NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/477/07

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT
OF LAND AT
BATTLE HILL,
HEXHAM,
NORTHUMBERLAND**

**FOR
PATTINSON
PHOTOGRAPHY**

NGR NY 9361 6395
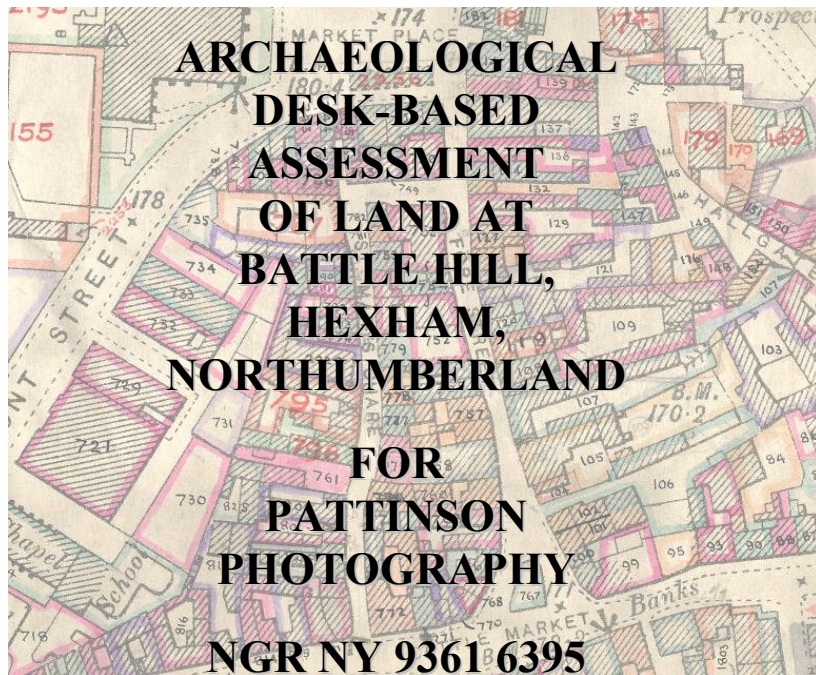
OASIS REFERENCE: northpen3-25978

Cat Peters
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382294
Email: info@nparchaeology.co.uk

18 September 2007

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Location

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Duncan Stewart, Architect, on behalf of Pattinson Photography, to undertake a programme of archaeological works to assess the archaeological potential of land at Battle Hill, Hexham, Northumberland (NGR NY 9361 6395). The strong possibility of surviving archaeological remains relating to the medieval street frontage and associated burgage plot prompted the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team to advise that an archaeological field evaluation of the site would be undertaken prior to the development, covering 5% of the development area. Therefore it was agreed that two 2 x 2m testpits be excavated, in order to advise as to the potential for further work. However, the planning application has since been turned down, before the completion of the Stage 2 evaluation works. This document therefore represents an interim report on the desk-based assessment results.

The results of the research has shown that the development site remained as a backplot for the properties fronting Battle Hill and St Mary's Chare until a series of small workshops and outbuildings were constructed. These buildings date to between 1844 and 1860. At some time between 1860 and 1897, these buildings were replaced by an L-shaped building, and this survived at least until 1920. Much of the eastern part of the development site remained clear of buildings throughout this period. The probability therefore is that areas of undisturbed medieval or post medieval archaeology may survive in this area. In addition, traces of the mid-19th century outbuildings, or of the later 19th century L-shaped building may survive sub-surface. Recent archaeological works in the area have shown archaeological features to survive in the area.

As no further works are currently proposed, this report represents the final statement as regards the potential for the site. The desk-based assessment has demonstrated the likely survival of medieval deposits to the rear of the housing on Battle Hill, and therefore should any future development be required, it is advised that the evaluation be carried out prior to any intrusive groundworks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1   This scheme of archaeological works was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site, located at Battle Hill, Hexham, Northumberland (NGR NY 9361 6395) (Fig 1). The development site lies within an urban context at the centre of the small market town of Hexham (Fig 1). A planning application has been submitted for development on this land. The strong possibility of surviving archaeological remains relating to the medieval street frontage and associated burgage plot prompted the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT) to advise Tynedale County Council that an archaeological field evaluation of the site would be undertaken prior to the development, covering 5% of the development area.

1.1.2   The 5% coverage, equating to two 2x2m testpits, were to be excavated, in order to advise as to the potential for further work. The proposed works consisted of these two testpits, one located towards the street frontage, and one towards the back of the site, as designated by the NCCCT, based on the results of the historical background research undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. and included within this report. These trenches are marked in green on Figure 9. The principal objective of the works was to identify and characterise the archaeological potential of the development area in accordance with the specification outlined in the original NCCT brief. However, the planning application has since been turned down, before the completion of the Stage 2 evaluation works. This document therefore represents an interim report on the desk-based assessment results.

1.1.3   This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short report, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the site.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1   A project design was submitted to NCCCT by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd at the request of Pattinson Photography. This was in accordance with a verbal brief from Nick Best, Assistant Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHIVE

2.2.1   A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne, and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 07 BHH-A.

2.2.2   North Pennines Archaeology and Northumberland County Council Conservation Team support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this assessment will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1   The development site lies within an urban context at the centre of the small market town of Hexham in Northumberland (Fig 1). The site consists of a small backyard area, covered in tarmac and currently used as a car parking facility.

3.1.2   The site is bounded to the north by a brick wall; to the east by a brick wall; to the south by Nos. 1 and 2 Battle Hill, and to the west by Nos. 30 and 32 St. Mary's Chare.

3.1.3   The geology of the immediate area consists of stepped alluvial terraces which have been created by the River Tyne and its changing course. The underlying geology consists of the Stainmore Group of limestone and sandstone which contain thin coal seams overlain by glacial sands, gravel and boulder clay (Lovell 1981, 3-4).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1   This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. A search was undertaken of the on-line archaeology data service (ADS) (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk), which promotes and disseminates a broad range of archaeological data, and of Keys to the Past (www.keystothepast.co.uk) which cites features of known archaeological interest held by the SMR in Morpeth, Northumberland. The SMR office in Morpeth was also consulted for any newer features, found since 2003, accumulating all known features within a c.100m diameter of the site, and for reports regarding previous archaeological works in the vicinity. Numbers cited in this section refer to known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development area, and are summarised in Appendix 1.

3.2.2   *Prehistoric:* the town of Hexham is located near the confluence of the rivers North and South Tyne. Its location has been strongly influenced by its position on a significant east-west cross country route and close to the easiest crossing point over the river. The site is one where there is a good water supply and the land is suitable for cultivation, so it has been an ideal location for settlement for many centuries. The earliest evidence of human occupation in the area dates to the Neolithic period. A Neolithic carved rock has been found among a number of carved stones of various dates in the Abbey; however its original prehistoric location is no longer known. Two additional stones of the same type and date have also been found at Shield Croft Farm near Gallows Bank, lending weight to the possibility of Neolithic occupation in the area. Two burials dating to the Bronze Age have been discovered near Hexham over the years; one found in 1830 on the Newcastle road and one in 1921 on the Golf Course. This, combined with a Bronze Age axe from the town, suggests activity in the area at that time.

3.2.3   There is less archaeological evidence for Iron Age Hexham. Only a coin from an unknown location in Hexham has been found, and this may have originated from elsewhere.

3.2.4   *Romano-British:* several Roman stones have been found in Hexham, one found near Hallstile Bank, and others found built into later buildings. It is difficult to ascertain whether these originated from an as yet undiscovered Roman settlement somewhere in Hexham, or whether they were 'robbed' from Corbridge, where it is known that the large Roman military supply base was quarried for use as the building stone for the Anglo-Saxon church, subsequently built in Hexham. A number of tracks have been identified as possible Roman Roads, but no firm dating evidence has been found (Ross and Selkirk 1986). When Beaumont Street was built alongside the Abbey in 1864, two Roman altars were found. In addition, a Roman coin was found when two houses adjacent to the Abbey were demolished in 1841 and a number of Roman stones can be seen within the Abbey today. Some archaeologists have sought to prove that the Abbey is the site of a former Roman fort, thought to pre-date Hadrian's Wall, and claim to have found ditches relating to this fort through dowsing methods.

3.2.5   *Early Medieval:* the form of the early medieval settlement at Hexham is uncertain (The Archaeological Practice 1999a, 14). The earliest documentary reference to Hexham occurs in AD674. Land known as Hestaldesham was granted by Queen Ethelrid, or Etheldreda, of Northumberland to Wilfrid to endow a new bishopric. It was during this time that Hexham began to flourish with the founding of the Church of St Andrew by St Wilfrid, the bishop of York. The church was built between AD674 and 678 and became a cathedral in 681. In AD821 the bishop moved to Lindisfarne and the church became the centre of a monastery. These buildings were destroyed by the Vikings in AD875 and little remains of this early church. St Wilfrid's crypt can still be seen below the church and the bishop's chair is still on display in the chancel.

3.2.6   This church eventually flourished, to be refounded by Augustinian monks in 1113 and two other churches also existed nearby, and considerably less survives of these today. The Church of St. Peter was built in the late 7th century and was probably also destroyed by the Vikings in AD875. Its precise location is now lost, but it is thought to have existed somewhere near the Market Place. The Church of St. Mary was built sometime between AD705 and 709. It was separated from St Andrew's by a graveyard. It may have been a circular building but was rebuilt in the 13th century and some of its remains can still be found behind 11-13 Market Street, 14 Market Place and 15 Market Place. The street name, St Mary's Chare, is named after this early church. St. Andrew's church had a boundary marked with a number of crosses. The site of these crosses can still be broadly identified today at Gallow's Bank, Maiden Cross and Union Workhouse, although in most cases the remains, where they exist, are much later.

3.2.7   *Later Medieval:* Wilfrid's church (St. Andrew's), was rebuilt in 1189 by the Augustinians, and a gatehouse was added in the mid 12th century. The priory was provided with a precinct wall, some of which survives in later property boundaries (Armstrong 2002, 9). Much of the area between the Gatehouse and the Priory has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. After the Dissolution of the

Monasteries in 1536, the abbey became a parish church serving Hexham. Much of the building today is 19th century in date. However, inside the church a number of Anglo-Saxon stones can be seen, the most famous of which is that thought to be dedicated to Bishop Acca and dating to the mid 8th century. Inside the Priory, in 1832, a hoard of 8000 coins was found inside a bronze container. In 1841, more coins were found nearby. By the 7th century, Hexham was already a major ecclesiastical centre, and remained as such through the Medieval Period.

3.2.8   The most prominent medieval remains in the town are the Old Gaol and the Moot Hall. The Old Gaol was the first purpose-built prison in Britain and dates to the mid 14th century. Many centuries later, in 1820, Hexham was equipped with a House of Correction that still retains its iron cell doors with their complex locks. The Moot Hall dates to the early 15th century and was probably built as a defence against the Scots. It was still acting as a defence against the Scots until 1640, but was later used as a courthouse. Many of the claustral buildings relating to the Priory Church are also of medieval date.

3.2.9   The road name, Battle Hill has two possible derivations. One is that it originates from The Battle of Hexham, the 10th of a series of battles fought during the Wars of the Roses, on 15th May 1464 (Kelly 1914, 160). Although the actual battle site is thought to have taken place a mile to the south of the town, it appeared to have continued in and throughout the town, close to the present road of Battle Hill. Another suggestion is that it relates to an industrial procedure, from 'battling' which refers to the beating of newly woven cloth to felt it (Hinds 1896, 307).

3.2.10 A number of hospitals existed in the area and these were also religious foundations designed to serve, amongst others, poor pilgrims and lepers. Pilgrim's Hospital is now lost but existed in the 14th century. St Giles Hospital existed in 1114 and was abolished during the Dissolution and converted into a house. An Anglo-Saxon stone was found nearby suggesting the presence of an even earlier foundation here. The site is now a golf clubhouse and no visible evidence of the medieval hospital can be seen above ground. Hexham also had a school of very early date. Hexham Grammar School was founded in 1599, the building which survives today formed part of the complex of buildings at Hallbank House and dates from 1684.

3.2.11 *Post Medieval:* in addition to Hexham's ecclesiastical role, it had also grown into a medieval market town, and its growth was strongly influenced by this commercial function. The town served as a market for the surrounding agricultural area. Initially the market was for corn and market garden produce. The Market Place is still used and makes use of 'The Shambles', originally built for butchers in 1766.

3.2.12 Agricultural improvements in the countryside led to the final decline of some rural villages in the hinterland of Hexham, many of which had existed since medieval times. They were subsequently replaced by single farmsteads, marking a more intensive agricultural use of the land. A number of farms were built from the 18th century, including Middle Shield House, Highwood Farm, Highside Farm and East Peterel Field Farm, found on the outskirts of Hexham, and gradually, as land was improved, the landscape took on the characteristics seen today. This loss of rural village life led to an increase in population at market centres, such as Hexham.

3.2.13   The economic relationship between town and country remained close as the development of the leather industry in Hexham resulted in the production of livestock for skins and hides to be sold and processed in Hexham. A number of tannery sites have been located in Hexham in the Burn Lane area and High Shield. By 1661 this industry had clearly had a negative impact on this area of town, as illustrated by the following judiciary, "we order that noe tanner or glover, living and inhabiting above the west burne in Hencoats ward shall emptie or cast forth any of their lyme pits, dubs or baittes betwixt four of the clock in the morning and five in the afternoone upon paine of vi shillings and viii pennies every one offending therein" (quoted in Hinds 1896, 284, from the Borough Jury Book of 1661).

3.2.14   William Hutchinson, upon his visit in 1776, stated that, "this place is not very populous, the inhabitants being computed at 2000 souls: the streets are narrow and ill-built" (quoted in Armstrong 2002, 25). The success of the tannery industry enabled Hexham to expand its population significantly, and to flourish during the 17th and 18th centuries. Several properties close to the development site date to this period of growth. These include No. 20 St. Mary's Chare (site 8), No. 16 St. Mary's Chare (site 10), Nos. 19 and 19a St Mary's Chare (site 14) and Nos. 17 and 17a St. Mary's Chare (site 15). The two latter sites are listed Grade II*, with the former two being Grade II. One of the more interesting buildings still to be found in Hexham relates to the rope making industry. The Ropery, located behind the former bus station, is a 100m-long building, but is only 4m to 5m wide. Built in 1800, it originally had no roof. The growing population had to be housed and catered for and many of the buildings in Hexham today date from the 18th and 19th centuries, several of which are listed and located close to the development site, including the Old Grey Bull Public House (site 1), No. 4 Cattle Market (site 2), the Midland Bank (site 3), Nos. 3 and 5 Battlehill (site 4), No. 2 Battle Hill (site 5), No. 4 Battle Hill (Site 6), Nos. 6 and 8 Battle Hill (site 7), No. 18 St. Mary's Chare (site 9), Nos. 27 and 29 Fore Street (site 13), the Old Globe Public House (site 16), No. 11 Battle Hill (site 17), No. 2 Priestpopple (site 18), No. 4 Priestpopple (site 19) and walls for a footpath (site 21). All of these are listed Grade II.

3.2.15   *Victorian:* the growth of Hexham continued into the early 19th century but the industrial development of Tyneside was soon to result in the decline of "rural" industries in Hexham. The advent of cheap rail transport allowed goods to be distributed more easily and cheaply and pushed rural factories into decline. The railway station in Hexham and its associated buildings date to this period.

3.2.16   By the 19th century, the priory church was no longer the only place of worship. The growth of nonconformism, seen so often in the north and associated with the growth of industry, resulted in the construction of new chapels. Trinity Methodist Chapel was built in 1860 and some of the architectural detail deliberately mimicked Hexham Priory. Later, the Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in 1909 and is now used for shopping. Close to the development site is a building built as a Methodist Chapel in 1826, No. 15 St. Mary's Chare (site 20). This is listed Grade II.

3.2.17   The earliest mapping evidence to show Hexham in any detail is Wood's plan of the town in 1827 (Fig 3). This shows buildings edging St. Mary's Chare, Hencoates (now Battle Hill), and Connolly Row (now Fore Street). The development site itself appears to have formed the backyard or garden for some of these properties, and

remains vacant. The Tithe Award showing this part of Hexham, dating to 1844, shows a similar picture (Fig 4). The development site is not a numbered plot, like those plots on the rest of the map, and may be explained by the area still being under the ownership of the Abbey.

3.2.18   By 1860 and the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, the area behind the buildings had been much built up, with small irregular shaped buildings, perhaps outbuildings, or perhaps poorer dwellings for the growing population (Fig 5). Some of these buildings extended to within the development site. They may even have been small workshops and shops, because listed on St. Mary's Chare in the year 1828-9 are 1 blacksmith, 5 boot and shoemakers, 1 brazier and tin-plate worker, 1 currier and leather cutter, 1 gardener and seedsman, 1 grocer and tea-dealer, 2 hat manufacturers, 3 public houses (George and Dragon, Golden Fleece and Pack Horse), 1 linen and woollen draper, 1 painter and glazier, 1 perfumer and hair dresser, 4 shopkeepers and dealers in sundries, 1 stone mason and bricklayer, 3 tailors and habit makers, 1 turner and 1 flax dresser (Pigot and Co. 1828-9). The western part of the development site seems to have remained open. By 1897 and the production of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping the irregular buildings seem to have been converted into, or replaced by, an L-shaped building, which formed much of the north and eastern parts of the development site (Fig 6). The south-western part remained undeveloped. This pattern is seen more clearly on the Land Valuation Plan of Hexham of 1910 (Fig 7), where it remains unaltered. This plan of buildings within the development site was retained, at least until 1920 and the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping (Fig 8).

3.2.19   *Modern:* the L-shaped building seen on maps of Hexham dating from between 1860 and 1897 remained in place at least until 1920. At some time between 1920 and the present, it was demolished, as the site has been returned to backyards for properties fronting Battle Hill (Fig 1), its main use until some time between 1844 and 1860.

3.3   PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.3.1   A series of previous archaeological works, in advance of apartment blocks being constructed on the site of the old General Post Office, located c. 130m to the west of the development site were undertaken in 1999 and 2000 by The Archaeological Practice. The preliminary desk-based assessment of the area outlined the possibility that the Post Office area may retain aspects of medieval occupation and land boundaries based on cartographic and documentary research, and recommended further works in the form of an evaluation prior to groundworks in the area (The Archaeological Practice 1999a). The subsequent evaluation consisted of two trenches, neither of which yielded archaeological evidence for the medieval period or earlier, explained by evidence of truncation in the area. A brick cellar was encountered towards the east of the site, of post medieval or more modern date (The Archaeological Practice 1999b, 11). The report recommended that a third trial trench be abandoned in favour of a watching brief, to be undertaken in the southern part of the site which was less disturbed. No archaeology was encountered during this monitoring, the natural subsoil only being disturbed by tree root activity (The Archaeological Practice 2000, 1).

3.3.2   A two-year archaeological watching brief undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., monitored several test pits in the area of Battle Hill, in the road to the south of the development site (Peters 2007). The area mainly consisted of previously disturbed mixed backfill, due to the number of services in the area, but a possible sandstone culvert was encountered in a test pit located at the junction with Eastgate (site 22). This was thought to be of Post-Medieval origin. Another find in the area was a small metal fragment located close to the junction with Fore Street (site 23), and this was within an unstratified mixed backfill deposit. This is likely to be much a fragment from a degraded iron tool, typical of post-medieval activity in the area. The development site itself will not have been subjected to this amount of recent disturbance in relation to services in the area. Of particular interest was the observation of a wall on Eastgate (site 24), thought perhaps to have been part of a possible town wall of Hexham (Peters 2007, 25), but due to its proximity to the known Listed Wall (site 21), it was perhaps more likely to have been a part of the known walls lining a pathway to Guprigg Lane dating to the early to mid 19th century.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 SUMMARY

4.1.1 The background research has shown that the development site may retain archaeological features in the form of a late 19th century L-shaped building, known to have existed on the eastern and northern parts of the site, at least between 1897 and 1920. Furthermore, traces may survive sub-surface of mid 19th century smaller outbuildings predating this one, known to have existed in 1860. Less likely are traces of archaeological features associated with the early 8th century St. Mary's Church, which is thought to have existed c.110m to the north of the development site.

4.1.2 Recent archaeological works in the area by The Archaeological Practice in 1999 and 2000 failed to locate any features of archaeological interest, largely explained by severe modern disturbance in that area, c. 130m to the west of the development site. More recent and in closer proximity were test pits monitored by North Pennines Archaeology between 2005 and 2006. Some were located in the road, as near as c.30m to the development site, and features including the remains of post-medieval metal tools, a possible sandstone culvert, and traces of a wall. These were discovered, despite the clear evidence for much disturbance in the form of cuts for services over recent years.

4.1.3 The development site itself is unlikely to have been disturbed much by modern services. On the other side of the boundary wall of the site, the area has been heavily truncated and levelled to create vehicular access, but the development site has not been subjected to such groundworks. Therefore the possibility that archaeological features survive sub-surface is increased.

4.1.4 Should any future development be required, an archaeological evaluation is recommended; a proposed trench layout is shown in Figure 9.

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Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1860, 6 inch to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright

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Tithe Award Plan and Text, 1844

Wood's Plan of the Town and Borough of Hexham, 1827

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The Archaeological Practice (2000) 'Battle Hill, Hexham', an unpublished archaeological watching brief report for Ian Derby Partnerships

APPENDIX 1: SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Site No.	Site	SMR No.	Status	Period	Grid Ref. (NGR NY)
1	Old Grey Bull Public House	8812	Listed Grade II	Early 19th century	9354 6376
2	No. 4 Cattle Market	8829	Listed Grade II	Late 18th/ early 19th century	9373 6382
3	Midland Bank	8816	Listed Grade II	1897	9397 6384
4	Nos. 3 + 5 Battle Hill and No. 31 St. Mary's Chare	8813	Listed Grade II	Late 19th century	9340 6375
5	No. 2 Battle Hill	8817	Listed Grade II	Late 18th/ early 19th century	9356 6355
6	No. 4 Battle Hill	8818	Listed Grade II	Early 19th century	9351 6354
7	Nos. 6 + 8 Battle Hill	8819	Listed Grade II	Late 18th/ early 19th century	9340 6354
8	No. 20 St. Mary's Chare	8964	Listed Grade II	Late 17th/ early 18th century	9359 6425
9	No. 18 St. Mary's Chare	8963	Listed Grade II	19th century	9359 6432
10	No. 16 St. Mary's Chare	8962	Listed Grade II	Mid 18th century	9359 6440
11	Nos. 27 + 29 Fore Street	8861	Listed Grade II	Early 19th century	9375 6436
12	Nos. 23 + 25 Fore Street	8860	Listed Grade II	Early 19th century	9374 6445
13	No. 44 Fore Street	8859	Listed Grade II	Late 18th/ early 19th century	9396 6434
14	Nos. 19 + 19a St. Mary's Chare	8761	Listed Grade II*	Late 17th/ early 18th century	9345 6426
15	Nos. 17 + 17a St. Mary's Chare	8958	Listed Grade II*	Late 17th century	9346 6439
16	Old Globe Public House	8814	Listed Grade II	Late 18th/ early 19th century	9327 6371
17	No. 11 Battle Hill	8815	Listed Grade II	Late 18th/ early 19th century	9313 6368
18	No. 2 Priestpopple	8945	Listed Grade II	1896	9425 6388
19	No. 4 Priestpopple	8946	Listed Grade II	Late 18th/ early 19th century	9438 6394
20	No. 15 St. Mary's Chare	8958	Listed Grade II	1826	9344 6447
21	Walls to path leading to Guprigg Lane, Eastgate (DoE 1976)	8848	Listed Grade II	Early to Mid 19th century	9390 6380
22	Possible Culvert observed during watching brief by NPA Ltd. (Peters 2007)	Not an SMR site	Feature	Post Medieval	9371 6362
23	Small metal fragment encountered during watching brief by NPA Ltd. (Peters 2007)	Not an SMR site	Findspot	Post Medieval	9388 4787
24	Wall observed during watching brief by NPA Ltd (Peters 2007). Possible relation to site 21.	Not an SMR site (related to 8848?)	Feature	Unknown	9374 6296

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
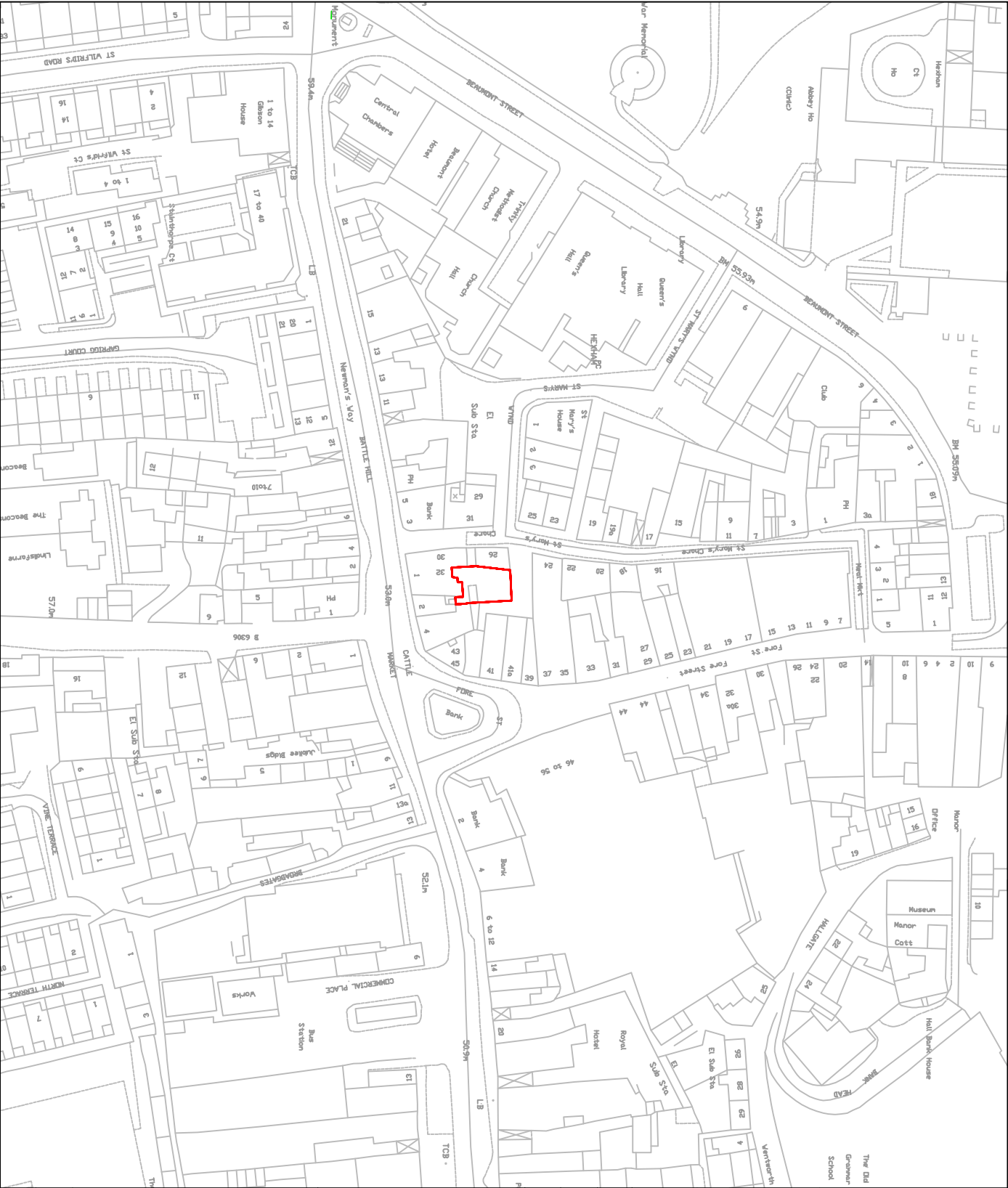
Figure 1 : Location of Development Site

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

COMMISSIONED BY:
Pattinson Photography

SCALE: 1:1500

DRAWN BY: CP
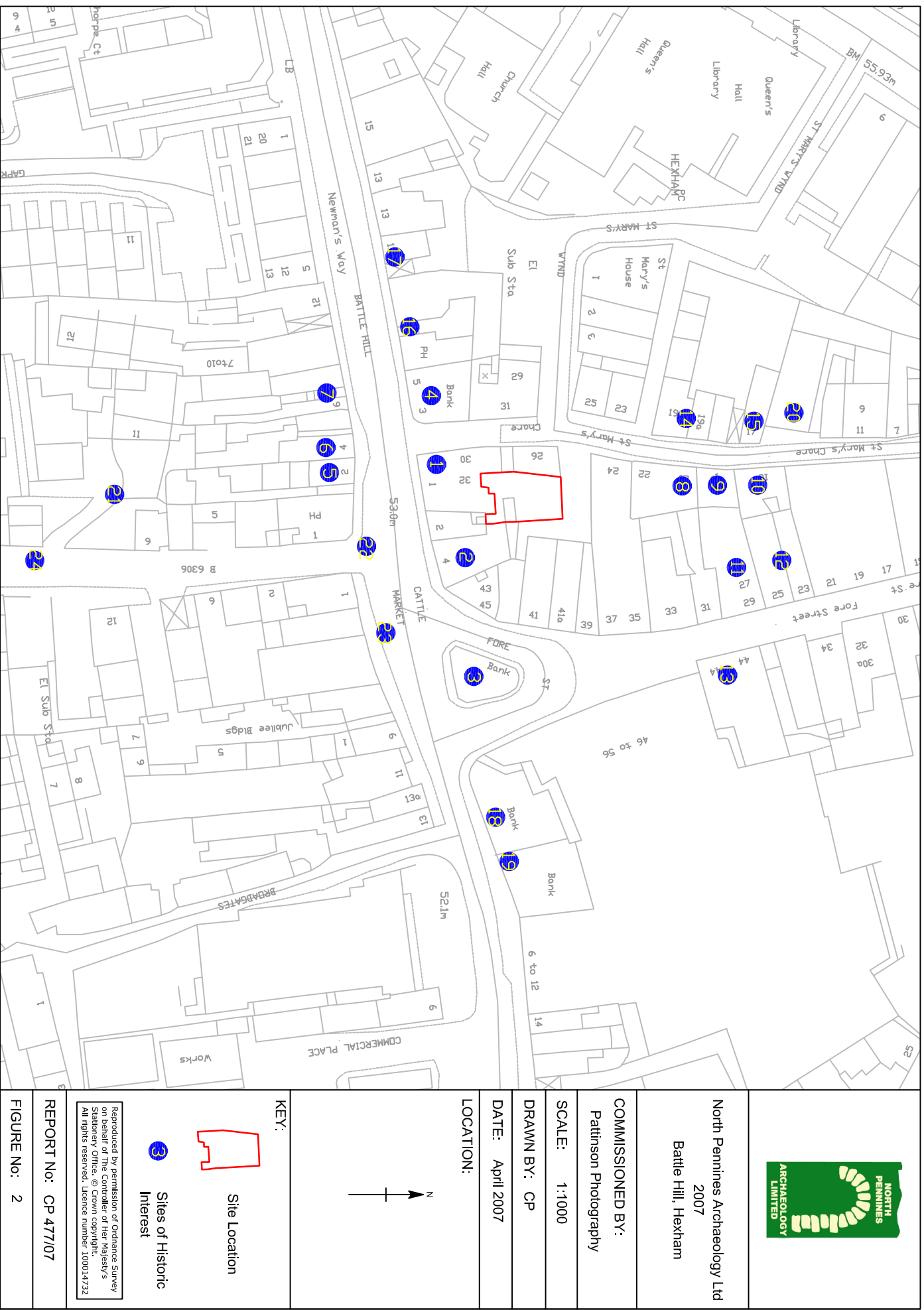
DATE: April 2007

LOCATION:

N

KEY:

Site Location
Key items
Key items

REPORT No: CP 477/07

FIGURE No: 1

Figure 2 : Location of Sites of Historic Interest within c. 100m of Development Site

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

NORTH PENNINES
ARCHAEOLOGY
LIMITED

COMMISSIONED BY:
Pattinson Photography

SCALE: 1:1000

DRAWN BY: CP

DATE: April 2007

LOCATION:

N

KEY:

Site Location

Sites of Historic
Interest

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FIGURE No: 2

Figure 3 : Wood's Plan of Hexham, 1827

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

COMMISSIONED BY:
Pattinson Photography

SCALE: 1:1500

DRAWN BY: CP

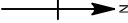DATE: April 2007

LOCATION:

N

KEY:

Site Location

REPORT No: CP 477/07

FIGURE No: 3

Figure 4 : The Tithe Award of Hexham, 1844

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

COMMISSIONED BY:
Pattinson Photography

SCALE: 1:1500

DRAWN BY: CP

DATE: April 2007

LOCATION:

N

KEY:

Site Location

REPORT No: CP 477/07

FIGURE No: 4

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

Figure 5 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1860

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
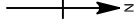2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

COMMISSIONED BY:
Pattinson Photography

SCALE: 1:1000

DRAWN BY: CP

DATE: April 2007

LOCATION:

N

KEY:

Site Location

REPORT No: CP 477/07

FIGURE No: 5

Figure 6 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1897

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
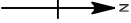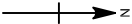2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

COMMISSIONED BY:
Pattinson Photography

SCALE: 1:1000

DRAWN BY: CP

DATE: April 2007

LOCATION:

N

KEY:

Site Location

REPORT No: CP 477/07

FIGURE No: 6

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Figure 7 : Land Valuation Plan, 1910

KEY:

Site Location

LOCATION:

N

DATE: April 2007

DRAWN BY: CP

SCALE: 1:750

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Battle Hill, Hexham

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FIGURE No: 7

Figure 8 : Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1920

COMMISSIONED BY:	Pattinson Photography
SCALE:	1:1000
DRAWN BY:	CP
DATE:	April 2007
LOCATION:	

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

KEY:

Site Location
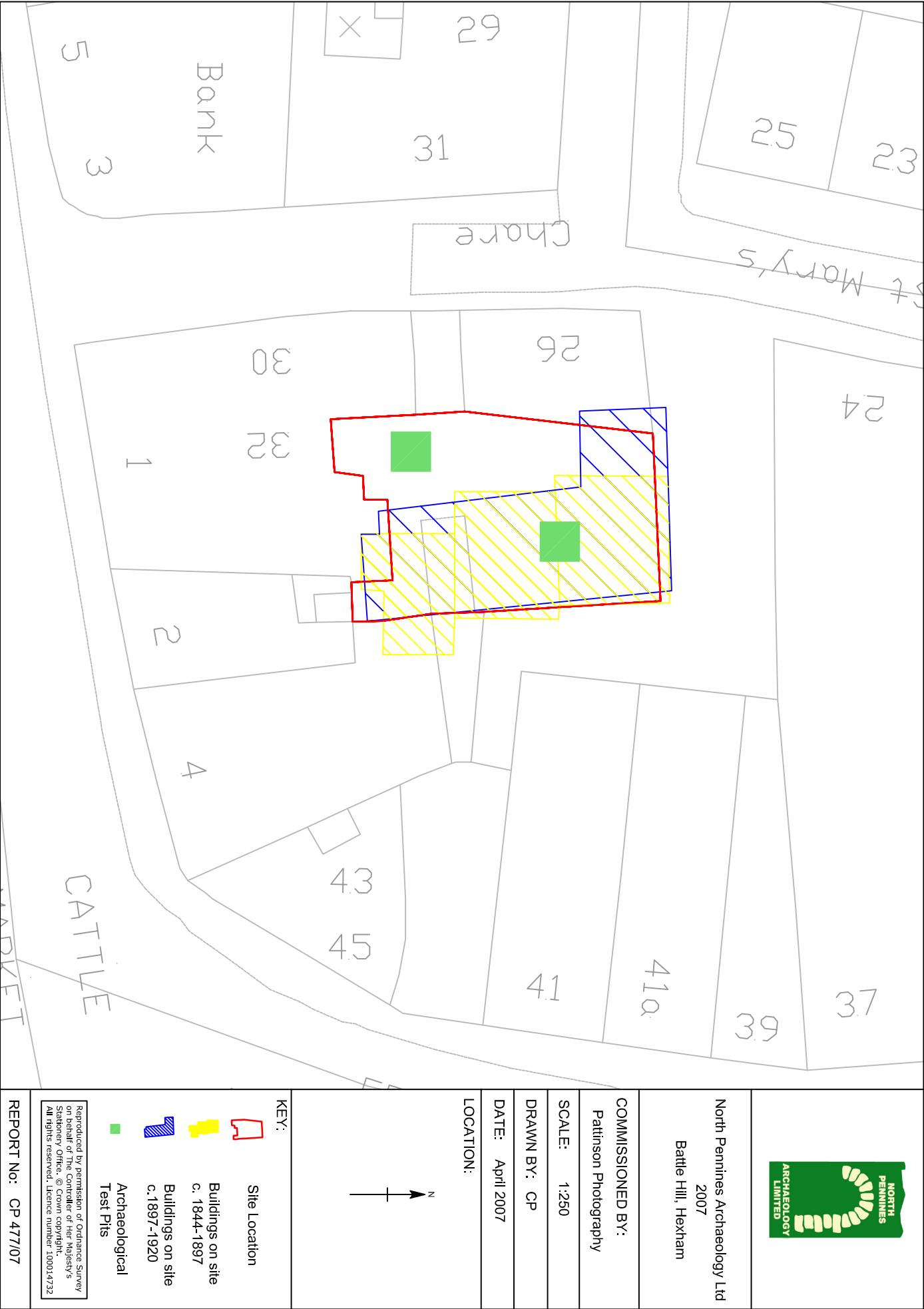
REPORT No: CP 477/07

FIGURE No: 8

Figure 9 : Location of Proposed Archaeological Test Pits in Relation to Known Archaeological Features within Site

29

Bank

5

3

31

25

23

Choke

St Mary's

30

26

24

32

1

2

4

43

45

41

41a

39

37

CATTLE

MARKET

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Battle Hill, Hexham

COMMISSIONED BY:
Pattinson Photography

SCALE: 1:250

DRAWN BY: CP

DATE: April 2007

LOCATION:

N

KEY:

Site Location

Buildings on site
c. 1844-1897

Buildings on site
c.1897-1920

Archaeological
Test Pits

NORTH PENNINES
ARCHAEOLOGY
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REPORT No: CP 477/07