

**An Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment of the Bunker Site,
Alemouth Road, Hexham,
Northumberland**



ARS Ltd Report 2019/7
January 2019

Compiled By:
Dr Rebecca L. Trow ACIfA & Dr Ian Wyre

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
The Eco Centre
Windmill Way
Hebburn
NE31 1SR

Checked By:
Michelle Burpoe

Tel: 0191 477 5111

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



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Prepared on behalf of: Union Property Development
(Hexham) Ltd

Date of compilation: January 2019

Compiled by: Dr Rebecca L. Trow ACIfA & Dr
Ian Wyre

Checked by: Michelle Burpoe

Local Authority: Northumberland County
Council

Site central NGR: NY 93769 64462

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Union Property Development (Hexham) Ltd (the client) to produce an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in support of a full planning application for a new food store (Use Class A1) (2,177 sq. m) with associated customer car parking and servicing, a four storey 69 bed hotel (Use Class C1) (2,540 sq. m), 250 public car parking spaces, and associated means of access from Alemouth Road. Outline planning application for up to 1,600 sq. of A1 non-food A2/A3/A4 uses in two units with associated car parking. The land was occupied latterly by a Home Office ‘bunker’ in the late 20th century.

The proposed development area lies in close proximity to the medieval town of Hexham and is on land formerly occupied by potential burgage plots. In addition there is evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement both within and in the vicinity of Hexham, along the river Tyne. A watching brief monitoring ground investigation work on the site in November 2018 revealed an alluviation layer across the site. There is the potential for archaeological remains to be preserved at the level of, or beneath this alluvium.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

The Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Union Property Development (Hexham) Ltd (the client) to produce an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) in support of a full planning application for a new food store (Use Class A1) (2,177 sq. m) with associated customer car parking and servicing, a four storey 69 bed hotel (Use Class C1) (2,540 sq. m), 250 public car parking spaces, and associated means of access from Alemouth Road. Outline planning application for up to 1,600 sq. of A1 non-food A2/A3/A4 uses in two units with associated car parking. The land was occupied latterly by a Home Office ‘bunker’ in the late 20th century.

In addition to the DBA, the current programme of archaeological work includes a Heritage Statement (Wyre 2019) and an archaeological watching brief (Nicholson 2019).

1.2 Site description

The ‘red line boundary’ of the proposed development area (hereafter ‘PDA’) is located in Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland and depicted in red on Figure 1. The site is centred at NGR NY 93769 64462, and covers an area of 2.04 hectares. It is bounded to the north by the Tyne Valley Newcastle to Carlisle main railway line, to the east Alemouth Road by Park Street West, to the south by a range of retail and industrial premises, and to the west (the site tapers) terminates in a narrow access onto Haugh Lane.

The site at present contains no standing buildings; however there are an indeterminate number of demolished and excavated features likely a result of the 20th century use of the site. The site’s current layout reflects the 19th and 20th century use of the site; the east was accessed via a ramp (rising to the road level on Alemouth Road West by c.4m), and an overgrown depression equates to the footprint of the last building known to have stood on the site. Overall the ground surface is a mix of tarmac and gravel with areas of heavy overgrowth, rubbish, and submerged ground features, and has a negative effect upon the character of the adjacent Conservation Area. The surrounding flat topography and propensity for flooding in the main conforms to that of the Tyne Valley flood plain.

1.3 Geology

The solid geology of the site comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone overlain by superficial deposits of till (BGS 2019). The soil cover of the PDA is recorded as slowly permeable seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (LandIS 2018).

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aims of this assessment are to produce a report detailing any archaeological potential of the PDA, and to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon any buried and upstanding archaeological remains. The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim:

- ◆ To collate and assess existing information about the historic environment within the study areas and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the



nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and any upstanding buildings/structures within the PDA.

- ◆ To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ◆ To assess, where possible from the available sources, the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Guidelines

This DBA was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Historic England.

The approach to the assessment of significance is that set out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), which states that the significance of heritage assets derives from the 'heritage values' that they possess, which may be *evidential*, *historical* (either *illustrative* or *associative*), *aesthetic* or *communal*. Reference is also made to 'heritage significance' as described in the NPPF, which is defined as the '*value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting*' (MHCLG 2018, 71).

3.2 Scope of Works and Study Area

Consultation with Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland Conservation, Northumberland County Council, specified the requirement to assess the archaeological potential of the site in regards to the following:

- ◆ The survival and significance of any bunker remains with an assessment of the nature and layout of the bunker and the potential for subterranean features
- ◆ The survival and significance of below ground archaeological remains, in particular relating to prehistoric and Roman settlement along the Tyne.

There are a number of areas demonstrating a potential for prehistoric and Roman activity along the river however some of these are located at some distance from the PDA. Thus, rather than requesting a wide enough search radius to encompass these areas, which would include a large number of post-medieval and medieval sites which are unlikely to have any relevance to this site, the Assistant County Archaeologist recommended three discreet search areas (depicted as polygons on Figure 2). These are as follows:

- ◆ Study Area 1: a 500m radius of the site, assessing all heritage assets within the study area.



- ◆ Study Area 2: a 500m radius of coordinates NGR 392328 565825, focusing specifically on prehistoric and Roman sites (located c. 2km to the north-west of the site, further along the Tyne).
- ◆ Study Area 3: a 1km radius of coordinates NGR 385510 563683, focusing specifically on prehistoric and Roman sites (located c. 8km to the west of the site, further along the Tyne).

A Heritage Statement has been produced which assesses the potential impact on the setting of designated heritage assets in the wider area (Wyre 2019). Therefore, this DBA will focus solely on the potential impacts of the proposed development on any potential buried archaeological remains.

3.3 Information Sources

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- ◆ The Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) for information regarding non-designated assets and previous fieldwork, and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) mapping.
- ◆ The National Register of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by Historic England Archives at Swindon for information regarding archaeological assets and investigations collated at a national level.
- ◆ The online National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by Historic England for information concerning designated assets within the study area.
- ◆ Northumberland County Council archives held at Morpeth, Northumberland, and Hexham for historic maps, plans and other documents relevant to the study area.
- ◆ Google Earth and Bing online historical satellite imagery.
- ◆ Groundsure Historic Mapping Report for historic Ordnance Survey maps.
- ◆ The British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50 – WMS).
- ◆ Various other relevant books, journals and publications identified during the course of the assessment, details of which can be found in the references section of the report.

4. BASELINE DATA

4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1 Prehistoric Periods

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the study site, with no prehistoric finds recorded within the site boundary by either the Northumberland HER or NRHE, but there is a much richer prehistoric resource in the wider Tyne Valley area.

A number of Bronze Age funerary sites lay in the vicinity of Hexham. A Bronze Age cist containing cremated remains was found in the vicinity of Ellfoot House in the mid-19th century (HER 7684), within Study Area 3. Other Bronze Age cist burials have been found



slightly more remotely from the town; one in 1921 during the construction of a green at Hexham golf course (HER 8723) to the west of Hexham and another found in 1830 on the Newcastle Road to the east of town (HER 8983). It is uncertain whether the surviving burials represent single examples or originally lay within clusters. Reportedly, also found in Hexham were a stone axe-head dated to the Neolithic period (HER 8770), a Bronze-Age flat axehead (NRHE 18637), and an Iron Age Billon coin (NRHE 18710). A cropmark was observed from aerial photography representing a double-ditched circular enclosure (HER 8626), located within Study Area 2. A pit and two post-holes encountered during evaluation trenching along the A69 (in Study Area 3) may have also been of prehistoric date (HER 24906 & HER 24907).

4.1.2. The Romano-British Period

Roman occupation has been identified in the vicinity, evidence including Roman inscribed stones and altars found in the town (one found at Hallstile Bank), some embedded in later buildings e.g. HER 8739, HER 8741, and HER 8745. It has also been suggested that Hexham Abbey is located on a Roman site (HER 8979 & HER 8981).

Roman occupation is prevalent throughout the region. Hadrian's Wall is sited 5km to the north and the village of Corbridge, 5.3km to the east. Corbridge was the most northerly town in the Roman Empire, originally established as a fort in c. AD 85, by the middle of the 2nd century AD the fort was replaced by a town with two walled military compounds, which were garrisoned until the end of the Roman occupation of the site. The Roman road between Corbridge and Carvoran, which pre-dated Hadrian's Wall, likely ran just to the north of Hexham. Two Roman temporary camps and a possible Roman farmstead were identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs within Study Area 2 (HER 8622, HER 23927, and HER 23928). A coin of Constantine II was also found by a metal detectorist in Study Area 3 (PAS NCL-0F00C2).

4.1.3 The Medieval Period

Land around the present town of Hexham was granted by Queen Etheldreda of Northumbria to Wilfrid to establish a new monastic foundation in the early 670s. In the early 19th century a hoard of 8000 Anglo-Saxon coins were found close to the transept of Hexham priory. Wilfrid built a second church, St Mary's (HER 8729), at the beginning of the 8th century, close to the abbey church of St Andrew's. Another church, St Peter's (HER 8728) was built around this time in an unknown location, possibly located in the area of the current market place. These churches were at least partially destroyed during a Danish Viking invasion in 875, St Peter's Church was probably never rebuilt following the raid.

The Hexham Conservation Area includes three Scheduled Ancient Monuments: the abbey and its monastic precinct (NHLE 1006593), the Old Gaol (NHLE 1281526), and the Hexham Bridge (NHLE 1042629) all of which are medieval in date. Several medieval cemeteries have been encountered within the abbey grounds (e.g. HER 14751 and HER 14752).

Hexham continued as a monastic and administrative centre in the late medieval period with the Priory and Archbishops' precincts facing each other across the Market Place. The late 13th to the 16th centuries were times of great unrest for Hexham and the Borders. Scottish raids were common from the late 13th century onwards (e.g. HER 24264) and the area became somewhat depopulated as a result.



The Moot Hall (listed Grade I; NHLE 1042577) overlooks the eastern side of the Market Place and functioned as the compound's gatehouse. It housed the Archbishops' bailiff and served as the courthouse for the Regality. It is of three storeys with halls on two floors, and can be compared with castles such as Langley and Thirlwall. It probably dates to the later 14th century.

There were potentially town walls (HER 27124) and a watch tower (NRHE 1468457) in Hexham during the medieval period although the location and identification of these features is not certain.

4.1.4 The Post-Medieval Period

The abbey was suppressed in 1536 following resistance and involvement in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Numerous monks from Hexham Abbey were executed for their involvement in the Pilgrimage of Grace. The church continued to be used despite the closure of the abbey. St Mary's Church had probably fallen into disrepair at this time and the Hexham Pilgrims' Hospital (NRHE 18647), believed to have opened in the early 16th century, was closed in 1537 following the dissolution of the abbey. A reference from 1634, likely referring to St Mary's Church, mentions a bakehouse being set up within the old church and a road running through the middle of the old building.

Outside the pockets of industry market gardening was carried out on the fertile 'haughlands' the north of the town (Hinds 1896, 17) with the produce finding a market in Hexham. The PDA is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1862 as being occupied by the northern part of a series of narrow fields and orchards (potentially retaining the footprint of medieval burgage plots).

Numerous buildings in the town centre are of 18th and 19th century date and are Grade II listed buildings. They comprise a mixture of town houses and shops, as well as some historic public houses. The public park known as the Sele was created in 1753 and now forms part of the Grade II registered Hexham Parks.

The Blaydon to Hexham section of the Carlisle to Newcastle Railway opened in 1835, the section to Carlisle complete by 1838. The station, built to the north of the town, incorporated goods as well as passenger services. In 1858 Hexham was incorporated into the North British system and in 1869 the Hexham to Allendale line was completed.

4.1.5 The Modern Period

By the time of the production of the 1952 Ordnance Survey map a large building is shown occupying part of the site immediately south of the railway line with a series of smaller buildings located to the immediate north-west and south-east. This building was a large cold food store with associated railway sidings (HER 26945). According to the HER entry this building dated to the Second World War and continued in use after the war had ended. The area to the south-west of the site was still occupied by nurseries and allotments which continued to exist into the 1980s although they were gradually diminishing in size and had been completely built over by 1988.

The cold food store was converted by the Government into a nuclear bunker in the 1980s. It was designed to act as the North-East's regional seat of government, acting as a base for



ministers and civil servants if war had broken out. This was subsequently demolished in the mid-1990s and the site has been left vacant since this time.

4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

On-Site

There are no designated assets within the PDA; however the south-eastern boundary of the site is adjacent to Grade II listed abutments and retaining walls associated with the road bridge over the railway (NHLE 1064875).

Off-Site

There are 128 designated heritage assets within the 500m study area surrounding the PDA. This includes three scheduled monuments, a conservation area, a Grade II registered park, four Grade I listed buildings, and sixteen Grade II* listed buildings. There are also 103 Grade II listed buildings within the 500m study area. In addition the Scheduled Monuments of Hexham Manor Office and Hexham Bridge are also listed buildings (Grade I and Grade II* respectively). The Scheduled Monument of Hexham Abbey also includes numerous individually listed buildings within the abbey grounds. The designated assets are summarised in the table in Appendix I and the Conservation Area, the Scheduled Monuments, and the Grade I and II* listed buildings are depicted on Figure 3.

4.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

On-Site

There is a single entry on the HER and NRHE within the PDA. This is the recently demolished food store/bunker and is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Non-designated Heritage Features within the PDA

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description
26945	1118507	<p>Cold War regional site of government, Hexham</p> <p>A former World War Two cold store at Hexham is recorded as being set up as the regional seat of government for the North East Region during the Cold War. This building would have served as the base for ministers and civil servants had war broken out. [NB. The coordinates given are erroneous since the cold store and later Cold War building is within the PDA but this entry is listed as being located c. 100m to the south].</p>

Off-Site

There are 47 non-designated heritage features within the 500m study area and a further four prehistoric and Roman features each in Study Area 2 and 3. These are summarised in Appendix II and are depicted on Figures 4 and 6.

4.4 Archaeological Events

On-Site

An archaeological watching brief during site investigation work was carried out on the site by ARS Ltd in 2018 (Nicholson 2018). This part of the site investigation revealed archaeological remains associated with the cold food store and later bunker building that previously occupied the site as well as retaining wall foundation associated with the 19th century railway bridge. It also revealed extensive alluviation across the site.



Off-Site

There have been 108 archaeological investigations recorded within the 500m study area. There was also a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching carried out on the A69 in Study Area 3 which revealed prehistoric remains. These events are summarised in the table in Appendix III.

4.5 Historic Landscape Characterisation

On-Site

The PDA falls within a single HLC unit which is summarised in Table 2 below and illustrated on Figure 5.

Table 2. HLC Types within the PDA

HLC ID	HLC type	HLC previous type	Details
1828	Industry	Fields horticulture	ACTIVE INDUSTRY: an area of heavy or light industry, such as refining and processing, industrial estates, docks and auction marts.

Off-Site

There are a further 25 HLC types in the 500m study area around the PDA. These include land dedicated to settlement, industry, and ornamental parkland. The HLC types for the 500m study area are summarised in Appendix IV and are depicted on Figure 6.

5. ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AFFECTED HERITAGE ASSETS

An assessment of the significance of affected assets has been carried out in the following document *A Heritage Statement for a proposed development at the Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham* (Wyre 2019). The reader is directed to this document in this regard.

6. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The PDA has been subject to site investigation test pitting and boreholing which was monitored by ARS Ltd in November 2018 (Nicholson 2019). This watching brief revealed heavily truncated remains associated with the 20th century food store/bunker building that was demolished in the 1990's and it seems that this structure has no basement nor did it have extensive foundations. The test pits were excavated to a depth of c. 2m below ground level. No archaeological remains, predating the 19th century, were encountered during the site investigation work. A deposit of alluvium was identified extending across the site and in some test pits the base of the alluviation was not reached.

There is a potential for the presence of archaeological features either cut into or located beneath the alluvium across the site, especially given the evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement along the banks of the Tyne. The site is also in close proximity to the medieval town of Hexham and the site previously occupied part of a series of long narrow fields depicted on historic mapping which possibly preserved the outline of medieval burgage plots. As a result there is also the potential for medieval remains to be encountered on the site. Should such prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains be present they will



potential have both *evidential* and *historical* significance as defined by *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008).

Given the lack of a basement associated with the 20th century building on site, and the fact that prior to this the site seems to have been in use as orchards and plant nurseries, there is moderate potential that any buried archaeological remains within the site could remain preserved *in-situ*.

The development will have potential impacts on any buried heritage assets including the removal or truncation of any below-ground archaeological remains during ground reduction work or during the cutting of foundation/service trenches.

7. STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 Archive Deposition

One bound copy of the final report with an attached digital PDF/A copy on disc will be deposited with the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). The disc will also include a digital archive, consisting of relevant ESRI shapefiles or CAD files, for use of updating the HER database.

7.2 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7.3 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

7.4 Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Peter Carruthers of Summers-Inman for commissioning this work on behalf of Union Property Development (Hexham) Ltd and for supplying information on the proposed development. We would also like to thank Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council for her advice regarding the scope of this assessment and Liz Williams (Northumberland HER) and Historic England Archives for providing respective datasets for this work.



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**APPENDIX I: GAZETTEER OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN STUDY
AREA 1**



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
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NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1006593	8722	18622	SM	Hexham Abbey Remains of Medieval Priory and Anglo-Saxon Monastery.
1281526/ 1006512	8731	18663	SM/LB Grade I	Manor Office (or gaol) The Old Gaol is a rectangular stone tower with three floors. It has stone walls, over 2m thick at ground level. It entered through a door on the west side. The building has two large stone cellars, which were originally used as prisons. It is a scheduled monument and listed building
1042629/ 1002905	8738	18694	SM/LB GRADE II*	Hexham Bridge There has been a bridge at Hexham since at least the 13th century, although during the 15th and 16th centuries it seems there was only a ferry. The present bridge, with nine round arches, was built in about 1793 and was the fifth bridge built at Hexham. It is a Scheduled Monument and Listed Building
CAREA68	-	-	CA	Hexham Conservation Area The central part of Hexham Conservation Area was designated as 'outstanding' in 1973 in response to the clear historic and architectural significance of the town that can be traced back to Saxon times with the construction of St Wilfred's church. The conservation area was considerably extended in 1992 in order to protect the setting and character of the central area in the face of new housing and industrial developments.
1001627	13209	137841/ 137841/ 1378455	RPG GRADE II	The Hexham Parks This is a group of three parks in the centre of Hexham. They are the Sele, the Abbey grounds and the grounds of Hexham House. The Sele was opened to the public in 1753 and were given to the town in 1908. The Abbey Grounds were remodelled in the late 18th/early 19th century as the grounds to Abbey House, were purchased and laid out as a public park in 1911. The grounds of the early 18th century Hexham House were purchased and laid out as a public park in 1928.
1042576	-	-	LB GRADE I	The Priory Church of St Andrew's Former Augustinian Priory. Originally founded by St Wilfrid circa 673 - the crypt dates this period. The choir, transepts and tower are circa 1180; the nave was burnt 1296 and rebuilt in 1908 by Temple Moor. Much recent restoration.
1042577	8730	18658	LB Grade I	Moot Hall The Moot Hall stands in Hexham Market Place opposite the abbey. It is a four-storey gate house with a three storey block attached to it. It is built of square sandstone blocks. The window and doors suggest that it was constructed in the early 15th century.
1042616	8844	-	LB GRADE I	The Priory Gatehouse (St Wilfrid's Gateway) This is the former gateway into Hexham Priory. It was built in the 12th century and was originally two storeys high. The upper parts were pulled down in the early 19th century.



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NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1370776	8822	1551568	LB GRADE I	The Claustal Buildings of the former Augustinian Priory of St Andrew These are the remains of the cloisters of the Augustinian priory of Hexham. The remains of an entry hall, an undercroft and the Prior's House can be seen. Most of these were built in the 13th or 14th century and are now incorporated into Hexham Court House and Hexham House Clinic, Beaumont Street (north west side).
1042536	8924	18744	LB GRADE II*	No 22 Market Place This shop was built in the early to mid-18th century.
1042538	8756	18738	LB GRADE II*	Nos 27 And 28 Market Place This large building stands on Hexham Market Place. It has four storeys and was built in 1749. The ground floor has been converted into shops.
1042547	8758	18740	LB GRADE II*	Nos 19 And 21 Priestpople This property was built in the early 18th century. It has three storeys, and a two-storey wing to the east.
1042554	8760	18742	LB GRADE II*	17 and 17a St Mary's Chare This building originally formed a single two-storey house with attics. It was probably built in the late 17th century. It is L-shaped in plan and has a central yard. It is made from sandstone rubble and has a slate roof.
1042557	8885	18746	LB GRADE II*	Almshouse Entrance gateway, Hall Stile Bank This entrance gateway to the Henry King Memorial Almshouses was built in the late 17th or 18th century, though they were originally built elsewhere and placed here by a Mr Lockhart.
1042573	8755	18737	LB GRADE II*	No 2 Holy Island This house was probably built as early as 1657. A stone over the door has this date carved onto it. The house has several later brick chimneys.
1042590	8752	18734	LB GRADE II*	Bridge over Halgut Burn This bridge crosses the Halgut Burn. This area was once the grounds of Hexham House but is now a public park. The bridge probably dates to the 18th century, though some parts of it may be as early as the 13th century.
1203992	8754	18736	LB GRADE II*	No 1 Holy Island This house, known as Toad Hall, was built in 1737.
1281390	8933	-	LB Grade II*	No 24 Market Street This shop was built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1281531	8751	18733	LB Grade II*	Hexham House Hexham House was built in the early 18th century. It was designed in a symbol classical style and has two wings which project from each side.
1281571	8750	18732	LB Grade II*	War Memorial Gateway This late 17th or early 18th century gateway has become the war memorial to the soldiers of the Northumberland Fusiliers' War. It was placed here in 1919.



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland**

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1281643	8740	18704	LB Grade II*	The Old Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Bankhead This is the site of Hexham Grammar School which was founded in 1599. The present school building was built in 1684, and was the only school of any importance in Hexham until 1813, when a subscription school was built.
1370800	8766	18745	LB Grade II*	The Shambles, Hexham The Shambles stands in the centre of Hexham Market Place. It has sheltered market area with a wooden roof standing on stone columns. It was originally used by butchers. The building was erected in 1766, and was paid for by Sir Walter Blackett.
1370824	8757	18739	LB Grade II*	Nos 20 And 22 Market Street This property was built in the early 18th century. The ground floor is used as a shop.
1370826	8759	18741	LB Grade II*	Orchard House, Priestpottle House built around 1825. It stands on three sides of a courtyard which faces the road and is fronted by a low wall with a central gate.
1370828	8761	18743	LB Grade II*	Nos 19 and 19A St Mary's Chare Late 17th or early 18th century building with more recent shop fronts on the ground floor.
1042550	8947	-	LB Grade II	No 20 Priestpottle This house was built in the late 18th century, but has a late 19th century shop front.
1042551	8949	-	LB Grade II	Nos 36 to 40 Priestpottle This shop was built around 1776. A medieval carved stone head of a lady is built into the rear wall. It may have come from nearby Hexham Priory.
1042552	8954	-	LB Grade II	Archway to west of Orchard Place, Priestpottle This stone archway to the west of No 1 Orchard Place was built in 1825.
1042553	8956	-	LB Grade II	Nos 5 and 7 St Mary's Chare This house was originally two 18th century cottages, but it was converted into a single house in the early 19th century.
1042555	8959	-	LB Grade II	Nos 2 and 4 St Mary's Chare This shop was built in the late 18th to 19th century.
1042556	8884	-	LB Grade II	No 32 Hallstile Bank This house was built in the mid-18th century.
1042572	8914	-	LB Grade II	Glover's Pant, Holy Island This drinking fountain or pant was built in 1858. The fountain stands in a small niche on the north wall of No 1 Holy Island.
1042574	8917	-	LB Grade II	Nos 12 to 14 Holy Island This house was built in the 18th century.
1042584	8854	-	LB Grade II	Nos 16 to 20 Fore Street This house was probably built in the 18th century or even earlier, but the front of the house probably dates to the mid-19th century. The shop front is decorated with splendid wood carving made by Monsieur Cullans, a Belgian refugee, during World War I.



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Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland**

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1042585	8857	-	LB Grade II	No 30 Fore Street Shop built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1042586	8860	-	LB Grade II	Nos 23 and 25 Fore Street Shop built in the early 19th century.
1042587	8862	-	LB Grade II	No 45 Gilesgate This building was probably built in the early to mid-17th century, although it has an 18th century front.
1042588	8863	1054711	LB Grade II	Nos 47 and 49 Gilesgate Shop built in the late 18th century.
1042589	8864	-	LB Grade II	Wall, Gilesgate This wall runs along the edge of the Bowling Green from Hexham House to Priory Gateway. It was probably built in the mid to late 19th century.
1042591	8866	-	LB Grade II	Nos 4 to 8 Gilesgate This house was built in the late 18th century.
1042592	8868	-	LB Grade II	Nos 1 and 1A Glovers' Place This shop was built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1042593	8869	-	LB Grade II	Manor Cottage, Hallgate This cottage was built in the late 18th or early 19th century. It is connected to Hallbank House.
1042594	8872	-	LB Grade II	No 19 Hallgate This house was built in the early to mid-19th century.
1042595	8874	-	LB Grade II	Archway, Hallgate This archway between 25 and 26 Hallgate was built in the early to mid-19th century.
1042596	8877	-	LB Grade II	No 17 Hall Stile Bank House built in 18th century
1042597	8880	-	LB Grade II	No 14 Hallstile Bank This house was built in the early or mid-18th century.
1042598	8882	-	LB Grade II	Nos 24 and 26 Hall Stile Bank This house was built in the mid-19th century.
1042599	8811	-	LB Grade II	Former stable building to north west of Prospect House, Bankhead This former stable building stands to the north-west of Prospect House. It has a sundial with date 1728 built into it.
1042600	8813	-	LB Grade II	National Westminster Bank- Nos 3 and 5, Battlehill (north side) and No 31 St Mary's Chare (west side) This building, now the National Westminster Bank, was built in the mid to late 19th century.
1042601	8814	-	LB Grade II	No 7 (The Old Globe Public House) and No 9 Battlehill (north side) This building was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century.



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NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1042602	-	-	LB Grade II	No. 19 Battlehill Early 19 th century 3 storey building with shop fronts
1042603	8818	-	LB Grade II	No 4 Battlehill (south side) This house was built in the early 19th century, but a shop front was added in the late 19th century.
1042607	8826	-	LB Grade II	Queens Hall and Town Hall Buildings Queens Hall and the buildings of Hexham Town Hall were built in 1865-6 by John Johnston.
1042608	8828	-	LB Grade II	Midland Bank This building was purpose-built as a bank in 1897. It is decorated with carvings, including various 19th century coins.
1042611	8834	-	LB Grade II	House of Correction This prison was built in 1820 as an extension to a now demolished main building. The remains of the iron cell doors with complicated locks can still be seen.
1042612	8836	-	LB Grade II	Gates opposite North Transept, Church Flags This set of gates stands to the north of Hexham Priory. It was built in 1828.
1042613	8837	-	LB Grade II	Archway to Cowgate, Church Flags This archway leading to Cowgate was probably built in the early 12th or 13th century.
1042614	8840	-	LB Grade II	Nos 8 and 9 Cockshaw This building was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1042615	8841	-	LB Grade II	No 10 Cockshaw This building was constructed in 1668.
1042640	8806	-	LB Grade II	Archway to north west of the Old Grammar School, Bankhead This archway to the north-west of the Old Grammar School was built in the 19th century.
1042641	8810	-	LB Grade II	Prospect House, Bankhead Prospect House was built in the mid-19th century and extensively altered in 1888-90 in the Jacobean style, and includes the remains of an earlier building.
1052203	8950	-	LB Grade II	K6 Telephone kiosk, Priestpottle This telephone box, on Priestpottle, is of a type designed in 1935. It is made from iron and painted red.
1052203	8951	-	LB Grade II	K6 Telephone kiosk, Hall Stile Bank This telephone box is of a type designed in 1935. It is made from iron.
1064785	8782	-	LB Grade II	Abutments and retaining walls to road bridge over line to south and west of Hexham Railway Station The abutments and walls of the road bridge over the railway line to the west and south of Hexham Railway Station were built in 1847. They were built by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company at the request of the Hexham Turnpike Trust.



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Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland**

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1096878	8790	1175934	LB Grade II	Goods shed to east of Hexham Railway Station The original goods shed at Hexham Railway Station was built for the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway in the late 1830s. Apart from the stone east wall, the shed is timber-framed and was once open-sided.
1203565	8807	-	LB Grade II	Hall Bank House, Bankhead Hall Bank House was built in the 18th century, though it has later additions.
1203567	8809	-	LB Grade II	Crenellated retaining wall to north east of Prospect House, Bankhead This wall with battlements stands to the north east of {Prospect House N8810}. It was built in the mid to late 19th century.
1203665	8827	-	LB Grade II	Trinity Methodist Church and Church Hall The Trinity Methodist Church and the Church Hall in Beaumont Street were built around 1860. They were designed in a Gothic style and parts of it copied Hexham Priory.
1203682	8839	-	LB Grade II	Tomb of John Ridley, Churchyard This is the tomb of John Ridley and his family. He was a glove maker, and died in 1822.
1203685	8842	-	LB Grade II	Cockshaw House This house was built in the early 19th century.
1203728	8859	-	LB Grade II	No 44 (Burton's) Fore Street House and shop built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1203729	8861	-	LB Grade II	Nos 27 and 29 Fore Street Shop built in the early 19th century.
1203730	8865	-	LB Grade II	No 2 Gilesgate This house was once a stable and a coach house. It was built in the early 19th century.
1203731	8867	-	LB Grade II	No 10 Gilesgate This house was built around 1761, but was altered in the 19th century.
1203810	8871	-	LB Grade II	Nos 17 and 18 Hallgate This house was built in the early 19th century.
1203820	8876	-	LB Grade II	Wentworth Place, Hallgate House built in 1826.
1203829	8734	18676	LB Grade II	Roman inscription and medieval tower (Hexham) Part of a Roman inscription was found in a grotto in a garden in Hexham in the early 20th century. It may have been used in the basement of a medieval tower or part of the Bishop of York's palace and was later used as a storehouse.
1203997	8916	-	LB Grade II	No 10 Holy Island This house was built in the mid-18th century.



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NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1204104	8931	-	LB Grade II	Nos 6 and 8 Market Street This shop was built in the early 19th century.
1204123	8938	-	LB Grade II	No 9 Market Street This house was built in the 18th century, but has a late 19th century front.
1204130	8941	-	LB Grade II	Former Post Office, Market Street This building was built in the mid to late 18th century. It was a Methodist Chapel in the mid-19th century, but by the end of the 19th century it was used as a Post Office.
1204132	8943	-	LB Grade II	No 23 Priestpottle This house was built in the late 19th century.
1204136	8945	-	LB Grade II	No 2 (Lloyd's Bank) Priestpottle This bank was built around 1896.
1204143	8953	-	LB Grade II	Orchard Place, Priestpottle These houses were built around 1825.
1204145	8955	-	LB Grade II	No 3 St Mary's Chare This house was built in the 18th century.
1204147	8958	-	LB Grade II	No 15 St Mary's Chare This building is a former Methodist Chapel called the Hebron Memorial Chapel. It was built in 1826 and was the second such chapel in Hexham. It continued in use as a chapel until 1909 when it was sold for use as commercial premises.
1204190	8960	-	LB Grade II	No 6 St Mary's Chare This shop was built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1204203	8963	-	LB Grade II	No 18 St Mary's Chare This shop was built in the mid-19th century.
1204210	8966	-	LB Grade II	Hexham Primary Infants and Junior School Built in 1856, but was altered in the later 19th century.
1204219	13713	-	LB Grade II	Hexham War Memorial A stone cross, standing on a pedestal, is inscribed with the names of the fallen.
1204259	8971	-	LB Grade II	No 1 Tyne Green Road This foundry was built in the early 19th century.
1281358	8936	-	LB Grade II	No 5 Market Street This building is the Heart of All England Tavern. It was built in the 17th or early 18th century, but has a late 19th century front. It has a medieval stone head built into the north-east corner.
1281367	8948	-	LB Grade II	Nos 22 and 24 (The Royal Hotel) Priestpottle This hotel was built in the late 18th and early 19th century, though it has more recent alterations.



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NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1281400	8919	-	LB Grade II	Pant, Market Place This drinking fountain or pant was placed here in 1901 as a memorial to William Angus Temperley. It replaced an earlier pant built by Sir Richard Allgood in 1703.
1281492	8873	-	LB Grade II	No 25 (Hallgarth House) Hallgate This house was built in the early to mid-19th century.
1281530	8856	-	LB Grade II	Nos 26 and 28 Fore Street This shop used to be the Blue Bell Inn. It was built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1281575	8825	1185630	LB Grade II	No 9 Beaumont Street Town house was built around 1860. Two large warehouse openings in the elevation leading into St Mary's Wynd.
1281587	8838	-	LB Grade II	Wall on north side Church Flags This wall on the north side of Hexham Priory was probably built sometime after the 16th century.
1359123	8793	-	LB Grade II	Garden walls to south of Station Cottages, Station Road The garden walls to the south of Station Cottages were built in the later 19th century.
1370533	20904	-	LB Grade II	Boatacres ferryman's cottage This ferryman's cottage was probably built in the mid-19th century. Though the country, region and parts of the immediate area were becoming increasingly industrialized at this period this cottage was built in a deliberately backward style.
1370751	8805	-	LB Grade II	Railings to north east of the Old Grammar School, Bankhead This line of iron railings runs to the north-east of the Old Grammar School.
1370752	8808	-	LB Grade II	Crenellated retaining wall to east of the Old Grammar School, Bankhead This wall with battlements stands to the east of the Old Grammar School. It was built in the mid to late 19th century.
1370770	8878	-	LB Grade II	Wall in front of Nos 9 to 17 Hall Stile Bank This wall in front of 9 to 17 Half Stile Bank was built in the 19th century. A set of early 19th century iron railings stand in front of No.17.
1370771	8883	-	LB Grade II	No 30 Hall Stile Bank This house was built in the late 18th century.
1370772	8812	-	LB Grade II	The Old Grey Bull Public House, Battlehill (north side) This pub was built in the early 19th century.
1370773	8815	-	LB Grade II	No 11 Battlehill (north side) This building was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1370774	8817	-	LB Grade II	No 2 Battlehill (south side) This building was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1370775	8819	-	LB Grade II	Nos 6 and 8 Battlehill (south side) This house was built in the late 18th or early 19th century. It has two modern shop fronts.



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NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1370778	8829	-	LB Grade II	No 4 Cattlemarket This building was built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1370790	8886	-	LB Grade II	Henry King Memorial Almshouses, Hall Stile Bank Almshouses built in 1891. Originally five cottages, but has now been converted to three.
1370798	8915	-	LB Grade II	Nos 8 and 9 Holy Island These houses were built in the 18th century, but the windows were altered in the mid-19th century.
1370805	8853	-	LB Grade II	No 14 Fore Street House built in the early 19th century.
1370806	8855	-	LB Grade II	Nos 22 and 24 Fore Street Shop built in the late 18th or early 19th century.
1370807	8858	-	LB Grade II	No 36 Fore Street This building was once the Sun Inn, but it was turned into a shop in the early 20th century, and it now has an ornate shop front. The building itself is mid-18th century in date.
1370808	8870	-	LB Grade II	Archway and wall, Manor Cottage The archway to the garden of Manor Cottage and the wall before Manor Office were built in the early 19th century.
1370809	8875	-	LB Grade II	Nos 26 to 29 Hallgate House built in 1826.
1370810	8965	-	LB Grade II	Bandstand, The Sele Bandstand, dated 1912. Octagonal with tented lower roof slope supporting pointed cap with gilt finial.
1370815	8789	502124	LB Grade II	Hexham Railway Station Hexham Railway Station was built in 1835 and extended in the 1840s to 1870s. It was the main intermediate stop on the Newcastle to Carlisle Railway. It is still used as a station and includes a Station House, offices, rooms, a footbridge and canopies.
1370819	8921	-	LB Grade II	No 14 Market Place This building was mainly built in the late 18th or early 19th century, but like its neighbour, part of the remains of the 13th century church of St Mary is built into the rear wall.
1370820	8923	-	LB Grade II	Nos 20 and 21 Market Place This house was built in the 18th century.
1370821	8926	-	LB Grade II	Nos 25 and 26 Market Place This shop was built in the late 18th to early 19th century.
1370822	8927	-	LB Grade II	Nos 29 and 30 Market Place This shop was built in the late 18th century.
1370823	8929	-	LB Grade II	Nos 32 and 33 Market Place This shop was built in the mid to late 19th century in a Gothic style.
1370825	8935	-	LB Grade II	No 3 Market Street This shop was built in the late 18th to early 19th century.



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NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Type	Description
1370827	8957	-	LB Grade II	Nos 9 to 13 St Mary's Chare This house was built in the early 19th century.
1370829	8961	-	LB Grade II	No 8 St Mary's Chare This shop was built in the early 19th century.
1370849	8962	-	LB Grade II	No 16 St Mary's Chare This shop was built in the mid-18th century.
1396106	24369	-	LB Grade II	No 16-16A Market Place Town house, mid-19th century, with rear wall incorporating base two and three of St Mary's 13th century parish church.



APPENDIX II: GAZETTEER OF NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE WIDER STUDY AREAS



NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN STUDY AREA 1

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description
8724	18630	Cross base (Site of) The cross marked the eastern boundary of Hexham Abbey. The base can still be seen in the hospital grounds.
8729	-	Church of St Mary The Church of St Mary was probably built between 705 and 709. It stood on the east side of the church of St Andrew with only a graveyard in between. It is believed to have been circular. In the 13th century it was completely rebuilt with a rectangular plan. It fell into ruins by 1537 and was absorbed into new buildings. Work in some houses in the area has exposed remains of walls relating to St Mary's Church.
8728	18650	Church of St Peter (Site of) The Church of St Peter was probably built in the late seventh century. It is likely to have been destroyed when the Vikings attacked Hexham in 875. Some remains may have existed in the 12th century, though it was probably in ruins.
8735	18681	ANGLO-SAXON CROSS (SITE OF) Part of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross was found in the cottage next to Prospect House in 1890. It was probably made in the mid-ninth century. The cross has now been lost.
8739	18699	Roman inscribed stone A Roman inscription was found built into the wall of a house that once stood here.
8741	18705	Roman altars In 1864 two Roman altars were found here when Beaumont Street was being built.
8744	18720	Anglo-Saxon Hoard In 1832 a hoard of about 8000 Anglo-Saxon coins, known as stycas, was found on the west side of the north transept of Hexham Priory. They were in a bronze container, and dated to about AD794 to 834. More coins were found nearby in 1841.
8745	18723	Carved stones in Hexham Abbey The remains of many carved stone crosses and grave-markers can be seen inside Hexham Priory. They mainly date to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval period though there are also some Roman examples and a Neolithic cup and ring marked stone.
8746	18726	Roman Coin A Roman coin of Antoninus was found here in 1841 when two houses in front of the Abbey Church were demolished.
8764	-	Orchard Place, Well A stone-lined, post-medieval well was discovered in 1991 during building work at No.4 Orchard Place. It had two large stones covering it, and there was a lead pipe leading into it. The water was over 1m deep and the base of was a solid piece of sandstone.
8977	-	Tannery A late 19th century map of Hexham shows a tannery at this site. Archaeologists excavated two trenches here in 2001 and found remains of four tan pits, built of pine and oak. The tannery was owned by Smith Stobart from at least 1822 until the mid-19th century
8978	-	Tannery A late 19th century map of Hexham shows a tannery at this site.



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Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland**

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description
8979	-	Possible Roman site beneath Hexham Abbey The site of Hexham Abbey is claimed to stand on an early Roman frontier that pre-dates Hadrian's Wall. The possible ditches of a Roman fort have been identified from dowsing on land to the south and west of the abbey.
8981	-	Possible ditches north west of Hexham Abbey A geophysical survey of the bowling green to the north-west of Hexham Abbey showed traces of a rubble filled ditch. It has suggested that these may be the remains of Roman rubble.
8982	-	Possible Abbey buildings Archaeologists recorded traces of five stone buildings at this site. They may be the remains of medieval buildings, which were probably part of Hexham Abbey.
12437	-	Pre-19th century brick wall A thin brick wall was found when archaeologists recorded building work at this site. It was probably of 16th to 18th century in date.
14187	-	Guthrie's Hut, Hexham Railway Station A small wooden hut stood in the West Sidings of Hexham Railway Station until 2003. It was used by coal merchants P J Guthrie and Son, whose sign remained on the outside of the hut. In 2003 it was dismantled and moved to the South Tynedale Railway (a preserved heritage railway)
14188	-	Rail drops at Hexham Railway Station A series of coal and lime drops once lay in the West Sidings at Hexham Railway Station. They ran across the south-east part of the yard behind Guthrie's Hut. The drops existed by the 1840s and consisted of 14 cells with a turntable.
14751	-	Campy Hill graveyard Immediately north of Hexham Abbey nave lies a former graveyard. Known as Campy Hill graveyard, it was the town's cemetery in the post-medieval period but earlier remains have been found, including Anglo-Saxon coins. Within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument of Hexham Priory.
14752	-	Canons' graveyard at Hexham Abbey An open area south of the chancel and east of the southern transept of Hexham Abbey was used by the Augustinian Canons in the 13th century as their graveyard. Burials have been revealed here since at least 1861, when Beaumont Street was created. Within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument of Hexham Priory.
22878	-	Possible wall footings, Eastgate, Hexham The remains of possible wall footings were found during a watching brief for a water mains refurbishment in Hexham in 2005-2006. The possible footings were aligned north-south and probably relate to buildings along an earlier, narrower, Eastgate.
24001	-	Hexham Priory precinct wall Probable remains of the precinct wall of the Priory of St Andrew's were found in excavations in 2005 and 2009.
24264	-	Medieval raid, Hexham 1312 During the first Scottish Wars of Independence (1296-1328) the Scots carried out a raid on Hexham against the English in 1312.
24518	-	Northumberland Fusiliers Memorial Garden Memorial garden with plaque and memorial gates, inscribed: THE ROYAL NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS/ 4TH BATTALION 8TH BATTALION/ THIS GARDEN IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY/ OF ALL THOSE OF THE ABOVE BATTALIONS/ WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR OF/ 1939 1945. Within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument of Hexham Priory



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Description
26894	-	Hexham Market Place cellars A series of cellars have been recorded beneath Hexham Market Place during archaeological work in 2013.
26988	-	Hexham Bus Station Hexham Bus Station was constructed in 1932, probably by H H Darlington, as a purpose-built station for the market town.
27007	-	Rubbish Deposit Rubbish deposits south-east of Hexham Bridge
27012	-	'Cattle Dock', Hexham Goods Station A pair of platforms at the former site of Hexham Goods Station are known as the 'Cattle Dock'. The later 19th century goods station was concerned with the exporting of cattle from the area and this would have served as the base for metal pens and railings
27013	-	Site of former stable block, Hexham Goods Station The former stable block of Hexham Goods Station dates to 1902 when constructed as part of the railway development. The building includes a series of stamped bricks and is of a standard design for railway station stables.
27014	-	No 9 Station Road, Hexham Number 9 Station Road, Hexham, is a small house of early 20th century date. This was built contemporary with the adjoining Former stable block, Hexham Goods Station as accommodation for the stockman or horse-keeper associated with the railway station.
27110	-	Later goods shed at Hexham Station Built for the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway in the early 1870s.
27121	-	Hexham Pool building, Gilesgate The Hexham Pool building is a converted later 19th century warehouse building. This appears to incorporate even older 17th century walling and a replica of a doorway of the house that previously occupied the site.
27122	-	House on Gilesgate, Hexham An earlier 17th century house used to be present at the site of Hexham Swimming Pool before its demolition in 1885. A record of this house was made by the antiquarian Charles Clement Hodges
27123	-	Retaining walls between Gilesgate and Haugh Lane A series of retaining walls are located between Gilesgate and Haugh Lane in Hexham. These were constructed during the 19th and 20th centuries to hold back the steeply-sloping ground of the area.
27124	-	Town walls for Hexham A conjectured line of town walls for Hexham in the medieval period has been suggested.
27143	-	Building foundation in car park, Hexham Swimming Pool A building foundation - probably of a cellar wall - has been partly revealed in an archaeological trench excavated in the Hexham Swimming Pool car park. This appears to have been of a 19th century building, later pulled down in the 20th century.
27782	-	Stone drain and earlier features, Prior's Court, Hexham Abbey Four test pits were excavated within Prior's Court in the south-western part of the scheduled monument of Hexham Abbey. A stone-built feature, probably a drain constructed from re-used masonry, was revealed cutting two earlier pit or gully-like features.
-	18637	Bronze Celt Early bronze axehead found in 1840s. Now lost.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Description
-	18647	Pilgrim's Hospital (site of) 16th century hospital for travellers and poor pilgrims. Unknown site within Hexham.
-	18710	Coin Iron Age Billon coin said to have been found in Hexham town in 19th century
-	18727	Roman Centurial Stone A Roman centurial stone that was found in the wall of a 17th century house at Hexham. The centurial stone was found in 1885.
-	958312	Tyne Mill Site of corn mill with head race, tail race and leat.
-	962673	Smithy (site of) Smithy shown on OS map 1898
-	1118400	Tyne Mills Depot A former Buffer Depot or food store is located to the northeast of Hexham railway station in a council yard. The depot is now occupied by Tyneside Council
-	1335167	Spring Head Stone-built structure covering a spring head at the western end of a house in Gilesgate. It bears the date 1858.
-	1376092	Newcastle-Carlisle Railway The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway was the first major East - West railway built across England, opened in 1835-9.
-	1468457	The Watch Tower The possible remains of a medieval watch tower.

NON-DESIGNATED PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN ASSETS IN STUDY AREA 2

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description
8622	-	Circular Cropmark enclosure Small circular enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photograph. Other faint marks in the same field. May be of natural origin. The cropmarks appear similar in form to a Romano-British farmstead with an annexe attached to the south side with a possible entrance in the east side. However, the annexe may be geological markings.
8626	-	Circular Feature Cropmark of a circular feature, c.25m in diameter with an enclosing ring c.5m wide.
23927	1086019	Roman Temporary Camp Cropmarks of a Roman temporary camp seen on air photographs taken in 1996 and 1984. The camp measures about 78m wide, but the south side has not yet been revealed and the length is unknown. Entrances (claviculae) are visible on the north and east sides on the 1984 photographs.
23928	1453900	Roman Temporary Camp Cropmark of a probable Roman temporary camp seen on aerial photographs taken in 2005. Three sides are visible and the camp measures approximately 73m wide. It has two curved corners and a possible entrance gap, 6m to 7m wide, on the west side.



NON-DESIGNATED PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN ASSETS IN STUDY AREA 3

HER ID	NRHE ID	PAS ID	Description
7684	16346	-	Cist burial On Ellfoot Hill, a Bronze Age cist-vaen, containing ashes, was discovered by Mr Thomas Pickering in 1851, and several ancient silver coins were found in an adjoining field. (a) Pickering was presumably the finder of the coins, if not the informant, and I suspect that the coins will have been Roman.
24906	-	-	Pit at A69 Haydon Bridge Bypass A pit was found during trial trenching and strip and record fieldwork ahead of the Haydon Bridge A69 bypass. The pit was roughly rectangular, straight-sided, and measured 2.5m by 0.6m. No artefacts were recovered from it. Uncertain date, possibly prehistoric.
24907	-	-	Post holes at A69 Haydon Bridge Bypass Two post holes were found during trial trenching and strip and record fieldwork ahead of the Haydon Bridge A69 bypass. The post holes measured 0.33 in diameter by 0.1m deep and 0.47m in diameter and 0.31m deep and lie 0.8m apart. Neither posthole contained any artefacts but were possibly of prehistoric date.
-	-	NCL-0F00C2	Coin of Constantine II A copper-alloy nummus of Constantine II as Caesar (Reece period 16), VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP reverse depicting two Victories holding a wreath over an altar, minted in Trier, dating 318-324.



**APPENDIX III: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS IN THE STUDY
AREA**



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland**

HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
83	-	1998	Geophysical Survey	Hexham bowling green A series of scientific research surveys were undertaken on the bowling green north west of Hexham Abbey to investigate the possibility of Roman material remaining in the vicinity of the Abbey. Considerable subsurface variations are indicated which overall 'seem consistent with a structure such as a north-south ditch
87	1342590	1999	DBA	Hexham Abbey grounds A site visit was made as part of an assessment for a proposed landscaping scheme in the Abbey grounds.
88	1342591	2000	Trial Trench	Hexham Abbey grounds Four trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. They revealed evidence of 19th and 20th century landscaping. No medieval layers were found, although displaced medieval pottery was located.
89	1342591	2000	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey grounds An area was examined near Hexham House 200mm wide by 300mm deep. Five sections of stone features were located beneath the paths. They may represent early Abbey buildings.
185	1359930	2001	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey Grounds A series of watching brief programmes during ground disturbance work in the grounds of Hexham Abbey. In programme A, in the grounds, evidence of 19th century landscaping was revealed. In programme B, near St Wilfrid's Gate, stonework which may be part of the gate foundations was revealed.
187	1359928	2001	DBA	Haugh Lane, Hexham The site is located at the rear of tenements which may have their origins in the medieval period.
188	-	2000	Borehole Log	Haugh Lane, Hexham A borehole and four test pits were excavated. A considerable depth of made ground is evident, especially in the western part of the site where structural remains were noted. These are interpreted as post-medieval buildings demolished in recent times and subsequently levelled. The potential for early medieval remains is uncertain as they would probably be deeply buried or removed by later structures built into the terracing on the site.
194	1341137	2000	DBA/ Architectural Survey	11-13 Market Place, Hexham Initial observations were made following a fire at the property. This revealed medieval features associated with the former Church of St Mary.
297	1369874	2002	Watching Brief	Beaumont Street A watching brief of the removal of paving slabs and excavation in preparation for repaving and seating provision. A trench was excavated to a maximum 0.36m from the surface of existing paving slabs. No deposits of archaeological interest were found.



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland**

HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
323	-	2002	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey Grounds Watching brief carried out during installation of new lighting adjacent to Hexham War Memorial. A trench was dug measuring 5m long by 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep. It was largely located over a pre-existing service trench. No archaeological finds or deposits were encountered and natural was not reached. Extensive deposits of topsoil are evidence of modern landscaping within the parkland.
337	1478741	2003	Watching Brief	Tynedale Magistrates Courts A programme of archaeological recording and monitoring during alterations to the holding cells at Tynedale Magistrates Court. The cells lie within a section of medieval cloister associated with the neighbouring priory.
375	-	2000	Watching Brief	11-13 Market Place, Hexham Following a fire in Nos 11-13 Market Place a section of the north wall of the chancel or sanctuary was revealed. During refurbishment, the known medieval walling was stripped of plaster and recorded by rectified photography and scale drawings.
385	-	2001	DBA	Land at Burn Lane Building appraisal and archaeological assessment carried out on a proposed development site on the northern edge of Hexham. The site overlies two tanneries and a Grade II listed building, as well as other, unlisted, buildings. The tanneries are likely to be 18th or 19th century in date and are two of at least five tanneries known in Hexham at this time.
386	1359781	2001	Trial Trench	Land at Burn Lane Two trial trenches were excavated within the tanyard of the southern tannery at Burn Lane. Archaeological deposits of the tannery survived beneath later made-ground. Parts of four well preserved tan pits (apparently surviving to original height) and later structures were identified as well as part of the tanyard surface revealed.
387	-	2001	Environmental Sampling	Burn Lane wood Samples of the wood from two pairs of tanning pits were sampled. They were identified as pine and oak.
388	-	1996	Watching Brief	St Andrews Church, Hexham
397	-	1994	Field Observation	Moot Hall, Hexham
437	1478734	2003	Photographic Survey	Hexham Railway Station The derelict West Sidings and surrounding sandstone retaining walls were recorded prior to, and during, levelling to create a car park.



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
12529	645665	1978	Excavation	Hexham Abbey, Wilfrid's crypt A single trench was excavated over the roof of the crypt. This was carried out in advance of the repaving of stones around the 13th century screen platform. Most of the paving lifted was found over a mixed loam, with mortar, animal and human bones and disturbed by the insertion of modern services. Remains of a wall were identified, in part overlying the Anglo-Saxon crypt.
12533	1319879	1993	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey A watching brief was carried out on a floorscaping scheme in Hexham Market Place, on the triangular piece of land between Beaumont Street and the south side of the choir of Hexham Abbey. Considerable medieval burials and structural remains were uncovered and eventually the archaeological input was widened in scope (see Event 14022).
12540	645510	1965	Excavation	Moot Hall garden Pair of trenches excavated in the front garden of the Moot Hall in advance of being filled in and being paved over. The site had been previously occupied by a building from at least the 1750s, whose basements, when the superstructure demolished, had been largely infilled with demolition rubble. It is possible that such basements may have removed any traces of earlier, e.g. Medieval, ditches present at the site. Limited evidence of the building survived to be recorded.
12541	1062941	1992	Photographic Survey	Moot Hall, Hexham Elevations and planning of the Moot Hall carried out by P F Ryder in advance of restoration work. Previous work has concentrated upon the recording of the Medieval portions, and identification of the alterations and phasing of the building suggested from the presence of features within the walls. A number of reconstruction periods and alterations are suggested.
12543	-	1992	Photographic Survey	Hexham Gaol Elevations and planning of the Old Gaol carried out by P F Ryder. The identification of surviving Medieval parts of the tower, and the other phases and periods of alterations are identified.



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
12549	652630	1991	Field Observation	Orchard Place, Hexham The field observation of a well was carried out by Stan Beckensall during September 1991 whilst underpinning works were being carried out at No 4 Orchard Place, Hexham, after this had been unexpectedly been found by workmen. The well was first exposed as covered by two capstones and recorded as a vertical, circular and stone-lined shaft in good condition. Full archaeological recording of the well was not carried out. The structure was not dated, though the cover had been in sealed with rammed rubble which contained Victorian pottery, building materials and clay
13215	-	2002	DBA	Hexham Flood Alleviation Scheme A desk based assessment was carried out by Babbie Brown and Root for the Environment Agency as part of the Hexham Flood Alleviation Scheme, pulling together the previous borehole survey work for the Cockshaw Burn, in advance of the proposed works. Only a little evidence of preserved organic debris was observed on one sample of the 18 plus boreholes undertaken. It is possible that organic remains may be better preserved, and so necessitate recording or mitigation work, elsewhere along the length of the proposed stream diversion.
13221	-	2002	Survey	Hebbron Memorial Chapel Archaeological recording/analysis.
13236	1545261	2004	Timber Sampling	Moot Hall Analysis on 19 samples taken from timbers of the roof of the Moot Hall resulted in the construction of two site sequences one dating to AD1244-1378 and the other to AD1341-1539.
13237	-	2003	DBA	Abbey House Desk-based assessment.
13243	1472179	2003	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey floodlighting Archaeological monitoring was requested during a project to install a new system of floodlighting within the Scheduled Monument of Hexham Abbey. Although of a relatively limited nature, archaeological deposits were impacted during the work at a number of points around the Abbey including: Campy Hill, the post-Dissolution parish graveyard of the town; to the southeast of the Abbey within the site of the high medieval graveyard of Augustinian Canons; and at the western entrance to the slype, the passage between the cloister and the medieval graveyard.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
13278	-	2003	Trial Trench	Land at Burn Lane A second phase of trial trenching was undertaken in order to determine the level to which archaeological remains survived below the route of the new roadway. The results of this exercise showed that the remains of the tanyard could be retained 'in situ' beneath the road-bed, with only the trench for a new sewer pipe likely to cause significant destruction.
13279	1545262	2004	Timber Sampling	17-19 St Mary's Chare, Hexham 43 samples were obtained from timbers of the street front and rear range roofs of both numbers 17 and 19 St Mary's Chare, Hexham providing site chronology of AD1536-1689.
13340	-	2003	Photographic Survey	Cockshaw Catchment Flood Alleviation Photographic record of the walls alongside the Cockshaw Burn.
13354	1483488	2004	Watching Brief	Hexham House Watching brief of groundworks to erect a signpost to Hexham House. Two holes were dug, one of which contained a mortared sandstone wall just beneath the modern turf and topsoil.
13369	-	1997	Building Survey	The Ropery Building survey of the standing and in use buildings formerly a ropery. Includes notes on the making of rope in the general area and makes comparisons to a further standing building at Hawes, where still in use as a ropery.
13370	-	1992	Building Survey	17 and 17a, St Mary's Chare Survey of both internal and external standing building with broad assignments of the phasing within the building. Alterations noted throughout the whole of the building from construction in the late 17th century.
13371	1081927	1996	Watching Brief	The Crossing area, Hexham Abbey Watching brief on the replacement of paving slabs within the crossing area; with description of the slab floor and also the sub-floor features. Variety of heating systems revealed, and also some architectural details. Recording of burial slabs made as existing and with details of those remaining in situ.
13531	1409247	2004	Watching Brief	Gilesgate, Hexham Watching brief to monitor the excavation of a trench for a new electricity supply along Gilesgate, Circle Place and Haugh Lane. Two small areas of brick foundations, probably of post-medieval date, were recorded towards the north-western end of the trench in Gilesgate. A portion of cobbled surface, probably of post medieval date, was exposed at the base of the trench at the eastern end of Circle Place.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
13656	1062943	1992	Watching Brief	15 Market Place As part of a planned refurbishment of the property it was intended to lower the floor of the Coal Hole of No. 15 Market Place. An archaeological investigation of the deposits beneath the current floor was undertaken prior to the works. A cobbled surface was uncovered which may be the original floor of the 18th or early 19th century cellar or a later replacement.
13657	1140951	1997	Survey	15 Market Place Prior to refurbishment of the property after a serious fire in 1997, the known medieval walling of No. 15 Market Place was stripped of plaster and recorded using rectified photography and scale drawings. Features in other post medieval parts of the building were also recorded.
13658	-	1995	Survey	Bakehouse Wall, Hexham The archaeological recording of both faces of the Bakehouse Wall before and after re-pointing and consolidation work in 1995.
13659	-	1990	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey Clinic A watching brief during alterations being made at the Abbey Clinic. Structural works were largely confined to the removal of internal partitions, installation of services and the rebuilding of a mid-20th century porch at the east end of the building. During the watching brief the irregular footings of a roughly square building were encountered. It is supposed that this is a building which appears on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1896).
13764	1436450	2005	Watching Brief	3-9 St Mary's Chare Series of small trenches and test pits archaeologically monitored in the frontage and backlands of St Mary's Chare, for traces of the Hexham Abbey Medieval precinct wall and adjacent properties.
13781	1512636	2006	Watching Brief	Hexham Market Place Watching brief carried out of the removal of paving slabs to locate an existing electricity cable. No archaeological features were recorded at this depth, nor were any residual finds made.
13826	1219225	1997	DBA	Hexham Abbey Assessment to address the implications of a proposal to construct a visitor/interpretive centre at Hexham Abbey.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
13860	1451276	2005	Watching Brief	Water Mains Refurbishment 376 test pits were excavated under archaeological observation despite the extent of the watching brief few remains were encountered due to the already disturbed nature of the ground. Features included remains of a wall footing and nearby large sandstone wall on Eastgate, and human remains encountered by the Market Place on Beaumont Street.
13888	1455632	2007	DBA	Battle Hill Assessment of archaeological potential of land at Battle Hill.
13917	1461524	2007	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey Watching brief of two pits excavated to access service connections leading to the six-inch service main in Beaumont Street for essential maintenance work. No archaeological remains were encountered.
13930	-	2007	Watching Brief	Fourstones to Hexham Groundworks for the installation of an underground electricity supply between Fourstones substation and Egger (UK) Ltd in Hexham. No archaeological remains of note were recorded during the investigation.
13977	1458920	2006	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey Works associated with the installation of two new interpretation panels were observed during a watching brief in August 2006. Two circular pits were excavated and fragmentary bone and associated material was recovered from both pits.
14021	1062539	1993	Excavation	Hexham Abbey An initial watching brief on groundworks on land south and east of the choir of Hexham Abbey revealed significant archaeological deposits and the scope of archaeological input was widened. This entailed close supervision and where necessary control of groundworks by archaeologists until specified depths were reached or archaeological layers encountered, in which case deposits would be recorded and removed or preserved in situ. A total of 15 inhumations were located during the works, the skeletons from eight burials were preserved in situ.
14022	1062550 / 1304635	1990	Watching Brief	Market Place and Beaumont St Voluntary watching brief on excavations taking place in the Market Place, including resurfacing works and telecommunication cable trenches. This has 2 entries on the HER with same grid reference and fieldwork director.
14023	-	1991	Geophysical Survey	Hexham Abbey Resistivity survey on land to the east and south of Hexham Abbey choir. The readings do not show any patterning that would clearly suggest sub-surface features.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
14024	-	1990	Test Pit	Hexham Abbey Seven test pits were excavated around the south and east sides of the choir of Hexham Abbey.
14242	1488730	2008	Watching Brief	Beaumont Hotel Hexham Watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches and deep piling on land to the rear of the Beaumont Hotel. No archaeological features were encountered.
14355	1494846	2009	Test Pit	1 Battle Hill Two test pits were excavated. No significant remains were observed although there was evidence of archaeological activity in both test pits.
14419	1510302	2009	Watching Brief	St Mary's Chare and Wynd Monitoring and recording on groundworks associated with installation of a new underground electricity supply. The only feature of archaeological significance was a fragment of probable wall foundation, likely to be the foundation of the precinct wall of Hexham Abbey.
14575	-	2010	Survey	14 Hallstile Bank Historic building assessment.
14862	-	2011	Building Recording	Hexham Abbey House Historic building recording of the complex of buildings known as Abbey House prior to the refurbishment of the buildings, originally part of the conventual buildings of Hexham Priory.
14883	-	2008	Condition Survey	Carnaby Buildings A building inspection of the former social services and court buildings located within the western claustral range of buildings at Hexham Abbey for the Hexham Abbey Centre Project in advance of the project's acquisition of the buildings.
14964	1587998	2012	DBA	Hexham Abbey A DBA of the Priory and Church of Saint Andrew, Hexham, in advance of the proposed reuse of the existing cloister buildings ranges as a visitor and education centre associated with the church.
14981	1141656	1997	Watching Brief	St Wilfrid's Gate, Hexham A watching brief along the line of groundworks associated with the creation of a new water main within Cowgarth Lane between Saint Wilfrid's Gate and Hencotes within Hexham. Within the gateway a portion of the foundations of a buttress were observed in section. Elsewhere a series of grey-brown silt Medieval soil horizons, a rubbish pit of Medieval date and also a series of metalled surfaces of uncertain date which may possibly represent previous layouts of the present Cowgarth Lane.



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
14987	-	2005	DBA	13-17 Priestpople A desk based assessment was carried out in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site through the clearance of existing buildings and the construction of new residential and office units with associated parking.
15004	-	2003	Borehole Survey	Cockshaw Catchment A series of 18 boreholes, nine window sample holes and three trial pits were undertaken along the banks of the Cockshaw Burn, in Tanners Row, Tyne Green Road, along Burn Lane and in the open ground beside Country Centre and car park on either side of the railway (along the route of the proposed diversion of the culverted stream), before back along the banks of the Cockshaw Burn.
15005		2003	Borehole Survey	Halgut Burn FAS A series of 12 window sample holes and three trial pits were Undertaken along the Halgut Burn
15100	1583111	2013	Watching Brief	Hexham Market Place A watching brief of a series of three test pits excavated within Hexham Market Place. No significant archaeological remains were encountered during these works, though the presence of cellars associated with 15-17 Market Place was recorded
15125	-	2014	DBA	Hexham Bridge A desk based assessment was carried out in advance of a proposed development at Hexham Bridge. The proposed development would be located on the eastern side of the bridge on the southern side of the river and involve a hydropower scheme. It is thought that archaeological deposits relating to the post-medieval period and exploitation of the area may survive in connection with a previous corn mill which the development might impact upon.
15126	1587547	2012	Test Pit	Hexham Bridge A series of two boreholes and three test pits were excavated to the south-east of Hexham Bridge in advance of a proposed development at Hexham Bridge (following previous desk based assessment of the area as Event 15125). Successive refuse deposits of 19th and 20th century date were encountered.
15132	1589316	2013	Building Recording	Hexham Goods Station/Yard The historic building recording of the former site of Hexham Goods Station
15175	-	2013	Watching Brief	Burn Lane, Hexham A watching brief during the creation of foundations for new buildings to be erected over the area. The archaeological monitoring revealed the remains of four stone-built walls in the area, formerly part of the early 19th century tannery complex.



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
15208	-	2013	DBA	Hexham Pool DBA in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site in the construction of two or three storey blocks of flats to the rear of the lower level Haigh Lane and car parking off the Gilesgate side.
15209	-	2013	Building Survey	Hexham Pool A building assessment was carried out in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the Hexham Swimming Pool area in the Gilesgate of Hexham.
15217	1586497	2014	Watching Brief	Eastgate gas main Watching Brief during the replacement of an existing gas main. This work partly revealed a late post-medieval stone cellar at the southern end of the street and a series of culverts - one probably connected to the Skinners Burn. The road itself appears to have been established and maintained since the medieval period.
15219	1586661	2013	Trial Trench	Hexham Swimming Pool A series of three evaluation trenches were excavated as part of a planning application for the redevelopment of the former Hexham Swimming Pool on Gilesgate following a previous DBA and building recording (15208-9)
15325	1589547	2014	DBA	The Ropery Desk-based assessment.
15425	1591091	2014	Watching Brief	Billiard Hall, Priestpopple The excavation of three geotechnical inspection pits through the floor of the building was monitored. Deposits associated with a 19 th century formal garden were encountered.
15469	-	2014	DBA	Old Grammar School An historical and architectural assessment.
15509	-	1988	Survey	Hexham Summary of topography and history of Hexham and a summary and review of previous archaeological works and finds.
15519	-	2015	Watching Brief	Loosing Hill, Hexham Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the sinking of five geotechnical boreholes on Loosing Hill, Hexham
15561	-	2015	DBA	Abbey House Hexham A Heritage Asset Statement was carried out on the former Abbey Clinic to the south of Hexham Abbey. These grade I listed buildings incorporate standing remains of the Hexham Abbey claustral buildings and are located within the scheduled area but are largely the product of late 18th and 19th century rebuilding.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
15562	-	2014	DBA	Abbey House Hexham A Historic Buildings Assessment was carried out on the former Abbey Clinic to the south of Hexham Abbey.
15594	1598943	2015	Watching Brief	Maiden Walk, Hexham An archaeological watching brief was carried out on this site, combined with a robust archaeological background including historic map regression. No archaeological remains were revealed and it was concluded that the site had previously been significantly levelled and the ground level reduced.
15879	-	NA	Building Survey	17-19 St Mary's Chare Hexham A building survey was undertaken on a room by room basis with features of interest cross-referenced on plans and elevations.
15936	1609506	2015	Test Pitting	Priors Court Hexham Four test pits were excavated by the Archaeological Practice within Prior's Court in the south-western part of the scheduled monument of Hexham Abbey. In the fourth test pit, a stone built feature, probably a drain constructed from re-used masonry, was revealed.
16094	1619308	2017	Watching Brief	Hexham Abbey An archaeological watching brief during improvement works at Hexham Abbey. Three new fence posts were monitored but no archaeological features or deposits were recorded.
16097	-	2015	Building Survey	Holy Island House, Hexham A programme of archaeological recording was carried out during the partial reconstruction of the north gable of Holy Island House, Gilesgate, Hexham, providing a record of the wall within its context prior to and following its reconstruction.
16109	1441272	2012	DBA	Hexham Workhouse A Statement of Significance was produced for the Former Hexham Union Workhouse, Hexham. The report looked at wider historic context, the history of 19th century workhouses and the Hexham workhouse in particular, assessed the significance of the buildings and provided detailed plans and photographs of historic features of significance.
16110	1615175	2017	DBA/Architectural Survey	Hadrian House Hexham Heritage Statement comprising a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, the Historic Environment Record and a site visit combined with an assessment of heritage significance and impact of the proposed development.
16170	1619057	2016	Evaluation	Prospect House Hexham Two evaluation trenches, intersecting to form a T-shape, were excavated. No indication of sub-surface archaeological remains was found.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
16171	-	2016	DBA	Prospect House, Hexham Heritage Statement, detailing the likely impacts of development upon the existing buildings complex and its potential, subsurface archaeological resource (see Event 16170), as well as indirect impacts upon other historic sites and buildings in the locality and upon the wider Conservation Area.
16194	-	2003	Borehole Survey	Hexham Flood Alleviation Scheme Twelve window samples were monitored archaeologically. Apart from the thin layer of material observed in window sample 2 there was little evidence of the presence of preserved organic debris connected with the tanning industry.
16197	-	2017	Watching Brief	The Old Billiard Hall Hexham Watching brief following demolition of the Old Billiard Hall during ground reduction below the concrete slab and excavation of service trenches. Only garden soil and remains of garden beds associated with Orchard House were observed.
16214	-	2002	Photographic Record	County Hotel Hexham Photographic record.
16215	1619890	2017	Ground Penetrating Radar	Hexham Abbey The survey was designed to assess the possible survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological evidence associated with the Anglo-Saxon church and the later Augustinian Priory of Hexham Abbey, and possible Roman or earlier structures. The survey detected services, drainage, paths and paving, and a linear feature on the conjectured alignment of the Romanesque church and monastic remains.
16216	1619890	2017	Gradiometer Survey	Hexham Abbey The fluxgate gradiometer survey examined two areas. Area 1a (cloister) revealed a large service pipe across the area as well as dipolar responses to substantial amounts of ferrous litter. Area 4 (park) revealed existing and former paths and ferrous litter.
16217	1619890	2017	Resistivity Survey	Hexham Abbey Resistivity survey was carried out in area 1a (cloister) and detected modern services, disturbance associated with excavations in 1909, a linear feature on the conjectured alignment of the Romanesque church and monastic remains, and the possible edge of the covered walkway at the southern edge of the cloister.
-	1048200	1980s	Excavation	Back Row, Hexham Excavation recovered medieval pottery.



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HER ID	NRHE ID	Year	Type	Description
-	1062942	1992	Watching Brief	St Marys Church, Hexham Watching brief during redevelopment of an 1891 building occupying the west end of the nave of the former 13th century St Mary's Church. No in situ remains were seen, but several architectural fragments of the medieval church were recovered, including two pieces of responds which presumably came from the west end of the aisles.
-	1318515	1992	Watching Brief	The Cowgarth, Hexham A watching brief was carried out when a small trench was cut within Hexham House, close to the Priory Gatehouse. No deposits of archaeological significance were revealed.
-	1318517	1992	Architectural Survey	St Wilfred's Gateway The fabric of the 12th century gatehouse of the medieval priory was recorded photographically prior to conservation works.
-	1338627	1995	Geophysical Survey	Hexham Town Centre Magnetometer surveys of a number of small areas near the centre of the town to test for the presence of Roman defensive ditches.
-	1339583	1996-1997	Geophysical Survey	Hexham Abbey Church Resistivity profiles in the vicinity of the Abbey Church identified possible linear features.
-	1342587	2000	Watching Brief	Battle Hill Monitoring of redevelopment groundworks following an evaluation (Event 1342586).
-	1406860	2003	Watching Brief	Land at Burn Lane Substantial post-medieval tannery remains were shown to survive across the site. An undated cut feature was also recorded.
-	1472175	2003	Watching Brief	Land at Haugh Lane An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks at the site. Post-medieval walls were recorded and showed that the buildings had been terraced into the hill slope thus removing any earlier archaeological deposits.
-	1546187	2005-2007	Watching Brief	Hexham Flood Alleviation Scheme Monitoring of groundworks within Tyne Green Park revealed a medieval timber drain and the walling of a mill race.
-	645812	1881	Excavation/Recording	Hexham Abbey, St Wilfrith's Church Site was recorded during clearance and restoration by Hodges (an architect).
-	647362	1984	Excavation	Hexham Abbey Small scale excavation took place in the vestibule of the chapter house prior to its refurbishment as a gift shop.
-	652629	1991	Trial Trench	Hexham Abbey Series of trial excavations along the south-eastern and eastern sides of the priory church ahead of the lowering of those areas as part of a floorscaping scheme for the Market Place.



APPENDIX IV: GAZETTEER OF HLC TYPES IN STUDY AREA 1



**An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the
Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland**

HLC ID	HLC type	HLC previous type	Details
1792	Ornamental parkland recreation	Ornamental other parkland and recreational	OTHER PARKLAND AND RECREATION: an ornamental or recreational landscape, including cemeteries, civic parks, caravan parks, heritage sites, etc.
1793	Settlement	Fields piecemeal enclosure	20TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT: an area of housing.
1794	Settlement	Fields piecemeal enclosure	LATE 19TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT: an area of housing built in the second half of the 19th century.
1802	Ornamental parkland recreation	Fields other irregular	SPORTS GROUND: a designed recreational landscape, such as a cricket pitch, racecourse or sports ground.
1803	Settlement	Fields horticulture	20TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT: an area of housing.
1804	Settlement	Settlement pre-1860s	PRE-1860s SETTLEMENT: an area of housing which appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey.
1805	Settlement	Fields horticulture	20TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT: an area of housing.
1814	Settlement	Fields horticulture	20TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT: an area of housing.
1815	Communications	Communications railway	RAILWAY: a railway currently in use.
1817	Settlement	Fields reorganised piecemeal enclosure	INSTITUTION: an area of land dedicated to a single use, eg hospital, prison, or civic buildings.
1818	Settlement	Fields piecemeal enclosure	20TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT: an area of housing.
1825	Ornamental parkland recreation	Fields horticulture	OTHER PARKLAND AND RECREATION: an ornamental or recreational landscape, including cemeteries, civic parks, caravan parks, heritage sites, etc.
1830	Industry	Fields horticulture	ACTIVE INDUSTRY: an area of heavy or light industry, such as refining and processing, industrial estates, docks and auction marts.
1832	Ornamental parkland recreation	Moorland enclosed lowland	SPORTS GROUND: a designed recreational landscape, such as a cricket pitch, racecourse or sports ground.
1833	Ornamental parkland recreation	Moorland lowland open	GOLF COURSE: a designed recreational landscape comprising a golf course.
1853	Industry	Fields other irregular	ACTIVE INDUSTRY: an area of heavy or light industry, such as refining and processing, industrial estates, docks and auction marts.
2169	Water	Water river	RIVER: a river.
3782	Woodland	Woodland pre-1860	PRE-1860s WOODLAND: an area of woodland that is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (1860s), which is not ancient.
3837	Woodland	Water river	SCRUB: an area of young woodland.
3838	Settlement	Fields horticulture	20TH CENTURY SETTLEMENT: an area of housing.
3866	Communications		ROAD: developed from network of 18th and 19th century turnpikes, some now widened.



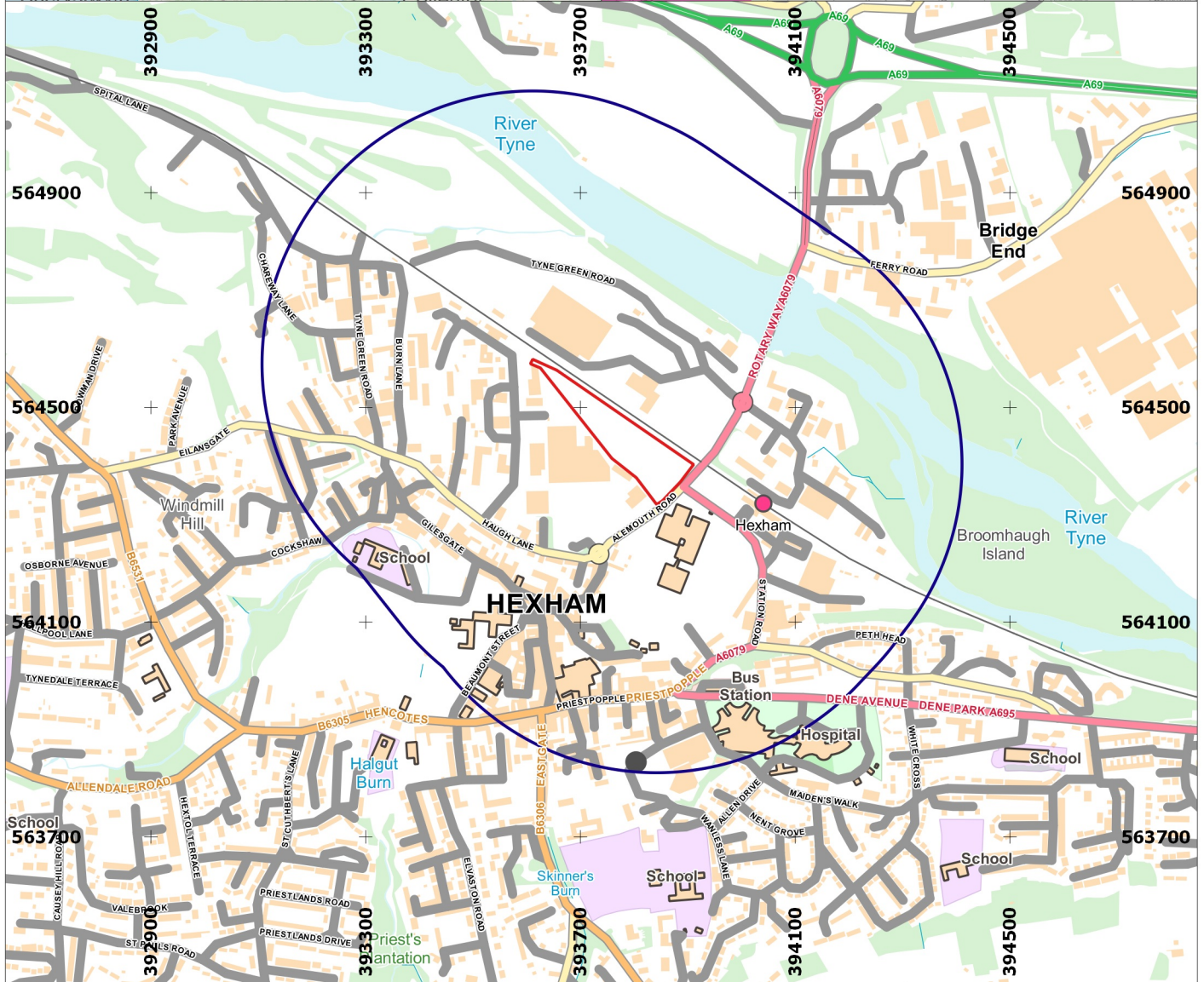
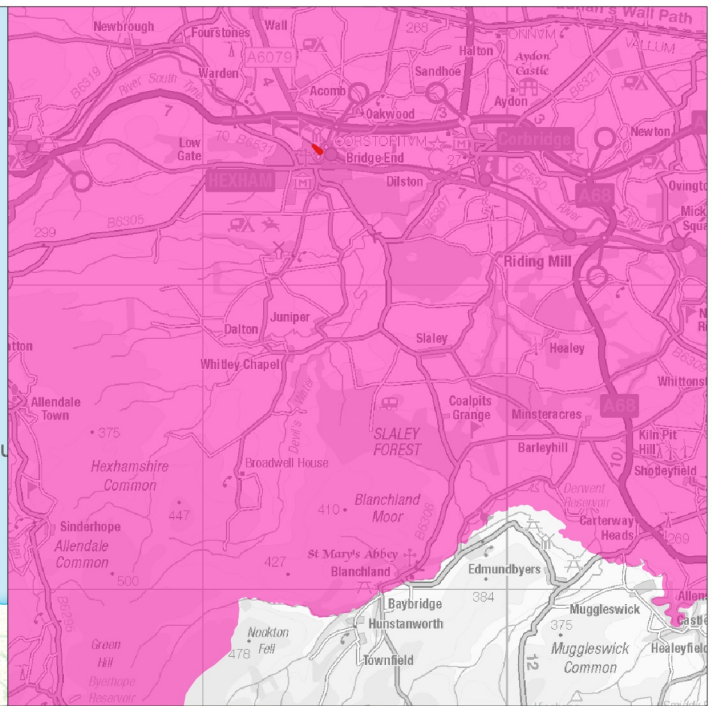
An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at the Bunker Site, Alemouth Road, Hexham, Northumberland

HLC ID	HLC type	HLC previous type	Details
4437	Ornamental parkland recreation	Ornamental designed landscape	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE: this is a designed parkland landscape created from the 17th century onward and associated with a country house.
4603	Industry	Fields reorganised piecemeal enclosure	ACTIVE INDUSTRY: an area of heavy or light industry, such as refining and processing, industrial estates, docks and auction marts.
4605	Woodland	Water river	20TH CENTURY WOODLAND: an area of woodland (often coniferous) planted in the 20th century.



APPENDIX V: FIGURES





Site name: Alemouth Road, Hexham
 Date: January 2019
 Drawn by: RLT
 Scale: Varies

Site Boundary
 Northumberland

Study Area 1: 500m

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**Figure 1:
Site location**



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www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



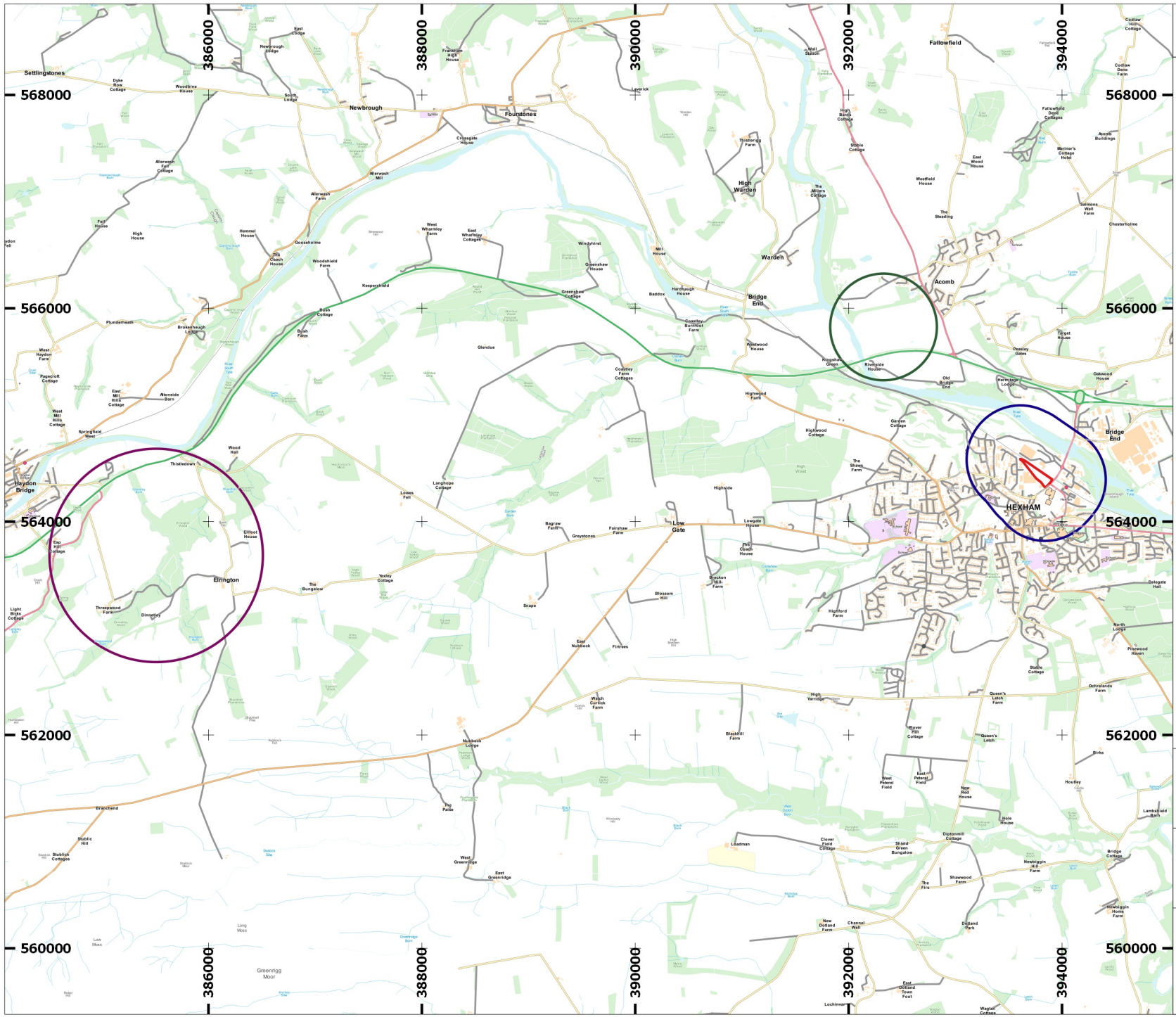
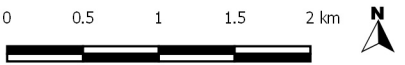


Figure 2: Study Areas

- Site Boundary
- Study Area 1: 500m
- Study Area 2: 500m
- Study Area 3: 1km



Site name: Alemouth Road, Hexham
 Date: January 2019
 Drawn by: RLT
 Scale: 1:50000 @ A4

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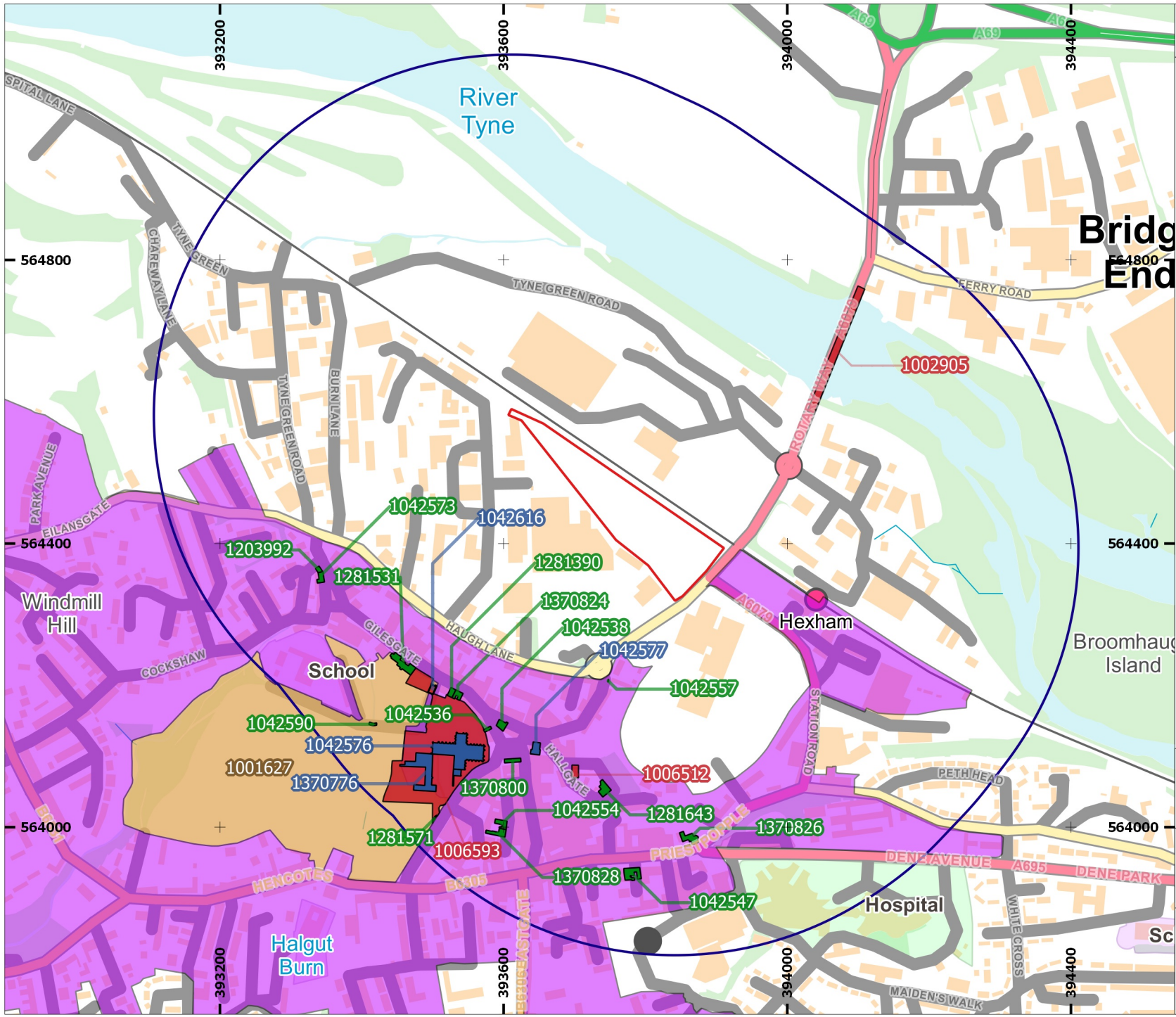


Figure 3: Designated Heritage Assets in Study Area 1

Boundaries

- Site Boundary
- Study Area 1: 500m

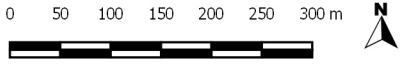
Listed Buildings

- Grade I
- Grade II*

Other designated assets

- Grade II Registered Park
- Scheduled Monuments
- Hexham Conservation Area

Information based upon Historic Environment Record Data © Northumberland County Council and NHLE data © Historic England

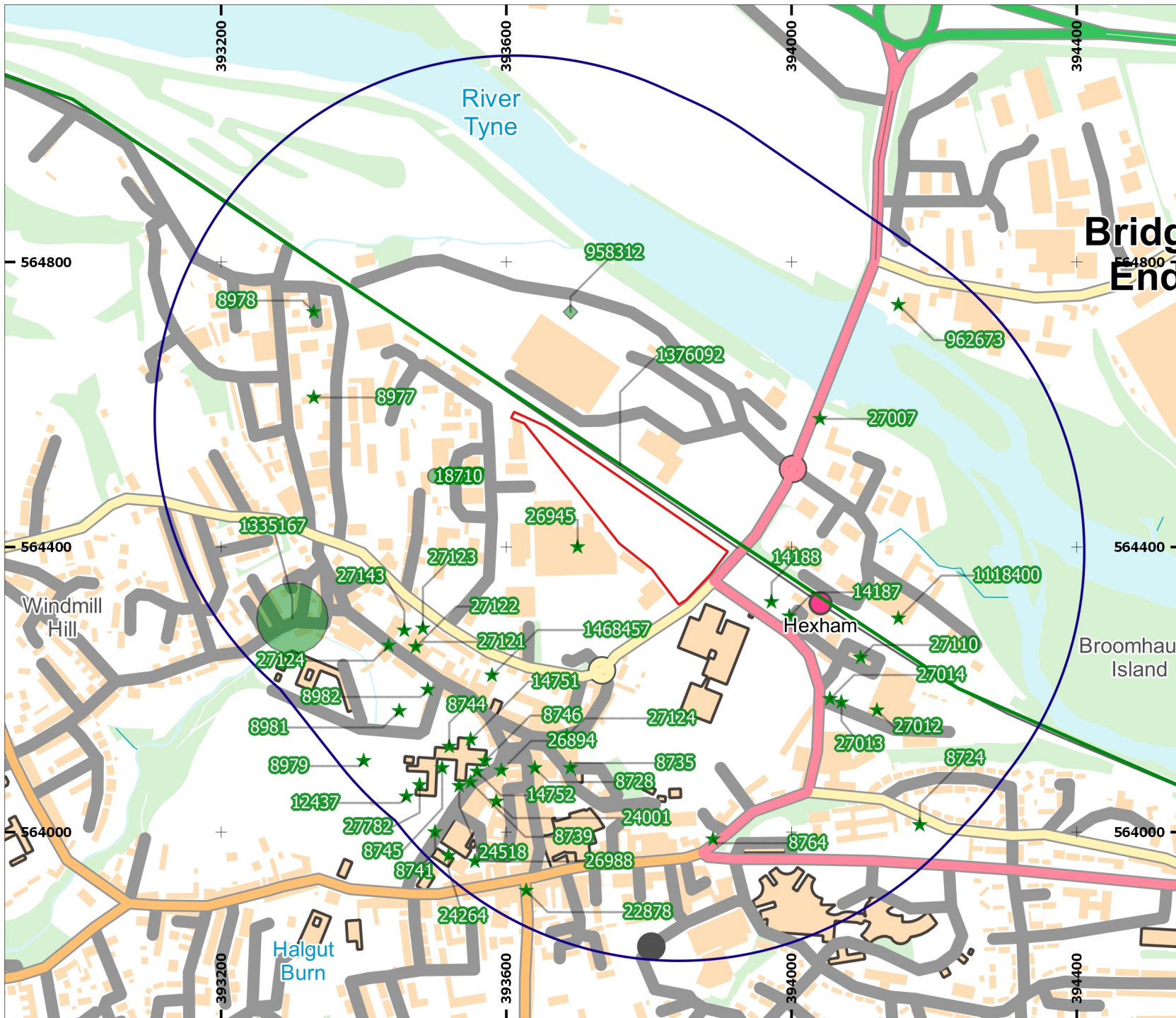


Site name: Alemouth Road, Hexham
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Figure 4: Non-Designated Heritage Assets in Study Area 1



- Bunker Site Boundary
- 500m study area
- ★ Non-designated asset (point)
- Non-designated asset (linear)
- Non-designated asset (polygon)

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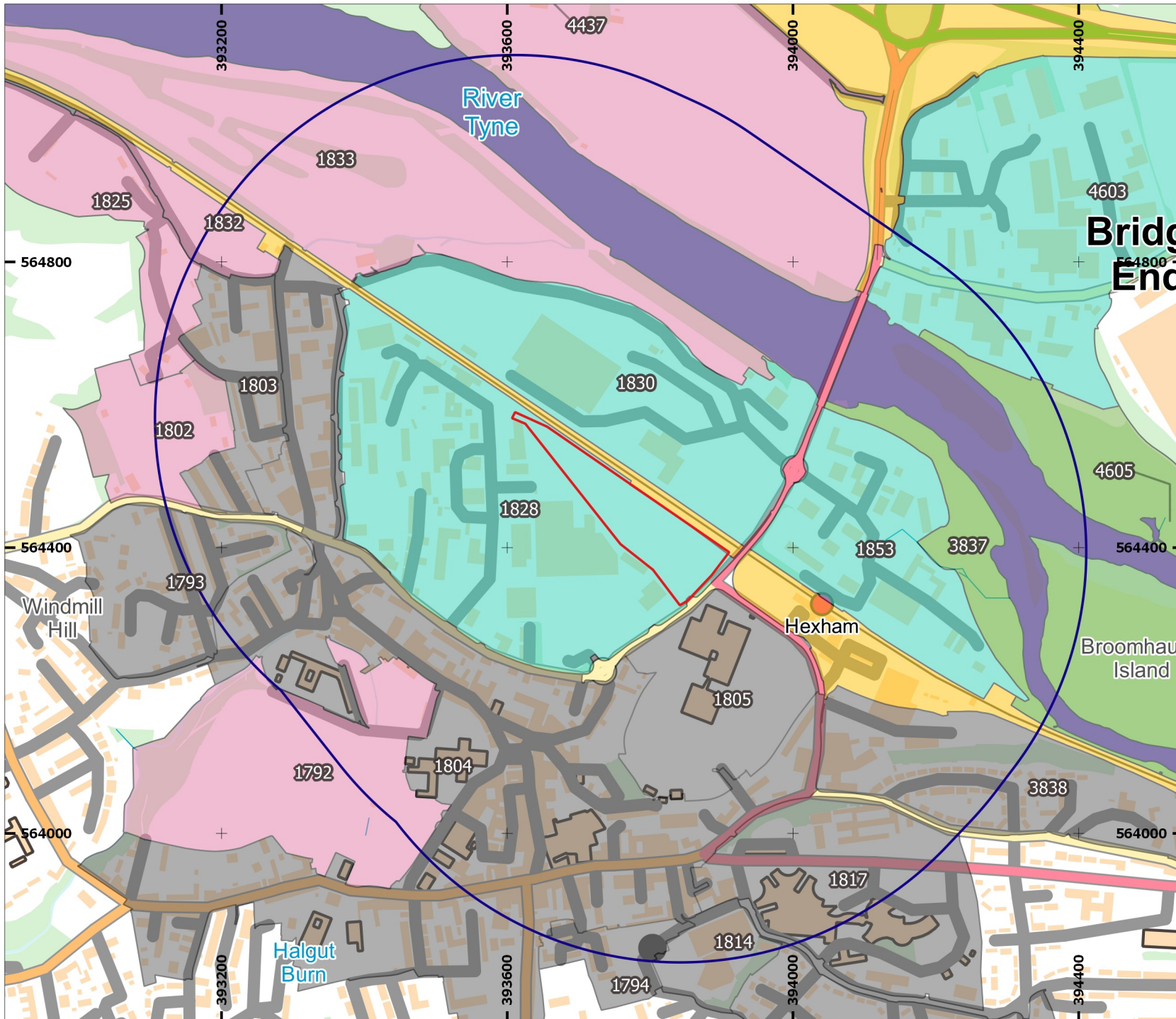
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Figure 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation for Study Area 1



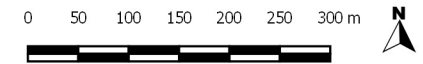
Boundaries

- Site Boundary
- 500m study area

HLC Type

- communications
- industry
- ornamental parkland recreation
- settlement
- water
- woodland

Information based upon Historic Environment Record Data © Northumberland County Council



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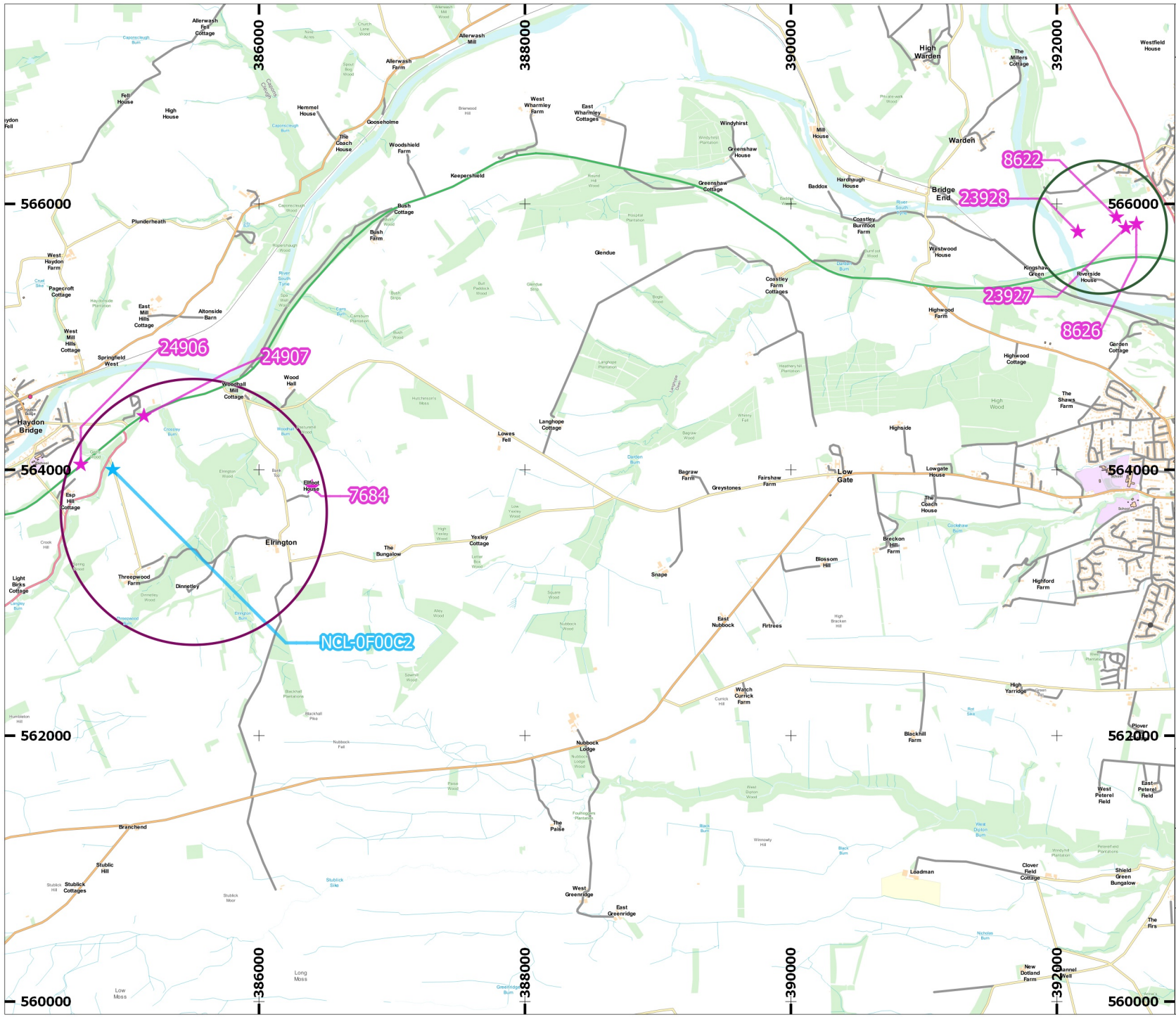
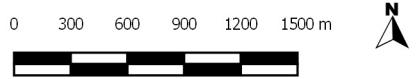


Figure 6: Non-designated prehistoric and Roman Assets in Study Areas 2 & 3

- Site Boundary
- Study Area 2: 500m
- Study Area 3: 1km
- ★ Heritage Asset
- ★ PAS Findspot

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APPENDIX VI: GROUNDSURE HISTORIC MAPPING REPORT



Site Details:

393781.30058947386,
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Client Ref: 2019-03
Report Ref: GS-5731280
Grid Ref: 393759, 564454

Map Name: County Series

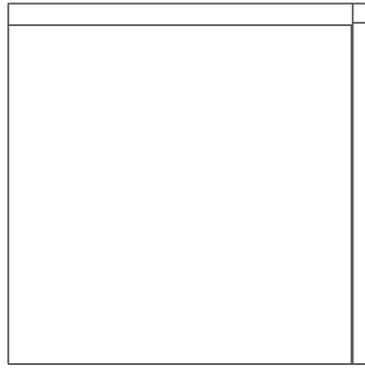
Map date: 1858-1862

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1858
Revised 1858
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1862
Revised 1862
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

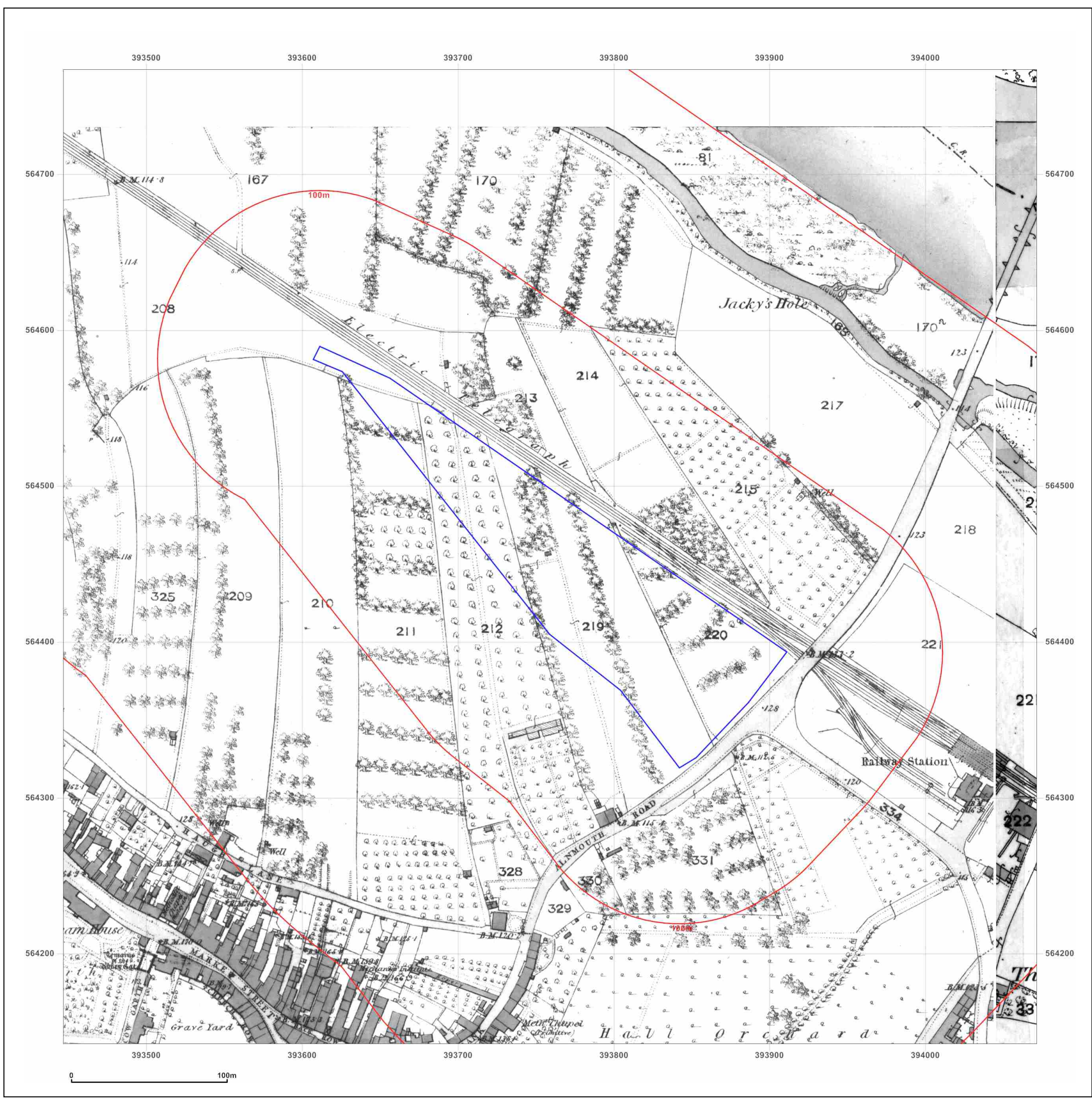


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Site Details:

393781.30058947386,
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Client Ref: 2019-03
Report Ref: GS-5731280
Grid Ref: 393759, 564454

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1896

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Revised 1896
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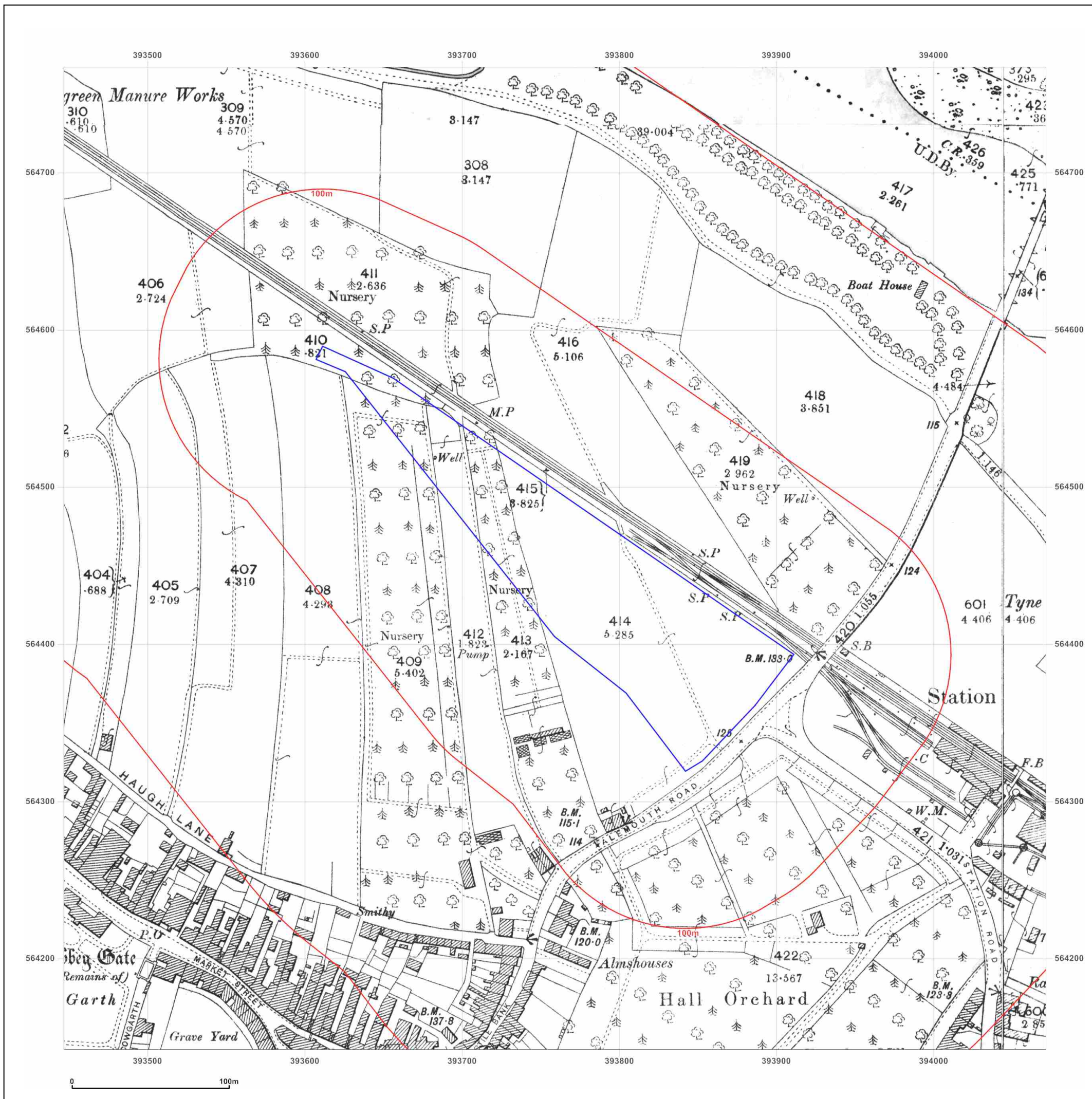


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Client Ref: 2019-03
Report Ref: GS-5731280
Grid Ref: 393759, 564454

Map Name: County Series

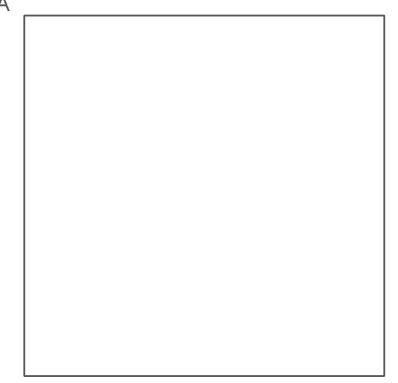
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Printed at: 1:2,500



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Revised 1922
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

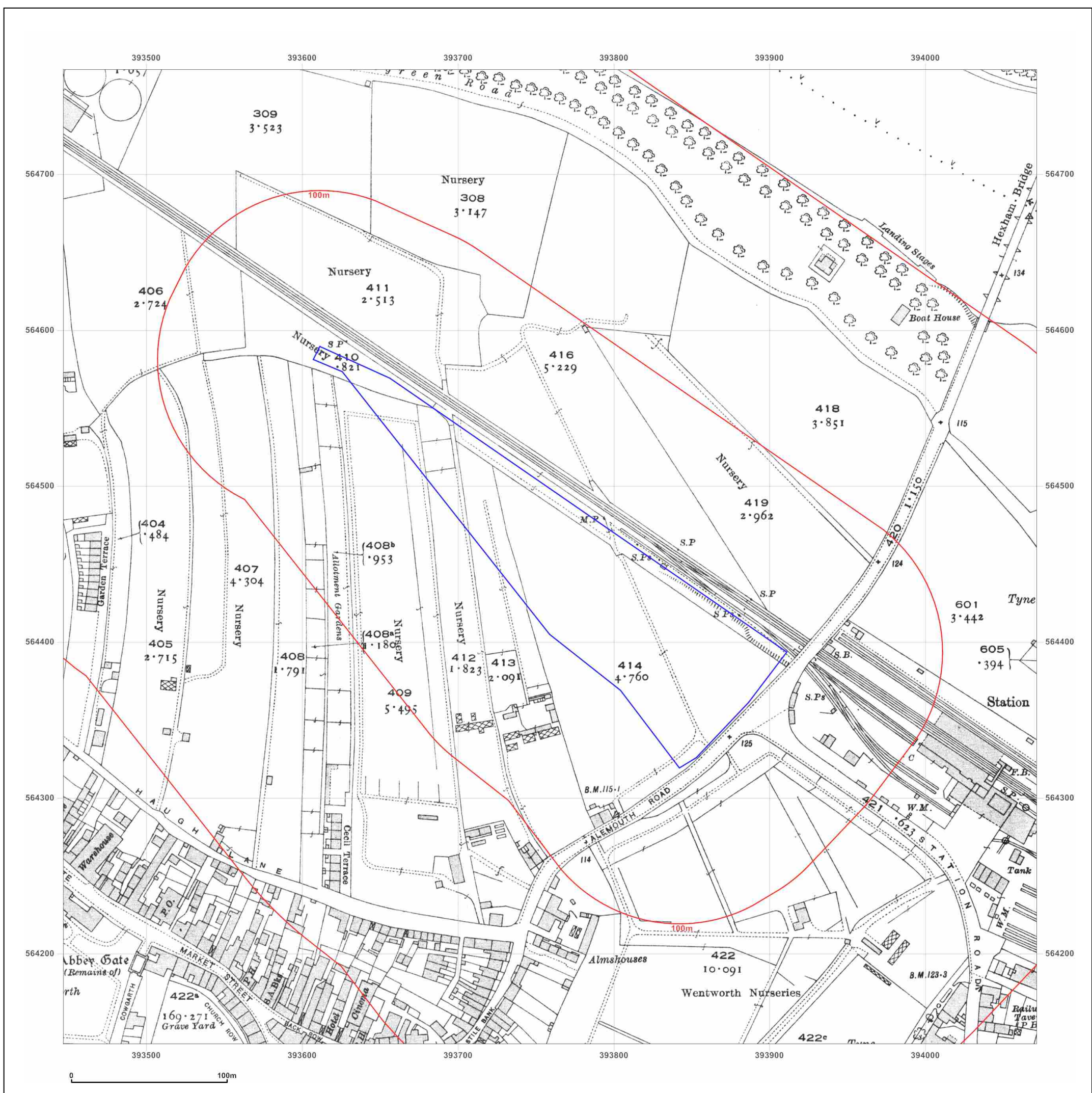


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Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1961-1962

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
Copyright 1963
Levelled 1956

Surveyed 1962
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Copyright 1963
Levelled 1956

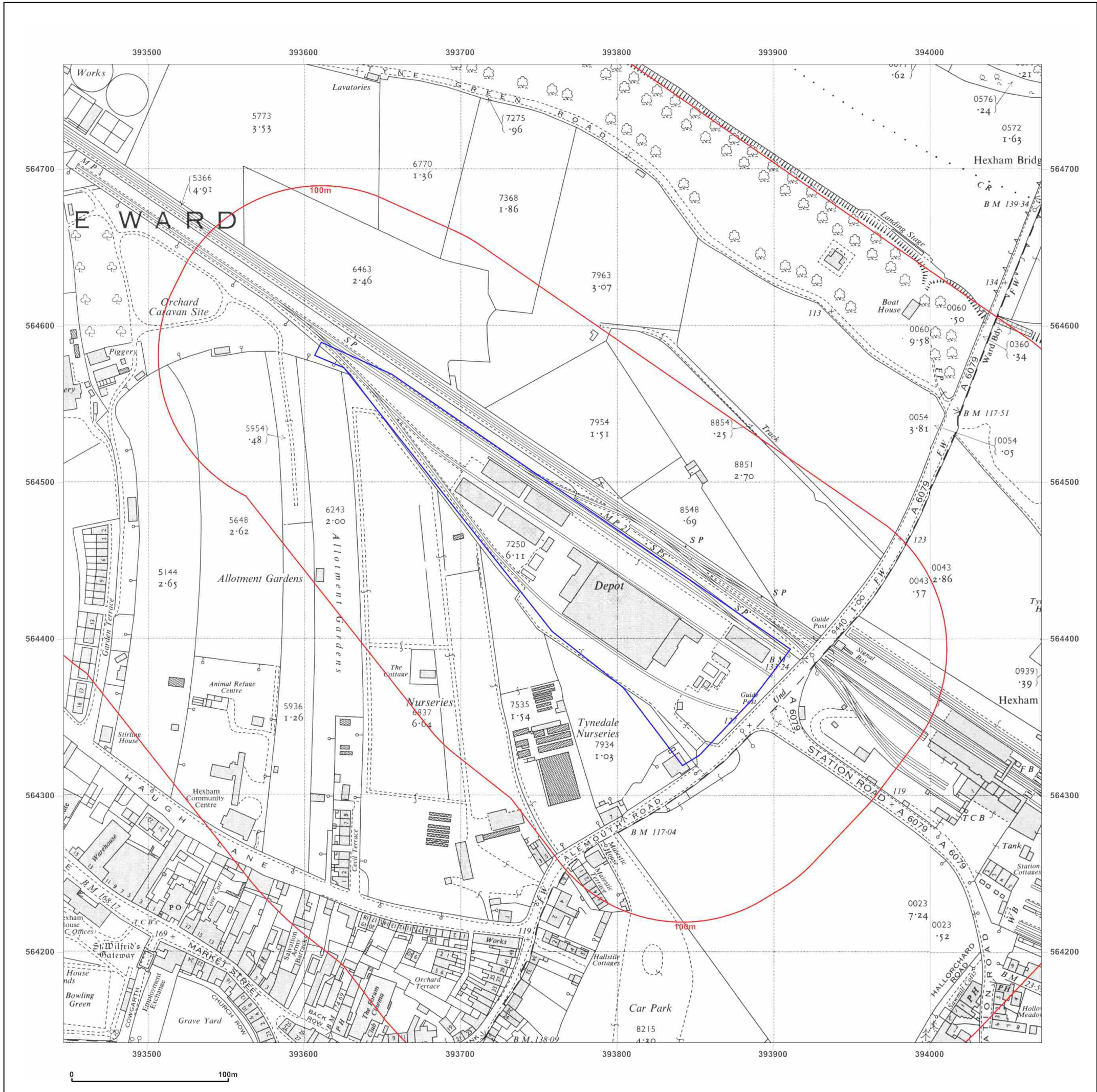


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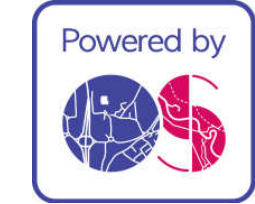
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Map date: 1967-1971
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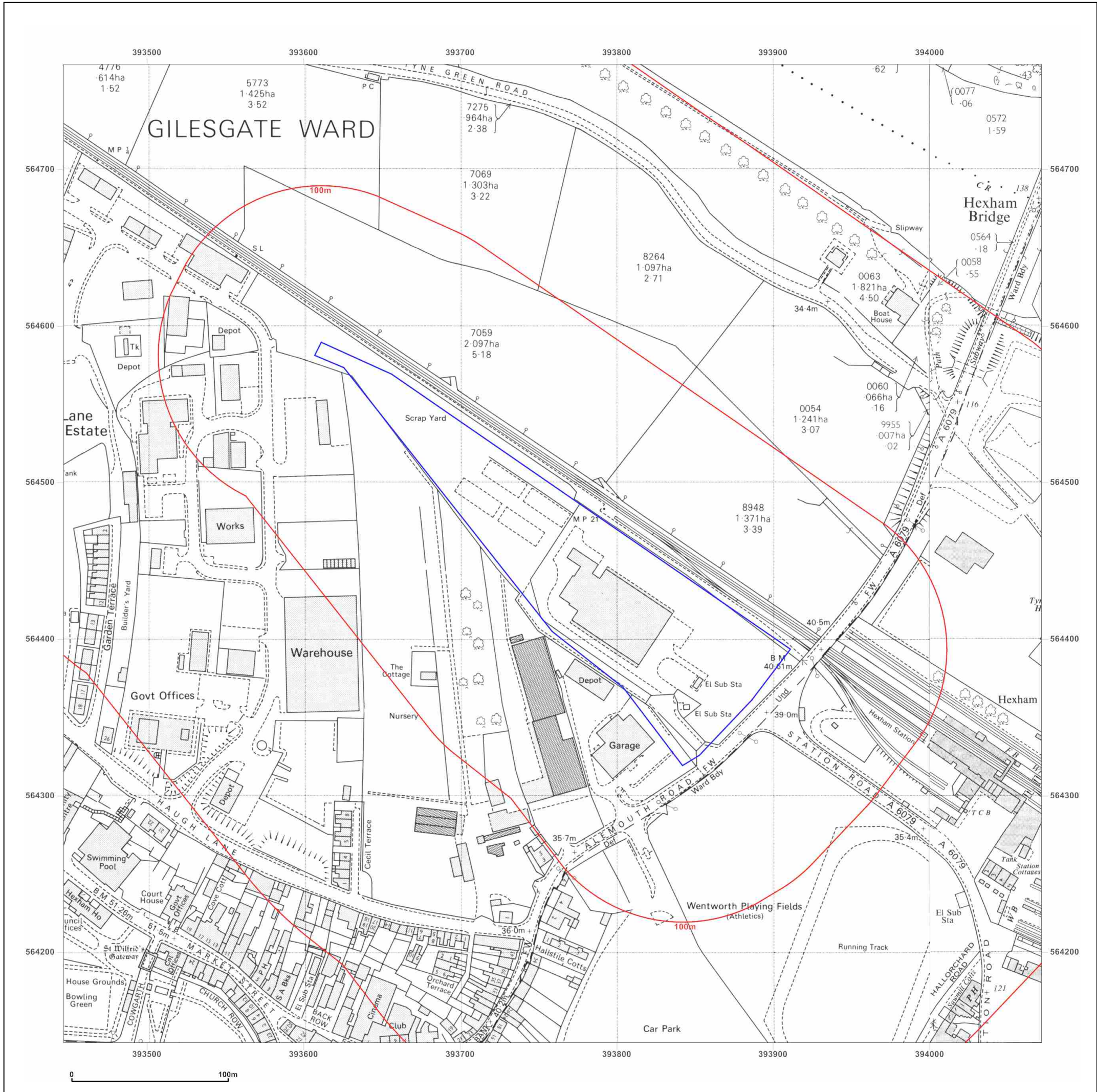


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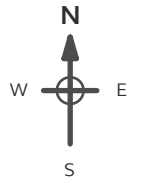
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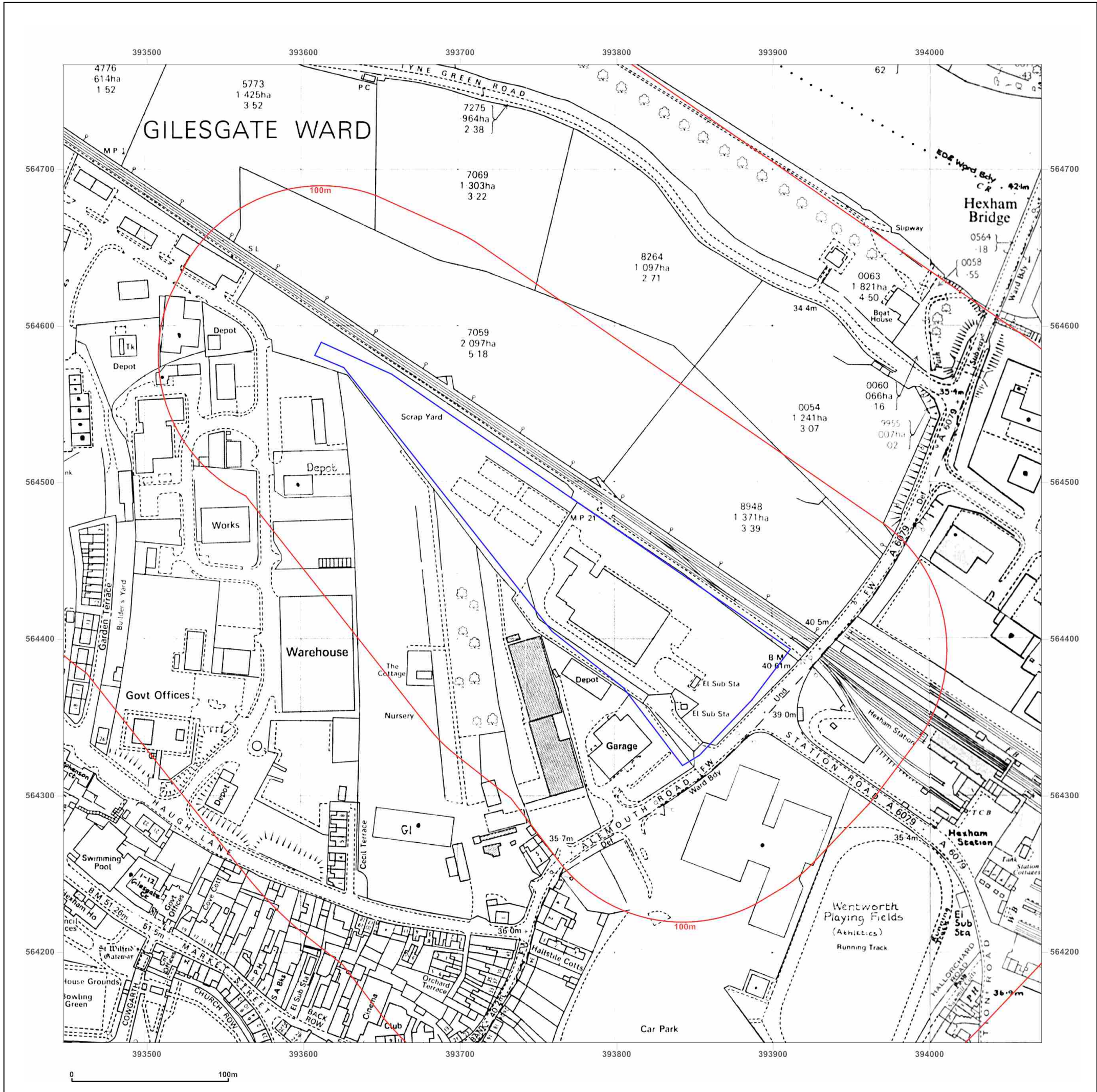
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Map date: 1986-1988

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Printed at: 1:2,500



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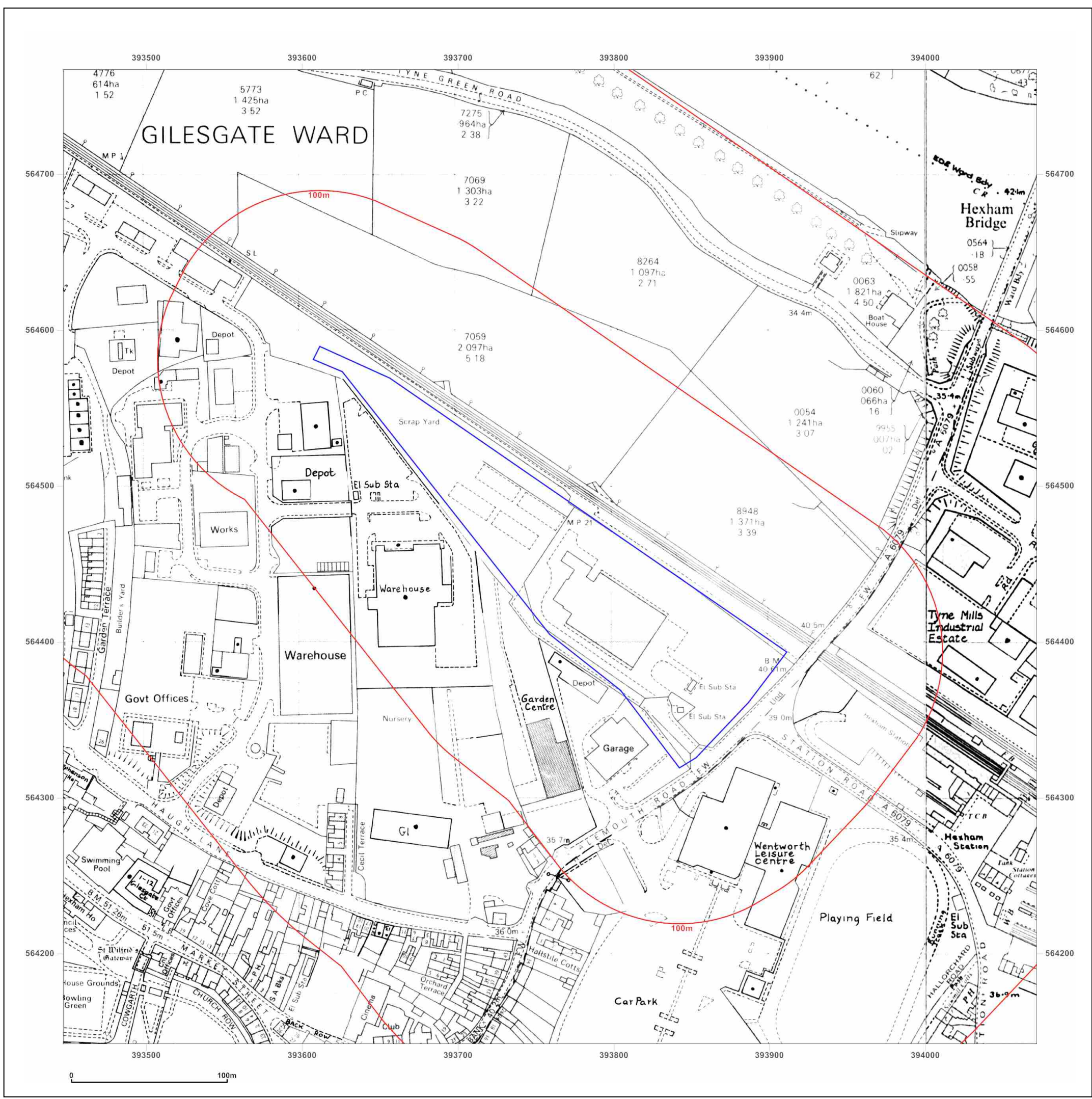


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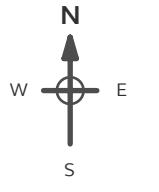
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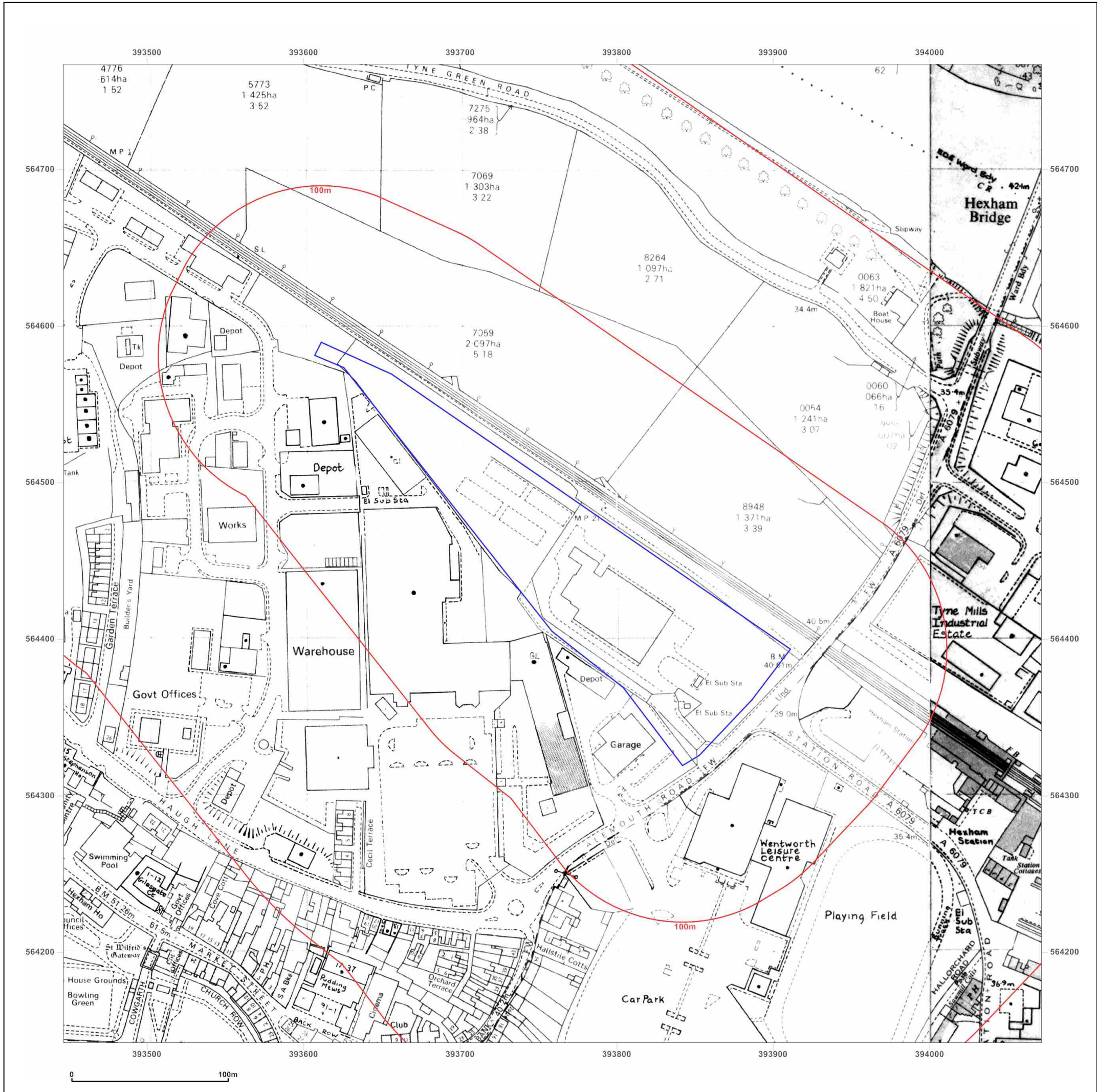
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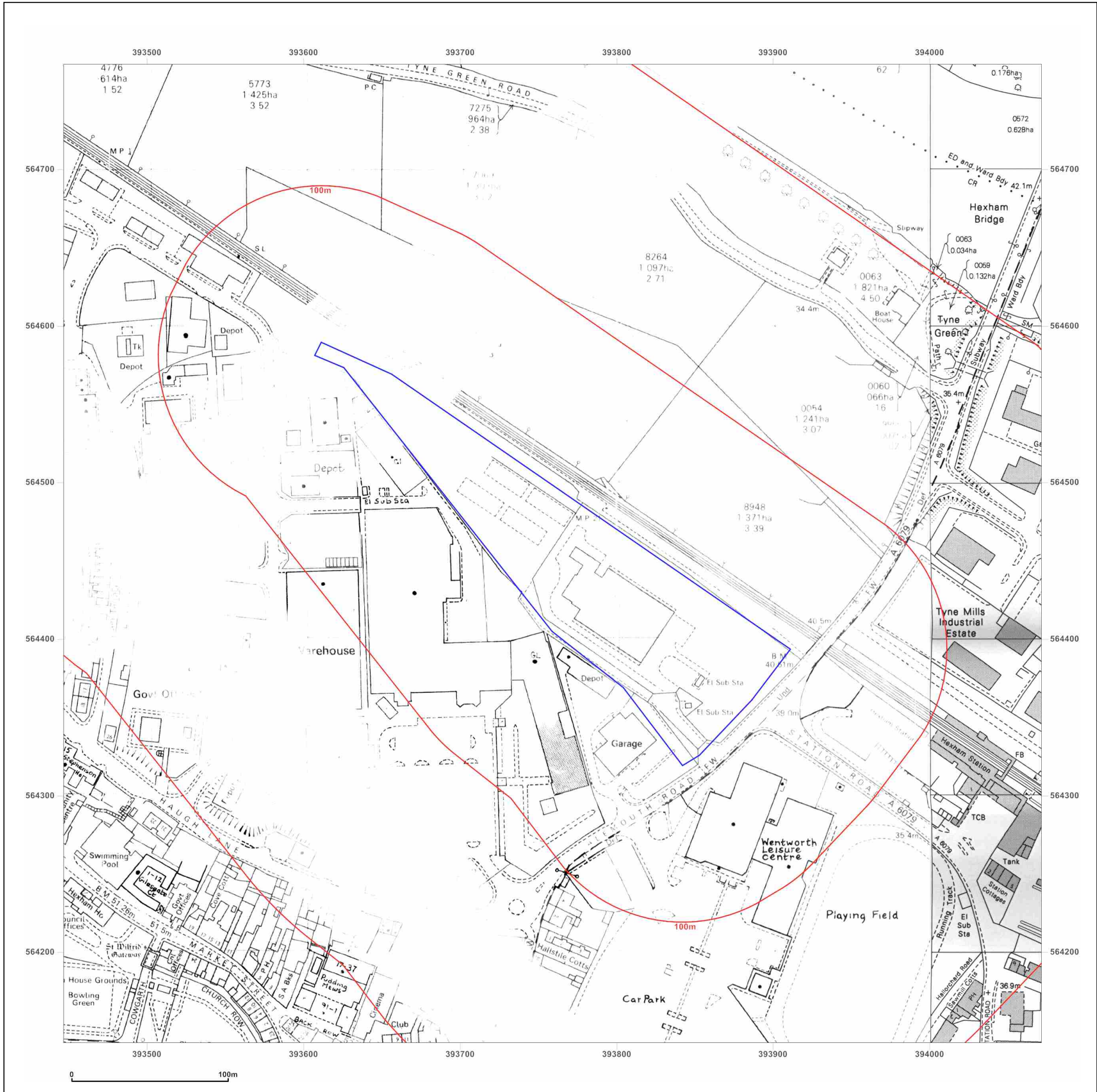
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Grid Ref: 393759, 564454

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1989-1994

Scale: 1:2,500

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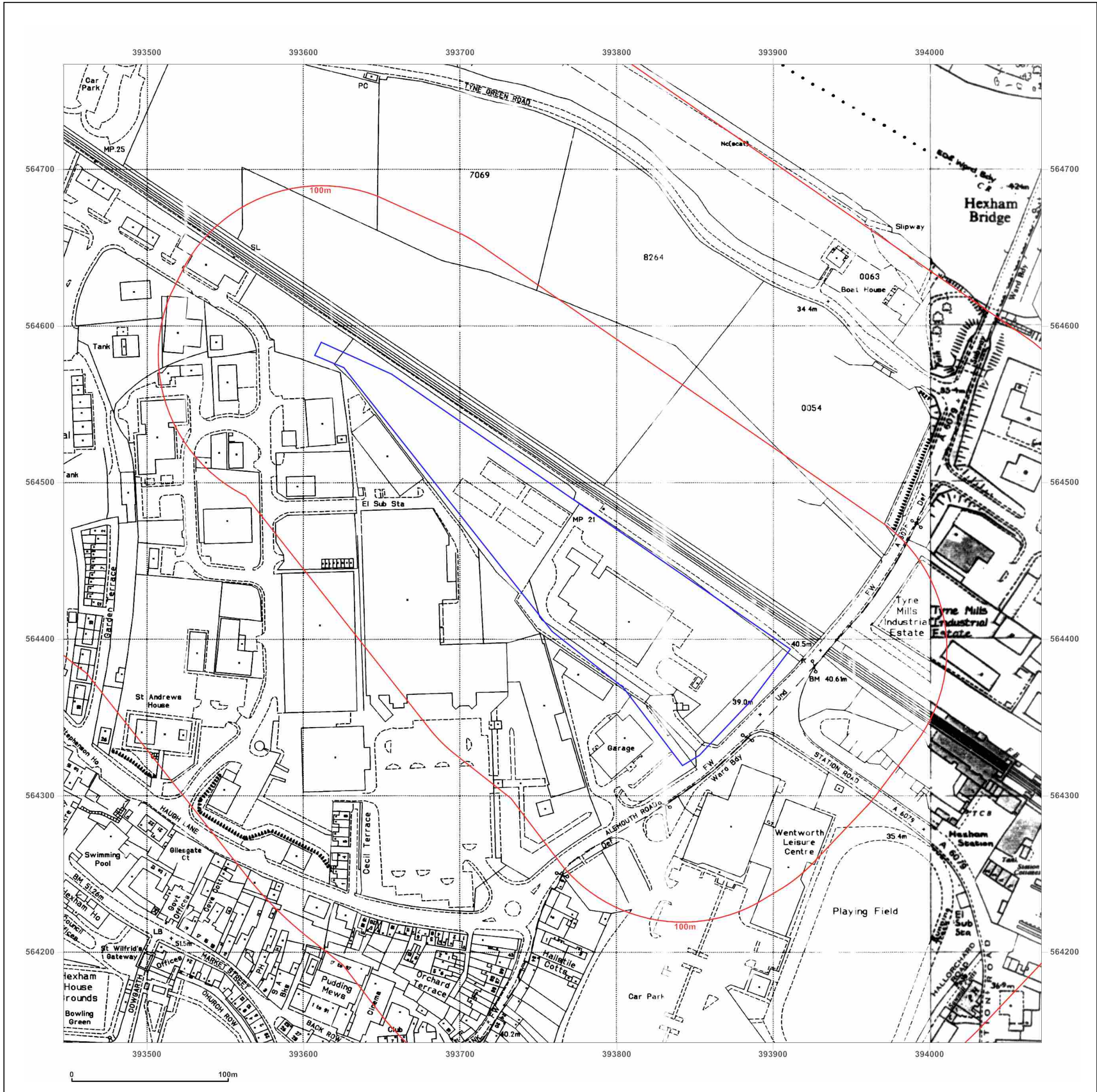


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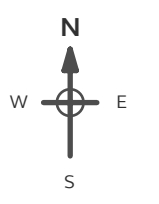
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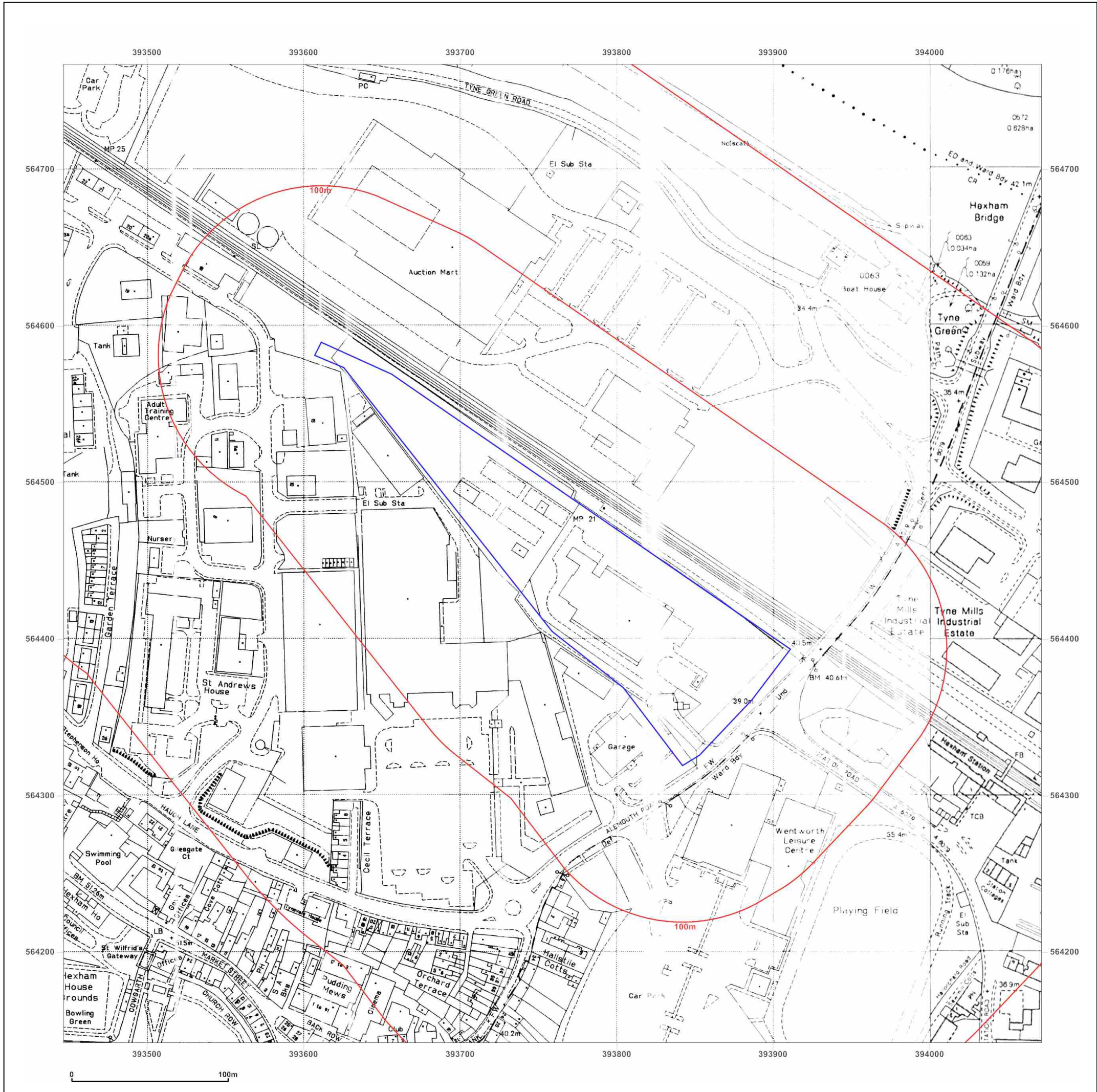


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Map Name: National Grid

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Scale: 1:2,500

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