline condition of the asset.
Imperceptible	A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

The sensitivity of the asset and the magnitude of the predicted direct impact were used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the resulting effect. Table 14.4 summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a direct effect.

Table 14-4: Significance of direct effects

Magnitude of impact ▼	Value/sensitivity of Asset			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Imperceptible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.

Assessment of Effects on Setting

For each receptor, where a potential effect on setting has been identified, the assessment has followed a four-stage approach:

- Identification of the heritage significance (value/ sensitivity) of the heritage asset, including any contribution made to its significance by its setting (see above) (Table 14-2 and Table 14-5);
- Assessment of the sensitivity of that setting (Table 14-6);
- Identification of how the presence of the Proposed Development would affect those elements of setting which contribute to, or better reveal, the significance of the heritage asset (magnitude of impact), and;
- Assessment of effect on significance.

Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting

Sensitivity of setting (Table 14-6) has been assessed by considering two factors:

- The relative weight which statute and policy attach to the asset and its setting (Table 14-2).
- The degree to which the setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation of the significance of the heritage asset (Table 14-5).

Table 14-5: Contribution of setting to understanding and appreciation of a cultural heritage asset

Contribution	Definition
High	A setting which makes a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. (E.g. a prominent topographic location; surroundings that include related monuments in close association; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the asset was created).
Moderate	A setting which makes some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. (E.g. surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of an asset, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development).

Low	A setting which makes little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. (E.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of an asset; such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape).
Negligible	A setting which does not contribute positively to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. (E.g. immediate surroundings, such as of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or an industrial development, that are not relevant to understanding the context of the asset).

These two criteria are combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6: Sensitivity of setting of an asset

Value/sensitivity of Asset	Contribution of Setting			
	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low

Assets of negligible value/sensitivity are not assessed for effects on their setting.

Identification of Magnitude of Impact on Setting

Magnitude of impact on setting has been assessed according to the thresholds in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7: Magnitude of impacts on setting

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	(Fundamental) Impacts obviously changing the surroundings of an asset, such that its baseline setting is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	Impacts discernibly changing the surroundings of an asset, such that its baseline setting is partly altered.
Low	Slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline setting of the asset materially.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

Assessment of Effect Significance

The significance of an effect depends on the magnitude of the impact, the sensitivity of the setting and how the setting contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. Table 14-8 presents a matrix that has been used, together with professional judgement, to inform the process.

Table 14-8: Significance of effects on setting

Magnitude of Impact	Sensitivity of Setting		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Minor ¹	Minor	Negligible
Imperceptible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Major and moderate effects are considered to be significant for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.

1.5 Baseline conditions

1.5.1 Cultural heritage assets within the Proposed Development site

Eleven sites or features of cultural heritage interest have been identified within the Proposed Development site. Appendix 14-1 provides a detailed gazetteer of information on the character and baseline condition of each asset identified by the study. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to site numbers identified on Figure 14-1 and listed in Appendix 14-1.

The HER contains records for two assets within the Proposed Development site: the crop-mark of a rectangular enclosure (2), visible on oblique aerial photographs; and Cock Hill Tile Works (3), visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866). Tranwell Airfield is not listed in the HER.

Examination of historic maps provided additional information on the nature and extent of the Tile Works (3), and resulted in the identification of a further five sites: a small enclosure associated with Cock Hill Farm (4); two enclosures (5.1 and 5.2), at least one of which was a 'fox covert'; a trackway (6); a parish boundary (7); and the mid-19th century field layout (8).

Examination of aerial photographs and modern aerial photographic imagery (GoogleEarthTM) provided additional information on the sites identified by the HER and examination of historical maps. In particular, early post WWII vertical aerial photographs provided detailed information on the layout of the Tranwell Airfield (1), otherwise known as RAF Station Morpeth, a WWII Air Gunnery training base. Additional information on the airfield was obtained from bibliographic sources available on-line, notably articles in the Morpeth Herald online database.

The walk-over field reconnaissance survey (06/03/2012) allowed the character and condition of the assets identified during the desk-based work to be identified. The survey also identified seven additional features: two linear banks (4.1 and 4.2) associated with an area of rig and furrow cultivation; two possible square/rectangular field enclosures surrounding areas of rig and furrow cultivation (9 and

¹ A non-material change to baseline conditions cannot lead to a significant effect. A significant effect arises from a material change to baseline conditions. This distinction explains why this particular significance assessment finding is not classified as 'moderate'.

11); a third area of rig and furrow cultivation (10); and, a gate post (8.1) and a clearance cairn (8.2) associated with remnant former 19th century field boundaries (8).

1.5.2 Character of the cultural heritage within the study area

A summary of the character of the cultural heritage assets within the Proposed Development site (Figure 14-1) is provided below. Detailed descriptions can be found in Appendix 14-1. Information on assets and archaeological events, recorded in the HER and within 1km of the development site boundary, shown on Figure 14-2 and listed in Appendix 14-2. There are no surviving upstanding prehistoric sites or features within the Proposed Development site; all identified assets being associated either with medieval or later agriculture or with the WWII Airfield.

Romano-British remains

The HER records the cropmark of a large rectangular enclosure (2) within arable fields. The western end, the most defined part of the enclosure, lies outwith the Proposed Development site, but traces of the eastern side of the enclosure can be seen on oblique aerial photographs from 1966 (Norman McCord, 1189 & 1190), partially overlain by the southwestern corner of Tranwell Airfield runway (1). The enclosure is undated, but has been assigned a possible Romano-British date, based on its morphology.

Given its possible Romano-British (or earlier) date, the asset represented by the cropmark is considered to be of medium heritage value/sensitivity.

Medieval or later remains

General

Cock Hill Farm (4) is first annotated on Armstrong's map (1769). Fryer's map (1820) depicts a settlement annotated 'Tranwell', and is the first to show the roads bordering the western and eastern edges of the Proposed Development site. Greenwood (1828) annotates Cock Hill Farm, and the northern part of the Proposed Development site is annotated as 'fox covers'. Bell's Royalty Plan (1851) depicts a farmstead comprised of four rectangular buildings, aligned to form a square and annotated 'Cock Hill'. The area is noted as belonging to the 'Rev John Saville Ogle', of Kirkley Hall, whose father had bought much of the land between Blagdon and Milburne, and Ponteland and Morpeth during the 18th century (www.Kirkleyhall.co.uk).

Industrial

Cock Hill Tile Works (3) is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866), but not on subsequent editions, indicating it had fallen out of use by the end of the 19th century. The works is shown to consist of three buildings, a pug mill, a washing mill, and several rectangular intercutting clay extraction pits. Subsequent maps show a small pond located in the area which suggests that while much of the tile

works had been removed, the clay extraction pits may not have been entirely in-filled. An area of disturbed ground is visible at the location of the tile works on aerial photographs from 1947, but other than a possible entrance gateway to the tile works through the adjacent hedgerow, no above ground structural remains were identified surviving in the field.

The tile works is considered to be of low heritage value/sensitivity.

Enclosures; Field Systems; Ridge and Furrow

A small sub-square enclosure (4) was identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866), perhaps forming a garden plot associated with Cock Hill Farm to the southwest. The enclosure was found by field survey to comprise a low hawthorn hedged bank and encloses an area of possible broad ridge and furrow cultivation. The ridge and furrow appears to continue beyond the enclosure, extending to the east and forming part of the remains of a pre-improvement field system comprising two turf banks (4.1 and 4.2) associated with two or three phases of cultivation. The field system is likely to be associated with a precursor to the 19th century Cock Hill Farm, visible on Ordnance Survey maps (1866, 1898, 1924 and 1938), and may represent a continuation of similar remains recorded in the HER immediately to the northwest (Figure 14-2, 11284).

The remains of the enclosures and ridge and furrow (4, 4.1 and 4.2) are considered to be of negligible heritage value/sensitivity.

Three other areas of relict ridge and furrow have been identified, surviving in pasture land along the edges of the Proposed Development site, two of which (9 and 11) appear to be the remains of small fields defined by slight ditch and bank enclosures. The eastern side of the enclosure around ridge and furrow area (11) appears to be formed by a slight ditch and bank conforming to the alignment of a parish boundary (7). The third area of ridge and furrow (10) does not appear to be enclosed, but may have originally been so. The presence of airfield hardstanding to the north, and former airfield dispersal bays to the south have likely disturbed any further remains of this ridge and furrow.

The remains of the ridge and furrow (9-11) are considered to be of negligible heritage value/sensitivity.

A rectangular enclosure (5.1) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866). A second enclosure (5.2) is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition maps (1898, 1924 and 1938) in a similar location but of different size and is annotated as 'Fox Covert'. No trace of a wall or bank was found at either enclosure on the field survey and it is possible that they may have originally been defined by only a hedge (now grubbed out) or by a wooden fence.

The remains of the 'fox covert' enclosures (5) are considered to be of negligible heritage value/sensitivity.

Remnants of the early- to mid-19th rectilinear field layout (8) survive within the Proposed Development site, either as whole fields, or as linear fragments of disconnected field boundaries interspersed amongst the location of former airfield features. The field boundaries are all defined by hawthorn hedges or low hawthorn hedge banks, with more recent post-and-wire fencing in places. A single stone

gate-post (8.1), depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, is still upstanding and in-situ and is associated with a nearby small clearance cairn (8.2).

The remains of the '19th century field layout (8), the gatepost (8.1) and the clearance cairn (8.2) are considered to be of negligible value/sensitivity.

Parish Boundary

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866), and later editions (1898, 1924 and 1938), depict a parish boundary (7) following the alignment of several field boundaries across the Proposed Development site, and forming the eastern side of the 'fox covert' enclosure (5). The parish boundary was identified during the field survey as a low bank and ditch along the eastern side of the former 'fox covert' (5) and, in the southeast of the Proposed Development site (just south of the area of ridge and furrow (9)), the boundary is visible as a low hawthorn hedge bank forming a surviving field boundary.

Given the parish boundary's likely origins in the medieval period, the boundary is considered to be of low heritage value/sensitivity.

Trackway

A trackway (6) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition maps (1866, 1898, 1924 and 1938) running south from Cock Hill Farm, along the side of several fields and following what is the west and southwestern boundary of the Proposed Development site. The trackway was not found on the ground during the field survey, but the field boundaries still survive.

The trackway is considered to be of negligible heritage value/sensitivity.

20th century features

Tranwell Airfield: RAF Station Morpeth

The original name for the airfield (1) was RAF Station Morpeth. It was set up during 1941-42 as one of 12 RAF air gunnery training stations across the country; designed to meet the increased demand for trained officers during the war. RAF Morpeth was home to No. 4 Air Gunnery School, training some 4000 men to join Bomber Coastal Commands. The Airfield was operational from April 1942 until July 1945, and, in its last three months, was home to No. 80 Operational Training Unit, a French unit being trained to fly Spitfires. Following its decommissioning in 1945, it was maintained as an RAF storage facility until 1948.

Three runways were constructed in 1941 on Cockhill Moor, together with a perimeter road linking three large hangers, 17 'blister' hangers, and several aircraft dispersal bays, together with a number of air raid shelters. The barracks and other buildings associated with the operation of the airfield, such as stores and ammunition bunkers, were dispersed to the north and east of the airfield (Tapester, 2002). Aerial photographs from 1947 show that much of the airfield and its associated infrastructure, hangers, accommodation and utility buildings were still extant at that time; the three runways are clearly visible,

as are three large hangers, 12 Blister hangers and numerous dispersal bays. By 1960, most of the associated mess buildings had been removed, although much of runways, infrastructure and hangers are still visible; removal of the airfield and the reversion of the land to agricultural uses is evident from the 1970's onwards.

Today, little of that part of the airfield that lies within the Proposed Development site survives. Sections of runway, infrastructure roads and dispersal bays survive as tarmac and concrete hardstanding, together with one brick and concrete building, an unroofed air raid shelter and a rifle range butts. It is apparent that most of the former buildings that originally stood within the Proposed Development site have been demolished and removed from the site. Information from a local farmer suggests that this occurred during construction of the Morpeth bypass, around 1970. Some piles of brick and concrete rubble are visible on the edges of fields and in hedgerows, but mostly all that remains of former buildings and many of the runways and perimeter roads are slight hollows in the ground. It is likely that any underground structures, such as command and control bunkers, lie outside the Proposed Development area, closer to the location of the barracks. Later use of the site as a recreational facility is evident in the form of a 'Point-to-Point' Course in the southern part of the former airfield of which several large turf and rubble banks overlying the runways in places, and other structures such as hurdles and ditches form component parts. The southwestern part of the airfield has also been used for clay pigeon shooting, around the concrete hardstanding forming one of the surviving dispersal bays. The east to west aligned runway is still used as farm access to the arable fields which now cover the northern section of the airfield.

The airfield, given its importance to local heritage and its role in the 20th century military history of Britain, is considered to be of low-medium heritage value/sensitivity.

1.5.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential of the Proposed Development Site

The Proposed Development lies within an area of relatively flat and largely improved farmland to the southwest of Morpeth at around 100m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Despite the development of the site as RAF Morpeth during WWII, the land within the Proposed Development site contains relict remains of both pre-improvement agriculture, in the pockets of pasture ground along the edges of the site, and fragmentary remains of the 19th century field layout in the interior. The indications are that the construction of the airfield has had a relatively low impact on the land-use and character as it existed at that time.

Historic maps indicate that the land around the Proposed Development site was certainly occupied prior to the mid 19th century; although little is depicted within the Proposed Development site itself. Historic Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the land was enclosed and largely improved by the mid-19th century, a process that continued until the outbreak of WWII. Following the war, much of the ground reverted back to agricultural use. Recent use of the land within the Proposed Development site includes 'Point-to-Point' horse racing and clay pigeon shooting; the former resulting in landscaping of certain areas to create racecourse features. This more recent recreational activity has done little to diminish

the surviving cultural heritage remains however, and the landscape remains relatively unchanged since the post-war period.

There is little evidence of prehistoric activity within the Proposed Development site, although the cropmark of an enclosure (2) is undated and it may be earlier (or indeed later), than its assigned British-Romano date. There are, however, a number of other undated cropmark sites recorded by the HER within 1km of the Proposed Development site boundary which may be of prehistoric origin (Figure 14-2, 11282; 11285, 11294, 11295, and 11296). These are all recorded as being cropmark enclosures of possible Romano-British date and lie to the north of the Airfield.

The majority of the cultural heritage features identified within the Proposed Development site itself to medieval to post-medieval agricultural land-use and settlement. This includes relict remains of pre-improvement farming practices, and later enclosing of the land in more formal rectilinear fields, the layout of which is still recognisable today. Post-medieval industrial use of the site is also evident in the form of the mid-19th century Cock Hill Tile Works. The HER contains several records for other medieval and post-medieval settlement in the surrounding area; in particular, two nearby shrunken medieval villages, Shilvington and Gubeon (Figure 14-2, 11271, 11293), attest to the long history of land-use and occupation in the area; Shilvington itself has origins at least as far back as the 13th century.

The airfield land-use was short-lived, although it seems to have gone into gradual decline for a decade or so before being perhaps more systematically removed. It is evident that, within the Proposed Development site, both the airfield construction, and its later partial removal, together with subsequent use of the site, may not have substantially affected the survival of hitherto undetected buried remains.

The large number of crop-mark features recorded in proximity to the Proposed Development site, the evidence of nearby settlement from the medieval period, together with the physical evidence for upstanding pockets of pre-improvement and later agricultural activity, suggest that the potential for as yet, undetected, buried remains and sites to survive within the Proposed Development site is moderate to high. However, taking into account the limited land-take required by the various elements of the Proposed Development, the probability of encountering hitherto undiscovered sites of archaeological importance during the course of the construction work is judged to be low to moderate.

Although much of the airfield appears to no longer survive, it is considered that there is a low to moderate possibility of finding structural remains under the turf that were not visible during the field survey.

1.5.4 Cultural Heritage Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development

Analysis of the ZTV indicates that there would be theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from seven Scheduled Monuments, one of which (Bellasis Bridge) is also Grade II listed, and parts of one of which (Mitford Castle) are also Grade I or Grade II* listed. There is also predicted visibility from three other Grade I Listed Buildings, five other Grade II* Listed Buildings, and from 118 Grade II Listed Buildings, one Registered Park and Garden, and one Conservation Area within 5km of the Proposed Development. There are no Registered Battlefields within 5km of the Proposed Development.

1.6 Assessment of Effects:

The assessment of effects on heritage assets is based upon the development layout shown on Figure TBA and is structured as follows:

- Direct (construction) effects on all cultural heritage assets, either designated or non-designated, within the Proposed Development site;
- Indirect (operational) effects, affecting the settings of designated cultural heritage sites including Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG's);
- Cumulative indirect effects on cultural heritage assets, from the Proposed Development in combination with other existing or proposed schemes.

1.6.1 Direct (Construction) Effects

Using the criteria detailed in Tables 14-2 and 14-3, Appendix 14-1 summarises the predicted direct effects on the assets identified by the study within the Proposed Development site.

Direct effects are predicted on the following assets: Tranwell airfield (1); the former Cock Hill Tile Works (3); and the relict remains of 19th century field boundaries (8). These effects are discussed in more detail below:

- The proposed access track crosses the hardstanding remains of Tranwell Airfield (1) in two places. The Airfield as a whole is considered to be of local to regional importance and of low-medium value/sensitivity, although much of the original layout of the airfield within the Proposed Development site no longer survives as visible and upstanding remains. In both cases where access track cross the hardstanding, the intersections will be minimal and the predicted impact on the hardstanding would be of low magnitude and the effect of minor significance.
- The proposed access track and construction compound overlie part of the former Cock Hill Tile Works (3). There are no visible and upstanding remains of the former tile works and any buried remains that may be present are considered to be of local importance and of low value sensitivity. As the baseline condition any surviving remains of the tile works is unknown, the predicted impact is of unknown magnitude and the effect of unknown significance. Should sub-surface features relating to the tile works survive, the predicted impact on those remains would be of medium magnitude and the resulting effect of minor significance.
- The proposed access track between turbines T1 and T4 would cross a relict 19th century field boundary (8), which survives as an untended fragmentary hawthorn hedge. The track would cross between surviving hawthorn trees and would affect only the remains of the bank and ditch. The effect on this field boundary would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

Mitigation

The emphasis in planning policy is for the preservation of cultural heritage assets in situ where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible (Local Plan Policy C42). The mitigation measures presented below take account of this planning guidance and offer various options for recording and ensuring that, where practical, upstanding sites and features are preserved intact to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.

Watching Briefs / Evaluation

The scope of any evaluation work or watching briefs will be agreed in advance of development with NCCCT; the scope and details of the agreed mitigation will be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

- The archaeological potential of the Proposed Development site is assessed as being moderate to high and there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be found during ground works during the construction phase. A watching brief will be carried out during all ground breaking and topsoil removal works for the purpose of identifying and recording any remains that may be revealed during construction work.

Post-Excavation

If significant discoveries are made during archaeological monitoring, provision would be made for the excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered. This provision would include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analysis and publication of the results of the works, where appropriate.

Written Guidelines

Written Guidelines will be issued for use by all construction contractors, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to sites or features of archaeological or historic environment interest. That document will contain arrangements for calling upon retained professional support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as human remains, artefacts etc) should be discovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. The guidance will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

Residual Effects

The completion of the programme of archaeological mitigation works set out above would offset the loss of the archaeological resources that will occur as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development. Taking the mitigation into account, no significant residual effects are anticipated in relation to cultural heritage assets within the Proposed Development site.

There will be no significant effects on the setting of any key cultural heritage assets within the wider landscape; therefore, the Proposed Development will not have a significant residual effect on the setting of any of these sites.

1.6.2 Effects on Settings of Heritage Assets

A list of those assets within 5km of the Proposed Development and predicted by the ZTV to have theoretical views to one or more turbines is provided in Appendix X-3 and their locations are shown on Figure 14-3. Appendix 14-3 provides a summary assessment of the predicted indirect effects on a site-by-site basis.

The assessment radius of 5km was agreed by NCCCT to be acceptable (Table 14-1) and no assets beyond 5km were identified by English Heritage to be included within the assessment.

The assessment of the magnitude of impacts provided in Appendix 14-3 has been based on the analysis of the blade tip ZTV, taking into account the:

- distance of the assessed asset from the proposed wind farm;
- the number of blade tips visible; and
- the present baseline setting of each asset.

The ZTV model is, however, a coarse predictive tool based on bare-earth surface topography and maximum blade-tip heights. It takes no account of obstructions to intervisibility caused by existing forestry and other vegetation or buildings and other man-made features. Therefore, professional judgement has been used to assess the significance of effects informed by the ZTV and field survey.

Eight cultural heritage assets were identified by English Heritage as requiring assessment of impacts on their settings. These sites are: Morpeth Castle (238706), Shilvington Deserted Medieval Village (1006505); Mitford Castle Motte and Bailey (1017318); Ogle Moated site and medieval village (1017737); Ogle Castle (1264065); Mitford Roman Temporary Camp (1006493); Church of St Mary Magdalene (1206521); St Mary's Hospital registered Park and Garden and Whalton Conservation Area. Of these, Morpeth Castle has no theoretical visibility with the proposed development and is not considered further in the assessment.

The assets identified by English Heritage and NCCCT to be specifically assessed in the EIA and those judged to have the most sensitive settings have been assessed in more detail using wireframes (Table 14.10).

Table 14-10: Cultural heritage viewpoints

Site no	Status	Viewpoint no
Mitford Motte and Bailey Castle (1017318; 1042645-6, 1370755)	Scheduled Monument; Grade I Listed and Grade II* Listed Buildings	1
Shilvington Deserted Medieval Village (1006505)	Scheduled Monument	3
Green Lane, St Mary's Hospital	Registered Park and Garden	4
Whalton	Conservation Area	6
Ogle (1017737)	Scheduled Monument	7

Shilvington deserted medieval village (1006505; Scheduled Monument) (Viewpoint 3)

The earthwork remains of a medieval village dating back to at least the 13th century, including a ridge and furrow field system, a possible sunken track and two steadings, survive within rough pasture fields on either side of a public road and to the east of the modern hamlet of Shilvington. The remains of the medieval village of Ogle (1017737) (likely to have been broadly contemporary with Shilvington) lie 2km to the southwest.

There are open views from the monument into the surrounding rural landscape, particularly southwards towards Saltwick and beyond to Carter Moor; views towards the northeast, north and northwest are more restricted due to local topography and nearby woodland running alongside the road. From the public road that bisects the scheduled area (heading northwards to the Gubeon Plantation, and southwards towards Broadlaw), the physical remains of the village are not prominent visible elements in the landscape; the remains being largely low-relief features. There is some aesthetic value to the site, but this is largely due to its rural location, rather than prominent visibility in the landscape. The setting of Shilvington is considered to be of high but localised sensitivity, as the remains are best appreciated at close quarters and do not have a strong visible presence in wider landscape views.

In conjunction with Ogle (1017737), the Shilvington remains represent the relatively rare survival of a once more ubiquitous mode of settlement organisation and land-use. They can provide information, both archaeologically and historically, about the local and regional medieval to post-medieval period, including both settlement formation and re-organisation in the area. These properties mean Shilvington has a reasonably high social value as a potential educational resource.

The ZTV and Viewpoint 3 show that the four turbines would be visible from Shilvington, on the near horizon to the east and northeast. The turbines would represent a noticeable new element in the views from the site in this direction. However, the ZTV does not take into account the partial screening provided by the woodland present on the northeast corner of the scheduled area, which would provide some screening from the monument. In addition, the locale of the site in its wider rural setting, and the views out from it, are not intrinsic to the understanding of the site, nor do they contribute significantly to its value - which largely lies in its historic and archaeological significance, rather than its aesthetic and experiential properties.

Taking account of the setting and views, it is assessed that the effect on the setting of the deserted medieval village at Shilvington would be of low to medium magnitude and of moderate significance in EIA terms. The presence of the wind turbines would result in a discernible change to the surroundings of the monument and would partly, but not substantially, change its baseline setting. However, the introduction of the turbines into the setting would not substantially affect the understanding or appreciation of the remains and its presence would not diminish the monument's heritage value.

Roman camp near Mitford Steads (1006493, Scheduled Monument)

The cropmark remains of a Roman camp are located within an arable field on slightly rising ground to the south of Mitford. Views to the surrounding rural landscape are extensive from the location, and the

fields in which the cropmark is located, form part of a relatively open view of the rural landscape when heading along the public road southwards towards the Gubeon Plantation, which is visible as a tree line on the horizon. Such views would have been an important part in the siting of the original camp, providing clear and relatively commanding views, particularly northwards over the slightly lower ground. There is some aesthetic and experiential value given the rural location and the views afforded when travelling through the landscape adjacent to the camp, but this is limited given the lack of upstanding visible remains of the camp itself. The setting of the Roman camp is considered to be of high but localised sensitivity as the remains have no visible presence in wider landscape views.

The buried remains of the camp can provide information both archaeologically and historically about the local construction and use of Roman camps of this size and form, contributing to the local and regional narratives of Roman military planning. These properties mean that the camp has some social value as a potential educational resource.

The ZTV indicates that the four turbines would be visible in distant views southwards, on the horizon. Although the turbines would be visible, these views would be partially screened by the presence of the Gubeon plantation woodland, and the slightly more extensive views from the camp location are to the north. The lack of upstanding remains of the camp means that it is not a noticeable feature in the landscape, and therefore has limited, (if any) aesthetic value as a visual element in views containing the development. Although views from, and of, the camp may have been important, the lack of upstanding visible remains of the camp, and the location and partial screening of the Proposed Development, mean that the development would have little effect on the ability to appreciate these views. The value of the site lies largely in its historic and archaeological significance, rather than its aesthetic and experiential properties.

Taking account of the setting and views, it is assessed that the effect on the setting of the Roman camp at Mitford Steads would be of low magnitude and of minor significance in EIA terms. The presence of the wind turbines would result in a detectable change to the surroundings of the site and would result in a slight, but noticeable change to its baseline setting. The introduction of the turbines into the setting of the site would not significantly affect the understanding or appreciation of the remains and its presence would not diminish the monument's heritage value.

Ogle Moated Site, Medieval Village and Open field System (1017737, Scheduled Monument) (Viewpoint 7)

Ogle moated site and medieval village comprises the extensive and well-preserved remains of rig and furrow cultivation adjacent to remains of village earthworks, and the moated manorial centre to the former village. Ogle Castle (1264065), a Grade I Listed Building of 16th century date (although not part of the scheduled area), is located at the extreme east of the scheduled area and incorporates some earlier medieval fabric.

The medieval remains are located in improved pasture fields surrounding the present village of Ogle, on slightly raised ground with open views out to the northwest, north and northeast, towards Whalton, Shilvington and Saltwick. Good surrounding views may have been an important consideration for the

location of the moated site, an integral part of the medieval village and located at the east end of the village. The island within the moat still retains the remains of a medieval structure which was remodelled during the 16th century; the original medieval buildings are thought to have included a tower with an attached manor house.

The extensive remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, together with field banks and house plots, are clearly visible in the foreground of views north of the public road when entering Ogle village from the west (Viewpoint 7), and to a lesser degree from the east. The scheduled remains are bisected by the road and largely modern (but sympathetic) buildings of Ogle village, restricting a sense of the whole, although the basic medieval plan of the village is still preserved and many of the original plots running along the southern side of the medieval village are occupied by modern houses. This type of medieval village in northern England is thought to be the result of deliberate planning by Norman rulers attempting to exert control of the region in the 11th and 12th centuries. The moated site is not clearly visible in views from this westerly location, nor is the later Ogle castle, which is hidden from view amongst trees surrounding the castle.

The remains have a high aesthetic and experiential value in their rural location and the in the well-preserved remains to the north of Ogle village; the remains being an integral part of the surrounding rural landscape. The setting of the site is considered to be of high (but localised) sensitivity as the remains are best appreciated at close quarters and do not have a strong visible presence in wider landscape views.

The remains of the moated site and medieval village retain significant archaeological deposits, and provide important local and regional information about medieval life and landscape. This is particularly true of Ogle given the historical links to Norman imposition of land organisation together with the well-preserved nature and form of the remains still present. Given this level of preservation and historic context, the site has a high social value as a potential educational resource.

Taking account of the setting and views, it is assessed that the effect on the setting of the ogle moated site, medieval village and open field system would be of low magnitude and of minor significance in EIA terms. The presence of the maximum number of wind turbines would a new element in the view from the west end of the present village over the medieval remains. However, at almost 4km away, the turbines would on the distant horizon and would be visually dominant over the scheduled remains. The views of the moated site from the former medieval village and the later Ogle Castle would be partly screened, as would views from these locations out towards the Proposed Development. There would be some effect on the aesthetic and experiential properties of the site, which would partly, but not substantially, alter its baseline setting. The views of the Proposed Development would have little if any effect on the ability to appreciate the archaeological and historic properties of the site, which contribute most significantly to its value.

Ogle Castle (1264065, Grade I Listed Building)

Ogle Castle is a 16th century remodelling of earlier medieval fabric with mid-20th century restoration and minor additions. It may have including remains of 14th century castle with a curtain wall and half-

round towers, and thus has links with the moated manorial site forming the focal point of the former medieval village of Ogle (10117737). The castle is located at the east end of the Ogle village scheduled area. Views to and from the castle are largely screened by trees, particularly on the western and northwestern sides, where a band of woodland blocks views into, and from, the surrounding rural landscape, and on the eastern and northeastern sides by modern farm buildings. Although such surrounding views would probably have been important to the siting of the castle in the past, the main view today is southwards along the tree-lined approach to the castle, which maintains a secluded position off the main public road running through Ogle. There is some aesthetic value to the castle given its architectural properties and associated woodland and driveway, but this is relatively localised as the castle is not a prominent feature in the landscape and lies adjacent to modern farm byres and buildings. The setting of Ogle Castle is considered to be of high but localised sensitivity given that the castle is best appreciated at close quarters and does not have a strong visible presence in wider landscape views.

Given the historical links with medieval Ogle and the architectural properties of the castle, there is some social value to the castle as an educational resource.

Taking into account the setting and views of the Castle, it is assessed that the effect on the setting of the site would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance. Although the four turbines would theoretically be visible from the castle, the ZTV does not take into the screening provided by the woodland and the modern farm buildings. These inhibit views both towards the Proposed Development from the castle, and of the Proposed Development with the castle in the foreground. In addition, the main view to and from the castle is along the approach drive running southwards from the castle entrance, which the Proposed Development would not affect. The Proposed Development will not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of the castle, particularly as the woodland to the west of the castle presents a physical barrier to the visual link between Medieval Ogle village, its moated manorial centre, and Ogle Castle itself.

Mitford Castle: a motte and bailey and shell keep castle, medieval chapel, graveyard and field system (1017318, Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building, 1042645-6; 1370755) (Viewpoint 1)

The well preserved remains of 12th century Mitford castle stand on the summit of a rocky hillock overlooking the River Wansbeck and on the south side of Mitford village. An associated chapel and graveyard sit within the grounds of the castle and an associated field system occupies the lower ground to the northwest of the castle, on land forming the floodplain of the River Wansbeck. The castle is situated in a prominent position on the summit of the hillock and dominates local views from Mitford Village. The castle commands good views out to the south and east, and both these views out towards the surrounding landscape, and those more localised views from and to Mitford, would have been important to the siting of the castle, and in understanding and appreciating it today. However, the location is quite secluded within the local river valley, and more extensive views out are screened by rising local topography to the east and southeast and surrounding woodland. The castle within its local surroundings has a high aesthetic and experiential value given its architectural properties, its location and landscape setting, particularly in its dominating visual relationship within Mitford village and St

Mary Magdalene Church. The setting of Mitford Castle, and the other related features within the scheduled area, is considered to be of high sensitivity.

The castle itself is a rare surviving example of a well-documented Norman structure, and is important to the study of Norman defensive architecture and the development of the feudal system; the chapel earthworks survive well and retain significant archaeological deposits. Together with the field system and graveyard, the remains greatly contribute to the study of post-conquest Norman Britain. Local footpaths run along the River Wansbeck near to the castle, and the site is accessible to visitors. The castle has a high social value due to both the architectural, historical and archaeological properties and as a recreational resource for members of the local public and tourists.

The ZTV indicates that only from certain locations within the scheduled area would any turbines be visible; the majority of the architectural elements making up the castle, the chapel and graveyard, would have no view of the turbines due to the local topography to the southeast of the castle. Viewpoint 1 shows that only two turbine blade tips would theoretically be visible from the castle knoll. In practice, trees along the horizon in this direction would screen views of the turbines entirely.

Taking the viewpoint and ZTV into account, it is assessed that the effect on the setting of Mitford Castle and its associated features would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance. There would be little, if any effect on the localised prominent views to and from the castle within Mitford that form an integral part of its setting, nor would the proposed development affect the ability to appreciate the high aesthetic, experiential or social values of the site.

Church of St Mary Magdalene (Grade I Listed Building, 1206521)

The late 12th century parish church of Mitford, was remodelled in the 13th century, added to in the 14th, and then restored in the 19th century. Several 18th century headstones lie within the graveyard associated with the church. The whole complex is surrounded by a boundary wall and entered via a gate to the southwest. Trees surround the church grounds, screening the majority of the views to and from the church. The main views from the church are southwards, onto the lower ground occupied by the field system associated with Mitford Castle, and towards the castle itself, which holds a prominent position in southward views from the church and the public road through Mitford due to its elevated location and the enclosing topography to the southeast and east of the castle. The church has a high aesthetic and experiential value, formed largely from its localised setting within Mitford village and its visual relationship to Mitford Castle. The setting of the church is considered to be of high but localised sensitivity.

As part of the picturesque Mitford village, and for its architectural properties, the church has some value as a recreational resource. The medieval architecture and historical context mean that the church also has social value as an educational resource and community value as the parish church.

The ZTV indicates that the four turbines would theoretically be visible from the church, in the views southwards towards Mitford Castle. However, the church is on the edge of the predicted visual envelope, and the ZTV does not take into account the screening provided by trees around the church, or

the local topography and woodland to the east and southeast of the castle itself - of which most elements would not be intervisible with the Proposed Development. Viewpoint 1 shows the predicted view from Mitford Castle; given that the castle is at a higher topographic location, and less secluded than the church, the visual relationship between the castle and the church would not be disrupted by the Proposed Development and the development would most likely not be visible from the church. It is assessed that there would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

St Mary's Hospital Registered Park and Garden (Grade II, Viewpoint 4)

St Mary's Hospital is a medium-sized echelon-style psychiatric hospital dating to 1914, set within grounds that were laid out from 1910. The grounds are set within a rural landscape bordered by belts of trees and woodland. The hospital ceased to operate from 1990, and there are several later 20th century buildings within grounds. The site is currently undergoing redevelopment. The main entrances to the grounds are from Green Lane on the east side of the grounds, heading westwards, and from the south. The southern approach is tree lined; the eastern approach has several buildings and gardens screening views westwards. The grounds comprise of several main features: patient recreational gardens, which are mostly laid out to the south of hospital; a north and south park beyond these divided by the hospital itself; and a kitchen garden in the southwest corner of the grounds. All are bounded by bands of trees and coniferous planting and the northern park in particular is divided into several compartments by tree belts and blocks of woodland.

Views out of the grounds are relatively restricted and confined to the hospital, associated buildings, and the various elements forming the grounds themselves; these also be somewhat compartmentalised by the internal layout and planting. Views into the grounds from the surrounding rural landscape are also screened by the woodland bounding the grounds. The function of the grounds was largely for the recreation, rehabilitation and well-being of the patients staying within the hospital, where immediate surroundings would have formed an important part of the garden layout and design. The gardens have some aesthetic and experiential value therefore, as a designed architectural space together with the historical properties of the grounds and hospital (as a physical representation of some early 20th century medical theories of patient care), although this has been somewhat compromised by more modern buildings and activity within the grounds. The grounds also have some social value as an educational and recreational resource. St Mary's is considered to have a setting of moderate but localised sensitivity.

Although the ZTV shows that there would be theoretical visibility with all four turbines, Viewpoint 4 shows that only a partial view of the hubs and tips of the turbines would be obtained looking westwards from the main eastern approach road; the Proposed Development would not be visible in many of the views from elsewhere in the grounds due to internal planting and the boundary woodland. The Proposed Development would have little effect on the aesthetic and experiential value of the site, which form a large part of its value. It is assessed that the effect on St Mary's Hospital park and garden would be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

Whalton Conservation Area (Viewpoint 6)

Whalton is a long-established agricultural village located in a slightly elevated location within a rural landscape. The village, and conservation area, is characterised by a long main street running east to west with several post-medieval buildings located along either side. These are constructed largely from local materials and give the village a unique character. The buildings within the village predominantly look southwards, onto the rural landscape beyond, or northwards onto main street. Trees partly screen the majority of buildings within the village from each other and in views northwards and northeastwards. The main view through the village is east-west along the main street. This view is not open or consistent throughout the village however, and those buildings located at the western end of Whalton do not have a clear view to the east end of the village. The surrounding countryside is dominant in the view eastwards when leaving the village at the eastern end; this view is largely confined to the extreme east of the village however. Whalton has a high aesthetic, and experiential and social value given its rural location and its historic local vernacular architectural characteristics. The setting of Whalton is considered to be of high sensitivity.

The ZTV and Viewpoint 6 indicate that all four turbines would be visible in views looking eastwards from the east end of the conservation area. The turbines would be visible in one of the main views that contributes to the character of the conservation area and which forms an integral part of its setting. However, the turbines would be visible only in views when leaving the east end of the village. The Proposed Development would not be visible from the majority of the historic buildings within village due to the predominant north to south facing views and screening from surrounding trees; nor would the development be clearly visible in east to west views through village along the main street. The Proposed Development would therefore have no more than a slight effect on the baseline character and aesthetic appearance of village. The intrinsic character of the village and conservation area, characterised by the building architecture, the majority of the views looking the main street, and the views out southwards over the rural landscape, would remain intact. The Proposed Development would have only a slight effect on the aesthetic and experiential value of the conservation area, and its recreational value would remain undiminished.

It is assessed that the effect on the setting of Whalton Conservation area would be of low- magnitude and of minor significance in EIA terms.

Mitigation

One potential significant effect is predicted: on the setting of Shilvington deserted medieval village (1017737), Scheduled Monument. There is no practical mitigation to off-set the effect of the Proposed Development on the setting of this monument. The Proposed Development would partially alter the surroundings of the monument; however, its presence would not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the remains.

No other significant effect has been predicted on the setting of any of the other cultural heritage assets in the local area.

Residual Effects

The wind farm would be a relatively temporary feature easily dismantled and removed at the end of its operational life and its decommissioning would return the landscape setting of the asset to its pre-development position.

As there is no further mitigation that would reduce the effect on the setting of Shilvington deserted medieval village during the operational phase there would be a moderately significant residual effect on its setting. However, the Proposed Development will not have a significant residual effect on the setting of any other key cultural heritage assets within the wider landscape.

1.7 Cumulative Effects

The closest wind farm developments to Tranwell included within the cumulative assessment are MDS Pharmaceuticals (two turbines; operational) around 7.5km east southeast of the Proposed Development, and Fenrother (four turbines; in planning), around 11.5km north of the Proposed Development. Low Horton (12km southeast) is an approved single turbine scheme. Lynemouth Wind Farm (13 turbines; operational) lies 14km to the northeast of the Proposed Development.

The remaining developments within the 35km cumulative zone are all more than 15km from the Proposed Development and would have no cumulative impact on the cultural heritage asset identified within the assessment.

Of the sites listed by English Heritage as requiring assessment for effects on their settings - Morpeth Castle (238706), Shilvington Deserted Medieval Village (1006505); Mitford Castle Motte and Bailey (1017318); Ogle Moated site and medieval village (1017737); Ogle Castle (1264065); Mitford Roman Temporary Camp (1006493); Church of St Mary Magdalene (1206521); St Mary's Hospital Registered Park and Garden and Whalton Conservation Area - Morpeth Castle has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development and therefore there would also be no cumulative effect with other proposed wind farms.

From Shilvington Deserted Medieval Village (1006505), Ogle Moated site and medieval village (1017737) and Ogle Castle (1264065) there may be coincident cumulative effect with Fenrother Wind Farm and Lynemouth; although both lie more than 10km from the Proposed Development and in the same general northeast direction from these monuments. In each case, the cumulative effect would be no more significant than that with the Proposed Development alone.

From Mitford Castle Motte and Bailey (1017318), Church of St Mary Magdalene (1206521) and Mitford Roman Temporary Camp (1006493) there is possible sequential cumulative visibility with Fenrother and Lynemouth wind farms; Fenrother lying to the north of Mitford and Lynemouth to the northeast. However, the predicted effect from the Proposed Development on these assets is predicted to be minor, in the case of Mitford Roman Temporary Camp, and negligible for the other assets, which occupy well screened settings within the Wanbeck valley. Given the separation distance from each wind farm,

St Mary's Hospital Registered Park and Garden lies close to the eastern boundary of the Proposed development site and the nearest other wind farm is the two turbine MSD Pharmaceutical wind farm,

some 6km to the southeast. The cumulative effect on St Mary's Hospital would be no more significant than that with the Proposed Development alone.

From Whalton Conservation Area, views east may include both Fenrother and Lynemeouth wind farms; although both lie more than 10km from the Proposed Development. The cumulative effect on Whalton Conservation Area would be no more significant than that with the Proposed Development alone.

Given the spatial separation between the Proposed Development and the other developments within the 35km cumulative zone, there would be no significant cumulative impact on the cultural heritage asset identified within the assessment.

1.8 Conclusion

The assessment has considered both the potential direct (physical) effects of the Proposed Development on surviving upstanding or buried heritage and archaeological resources and the effects on the settings of nearby heritage assets. Scoping Opinions from English Heritage and Northumberland County Council have been taken into account.

The Proposed Development site contains fragmentary surviving remains of a WWII airfield and of relict field boundaries, and a Parish Boundary. There was also formerly a Tile Works on the site and there is cropmark evidence of a former rectangular enclosure partly within the site. The former recent use of the site (as a military airfield) may not have substantially affected the survival of hitherto undetected buried remains and there is a moderate to high possibility that as yet, undetected, buried remains of archaeological interest survive within the Proposed Development site.

Mitigation through a programme of archaeological watching brief is proposed to identify and record any surviving remains that may be encountered during construction works.

An effect of moderate significant is predicted on the setting of Shilvington deserted medieval village (1017737) during the operational phase. The proposed wind turbine would partially affect the surroundings of the monument, although its presence would not affect the archaeological value of the monument or inhibit the ability to understand or appreciate the surviving remains.

No cumulative effects are predicted from the Proposed Development in combination with any other wind farm currently operational, approved or in planning.

1.9 References

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Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) 'Northumberland' Sheet LXXI, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1898) 'Northumberland' Sheet LXXI SE, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition map (1924) 'Northumberland' Sheets LXIX SW and LXXVII NW, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 4th Edition map (1938 revision) 'Northumberland' Sheets LXIX SW and LXXVII NW, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 5th Edition (provisional) map (1950) 'Northumberland' Sheets 45/18/SE, 1:10,560

Aerial Photographs (vertical)

Sortie	Date	Frame	Scale
CPE/SCOT/UK/221	27.06.1947	4459, 4460	1:16,400
NZ170830 NZ18SE	1961	18454	
NZ181815 NZ18SE	1961	18450	
NZ1781 NZ18SE	1971	U0500576	

Aerial Photographs (oblique)

F1 ASP 25-JAN-1956

F2 FRC 28-JAN-1956

F3 RWE 27-OCT-1964

Norman McCord Collection ref 1189 & 1190, 1966 from www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

On-line Sources

<http://www.kirkleyhall.co.uk/pdf/kirkleyhall/history.pdf>, accessed March 2012

http://www.sine.ncl.ac.uk/view_image, accessed March 2012

Jonney on <http://www.derelictplaces.co.uk>, accessed February 2012

Ian Tapester (2002) 'The flyers who never lived to see their homeland free again' on <http://www.morpethherald.co.uk/local-news>, accessed February 2012

Wings over Northumberland: <http://tranwell.wordpress.com/home/heritage/raf-morpeth-60-years-on-article> (based on Ian Tapester articles), accessed February 2012

Appendix 14-1 Gazetteer of Assets within the Proposed Development Site

Ref No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
1	Tranwell Airfield; RAF Morpeth	417000	581564	Historic maps; AP's; Field Survey	<p>As RAF Station Morpeth, Tranwell Airfield was the home of No. 4 Air Gunnery School, training some 4000 men to join Bomber Coastal Commands. The Airfield was operational from April 1942 until July 1945. In the last three months of its operation it was home to No 80 Operational Training Unit, a French unit being trained to fly Spitfires. Following its decommissioning, it was maintained until 1948 as an RAF storage facility. The three runways were constructed in 1941, together with three large hangers (one adjacent to Saltwick Road, one on Ponteland Road, and the third at the north end of the airfield, near the present communications mast). Seventeen 'blister' hangers were also erected, with aircraft dispersal bays spread around the perimeter together with air raid shelters. The barracks were dispersed in ten areas to the north and east of the airfield near Tranwell Village and the Whitehouse Centre: to the north; the officers, sergeants and airmen's messes, NAAFI, education hut, gymnasium, post office, barber cobbler, and four Nissen Huts for air women; the remainder of the WAAF officers and air women messes and facilities were along Whalton Road; the Station Medical Unit across the road from the WAAF messes; Training Unit in what is now Woodside Cottage; Technical site with workshop, stores, armoury, parachute section and ammunition bunkers in the woods to the east of Saltwick road.</p> <p>Today, much of the airfield has been returned to agricultural use, although numerous structural elements, including some air raid shelters, gun target and one Blister Hanger, used for agricultural storage, are still visible. Part of the runway hardstanding is used for a weekly car-boot sale. (Information from www.derelictplaces.co.uk; Tapester 2002; and, http://tranwell.wordpress.com).</p> <p>Several rectangular buildings are shown along the northwestern perimeter of the airfield on the Ordnance Survey 5th Edition map (1950) together with a blister hanger. Further buildings, running along the Saltwick Road, along the northwestern perimeter, are also visible.</p> <p>Vertical aerial photographs from 1947 show that much of the airfield and associated infrastructure, hangers, accommodation and utility buildings were still extant at that time. The three runways are clearly visible, as are three large hangers, 12 Blister hangers and numerous aircraft dispersal</p>	Low - Medium	Direct (Access track crosses two sections of surviving airfield hardstanding)	Low	Minor

Ref No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
					<p>bays.</p> <p>Vertical aerial photographs from 1960 indicate that the remains of the airfield were beginning to degrade and the area is being returned to agricultural or other uses. The runways are less clearly visible, so too the associated infrastructure, although the majority of the dispersal bays can still be made as along with the northeastern perimeter access road. The large hangers are still extant together with some of the blister hangers; the majority of the utility buildings and accommodation have been removed, although building footprints can still be seen. The northern extent of the NE-SW aligned runway appears to be being used as either a car park or storage facility for storage containers.</p> <p>Vertical aerial photographs from 1971 show further removal of hangers and buildings around the airfield perimeter; only two large hangers are visible along with one blister hanger. The main infrastructure, perimeter roads and dispersal bays are still visible, but the latter in particular, are heavily degraded and within agricultural land. An oval shaped road loop in the southern part of the airfield may represent a small racing track.</p> <p>Field survey identified only fragmentary remains of the airfield. Some sections of the runway survive as tarmac hardstanding, in places these remains have become partially grassed over. Some fragmentary elements of the perimeter road and dispersal bays also survive, as concrete and tarmac hardstanding surfaces. However, most of the runways, roads and dispersal bays have been removed; although their former courses can still be made out in places as slight hollows in the ground surface and differences in ground level between areas that once had hardstanding and those without. A local farmer reported that much of the material had been taken from the site during the construction of the Morpeth Bypass (ca. 1970). Where visible, the tarmac appears to be relatively thin, approximately 0.15m.</p> <p>Very few upstanding structures survive within the development site boundary (no survey has been undertaken of those parts of the Airfield that lie outside the proposed development site). One roofed brick building (1a) was identified (still shown on the current Ordnance Survey map), which had concrete render and an asbestos sheet roof. The unroofed remains of an air raid shelter (1b) lie immediately to the east of the standing building, the broken remains of the concrete roof having been</p>				

Ref No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
					<p>dumped within the shelter. One of the former aircraft dispersal bays (1c) still has remains of concrete blast walls in situ. A brick-built firing range butts (1d) (which has later timber sheds built against it) and three concrete flag posts (1e - 1g) were also recorded by the survey. Slight hollows are visible in place where former buildings have been removed. Some brick and concrete rubble lies in adjacent hedgerows and along field edges, but mostly the building rubble appears to have been removed from the site.</p> <p>Secondary earth and rubble embankments (not visible on aerial photographs from 1947 and 1960) have been constructed at various locations beside, or at the ends of, runways. They are most obvious overlying a perimeter roadway in the southwest part of the former airfield (on the later Point-to-Point course). These earthworks are evidently later landscaping features, probably associated with the use of the airfield for Point to Point horse racing.</p>				
2	Enclosure (Crop Mark)	41655	58130	HER	<p>The HER (11278) records that a small portion a rectangular ditched enclosure is visible on aerial photographs, measuring approximately 50 m in length. The remainder of the site lies under an old runway. In the HER the enclosure is listed under rectangular enclosures, some of which are likely to fall into the pattern of Romano-British rectilinear settlements. A later entry states that the runway has been taken up and the land returned to agricultural use. The enclosure is under pasture on near level ground, but there are no surface indications visible.</p> <p>A large rectangular enclosure is visible on oblique aerial photographs from 1960 (Norman McCord Collection, Reference Number: 1189. Viewed at http://www.sine.ncl.ac.uk/view_structure_information.asp?struct_id=522). The enclosure is most obviously visible at its western end. The north eastern corner appears to be under the hardstanding of the airfield runway.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the site is within an arable field.</p>	Medium	None	None	None
3	Cock Hill Tile Works	411650	581750	HER; Maps; Field Survey	<p>The HER (2082) records the site of the former Cock Hill Tile Works, noted as operating in this area around 1860 in a general review of such industries in the north east of England. Components of the Tile Works included washing and pug mills, clay pits and a roofed building. Kilns and drying sheds are not mentioned, but these were presumably an integral part of the site complex (Davison, 1986).</p>	Low	Direct (Tile Works area crossed by access track and construction	Unknown (Medium)	Unknown (Minor)

Ref No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
					<p>The Tile Works is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866), but not on the 2nd Edition map (1898), indicating that it had gone out of use by that later date. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) shows the Tile Works comprised of a series of annotated rectangular intercutting clay pits with a circular Pug Mill, a circular Washing Mill, and two T-shaped buildings and one V-shaped building (presumably the kilns, drying sheds and offices), to the north of the clay pits. A small pond is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1898) in the area where the clay pits were previously located. The outline of the pond is still shown on the Ordnance Survey 3rd (1924), 4th (1938) and 5th Edition (1950) maps but is shown as infilled.</p> <p>An area of disturbed or rubble covered ground is visible at the location of the former Tile Works on aerial photographs from 1947, although this may be related to activities concerned with the operation of Tranwell Airfield (1).</p> <p>Field survey found no remains of the Tile Works, with the exception of two fallen stones, one at least of which was evidently a gatepost, and a 3m wide gap in the hedgerow which may mark the entrance to the Tile Works from the road.</p>		compound)		
4	Enclosure	416343	581646	Historic maps; AP's; Field Survey	<p>A sub-rectangular enclosure (possibly a garden plot) is shown immediately to the northeast of Cock Hill Farm on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) and on subsequent editions (1898, 1924, 1938, 1950 and current map).</p> <p>The enclosure is visible on aerial photographs from 1947, 1960 and 1971 and on modern aerial photographic imagery (GoogleEarth™).</p> <p>Field survey recorded the enclosure comprising of a low hawthorn hedged turf bank measuring 0.8m to 1m wide by 0.2m to 0.3m high. The enclosure contains the remains of old wooden fence pens and relict ridge and furrow aligned ENE-WSW with a wavelength of 8m and 0.2m high. The denuded remains of two linear turf banks (4.1 and 4.2) were identified to the east of the enclosure. The easternmost bank (4.1) measures 1m wide by 0.2m high and is aligned almost due north to south. It borders an area of ridge and furrow that extends to the west. A second turf bank (4.2) is aligned NW-SE and is best preserved at its southern end, measuring 1m wide by 0.1m to 0.2m high. These banks and the associated ridge and furrow can</p>	Negligible	None	None	None

Ref No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
					be made out on modern aerial photographic imagery (GoogleEarth™). Three, possibly separate, sections of ridge and furrow were identified: the northern section is aligned north to south, has a wavelength of 3.5m and is 0.2m high; the middle section (8m wide and 0.2m high) is possibly a continuation of that identified within the enclosure (4); the most southerly section is aligned east to west and had is 3.5m and is 0.2m high. The field banks and ridge and furrow may represent at least two, if not three phases of cultivation and are likely to be associated with pre-improvement land-use at Cock Hill Farm to the west, and may be a continuation of the area of banks and ditches laid out in rectangular plots recorded in the HER (11284).				
5	Enclosure; fox covert	417069	582180	Historic maps; Field Survey	<p>A large rectangular enclosure (5.1) is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) within the enclosed moorland named as Cockhill Moor. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition maps (1898, 1924 and 1938) show a large square enclosure (5.2) at the same location and annotated as 'Fox Covert'. Fox coverts were used in fox hunting, as the location where the hunt begins and the hounds are introduced into 'covert': ground cover provided to attract and provide rest-up places for foxes during daytime. Greenwood's map (1828) annotates the northern area of Cockhill Moor, to the south of the woodland plantation, as 'Fox Covers', suggesting that the land in this area had been used for this purpose from at least the early 19th century. A small patch of woodland is shown on the Ordnance Survey 5th Edition (1950), and on the current Ordnance Survey map, to the east of the enclosures, and it is still annotated as 'Fox Covert'.</p> <p>Field survey found no evidence of any specific fenced or hedged enclosure, although there is a patch of open Scots Pine woodland at this location and an area of rig and furrow (11) partially covers the area shown as enclosed on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps.</p>	Negligible	None	None	None
6	Trackway	416524	581229	Historic maps	<p>A trackway is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition maps (1866, 1898, 1924 and 1938) running southwestwards from Cock Hill Farm. The alignment of the trackway is shown on the Ordnance Survey 5th Edition (1950) as a field boundary.</p> <p>Field survey found no trace of the trackway, the alignment now marked by a hawthorn hedged field boundary.</p>	Negligible	None	None	None
7	Parish Boundary	417119	581740	Historic maps;	A parish boundary (?Whalton and Tranwell?) is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) and on subsequent editions (1898, 1924 and	Low	None	None	None

Ref No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				Field Survey	1938) following field boundaries. The Ordnance Survey 5th Edition map (1950) and the current edition also show the alignment of the parish boundary but the former field boundaries mostly no longer exist. Field survey identified possible remnants of the parish boundary at three locations: to the north where it forms the eastern side of a former enclosure (5), where it was visible as a low denuded turf bank with slight ditch on its eastern side; to the northwest of Saltwick Moor, where a short length is depicted on the current Ordnance Survey map and it survives as an isolated section of hawthorn hedge; and to the southwest of Saltwick Moor, where the parish boundary follows the same alignment as a low hawthorn hedged turf bank forming a field boundary.				
8	Field Boundaries	416914	581398	Historic maps; AP's; Field Survey	The development site is shown as divided into several rectilinear fields on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1866) map and on subsequent editions (1898, 1924 and 1938). Remnants of the 19th century field layout are shown on the Ordnance Survey 5th Edition (1950) and on current edition maps as whole fields and disconnected fragments. The relict field layout and fragments of field boundary hedges are visible on AP's from 1947, 1960 and 1971, and on modern aerial photographic imagery (GoogleEarth™). Field survey identified fragmentary remains of the 19th century field layout surviving as low hawthorn hedges and low turf banks and ditches. Other features associated with the original field pattern included an in-situ gatepost (8.1) and a low sub-circular stone clearance cairn (8.2) measuring 6m by 5m by 0.5m high.	Negligible	Direct (Access track cross on of the field boundary fragments)	Imperceptible	Negligible
9	Ridge and furrow	417106	581218	Field survey	Field survey identified a small square area of relict ridge and furrow cultivation in the southeastern corner of the Point to Point Course. The ridge and furrow is aligned east to west with a wavelength of 3m is 0.2m high. What may be a denuded field bank 1m across by 0.1m - 0.2m high marks the western extent of the cultivation.	Negligible	None	None	None
10	Ridge and furrow	416619	581942	Field Survey	Field survey identified an area of ridge and furrow cultivation to the northeast of Cock Hill Farm. The ridge and furrow is aligned north-west to south-east, has a wavelength of 3m and is 0.2m high.	Negligible	None	None	None
11	Ridge and furrow	417120	582180	Field Survey	Field survey identified a rectangular area of ridge and furrow cultivation bounded to one side by the remnants of a parish boundary bank and ditch (7). The bank measures approximately 2m wide by 0.2m high with the	Negligible	None	None	None

Ref No	Site Name / Type	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
					possible ditch on its eastern side. The ridge and furrow is aligned north to south with a wavelength of 4.5m and is 0.2m high.				

Appendix 14-2 List of Assets and Events within 1km of Proposed Development Site Boundary

Ref No	Site Name	Type	Easting	Northing	Description
1017737	Shilvington, shrunken medieval village	Monument	415900	580820	Scheduled Monument. Upstanding earthwork remains of deserted medieval village.
1042644	Boundary stone to north-east of road junction	Monument	417794	582538	Grade II Listed boundar stone, dating to the early 19th century.
1237448	4 Boundary stones on west side of road 400 metres north of Cock Hill Farm	Monument	416287	581649	Grade II Listed boundary stones dating to late 18 th century.
11280	Medieval copper bowl	Monument	415880	581040	Findspot of medieval copper bowl.
11282	Shilvington Burn crop mark enclosure	Monument	415700	581500	Crop mark of a major circular enclosure.
11284	Enclosed settlement	Monument	416300	581700	Earthworks remains of a possible abandoned farmstead.
11285	East Edlington crop mark enclosure	Monument	416200	582700	Crop mark of a Rectilinear enclosure with larger enclosure around it.
11293	Gubeon deserted medieval village	Monument	417300	583300	Site of a deserted medieval village.
11294	Enclosure	Monument	416800	583100	Crop mark of unclassified enclosure.
11295	Rectilinear Enclosure	Monument	417150	582930	Crop mark of a rectilinear enclosure.
11296	Rectilinear Enclosure	Monument	416950	582780	Crop mark of a rectilinear enclosure.
11305	St Mary's Hospital	Monument	418200	581100	Early 20 th century psychiatric hospital within grounds of Registered Park and Garden (Grade II)
17958	Stone on southwestern side of the junction	Monument	417751	582525	Stone noted in the early mapping of the area.
17959	Stone on southeastern side of the junction	Monument	417807	582512	Stone noted in the early mapping of the area.
17961	Well east of Watch Hill	Monument	415439	581714	Well noted in the early mapping of the area.
17962	Cock Hill farmstead	Monument	416271	581647	Series of regular buildings forming three sides of a square the farmstead specifically titled as "Cock Hill" shown in early mapping of the area.
17965	Area of quarrying activity	Monument	416517	580891	Area of unstated quarrying activity shown in the early mapping of the area
17966	Well at Shilvington 1	Monument	415781	580999	Well noted in the early mapping of the area.
17967	Well at Shilvington 2	Monument	415767	580963	Well noted in the early mapping of the area.

Ref No	Site Name	Type	Easting	Northing	Description
17968	Well at Shilvington 3	Monument	415709	580994	Well noted in the early mapping of the area.
17969	Ford across the Catraw Burn	Monument	416930	580336	Ford noted in the early mapping of the area.
17970	Spring	Monument	416514	580326	Spring noted in the early mapping of the area.
13576	Shilvington Cottage Near Whal	Event	415720	581030	Watching Brief on groundworks at Shilvington Cottage undertaken in February 2006
13934	St. Mary's Hospital	Event	418112	581273	Building Survey of two buildings associated with St. Mary's Hospital, undertaken in March 2008
	Stannington Sewer Requisition	Assessment	420400	580000	Included within a desk-based assessment in advance of a sewer pipeline, undertaken in July 2008
	Well Hill	Assessment	418400	581900	Desk Based assessment in advance of proposed opencast mining, undertaken in May 2010

Appendix 14-3 Key Heritage Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development (Setting Assessment)

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
1003239	Four pillboxes	Scheduled monument	416861	585466	4	4.4	High	The second of four WWII pill boxes running in a northeast to southwest alignment, forming the remains of local anti-invasion preparations, together with Tranwell Airfield. The pillbox has a localised rural setting, situated on a rise within a field adjacent to a public road. There are good surrounding views, particularly over the lower lying ground and valley to the south, although this view is partially screened from nearby hedges and mixed woodland on the near and medium horizons. Some limited aesthetic and experiential value in its raised rural location. Potential social value given its historical context and links to other WWII features in the nearby landscape.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: Open views towards development and all turbines visible in distant views and partially screened by intervening woodland and hedges so would have a limited effect on any aesthetic and experiential value of receptor, and the ability to appreciate its historical context.	Negligible
1003239	Four pillboxes	Scheduled monument	417163	584765	1	3.6	High	The fourth of four WWII pill boxes running in a northeast to southwest alignment, forming the remains of local anti-invasion preparations, together with Tranwell Airfield. The pillbox has a localised rural setting, situated in the base of a stream valley adjacent to a public road and close to Mitford Castle (1017318). The views are localised to the immediate surroundings of Mitford village and the castle, more extensive views blocked by low topographic location and rising ground to the south. Some limited aesthetic and experiential value in its rural location adjacent to the castle. Potential social value given its historical context and local links to other WWII features in the nearby landscape.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: Only one turbine visible in views largely screened by local topography and woodland screening. Would have little effect on aesthetic and experiential value of receptor or ability to appreciated historical context.	Negligible
1006493	Roman camp near Mitford Steads	Scheduled monument	415901	580944	4	2.9	High	Cropmark of a Roman Camp. Located within an arable field on slightly rising ground. Rural setting with clear surrounding views. Some aesthetic and experiential value given views, but limited due to lack visible remains. Some social value archaeologically and historically due to buried remains due to buried remains.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Low: All four turbines visible from location, but no visible remains in localised rural setting.	Minor
1006505	Deserted village at Shilvington	Scheduled monument	415777	580916	4	0.9	High	Upstanding remains of a medieval settlement dating back to at least the 13th century. The remains include ridge and furrow field system, a possible sunken track and two steadings. Ogle medieval village lies 2km to the southwest. Located within rough pasture fields in a rural setting, on either side of a public road and adjacent to modern houses to the west. Good surrounding views on near to medium horizons with some partial screening from local woodland. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties, given rural location although remains not well preserved. Some potential social value given historical context and other nearby medieval remains of Ogle.	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Low - Medium: Development will be prominent in view northwards from the remains (but not in other directions) with four turbines visible on near horizon, but view not intrinsic to setting of the site. Development would have only a limited effect on the ability to appreciate the historical and aesthetic properties of the site. (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 3)	Moderate
1006607 / 1370762	Bellasis Bridge	Scheduled monument / Grade II Listed	417005	585474	4	4.1	High	Hogback 16th or 17th century bridge over the River Blyth which is still in use as a road bridge. Set within a rural setting with good surrounding views, overhead pylons on medium horizon views to the northeast and overhead telephone cables immediately adjacent to the bridge. Some aesthetic value architecturally. Some limited social value with historic nature	Moderate (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: Open views towards development and all four turbines visible, in distant views. Localised setting and view towards development not intrinsic to value of asset. Value largely formed from	Negligible

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
								of bridge.			its architectural and historical context.	
1017318	Mitford Castle: a motte and bailey and shell keep castle, medieval chapel, graveyard and field system	Scheduled monument	414041	578903	4	3.6	High	Well preserved remains of 12th century castle with contemporary field system, and an associated ruined chapel and graveyard. The castle itself is a rare surviving example of a well-documented Norman structure, and is important to the study of Norman defensive architecture and development of the feudal system; the chapel earthworks survive well and retain significant archaeological deposits. Together with the field system and graveyard, the remains greatly contribute to the study post-conquest Norman Britain. The castle is situated in a prominent position on the summit of a hillock overlooking the River Wansbeck. The castle dominates local views of Mitford Village, and there are good views out to the south and east. However, the location is quite secluded within the local river valley, and more extensive views out are screened by local topography and surrounding woodland. High aesthetic, experiential and social value given preservation of remains, architecture and historical context, and local semi-rural village setting.	High	High	Imperceptible: From certain points within scheduled area, all four turbines theoretically visible but views would be distant and barely noticeable (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 1) and screened by woodland and local topography. The aesthetic, experiential and social values of the receptor would not be affected.	Negligible
1017737	Ogle moated site, medieval village and open field system	Scheduled monument	413651	578845	4	3.5	High	Medieval village comprising extensive well-preserved remains of rig and furrow in their original context adjacent to village earthworks and the remains of a moated manorial centre to the medieval village. The basic medieval plan of the village is still preserved and many of the original plots are occupied by modern houses. The remains retain significant archaeological deposits and provide important local and regional information about medieval life and the medieval landscape. The remains have a rural setting, surrounding the current village of Ogle. There are distant open views out to the northwest, north and northeast. The remains have some aesthetic and experiential properties given rural location, and views, and a high social value given level of preservation and historic context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Low: All four turbines visible in open views towards development (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 7), and would present in the view from the current village over the related agricultural remains. There would be some effect on the aesthetic and experiential properties of the receptor, but little if any effect on the ability to appreciate the archaeological and historic properties of the site, which forms much of its value.	Minor
1042645	Mitford Castle. remains of west curtain wall buildings	Grade I Listed	417053	585428	2	3.5	High	Part of Mitford Castle, 12th to 13th century wall and buildings. Very localised setting to Mitford Castle itself. Secluded location on the summit of hillock within river valley with wider views of surrounding landscape screened by local topography and surrounding woodland.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural properties of wall and associated structures. (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 1)	Negligible
1042646	Mitford Castle. remains of east curtain wall	Grade I Listed	416999	585446	4	3.6	High	Part of Mitford Castle, 12th to 13th century wall. Very localised setting to Mitford Castle itself. Secluded location on the summit of hillock within river valley with wider views of surrounding landscape screened by local topography and surrounding woodland.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect	Negligible

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											ability to appreciate architectural properties of wall. (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 1)	
1042647	Mitford Castle. two headstones to north of Chapel ruin	Grade I Listed	416899	585611	4	3.7	High	Headstones within grounds of ruined 12th century chapel of Mitford Castle. Very localised setting to chapel and Mitford Castle itself. Secluded location on the summit of hillock within river valley with wider views of surrounding landscape screened by local topography and surrounding woodland.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and castle ruins. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural properties or historical context of headstones. (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 1)	Negligible
1206521	Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade I Listed	413066	581296	4	3.6	High	Late 12th century parish church, remodelled in the 13th century with later 14th additions and 19th century restoration. Several 18th century headstones within associated graveyard. Localised semi-rural setting with Mitford village with trees surrounding church grounds. Main views to south dominated by Mitford Castle. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque Mitford Village and views of castle, together with architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and topography. Development would not be visible in views from church towards castle, one of dominating views in local landscape. (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 1)	Negligible
1247805	Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade I Listed	414054	579077	4	3.3	High	Parish church dating to the 11th-13th centuries with later medieval alterations. Traces of wall painting on interior and contains some of the earliest armorial stones in the county. Some 18th century headstones within church graveyard. Localised setting within Whalton Village, and largely surrounded by woodland. Partial views of surrounding landscape would be visible from the church tower. Screening to east at ground level from trees. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines visible, but would not affect ground level views as grounds surrounded by trees and views looking towards church and development would also be screened by trees and the church itself. Localised setting formed from immediate surroundings. Development would theoretically be visible from church tower but this would be at over 3km away, and such views are not intrinsic to setting or ability to appreciate architectural and historical properties of church.	Negligible
1264065	Ogle Castle	Grade I Listed	417017	585492	4	3.6	High	Early 16th century remodelling of medieval fabric with mid-20th century restoration and minor additions. May have been part of 14th century castle with curtain wall and half-round towers. Rural setting close to Ogle village and post medieval to modern buildings to the northeast and southeast. Main views are to the south, along the tree-lined approach to the castle. Additional woodland planting along his western side of the castle. Medium to high aesthetic and social value given architectural properties and historical context.	Moderate (localised)	High (Localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines visible, in more distant views, which are partially screened by trees to the north. Main views from the castle are to the south and will not be affected by the development. The development will not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of castle. (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 7)	Negligible
1370755	Mitford Castle, remains of Inner Ward and Keep	Grade I Listed	416999	585440	4	3.5	High	Part of Mitford Castle, 11th to 13th century. Secluded location on the summit of hillock within river valley with wider views of surrounding landscape screened by local topography and surrounding woodland.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings.	Negligible

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											Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of structures. (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 1)	
1370756	Mitford Castle. remains of Chapel in Outer Ward	Grade II* Listed	416476	585457	4	3.6	High	Mid-12th century remains of ruined chapel, located within grounds of Mitford Castle. Very localised setting to Mitford Castle itself. Secluded location on the summit of hillock within river valley with wider views of surrounding landscape screened by local topography and surrounding woodland.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate archaeological/historical and architectural properties of chapel.	Negligible
1042650	Mitford Hall and attached screen wall	Grade II* Listed	416816	585573	3	3.7	High	Designed by John Dobson for the Mitford family circa 1800-1823. Largely wooded grounds to west and north, including approach to entrance on the southwest corner of house. Good views out from the house to the south and southeast, with woodland on medium and distant horizons. High aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural properties and historic context, together with surrounding parkland. Set within wider rural landscape.	High	High	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible in distant views looking southwards in the main view across the landscape from the house. However, views would be partially screened by woodland on distant horizon, and views within grounds of house, including approach to entrance, would not be affected. Development would therefore not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of house, but would have some limited effect on the aesthetic/experiential value of the house.	Minor
1206539	Old Manor House and adjacent ruins	Grade II* Listed	413117	581365	4	3.5	High	House dating to 16th century with 17th century remodelling. Set within secluded garden with main views to southwest over garden, within wider localised semi-rural setting of Mitford Village. Views of surrounding landscape screened by woodland and local topography. Some aesthetic and social value given architectural and historic properties and location within Mitford Village.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but any distant views out screened by woodland and main views from house are to southwest, not towards development.	Negligible
1247809	The Old Rectory	Grade II* Listed	413200	581447	4	3.4	High	Tower House of late 14th and 15th century with 16th century additions and rebuilds in the early 18th century. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south, onto garden and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from garden trees, walls and other village buildings. No clear view eastwards. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local garden woodland garden walls and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of Old Rectory within village setting.	Negligible
1264043	West Manor House	Grade II* Listed	416498	585489	4	3.6	High	Early 18th century House with modifications by Sir Edwin Lutyens in 1908-9 and incorporated into Manor House. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south, onto main east-west road through village, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from garden	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south.	Negligible

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								trees. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.			Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of Manor House within village setting.	
1370759	Mitford Hall East Wing and Conservatory	Grade II* Listed	421001	579413	4	4.6	Medium	Designed by John Dobson for the Mitford family circa 1820. Part of Mitford Hall. Localised setting associated with Mitford Hall Good views out from the building to the south and southeast, with woodland on medium and distant horizons. High aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural properties and historic context, together with surrounding parkland and association with Hall.	High	High	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible in distant views looking southwards from the buildings, the main view across the landscape. However, views would be partially screened by woodland on distant horizon, and views within grounds of house would not be affected due to woodland planting. Development would therefore not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of building, or its relationship to the Hall, but would have some limited effect on the aesthetic/experiential value of the building.	Negligible
1025103	Moor Tomb 5 metres east of South Aisle of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	421132	579397	4	4.6	Medium	Tomb dating to 1787 within grounds of Stannington church. Very localised setting within church graveyard, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties, and social value.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1025120	The Vicarage	Grade II Listed	421220	579359	4	4.7	Medium	Vicarage dating to 1745 with late 19th and early 20th century additions. Architectural fragments of earlier medieval church in vicarage garden to the rear. Localised semi-urban setting within Stannington Village, with main views out to the rural landscape to the south, and modern houses to the north and northwest. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties due to architecture and rural village setting. Some potential social value with historical context, specifically medieval remains of church.	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible in distant views. Vicarage has localised partially urban setting, and development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historical properties of vicarage.	Negligible
1025123	Drinking fountain 90 metres southeast of Vicarage	Grade II Listed	421136	579377	4	4.8	Medium	Drinking fountain dating to 1902 to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. Localised semi-urban setting at junction of three roads within older part of Stannington Village. Trees and built environment surround fountain. Some aesthetic and social value as an architectural and historical structure.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1042626	Garden Walls to east and south of the Vicarage	Grade II Listed	420988	579421	4	4.7	Medium	Garden walls of mid 18th century date. Associated with 18th century vicarage. Localised setting within Stannington Village.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value and associations with Vicarage.	
1042627	Church of St Mary the Virgin	Grade II Listed	421007	579412	4	4.5	Medium	Parish church dating to 1871 but incorporating 13th century north arcade of medieval church. Late 19th to 20th century monuments to local dignitaries within church, together with medieval to late medieval grave covers and possible pre-Christian stone carving. Several 18th century headstones within church graveyard. Localised semi-urban setting with	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible in distant views. Would not affect ground level views as grounds surrounded by trees and views looking towards church and development would also be	Minor

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								church grounds largely surrounded by woodland. Views of surrounding landscape would be visible from the church tower. Good aesthetic and experiential properties due to architecture of church and enclosed church grounds, and good potential social value due to historic nature of church and elements housed within.			screened by trees and the church itself. Localised setting formed from immediate village surroundings. Development would theoretically be visible from church tower but such views are not intrinsic to ability to appreciate architectural and historical properties of church	
1042628	Young Headstone 2.5 metres south of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	415356	582416	4	4.6	Medium	Headstone dating to 1762 within grounds of Stannington church. Very localised setting within church graveyard, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties, and social value due to local historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1042642	West Edington Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	415361	582407	4	1.4	Medium	Farmhouse dating to 19th century. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with good open distant views to the southeast-southwest arc. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible in main arc of view from farm house. Development would be a noticeable new element in this view. However, this would only be in one direction, with general character of rural landscape setting still maintained. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Minor
1042643	Garden walls and rails to east, south and west of West Edington Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	417794	582538	4	1.4	Medium	Garden walls of 19th century date. Associated with West Edington Farmhouse. Very localised setting associated with the farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate association with farmhouse.	
1042644	Boundary stone to north east of road junction	Grade II Listed	416903	585585	4	1.0	Medium	Early 19th century boundary stone. Very localised roadside within woodland. Limited aesthetic and social value.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1042648	Todd Headstone 15 metres south of Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade II Listed	416093	585501	4	3.7	Medium	Headstone dating to 1750. Very localised setting within Mitford parish church graveyard and largely surrounded by trees. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural/historical properties and association with church.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1042651	Garden Walls 400 metres west of Mitford Hall	Grade II Listed	417346	584846	4	3.7	Medium	Garden walls of early 19th century date. Part of grounds of Mitford Hall. Very localised setting associated with the Hall and largely surrounded by trees.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value and association with Hall.	
1042652	Mitford Steads Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	417431	584833	4	3.0	Medium	Early 19th century farmhouse incorporating earlier fabric. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farm buildings immediately adjacent and in wider landscape. Localised rural setting with good open distant views to the rising ground to southeast and southwest. Some tree cover in	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible in southerly direction in main view from farmhouse. Development would be a new element in this view. However, this	Minor

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								immediate vicinity along road and at end of garden. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.			would only be in one direction, and partially screened by local trees and local topography to south, with general character of rural landscape setting still maintained. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
1042653	Terrace of cottages southeast of Mitford Steads Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	418452	585044	2	3.0	Medium	Early 18th century cottage. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with farm buildings immediately adjacent and in wider landscape. Localised rural setting with good open distant views to the rising ground to southeast and southwest. Some tree cover in immediate vicinity along road. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible in southerly direction in main view from cottage. Development would be a new element in this view. However, this would only be in one direction, and partially screened by local trees and local topography to south, with general character of rural landscape setting still maintained. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Minor
1042654	Old House, now piggery, to east of farm buildings	Grade II Listed	421339	579451	4	3.5	Medium	Early 18th century house. Localised semi-rural setting with good views out to south and west. A1 road and modern industrial estate visible on near-medium horizon, residential areas of Morphett to the east. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural properties and historic context.	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but these would be visible in distant views, with A1 road and modern buildings already within that view.	Negligible
1042661	Bus Shelter 45 metres north of footbridge	Grade II Listed	417206	585990	4	4.9	Medium	Bus shelter dating to 1937 designed by Laurence Whistler. One of a pair presented to Stannington Village by Lord Ridley to commemorate the coronation of George VI. Also relates to localised semi-urban setting within village on roadside with tree planting along verges. Some social value with historical context, and other related commemorative features within the village.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1042682	Drinking Fountain 30 metres east of Post Office	Grade II Listed	415298	577286	4	4.1	Medium	Drinking fountain dating to 1877. Very localised semi-urban to rural setting within Mitford Village. Trees and built environment surround fountain. Some limited aesthetic and social value as an architectural and historical structure.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate aesthetic or historical properties.	
1042717	Farm buildings attached to west of Bank Head House	Grade II Listed	415071	577230	4	4.0	Medium	Mid-18th century shelter sheds byre and dovecote associated with Bank Head house. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby Localised rural setting with open views to the south but views to the north and northeast blocked/screened by woodland immediately adjacent to the House. Modern farm buildings and Kirkley College to the west. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings and nearby college.	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible in distant view and screened by woodland to the north. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of buildings.	Negligible
1042718	Stable Block at Kirkley Hall	Grade II Listed	419747	585132	3	4.2	Medium	Stable block forming part of original layout of Kirkley Hall. Has a 19th century conservatory attached. Localised setting to Kirkley Hall, now used as an agricultural college. Main view approaching stable is from the east. Some aesthetic and social value given architectural and historic properties.	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines visible, but would not affect views due to modern buildings to north, and main views over rural surroundings to east would remain	Negligible

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											unaffected. Development would not affect ability to appreciate aesthetic or social values of house.	
1042764	Railings and gates northeast of Lychgate to Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	419626	585127	4	4.3	Medium	Mid-19th century gate and railings associated with church. Very localised setting adjacent to road and within urban setting of Morpeth.	Low	Low	None: Very localised setting. Development would not be visible due to surrounding woodland and wider urban setting.	
1042766	Bullen Memorial 100 yards northwest of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	412610	584148	4	4.2	Medium	Memorial dating to 1860, within a small tree-enclosed urban park adjacent to church in Morpeth. Very localised setting within park with slightly wider setting of urban environment of Morpeth. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting. Development would not be visible due to urban surroundings.	
1042905	Eastern House and wall to north	Grade II Listed	412532	584099	4	4.7	Medium	Early 19th century farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with good surrounding views, particularly to the north. Views to south and southeast partially screened by trees on near and medium horizons. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings college.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views would be distant and partially screened by woodland. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
1042906	Western House	Grade II Listed	414883	584216	4	4.7	Medium	Early 19th century farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with good surrounding views, particularly to the north. Views to south and southeast partially screened by trees on near and medium horizons. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings college.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views would be distant and partially screened by woodland. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
1153824	East Molesden Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	412559	584126	4	3.0	Medium	18th century farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised semi-rural setting with surrounding views screened by woodland, conifer planting and more modern farm buildings. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings college.	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views would be distant and screened/blocked by woodland, modern buildings and conifers. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of buildings.	Negligible
1153858	Main Kennel Block	Grade II Listed	419624	585130	3	4.7	Medium	Early 19th century kennel block. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with good surrounding views, particularly to the north. Views to south and southeast partially screened by trees on near and medium horizons. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings college.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but would be distant and partially screened by woodland. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
1155804	Grave of Emily Davison approx 100 yards northwest of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	415038	577210	4	4.2	Medium	Grave dating to 1913 of suffragette killed by throwing herself in front of the King's horse on Derby day. Very localised setting within a small tree-enclosed urban park adjacent to church in Morpeth, with slightly wider setting of urban environment of Morpeth. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting. Development would not be visible due to surrounding woodland and wider urban setting.	

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1156880	Kirkley Hall	Grade II Listed	416905	585590	4	4.2	Medium	Former country house dating to 1764, largely rebuilt between 1927-30 and is now Kirkley agricultural college. Semi-rural setting. With main views out of house to south, over terraced garden. Modern college buildings/complex and car park present to the north. View beyond house when approaching from the south screened by woodland and modern buildings. High aesthetic property given architecture of building, and high social value given current use.	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines visible, but would not affect views due to modern buildings to north, and main views over rural surroundings to south would remain unaffected. Views of hall would be unaffected as development would be largely screened. Development would not affect ability to appreciate aesthetic or social values of house.	Negligible
1206527	Charlton Tomb 13 metres south of Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade II Listed	416456	585495	4	3.7	Medium	Tomb dating to 1713. Very localised setting within Mitford parish church graveyard and largely surrounded by trees. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural/historical properties and association with church.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting to church and graveyard. Development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1206555	Stables to north of Mitford Hall, with attached kennels and yard wall	Grade II Listed	416089	585527	4	3.6	Medium	Designed by John Dobson for the Mitford family circa 1820. Part of Mitford Hall and localised setting formed by hall association. Located in an east facing position around a courtyard with most of views blocked by surrounding buildings. High aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural properties and historic context, together with association with Hall.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but views largely screened or blocked by other buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of the stables, or their relationship to the Hall.	Negligible
1206573	Fountain in walled garden 400 metres west of Mitford Hall	Grade II Listed	416376	585727	4	3.7	Medium	Early 19th century fountain within grounds of Mitford Hall. Very localised setting within hall grounds, surrounded by trees. Some aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to location and association with Hall.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting. Development would not be visible due to proximity of surrounding woodland and garden walls.	
1206578	Gate Lodge to Mitford Hall	Grade II Listed	417319	584879	4	3.9		Early 19th century gate lodge at entrance to grounds of Mitford Hall. Localised setting as part of hall grounds, with woodland planting and conifers on east, south and west sides. Some aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to location and association with Hall.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of surrounding woodland. Approach to Hall from Lodge would also be screened.	
1206580	Farm buildings to north of Mitford Steads Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	418926	583441	4	3.0	Medium	Extensive late 18th century foldyard complex with 19th century watermill and gingang. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with farm buildings immediately adjacent and in wider landscape. Localised rural setting with distant views to the north, southerly views are blocked by other farm buildings. Some tree cover in immediate vicinity along road. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible in southerly direction, but most views of development would be screened by farm buildings and farmhouse. Complex arranged around a courtyard with much of views facing inwards rather than out to the surrounding landscape. General character of rural landscape setting still maintained. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
1206588	Tranwell House	Grade II Listed	419431	578103	4	2.5	Medium	A 19th century villa. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Rural setting with main views	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible. However,	Negligible

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								out to the south and west. Mixed woodland surrounding southwestern and eastern side of house with A1 road to the northwest. Some aesthetic and experiential value given architecture of buildings and rural location. Some limited social value in terms of historical context.			views largely screened in that direction due to woodland, and main views from house in southerly and westerly directions, away from development. Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	
1206670	Bellasis Farmhouse, attached wall and outbuilding	Grade II Listed	420978	579406	4	4.0	Medium	A 17th century farmhouse with 18th and 19th century outbuildings and additions. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Rural setting with clear views out to the south and mixed woodland and conifer planting directly to the east and on near horizon to the west. Partial views to the north and northwest due to fragmentary woodland and local topography. Some aesthetic and experiential value given architecture of buildings and rural location. Some limited social value in terms of historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: Partial views towards development and all four turbines theoretically visible, but partially screened. Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Negligible
1237312	Gillespy headstone 3 metres south of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	420964	579400	4	4.5	Medium	Headstone dating to 1744 within grounds of Stannington church. Very localised setting within church graveyard, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of headstone to church and surrounding woodland.	
1237313	Coates Tomb 11 metres southwest of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	419044	580343	4	4.5	Medium	Tomb dating to 1763 within grounds of Stannington church. Very localised setting within church graveyard, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of headstone to church and surrounding woodland.	
1237316	Duddo Hill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	419028	580349	4	2.4	Medium	Late 18th century to early 19th century farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Rural setting with clear surrounding views by mixed woodland and conifer planting on middle to distant horizon to the northwest. Overhead power line to the west of the buildings running NE-SW. Some aesthetic and experiential value given architecture of buildings and rural location. Some limited social value in terms of historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: Open views towards development and all four turbines visible, but partially screened views. Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Minor
1237317	Barn and Gingang to northwest of Duddo Hill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	419379	582430	4	2.4	Medium	Part of late 18th century to early 19th century farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Rural setting with clear surrounding views by mixed woodland and conifer planting on middle to distant horizon to the northwest. Overhead power line to the west of the buildings running NE-SW. Some aesthetic and experiential value given architecture of buildings and rural location. Some limited social value in terms of historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: Open views towards development and all four turbines visible, but partially screened views. Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of the barn and gingang or their relationship to the farmhouse.	Negligible
1237320	Main Farm building group on north side of road	Grade II Listed	418540	579704	4	2.5	Medium	Early to mid-19th century planned farm building group. Part of post-medieval landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting with open views to the north, and screened views to south and southwest from woodland more modern buildings. Some aesthetic and social	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but largely screened by local trees and modern buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate	Negligible

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								value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.			architectural and historic properties of building.	
1237338	Middle Duddo Farmhouse and adjacent outbuildings	Grade II Listed	418563	579699	4	2.2	Medium	Early 18th century farmhouse with 19th century rebuild and extensions. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Rural setting with clear surrounding views but blocked/screened to the west/northwest by mixed woodland and conifer planting on near horizon to the west. Overhead power line immediately to the west of the buildings running NE-SW. Some aesthetic and experiential value given architecture of buildings and rural location. Some limited social value in terms of historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: Partial views towards development and all four turbines visible, but partially screened. Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of the farmhouse.	Negligible
1237339	Outbuilding east of Middle Duddo Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	420368	579979	4	2.6	Medium	Part of early 18th century farmhouse with 19th century rebuild and extensions. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Rural setting with clear surrounding views but blocked/screened to the west/northwest by mixed woodland and conifer planting on near horizon to the west. Overhead power line immediately to the west of the buildings running NE-SW. Some aesthetic and experiential value given architecture of buildings and rural location. Some limited social value in terms of historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: Localised setting with farm house. Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of outbuilding or its relationship to the farmhouse.	Negligible
1237389	West House Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	413328	580323	4	3.8	Medium	A farmhouse of circa 1800, incorporating earlier elements. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Rural setting with clear surrounding views but screened immediately to the north by mixed woodland and on horizon to the west. Village of Stannington lies to the southeast in middle distant views. Some aesthetic and experiential value given architecture of buildings and rural location. Some limited social value in terms of historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: Partial views towards development and all four turbines visible in distant views. Localised setting and view towards development not intrinsic to value of site. Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Negligible
1237390	Outbuilding 5 metres north of Beanley House	Grade II Listed	413315	580302	4	3.5	Medium	Late 18th century barn and stable with early 19th century modifications. Associated with Beanly House and pigsty. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with open views to the north and east, but partially screened by fragmentary woodland on medium to distant horizons. Views to the south and southwest screened by woodland immediately adjacent to the house. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building and house.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but distant and partially screened by fragmentary woodland. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of buildings.	Negligible
1237391	Pigsty 10 metres west of Beanley House	Grade II Listed	413936	582075	4	3.5	Medium	Early 19th century pigsty. Associated with Beanly House, barn, and stable. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Very localised rural setting associated with House. Surrounding views screened by woodland and buildings to northeast. Limited aesthetic value but some social value due to historical properties of association with house.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but views largely blocked by buildings to the northeast. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties pigsty.	Negligible
1237446	Milepost 30 metres west of Camp House	Grade II Listed	412700	581334	4	2.7	Medium	Late 19th century milepost to west of Camp House. Very localised roadside setting in rural landscape. Limited aesthetic and social value.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties.	
1237447	Milepost 100	Grade II Listed	416287	581649	4	4.0	Medium	Late 19th century milepost at southwest end of Whalton	Moderate	Medium	None: Very localised setting and	

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	metres east of Whiteside North							Village. Very localised roadside setting in rural landscape. Limited aesthetic and social value.	(localised)	(localised)	development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1237448	4 Boundary Stones on west side of road 400 metres north of Cock Hill Farm	Grade II Listed	411906	581181	4	0.3	Medium	Late 18th century row of four boundary stones. Very localised roadside setting in rural landscape. Limited aesthetic and social value.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1237449	Kiplaw Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	413722	578897	4	4.8	Medium	Farmhouse dating to 1752 with later additions. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting. Semi-open views to the north and northeast across farmhouse garden, although though some screening from garden trees, and adjacent modern farm buildings. Woodland to west encloses farmstead garden. Some aesthetic value and social value due to architectural and historical properties of farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views would be distant and partially screened by adjacent buildings and woodland. Setting already compromised by more recent buildings adjacent.	Negligible
1237450	Corner Cottage	Grade II Listed	411899	581145	4	3.7	Medium	18th century cottage with 20th century extensions localised setting within Ogle village containing a mix of modern and older buildings. Main view is through village along main road. Views northwards blocked by buildings on opposite side of road and woodland within cottage garden. Some aesthetic and social value with architectural and historical properties	Moderate (localised)	Medium	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but any views would be on the distant horizon and would be blocked by other village buildings.	Negligible
1237493	Garden wall with gatepiers and privy, to south and west of Kiplaw Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	414042	579062	4	4.8	Medium	Mid-18th century garden features associated with Kiplaw Farm. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Very localised rural setting associated with farmhouse. Located to rear of farmstead, to the south. Some aesthetic value and social value due to relationship to farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting associated with Kiplaw Farm and relationship to farm would not be affected	
1237495	Garden wall attached to south west corner of Ogle Castle	Grade II Listed	414071	579062	4	3.4	Medium	Late 18th century garden wall to southwest of Ogle Castle. Very localised setting associated with castle. Woodland planting to south and west. Some social value with historic links to castle.	Low	Low	None: Very localised setting associated with Ogle Castle and relationship to castle would not be affected.	
1237496	Garage to south east of Ogle Castle	Grade II Listed	414902	579852	4	3.3	Medium	Former late 18th century barn forming part of a planned foldyard farm to the west of Ogle Castle. Similar to other farmsteads in wider landscape. Now used as a garage, with modern buildings to the northwest and southeast. Views to northeast screened by adjacent buildings and some woodland planting. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural properties and historical context.	Low	Low	None: Very localised setting associated with Ogle Castle and relationship to castle would not be affected.	
1237518	Shilvington Bridge	Grade II Listed	415550	577390	4	2.2	Medium	18th century bridge, still used as a road bridge today, and of high quality masonry construction. Very localised rural setting, with trees running alongside bridge. Some aesthetic and social value with architectural and historical properties	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible in views northeast, but screened by woodland and views not intrinsic to value of bridge or ability appreciate architectural and historic properties.	Negligible
1237519	Garden Wall to south of	Grade II Listed	415825	578764	4	3.8	Medium	19th century garden wall to rear of farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting associated with farmhouse.	

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	Thorneyford Farmhouse							landscape. Very localised rural setting. Views from garden to north blocked by farmhouse. Some limited aesthetic value and social value due to architectural and historical properties of farmhouse.				
1237520	Twizell Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	415838	578778	4	2.5	Medium	Part of early planned foldyard group of farmhouses. Mid-18th century to early 19th century farmhouse, associated with two L-shaped ranges. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting. Open views to the south across farmhouse garden. Views to north largely screened by L-shaped ranges, modern barns and woodland on the near to distant horizons. Some aesthetic value and social value due to architectural and historical properties of farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but partially screened by modern farm buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Negligible
1237521	Farmbuildings to northeast of Twizell Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	413242	581447	4	2.4	Medium	Part of early planned foldyard group of farmhouses. Mid-18th century shelter sheds, stable and store, associated with Twizell Farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting. Open views to the north but screened by modern barns and woodland on the near to distant horizons. Some aesthetic value and social value due to architectural and historical properties of farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but partially screened by modern farm buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Negligible
1237522	Manor House with attached courtyard wall at rear	Grade II Listed	413213	581430	4	3.4	Medium	17th to 18th century Manor House with 19th century modifications. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south, onto main east-west road through village, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from garden trees. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of Manor House within village setting.	Negligible
1237523	Garden walls and gate piers to south of Manor House and west of Manor House	Grade II Listed	413263	581500	4	3.4	Medium	Garden Walls associated with Manor House dating to 1908-9. Very localised setting as part of Manor, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with Manor, which development would not affect.	
1237524	Garden walls and attached summerhouse to east and north east Of Manor House	Grade II Listed	413210	581518	4	3.4	Medium	Garden Walls associated with Manor House dating to 1908-9 wit Tuscan summerhouse. Very localised setting as part of Manor, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with Manor, which development would not affect.	
1237525	Garden wall around northernmost lawn, with attached summerhouse at Whalton Manor House	Grade II Listed	413173	581446	4	3.4	Medium	Garden walls associated with Manor House dating to 1908-9 with Tuscan summerhouse. Very localised setting as part of Manor, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with Manor, which development would not affect.	

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1247667	Manor Cottage	Grade II Listed	413148	581446	4	3.5	Medium	Early 18th century cottage to west of Whalton Manor House. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south, onto main east-west road through village, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from trees and other village buildings. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of cottage within village setting.	Negligible
1247668	Laundry Cottage and attached garage	Grade II Listed	413147	581430	4	3.5	Medium	Edwin Luytens design in the Cotswold Vernacular tradition, dating to 1908-9 Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south, onto main east-west road through village, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north, east and west, from trees and other village buildings. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of cottage and garage within village setting.	Negligible
1247669	Garden Walls to south of Laundry Cottage	Grade II Listed	412850	581496	4	3.5	Medium	Garden Walls associated with cottage. Very localised setting as part of cottage, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with cottage.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with cottage, which development would not affect.	
1247670	Wellhead 3 metres east of rear wing of Whalton House	Grade II Listed	412728	581498	4	3.8	Medium	18th century wellhead within Whalton House garden to north of House. Very localised setting as part of House garden, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with House, which development would not affect.	
1247671	West House Farmhouse and adjacent outbuildings	Grade II Listed	412745	581483	4	3.9	Medium	Late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century modifications. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south and west, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east through village towards development. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south and west, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farm within village setting.	Negligible
1247672	Garden walls to south east of West House Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	413120	581445	4	3.9	Medium	Late 18th century garden walls altered in the early 20th century, associated with West House Farmhouse. Very localised setting as part of farmhouse, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with farm. Forms an important corner site at the west end of the village	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with farmhouse, and location at west end of village, which development would not affect.	
1247795	The Terrace	Grade II Listed	412832	581476	4	3.5	Medium	Early 19th century terrace houses with 20th century modifications. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of	

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								Main views are to south, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east through village towards development. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.			development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farm within village setting.	
1247797	Front garden wall, railings and gate piers to Whalton House	Grade II Listed	412883	581465	4	3.8	Medium	Early 19th century garden walls associated with Whalton House. Very localised setting as part of House, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with House, which development would not affect.	
1247798	Garden walls, railings, and attached outbuildings, to east of Whalton House	Grade II Listed	412770	581514	4	3.7	Medium	Early 19th century garden walls associated with Whalton House. Very localised setting as part of House, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with House, which development would not affect.	
1247800	Outbuilding to west of Lynn Law Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	412738	581466	4	3.9	Medium	Early 18th century building with 19th century modifications. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east through village towards development. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Main views are to south and west, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farm within village setting.	
1247803	Well 30 metres south of West House	Grade II Listed	412919	581426	4	3.9	Medium	Late 19th century wellhead. Very localised setting adjacent to road, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with village, which development would not affect.	
1247804	The Cottage	Grade II Listed	413075	581287	4	3.7	Medium	Cottage dating to 1715 with early 19th century modifications. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to north onto east-west running road through village, and south onto rural landscape beyond. Screening to east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east through village towards development. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farm within village setting.	Negligible
1247806	Rochester Tomb 3 metres south of chancel of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	413060	581280	4	3.6	Medium	Tomb dating to 1730 within grounds/graveyard of church. Very localised setting within church grounds, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of Whalton Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of tomb to church and surrounding woodland.	
1247807	Davison Tomb 3.5 metres south of porch	Grade II Listed	413051	581243	4	3.6	Medium	Tomb dating to 1762 within grounds/graveyard of church. Very localised setting within church grounds, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of Whalton Village. Some	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of tomb to church	

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	of Church of St Mary							limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.			and surrounding woodland.	
1247808	Whalton Church of England aided school	Grade II Listed	413158	581417	4	3.6	Medium	Early 19th century schoolhouse with 20th century additions. Localised rural setting as part of Whalton Village. Views out largely screened by surrounding woodland planting and hedges. Some limited aesthetic and experiential value and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of school within village setting.	Negligible
1247810	Garden walls to east and north of the Old Rectory	Grade II Listed	413127	581382	4	3.5	Medium	18th century garden walls associated with the Old Rectory. Localised setting as part of Old Rectory, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Old Rectory.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with Old Rectory, which development would not affect.	
1247866	Outbuilding and attached walls to east of The Old Rectory	Grade II Listed	413236	581417	4	3.5	Medium	Late 18th century outbuilding associated with the Old Rectory. Very localised setting associated with Rectory and as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south, and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from garden walls and trees. Some aesthetic ,experiential and social value as associated with the Old Rectory and as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with the Old Rectory which the development would not affect.	
1247867	Walls opposite the Manor House and on west of Glebe Cottage	Grade II Listed	413293	581375	4	3.2	Medium	Village walls dating to 18th century. Localised roadside setting as part of Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from location with Whalton Village which develop, not affect.	
1247868	Garden walls and ha ha to East End House	Grade II Listed	412938	581419	4	3.3	Medium	Walls and Ha Ha dating to 18th century. Very localised setting as part of East End House and as part of Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with East End House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with the East End House which the development would not affect.	
1263930	1-3, South Side	Grade II Listed	413044	581403	4	3.7	Medium	Late 18th century cottages with 19th century modifications. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to north onto east-west running road through village, and south onto rural landscape beyond. Screening to east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east out of village. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farm within village setting.	Negligible
1263931	The Seven Stars	Grade II Listed	413070	581276	4	3.6	Medium	Former coaching inn of late 18th century date. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to north onto east-west running road through village, and south/southeast onto rural landscape beyond. Screening to east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east out of village. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views of development screened by local woodland and adjacent buildings. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural	Negligible

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
											or historical properties of farm within village setting.	
1263932	Renwick Headstone 11 metres south of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	413052	581278	4	3.6	Medium	Headstone within grounds/graveyard of church. Very localised setting within church grounds, surrounded by trees, within wider setting of Whalton Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of tomb to church and surrounding woodland.	
1263933	Robson Headstone 8 metres southwest of porch of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	413100	581365	4	3.6	Medium	Headstone within grounds/graveyard of church. Very localised setting within church grounds, surrounded by trees, within wider setting of Whalton Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of tomb to church and surrounding woodland.	
1263934	Garden wall to west of the Old Rectory	Grade II Listed	413294	581405	4	3.5	Medium	18th century garden walls associated with the Old Rectory. Localised setting as part of Old Rectory, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Old Rectory.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with Old Rectory, which development would not affect.	
1263935	East End House	Grade II Listed	413218	581487	4	3.3	Medium	Early 18th century house remodelled in the early 19th century, located at extreme east end of Whalton Village. Localised setting as part of village. Views to east and northeast onto main east-west road through village and out of the village to the east. Main view to south over the rural landscape beyond. Some screening to north and east from garden trees and adjacent buildings on opposite side of the road. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible and would be visible in distant views looking eastwards/northeastwards from the house and when leaving the village. Main views are to south however, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of the house within village setting.	Minor
1264018	Garden walls around lower lawn to northwest of Whalton Manor House, with attached outbuilding	Grade II Listed	413175	581430	4	3.4	Medium	Early 20th century garden walls and early 18th/19th century outbuilding associated with Whalton Manor House. Very localised setting as part of House, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with House, which development would not affect.	
1264019	Garden walls to south of Manor Cottage	Grade II Listed	412835	581491	4	3.5	Medium	Early 20th century garden walls associated with Whalton Manor House. Very localised setting as part of House, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with House, which development would not affect.	
1264020	Whalton House and attached wall to east	Grade II Listed	412791	581508	4	3.8	Medium	Mid-18th century House with 19th century extension. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south onto main east-west road through village, and to the north and rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east through village. High aesthetic, experiential and social	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but no clear views to east through village towards development. Main views are to north and south, which development would not affect.	Negligible

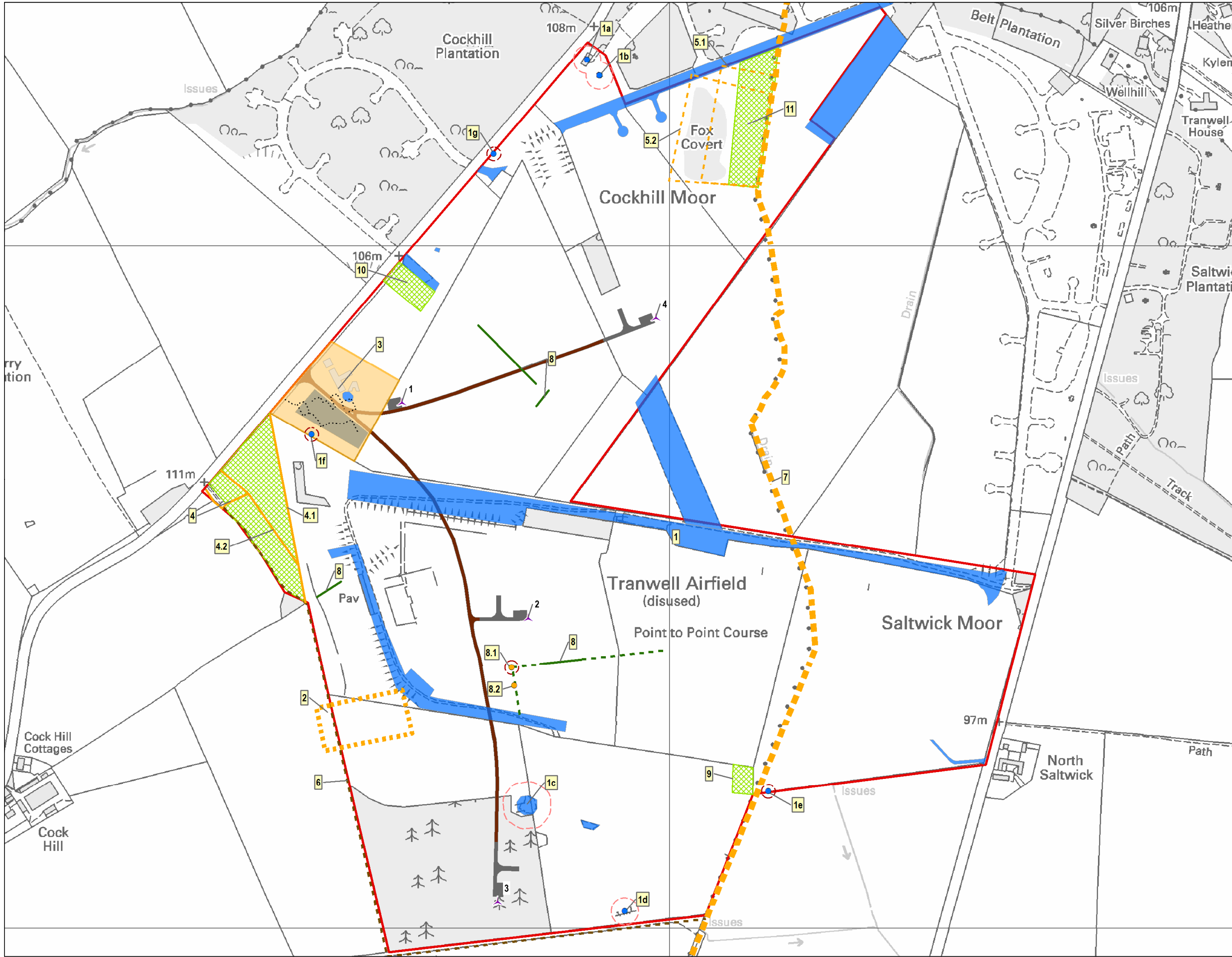
Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
								value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.			Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of house within village setting.	
1264021	Lynn Law Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	413230	581475	4	3.8	Medium	Early 18th century farmhouse with 19th century modifications. Localised setting as part of Whalton Village. Main views are to south and southwest to rural landscape beyond. Screening to north and east from trees and other village buildings, with no clear view to east through village. High aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but no clear views to east through village towards development. Main views are to south, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of house within village setting.	Negligible
1264027	Terrace and pergola, with paving, to north of Whalton Manor House	Grade II Listed	415817	578785	4	3.2	Medium	Terrace and Pergola dating to 1980-9, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, associated with Whalton Manor House. Very localised setting as part of House, and within Whalton Village. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and association with Manor.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting formed from association with House, which development would not affect.	
1264041	Farm buildings and attached wall, to west of Twizell Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	413310	581437	4	2.4	Medium	Part of early planned foldyard group of farmhouses. Mid-18th century to early 19th century granary and attached wall, associated with Twizell Farmhouse. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting. Open views to the north but screened by modern barns and woodland on the near to distant horizons. Some aesthetic value and social value due to architectural and historical properties of farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but partially screened by modern farm buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Negligible
1264042	Whalton Forge	Grade II Listed	415548	577403	4	3.3	Medium	Early 19th century blacksmiths forge located at extreme east end of Whalton Village. Localised setting as part of village. Main views are to south, onto main east-west road through village, and rural landscape beyond. Some screening to north and east from garden trees and adjacent buildings. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value as part of picturesque post-medieval Whalton Village and for architectural properties and historical context.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible in distant views looking eastwards from the road when leaving the village. Main views are to south however, which development would not affect. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of the forge within village setting.	Minor
1264079	Thorneyford Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	414080	579078	4	3.8	Medium	18th century farmhouse with early 19th century additions and a 20th century extension to the west. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting. Views to south blocked by woodland and conifer planting and to the north by the presence of more recent farm buildings/barns. Some limited aesthetic value and social value due to architectural and historical properties of farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but distant and largely screened by modern farm buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Negligible
1264080	Shelter Sheds with granary over, to east of Ogle Castle	Grade II Listed	413438	581922	4	3.3	Medium	Former late 18th century barn forming part of a planned foldyard farm to the west of Ogle Castle. Similar to other farmsteads in wider landscape. Modern buildings to the northwest and southeast. Views to northeast screened by adjacent buildings and some woodland planting. Some limited	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but views partially screened by adjacent buildings and setting already compromised by more recent	Negligible


Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
								aesthetic and social value due to architectural properties and historical context.			buildings adjacent.	
1264115	Barn and Gingang to southwest of Glebe House Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	414759	578360	4	3.2	Medium	18th century steading with 19th century alterations and gingang. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with good open distant views to the southeast-southwest arc. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible but distant and not directly to south in main view from steading. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of house.	Minor
1264116	Farm buildings to north of Bonas Hill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	413332	580310	4	3.3	Medium	Planned foldyard buildings with later 18th and early 19th century modifications. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting. Building ranges formed around yard which is open to the south. Views to north screened by woodland on near horizon. Some limited aesthetic value and social value due to architectural and historical properties of farmhouse.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible, but distant and largely screened by woodland. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Negligible
1264125	Beanley House	Grade II Listed	413952	582102	4	3.5	Medium	Late 18th century house incorporating earlier fragments. Associated with a barn, stable and pigsty. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with open views to the north and east, but partially screened by fragmentary woodland on medium to distant horizons. Views to the south and southwest screened by woodland immediately adjacent to the house. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of house and nearby college.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible, but distant and partially screened by fragmentary woodland. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical properties of farmhouse.	Minor
1264127	Camp House Farmhouse and adjacent farm building range	Grade II Listed	419426	582413	4	2.7	Medium	Farmhouse dating to circa 1800 with 19th century alterations. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with good open distant views to the southeast-southwest arc. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible but distant and not directly to south in main view from steading. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Minor
1264169	Cartshed to east of main farm building group	Grade II Listed	416896	585590	4	2.5	Medium	Early-mid-19th century cartshed associated with a group of farm buildings. Part of post-medieval landscape with other farmhouses in wider landscape. Localised rural setting with open views to the north and south/southeast. Woodland and later buildings block view out in southwest and westerly directions. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but largely screened by local trees and modern buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
1280174	Rowell Headstone 9 metres south of church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade II Listed	416766	585535	2	3.7	Medium	Headstone dating to 1746. Very localised setting within Mitford parish church graveyard and largely surrounded by trees. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural/historical properties and association with church.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting to church and graveyard. Development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1280176	Garden wall of Old Manor House, section in grounds of Parkburn	Grade II Listed	415323	577283	4	3.7	Medium	North facing section of 18th century garden wall. Very localised setting to Mitford old manor. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural properties and association with manor.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting, to association with Manor House. Development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1302792	Bank Head	Grade II Listed	421042	579398	4	4.0	Medium	Mid-18th century house associated with shelter sheds a byre	Low	Low	Imperceptible: All four turbines	Negligible

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
	House							and a dovecote. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with open views to the south but views to the north and northeast blocked/screened by woodland immediately adjacent to the House. Modern farm buildings and Kirkley college to the west. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of house and nearby college.			theoretically visible but distant and screened by woodland to the north. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of house.	
1355122	Lych Gate to Church of St Mary the Virgin	Grade II Listed	421014	579419	4	4.6	Medium	Entrance to Stannington Church and grounds dating to 1893, to the southeast of church. Given by Viscount Ridley. Very localised setting as part of church grounds, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of gate to church and surrounding woodland.	
1355125	Hall Tomb 2 metres east of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	414972	586136	4	4.5	Medium	Tomb dating to 1815 within grounds/graveyard of church. Very localised setting within church grounds, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of tomb to church and surrounding woodland.	
1370620	Old Cottage and adjacent ruin	Grade II Listed	412535	584124	4	4.6	Medium	Ruin of probable medieval tower house and 18th century cottage. Part of medieval/ post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with open views to the north but views to the south and east screened by woodland other farm buildings. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but distant and screened to the south and east. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of buildings.	Negligible
1370622	Kennelmans House at northwest corner of kennel block	Grade II Listed	412868	583187	4	4.7	Medium	Early 19th century kennel block. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with good surrounding views, particularly to the north. Views to south and southeast partially screened by trees on near and medium horizons. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but distant and partially screened by woodland. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
1370654	Barn and adjacent gingang to northwest of Penny Hill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	419778	585260	4	4.0	Medium	Early 19th century barn and gingang. Part of post-medieval rural landscape with other farmhouses nearby. Localised rural setting with open views to the north but views to the south and east screened by woodland other farm buildings. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: All four turbines theoretically visible but distant and screened to the south and east. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of buildings.	Negligible
1370719	The Croft and Croft Cottage	Grade II Listed	420149	583510	4	4.4	Medium	Tudor style house and cottage dating to 1840 with Art-Nouveau elements. South-east facing onto public road with some screening from garden trees. Localised setting within urban environment of Morpeth. Some limited aesthetic value due to architectural properties.	Low	Low	None: All four turbines theoretically visible but on edge of ZTV and main views from buildings to southeast away from development are partially screened	
1370733	Milepost 500 metres south of Catchburn Farm	Grade II Listed	417284	586047	3	3.6	Medium	Late 19th century milepost. Very localised roadside setting in rural landscape. Limited aesthetic and social value.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1370734	Mitford Bridge, over the River Font	Grade II Listed	415342	582382	4	4.2	Medium	Late 19th century slightly Hogback Bridge, still in use as a road bridge. Very localised semi-rural setting leading in to Mitford Village. Trees and built environment surround fountain. Some limited aesthetic and social value as an architectural and historical structure.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: All four turbines theoretically visible, but bridge surrounded by trees and buildings on thoroughfare into village. Very localised setting and development	

Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
											would not affect ability to appreciate architectural or historical value.	
1370754	Milepost opposite West Edington	Grade II Listed	416904	585564	3	1.4	Medium	Late 19th century milepost. Very localised roadside setting in rural landscape. Limited aesthetic and social value.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1370757	LychGate and attached churchyard wall to south of Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade II Listed	416788	585565	3	3.7	Medium	Late 19th century gate and walls associated with Mitford Parish Church. Very localised setting to Mitford parish church and graveyard and largely surrounded by trees. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural/historical properties and association with church. Within wider setting of Mitford Village.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting to church and graveyard and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1370758	Garden wall attached to ruins of Mitford Old Manor House	Grade II Listed	416372	585738	4	3.7	Medium	North facing section of 18th century garden wall. Very localised setting to Mitford old manor. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural properties and association with manor.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting to church and Mitford Village and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1370760	Screen wall and piers at entrance to Mitford Hall	Grade II Listed	421011	579432	4	3.9	Medium	Early 19th century gateposts at entrance to grounds of Mitford Hall. Very localised setting as part of entrance to grounds and associated with gate lodge. Adjacent to road with woodland planting and conifers on east, south and west sides. Some aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to due to location and association with Hall.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: Very localised setting to Hall and Lodge and development would not affect ability to appreciate historical value.	
1370787	Churchyard Cross 15 metres north east of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	420989	579414	4	4.1	Medium	Church crosses dating to circa 1890, within church grounds. Given to church by Viscount Ridley. Very localised setting as part of church grounds, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of cross to church and surrounding woodland.	
1370788	Stone Coffin and Font Bowl against south wall of Church of St Mary	Grade II Listed	420989	579414	4	4.6	Medium	Stone coffin and font bowl with inscribed date of 1521, but likely of 12th to 13th century date, abutting south wall of church. Very localised setting as part of church grounds, surrounded by trees, with slightly wider setting of semi-urban environment of Stannington Village. Some limited aesthetic and experiential properties and social value due to local historic context.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: Very localised setting and development would not be visible due to proximity of coffin to church and surrounding woodland.	
1001478	St Mary's Hospital, Stannington	Park and Garden Grade II Listed	418148	581038	4	1.4	High	Medium-sized echelon-style psychiatric hospital dating to 1914, within grounds lay out from 1910. Located in a rural landscape bordered by belts of trees and woodland. Hospital ceased to operate from 1990, several later 20th century buildings within grounds, and the site is currently being redeveloped as housing. Main entrances are from Green Lane on the east of the grounds, heading westwards, and from the south. Southern approach is tree lined, the eastern approach has several buildings and gardens screening views westwards. Recreational gardens mostly laid out to the south of hospital, with a north and south park beyond these divided by the hospital. Both are bounded by woodland and coniferous planting. Northern park divided into several compartments by	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: Majority of grounds would be screened or partially screened by woodland surrounding site, and planting internally. Development not visible in main approach from south. Partial views of hubs and tips visible in views form Green Lane (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 4), but these are screened by woodland and internal views already compromised by recent construction.	Minor


Site no.	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No. of turbine tips visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Value/sensitivity of asset	Setting of asset	Contribution of setting to value/sensitivity	Sensitivity of setting	Impact magnitude	Significance of predicted effect
								tree belts and blocks of woodland. Some aesthetic and experiential value due to grounds and architecture, higher social value given possibilities for recreation within grounds and historic context of site.				
	Whalton	Conservation Area	413004	581436	4	3.7	Medium	Long-established agricultural village located on a south facing slope within a rural landscape. Characterised by long main street running east to west with several post-medieval buildings located either side of the road. Village buildings predominantly look southwards, onto rural landscape, or onto main street. Trees partly screen the majority of buildings within village. Main view through village is east-west along main street. View is not open, and no clear views out to countryside until almost leaving the village. High aesthetic, experiential and social value given architecture present within village, historical context, and rural location.	High	High	Low: All four turbines theoretically visible, but these would only be in distant views from the east of the Conservation Area, and most visible in view when leaving the village (see Figure x.x, Viewpoint 6). Development would not be visible from majority of historic buildings within village due to predominant north or south facing views and trees, nor would it be clearly visible in east to west views through village. Development would have a slight material affect on baseline general character and aesthetic appearance of village, when looking eastwards through village (one of main views and characteristics of village), but would still be able to appreciate architecture and historic context of buildings.	Minor





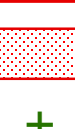
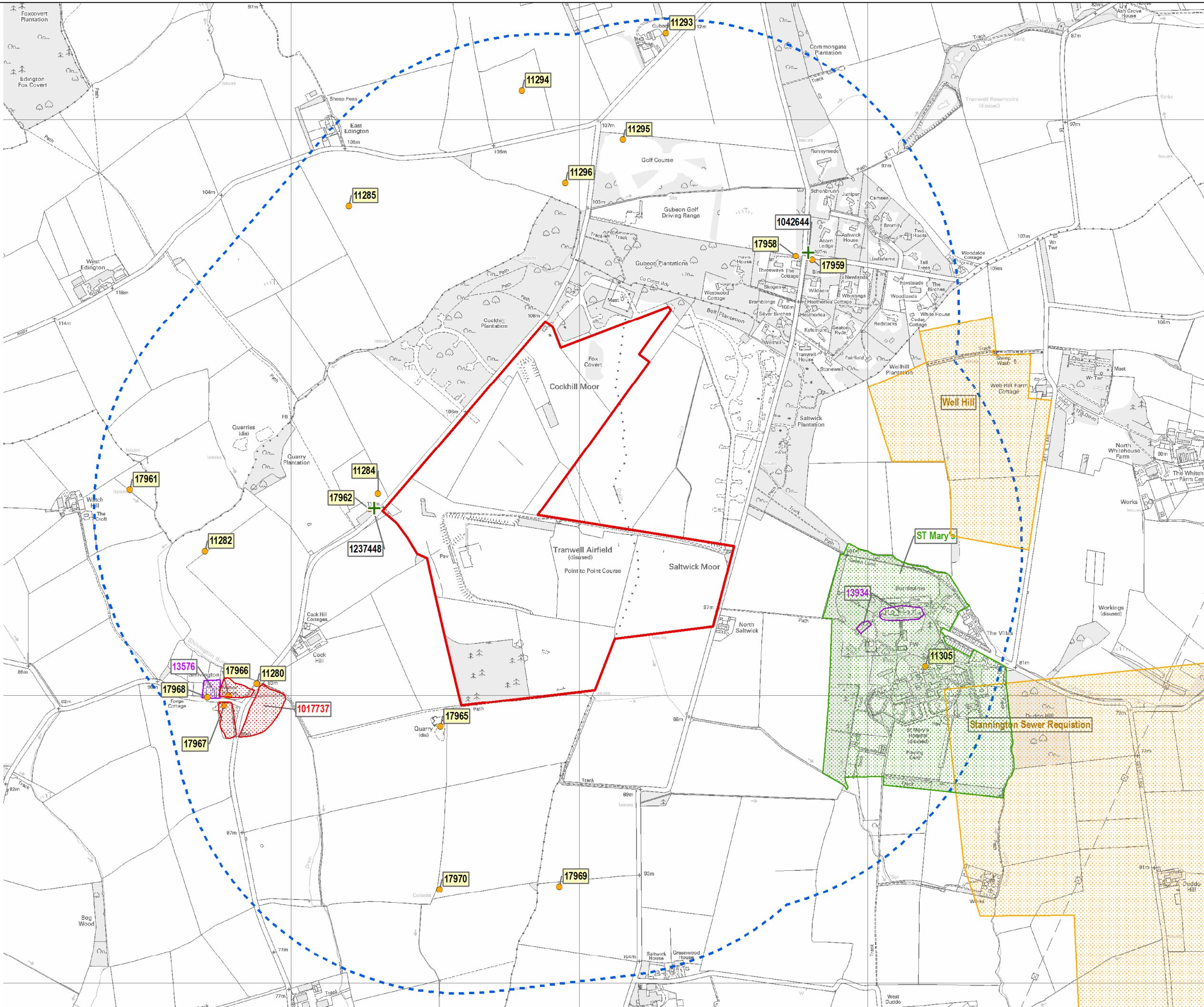
Key:









- Turbine Location
- Development Site Boundary
- Construction compound
- Crane Hardstanding
- Onsite access track
- Airfield Hardstanding
- Airfield Structure
- Ridge and Furrow
- Tile Works (area)
- Enclosure (former)
- Field Banks (remains)
- 19th Century Field Boundary Fragments
- Other Feature
- Parish Boundary
- Trackway
- Cropmark
- 10m Buffer
- 20m Buffer

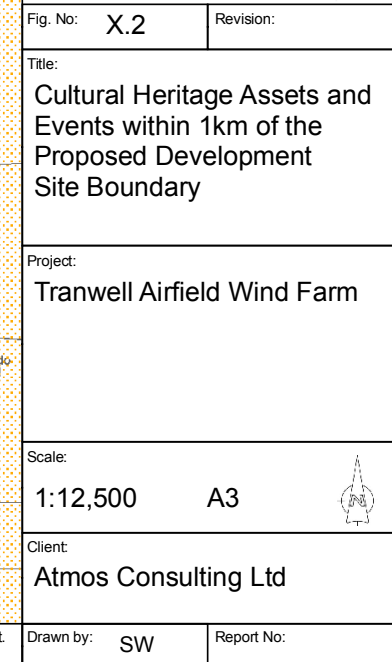


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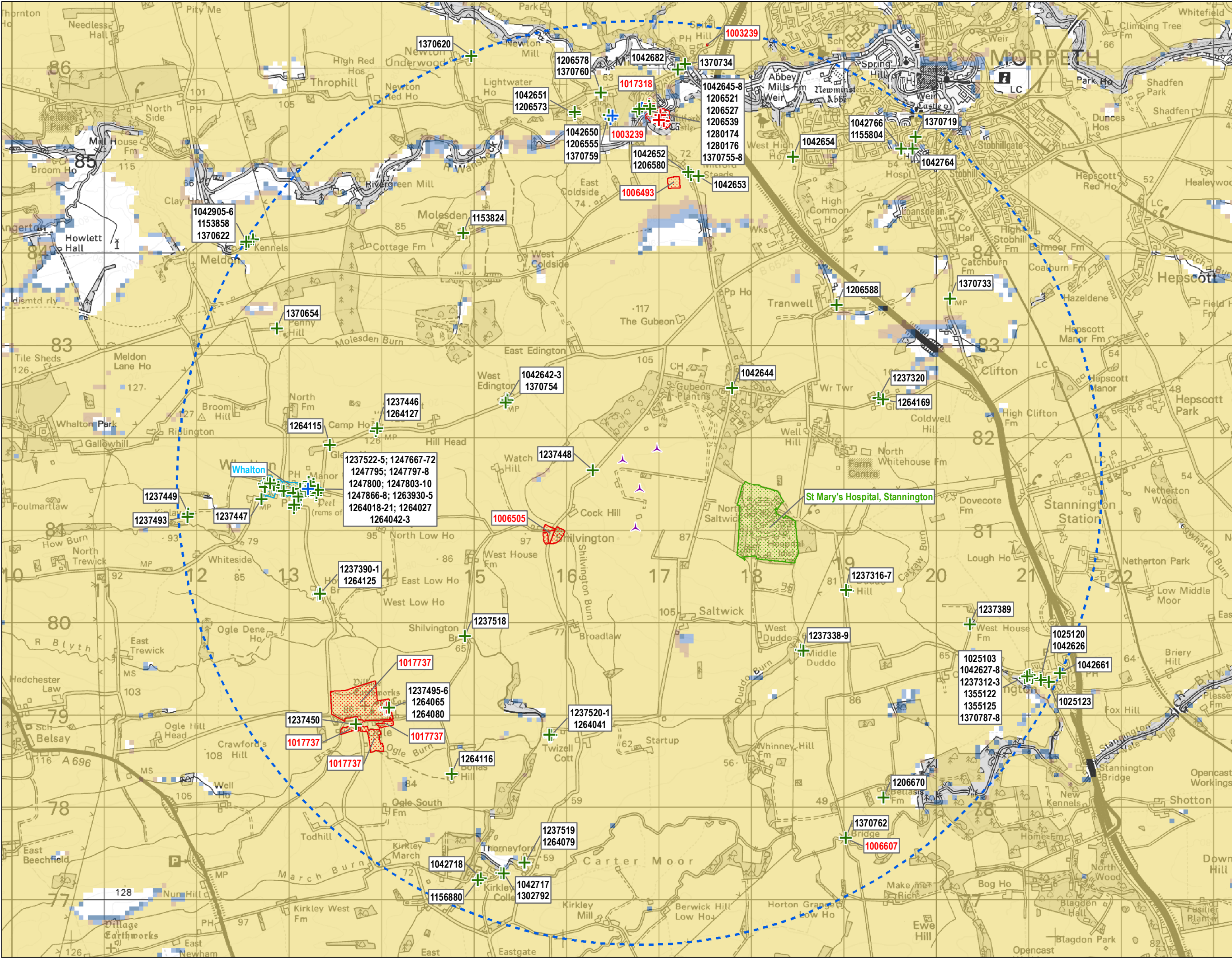
Fig. No:	X.1	Revision:
Title: Cultural Heritage Constraints		
Project: Tranwell Airfield Wind Farm		
Scale: 1:5,000 A3		
Client: Atmos Consulting Ltd		
Drawn by:	SW	Report No:



-  Development Site Boundary
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  HER Site (point)
-  HER Site (area)
-  HER Event
-  Park & Garden Area
-  1km Buffer



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- Key:
- Turbine Location
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Listed Building Grade I
 - Listed Building Grade II*
 - Listed Building Grade II
 - Conservation Area
 - Parks and Gardens
 - 5km Buffer

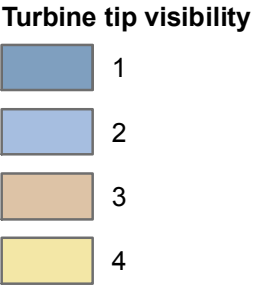


Fig. No: X.3 Revision:

Title:
ZTV to 5 km radius

Project:
Tranwell Airfield Wind Farm

Scale:
1:37,000 A3

Client:
Atmos Consulting Ltd

Drawn by: SW Report No: