

Appendix 2:

Table 2: NDHA assessment

Site	Asset type	Age	Rarity	Architectural or artistic interest	Group value	Archaeological interest	Historic interest	Landmark status
Swarland School. The school is located at the crossroads at the north of the village (Grid reference NU 16402 03942)	School building which has historical value as it was developed as part of a privately funded settler village, though it was funded by the local council in 1937 to contribute to the Swarland Settlement,	1937	Built as part of the Swarland settlement. The Swarland settlement was unique as it was privately funded as opposed to other settlement villages which were funded by Local Authorities or by public funding.	Chesterhill which sits above the school is the site of the Iron Age camp.	The school contributes to what makes the Parish and its villages what they are today, it reflects the history of Swarland as a settlement village. With views west to Chesterhill which is a scheduled monument and east to the coast where Coquet Island and Warkworth are visible.	The school has views to the top of Chesterhill which is the site of an Iron Age camp which is a scheduled monument. Chesterhill is also the highest point in the parish	The school was opened in 1937, as part of the Swarland Settlement, this enabled the children to be educated within the village negating a walk twice a day to Newton on the Moor School which was oversubscribed. The presence of a school took Swarland to the next stage of achieving village status	<p>The school reflects the history of Swarland which was developed in the 1930's by The Fountains Abbey Settlers Society as a land settlement for unemployed shipyard workers and tradesmen and their families from Tyneside, from Jarrow and Gateshead.</p> <p>The school was opened in 1937 as part of the Swarland Settlement. The opening of the school was significant as it without it 3 schools across neighbouring villages would have been required to accommodate the children and it took Swarland another step closer to full village status.</p> <p>Today the school remains at the heart of the village community providing public value. The school actively contributes to the community as children are actively involved in community events, for example children made wreaths for the Remembrance Day Service and</p>

								<p>attended the event. Village residents volunteer at the school for example as school governors and in supporting with reading.</p> <p>The school is set within large playing fields that provide stunning views east to the coast where Coquet Island and Warkworth are visible.</p> <p>The school is part of the historic and cultural core of the village.</p>
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Swarland School

Park Road, Swarland is a street of multi-coloured properties built as part of the settlement village in the 1930's. It is located at the south end of the village, grid reference, NU 16404 02974	The road is made up of houses which were built as part of the Fountains Abbey Settlers Society and reflect the ethos of the society of providing employment and enabling people to live a sustainable life.	1930s	Park Road is an example of houses built as part of a privately funded settlement village, developed as part of a social experiment (see history of the Parish for further details).	<p>Park Road reflects the development of the village as a settlement village.</p> <p>The location provides fabulous views. Park Road overlooks the early 19th century battle park which depicted Admiral Nelson's Battle of the Nile, Park Road representing the French battleships, as well as the coast beyond. From the A1 Park Road presents an iconic view.</p>	The road reflects the history of the village as a settlement village, that and its views contribute to what makes the Parish and its villages what they are today.	X	<p>The settlement village developed in the mid 1930's to provide work for unemployed tradesmen and their families largely from Jarrow and Gateshead.</p> <p>Land settlement was seen as a way to provide small holdings to men anxious to develop a life of agriculture as well as to reduce unemployment. The houses on Park Road were known as 'charged' houses.</p> <p>The houses were built by the home owners who lived communally until the property was built. Initially the houses were single storey but built in such a way that a second storey could be added when the occupier had earned enough money.</p>	<p>Park Road reflects the heritage of the village as a settler village, the properties have an acre and a half of land reflecting the self-sufficiency focus of the village development.</p> <p>Park Road provides an iconic landmark when approaching Swarland on the A1. Within the village itself it provides a picturesque road. The view from the village across Swarland Park and the Nile plantation is stunning. The Park was developed by Alexander Davison, the trees in the plantation reflected Davison's depiction of the Battle of the Nile. 4 trees remain today, 3 have preservation orders and are thought to represent HMS Vanguard, Alexander and Leander</p>
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							<p>Park Road provides a historical record of the village development.</p> <p>The park and plantation which it overlooks was developed by Alexander Davison in memory of his friend Lord Nelson. with fabulous views look across Swarland Park and the Nile Plantation and east to the coast. The road also provides an iconic view from the east (A1) towards them.</p>	
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Park Road



Park Road viewed from Swarland Woods looking to rear of the properties



Map of Swarland Settlement showing the listed buildings (numbers 24,28,& 40) on Park Road

The pond and ice store are found within Engine Wood (part of Swarland Woods, grid reference NU 158033	Pond and ice store of historical interest	Late 1800s	Swarland Hall was second in Northumberland to Cragside House in having electricity. The pond supplied water for the electricity supply to Swarland Hall.	Artistic interest	The pond and the associated ice store reflected the history of Swarland Hall	X	<p>The pond provided the water for the electricity supply to Swarland Hall. Today it is all that remains to remind people of the history and wealth of Swarland Hall</p> <p>The ice store is a building for storing ice throughout the year and reflects the status and wealth of those residing at the Hall as only the wealthy had them.</p>	<p>The pond was a source of power for the electricity supplying Swarland Hall reflects the innovation that was occurring within Swarland.</p> <p>The ice store reflects the status of the occupants of the Hall</p>
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Ice House, inside view of the ice house and former pond.



Old Swarland is the site of the original medieval village of Swarland, grid reference NU 16434 01807	Site of the medieval village of Swarland	1066-1540	X	Artistic interest due aesthetic value. Whilst no earthworks remain there are panoramic views across the Coquet valley and to the sea from Lindon to Druridge Bay .	Old Swarland reflects the age and history of Swarland as a community and the associated views contribute to what makes the parish and its villages what it is today	X	It is believed to be the site of the original medieval village of Swarland	It is believed to be the site of the original village of Swarland. There are wide all-encompassing panoramic views surrounding this area



Old Swarland

Hazon, grid reference NU 19214 04537 has been an agricultural community since Norman Times and remains so today.	Agricultural land which has provided evidence of possible occupation in the Bronze Age and Neolithic period.	3000-2000BC	X	Artistic interest due aesthetic value	The area contributes to what makes the Parish and its villages what they are today	<p>. A Bronze age 'food vessel' has been found which could be dated back to 3000-2000BC suggesting early occupation of the land. In 1954 an axe suggesting links to the Neolithic period has been found</p> <p>The Neolithic period is attributed with many innovations including monument building, pottery making, and the domestication of plants and animals, when a new more settled way of life began with less reliance on hunter-gathering.</p>	The land made up the Hazon Estate which can be traced back to the time immediately post the Battle of Hastings in 1066. An axe head was found at Hazon High House. The ancient fields still provide evidence of ridge and furrow farming, whilst wild woods remain untouched.	The area surrounding Hazon reflect the rural lifestyle, amongst ancient fields. in which there is still evidence of ridge and furrow farming and wild woods remain untouched.
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Hazon

Hartlaw, grid reference NU 20262 06090, grid reference is the site of a medieval village	Agricultural land which has provided evidence of possible occupation in the Bronze Age and Neolithic period.	3000-2000BC	X	Artistic interest due aesthetic value	The area contributes to what makes the Parish and its villages what they are today	The Neolithic period is attributed with many innovations including monument building, pottery making, and the domestication of plants and animals, when a new more settled way of life began with less reliance on hunter-gathering.	The history of the land at Hartlaw can be traced back to the time immediately post the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The ancient fields still provide evidence of ridge and furrow farming; wild woods remain untouched.	The area surrounding Hartlaw reflect the rural lifestyle, amongst ancient fields. in which there is still evidence of ridge and furrow farming, and wild woods remain untouched.
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Cook and Barker Public House, Newton on the Moor. Grid reference 417212, 605230	A former Coaching Inn, located on the old A1(Great North Road), now a traditional Country Inn.	1800's	This former Coaching Inn had a Blacksmith's attached to it (what is now the restaurant)	A traditional building reflecting the history of the village. Artistic interest is due to aesthetic value and to the outstanding views offered both to the coast in the east and the cheviots in the west.	The building contributes to what makes Newton on the Moor the village it is today.	A traditional building	The building is a traditional Coaching Inn located on the old A1 Road (The Great North Road) combined with Blacksmith's (now the restaurant), reflecting the fact several businesses were often combined in one property.	The name of the public house can be traced back to the Cook family who owned the village in the 1600's The Coaching Inn and Blacksmith's would have played a key role in the life of Newton on the Moor; The Cook and Barker plays a key role in the village today attracting both locals and visitors to the area.
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Cook and Barker Public House