

## 4.2(a) THEME 2a: A BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC CITY – HERITAGE



### 4.2(a).1 Vision and Objectives

4.25

#### **Vision**

Preserving and enhancing local heritage for the cultural benefit and health and wellbeing of present and future generations.

4.26

#### **Objectives**

1. To protect and enhance the site and setting of the Durham Cathedral and Castle World Heritage Site;
2. To protect and enhance the Conservation Areas and their setting by sensitive and well-designed development that:
  - (a) balances conflicting needs with emphasis on avoiding diluting the distinctive character of the locality;
  - (b) sustains and increases their social, economic and environmental vitality;
  - (c) avoids the cumulative impact of dominating schemes either by their size, massing or uniform use;

3. To uphold high standards of sympathetic, distinctive, and innovative design;
4. To identify and protect heritage assets.

#### **4.2(a).2 Context**

4.27 The historic city and its setting is the quality for which Durham is universally known and loved and is the key stewardship issue for its local authority and its residents. The importance of the heritage aspect has been recognised by the designation of the Cathedral and Castle as a World Heritage site and the designation of the Durham City Conservation Area and the Burn Hall Conservation Area. They form the focus of the heritage aspect of this theme. The green setting of the World Heritage Site and the conservation areas are part of their charm and this is covered in the Green Infrastructure section of this theme.

4.28 The significance of the historic environment of Durham City is an incomparable shared resource that gives distinctiveness and meaning to a specific place. Appreciation and understanding of the history and heritage of the City and the World Heritage Site of Norman Cathedral and Castle encourage informed participation in caring for this heritage for the cultural benefit and wellbeing of present and future generations.

4.29 The City's special historic and architectural interest must be protected against unsympathetic developments that would have a damaging impact on the character of the historic centre and its setting, whilst development which would add distinction and quality to its urban form should be encouraged and promoted. The protection afforded by the designation of World Heritage Site, the Green Belt, the conservation areas and non-designated sites of historic, architectural, aesthetic and social interests in which the City is hugely endowed needs to be supported by strong and positive decisions in implementing change.

4.30 Historic England's National Heritage List for England gives details of the of listed heritage assets in Our Neighbourhood and a summary is available in Table E2 in Appendix E. Appendix C gives a list of non-designated heritage assets in Our Neighbourhood.

#### **4.2(a).3 Justification**

4.31 This justification refers to the Heritage theme as a whole. Additional, specific justification for each heritage policy is given with the policy itself.

4.32 The remarkable heritage values of Durham City belong to everyone and justify protection now and in the future. To conserve the City's outstanding heritage and to promote good design of new development is strongly supported by local people in response to the Forum's public consultation and young people's survey (Durham City Neighbourhood Planning Forum, 2015, 2016a).

4.33 The Government promotes the conservation and protection of the historic environment and heritage in the NPPF (in core principles (para 17, bullet 10), section 12 (para 126 to 1421) and in PPG (ID 18a)) and in the white papers 'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2007) and 'The Culture White Paper (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2016). The Core Principles of the NPPF (para 17) recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource that should be conserved "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" (bullet 10) while always seeking "to secure high quality design" (bullet 4), to "take account of the different roles and character of different areas" (bullet 5) and to "take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs" (bullet 12). The Culture White Paper states that "Our historic built environment is a unique asset and local communities will be supported to make the most of the buildings they cherish." (p.36). Historic England, the public body looking after England's historic environment provides much guidance with the aim of championing and protecting historic places. It notes in its planning guidance that "Heritage can play a part in delivering all three elements of sustainable development." (Historic England, Conservation principles, policies and guidance).

4.34 Locally, the value of Durham's heritage is acknowledged by the designation of the Cathedral and Castle as a World Heritage Site (Durham World Heritage Site, 2016, 2017), and designation of the Durham City Conservation Area (Durham County Council, 2016e) and the Burn Hall Conservation Area within Our Neighbourhood, and the adjacent Shincillfe and Sunderland Bridge conservations areas. The Sustainable Communities Strategy for County Durham 2014-2030 (County Durham Partnership, 2014) includes the objectives to promote sustainable design and protect Durham's heritage. Numerous saved policies from the Durham City Local Plan (City of Durham Council, 2004; Durham County Council, 2015a) are relevant, designating assets, determining what type of development is permissible and promoting good design (E3,4,6,21,22,23,24,25; H13; Q4,8,9,10,11,12; U2). Durham County Council's (2009c) issues paper on sustainable design also provides details of good design: the final, comprehensive SPD is not yet available. The Durham City Regeneration Masterplan (Durham County Council, 2014c) and its update (Durham County Council, 2016f) have a number of implementation projects and actions relevant to the heritage of Our Neighbourhood (a subset of the Durham City area covered by the Masterplan), i.e. Making the most of the historic core - in partnership with Durham University, Business Improvement District, event planners, hotels, to increase visitor numbers and ensure care of historic buildings. Completed projects include the renovation of Wharton Park.

4.35 Historic England's high level principles emphasise the importance of place: "Understanding the significance of places is vital. Significant places should be managed to sustain their values." (Historic England, Conservation principles, policies and guidance). The Culture White Paper (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2016) calls for partnerships "to develop the role of culture in place-making." (p.34) Locally, the North East Culture Partnership has set up the 'Case for Culture' Project for cultural development

focusing on the arts and heritage. The requirement to seek a balance between innovative new development which enhances the historic environment and the conservation of medieval routes and landmarks is of great importance for ensuring that Durham City retains its sense of place and authenticity.

*Access for everyone to England's rich heritage has never been more important. The links between taking part in cultural life and life chances are increasingly well understood and evidenced. Taking part has a positive effect on the health, wealth and happiness of individuals and communities. As a nation, we need to include and involve more people than ever before.* Duncan Wilson, 2016

#### **4.2(a).4 Planning Policies and Proposals for Land Use**

4.36

- Policy H1: Protection of the World Heritage Site
- Policy H2: The Conservation Areas
- Policy H3: The Character Areas
- Policy H4: Our Neighbourhood Outside the Conservation Areas
- Policy H5: Listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields
- Policy H6: Non-designated Heritage Assets

##### **Policy H1: Protection of the World Heritage Site**

H1.1: Durham Cathedral and Castle World Heritage Site and its setting will be protected by:

1. supporting the World Heritage Site Management Plan; and
2. supporting the proposed expansion of the World Heritage Site boundary to include all defences, the loop of the river gorge of the Peninsula and inner and outer banks of the River Wear gorge; and
3. supporting the proposed boundaries of the inner setting and outer setting within Our Neighbourhood.

H1.2: Development proposals must protect, and preferably enhance, the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.

H1.3: Development proposals must safeguard views in Our Neighbourhood from and to the World Heritage Site, in that they:

- a) include an assessment of how the finished development will be viewed from and towards the World Heritage Site; and
- b) are in harmony with the World Heritage Site in terms of scale, massing and choice of materials; and
- c) provide, wherever possible, an opportunity to open up new views both from and to the World Heritage Site.



4.37 The Durham World Heritage Site has published its first review of its management plan which will run from 2017 to 2023 (Durham World Heritage Site, 2017). Its aims (p.4) are to:

- *Protect the Site's Outstanding Universal Value and setting;*
- *Conserve and enhance the Site and its setting;*
- *Support understanding and awareness of the Site and its Outstanding Universal Value and of World Heritage;*
- *Support communities in realising the economic, social and cultural opportunities and benefits World Heritage status can bring;*
- *Support visitor and communities' access, their enjoyment of the Site and its benefits;*
- *Provide WHS management to deliver all aims.*

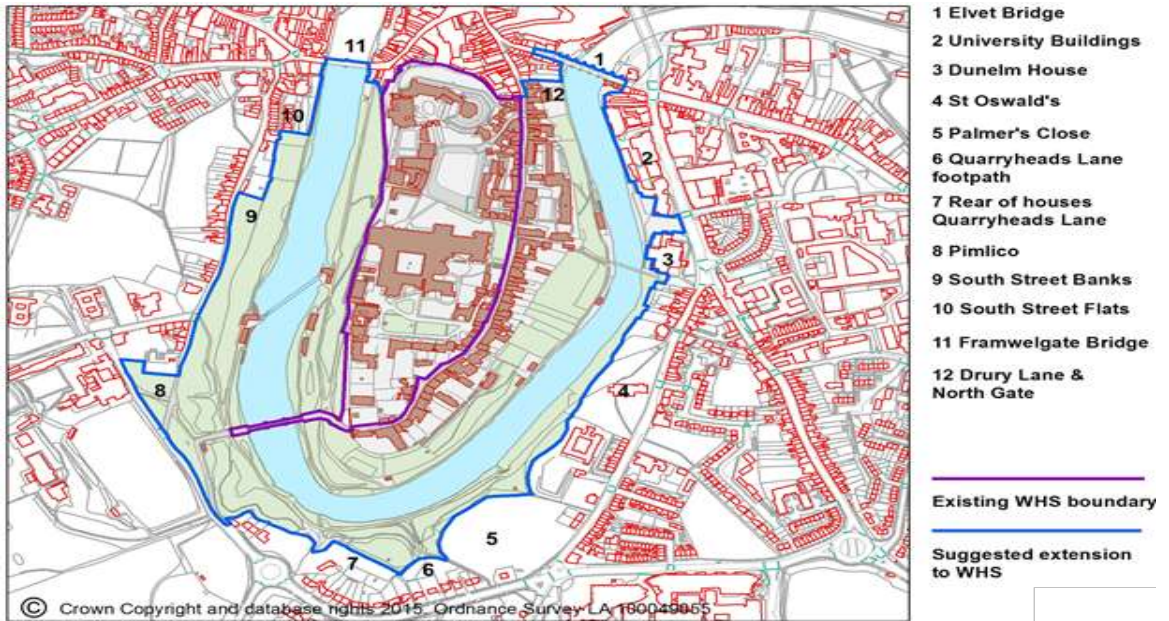
4.38 The designation of an inner and outer setting of the World Heritage Site is to protect the site and sustain the Outstanding Universal Value. Outstanding Universal Value is "cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity" (UNESCO, 2008, para.49). Durham's World Heritage Site's Outstanding Universal Value includes the Cathedral and Castle and associated historic buildings, their landscape setting (comprising the historic City, its buildings and streets, the river and the riverbank, the green assets, and local and long distance views to and from the site), its cultural and religious traditions (historically and currently) and its meaning for people.

4.39 The management plan (Durham World Heritage Site, 2017) has a number of issues in its Action Plan (p.36-45) that are relevant to our Neighbourhood Plan, as listed below:

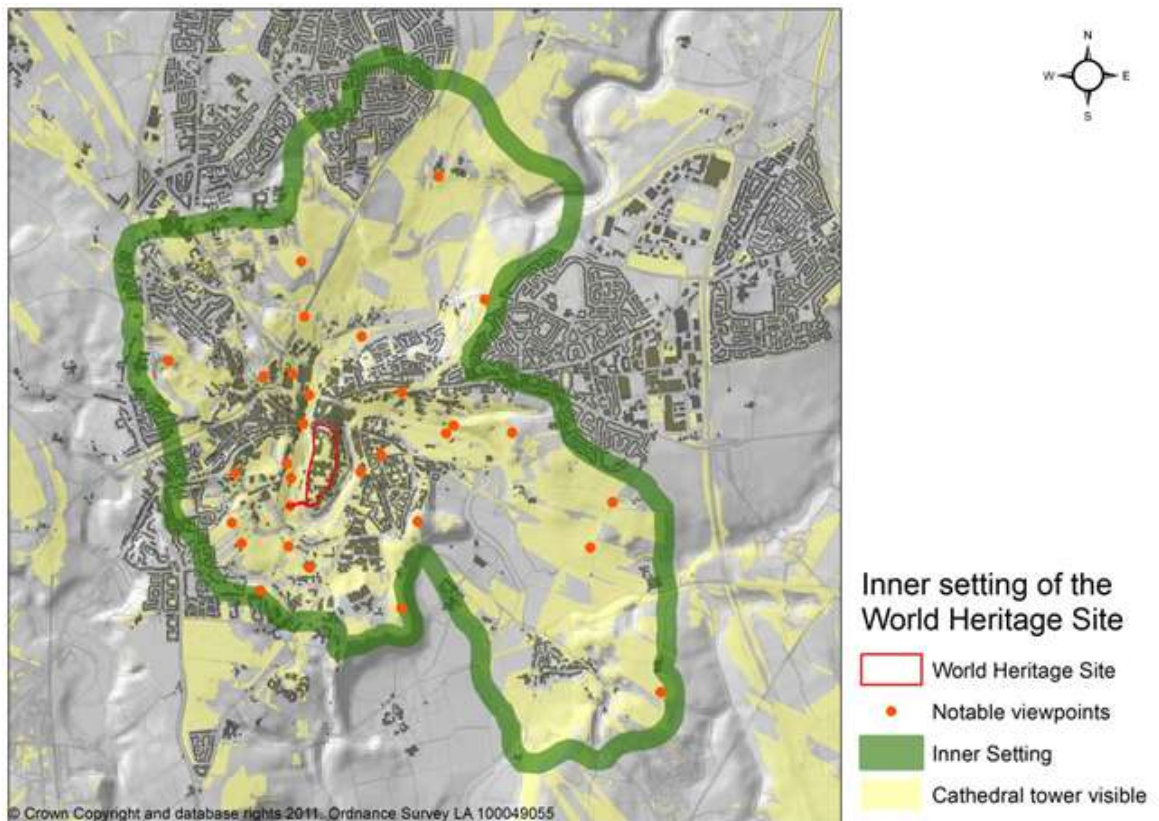
- Objective 1.1 Ensure the protection of the OUV through planning policy and processes (Action 1.1.1 Liaise with County Durham/ Neighbourhood Plan teams to ensure they accurately reflect the SOUV and attributes of the Site in Local Plans)
- Objective 2.2 Conserve the setting of the WHS and encourage appropriate and sensitive development and support the ongoing regeneration of Durham and its environs. (Action 2.2.1 Build and confirm support for an inner setting area around an expanded WHS core area in lieu of a Buffer Zone; Action 2.2.2 Increase understanding of the inner setting through views and general analysis; Action 2.2.3 Promote the use of ICOMOS Heritage Impact Assessments for new developments in and around the WHS; Action 2.2.4 Make available to prospective developers, descriptions of significance and key factors forming the character of the townscape that support the OUV of the Site; Action 2.2.6 Develop and deliver a programme of more proactive tree management along the riverbanks and upon the Peninsula and continue the conservation of the WHS riverbanks, woodlands and associated structures; Action 2.2.7 Ensure that all maintenance and development plans on the WHS pay due attention to the preservation and support of fauna and flora)
- Objective 2.3 Pursue expansion of the WHS boundary (Action 2.3.1 Review inner and outer riverbanks for potential to become new boundary of the WHS2; Action 2.3.2 Build documentary evidence in support of the conservation and restoration of these historic Green Landscapes)
- Objective 4.1 Maximise the benefits brought to the region by sustainable and appropriate use of the WHS as a visitor attraction and maximise the benefit to the WHS of the local and regional development of Durham's tourist offer (Action 4.1.2 Integrate the WHS within local and regional tourism strategies)
- Objective 5.3 Increase visitor/user engagement with the WHS (Action 5.3.4 Develop guided walks, controlled public access and new signage and interpretation boards along the riverbanks)
- Objective 5.4 Improve physical access to and across the WHS (Action 5.4.1 Improve physical access to and around the WHS for users with disabilities and their carers. Ensure all development projects include consideration of improvements to access; Action 5.4.2 Work in partnership to support the continuation/expansion of the Cathedral Bus service; Action 5.4.3 Work in partnership to address traffic congestion on the peninsula)

4.40 The implementation plan will be undertaken by the World Heritage Site Coordinating Committee whose local representatives include Durham Cathedral, Durham University, St John's College and University College (as landowners, Durham County Council (as a statutory consultee) and the City of Durham Trust.

**Map 2: Map of World Heritage Site Boundaries**



**Map 3: Map of World Heritage Site Inner Setting**



## Justification

4.41 The Forum's priority survey (Durham City Neighbourhood Planning Forum, 2015) identified that local people valued highly the World Heritage Site, the Cathedral, the Castle and Palace Green. For them a high priority is to preserve and protect the City's heritage. In the Forum's survey of the views of young people (Durham City Neighbourhood Planning Forum, 2016a), their priorities included heritage. The young people all had a strong appreciation of the heritage and architecture of the city and a discernible pride in the historic centre, particularly the Cathedral and Castle.

4.42 Durham Cathedral and Castle were inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1986 in recognition of its outstanding universal values. The Government is a signatory to the UNESCO (1972) World Heritage Convention and has a statutory duty to preserve World Heritage Sites so that they can be enjoyed by present and future generations (NPPF PPG para 18a-028 to 18a-038). Durham County Council is a member of the World Heritage Site Coordinating Committee which manages the site. Saved policies of the City of Durham Local Plan (City of Durham Council, 2004; Durham County Council, 2015a) cover protection of the World Heritage Site (E3) and extension of its area (E4).

4.43 The exceptional significance of the Norman Cathedral and Castle is manifested by the dramatic group of buildings, situated on the rocky outcrop above the loop in the River Wear. The Cathedral, the largest and most perfect monument of Norman architecture in England, lies within the precincts of Durham Castle, which was first built under the orders of William the Conqueror. The innovative vaulting of the Cathedral constitutes an experiment ahead of its time. The relics of St. Cuthbert (634-687 AD) and the Venerable Bede (672-735 AD) in Durham Cathedral, the Lindisfarne Gospels and Bede's 'History of the English Church and People' crystallise the memory of the evangelisation of Northumbria. The buildings physically express the spiritual and secular powers of the medieval Bishops Palatinate and they remain a political statement of Norman power. Further significance is drawn from the importance of the archaeological remains directly related to the site's continuity of use and ownership over the past 1000 years as a place of religious worship, learning and residence. These remarkable buildings meet UNESCO's criteria of Outstanding Universal Value (Outstanding Universal Value) which were updated and ratified by UNESCO in June 2013. The aim of the new management plan's proposal to extend the coverage of the World Heritage Site is to include all of the Peninsula and its defensive structures and functions. (See Map 2 - <http://npf.durhamcity.org.uk/the-plan/maps/>).

4.44 The Site is set in an intimate landscape bowl forming the inner setting with the higher land forming the backdrop to the World Heritage Site. (See Map 3 - <http://npf.durhamcity.org.uk/the-plan/maps/>). The surrounding green wooded hills, ridgelines and green fingers of land which penetrate into the City, create a magnificent setting for the Cathedral and Castle and include Flass Vale, Whinney Hill, Observatory Hill, Maiden Castle and Mountjoy, together with the River Wear that meanders through the City. Most of Our Neighbourhood is contained within the inner setting of the World Heritage Site. The role of the inner setting is "to protect distinctive views and the distant



skyline in key sectors" (Durham World Heritage Site, 2016, p.129). These important viewpoints contributing to the setting, are identified within the County Council's Conservation Area Character Appraisal (Durham County Council, 2016e), and must therefore be protected from inappropriate development.

4.45 The outer setting comprises the surrounding hills and ridges and wider visual context of the City. To the south the outer bowl is essentially rural with the City confined to the foreground and distant settlements situated below the horizon. To the north the character is more developed but with larger areas of open countryside. There are many vantage points from which the World Heritage Site (and its associated urban and green setting) can be viewed with varying degrees of visibility. The outer edges of Our Neighbourhood lie in the outer setting of the World Heritage Site.

## **Policy H2: The Conservation Areas**

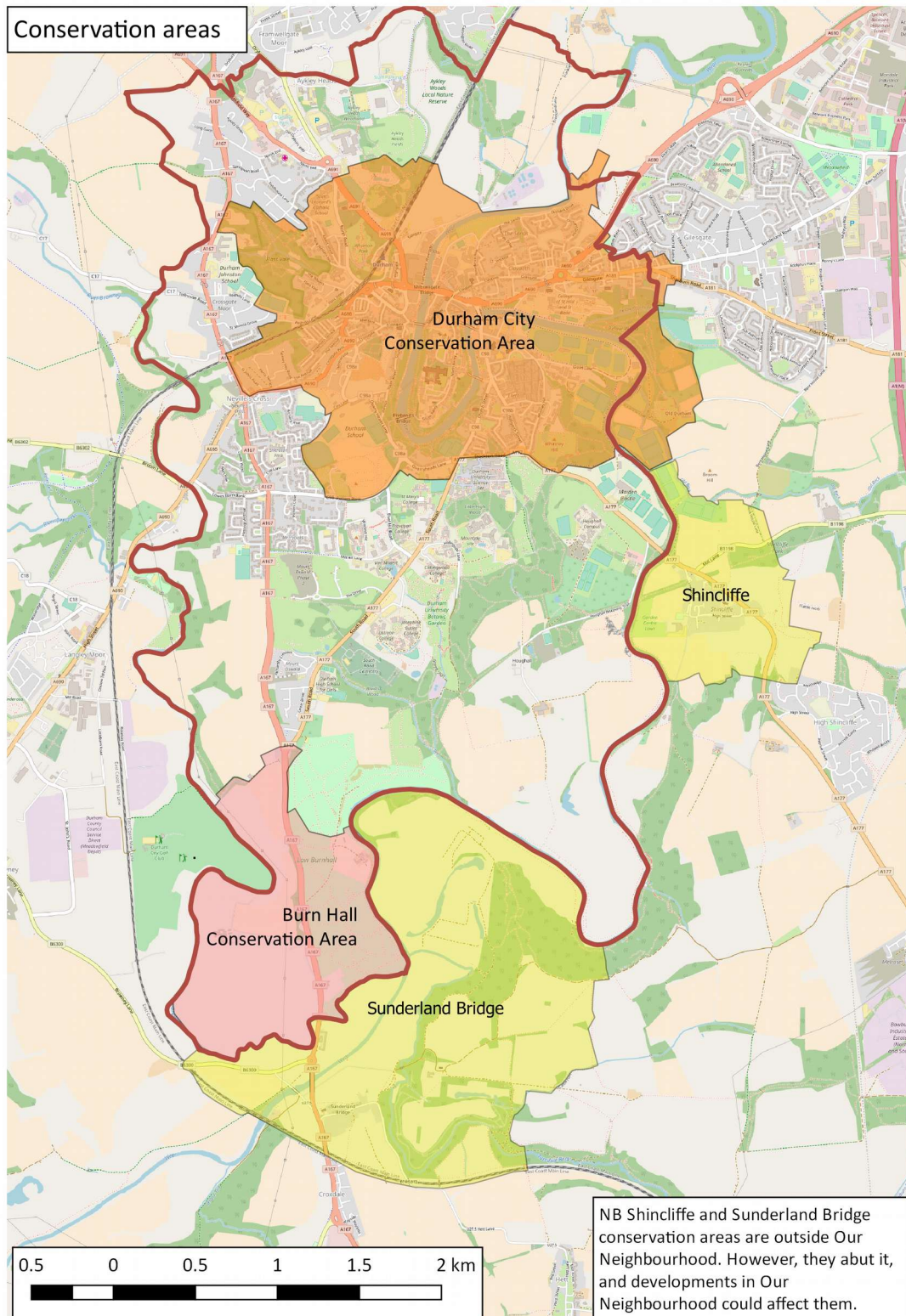
H2.1: The Durham City Conservation Area will be protected and enhanced by supporting Durham County Council's Management Plan for this area.

H2.2: Development proposals within and affecting the Durham City Conservation Area and Burn Hall Conservation Area will only be permitted if they fulfil the following requirements:

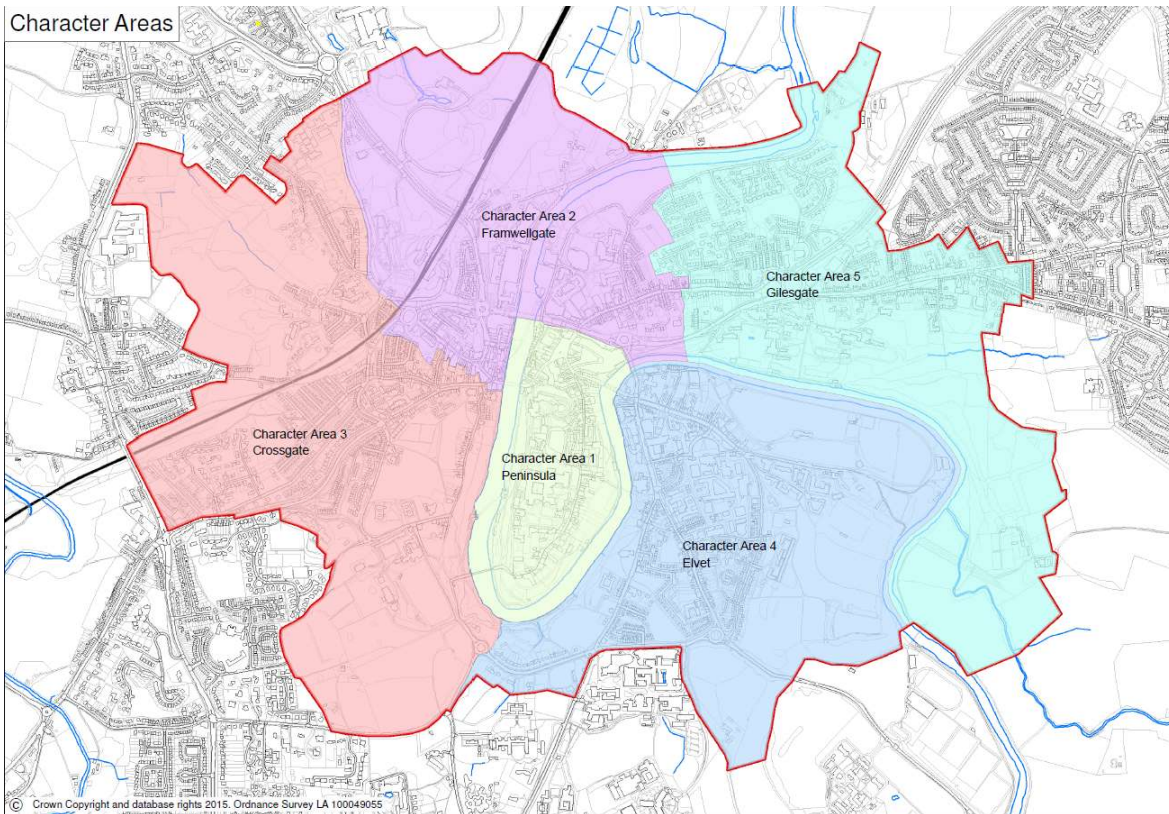
1. retain, or enhance, the continuous frontages respecting the historic and architectural qualities of the buildings unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of such frontages are necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; and
2. have sensitive scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout, detailing and materials to reflect the intrinsic local character; and
3. avoid demolition of buildings of historic and/or architectural interest which contribute to the character and appearance of the locality, unless it can be demonstrated that the loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the loss; and
4. avoid loss of an element of a building which makes a positive contribution to its individual significance and that of the immediate area unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of the element is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; and
5. use traditional and non-traditional design sympathetic to the traditional character of the area; and
6. have high design quality with regard not just to the context of the immediate area and its local distinctiveness, but also to the landscape and the setting of the Durham World Heritage Site. Applicants need to convincingly demonstrate their understanding of the site's context and how it has influenced their design; and
7. maintain the historic streetscape with regard to the medieval street patterns of tightly packed buildings, covering both the back and front of plots; and

8. ensure a presumption in favour of retaining historic burgage plot boundaries;  
and
2. provide or improve pedestrian access and connectivity of the development to the rest of the city; and
3. avoid the cumulative impact of development schemes dominating either by their size, massing or uniform use.

Map 4: Map of the Conservation Areas



**Map 5: Map of Durham City Conservation Area with Character Areas Shown**



4.46 Durham City Conservation Area (Boundary Map 4; and Map 5 of Character areas; <http://npf.durhamcity.org.uk/the-plan/maps/>) includes the Peninsula with the Cathedral and Castle as its centrepiece, the Market Place and medieval streets leading from Silver Street to the west, Claypath to the north-east, Elvet to the east and the slightly more distant medieval suburb of Gilesgate. The natural 'bowl' in which the City is located, topography, the importance of green wedges of countryside and other significant green areas contribute significantly to, and enhance, the setting of the historic townscape of the City as a whole. The conservation area is widely recognised as being of outstanding importance. Specific districts within the Conservation Area have been identified, each with a distinctive character. The Character Areas in the Durham City Conservation Area which fall in Our Neighbourhood are: Peninsula Area, Framwellgate Area, Crossgate Area, Elvet Area and Gilesgate Area. Policy H2 applies to all the character areas. Aspects specific to individual character areas are covered in policy H3.

4.47 The Burn Hall Conservation Area (Boundary Map 4 - <http://npf.durhamcity.org.uk/the-plan/maps/>) includes the country estate of Burn Hall (listed grade II\*) with a complex of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings, which stand in a site of 72 hectares. The estate is situated three miles south of Durham City in a rural area, adjacent to the west side of the A167 road, and is enclosed to the north, west and south by the River Browney. The Hall faces south with land falling away and offering views of the river. The principal building is a two storey sandstone Hall designed by Ignatius Bonomi (with an impressive porte-cochere entrance). In the grounds are a nineteenth century wooden

conservatory (listed grade II) and a stone ice house (listed grade II). In the park the Home Farm complex includes a stone Cow House and brick Bull House (late eighteenth century listed grade II\*). Nearer the Hall, the walled kitchen garden and estate cottages, now converted into offices, date from the late eighteenth century (listed grade II). The grounds are a Grade II registered park and garden.

### **Justification**

4.48 Conservation Areas are places where buildings and spaces around them interact to form distinctive visible areas of quality and interest. Designation means that close consideration is given to proposals for change so that the special qualities of an area are preserved or enhanced. (PPG, para. 003 ID: 18a-003-20140306).

4.49 The City of Durham is one of the most important historic cities in Britain. The quality and architectural coherence of the buildings, combining medieval elements with Georgian and Victorian later interventions, contributes to the historic environment. A medieval network of streets and alleyways (vennels), centred on the Peninsula and radiating outwards, with dramatic topography and extensive green spaces make the Durham City Conservation Area exceptional. The City's unique townscape forms the immediate setting of the World Heritage Site, its streets and domestic scale emphasising the World Heritage Site's dominance.

4.50 Durham City was designated as a conservation area in August 1968 focusing on the peninsula, and the area covered was significantly enlarged in 1980 to incorporate a much larger section of the city centre. The Durham City Conservation Area was reviewed in 2015, with some boundary changes, and a character appraisal document produced and formally approved on 29th July 2016. A management proposals section is included in the individual Character Area documents (Durham County Council, 2016e) and development must be in compliance with these. However, the management plan for the Durham City Conservation Area has not yet been published.

4.51 The significance of Durham's historic environment is recognised and cherished by experts and local people, who responded to the Durham City Conservation Area appraisal consultation and appreciate that national heritage is a significant economic and social resource. These responses are summarised in the individual Character Area appraisal documents (Durham County Council, 2016e). The intense public interest in sustaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the individual areas within the Durham City Conservation Area indicates the need to ensure that the area's heritage significance and sense of place are given appropriate weight in planning decisions. Proposals for change should be considered in the context of the impact on the heritage significance of the assets affected and their setting. The importance of participation and enjoyment of the historic environment for present and future generations must be supported by development that is of high quality in both design and execution and has a durable quality: aspiration for imaginative and well-designed buildings is strongly recommended by Historic England (2008, para.138).

### **Policy H3: The Character Areas**

To protect and enhance the Character Areas, development proposals will only be permitted if they fulfil the following requirements, where applicable:

1. use materials which reflect the architectural period of the specific character area and individual localities within it; and
2. sensitively restore architectural features on listed buildings and on non-designated heritage assets, appropriate to the specific character area and individual localities within it; and
3. propose re-use or change of use which preserves the distinctive features of the building and is appropriate to the specific character area and individual localities within it; and
4. retain and improve distinctive shop fronts and signage, appropriate to the specific character area and individual localities within it.
5. Applicants need to convincingly demonstrate their understanding of the specific Character Area, and individual localities within it, and how it has influenced their design.

### **Justification**

4.52 A review of the Durham City Conservation Area was undertaken in 2015 and a character appraisal document was produced and formally approved on 29th July 2016 (Durham County Council, 2016e). The Conservation Area is divided into five Character Areas, each with their own character appraisal, based on the Peninsula and the four adjacent historical Boroughs which have changed little: Framwellgate, Crossgate, Elvet and Gilesgate. Detailed surveys of the character areas indicate that they make a significant contribution to the Conservation Area and support the Peninsula area while having their own diverse and significant individual identities. It is essential that planning decisions support and enhance the character areas while recognising their individual contribution to the Conservation Area. These character areas comprise:

1. The Peninsula lies within the natural defence afforded by the River Wear. It has evolved from a fortified citadel with Cathedral and Castle, dominating the Market Place and town at the lower northern end, to a romantic landscape with ornamental gardens. The medieval street layout with key pilgrimage routes has remained largely unaltered.
2. Framwellgate which lies to the North and North-West of the City is of historical importance and developed from The Bishop's Borough. It includes the medieval church of St Margaret's and the left bank of the River Wear where stood the Bishop's Mill. From this area there was access to the city by the Clayport Gate.
3. Crossgate is the main route to the City from the West. The present residential areas are the result of development in the nineteenth century with robust terraces of well-built brick houses. This area also contains the prized green areas of Flass Vale and Observatory Hill.

4. Elvet lies to the South of the City and along the left bank of the River Wear. It contains part of the river's flood plain and provides an important transition between open countryside and the urban environment. The area has the impressive backdrop of the Cathedral and Castle with many outstanding views.
5. Gilesgate forms the North-Eastern boundary of the Conservation Area and is situated on the right bank of the River Wear before it enters the gorge which surrounds the peninsula. The street plans have been altered to accommodate the A690 but there are many localities which keep their earlier appearance.



4.53 A more detailed description of these character areas is given in Appendix B.

#### **Policy H4: Our Neighbourhood Outside the Conservation Areas**

To protect and enhance Our Neighbourhood outside the conservation areas development proposals will only be permitted if they fulfil the following requirements:

1. protect and enhance the distinctive setting of the individual neighbourhoods; and
2. use high design quality that is sympathetic to the character of the individual neighbourhoods. Applicants need to convincingly demonstrate their understanding of the neighbourhood's character and how it has influenced their design.

## Justification

4.54 Our Neighbourhood extends to the north of the City Centre as far as the suburb of North End, including County Hall and Aykley Heads; to the north-west the residential area of Whitesmocks and west of the A167 Toll House Road, Quarry House Lane and Nevilles Cross Bank leading to Stonebridge; to the south are the Hill Colleges and University Science Park, the Botanical Gardens, and as far as the Burn Hall Conservation Area.

4.55 The characterful residential area at North End, including North and South Crescent, Fieldhouse Lane and adjoining streets, comprises a number of dwellings built in the inter-war period. Architectural features such as doors, porches and windows are of local interest. Extensions are popular additions and should be well designed in keeping with the properties character and appearance. Adjacent to this suburb is Flass Vale, a hidden rural wilderness which adds charm to the area. Residential properties lining Nevilles Cross Bank cover a range of periods from late 19th century terraces to modern houses. To the west of the City and on either side of Tollhouse Road lies the site of the Battle of Nevilles Cross, 1346. The remaining stump of the original medieval cross, marking an approach to the City at Nevilles Cross, is worthy of restoration. In the south of Our Neighbourhood are the University Hill Colleges, Science Park and Botanic Gardens, beyond which is the natural landscape right down to the River Wear and offering space for recreation. The local character of parts of the City which lie outside the Durham City Conservation Area are predominantly residential with some green areas of scenic amenity and value. Here live many local families and older people, who cherish their neighbourhoods and care about the quality of development.

### **Policy H5: Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields**

H5.1: Designated heritage assets will be safeguarded from inappropriate development and from demolition, unless it can be demonstrated that any substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.

H5.2: Development proposals that would adversely affect the site of a designated heritage asset will not be permitted.

H5.3: Development proposals will be supported if they:

1. retain, repair and return Listed Buildings to appropriate compatible use; or
2. preserve and conserve Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk (see Appendix C); or
3. enhance the historical value of registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields.



## Justification

4.56 A listed building is a building of special architectural or historic interest, as specified by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (UK Parliament, 1990). Listing is made at three levels of importance: Grade I, Grade II\* and Grade II. The protection applies to the whole of the listed building and any structure attached to it and the land within its curtilage that pre-dates June 1948. Listed building consent is required for any demolition, extension or alteration which may affect its character, appearance or significance (PPG 045 Reference ID: 18a-045-20140306). A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is



included in the list of Scheduled Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture Media and Sport. The regime is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (UK Parliament, 1979). Any work on the site, or nearby operations that might affect it, require consent from the Secretary of State. (Historic England, Identification and Designation of Heritage Assets) (PPG para. 048 ID: 18a-048-20140306). Designated heritage sites are dealt with under the NPPF (paras. 126 to 141; PPG 021 to 022 ID: 18a ... 20140306). Applications for planning permissions require consultation/notification to a range of national bodies such as Historic England (PPG para. 051 to 062 ID: 18a ... 20140306).

4.57 Designated and non-designated heritage assets make an invaluable contribution to the character and significance of Our Neighbourhood. Not only is the visual impact important, but the buildings and sites of heritage interest provide communal connection; the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or to whom it figures in their collective memory, gives a sense of identity.

4.58 Historic England provides the official database of all listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks and registered parks, gardens and battlefields. Information about sites in Durham City is also available in 'Keys to the Past' and Durham County Council's 'The Durham Record'.

4.58 The World Heritage Site is covered in Policy H1 and the conservation areas in Our Neighbourhood are covered in Policies H2 and H3. Neville's Cross Battlefield site is additionally covered in Policy G2.

#### **Policy H6: Non-designated Heritage Assets**

H6.1: Non-designated heritage assets will be safeguarded from inappropriate development, and from demolition, unless it can be demonstrated that any substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. (See Appendix C)

H6.2: Development proposals will be supported if they preserve and bring back into use non-designated heritage assets at risk. (See Appendix C)

#### **Justification**

4.59 Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets (PPG para.039 ID: 18a-039-20140306). Local lists incorporated into local plans can be a positive way for the local planning authority to identify non-designated heritage assets against consistent criteria so as to improve the predictability of the potential for sustainable development. (PPG para. 041 ID: 18a-041-20140306). Non-designated heritage assets have been identified through the Durham County Council (2016e) character appraisal of the Durham City Conservation Area (Appendix C). These sites therefore have heritage significance which needs to be considered in planning decisions. This list is not exhaustive and other non-designated heritage assets might be identified in the future. The Forum urges Durham County Council to incorporate a list of non-designated heritage assets in the County Local Plan (PPG para 041 ID: 18a-041-20140306).