

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Conservation Action Plan



Written by the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Board

January 2013

Re profiled with the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Board

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
EH	English Heritage
EMS	European Marine Site
HER	Historic Environment Record
HILCDT	Holy Island of Lindisfarne Community Development Trust
HIP	Holy Island Partnership
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
LCAP	Landscape Conservation Action Plan
LPS	Landscape Partnership Scheme
NCC	Northumberland County Council
NNR	National Nature Reserve
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Importance

Peregrini Lindisfarne is a landscape partnership project made up of community, voluntary and public sector organisations working on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne and in the surrounding landscape. Our vision for the scheme is that through partnership, *Peregrini Lindisfarne* will protect, restore, enhance and manage this special place as one environment. We will draw upon the Island and Mainland communities' close connection to their landscape, seascape, heritage and history to make the area a better place to work, live in and visit.

The six main aims of our scheme combine to create the reality of one environment management; recognising the links between land, sea and shore and putting the community at their heart. Planned works will protect, restore and enhance the area's rich natural, cultural and built heritage centred on shared inter-tidal waters. Community led activities will weave the various strands of heritage into the creation of one community-led archive. Agency working will be analysed, developed and improved, promoting a cohesive experience of land and seascape. Local people will be trained and empowered to participate in the development of the Holy Island Partnership as an agent of, and for, the community, which can plan for future management and maintenance of landscape initiatives .

The scheme area is within the north Northumberland coastal plain, a landscape of sandy coastline. The area is rich in biodiversity including five UK priority habitats, very rare plant species, rich wildlife habitats (particularly for migratory and breeding birds) and high geological and geomorphological interest. The distinctive historic heritage of the area reflects both ecclesiastical influences and the strategic defence of coast and border. Cultural heritage is entwined with connections to St Aidan, St Cuthbert and the associated monasteries, cells and hermitages; the island's association with the Golden Age of Northumbria; and the Lindisfarne Gospels most immediately reflected in its name.

The scheme name was chosen to remind us of the monks and other devout itinerants who, in search of wilderness and tranquillity, built monasteries and cells on remote islands such as Lindisfarne. These people were known as *peregrini*; it gives us the word pilgrim, thousands of whom regularly visit this area today.

Work on developing the scheme began in late 2009, emerging from the work of the Holy Island Partnership. This partnership is made up of agencies working in the area, the Parish Councils and the Holy Island of Lindisfarne Community Development Trust; its action plan addresses three areas of activity: landscape, visitor management and community cohesion. At the end of this LCAP in 2018 the Holy Island Partnership will safeguard the legacy of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Landscape Partnership Scheme.

Introduction

For a number of years there had been suggestions that the residents and agencies working in and around the Holy Island of Lindisfarne should come together to better manage issues affecting the island community¹. The Holy Island Partnership (HIP) finally came into being in 2009 after the Parish Council and the island's Community Development Trust invited organisations to collaborate in a working partnership. The organisations approached were:

- National Trust
- English Heritage
- Natural England
- Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Northumberland County Council

The HIP produced a management plan in 2010 that identified three key themes to be addressed by partnership working: visitor management, landscape conservation and communication and cohesion². In its first year the HIP made the tentative, but positive, step of producing a joint information leaflet for the island. The following year the HIP – working through the development trust acting as accountable body – secured a grant from Northumberland Coast and Lowlands New Leader EU Regional Development Programme for England to address visitor management. Additionally Heritage Lottery Funding was approved to embark on an 18-month development phase for a Landscape Partnership Scheme called *Peregrini Lindisfarne*.

Peregrini Lindisfarne Partnership Board

This *Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Conservation Action Plan* has been prepared by the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Partnership Board. The Board has been formed from members of the Holy Island Partnership and other individuals and organisations chosen for their skills, knowledge and experience.

1

¹ Northumberland County Council (s.d. approx. 1997)

2

² Holy Island Partnership (2010)

The *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Partnership Board is made up of members of the community, volunteers, the local authority and agencies working in the area with a specific remit for heritage landscape planning, management and protection (see Table 1). The board evolved out of the extensive consultation process undertaken during the development of the first stage application to Heritage Lottery Fund.

Following the success of the first-stage application, a *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Scheme Development Officer was employed to coordinate the preparation of the original LCAP; this work took place between November 2011 and January 2013.

The Scheme has been re-profiled between March to June 2014, the changes are reflected in this document.

Organisations on the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Partnership Board during development of the original stage 2 application and LCAP.

	Ancroft Parish Council	John Greenwood Volunteer
	Belford with Middleton Parish Council	Brenda Stanton Volunteer
	Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Claire Hedley
	European Marine Site stretches from Alnmouth in Northumberland, up to Fast Castle Head in Scotland and encompasses 635 square kilometres of shore and sea, including Lindisfarne and the Farne Islands.	Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site Officer
	Cheswick Estate is owned by the Crossman family, Lords of the Manor of Holy Island, with a 2,000 acre estate covering most of Holy Island, and farmland around Cheswick and Goswick.	Robert Pardoe Sale and Partners and agent for the estate
	English Heritage exists to protect and promote England's spectacular historic environment and ensure that its past is researched and understood; manage the Priory and the Priory Museum.	Kate Wilson FSA Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Team Leader
	Holy Island of Lindisfarne Community Development Trust delivers projects for locals and tourists, including the Lindisfarne Centre with its 3 exhibitions and the Gospel Garden. Owns and manages the inner harbour as well as 11 affordable housing properties.	Gordon Davies Volunteer and Chair of Peregrini Lindisfarne Board
	Holy Island Parish Council The Parish of Holy Island is part of the Norham and Islandshire ward and consists of five elected members and a Parish Clerk.	Simon Bevan Chairman
		Dick Patterson Volunteer
	National Trust is a national charity with over 3.5 million members; own and manage Lindisfarne Castle, run a gift shop in the village, and own four properties on Holy Island, some of which are holiday homes.	Naomi Kinghorn Regional Grants Consultant
	Natural England is the government's advisor on the natural environment. Manage the Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve which covers the majority of the island and the area across to the mainland.	Jo Wilkes Lead Advisor National Nature Reserves Delivery North Team
	North Northumberland Tourism Association was founded in 1985 to help small tourism businesses in north Northumberland and the borders support each other and to inform and encourage visitors to the area.	Dr. Ian Kille Volunteer representative and geologist
	Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Holy Island lies towards the northern end of the 39 miles designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty of coastline between Berwick and Amble. The AONB team help to conserve and enhance this area.	Jessica Turner Historic and Built Environment Officer
	Northumberland County Council is the unitary Council with statutory responsibilities providing local services including highways (including the island causeway) and car parking. Other responsibilities include planning, conservation and regeneration.	Dr. Chris Burgess County Archaeologist and Conservation Team Leader
		Cllr. Dougie Watkin County Councillor for Norham and Islandshire
	Religious organisations are represented through an informal group of all spiritual groups and faiths on Holy Island.	Rev. Dr. Paul Collins Vicar of St. Mary's Church

Organisations on the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Partnership Board during re-profiling of the original stage 2 application and LCAP.

Chairman:- Dr. Chris Burgess - County Archaeologist and Conservation Team Leader

Jessica Turner - Historic and Built Environment Officer, Northumberland Coast AONB

Keith Merrin – Woodhorn Charitable Trust

Cllr. Dougie Watkin - County Councillor for Norham and Islandshire

Rev. Dr. Paul Collins - Vicar of St. Mary's Church

Simon Bevan – Chairman, Holy Island Parish Council

Dick Patterson – Volunteer, Holy Island Parish Council

Val Patterson - Volunteer, Holy Island Parish Council

Brenda Stanton – Volunteer, Belford with Middleton Parish Council

Phillip Hanson – Lowick Parish Council

Craig Thomas – Senior Advisor, External Funding, Natural England

Naomi Kinghorn - Regional Grants Consultant, National Trust

Kate Wilson FSA - Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Team Leader, English Heritage

Ewan Harris - Sale and Partners and agent for the Cheswick Estate

Consultation

The plan has been developed through a series of consultations and discussions that started in 2009 with the establishment of the HIP, but which can trace their roots back to the various earlier management plans. The set piece consultation events, communication methods employed by the project, and a list of the organisations with whom initiatives have been planned is provided in Table 1.3. However, most of the thought, planning and preparation work has been undertaken and overseen by the Partnership Board and five steering groups.

Steering group membership during the development of the original *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Landscape Conservation Action Plan.

Natural Heritage	Built and Historic Heritage	Harbour	Access and Learning	Community Participation
Claire Hedley (EMS) [Chair]	Jessica Turner (AONB) [Chair]	Jonathon Baynham (volunteer)[Chair]	Jo Wilkes (NE) [Chair]	Linda Bankier (Woodhorn Trust) [Chair]
Jo Wilkes (NE)	Kate Wilson (EH)	Ryan Douglas (Coastguard)	Iain Robson (AONB)	Linda Piper (volunteer)
Catherine Scott (NE)	Robert Pardoe (CE)	Graham Booth (HILCDT)	David Suggett (HIP)	Gordon Davies (HILCDT)
Andrew Craggs (NE)	John Woodhurst (volunteer)	George Kyle (HIFS)	Claire Carey (EMS)	Dick Patterson (HILCDT and HIPC)

John Walton (NT)	Frances Fewster (NE)	Kelly Rose (NE)	Paul Collins (St. Mary's Church)	Collin Teago (volunteer)
Ian Kille (volunteer)	Gary Scott (volunteer)	Richard Ward (HIFS)	Ian Kille (volunteer)	Nigel Lake (volunteer)
Collin Teago (volunteer)	Collin Teago (volunteer)	Tommy Douglas (Harbourmaster and HIPC)	Neil Mundy (volunteer)	David Petts (Uni of Durham)
Mary Gunn (volunteer)	Trevor Slingsby (volunteer)	Dick Patterson (HILCDT and HIPC)	Emma Jane Rothera (volunteer)	Kristian Pedersen (Uni of Edinburgh)
John Woodhurst (volunteer)	Ryan Douglas (Coastguard)	Gordon Davies (HILCDT)	Collin Teago (volunteer)	Thelma Dunne (HILCDT/volunteer)
Richard Binns (volunteer)	Dorothy Clasper (volunteer)	Harry James (volunteer)	Rob Campbell (Lowick & Holy Island First School)	Ian Kille (volunteer)
David Feige (AONB)	John Clasper (volunteer)		Lesley Andrews (volunteer)	Jessica Turner (AONB)
Iain Robson (AONB)			Gary Watson (volunteer)	

Consultation during the development of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Landscape Conservation Action Plan.

Date	Event
March 2010	Discussion for landowners and organisations interested in built and historic heritage
April 2010	Discussion for organisations interested natural heritage
July 2010	Discussion with marine stakeholders
March 2012	Three information events – Holy Island
September 2012	Information event – Holy Island
November 2012	Information events – Berwick, Belford, Holy Island
December 2012	Household survey – Holy Island

Organisation

Dove Marine Laboratory, Newcastle University Durham Heritage Coast	Northumberland Wildlife Trust Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	North of England Civic Trust Durham University
Environment Agency	Marine Management Organisation	Community Action Northumberland
Natural England	Kyloe Parish Council	Country Landowners Association
Northumberland County Council	Holy Island Parish Council	Berwickshire and North Northumberland
Ancroft Parish Council	Belford with Middleton Parish Council	European Marine Site Holy Island of Lindisfarne Community Development Trust
Cheswick Estate	National Trust	North Northumberland Tourism Association
Department of Biology, Newcastle University RNLi Heritage Trust, Grace Darling Museum University of Edinburgh	English Heritage Groundwork North East	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Please see Appendix 2 for details of community consultation that has taken place during re-profiling. In summary:

March 2014 – Press release circulated by hand to all Holy Island properties.

April 2014 – 'Peregrini Landscape Partnership update' featured in local community spaces (Lowick Village Stores and Holy Island Post Office) and in the Holy Island Times 1st May printed subscription magazine for islanders and e-zine of Holy Island and Lindisfarne website which has about 2,500 subscribers.

April 2014 – Peregrini updates were given at Parish Council meetings;

An update was reported to Holy Island PC on 12th May attended by 18 residents. Updates are given regularly at Lowick PC

Feedback from PCs indicates that no further meetings for the Peregrini Scheme are required at this stage.



Illustration 1: The Lifeboat House

During the development phase consultants were engaged to prepare the following studies and documents to inform planning of the Scheme:

Built and Historic Heritage

Condition surveys on 17 sites in the area. Beaumont:Brown Architects, County Durham.

Detailed design work and building specification for the old lifeboat house. Icosis Architects, Edinburgh.

Natural Heritage

Lough Hide design study and specification. Duncan Roberts Architects, Belford.

Marine project development work. Beaumont Associates, Rothbury.

Whin Sill project plan. Northumbrian Earth, Berwick.

Harbour

Structural and topographic surveys of the harbour. Patrick Parsons Consulting Engineers, Newcastle.

Civil engineering design and cost plan. Patrick Parsons Consulting Engineers, Newcastle

Holy Island Harbour Business Plan. McKenzie Wilson Associates, Kelso.

Access and Learning

Survey of Holy Island residents about visitor management issues. Holy Island Partnership.

Survey of visitors to Holy Island about landscape conservation issues. Holy Island Partnership.

Community art development plan. Rebecca Farley and Emma Fielding, Newcastle.

Visitor access, interpretation and experience report. Aaron Lawton Associates, Edinburgh.

Visitor access, interpretation and experience survey. Northumberland Coast AONB Partnership.

Community Participation

Volunteer baseline survey and action plan. Natural England.

Training and volunteering strategy and action plan. Beaumont Associates, Rothbury.



Illustration 2: Ross Sands looking to Holy Island

Holy Island community archive development plan. Woodhorn Charitable Trust, Berwick.

Community archaeology development plan. The Archaeological Practice, Newcastle.

Community geology development plan. Northumbrian Earth, Berwick.

The Landscape

The *Peregrini Lindisfarne* Landscape Conservation Action Plan addresses an area of 115km² located south of Berwick-upon-Tweed and north of Bamburgh, in the County of Northumberland. The landscape is located in National Character Area 1, the North Northumberland Coastal Plain³ (see Map 1).

Map 1. National Character Area 1: North Northumberland Coastal Plain.

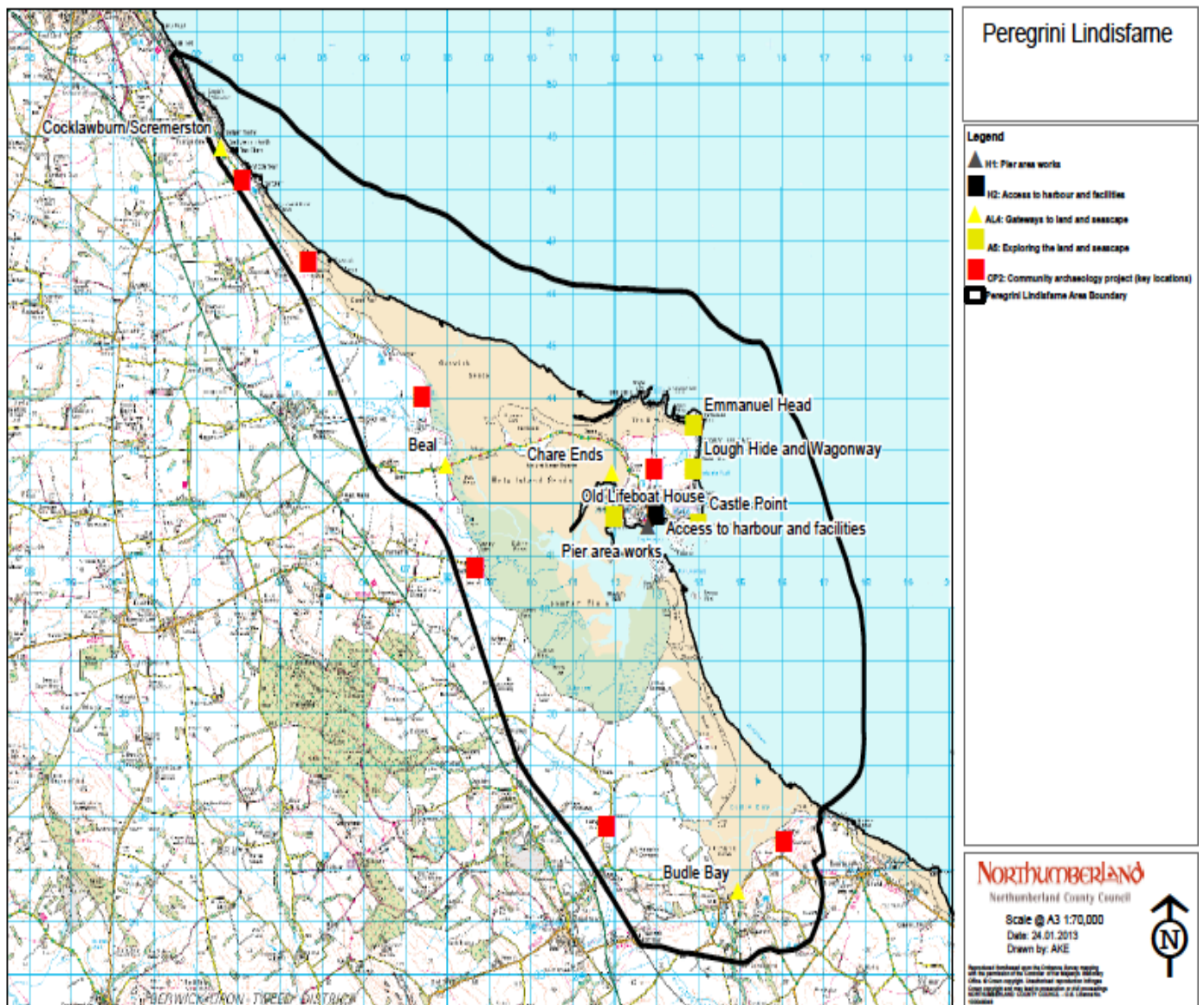
3

³ Countryside Commission (1998)



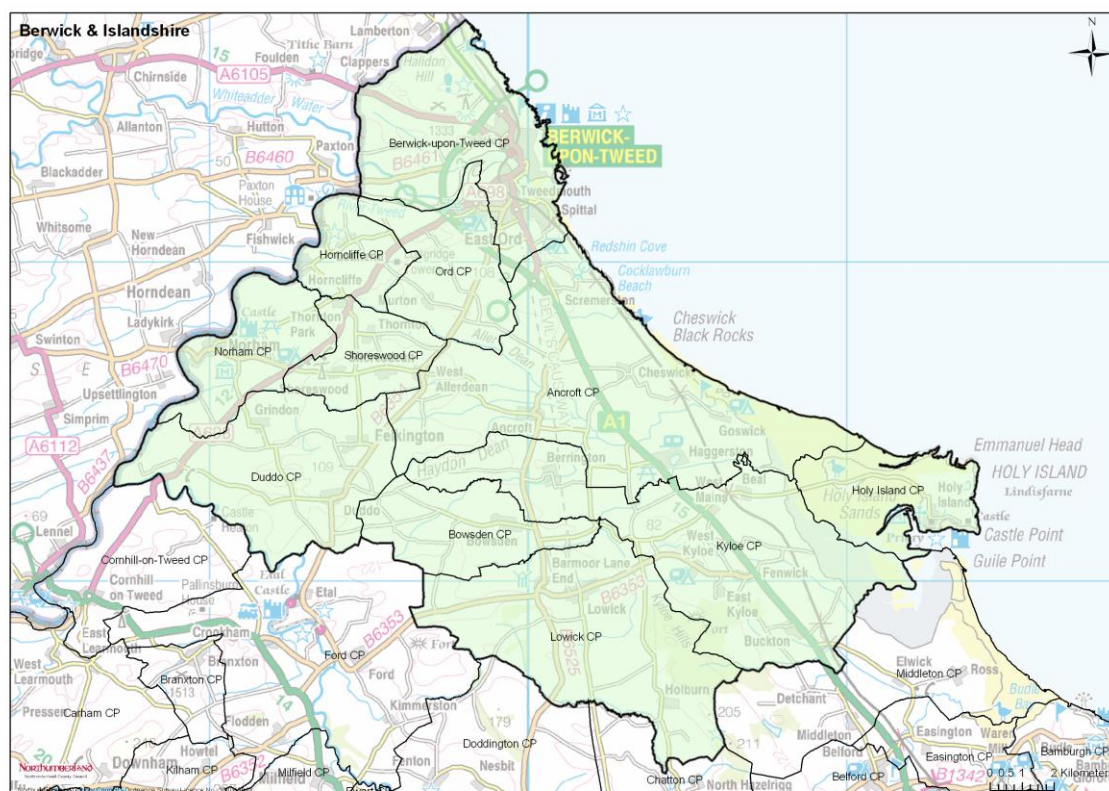
The Peregrini landscape embraces the coastal plain including the tidal Holy Island of Lindisfarne and the seascape area along the coast and encircling the island.

Map 2 Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Area with project locations A



Administratively, the area falls within the Berwick and Islandshire and Seahouses and Belford Wards of Northumberland County Council, with six parishes of Ancroft, Bamburgh, Easington, Holy Island, Kyloe and Middleton (see Map 3).

Map 3. Berwick and Islandshire Ward showing adjacent parishes of Middleton, Easington and Bamburgh



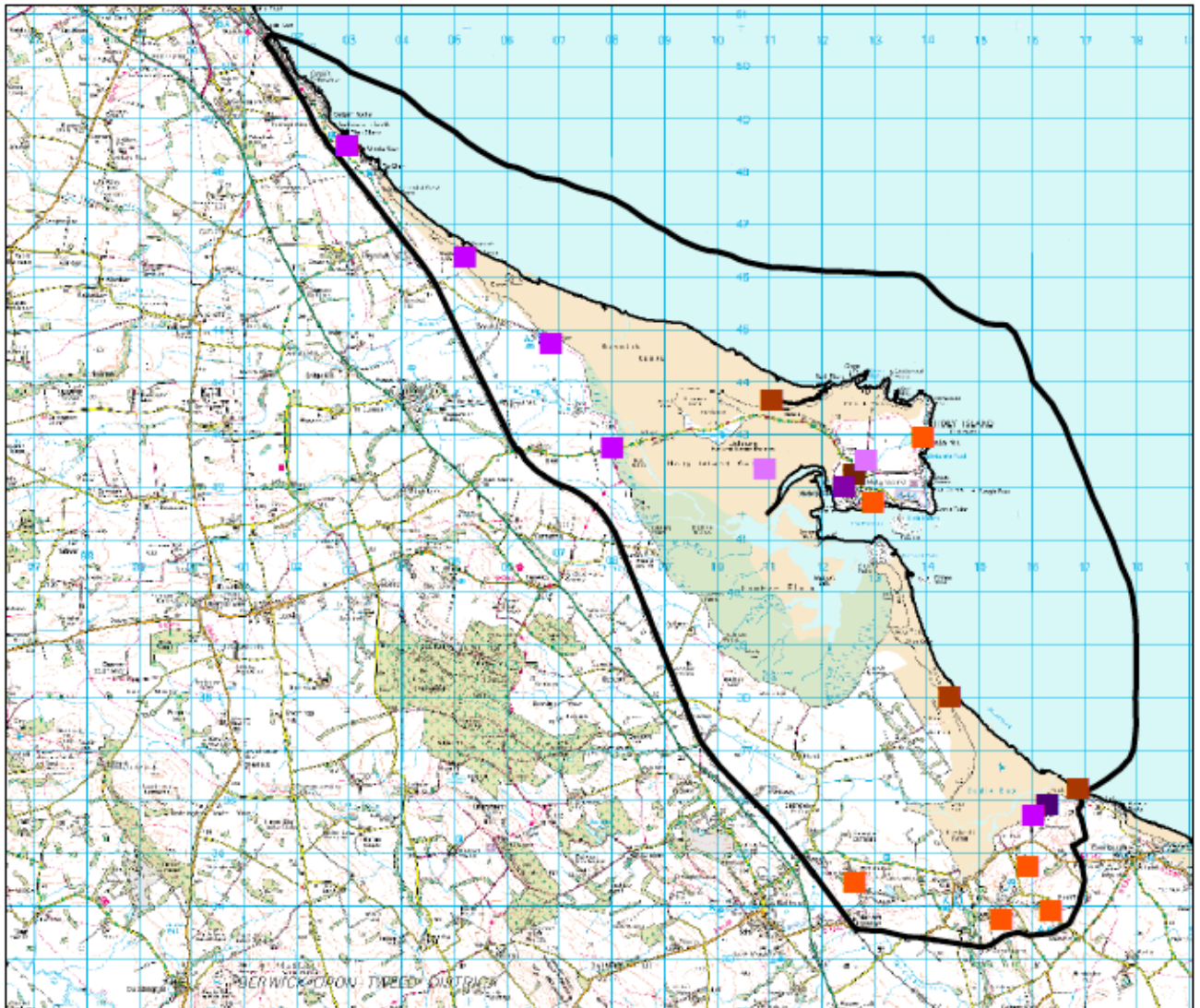
This area encompasses the Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve and lies within the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Northumberland Heritage Coast and the Berwickshire and North Northumberland European Marine Site (see Map 4). The Northumberland Coast AONB⁴ was designated in 1958. It covers an area of 138 square km along 64 km of coastline from Berwick to the Coquet estuary. The AONB is never wider than 2.5 km and only 50 metres in width at its narrowest point, yet this stretch of English countryside contains a tremendous variety of natural and historical interest. The area is best known for its sweeping sandy beaches, rolling dunes, high rocky cliffs and isolated islands. Amidst this striking land and seascape is the evidence of an area steeped in history, covering 7,000 years of human activity, conflict and spiritual pursuit. A host of national and international conservation designations including two National Nature Reserves testify to the great variety of wildlife and habitats.

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⁴ Northumberland Coast AONB Partnership and Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site (2009)

The Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast EMS⁵ was designated in 2000 and encompasses 635 square km of shore and sea extending along 115 km of coastline from Fast Castle Head in Berwickshire, to Alnmouth in Northumberland. It includes the St Abbs and Eyemouth Voluntary Marine Reserve, the Farne Islands, Lindisfarne, and dramatic coastal land and seascape.

Map 4. Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Area with project locations B



A Landscape Character Assessment carried out for Northumberland County Council in 2010⁶ describes the area as “sandy coastline” with the following key qualities:

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⁵ Northumberland Coast AONB Partnership and Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site (2009)

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⁶ Land Use Consultants (2010a)

- Dynamic seascape environment.
- Sweeping views across the seascape and along the coastline.
- Prominence of historic features as landmarks.
- Traditional cores of former fishing villages, often with distinctive pantiled roofs.
- Extensively accessible landscape with much tourist-oriented development.
- Intact sand dune and salt-marsh habitats.

The coastal plain runs the length of the Northumberland coast, forming a low-lying edge to the county. The open coast is generally made up of sandy beaches and low headlands, though occasional rocky outcrops and islands in the north make for spectacular views, recognised in the AONB and Heritage Coast designations. The *North Northumberland Coastal Plain* NCA is sparsely populated, although intensively farmed. It is rich in cultural and natural heritage, making for a valuable landscape assemblage.

Landscape Character Types within the North Northumberland Coastal Plain National Character Area

NCA 1: North Northumberland Coastal Plain Landscape Character Type		Character area		
1	Broad River Mouth	1a	Tweed River Mouth	
2	Coastal Valley	Incised	2a	Lower Aln
			2b	Lower Coquet
3	Farmed Plain	Coastal	3a	Haggerston
			3b	Lucker
			3c	Rock
4	Rocky Coastline		4a	North Tweed Coast
			4b	Farne Coast
			4c	Craster Coast
5	Sandy Coastline		5a	Holy Island Coast
			5b	Beadnell and Embleton Coast

The Northumberland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project⁷ characterises and understands the human activities that have shaped the current landscape of Northumberland. This provides new information for use by people and organisations involved with making conservation, management and development decisions. The major historic landscape characters identified within our landscape include:

- Cliff, particularly with significant remains on The Heugh.
- Dunes, with the most extensive dune systems in Northumberland at Goswick, Holy Island and Ross Links.
- Intertidal zone, with extensive mudflats at Budle and between Holy Island and the mainland, where the sand and mudflats are home to populations of shellfish that would have been an important food resource in prehistoric and medieval times.
- Saltmarsh, including some of the only significant areas in Northumberland.
- Pre-1860 fields cover much of Holy Island reflecting the long history of human habitation.

Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve⁸ forms the bulk of the larger Lindisfarne SSSI and is situated towards the northern end of the ecological unit known as the Northumberland Shore SSSI. It is also a component of the Lindisfarne SPA, the



Illustration 3: Budle Bay

Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and the North Northumberland Dunes SAC and has been designated a Ramsar site.

The large shallow inlets and bays and extensive mudflats and sand flats not covered by seawater at low tide are an isolated habitat in the north of England, the nearest comparable site lying 125 km to the south at

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⁷ Northumberland County Council, Northumberland National Park and English Heritage (2008)

8

⁸ Craggs (2011)

Teesmouth. The dune system can be considered a seaward extension of the larger mainland unit, but the botanically rich dune slacks afford it a unique status in the North East region as the nearest similar assemblages are in Cumbria and Lancashire.

The Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

This plan describes work that is proposed during stage two delivery of the HLF funded LPS in 2014 to 2018.

In Section 1, there is an overview of the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape, which describes the Landscape Character and the heritage that is found in it. A major section on heritage details the biodiversity, geo-diversity and the historic environment whilst cultural associations describe the important links between people and place. Development of the landscape over time identifies how far it has changed in the 10,000 years since the last ice age. The management information explains which strategies exist for managing the area, legislation and land ownership.

Section 2, tells the story of the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape and the significance it has locally, regionally, nationally and internationally.

Section 3, identifies Risk and Opportunities and looks at the opportunities for the natural and historic environment and the potential problems that the landscape faces.

Section 4 describes our vision, the overall aims and objectives of the LCAP and how it will be able to be used as a management tool.

Section 5 is the scheme plan that identifies the projects brought forward for implementation. The methods for choosing projects and the changes that have been made since the original stage 2 application are highlighted as appendix 1.

Sustainability in Section 6 will outline how we intend to continue the Partnership after HLF funding has finished. Completing the plan are the final sections on monitoring and evaluation, how the plan was adopted and how it will be reviewed.

1. Understanding the Landscape Partnership Area

1.2 Landscape Character

The Landscape Character Assessment carried out for Northumberland County Council in 2010⁹ describes our landscape as “sandy coastline” with the following key qualities:

- Sweeping views across the seascape and along the coastline
- Prominence of historic features as landmarks
- Traditional cores of former fishing villages, often with distinctive pantiled roofs
- Extensively accessible landscape with much tourist-oriented development
- Intact sand dune and saltmarsh habitats
- Dynamic seascape environment

Illustration 4: Budle Bay looking west to Easington and Chester Brae farm





Illustration 5: Holy Island from Fenham L to R, Vicarage, St Mary's Church, Piory, Old Lifeboat House, Coastguard Lookout Tower, War Memorial on The Heugh and Lindisfarne Castle



Illustration 6: Marygate on Holy Island



Illustration 7: Popple Well to the side of the ice cream van looking to Lindisfarne Castle



Illustration 8: The Snook, Holy Island looking west



Illustration 9: The Causeway disappearing beneath the waves

This coastline comprises a low-lying coastal strip, with sandy beaches and dunes, as well as extensive tidal sands and estuaries. This is a popular tourist area and includes the historically significant Holy Island. Along the Northumberland coast the sandy coastline designation is represented by three character areas: Aln and Coquet Estuaries; Beadnell and Embleton Bays; and the Holy Island Coast.

The key characteristics defining the Holy Island Coast are:

- Low-lying, exposed coastline.
- Broad sandy beaches and tidal sands.
- Dune systems.
- Isolated prominent built historic features, such as Lindisfarne Castle.
- Long views along the coast.
- Extensive historic associations.
- Tourist infrastructure.

The Holy Island Coast landscape occurs between the rocky sections of coast, where sandstones and other softer rocks have offered little resistance to coastal erosion, forming wide sandy bays.

Between Berwick and Bamburgh the Peregrini Lindisfarne landscape presents a long stretch of broad sandy beach and tidal flats facing the low-lying Holy Island, which is held in place by the Whin Sill outcrop on which Lindisfarne Castle is built. Landward, the terrain is low-lying, with extensive dune systems in places.

The coastal farmland is arable and pastoral, with large fields more common. Tree cover is sparse, limited to small blocks, or associations with watercourses. Sand dune systems are extensive, often forming high ridges. Saltmarsh occurs in the tidal estuary. Also prominent are the overhead wires of the East Coast Main Line railway, forming our area's western boundary¹⁰.

The visual relationship with the sea is important to the landscape, as are the striking vistas to coastal landmarks. Views along the coast are open and extensive, particularly around and across Holy Island Sands. The coast is exposed and windswept, although some of the smaller bays are more enclosed. At the heart of our landscape are the broad, sweeping sands between Holy Island and the mainland.

Holy Island, or Lindisfarne, is a tidal island, which lies approximately one mile off the coast of Northumberland and some 12 miles south east of Berwick. It is only accessible at low tide, when the causeway is exposed. Called a "semi-island" by Bede, the modern causeway was completed in 1954 and crosses at the shortest

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¹⁰ For a detailed description of mainland farmin communities and buildings see The Archaeological Practice (2012).

point between the mainland and island. The ancient route across the sands ran from Beal to Chare Ends and is marked by posts, refuge points and the vestiges of previous post lines.

Most of the island is relatively flat and low-lying, the main exception being Lindisfarne Castle, which is built on a dramatic, towering outcrop of basalt. The underlying geology of the island is carboniferous limestone and sandstone, with interleaving bands of coal and iron ore.

Superficial geology consists of boulder clay; excavation near the priory encountered boulder clay overlying red sandstone. The island also possesses natural resources of limestone, iron ore and coal, as well as some good agricultural land. On the south side of the island, there is a wide natural harbour known as the Ouse. The margins of the island have been the subject of flooding and of blown sand but the village occupies a slightly elevated site. A ridge of higher ground called "the Heugh" shelters part of the village. The form of the village has been strongly influenced by the local topography in that it avoids the extreme margins of the island, has taken a fairly nucleated form, and buildings have been sited at relatively sheltered locations¹¹.

Evidence of prehistoric activity has been found during archaeological field survey and excavation and the island, with a natural harbour and plentiful food supply from the sea, would have been an attractive site for early settlement. The first documentary reference to the island, then called Lindisfarne, is found in the eighth century writing of Bede, who describes how St Aidan arrived from Iona in about AD635 and was invested by King Oswald to found a see and a monastery. Nearby, Bamburgh Castle was a stronghold of the Saxon kings of the kingdom of Bernicia, including King Oswald.

Little is known about the buildings and layout of the early monastic complex but some timber structural remains have been uncovered which may relate to this early monastic site. The first documented Viking raid on Holy Island occurred in AD793 and the monastery was harassed by the Danes until it was abandoned (or destroyed) in the mid- or late ninth century. However, this is not to say the island was unoccupied in the ninth century. The settlement at Green Shiel, on the north of the island, may date from this time and evidence from the parish church suggests a continuity of secular settlement near the priory. For the monks, formal monastic life was not restored until 1083, when the Bishop of Durham re-founded the site as a cell of the Benedictine monastery of Durham administered from Norham.

In the 16th and 17th centuries Holy Island played a role in the defence of the North East coast when the Crown built a small fort in 1549-50 on the outcrop now occupied by Lindisfarne Castle, possibly replacing an earlier lookout tower; the fort continued in use as a garrison until 1819. During the Tudor period additional defences were built in recognition of the strategic importance of the

island in controlling Scottish neighbours. These consisted of a possible remodelling of the settlement, the conversion of a medieval house to a military supply base and the possible construction of bulwarks around the harbour.

In the 19th century a large-scale lime industry flourished. Its remains are still scattered around the island and include kilns and waggonways. Fishing has always been of significance and today there is still a small fishing fleet, but the island is now largely dependent on the tourist industry. The advent of the railway in the 19th century, with a station at Beal, brought tourists with antiquarian interests to the area and the completion of the causeway substantially increased the number of visitors. The village has developed to meet the demands of this popular tourist area and tourist infrastructure is now a part of the landscape.

1.2. Historical Landscape Character

The Northumberland Historic Landscape Characterisation project¹² worked to map today's environment by dividing the entire area of the county into parcels of land that share similarities in their overall historic character and then to categorise these parcels into particular types, whilst at the same time noting evidence of any previous historic landscape.

The work allows characterisation and understanding of the human activities that have shaped the current landscape of Northumberland. This section of the LCAP focuses on the main character types identified in our area:

1. Coast
2. Communications
3. Fieldscapes
4. Ornamental, parkland and recreation.
5. Roughland

Coast

The HLC describes the coast as a marginal zone where the meeting of land and sea creates a unique and challenging environment. The coastline has altered significantly since early prehistoric times, as Britain only separated from Europe and became an island about 8,500 years ago. Since then the coastline has continued to change and is still doing so today. Although the coast is perhaps one of the more 'natural' landscapes in the landscape, it has been shaped by people since Mesolithic times.

The coastal environment has always been an important source of food and of raw materials for industry. But it has also played a strategic and defensive role as the medieval castles and Second World War structures testify. In addition, the coast is now an important area for tourism and leisure with links golf courses and services for visitors provided in the villages on the coastal fringe.

The coastal types identified as occurring in the Peregrini Lindisfarne landscape are: cliff, dunes, intertidal zone, rocky foreshore, and saltmarsh and, with the exception of dunes, they all lie between the low and high watermark.

Cliffs

The most dramatic cliffs in Northumberland emerge into the landscape at Cocklawburn and extend north either side of the Tweed estuary. These cliffs provide a clear northern boundary to the Peregrini Lindisfarne landscape. Smaller rocky headlands are further south, formed from the Whin Sill. Only six entries in the HER lie within this HLC type, but all but one are situated on The Heugh, Holy Island. The sites on The Heugh include a medieval chapel, boundary cross and lookout, as well as a post-medieval fort and a modern war memorial.

Dunes

Northumberland has one of the longest, semi-continuous dune coasts in the British Isles and represents 18% of England's dunes – more than any other English county. Here the most extensive dune systems are at Goswick, Holy Island and Ross Links. Many of the dunes are of fairly recent origin with direct dating of dune sand showing they were built in the Little Ice Age of the 14th to 19th centuries. However, whether dunes were more widespread before this period, or were periodically destroyed and reconstructed, is unknown. Some of the youngest dunes are at Budle Bay and were formed in the 19th century and accretion can be seen around Budle and Newtown. There are also examples in the Peregrini landscape of much older dunes, such as at Ross and Holy Island, which may be about 2,000 years old. There seems to have been little change in the extent of sand dune systems over the last 150 years, since the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The only exceptions are at Ross Links and Goswick, where the seaward edge of the dunes has advanced. There is a range of archaeological sites in the dune HLC type. Prehistoric remains include Mesolithic flints from Holy Island. Early medieval and medieval remains are relatively uncommon in the dunes, and the few examples we have include the early medieval farmstead at Green Shiel on Holy Island. The post-medieval sites include a range of features associated with industry, such as lime kilns, harbours, waggonways and tramways, as well as structures associated with defence and safety like beacons, lookouts and lifeboat stations. The commonest monument types are from the modern period and especially from the Second World War. Gun emplacements at Scremerston and Newtown mark the northern and southern extent of a complex of WW2 defences centred on Goswick. There are several lines of tank traps in the dunes at the causeway at Beal and at Cheswick. Some features have been moved to form sea defences and others have been engulfed by the movement of dunes, for example at Cheswick, illustrating how the dunes shift as they are periodically buried and then uncovered.

Intertidal zone

The intertidal zone comprises the area between high and low water marks and includes sand, shingle, mud and boulder shores. This HLC type occurs the length of the Peregrini coast, with extensive mudflats at Budle and between Holy Island and the mainland. The sand and mudflats are home to populations of shellfish, which would have been an important food resource in prehistoric and medieval times, as well as seasonal hunting grounds for migrating birds. They may also have allowed access to specific areas for fishing. The intertidal zone is scoured regularly by the sea and although this natural process can be damaging it often

results in the discovery of new archaeological material. The prehistoric sites are mainly discoveries of finds, like the many Mesolithic flints from Ross Links. Medieval sites are quite scarce in this HLC type but post-medieval sites are more numerous and include a number of wrecks as well as sea defences, jetties, and tramways. The modern era is the best represented and it is the remains of Second World War defences that are most common, including pillboxes and tank traps. The poles delimiting the Pilgrim's Way footpath are another iconic feature of this landscape character.

Rocky foreshore

The rocky foreshore, technically part of the intertidal zone, occurs at intervals all along the coast, but is particularly prominent on Holy Island's north shore. Projecting carboniferous rocks and the Whin Sill create a series of bays, headlands and reefs, which either run out to sea or lie parallel with the shore. Rocky shores are very rich in marine life because they provide a wide range of habitats, such as ledges, crevices, rock pools, outcrops and overhangs, jumbled piles of boulders and caves. This environment would therefore have provided an important source of food, like crabs and shellfish, from prehistoric times onwards. There are only a handful of archaeological sites to be found on the rocky foreshore and they are largely structures built onto the rock base and few finds have been discovered here. Most belong to the post-medieval and modern periods and include structures like the piers at the harbour.

Saltmarsh

The amount of saltmarsh in Northumberland is relatively low compared with the length of coastline. This is the result of the shortage of low-energy embayments and estuaries. However, the best examples occur between Holy Island and the mainland and at the back of Budle Bay. These areas are important feeding grounds for migrating birds and would therefore have been valuable seasonal hunting grounds. Fewer than ten archaeological sites are recorded in saltmarshes on the HER. These include a post-medieval wreck, a well and a ford, and a Second World War tank trap. All but two of these sites lie around the edges of Budle Bay in its vast system of mudflats and saltmarsh.

Communications

The communication types representing important landscape features are harbours, the railways and roads.

Railways and roads

The major north-south routes through Northumberland lie in the coastal fringe and connect Newcastle and Edinburgh by means of the A1 trunk road and the East Coast Main Line. Although road and rail types only occupy narrow corridors, the communication types as a whole contain a range of archaeological sites. The period which is overwhelmingly represented is the post-medieval as this includes many of the road- and rail-side structures and components, such as mileposts, railway stations and signal posts. Importantly, the railway line delimits most of the western boundary of the Peregrini Lindisfarne landscape. The A1 trunk road, whilst lying outside of the landscape area, is the main arterial route along which all visitors and residents will move between settlements in the landscape and,

consequently, the road defines most people's perceptions of it. Small lanes and roads run perpendicular to the A1 reaching the shoreside settlements from Cocklawburn to Budle. The causeway road from the A1 through Beal to the island is an important route for visitors accessing the heart of the Peregrini landscape, and the view from Beal across the mudflats to the island presents many of the defining characters of the area.

Harbour and jetties

Fishing from the harbour on Holy Island was at its peak during the mid 1800s when the Census of 1861 records a population of 614. The size of the island's fishing fleet has varied over the years from 10/12 in the 1790s, to 36 in the 1880s to the present day level of 6 boats. The Herring Houses, close to the shore, (refurbished in the 1970s and now holiday homes), were used to smoke and preserve the large herring catches. The introduction of the large herring steam drifters in the early 1900s led to a decline in local fishing and by 1914 the last large wooden boat was laid up. Some of these large vessels are the upturned boats along the harbour that are now used as stores. The manufacture of quicklime was carried out on Holy Island, with the earliest lime kilns dated 1344 and used by the Priory monks. In the 1800s the trade developed extensively necessitating the building of further jetties. Coal was imported to fuel the kilns and the resulting quicklime exported on sailing vessels of between 60/90 tonnes with regular trade between Holy Island and Dundee. The last recorded departure of a lime cargo was in 1883.

Fieldsapes

'Fieldsapes' refer to the lowland farming landscapes which were enclosed by someone at some time for cultivation or the raising of livestock. Fields can be categorised according to their date and pattern and size; by using various combinations of these attributes it is possible to suggest the origins of these enclosures. In the Peregrini Lindisfarne landscape a number of different fieldscape characterisations have been identified.

Modern Fields

The term 'modern' applies to all fields that have been significantly altered or created since the publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map in c.1860 and include areas where small fields have been reorganised or amalgamated to create bigger fields. Important in the northern part of our landscape, between Goswick and Scremerston, are "other 20th century fields". These are fields that have significantly altered in character and form when compared to the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps of the later 19th century. The changes are due to boundary loss or reorganisation to create larger fields, or improvement from rough land, and are largely the result of post-Second World War agricultural improvement.

Pre-1860 Fields

The term 'pre-1860 fields' applies to all fields that existed by the time the first edition Ordnance Survey was drawn in the 1860s and which have remained largely unchanged since that date. They include those created by the Parliamentary enclosure movement of the 18th and 19th centuries, fields enclosed

piecemeal from the open fields in the 17th and 18th centuries, and others which may have their origins in the medieval period. The HLC defines various sub-categories of which the following three are important in the Peregrini landscape:

Surveyed enclosure with straight external boundaries. The fields have a regular pattern with straight field boundaries often bounded by straight roads, and few farmsteads. They represent an entirely new layout from the previous open fields as well as enclosure of former lowland commons and waste. There is a concentration between Scremerston and Cheswick and most of the fields on Holy Island itself are placed within this category.

Surveyed enclosure with wavy edges. This is the largest category of field types, accounting for a quarter of all fields in the county and half of all surveyed enclosure. Although the fields have straight surveyed boundaries and a regular pattern, the external boundaries of these blocks of fields are wavy, curving or sinuous and it is thought this may represent enclosure within the edges of the medieval open fields. In the Peregrini landscape they are found throughout with particular concentrations around Ross, Budle and Cheswick.

Piecemeal enclosure, or enclosure by agreement. This was the process of dividing the open fields and common pasture of a township or parish through private agreement between landowners. The resulting fields have an irregular and sometimes haphazard pattern and shape, and boundaries that are often curved, sinuous and/or erratic. A particular characteristic is the reverse S-shaped boundary, which has been laid out on the edge of a strip or furlong of the medieval open fields, and the dog-leg where different patterns of strips and furlongs met; such boundaries have fossilised some of the divisions of the medieval open fields. It is also possible for fields created in this way to be more rectangular and disregard the old open field system, but the overall pattern is still irregular. In Northumberland, enclosure by agreement generally took place from the 17th to mid 18th century and, although documentary evidence records enclosure and improvements in some areas as early as the 16th century, the main period of dismantling the open field system seems to have been after 1660. The practice was widespread in the coastal plain and particular concentrations are found at Fenham and Budle.

Ornamental, parkland and recreation

Recreational landscapes

Whilst Northumberland has a variety of ornamental and recreational landscapes, ranging from landscaped parks to sports grounds, the major landscape features are the golf courses at Bamburgh (forming the south-eastern boundary of the Peregrini landscape) and Cheswick. Caravan sites are small in comparison to developments bordering the Peregrini Lindisfarne area (and no caravanning or camping is allowed on the island itself), but there are sites at Goswick, Budle Bay and Newtown.

Moorland

Lowland moorland

Rough land is a major part of the Northumberland landscape and covers over one quarter of the county. This is land that is not cultivated and is generally covered with heather moorland, rough grassland, or moss. Its scarcity in the *Peregrini* landscape – when placed in the context of adjoining landscapes – is an important characteristic. However, small patches and isolated remnants of lowland moorland survive amongst farmland and along some parts of the coast at Ross south to Budle Bay, in the centre of Holy Island and on St. Cuthbert's Isle.

1.3. Geology and Landform

From the perspective of human lifespan, the rocks and much of the consequent landscape of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area appear fixed. However, from the perspective of the many millennia of geological history, a much more dynamic story emerges which gives a fascinating perspective on the area's current location within geologic process as well as its future prospects.

Geological History

The close of the Silurian Period 420 Million Years ago (420Ma) some 60 million years before the rocks in the area were laid down, marked the end of the



Illustration 10: Limestone outcrop on Holy Island north shore

collision between the landmass of Avalonia to the south and the continent Laurentia to the north. The Laurentian continent encompassed Scotland alongside North America and Greenland: the Avalonian landmass most of England. This first and ancient union of England and Scotland created the Caledonian mountain chain whose ancient roots still persist as the highlands of Scotland. This collision also marked the closure of the ancient Iapetus Ocean, which separated Avalonia and Laurentia, severely folding the sediments accumulated in its ocean, deep into the rocks exposed north of Berwick-upon-Tweed and which probably underlie the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area.

During the following 50 Million Years of the Devonian period (416-360Ma) the atmosphere was much richer in CO₂ and much hotter globally than today. The mountainous landscape settled down and large rivers carried vast amounts of sediment away, leaving behind a flatter landscape as well as red oxidised river laid sandstones. In the earliest Carboniferous period (360Ma) there is a transition from fossil soils and river laid deposits to the first marine and deltaic sediments which form what are referred to locally as the Cementstone Group and the Fell Sandstone Group. Both the earliest Devonian and first Carboniferous rocks are also exposed just north of Berwick-upon-Tweed and may also underlie the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area.

This then, sets the scene for the landscape in which sediments were laid down in the middle part of the lower Carboniferous period (345Ma) which then formed the rocks now exposed in the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area. These are known locally as the Scremerston Coal Group and the Lower, Middle and Upper Limestone groups. Over this 15 million year period, sediment was laid down on low-lying land in repeated cycles or cyclothem, about 20 in all. These cycles are dominated by huge sediment laden river deltas with their source in the north and east which left behind a sequence of cross-bedded sandstones, fining upwards into siltstones and shales and finally rootlet beds and coals. Each of the 20 cycles is also marked by inundation by shallow seas stretching both east and west through what is now Ireland to Denmark. These marine incursions leave behind limestone bands and marine shales which cap the rootlet beds and coals of the deltaic sediments.

Sitting in a boat, fishing for Coelocanthus some 340 million years ago in one of these marine incursions, you would be surrounded by sea to the horizon to west and east. To the north, the sea would be bounded by the scarp of the Southern Uplands and in the far distance the high mountains of the Caledonides. Nearer, to the west and south, would be the Cheviot Island and the Alston Island each formed around a large igneous stock. In the distance to the south would be St Georges Land covering most of Wales and the Midlands. The weather would be tropical, coral sea hot, and under the boat through the clear blue water you would see forests of sea lilies (crinoids) with rugose corals, brachiopods, goniatites and bony fishes.

When the seas in turn were overrun by the deltaic sediments again, if you were standing on a river levee you would see around you a vast network of river channels, anastomosing over the flood plain, which, over a period of about a million years, would progressively slow and stagnate. This would result in large tracts of tropical swamp with a rich growth of giant tree ferns and cycads populated with giant amphibians and giant insects and lots of burrowing arthropods and brachiopods.

Towards the end of the Lower Carboniferous period these islands were progressively lowered such that the flood plain became larger and larger. Particularly thick deltaic deposits were laid down further to the south forming the coal measures around the Tyne basin. Whilst sediments from the later Carboniferous period may well have been laid down in the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area, they have since been uplifted and eroded.

In contrast to the Devonian period, the CO₂ levels in the Carboniferous atmosphere were reducing to levels similar to today because of carbon being trapped, principally in the coal deposits, but also in the carbonate sea lilies and corals. The climate was cooling too in consequence of the lowered CO₂, and in the south of Gondwanaland an ice cap formed once more over ancient Australia and South Africa. The contrasting warm climate, which the area experienced, was the result of its location near to the equator analogous to present day Bangladesh. An interesting analogy, as the Carboniferous *Peregrini Lindisfarne* landscape is clearly susceptible to regular inundation by the sea in cycles which are of the same sort of time period as those seen in our current ice age.

During the Carboniferous period the Rheic Ocean had been closing. This ocean separated Laurentia/Avalonia from the Gondwanaland continent, which spanned parts of Europe, South Africa, South America and Australia, to the South. At the end of the Carboniferous the first of a series of collisions between these continents occurred. This marked the beginning of the Variscan Orogeny creating a line of mountains through Iberia, SW England, Brittany, Saxony and beyond. The force of this collision rippled north into our area causing marked faulting and folding. It also activated the generation of molten rock beneath the continent which was injected through vertical feeder dykes into the flat lying sills between layers of sedimentary rock which form the Whin Sill.



Illustration 11: Outcrop of Whin Sill looking to St Cuthbert's Isle

For the next 300 million years there is no geological record of events preserved within the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area. Through the movement of the tectonic plates, the area moves to its current position at 55°N.

Glaciation during the current ice age is the final geological force which has a major impact on the area. The cyclic advance and retreat of ice sheets progressively eroded the land surface acting on the gently folded and faulted Carboniferous rocks. Harder rocks, such as the sandstones and limestones and most especially the igneous Whin Sill resisted the ice leaving low-lying hills and crags. The softer shales and siltstones were scoured out into low-lying areas. When glaciation was at its peak, the water locked in to the ice caps meant sea levels were low. So in the last major glaciation, in Devensian times some 11,000 years ago, the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area looked out over a land bridge to Europe in the form of a huge delta draining the major rivers of Northern Europe. After the glaciers retreated about 8,000 years ago, sea levels rose inundating the North Sea. At the same time removal of the overburden of ice allowed the land to rise up through a process of isostatic adjustment a process attested to by the raised beaches which can be seen on Holy Island.

Current landform

Today the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area constitutes a low-lying mainland that faces across extensive tidal flats to the semi-island of Lindisfarne and then to the sea. This diversity of land, inter-tidal and marine environments, the partial connection of the island and its varied substrates – whin sill, limestone, sandstone, shale as well as the windblown dunes – are responsible for the unique biodiversity of the area. Its remoteness, flanked and governed by the cycles of the sea, make it an ideal spiritual haven; this, and the craggy prominence of the ice worn whin sill, also mark it as a key point of defence.

Human occupancy has also been marked by the use of several of its natural resources. Most obvious are the lime kilns built to create agricultural and building lime from the repeated outcrops of marine carboniferous limestone. The whin sill has also been systematically extracted as a building material and aggregate at the southern end of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area. The use of the local, delicately pink, sandstone, with the occasional use of limestone and whin stone, as building material is responsible for the unique character of local buildings and dry-stone walling.



Illustration 12: Sand Dunes at Budle Bay

1.4. Natural Heritage

Lindisfarne and the adjacent mainland welcomes thousands of internationally important migratory and over-wintering birds each year, who rely on the landscape to provide feeding, resting and roosting ground. The extensive salt marsh, inter-tidal sand and mud flats, and eelgrass beds are some of the best examples in the UK. The inter-tidal rocky shore is home to a wealth of marine plants and animals and provides an abundance of food for coastal birds.

Year after year, birds travel from the far reaches of the world to visit this special place, much like humans who have journeyed to Holy Island each year for centuries on spiritual pilgrimages. Whooper swan and greylag goose travel from Iceland to spend the winter at Lindisfarne, while light-bellied brent geese fly in from Svalbard, an archipelago in the Arctic. Large numbers of golden plovers journey from Scandinavia and Siberia in the autumn to spend the winter. Little tern and arctic tern breed in the summer months, feeding on small fish and crustaceans in the shallow inter-tidal waters.



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Illustration 13: Sand and mud flats around the Causeway

The saltmarsh area around Fenham Sands in the southern section of the area supports a special range of flora and fauna, including a wonderful show of thrift in spring. At the southern tip of the area at Budle Bay lies a large inlet of mudflats and tidal creeks. The mudflats support the alga *Enteromorpha*; the nationally rare dwarf eelgrass is the favoured food of Wigeon.

The dunes of Lindisfarne and the adjacent mainland support a rich diversity of plants and animals and are designated for their national importance. The Lindisfarne helleborine orchid – one of 11 species of orchids to be found in the area – can only be found within the sand dunes grasses of Lindisfarne. Its presence is due to the distinctive geological landforms that provide the specialist conditions required by this rare flower. This same environment hosts insects including colonies of dark green fritillary, grayling and ringlet butterflies. Whin Grassland is unique to Northumberland and is found in the scheme area; this is a UK BAP priority habitat and sites have shown a considerable decline during recent years.

In the north of the area around Cocklawburn beach and Cheswick sands, the dune grassland system is home to bloody cranesbill and viper's bugloss. In the south of the area, some of the oldest and most expansive sand dunes in Northumberland are at Ross Sands, where the very rich dune system with coastal heath has a wonderful show of flowers in late spring.

The abundance of life continues offshore where rocky reefs fringe the coast. The reefs provide some of the most diverse habitats in the North Sea and are protected for their international significance. An array of colourful seaweeds and shore creatures cling to the inter-tidal rocks where the daily tides create



Illustration 14: Bloody Cranesbill

challenging conditions and organisms have adapted their body structures to enable them to live in this hostile environment.

The most hardy plants and animals, such as limpets, barnacles and lichens, can be found at the top of the shore where they are exposed to the air and predation by birds for the longest periods. The natural aquariums found in rock pools offer a glimpse of life beneath the waves where small fish, star fish, prawns and anemones can be found. The many crevices offer hiding places for crabs and lobsters, while sponges and sea squirts

can be seen under shadowy overhangs. The abundance of life in the inter-tidal zones provides an important food source for the many birds of Lindisfarne and the surrounding area.

The reefs continue offshore, merging into a dense underwater forest of kelps, which provide shelter for a multitude of creatures who find safety amongst the swaying marine canopy. Deeper still, the kelp forests disappear as daylight becomes weaker and the reefs give way to a colourful carpet of marine life.

Animals such as sponges and anemones anchor themselves to the rocks, while brittlestar beds filter food particles from the passing water. Submerged beneath the waves is a stunning underwater seascape, rarely seen by many of us, which offers a window into the remote past with primitive creatures and strange organisms.

The Farne Islands, adjacent to the chosen area, supports a population of 4,000 grey seals, the largest on the east coast of England. The success of the colony is largely due to the isolated nature of the islands and the opportunity for the seals to use the relatively inaccessible sand flats of Holy Island for breeding and hauling out. Smaller numbers of common seals are also found around Holy Island, while whale, porpoise and dolphin can regularly be found further offshore.



Illustration 15: Grey Seals

1.5. The Communities

The history of human activity and occupation in the landscape is integral to the character of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area. The area has a fascinating history from the Middle Stone Age to the present day. During its turbulent history it has attracted hunter-gatherers, Irish monks and saints, Vikings, Benedictine monks, Jacobites, farmers and fishermen and limestone workers. More latterly it has become a magnet for nature conservationists, geologists, ornithologists, marine biologists, archaeologists, historians, religious pilgrims and tourists.

Today the area has a resident community of around 300 people, split equally between residents on the island and the scattering of farms and farm cottages which make up the predominantly agricultural mainland part of the area.

From Mainland to Island

At the end of the last ice age around 10500BC, Holy Island was not an island but part of the flat coastal plain inhabited by Mesolithic people. During those times they would have seen the Cheviot Hills to the west, the oldest rock in the area formed by volcanic activity 4 million years ago, and to the east they would see the sea, a few miles further out than it is now.

The coastal plain was flat but broken up by some humps of land, namely the Heugh, which lies along the south side of the present island, Beblow Hill, where Lindisfarne Castle now stands, the rock at Bamburgh, where Bamburgh Castle now stands, and finally they would see the Farne Islands. All of these rocky outcrop form from the whin sill, which lies across most of northern England.

With the rising sea levels, the coastal plain was drowned and sometime about 6500BC Britain became an island, losing its land links with the continent. The Northumberland coast, as we see it now, was more or less established around 4000BC and it was at that time that Lindisfarne became an island.

Early Occupation

Archaeological evidence places human activity in the area from the Mesolithic period (10000BC – 4000BC). There is less evidence dating to the Neolithic (4000BC – 2000BC) and Bronze Age (2000BC – 700BC) periods, and no evidence has been found from the Roman period (AD43 – AD410). There are still many areas unexplored, although archaeological investigation continues as new developments proceed, adding to the knowledge of early human life on the Northumberland coast.

The First Monastery

Throughout Britain, from AD500 to 1000, remote islands were being settled by monks and other devout itinerants. They built monasteries, cells and oratories and raised stone crosses to their God. These travellers were known as peregrini: the name derives from the Latin *peregrinus* and carries the idea of wandering over a distance, giving us the word “pilgrim”.

In 635, Oswald, King of Northumbria, invited St Aidan to choose a site for a monastery from which he could spread the Christian word to the pagan Anglo-Saxons. St Aidan chose the semi-island of Lindisfarne. This was the start of the

Golden Age of Northumbria. St Cuthbert, possibly Lindisfarne's most famous Saint, followed St Aidan in his mission.

Art blossomed in the shape of the Lindisfarne Gospels, written in the monastic settlement between 680 and 720. It is a merger of words and images creating a beautiful, enduring symbol of faith and seen today as one of the books that made Britain.

The Vikings

The monastic settlement provided rich pickings. The first recorded Viking landing in England was on Lindisfarne in 793. The Vikings rampaged over Lindisfarne causing death and destruction to the monastic life and buildings. The first raid was followed by others and, fearful of further attacks, the monks finally left Lindisfarne in 875. Evidence is meagre as to whether anyone lived on the island after these monks left.

The Second Monastery

The Benedictines of Durham came to Lindisfarne in the 1120s and built the Priory, the ruins of which we see today. It was during this time that the island became known as the Holy Island of Lindisfarne. Life blossomed and a lay community grew until Henry VIII imposed the dissolution of the monasteries. The last monks left in 1537 and with their departure, 900 years of predominantly monastic presence came to an end.

Lindisfarne Community Life

Holy Island village is likely to have formed in the medieval period but little is known about the secular side of island life, either through documents or archaeology. In the twelfth century a small village of lay people is recorded alongside the Priory and two open spaces in the village, Market Place and Fiddlers Green, suggest two focus areas of activity. Village street names used today are the same as appeared in a survey of the property of the Dean and Chapter of Durham in 1602.

Before a "community" developed on the island, monastic life was supported from the mainland. In the Benedictine period, the monks demonstrated a life of self-sufficiency which we struggle to emulate in the 21st century. Documentary evidence suggests they were as involved with trade and commerce as well as spiritual matters. Most supplies for the monastery complex came from the mainland and links can still be seen in place names used today – honey and mead from the beehives at Beal - *Bee Hill*, geese from *Goswick* and cheese from *Cheswick*. A monastic grange and agricultural buildings at Fenham were owned by the Lindisfarne Priory.

By the 14th century the accounts for the Priory show the monks engaged in coal-mining, quarrying, brewing, baking, lime-burning, farming, fishing, as well as trading in cloth, iron and kelp. It was during the Priory days that the foundations for the economic patterns of Lindisfarne's livelihood were laid.

Only traces of the villages of Cheswick and Goswick remain, mainly in the shape of the earthworks of the medieval ploughing system known as *ridge and furrow*. At Beal, a sign of its prosperity can be seen in the Grade II* listed dovecot

located by the farmhouse. In the days before refrigeration, dovecots were a source of fresh meat and eggs and a symbol of high status.

To the Present Day

After the monks departed, island life continued, with farming and fishing predominant. The monks had farmed hay, flax, hemp, beans, onions and leeks. Today there are two tenant farmers of the Cheswick Estates, who graze sheep and grow barley; some fruit and vegetable growing continues. Both farmers manage some of their land through the High Level Stewardship scheme administered by DEFRA.

The island and coastal area has always had a defensive role; Lindisfarne Castle and Osborne's Fort oversee this strategic harbour and supply base. Threats from the Dutch and a later Jacobite occupation occurred, but the Priory escaped attack during the fierce Border Wars between the English and the Scots; however, the settlements to the north of the island suffered terrible loss.

Holy Islanders lost their lives in both World Wars and their names are recorded on the Lutyen's designed War Memorial on the Heugh. At Goswick there are First and Second World War post-war firing ranges; a range control building can still be seen today. Concrete "Churchill" tank traps line the beach by the island causeway and "pill boxes" are dotted up and down the coast.



Illustration 16: Kennedy Hill lime kilns

The limestone industry mainly producing agricultural fertiliser, was prolific. The area rapidly developed a coastal trade with ships carrying burnt lime to a range of destinations from larger banks of kilns situated at suitable harbours. Kilns can be found in the north of the area at Cocklawburn Beach and south in Budle Bay. On the north side of the island lime quarrying took place and two groups of limekilns were built in the 1800s. A bold attempt to find workable deposits of coal for the lime works was accompanied by the building of a windmill, the tower of which can still be seen today at the Snook. A plan was devised in the 19th century to support the lime industry with the building of a railway to the island, this was abandoned. The population grew and in 1796 a school was built. At the 1881 census the island population was 662, its peak, as by 1891 the population had decreased to 444 people.

Throughout the centuries fishing has been a major occupation; haddock, codling, plaice, crabs and herring were caught on the island. At Goswick there was a salmon fishing station with its own icehouse. Earth mounds around Goswick are thought to be salt mounds, providing the ability to preserve local fish ahead of transportation down to the Bishops in Durham. Close to the dunes of Cheswick sands is an eighteenth century shiel (grade II listed). The fishing heritage of the

island continues at a low level today, mainly around crabs and lobsters. The iconic ex-herring keelboats, which line the harbour, are used as fishermen's sheds for storage.

The port at Budle Bay was given its charter in the 13th century by King Henry III but the once busy harbour has long since disappeared, silted up beneath the sands of the estuary.

A water-powered corn mill existed at Waren Mill in 1187, with most of the present mill building dating from the 1780s. The long disused original corn mill, where Waren Mill got its name, and old warehouses overlooking the bay have in recent years been converted into loft apartments.

Fishing income on the island was supplemented by salvage money. The waters around the island are rocky and dangerous and in the 1820s navigation beacons on Ross Links were built to guide safe passage into the Holy Island harbour. At least 163 historic wrecks are recorded within the waters surrounding Holy Island, providing unique offshore reef habitats for marine plants and animals. The island has a long and proud association with the lifeboat service, which began around 1780 and lasted until the closure of the last of four lifeboat houses in 1968.

2.5.8. Human Interactions with the Landscape

The landscape is dramatic. Even from the distant train carriages of the East Coast Mainline, it causes heads to turn and gaze; the railway line section from Alnwick to Berwick-upon-Tweed has been described as the most scenic in England.

The area was one of the earliest areas in the county to be settled and exploited, with evidence of human occupation dating back into prehistory. The landform and geology have provided the primary resource for man's physical and spiritual needs, with the rocks being the source for agricultural lime, coal, iron ore, building mortar as well as building stone.

The movement and power of the sea fascinates visitors and impacts on the daily lives of the local community. The numbers of visitors who gather to watch the tide come in at the mainland side of the causeway is testimony to the interest in this force of nature.

A handful of fishing boats operate from the small picturesque working harbour. Leisure boats are now a permanent feature in the inner harbour and visiting yachts moor further out in the deeper water. Trip boats visit the island from Seahouses during the summer months but the numbers are limited due to the short pier. A small amount of recreational activity takes place, snorkelling and sea kayaking, but all recreation is closely monitored to ensure the wildlife is not disturbed.

In the central island dunes, faint traces can still be seen of the layout of a nine-hole golf course. Commissioned by Edward Hudson and designed by James Braid, it was formally opened in June 1907, but usage petered out in the early 1950s. Sunday golf was expressly forbidden.

The Pilgrims' Way, the original pilgrims' path, is 3½ miles long across the mudflats to the island, staked out by a straight line of barnacle-encrusted wooden poles which has been guiding pilgrims for 1,300 years. Four long-

distance footpaths (St Oswald's Way, St Cuthbert's Way, the North Sea Trail and the Northumberland Coast Path) all share the Pilgrims' Way route.

1.6. Built and Historic Heritage

Central to the identity of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area are the archaeological remains, buildings, earthworks, obelisks and landscape features which together tell the story of the areas rich heritage. The village on Holy Island is a designated Conservation Area which includes three Grade I listed and thirty five Grade II listed structures¹³. Many buildings, such as Lindisfarne Castle and St Mary's Church, appear on the Historic Environment Record and nine Scheduled Ancient Monuments are designated within the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area.

Archaeology

Archaeological investigations have found evidence of occupation in some properties spanning the 14th-17th centuries; an 11th-14th century midden has been identified spread beneath a later medieval building. The density of archaeological remains on Holy Island is far greater than many other historic towns on the mainland.



Illustration 17: Ness End Quarry

An Extensive Urban Survey was carried out jointly by Northumberland County Council and English Heritage between 1995 and 2008; Holy Island was selected as one of 20 "towns" in Northumberland to be surveyed. The survey is split into 3 parts.

Part 1 summarises the development of Holy Island using documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources and examines the evidence for the survival of archaeological remains in the town.

Part 2 assesses the archaeological potential of the town of Holy Island and how development could impact on significant archaeological resources which are of both local and national significance.

Part 3 looks at the local and national planning process with regard to archaeology and is designed to give the developer and planner and general public the framework within which development in an historic town will normally proceed. The report references the Northumberland Historic Environment Record, extensive surveys by Leicester University, and 16th-19th century deeds.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Greenshiel

A well preserved settlement of the early medieval period excavated in 1975 by Leicester University. Very few rural settlements of this date have been recognised in northern England. The site was first identified in the 19th century by workmen

constructing a wagon way from the lime kilns in the dunes. The buildings of the settlement were abandoned and covered by dunes after the original occupation.

Chapel and associated buildings on St Cuthbert's Island

St Cuthbert and successor abbots used the island, which is cut off from Holy Island at high tide, as a temporary, solitary retreat. It is suggested that the retreat consisted of a cell, an oratory and possibly an enclosure. The archaeological remains are scheduled, but only excavation is likely to clarify whether any of the structures date from the times of St Cuthbert. English Heritage has marked it as high risk on their Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk register. At low tide, pilgrims and visitors walk to the island in search of peace and tranquillity.



Illustration 18: St Cuthbert's Isle

Lindisfarne Priory

The Priory was, and still remains, one of the most important centres of British Christianity. Bishop Aidan and 12 monks from Ireland and the monastery on Iona founded a monastic settlement on the island in AD635. St Aidan chose the site as it was accessible to the mainland and close to King Oswald's Court at Bamburgh; in those days the monks would have walked across the sands between the two places. St Aidan established the first monastery, school and church on Lindisfarne and lived there until his death in 651. St Cuthbert first came to Lindisfarne as a Prior and it became his home until his death in 687. During this time he also became a hermit, living firstly on St Cuthbert's Island and latterly on Inner Farne.



Illustration 19: St Aidan statue at Lindisfarne Priory

He became Bishop of Lindisfarne travelling and evangelising the Christian mission. Eleven years after his death, on opening his coffin, his body had not decayed indicating that God had worked a miracle to show the greatness of St Cuthbert as a Saint. An epic 200 year journey then took place transporting St Cuthbert's body from its original burial place on Lindisfarne to Durham.

The Lindisfarne Gospels were written by Eadfrith, after St Cuthbert's death, for God and St Cuthbert. It is a major treasure of the Anglo-Saxon period, and is now kept in the Sacred Texts room of the British Library in London. This period of history became known as The Golden

Age of Northumbria because in matters of culture, Northumbria led the rest of England.

During the 8th century the political situation changed dramatically and this had consequences for Lindisfarne. A dramatic change came about in 793 when the Vikings landed. Monks were killed and the monastery was pillaged. After repeated raids, the monks finally left Lindisfarne in 875 on a journey to Chester le Street, taking with them St Cuthbert's body, The Lindisfarne Gospels, St Oswald's head, St Aidan's bones, and other relics.

Lindisfarne was next inhabited as a monastic settlement in the 1120s by the Durham Benedictine monks and the ruined priory seen today was the daughter house of the Benedictine Community of Durham. It was the Benedictines who named the island the Holy Island of Lindisfarne. The Benedictine monks left in 1537 with the dissolution of the monasteries.

The Palace

The Palace was known from documentary evidence as a medieval house and latterly a Tudor supply base with brew house and bake house. It had once belonged to the Priory, but in 1548 it became part of the military supply base. It lies on the eastern end of the village in a largely unnoticed enclosure. It is privately owned, so the interior is not accessible but, from the outside, it is



Illustration 20: Osborne's Fort looking to Lindisfarne Castle

possible to see a walled enclosure incorporating the rear walls of buildings that were once part of the supply base. Channel 4's Time Team undertook excavations during 2000 but found very little. English Heritage has marked it as high risk on their Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk register.

Osborne's Fort

Constructed in 1671 on the Heugh, to defend the island against Dutch attack; risk of invasion from Scotland was removed following the unification

Boundary Cross

of the English and Scottish Crowns in 1603. The fort comprised a roughly triangular shaped enclosure containing a tower, with a lower gun platform. The remains of the walls of the outer enclosure are still visible.



© Countryside Agency - Photographer Andrew Hayward 03-6590

Illustration 21: Fenham

Fenham Grange

Originally owned by Lindisfarne Priory, Fenham medieval monastic [grange](#) survives today only as an [earthwork](#). The site lies on sloping

ground leading down to the coast and has clear views across the sea to Holy Island. The monument includes the remains of a [manor house](#) surrounded by a moat and a surrounding wall and a series of enclosures where service and agricultural buildings once stood, as well as [crofts](#) and tofts, fields and part of the mill race of [Fenham Mill](#).

The Limekilns

Production of lime started on Holy Island in the 1840s, using limestone from quarries at Nessend and Snipe Point taken by wagon ways to the Kennedy limekilns for burning. These kilns are now barely visible, along with remains of a cottage, smithy and a range of open bays. In the 1860s the Castle Point limekilns were constructed, one of the largest in Northumberland containing a battery of six kilns. They were used until 1896. They were built by a Dundee company who shipped coal down from Scotland to fuel the kilns and shipped the lime back to Dundee. The Castle Point limekilns are under the guardianship of the National Trust.

Other Significant Buildings and Structures

Lindisfarne Castle

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Holy Island played a role in the defence of the realm when the Crown built a small fort (1549-50) at the east of the island, possibly replacing an early lookout tower. The castle and the Fort on the Heugh (Osborne's Fort) on the opposite side of the harbour strengthened the island as a strategic harbour and supply base.

The castle garrison was demilitarised in 1821. It became a Coastguard Station and then latterly a coastal artillery drill station for a detachment of the Royal Artillery Volunteers; the 1881 census records the castle occupants (sergeant and family, two gunners and a farm servant).

In the 19th century, the castle started to attract tourists, one of whom was Sir Edwin Lutyens. By then Edward Hudson, founder of Country Life magazine had acquired the Castle from the Crown, and Lutyens undertook the conversion of the Castle into an Edwardian holiday home for Hudson. In 1911 Lutyens, assisted by his friend Gertrude Jekyll, the foremost garden designer of her time, laid out the garden on the north side of the castle field in a former sheep pen. The castle was given to the National Trust in 1944 but was used as a home until 1968. The Trust subsequently purchased some more fields and the Limekilns close to the castle.

St Mary's Church

It is believed that the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin stands on the site of St Aidan's first wooden church. This was later replaced by a stone church which became the Parish Church for villagers when the Benedictine Priory was established. The present church contains sections built in the Anglo-Saxon, Norman and early Gothic periods. There is a statue of St Aidan in the churchyard and a sculpture inside of the six monks carrying Cuthbert's body from its burial site here on its 200 year journey to Durham.

1884 Lifeboat House

The history of lifeboat activity on Holy Island dates back to approximately 1786. Prior to the formation of the National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck in 1824, (the name changed to the RNLi in 1854), private organisations operated the lifeboats. In Northumberland this role was undertaken by The Crewe Trustees, a charitable trust founded by Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of



Illustration 22: The Old Lifeboat House

Durham in 1704. Since 1829 (no records exist before this date) the Holy Island lifeboats have rescued 336 lives. One gold, eight silver and two bronze medals have been awarded by the Institution to Holy Island men. The remaining Lifeboat House, built in 1884, is now owned by the Community Development Trust. The Trust has obtained planning permission to convert the lifeboat house into a small museum to tell the story of the island's lifeboats and the men and women

and their families who served on and supported the lifeboats. Some of the families still live on the island today. One very famous Holy Island lifeboat (1909-1924) is now restored and is one of 17 heritage exhibits at the RNLi Heritage Museum, Kent.

The Harbour Area (the Ouse)

The small harbour area is still used by a handful of fishermen, mainly for catching lobster and crab. The land is owned by the Community Development Trust who look after the day to day management of the small harbour area. As well as fishing, there is a small amount of recreational activity including trip boats arriving from Seahouses during the summer, and the harbour is home to some private boat moorings.

Of great interest are the rows of upturned boats which line the inner harbour area and which are iconic symbols, featuring in many publications¹⁴. These boats are original 'keelboats', once very common on the east coast of Scotland and Northumberland, but now becoming increasingly rare. They were built using an ancient Scandinavian influenced tradition and their shape has much in common with the Viking long ship. Keelboats were used during the 19th century at the height of the herring industry. Men fished the migratory herring using keelboats during spring to autumn and the women gutted and packed the fish; some fish were smoked in the smokehouse becoming kippers. Most of the fish was cured and sent to Germany. Today, the upturned boats are used as stores by fishermen and locals.

Another feature of the harbour is the Bark/Tar Pots set into the boundary wall of the harbour. These were first used by the fishermen to boil tree bark to extract tannin in which to soak nets and then later used to “tar” (preserve) their ropes. The adjoining walls still show evidence of the tar from where the ropes were laid to dry. These pots go unnoticed, being overgrown with scrub/grass and rather tumbled down.

Along the pedestrian route to the castle, every pedestrian passes Popple Well, a largely unnoticed piece of social history. This was where the islanders used to draw their water, before mains water was installed in 1956. Many islanders still recall having to go to the Popple Well for water.



Illustration 23: Upturned boats used for fishermen's storage huts looking to the Castle

1.7. Holy Island Timeline

- 635 The island is given to St Aidan by the Anglo-Saxon King Oswald as a base from which the pagan Northumbrians could be converted to Christianity.
- 685 St Cuthbert becomes Bishop but dies in 687 on Inner Farne.
- 698 Lindisfarne Gospels begun. Community becomes the centre of the cult of St Cuthbert.
- 793 First Viking raid, monastery attacked and plundered.
- 875 Further Viking raids and monastery abandoned. Monks flee with St Cuthbert's remains.
- 1082 Priory re-founded. Island becomes known as 'Holy Island'.
- 1122 Parish Church of St Mary's built.
- 1536 After dissolution of Monastery, the small community of monks leave for Durham.
- 1549 Castle built.
- 1790 Coal pits in operation.
- 1791 Enclosure Act encloses agricultural land on the Island. Permission granted to install first limekiln.
- 1881 Census records a population of 622.
- 1891 Census records a population of 444.
- 1900 Limestone extraction and lime burning.
- 1902 Edward Hudson, founder of Country Life magazine, buys the castle.
- 1903 Sir Edwin Lutyens restores the castle.
- 1911 Gertrude Jekyll's walled garden begun.
- 1944 Castle handed over to the National Trust.
- 1954 First section of tarmac causeway built.
- 1956 Mains electricity and artesian well water supplies completed.
- 1958 HM Queen Elizabeth visits island on Sunday 29th June.
- 1961 Sewage system installed.
- 1964 Lindisfarne National Nature reserve designated.
- 1966 Causeway completed.
- 1995 Mains water installation completed.
- 1996 Holy Island of Lindisfarne Community Development Trust founded.
- 1998 School is "*mothballed*" as there are no pupils.
- 1999 First affordable housing project completed providing rented homes for locals.
- 2000 Lindisfarne Centre opened in Marygate.
- 2000 School re-opens with 2 pupils.
- 2008 Prince Edward visits island.
- 2008 Viking Exhibition installed at Lindisfarne Centre.
- 2009 Inner harbour gifted to the Community Development Trust.
- 2009 Holy Island Partnership formed.
- 2010 Second affordable housing project completed in Green Lane.
- 2011 Community Trust takes over lease and conservation management of the Heugh.
- 2012 Prince Charles visits island.

1.8. Peregrini Lindisfarne in a historical and natural landscape context

The key features which make the Peregrini Lindisfarne area special and distinctive are:

- Examples of five UK BAP habitats, Whin grassland; Dunes; Salt and mudflats; Saline lagoons; and Marine cliff and slope
- Diverse habitats supporting rare plant species such as Lindisfarne helleborine
- The coastal plain and offshore islands provide rich wildlife habitats, particularly for migratory, resident and breeding birds, many of international or national importance.
- High geological interest with four Geological Conservation Review sites.
- Distinctive historic heritage reflects importance of ecclesiastical influences and the strategic defence of the coast and English/Scottish border. Features include prominent medieval castles, religious buildings and fortifications and structures from both world wars. Eight Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 38 listed buildings.
- Area known as the "Cradle of Christianity" with connections to St Aidan, St Cuthbert and the attendant monasteries, cells and hermitages.
- Association with the Golden Age of Northumbria and the Lindisfarne Gospels.

The landscape and historic landscape character research provides further evidence for the coherence of the area chosen for the landscape partnership scheme. The key reasons for the boundaries chosen can be summarised:

- The Peregrini landscape is logical and easy to understand, situated as it is within the sandy coastline character area and centred on Holy Island.
- The island has been at the heart of communication routes in our area for many years. Farmsteads and settlements on the mainland shoreline were established during the flowering of the monastery. Modern day communication routes through the landscape draw one towards the coast, views of the island and then across the causeway.
- To the north of our area the coastline changes to cliffs and rocky shore.
- To the south is located the settlement of Bamburgh. Whilst this area has links to the early settlements on Holy Island, including it within Peregrini would create a second focal point in the landscape and confuse the key messages of the scheme.
- The Whin Sill is an important landscape feature on the island and in the southern part of the mainland. Our southern terrestrial boundary has been delimited by the distribution of the Whin Sill and its associated grasslands.

- The western boundary of the landscape is formed by the communication corridor of the main railway line and the A1. Both are relatively modern constructs but dominate the majority of people's perceptions of the area today.
- Further west lies a sandstone escarpment of low hills, roughland and woodland very different in character to the open sandy coastal plain.
- The eastern, maritime, boundary of the landscape follows the boundary of the North Northumberland Heritage Coast from Cocklawburn Beach in the north to east of Budle Bay in the south.

1.9. Management Information

Management strategies and initiatives

Whilst there are a plethora of strategies, action plans and management plans for shorelines, communities and landscapes, of particular relevance to this LCAP the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership area is subject to management from:

1. Natural England through its Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve Management Plan 2011-2016¹⁵.
2. Northumberland Coast AONB Partnership and Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site through their Management Plan 2009-2014¹⁶.

Further, Natural England has designated the Northumberland Coast as a Target Area for Higher Level Stewardship¹⁷. It is important for its significant contribution to the following objectives: Biodiversity, Landscape, Resource Protection and Access. This target area represents a narrow coastal strip extending from the south of Berwick to areas south of the Peregrini Lindisfarne area.

Most of the Peregrini landscape, out with the National Nature Reserve, is already included within Higher Level Stewardship schemes. Notable exceptions are the two golf courses. One HLS scheme is being implemented by HILCDT. The charity has taken on the freehold of the Heugh on Holy Island and is using HLS funds to renovate the coastguard lookout tower and build a new "Window on Wild Lindisfarne" visitor information buildings.

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¹⁵ Craggs (2011)

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¹⁶ Northumberland Coast AONB Partnership and Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site (2009)

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¹⁷ Natural England (2012)

Holy Island Partnership

The Holy Island Partnership has a vision of being an action-led group seeking solutions to island issues and developing and addressing projects which have an impact on the island as a whole. In the past, each individual member organisation has been responsible for implementing and delivering its own projects on Holy Island largely focussed on that organisation's "offer". The partnership has collectively set out its future plans under three themes:

- Visitor Management
- Landscape
- Communication & Cohesion

This LCAP document represents the HIP's landscape strategy. A visitor management plan is currently being developed and will be published in summer 2013, just prior to the expected start of Peregrini Lindisfarne's delivery phase.

Management Skills

The members that comprise the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership collectively hold, or have access to, the entire suite of expertise necessary to plan and oversee the Peregrini Lindisfarne Scheme, its Programmes and Projects.

Resources

The members of the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership provide a strong mechanism for overseeing and monitoring the preparation and delivery of this action plan. However, individually and collectively they do not have the resources required to address some of the challenges facing the landscape and implement the proposed plan. This shortage of financial and staff resources has driven the development of the landscape partnership application to Heritage Lottery Fund.

The 18-month development phase has shown that the landscape partnership scheme process is demanding and complex. Some partners have existing resources that can be accessed by the scheme, others do not. As government cuts and austerity measures have progressed, the complexities of the LPS better understood, and the demands on partners increased, the development phase has necessitated partners to provide an honest appraisal of what they can realistically provide to the Scheme. Uniformly, this has seen a reduction in what partners can provide the scheme when measured against the stage 1 application.

This does not signal a reduction in partners' commitments to the partnership approach. Rather, Peregrini Lindisfarne signals the start of a process and will provide resources to realise initiatives first described over 20 years ago. It is our intention that the Holy Island Partnership will sustain this work at the conclusion of this action, as outlined in Section 8.

Third party involvement

A consequence of the reduction in partner resources is an increased reliance on third parties to deliver this action plan. There are three areas where third parties are important:

Funding: the majority of the match funding for the action plan will come from grant schemes operated by third parties. This may be government schemes (such as the European Fisheries Fund), charitable trusts (such as the Community Foundation), or private bodies (such as Holy Island Fisherman's Society).

Delivery mechanism: some of our projects will be delivered by third party contractors when resources or skills cannot be found within our partnership.

Landowners: a minority of sites where work is proposed are in private, third party ownership. Making contact with landowners has been a priority during our development phase. Contact has been made with the owners of all sites where work is proposed in the LCAP and "in principle" support secured. Formal agreements will be prepared if the LCAP is approved by HLF.

Full details of all third party involvement in the LCAP are provided in the project proformas which complement section 7 of this document.



Illustration 24: Sunrise over the Causeway

2. Statement of Significance

2.1. Introduction

The area chosen for the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* landscape partnership scheme is recognised as containing valuable cultural, heritage and natural assets which are endorsed by layers of national and international natural and built environment designations. It is a living landscape; surrounded by, or home to, rich sand dune systems, rocky shores, a compact historic village and fishing harbour, impressive archaeological, historic and ecclesiastical features, productive agricultural land and nature conservation interest of international importance. This Statement of Significance explains what matters about the area, what is distinctive, why, and to whom. It talks about places and the connections and relationships people have made with them¹⁸. It expresses the 'sense of place' of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* landscape partnership area.

2.2. Heritage Value

Natural Heritage

Terrestrial environment and wildlife

The Peregrini coast is a place where the boundary between land and sea is in constant flux. The tides and shifting sands combine to create a dynamic environment of sand dunes, saltmarsh and mudflats. This ever-changing landscape provides unusually rich habitats for a variety of wildlife, including rare plants and internationally important bird populations.

In late spring and summer, cliffs and islands are alive with the frantic activity of terns, fulmars and other breeding seabirds, whilst the dunes are home to moths and butterflies and to drifts of orchids¹⁹. In autumn and spring the coast provides a vital staging post for wading birds such as dunlin, ringed plover and grey plover, and for songbirds such as thrushes, robins and warblers on their long migrations. The winter sees large populations of light-bellied brent geese, wigeon, purple sandpiper, turnstone and other overwintering birds that feed on the flats and rocky shores.

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¹⁸ In May 2011 Holy Island of Lindisfarne Community Development Trust undertook a series of discussions and interviews with residents of Holy Island to try to understand what the island meant to them. Some of the responses are shown in text boxes positioned throughout the Statement of Significance.

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¹⁹ Cadwallender (2006)



Illustration 25: Male Eider

Our mud and sand flats are the most extensive in North East England and may host up to 50,000 waterfowl. Bird watching is exciting during migration time, and large numbers of waders and waterfowl can be seen during the winter²⁰. Six bird species come to the reserve in internationally important numbers – light-bellied brent goose, graylag, pink-footed goose, wigeon, grey plover and bar-tailed godwit. Eider ducks also inhabit the area and are known locally as ‘cuddy ducks’ after St Cuthbert who instituted laws to protect them.

Marine environment and wildlife

Beneath the steely grey waters of the North Sea lies a hidden world of alien landscapes teeming with beautiful and fascinating creatures. The abundant underwater life forms a complex food web which supports vast numbers of birds and the local fishing industry.

Dramatic landscapes continue offshore as a rocky shoreline and a reef submerged in a shallow sea that is home to a dazzling array of marine life. The rocks provide the homes and anchoring points that many plants and sea creatures need to withstand strong tides and storms. The remains of the many boats that have tragically come to grief on this rocky coastline act as artificial reefs and provide further homes for wildlife. Kelp forests dominate the shallow rocky seabed around the coast. Their swaying fronds form a dense canopy which has been likened to an underwater rainforest due to the astonishing variety of life they harbour.

The zone between high tide and low tide is a particularly challenging place where creatures that normally live in seawater are exposed to the drying air for many hours, before being pounded by crashing waves and swirling currents as the tide comes in. The soft seabed of sand and mud surrounding the reef offers a home for huge numbers of burrowing worms, shellfish and other invertebrates that provide food for fish that swim the waters above. Where these areas are exposed at low tide, they form vast sand and mud flats that provide food for abundant birdlife year round, and particularly for the large numbers of migratory birds that over-winter here.

Other habitats, including kelp parks, animal carpets, boulder plains, sea caves and open water, ensure the sea off the Northumberland coast is one of the

richest places in the UK for marine wildlife, a fact recognised by its designation as the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site²¹.

Through the ages, this abundance of marine life has been a significant factor in the decision of people to settle on these rocky shores, as it provided them with food and work. A thriving fishing industry once supported the livelihoods of many people living along the coast, and residents and visitors still benefit from the high quality local seafood. It is important that this unusually rich marine environment is conserved, both for its own sake and as a continuing source of food and jobs for people.



Illustration 26: Pale bellied brent geese overwinter on the Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve

Natural Heritage Designations

Lindisfarne, together with the adjacent mainland and shallow sea, lies at the heart of the Northumberland coast, hosting some of the best examples of coastal and marine habitats and species in Europe. The importance of this rich land and seascape is recognised by the multiple nature conservation designations of national and international significance. Lindisfarne plays an important role in the functioning of the European-wide network of Natura 2000²² sites, which are protected for their outstanding value to nature.

The area falls within the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, as well as the Northumberland Heritage Coast. The shore and shallow sea of the area lie within the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site, which is made up by the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast Special Area of Conservation²³ and the Lindisfarne Special Protection Area²⁴.

The SAC is designated for its spectacular examples of rocky reef, sea cave, sand and mud flat, inlets and bays, and supports a large colony of grey seal. Lindisfarne SPA supports internationally important populations of golden plover, whooper swan and little tern. It also supports significant numbers of greylag goose, light-bellied brent goose, wigeon, ringed plover, bar-tailed godwit and redshank, all are important migratory species. The site also supports an

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²¹ Lancaster (2004)

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²² European Environment Agency (2012)

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²³ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2012a)

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²⁴ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2012c)

internationally important assemblage of waterfowl, including over 20,000 individuals, and is designated under the Ramsar Convention²⁵ as a wetland of international importance. The Northumbria Coast SPA²⁶ stretches along the coast at the northern end of the project area and provides important habitat for purple sandpiper and turnstone.

The Lindisfarne SSSI²⁷ and the Northumberland Shore SSSI recognise the national geological significance of the area, while the Spindlestone Heughs SSSI and the Bamburgh Coast and Hills SSSI contain important calcareous and acid grassland.

The Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve sits in the heart of the Landscape Partnership area. The NNR is centred on the great sweep of Holy Island sands and Fenham Flats. Shifting sands and tides combine to create the dunes, saltmarsh and mudflats that are home to a fascinating array of wildlife²⁸.



Illustration 27: Whooper Swans overwinter on the Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve

The rich diversity of habitats and species found within the land and seascape of the area belong to a much wider ecological network which stretches along the Northumberland and Berwickshire coast, and further into Europe. The large numbers of migratory birds which choose to land in the area year upon year, while travelling huge distances with large expanses of land available to them, is testament to the significant quality of the environment. Given the area's close ecological relationship with the wider marine and coastal environment, enhancement of the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* area land and seascape will have far reaching benefits, not only along the Northumberland coast and the UK, but into the wider environs of Europe and beyond.

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²⁵ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2012b)

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²⁶ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2012d)

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²⁷ Natural England (2012b)

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²⁸ Craggs (2011)

Geological Heritage

The geological history of the Northumberland coast around Holy Island has a profound influence on its landscapes, habitats and species, and on the activities of its people²⁹. The craggy hills, sea cliffs, rocky shoreline, sandy beaches and offshore islands that characterise this area have a timeless quality, but this great variety is the product of many millions of years of intense and continuous landscape change. This change involved the movement of the continent from the tropics, the creation of hundreds of metres of rock, the intrusion of molten rock rising up from the Earth's core, the twisting and fracturing of these rocks, their erosion by ice and water, the raising and lowering of sea levels, and the changes brought about by farming and quarrying. Holy Island itself achieved its separation from the mainland with the melting of glacial ice and the consequent rise in sea levels around 11,000 years ago.

One of the most prominent landscape features of the Northumberland Coast is the Whin Sill, formed as molten rock forced up from the earth's crust solidified into hard dolerite which was left standing to form prominent raised areas as the softer rock around it was eroded away by moving ice. These are the craggy hills and cliffs of St Cuthbert's Island, land around Easington and Budle, and on which Lindisfarne Castles stand. This dolerite, or whinstone, formed by fire and sculpted by ice, gives rise to important wildlife habitats such as Holy Island's whin grassland, although when it outcrops underwater the raised reefs have also been the cause of many shipwrecks.

Another prominent landscape feature is the vast areas of sand dunes. This dynamic landscape is created by sea and air as storms throw sand up from the



Illustration 28: Lime kilns near Lindisfarne Castle

sea and wind blows it around, with plants such as marram grass working to stabilise the dunes over time. Despite this natural stabilisation, the dunes are continually shifting and have enveloped whole settlements in the past³⁰. The sand dunes and associated dune heath is home to many beautiful and some rare animals and plants, including the unique Lindisfarne helleborine³¹.

People have made use of the rocks of the Northumberland coast for many generations. Defensive structures such as Osborne's Fort and Lindisfarne

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²⁹ Young and Woodley-Stewart (2009)

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³⁰ Keys to the Past (2012)

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³¹ Squirrell *et al.* (2002)

Castles have been built on its distinctive whinstone high points. Sandstone is an excellent construction material and has been quarried widely for use in buildings. Whinstone is exceptionally hard and has been quarried extensively in Budle Bay for use far and wide as paving and in roads. Limestone has been quarried around the coast, especially on Holy Island, and has been burnt for use as building mortar and to 'sweeten' the fields for crops. Coal has provided fuel for domestic and industrial use. During the 19th century, industrial scale quarrying, mining and limestone burning activities liberated local people from the land, brought many new people to the area and were enormously important to the local economy³².

Significant geological features include:

En-echelon dykes

Part of the whin sill and forming the crags of Beblow Crag and Heugh Hill. The vertical orientation of the intrusion and on this scale is unique across the extensive outcrop of the whin sill and as such gives key information about the way in which the sill may have formed.

Exposures of whin sill to the south of Budle Bay.

Here extensive areas of whin grassland can be seen as well as good sections of the sill where it has been quarried. Also above Easington farm excellent examples of crag and tail landforms can be seen where ice scoured the whin sill outcrops to produce the locally distinctive heughs.

Middle Limestone Group successions on Holy Island and at Cocklawburn

Good examples of the deltaic to marine cyclothems can be seen along the northern coast of Holy Island and more extensively at Cocklawburn. At the latter location there are excellent examples of limestone pavements exposed across the foreshore.

Raised beaches

Clearly visible sub-parallel to the northern coast of Holy Island demonstrating the isostatic uplift experienced after the last ice age.

Built Heritage

Industry and trade

The natural resources of the Peregrini coast have long made the area important for industry and trade³³. During the 18th century this was driven largely by agriculture, as modernisation of estate farms provided surplus grain for export. This led to investment in the region's infrastructure including building the Great North Road (the A1 linking London with Edinburgh), developing industrial scale mills like Waren Mill to process quantities of grain, and improving its harbours to export this grain and to import fertiliser.

During the 19th century, the industrial revolution took over from agriculture as the main catalyst for development of Northumberland's coastal industries. The area's sandstone quarries provided building stone for the new houses needed by people moving from the countryside to rapidly growing urban areas in search of work. The whinstone quarries provided the hard materials needed to build new roads and pavements. The area's limestone deposits gave rise to an extensive limestone export industry that quarried and processed lime for use in agriculture and building. Coal deposits provided fuel for limestone burning. The seas provided a rich source of food, mostly in the form of industrial scale herring fishing.

Growing industry and export needs improved communications, and the 19th century saw building of the main East Coast railway (linking London with Edinburgh) and its branch lines to the coast, along with further improvements to the area's harbours. Navigation aids were also improved by building lighthouses and navigation beacons, and by developing a systematic coastguard presence, including the Board of Trade's Rocket Life Saving Apparatus, an example of which was located on Holy Island.

The rise and fall of various industries has significantly affected the area's settlement patterns, economy and other social structures over time. The small farming and fishing communities of the 18th century gave way in importance to larger settlements supported by extraction and processing of minerals and industrial scale fishing. Holy Island village itself grew to its present size largely because of the island's limestone industry and herring fishing, although it also has a long history of religious tourism³⁴.

Following a shift of minerals extraction inland and a decline of fish stocks, Holy Island village is now largely supported by its tourism industry, which enables local people to enjoy a high standard of living and to benefit from facilities such as a shop, post office and three pubs, which would not normally be available to such a small resident population. Overall, these developments have left a rich legacy of industrial buildings and other structures in the Peregrini Lindisfarne area which

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³³ Northumberland County Council, Northumberland National Park and English Heritage (2008)

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³⁴ Tristram (2009)

include Waren Mill, Guile Point navigation beacons and Budle Quay pier and crusher base on the mainland, and the Snook tower, Ness End and Snipe Point quarries, Ness End tramway, Emmanuel Head navigation beacon, Kennedy kilns, Castle Point kilns, Castle pier, Holy Island harbour, Herring House (former smoke house), herring boat sheds, coastguard tower, coastguard shed and lifeboat shed on Holy Island³⁵.

Military defences

The landscape contains the remains of defensive structures dating back over 5,000 years to the New Stone Age. Being located near the Scottish border, Holy Island itself has been recognised as a key strategic military asset since 1543 when Lord Hertford landed over 2,000 soldiers there on his way north to subdue the Scots. Following this, fortifications were tried on various parts of the island including Osborne's Fort on the Heugh, but the most enduring was on Beblow Crag which forms the basis of today's Lindisfarne Castle. The Castle lost its role as a border fort following the Union of the Crowns in 1707, but was maintained for a further 200 years as a military outpost to defend Holy Island harbour against attack. It was latterly used as a coastguard station before becoming a private dwelling in 1901. A more recent phase of defensive work is that put in place for the two world wars of the 20th century. These range from the simple concrete block tank traps like those at Beal, to the concrete gun emplacement 'pill boxes' like those at Cocklawburn and Budle Quay, all of which were intended as a first line of defence against Nazi invasion. There are also prominent concrete observation towers at Goswick and Cheswick built for the disused firing range located there.

2.3. Cultural and Human Importance

The *Peregrini Lindisfarne* landscape, with Holy Island at its heart, is one of Britain's foremost places of pilgrimage, attracting 650,000 visitors each year. For many it is a kind of fairy-tale place, a world apart shrouded in myths and legend. Its spiritual qualities are there for all to experience, yet these do not derive from some fanciful past but from the very real lives of its people – including its saints – who have lived, worked, struggled against the elements or invasion, and kept faith over many centuries³⁶.

Religion and spirituality

Lindisfarne's religious associations began in 635 when St Aidan founded a monastery on the island. This was a place of worship and a seminary for the monks who would take the Christian message into Northumbria. A series of bishops looked after the monastery following St Aidan's death in 651, with the most celebrated being St Cuthbert who arrived in 685 and died in 687. Viking raids, which commenced in 793, forced the monks to flee the island in 875; there

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³⁵ Northumberland County Council and English Heritage (2009)

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³⁶ Tristram (2009)

is no answer to the question whether anyone lived on the island after 875. Benedictine monks did not return until 1082 when they began building a new priory in memory of St Cuthbert; construction of the parish church of St. Mary's is thought to have commenced in the 1120s. The monks remained on Lindisfarne until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1537.

Holy Island is regarded as spiritually important within Christian religions as it is the place most closely associated with St Aidan and St Cuthbert, and the base from which Christianity was first evangelised to the whole of North East England and beyond. This makes Holy Island a sacred place of pilgrimage for many Christians in search of spiritual enlightenment or regeneration, being somewhere they can see and touch physical manifestations of their faith. In a secular sense, Holy Island might also be thought of as a place of pilgrimage, enlightenment and regeneration for devotees of nature, due to its unique landscapes and abundant wildlife.

Lindisfarne was chosen by St Aidan due to its proximity to the seat of King Oswald of Northumbria at Bamburgh Castle and due to the safety and seclusion it could offer monks when the island was cut off from the mainland by water. This sense of seclusion, along with Holy Island's associations with the past being strong and easy to connect with, are major reasons for the island still being popular for spiritual 'retreat'.

Spiritual retreat can be regarded as a time and place of withdrawal where a person's relationship with time changes, the normal structure of their lives is temporarily suspended and their sense of identity is to some extent dissolved to allow them to examine their lives in an environment where normal limits to thought, self-understanding and behaviour are absent. This can be a transcendent time when new insights, outlooks and perspectives can be developed, and major transformations can occur. Holy Island is sometimes described as a 'liminal' or 'thin' place, meaning that the person believes that it stands at the threshold between one state of being and another or one place and another, and is therefore where the sacred or divine can be sensed with more immediacy or intimacy than elsewhere. In a secular sense, it might be said that thin places offer glimpses not of heaven but of earth in a new light.

Lindisfarne in art and culture

The single most iconic art work inspired by our landscape is undoubtedly the Lindisfarne Gospels, an illustrated Latin copy of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. At some point in the early 700s the famous manuscript was made, possibly by Eadfrith (died 721), who later became Bishop of Lindisfarne. Sometime in the second half of the 10th century a monk named Aldred added an Anglo-Saxon gloss to the Latin text, producing the earliest surviving Old English copies of the Gospels. The Gospels were illustrated in an insular style containing a fusion of Celtic, Germanic and Roman elements; they were probably originally covered with a fine metal case made by a hermit called Billfrith³⁷. Many of the

illustrations incorporate wildlife and other features from the monks' immediate environment.

Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944), sometimes referred to as the greatest British architect, is best known for having an instrumental role in designing and building a section of the metropolis of Delhi, known as New Delhi, in India. He refurbished Lindisfarne Castle in the Arts and Crafts style for the editor of *Country Life*, Edward Hudson and also designed the island's Celtic cross war memorial on the Heugh³⁸.

One of the most celebrated gardeners of modern times, Gertrude Jekyll (1843–1932), laid out a tiny garden just north of the castle in 1911.

William Turner (1789-1862), Thomas Girtin (1775-1802) and Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928) all painted on Holy Island. This artistic tradition continues to the present day³⁹.

Lindisfarne (particularly the castle) is the setting of the Roman Polanski (born 1933) film *Cul-de-Sac* (1966) with Donald Pleasence and Lionel Stander. The island is semi-fictionalised into "Lindisfarne Island" and the castle is "Rob Roy". There is no village. The tide rises round a car which is stuck on the causeway; also featured are the characteristic sheds made from local fishing boats, inverted and cut in half.

The island has also featured in novels by, amongst others, Melvyn Bragg, Robert Westall, Bernard Cornwell and Gordon Honeycombe. It also featured in an ITV Tyne Tees programme *Diary of an Island* which started on 19 April 2007 and on a DVD of the same name. Finally, aspects of the history and legends concerning Lindisfarne have occasionally found their way into the lyrics and concepts of numerous bands, musicians and composers, of variable quality, over the years.

2.4. Today

The island has become known as the "Cradle of Christianity" and attracts religious pilgrims in growing numbers. These vary from individual pilgrims, small parish or deanery groups (average 40) to once a 6,000 strong group from the local Newcastle Diocese. Services have to be tailored towards numbers, with the Church accommodating the smaller groups, but the Priory ruins accommodating the larger groups in the open air.

Two island retreat houses host religious pilgrimages. 'Marygate House' is a Christian centre founded in 1969 as an ecumenical house welcoming people of all traditions. The 'Open Gate' is the central house of the community of Aidan and Hilda founded in the 1990s. The Northumbrian Community, based at Hetton Hall on the mainland, is also part of the island's religious history. All three churches on the island are alive and lively. St Mary the Virgin parish church, St Aidan's RC

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³⁸ Northumberland County Council and English Heritage (2009)

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³⁹ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKJR1XA0LRc&list=UL>

church and the St Cuthbert's Centre hold regular services and events for locals and visitors.



Illustration 29: Access to Holy Island before the Causeway was constructed

In more recent times, the island has become increasingly dependent on the mainland and the wider county of Northumberland. There was a railway station at Beal which brought visitors to the island, who crossed the mudflats in horse-drawn carts, and later in charabancs. The completion of the road causeway in 1966 opened the floodgates for easy vehicular access to the island. The rescue of

motorists, having ignored the tide timetables and plentiful warning signs and driven into the North Sea, are regular events during the year, much to the frustration and bemusement of the local sea rescue services.

The Benedictine monks' self-sufficiency has its present day equivalent in work around local food. Local specialties still survive, such as Lindisfarne Mead and Holy Island Oysters. Further afield, produce such as Craster Kippers, Well Hung and Tender meat, and Doddington Cheese supply local produce to the area's residents, hotels, B and Bs and cafes.

HILCDT, formed in 1996, now leads community projects on Holy Island for both locals and for the visitors. Its successful housing projects have attracted sufficient young families to ensure the future of Holy Island First School.

Whilst fishing and farming continue, tourism is now the mainstay economic activity of the area. Thousands of people visit the area every year from all over the world. They come for many reasons: to seek spiritual insights, personal discovery and perspectives; to search for the natural wonders; to explore iconic buildings; or simply to experience a unique island and its singular landscape.

2.5. Management and Conservation Designations

The heritage value of the area is recognised by the following designations:

International

Lindisfarne Ramsar Site

European

Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast Special Area of Conservation *

Lindisfarne Special Protection Area *

Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area

North Northumberland Dunes Special Area of Conservation

* Together, the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and the Lindisfarne SPA make up the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site (EMS), which was designated in 2000.

National

Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (designated 1958).

Northumberland Heritage Coast (definition 1992).

Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve (designated 1964).

Lindisfarne Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Northumberland Shore Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Bamburgh Coast and Hills Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Spindleston Heughs Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- Lime Kilns.
- Lindisfarne Priory pre-Conquest monastery and post-Conquest Benedictine cell.
- Boundary cross 170m south west of Herring House.
- Medieval chapel and associated building on St. Cuthbert's Isle.
- 'The Palace' medieval house and Tudor supply base, Holy Island village.
- The Fort on the Heugh and underlying midden.
- Monastic Grange at Fenham.
- Early medieval farmstead at Green Shiel, Holy Island.

Listed Buildings

- Lindisfarne Priory.
- Sutton (?) Memorial c.25 yards south west of Church of St. Mary.
- Lindisfarne Castle.
- Farne View.
- War Memorial.
- Village Cross, Sun Dial and railings.
- Seaburn House.
- The Iron Rails.
- North View.
- House occupied by Miss Selby Sinton.
- Limekiln.
- Pair of boundary stones c. 300 yards east of railway.
- Church of St. Mary.
- Walled garden c. 400 yards north of Lindisfarne Castle.
- Cottage occupied by Poppy Drysdale.
- Links View.
- Northumberland Arms.
- St. Oswalds.
- Falkland House.
- House occupied by Miss Wallace.
- Bamburgh View Cottages.
- Navigation Beacons at north end of Ross Links.
- Cross base c. 5 yards east of Church of St. Mary.
- Fenham Farmhouse.

- Sally's Gift Shop.
- Stable and Tower at Snook House.
- The Farne House and attached cottage.
- The Old Post Office.
- Cheswick Shiel.
- Easington Grange.

Regional

Conservation Area status for Holy Island village.



Illustration 30: Lindisfarne Castle

Significant Species and Habitats

Northumberland and UK BAP Habitat and Species Actions Plans

Habitats

Coastal Heath
Marine Cliff and Slope (UK BAP Habitat)
Rocky Shore, Reef and Islands
Saline Lagoons (UK BAP Habitat)
Saltmarsh and mudflat (UK BAP Habitat)
Sand Dunes (UK BAP Habitat)
Whin Grassland

Species

Coastal Birds
Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus*
Common or Harbour Seal *Phoca vitulina*

UK BAP Species

Twite *Carduelis flavirostris*
Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
Lindisfarne Helleborine *Epipactis sancta*



Illustration 31: marsh Helleborine (Epipactis palustris)

Some of the other important species in the area

Pale-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota*
Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*
Greylag Goose *Anser anser*
Wigeon *Anas penelope*
Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*
Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*
Eelgrass *Zostera marina*
Dwarf eelgrass *Zostera noltii*
Divided edge *Carex divisa*
Curved sedge *Carex maritima*
Coralroot orchid *Corallorrhiza trifida*
Marsh helleborine *Epipactis palustris*
Grayling butterfly *Hipparchia semele*
Dark-green fritillary *Argynnis adippe*

UK Marine BAP Habitats and Species

Habitats

Maerl
Sabellaria reefs *Sabellaria spinulosa*

Species

Horse mussel *Modiolus modiolus*
Minke whale *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*
Harbour porpoise *Phocaena phocaena*



Illustration 32: Common Butterwort, insectivorous plant found in the dunes

Small dolphins

3. Risks and Opportunities

This section identifies the risks and opportunities to heritage in the *Peregrini Lindisfarne* landscape.

3.1. Risks

High visitor numbers and a fragmented landscape experience

An estimated 650,000 visitors are attracted to this landscape every year to experience its religious, cultural and natural treasures. Despite the numerous interest features of the area, visitors tend to flock to a handful of 'honey-pot' key attractions. This creates a piecemeal experience of the landscape and high visitor pressure on certain locations, while many features of the area remain undiscovered and unexplored⁴⁰. The special quality of the island and the surrounding landscape is often overwhelmed by these pressures, resulting in the degradation of the built and natural landscape. Re-establishing the quality and improving and widening the learning opportunities will promote sustainable landscape management and ease this pressure. Carefully designed visitor infrastructure will improve the experience, while mitigating the pressures of high visitor numbers.

The fragile natural landscape

The dune systems and other coastal habitats in the area are very delicate. The whin grassland is reducing. The inter-tidal mudflats are squeezed by climatic pressures, rising sea levels, and the seaward extension of salt marsh. Invasive and alien plant life and human impact are issues which need addressing through improved conservation activity and enhanced management. Car parking outside designated areas has adverse effects on the landscape and on the natural heritage of the area. There is increasing uncontrolled recreational activity.



Illustration 33: Camping in the dunes can have detrimental effects

Despite being the most biologically diverse habitat on the planet, the underwater seascape is a mysterious, unknown world to many of us. The human desire to protect and care for the environment is nurtured through an ever-increasing awareness and appreciation of what it has to offer, whether that is food, fuel, or aesthetic and spiritual services. The relative remoteness and inaccessibility of the

underwater world makes it more difficult to communicate the value of the marine environment and, as a result, people are unaware of the sensitivities and fragility of this special habitat. Educational opportunities are infrequent as conservation agencies try to balance "policing" and "educating". There is insufficient material that informs and educates in an attempt to help protect the fragile natural landscape.

A piecemeal deterioration of the historic environment

Whilst the iconic buildings are well cared for, there has been a gradual deterioration of the hitherto smaller built features many of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Palace, Osborne's Fort, St Cuthbert's Island, Fenham Grange), listed buildings (38 in total), or have a special part to play in the historic character of the area (Lifeboat house, tar pots, 2nd World War defences, industrial buildings)⁴¹.

The disjointed approach to management

Few places have such a concentration of built and landscape protective designations. Few have so many agencies present with their own priorities and working methods, their own visions and action plans, and their own regional bases making distant decisions. There is no joint responsibility for the landscape, for example English Heritage and the National Trust provide no car parking or toilet facilities at their sites, and they do not contribute towards the infrastructure, which is now sadly neglected, that serves the visitors who visit their buildings. The area is littered by individual organisations or owners attempting to interpret the landscape and there has been little attempt to come together in this task.



Illustration 34: For the majority of people this will be the first footfall at Chare End car park. It suffers from lack of planning and co-ordination

The landscape is used by many but only benefits a few

Over the years a host of archaeological digs, academic studies, research projects and “test-bed” work has taken place in the landscape partnership area. They come and they go, the product of their work is taken away. Research data, artefacts, even national treasures, are held at a distance outside the area. The balance needs adjusting so that the community can learn more, increase pride, and attain a stronger sense that the landscape and the heritage surrounding them is theirs⁴².

Poor understanding of Seascape

The concept of seascape has only recently come to be recognised as more than just “the view” of the sea⁴³. Our landscape derives many of its special features from its seascape. However, awareness of the importance of seascape, its management and its interpretation are still poorly understood by agencies and local communities alike⁴⁴.

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⁴² Beaumont Associates (2012b)

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⁴³ Hill *et al.* (2001)

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⁴⁴ Beaumont Associates (2012a)

Economic fragility of local communities



Illustration 35: Osborne's Fort showing deterioration of south east corner

In recent years the Berwick area has ranked bottom of the 643 constituencies in England, Wales and Scotland in terms of annual pay for all jobs. Rates of pay continue to be very low, with a high proportion of wage earners on minimum wages, working in agriculture or a service industry to the tourist trade. Much of the service industry work is seasonal from Easter to October, therefore unemployment is high in the winter months. The seasonal nature of the tourist industry impacts on the landscape character of the area with severely increased footfall during the summer months. Farming in the area is mainly arable, with some mixed sheep and cattle. Fishing from the island continues at a low level today, mainly around crabs and lobsters.

The cities of Edinburgh and Newcastle are 60 miles equidistant north and south. They offer more opportunity for working but travel costs are considerable, including car parking at the local mainline railway station and poor access to local services including public transport.

Being a holiday destination area, second home ownership is very high at around 55%. This has a major economic impact on villages and settlements particularly in regard to the provision of local services such as shops, eating places, post offices and public houses. A large percentage of the second homes remain empty, particularly during the winter months. This affects the landscape character of the area as the sense of place of the community is diminished.

Second home ownership also impacts on the ability of local people to stay in the area to either rent or buy property. This has also changed the demographic balance of the area, which is growing older. The HILCDT own and manage 11 affordable housing units for rent by local people, mainly young people with families, and these houses are home to around 20% of the island's resident population. The village on Holy Island has been able to maintain its First School due to the affordable housing created by the HILCDT. In 1998 the school did close for a couple of years when there were not enough youngsters in the village.

Mainland versus island

There is a risk that the heritage of the mainland is overshadowed by the island and suffers as a result. To date, the vast majority of resources directed into our landscape – academic research, school groups, visitor resources, community development initiatives – have been focused on the island, its community and its heritage. That is perfectly justified given the iconic, global significance of Lindisfarne. However, to an extent the significant heritage on the mainland has been neglected as a result. In this LCAP partners have worked to maintain a

balance between mainland and island activities in order to start to redress this historic imbalance.

Potential conflict between different objectives

There are a number of conflicts that impact on the heritage in the landscape. One is between the repair of heritage or built structures impacting on environmental protection. The sensitivities of working on St. Cuthbert's Isle illustrate this where work to stop the deterioration of the SAM on the isle may be detrimental to certain plants which reach the limit of their UK distribution there. The local economy's growing reliance on tourism also impacts on the heritage, leading to some to question whether tourism is "destroying" what is special about the landscape and attracts people to visit. There is also a tension within the local community between businesses who rely on tourism and those who have moved, or returned, to the area seeking solitude or a historical landscape that no longer exists. This is often encapsulated in comments about Disneyfication (especially on the island) and wanting to prevent the island becoming like Beamish (an open area museum in County Durham where volunteers dress up in Victorian costume).

In developing this LCAP the partnership has experienced both the historic distrust between the local community and "outside" agencies and tensions arising from apparently competing perceptions, objectives and ideals. Sometimes the aims to protect, preserve and celebrate the landscape and its heritage – shared mutually by all partners – are lost amidst this misunderstanding and perceived (rather than real) differences. Trying to address this issue, probably the single greatest threat to the landscape and its heritage, lies at the heart of this LCAP.

3.2. Opportunities

Aside from the opportunities created by the increased availability of resources attendant to this LCAP there are inherent opportunities that could be exploited by the partnership.

Partnership work has started

That partnership working is difficult may be a truism, but there is a significant opportunity created simply by the fact that partners have started to work together. This LCAP arose out of the work of the Holy Island Partnership, itself established in 2009. The HIP was long awaited, with management reports extending 15 years in the past suggesting the centrality of partnership working to future management of the landscape⁴⁵. Three years into the process, the development of this LCAP and its interaction with the Holy Island Partnership could ensure sustainability of initiatives and approaches is ensured from the start. Further, the partnership provides an opportunity that resources could be available to support the LCAP. Whilst the government agencies involved continue to struggle to anticipate and plan in an era characterised by the threat of budget

cuts and diminished staff teams, coordination of resources with this LCAP is still possible. The community-based partners – parish councils and community development trust – provide a conduit for the partnership to engage and communicate with local residents in ways which have not been possible in the past. Their charitable and community-based status also provides new routes to finance and resources.

Inherent passion and concern of local people

Common to all the people who have worked on, consulted with, or challenged this LCAP is an inherent love of our area's landscape and heritage. Many people have a detailed knowledge of the landscape and its heritage, participate in it, and share it with others. This is an inspirational place to work, live in, or visit. Without exception, the production of this LCAP has moved people to express opinions, volunteer their time and expertise, or express a desire to get involved in the future. Landowners' responses have, so far, been entirely positive to the proposals. The LCAP should seek to build on this strength throughout the next 3-4 years.

SECTION 4

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES TO DELIVER PLLPS AND ITS OUTCOMES

Vision for Peregrini Lindisfarne

After the ice retreated, the island began its historic life attached to the mainland: twice a day that reconnection is made. It is a place blessed by nature and made special by the centuries of *peregrini* - spiritual travellers - who have come here and made it their home. Being a special place brings its own pressures. The less iconic buildings can get forgotten, the cultural heritage can be a source of distant academic study rather than community pride, the landscape can be shut away and not understood, the ordinary can be lost to the extraordinary. Ancient Lindisfarne was an "edgeland" sought out by the *peregrini* who were looking to bring together their sense of belief and place, of inner and outer landscapes. The Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme's vision is to highlight this special connection between landscape and seascape.

Vision Statement

"Through partnership, *Peregrini Lindisfarne* will protect, restore, enhance and manage this special place as one environment. We will draw upon our community's close connection to its landscape, seascape, heritage and history to make the area a better place to work, live in and visit."

Aims:

1. Involve and give people skills to participate fully in the conservation, management, operation and celebration of landscape heritage.
2. Protect, restore and enhance the landscape, centred on shared inter-tidal waters, bringing the mainland and island together within their marine setting.
3. The links between land, sea and shore, landscapes and historic features are presented and promoted to increase knowledge and assist economic regeneration.
4. Access to the landscape for recreation and appreciation is enhanced for as wide an audience as possible whilst being sensitive to the pressures this creates.
5. Weave the various strands of heritage into the creation of one community-led archive and holistic website.
6. As a Partnership, develop and improve agency working in the area to promote better management of heritage including plans for future management and maintenance of PLLPS sites and assets.

Objectives under each of the aims:

1. Involve and give people skills to participate fully in the conservation, management, operation and celebration of landscape heritage.

Develop the skills of local groups and individual volunteers in survey and research techniques, information technology, project management and preparation of interpretive material, so that they are better equipped to carry out future projects with the support of PLLPS partners.

Specifically through Community Archaeology project, a group of volunteers will be established to periodically record changes to building or site conditions.

Offer a range of participation and learning opportunities for local communities linked to the many special features of the Peregrini Lindisfarne land and seascapes.

Provide volunteers with the opportunity and skills to make a difference to the long-term conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of local heritage.

Provide opportunities to promote understanding of the natural and cultural heritage of the area through a programme of education or training to individuals, schools and groups from within and outside the project area.

Operate the Scheme with openness and transparency so all partners, groups and individuals can understand the Scheme and are able to take part in it through

access to information, employment or commissioning opportunities, training schemes, events and activities.

Maintain a project base and specific PLLPS staffing within the Peregrini Lindisfarne area.

2. Protect, restore and enhance the landscape, centred on shared inter-tidal waters, bringing the mainland and island together within their marine setting.

Conserve and enhance a range of important buildings and structures, including those that are scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings or of particular significance to our area's social history.

Undertake biodiversity enhancement works on the land and inter-tidal areas through habitat management, species and site protection, and research.

3. Links between land, sea and shore, landscapes and historic features are presented and promoted.

Prepare an inventory and survey of geodiversity sites, identifying opportunities for using geology to make connections between natural, built and social heritage, and different parts of our landscape.

Incorporate marine awareness aspects into community participation project Creative Arts and Landscape Appreciation and into schools education programme under Community Engagement and Volunteering, to illustrate how the sea has affected our landscape's heritage.

Explore the human history of settlement in the landscape through the Community Archaeology Project to reflect how shared social history influences our perceptions of the landscape and its conservation.

Ensure there is a balance of activity and involvement across the mainland and island areas of the Peregrini Lindisfarne landscape by promoting volunteering, training and learning opportunities throughout the PLLPS area and beyond.

4. Access to the landscape for recreation and appreciation of the importance of its preservation is enhanced for as wide an audience as possible whilst being sensitive to the pressures this creates.

Undertake works to the harbour on Holy Island to improve access to the marine environment. By raising the pier it enables boats such as those bringing tourists to access the pier at a wider range of tides.

Support community involvement by providing training in planning and management of access and learning projects.

Produce a range of interpretation media that are of high quality, appropriate to

their setting, and sensitive to the local environment. An emphasis will be on 'discovery' rather than on over-population of physical structures.

All our work should improve the experience of visitors rather than seek to simply increase numbers of visitors, especially at peak times. The Interpretation project seeks to achieve this through improved orientation at the main car-park and clear information on one website with pdf documents such as walks and information on aspects of the landscape.

Increase the accessibility of specific routes to those with limited mobility/senses, where practical.

Improvements are made at key gateways such as at the North end of the PLLPS area for car users at Scremerston and Budle Bay including interpretation and access.

Develop recreational routes, including circular walks and view points, particularly where there is a heritage interest.

5. Weave the various strands of heritage into the creation of one community-led archive and holistic website.

Through the Community Archive project, support the creation of an island-based, volunteer-managed, social history archive to act as a central resource for accessing information on all aspects of the PLLPS area's heritage, now and in the future.

Expanding on the original principles of a 'Peregrini Atlas', produce a community-led archive and holistic website. This will combine existing information with that collected during the Scheme about the area's geodiversity, heritage and natural history in a format that presents to a wider audience and which can be maintained by volunteers in to the future.

Local communities will be involved in recording buildings and conservation training. The findings will be recorded on the website.

6. As a Partnership, develop and improve agency working in the area to promote better management of heritage including plans for future management and maintenance of PLLPS sites and assets.

As partners in PLLPS, NCC Conservation team, English Heritage and Natural England will continue the process started in the Development Phase of working closer together to overcome any conflicts of conservation control.

We will work over the next four years to strengthen the Holy Island Partnership as a mechanism for future sustainability of actions.

Any activities undertaken under the Scheme should not compete with, or negatively affect, existing initiatives or businesses.

Partners will work together to monitor and evaluate the Scheme.

Provide a cohesive framework for communication issues including branding and marketing, interpretation mechanisms and products, in cooperation with the Holy Island Partnership.

Ensure that all management groups and committees include representatives from local communities of the PLLPS area.

Integrate this LCAP with overarching plans and strategies of the partnership and its partners.



Illustration 36: Scremerston Gun Emplacement, built into a disused lime-kiln will be used to tell the story of coastal defences and provide a window for bird watching.

Section 5

SCHEME PLAN AND COSTS





Projects and re-profiling of the Scheme

This section outlines the 16 projects which comprise the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Scheme together with summary financial information and timelines.

The projects have been developed over a period of 3 years, starting in early 2010, including a 15-month development stage between November 2011 and January 2013. A subsequent re-profiling took place between March and June 2014. The changes from the original stage 2 application are documented in Appendix 1.

Re-profiling PLLPS

The remit for re-profiling PLLPS was:

-  Re-profile the financial aspects of the bid to reduce the total project value by between 40-50%
-  Provide supporting information about the re-profiling exercise for use by the board in community consultations
-  Amend (but not re-write from scratch) the Landscape Action Plan to reflect the substantive financial changes proposed.
-  Where appropriate make recommendations on potential sources of match funding which may be applied for during the delivery phase of the project

Methodology

The re-profiled PLLPS Project list has been arrived at through:

- Meeting Board Members individually
- Accessing and reviewing documents from the Development Stage and the Stage 2 application, the LCAP and associated reports.
- Meetings with some former Board Members who had been instrumental in developing various projects.
- Identifying where efficiencies could be made without losing the overall aims and outcomes of the Scheme.
- Re-assessing the potential volunteer contribution and identifying in-kind contributions.
- Confirming and obtaining evidence (some is still awaited) for the cash-match funding currently identified.
- Focus group to specifically discuss revised staffing for the re-profiled Scheme.
- Revising budgets.

- Revising project proformas with a focus on clear deliverables.

Board Members consistently expressed a wish for a “more simplified” scheme with “greater clarity.” Board Members are also in favour of a shorter, focussed Scheme. It was commonly felt that projects within the PLLPS are “too fragmented”, “should be more integrated” and “some could be merged” This concurred with our assessment of the Scheme and individual projects.

There was a varying level of understanding of the nature of Landscape Partnership Scheme amongst Board Members. However, we believe that in the time we have worked with the PLLPS Board (since 20th March 2014), there has been an increased awareness of the concept of balancing the projects across the HLF outcomes. Indeed, many of the projects deliver strongly against more than one outcome.

Re-profiled project list for PLLPS

The table below shows the revised list of projects, a brief description, their audience and the benefits to people. The order is more or less the same as they had previously been presented except in one or two cases where Board Members advised that projects had not been placed in the correct category.

The second column maintains the categories which had been adopted by PLLPS during the original stage 2 application; those familiar with the Scheme can therefore recognise that it is the same Scheme re-profiled rather than totally changed. The fourth year of delivery has been cut. The Scheme now schedules 3 full years of delivery with a period between December 2017 and March 2018 to close the scheme down and complete the financial elements and evaluation. Largely speaking, the delivery time and therefore impact of Community Participation projects has been retained by bringing the start date forward to early in year 1.

In order to show clearly how many projects there are and avoid the confusion of changing the codes of some projects because of amalgamating them or moving them to a more suitable category, they are now simply numbered PLLPS 1-16.

Table 5.1

List of re-profiled projects, audiences targeted and benefits to people

Project Number, Title and PLLPS category	Area	Summary of project	Audience and Benefits to People
<i>Built Heritage</i>			
1. Conserving	Holy Island 1.1	This project will repair and conserve buildings and features	Audience All visitors- extend the

Buildings of Historic Interest	Osborne's Fort 1.2 The Palace 1.3 St Cuthbert's Chapel 1.4 Popple Well 1.5 Bark Pots 1.6 Lantern Chapel 1.7 War Memorial 1.8 Market Cross and Sundial	which are part of the industrial, social and cultural heritage of the landscape and work to improve physical access such as to Bark Pots, to which there is currently no path.	visitor offer. Special interest groups such as History Societies and Archaeology groups as well as education groups. Benefits to people- People can appreciate the significance of these buildings and structures which are currently over-looked compared to the larger main heritage attractions on the Island.
2. Military Defences	Mainland 2.1 Scremerston Gun Emplacement 2.2 Goswick Range Tower 2.3 Newtown Gun Emplacement (Budle Bay)	Defensive structures created during World War II are scattered along the coastline and the Peregrini landscape is book-ended by twin gun emplacements at Budle Bay and Scremerston which both have a slit- 'window' facing Holy Island. The aim is to repair and conserve Goswick Tower and the two gun emplacements and to house some of the generic and site specific interpretation. For example, the interpretation at the gun emplacement at Budle Bay could include the quarrying heritage as well as military history. There is potential to support a group of volunteers to research the history of the structures to inform the site interpretation. This will include the sites being conserved as well as other sites such as tank traps.	Audience All visitors. Special interest groups as well as education groups. Volunteers through the Community Archaeology Project to research the history of the structures and lead on developing a long-term plan for them. Benefits to people- People learning about the important role coastal military defences played in defending our shores. The anti-invasion defences will be interpreted as part of the wider defended landscape; the defences at Holy Island being part of an integrated system that includes coastal defences from Berwick to Newcastle to defend the Tyne and the local airfields.
3. The Old Lifeboat House	Holy Island	Holy Island Lifeboat House is the sole remaining physical reminder of the island's lifeboat heritage. The project aims to repair and conserve the building so it is protected for the future. Unlike the other built heritage sites in	Audience Older residents, in conjunction with Archive Group, can record their memories. Visitors wishing to explore

		project 1, the Lifeboat House is a complete building. Interior brown and white boards will interpret the story of the island's lifeboats, working with volunteers to research lifeboat history and prepare interpretative materials.	beyond the main sites of the Island. Benefits to people- engages local people in gaining a greater understanding and awareness about social history of the island and the lifeboat rescues.
<i>Natural Heritage</i>			
4. Dune grassland grazing	Holy Island	Improved management of the extensive dune grasslands on the Island will benefit key species such as the globally unique Lindisfarne helleborine. The project will be concentrated on the Snook, by controlled grazing covering a minimum of 100 hectares. Reintroducing a shepherd with a flock of hardy native breed sheep will allow both intensive spot management of key locations targeting invasive species, and also broader extensive management.	Audience All visitors-The shepherd will take a key role in engaging with the public on site, explaining the importance of the dune grasslands, what visitors can do to help conserve the area. Benefits to people- The shepherding element of this will also give training opportunities in stock management. There will be opportunities for volunteers to help with checking on stock.
5. Whin Sill Geology and Whin Sill Grasslands	Mainland	The focus is on extending knowledge and the need for conservation of this iconic landform. The Whin Sill as a habitat will also be explored: The unique Whin Sill Grasslands will be conserved by the clearing of invasive species and re-stocking with Whin Sill Grassland species and creating a network of plant growers to grow slow propagating Whin Sill grassland plants. Engaging local and adjacent communities in the continued management of this iconic habitat to improve the conservation and interpretation of it.	Audience Local community groups and schools, colleges and universities regionally and nationally Benefits to people Existing volunteer groups such as Northumberland Coastal Volunteers and Berwick Wildlife groups can initially be involved in training about conservation of the Whin Sill and wider participation will be encouraged. Local people have greater appreciation of Whin Sill's importance: Learning opportunities include stories about the formation of the Whin Sill and how it has been used

			for building and roads and its impact on built heritage.
6. Nesting Shorebirds	Mainland	The element of this larger project which has not started will be part of the Peregrini Scheme. It brings 50% match funding from EU Life funding. The project will be to recruit 2 seasonal wardens (between April and September) for the 3 years of the project. This initiative seeks to identify and establish new areas for shore bird breeding. The work is focused at Little Tern, but will have wider benefits to other shore birds including other terns, Oystercatcher and Ringed Plover Through a combination of site protection, visitor management and education, the terns will return and hopefully breed successfully.	Audience Local communities and all visitors. Special interest groups. Benefits to people: Increased awareness and knowledge of nesting shorebirds. Seasonal employment opportunities for two wardens.
7. Sacred Places.	Holy Island	The project will create wildflower meadows on Mustard Close (field) and Jenny Bell's Field, Holy Island. The work will include supporting volunteers to manage the habitats in the fields. Following a preliminary soil analysis and observation of existing coastal wildflowers, we will establish a mowing regime to control weeds and allow wildflower rejuvenation. A monastic garden will be an additional element of this project.	Audience Local people and schools, all visitors.supporting volunteers to manage the habitats in the fields and planters along the lane. Benefits to people Understanding of habitats and greater appreciation of wildflower meadows and the need for their conservation. Creation of an attractive environment. Adds a point of interest on the route to Lifeboat House and St Cuthbert's Island. The monastic garden offers a quite space for reflection.
<i>Harbour</i>			
8. Pier area works	Holy Island	Heighten the pier by 1 metre to improve access at all high tides because currently the pier is closed by waves at some high tides.	Audience Tourists arriving by boat, fishermen. Benefits to people

		This will complement the recent improvements through the funding HILCDT received secured from the Village SOS scheme. These improve access through new moorings which have been installed for visiting boats, new safety equipment, repair to the pleasure boat launch ramp.	Boats will be able to access the Pier at a greater range of tides.
<i>Access and Learning</i>			
9. Lough Hide	Holy Island	The existing Lough Hide requires replacing as it is structurally unsound. The new structure is not a simple replacement but is purpose designed to fit more comfortably within this sensitive landscape. The building would be constructed using living building principles, turf roof. There will be improved access from the wagon way.	<p>Audience</p> <p>All visitors- especially families and groups walking the nature trail, bird watchers and local walkers.</p> <p>Benefits to people-</p> <p>Easier access from the Waggonway than existing hide. Access and learning- a place to view wildlife looking over Lough Pond. Practical purpose of a shelter for visitors and walkers in a remote part of the island.</p>
10. Creative Arts and Landscape Appreciation	Potentially the Whole PLLPS area. Workshops could be held in village halls or other venues in Belford and Lowick as well as on Holy Island.	<p>Individual artists (such as textile artists) will be commissioned to train and lead volunteer groups in creative arts related to the marine landscape. It is envisaged that these will include photographing the land and seascape, craft activities based on materials washed up by the sea along the shore, painting. It could also include creating a book of Fishermen's Recipes and arts activities based upon the marine environment.</p> <p>The core idea stemmed from the success of the 'Island Perspectives' workshops run in 2013 by Northumberland Exchanges who use creative activities to engage with rural communities.</p>	<p>Audience</p> <p>Local communities to interpret the land and seascape in a way that they can relate to such as photography, painting, music, plays.</p> <p>Benefits to people-</p> <p>People can learn through linking the land and seascape, appreciation of the marine environment through creative activities. The PLLPS <i>Community Engagement, Volunteering and Interpretation Officer</i> would work with Board members from the different communities in promoting this and getting people involved who might</p>

			not otherwise engage with the Landscape Partnership Scheme.
11. Gateways to the land and Seascapes	Mainland and Holy Island	<p>Most visitors to the Peregrini landscape area will arrive by car. Car parks are therefore a key location for information, interpretation and orientation.</p> <p>This project will improve and replace the existing information and orientation at Chare End and Causeway End Car Park. A wooden information shelter (example pictured below) will be established at Chare End, the main car-park on Holy Island. This will include a description of PLLPS, how to access more detailed information at the Heritage Centre and outlining the theme of 'discovery' rather than a clutter of boards and signs.</p> <p>Tidying up Cocklawburn viewpoint as an approach to the Northern gateway will be included and similar works to Budle Bay lay-by at the Southern gateway.</p>	<p>Audience</p> <p>Primarily visitors arriving by car. Whether they are touring or parking to actively access individual sites, the quality of experience will be enhanced by clear orientation and information.</p> <p>Benefits to People –</p> <p>Local people on both Holy Island and the mainland will benefit from a tidier landscape at the car-park and view-points listed. Visitors will have access to clear information about where and how to access sites and more detailed interpretation.</p>
12. Community Engagement and Volunteering	Whole PLLPS area- and beyond	<p>The Volunteer and Community Engagement fund includes community engagement meeting, in-gathering event, guided walks annual event / conference for volunteers, educational activities, schools risk assessment pack and curriculum resource pack.</p>	<p>Audience</p> <p>As wide a range of people as possible in terms of age, ability- physical or intellectual- background and location. The diversity of opportunities aims to broaden the involvement in PLLPS.</p> <p>Benefits to People-</p> <p>People living in the PLLP area gaining greater knowledge and appreciation of wide variety of aspects of their local land and seascape, heritage, natural and built environment. The theme of 'discovery' in PLLPS applies to local people in</p>

			learning about things they didn't know. Opportunities to develop skills through the various Community Participation and Access and Learning Projects.
13. Interpretation	Whole PLLPS area	<p>New heading to amalgamate interpretation elements of several projects.</p> <p>One website for whole Peregrini Landscape Partnership Scheme incorporating ideas originating in the former Peregrini Atlas project. The website will include the Archive database storage.</p> <p>Island terminal- a place to download pdf walk guides such as Lindisfarne Heritage Centre.</p> <p>Limited number of interpretation panels containing orientation and interpretation at both gun-emplacements on the mainland Northern and Southern boundaries, Goswick Tower and car-parks at Causeway and Chare End. QR and numbered plates which will be referred to in the website and leaflets. A booklet will cover key areas.</p> <p>Leaflets and guides available by website and pdf download limited number of printed leaflets.</p>	<p>Audience</p> <p>Visitors, local people,</p> <p>Benefit to people</p> <p>Interpretation and orientation are vital to improve visitors' experiences of the landscape and help residents understand and get involved with their heritage Interpretation and orientation are vital to improve visitors' experiences of the landscape and help residents understand and get involved with their heritage At Budle Bay are the remains of a crushing plant and pier built in the 20th century to service local whinstone quarries. We will research, interpret the structures. There will be interpretation produced relating to geo-diversity, bio-diversity, built heritage and industrial archaeology. Links the Mainland and Holy Island and the inter-relation of its heritage.</p>
<i>Community Participation</i>			
14. Community archive project	Focus has been on Holy Island but potential for involvement on mainland is established.	Provide training and support to run a Community Archive, and to encourage individuals within the project to undertake research and to create resources.	<p>Audience</p> <p>Specific archive and history groups. Individuals and visitors wanting to carry out research. Schools/ students.</p> <p>Benefits to People A permanent home will be established on the Island for the Community Archive which will allow it to grow and develop during the life</p>

			of the project and beyond as a long-term legacy. The Archive Group on Holy Island will ensure sustainability of the project. Greater accessibility to detailed heritage of the Island.
15. Community archaeology project	Whole PLLPS area	An archaeologist will be commissioned to engage people in activities across the Peregrini area aimed at discovering more about past human interaction with the landscape. These will include training in techniques of archaeological investigation, surveys of structures and earthworks, a study of the lime kilns on the Island, linking with the Community Geology Project, walking recently ploughed fields for indication of human land use, archaeological excavations, reading, recording and monitoring of historic structures.	<p>Audience</p> <p>Established community archaeology groups, attracting new volunteers with an interest in archaeology but not previously involved, schools, individuals wanting active participation in PLLPS, students,</p> <p>Benefits to People- opportunities for training by professional archaeologist in skills such as monitoring condition of buildings/ structures in PLLPS area.</p> <p>Volunteers will receive on-site training in archaeological techniques and finds identification.</p> <p>Through the outcome of the archaeology project people can learn more about human interaction with the landscape.</p>
16. Community geology Project	Whole PLLPS area	<p>Volunteers will be supported by a Geology Specialist to undertake surveys, research and interpretation about geological stories in the landscape:</p> <p>Moving Sands The Lime Trail All fired up: iron, coal and clay The Age of Amphibians</p>	<p>Audience</p> <p>Communities in PLLPS area, specialist groups such as Berwick Wildlife Group, schools, regional and national universities/ colleges, visitors.</p> <p>Benefits to People</p>

		<p>Ice Ages.</p> <p>These stories will link geology and natural history to encourage an appreciation and understanding of the geo-diversity within the landscape.</p>	<p>Intellectual access to fundamental aspects that shaped our unique land and seascape. Active participation through guided walks and activities. Opportunity to learn and develop skills such as research and surveying. Understanding natural changes from a geological perspective.</p>
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Illustration 37: A larger version of this type of shelter will be placed in Chare End car-park.

The projects have been selected and developed to address both the broad outcomes for landscape partnerships established by Heritage Lottery Fund and the risks, vision, aims and objectives for the Peregrini Lindisfarne landscape. Most projects address more than a single outcome, or have been designed to meet more than one aim.

In re-profiling, an emphasis has been placed on ensuring as far as possible that the projects focus on the mainland as well as the island and that there is an integrated approach in linking a wide spectrum of heritage. The table below

shows a balance in impact across the four HLF Landscape partnership outcomes. The table below demonstrates that all sixteen projects deliver under at least one of the four outcomes.

Table 5.2 The Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme projects across HLF's four Landscape Partnership project outcomes- A,B,C and D.

Programme A: Conserve built and natural features	Programme B: Community participation	Programme C: Access and learning	Programme D: Heritage skills training	Programme E: Staff and Overheads
Conserving buildings and historic sites		Conserving Buildings and historic sites	Conserving Buildings and historic sites	Post 1 Programme Manager
Military Defences		Military Defences		Post 2 Community Engagement and Interpretation Officer
The Old Lifeboat House		The Old Lifeboat House		Post 3 Community Engagement and Heritage Education Officer
		Lough Hide		Financial Management
Dune grassland grazing			Dune grassland grazing	Evaluation
Whin Sill Geology and Whin Sill Grasslands	Whin Sill Geology and Whin Sill Grasslands	Whin Sill Geology and Whin Sill Grasslands	Whin Sill Geology and Whin Sill Grasslands	
Nesting Shorebirds	Nesting Shorebirds		Nesting Shorebirds	
Sacred	Sacred Corridor	Sacred	Sacred	

Corridor and Monastic Garden	and Monastic Garden	Corridor and Monastic Garden	Corridor and Monastic Garden	
		Pier area works		
	Creative Arts and Landscape Appreciation		Creative Arts and Landscape Appreciation	
		Gateways to the land and Seascapes		
	Community Engagement and Volunteering		Community Engagement and Volunteering	
	Interpretation	Interpretation	Interpretation	
	Community archive project		Community archive project	
	Community archaeology project		Community archaeology project	

Timescales for delivery

The projections are for the delivery of the PLLPS to start in early November 2014, assuming approval from HLF at the panel on 30th September and a prompt issue of permission to start (based upon the advised minimum timescale of four weeks for this to be granted once the required documentation has been received by HLF).

The Scheme allows for 3 years actual delivery of projects and then a few months to conclude the finances for the Scheme and to carry out the evaluation. PLLPS will end in March 2018.

During the interim period between submission of the revised Scheme and the HLF panel meeting on 30th September, documents required for the permission to start and for recruitment of PLLPS staff will be prepared to enable the Scheme to start as soon as possible in late 2014 and avoid delays in appointing key staff.

Appointment and Management of staffing for PLLPS Please see diagram.

PLLPS will be managed on a day to day basis by a Programme Manager based within the Peregrini area, who will report to the Peregrini Board.

A full time Community Engagement and Interpretation Officer and part time Community Engagement and Heritage Education Officer will also be based in the Peregrini area and will be managed by the Programme Manager.

The post titles emphasize that community engagement is a key feature of the PLLPS, ensuring maximum involvement in the Scheme and its volunteering and training opportunities. The post titles and job descriptions are designed to attract candidates with relevant experience. It will be important to gain the right skill mix within the team.

The staff posts will be employed through AONB/ NCC who will advertise all three posts as soon as possible after permission to start is granted. It is envisaged that the Programme Manager will be appointed by a recruitment panel comprising of AONB/NCC staff and nominated PLLPS Board Members. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to participate in interviews for the Community Engagement and Interpretation Officer and Community Engagement and Heritage Education Officer posts.

NCC will be responsible for the financial management of the Scheme and will work with the Programme Manager in respect of monitoring returns to HLF.

Please see the job descriptions and staffing diagram in supporting documents folder for details of how PLLPS will be managed.

SCHEME COSTS- please refer to LCAP Scheme cost forecasts document.

This contains the following spreadsheets:

- Year 1 forecast- contains monthly forecast of activity and spending
- Scheme forecast – forecasts for years 1, 2 and 3

Match funding

Secured Cash Match funding - Year 1

Project	Funding source	Amount secured
Conserving historic buildings The Palace	Owner	£1,700
Military defences Scremerston Emplacement	Gun NCC Councillor's fund	£3,000

The Old Lifeboat House	Pilgrim Trust Sir James Knott Trust Charles Hayward Foundation Peter Stormont Darling Hadrian Trust Sir John Fisher Foundation The Headley Trust	£10,000 £4,000 £4,000 £500 £2,000 £5,000 £5,000
Dune Grazing	Natural England	£2,000
Nesting Shorebirds	EU Life	£4,195
Sacred Places and monastic garden		£1,000
The Pier	EFF	£99,189
Lough Hide	Natural England	£11,000
Gateways to Land and Seascape	NCC Councillor's fund	£2,000

Secured Cash Match funding - Year 2

Project	Funding source	Amount secured
Nesting Shorebirds	EU Life	£2,695
Dune Grazin	Natural England	£8,500
Gateways to Land and Seascape	NCC Councillor's fund	£5,000

Secured Cash Match funding - Year 3

Project	Funding source	Amount secured
Nesting Shorebirds	EU Life	£2,695
Dune Grazing	Natural England	£8,500
Gateways to Land and Seascape	NCC Councillor's fund	£4,000
Interpretation	NCC Councillor's fund	£5,000

Volunteer time and in-kind contributions are detailed in the spreadsheets.

Training Outputs for PLLPS

Project		Potential	Minimum
Nesting Shore Birds	4 per year	12	4
Whin Sill Grasslands	Y1,14; Y2,4; Y3,19	35	19
Dune Grazing	Y2,8; Y3,8	16	8
Sacred Places	5 per year	15	5
Creative Arts	Y1, 4; Y2,70; Y3,75	149	75
Community Engagement	Y1&2, 40 per year; Y3,60	140	60
Interpretation	Y1,14; Y2,11; Y3,10	35	14
Community Archives	15 per year	45	15

Community Archaeology	Y1,20; Y2,30; Y3,30	80	20
Community Geology	Y1,20; Y2,80; Y3,20	120	20
		647	240

Section 6. SUSTAINABILITY

Exit Strategy for PLLPS

PLLPS will create a sustainable legacy through the work of the various projects. A major focus of our exit strategy is on developing the skills of volunteers throughout the Scheme to enable them to continue conservation initiatives.

A review at the end of Year 1 by the staff team and Board should further develop the exit strategy. The experience of delivering the first year should inform potential long-term management and maintenance requirements and how these will be implemented. This could be achieved through new, emerging groups or partnerships.

We will sustain the long term benefits of the Scheme in the following ways:

Monitoring by partners

Partners will have individual responsibility for sustaining elements of the LCAP. A legal requirement of the Scheme, formal landowner agreements that impose responsibilities on sustaining project work - for example conservation improvements to buildings and structures - will be monitored by the AONB until 2024. Elsewhere, individual partners will routinely monitor works; for example, English Heritage has responsibility for listed and SAM structures, Natural England is responsible for management in the NNR or monitoring SSSI sites, and HILCDT owns and manages the harbour and various visitor buildings.

Legacy of Trained Volunteers

It is envisaged that more volunteers will become involved in this exciting set of projects and their enthusiasm and their new skill-sets will continue beyond the duration of this scheme. Volunteers trained in the community participation projects will increase local capacity and skills. The legacy of the LCAP will be continued as local people from across the communities of the PLLPS become more involved in managing the conservation of their own landscape heritage. Specific projects which contribute to the exit strategy include:

- Community archaeology volunteers trained in building recording and monitoring techniques assist with monitoring condition of historic monuments.
- Community archive volunteers operate the social history archive.
- Trained volunteers maintain the Peregrini Scheme website.
- Volunteers gain species identification, recording and monitoring skills to undertake natural history projects in the future.

- Creative arts projects will leave a legacy of people with new or enhanced skills in activities such as photography and crafts.

The volunteer management structure, staff support and resources available through Peregrini Lindisfarne will not be available after the end of the LCAP, but new constituted groups could emerge and become self-sustaining.

New partnerships and agreements

Whilst the LCAP is focused on building partnerships with organisations already working in the landscape, there are gaps in capacity. The LCAP seeks to create and build new partnerships with local universities to establish long-term monitoring programmes; with local groups to support future volunteering opportunities; and with landowners to enhance and interpret landscape heritage. There may also be opportunities to include some sites in formal agreements such as by listing buildings or agreeing new land stewardship agreements.

Strengthening local organisations

It is anticipated that community organisations which are already in existence will get involved and develop their skills through PLLPS. This includes History, Archaeology and Wildlife groups. Promotion of the Scheme and volunteering opportunities will aim to attract additional community organisations from the wider area. This potentially increases the capacity for long term sustainability of projects both on the mainland and island.

HILDT will lead on some of the projects on Holy Island. PLLPS will strengthen the HILCDT in representing the community it serves. Specific actions include supporting the preparation of a revised management and financial plan governing relationship between HILCDT and Fishermen's Society. This will contribute to the effective long-term management and maintenance of the Pier project and its outcomes.

Availability of resources

It is important that the resources created by project are made available through partners, after the LCAP has finished. One way to do this is to integrate information into partner systems, such as the Our Coast Our Seas website operated by AONB-EMS. The use of digital and social media can be explored with an underlying aim to create a resource that can be sustained without recourse to expensive or complicated systems and processes. This may be through a Peregrini Lindisfarne database and the holistic website, or by providing equipment and resources to house the archive in an existing (Lindisfarne Heritage Centre) or new (Holy Island Village Hall) building. As part of the scheme we will create a library of reference documents available for free download via the new website.

Exit Strategy in respect of PLLPS Staff

Staff will be offered fixed term contracts, however, towards the end of the Scheme, possibilities for staff being able to continue through other similarly funded projects to continue the legacy of this landscape partnership scheme would be explored.

Table 6.1. Potential actions for ensuring sustainable outcomes for individual projects in this LCAP.

Project	Sustainability
Conserving Buildings and Sites of Significance	Landowner agreements monitored by AONB until 2024. Community archaeology volunteers trained in building recording and monitoring techniques assist with monitoring. English Heritage responsibility for listed and SAM structures.
Military Defences	Landowner agreements monitored by AONB until 2024. Community archaeology volunteers trained in building recording and monitoring techniques assist with monitoring. English Heritage responsibility for listed and SAM structures.
The Old Lifeboat House	Building managed by HILCDT.
Lough Pond and Hide	Landowner agreements monitored by AONB until 2024. Natural England responsibility on NNR.
Nesting Shorebirds	Natural England responsibility on NNR. Trained volunteers increase local capacity and skills. Build partnerships with local universities to establish long-term monitoring programmes.
Whin Sill Grasslands	Landowner agreements monitored by AONB until 2024. Some sites included in stewardship agreements. Natural England responsibility on NNR. Trained volunteers and internships increase local capacity and skills. Build partnerships with local universities to establish long-term monitoring programmes.
Sacred Corridor	Landowner agreements monitored by AONB until 2024. Trained volunteers increase local capacity and skills.
Pier Area Works	Harbour managed by HILCDT. Revised management and financial plan governing relationship between HILCDT and Fishermen's Society.
Community Archive Project	Trained volunteers increase local capacity and skills. Aspiration to see permanent home in new built village hall.

Project	Sustainability
Community Archaeology Project	Trained volunteers and increase local capacity and skills. Aspiration to support volunteer-led continuation of work after end of the Scheme.
Community Geology Project	Trained volunteers increase local capacity and skills. Resources created during Scheme are sold to cover some running costs. Aspiration to support volunteer-led continuation of work after end of the Scheme.

Section 7. EVALUATION

Evaluation and monitoring framework

The following provides a framework for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project. Monitoring will be conducted by project staff and volunteers using the milestones associated with the timetabled work each year, the aim being to ensure that the project delivers its agreed programme within the required timescales and budget. Monitoring will also provide a simple 'before' and 'after' record of the project work as it progresses to completion.

The main purposes of the monitoring will be to ensure:

Accountability and value for money – to evidence that time and funds have been properly spent and outputs delivered.

Management – to help the managers and partners in their tasks of managing risk and making key decisions to ensure the Scheme's delivery might be made more effective and/or efficient in the time that remains.

The evaluation will attempt to analyse and value some of the wider benefits drawn from important strategic outcomes. These are in turn linked to national and local benchmarked indicators. Thus the evaluation will attempt to assess the success of the project in terms of its impact within a wider context. The evaluation is intended as a more flexible but no less rigorous process throughout the life of the project, aiming to ensure that the partners and participants gain the maximum benefits from its progress. Part of this is to support the participants in their own learning and empowerment, and to ensure that lessons learned are available to commentators and others in the wider world:

Learning to help all those involved and others gain insights and understanding that might be useful elsewhere or in successor projects.

Empowerment to enhance the skills, knowledge and commitment of the participants and to make this available to their colleagues and contacts.

The evaluation is likely to be more qualitative than the monitoring, which by its nature will be predominantly quantitative.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

This LCAP and delivery of projects will be monitored primarily by the Programme Manager and informed by records kept by other Partnership members. Monthly reports will be made by the Programme Manager to the Peregrini Executive and quarterly reports to the Partnership Board, the HLF Grant Monitor and to Northumberland Coast AONB Partnership as the lead partner and NCC as the “accountable body”. The Project Proformas each contain baseline information and outputs of what will be achieved on a project by project basis. Financial monitoring returns to HLF will be compiled through the financial services delivered by NCC, working closely with the Programme Manager.

The mechanism of this monitoring and evaluation plan should be confirmed once the Programme Manager is in post.

The project partners, staff and volunteer participants will be required to collect, analyse and report on the following documentary evidence:

- The Peregrini Lindisfarne LCAP and the yearly updates, taking timetables, budgets and milestones as the main reference points.
- Internal progress reports and HLF’s reporting forms.
- Papers and minutes of meetings, including committee papers for the lead partners.
- Diaries, timesheets and volunteering recording forms.
- Financial data, showing cash flow and budgets.
- Procurement records, showing all transactions.
- Staff records, demonstrating the ongoing management and appraisal of all staff posts within the partner organisations/core project team.
- Newsletters and press cuttings.
- A copy of the products of interpretation and other communication tools produced through the project.
- A photographic record of ‘before’, ‘during’ and ‘after’ project work and a collection of video material produced.

Evaluation will also include wider research and consultation through telephone interviews, paper questionnaires and feedback forms from project participants.

Relevant interviewees will be drawn from amongst the PLLPS’s principal areas of benefit on the ground. The themes of questioning will be developed as the project progresses but will be within a structured framework – see the themes for the indicators in the table below. The baseline for this draws on work done by HIP during 2012⁴⁶, alongside pre-existing, or ongoing surveys conducted by agencies and partners. These will provide some of the ‘baseline’ context for the

questions. The themes will be extended using relevant national and regional benchmark indicators.

There will be an annual review of the LCAP to coincide with the preparation and adoption of the yearly implementation plan, led by the Programme Manager.

Final Evaluation of PLLPS

There is a budget in the final year to commission an independent consultant to conduct and write a full Scheme evaluation.

It is anticipated that the annual reviews and monitoring of progress throughout the Scheme will help inform this study in addition to the independent research and analysis.

The evaluation will be a tool to inform future projects and a benchmark for the on-going legacy of PLLPS. Final evaluation is a significant activity and the results and successes of the project will be drawn together and presented in report format and placed on the website and partners' linked sites.

Section 8 Adoption and Review

This revised LCAP will be formally adopted by the Partnership Board on 19th June 2014 at the end of the Scheme re-profiling.

Assuming approval by HLF in September 2014, the LCAP will be taken to the new PLLPS Management Board providing oversight of the delivery phase. We intend to publish the plan on the webpage <http://www.peregrinilindisfarne.org> and all authorities and organisations that are partners will have hard copies.

The Board will be responsible for monitoring and making sure the LCAP is used. On a day to day basis it is essential that the Programme Manager ensures that the LCAP is the guiding document for delivery of all aspects of PLLPS. Individual Board members who act as champions for various specialisms may work with the Programme Manager to ensure projects and specific elements of the LCAP are delivered as outlined.

The PLLPS Board will meet quarterly. During the lifetime of the Heritage Lottery Fund's Landscape Partnership Scheme, the Programme Manager will be responsible for ensuring the work programme that stems from the plan is followed. The Programme Manager will report 8 times per year to an Executive Group of Board members (i.e. monthly when there is no quarterly Partnership Board meeting).

Review Period

Ongoing	Programme Manager and staff
Monthly	Peregrini Lindisfarne Executive
Quarterly	Peregrini Lindisfarne Partnership Board and reports to
HLF	

Annual

Peregrini Lindisfarne Partnership Board and reports to
HLF

The Lead Partner, AONB/NCC will retain archival copies of the LCAP in paper and electronic version.

Appendix 1

CHANGES FROM STAGE 2 APPLICATION

Project Number, Title and PLLPS category	Changes from original stage 2 application
<i>Built Heritage</i>	
1. Conserving Buildings of Historic Interest	No change to proposed work but budgets reflect the costings to those given in Beaumont Brown condition survey. Some buildings showed a disproportionate increase from the survey report. Interpretation is now included in an holistic view of the Peregrini area- see project 13 below.
2. Military Defences	Cheswick Tower removed because of poor direct access. Tank Traps conservation cut. This would have hidden the lack of quality control due to the need for haste. Budle Bay escape hatch cut – possible danger in underground space. This will not detract from the anti-invasion defences being interpreted as part of the wider defended landscape and how the different types of military defences worked together.
3. The Old Lifeboat House	Interpretation budget for this project reduced to reflect a wide held opinion that any interpretation here should be 'low-key' and have an element of discovery rather than exterior signage or boards. Project is supported by quotes, detailed reports and drawings.
<i>Natural Heritage</i>	
4. Dune grassland grazing	Re- introduced as it brings cash match-funding from by Natural England. Also it strongly contributes to the conservation of natural heritage. The initial reaction was seemingly due to a mis-understanding of the project. During the re-profiling of the

	<p>Peregrini Round 2 bid in Spring 2014 the following communication has taken place with the local communities, both on Holy Island and the mainland areas of the scheme: Press Release March 2014: circulated by hand to all Holy Island properties. 23rd April 2014: Peregrini Landscape Partnership update April 2014: featured in local community spaces (Lowick Village Stores, Holy Island Post Office) and in Holy Island Times 1st May 2014 printed subscription magazine for islanders and e-zine of the Holy Island of Lindisfarne website which has about 2,500 subscribers. April 2014: Peregrini updates were given at Parish Council meetings: An update was reported at the Holy Island Parish Council meeting on 12 May attended by 18 residents. Peregrini updates given regularly at the Lowick Parish Council meetings.</p> <p>There has been no response to any communications about re-introducing Dune Grassland Grazing in the re-profiled scheme.</p>
5. Whin Sill Geology and Whin Sill Grasslands	Whin Sill Geology and Grasslands is now one project. It had been split between Community Geology and Natural Heritage which created an element of duplication of the bio-diversity of the Whin Sill. Ian Kille who wrote the original report has assisted in the amalgamation during re-profiling.
6. Nesting Shorebirds	
7. Sacred Places.	Strong project in terms of potential training, education and volunteer involvement. There had been some question over land ownership and consents but clarification has been sought from Rev Paul Collins, who is the lead Board member for this project. A decision is to miss out the lane and restrict the project to the fields, for which ownership is clear and consents can be obtained. Additionally, it was apparently anticipated that a monastic garden would be included in this scheme and this will bring £1,000 match funding.
<i>Harbour</i>	
8. Pier area works	No Change. Condition of EFF funding is that there are no changes to the approved scheme and contractors. Project is supported by quotes, detailed reports and drawings.
<i>Access and Learning</i>	
9. Lough Hide	This project remains unchanged except for interpretation elements being transferred to holistic interpretation strand. It is a well developed project which can start quickly.
10. Creative Arts and Landscape	<p>Renamed Creative Arts and Landscape Appreciation (previously Landscape Appreciation Study). Significantly reduced budget whilst retaining core outcomes.</p> <p>Taken out online budget of £10,000, a £60,000 events budget</p>

Appreciation	<p>and resident artist budget of £22,500. Landscape commissions with a budget of £25,000 also taken out.</p> <p>Emphasis is now on a series of 'stand alone' workshops focussing on training and engaging people.</p>
11. Gateways to the land and Seascapes	<p>Reduced scale Holy Island Causeway End Car Park to be done towards end of scheme to allow CP activities to inform the interpretation Chare End- suggest that during the project it displays temporary information on the Scheme followed by same as above. Beal Point viewpoint, leave as natural setting without interpretation</p>
12. Community Engagement and Volunteering	<p>This was seen as a training and volunteering project from an assumption of a 'pool' of volunteers. We expect volunteers will be attracted to different activities but there is need for co-ordination and community engagement events such as conference, walks and schools programme – these have been taken from other projects and co-ordinated under this community engagement and volunteering heading. Volunteer room hire contingency now shown as an in-kind contribution, We removed the concept of a generic pool of volunteers and training them as a group for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience of working with volunteers on projects suggests that people are more likely to respond to publicity about a specific interest area with clarity about what they will be involved with. • Timescales of recruiting volunteers for various activities will vary. • Geographically, volunteers are not going to be coming from one place. In fact, we have written specifically into the re-profiling that volunteering opportunities for activities such as archives should be promoted on the mainland part of the Peregrini area and not just include the interest group on Holy Island. • Those commissioned to lead the Community Participation activities will be responsible for volunteer briefing and training. As the activities are very different, a concept of generic training is difficult. Volunteers will be trained in very specialist techniques such as researching and cataloguing archives, archaeological survey techniques and finds recognition, plant and geological identification, wildlife identification. <p>However, to ensure that volunteers from different activities can mix and share experience, the in-gathering events are still in the Scheme.</p>
13. Interpretation	<p>The re-profiled scheme brings together the results from Archive, Archaeology, Geology, Natural and Built Heritage projects in one holistic website led by volunteers trained during the scheme. In</p>

	the previous scheme the proposal was for multiple websites. Booklets and leaflets will be available in the Lindisfarne Centre. A key interpretation element in the re-profiled scheme is the wooden 'interpretation shelter' in the main car-park on the Island. This will be both an orientation as well as an opportunity to describe the Peregrini projects and their 'discovery'. Further physical interpretation sites are to be inside military defences.
<i>Community Participation</i>	
14. Community archive project	Software for data-base moved into interpretation. Well developed project ready to start.
15. Community archaeology project	Archaeology school project integrated with community engagement. Field walking and excavation days reduced with corresponding reduction in post- excavation analysis fees. Archaeology event is now with Community Engagement as annual event/conference. Well developed project
16. Community geology Project	Whin Sill taken out as there is a separate project (Whin Sill and Whin Sill Grasslands) which demonstrates a stronger link between geology and plants. Well developed project

Projects taken out of the Scheme

	Projects/ aspects taken out of PLLPS or amalgamated.	Rationale
AL1	Interpretation and orientation planning.	In the previous stage 2 application, interpretation was spread across several of the projects which would have made it more complex to co-ordinate and link during delivery. The re-profiled scheme brings it together under one Interpretation project. We have removed the individual websites previously budgeted for in individual projects. The re-profiled model places the results from Archive, Archaeology, Geology, Natural and Built Heritage projects in one holistic website led by volunteers trained during the scheme. Generic booklets and leaflets, which will be available in the Lindisfarne Heritage Centre are included. A key interpretation element in the re-profiled scheme is the wooden 'interpretation shelter' in the main car-park on the Island. This will be both an orientation as well as an opportunity to describe the Peregrini projects

		<p>and their 'discovery'. Further physical interpretation sites are to be inside military defences.</p> <p>Based upon the expressed views of the majority of Board members during the re-profiling, external boards and panels are kept to a minimum in the re-profiled scheme. A plethora of boards and signs is seen as detracting from the beauty of the land and seascape.</p> <p>Given that the interpretation element is now less complex, it is envisaged that the Community Engagement, Volunteering and Interpretation Officer will lead on co-ordinating this work.</p>
	<p>Removed from BH2 Military Defences: Budle Bay escape hatch Beal Point Tank Traps Cheswick Tower.</p>	<p>Cheswick Tower removed because of poor direct access. Tank Traps conservation cut. This would have hidden the lack of quality control due to the need for haste. Budle Bay escape hatch cut – possible danger in underground space.</p> <p>This will not detract from the anti-invasion defences being interpreted as part of the wider defended landscape and how the different types of military defences worked together.</p>
BH4	The Quarrying Heritage of Budle Bay-	Interpretation of quarrying heritage will be represented in the Budle Bay gun emplacement. The research for this will be included in Community Archaeology and Community Archive projects.
BH5	Boundaries and route ways	The project appeared to be very under-developed. The proforma stated that a plan of repairs and inventory of ownerships had yet to be developed.
H2	Access to harbour and facilities	<p>The notes from the meeting between HLF Monitor/ NCC and AONB dated 12th February 2014 have the following comment next to project no H2 Access to Harbour and Facilities: Pier already too heavy in terms of balance across the tiers and no demonstrable benefits so CUT.</p> <p>According to the budget spreadsheets, the £20,000 cost of this project related to 'moorings and channel debris'. We clarified that this was in fact clearing underwater debris. Following discussions with a Holy Island Board Member, who is also an experienced sailor with links with the Fishermen's Society, it was apparent that visiting boats would not use these derelict moorings. This discussion was shared at a recent board meeting and the Board decided that this was an area where savings could be made.</p>
	<p>Removed from Sacred Corridor:</p> <p>Manage planting along Jenny</p>	<p>Jenny Bell's Lane is an unadopted lane therefore there are unresolved issues over 'ownership' and consent. The</p>

	Bell's Lane from the Vicarage to the Old Lifeboat Station.	viability of this could be re-visited during the lifetime of the Scheme.
AL3	Sustainable communities	Very high budget. The main initiatives under this could be packaged as a Renewable Energy/ Sustainable Communities project and attract funding specific to these themes. The Sustainable Communities project was also identified in the notes from the meeting between HLF Monitor/ NCC and AONB dated 12 th February 2014 as a project that could be cut from PLLPS as part of reducing the size of the scheme.
AL4	Peregrini Atlas-	Ideas for this are now included in new Interpretation strand under one holistic website for whole Scheme.
AL5 NH6	Exploring the land and seascape Seascape	<p>Some elements were seen as disruptive to natural environment others related to schemes now ended. Elements such as Bioblitz are viewed as disruptive to wildlife by Natural England. Beach cleans are part of the National Nature Reserve regular activity. The appreciation of the landscape was duplicated under two projects. This is now covered as land and seascape appreciation within a Creative Arts project to be fully developed in year one, but we envisage will simply consist of a series of workshops. This is expected to mirror a pilot project of Northumbria Exchange in 2013 with a focus on community participation and learning.</p> <p>Some of the suggested marine projects referred to in the stage one application were seen as unworkable during the initial development stage. This has been revisited during re-profiling and for various reasons as advised by Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site Officer, mainly the clarity of water and safety issues in a fast tidal area remains out of the scheme. Due to work commitments the Marine Site Officer has withdrawn from the Partnership Board. Photographic competitions.- moved to creative arts</p> <p>Maritime heritage and wrecks- in archive work supporting Lifeboat House interpretation</p> <p>Understand their marine environment- is now in interpretation</p> <p>Some elements are now in Gateways to land and seascape</p> <p>Less seats – Castle field seat, Emmanuel head seat and paving, East Shore seats, Boathouse beach seats.</p> <p>Path repairs budget cut- paths between sites on the island seem adequate and the path up to the Tower appears to have recent re-surfacing. One proposed improvement that has been taken out of the Scheme is the Waggon-way. It is a broad, grassy path of relatively even surface from the castle/ lime kilns to Lough Hide. However, there is a major level change at the Castle end. This would be very difficult</p>

		to resolve in respect of conservation issues and even if this was not an issue, it would be very costly. Changing the path in this way could affect the visual impact of the top and bottom of the lime kilns, which are an important heritage feature with existing interpretation panels. CUT interpretation to the Tower. The Tower has been installed with a recent interpretation scheme.
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Reserve List- If a project listed does not go ahead for some reason or there is an underspend.

- Pilgrims Way- assuming issues can be resolved.

Appendix 2- Consultation during re-profiling of PLLPS

During the re profiling of PLLPS in Spring 2014 the following communication with the local communities, both on Holy Island and the mainland areas of the scheme, took place:

Press Release March 2014: circulated by hand to all Holy Island properties.

"In June of 2013 Heritage Lottery Fund approved their support of the Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme. Though this was a big step forward in what is a very ambitious and far reaching programme of works, the provision of match funding amounting to 25% of the total value of the project remained to be addressed. Without enough match funding to cover the first year of project costs the work cannot be started and the HLF cash remains unspent. By Christmas of the 2013 it became apparent that the considerable sum required for match funding was not going to become available, despite the best efforts of the Peregrini Board, HILDT, Northumberland Coast AONB and County Council to try and find the money required. As a result the Peregrini board agreed to discuss changing the project with the HLF, proposing that by cutting the project's overall value by between 33-50% of what was originally applied for, it would make the project more viable when considering where match funding might be sought. In late February 2014 the HLF agreed to consider a re-profiled project that would allow the Peregrini Board deliver much of the same project work originally proposed, but for considerably less money.

This re-profiling will take place over the next 2 months (April and May) and will be carried out by independent specialists in HLF funding bids, paid for by the Northumberland Coast AONB and Northumberland County Council. It will be their roll to consider the current budgets and seek ways to reduce the overall costs either by cutting projects completely, or reducing the scope of projects and how much is spent on them. This should lead us to a point in early May we will be able to make a revised project outline available to you for comment before it is

submitted to the HLF for their renewed approval in mid June. The HLF will consider the project and let us have their approval (or otherwise) in September of 2014. The Peregrini project board feels this approach offers the best chance for the Landscape Partnership Project to go ahead, with the hard work carried out to date to raise match funding - lead primarily by HILDT on behalf of the board, having provided enough success to potentially allow the first 18 months of the revised smaller project to commence starting either late in 2014 or very early in 2015.

Peregrini Landscape Partnership Board is a community partnership and currently consists of:

Northumberland Coast AONB (Accountable Body for the Project)
Holy Island Parish Council
Belford Parish Council
Lowick Parish Council
Holy Island Lindisfarne Development Trust (HILDT)
Natural England
English Heritage
National Trust
Northumberland County Council"

6. **23rd April 2014: Peregrini Landscape Partnership update April 2014:** featured in local community spaces (Lowick Village Stores, Holy Island Post Office) and in Holy Island Times 1st May 2014 printed subscription magazine for islanders and e-zine of the Holy Island of Lindisfarne website which has about 2,500 subscribers.

"Work continues re-profiling the Peregrini Project budgets to better reflect the available match funding. The board through the AONB has appointed Carol and Frank Robinson (Consult Robinson) who are experts in Heritage Projects and HLF funding, to examine how we can cut between 40-50% out of the total original budget while allowing us to deliver as much of the physical works and activities which form the core of the project as is possible. Since the middle of March when the appointment was formalised Consult Robinson have been meeting Peregrini board members (current and past) to rapidly get up to speed on the history of the project and what the representatives of all communities and agencies think are the highest priorities within the original bid. Having completed this round of meetings they have made some broad proposals on how to move forward with the financial re-profiling work which will include, shortening the duration of the project (and thus reducing the cost of management, staff and other overhead costs), identifying areas of overlap where works may have been double funded and gathering similar projects together to avoid duplication of project expenses and finally considering direct project cost cuts to all activities. While several project have been identified by all or most

members of the Peregrini board as possibly being ones that can be cut altogether it is hoped that completely cutting elements of the overall scheme will be kept to an absolute minimum."

7. **April 2014:** Peregrini updates were given at Parish Council meetings:
An update was reported at the Holy Island Parish Council meeting on 12 May attended by 18 residents.
Peregrini Updates given regularly at the Lowick Parish Council meetings

Feedback from the local Parish Councils is that no further public meetings for the Peregrini Scheme are required at this stage.

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Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme





Project 1	Conserving Buildings of Historic Interest
Project Description	<p>The aim of the project is to protect and preserve nine buildings and sites of historic interest in the landscape. The objectives are to repair and/or restore historic buildings which are an intrinsic part of the industrial heritage and social history of the area. Where appropriate sites will benefit from interpretation and access work. The buildings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Osborne's Fort (Fort on The Heugh) 1.2 The Palace medieval house and Tudor supply base 1.3 St Cuthbert's Chapel 1.4 Popple Well 1.5 Bark Pots 1.6 Lantern Chapel 1.7 War Memorial 1.8 Market Cross and Sundial <p>The project contributes significantly to the following Scheme aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, restore and enhance landscape Links between land and seascape Access to the landscape Improve agency working. Plan for the future.

Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.		
Delivered by	Advice will be from English Heritage and Northumberland County Council Conservation Team. The Peregrini Programme Manager will coordinate works, assisted by an appropriately qualified conservationist, which will be carried out by private contractors. Private landowners will be responsible for future maintenance. Volunteers from the community archaeology team will survey St Cuthbert's Island and be encouraged to assist with works, as appropriate.		
In Partnership with	HILCDT, Natural England, Holy Island Parish Council and one private owner.		
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three
	£95,743 inc. VAT	nil	nil
Funding	HLF £79,543 Cash match £1,700 private owner		
Other sources of match funding	Volunteers £16,200 In kind £ nil		
Deliverables	<p>Conservation works aim to engage with private landowners to encourage long term maintenance.</p> <p>Interpretation of the site will target a general audience, as identified during interpretation and orientation planning. This will be via QR codes digitally and numbered for trail leaflets. There will also be links to specific audiences – special interest groups, community archives, geology and archaeology.</p> <p>Landowners will benefit from having appropriate advice and works to support features of historic interest. General audience benefits from having social/industrial heritage sites protected and interpreted.</p> <p>Landowners engaged: 4</p> <p>Advisor visits and plans produced: 8</p> <p>Registered building at risk: 2 (The Palace/St. Cuthbert's Isle)</p> <p>Scheduled monument: 3</p> <p>Other buildings or sites: 3</p> <p>Grade 2 listed building: 2</p> <p>New paths: 30 m (Bark Pots)</p> <p>Digital interpretation: potential all 8 sites.</p> <p>Jobs safeguarded: estimate 0.2 FTE via contractors</p>		
Land Ownership	Osborne's Fort (Fort on The Heugh): land owned by Cheswick Estate leased to HILCDT.		

	<p>The Palace medieval house and Tudor supply base: private ownership (G & H Scott)</p> <p>St Cuthbert's Chapel: land owned by Cheswick Estate leased to Natural England.</p> <p>Popple Well: land owned by HILCDT.</p> <p>Bark Pots: Land owned by HILCDT.</p> <p>Lantern Chapel: land owned by Cheswick Estate leased to HILCDT.</p> <p>War Memorial: land owned by Cheswick Estate leased to HILCDT. Insured by HIPC.</p> <p>Market Cross and Sundial: Holy Island Parish Council. Insured by HIPC.</p>
Consents	<p>SAM consent: The Palace, Osbourne's Fort, St. Cuthbert's Chapel</p> <p>Listed building: War Memorial and Market Cross & Sun Dial</p> <p>Conservation area: all except St. Cuthbert's Chapel</p> <p>SSSI consent: Osbourne's Fort, Lantern Chapel, War Memorial, St. Cuthbert's Chapel</p> <p>Public right of way: War Memorial and Lantern Chapel access and works may affect public right of way temporally.</p>
Procurement	<p>The Palace will have owners Conservation Architect. Palace conservation costs will require procurement to HLF standards. All other sites will contract a single conservation team which will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous. The conservation team will advise the Peregrini Programme Manager and Board on suitable building contractors to tender for the work. As one contract this will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous. Using one building contractor for conservation work will reduce traffic disruption on the Island.</p>
Timescales	<p>Winter 2014 -</p> <p>Appoint conservation contractor to advise project.</p> <p>Survey at The Palace.</p> <p>Finalise permissions and approvals.</p> <p>Match funding.</p> <p>Long term agreements will be required for all sites.</p> <p>Spring 2015 -</p> <p>Agree work programme.</p> <p>Final permissions, approvals and landowner agreements.</p> <p>Conservation work starts.</p>
Risk management	<p>Informal discussion of match funding and legal agreements for future maintenance with site owners - to be confirmed.</p> <p>Statutory approval discussions already progressing to be confirmed</p>

	<p>once funding agreement is in place.</p> <p>Conservation work to acceptable standard: appoint conservation professional and support from English Heritage and Northumberland County Council Conservation Team.</p>
Enhanced Maintenance	Long term agreements will be required for all sites.
Changes	<p>Interpretation is removed from this proforma and is referenced holistically with Interpretation project (Access and Learning).</p> <p>The costs reflect those of the Beaumont Brown Condition survey for consistency.</p> <p>Improved style of bench at Lantern Chapel included here.</p> <p>Erosion repair at St Cuthbert's Chapel and archaeology survey of the island added.</p> <p>Pilgrim's Way conservation removed from the scheme – issues for future public liability.</p> <p>Boundaries and Route-ways is cut. Dry stone wall conservation could be a later, stand alone training project.</p>

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 2	Military Defences
Project Description	<p>The aim is to restore and conserve the fabric of WWII defences that span the mainland shore. Access will be improved at all sites. These structures will give sheltered space for holistic interpretation of the coastal defences of North-east England. They will each contain appropriate interpretation of industrial activity and heritage in their location and provide an ideal panorama for viewing the Peregrini landscape. They give an opportunity for bird watching especially at the Newton Gun Emplacement in Bamburgh Parish, over-looking Budle Bay. Belford Hidden History group are interested in being involved with this project and its interpretation of both military and local quarrying heritage.</p> <p>The range of monuments include:</p> <p>2.1 Scremerston Gun Emplacement,</p> <p>2.2 Goswick Tower,</p> <p>2.3 Newtown Gun Emplacement</p> <p>Contributes to the following Scheme aims and objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Protect, restore and enhance heritage.  Links between land, sea and shore.  Access to the landscape.  Improve agency working and plan for the future

	maintenance and management.
Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.
Delivered by	Advice will be from Northumberland Coast AONB, English Heritage and Northumberland County Council Conservation Team. The Peregrini Programme Manager will coordinate works, assisted by an appropriately qualified conservationist, which will be carried out by private contractors. Private landowners will be responsible for future maintenance. Volunteers from the community archaeology team will be encouraged to assist with works, as appropriate.
In Partnership with	Bamburgh Parish Council, Ancroft Parish Council and private owners
Costs	£22,183
Funding	HLF £19,183 Cash match £3,000
Other sources of funding	
Deliverables	<p>Conservation works aim to engage with private landowners and Parish Councils to encourage long-term maintenance.</p> <p>Interpretation of the site will target a general audience, as identified during interpretation and orientation planning. This will be via QR codes digitally and numbered for trail leaflets. There will also be links to specific audiences – special interest groups, community archives, geology and archaeology.</p> <p>Landowners will benefit from having appropriate advice and works to support features of historic interest. General audience benefits from having social heritage sites protected and interpreted.</p> <p>Advisory visits and reports:3</p> <p>Undesignated historic building or feature: 3</p>
Land Ownership	Cheswick Estates, Greenwich Hospital Estate and Private owner
Consents	All sites will require SSSI consent.
Procurement	Assuming individual properties/ buildings are managed as single contracts then, based on budget costs, renovation work at Newtown Gun Emplacement will require formal procurement process. If all work is let as a single contract this will also require formal procurement process. All sites will contract a single conservation team which will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous. The conservation team will advise the Peregrini Programme Manager and Board on suitable building contractors to tender for the work. As one contract this will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous.
Timescales	Winter 2014 - Appoint conservation contractor to advise project.

	<p>Finalise permissions and approvals. Match funding. Long term agreements will be required for all sites.</p> <p>Spring 2015 - Agree work programme. Final permissions, approvals and landowner agreements. Conservation work starts.</p>
Risk management	<p>Recent informal discussion of access and possible legal agreements for future maintenance with site owners - to be confirmed.</p> <p>Conservation work to acceptable standard: appoint conservation professional and support from English Heritage and Northumberland County Council Conservation Team.</p>
Enhanced Maintenance	Long term agreements will be required for all sites.
Changes	<p>Interpretation is removed from this proforma and is referenced holistically with Access and Learning.</p> <p>The costs reflect those of the Beaumont Brown Condition survey for consistency.</p> <p>Include holistic interpretation of the coastal defences of North-east England.</p> <p>Newton Gun Emplacement will contain interpretation on nearby Quarry Heritage. Scremerston Gun Emplacement is built in a disused lime kiln giving linkage to part of the Community Archaeology project. Researching Quarry Heritage is contained in the Community Archive project.</p> <p>Cheswick Tower cut – poor public access.</p> <p>Tank Traps conservation cut. This would have hidden the lack of quality control due to the need for haste.</p> <p>Budle Bay escape hatch cut – possible danger in underground space.</p>

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 3	Old Lifeboat House
Project Description	<p>To repair and conserve the Old Lifeboat House on Holy Island so that the fabric of the building is secured. The building will then be fitted with low-key interpretation telling the story of the island's lifeboats. Feasibility and consultation took place in 2008/9.</p> <p>There is a budget of £18,000 included here for interpretation fittings. Unlike other projects where interpretation costs are in the new Interpretation project, the budget remains integral for the Lifeboat House. The reason is that the project will have been presented to match funders as including interpretation. The purpose of the project is to tell the story. The building will be opened and managed by volunteers. Main objectives are to repair a derelict building of local</p>

	<p>historic interest (not listed), collate information about lifeboat history and to use building as part of interpretation and orientation work. Key tasks will be refurbishment work, design of interpretation material, training and co-ordination of volunteers.</p> <p>Contributes to the following aims:</p> <p>Involve people in heritage</p> <p>Protect, restore and enhance heritage.</p> <p>Links between land, sea and shore.</p> <p>Community led archive research.</p>		
Lead Partner	HILCDT		
Delivered by	Project management will be by Peregrini Programme Manager advised by an architect and quantity surveyor. Building contractors will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous.		
In Partnership with	NCC Conservation Team and planners.		
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three
	£117,366 inc VAT		
Funding	The Pilgrim Trust	£10,000.00	
	Sir James Knott Trust	£4,000.00	
	Charles Hayward Foundation	£4,000.00	
	Peter Stormont Darling	£500.00	
	Hadrian Trust	£2,000.00	
	Sir John Fisher Foundation	£5,000.00	
	The Headley Trust	£5,000.00	
	Rowland Cookson grant (Community Foundation)	£30,000	
	Total	£33,500.00	
		HLF £500	
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £76,066		
	In kind nil		
Deliverables	<p>Target audience is general visitors to island. Specific target audience of lifeboat enthusiasts and those with familial ties to lifeboat history and rescues. Project reflects link between land and sea.</p> <p>The low-key panels on the walls inside the Old Lifeboat House will form part of holistic interpretation and orientation. This will contribute to visitor management plan objectives. Training</p>		

	<p>opportunity for community archive volunteers and museum volunteers.</p> <p>Management plan: 1</p> <p>Undesignated historic building conserved: 1</p> <p>Exhibitions: 1</p> <p>New space for learning: 1</p> <p>Visitor information facility: 1</p> <p>Visitors expected in 2016: 6,000 (2012: zero)</p>
Land Ownership	Freehold is held by HILCDT.
Consents	Planning permission granted in June 2012 subject to a variety of conditions. These will be executed with support from Icosis Architects.
Procurement	<p>Fees for architect and QS would be below the threshold for HLF procurement if separate contracts. They would require procurement procedures if one company were the contractor.</p> <p>Building works will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous.</p>
Timescales	<p>Winter 2014 -</p> <p>Confirm permissions.</p> <p>Long term maintenance and management agreement signed.</p> <p>Appoint architect and quantity surveyor to advise project.</p> <p>Spring 2015 -</p> <p>Agree work programme.</p> <p>Conservation work starts.</p>
Risk management	<p>Sensitivities to surrounding landscape. Manage construction traffic and access to site along vulnerable route.</p> <p>Volunteers to operate museum. This may be confined to ensuring the building is open and closed when appropriate. If used for temporary exhibitions volunteers would be required at all times when open.</p>
Enhanced Maintenance	Responsibility of the owner.
Changes	Site specific interpretation budget reduced from £36,000 to £18,000 .

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 4	Dune Grassland Grazing
Project Description	The aim of the project is to improve the management of the

	<p>extensive dune grasslands on the Island for the benefit of key species such as the globally unique Lindisfarne helleborine and to control invasive species, which threaten the dune grasslands. This will be achieved through reintroducing shepherding on the island. The project will be concentrated on the Snook, covering 100 hectares. Reintroducing a shepherd with a flock of hardy native breed sheep will allow both intensive spot management of key locations targeting invasive species, and also broader extensive management over a wider area. The shepherding element gives an opportunity to tie into an apprenticeship project, with the shepherd/stockman providing training to the apprentices in stock management and conservation grazing systems. The shepherd will also take a key role in engaging with the public on site, explaining the importance of the dune grasslands, what visitors can do to help conserve the area, and about the project.</p>			
Lead Partner	Natural England			
Delivered by	Natural England			
In Partnership with				
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
	£4,000.00	£18,500	£19,000	£41,500
Funding	HLF £22,500 Natural England £19,000			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £7,500			
Deliverables	<p>General visitors, awareness and understanding. Stockman trained in visitor engagement and visitor management (re. trampling). Special interest groups (botany and invertebrates) will have opportunities for survey and monitoring work.</p> <p>Immediate: face to face engagement with visitors to raise awareness of dune grassland habitat and key species, and manage behaviour. Long term: maintained and enhanced dune-land habitat, a key feature of the Peregrini landscape.</p> <p>Wildlife surveys: 3</p> <p>Coastal sand dune: 220 hectares</p> <p>Primary schools worked with: 4</p> <p>Secondary schools worked with: 2</p> <p>Colleges/Universities worked with: 2</p> <p>Youth groups worked with: 1</p> <p>Community groups worked with: 4</p> <p>Community consultations: 3</p> <p>School visits to site: 4</p>			

	<p>Outreach visits to schools: 4</p> <p>Adult learning activities: 3</p> <p>Open days: 8</p> <p>Guided walks: 8</p> <p>Visitors: 400 by 2016 (current: zero)</p> <p>Volunteers: 6</p> <p>Volunteer hours worked: 1,200</p> <p>Jobs created: 0.6 FTE (conservation and heritage)</p> <p>Volunteer training days: 6 (identification and monitoring techniques)</p> <p>Apprenticeships opportunities: 630 days.</p>
Land Ownership	The land is managed by Natural England as part of Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve
Consents	Consented through Natural England's Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve management plan.
Procurement	Procurement will follow HLF and Natural England procedure.
Timescales	<p>Year one – purchase infrastructure</p> <p>Year two and three - operate project.</p>
Risk management	Recruiting suitable staff and potential apprentices – advertise widely and contact land management education establishments.
Enhanced Maintenance	None required.
Changes	

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 5	Whin Sill Geology and Whin Sill Grasslands
Project Description	<p>To engage the local and adjacent communities in the management and celebration of this iconic habitat. To improve the conservation, access and interpretation of the Whin Sill as a unique landform by relating its geo-diversity and biodiversity to archaeology, built heritage and industrial archaeology. Surveys of grassland to monitor effects of conservation and to manage future conservation work. Clearing invasive species and re-stock with Whin Grassland species using volunteer labour. Set up grazing regime as part of the grasslands management. Set up network of plant growers (e.g. working with Borders Organic Gardeners) to grow slow propagating Whin grassland plants to re-stock.</p> <p>Work will be carried out on Lindisfarne Heugh, Bamburgh Golf Course, Brada Hill, Harper Heugh, Spindelstone Hill, Shada</p>

	<p>Plantation, Easington Quarry, Kippy Law and Cragmill Heugh. With the exception of Lindisfarne Heugh the sites form a chain of Whin Sill outcrop along the southern boundary of the mainland Peregrini area.</p> <p>Contributes to the following Scheme aims and objectives:</p> <p>Empower and train people.</p> <p>Protect, restore and enhance.</p> <p>Plan for the future.</p>			
Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.			
Delivered by	Expert to be appointed to undertake surveys and lead research. Northumberland Wildlife Trust conservation and volunteer management. Volunteers for conservation work including Northumberland Coastal Volunteers Berwick Wildlife Group and others. Potential for involvement of students in research, surveying.			
In Partnership with	Northumberland Coast AONB, Northumberland Wildlife Trust			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (Inc VAT)
	£18,532	£14,460	£18,060	£47,453
Funding	HLF £29,453			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £18,000 In kind			
Deliverables	<p>All members of the Peregrini and adjacent communities Schools in Peregrini and adjacent communities Specialist groups in Peregrini and adjacent area (e.g., Berwick Wildlife Group) Colleges and Universities locally and nationally. Potential link to Edinburgh University and Morebank Botanic Garden to further research and understanding of the habitat.</p> <p>Work will be carried out in part by consultation with Community Geology/Archive/Archaeology groups and affected landowners.</p> <p>Empowering local and adjacent communities through knowledge of the Whin Sill grasslands to manage, develop and celebrate this iconic landform and all it relates to. Preservation and improvement of the utility and visual beauty of the Whin Sill including its floral cover.</p> <p>Landowners: 4</p> <p>Advisory visits: 9</p> <p>Advisory reports: 6</p> <p>Wildlife surveys: 9</p> <p>Management plans: 3 Whin Grassland: 50 hectares</p> <p>Inland rock outcrops: 5 hectares</p>			

	<p>Contribute to events</p> <p>Training day for land owners: 1 days land/habitat management training</p> <p>Training for volunteers: 6 days land/habitat management</p>
Land Ownership	The land is owned by HILCDT, Bamburgh Golf Course, various members of the Baker-Cresswell family and others. Remaining land ownership will need to be discovered.
Consents	Discussion will be required with each owner for access and for any conservation work to be carried out.
Procurement	
Timescales	<p>Year one – procure contractor, preliminary research, project starts.</p> <p>Year two - project continues.</p> <p>Year three - project continues, preparation of archive.</p>
Risk management	<p>Permissions from land owners: informal discussions have been favourable but need formal agreements and long-term maintenance.</p> <p>Impact of existing projects, HLS and other initiatives. Recruitment of volunteers.</p>
Enhanced Maintenance	To be agreed with landowners and volunteers.
Changes	This project now combines Whin Sill elements from Community Geology Project.

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Project 6	Nesting Shore Birds
Project Description	<p>To identify and establish new areas for shore bird breeding within Lindisfarne Natural Nature Reserve. Project includes Little Tern (schedule 1), but will have wider benefits to other shore birds such as ringed plover and arctic tern. Terns previously breed off Sandrigg (but not for 15 years) and within the Snook, in the mid 1960s, however increasing levels of disturbance led to the birds abandoning the sites. Through a combination of site protection and visitor management and education, the terns will return and hopefully breed successfully.</p> <p>Wardens/ apprentices/volunteers will be appointed during the breeding period for 3 years. They will electric fence identified areas (to reduce the threat of predation), deploy relocation kit (e.g. decoys and cd lures). A temporary shelter for wardens will be provided. Visitor engagement is a key activity of the project. Every day throughout the breeding season, the warden and volunteers will engage with the public on site. In addition there will be talks and</p>

	<p>other events every year for visiting groups and the general public. Contributes to the following aims:</p> <p>Empower and train people.</p> <p>Protect, restore and enhance landscape.</p> <p>Access to landscape enhanced.</p> <p>Plan for future management and maintenance.</p>			
Lead Partner	Natural England.			
Delivered by	Natural England.			
In Partnership with	National Trust tern site at Long Nanny and the national RSPB Tern project funded through the EU Life bid.			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (inc VAT)
	£10,068	£6,468	£6,468	£34,074
Funding	<p>HLF £11,502</p> <p>EU Life Project £11,502</p>			
Other sources of funding	<p>Volunteers £11,700</p> <p>In kind nil</p>			
Deliverables	<p>There is huge unawareness of Little Terns, however by making positive changes to visitor behaviour, through awareness raising and engagement, we can help Little Terns return and breed. Visiting school groups. Key natural environment stakeholders, this includes National Trust, AONB and RSPB, this project will help establish good practise and sharing of information between the stakeholders.</p> <p>Increased awareness and appreciation of shore breeding birds. Understanding of how people can directly help these birds return to Holy Island. The return of nesting shore birds to former sites will enrich the wider landscape of Peregrini.</p> <p>Wildlife surveys: 3</p> <p>Coastal and marine habitat improved: 1 hectare.</p> <p>Species projects: Little, Arctic, Common and Sandwich Terns; Ringed Plover.</p> <p>Primary schools worked with: 6</p> <p>Secondary schools worked with: 2</p> <p>Colleges/Universities worked with: 2</p> <p>Community Groups worked with: 6</p> <p>Community consultation events: 3 (annual at start season)</p> <p>School visits to site: 6</p> <p>Outreach visits to schools: 6</p>			

	<p>Adult learning events: 3 (annual at end season)</p> <p>Open days: 12 (1 per month April\July each year).</p> <p>Number of visitors expected 2015: 200 (currently zero).</p> <p>Volunteers: 4</p> <p>Volunteer hours: 936</p> <p>Jobs created: 0.3 FTE conservation and heritage (part\time warden)</p> <p>Work placements: 270 days over 3 years.</p> <p>Training: 4 days on land management skills (tern monitoring etc)</p>
Land Ownership	The land is managed by Natural England as part of Lindisfarne Natural Nature Reserve
Consents	Consented through Natural England's Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve Management Plan
Procurement	Procurement will follow HLF and Natural England procedures
Timescales	Project start April 2014 for 3 years. Main period of activity for project will be during breeding season mid April – July, every year.
Risk management	None perceived
Enhanced Maintenance	Not required, but project could be continued after 2017 by Natural England.
Changes	Year 4 cut.

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Project 7	Sacred Places and Monastic Garden
Project Description	<p>The aim is to recreate wildflower meadows on Mustard Close and Jenny Bell's Field, Holy Island and to create a natural seat at where the road turns away from the shore at Chare End. The work will include supporting volunteers to manage the habitats in the fields. Following a preliminary soil analysis and observation of existing coastal wildflowers, establish a mowing regime to control weeds and allow wildflower rejuvenation. Concentrate on field centre and set aside field margins/hilly areas for wildflowers and, if necessary, by re-seeding and/or planting clumps of wildflowers, particularly where soil had to be disturbed to remove weeds. Contributes to the following aims:</p> <p>Empower and train local people.</p> <p>Protect, restore and enhance heritage.</p>

	Access to the landscape. Improve agency working. Plan for the future management and maintenance.			
Lead Partner	The Vicar of St. Mary's Church			
Delivered by	Work will be undertaken by contractors and volunteers, guided by partners including Natural England. Volunteers already exist but need Peregrini staff to promote the work and recruit new volunteers. A contractor would be engaged in early stages of project to undertake habitat management work; contractor would be used for appropriate mowing regime.			
In Partnership with	The Diocesan Environmental Committee, Cheswick Estate and Natural England			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (Inc VAT)
	£10,800	£4,580	£4,580	£19,960
Funding	HLF £13,360 Monastic garden grant £1,000			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £5,600			
Deliverables	<p>Volunteers to undertake habitat management. Learning and understanding opportunities for Holy Island's community, tourists and pilgrims. The Diocesan Environmental Committee and the Vicar may update St. Mary's leaflets about 'a sacred places' to support Holy Island's flora and fauna and spiritually the village community with its school children, visitors and pilgrims.</p> <p>Public footpath through Jenny Bell's Field gives good public access.</p> <p>Natural seat at the end of the Pilgrim's Way</p> <p>Rejuvenation of dedicated volunteer group and sharing of workload.</p> <p>Advisory visits: 1</p> <p>Advisory reports: 1</p> <p>Wildlife surveys: 1</p> <p>Management plans: 1</p> <p>Management agreements in place: 1</p> <p>Lowland grassland: 4 hectares</p> <p>Community groups: 3</p> <p>School visits: 4</p> <p>Adult learning activities: 4</p> <p>Land manager training: 1 habitat management day.</p>			

	Volunteer training: 3 habitat management days.
Land Ownership	Jenny Bell's Field owned by Diocese of Newcastle. Verbal agreement from Vicar of St. Mary's. Mustard Close and Pilgrim's Way end owned by Cheswick Estate and have verbal agreement.
Consents	Both fields are leased to local farmer and need formal agreement. Planting and wild flower work advised by Natural England.
Procurement	Where required procurement will be to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous.
Timescales	Year 1: Finalise consents and undertake required habitat management research Volunteer recruitment and training. Start wildflower sowing. Year 2 and on-going: Volunteer training Then ongoing activity throughout project dependent on habitat management regime established in first year.
Risk management	Tenant permissions. Small group of volunteers will need support.
Enhanced Maintenance	Will be required from landowners.
Changes	Re-named from Sacred Corridor. Jenny Bell's lane removed from scheme – issues of land ownership. A natural seat at Pilgrim's Way/ Chare End added. Monastic Garden added.

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 8	Pier Works
Project Description	Work to heighten the pier by 1 metre to improve access at all high tides. The pier is currently closed by some high tides. Pier furniture and other features to be improved.

Lead Partner	HILCDT,		
Delivered by	Financial Services – Seahouses Accountancy Services. Project and Contract Management – Patrick Parsons. Programme Co-ordination and Reporting – Jon Riley. Construction – Lumsden & Carroll As this project has match funding from European Fisheries Fund a delivery team is confirmed within the EFF grant offer. The Marine Management Organisation must be informed of any changes to the contractor list.		
In Partnership with	Holy Island Fishermen's Society		
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three
	£205,940	nil	nil
Funding	HLF £99,820.57 EFF Grant £99,819.43		
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £6,300 In Kind nil		
Deliverables	Improved access for visiting boats, fishermen and harbour users. Delivers long-term viability. Undesignated historic structure improved. Volunteers 5. Additional tourist boats arriving.		
Land Ownership	HILCDT		
Consents	Confirmed, in the process of updating where required.		
Procurement	Procurement has been carried out to European standards as this project has match funding from European Fisheries Fund for a delivery team confirmed within the EFF grant offer. The Marine Management Organisation must be informed of any changes to the contractor list.		
Timescales	Winter 2014 - revisit plans made previously with contractors. April – September 2015 work must be completed within this timescale to comply with Conservation permissions.		
Risk management	Availability of proscribed contractors – timescales for re-procurement, notifying EFF of changes and complying with conservation consent period. Winter period should give time for HILCDT as owners to cover this risk.		
Enhanced Maintenance	HILCDT in partnership with Holy Island Fishermen's Society responsibility.		
Changes	Timescales – EFF has been notified.		

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 9	Bird Hide at Lough Pond		
Project Description	<p>A new bird hide with interpretation point at the Lough. This location is a key destination on the nature trail, where visitors and the local community can rest, take shelter, watch birds and find out more about the natural environment. The existing hide requires replacing (Lindisfarne NNR Annual Structural Engineers Survey, July 2012). The proposed new hide will be designed to have improved access from the wagonway, giving full all ability access; be able to accommodate larger groups as the building is wider than current structure; be constructed to living building principles, using sustainable local timber, a turf roof providing new habitat for ground nesting birds away from local predators such as otter, and encourage nesting birds. Interpretation is a key element of the project, it will fit within the overall Peregrini Interpretation Plan. Themes to be considered include natural environment, wetland habitat, species id; historic environment, why is pond here, was it dug by monks from the priory.</p>		
Lead Partner	Natural England		
Delivered by	<p>Natural England will oversee the project. Design by Duncan Roberts Architect. The hide will be installed by a preferred contractor selected by a formal process.</p> <p>The main link with Peregrini staff will be coordinating volunteer input and ensuring interpretation fits within the Peregrini Interpretation plan.</p>		
In Partnership with	None		
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three
	£48,000.00		
Funding	<p>HLF £37,000</p> <p>Natural England £11,000</p>		
Other sources of funding	nil		
Deliverables	<p>Improved access from the wagonway.</p> <p>The current bird hide is well used by the local community and visitors. It is anticipated that with the opening of the new interpretation point at the Rocket field, more visitors will explore the National Nature Reserve and the hide. The anticipated audience includes general visitors to Holy Island; families and groups walking nature trail; bird watchers; and local walkers.</p> <p>Long term: increased visitor awareness and understanding of the natural environment and wider landscape; opportunities to get closer to the island's birds and animals; place of shelter for walkers at the</p>		

	<p>remote top end of the island.</p> <p>Nature trails: 1</p> <p>Visitor information facility: 1</p>
Land Ownership	Land is owned by Cheswick Estate and is within tenancy of Mr J Patterson. Mr Patterson is in agreement with the project.
Consents	Planning Permission will be required. A pre app discussion taken place with the planning authority and a full application submitted by January 2013.
Procurement	Procurement will follow Natural England's procurement process. Contractor appointed as preferred contractor during design and costing stage. Interpretation design will be included as part of larger contract.
Timescales	<p>Winter 2014 – prepare actions with planners and contractors.</p> <p>Autumn 2015 – dismantle old hide and construct new one.</p>
Risk management	Gaining planning permission – pre application talks indicate approval will be given.
Enhanced Maintenance	Responsibility of Natural England
Changes	Interpretation is now part of an overall project with a profoma.

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 10	Creative Arts and Landscape Appreciation
Project Description	<p>Like many others who live and work in, or visit Holy Island and this part of the North Northumberland coast, we see this area as an inspirational and living landscape, with many old but also new and unexpected tales to tell. This project to help people participate in the landscape and its heritage. During year one the project will be developed by volunteers with guidance from an experienced professional in exploiting the cultural and spiritual connections with the landscape. This might include photography, music, painting, collage, drama or writing.</p> <p>Some specific suggestions are: A series of practical workshops, an annual Peregrini festival, a one day event celebrating the landscape and designed to encourage new audiences to the area, possibly out of the main tourist season.</p> <p>Aim is to find new ways to encourage participation in the landscape in new audiences through arts and crafts.</p>
Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.
Delivered by	The individual activities will then be undertaken by contractors and,

	for example, the festivals could also include other Peregrini activities.			
In Partnership with	HILCDT, Local Parish Councils within the Peregrini area. Volunteer advisory group. Volunteers			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
	£1,607	£11,340	£16,032	£36,773 (Inc VAT)
Funding	HLF £28,823			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £7,950			
Deliverables	<p>Wide range of activities and events to participate in. Opportunity to engage with high quality art and artists in a landscape setting. Different concept of heritage exploiting the strong cultural and spiritual connections the area has had since the days of the Lindisfarne Gospels.</p> <p>Advisory visits: 2</p> <p>Primary schools worked with: 4</p> <p>Secondary schools worked with: 2</p> <p>Community groups worked with: 3</p> <p>Community consultation events: 3 Learning resource packs: 3</p> <p>School visits to site: 2</p> <p>Outreach visits to schools: 2</p> <p>Adult learning events: 4</p> <p>Family learning events: 4</p> <p>Village/parish research activity : 3</p> <p>Cultural tradition activities: 1</p> <p>Language activity: 1</p> <p>Open days: 2</p> <p>Festivals: 2</p> <p>Exhibitions: 2</p> <p>Contributions to Peregrini website</p>			
Land Ownership	N/A			
Consents	N/A			
Procurement	Woodhorn Charitable Trust			
Timescales				
Risk management				
Enhanced Maintenance	N/A			

Changes	Title changed from Landscape Appreciation and Study. Budget reduced from £127,500 to £31,270 mainly by cutting timescales, artistic residencies and bronze casting.
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Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 11	Gateways to the Land and Seascapes			
Project Description	<p>The vast majority of visitors to our landscape will arrive by car. Car parks are therefore a key location for information, interpretation and orientation. This project will carry out some physical works coupled with improving information and orientation materials.</p> <p>Contributes to the following aims: Protect, restore and enhance heritage. Links between land, sea and shore. Access to landscape. Improved agency working and plan for the future maintenance and management.</p>			
Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.			
Delivered by	Contractors			
In Partnership with	Holy Island Partnership, Access and learning steering group.			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (Incl VAT)
	£17,760	£18,000	£12,000	£47,760
Funding	HLF £36,760 Cash match £11,000			
Other sources of funding				
Deliverables	<p>Holy Island receives approximately 500,000 visitors. Peregrini Lindisfarne consulted residential and business communities on Holy Island to ensure they are a part of the visitor management planning. This will continue throughout the design and build phase of the project to ensure the community is at the heart of the development of welcome gateways.</p> <p>The Gateways are:-</p> <p>Holy Island Main (Chare End) Car Park, a bespoke information shelter with 2 panels in year one, more will be added in year three (costed under Interpretation).</p> <p>Causeway End car park at Beal, 2 orientation and interpretation panels.</p>			

	Tidying up Budle Bay and Scremerston/Cocklawburn parking area.
Land Ownership	Northumberland County Council currently operate both the Chare Ends. Budle Bay viewpoint is a lay-by adjacent to NCC highway.
Consents	Work led by Detailed planning on different elements contracted out to experts. Capital work undertaken by contractors. Role and responsibility of landowners suggests individual contracts for individual sites.
Procurement	As one contract this will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous. However, for reasons of landownership and timescales the contracts may be split and be below procurement threshold
Timescales	Year one – Causeway and Chare End tasks will enable information about the activities of the Peregrini Scheme to be displayed. Year two – tidy up Cocklawburn car-park Year three – tidy up Budle Bay car-park
Risk management	Informal discussions with landowners and site operators need to be confirmed.
Enhanced Maintenance	Will be required with landowners and site operators.
Changes	Previous budget was £93,000 the majority of spend was in year four, now cut. Revised costs are now spread over three years. NCC Highways to re-surface Budle Bay lay-by as part of routine maintenance

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 12	Community Engagement & Volunteering
Project Description	<p>This project seeks to publicise Peregrini and engage with potential volunteers via a series of meetings and an ingathering event. It will provide resources and materials to enable individuals, groups and organisations from our target audiences to participate in the project. It includes some equipment and resources for volunteers work on different projects. The budget provides for an annual conference to disseminate discoveries made and celebrate progress.</p> <p>Supports all community, training, education and volunteer activities.</p> <p>Resources are provided to overcome barriers for schools and other groups to undertake visits to the Peregrini landscape including the design of learning packs, and assistance with risk assessments and</p>

	other issues when on site. Community Engagement & Interpretation Officer post will work and liaise with contractors for Community Participation projects in promoting specific volunteering and training opportunities in activities such as archaeology and geology.			
Lead Partner				
Delivered by	Community Engagement & Interpretation Officer post.			
In Partnership with	HILCDT, Access and learning steering group,			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (Incl VAT)
	£15,600	£9,600	£18,600	£47,400
Funding	HLF£43,800			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £2,100 In kind £1,500			
Deliverables	Volunteer policy. Three community engagement and ingathering meetings. Volunteer support equipment. Four guided walks. Three conferences.			
Land Ownership	N/A			
Consents	N/A			
Procurement	New post employed by Northumberland Coast AONB will require recruitment to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous.			
Timescales	Year one – develop volunteer policy, community engagement and ingathering meetings, purchase equipment, guided walk, conference, support volunteers. Year two and three – guided walks, conference, support volunteers			
Risk management	Unable to engage volunteers – experienced officer skills			
Enhanced Maintenance	N/A			
Changes	New heading developed from previous training and volunteering with a reduced budget. The previously there was to be a core of volunteers engaged in all activities, experience in other project shows that many volunteers are interested only in specific activities.			

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 13	Interpretation of Peregrini Lindisfarne
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Project Description	<p>This project aims to link and co-ordinate interpretation from the wide spectrum of Peregrini projects. Interpretation delivery will focus on a website, numbered QR patches, a touch screen kiosk and printer, printed material such as a generic booklet and leaflet and a limited number of panels. There is an emphasis on volunteers within the various projects contributing to the researching of information for interpretation. The Community Engagement and Interpretation Officer will take the lead in co-ordinating this project.</p> <p>To conserve the natural and peaceful ambience of the Peregrini landscape intrusive interpretation is being kept to a minimum. Guides will be available as a PDF to enable visitors to plan their visit in advance or via a touch screen kiosk and printer terminal possibly hosted at the Lindisfarne Centre. Guides will be related to numbered QR patches near to heritage features. QR patches will give an opportunity to deliver easily updated further information.</p> <p>A website will hold the archive database produced by the Community Archive group and other community participation activities. One of the tasks of contractors delivering Community Participation and Whin Sill Geology and Grasslands will be to provide written and illustrated interpretation material for inclusion on the website. A group of volunteers will be trained in developing and maintaining the website.</p> <p>Panels will be placed inside Scremerston and Newton Gun Emplacements, inside Goswick Tower, inside the Lifeboat House and within an interpretation shelter in Chare End car park. Orientation and interpretation panels will be sited at Causeway End car park</p>			
Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.			
Delivered by	Contractors – Heritage Interpretation specialist, Designers, Printers, Material producers, Website designer and trainer. Community Engagement and Interpretation Officer will take the lead in co-ordinating this project.			
In Partnership with	Natural England, National Trust, English Heritage, HILCDT, Northumberland Coast AONB			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
	£23,107	£94,800	£67,680	£206,737
Funding	HLF £185,587 Cash match £5,000			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £21,150			
Deliverables	<p>Website.</p> <p>Website training - 5 people.</p> <p>18 numbered QR patches.</p>			

	36 orientation and interpretation panels. Leaflets. Booklet.
Land Ownership	Various – permission will be part of overall access
Consents	N/A
Procurement	Where contracts are over the thresholds they will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous.
Timescales	Year one – Causeway and Chare End car parks will have panels to inform on the Peregrini Scheme.
Risk management	
Enhanced Maintenance	This will be responsibility of property owners confirmed with access permission.
Changes	This is a new heading as interpretation costs previously amounted to over £400,000 with many costs duplicated under separate project headings.

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 14	Community Archive Project
Project Description	To establish and support a community led archive group on the island who will create a resource kept on the island for local people and others to consult about the island and mainland Peregrini area, past and present. The group will be supported by a professional archivist but, by the end, it is hoped that it will be self sustainable and will continue to operate as a legacy of the project and a place of deposit for important information. To bring together a group of people from the Island and surrounding parishes within the Peregrini area who want to run and develop the Community Archive and ensure its long-term viability. To create a Community Archive based on the Island that will document all aspects of the Island, both past and present and will be preserved as a Community resource for future generations and visitors. To provide a safe place of deposit for information gathered and created as part of other projects within the overall Peregrini Project to ensure its preservation beyond the life of the Project. Provide the group with the necessary training and support to run a Community Archive. Encourage individuals within the project to undertake research and to create resources that will enhance the content of the Community Archive. Provide a point of reference for other parts of the project – possible source of information or advice on where to locate it. Provide a point of

reference for others wishing to find out about the Island and mainland Peregrini area. To find a permanent home on the Island for the Community Archive which will allow it to grow and develop during the life of the project and beyond.

Key tasks Encouraging and providing the group with the expertise to accept information and items into the Community Archive – start accessioning items into the Archive, training individuals on the processes to be followed according to the written guidelines. Encourage the group to undertake preservation standard digitization of photographs and sources lent to the archive – following training in the Development phase, the group will be able to undertake the digitization and subsequent management of the images created. Train Community Archive Group members to catalogue, store and retrieve information placed within the archive – the cataloguing co-ordinator will cascade down the procedures established in the Development Phase. Take into the archive information relating to the Island and encourage the group members to be proactive in encouraging individuals to lend items for digitization – actively seek out information and resources for inclusion in the Archive and make group members aware of what we are looking for so that they can encourage other local people to help the Group. Undertake an Oral History Project to gather Island memories both of those still resident on the Island or who have lived there in the past – topics to be covered include Island life; connections with the sea; Island families; changes on the Island and connection with the mainland. Work with other parts of the overall project to ensure that any tangible outcomes or important research documents from their work is preserved within the archives – organize workshops or hold meetings with members of other strands of the overall project so that they are aware of the Archive's existence and the importance of placing information within it as part of the legacy. Encourage other individuals to join the group through outreach events, including small exhibitions and archive open events and workshops – organize some events on the Island so that local people are aware of the Archive and what it holds. Create a small exhibition on what the archive holds for the summer 2017. Find out what information about the Island is held elsewhere. Produce a list of primary sources, including their location and reference numbers. Decide whether copies should be obtained – look online at catalogues of collections held by both local (Northumberland Archives; Archives and Special Collections at Durham; Durham Record Office) and national institutions (including The National Archives at Kew and the British Library). Make list of sources so that the group is aware of what is available elsewhere. Encourage the group to undertake research and transcription as well as create databases of information which will be useful to those living on the Island and those wanting to find out more about it – continue work on the database of ships coming in and out of Holy Island in the late 19th century as well as transcribe the parish registers for the Island. Ensure checked and correct census

	<p>information is available for 1841 – 1911. Extract information relating to Holy Island from 19th and 20th century newspapers. A précis of any detailed research, including document references, undertaken by group members should be deposited in the archive to assist future projects. Undertake work on Professor Sheddick's Archive relating to Island families and properties to make it accessible to a wider audience beyond the Berwick Record Office. Investigate how the data cards could be created into searchable databases, which would be available through the Record Office and the Community Archive on the Island. Ensure that contemporary information on the Island is collected for the future and preserved within the Archive – photographs of events and buildings; Holy Island Times; Newspaper articles.</p> <p>Contributes to the following aims: 1. Empower and train local people. 2. Protect, restore and enhance heritage. 3. Links between land, sea and shore. 4. Access to landscape. 5. Community led archive. 6. Improved agency working and plan for future management and maintenance.</p>			
Lead Partner				
Delivered by	Woodhorn Charitable Trust through the Berwick Archivist			
In Partnership with	Belford Parish Council, Archive Group.			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (Incl VAT)
	£37,850	£31,350	£4,535	£130,780
Funding	HLF £100,630			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £27,000 In kind £3,150			
Deliverables	<p>The project has a number of different audiences. Present and future members of the Community Archive Group who want to take an active part in creating the archive. Other individuals on the Island, surrounding parishes and beyond who wish to provide the Archive Group with information or allow them to copy items they own. Those involved in other strands of the overall project who may need to find information through the Archive and its resources. Individual Projects who can use the Archive as a place of deposit for important information about their projects Visitors to the Island – through interpretation and development of resources and eventually a place where they can access information by appointment. Wider world via information placed on the website.</p> <p>The immediate and long-term benefits for the anticipated audience are: Better and more informed understanding of the Island's history and mainland Peregrini area in the past and the importance of preserving this. Greater appreciation of the role that they can play in preserving the Peregrini area heritage without being actively involved</p>			

	<p>as a member of the group. Understanding of how the Archive works and the importance of its existence as a point of reference for their own projects. Appreciation and understanding of the importance of the Archive to the overall project as a legacy for work they have undertaken and a place where information will be accessible beyond the life of the project. Sources can be made available locally to visitors instead of visiting other locations. Greater accessibility to information about the Island and its history in a format that is user friendly.</p> <p>Report and images for inclusion in the website.</p> <p>Community archive: 1</p> <p>Learning resource packs: 3</p> <p>Adult learning events: 3 Family learning events: 3</p> <p>People trained 12 in 3 parishes = 36</p> <p>Village/parish research projects: 6</p> <p>Cultural traditions projects: 3</p> <p>Oral history projects: 3</p> <p>Open days: 3</p> <p>Exhibitions/displays: 3</p> <p>Creation of new space for learning: 1</p> <p>Booklet: 1</p>
Land Ownership	N/A
Consents	None beyond those required to source materials from members of the public.
Procurement	Due to a contribution of in kind time, knowledge of the Sheddick Archive and awareness of local communities, the Archivist at Record Berwick upon Tweed will be pre-appointed subject to obtaining a grant.
Timescales	Ready to start.
Risk management	Securing a place to store the physical archive locally – new village hall expected during the life-time of the project.
Enhanced Maintenance	Ongoing additions by community group.
Changes	Staff cost reduced, staff in kind added, community website moved to Interpretation to contain cross project interpretation, year four cut.

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 15	Community Archaeology Project			
Project Description	<p>Helping people look at vernacular buildings, below ground archaeology, village topography and artefacts. To further the study, understanding and enjoyment of area by interested individuals and community groups. To reinforce and develop the existing sense of place and belonging within the area. To assist future applications to appropriate funding bodies by local groups in pursuit of further archaeological or historical projects. The stimulation of local interest in archaeological and historical projects and research. The provision of training, guidance and technical support to members of the community in historic research and historic landscape interpretation. Contributes to a website interpreting the area based on the results of the project.</p> <p>The areas of work identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductory open events and information sessions; Guided walks; Training for 20 people in year 1; 30 in year 2; 30 in year 3 in the techniques of archaeological investigation; = 80 potential trainees. Contribute to an holistic schools' project; Significant structures and earthworks surveys; Archaeological field-walking; Archaeological earthworks surveys; Test pitting; Archaeological research excavations; Limekiln surveys; Reading, recording and monitoring historic structures. <p>Contributes to the following aims: 1. Empower and train local people. 2. Protect, restore and enhance heritage. 3. Links between land, sea and shore. 4. Access to landscape. 5. Community led archive. 6. Improved agency working and plan for future management and maintenance.</p>			
Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.			
Delivered by	Community archaeology contractor working with Peregrini staff.			
In Partnership with	Northumberland County Council Conservation Team			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (Incl VAT)

	£62,290	£69,540	£71,960	£203,790
Funding	HLF £127,440			
Other sources of funding	Volunteers £76,350 In kind			
Deliverables	<p>Training for new skills in technical surveys and scientific research. Visits for Local history groups, landowners, school and other educational institutions. Report and images for inclusion in the website.</p> <p>Opportunities for community engagement include:-</p> <p>Vocational learning sessions for students: 6</p> <p>Family learning activities: 6</p> <p>Adult learning activities: 6</p> <p>Village/parish research projects: 3</p> <p>Open days: 6</p> <p>Talks: 4</p> <p>Guided walks: 4</p> <p>Leaflets: 1</p> <p>Booklets: 1</p> <p>Research on:-</p> <p>Scheduled monuments: 3</p> <p>Industrial heritage site: 2</p> <p>Other archaeological site: 2</p> <p>Defence sites: 4</p> <p>Domestic properties: 50</p> <p>Churches: 3</p> <p>Agricultural features: 8</p> <p>Communications: 2</p> <p>Mining features (lime kilns): 8</p> <p>Maritime features: 2</p>			
Land Ownership	Permissions will be required for access but community engagement and training can start.			
Consents	Landowner consents. Other consents associated with working in NNR, SSSI, SAM and other protected sites.			
Procurement	As one contract this will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous.			

Timescales	Winter 2014 finalise scope of sites, confirm permissions, begin community engagement and training. Spring 2015 – Autumn 2017 undertake full project.
Risk management	Access permissions – multiple sites and owners to target. Engaging volunteers – Community Engagement and Volunteer Officer
Enhanced Maintenance	N/A
Changes	Year four cut - project moved to start earlier. Reduced time spent on field-walking, excavations and post excavation analysis. Reduced some activities from six actions to four.

Peregrini Lindisfarne Landscape Partnership Scheme

Project 16	Community Geology Project
Project Description	<p>To provide a functional mechanism by which various community interest groups can be engaged in understanding the Peregrini landscape. To carry out a detailed audit of the geology and landscape of the Peregrini Lindisfarne area to provide material to carry out all geological work for interpretation, community engagement, archive, art and training. This will lead to 6 other geological projects. The specialist geo-diversity audit work will be used as an opportunity to engage community interest groups and individuals with this process in a variety of ways. This will include opportunities for active involvement and training in specialist activities (e.g. mapping) as well as media output to give visibility of the work. The geo-diversity audit will be carried out through a detailed field survey including mapping, drawing and image collection, detailed investigation of current and historic research including collaboration with current researchers and work with the community archive group. Opportunities will be offered to community interest groups and individuals to be involved in any of these activities. Social media (blog, twitter etc) will be used to actively communicate progress, method and findings. Walks, workshops and talks will be organised for the same purpose. The material collected from this work will be published as a geo-diversity guide and on the Peregrini website.</p> <p>Age of Amphibians: to provide an insight into the prehistoric flora and fauna which lived in the Peregrini area at the time that the rocks forming its substrate were formed.</p> <p>All Fired Up: to improve the conservation, access and interpretation of rock strata and associated industrial heritage connected with iron, clay and coal extraction and use.</p> <p>Ice Ages: to relate the natural processes of global temperature and</p>

	<p>sea level control observed in local rocks and the landscape to the contemporary impact of global warming. To engage the local and adjacent communities in work to ameliorate a process which could have a high impact on this area.</p> <p>Lime Trail: to improve the conservation, access and interpretation of limestones and associated industrial heritage connected with lime extraction transport and use.</p> <p>Moving Sands: to link understanding of the unique and evolving geomorphology of the area to an understanding of sediment movement and its impact on land, intertidal and marine habitats, the tidal causeway and ephemeral archaeology.</p> <p>Contributes to the following aims: <i>1. Empower and train local people. 2. Protect, restore and enhance heritage. 3. Links between land, sea and shore. 4. Access to landscape. 5. Community led archive. 6. Improved agency working. 7. Plan for the future.</i></p>			
Lead Partner	Woodhorn Charitable Trust for procurement.			
Delivered by	<p>Geology specialist</p> <p>Graphic designer for physical and electronic media</p> <p>Artist</p> <p>Community Geology Group</p>			
In Partnership with	AONB			
Costs	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total (Incl VAT)
	£17,532	£26,400	£19,200	£68,610
Funding	HLF £63,132			
Other sources of funding	<p>Volunteers £16,000</p> <p>In kind nil</p>			
Deliverables	<p>Peregrini Community Schools in Peregrini and adjacent communities Specialist groups in Peregrini and adjacent area (eg Berwick Wildlife Group) Colleges and Universities locally and nationally All visitors Work will be carried out in part by consultation with Community Geology/Archive Group and affected landowners</p> <p>Empowering local and adjacent communities through knowledge of above to manage, operate, develop and celebrate the local landscape and all it relates to. Opportunity to learn mapping, photography, research, observation, recording, interpretation and communication skills. Preservation and improvement of key landforms Providing core information and interpretation on geo-diversity, linking geology to land/seascape, biodiversity, archaeology and built heritage. Increase the range and access to archive material through adding</p>			

	<p>geologically related material including interpretative material. Provide base material to enhance understanding of natural change from a geological viewpoint.</p> <p>20 people trained on each of 5 activities = 100 potential</p> <p>Report and images for inclusion in the Peregrini website.</p> <p>Cultural traditions project: 5</p> <p>Guided walks: 12</p> <p>Leaflets: 1 via website download</p>
Land Ownership	<p>High percentage of geological outcrop is coastal and can be accessed using public rights of way. Another high percentage is within the Lindisfarne NNR – co-operation will be sought from Natural England as a partner agency in the project. Outcrops also on National Trust (a partner agency) land. Inland Heughs which represent the major inland outcrops are owned by the Baker-Creswell family and Bamburgh golf club amongst others. These need further work to clarify ownership and to enter discussion on access. Failure to access this land will not be very significant for this piece of work.</p>
Consents	<p>Land access is required for this work. Permission will have to be sought for access to private land. Permission may also be needed for images and information published in the geo-diversity audit.</p>
Procurement	<p>Geology specialist contract will require procurement to HLF standards or to the partner standard where that is more rigorous. Graphic design and print production fall below procurement threshold (estimates for this work have already been obtained).</p>
Timescales	<p>Start date Autumn 2014 with the geo-diversity audit and action plan being delivered in spring 2015. Walks/talks etc could be spread into Autumn 2015 with an option on community volunteers leading. Note: It is intended that the geo-diversity material will be updated through detailed work being carried out on each of the themed geological projects. This work will carry on into 2017 and is budgeted for within each of the project specifications for these pieces of work.</p>
Risk management	<p>Absence of central location for literature storage – low, dependant on other work streams to manage this risk.</p> <p>Insufficient buy in from community – moderate; Community Engagement and Volunteer Officer, events and publicity scoped in project to ameliorate this risk.</p>
Enhanced Maintenance	<p>Once completed this work requires very little maintenance having a long shelf value.</p>
Changes	<p>Whin Sill element combined with Whin Sill Grasslands. Interpretation included elsewhere.</p>

