



## **Cambois Connection – Onshore Scheme**

### **Environmental Statement Volume 3**

#### **Technical Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**



# Camboise Connection Onshore Scheme

## Technical Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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## Basis of Report

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## 1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting was commissioned by SSE Renewables Developments (UK) Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in relation to a proposed development at Cambois, Blyth, Northumberland (NZ 29239 84212) (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’; Fig. 1) to support the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and preparation of the Environmental Statement (ES) for the proposed application to Northumberland County Council (NCC).

Berwick Bank Wind Farm Limited (BBWFL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of SSE Renewables (SSER) (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’). The Applicant is proposing the development of Offshore Export Cables, Onshore Export Cables, an Onshore Converter Station and associated grid connection at Blyth in Northumberland, known as the ‘Cambois Connection’ (‘the ‘Project’). The onshore components of the Project, landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) comprise the Onshore Scheme.

The purpose of this infrastructure is to facilitate the export of green energy from the generation assets associated with the Berwick Bank Wind Farm (BBWF), located in the outer Firth of Forth. A separate application for developing a grid connection to Branxton, East Lothian, has been included as part of the Applicant’s application for consent for BBWF, currently being determined separately<sup>1</sup>). The Project will enable the BBWF to reach full generating capacity (4.1 gigawatts (GW)) by the early 2030’s.

The Project comprises two distinct proposals, or ‘Schemes’, which will require three separate consents. For the Onshore Scheme (all activities and infrastructure landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)) consent will be sought via a planning application to Northumberland County Council (NCC) as the local planning authority (LPA) under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This DBA has been prepared in respect to this part of the Project.

The offshore components of the Project seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) (‘the Marine Scheme’) are located within both Scottish and English waters. In Scotland, the Marine Scheme is entirely within offshore waters (i.e., between the 12 nautical miles (nm) limit and the Scottish Exclusive Economic Zone). In England, the Marine Scheme is within offshore waters and inshore waters.

The proposed development comprises an application for the construction of onshore cables routes and a converter station connecting to the offshore BBWF, located in the North Sea. A preliminary site survey boundary (the Site) has been established which would allow for survey and design evolution of the ongoing scheme.

### 1.1 The Site

The Site comprises the onshore footprint of the Project within England and is an irregular plot of land east of the A189, East Sleekburn, Northumberland. The Site boundary totals approximately 100 hectares (ha) of land which is under varying land use including the former Blyth Power Stations, industrial plots, inner tidal and rail networks, residential development and farmland.

Site boundaries comprise the North Sea to the East, the River Blyth Estuary to the south, the A189 to the west and Cambois village to the north. Refer to Figure A for the Site Location.

### 1.2 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of the Archaeological DBA. It identifies potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature located within the Site and describes their significance, in accordance with the requirement under NPPF (2021) paragraph 194. Consideration has been given to heritage assets of an archaeological nature only, primarily buried archaeological remains/deposits, earthworks, vestigial structures, and other traces relating to past human activity.

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<sup>1</sup> BBWF is subject to a separate consenting process. An application for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) was submitted to MS-LOT and accepted in December 2022. The Branxton onshore infrastructure is subject to a separate planning application submitted to East Lothian Council and accepted in March 2023.



While the requirement under NPPF para 194 (2021) is for an Applicant to identify those assets and describe their significance, the current assessment has, where possible, also considered the potential for the Onshore Scheme to physically affect those assets, i.e., by means of truncation/removal during construction. Any such physical effects are discussed in terms of harm/benefit, in accordance with the terminology used within the NPPF.

### 1.3 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant statute, policy, and guidance, including the NPPF (2021), the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2017), and Historic England’s Statements of Heritage Significance (2019).

The assessment has been undertaken, and the report prepared, by Gwynnaeth McCullough Project Heritage Consultant.

The assessment has been project managed and signed off by Beth Gray, Associate Heritage Consultant.



Figure 1-1: Site Location, depicting site boundary in red and 1km study area in white



## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Data Procurement

#### 2.1.1 Search Area

A 1km study area was utilised for the purposes of baseline data collection (Plate 1) . This scale of data collection is appropriate for the determination of archaeological potential within the Site.

#### 2.1.2 Sources Consulted

The following sources were consulted:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), for all records relating to designated heritage assets;
- Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER), for Sites, events, and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data;
- the Environment Agency’s library of open access LiDAR data (DSM, DTM and point cloud);
- the Ordnance Survey open-source library, for topographic and cartographic data, including elevation point cloud, contour, and hydrological data;
- historic cartographic sources, including large-scale county surveys, tithe mapping and early Ordnance Survey editions;
- Historic England’s Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer, for mapped archaeological earthworks and other features identified by the aerial investigation unit;
- Historic England’s Aerial Photo Explorer, for online access to the historic aerial photo archive;
- the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) online;
- other online resources, including: the British Geological Survey; the Cranfield University Soilscales viewer; and the National Library of Scotland’s online mapping database.
- Northumberland Council’s online planning application portal, for relevant documentation submitted in relation to proximate applications;
- Northumberland Archives and record office for any relevant archival material not held online; and
- grey literature relating to excavations within, and within proximity to, the Site.

#### 2.1.3 HER Data

A proportionate level of HER data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance, and potential impact presented in this report, was obtained. The HER data was reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment.

While all the HER data received has been reviewed and considered, not all HER records (sites and events) are discussed further within this report – only those that are of relevance to the determination of potential, significance, and potential impact.

All data supplied by the HER is presented in **Appendix 1**.

#### 2.1.4 LiDAR Data

Digital terrain model (DTM) and digital surface model (DSM) LiDAR data, at 1m resolution, was processed using ArcGIS software. Multiple hill-shade and shaded-relief models were created, principally via adjustment of the following variables: azimuth, height, and ‘z-factor’ or exaggeration. The models created were then coloured using pre-defined ramps and classified attribute data, to reveal the micro-topography and allow for analysis. Identified features are discussed in the relevant places within this report.





## 2.1.5 Site Inspection

A Site inspection was undertaken in February 2023 to assess the Site within its wider landscape context, identify any evidence for previous ground disturbance, observe general ground conditions and examine any known or suspected archaeological features.

## 2.2 Assessment of Significance

The NPPF defines ‘significance’ 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’.*

The NPPF glossary and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) define these interests as follows:

- **Archaeological interest:** *“There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.”*
- **Architectural and artistic interest:** *“These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.”*
- **Historic interest:** *“An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.”*

Historic England’s recently published guidance: ‘Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019)’<sup>2</sup> concurs with the use of this terminology and methodology, both of which are thus adopted for the purposes of this report.

This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of heritage significance and the interests from which that significance derives. In accordance with the NPPF and the PPG, the level of significance attributed to heritage assets is then articulated as follows:

- 1 **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 200 of the NPPF as comprising Grade I and II\* Listed buildings, Grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and non-designated archaeological remains of demonstrably equivalent significance to that of Scheduled Monuments (as identified in footnote 63);
- 2 **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 200 of the NPPF as comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 3 **Non-designated heritage assets.** These are defined within the PPG as “buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets”<sup>3</sup>.

## 2.3 Assessment of Effects

When discussing designated heritage assets, potential development effects are described in terms of harm to significance, in accordance with the NPPF (2021), which references the following levels of harm:

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<sup>2</sup> Historic England, Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Swindon, October 2019).

<sup>3</sup> MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.



- **‘Substantial harm or total loss’**

*Being a level of harm that would “have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced”<sup>4</sup>; and*

- **‘Less than substantial harm’**

*Being any lesser level of harm than that defined above; recent case law has confirmed that this includes any level of harm (not considered substantial) regardless of its quantification, e.g. the finding of a ‘negligible’ level of harm must still be treated as less than substantial harm and be weighed in the balance under paragraph 202.*

As clarified in the High Court, preservation of a heritage asset does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm.<sup>5</sup> This is echoed by Historic England in ‘Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (GPA2), which states that “Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged”<sup>6</sup>.

With reference to the broad parameters referenced above, the PPG provides that the category of harm identified for any given asset be ‘explicitly identified’, and that the extent of that harm be ‘clearly articulated’.<sup>7</sup> For purposes of this assessment, this has been done with reference to a ‘scale’, e.g. at the lower/upper end of the scale of less than substantial.

In discussing **non-designated heritage assets**, the NPPF does not provide that harm be categorised as either ‘substantial’ or ‘less than substantial’, only that the scale of any harm or loss is articulated. For purposes of this report, this has been expressed using professional judgment, with reference to the heritage interests defined within the NPPF, PPG and Historic England’s ‘Statements of Significance’ (2019).

The assessment of anticipated development effects can thus be seen to have been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, the relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance.

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<sup>4</sup> *Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

<sup>5</sup> *R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council* [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

<sup>6</sup> *R (Forge Field Society) v Seveno 1895 (Admin)*

<sup>7</sup> *R (Forge Field Society) v Seveno 1895 (Admin)*. 18-20190723.



## 3.0 Statute, Policy & Guidance

### 3.1 Statute

Scheduled Monuments are protected from physical development effects under the **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)**.

### 3.2 Planning Policy

#### 3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (Revised 2021)

Applicable national policy comprises the National Planning Policy Framework (2021), specifically the following paragraphs:

**Paragraph 194**, which states that:

*“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a Site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”*

**Paragraphs 199 and 200**, which provide for designated heritage assets, and state respectively that:

*“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance”, and*

*“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck Sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”*

**Paragraph 201**, which relates to instances of ‘substantial harm’, and states that:

*“Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.”*

**Paragraph 202**, which relates to instances of ‘less than substantial harm’, and states that:



*“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.”*

**Paragraph 203**, which relates to non-designated heritage assets, and states that:

*“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”*

### 3.2.2 Local Planning Policy

Local planning policy is provided in:

- Northumberland Local Plan 2016-2036 (Adopted March 2022) –
  - o ENV 1: Approaches to assessing the impact of development on the natural, historic and built environment; and
  - o ENV 7: Historic Environment and heritage assets.

These policies are quoted below:

#### Policy ENV 1

*“Approaches to assessing the impact of development on the natural, historic and built environment”:*

1. *The character and/or significance of Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic and built environments, will be conserved, protected and enhanced by:*
  - a. *Giving appropriate weight to the statutory purposes and special qualities of the hierarchy of international, national and local designated and non-designated nature and historic conservation assets or sites and their settings, and, in particular, giving great weight to:*
    - i. *Conserving and enhancing the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, in accordance with Policies ENV 5 and ENV 6, and Northumberland National Park;*
    - ii. *The conservation of designated heritage assets, with the impact of proposed development on their significance being assessed in accordance with Policy ENV 7.*
  - b. *Protecting Northumberland's most important landscapes and applying a character-based approach to, as appropriate, manage, protect or plan landscape across the whole County.*
2. *In applying part (a) above, recognising that:*
  - a. *Assets or sites with a lower designation or non-designated, can still be irreplaceable, may be nationally important and/or have qualitative attributes that warrant giving these the appropriate protection in-situ;*
  - b. *Development and associated activity outwith designations can have indirect impacts on the designated assets or sites;*
3. *An ecosystem approach will be taken that demonstrates an understanding of the significance and sensitivity of the natural resource. This should result in a neutral impact on, or net benefit for those ecosystems and the ecosystem services that they provide.”*

#### Policy ENV 7

*“Historic Environment and heritage assets”:*

1. *Development proposals will be assessed and decisions made that ensure the conservation and enhancement of the significance, quality and integrity of Northumberland's heritage assets and their settings.*
2. *Decisions affecting a heritage asset will be based on a sound understanding of the significance of that asset and the impact of any proposal upon that significance. Applicants will be required*



- to provide a heritage statement; describing the significance of the asset and any contribution made to this significance by its setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance, but should make use of the Historic Environment Record, the Historic Landscape Characterisation Study, any relevant character appraisals or design guides, and/or other relevant records.*
3. *Development proposals, which will affect a site of archaeological interest, or a site which has the potential to be of archaeological interest, will require an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
  4. *Development proposals that would result in substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of designated heritage assets will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that would outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
    - a. *The nature of the heritage asset would prevent all reasonable uses of the site; and*
    - b. *No viable use of the asset itself could be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that would enable its conservation; and*
    - c. *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership would demonstrably not be possible; and*
    - d. *The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*
  5. *Where development proposals would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of designated heritage asset, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum use that is viable and justifiable.*
  6. *Development proposals that affect the significance of non-designated heritage assets shall require a balanced judgement, taking into account the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of a non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest, the significance of which is demonstrably equivalent to that of a scheduled monument, the policy approach for designated heritage assets will be applied if it:*
    - a. *Has not formally been assessed for designation; or*
    - b. *Has been assessed as capable of designation, but not designated by the relevant Government agency; or*
    - c. *Is not capable of designation under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act because of its physical nature.*
  7. *If, following the above assessment, a decision is made that will result in the loss of all or any part of a heritage asset, or a reduction in its significance, developers will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to its importance and the impact, through appropriate compensatory measures. The results of such measures should be made publicly accessible through appropriate archiving and publication. The ability to create full records in this way should not, in itself, be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be supported.*
  8. *Development proposals that affect heritage assets at risk (national or local) should demonstrate how they will be brought into repair, or appropriately conserved, and the decline halted (and preferably reversed) in a timely manner. Where the asset at risk is a vacant building of permanent and substantial construction (i.e. not a ruin that should remain so), the proposal should secure its reuse in a manner consistent with its conservation.*
  9. *Decisions affecting historic places and sites should take account of the individual and cumulative effect on the wider historic environment including from small scale changes which may gradually erode the historic character and/or the settings of key assets, the visitor economy, the vitality of the area and the quality of place.*
  10. *In cases where development is proposed that will conflict with planning policies, but which would act as enabling development to secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, consideration will be given to whether the benefits outweigh the disbenefits of departing from the policies concerned."*



## 4.0 Archaeological Baseline

This section sets out the archaeological baseline relative to the Site and its immediate surroundings, to identify known archaeological heritage assets and to inform an understanding of the Site's broader archaeological potential.

### 4.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated assets with archaeological interest located within the Site or the study area.

### 4.2 Geology & Topography

The Site is located within the South-East Northumberland Coastal Plain between two estuaries, the River Blyth to the south and the River Wansbeck to the north. The North Sea coastline lies to the east of the Site, where Cambois Bay is located. The landscape within the Site slopes gradually towards the coastline, measuring between 16m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the west of the Site and 0m AOD on the coastline.

Several types of geology have been identified within the Site. The base geology consists of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation. The mainland, central and west parts of the Site comprise Diamicton and Devensian Till.

Superficial deposits comprise sands, clay, silts, and gravels, including marine beach deposits overlaid by blown sand forming dunes along the coast of the Site towards the east.

Assessments of the soils within the Site have been categorised as slightly acidic, base-rich loamy and clayey soils. These soils also tend to be seasonally wet due to slow permeability, with local stream networks forming drainage routes to tributaries, which adjoin to the River Blyth and River Wansbeck.

### 4.3 Previous Fieldwork

A number of events have occurred within the Site which have recorded archaeological remains associated with post-medieval agriculture, Second World War defences and the modern power station developments. These are as follows:

- A geophysical survey was undertaken within the west of the Site. One hectare of land was surveyed in an area where an 'oval enclosure' was previously identified by aerial photography (Figure 1: **11778**). There was no evidence of the cropmark features, although numerous linear anomalies were identified consistent with ditches or land drains, as well as a former field boundary (Event No. **424**).
- In 2020, a watching brief was undertaken within the southern part of the Site boundary along a 500m cable route. The survey identified structural remains and deposits relating to the construction of Blyth Power Station or potentially features from the Second World War. No features pre-dating the 20th century were recorded (Event No. **16969**).
- Groundworks associated with the North Sea Network link and HVDC route were monitored between 2018 and 2020, extending from the beach at Cambois in the north to within the Site boundary. The monitoring identified post-medieval agricultural trends and features potentially relating to Second World War defences (Event No. **16784**).
- Other fieldwork within the Site comprises photographic and architectural survey relating to the Blyth Power Stations and the recording of numerous timber piles along the River Blyth (Event Nos. 14373, 16902, and 17102). Other watching briefs within the Site boundary identified little to no archaeological potential (Event No. **14762**).



## 4.4 Chronological Background

### 4.4.1 Prehistoric Context

The wider region has a known early prehistoric potential; with the end of glaciation, evidence for Mesolithic activity appears in the archaeological record on the east Northumberland coastline. In proximity to the Site this is evidenced by the flint scatter at Sandy Lane, c.1.8km to the north of the Site (**12052**), proximate to potential prehistoric standing stones (**12060**). Further afield at Howick, c.4.5km to the north of Cambois, a substantial Mesolithic settlement is recorded.

The location of the Site on or near to the coastline may have been attractive to prehistoric populations from the Mesolithic period onwards, either for short term settlement or more likely seasonal or sporadic exploitation of natural resources. However, there are no recorded Mesolithic or later prehistoric remains within the boundary of the Site. This may indicate that the Site was within a marginal area. Certainly, the presence of the Site between two estuaries may indicate that the Site was within a marshy area not suitable for permanent occupation.

The Neolithic period is also well represented within the wider region, however, no Neolithic assets have been identified within the Site or proximate to it. In closest proximity, a Neolithic feature comprising a curvilinear ditch and pits was identified at Blyth, c.2km to the south of the Site.

The evidence within the region for the late Neolithic to Bronze Age consists of new pottery types from the continent and new burial types. A Bronze Age cist containing such pottery was found to the south of Newbiggin (c.3.7km to the north of the Site), and a cist cemetery was also found at the Mesolithic Howick Site. A Bronze Age spear tip was also found just c.880m to the south of the Site, in the Blyth estuary (**12071**).

Whilst there are no definitive prehistoric assets recorded within the Site, in the west of the Site on relatively higher ground an undated feature comprises an oval enclosure. This was identified on aerial photographs (Figure 1: **11778**). The morphology of this feature could indicate a prehistoric origin however no corresponding anomalies were identified by geophysical survey (Event ID **424**).

#### 4.4.1.1 Summary of Prehistoric Potential

Given the above, there is considered to be a relatively low potential for former permanent or persistent prehistoric activity within the boundary of the Site. Remains, if present, are most likely to be located in the western part of the Site where higher ground would have provided dryer conditions.

### 4.4.2 Iron Age and Roman Context

The region in which the Site is located during the Iron Age was part of the organised society of the Votadini. During the Iron Age period, a focus on defence saw more settlements located to the higher grounds of the region, particularly hillforts in the Northumbrian hills. Other evidence of settlement is located in the hills of river-valleys and headlands such as at Tynemouth and Dunstanburgh.

Many Iron Age sites in Northumberland are characterised by rectilinear enclosed settlements representing small agricultural settlements. Such enclosures are identified within the HER, however they are more commonly found inland rather than along the modern coastline. Increasingly extensive farming continues through the late Iron Age to the Romano-British periods in Northumberland.

Following the Roman invasion, the Site was located 16km north of empire's northern frontier; Hadrian's Wall and was only within Roman controlled land for a short period when the Roman army briefly encroached into what is now Scotland and constructed Antonine Wall.

There are a number of potential undated enclosures identified within the vicinity of the Site, identified by satellite or aerial photographs; two enclosures c.930m (**11761**) and another c.153m (**28863**) to the northwest, c.480m to the south (**28960**) and c.152m to the north (**28575**). None of these enclosures are dated or their remains and character confirmed.



A cropmark enclosure, rectilinear in shape, was identified on aerial photographs (Figure 1: **28577**), located within the northwest of the Site, potentially dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British period, but its presence remains unconfirmed and undated.

#### 4.4.2.1 Summary of Iron Age/Romano-British Potential

Given the above, there is considered to be a relatively moderate potential for former Iron Age/Roman activity within the boundary of the Site. The enclosure within the west, although its presence is not confirmed, has potential to be of archaeological interest, and is located on relatively higher ground which may have been attractive for permanent activity.

#### 4.4.3 Early Medieval to Medieval

The placename evidence for Cambois and East Sleekburn suggests origins in the early Medieval Period with Celtic derivations for 'Bay' and 'Stream' (Mills, 2011) and continue throughout the medieval period as small settlements. The Boldon Book of 1183 mentions Cambois as a medieval settlement, and excavations conducted in 2010 north of Cambois Farm exposed the remains of a medieval building, ditches and gullies c. 850m north of the Site. A medieval chapel was also thought to have existed to the east of Cambois Farm although there is no evidence of this, although its windows are said to have been reused in a now demolished farm building.

The HER record notes ridge and furrow within the Site (Figure 8.1: **30269**) indicators of medieval to post-medieval cultivational practises; these have largely been removed by industrial activity; however some parcels may still survive, centred at NZ 29765 83635 and NZ 28967 83721 (**Plate 5**).

A mid-19th century excavation within the Site boundary at Cambois recorded a burial mound comprising a stone burial cist containing three skeletons, a Scandinavian type enamelled disc brooch and a bone comb. The skeletal remains of two men and a woman were excavated. Dating of the brooch and comb suggested they were of 9th and 10th century origin (Figure 8.1: **12074**).

#### 4.4.3.1 Summary of Early Medieval to Medieval Potential

Given their national rarity, no further activity of early-Medieval origin would be anticipated albeit precaution may be advised in the immediate area of the burial mound where associated activity cannot be ruled out.. Medieval settlement is anticipated to have been nucleated at East Sleekburn and Cambois, to the west and north of the Site respectively with any activity within the footprint of the Site most likely related to that of an agricultural nature.

#### 4.4.4 Post Medieval to Modern Context

During the post-Medieval industrial period, the area encountered a shift from agriculture to quarrying and mining. Initially, the sinking of the Gatty and Waller pit, supposed to be located on the southeast edge of the Site, was attempted for approximately nine years before closing in the 1800s. Later works south of Cambois identified the potential for minerals in the 1860s. A subsequent pit mining village was constructed within the east of the Site, and to the north and south, following the coastline and development continued into the 20th century with the addition of industrial infrastructure such as rail networks, ports, and tidal basins for the export of goods.

There are a number of recorded non-designated heritage assets dating to the 20th century within the Site comprising Second World War monuments, primarily coastal defences. This includes pillboxes (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **19866, 19867, 30270, 30277**), earthworks such as trenches (Figure 8.1: **19855, 30274, 30276**), air raid shelters (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **30280**), and a barrage balloon site (Volume 4, Figure 8 1: **24131**). None of these assets were identified during the archaeological walkover; this may be due to erosion and removal for the reuse of the landscape for leisure use.

Cambois's relationship with the colliery, 100m to the north of the Site boundary, saw much growth to the settlement including residential, recreational, and commercial enterprises, until the closing of the colliery in 1968, identifiable on Ordnance Survey mapping between 1859 and 1964. Another larger employer located in Cambois was Hughes Bolckow & Co Ltd (1912-1982), a shipbreaking firm amongst other industrial ventures, located at Battleship Wharf (East Bedlington Parish Council





2023). The closing of the pit made way for the construction of the Blyth Power Stations established by the late 1960s. Associated infrastructure was constructed in the areas along the banks of the River Blyth until the decommissioning and demolition of both power stations by 2004. These industries occupied a relatively linear part of the landscape, stretching from the village of Cambois to the north and the banks of the River Blyth to the south. The historic landscape character also reiterates this industrial focus on the landscape and describes a large area as 'industry, abandoned'.

#### 4.4.4.1 Summary of Post Medieval Potential

Given the recorded presence of assets within the Site, although now removed, there is some moderate potential for below-ground remains of industrial and Second World War monuments to still remain, such as building foundations.

## 4.5 Historic Map Regression

### 4.5.1 Tithe 1838 (East Sleekburn 1838, Cambois 1846)

The Tithe maps reflect a largely agricultural landscape within the Site boundary during the mid-nineteenth century. Large rectangular and sub-rectangular fields occupy the space around the settlements of East Sleekburn. Further east towards the coastline, substantial irregular field systems stretch along the coast between the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck. Cambois is shown as a very small cluster of buildings, northeast of the Site boundary. 'High water mark at spring tides' is written along the coastline within the Site boundary.

The state of cultivation is not recorded on the ledger, although the largest parcel of land is occupied by Cambois Farm. A small parcel of land further inland on the Cambois map is recorded as wasteland – this is central within the Site boundary.

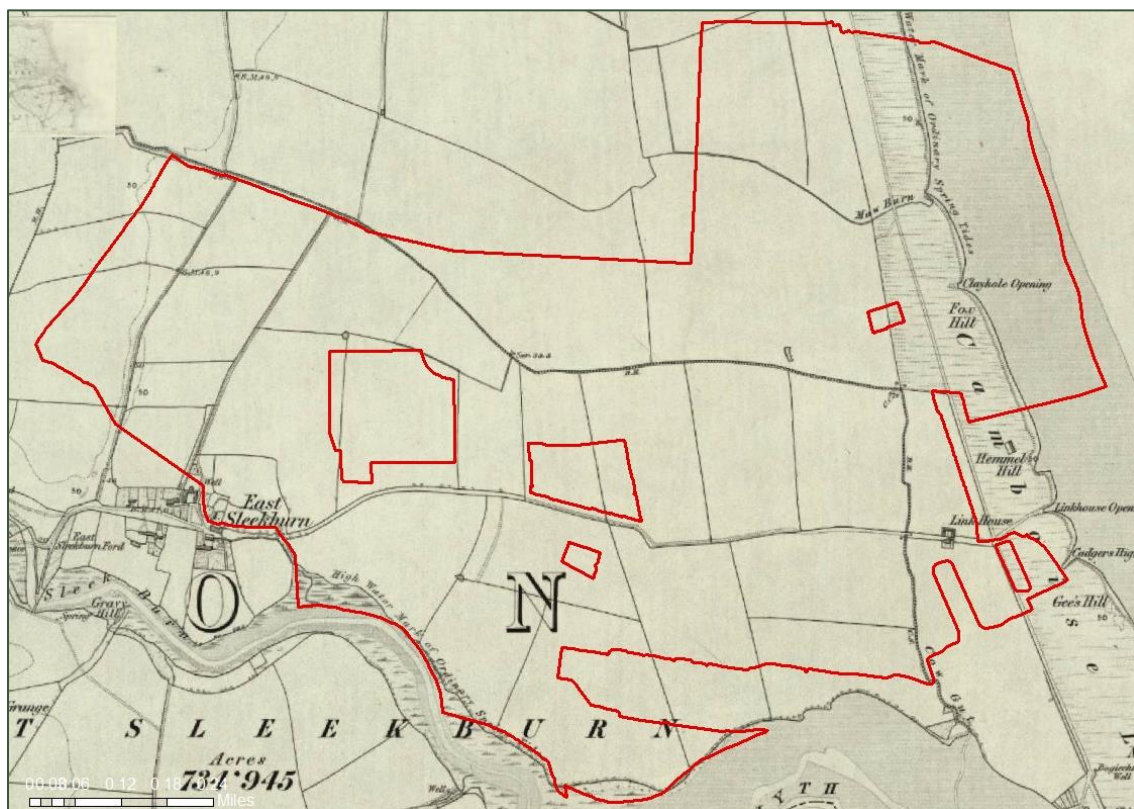
Further inland, the East Sleekburn map records a multitude of agricultural fields within the Site boundary, utilised for grass and arable farming. A 'public carriage road' passes through the centre of the Site connecting Cambois and the coastline to East Sleekburn. A 'foot road' also navigates south-easterly through the Site towards the River Blyth.



**Figure 4-1: Tithe 1838 (East Sleekburn 1838, Cambois 1846)**

### 4.5.2 Ordnance Survey 1859

The 1859 first edition Ordnance Survey map reflects a similar landscape to the Tithe maps. A network of footpaths can be identified through the multiple field systems. Few buildings are depicted along the coastline within the Site boundary although a number are depicted further south on the Cambois Links and North Blyth spit. Link House is located at the end of the public carriage road from East Sleekburn, and the road terminus is surrounded by a few named hills along the Cambois Links coastline.



**Figure 4-2: Ordnance Survey 1859**

### 4.5.3 Ordnance Survey 1896

The second edition map depicts industrial development through the introduction of the railways and collieries in Cambois. The rail networks enter from the northwest, passing through the West Sleekburn Colliery and then running parallel with the coastline through the Cambois Colliery and works before terminating at the North Blyth Docks. The Cambois Branch of the North Eastern Railway enters through the eastern Site boundary where several new areas of construction have allowed for the addition of brick works, schools, a post office, chapels and residential areas such as Mawburn Terrace, Sinkers Row and Cow Gate.

In contrast to the industrial character of development along the coastline, the western portion of the Site and landscape surrounding East Sleekburn remains largely agricultural.



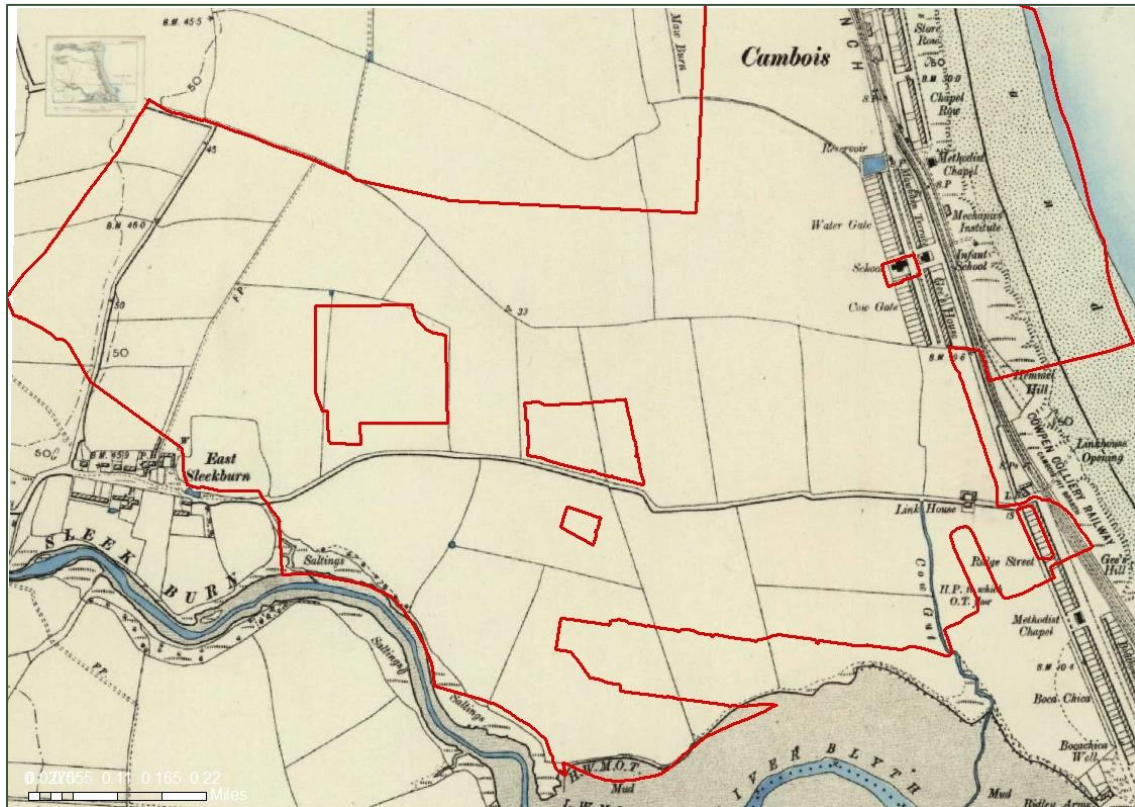


Figure 4-3: Ordnance Survey 1896

#### 4.5.4 1921 Ordnance Survey

Cambois has visibly grown by this time, most notably through the industrial siding along the coastline in the post-WWI period. There are several more construction plots that line the railways including the addition of other facilities such as allotments, churches, and further residencies. Clubs and recreation grounds with avenues and pavilions are also identifiable within the Site boundary, as well as other connecting road networks. These roads still navigate through the largely unchanged agricultural landscape between the coastline and East Sleekburn. One of the largest industrial changes impacting land within the Site boundary is the cutting of the mud flats along the banks of the River Blyth, which allowed the construction of New Coaling Staithes and a tidal basin. A larger focus on the rail sidings and docklands can be identified within the south-eastern Site boundary and North Blyth, areas which developed a shipbuilding industry along the river.



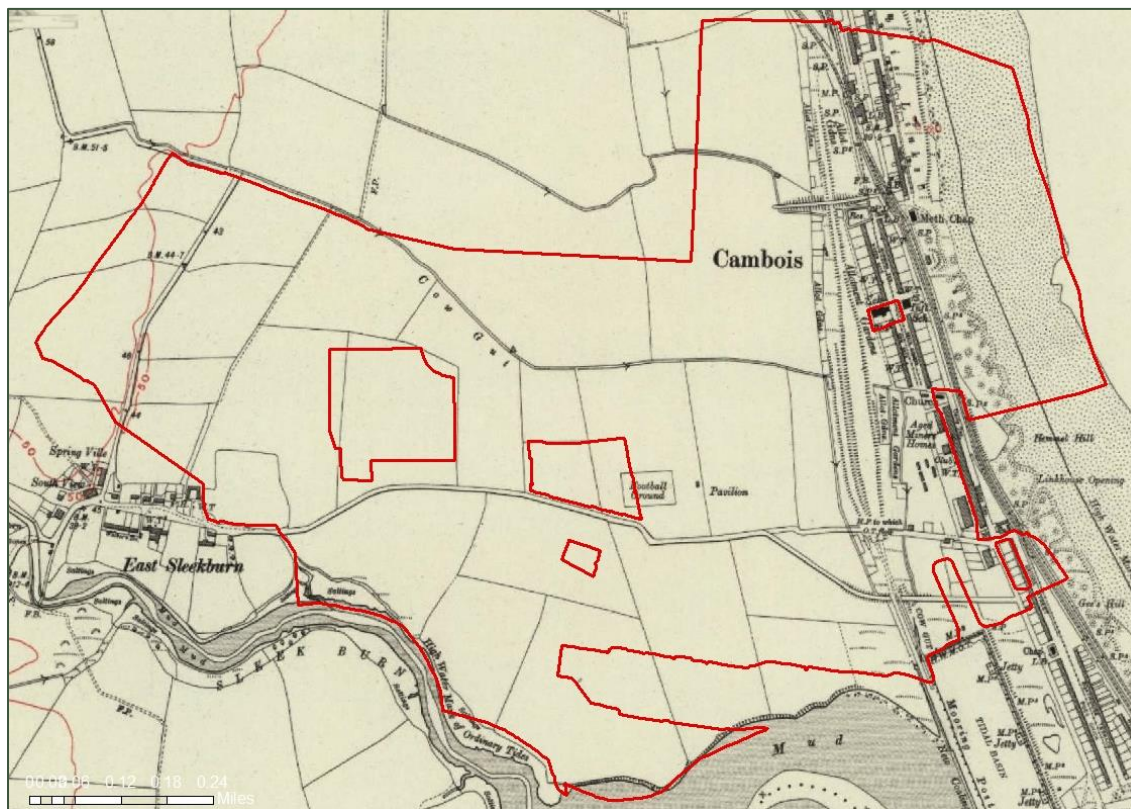
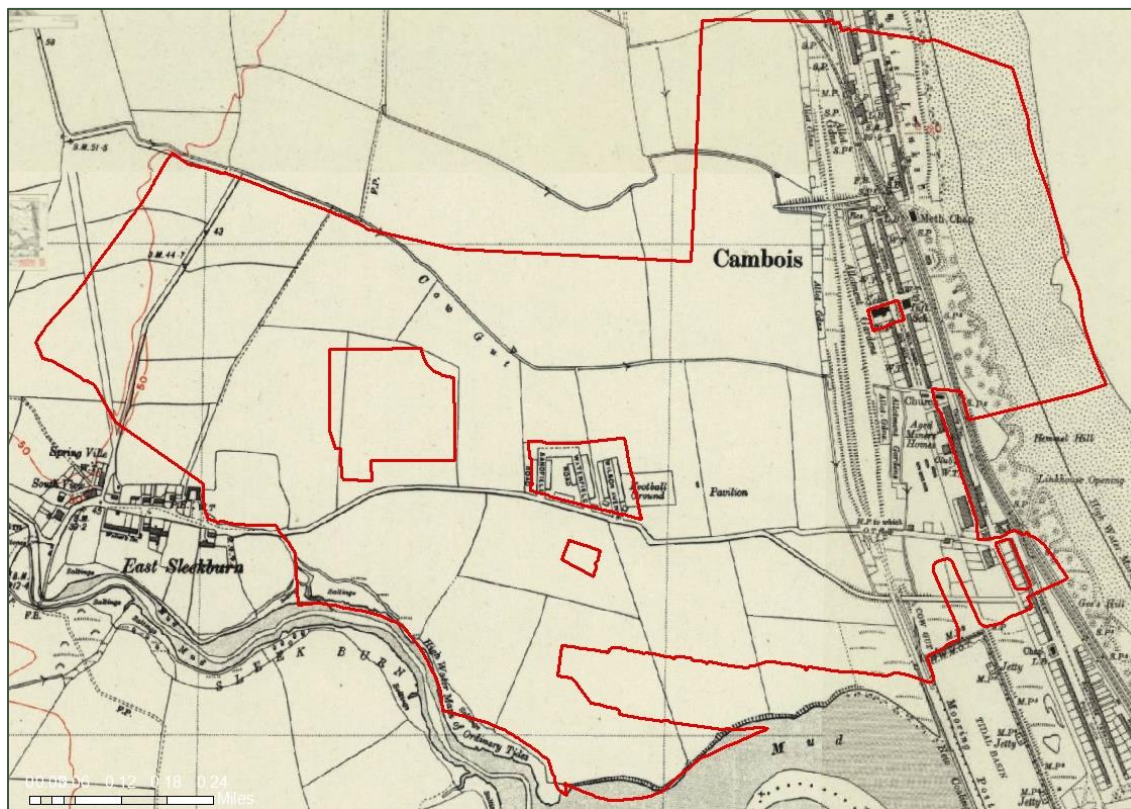


Figure 4-4: Ordnance Survey 1921

#### 4.5.5 Revised 1938 Ordnance Survey

This revised edition reflects a largely similar picture as the 1921 OS map. New terraces and more growth can be identified at Cambois and the colliery, north of the Site boundary. This growth, however, is lesser in comparison to other surrounding settlements, such as Bedlington and Blyth, which see a much more substantial focus on residential and industrial construction.





**Figure 4-5: 1938 Ordnance Survey**

#### 4.5.6 Revised 1940 to 1949 Ordnance Survey

The revised wartime mapping continues to show a steady industrial growth of Cambois and the areas within the Site boundary. New rail lines cut across the north of the Site boundary joining the L.N.E.R line heading inland. The industrial nature of North Blyth is a stark contrast to the now large township of Blyth, south of the river. Cambois town now appears to encompass the structures from the River Wansbeck down towards North Beach. The town has annexed additional plots of agricultural land to the west, including a miner’s allotment and welfare ground, and more amenities for the residents of Cambois.

#### 4.5.7 Revised 1958 to 1964 Ordnance Survey

Within the Site, most of the former agricultural landscape has been lost to further industrial growth, except for the western-most field systems towards East Sleekburn. The fields have been further reclaimed for rail networks and sidings, referred to as the Mineral Railway. A new works comprising multiple large warehouses and buildings is located along the southern site boundary and the River Blyth.

Transmission towers feature heavily across the mapping and further alterations and additions have been made to the tidal basins and docklands on the river.

Additionally, Blyth Power Station was built in the 1960s over a large portion of the Site, where a large building can be seen located directly on the location of the early medieval burial mound (Figure 8.1: 12074) on Google Earth Pro. This is also reflected by the LiDAR, which reflects the topography of a demolished building foundation.

### 4.6 LiDAR and Aerial Photographic Review

RAF aerial photography from 1935, 1941 and 1958 gives a more detailed view of the industrial colliery, sidings and docklands in the wartime and post-wartime periods. Cropmarks likely reflecting



former field boundaries can be identified within some of the larger fields within the Site boundary. Beach defences and air balloons are also visible on the earlier photography. A photograph from 1982 depicts the power stations active along the River Blyth.

Potentially highly eroded ridge and furrow marks can also be identified further westward within the Site boundary on the LiDAR (**Plate 5**), although the form was not identifiable during the site visit. The two enclosure cropmarks (Figure 8.1: 11778 and 28577) and the early medieval burial mound (Figure 8.1:12074) has been entirely eroded of any topographical form on the LiDAR.

Google satellite imagery beginning in 2002 identifies a stark withdrawal of the rail and dockland industries of Cambois, identifiable in historic mapping, and shows a reversion to more agricultural fieldscapes and wasteland within the Site boundary. Power stations and associated infrastructure, coming to the end of their tenure, are identifiable along the River Blyth. All that remains of the former sidings and colliery are a few residential plots and road networks along the river and coastline. Until 2006, the demolition of power stations is evident and the land within the Site appears to be wasteland or agricultural in character. Little change occurs through to the present day within the Site aside from the construction of a large industrial plot just of east Sleekburn.





**Figure 4-6: Open Positive - 32 Directional processed LiDAR data**

#### **4.6.1 Site Inspection**

A Site inspection was undertaken in March 2023 over two days with mostly dry weather and clear visibility. The Site visit targeted the location of known assets but was affected by access restrictions in part.

The eastern area of the Site, primarily visited to view the recorded location of Second World War assets, was walked. No remains of the Second World War assets were verified – potentially due to erosion or removal.



Within the west part of the Site, no identifiable features were found at the locations of cropmark enclosures recorded on the HER (**11778** and **28577**). The ridge and furrow parcel within the centre of the Site was identifiable, however the parcel outlined in the west was not (**Plate 5**).

Access to the recorded location of the early medieval (Viking) burial mound was not possible (**12074**), however map regression, aerial photographic and LiDAR analysis indicates that the feature has been removed by later developments, primarily the Blyth Power Station in the 1960s.

A limitation of the assessment was the lack of access to the area of the Site referred to as the Battery Manufacturing Plant (proposed) within the north central part of the Site. This parcel of the Site comprised a construction site.

## 4.7 Summary Potential

Based on an understanding of the baseline provided above and any sequential events which may have affected potential from preceding periods the summary potential for remains to be extant within the boundary of the Site is as follows.

- Prehistoric – The location of an oval enclosure recorded on the HER (**11778**) may attest to isolated remains where higher ground may have been more attractive for settlement and where post medieval industrial activity has not caused ground disturbance. Otherwise, potential is low due to potential marginal conditions during the period and later industrial disturbance.
- Roman – The location of a rectilinear recorded on the HER (**28577**) may attest to isolated remains where higher ground may have been more attractive for settlement and where post medieval industrial activity has not caused ground disturbance. Otherwise, potential is low.
- Early Medieval – Potential remains of a burial mound (**12074**) cannot be ruled out albeit these are anticipated to be heavily truncated by industrial activity if not removed. Otherwise, potential is low.
- Medieval – Buried remains of ridge and furrow earthworks are possible (**30269**). A potential for buried remains of ridge and furrow is more possible within the west of the Site where post medieval industrial activity has not taken place. The LiDAR survey also indicates the isolated presence of possible earthworks of ridge and furrow. Otherwise, potential is anticipated to be low with other activity focused at nucleated settlements outside of the Site boundary.
- Post-Medieval – A high potential for remains associated with industrial activity. Remains associated with WWII features may also be present below ground. These would involve any remains of the Blyth Power Station after its demolition, rail track remains, outbuilding and warehouse foundations, old tracks and infrastructure related to the port to the southeast, the coal staiths, Blyth Power Station, and the colliery located to the north at Cambois.





## 5.0 Archaeology: Statement of Significance & Effects

This assessment has identified that the following archaeological remains may be affected by development within the Site.

- The cropmark enclosure of potential prehistoric date (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **11778**).
- The cropmark enclosure of potential Iron Age or Roman date (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **28577**).
- Potential remains associated with an Early Medieval burial site (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **12074**).
- Potential buried remains of ridge and furrow or other agricultural remains of medieval and/or post medieval date (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **30269**).
- Industrial period remains such as remains of the Blyth Power Station after its demolition, rail track remains, outbuilding and warehouse foundations, old tracks and infrastructure related to the port to the southeast, the coal staiths, Blyth Power Station, and the colliery located to the north at Cambois.
- Buried remains of Second World War Coastal Defence Infrastructure remains, such as pillboxes and infilled trenches.

### 5.1 Significance

Any potential remains of prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures located within the west of the Site would be of archaeological interest. Deposits could contribute information toward our understanding of occupational activity during these periods, or the absence of it. Remains would not be anticipated to be of the highest significance, in part due to anticipated levels of preservation should remains correlating with the cropmarks survive. particularly for the oval enclosure (11778) where geophysical survey did not verify cropmarks.

Potential remains associated with the early medieval burial mound within the Site would be of archaeological interest. Remains of this period and character are rare, and contribute to our understanding of culture, funerary practice and materials from this period. The area of the burial mound has been subject to construction activity, however a less disturbed area is present to the east. Any remains associated with the previously identified burials would not likely be considered remains of the highest significance and therefore not warrant preservation in situ, however, they would be considered remains of archaeological interest and significance.

There is recorded medieval ridge and furrow, likely also dating to the post-medieval, throughout a large portion of the Site (Volume 4, Figure 8.1, **30269**). Much of this has been eroded by later activity, particularly modern farming practices, residential housing and large-scale industrial activity. Remains would be anticipated to be of little or low significance and contribute no further to our understanding of agricultural practices at this time.

Industrial remains are possible due to the presence of industry across the Site, such as remains of the Blyth Power Station after its demolition, rail track remains, outbuilding and warehouse foundations, old tracks and infrastructure related to the port to the southeast, the coal staiths, Blyth Power Station, and the colliery located to the north at Cambois. Of late nineteenth and twentieth century date these remains have been intentionally demolished and removed, and are not anticipated to be of the highest significance, there being no indication that structures and processes of a particularly early or innovative nature were constructed/established on Site. However, remains may be of some interest.

Below ground remains of Second World War Coastal Defences would also hold some archaeological interest but remains would not be anticipated to be of the highest significance. Due to their demolished state, significance has been diminished and it is unlikely that these remains could contribute further to our understanding of these assets; their full form would have contributed to our understanding of the coastal defences.



With respect to any other, as yet unrecorded remains, there is a potential for remains in the west of the Site, relatively unaffected by later ground disturbance. However, the baseline does not attest to the presence of remains of particularly high significance.

The following table summarises the predicted significance of remains, in a worst case scenario.

**Table A: Predicted Significant of Remains (worst-case)**

Potential Remains	Significance of Remains
Cropmark enclosure (11778)	Low
Cropmark enclosure (28577)	Low/medium
Early medieval burial mound (12074)	Medium
Ridge and Furrow (30269)	Negligible to Low
Industrial period remains	Low
WWII defences	Low
Other	Low/medium

### 5.1.1 Potential Development Impacts

Proposed Onshore Scheme pre-construction and construction activities involving groundworks and therefore having the potential to impact archaeological remains (heritage assets) comprise:

- Security fencing;
- Roads and trackways;
- National Grid Connection;
- Topsoil stockpiles;
- Surface water pond within the Converter Station compound;
- Landfall Transition Joint Bay (TJB);
- Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) or other trenchless technology;
- HVDC and HVAC cable route joint bays;
- HVDC and HVAC cable route Open Cut Trenching (OCT) activities;
- Cable easement topsoil strip;
- Launch pits;
- Converter Station works;
- Temporary construction compounds (TJB, HDD, cable route, converter station); and
- Ecological mitigation and landscaping.

The magnitude of disturbance to the assets referenced above would be relative to the footprint of the asset.

The construction of the landfall activities, HDD and transition bay and cable route to the Converter Station has the potential to remove buried remains associated with Second World War foundations, industrial remains or buried remains of ridge and furrow. These assets are of negligible to low significance. The magnitude of impact is likely to be no greater than moderate due to the relative footprint of disturbance. The resultant impact would be of no greater than slight adverse effect.

Other, as yet unknown remains, within the western part of the Site, may be affected by the cable route. The potential significance of these remains has been assessed to be of no greater than low/medium. In the worst case, the magnitude of impact is likely to be no greater than moderate



due to the relative footprint of disturbance. The resultant impact would be of no greater than **moderate** adverse effect.

The enclosure identified within the northwest of the Site on aerial photographs (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **11778**) is located within the proposed Converter Station construction area. This area would have extensive below-ground effects, including topsoil stripping, groundworks such as piling, utilities installations, laying foundations and more. The magnitude of this impact has the potential to be major. The resultant impact would be no greater than **slight** or **moderate**.

The enclosure identified on aerial photographs (Volume 4, Figure 8.1: **28577**) is located within the temporary site compound area of the Converter Station. This area would have some limited topographical alterations such as vegetation stripping and levelling, to establish the compound. The groundworks for the compound area are anticipated to be only superficial, and therefore would not likely to impact the potential enclosure remains. Once the compound is out of use, the area shall be used for other mitigation works, such as landscape planting or ecological enhancements, which would be considered activities with potential ground-disturbing impacts. The magnitude of this impact has the potential to be major. The resultant impact would be of no greater than **moderate** adverse effect.

Any potential remains associated with the early medieval burial mound (**12074**) would now likely be located to the east of the HER record, within the area of undeveloped land. The course of the cable route across the Site is not located within the vicinity of this asset, or the area of undeveloped land. As there is predicted to be no potential direct impacts upon the asset and any associated remains, no adverse effects are anticipated.

## 6.0 Compliance With Statute and Policy

### 6.1 Statute

The proposals would not cause direct impact to a Scheduled Monument. The proposals would not engage consideration of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

### 6.2 National Policy

The assessment provided by this report has set out the significance of potential archaeological remains in full accordance with paragraph 194 of the NPPF. The necessity for a field evaluation could be delayed as a condition to consent on the basis that necessary mitigation would follow.

### 6.3 Local Policy

The proposals are compliant with Policies ENV 1 and 7, within the Northumberland Local Plan 2016 – 2036 (Adopted March 2022) in that the potential significance of archaeological remains have been set out. In reference to field evaluation this could be delayed as a condition to consent on the basis that necessary mitigation would follow.



## 7.0 Conclusions

This assessment has identified known and anticipated archaeological remains (heritage assets) within the Site and has discussed their significance in accordance with the NPPF (2021) paragraph 194. The possible effect of the proposals upon the significance of those remains, as a result of physical truncation during construction groundworks, has also been considered.

Whilst there are potential direct impacts upon non-designated heritage assets, none are considered to be greater than moderate adverse.

Any harm to the significance of remains should predominantly be weighed in the balance of paragraph 203 of the NPPF. Overall, the proposals are considered to be consistent with the provisions of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), the NPPF (2021), and the relevant policies contained within the Local Plan.

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# Appendix A Historic Environment Record Entries

Camboise Connection Onshore Scheme

Technical Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

SSE Renewable Developments (UK) Ltd

SLR Project No.: 404.000041.00001

18 October 2023

**Table 2: Historic Environment Record Data within the Site**

Period	SMR ID	Site name	Type	State
Undated	11778	Enclosure	Enclosure - aerial photo	Aerial Photographs
World War II	11782	Bomb crater, Blyth Power Station	Bomb crater - built over	Built Over
Early Medieval	12074	Viking grave goods, Bedlington	Grave goods	Grave Goods?
Modern	12075	Coal staithes at Blyth Power Station	Coal staithes	Potential existing
Modern	12078	Blyth A and B power station	Demolished power station	Demolished
Post-Medieval	18296	Link House	Old farmhouse on mapping	Mapping
Post-Medieval	18342	Well at East Sleekburn	Well - mapping	Mapping
World War II	19855	Trench in sand dune	Trench in sand dune	Aerial Photographs
World War II	19866	Pillbox	Pillbox	Extant
World War II	19867	Pillbox	Pillbox	Extant
World War II	24131	Barrage balloon site	Barage balloon site - built over	Built Over
Undated	28577	Rectilinear enclosure north of East Sleekburn	Enclosure - soil mark/aerials	Aerial Photographs
Undated	29148	Stone walls eroding from dune edge, Cambois	Stone walls in dunes	Potential existing
World War II	30270	Two pillboxes	Pillboxes - appear to not exist anymore	Demolished
World War II	30274	Second World War trench	Earthwork trenches on aerials - no longer exist?	Aerial Photographs
World War II	30275	Possible military building	Possible building - potentially buried by sand	Potential existing
World War II	30276	Second World War trenches	Earthwork trenches on aerials - no longer exist?	Aerial Photographs
World War II	30277	Pillbox	Pillbox - possibly buried or no longer there	Potential existing
World War II	30280	Air raid shelters	Air raid shelters - likely no longer exist	Demolished



**Table 3: Historic Environment Record data for Events**

EVENT_ID	EVENT_TYPE	NAME
264	survey	Bedlington waggonway tunnel
94	trial trench	Bedlington Ironworks
424	geophysical survey	East Sleekburn
433	geophysical survey	North Seaton Business Park
13241	photographic survey	Thomas Knight Care Home
13290	field walking	North Seaton Business Park
13291	trial trench	North Seaton Business Park
13292	watching brief	North Seaton Business Park
233	survey	Bedlington Waggonway Tunnel
13722	trial trench	West Sleekburn
13729	survey	St Peters Church, West Sleekbu
13842	trial trench	East View Cambois
13859	watching brief	West Sleekburn Integrated Wast
13954	watching brief	Rear 475 Cowpen Road
14373	photographic record	Blyth Power Station
14533	geophysical survey	Land adjacent to Vald Birn
14616	borehole survey	North Seaton Business Park
14679	trial trench	Tha Paddocks, Cambois
14696	condition survey	Blyth Police Station
14699	trial trench	Adjacent to Vald Burn factory
14726	watching brief	Blyth Substation Extension
14854	geotechnical survey	Ashwood Business Park
14855	geophysical survey	Ashwood Business Park
14856	trial trench	Ashwood Business Park
15058	watching brief	Wansbeck Blyth Harbour
15087	photographic recording	Dinsdale House - gazebo
15099	fieldwalking survey	Sandy Bay
15116	watching brief	North Seaton Business Park
15243	geophysics	Springville, East Sleekburn
15275	test pit	Vald Birn, Cambois
15311	trial trench	Springville
15387	geophysical survey	Bedlington School
15414	geophysical survey	The Orchard East Sleekburn
15455	photographic survey	Bedlington School
15551	evaluation	Bedlington School
15589	geophysical survey	Lane End Farm, North Seaton
15647	trial trench	North Seaton



EVENT_ID	EVENT_TYPE	NAME
15683	trial trench	Orchard East sleekburn
15807	geophysical survey	Welwyn Electronics, Bedlington
15884	geotechnical appraisal	East of East Sleekburn
15767	geophysical survey	Earth Balance Site
16406	geophysical survey	Land to north of Bebside
16590	excavation	North Seaton
16672	fieldwalking survey	Land north of Sandy Bay
16700	geophysical survey	Land north of Sandy Bay
16764	evaluation	Sandy Bay caravan park
16784	watching brief	North Sea Link HVDC cable
16901	excavation	Camboise
16902	architectural survey	Central Electricity Gen Board
16221	watching brief	Blyth Offshore Demonstrator
16969	watching brief	Blyth Converter Station HVAC
17102	watching brief	Blyth Energy Park
17324	building recording	Bridge House Bedlington Statio





# Appendix B Site Visit Photographs

## Camboise Connection Onshore Scheme

Technical Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

SSE Renewable Developments (UK) Ltd

SLR Project No.: 404.000041.00001

18 October 2023





**Photograph 1: (NZ 30431 84398) West facing view of artificial mounds, proximate to recorded tank trenches from WWII. Likely dumped substrate from later, modern landscaping and development**



**Photograph 2: (NZ 30514 84252) View north along a tarmac pathway. Likely modern in relation to industrial developments**





**Photograph 3: (NZ 29186 83648) View west showing no archaeological features**



**Photograph 4: (NZ 29186 83648) View north, showing no features, with the North Sea converter station on the right**





**Photograph 5: (NZ 29186 83648) View northwest over previously developed area of land**



**Photograph 6: (NZ 29095 83838) View south overlooking open field in the west of the Site**





**Photograph 7: (NZ 29095 83838) View southwest overlooking open field in the west of the Site**



**Photograph 8: (NZ 29095 83838) View west overlooking open field in the west of the Site**





**Photograph 9: (NZ 29095 83838) View northwest overlooking open field in the west of the Site**



**Photograph 10: (NZ 29095 83838) View north overlooking open field in the west of the Site**





**Photograph 11: (NZ 29637 83341) View north overlooking area of demolished military building, since demolished and groundworks disturbed for a cable route**



**Photograph 12: (NZ 29637 83341) View south along paved road, associated with the industrial site to the southeast**





**Photograph 13: (NZ 29637 83341) view southeast, toward the industrial site for which the roads are laid for**



**Photograph 14: (NZ 29851 83576) View northeast, a field with possibly visible ridge and furrow**







**Photograph 15: (NZ 29851 83576) View north, a field with possibly visible ridge and furrow**



**Photograph 16: (NZ 29851 83576) View northwest, a field with possibly visible ridge and furrow**





**Photograph 17: (NZ 30109 83408) View northeast over the BV Site**



**Photograph 25: (NZ 30109 83408) View north over the BV Site**





**Photograph 26: (NZ 30109 83408) View northwest over the BV Site**



**Photograph 27: (NZ 30578 83540) View south over a central green parcel of the Site**





**Photograph 28: (NZ 30578 83540) View southwest over a central green parcel of the Site**



**Photograph 29: (NZ 30578 83540) View southwest over a central green parcel of the Site**





**Photograph 30: (NZ 30578 83540) View west over a central green parcel of the Site**



