

The Ropery
Argyle Terrace
Hexham
Northumberland
NGR NY 393799 563877

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
for
Ethical Partnership
on behalf of Dysart Developments Ltd



093-14-HS | March 2014

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SUMMARY

Name of location:	Buildings at east side of The Ropery
Address of location:	The Ropery, Argyle Terrace, Hexham, Northumberland
NGR:	NY 393799 563877
Clients:	Ethical Partnership on behalf of Dysart Developments Ltd
Project Type:	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Vindomora Solutions ref:	093-14-HS
Project Code:	RHN14
Planning Application Reference:	13/03838/FUL
Listed Building Consent Reference:	13/03839/LBC
County Archaeologist's Reference:	T25/32:18628
County Conservation Team:	Northumberland Conservation - David Bull/Karen Derham
Report Author/date:	Tony Liddell, Wednesday 5 th March 2014
OASIS ID:	vindomor1-173358
Ordnance Survey Licence Ref:	100053142

CONCISE SUMMARY OF REPORT

In December 2013, Ethical Partnership, acting as agent for their client, Dysart Developments Ltd submitted a planning application and Listed Building Consent application to Northumberland County Council for the redevelopment of the existing Ropery building in Hexham, Northumberland, with the aim of demolishing the standing building with subsequent reconstruction and extension to build six residential dwellings and associated landscape features. As the Ropery is a Grade II Listed Building, built between AD 1790-1800, and lies within the Hexham Conservation Area, Northumberland Conservation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* requested an archaeological desk-based assessment be undertaken during the pre-determination stage of the planning application. In February 2014, Ethical Partnership, acting on behalf of Dysart Developments Ltd commissioned Vindomora Solutions to undertake the desk-based assessment.

Based on a study area radius of 250m specified by Northumberland Conservation, it was found that the study area contains one scheduled monument and fifty-two Listed Buildings: however other than the Ropery itself, none of the Listed structures or SAM have a direct impact on the development site, with only the Ropery and northern narrow alley lying within the Hexham Conservation Area. The desk-based assessment found no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the study area with minimal early medieval and medieval remains likely to be impacted by the development. Buried post-medieval remains possibly impacted by the southern extent of the development would be the remains of the Hexham Auction Mart - however the extent of the survival of the post-medieval auction mart is also limited due to the area's continued use until the 1990s - it is unknown if the modern auction mart retained its earlier features.

A scheme of history building recording is recommended for the recording of the standing Ropery building and any associated features, with a scheme of archaeological monitoring during groundworks to mitigate any archaeological material present: the watching brief should be limited to the Ropery and immediate environs, and areas where the groundworks exceed the depth of the considerable modern landscaping.

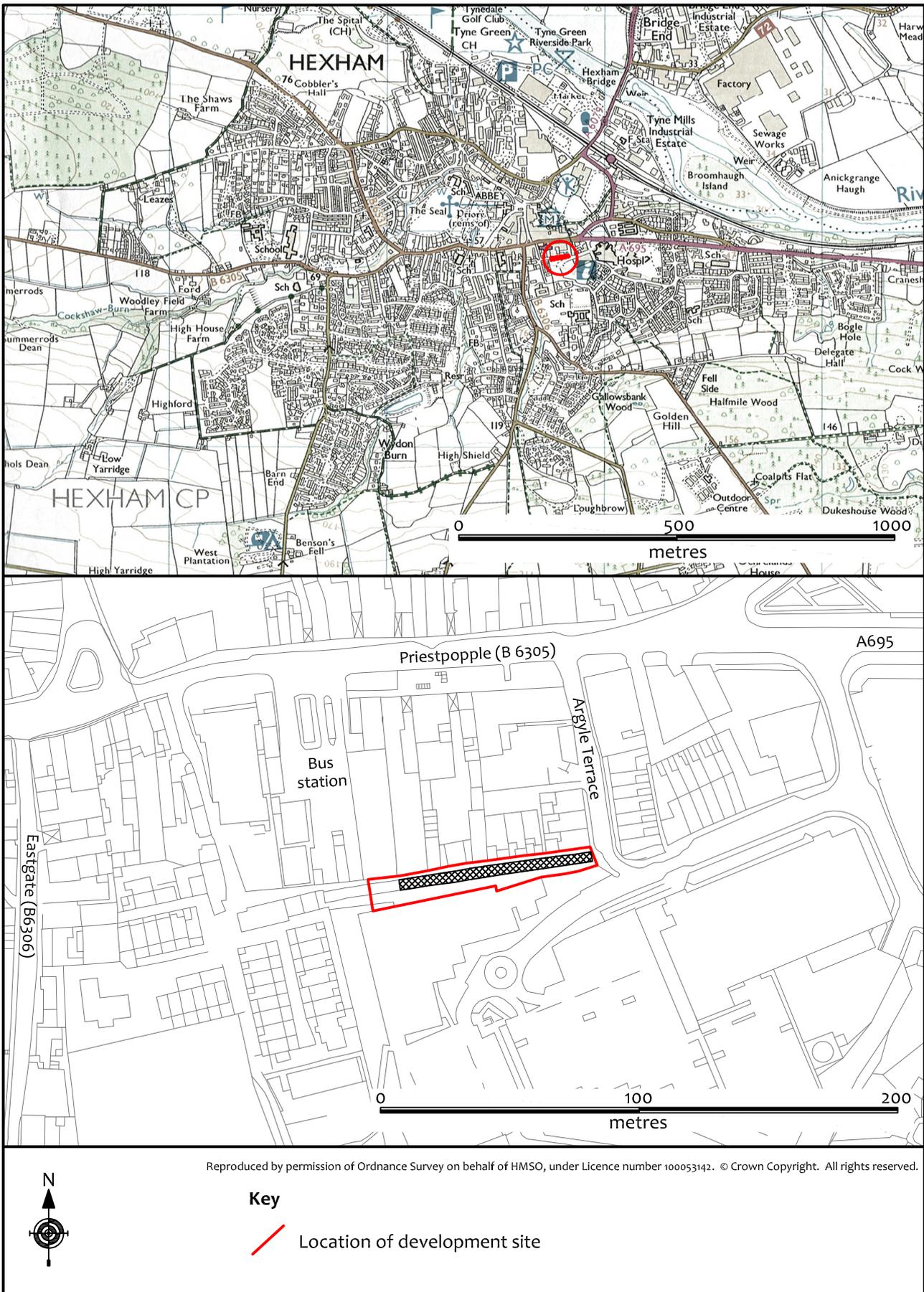


Figure 1. Location of development site

1. SCOPE OF PROJECT



Plate 1. The Ropery, Hexham, beyond the carpark (frame RHN14001)

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The site is located on Argyle Terrace on the south side of Priestpopple (B6305), Hexham, Northumberland. The former Ropery is situated directly behind Hexham's bus station, and is accessible from a pay and display carpark from the south, Argyle Terrace from the east and Broadgates to the west. The building is aligned east-west, with its central point at NGR NY 393799 563877.
- 1.1.2 At the time of the desk-based assessment, the building was derelict, with windows and doors boarded up and *heras* fencing protecting the southern elevation of the main ropery.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 On the 17th December 2013, Mr. Allen Creedy of Ethical Partnership, acting as agent for his client, Dysart Developments Ltd submitted a planning application (13/03838/FUL) and Listed Building Consent application (13/03839/LBC) for the redevelopment of the existing Ropery building in Hexham, Northumberland.
- 1.2.2 The application is for the demolition of the existing building with subsequent reconstruction and extension to build six residential dwellings and associated landscape features.
- 1.2.3 As the Ropery is a Grade II Listed Building and also lies within the Hexham Conservation Area, Northumberland Conservation in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 128, requested an archaeological desk-based assessment be undertaken during the pre-

determination stage of the planning application. The aim of the desk-based assessment was to establish what archaeological mitigation strategies may need to be put in place if the assessment concluded that there was a high potential to impact on buried archaeological assets during the development.

- 1.2.4 On the 25th February 2014, Ethical Partnership, acting on behalf of Dysart Developments Ltd commissioned Vindomora Solutions to undertake the desk-based assessment. This report details the result of this work.

1.3 Project Specification

- 1.3.1 No project specification was produced for this desk-based assessment. However, Vindomora Solutions liaised with David Bull, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland and this report is produced in accordance with his guidelines.

1.4 Research agenda

- 1.4.1 Archaeological and historical research objectives are now built into developer funded archaeological schemes of work. This is the result of a number of English Heritage national policy frameworks: *Exploring our Past* (1991), *Frameworks for our Past* (1996), *Research Agenda* (1997) and *Policy Statement on Implementation* (1999). The research priorities with direct relevance to this project are set out in *Shared Visions: North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (2006), in particular *Emii settlement*, *MDi settlement*, *MDiii urbanism*, *MDxi the medieval to post-medieval transition*, *PMiv chronology*, *PMv the growth of civil life* and *PMviii industrial intensification 1790-1830*. Research priorities set out in the *Hexham Extensive Urban Survey* (2009) relate to *civil settlement* of the area in the medieval period and *change and renewal* in the post-medieval period.

1.5 Professional Standards

- 1.5.1 All work undertaken will be in accordance with the following standards: *Archaeologists' Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment* (IfA 2012). All works undertaken will also be in accordance with the general standards required by Northumberland Conservation.

1.6 Project Personnel

- 1.6.1 The research for this desk based assessment was undertaken by Tony Liddell with the report and associated illustrations also produced by Tony Liddell.

1.7 Timetable

- 1.7.1 A site visit and photographic survey was undertaken on the 4th March 2014. The research detailing the desk based assessment was undertaken between the 26th February and the 4th March, with the digital report produced for Thursday 6th March 2014.

1.8 Archive

- 1.8.1 A full archive has been compiled in line with the specification and current UKIC and English Heritage Guidelines. The project code is **RHN14** for **The Ropery, Hexham, Northumberland 2014**. Vindomora Solutions support the **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological InvestigationS** project (OASIS). This report will be made available to the project under the unique identifier **vindomor1-173358**.

1.9 Acknowledgements

- 1.9.1 Thanks are extended to David Bull, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland and Peter Ryder for their assistance during this project.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

2.1 Development area general information

- 2.1.1 *Figure 1* shows the location and extent of the development site within Hexham. The development site covers an area of approximately 831m² and measures roughly 84m long and 11m wide, lying at an average height above sea level of 96.5m AOD.
- 2.1.2 The current planning application requires the demolition of the Ropery building and subsequent rebuilding of the structure to form the new development. At the time of writing this report, it is unknown how deep related engineered works will excavate below current ground level. However, the land within the development area directly south of the Ropery has been built up extensively during the 20th century, specifically for the introduction of the carpark. Observation during the site visit suggest depths of modern landscaping being *potentially* in excess of 0.5m.

2.2 Designations within the development area

- 2.2.1 The Ropery building, set centrally within the development area was Listed in 1991, designated as Grade II (LB 239249). The Listed Building Description was compiled in 1991 and reads as follows:

“Former ropery, now a cafe. C1800. Coursed rubble, partly rendered. Corrugated asbestos roofing. A single brick lateral stack. Single storey. Over 70 metres in length. East, street front has C20 shop front with recessed, half glazed doorway to the right and a plate glass shop window to left. South front to the Cattle Market, partly rendered has 10 deeply sunk windows. North front, to alley, has a pair of double plank doors and then 2 single plank doors.”

- 2.2.2 The Ropery and northern half of the development site lies within the Hexham Conservation Area. The relationship of the development with the Conservation Area can be seen on *Figure 2*.

2.3 Underlying geology within the development area

- 2.3.1 The solid underlying geology consists of the Stainmore Group of limestone and sandstone containing thin coal seams. This solid geology is overlain by glacial sands, gravel and boulder clay over which are a series of stepped alluvial terraces created by the River Tyne and its changing course (Lovell 1981).

2.4 The Ropery and ropemaking

- 2.4.1 The Ropery measures 97m long (of which the eastern 82m lie within the development area) with an external width of 4.50m, though the building does narrow to 3.85m in width at its eastern end. The structure is constructed of coursed rubble standing approximately 1.40m on its northern elevation, with the southern elevation's depth obscured by 20th century landscaping. The construction of the walls suggest two phases, with the later phase comprising approximately the top half metre of the structure and built with superior blocks. The eastern 61m extent is a single storey building, with a two storey building attached to the western end of the single-storey line. This two storey building measures 9.5m in length. To the west of this is an open area with steps at the western extent of the development area rising from the lane to the north to the carpark in the south. The roof is of corrugated asbestos, likely to be late 20th century in date whilst the original roof would have likely been Welsh slate.
- 2.4.2 To the west of the development area lie further two-storey sections of what was once the Ropery, the upper floors of which now hold the Ropery Studio.



Figure 2. Relationship of the development within the Hexham Conservation Area



Plate 2. The southern extent of the development area, with the southern elevation of the Ropery on the right hand side of the image. Photograph taken looking west (frame RHN14010)

- 2.4.3 The Ropery is a very rare surviving example of a roofed-over Rope Walk. Rope Walks were first introduced in the last years of the 18th century, effectively mechanising the production of rope though traditional methods did continue to remain in use across the country for over a century. *Rope walks* are named for the method utilised in the rope production - simply put the individual yarns to be used to make the rope in question were attached to hooks on a revolving plate, part of the *jack* or *whirls* which was then turned using a gear box and handle. In the case of the Hexham Ropery, this device was set at the western end of the Ropery building (Ryder 1997). The other end of the building, the yarns were attached to a freely-revolving hook, known as the *looper*. The looper was then drawn towards the jack, with the ropemaker himself separating the yarns using a hand-held top, with the rope forming behind him as he went. The length of the rope being produced was directly related to the length of the building, and vice-versa. The Ropery at Hexham produced rope 300ft (50 fathoms) long.

2.5 Research Methodology

- 2.5.1 Sections 3-7 provide an overall historical context for the development site by examining records pertaining to the surrounding area.
- 2.5.2 The historical context of the area is described by period, with the periodic division based primarily on the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England's *Archaeological Periods List*, now maintained by English Heritage.
- 2.5.3 The information for each entry been produced from sources listed in Section 9, *Repositories and Sources*. Vindomora Solutions accept no responsibility for missing or erroneous data within the historical record that impacts on the assessment of the study and development area.

2.5.4 All distance measurements are undertaken from centre points (ie centre of building to centre of the Ropery).

2.5.5 A study area radius of 250m (using the Ropery as a centre point) was specified by David Bull, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland. This study area can be seen on *Figure 3*. A summary of all sites within the study area, including Historic Environment Record number and Listed Building identifier (where available and relevant) can be found in *Appendix 1*.

2.6 Site visit

2.6.1 The site visit was undertaken on the 4th March 2014. Access was not gained to the internal structure during the visit. Photography was undertaken with a Canon 350D Digital SLR (8 megapixels, JPG mode), using an appropriate physical scale where necessary. Archival photographs were also undertaken using black and white print (Canon EOS500N, 400ISO) and colour transparency (Canon EOS850, 100ISO) in line with Northumberland Conservation requirements. A full catalogue of the photographic archive can be seen in *Appendix 2*. The location and direction from which each photograph was taken can be found in *Figure 14* (also in *Appendix 2*).

2.6.2 A selection of suitably relevant photographs is included here to illustrate the development area and its environs:



Plate 3. View of the west end of the 2nd storey section of the Ropery, looking east along the narrow lane to the north. The unroofed platform is in the foreground, with steps leading up to the carpark to the right of the ranging rod (frame RHN14013)



Plate 4. View east down the narrow lane to the north of the site, showing the bowing condition of the Ropery walls (frame RHN14014)



Plate 5 (above). View looking northeast of the western end of the roofed structure (frame RHN14002)

Plate 6 (below). View looking east along the southern elevation of the single storey structure and development area extent (frame RHN14005)





Plate 7 (above). Southern elevation example of the single storey building, showing rise in modern ground surface (frame RHN14006)

Plate 8 (below). View looking west along the southern elevation of the single storey structure (frame RHN14007)





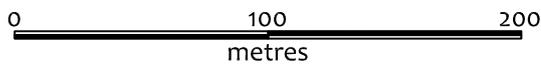
Plate 9 (above). East end of Ropery showing remains of the Argyle Cafe frontage (frame RHN14008)



Plate 10 (to left). View up the narrow northern alley, looking west and showing lean in Ropery wall (frame RHN14009)



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Key

-  Development area
-  Study area

Figure 3. The extent of the study area

3. HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT: PREHISTORIC PERIOD

3.1 Overview: Hexham in the Prehistoric period

3.1.1 During the prehistoric period, the Tyne-Solway corridor was thought to be a major east-west route across the country, with flint scatters suggesting that the 'corridor' contained human occupation from the Mesolithic period onwards. Neolithic cup-and-ring marked stones have been found a kilometre south of Battle Hill at the very edge of Hexham, and a number of funerary sites, dating to the Bronze Age have been found, the most relevant one being during the construction of a house on Eilansgate in the 19th century. Evidence for human occupation of Hexham in the later prehistoric period is scarce, with no absolute evidence for Iron Age activity being thus far found.

3.2 Lower and Middle Palaeolithic (circa 45,000 to 800,000 BP)

3.2.1 *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic cover the first development of simple tools such as cleavers and hand-axes manufactured from stone. Later lower palaeolithic cultures are associated with early Homo Erectus. The Middle Palaeolithic saw changes in tool manufacture techniques, and the development of the species, with a lot of studies concentrating on Neanderthals.*

3.2.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

3.3 Upper Palaeolithic (circa 10,000 to 45,000 BP)

3.3.1 *The Upper Palaeolithic often refers to the development of modern Homo Sapiens and the increased use of well made tools from stone, bone, antler and wood.*

3.3.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

3.4 Mesolithic (circa 5,500 to 10,000 BP)

3.4.1 *The Mesolithic is often characterised by the beginning of settled communities and the development of more sophisticated weaponry and tools, derived from stone, bone and wood.*

3.4.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

3.5 Neolithic (circa 2,200 to 4,000 BC)

3.5.1 *This period of prehistory marks the introduction and establishment of farming in Britain, as well as the building of a number of monumental structures.*

3.5.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

3.6 Bronze Age (700 to 2,600 BC)

3.6.1 *Named as such because of the notable increase in bronze being utilised for tools, arms and decoration. This period also includes the Neolithic-Bronze Age transitional period.*

3.6.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

3.7 Iron Age (AD 43 to 800 BC)

3.7.1 *This period marks the increased use of iron for tools and general use, moving away from the softer bronzework. It also marks the increased building of large structures such as hillforts and includes the transitional Bronze Age to Iron Age period.*

- 3.7.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.
- 3.8 Summary (800,000BP - AD 43)
 - 3.8.1 The desk-based assessment found no reference to any prehistoric activity being uncovered within the study area and as such it is deemed highly unlikely that any prehistoric archaeology will be disturbed by the development.

4. HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT: ROMAN AND EARLY MEDIEVAL

4.1 Overview: Hexham in the Roman and Early Medieval period

- 4.1.1 Unlike Corbridge located 3 miles to the east, Hexham houses no direct evidence of Roman occupation. The re-utilised stonework in the Priory and the town gaol are thought to be from the Roman Bridge crossing the Tyne at Corbridge as well as from the Corbridge fort and mausoleum at Shorden Brae. However, two Roman altars were uncovered in 1864 when Beaumont Street was cut through the Abbey grounds, perhaps suggestive of localised Roman activity.
- 4.1.2 Long after the Roman forces had departed Britain, Queen Etheldreda of Northumbria granted in the 670s the lands around and including the area of the present town to Wilfrid to establish a new monastery. Wilfrid's first church was built between AD 675-80 as part of the Benedictine monastic foundation and in AD 681 it became a cathedral. Wilfrid was succeeded as Bishop of Hexham by Acca, and the Church of St. Andrew survived until the departure of the last Bishop Tilberd in the 820s when the Church came under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Durham.
- 4.1.3 Archaeologically of interest, a coin hoard containing 8000 stycas dated between the mid 790s and mid 830s was found during grave digging at St. Andrews in 1832, and it is thought that the hoard may have been hidden during the period's Viking raids.

4.2 Roman (AD 43 to 410)

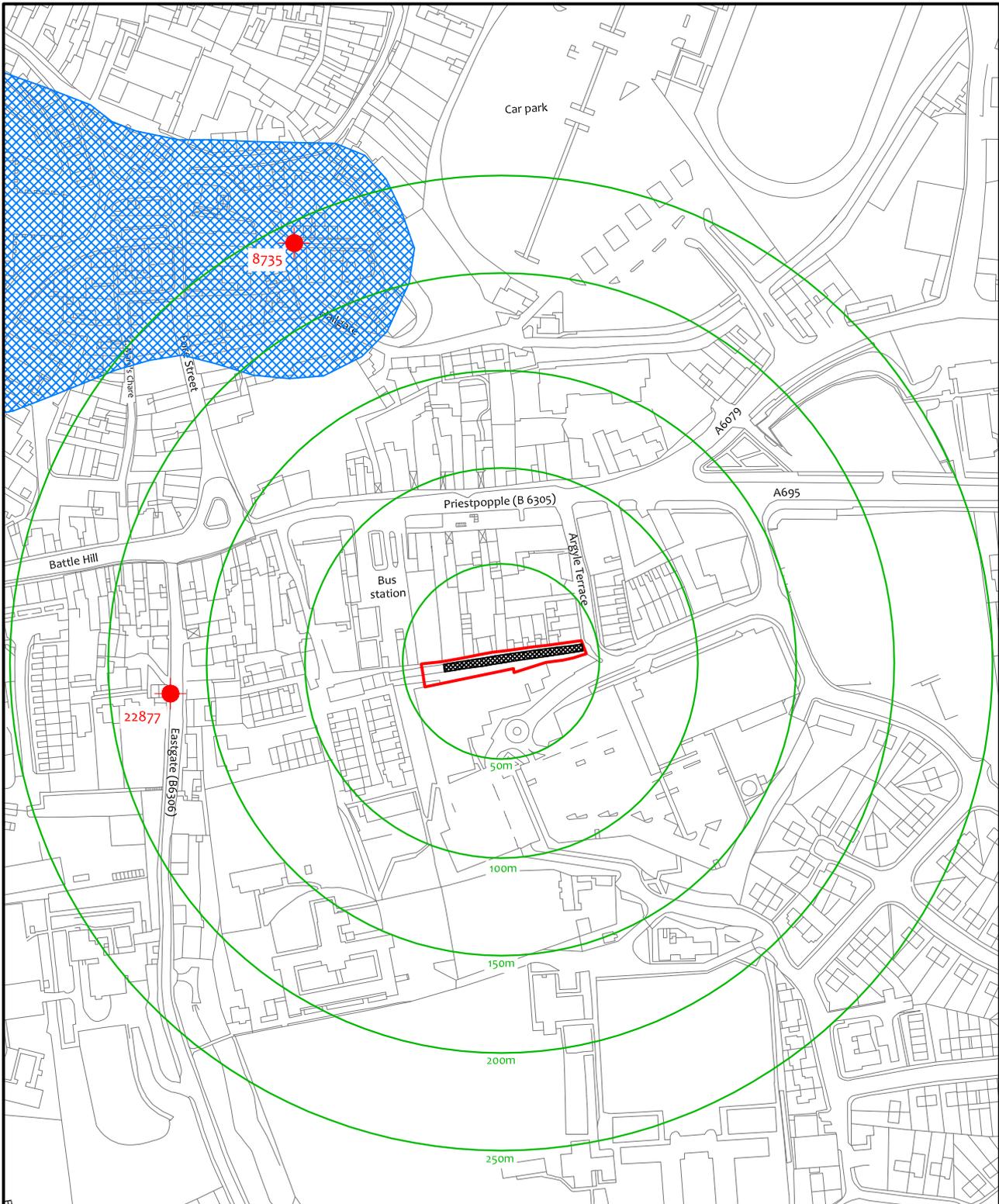
- 4.2.1 *The Roman period in Britain is marked by Claudius' invasion in AD 43 and ends with Honorius' withdrawal of Roman legion support from the island in AD 410.*
- 4.2.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

4.3 Sub-Roman Britain (AD 410 to mid/late 5th century)

- 4.3.1 *The sub-Roman period covers Britain from the breakdown of society after the departure of the Roman legions in AD 410, to the invasion and subsequent settlement of the Saxons in the later years of the same century.*
- 4.3.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

4.4 The Anglo-Saxon Period (Mid/late 5th century to AD 1066)

- 4.4.1 *The Saxons first arrived en-masse in Britain following the departure of the Roman legions, though the date of the actual establishment of Saxon colonies is unknown, and assumed to be in the mid-late 5th century. It is also unknown whether the colonisation was peaceful or enforced, though the one written description of the process by Gildas suggests the latter. The Anglo-Saxon period came to an end in the battle of Hastings in 1066.*
- 4.4.2 In circa 1890, the central portion of an Anglian cross was found (HER 8735) at the cottage of Mr. H.F. Lockhart, 240m northwest of the Ropery. The stone is thought to be held within the Manor Office, but has yet to be recovered. The location of this find spot can be seen on Figure 4.
- 4.4.3 During a programme of archaeological monitoring and test pits by North Pennines Archaeology Limited during water mains refurbishment in Hexham, a very substantial stone wall was observed at Eastgate (HER 22877), aligned northeast-southwest and crossing the current road at an angle. As Eastgate is thought to be a medieval street, this suggests the wall may be early medieval in date, and whilst no pottery was found in context to date the wall, it may represent an early building or even an early town wall. The location of the wall can be seen on Figure 4.



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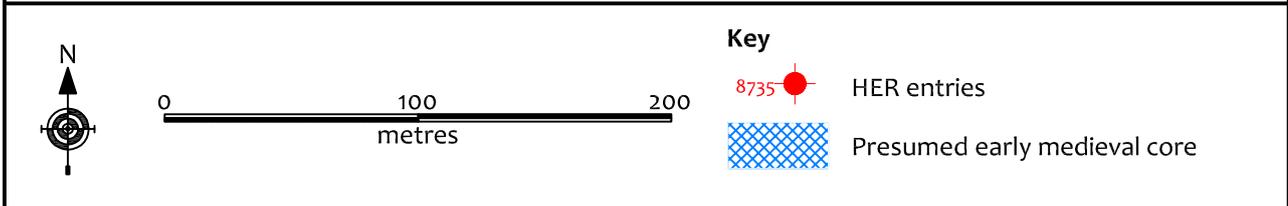


Figure 4. Location of early medieval HER entries and the presumed location of the early medieval town core. The study area is marked in green at 50m radius increments.

4.5 The Viking incursions (8th to 11th centuries)

4.5.1 *There were a number of viking raids and limited colonisation of Britain during this time period, the oldest known attack being at Lindisfarne, Northumberland, in AD 793.*

4.5.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

4.6 Summary (AD 43 to 1066)

4.6.1 The development area lies outside of the presumed boundary of early medieval Hexham (see *Figure 4*). Only one item of definite early medieval origin has been found within the study area in the 200-250m distance bracket, with a further potential early medieval wall found in the 150-200m bracket.

4.6.2 From the results of this study, it is highly unlikely for early medieval archaeology to be disturbed by the development.

5. HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT: MEDIEVAL

5.1 Overview: Hexham in the Medieval period

- 5.1.1 Hexham continued to grow through the medieval period as a monastic and administrative centre, though it was also a time of unrest and destruction. In AD 1296, King Edward I invaded Scotland, which resulted in a Scottish retaliation under the command of William Wallace: the Scottish attack destroyed and burned most of Hexham at that time. Further destruction of the town ensued in AD 1312 when Robert the Bruce attacked and again in 1364 during King Edward III's Scottish campaigns.

5.2 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 to 1485)

- 5.2.1 *The medieval period starts with the success of the Norman invasion at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, and sees a huge increase in building technology (such as the building of stone castles) and social expansion. The period ends with the beginning of the Tudor period in AD 1485.*
- 5.2.2 225m northwest of the Ropery lies the medieval Manor Office, formerly the gaol (HER 8731). The site is centred at NGR NY 9370 6408, and can be dated to the 14th century. Orders were given on the 8th June 1330 for the gaol to be built, an undertaking completed by 19th January 1332 when the order was given to furnish the new gaol with necessary tools of the trade. The tower was constructed primarily out of Roman stone, thought to be from the fort at Corbridge. By 1552, the gaol was in a state of decay, and by 1608 its condition was described as being in 'great ruin'. In 1640, the gaol was garrisoned by musketeers (suggesting a period of repair to make the building suitable) and the tower continued in use as a gaol until 1824. As well as its use as a gaol, the tower was also used for business transactions connected with the Regality and Manor of Hexham, and thus became known as the Manor Office: it is also the only purpose built medieval gaol remaining across England, and now serves as a store. It is a Grade I Listed Building (LB 239106) and also holds Scheduled Ancient Monument status (SAM 277). The location of this site can be seen on *Figure 5*.
- 5.2.3 Nos 36 to 40 (even/HER 8949) Priestpopple is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239201) dating to 1776. Of interest in this building is the lintel at the rear of the through passage containing a medieval corbel head, presumed to be from the Lavatorium of Hexham Priory. The location of this site can be seen on *Figure 5*.
- 5.2.4 As previously mentioned in *Section 4.4.3*, during a programme of archaeological monitoring and test pits undertaken during water mains refurbishment in Hexham, a very substantial stone wall was observed at Eastgate (HER 22877), aligned northeast-southwest and crossing the current road at an angle. Whilst Eastgate is thought to be a medieval street, suggesting that the wall may be early medieval in date, it may also simply represent a previous phase of medieval development and as such is also included here as reference.

5.3 Summary (AD 1066 to 1485)

- 5.3.1 The study area holds two definite sites dating to the medieval period, the first being the Manor Office and purpose built medieval gaol, located in the 200-250m distance radius bracket. The second relates to a find spot, specifically a medieval corbel head presumed to be from Hexham Priory and built into lintel of the rear through passage of Nos 36 to 40 Priestpopple, within the 50-100m bracket. A third potential sites lies within the 150-200m bracket west of the development site in the form thick wall, potentially of medieval or earlier date.
- 5.3.3 The development site lies on the periphery of the known and assumed medieval town of Hexham, specifically butting the southern border of assumed medieval tenements south of Priestpopple (see *Figure 5*). As such, it is assumed that the chances of impacting on medieval archaeology are minimal.

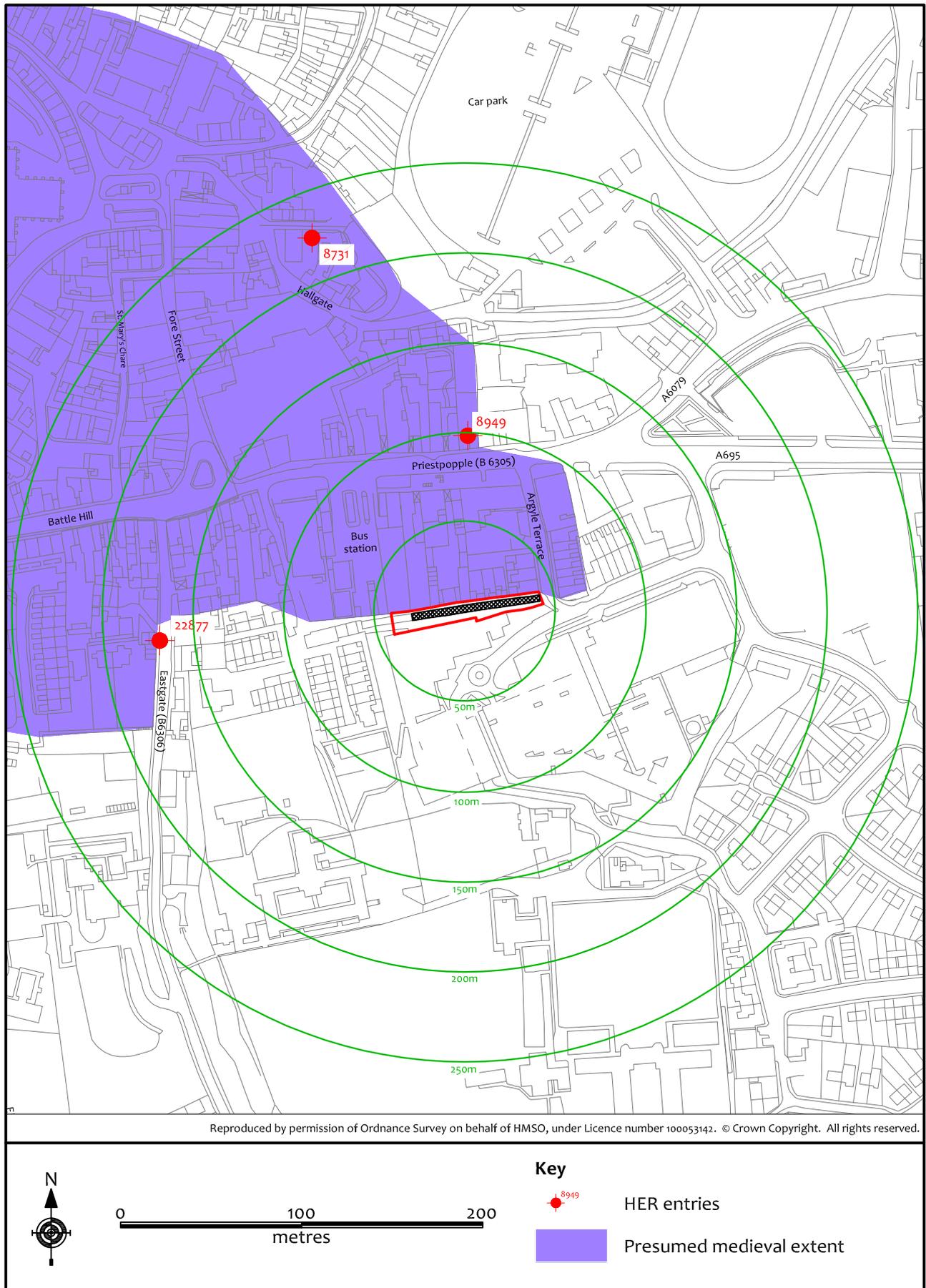


Figure 5. Location of medieval HER entries and the presumed extent of the medieval town. The study area is marked in green at 50m radius increments.

6. HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT: POST-MEDIEVAL

6.1 Overview: Hexham in the Post-Medieval period

- 6.1.1 The Dissolution of the Monasteries in the early 16th century brought about change in Hexham. The dissolution of the Priory occurred in 1536 and the Church of St. Andrew was handed to the parishioners. The land around St. Andrew's was granted to Reginald Carnaby who lived as lord of the manor, and reverted to the Crown in 1572 upon his death. The former tithe rights were granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, and the monastic buildings sold to Sir John Fenwick in 1632. The manor was then sold to a number of families in the ensuing years, including the Blacketts, Wentworths and Beaumonts. It is thought that the street pattern of Hexham remained stable south of St. Mary's Church, and that many houses were thatched. As a consequence of this, there were many fires throughout Hexham in the 17th century, effectively destroying the remains of the medieval housing. Milling and tanning and other industries grew dramatically throughout this period, and housing grew to meet the rising population, with the area of the town outgrowing its medieval boundaries in the 18th century.

6.2 The Tudor Period (AD 1485 to 1603)

- 6.2.1 *This marks the period of time where Britain was ruled by the Tudor monarchs and includes pivotal events such as the Dissolution of the Monasteries in circa 1540. The Elizabethan era marked the end of the Tudor period and was named such due to the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603).*
- 6.2.2 No known sites, artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period were found in the documentary assessment of the study area.

6.3 Stuart Period (AD 1603 to 1714)

- 6.3.1 *This era covers the reign of the Stuart monarchs, with King James I being the first and the last being Queen Anne. This period is known for civil unrest and includes the English Civil War, the Popish Plot, the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the Anglo-Dutch Wars. The last of the Stuart monarchs, Queen Anne died in 1714 without an heir to the throne and was succeeded by her second cousin, George of the House of Hanover, who became George I on the 1st August 1714.*
- 6.3.2 Nos 17 and 17A, St. Mary's Chare (HER 8760) lie 225m northwest of the Ropery and were built in the 17th century with later 18th and 19th century decoration to their frontages. Grade II* Listed (LB 239209), they form a group with Nos 2 to 8 (even), 16 to 20 (even), 1 to 19A (odd) and No.4 Meal Market, with No. 1 classed as being of local interest. Dendrochronological analysis on roofing timbers at Nos 17 produced a tree-felling date of AD 1682.
- 6.3.3 Nos 19 and 19A, St. Mary's Chare (HER 8761) lie 230m northwest of the development site and were built in the 17th century (dendrochronological dates of the roofing times suggest timber felling date of AD 1689) and now hold Grade II* Listed Building status (LB 239210).
- 6.3.4 An extract of Speed's map of Northumberland, dated to 1610 is shown on Figure 6, showing Hexham.

6.4 Georgian era (AD 1714 to 1837)

- 6.4.1 *The Georgian era covers the period from when George I was crowned on the 1st August 1714 to when Queen Victoria became monarch in 1837. The Georgian era marked a period of further unrest, and includes the Jacobite Risings or 1715 and 1745.*
- 6.4.2 The Ropery: The Ropery (HER 8787) is the focus of the current development and as such is the focal point of this desk-based study. The Ropery is located on the west side of Argyle Terrace and is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239249) and was built circa AD 1790-1800. It remains a rare example

- of a roofed ropewalk that was in use until just after AD 1900. A physical description of the building as it now stands can be found in Section 2. The Ropery's construction materials suggest that the building was part of the same development as the former Broadgates Chapel, situated 80m west of the Ropery: the Chapel and Ropery are aligned together east-west forming a physical boundary that would have marked the edge of Hexham in this period. The Chapel was built in 1790, confirming the potential late 18th/early 19th century date. The Ropery is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239249).
- 6.4.3 An extract from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland is shown on *Figure 6*, illustrating Hexham as it was in 1769.
- 6.4.4 By 1827, Parson and White's Directory lists Christopher Bushby as a rope manufacturer, with Wood's map of 1826 (*Figure 7*) marking Bushby's property on the north side of Priestpopple, though whether this is essentially a commercial property or residential is unknown. Wood's map also shows The Ropery as an open rectangle with a structure at each end. Two further ropemakers also appear in the directory in Gilesgate. Pigot and Co.'s National Commercial Directory for 1828-9 confirms the identity of the three 'rope and twine makers' established in Hexham by this time: Ann Bambrough and Andrew Paxton situated on 'Giles gate' and Christopher Bushby at Priestpopple Street. The same names appear in Pigot and Co's Directory of 1834.
- 6.4.5 Priestpopple lies 80m north of the development site, and holds a number of historic buildings of this period. The County Hotel (HER 8944) is Grade II Listed (LB 239196) and is an early 19th century enlargement on a 17th century building: it lies 75m northeast of the Ropery. Nos 19 and 21 (HER 8758) lie 60m north of the development area, built as a three storey building in the early 18th century and now hold Grade II* Listed Building status (LB 239194). No 20 (HER 8947) is also Grade II Listed (LB 239199) and was built in the late 18th century, modified with a new shop front in the late 19th century. The Royal Hotel (HER 8948) is located at nos 22 and 24 and dates to the late 18th century, with a late 19th century domed bay addition. It is Grade II Listed (LB 239200). Nos 36 to 40 (even/HER 8949) is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239201) dating to 1776. Of interest in this building is the lintel at the rear of the through passage containing a medieval corbel head, presumed to be from the Lavatorium of Hexham Priory. Nos 1 to 4, Orchard Place (HER 8953), is also a Grade II Listed building (LB 239203) and dates to 1825. Its accompanying archway to the west of no 1 (HER 8954) also holds listed status (LB 239204). Orchard House (HER 8759) is located on the north side of Priestpopple, 130m northeast of the Ropery. The building was constructed circa 1825, and forms a group with 14-46 (even) Priestpopple, all of local interest. Orchard House holds Grade II* Listed Building status (LB 239202).
- 6.4.6 No 8 (HER 8961) St. Mary's Chare is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239214) and dates to the early 19th century. No 16 (HER 8962) also holds the same status (LB 239215) and was constructed in the mid 18th century. No 20 (HER 8964) is also Grade II Listed (LB 239217) and dates to the 17th or early 18th century.
- 6.4.7 205m to the north of the development area lie the railings of the Old Grammer School, Bankhead (HER 8805), thought to have been constructed in the 18th or 19th century. The railings form a block with the Old Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Hallbank House and the Manor House, Hallgate and are Grade II Listed (LB 239022). Hall Bank House (HER 8807) is located 215m north of the Ropery and was built in the 18th century with later additions. It holds Grade II Listed Building status (LB 239024).
- 6.4.8 Battle Hill holds a number of buildings of interest from this period. Nos 7 and 9 (no. 7 is the Old Globe Public House, HER 8814) is a late 18th/early 19th century Grade II Listed Building (LB 239029), located 220m northwest of the Ropery, forming a group with the Old Grey Bull, Nos 3 to 11 (odd) and 2 and 4, Cattlemarket. No. 11 (HER 8815) dates to the late 18th/early 19th century and is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239032) and lies 235m northwest of the Ropery. Nos 6 and 8 (HER 8819) is a

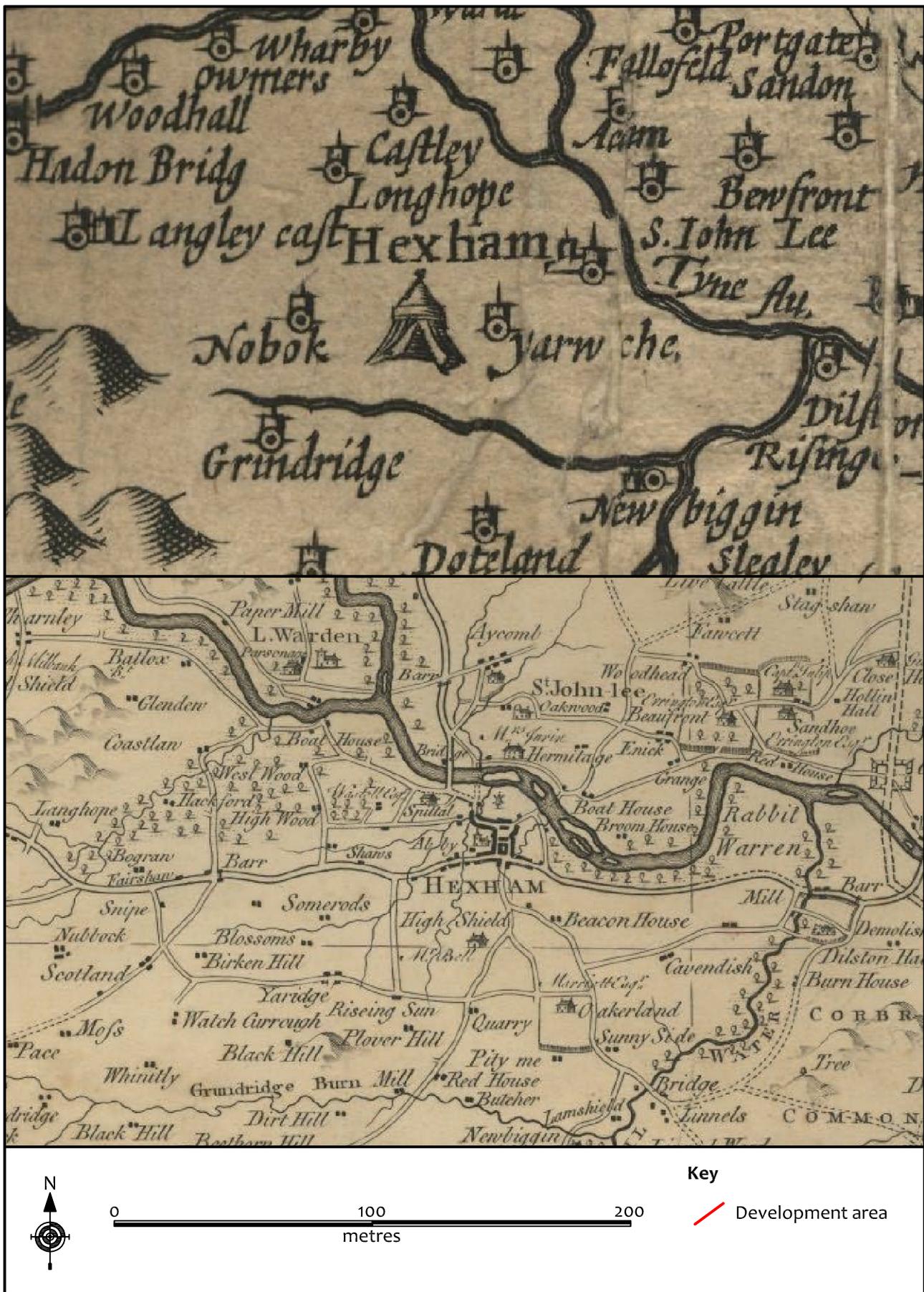


Figure 6. Speed's map of 1610 and Armstrong's Map of 1769 showing Hexham

Grade II Listed Building (LB 239036) dating to the late 18th/early 19th century, now containing modern shop fronts. The Listed Building lies 191m northwest of the development site.

- 6.4.9 No. 4 Cattlemarket (HER 8829) is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239049) dating to the 18th or early 19th century, forming a group with The Old Grey Bull, Nos 3 to 11 (odd) and 2, Cattlemarket. The building lies 180m northwest of the development area.
- 6.4.10 Nos 19 and 20 Eastgate (HER 8850) lie 170m from the site and are also Grade II Listed (LB 239078) as well as being late 18th to early 19th century in date.
- 6.4.11 Fore Street contains a number of historical buildings dating to this period. Nos 22 and 24 (HER 8855) are Grade II Listed (LB 239088) and date to the late 18th/early 19th century. Nos 26 and 28 (HER 8856) date from the same period and are Grade II Listed (LB 239089). No 30 (HER 8857) is also Grade II Listed (LB 239090) and lies 218m northwest of the development area. No 36 (HER 8858) was the former Sun Inn, built in the mid 18th century. The building is Grade II Listed (LB 239091). No 44 (HER 8859) is also Grade II Listed (LB 239092), as are nos 23 and 25 (HER 8860/LB 239094). Nos 27 and 29 (HER 8861) were built in the early 19th century and are also Grade II Listed (LB 239095).
- 6.4.12 Manor Cottage (HER 8869) on Hallgate was built in the late 18th century/early 19th century and is Grade II Listed (LB 239107). It lies 240m north of the development area. Wentworth Place (8876), located at nos 1 to 4 dates to 1826 and holds Grade II Listed Building status (LB 239115).

6.5 The Victorian era (1837 to 1901)

- 6.5.1 *The Victorian era covers the reign of Queen Victoria from her coronation on 20th June 1837 to her death on 22nd January 1901. This era marked a period of prosperity and reform.*
- 6.5.2 An extract from the Tithe Award plan of 1844 can be found on *Figure 8*. It shows the Ropery as an open rectangle, little changed from Wood's map of 1826.
- 6.5.3 By 1855, there were only two rope manufacturers in Hexham. Whellan's Directory of 1855 tells us that Henry Burn was situated in Priestpopple whilst Andrew Paxton continued his business in Gilesgate. The Gilesgate manufacturers were likely supplied by a second ropery, located on the west side of Hallstile Bank to the north of the Hexham Market place, shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865, but outside the study area.
- 6.5.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (*Figure 8*) shows the Ropery as being fully roofed.
- 6.5.5 By 1886, the Paxtons had closed their Gilesgate business and had secured the Priestpopple business, with the only other ropemaker listed in Bulmer's Directory of 1886 being Mr. Edward Turnbull of Market Street.
- 6.5.6 Kelly's Directory of 1890 and 1894 lists Joseph Paxton of Priestpopple as the only rope and twine manufacturer in Hexham - what happened to the Turnbull business at Market Street is unknown. The Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (*Figure 9*) no longer labels The Ropery, though the building is still *in-situ*, suggesting a closure or winding-down of the business at that time, though it is suggested that the Ropery did in fact continue to produce rope until the early 1900s.
- 6.5.7 In 1875, The Hexham Auction Mart was built on open land directly south of the Ropery, and continued in use throughout this period.
- 6.5.8 In 1991, a well was discovered (HER 8764) at No. 4 Orchard Place, 150m northeast of the Ropery during underpinning works. The well was not shown on the Ordnance survey maps between 1853 and 1860, suggesting construction at a later date, or that it was located in the cellar of the house.
- 6.5.9 180m north of the Ropery lies the archway to the northwest of the Old Grammar School, Bankhead (HER 8806), which forms a group with the Old Queen Elizabeth Grammer School, the railings to

- the east of the school, Hallbank House and the Manor House. The archway is 19th century, and is Grade II Listed (LB 239023).
- 6.5.10 The crenellated retaining wall (HER 8808) to the east of the Old Grammar School, Bankhead, was constructed in the mid-late 19th century and holds Grade 2 Listed status (LB 239025). The wall lies 180m to the north of the development area.
- 6.5.11 The Old Grey Bull public House, Battlehill (HER 8812) lies 190m northwest of the Ropery and is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239029), built in the early 19th century. It forms a Listed group with Nos 3 to 11 (odd) and 2 and 4 Cattlemarket. Nos 3 and 5, now the National Westminster Bank and no. 31 St. Mary's Chare (HER 8813) are also Grade II Listed (LB 239030) and built in the mid-late 19th century. The building lies 210m northwest of the development site.
- 6.5.12 Midland Bank, no. 2 Cattlemarket (HER 8828) is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239047), built in 1897 by G.C. Oliver of Carlisle. It lies 162m northwest of the Ropery.
- 6.5.13 The walls to the path (HER 8848) leading to Caprigg Lane, Eastgate are Grade II Listed (LB 239076) and were constructed in the early to mid 19th century. The walls are located 220m to the southwest of the development site. Nos 18 and 18A, Eastgate (HER 8849) also date from the same period and are also Grade II Listed (LB 239077). This building lies 160m southwest of the site.
- 6.5.14 No. 14 Fore Street (HER 8853) lies 245m north of the development area, and is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239086), built in the early 19th century.
- 6.5.15 Nos 16 to 20 (even), Fore Street are located 230m north of the site and comprise a mid-19th century frontage on a potentially earlier house (HER 8854). The building is Grade II Listed (LB 239087) primarily due to its early 20th century shop fascia containing ornate woodwork.
- 6.5.16 A number of Listed Building dating to this period are located on Hallgate, *circa* 190m north of the development site. Nos 17 and 18 (HER 8871) are early 19th century in date and are Grade II Listed (LB 239110). No 19 (HER 8872) is also Grade II Listed (LB 239111) and dates to early-mid 19th century. No 25 (HER 8873), Hallgarth House, dates to the same period and is also Grade II Listed (LB 239112). The archway (HER 8874) to the east of no. 25 also holds Grade II Listed status (LB 239113), as do nos 26 to 29 (HER 8875/LB 239114).
- 6.5.17 Priestpople lies 80m north of the development site, and holds a number of historic buildings. No 23 (HER 8943) is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239195) and lies 65m north of the Ropery. No 2 (HER 8945), now Lloyds Bank, is also Grade II Listed (LB 239197) and was likely designed by J.W. Dyson of Newcastle in 1896. Barclay's Bank at no 4 (HER 8946) is Grade II Listed (LB 239198) and dates to the late 19th/early 20th century and is of *neo-Georgian* style.
- 6.5.18 On St. Mary's Chare, 225m northwest of the Ropery, nos 9 to 13 (odd) hold Grade II Listed Building status (HER 8957/LB 239207). No 15 (HER 8958) was the former Primitive Methodist Chapel, dating to 1862. The chapel continued in use until 1909, when it was sold to drapers. The former chapel building is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239208). No 18 (HER 8963) St. Mary's Chare is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 239216) built in the mid-19th century.
- ## 6.6 Summary (1485 to 1901)
- 6.6.1 Activity increased dramatically during the post-medieval period, with the study area holding four sites of interest within the 50-100m radius bracket, six in the 100-150m bracket, sixteen in the 150-200m bracket and a further twenty-four in the 200-250m range.
- 6.6.2 This period also saw the Ropery being built, and the decline of the business. It also saw the building of the Hexham Auction Mart directly to the south of the Ropery. The northern extent of the Auction Mart buildings lie within the development area, and so it can be considered (depending on depth) that landscaping in the south of the development area may impact on post-medieval archaeological remains.

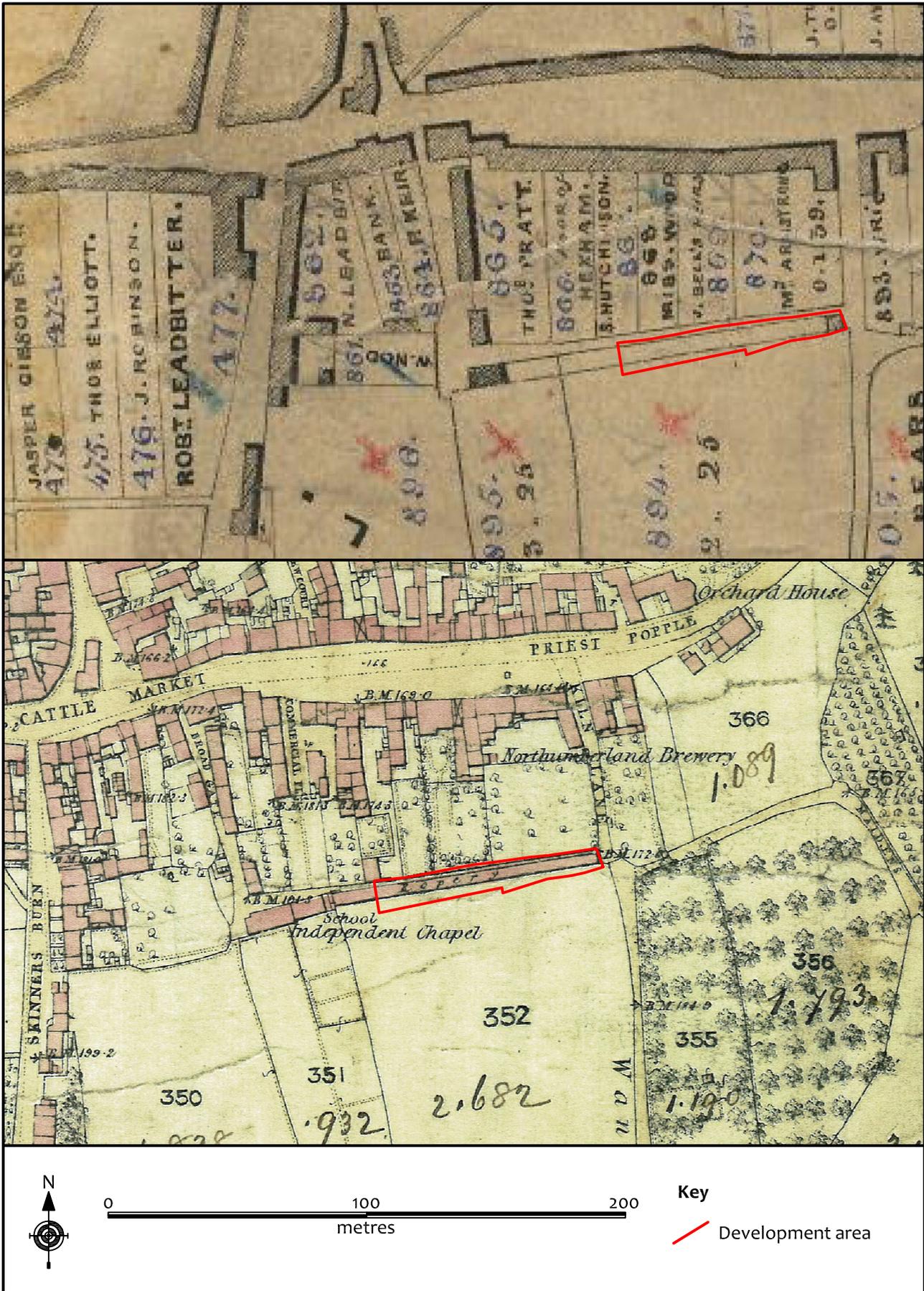


Figure 8. Extract from the Tithe map of 1844 and Ordnance Survey map of 1865, showing development area

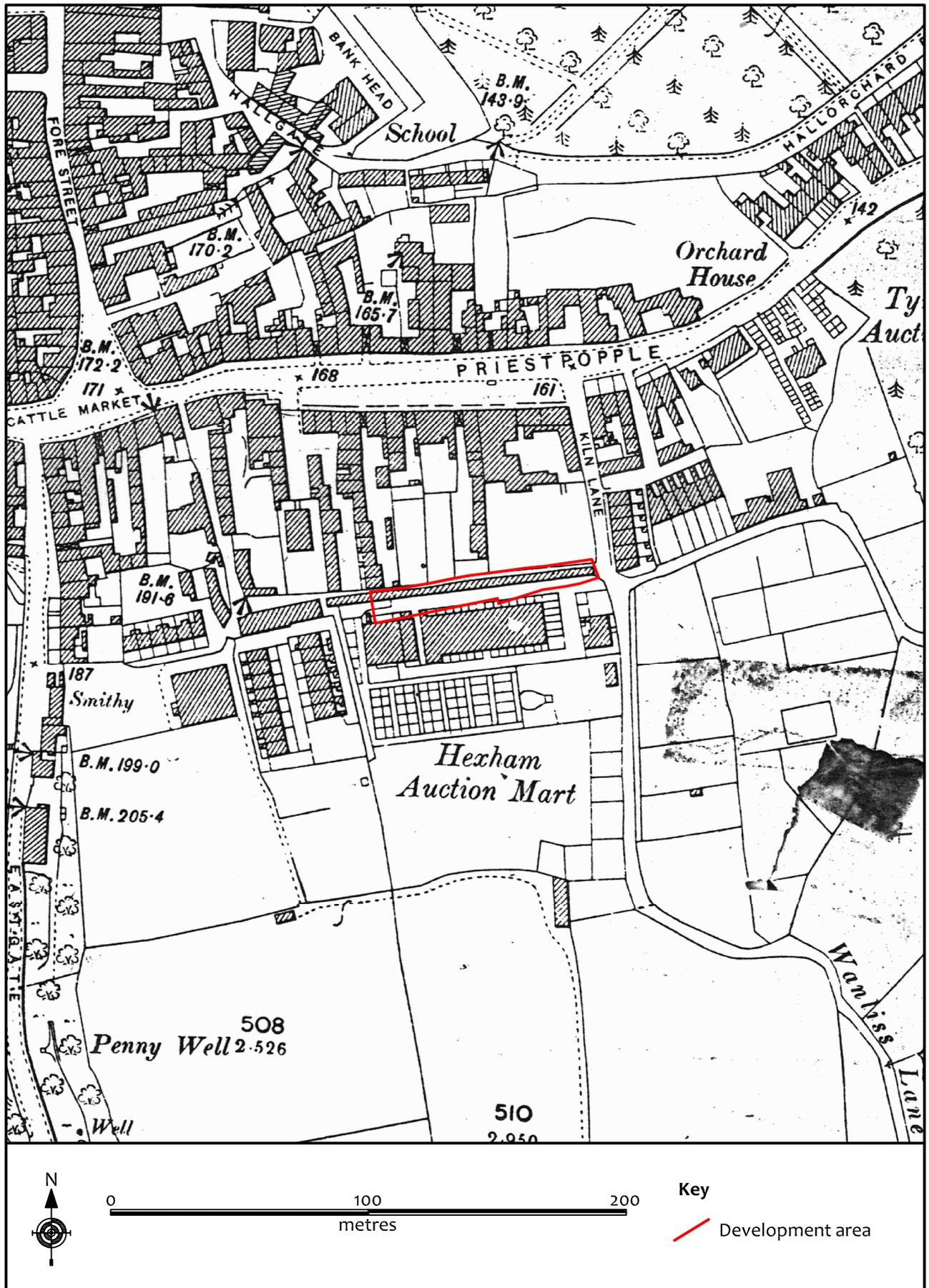
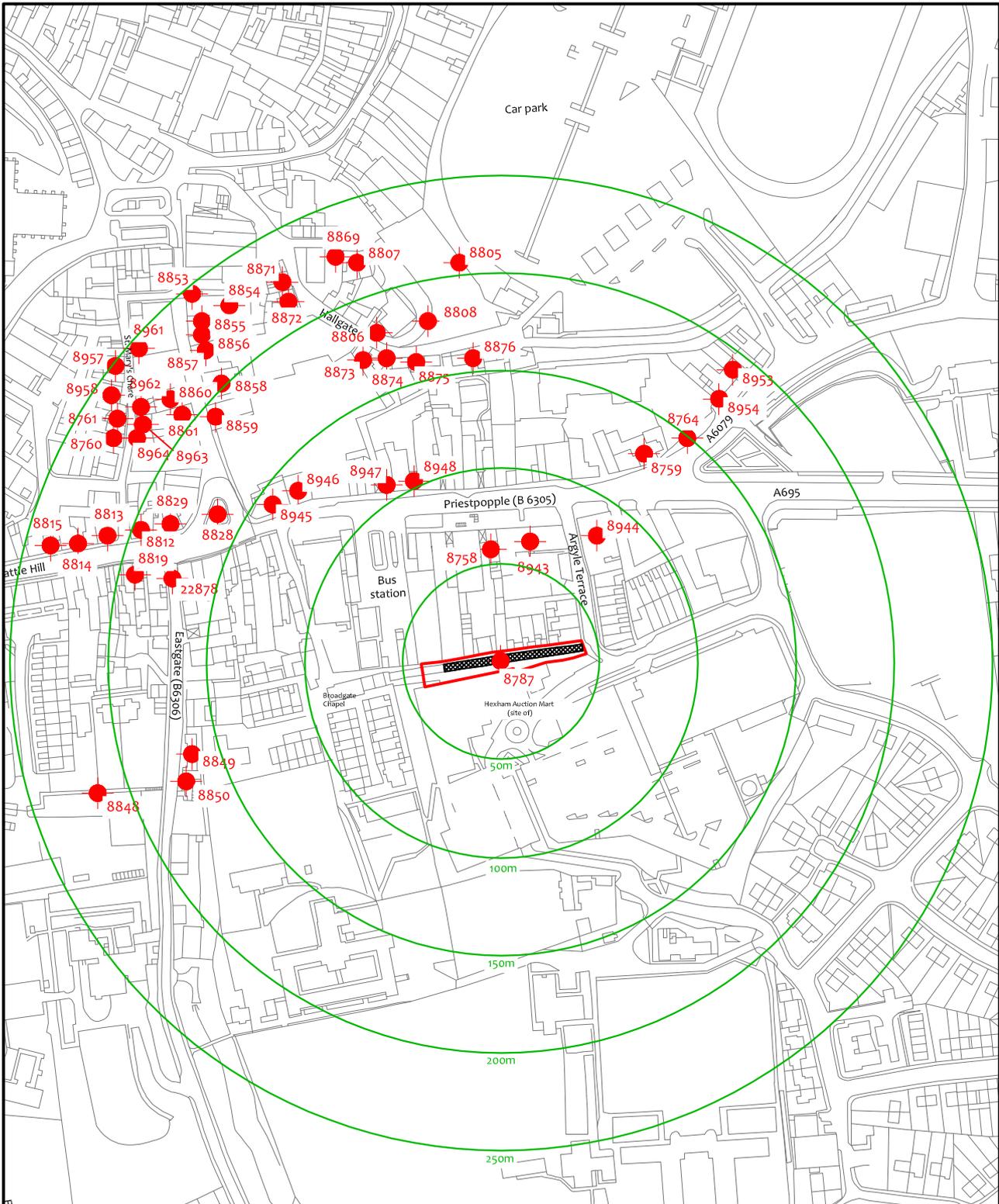
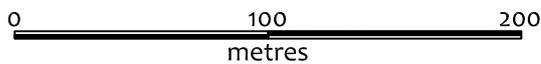


Figure 9. Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 showing the development area



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Key

 8950 HER entry

Figure 10. Location of post-medieval HER entries and sites of interest. The study area is marked in green at 50m radius increments.

7. HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT: MODERN

7.1 The Edwardian Period (1901 to 1914)

- 7.1.1 *The Edwardian period begins with the coronation of King Edward VII in 1901 and whilst his reign ended in 1910, the period is extended until the beginning of the Great War in 1914.*
- 7.1.2 In 1902, Kelly's Directory lists the Priestpople ropery business as belonging to Mrs Eliza Paxton, who was likely Joseph Paxton's widow. The same directory also shows Edward Turnbull's business still working in Market Street, but also producing candles as well as rope.
- 7.1.3 Four years later, Kelly's Directory shows that the Paxtons are now only suppliers of rope, suggesting that the Ropery had ceased production by this time: the business had closed completely by 1910, though Turnbull's business at Market Street continued.

7.2 The War Years (AD 1914 to 1945)

- 7.2.1 *This covers the time period of Britain at War, covering the Great War 1914-18 and the Second World War, 1939-45 as well as the period in between.*
- 7.2.2 By the time Kelly's Directory of 1914 was produced, ropemaking was no longer a product of the Priestpople area of Hexham: the only ropemaker listed for Hexham is Mr. Edward Turnbull of 3 Market Street.
- 7.2.3 With the Ropery business no longer operating, the Ropery building was used for a number of other purposes, including both a bakery and a farmers' club.
- 7.2.4 A cast-iron K6 Telephone kiosk (HER 8950) is located on Priestpople 75m north of the development site, designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The kiosk is designated Grade II Listed (LB 361452).
- 7.2.5 The Priestpople bus station, located north of the site was built originally in 1932, complete with turntable.

7.3 Modern (1945 to present)

- 7.3.1 *A general term for all activity after the end of World War 2 in 1945 to the present day.*
- 7.3.2 The east end of The Ropery was converted to The Argyle Cafe in 1966, which continued to run until 5th March 1997.
- 7.3.3 The Hexham Auction Mart continued to develop throughout the century, and was finally closed in 1995 when the area was landscaped and re-developed with the construction of a carpark and supermarket. No archaeological mitigation was undertaken at the time, and the level of preservation of the Auction Mart structures is unknown.

7.4 Summary (1901 to present)

- 7.4.1 The modern period saw the Ropery going out of business for its intended purpose, and the buildings being reused by a number of bodies, including a bakery and farmer's club, and eventually the Argyle Cafe, which eventually closed its doors in 1997. The building has remained empty and derelict since that time.
- 7.4.2 The northern edge of the Hexham Auction Mart lies within the southwestern extent of the development area, and as such the likelihood of surviving modern structural evidence beneath the carpark is high, dependant on the depth of groundworks necessary by the development scheme.

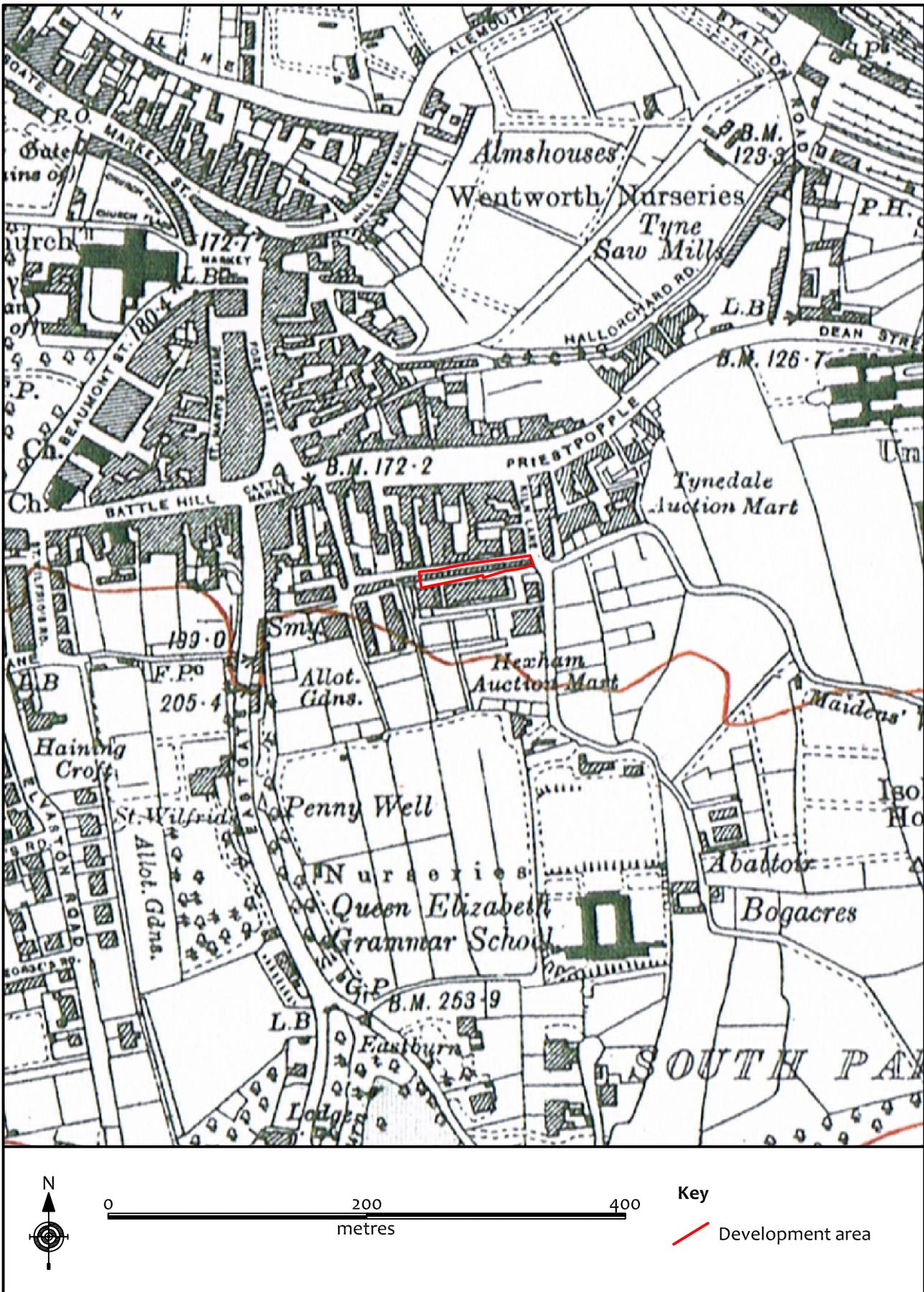


Figure 11. Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey map

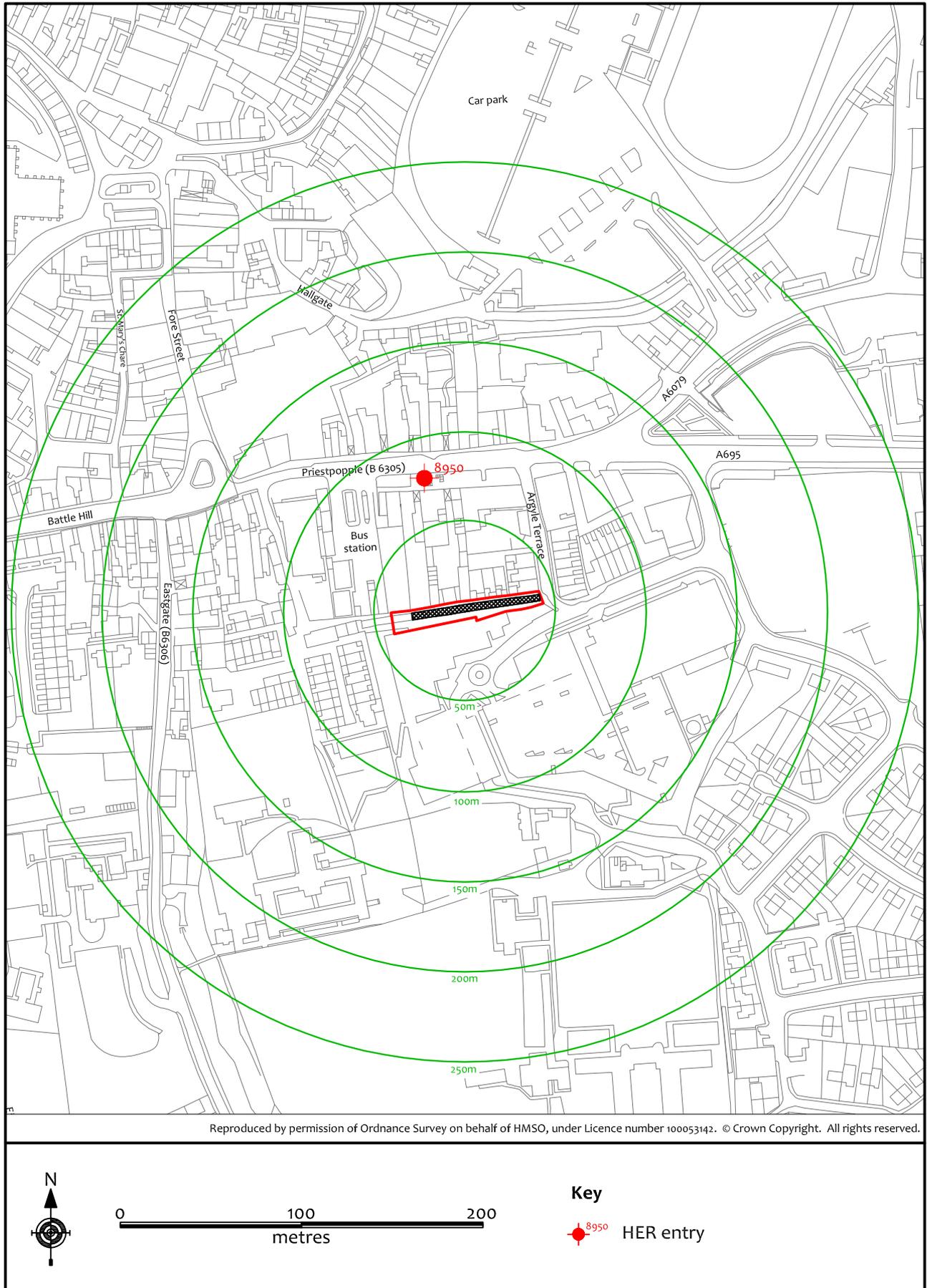


Figure 12. Location of modern HER entries and sites of interest. The study area is marked in green at 50m radius increments.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

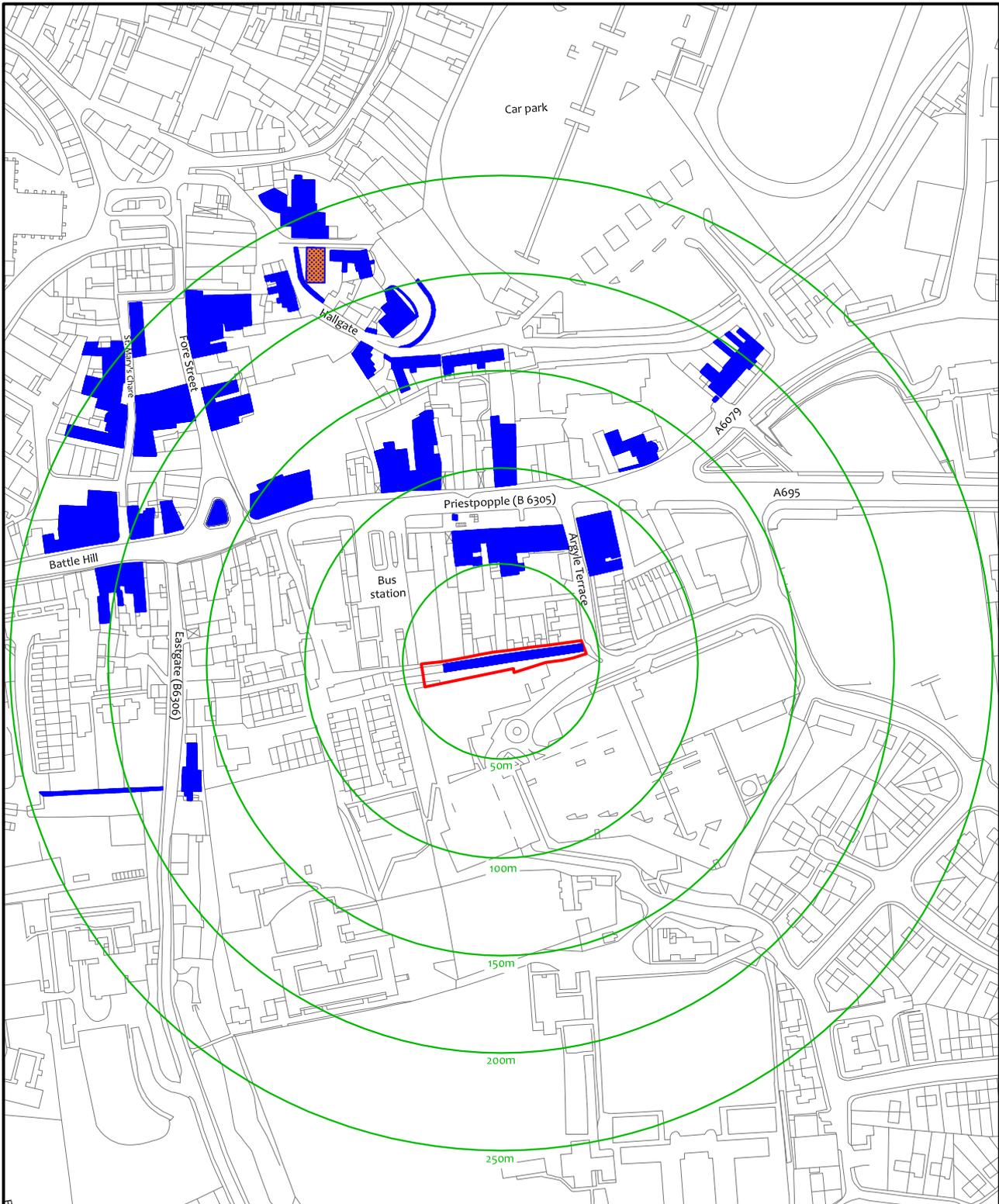
- 8.1.1 This desk-based assessment draws on historical sources such as written records, tithe plans, historical maps and trade directories to build an informed picture of the potential for archaeological disturbance within the development area and surrounding study area: Vindomora Solutions accept no responsibility for missing or erroneous data within the historical record that may have/will impact on the assessment of the study and development area.
- 8.1.2 A study area radius of 250m from the Ropery was specified by David Bull, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland. Within this area are 1 Scheduled Ancient Monument and 52 Listed Buildings (Grade I: 1, Grade II*: 4, Grade II: 47). The relationship of the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments to the development site can be seen on *Figure 13*: other than the Ropery itself, none of the Listed structures or SAM have a direct impact on the development site. The development area lies within the Hexham Conservation Area, the southern boundary of which aligns with the southern elevation of the Ropery.
- 8.1.3 The Ropery is a Grade II Listed Building, built between AD 1790-1800, which remained in business until the early 1900s. It then changed use and was utilised as a bakery, a farmer's club and finally the Argyle Cafe.
- 8.1.4 The desk-based assessment found no reference to any prehistoric activity being uncovered within the study area and as such it is deemed highly unlikely that any prehistoric archaeology will be disturbed by the development.
- 8.1.5 The development area lies outside of the presumed boundary of early medieval Hexham. As such, it is highly unlikely for early medieval archaeology to be disturbed by the development.
- 8.1.6 The development site lies on the periphery of the known and assumed medieval town of Hexham, specifically butting the southern border of assumed medieval tenements south of Priestpopple. As such, it is assumed that the chances of impacting on medieval archaeology are minimal.
- 8.1.7 Activity increased dramatically during the post-medieval period. This period also saw the Ropery being built, and the decline of the business. It also saw the building of the Hexham Auction Mart directly to the south of the Ropery. The northern extent of the Auction Mart buildings lie within the development area, and so it can be considered (depending on depth) that landscaping in the south of the development area may impact on post-medieval archaeological remains. However, the extent of the survival of the post-medieval auction mart is also limited due to the area's continued use until the 1990s - it is unknown if the modern auction mart retained its earlier features.
- 8.1.8 During the site visit, it was noted that the ground level north of the Ropery was raised significantly during the 1995 demolition of the Auction Mart and subsequent building of the carpark and supermarket. These level were observed, based on the northern walls of the Ropery being partly buried, to be potentially in excess of 0.5m. This could have a large impact on the amount of mitigation during groundworks necessary.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 *In line with the request by David Bull, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland, the following recommendations can be made, based on the desk-based assessment:*
- 8.2.2 **Building Recording mitigation:** According to Peter Ryder, who studied the building in 1997, the internal features of the Ropery have been mainly removed during the building's use as a cafe. However, with the potential of modern flooring being removed and original walls being exposed, more features may come to light. Coupled with the building's status as a Grade II Listed building

and being a rare example of its type, either Level 3 or Level 4 building survey would be recommended, in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

- 8.2.3 Groundworks mitigation: With the potential impact on buried archaeology being classed as minimal, it is recommended that rather than evaluation trenching as mentioned in consultee responses to the planning application, a scheme of targeted archaeological monitoring of the proposed groundworks be undertaken, concentrating on the footprint of the Ropery, and the potential post-medieval Auction Mart remains in the southwest corner of the development area. This scheme would also be dependent on the engineering groundworks of the proposed development cutting below the modern disturbance. The depths of groundworks are unknown at the time of writing this report.



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0 100 200
metres

Key

- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed Building

Figure 13. Location of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The study area is marked in green at 50m radius increments.

9. REPOSITORIES AND SOURCES

9.1 Repositories

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- Britain from Above Project.** Online at <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>
- Durham Record Office.** County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL
- National Library of Scotland.** George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1EW
- National Monuments Record.** National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>
- Newcastle City Library.** Local studies section, Princess Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1DX
- Northumberland Museum and Archives.** Woodhorn, Queen Elizabeth II Country Park, Ashington, NE63 9YF
- Tyne and Wear Archives.** Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA
- Northumberland Historic Environment Record.** Northumberland County Council, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 2EF
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APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC ASSET SUMMARY

Key:

HER:	Historic Environment Record (HER) reference number
Listed #:	Listed Building Reference number (where appropriate)
Listed Grade:	The Listed Building Grade (I, II* or II)
SAM #:	Scheduled Ancient Monument reference number
Period:	Historical period, EM: Early medieval, M: Medieval, PM: Post-Medieval, Mo: Modern

Sites within 50m radius of the Ropery

HER	Listed #	Listed Grade	SAM #	Period	Description
8787	239249	II		PM	The Ropery
				PM/Mo	Hexham Auction Mart

Sites within 50-100m radius of the Ropery

8949	239201	II		M	Shop/building
8758	239194	II*		PM	House/building
8943	239195	II		PM	Office/building
8944	239196	II		PM	Hotel/house/building
8950	361452	II		Mo	Kiosk/structure
				PM	Former Broadgate Chapel

Sites within 100-150m radius of the Ropery

8759	239202	II*		PM	House/building
8764				PM	Well/structure
8948	239200	II		PM	Hotel/building
8947	239199	II		PM	House/shop/building
8946	239198	II		PM	Bank/building
8945	239197	II		PM	Bank/building

Sites within 150-200m radius of the Ropery

22877/8				EM	Event, discovery of possible early medieval wall
8849	239077	II		PM	House/building
8850	239078	II		PM	House/building
8819	239036	II		PM	Shop/building
8812	239029	II		PM	Public house/building
8829	239049	II		PM	Shop/building
8828	239047	II		PM	Bank/building

HER	Listed #	Listed Grade	SAM #	Period	Description
8859	239092	II		PM	House/shop/building
8858	239091	II		PM	Shop/Inn/building
8873	239112	II		PM	House/building
8874	239113	II		PM	Arch/structure
8875	239114	II		PM	House/building
8876	239115	II		PM	House/building
8806	239023	II		PM	Arch/building
8808	239025	II		PM	Wall/building
8954	239204	II		PM	Arch/structure
8953	239203	II		PM	House/building
Sites within 200-250m radius of the Ropery					
8735				EM	Cross/find
8731	239106	I	277	M	Tower/prison/building
8805	239022	II		PM	Railings/structure
8807	239024	II		PM	House/building
8869	239107	II		PM	House/building
8871	239110	II		PM	House/building
8872	239111	II		PM	House/building
8854	239087	II		PM	Shop/building
8853	239086	II		PM	Shop/building
8855	239088	II		PM	Shop/building
8856	239089	II		PM	Shop/Inn/building
8961	239214	II		PM	Shop/building
8857	239090	II		PM	Shop/building
8860	239094	II		PM	Shop/building
8962	239215	II		PM	Shop/building
8957	239207	II		PM	Shop/building
8861	239095	II		PM	Shop/building
8963	239216	II		PM	Shop/building
8964	239217	II		PM	House platform/building
8760	239209	II*		PM	House/building
8761	239210	II*		PM	House/building

HER	Listed #	Listed Grade	SAM #	Period	Description
8958	239208	II		PM	Chapel/building
8813	239030	II		PM	Bank/building
8814	239031	II		PM	Public house/shop/building
8815	239032	II		PM	Shop/building
8848	239076	II		PM	Wall/structure

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Digital

Frame #	Direction	Description
RHN14001	north east	View of the Ropery from the pay and display carpark
RHN14002	north east	View of Block 'B', showing west and south elevations
RHN14003	north	View of Block 'B', showing southern elevation
RHN14004	east	View of Block 'A' showing southern elevation (oblique)
RHN14005	east	View of Block 'A' and extent of development area
RHN14006	north	View of example of Block 'A' southern elevation
RHN14007	west	View of Block 'A' southern elevation
RHN14008	west	Eastern elevation of Block 'A' and remains of Argyle Cafe frontage
RHN14009	west	View west up and north of Ropery showing bulging walls
RHN14010	southwest	Area south of the Ropery
RHN14011	north	View of example of Block 'A' southern elevation, showing extent of elevation 'burial'
RHN14012	east	West elevation of Block 'B' and overgrown 'empty area'
RHN14013	southeast	'Empty area' west along lane north of Ropery
RHN14014	east	View along lane north of Ropery
RHN14015	east	Door out of Ropery, north wall

Black and white print

Frame #	Direction	Description
RHN14016	north east	View of the Ropery from the pay and display carpark
RHN14017	north east	View of Block 'B', showing west and south elevations
RHN14018	north	View of Block 'B', showing southern elevation
RHN14019	east	View of Block 'A' showing southern elevation (oblique)
RHN14020	east	View of Block 'A' and extent of development area
RHN14021	north	View of example of Block 'A' southern elevation
RHN14022	west	View of Block 'A' southern elevation
RHN14023	west	Eastern elevation of Block 'A' and remains of Argyle Cafe frontage
RHN14024	west	View west up and north of Ropery showing bulging walls
RHN14025	southwest	Area south of the Ropery
RHN14026	north	View of example of Block 'A' southern elevation, showing extent of elevation 'burial'
RHN14027	east	West elevation of Block 'B' and overgrown 'empty area'
RHN14028	southeast	'Empty area' west along lane north of Ropery

RHN14029	east	View along lane north of Roperly
RHN14030	east	Door out of Roperly, north wall

Colour transparency

Frame #	Direction	Description
RHN14031	north east	View of the Roperly from the pay and display carpark
RHN14032	north east	View of Block 'B', showing west and south elevations
RHN14033	north	View of Block 'B', showing southern elevation
RHN14034	east	View of Block 'A' showing southern elevation (oblique)
RHN14035	east	View of Block 'A' and extent of development area
RHN14036	north	View of example of Block 'A' southern elevation
RHN14037	west	View of Block 'A' southern elevation
RHN14038	west	Eastern elevation of Block 'A' and remains of Argyle Cafe frontage
RHN14039	west	View west up and north of Roperly showing bulging walls
RHN14040	southwest	Area south of the Roperly
RHN14041	north	View of example of Block 'A' southern elevation, showing extent of elevation 'burial'
RHN14042	east	West elevation of Block 'B' and overgrown 'empty area'
RHN14043	southeast	'Empty area' west along lane north of Roperly
RHN14044	east	View along lane north of Roperly
RHN14045	east	Door out of Roperly, north wall

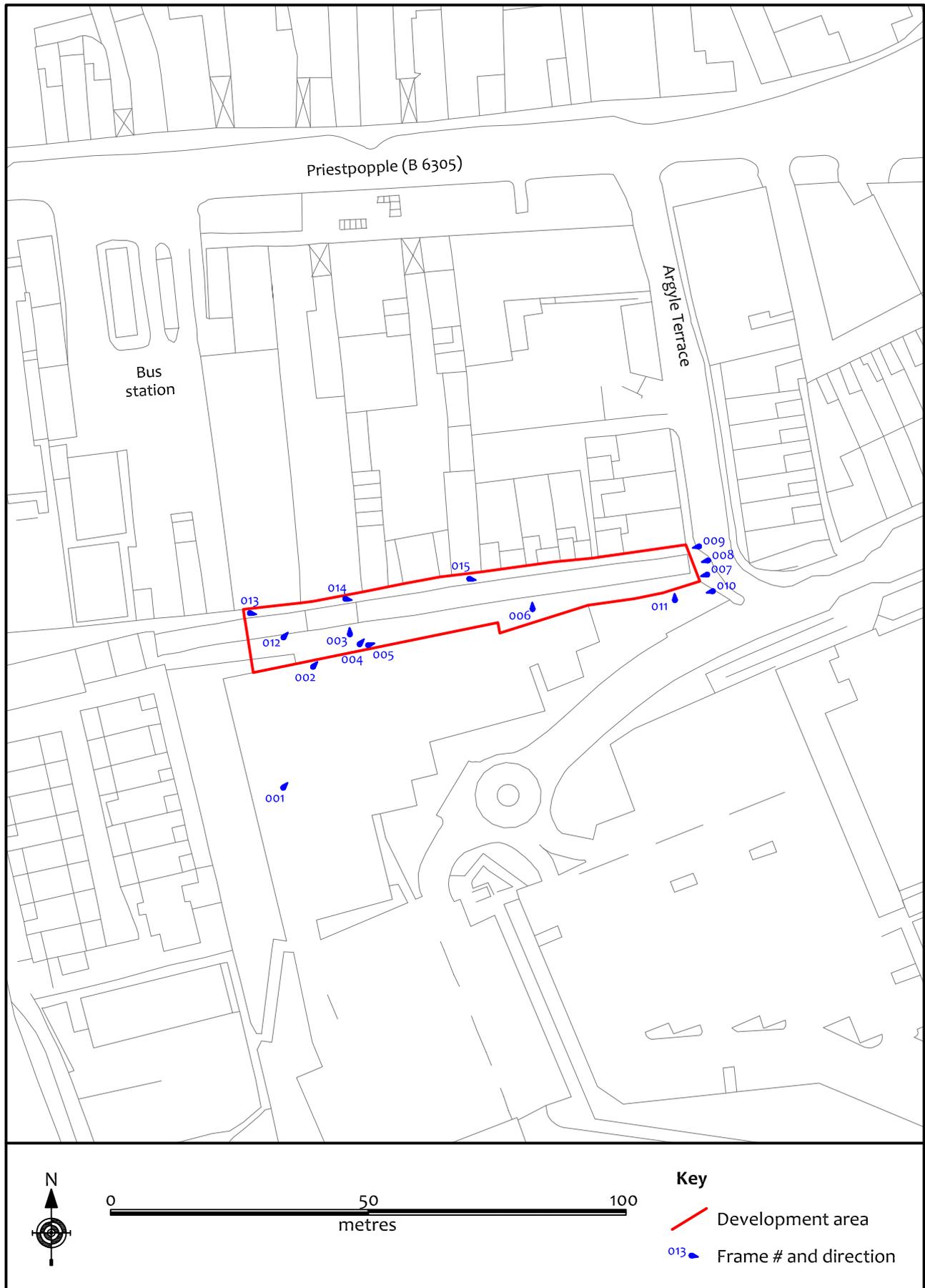


Figure 14. Photographic survey, frame source location and direction