



Former Fever Ward of Hexham Workhouse Dene Avenue, Hexham Northumberland

Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief



Document Ref.: 230891.03
Application Number: 19/01296/FUL
May 2022



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Document Information

Document title	Former Fever Ward of Hexham Workhouse, Dene Avenue, Hexham, Northumberland
Document subtitle	Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference	230891.03
Client name	RPS Consulting Services
Address	8 Exchange Quay Salford Greater Manchester M5 3EJ
County	Northumberland
National grid reference	394162, 564016 (NY 94162, 64016)
Statutory designations	Hexham Conservation Area
Planning authority	Northumberland County Council
Planning reference	19/01296/FUL
Archive	Archaeological Data Service (ADS)
OASIS ref.	wessexar1-402189
WA project code(s)	230890 (WB) 230891 (HBR)
Date(s) of fieldwork	14 July and 17 September 2020 (WB) 20th and 21st July 2020 (HBR)
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Quality Assurance

Version & issue date	Status	Author	Approved by
V1 21/02/2022	Combined WB and HBR report to address comments received from LBC	SP/GF	MJR
V2 25/05/2022	Revised following further comments from LPA	SP/GF	MJR



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting to carry out archaeological investigation and recording of the former Fever Ward of the historic Hexham Workhouse, Dene Avenue, Hexham, Northumberland, NE46 1HN, centred on OS NGR 394162, 564016. This involved the production of a historic building record of the Fever Ward building commensurate with a Historic England Level 3 survey, and an archaeological watching brief on groundworks around the building. The agreed scope of the watching brief necessitated groundworks to the south, east and west of the Fever Ward to be monitored to their impact depth.

The watching brief was undertaken in two phases in July and September 2020, with groundworks being carried out either side of the programme of historic building recording also in July 2020.

The Fever Ward building presents a significantly altered mid-19th-century structure, originally appearing to have been largely open plan. The original layout of the building would have comprised open wards to each floor, with beds arranged against the walls and a walkway to their centre. Accounts of workhouse conditions attest to often multiple people forced to share single beds, and of the terrible conditions endured by inmates, with 'care' often left in the hands of untrained female inmates. When built, the building would likely have been poorly lit and cold – with only limited evidence for fireplaces noted during the building recording. Subsequent modernisations, alterations, and abandonment have resulted in the extant building; subdivided into offices, with inserted or much-altered windows, doorways, and toilet facilities.

The building was constructed between 1839 and 1861, with infill to its south-east corner by 1896; evidence for the joining or nature of this infill were occluded internally by later alterations and wall coverings. Subsequent extensions to the building, as shown on historic mapping through the 19th and 20th centuries, have since been demolished, with scars on the building's external faces and adjacent building platforms attesting to their former locations.

The building illustrates the poor quality of the workhouse offering – cold, dark, imposing, and wholly uninviting. The building contributes to an understanding of the wider evolution and character of the wider Hexham Workhouse site.

Groundworks surrounding the Fever Ward resulted in the existing hard core and overburden being removed to a depth of between 300 mm and 400 mm. Made ground deposits were recorded at this depth and this material abutted and covered the identified structures described below. Within the area immediately south of the Fever Ward the footings for an attenuation tank were excavated. This sondage was excavated into natural clays, which were identified at a depth of 0.9 m from the existing ground surface.

The watching brief identified the sandstone and red brick foundations to the southern extension to the Fever Ward identified on the 1896 OS map of the site (first shown on the 1861 OS), and visible as scarring on the extant car park surface. There is evidence to suggest the extension to the Fever Ward was single storey and the shallow foundations would support this. The lack of any surviving floor surfaces or internal structure above foundation level limits further interpretation regarding their function.

The remains of an auxiliary building were also identified at the eastern limit of the watching brief area. This structure survived to a greater depth and may have originally stood above a single storey. At the south-west limit of the watching brief area, a north-west to south-east aligned cobbled path was recorded. This path leads in the direction of the nearby hospital and is assumed to be contemporary.

The watching brief recovered a small assemblage of finds, all dating to the 19th and 20th century. No environmental samples were recovered.



The historic building record and watching brief project archive will be stored at the Sheffield and Edinburgh Offices of Wessex Archaeology respectively until deposition can be arranged with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by RPS, on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Pete Owen, Associate Director - Archaeology and Heritage, and Paul Clarke, Director – Heritage, in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Dynamic Ground Solutions (DGS) for their assistance and co-operation on site, as well as AECOM and Total Ecology Ltd for permission to reproduce their images within this report.



Former Fever Ward of Hexham Workhouse, Dene Avenue, Hexham, Northumberland

Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting (hereafter ‘the Client’) to carry out a series of archaeological investigations at the former Fever Ward of the historic Hexham Workhouse, Dene Avenue, Hexham, Northumberland, NE46 1HN (‘the Site’, Figure 1). The archaeological investigations comprised:
- historic building recording of the former Fever Ward building, commensurate with a Historic England Level 3 Survey; and
 - an archaeological watching brief on groundworks around the former Fever Ward building.
- 1.1.2 Conditional planning permission (ref: 19/01296/FUL) has been granted for the demolition of the Fever Ward building and redevelopment of the Site. The Site will be redeveloped as part of a scheme of 43 retirement living houses, with associated communal facilities, landscaping and car parking. The historic building recording exercise has been conducted in order to fulfil Condition 9 of the planning permission.
- 1.1.3 The scope of the watching brief was agreed between RPS Consulting and the archaeological advisor to Northumberland County Council (NCC) and necessitated groundworks to the south, east and west of the Fever Ward to be monitored to their impact depth.
- 1.1.4 The historic building recording and archaeological watching brief were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (RPS 2020). The Archaeological Advisor to Northumberland County Council (NCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken in two phases on the 14 July and 17 September 2020, with groundworks being carried out either side of the historic building recording survey which was carried out on 20-21 July 2020.
- 1.1.6 The archaeological investigations were undertaken during the Covid-19 global pandemic. As a result of the restrictions put in place to combat the pandemic, all archives and libraries were closed at the time of the work. Therefore, additional archive research was not undertaken ahead of the production of the initial report in 2020.
- 1.1.7 Wessex Archaeology issued a draft historic building record report in November 2020, with the watching brief results included as an appendix. This 2022 update amalgamates the historic building record and archaeological watching brief investigations together and



addresses feedback received from Karen Derham at Northumberland County Council (pers. comm Pete Owen RPS 01/02/2022).

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated within the eastern part of Hexham, between Dene Avenue and Peth Head, and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 394162, 564016 (Figure 1). The Site comprises a part of the former Hexham Workhouse, arrayed to the west of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The Site, a former Fever Ward building, is located within the north-west corner of what was, most-recently, an area of car parking. West of the Site is the former Hexham Workhouse with which the Fever Ward building was historically associated – a large edifice of Victorian architecture, which stood empty and boarded when the archaeological investigations were carried out (the workhouse is proposed for redevelopment). East of the Site is a veterinary surgery and modern residential development. To the south is Dene Avenue, with the mass of Hexham General Hospital beyond, while to the north is Peth Head, lined along its northern side with 20th-century semi-detached residences.
- 1.2.3 The Site is accessed from the south via Dene Avenue. The Site is cordoned to its north by a high stone wall, constructed of coursed rubble, with differing sections reflecting phased construction/reconstruction. Modern concrete and brick footings related to now-removed ancillary structures sit alongside the wall. The west side of the Site is delineated by the eastern limit of the main Hexham Workhouse structure; two storeys of stone-construction, with a high tower element overlooking the Site.
- 1.2.4 At the time of recording, clearance works had commenced across the Site – removing areas of hardstanding relating to the Site’s most recent use. Heras fencing and timber hoarding defined the Site’s eastern and southern boundaries.
- 1.2.5 Existing ground levels prior to reduction were c. 48.40 m aOD.
- 1.2.6 The underlying geology is mapped as YOREDALE GROUP - LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE (British Geological Survey online viewer). The superficial geology is mapped as ALLUVIUM - CLAY, SILT AND SAND.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Historic Building Recording

- 2.1.1 The aims of the historic building recording exercise were to record - and advance our understanding of - the significance of the former Fever Ward building prior to its demolition.
- 2.1.2 This report includes an analytical record of the building, commensurate with an Historic England Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England (HE) 2016).
- 2.1.3 The record makes use of previously collated data from the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) and Heritage Statement (Graeme Ives Heritage Planning 2019) prepared for the Site, as well as readily available online resources (e.g. <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/>). Due to the restrictions on archival research resulting from current Covid-19 government guidance, further archival research was not possible.



2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

Aims

2.2.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (RPS 2020) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

Objectives

2.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (RPS 2020), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (RPS 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in Historic England (Andrews et al. 2015) and ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a).

3.1.2 The WSI is appended to this report, for reference, as Appendix 2. The methods employed are summarised below.

3.2 Historic Building Recording Methodology

3.2.1 The historic building recording methodology is outlined in the approved WSI for the works (RPS 2020). The historic building recording comprises an Historic England Level 3 record. This was achieved through online research and a photographic and laser-scan survey. The photographic record was conducted using a Canon MkIII full frame camera. Photos were taken in RAW and JPG formats. The RAW files were subsequently processed to TIFF format using Adobe Lightroom software. Laser scanning of the building was undertaken



using a Faro Focus S Plus 150 scanner. The scan data was processed to produce scaled plans, and a cross-section of the building in AutoCAD Map 3D 2020 software.

- 3.2.2 A selection of photographs are included within this report as plates, the locations of which are located on detailed plans of the Site and its buildings.

3.3 Archaeological Watching Brief Methodology

General

- 3.3.1 The scope of the watching brief was agreed between RPS Consulting and the archaeological advisor to Northumberland County Council (NCC) and necessitated groundworks to the south, east and west of the Fever Ward to be monitored to their impact depth (Figures 11 and 12).
- 3.3.2 Groundworks surrounding the Fever Ward resulted in the existing hard core and overburden being removed to a depth of between 300 mm and 400 mm. Made ground deposits were recorded at this depth and this material abutted and covered the identified structures described below. Within the area immediately south of the Fever Ward the footings for an attenuation tank were excavated. This sondage was excavated into natural clays, which were identified at a depth of 0.9 m from the existing ground surface.
- 3.3.3 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 3.3.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Recording

- 3.3.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 3.3.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 3.3.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.3.8 A selection of the photographs from the watching brief are presented as plates to illustrate this report.

3.4 Finds and environmental strategies

- 3.4.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (RPS 2020). The treatment of artefacts and

environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

3.5 Monitoring

- 3.5.1 The Northumberland County Council monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA.

4 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Much of the following historic background for the Site is drawn from the previous Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2019) and Heritage Statement (Graeme Ives Heritage Planning 2019) prepared for the Site, as well as readily available online resources (e.g. <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/>). As mentioned previously, due to the restrictions on archival research resulting from current Covid-19 government guidance, further archival research has not been possible.

4.2 Workhouses – their origin and development

- 4.2.1 Workhouses, as a form of state-derived poor relief, originated as far back as the 16th century as an evolution of poor-law Acts for ‘setting to work’ those poor in need of relief – culminating in the 1597 *Act for the Relief of the Poor* (39 Eliz. c.3). The Act was refined in 1601 as *An Act for the Relief of the Poor* (43 Eliz. I c.2) (Higginbotham 2020a). The Act is often cited as the foundation Poor Law system in the nation; it charged ‘*that the Churchwardens of every Parish, and four, three or two Householders there, as shall be thought meer, having respect to the proportion and greatness of the same Parish and Parishes, to be nominated yearly in Easter Week... Overseers of the Poor of the same Parish: And they... shall take order... for setting to work the Children of all such whole parents shall not... be thought able to keep and maintain their Children: and also for setting to work all such persons, married or unmarried, having no Means to maintain them, and use no ordinary and daily Trade of Life to get their Living by: And also to raise weekly or otherwise... a convenient Stock of Flax, Hemp, Wool, Thread, Iron and other necessary Ware and Stuff to set the Poor on Work: And also competent Sums of Money for and towards the necessary Relief of the Lame, Impotent, Old, Blind, and such other among them, being Poor, and not able to work, and also for the putting out of such Children to be Apprentices...* [sic].
- 4.2.2 The subsequent centuries saw further development of poor law, with acts such as The Settlement Act ‘*An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom*’ in 1662, which allowed the removal of any persons new-come to a parish to their originating parish who could be deemed chargeable to the parish poor rates, and the 1697 ‘*Act for supplying some Defects in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor*’ which developed the previous Settlement Act, and introduced the concept of badging of the poor, whereby those poor in receipt of relief were required to wear badges, indicating their parish of origin and a letter “P” – badging continued until its abolition in 1810 (Higginbotham 2020a).
- 4.2.3 The Knatchbull’s Act of 1722-3 ‘*For Amending the Laws relating to the Settlement, Employment and Relief of the Poor*’ (9 Geo. I c.7: after Higginbotham 2020a) allowed for workhouses to be set up by parishes for the housing and working of the poor. The Act allowed that ‘*The Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor... may purchase or hire any House or Houses... and Contract with Persons for the Lodging, Keeping and Employing of poor Persons; and there they are to keep them, and take the Benefit of the Work and*

Labour, for the better Maintenance and Relief of such Persons.... It was the first legal embodiment of the workhouse test – a system whereby the institute of the workhouse should act as a deterrent, and be only available to those desperate enough to accept its harsh conditions (Higginbotham 2020a). The system allowed the running of workhouses to be let out to third parties, who would charge the parish for the keep of inmates, and profit from any results of the works being carried out. Again, the Act was refined over subsequent years, with Gilbert's Act '*For the Better Relief and Employment of the Poor* (Geo. III. c.83) in 1782, and Sir William Young's Amendment Act of 1795 (*ibid.*).

4.3 19th century development

- 4.3.1 The late 1820s saw increasing dissatisfaction with the established systems of poor relief, despite attempts at reform (such as Sturges Bourne's Acts aimed at improving the administration of poor-relief – see Higginbotham 2020a), with a Royal Commission being appointed in 1832 to conduct a survey of the poor-law administration. The Commission published its report in 1834, with its findings forming the basis of new legislation that same year. The report reintroduced the idea that the workhouse should be less desirable than the conditions of habitation of an independent lower class labourer, that it should serve as a deterrent. The report proposed the grouping of parishes into *Poor Law Unions* for the operating of workhouses, and suggested the appointment of a central body to administer the system. The resulting legislation was known as the 1834 Poor Law Act ('*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*') and presented a single national model of poor-relief based around the Union Workhouse (Higginbotham 2020a; 2020b).
- 4.3.2 Under the new Poor Law Act each Poor Law Union was managed by a local Board of Guardians under the administration of the Poor Law Commission. By the late 1830s hundreds of new Union Workhouses were constructed across the country. The designs of the institutions were imposing, modelled alike with prisons, with ranges arrayed, often in symmetrical form, to divide inmates, as the poor housed therein were called, by age and sex; families entering the workhouse would be split apart. The form of the buildings and their condition and function was such to pose a deterrent to able-bodied paupers – thus poor-relief would only be granted to those desperate enough to enter. Able-bodied men who entered the workhouse would need to bring their entire family with them, though would be only allowed very limited time together with their family (Higginbotham 2020b). Food was basic, and work was hard – with long working hours imposed, conducting arduous work such as breaking rock, or dismantling rope. Uniforms were issued to inmates to clearly differentiate them as residents of the workhouse (*ibid.*). The majority of inmates would be the old, disabled, orphaned, or unmarried mothers. The able-bodied were rarely in for life, being able to leave as or when work arose.
- 4.3.3 The poor condition of workhouses led to increasing outcry from the 1850s and 60s – in particular as regards workhouses within London (*ibid.*). Criticism was levelled in particular at the treatment of the sick, in often insanitary conditions, with care provided by untrained and illiterate female inmates. The resultant *Metropolitan Poor Act* of 1867 required workhouse hospitals to be on sites separate from the workhouse (within the London) and lay the groundworks for the use of trained nursing staff within workhouses across the country for the administration of medical care.
- 4.3.4 Though conditions did gradually improve through the late 19th century and early 20th century, the workhouse system was formally abolished within England and Wales on 1st April 1930. Nevertheless, many workhouses continued to operate under the guise of 'Public Assistance Institutions', accommodating the elderly, chronically sick, unmarried mothers and vagrants (Higginbotham 2020b). Many workhouses were acquired by the NHS following



its founding in 1948, and continued to provide care and shelter, albeit in improving conditions. Gradually, many workhouses were adapted to alternate uses, as offices or similar, with many being found superfluous or unsuited to modern medical use and either demolished or sold for redevelopment.

4.4 Hexham Workhouse

- 4.4.1 Prior to the construction of the existing Workhouse, Hexham's Poor-House was located at the 'head of Priestpopple'. A parliamentary report of 1777 records the workhouse at Hexham housing 55 inmates (Higginbotham 2020c). In 1823, Wright's *History of Hexham* records that the 'Poor-House... is a large irregular building... of different dates. Several poor families receive no farther relief from the parish than an asylum within these walls'.
- 4.4.2 The Hexham Poor Law Union was established in 1836, with 80 representatives of parishes and townships on the Board of Guardians. The existing workhouse was constructed in 1839, and is shown on the 1839 Hexham Tithe Map (Figure 4) as a symmetrical structure arrayed to the south of Peth Head (then Dean Street). The structure comprised a loosely H-shaped arrangement, with three detached structures to its west – presumably medical blocks and ancillary structures. The existing Fever Ward building had not been constructed by this time.
- 4.4.3 In 1843 the Board of Guardians responsible for Hexham Workhouse acquired the fields and orchards surrounding the workhouse site (Dyer 2017, 12). A report on the children in Hexham Workhouse dated to 1847¹ records how the boys were employed in 'household work in their own ward, work in the garden, and two are placed under the tailor for instruction'. The boys also received some schooling, in reading and spelling, grammar, writing on paper and slate, arithmetic, mensuration, and geometry. They would also attend Sunday School and study catechism and sacred history.
- 4.4.4 By 1861 the Workhouse had been expanded (Figure 5), with new ranges to its west, linking its H-shaped form with the detached structures to its west. East of the Workhouse, a detached building, the subject Fever Ward building, had been constructed. The Fever Ward building had been approved by the Poor Law Commission for housing those with infectious diseases (Dyer 2017, 12). In addition, a new detached school building had been constructed to the south of the workhouse, in the location of the existing general hospital.
- 4.4.5 The additions to the workhouse are shown on Ordnance Survey mapping dated to 1861. The Fever Ward building is shown with an irregular array of attached structures to its south and north; original window openings at first-floor level within the existing structure would suggest that these extensions were single-storeyed. The main Fever Ward building is shown to be loosely T-shaped in form. The building and adjacent structures formed a loose yard with the rear elevation of the main Workhouse building to its west, accessibly from Peth Head to the north. Gardens are shown to the south of the workhouse, orchards to its west, and fields to the south-east.
- 4.4.6 A report by the Poor Law Board in 1861 records the details of every pauper in residence at a workhouse for a period greater than five years (after Higginbotham 2020d). The entries for Hexham indicate some inmates had been housed at the Workhouse for more than 20 years – a Celia Lyons is listed as having remained at Hexham Workhouse for 23 years. The report also lists the reasons for their continued habitation. The most common reasons given relate to those 'not able bodied' and 'idiots'; the physically and mentally impaired. Also

¹ Available at: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/victorians/transcripts/2a_03_workhouse_report.pdf [accessed 25/08/2020]



amongst those listed are widows with children, destitute and unable to work. Particular mention is given to women who had bastard children; for example, a Mary Carrick, resident of 11 years, is listed being in residence as a 'Widow, destitute, with two children, one of whom a bastard'.

- 4.4.7 A report of 1866 makes reference to the use of outside labour at the Workhouse, noting that *'the boys sometimes dig and plant in the garden, the girls sew and knit, and the elder assist in milking and churning, for which purpose two cows are kept'* (Higginbotham 2020c).
- 4.4.8 In 1881, 195 residents are listed in a census² in residence at Hexham Workhouse, inclusive of 13 staff. The Master of the Workhouse was listed as John Ward Jameson, with his wife Eliza as Matron, with their children in residence. In addition to the Jamesons were a Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, House Porter, and their respective partners. The census lists the occupations of its inmates also, with a surprising array, including farm labourers, shoemakers, servants, a quack doctor, miners, and a large number of 'scholars'.
- 4.4.9 The Workhouse was again extended in 1883 at a cost of £8,000, with extensive works to its western end, including new sick wards, administrative block, and a Master's House. Architect J H Morton was enlisted for the works. The capacity of the Workhouse was increased to 300 inmates by the works. The south-east corner of the Workhouse was infilled, with a new east-west range extending the length of the structure; the original H-shaped planform of the Workhouse appears to have been lost by this time, with demolition of the original west range, favouring a mirrored form of long east-west orientated paired ranges enclosing internal courtyards (Dyer 2017).
- 4.4.10 By 1896 (Figure 6), the earlier structures attached to the Fever Ward building appear to have been removed, with a new southern range being constructed perpendicular to it. The south-east corner of the subject Fever Ward building appears to have been infilled by this time. South of the Workhouse, the gardens had been removed and the school buildings had been extended.
- 4.4.11 By 1922 (Figure 7), Ordnance Survey mapping shows no major changes to the Workhouse or Fever Ward building; an additional small building had been added as infill south-west of the building.
- 4.4.12 After the abolition of the workhouse model as a national system of poor relief in 1930, Hexham Workhouse came under the auspices of the Hexham Public Assistance Institution (Higginbotham 2020c). During the Second World War the buildings were adapted to administrative use, before being acquired by the NHS in 1948 as part of Hexham General Hospital.
- 4.4.13 By 1963, Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 8) shows some demolition and redevelopment within the wider workhouse site. East of the Fever Ward building a new shed structure had been constructed along the Site's northern boundary wall, abutting the north side Fever Ward's eastern wall – a scar of this building's roofline remains visible today. Further east of the Fever Ward building a number of small outbuildings had also been constructed. Dene Avenue had been constructed to the south of the Site, with the new General Hospital being constructed across what were formerly fields and school buildings associated with the workhouse. The mapping labels the Site as part of Hexham General Hospital. By the late

² The full list is available at: <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Hexham/Hexham1881.shtml> [accessed 25/08/2020]



1980s/early 1990s the area of the Fever Ward building had seen further infill, with a structure being constructed between the shed structure and the perpendicular range to its south (Figure 9).

- 4.4.14 The Fever Ward building appears to have most recently been used as an administrative building, having been converted from an open-plan structure to one with modern stud-wall divisions suited to office use. The NHS sold the workhouse site in 2005. Both the former workhouse and Fever Ward building have stood empty since 2015.
- 4.4.15 A review of Google Earth imagery shows little change to the Fever Ward building by 2003. By 2011 however, the attached buildings to the south and east of the building had been demolished, leaving just the original Fever Ward structure, which is the subject of this recording exercise.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following provides a description of the Fever Ward building at the time of the survey.
- 5.1.2 Figures 2 and 3 show the building's planform and a long section. Figure 10 shows a phased plan of the building whereas Figure 11 shows the building elevations. Plates for the historic building record (1-50) are presented with the figures at the end of the report. Plate locations for the historic building record are shown on Figure 2.
- 5.1.3 Additional photographs of the exterior of the building from the 2019 heritage statement (AECOM 2019) and 2019 Bat Survey (Total Ecology 2019) are reproduced with permission in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 respectively. These images have the benefit of less vegetation obscuring the building elevations.

5.2 The former Fever Ward Building

- 5.2.1 The Fever Ward building comprises a near-rectangular north-south orientated two-storey stone-built building, largely vernacular in appearance (Plates 1 and 2, Appendix 3a-3b, Appendix 4a-d). The building has a pitched slate-covered roof, with gables to north and south. The building's stonework is of roughly coursed sandstone blocks with large, shaped sandstone quoins, bedded with a mix of lime and modern cementitious mortar. The building's original window openings and doorways all feature large sandstone lintels and smaller sandstone sills. Later openings are typically identified by concrete lintels and sills. The window openings were boarded up at the time of the survey, with many windows having been smashed out prior to boarding. The building's principal elevation is to the west, fronting onto the courtyard areas east of the main workhouse. The layout of the building comprises a main rectangular block, with a shorter range to its rear (east) – the shorter range is set back from the north end of the main block (Figure 2). There was no external evidence for chimney stacks to the building, though two probable internal fireplaces were identified, suggesting that they may have been present at one point, with alterations to the roof and possible removal of any stacks at an unknown later date.
- 5.2.2 The building is largely of a single phase, dating to approximately 1861 (Figure 3). The south-east corner of the building was infilled by 1896. As part of the modernisation and repurposing of the Fever Ward during the mid-20th century new openings were created at ground- and first-floor level, and many historic openings were blocked up or otherwise altered; many windows exhibit replaced lintels, altered forms or stone-block infill. Evidence

documented during the building recording exercise indicate significant repair or alteration to the internal faces of the building, with cement-block infill evident on the first-floor level.

- 5.2.3 The original layout of the building would have comprised open wards to each floor, with beds arranged against the walls and a walkway to their centre. Accounts of workhouse conditions attest to often multiple people forced to share single beds, and of the terrible conditions endured by inmates, with 'care' often left in the hands of untrained female inmates. The original open-plan layout of the building's interior was replaced during the course of the later 20th-century with a system of office rooms, formed with modern stud-wall divisions.

Exterior

- 5.2.4 The building's principal elevation is a hodgepodge, set with a single large window to ground floor and three irregularly spaced windows to first floor, and inserted / altered doorways to both floors (Plate 3, Appendix 3c, Appendix 4a and 4c). The ground-floor window is a wide opening with a boarded up Crittall-style window which likely dates to the early to mid-20th century. The window's lintel and sill are of concrete construction, with the entire window opening appearing to be an insertion. Similarly, the existing wide ground-floor doorway features a concrete lintel and is set with modern two-leaf doors with an overlight (Plate 4). Earlier original window openings are discernible on the ground floor, one between the large window and the doorway and two to the east of the doorway— small regular openings which have been infilled with blockwork (Plate 5). To the first floor, all three window openings appear to have been altered, with either replaced lintels and / or sills and some fresh blockwork and repointing. Internally, there is extensive cement-block wall construction to the rear of the first-floor wall; evidence of significant repair-work or alterations to the wall and openings. The first-floor doorway is accessed by a flight of metal stairs, a 20th-century addition that likely functioned as a fire escape. The doorway appears to be an adaptation of an earlier window opening, and retains an original lintel above. Lead flashing to the south side of the building at mid-height attests to the location of the infill extension shown on historic mapping c.1922.
- 5.2.5 The building's northern elevation comprises the gable-end of the main block, with the set-back shorter range to its east end (Plate 6, Appendix 4a). The gable end of the main block features two original window openings at ground-floor level (Plates 7 and 8), the eastern of which has a replaced concrete sill and inserted blockwork to its eastern jamb, and four small high-set original windows at first-floor level (Plate 6). Vents have been inserted, likely in the 20th century, at mid-height to circulate air to the building's upper floor. The east corner of the elevation features a hacked-out void, presumably for a former keyed-in structure (Plate 9) – likely one of the ancillary structures shown on historic mapping and subsequently removed. The north elevation of the shorter set-back range features a former doorway at ground-floor level, which has been converted to a window with later faced stone blockwork to its lower level, and an original window at first-floor level (Plates 10 and 11). The east corner of the elevation features bullnosed blockwork, rising to a chamfered stop above head-height (Plate 12). The gable-roof pitch of the main block runs contiguous with the roof of the rear range at this northern end. To the interior of the building, at the intersection of the main and setback ranges, is evidence for a former fireplace – at least at first floor level. Little evidence remains to the exterior to suggestive of a former associated chimney, though some variation in masonry and pointing may attest to ones removal (Plate 13).
- 5.2.6 The rear, east, elevation of the building (Plate 14, Appendix 3b, Appendix 4b) is of two principal phases – an original section to the north and later infill section, constructed by 1896, to the south. Vegetation and modern drain-water goods occlude the intersection of the two phases, muddying the legibility of the building's phasing here. The northern section

is set with an original double-width doorway (split internally by an inserted plasterboard wall), hung with a 20th-century single-leaf timber board-and-batten door and window (Plate 15). In addition, there are two original window openings to the north of the doorway at ground-floor level (Plate 16), and there is a single window at first-floor level. The later section is set with a window opening at first-floor level and a blocked inserted window at ground-floor level (Plate 14). Twentieth-century brickwork masks the lower southern section of the building; a remnant of a now removed infill building shown on historic mapping. Visible just above this modern wall are stone lintels relating to former window openings in this location. Modern drain-water goods criss-cross the elevation; relating to later 20th-century toilet facilities at first-floor level.

- 5.2.7 The southern elevation clearly presents the intersection of the later infill with the original Fever Ward block (Plate 17). The infill section is situated to the east; a clear intersection between the later stonework and original quoins at the corner of the main block can be seen. At first-floor level the main block is styled like the northern elevation, with four original high-set small window openings (now blocked-up) and vents, which are likely 20th century insertions, at mid-height. The ground-floor of the elevation is a mess of inserted pipework and electrics, with infilled sections of brick and cement mortar. The only discernible opening is an arched doorway to the east side of the block (Plate 18); it is not clear whether the opening is original, with underlying stonework being masked by cement render and a section of a brick building related to the former extension to the south of the building.

Interior

- 5.2.8 The building appears to have originally been open plan to the ground and first floor of the main block, with secondary rooms within the rear range. The original circulation between floors would have been in the same location as the existing stairs, though the extant staircase is a modern replacement. Original walls are plastered – often appearing to be modern plaster. Walls tend to be painted, beige or white. The ground-floor is cement paved, with timber to the first floor. A burnt hole in the building's floor, significant build-up of pigeon droppings, frequent damage to walls, wall coverings, and ceiling, and colourful graffiti attest to the building's long abandonment.
- 5.2.9 The ground floor comprises four rooms (rooms 1 – 4), with a hallway/lobby at their centre. Circulation runs from the western entrance, into the lobby, with a corridor running south to the formerly attached buildings south of the Fever Ward and providing access to rooms 1 and 2. The stairwell is located to the north-east of the lobby, with room 3 to the lobby's north-west. To the east of the lobby is a short passage to the original rear doorway to the building and a small storeroom (room 4). These rooms and passages, with the exception of room 4 which is original, are the product of later 20th-century stud wall with plasterboard and cement-block wall insertions, and generally lack interest. The rooms were formed to provide office space of NHS.
- 5.2.10 The lobby is a large square room, accessed from the exterior by a pair of double doors (Plates 19 and 20). The room's ceiling has been partially exposed to its north end, with damage to the floor joists above resulting from a fire. Scars of former lath and plaster evidence the ceiling's former covering, which has been replaced with hardboard (Plate 21).
- 5.2.11 Room 1 is a long narrow room, with blocked window openings in its eastern wall (Plate 22). The room was formed in part by the later infilling of the south-east corner of the Fever Ward building and part of an earlier room to its north. It's original function is unclear, though would appear to have most recently been used as a reception, with an inserted internal window opening facing west from the room into the main lobby. The room contains a possible fireplace to its west side, latterly repurposed as a key cupboard. There was no evidence for

the intersection of the infill extension with the original structure visible within the room – with any such evidence being occluded by later wall finishes. A thin stud wall separates this room from the corridor to its north; the wall runs down the centre of the original rear doorway to the building.

- 5.2.12 Room 2 (Plate 23) is a small square room with no external window openings – the locations of the former window openings in the room’s west wall are masked by plasterboard. A window in the room’s north wall looks into the lobby.
- 5.2.13 Room 3 (Plate 24) is a rectangular room to the north of the lobby. The room has a cement-block wall to its east, set with a single large window opening, lending light to the stairwell. The room was lit by the large inserted Crittall-style window to its west, and an original timber six-over-six sash to its north (Plates 25 and 26). The room’s ceiling has been partially exposed, as within the lobby, with damage to the floor joists above resulting from a fire.
- 5.2.14 A hacked opening in the plasterboard in the east side of the lobby revealed an original opening leading into a short corridor to a rear doorway to the building (Plate 27). The corridor is formed by inserted stud walls to its north and south. The doorway is set with a timber board-and-batten door. Signage to the door, presumably relating to the formerly attached structure to the east of the building, reads ‘Hazardous Area’ and ‘Do not distract the operator whilst the machine is running’. It is not clear what function the room beyond held.
- 5.2.15 To the north of the corridor is a small plastered room, room 4, most recently used as a store (Plate 28). The corridor and room originally formed a single room, with a later plasterboard partition dividing the two as existing. The room features two original window openings to its east, with a fixed four-pane timber casement and an unglazed louvred opening with bars at its base (Plates 29 and 30). To the north wall of the room is an inserted Crittall-style window, within a former doorway (Plate 31). The walls are hidden by cementitious plaster. Within the ceiling above, the base of a hearth stone is visible against the north wall of the building (Plate 32).
- 5.2.16 The staircase to the first floor is located within a room to the north-east of the lobby (Plate 33). The staircase rises against the north wall of the building, first to the east, to a small intermediate landing and quarter turn, then to a longer flight rising to the south (Plate 34). The stair appears modern and is of timber construction. Footings for a probable earlier stair were visible beneath the staircase; stone blocks with a socket for a former timber support post (Plate 35). The first-floor floor joists terminate at a perpendicular timber member which defines the stairwell opening. A timber sash window, not likely to be an original feature as the window opening features a widened jamb to its east in order to accommodate the window, is situated within the north of the room (Plate 36).
- 5.2.17 The first floor has a similar historic layout to the ground floor, having been open plan, with a single side room to the east, and a subsequent room following the building’s extension. The floor has since been subdivided into four principal rooms (rooms 5 – 7), two toilets, and a shower room.
- 5.2.18 Room 5, at the top of the stairs, is a large rectangular room which provides access to the other first floor rooms (Plate 37). The room features a secondary access to the west via an inserted door to a fire escape – the doorway appears to have been inserted within an earlier window opening. There is evidence for significant repair and alteration, as previously discussed, to the west wall of the room, where cement-block construction has been revealed beneath plasterboard cladding (Plate 38). The room is lit by two timber casement

windows to the west, replacements of likely earlier timber sashes, and by four small high-set single pane windows to the north. A partial stud wall screen has been introduced in line with the northside of the fire escape, subdividing the room into two sections. The ceiling of the room is of modern plasterboard. As with to the ground floor, there are scars of former lath and plaster to the ceiling joists where sections of plasterboard have been removed.

- 5.2.19 Room 6, to the south end of room 5, is divided from the latter by an inserted stud wall (Plate 39). The room is lit by a single window to its west, matching those to Room 5. The former high-set windows within the room's southern wall which once lit this part of the building have been blocked with evidence of their location being masked by later plastering.
- 5.2.20 Room 7 is situated east of room 5 and comprises a rectangular room with a pair of window openings to the north, which is blocked, and the east with a timber framed window (Plate 40 and 41). The roof pitch within room 5 is a continuation of the main gable as it sweeps across the rear range; lower in height, with a sloped ceiling and exposed principal rafters. The ceiling retains sections of original lathe and plaster. At the northern end of the room, a row of bricks set forward of the main wall attest to the location of the hearth identified from below in room 4 (Plate 42). Plasterwork covers up any indication of a former fireplace within the wall, however.
- 5.2.21 Finally, south-east of room 5, east of room 6, within the later 19th-century infill part of the building are two small toilet cubicles and a shower, off a small lobby (Plates 43 to 46). The cubicles and shower all comprise inserted rooms, formed by plasterboard stud walls. A window opening is located within the lobby room, an original feature of the infill extension. A similar opening, now blocked up, was located within the southern-most toilet.
- 5.2.22 The roof space was largely enclosed, though was visible through an area of collapse and a loft hatch. The roof comprises a timber common rafter construction, supported by principal rafters with collars and three flights of purlins at regular intervals (Plate 47) The roof structure appears largely original, or certainly early, though has been altered and re-tiled; perhaps following the removal of any former chimney stacks.

Context

- 5.2.23 The Fever Ward building forms part of the former Hexham Workhouse complex, with the bulk of the Workhouse being situated to the west of the Site. The nature of the Site's most recent use is such that the Fever Ward building and former Workhouse are no longer in shared ownership of use, as they were until their obsolescence as an NHS-owned and operated facility in the early noughties. Nevertheless, they share a visual relationship and historic functional association which can be appreciated in views across the Site towards the Workhouse (Plates 48 and 49), and from the surrounding streetscape to north and south (Plate 50). The style of construction for the Fever Ward building is similar to that of the easternmost range of the Workhouse which sits parallel to it to the west, albeit appearing rougher in nature, and worse off for later alteration.
- 5.2.24 Beyond the Site, the building's context is defined by modern suburban and hospital development, with the busy Dene Avenue to the south – a marked departure from its once edge-of-town, rural, setting.

6 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS: THE STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The site was excavated in two phases with Trench 1 being excavated to the south of the demolished building in the first phase and Trench 2 to the east and west in the second.

Figures 12-13 show the features recorded during watching brief, and Figure 14 depicts the site plan overlain on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map. Plates 51-62 illustrate the watching brief results and these plate locations are marked on Figures 12 and 13.

6.2 Trench 1

- 6.2.1 An area measuring c. 10 m by 21 m was excavated to the south of the Fever Ward (Figure 13). Following the initial removal of concrete slab (100) and made ground (101), archaeology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.15 m from the car park surface. Following cleaning and recording of the structures, they were removed, the subsoil stripped and the natural partially excavated to allow the installation of an attenuation tank. Natural clay was reached at a depth of 0.9 m below the existing ground surface.
- 6.2.2 The lowest deposit was the natural substrate (107) which consisted of a yellowish brown stiff clay. This was overlain by subsoil (106). The subsoil was cut into by a series of sandstone and red brick wall foundations.
- 6.2.3 Structure (104) was found in the north-east corner of the trench and consisted of the foundations of an E-W aligned building. It measured 3m x 3 m and the foundations consisted of sandstone walls 0.5 m thick which presumably had been overlain by a red brick structure similar to (103). Structure (103) consisted of the foundations of a multi celled corner of an E-W aligned 'L' shaped building 15 m x 7 m. Each wall had a thickness of 0.5 m and consisted of single course of sandstone with a slate capping and red brick wall built on top of the slate. Both structures were filled with demolition layer (105).
- 6.2.4 To the west of the site, cobbled surface (102) overlaid the subsoil. It consisted of a NW-SE aligned linear path 1.2m wide with distinct edging stones. The cobbles were one course thick and approximately 130 x 70 mm. It was truncated to the north by a drain cut. The area was then overlain by made ground (101).
- 6.2.5 The trench was then overlain by concrete and tarmac slab (100) which had been a car park.

6.3 Trench 2

- 6.3.1 The remaining watching brief area was excavated to the east and west of the Fever Ward. The trench contained the shallow foundations of a building
- 6.3.2 The lowest deposit encountered in excavation was structure group (2014) which was the foundations of a building. Structure group (2014) consisted of a brick pad (2002); eight brick walls (2003), (2007), (2008), (2010), (2011), (2012), (2013) and (2015); a brick pillar (2009); and a concrete floor surface (2004). The E-W oriented irregular shaped structure measured 5.26 m x 3.18 m and consisted of 0.14 m thick walls constructed with red, unfrogged bricks and light brownish grey mortar of which six stretcher courses remained visible in wall (2007). On excavation the remains were found to be 0.54 m deep.
- 6.3.3 Overlaying the extents of the trench was made ground (2001) which was 0.44 m deep and consisted of brownish black sandy clay with infrequent angular and sub angular stones, infrequent brick fragments and rare post medieval sandstone block fragments, timber, ceramic and metal sherds. Made ground (2000) overlay (2001) it was 0.36 m deep and consisted of blackish grey silty sand with frequent angular and sub angular stones, infrequent red brick fragments and rare unfrogged bricks.
- 6.3.4 Overlaying the made ground was a levelling layer (2006) which consisted of loose dark yellowish grey gravel and sand which was poorly sorted and around 0.1m deep on average.



This was directly overlain by the uppermost layer of tarmac (2005) which was the modern ground surface of the carpark.

7 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS: THE FINDS EVIDENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The only finds recovered were six sherds of pottery (weighing 76 g), which came from a made ground deposit (101) in Trench 1. All six sherds are of modern (19th-/20th-century) date and comprise four in refined whiteware (one transfer-printed, one with blue banding) and two in feldspathic-glazed stoneware. They represent standard domestic tea/tablewares and kitchen wares.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 The Fever Ward building presents a significantly altered mid-19th-century structure, originally appearing to have been largely open plan. The original layout of the building would have comprised open wards to each floor, with beds arranged against the walls and a walkway to their centre. Accounts of workhouse conditions attest to often multiple people forced to share single beds, and of the terrible conditions endured by inmates, with 'care' often left in the hands of untrained female inmates. When built, the building would likely have been poorly lit and cold – with only limited evidence for fireplaces noted during the building recording. Subsequent modernisations, alterations, and abandonment have resulted in the extant building; subdivided into offices, with inserted or much-altered windows, doorways, and toilet facilities.

8.1.2 The building was constructed between 1839 and 1861, with infill to its south-east corner by 1896; evidence for the joining or nature of this infill were occluded internally by later alterations and wall coverings. Subsequent extensions to the building, as shown on historic mapping through the 19th and 20th centuries, have since been demolished, with scars on the building's external faces and adjacent building platforms attesting to their former siting.

8.1.3 The building illustrates the poor quality of the workhouse offering – likely cold, poorly lit, imposing, and wholly uninviting. The building contributes to an understanding of the wider evolution and character of the wider Hexham Workhouse site.

8.1.4 The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor and establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the works area around the Fever Ward. Several deposits of archaeological remains were recorded during the monitoring works in Trench 1 and Trench 2.

8.1.5 Trench 1 deposits encountered consisted of the extant carpark surface, made ground and a demolition layer covering three archaeological features. A NW-SE aligned linear cobbled path with clear edging stones was identified in the south-west corner of the watching brief area. This path was truncated by a drain which predates structures (103) and (104) and is most likely related to the historic hospital on the site.

8.1.6 Immediately to the south of the Fever Ward a series of shallow sandstone foundation walls were identified. These structures relate to the southern extension to the Fever Ward identified on the 1896 OS map of the site (first shown on the 1861 OS), and visible as scarring on the extant car park surface. The HBR report suggest that this extension to the Fever Ward was single storey and the shallow foundations would support this. The lack of



any surviving floor surfaces or internal structure above foundation level limits further interpretation regarding their function.

- 8.1.7 Trench 2 deposits encountered consisted of the extant carpark surface, made ground and the foundations of a building which was post medieval and appeared to be 19th century. This structure may match a roughly rectangular structure extending west out of a building to the east of the Fever Ward which has since been demolished but is visible in OS maps between 1861 and 1991. This structure survived to a greater depth than the foundations seen in Trench 1 and may have originally stood above a single storey.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The physical archive generated from the historic building recording and watching brief are currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield and Edinburgh Offices respectively.
- 9.1.2 The archaeological report issued in November 2020 (Wessex Archaeology) erroneously stated that the physical archive would be deposited with Museums Northumberland.
- 9.1.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2020) includes Northumberland County Council Conservation Team *Standards for archaeological mitigation work*, which specifies that the Great North Museum and Archaeological Data Service (ADS) would need to be contacted to discuss archiving the project.
- 9.1.4 Subsequent communication with the Tyne & Wear Archives and Museums that manages the Great North Museum indicated that because of the lack of significant finds for retention (see section 9.2) and the relatively recent time period of the site, it appears to fall outside their collection remit. They recommended digital deposition with the ADS alone would be sufficient in this case.

9.2 Selection strategy

- 9.2.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.2.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.2.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists are as follows:

The finds are of negligible archaeological significance due to quantity, date and provenance (6 sherds of 19th-/20th-century pottery, recovered from made ground). They do not warrant retention.



9.2.4 The selection strategy will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (e.g., museum, local authority), and will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.2.5 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

9.3 Security copy

9.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.4 Report submission

9.4.1 Following approval by the Archaeological Advisor to Northumberland County Council, the report will be provided to the Northumberland Historic Environment Record and uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service as part of the OASIS database record (further details below.)

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (wessexar1-409429). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted to OASIS following approval. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9.6 Archive deposition

9.6.1 The digital archive generated by the project (e.g., site records, survey data, spreadsheets, photographs and reports) will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation.

9.6.2 Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The archive repository, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.



10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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1826 Wood's Town Map of Hexham

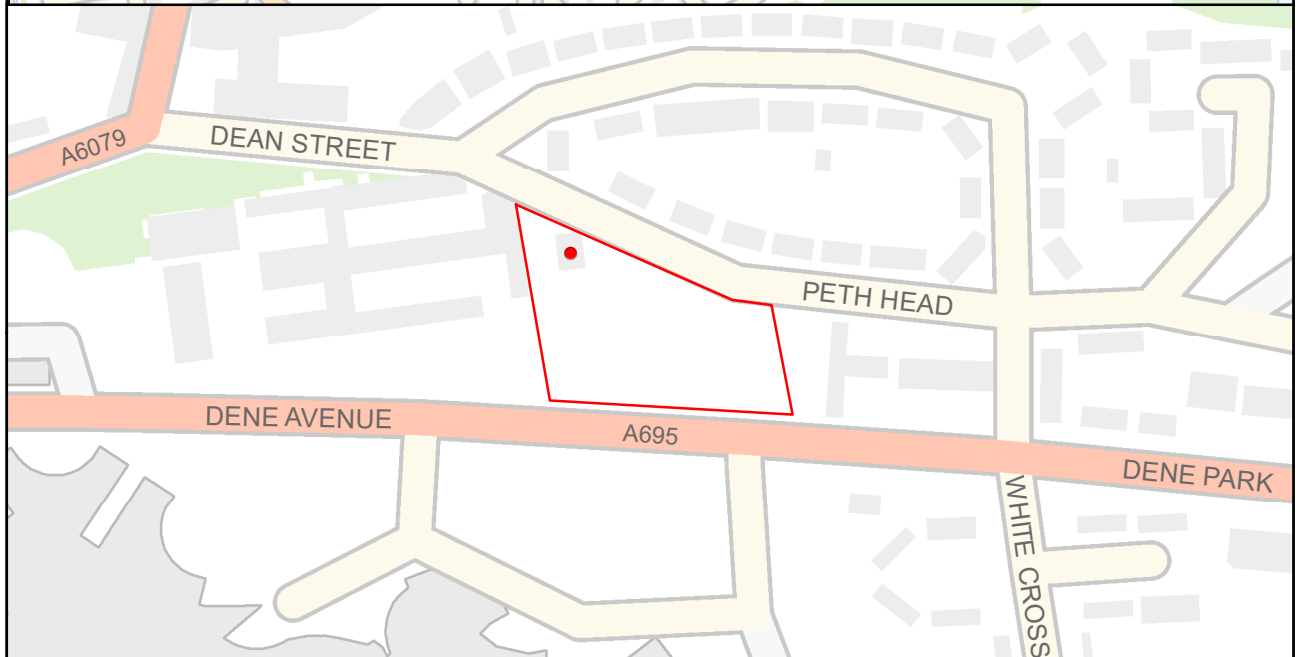
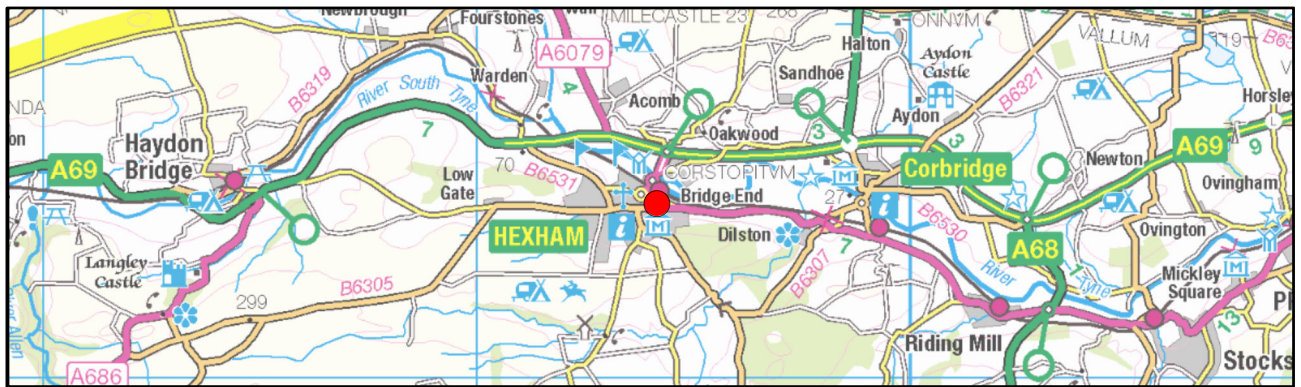
1839 Hexham Tithe Map

Ordnance Survey Mapping (various scales): 1861, 1865, 1895, 18996, 1898, 1922, 1924, 1952, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1980, 1984, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1994

Google Earth Imagery – various dates



FIGURES AND PLATES



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□ Site
● Fever Ward building

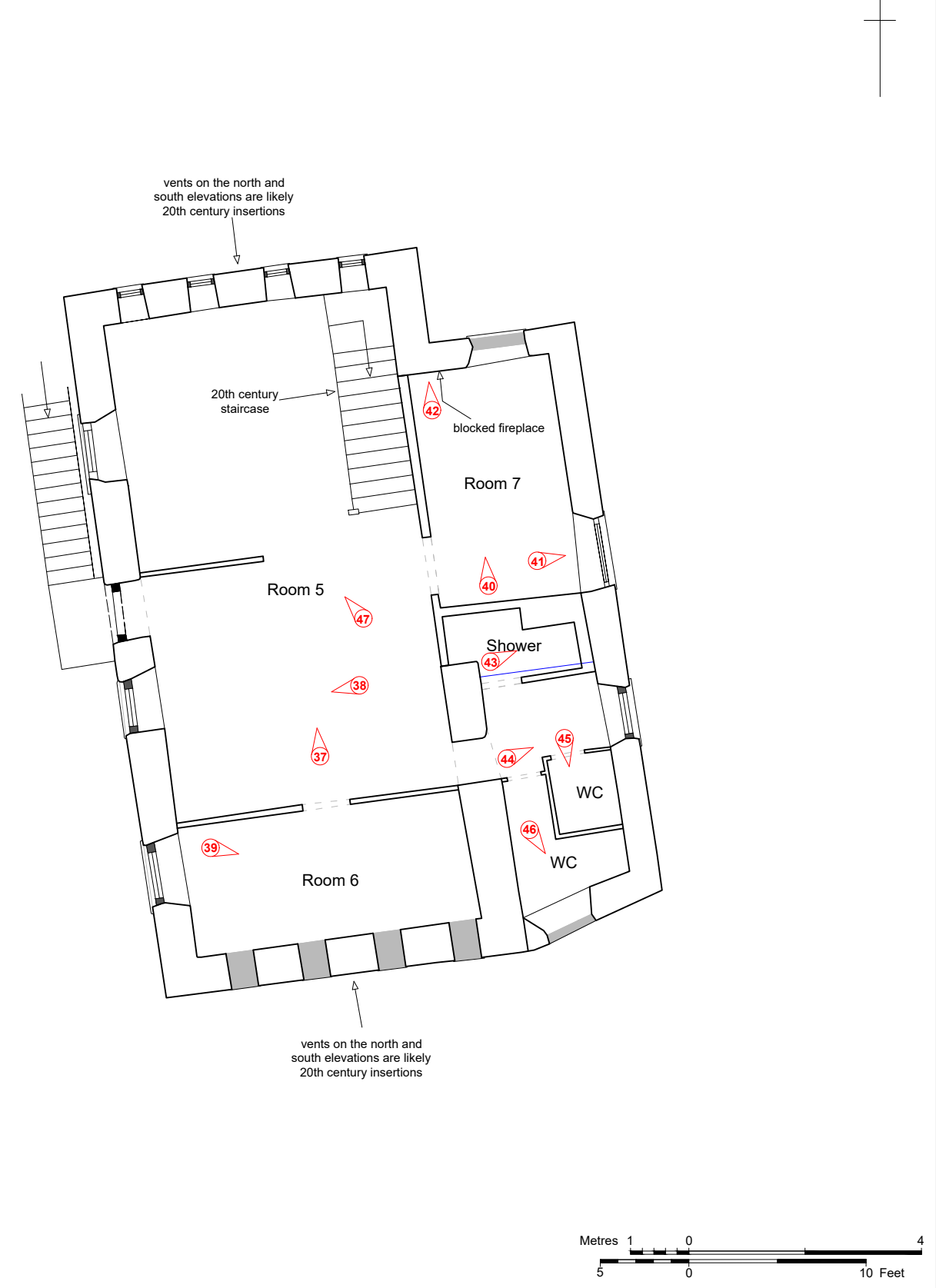
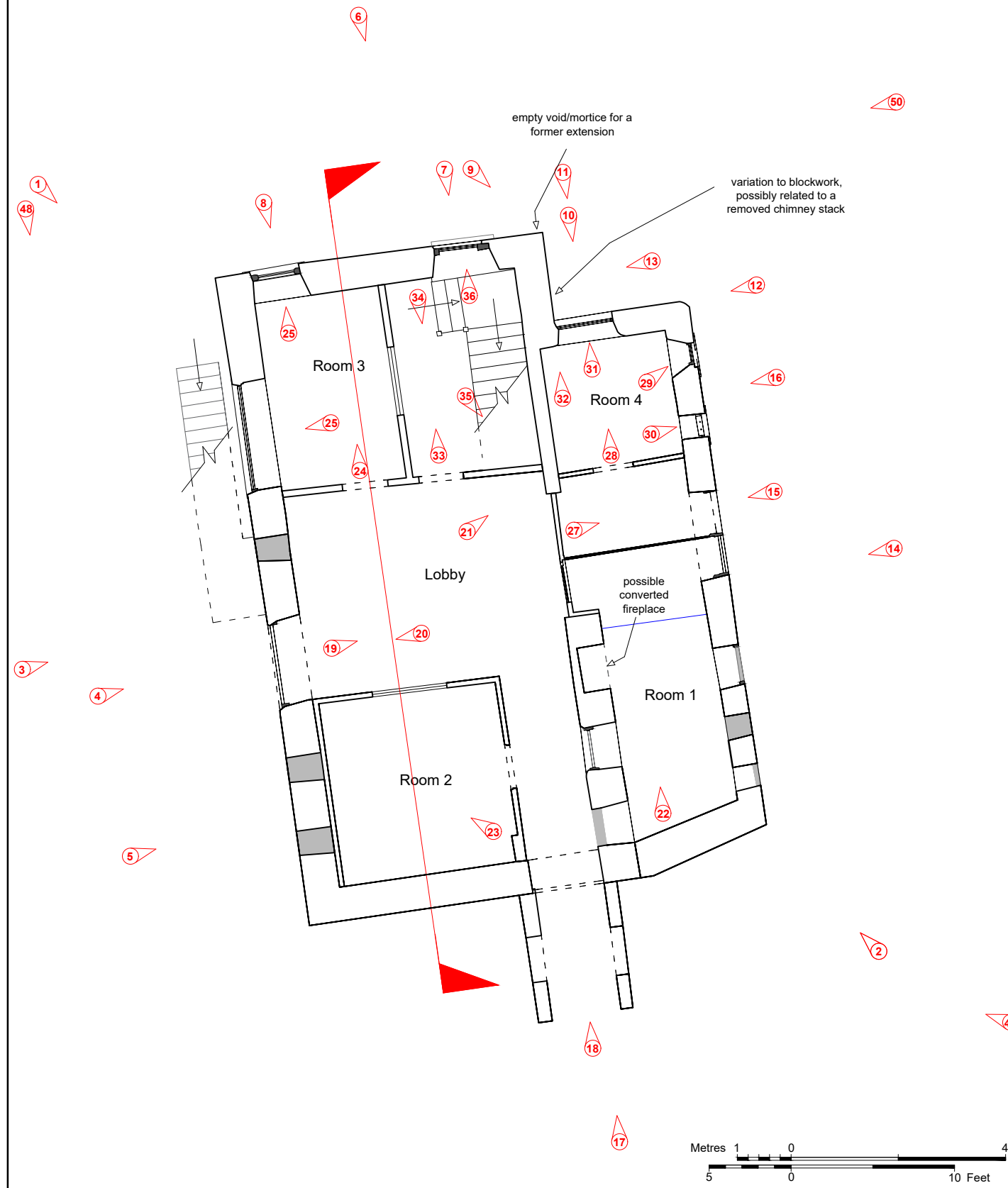
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Site Location

Figure 1

Ground Floor

First Floor



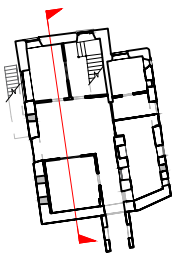
■ blocked opening
 - - - - approximate line of infill extension

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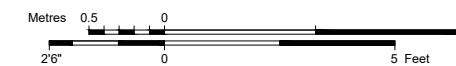
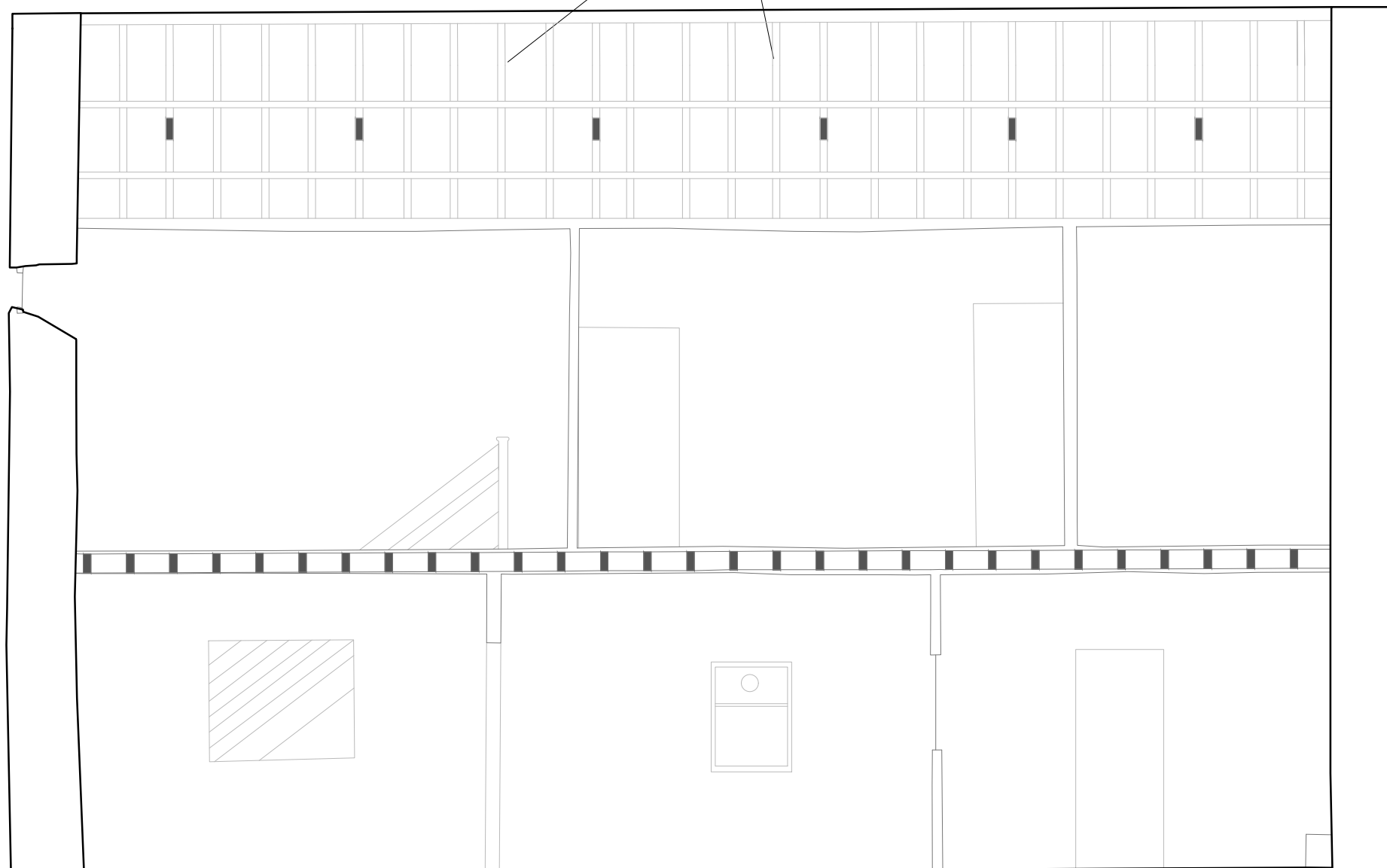
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Fever Ward ground and first floor plans, with plate locations

Figure 2



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Fever Ward section

Figure 3



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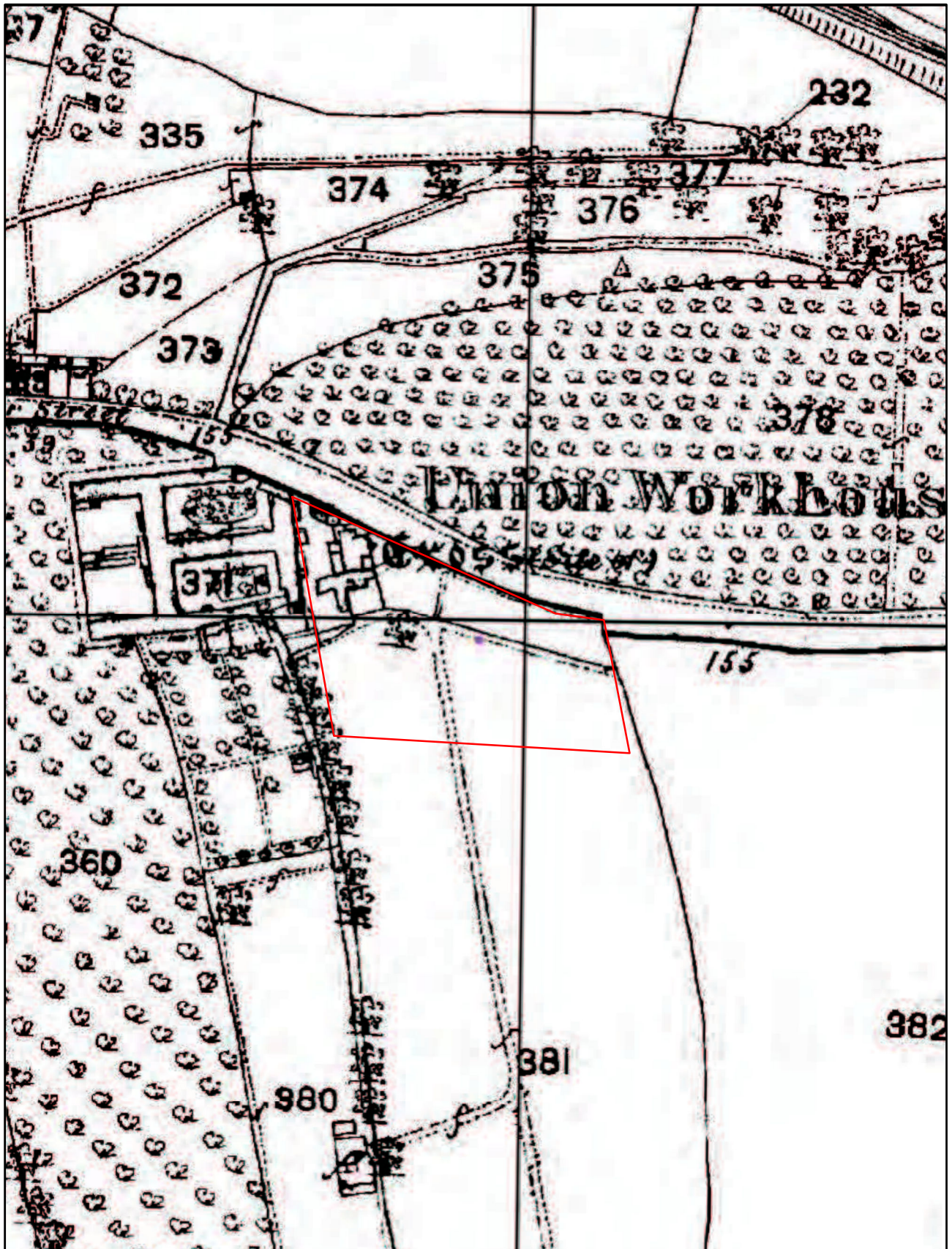


- Site
- Fever Ward building

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Hexham Tithe Map, 1839

Figure 4



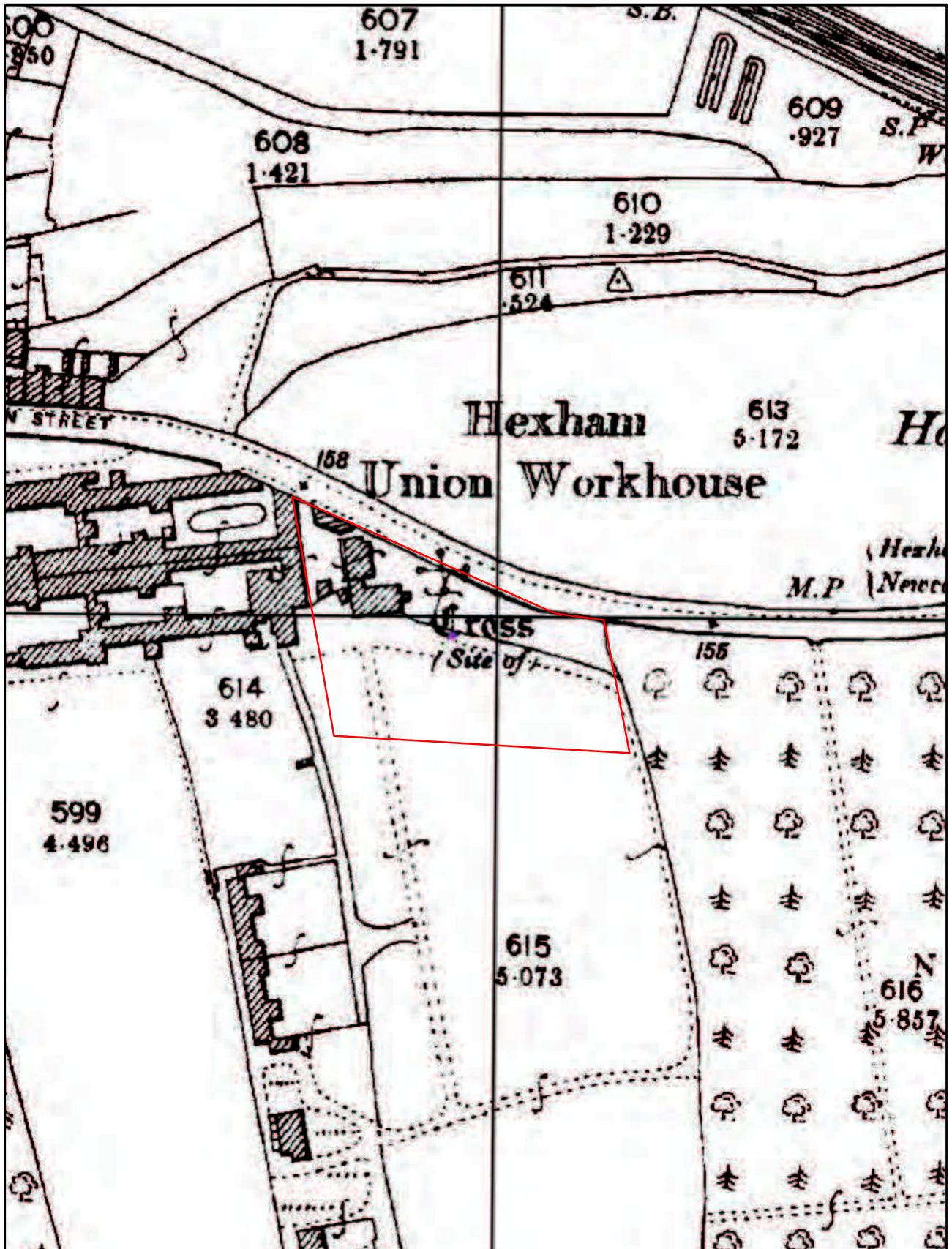
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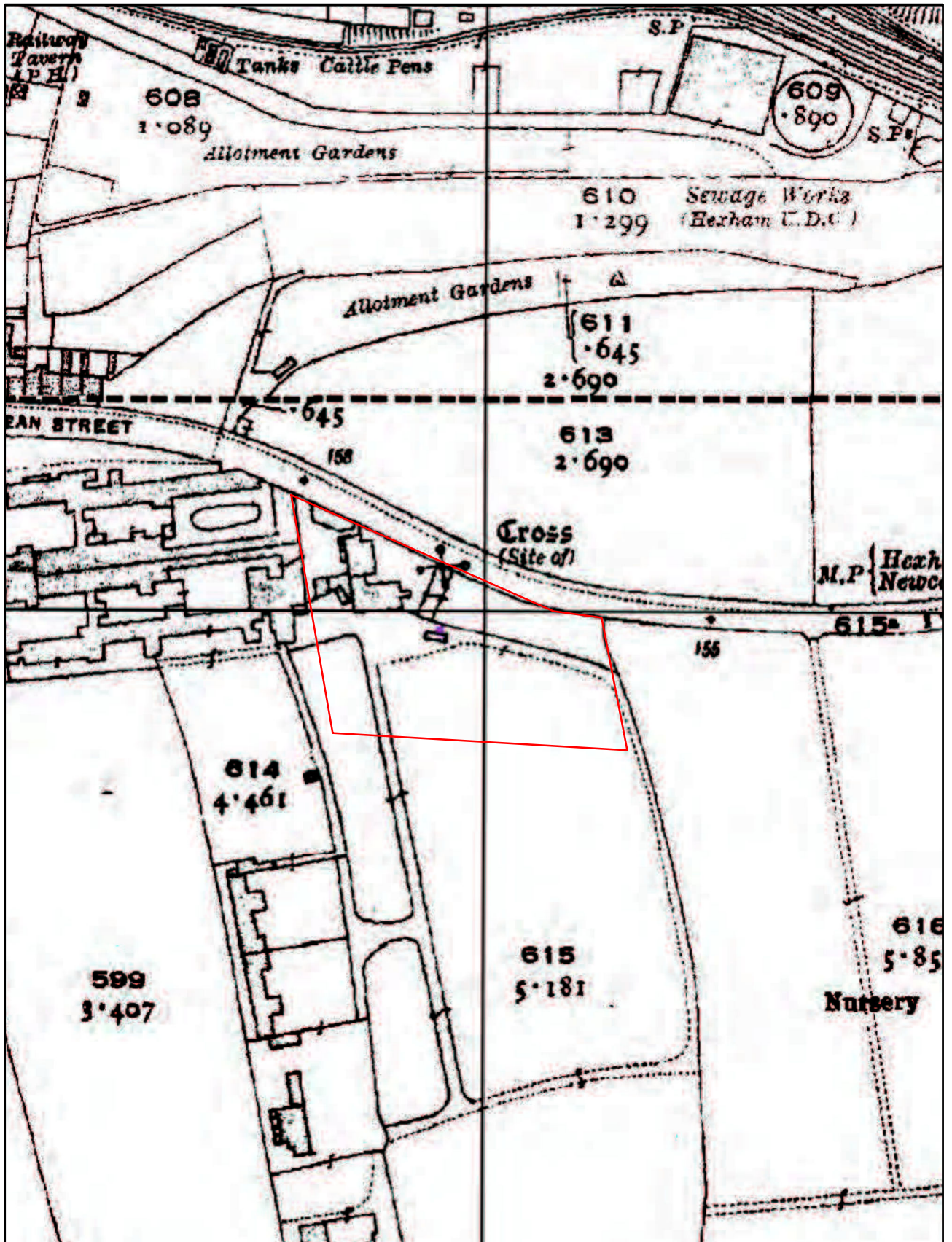
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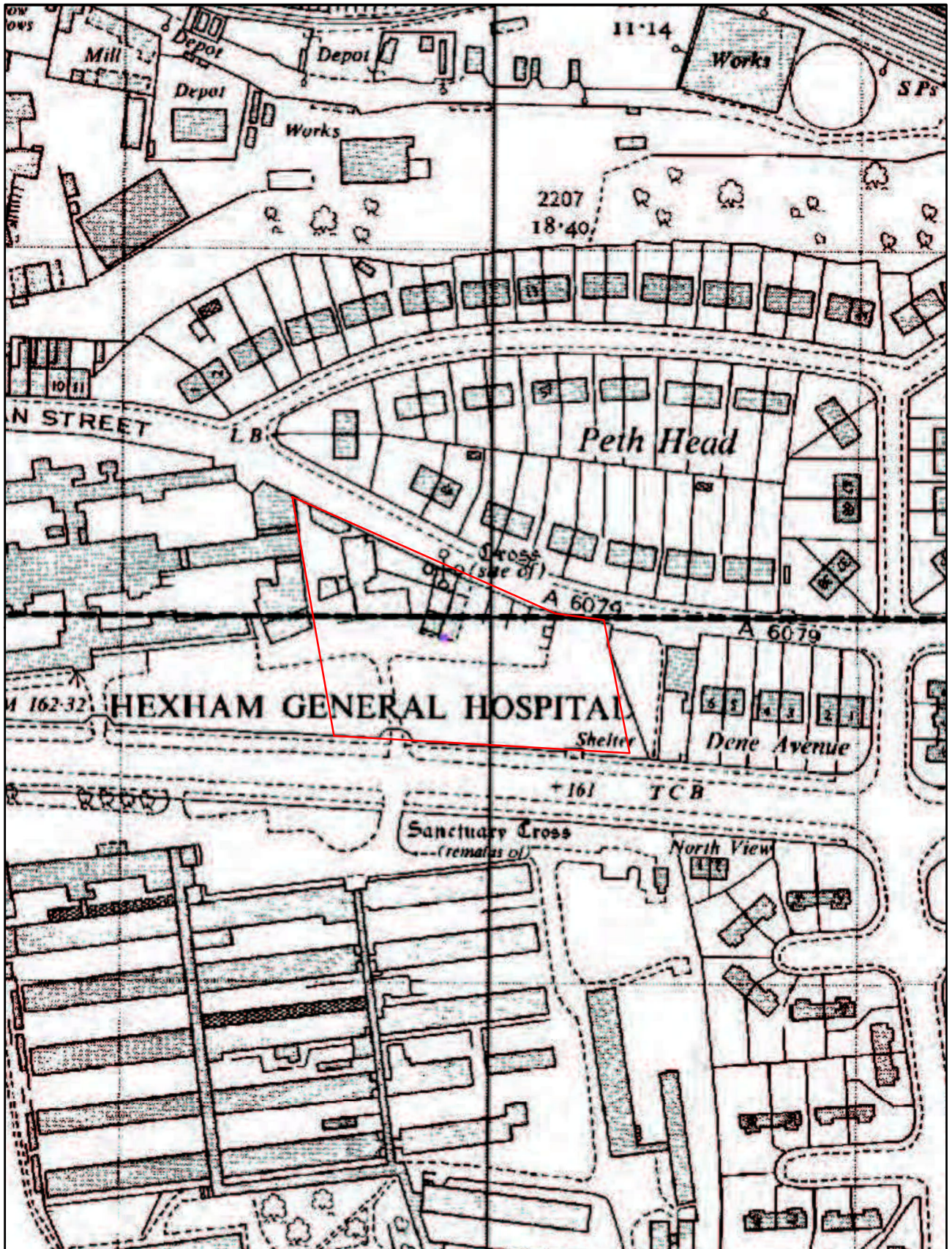
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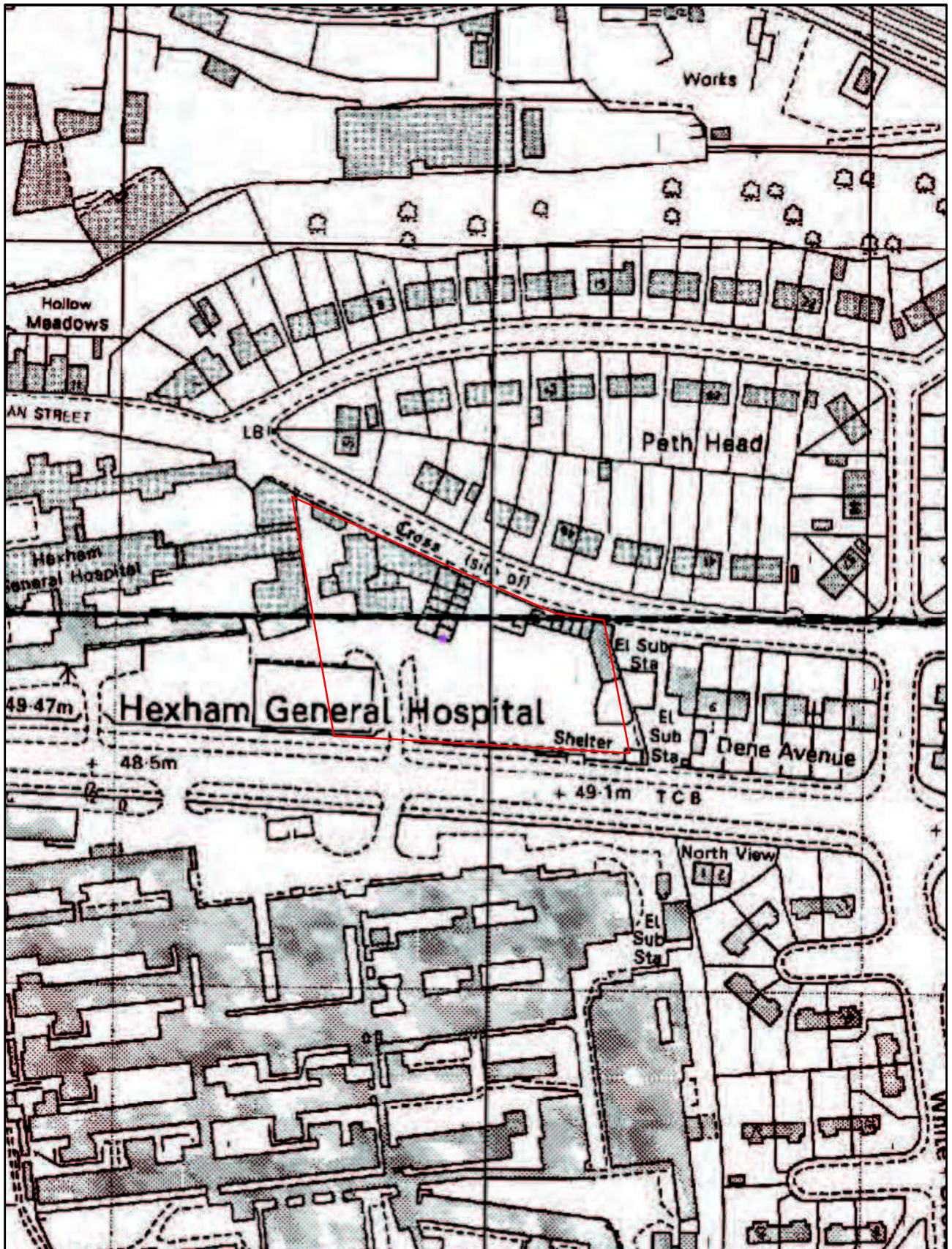
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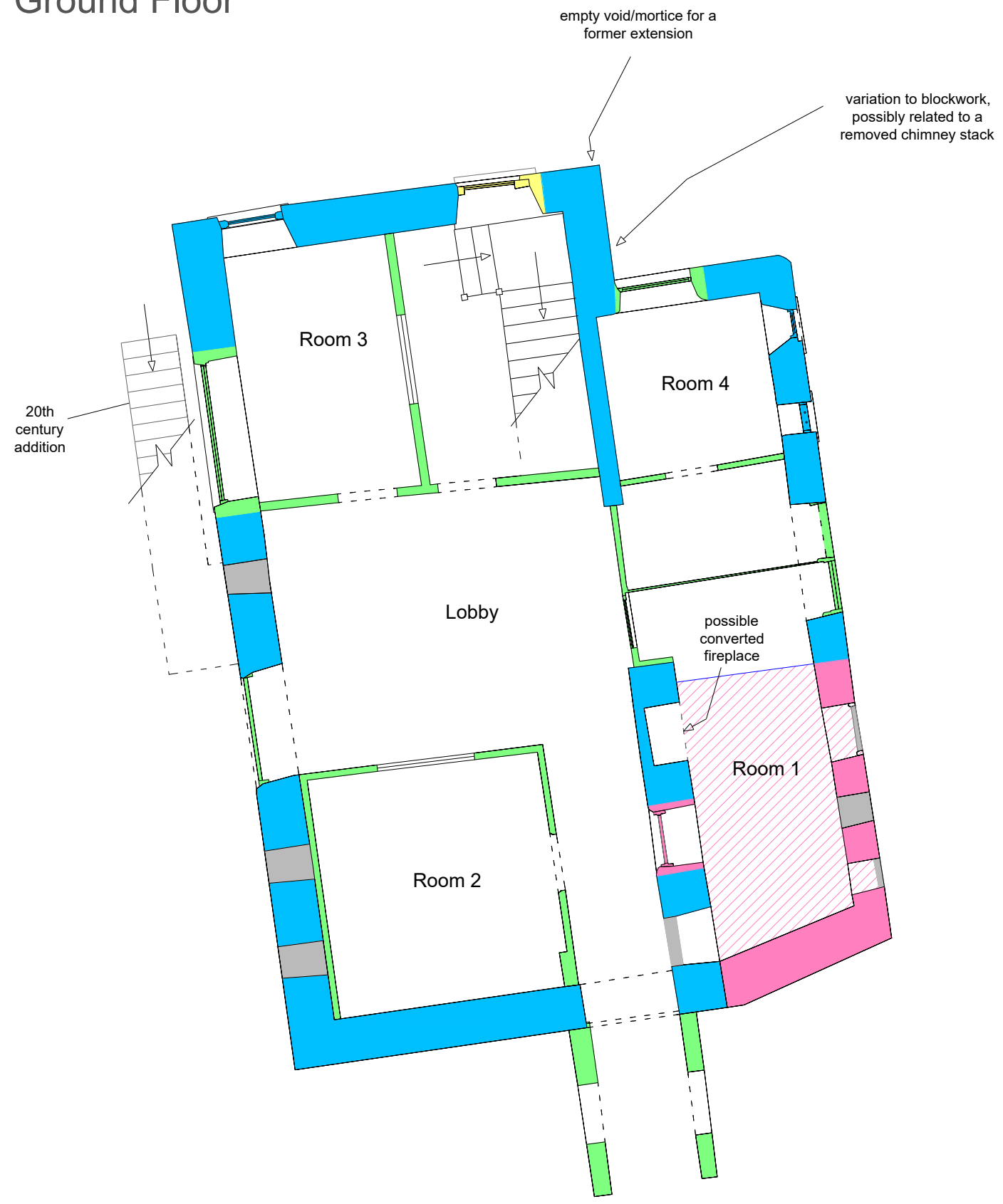
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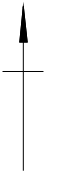
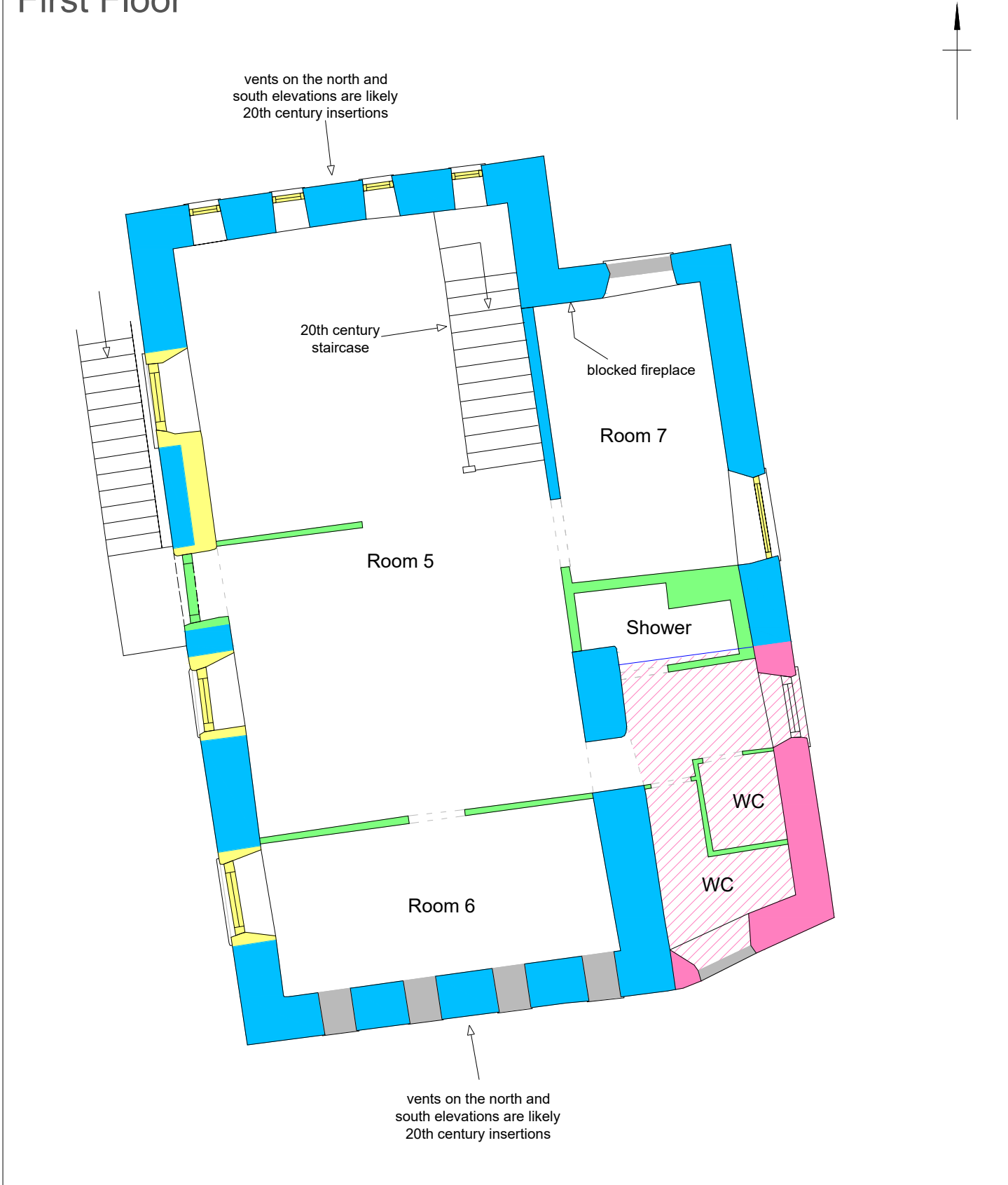
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Ground Floor



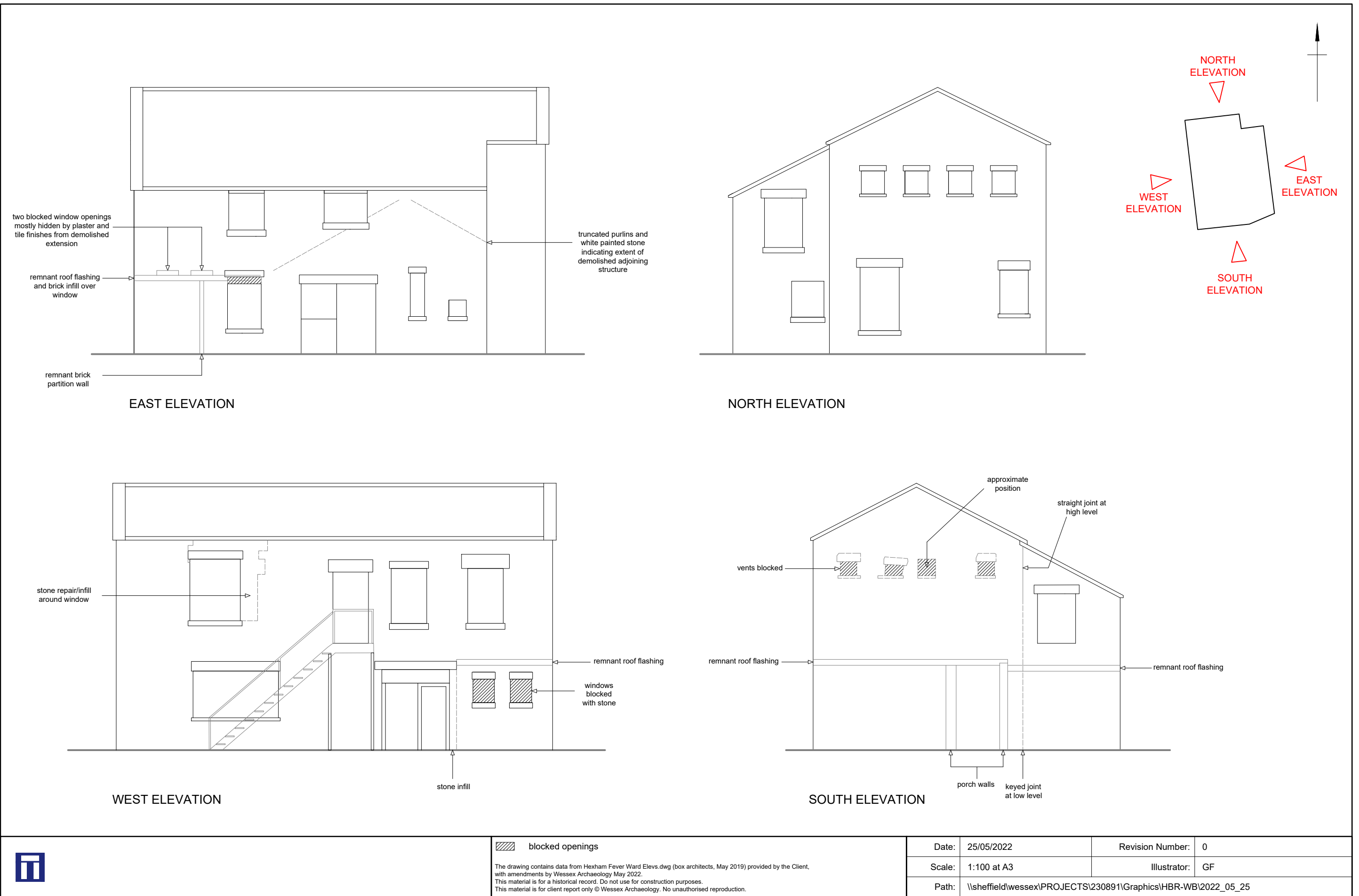
First Floor

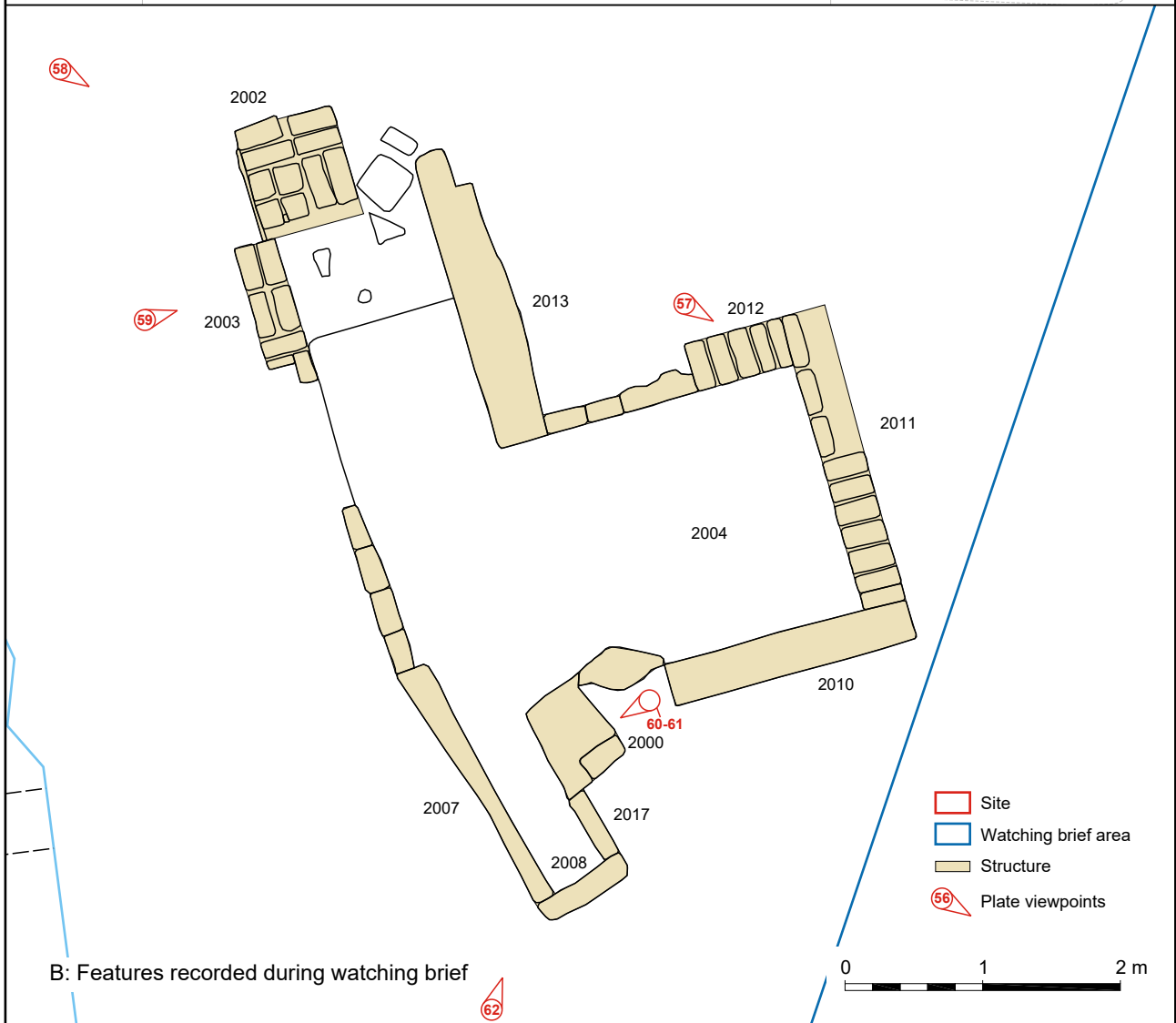
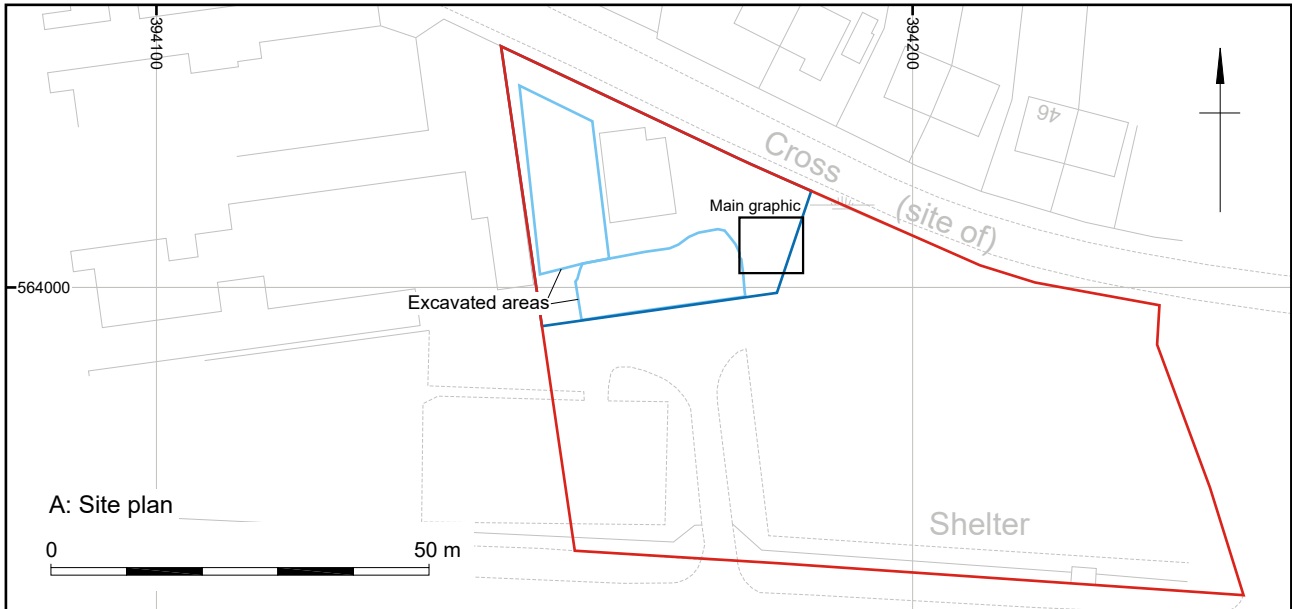


 <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	<p>Phasing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ built by 1839-1861 ■ 1861-1896 (approx.) ■ 20th century ■ alterations of uncertain date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ blocked opening — approx. line of infill extension — approx. area of infill extension 	<p>Date: 10/02/2022</p> <p>Scale: Not to scale</p> <p>Path: \\sheffield\wessex\PROJECTS\230891\Graphics\HBR-WB\2022_02_08</p>	<p>Revision Number: 2</p> <p>Illustrator: SP, GF</p>
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Fever Ward ground and first floor phased plans

Figure 10





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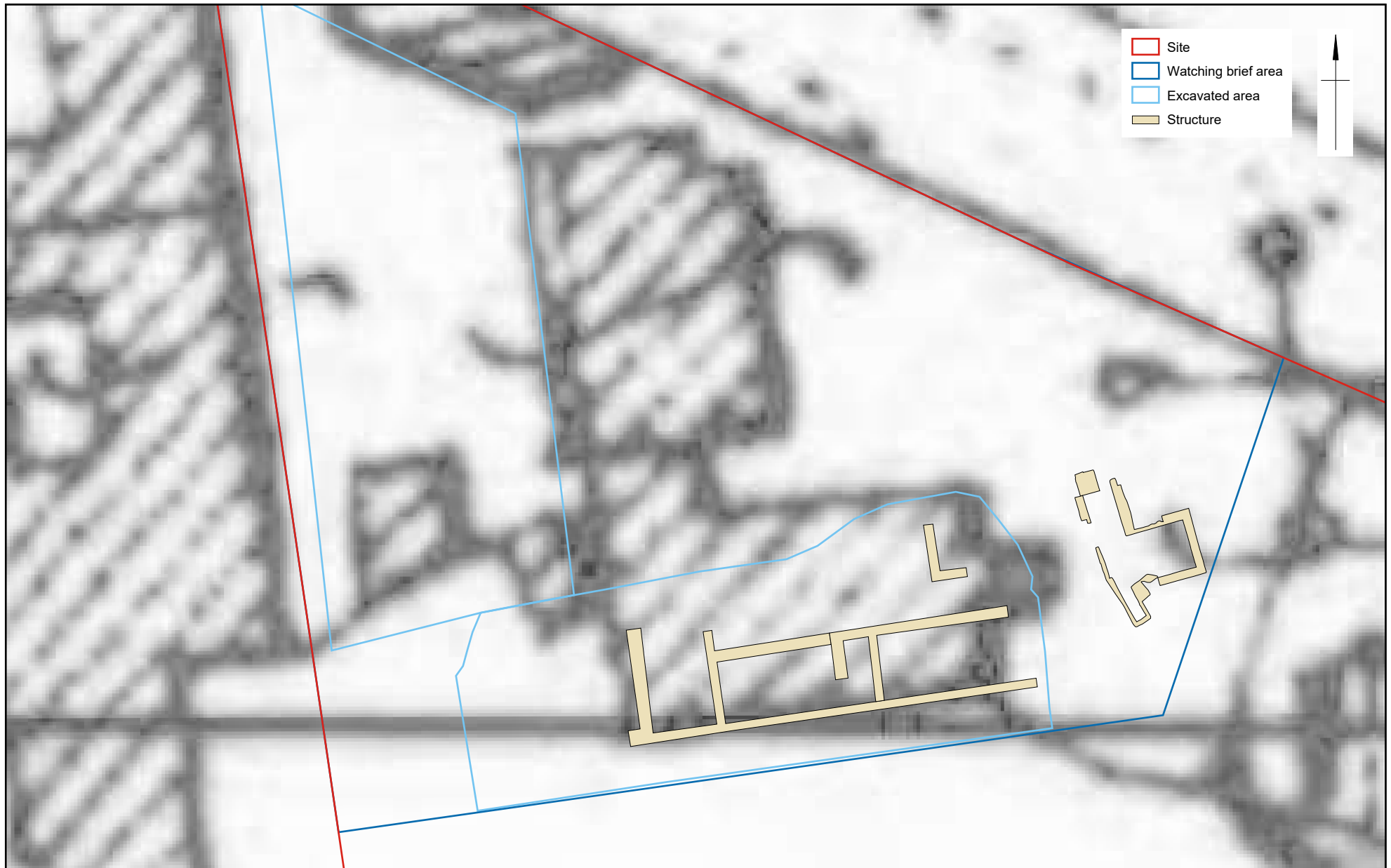
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Site plan showing features recorded during watching brief

Figure 12




Site plan showing features recorded during watching brief



- Site
- Watching brief area
- Excavated area
- Structure



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Site plan overlain on 1896 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 14



Plate 1. North and west elevations of the Fever Ward Building



Plate 2. South and east elevations of the Fever Ward Building

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Plate 3. West elevation of the Fever Ward Building



Plate 4. Doorway to ground floor, west elevation, with altered window opening and inserted fire escape door above

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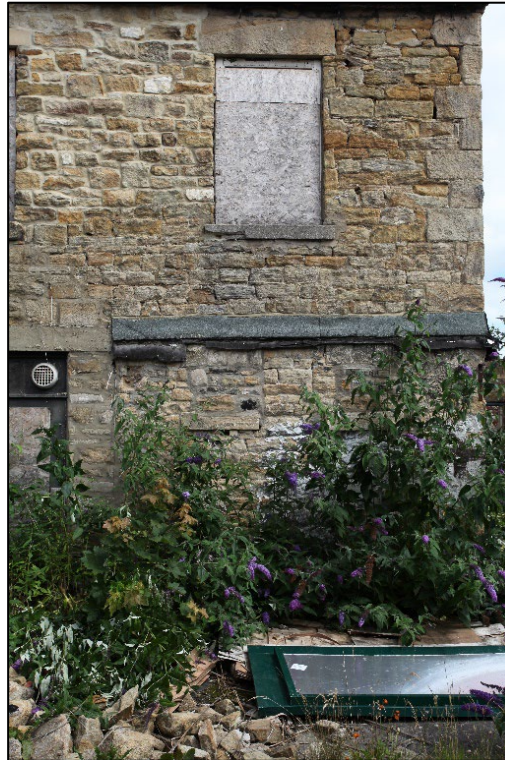


Plate 5. South side of the west elevation of the building – note the blocked window openings to the ground floor. Also note the fresh pointing west of the first-floor window; evidence of repair/rebuild



Plate 6. North elevation of the building, as seen from the street – note the setback to the east (left)

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Plate 7. Eastern window within the northern elevation of the main block of the building – note the altered jamb and inserted sill.

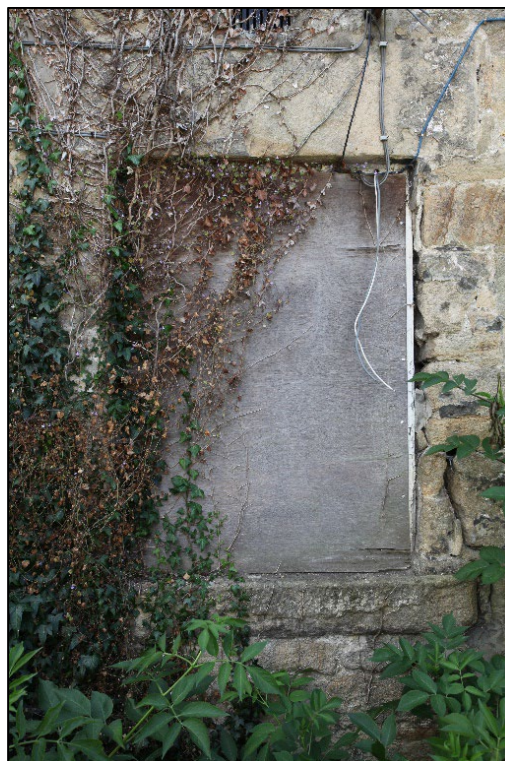


Plate 8. Original western window opening to the northern elevation of the building

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Plate 9. East corner of the north end of the main block – note the hacked-out void/mortice for a former extension to the building



Plate 10. Window within blocked doorway to the north elevation of setback range

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Plate 11. Original window opening to first floor level, at the east end of the north elevation



Plate 12. Bullnosed blockwork to the eastern corner of the northern elevation, facing west

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Plate 13. Variation to blockwork at the intersection of the main block and set-back range – possibly related to a removed chimney stack



Plate 14. East elevation of the building

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Date:	09/02/2020
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Plate 15. Original double-width doorway with later door and window to the building's eastern elevation



Plate 16. Original windows to the building's eastern elevation

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Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 17. South elevation of the building – note the intersection of the infill extension with the main block



Plate 18. Arched opening to the building's southern elevation, with part of former attached brick building to the foreground

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Date:	09/02/2020
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Plate 19. Overview of ground floor lobby, facing east



Plate 20. Double-width doorway to lobby, facing west

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 21. Detail of first-floor floor construction with evidence of former lath and plaster, facing north-east within the lobby



Plate 22. Overview of room 1, facing north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 23. Overview of room 2, facing north-west



Plate 24. Overview of room 3, facing north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 25. Detail of crittall window to room 3, facing west

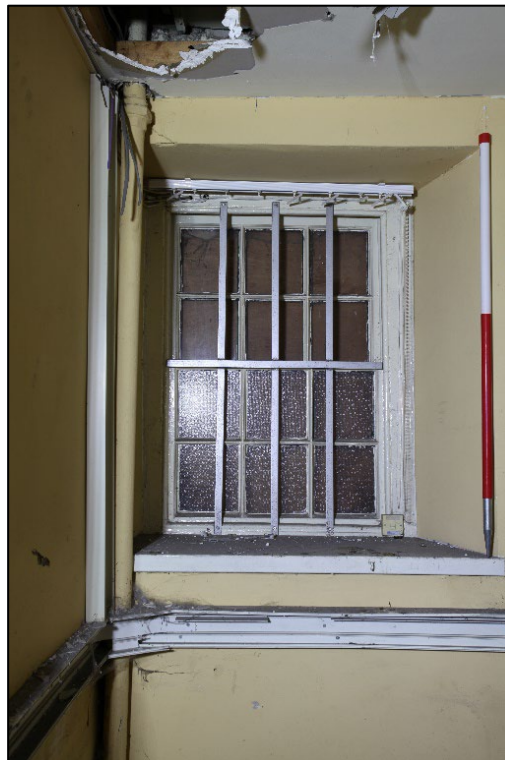


Plate 26. Detail of sash window to room 3, facing north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 27. View along corridor, facing east



Plate 28. Overview of room 4, facing north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 29. Detail of small four-pane timber casement in room 4, facing north-east



Plate 30. Detail of louvred and barred window opening
in room 4, facing east

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 31. Detail of inserted crittall window in room 4, facing north



Plate 32. Detail of hearth base above room 4 (within room 7), facing up towards the north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 33. Overview of staircase room, facing north



Plate 34. The staircase, facing south-east

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 35. Detail of possible earlier stair support, facing south-east

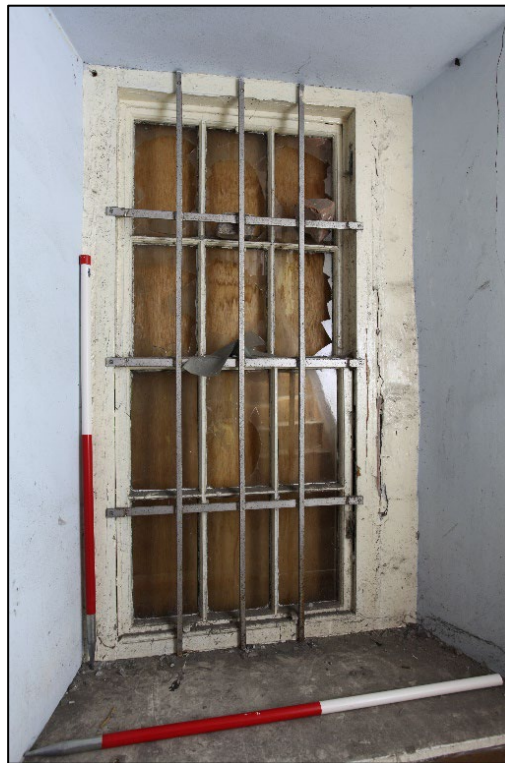


Plate 36. Detail of sash window to the stair, facing north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
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Plate 37. Overview of room 5, facing north



Plate 38. Detail of extensive recent repair work to the west wall of the building, within room 5, facing west

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 39. Overview of room 6, seen through a hole in the stud wall partition to room 5, facing south-east



Plate 40. Overview of room 7, facing north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 41. Detail of east window to room 7, facing east



Plate 42. Detail of probable former hearth location to the north of room 7, facing north

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 43. Overview of shower, facing north-east

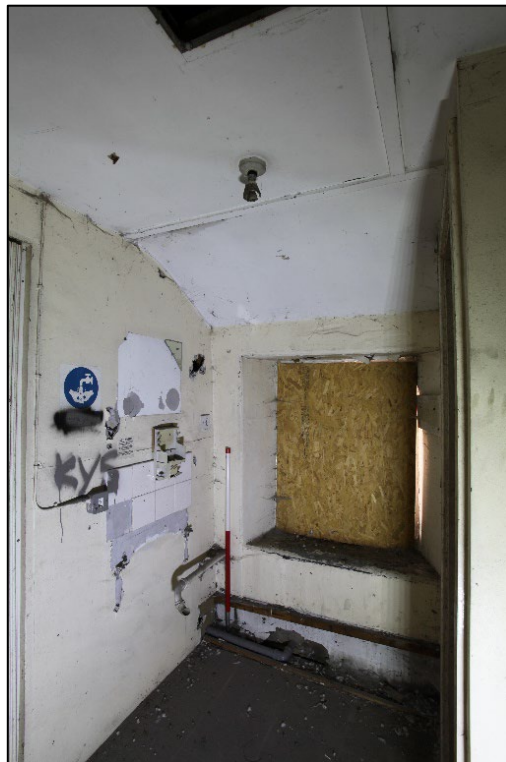


Plate 44. Overview of lobby area between shower and toilet cubicles

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 45. Overview of toilet cubicle, facing south



Plate 46. Overview of toilet cubicle with blocked window opening, facing south-east

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 47. Overview of roof space, as seen through loft hatch, facing north-west



Plate 48. View south across the west of the Site, seeing the Fever Ward building (left) as it relates to the former Hexham Workhouse

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



Plate 49. View north-west across the Site to Hexham Workhouse, with the Fever Ward building on the right



Plate 50. View of the Fever Ward building with the Workhouse beyond, as seen from Peth Head to its north-east

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Plate 51: Cobbled path 102 in Trench 1, viewed from the south



Plate 52: Trench 1 from the south-west showing structures 103 and 104

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Plate 53: Structure 103 in Trench 1, taken from the south



Plate 54: Structure 104 in Trench 1, taken from the south

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Plate 55: Ceramic sherds found surrounding structures 103 and 104 in Trench 1



Plate 56: Trench 1 from the north showing depth of complete excavation and representative section

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Plate 57: Concrete surface 2004 in Trench 2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 58: Structure 14 in Trench 2 taken from the north-west

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Plate 59: Structure 14 in Trench 2 taken from the west



Plate 60: Courses of wall 2007 in Trench 2, viewed from the east

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Plate 61: Representative east facing section of Trench 2



Plate 62: Trench 2 upon completion of excavation, taken from the south-south-west

Illustrators:	SP, ND, GF
Date:	09/02/2020
Document ref.	230891.03



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No 1				Depth 0.9m
Easting 394155		Northing 563998		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100	n/a	Surface	Concrete and tarmac slab	0-0.15
101	n/a	Made ground	Made ground below concrete and tarmac slab	0.15-0.40
102	n/a	Surface	Cobbled surface, most likely a path	>0.15
103	n/a	Structure	E-W aligned structure- SW corner	>0.15
104	n/a	Structure	E-W aligned structure- SW corner	>0.15
105	n/a	Layer	Demolition infill of structures	>0.15
106	n/a	Subsoil	which consists of mostly small angular stones <50 mm.	0.40-0.9
107	n/a	Natural	Yellowish brown stiff clay	>0.9

Trench No 2		Length	Width	Depth m 0.9m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2000	n/a	Made ground	Made ground	
2001	n/a	Made ground	Made ground	
2002	n/a	Structure	Brick pad	
2003	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	
2004	n/a	Surface	Concrete	
2005	n/a	Surface	Tarmac	
2006	n/a	Layer	Rubble levelling layer	
2007	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	
2008	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	
2009	n/a	Structure	Brick pillar	
2010	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	
2011	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	
2012	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	
2013	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	
2014	n/a	Structure	Foundations	
2015	n/a	Structure	Brick wall	



APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (RPS 2020)

DENE AVENUE, HEXHAM

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and an
Archaeological Watching Brief

26154/01
Dean Avenue, Hexham
1
07 February 2020

Quality Management

Version	Status	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
1	Final	JT	PO	PO	13.01.20

Approval for issue

PO



7 February 2020

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Dene Park, Hexham Northumberland: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Appendix B: Northumberland County Council Site Specific Requirements

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) concerns a programme of archaeological mitigation at Dene Avenue, Hexham (also referred to as the 'study site'). It has been researched and prepared by Pete Owen (Associate Director, RPS Archaeology and Heritage) on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Ltd. An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the former Hexham Hospital, of which the study site forms part, was undertaken in 2017. The DBA is reproduced in Appendix A of this WSI

1.2 Planning consent has been granted for the redevelopment of the study site (planning ref. 19/01296/FUL). Condition 9 states:

A programme of archaeological work is required in accordance with NCC Conservation Team (NCCCT) Standards for Archaeological Mitigation and Site Specific Requirements document (dated 4/6/19) and Historic England's 2016 Guidance document 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice'. The archaeological scheme shall comprise three stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

- a) *No development or archaeological mitigation shall commence on site in the area specified within Figure 1 of the above Standards and Site Specific Requirement document until a written scheme of investigation based on NCCCT Standards and Site Specific Requirements and Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings' documents has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*
- b) *The archaeological recording scheme required by NCCCT Standards and Site Specific Requirements and Historic England Understanding Historic Buildings documents must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.*
- c) *The programme of analysis, reporting, publication and archiving if required by NCCCT Standards and Site Specific Requirements and Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings' documents must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.*

1.3 The Site Specific Requirements document referred to in the condition is reproduced in Appendix B of this report. This WSI concerns the archaeological investigations required, namely:

- The production of a Level III historic building record of the former Fever Ward building
- an archaeological watching brief on groundworks within the specified area.

2 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The study site forms part of the former Union Workhouse, which dates back to 1839 and includes the Workhouse Fever Ward, though to have been constructed c.1840s. A number of former buildings can be observed adjacent to the Fever Ward on Ordnance Survey maps from c.1860 onwards and there is potential for sub-surface remains of these buildings to be present within the study site.
- 2.2 Further background information and details of a HER search of the study site and a surrounding 1km area can be found within Appendix B.

3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The overarching aim is to record heritage assets within the specified area (See Figure 1, Appendix B)
- 3.2 In order to address the main aim, the general objectives of the archaeological evaluation are to:
- produce a Level III record of the former Workhouse Fever Ward
 - undertake an archaeological watching brief within the specified area
 - ensure the recording of all heritage assets within the specified area, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.
- 3.3 This WSI conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy. It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:
- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2015)
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [revised edition] 2014)
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)
 - *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures*. (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, updated 2019)
 - Understanding Historic Buildings (Historic England 2016);

4 METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Programme of Work

4.1 As highlighted above, the programme of archaeological evaluation work will comprise the following:

- Level 3 record of the former Workhouse Fever Ward
- Watching brief within the specified area
- Report and archive production.

Historic Building Recording

4.2 The historic building recording fieldwork will be undertaken to a Level 3 standard in accordance with the Historic England guidance (2016). As a minimum, the following points from the guidance notes would be addressed where possible:

Survey and Drawings

- 4.3 Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked openings, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.
- 4.4 Measured cross-section illustrating the vertical relationships within the building (floor and ceiling heights or the form of roof trusses, for example).
- 4.5 Drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the Shed and will incorporate detail such as window and door openings, a change of ground and roof level, and changes to building material.

Site Photography

- 4.6 A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape, if the views noted in 2 below are also adopted).
- 4.7 The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- 4.8 The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined in 2 above.
- 4.9 Scaled detailed views, internal and external, structural or architectural, relevant to the design, development/phasing and use of the building, not adequately seen on general photographs.
- 4.10 The photographic archive will be produced using a digital SLR with a selection of lenses to produce digital images in TIFF, RAW and JPEG formats. A full photographic index will be produced.
- 4.11 Should any of the recording process be inhibited by cladding or other modern fixtures and fittings (both externally or internally), or vegetation and trees, a requirement for soft-stripping or clearance may result in a return to site under watching brief conditions to complete the survey. Any requirements will be advised by the archaeological subcontractor.

The Written Account

- 4.12 The report will describe the methods employed and outline the results. It will include a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the buildings as well as the evidence on which this is based. This will include, where appropriate:
- 4.13 The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- 4.14 A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc.) may be added.
- 4.15 The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- 4.16 An analysis of the building's plan, form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. The purpose of such an expansion is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the report's finding.
- 4.17 An account of the past and present use of the building.
- 4.18 An account of the fixtures and fittings and their purpose.
- 4.19 Identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings).
- 4.20 Discussion of the relative significance of rooms.
- 4.21 Description of the historic context of the building, including its relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms.

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 4.22 Continuous archaeological monitoring will be maintained during all relevant excavations and groundworks associated within the study site. Deposits will be removed down to the level of the identified upper archaeological horizon, the level of the natural geology, or the required level of the works, whichever is reached first.
- 4.23 All spoil will be scanned for artefacts, which will be recorded and retained unless of clearly modern (i.e. late 20th- or early 21st-century) origin.

Sample excavation and recording

- 4.24 Surfaces will be cleaned if necessary to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features will be hand excavated but the complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary for the watching brief, and care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which may be deemed suitable for preservation by record or preservation in situ.
- 4.25 Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts will be made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Archaeological deposits that are not excavated will be recorded to the maximum extent possible.
- 4.26 Records will include overall site plans. All archaeological features will be related to the Ordnance Survey datum and to the National Grid. Survey will be undertaken using a Total Station or GPS system.

Recording

- 4.27 All archaeological deposits will be recorded using the appointed archaeological contractor's pro forma recording system. Each context record will fully describe the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and will be cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the watching brief will not be repeated.
- 4.28 Each excavated context will appear on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10 and co-ordinated on to the overall site plan. A full photographic record will be maintained consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features.

Finds

- 4.29 All finds All finds will be treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006), and the requirements of Northumberland County Council.
- 4.30 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained (except unstratified modern material) for further analysis.
- 4.31 All artefacts will (as a minimum) be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately, in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Stratified ironwork, all coins, and a selection of other metalwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material.
- 4.32 All artefacts will be recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts will be analysed and reported by specialists. Pottery reports will refer to the appropriate type series.
- 4.33 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by the Treasure Act 1996, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and the Northumberland County Council. All discoveries covered by the Act will be notified to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human Remains

- 4.34 In the event of the discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be left and recorded in situ, then covered, protected and reburied. The Client and Northumberland County Council will be informed. Where the development works will unavoidably disturb such remains, these will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site, subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, which will be obtained by the appointed archaeological contractor.
- 4.35 If human remains are encountered a Ministry for Justice Licence for the removal of human remains will be obtained. Further excavation and recording will be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the licence. All excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in McKinley and Roberts (1993), Brickley and McKinley (2004) and CoE and EH guidelines (2005). Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence.

Environmental Samples

- 4.36 All sealed and stratified archaeological contexts will be considered for standard environmental sampling. Bulk soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.37 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300 mm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1 mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs.

Other samples

- 4.38 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (e.g. dendrochronology, industrial residues, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies and/or as required by the Northumberland County Council.

5 REPORT AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

- 5.1 Following completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared within a period of approximately eight weeks (dependant on the receipt of results from any dendrochronological analysis) describing the methods employed and outlining the results.
- 5.2 Details of style and format will be determined by the archaeological contractor. In any event it will include:
- An executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained
 - The results of the historic building recording
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the programme of archaeological works
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological deposits and material identified during the archaeological watching brief
 - Discussion of the finds, including any specialist reports;
 - Appropriate illustrative material such as maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs; including a site location plan at 1:2500, a site plan at 1:1250, and where appropriate, large-scale specific plans;
 - A summary of results;
 - A description of the archive contents and details of its location for long-term storage;
 - The OASIS reference and summary form.
- 5.3 The report will also include a finds report comprising any pottery and glass discovered during the investigations as well as all other artefacts that may be discovered. A specialist report on any animal or human bone discovered will also be included. Pottery and ceramic building material will be recorded by sherd count, weight and ware type and, if appropriate, from within context groups.
- 5.4 Copies of the final report will be submitted to Northumberland County Council for approval in order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the archaeological programme of works. A copy of the report will also be provided to the Historic Environment Record (HER). Copies will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS database record.
- 5.5 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the archaeological works, is to be prepared in accordance with guidance issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) (*Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* [Brown 2011]). An accession code from the relevant Museum will be obtained prior to the deposition of the archive.
- 5.6 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate journal, dependant on the nature of the results.
- 5.7 The archive will also be prepared in line with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).

6 TIMETABLE AND PERSONNEL

- 6.1 The timetable is yet to be determined
- 6.2 The archaeological work will be undertaken under the overall supervision of RPS. RPS is an CIfA Registered Organisation (RO) and it is anticipated that the archaeological contractor will also be an RO.
- 6.3 Curriculum Vitae of key personnel can be provided in advance of the work commencing.

7 MONITORING

- 7.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that each element of the archaeological investigation and recording is undertaken within the limits set out in this WSI and to the satisfaction of Northumberland County Council.
- 7.2 The programme of archaeological work will be undertaken under the overall supervision of RPS.
- 7.3 Northumberland County Council will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement and will monitor the implementation of the archaeological work.
- 7.4 Northumberland County Council will also be responsible for considering any changes to the programme of work. Any such alterations will be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of the on-site works, or at the earliest opportunity thereafter.

8 INSURANCE

- 8.1 RPS and can produce evidence of Public Liability, Professional Indemnity Insurance and/or general 'all risk' insurance.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All works will be in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974), applicable regulations and codes of practice, and recommendations of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1986).
- 9.2 All field staff will undertake their operations with safe working practices.
- 9.3 All staff will be made aware of the hazards and any necessary measures which need to be taken with regard to those hazards.
- 9.4 A site-specific Risk Assessment will be prepared and submitted to the client by the archaeological contractor prior to the work commencing.

Sources Consulted

General

Northumberland Historic Environment Record

Northumberland Record Office

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Dene Park, Hexham Northumberland: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**DENE PARK
HEXHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND**

**Planning Authority:
Northumberland County Council**

**Site centred at:
NY 9421 6399**

**Author:
Emily Mercer BA MSc MCI fA**

**Approved by:
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**Report Status:
FINAL**

**Issue Date:
August 2016**

**CgMs Ref:
PC/EM/22476/01**

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Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Dene Park, Hexham, Northumberland.

The assessment provides a description of archaeological assets potentially affected by the redevelopment of the site and addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraph 128.

The assessment has established that there are no designated archaeological assets on or near the study site.

There is one non-designated archaeological asset recorded on the Northumberland HER, the site of a Medieval Sanctuary Cross, on the north side of the study site. However, the remains of the cross base were removed from the study site in the mid-20th century. Within the north-west corner of the study site there are also early to mid-19th century buildings from the former Workhouse which are of local archaeological interest.

This assessment has considered the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets within the site. A moderate potential is identified for 19th century remains associated with the former Workhouse, and a low/nil potential is identified for evidence of all other archaeological periods.

Accordingly, on the basis of the available evidence it is anticipated that the archaeological interest of the Workhouse can be accommodated by an historic building recording exercise, secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Emily Mercer of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd.
- 1.2 This assessment examines a site, also referred to as the study site, on land at Dene Park, Hexham, Northumberland, centred at National Grid Reference NY 9421 6399 (Figure 1). The study site comprises a car park located to the north of, and bounded by, the A695. The study site is bounded by a veterinary surgery and residential development on the east, Peth Head to the north and Hospital buildings to the west. To the south of the A695 are the main buildings to Hexham General Hospital.
- 1.3 This assessment has been prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework, to identify and provide a description of the significance of archaeological assets on the site and the likely effects of development on that significance. This study concentrates on identifying any archaeological interest in the site and assessing the potential impact of development on the archaeological significance of any identified assets.
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER), the Historic England Archives (HEA), Northumberland Record Office and online resources. Information regarding Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields was obtained from the Northumberland HER and Historic England's National Heritage List for England.
- 1.5 The assessment incorporates published and unpublished material, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. A site inspection was undertaken on 12th July 2016.
- 1.6 The study provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the significance of any archaeological assets within and around the site. As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development and identify any necessary mitigation measures.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In considering any planning application, the planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.2 In 2012, the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced previous national policy relating to heritage and archaeology.
- 2.2.1 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 2.2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.2.3 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: *a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest*. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.2.4 Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as *a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them*.

2.2.5 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.2.6 Significance is defined as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

2.2.7 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.3 Until the adoption of the Tynedale Local Development Framework, 'saved' policies from the Tynedale District Local Plan (2000, effective 2007) relating to archaeology are relevant, together with a number of policies in by the Tynedale Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy document (2007). The LDF Core Strategy is the first of three Development Plan Documents that will eventually make up the Local Development Framework.

2.3.1 'Saved' policies from the Tynedale District Local Plan (2000) relevant to this assessment are:

Policy BE25

There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites. Development, which would be detrimental to these sites or their settings, will not be permitted.

Policy BE26

There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, as defined on the Proposals Map. Development which would adversely affect the World Heritage Site will not be permitted. Proposals within its setting will be considered under Policy NE17.

Policy BE27

Development, which would be detrimental to regionally or locally important archaeological sites or their settings, will not be permitted unless the proposed development is considered to be of overriding regional importance and no alternative site is available.

Policy BE28

Where it is not clear how important an archaeological site is, or where the impact of a development proposal on an existing archaeological site is uncertain, the developer will be required to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and, where such an assessment indicates that important archaeological remains may be affected, a full archaeological evaluation.

Policy BE29

Where sites or monuments of archaeological importance would be affected by development, their preservation in situ is preferred. Where the site is not considered to be of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ and development is subsequently permitted, planning permission will be subject to an archaeological condition, or a Planning Obligation will be sought, which will require the excavation and recording of the remains prior to or during the development. In such instances, publication of the findings will also be required.

2.3.2 Relevant policies in the Tynedale LDF Core Strategy document (2007) are:

Core Strategy Policy BE1

The principles for the built environment are to:

- (a) Conserve and where appropriate enhance the quality and integrity of Tynedale's built environment and its historic features including archaeology, giving particular protection to listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.
- (b) Give specific protection to the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and its setting.

Core Strategy Policy BE3

Assistance will be given to English Heritage in the annual survey of Grade I and II* listed buildings and scheduled monuments at risk. In addition Grade II listed buildings at risk will be identified on a local list when resources allow. The repair and conservation of listed buildings on the at risk register and the preservation of scheduled monuments at risk will be pursued in partnership with other organisations and the lists will be used as an evidence base for grant aid and for monitoring the general condition of the built environment to inform decision making.

2.4 Therefore, in considering the archaeological implications of the proposed planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy

framework set by government (NPPF), Policy NE15 and BE25-29 of the Tynedale District Local Plan (2000), and Core Strategy Policy BE1 and Core Strategy BE3 of the Tynedale LDF Core Strategy document (2007).

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The underlying solid geology is mudstone, sandstone and limestone of the Stainmore Formation (British Geological Survey 1975). This is overlain by Alluvial clay, sand and silt (bgs.ac.uk).

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The market town of Hexham is located in the Tyne Valley, to the south of the River Tyne, approximately 32km to the west of Newcastle upon Tyne.

3.2.2 The study site is currently used as a car park and is situated on the east side of the town, and to the north of Hexham General Hospital, on the A695. Ancillary buildings belonging to the former Workhouse, bounding the west of the study site, are within the north-west corner. The topography of the study site is flat at c. 49m AOD.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, INCLUDING ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Timescales used in this report are as follows.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 BC	-	10,001 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 BC	-	4,001 BC
Neolithic	4,000 BC	-	1,801 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 BC	-	601 BC
Iron Age	600 BC	-	AD 42

Historic

Roman	AD 43	-	409 AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	-	1065 AD
Medieval	AD 1066	-	1485 AD
Post Medieval	AD 1486	-	1799 AD
Modern	AD 1800	-	Present

4.2 Introduction

4.2.1 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area based on a consideration of evidence in the National Heritage List for England, Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER), Northumberland Record Office and various on-line sources for the site and a surrounding 1km search area (the study area).

4.2.2 A gazetteer of archaeological assets, monuments and investigations and events is provided at Appendices 1 and 2. This chapter also considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological assets on the site, in accordance with the NPPF. Chapter 5 subsequently considers site conditions and whether any theoretical potential identified in this chapter is likely to survive.

4.2.3 It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeology or history of Hexham. Rather, it aims to provide an assessment of the study site's archaeological potential based on archaeological evidence in the study area.

4.3 Designated Heritage Assets

4.3.1 Data obtained from Historic England and Northumberland HER confirms that there are no designated archaeological assets (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Parks and Gardens) on the study site (Appendices 1 and 2).

- 4.3.2 The study site is within the eastern side of the Hexham Conservation Area.
- 4.3.3 There are three Scheduled Monuments located within the 1km search area. The closest to the study site is the Hexham Manor Office or gaol (List Entry Number 1002905), which is approximately 470m to the west. To the west of the gaol are the remains of the Medieval priory and Anglo-Saxon monastery (List Entry Number 1006593), approximately 580m from the site, and located approximately 600m to the north-west of the study site is Hexham Bridge (List Entry Number 1002905).
- 4.3.4 The Hexham Parks, which is a group of three adjoining public parks comprising The Sele, Abbey Grounds and Hexham House grounds, is a Grade II Registered Park (List Entry Number 1001627) and located approximately 640m to the west of the study site.
- 4.3.5 Neither the Scheduled Monuments or the Registered Park are visible from the study site, due to the intervening topography and buildings, and so these assets are given no further consideration in this report.

4.4 **Non-Designated Heritage Assets and other archaeological monuments**

- 4.4.1 There is one non-designated archaeological asset recorded within the study site, the base of the Eastern Sanctuary Cross of Hexham Priory (HER8724). The cross was removed from the site in the mid-20th century.
- 4.4.2 There are 63 archaeological 'Monuments' within the search area (Appendix 1). A gazetteer of HER records is included at Appendix 2.

4.5 **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 4.5.1 A large number of episodes of archaeological work, from desk-based assessments and watching briefs through to small-scale excavation, have been undertaken within the 1km search area, concentrated around the town centre. However, none of these investigations add any information or additional understanding to the study site.
- 4.5.2 A gazetteer of HER events is included at Appendix 2 and their locations are shown in Appendix 1, but they are not discussed further.

4.6 **Prehistoric**

- 4.6.1 There are no prehistoric assets recorded within the study site.
- 4.6.2 Within the wider surroundings, the Tyne Solway corridor has been identified as a major east/west communication route since at least the Mesolithic period. However, there is only one archaeological asset recorded within the 1km search area, a cup-

marked stone (HER8767) found within hardcore, approximately 620m to the south of the study site, although the original provenance is unknown.

4.6.3 From the above, it is considered that there is a low/nil potential for the discovery of prehistoric evidence on the study site.

4.7 **Roman**

4.7.1 No evidence of Roman activity is recorded within the study site. However, within the surrounding 1km search area remains of Roman date are recorded, but these are understood to have been imported from the nearby Roman settlement and fort at Corbridge, 4km to the east, including a number of stones within Hexham Abbey, c. 580m to the west of the site, that appear to have been reused from the Roman Tyne Bridge at Corbridge (HER8732, 8734 and 8741). There have been two parallel ditches recorded through dowsing within the Abbey precinct which have been interpreted as possible Roman features, but they have not been ground-truthed to prove their existence (HER8979). A Roman coin (HER8746) was also discovered within the Abbey grounds but it is assumed to be a stray find.

4.7.2 Due to the lack of definitive Roman remains recorded within the 1km search area, it is concluded that the study site has a low/nil potential for remains of this period.

4.8 **Saxon/Medieval**

4.8.1 There is one archaeological asset of early Medieval date recorded within the study site, a cross base for the Eastern Sanctuary Cross belonging to Hexham Priory (HER8724). Within the wider 1km study area there a large number of archaeological assets associated with the Medieval religious foundation and settlement at Hexham (Appendices 1 and 2).

4.8.2 Queen Ethelreda of Northumbria granted land at Hexham to Wilfred, a nobleman, to establish a monastic foundation in the early AD 670s, known as *Hagustaldesei*. The element 'ei' relates to the Anglo-Saxon meaning an island or promontory projecting into flatter land, whilst 'Hagustaldes' is believed to mean 'warrior's enclosure' and, therefore, the name may relate to a previous defended prominent site.

4.8.3 The church, St Andrew's, was built AD 675-680 and became a cathedral in AD 681 with Wilfrid as its Bishop. It is thought that there was a contemporary, or possibly an earlier, settlement lying on the eastern side of the church (Hallgate and Hallstile Bank). Wilfrid gained the privilege of sanctuary around the church, marked by four crosses, of which the site of the east cross base was located within the study site (HER8724). The last Bishop, Tilberd, was forced to abandon Hexham due to Danish

raids in 821. However, the monastery was in use during the 10th and 11th centuries under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Durham until Henry I removed the monastery from Durham and gave it and Hexhamshire to the Archbishopric of York. Eventually St Andrew's was refounded in 1113 as an Augustinian priory. The priory and the Archbishop's Precinct occupied a large area within the town on either side of the market place. The town appears to have been planned around the priory and the Archbishop's precincts with Gilesgate being a key road connecting the approach road from the north-west with the market place.

4.8.4 Hexham suffered from three centuries of unrest from the 13th century during the struggles between the English and Scottish. The town was attacked and burned in 1296 and again in 1312 and was threatened in 1364. During this time the town operated as both the monastic and administrative centre of the area.

4.8.5 The study site lies at least 300m to the west of the eastern edge of the Medieval settlement and is thought to have not been occupied during this period, in spite of the presence of the Sanctuary Cross. Therefore, the study site is considered to have low/nil potential for remains of this period.

4.9 **Post-Medieval and Modern**

4.9.1 There are no recorded archaeological assets of Post-Medieval or modern date within the site. However, there are a large number of archaeological assets recorded within the search area relating to houses, the Newcastle to Carlisle Railway, chapels, parks and memorials, most of which are focused around Hexham town centre. These archaeological assets are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential.

4.9.2 The earliest available maps to show the study site in any detail are Armstrong's map of 1786 and Wood's map of 1826 (not illustrated), both of which show the study site to the east of the main settlement in Hexham within an area of fields and to the south of Peth Head.

4.9.3 The 1839-40 Tithe map (Figure 2) shows a Workhouse (dated to 1839, Petts and Gerrard 2006) has been built to the north-east of the study site, with one of the north-west/south-east aligned buildings within the north-east corner of the study site. The remainder of the study site is within two fields; that belonging to John Swineurn to the south-west, and a large proportion of the study site belonging to the Curacy of Hexham.

4.9.4 The 1861-95 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) shows the 'Union Workhouse' has been extended eastwards with more buildings the study site. The fields formerly belonging

to John Swineurn and the Curacy of Hexham now appear to be associated with the Workhouse, with an area enclosed along the north of the study site, and trackways marked to the south of it, one of which leads to a separate building south of the study area. A garden area has been laid out to the south of the Workhouse, and incorporating the south-west of the study site. The site of a Cross is marked in the north of the study site.

- 4.9.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (Figure 4) shows that there has been little change to the study site, with some minor changes to the buildings within the north-east. Generally, the 'Hexham Union Workhouse' has expanded westwards with associated buildings to the south.
- 4.9.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1922 (Figure 5) shows that there has been no major change to the study site since the map of 1896 (Figure 4), and by the Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (not shown) the then A69 (now the A695 following the diversion of the A69 north of the town) was built along the south side of the site.
- 4.9.7 The study site remains unchanged until the Ordnance Survey map of 1963 (Figure 6) when the Workhouse became part of Hexham General Hospital. Although the site of the Cross is still marked on the north side of the study site, the remains of the Sanctuary Cross are now marked within the new Hospital site on the south side of the then A69.
- 4.9.8 The Ordnance Survey map of 1987-91 (Figure 7) shows buildings within the north-east corner of the study site, of which evidence of the footings were noted during the site visit (see below, and Plates 4 and 5).
- 4.9.9 The study site shows most of the buildings, except for those from the former Workhouse, are no longer extant on the 2016 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 1).
- 4.9.10 The study site was agricultural land throughout much of the Post-Medieval period until the early 19th century, when the Workhouse was built to the west of the study site and extending into its north-west corner. Building then continued to expand along the north side of the study site, with the south side incorporated into the grounds of the Workhouse, and later the Hexham General Hospital. The extant buildings in the north-west corner of the study site are early to mid-19th century in date, with the later 20th century additions no longer in existence.
- 4.9.11 Based on the above evidence, the study site's potential for significant 19th century below-ground remains is considered to be moderate and focused on the north-west corner of the study site, associated with the early phases of the Workhouse.

4.10 **Assessment of Significance**

- 4.10.1 Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of that asset. Significance is assessed with reference to the non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) and Historic England guidance (2015).
- 4.10.2 This assessment has established that there are no designated archaeological assets on the study site, and that the study site does not contribute to the significance of any off-site designated archaeological assets.
- 4.10.3 There is one non-designated archaeological asset recorded on the Northumberland HER on the north side of the study site, the site of the Medieval Sanctuary Cross (HER8724), although its remains appear to have been removed to the main Hospital site to the south in the mid-20th century.
- 4.10.4 The north-west corner of the study site is occupied by former Workhouse buildings of early to mid-19th century date, preserved by their incorporation within the later Hexham General Hospital. Buildings of this date within Hexham (Northumberland County Council and English Heritage 2009), whilst also considered to be an important Post-Medieval social institution (Petts and Gerrard 2006), are regarded as being of archaeological interest, albeit locally.
- 4.10.5 This assessment has considered the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets within the site and there is considered to be a moderate potential for the remains of 19th century date and a low/nil potential for evidence of all other archaeological evidence.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

5.1 Site Conditions

- 5.1.1 A site visit was undertaken on 12th July 2016 (Plates 1-9). The study site is within the grounds occupied by Hexham General Hospital, the main buildings of which are located to the south of the A695, with some ancillary buildings located to the west of the study site (Plate 1). It is occupied mostly by a tarmaced-surface car park with some areas of soft landscaping and mature trees along the south side (Plates 2 and 3). Along the north side of the study site a stone wall and the remains of concrete hardstandings and mainly brick footings associated with modern buildings are evident (Plates 4 and 5). The east side of the study site is bound by a brick wall.
- 5.1.2 Redundant hospital buildings, once part of the former 19th century Workhouse, are located within the north-west corner of the site (Plates 5-8). The buildings are hoarded off ahead of redevelopment and no internal inspection was possible.
- 5.1.3 The site is positioned on the north side of the A695 (Plate 9) and is bound on the north side by Peth Head (Plate 10). To the east is a veterinary surgery and residential development, and to the west are ancillary hospital buildings.

5.2 The Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 The proposals comprise a residential retirement development.

5.3 Impact on Archaeological Assets

- 5.3.1 There are no designated archaeological assets within the study site or within the immediate surroundings.
- 5.3.2 One non-designated archaeological asset, the Medieval East Sanctuary Cross (HER8724), was located on the north side of the study site, although its remains appear to have been moved to the Hexham General Hospital site to the south. It is unlikely that any evidence of the cross exists below-ground within the study site, as its site was built over during the 20th century.
- 5.3.3 The north-west corner of the study site is occupied by former Workhouse buildings of early to mid-19th century date, preserved by their incorporation within the later Hexham General Hospital. These buildings will be impacted by the proposed redevelopment of the site. Furthermore, below-ground remains associated with the early phases of the Workhouse may be present in this area, as the building plan

appears to have remained little changed since the mid-19th century, with only minor additions or alterations.

- 5.3.4 Along the north side of the study site there have been numerous phases of building development during the 20th century, evidence of which is still extant in the form of footings and hardstandings. It is likely that any archaeological levels within this area have been adversely disturbed or truncated.
- 5.3.5 The southern half of the site has seen little development, with changes restricted to upper levels when the Workhouse grounds were tarmaced for the hospital car park.
- 5.3.6 This assessment has considered the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets and concludes that there is a moderate potential for 19th century remains associated with the Workhouse and a low/nil potential for evidence from all other archaeological periods.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of land at Dene Park, Hexham.
- 6.2 It addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.
- 6.3 The assessment has established that there are no designated archaeological assets on or near the study site.
- 6.4 There is one non-designated archaeological asset recorded on the Northumberland HER, the site of a Medieval Sanctuary Cross (now removed), on the north side of the study site. Within the north-west corner of the study site there are also early to mid-19th century buildings from the former Workhouse which are be of local archaeological interest.
- 6.5 This assessment has considered the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets within the site. A moderate potential is considered for 19th century remains associated with the former Workhouse, and a low/nil potential is identified for evidence of all other archaeological periods.
- 6.6 Accordingly, on the basis of the available evidence it is anticipated that the archaeological interest of the Workhouse can be accommodated by an historic building recording exercise, secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

SOURCES CONSULTED

General

Northumberland Record Office

Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER)

National Record of the Historic Environment, Historic England Archive (HEA)

Bibliographic

British Geological Survey, 1975, *1:50,000 Map, Hexham: Sheet 19*.

CgMs Consulting, 2011. *Hexham Swimming Pool, Gilesgate, Hexham, Northumberland*.

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Historic England, 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment*.

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Northumberland County Council and English Heritage, 2009. *Hexham. Northumberland Extended Urban Survey*.

Petts, D. and Gerrard, C., 2006. *Shared Visions: The North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment*.

Cartographic

Hexham Tithe map 1839-40

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560/1:10,000

1865, 1898, 1924, 1938, 1952, 1957, 1966-7, 1980-89, 1994, 2000, 2006, 2016

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1861-95, 1896, 1922, 1963, 1968-84, 1980-86, 1985-9, 1986-9, 1987-91, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996

Website

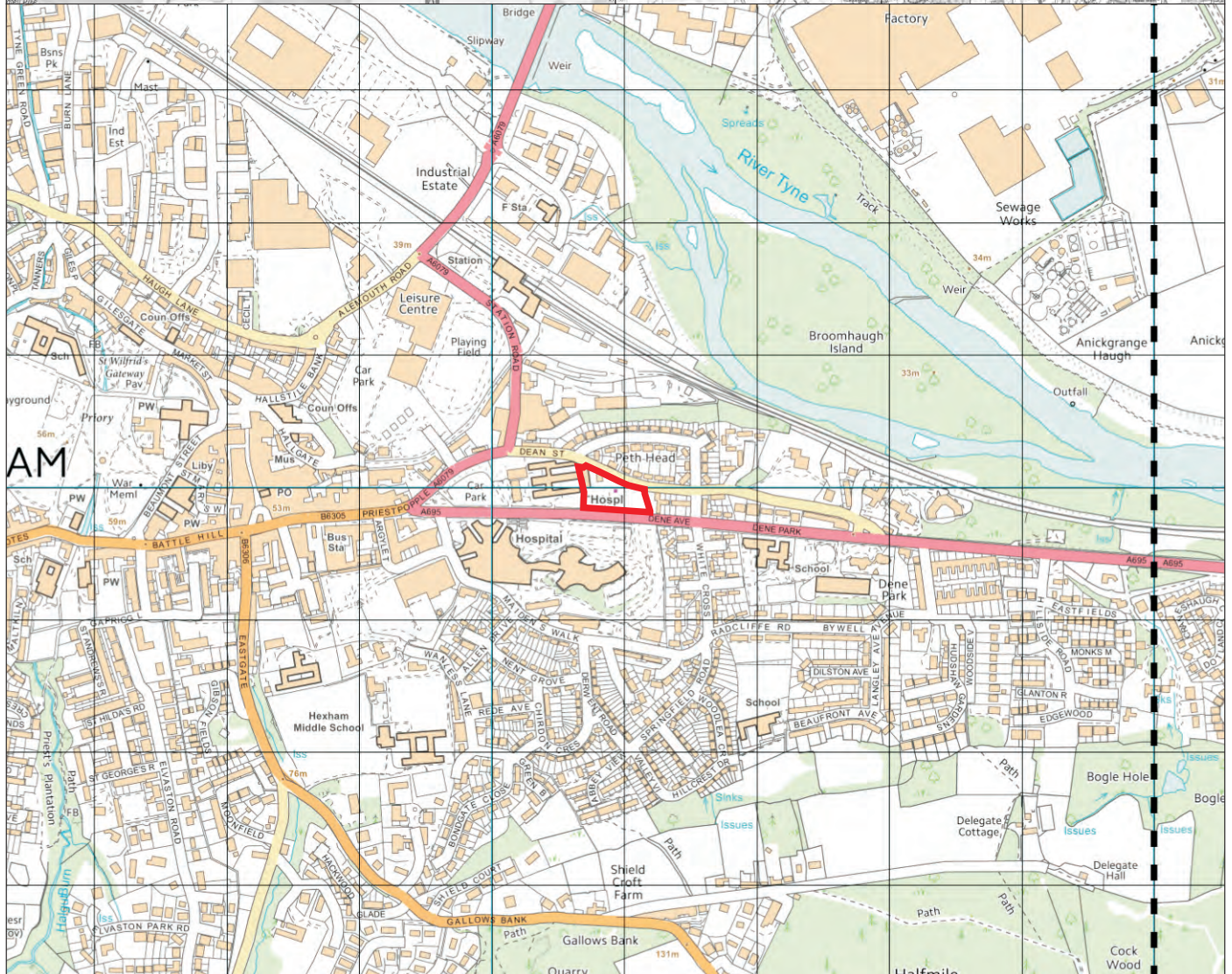
Archaeological Data Service - ads.ahds.ac.uk

British Geological Survey – bgs.ac.uk

Heritage Gateway - heritagegateway.org.uk

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England - list.historicengland.org.uk

MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk



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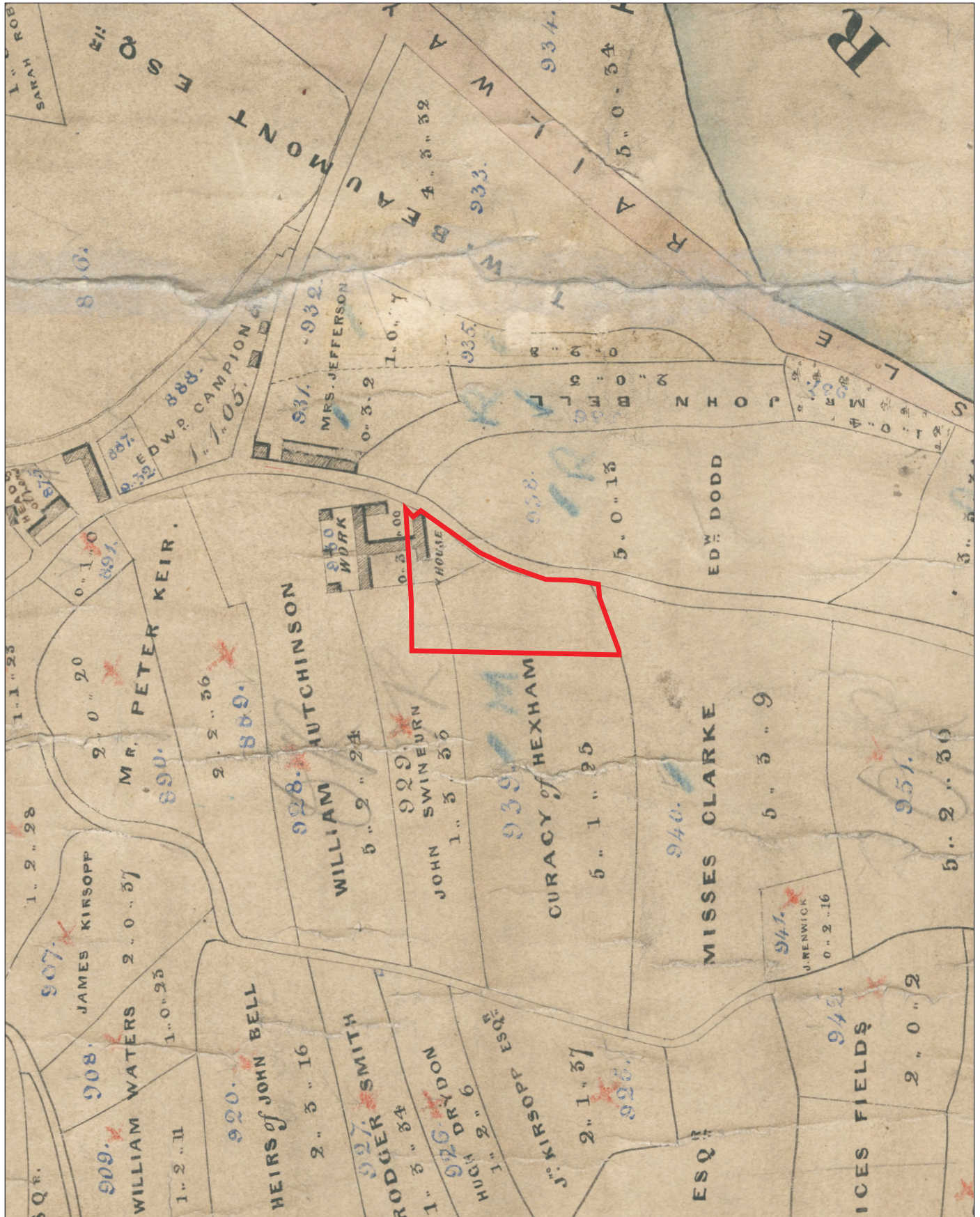
- Site Location



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Hexham Hospital

Figure 1:
Site location



Legend

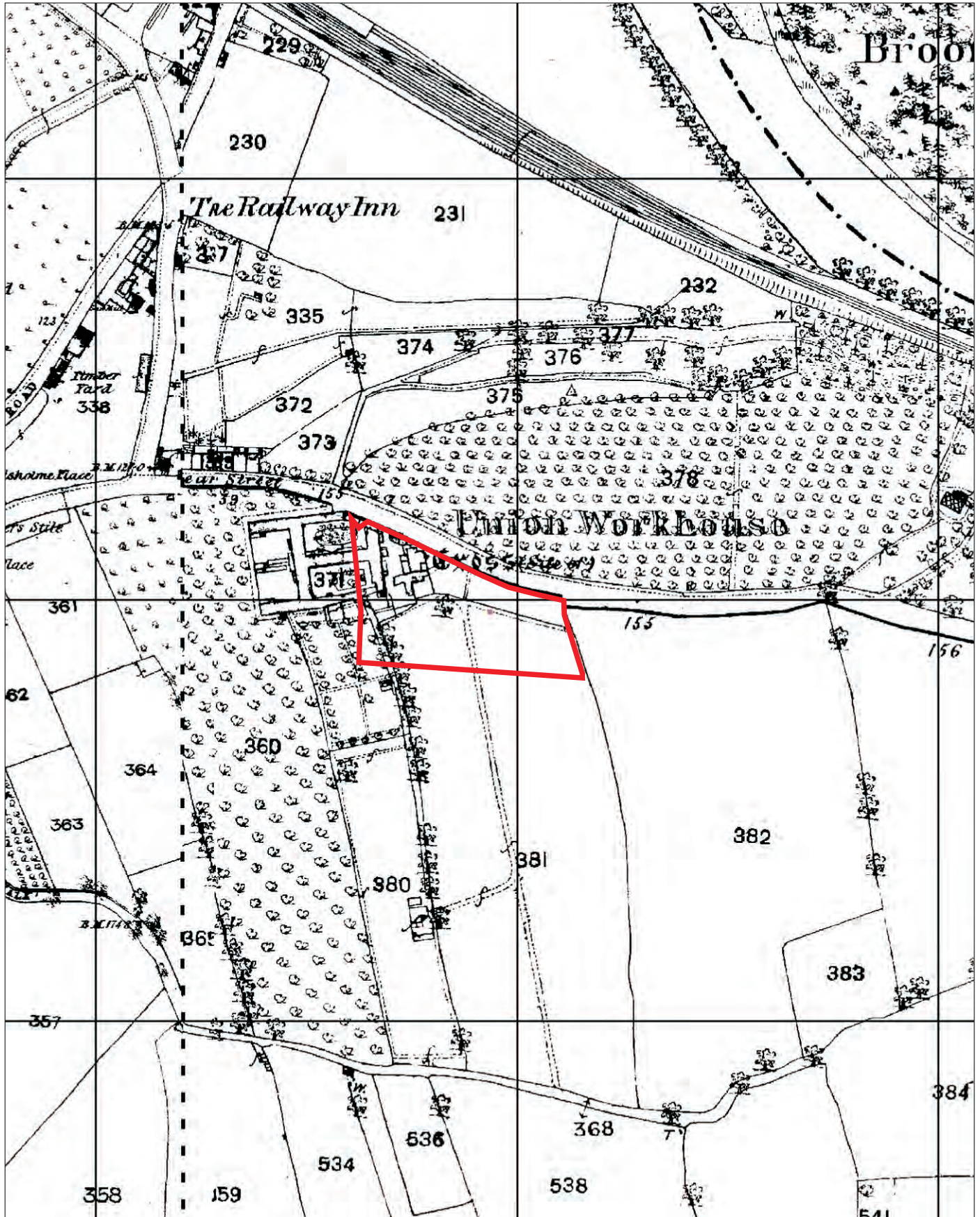
— Site Boundary



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Hexham Hospital

Figure 2:
1839-1840 Hexham
Tithe Map



Legend

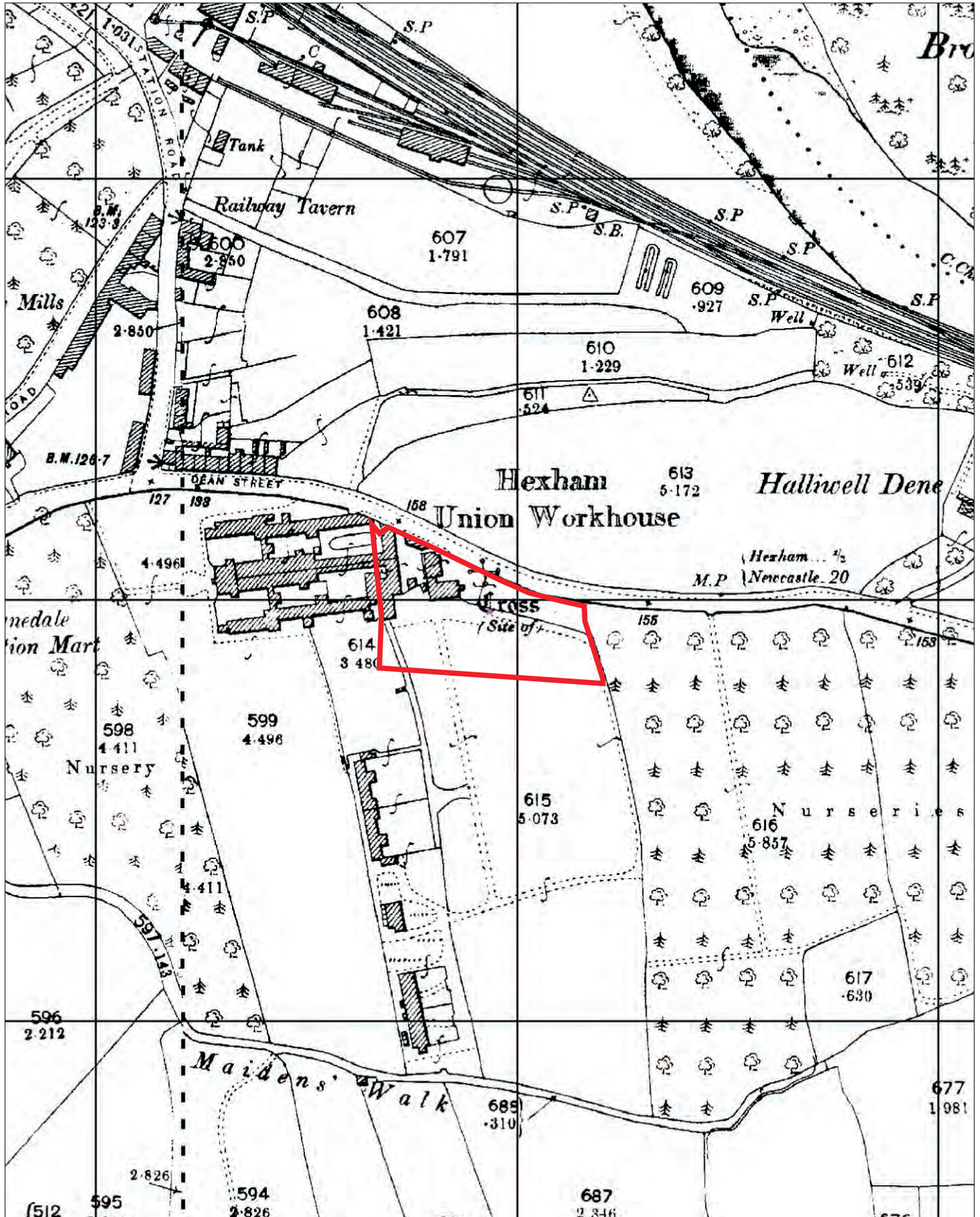
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Hexham Hospital

Figure 3:
1861-1895 Ordnance
Survey Map



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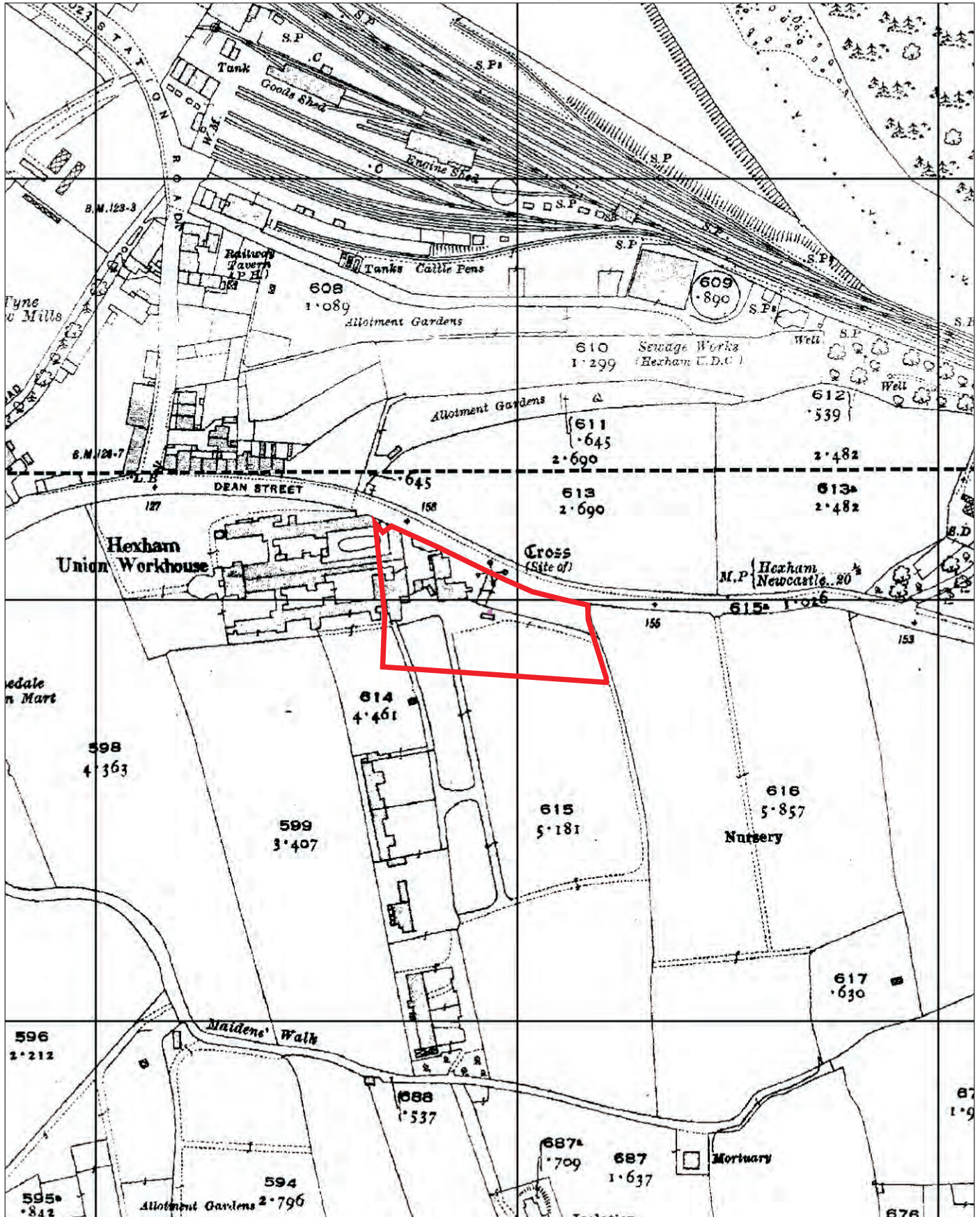
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Hexham Hospital

Figure 4:
1896 Ordnance Survey
Map



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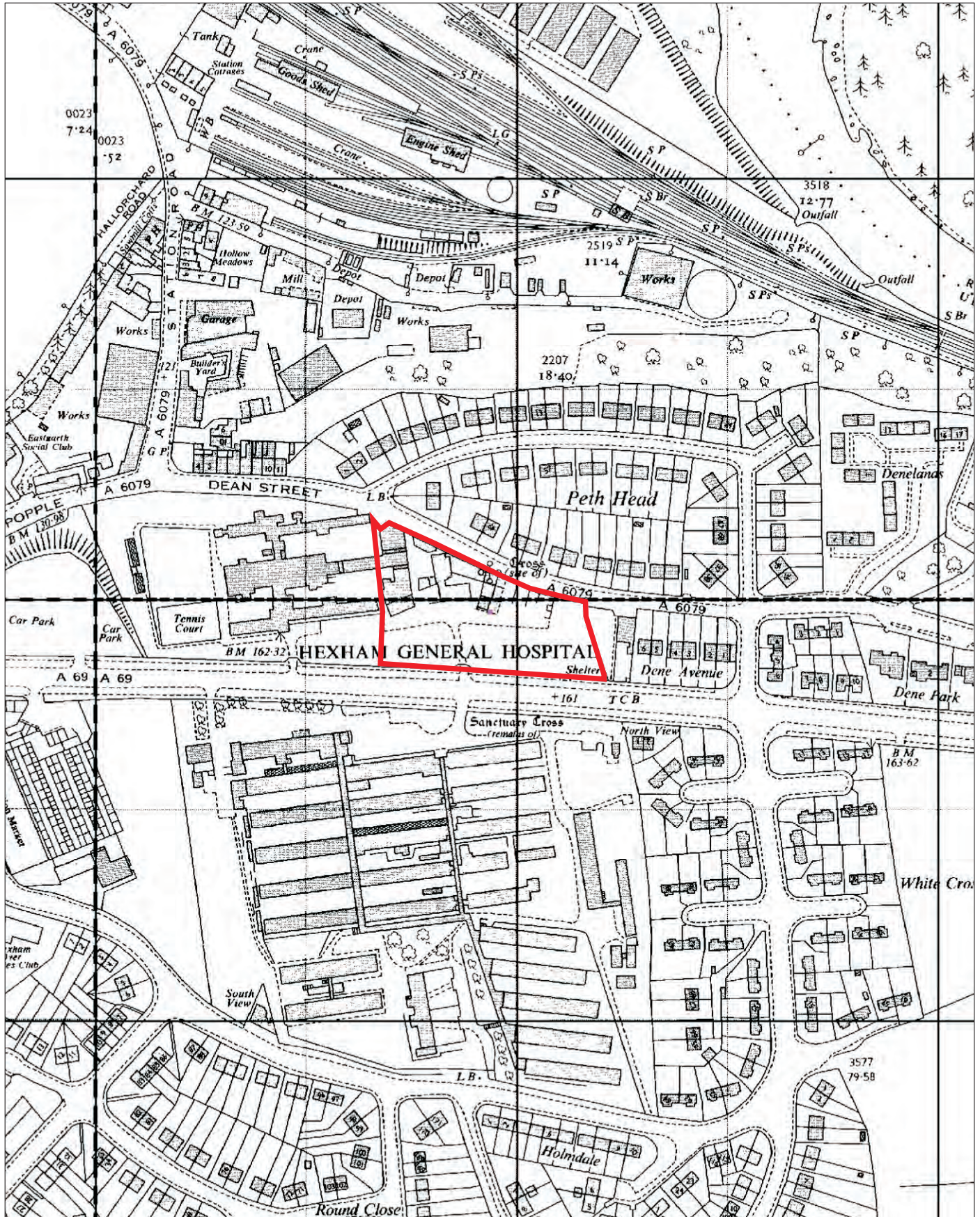
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Hexham Hospital

Figure 5:
1922 Ordnance Survey
Map



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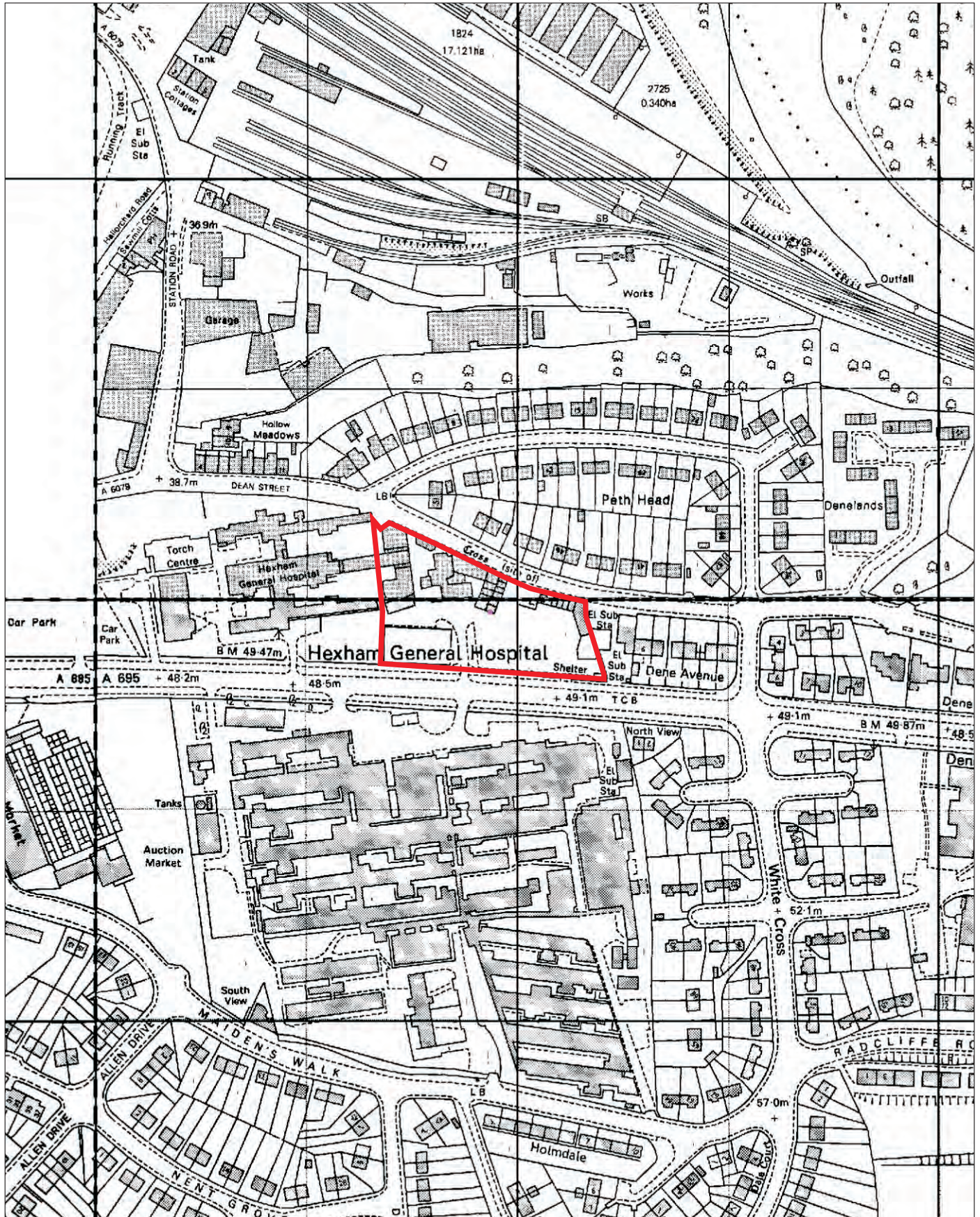
— Site Boundary



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Hexham Hospital

Figure 6:
1963 Ordnance Survey
Map



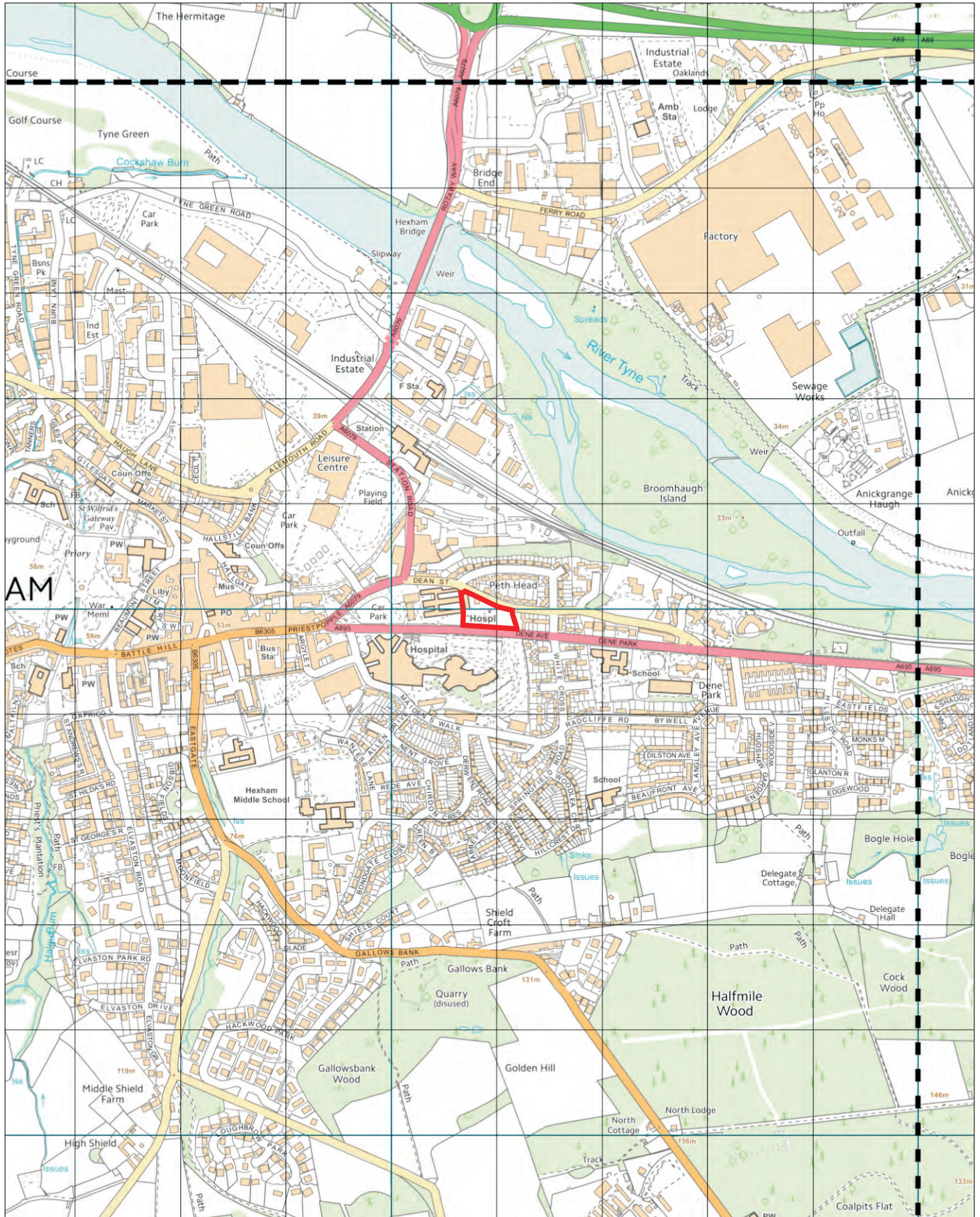
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 — Site Boundary



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Hexham Hospital

Figure 7:
 1987-1991 Ordnance
 Survey Map



Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
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Hexham Hospital

Figure 8:
2016 Ordnance Survey
Map



Plate 1: North-west facing view of the former Workhouse, now ancillary hospital buildings, to the west of the study site



Plate 2: South-east facing view across the car park, from the west side of the study site



Plate 3: East facing view of the car park, from the west side of the study site



Plate 4: East facing view of the north side of the study site



Plate 5: Footings and hardstanding remains of buildings evident within the north-east corner of the study site



Plate 6: View south from Peth Head of the mid-19th century former Workhouse building



Plate 7: South-west facing view of the early 19th century Workhouse buildings



Plate 8: North-west-facing view of the former Workhouse buildings in the north-west corner



Plate 9: View east along the southern perimeter of the study site along the A595

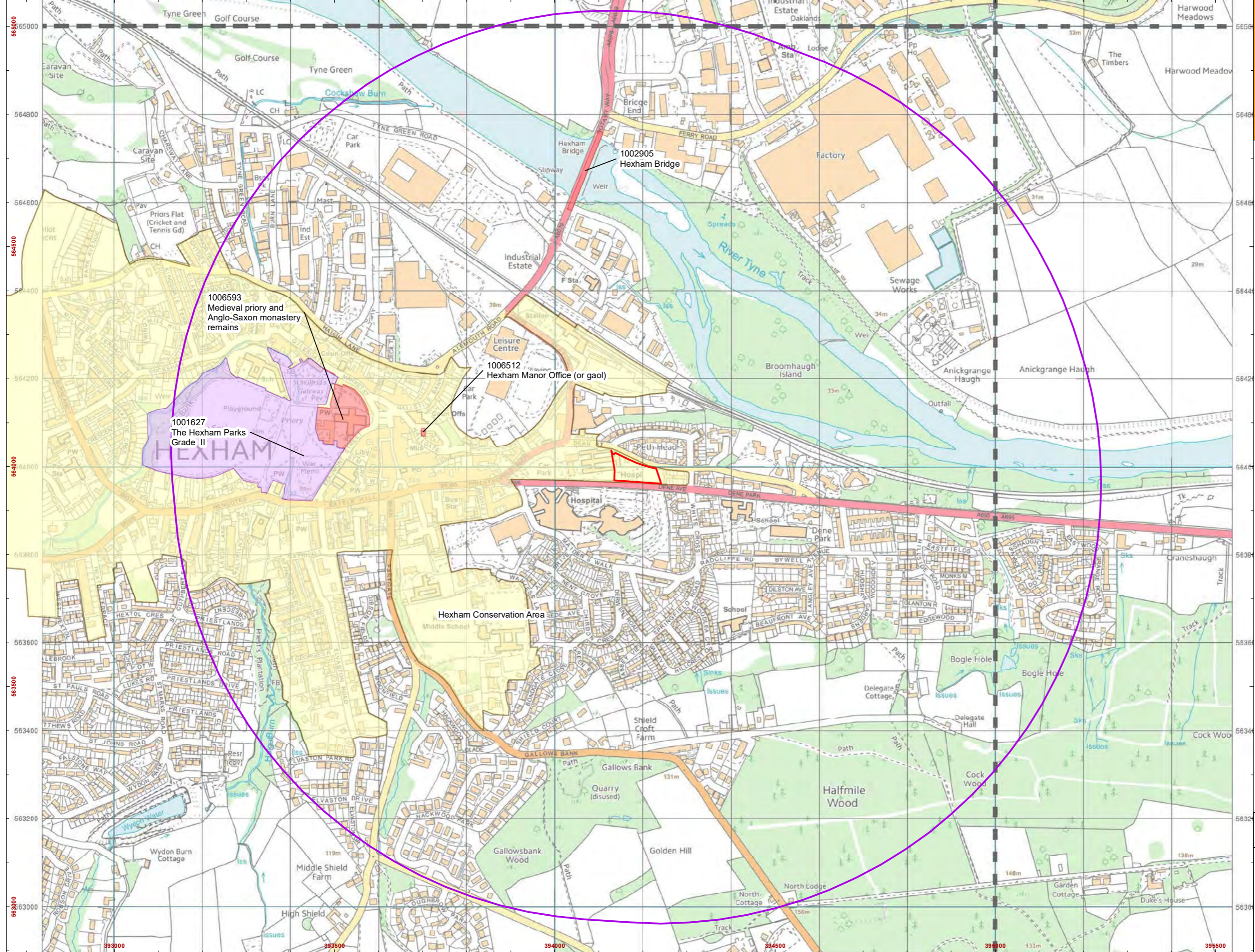


Plate 10: View east along Peth Head of the north-east corner of the study site

APPENDIX 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS DATA FIGURES



- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ 1km Radius
- ▭ Scheduled Monuments
- ▭ Registered Parks and Gardens
- ▭ Conservation Area



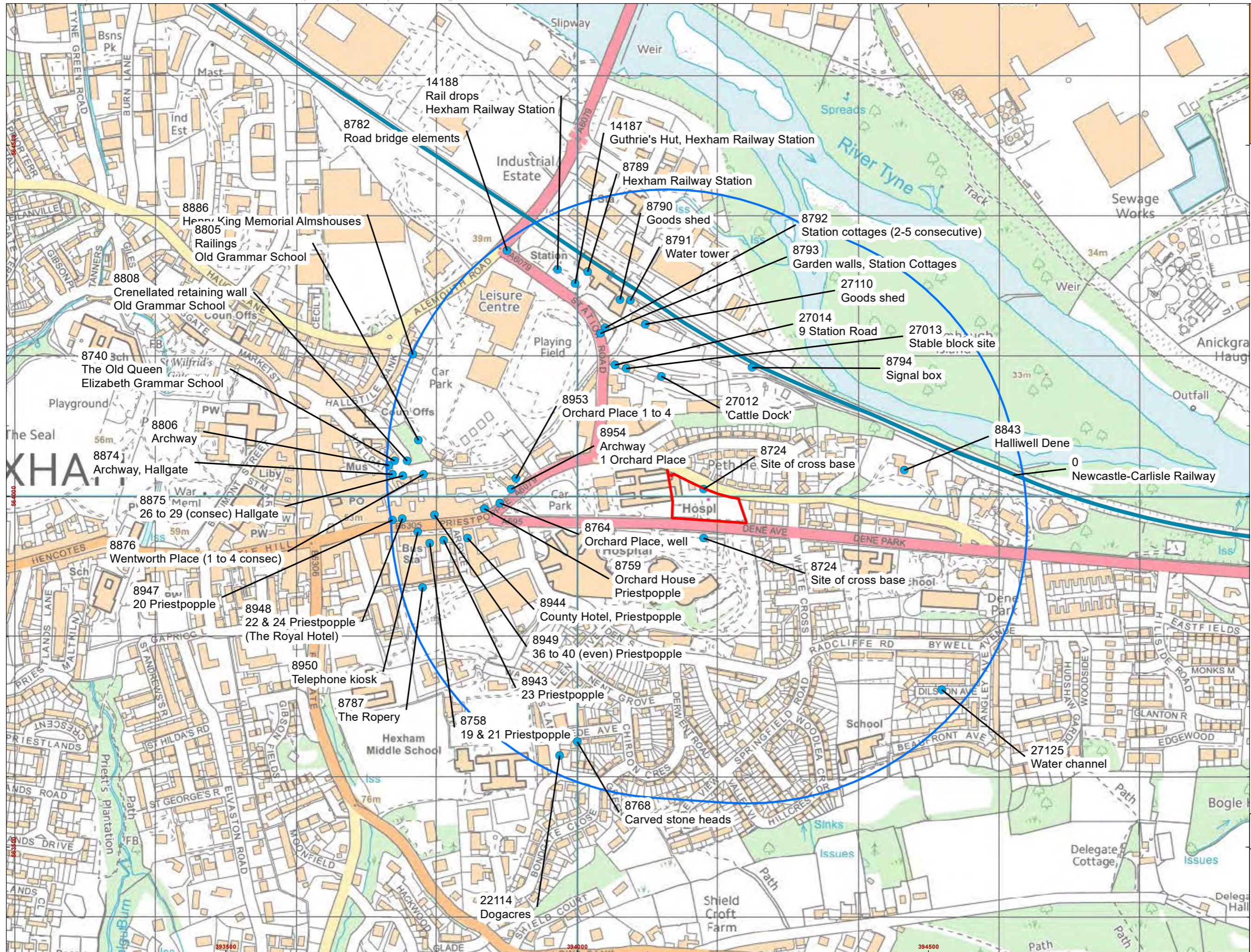
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Hexham Hospital
 Appendix 1:
 Designated Heritage Assets



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ 400m Radius
- HER Monument Points < 400m
- HER Monument Lines < 500m



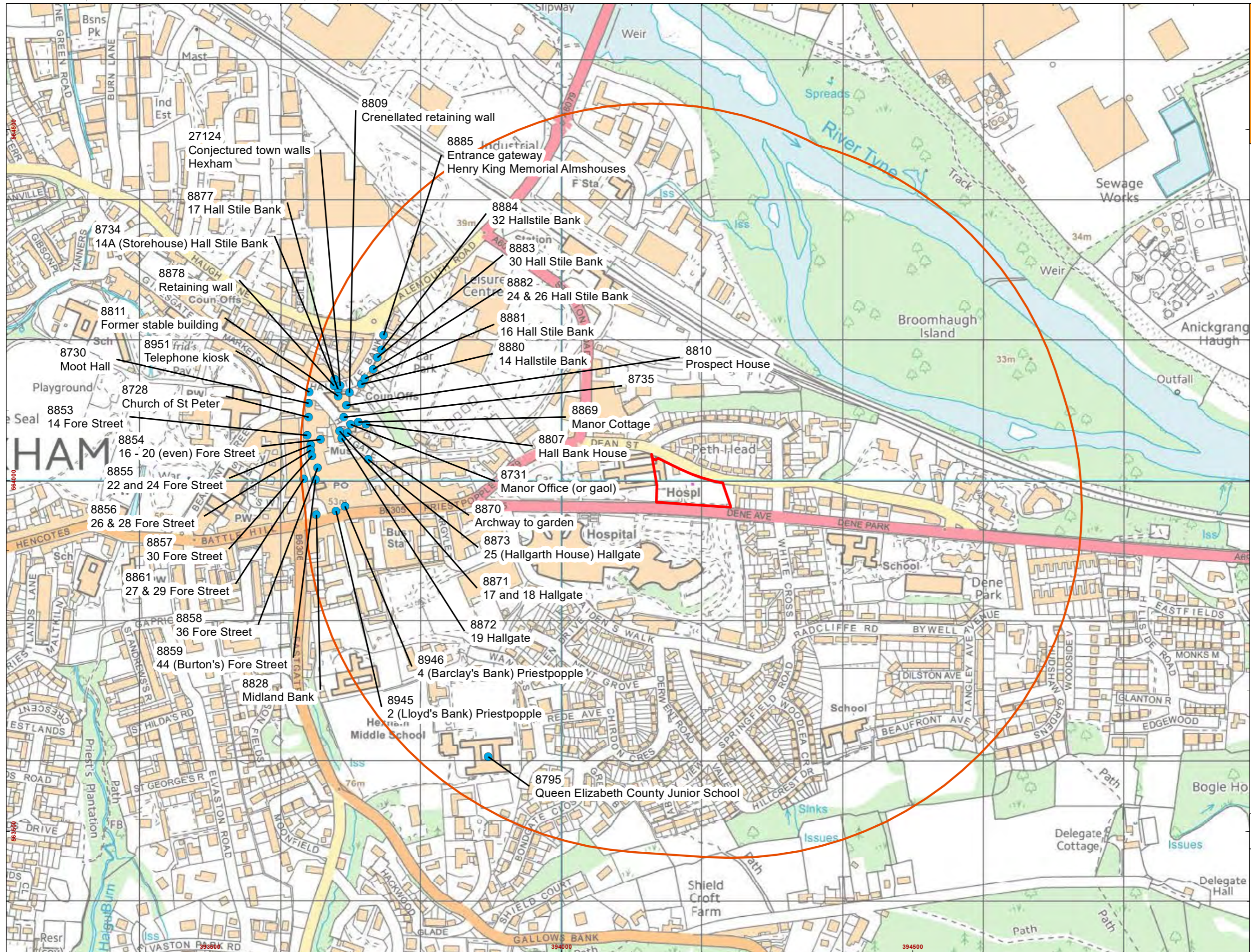
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Hexham Hospital
Appendix 1:
HER Monument Data
within 400m



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

- ▭ Site Boundary
- 500m Radius
- HER Monument Points 400-500m

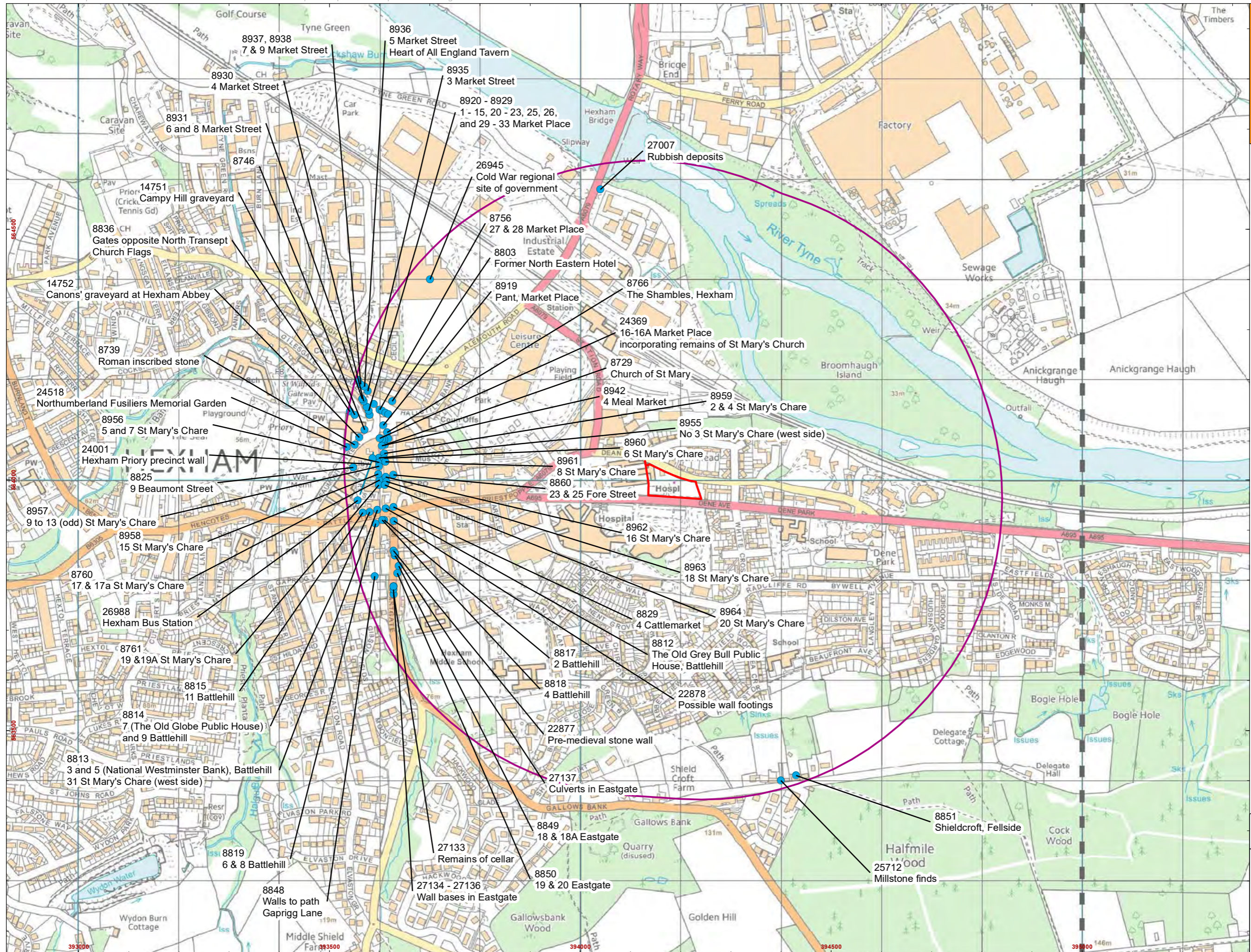


Scale at A3: 1:5,000
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Hexham Hospital
Appendix 1:
HER Monument Data
400 - 500m



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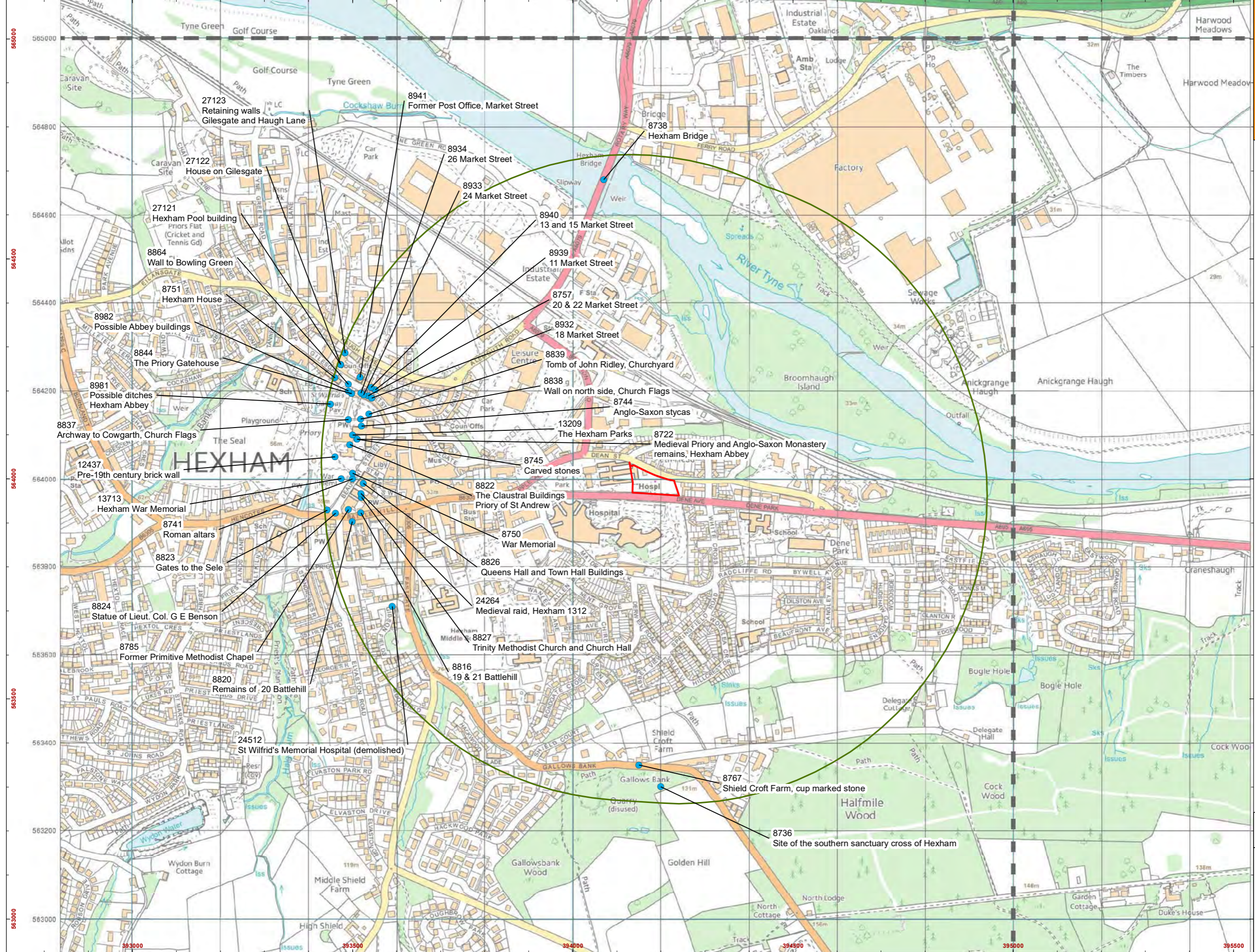
- Site Boundary
- 600m Radius
- HER Monument
- Points 500 - 600m
- HER Monument Lines 500 - 600m



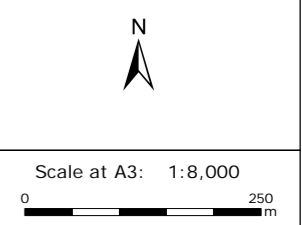
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Hexham Hospital

Appendix 1:
HER Monument Data
500 - 600m



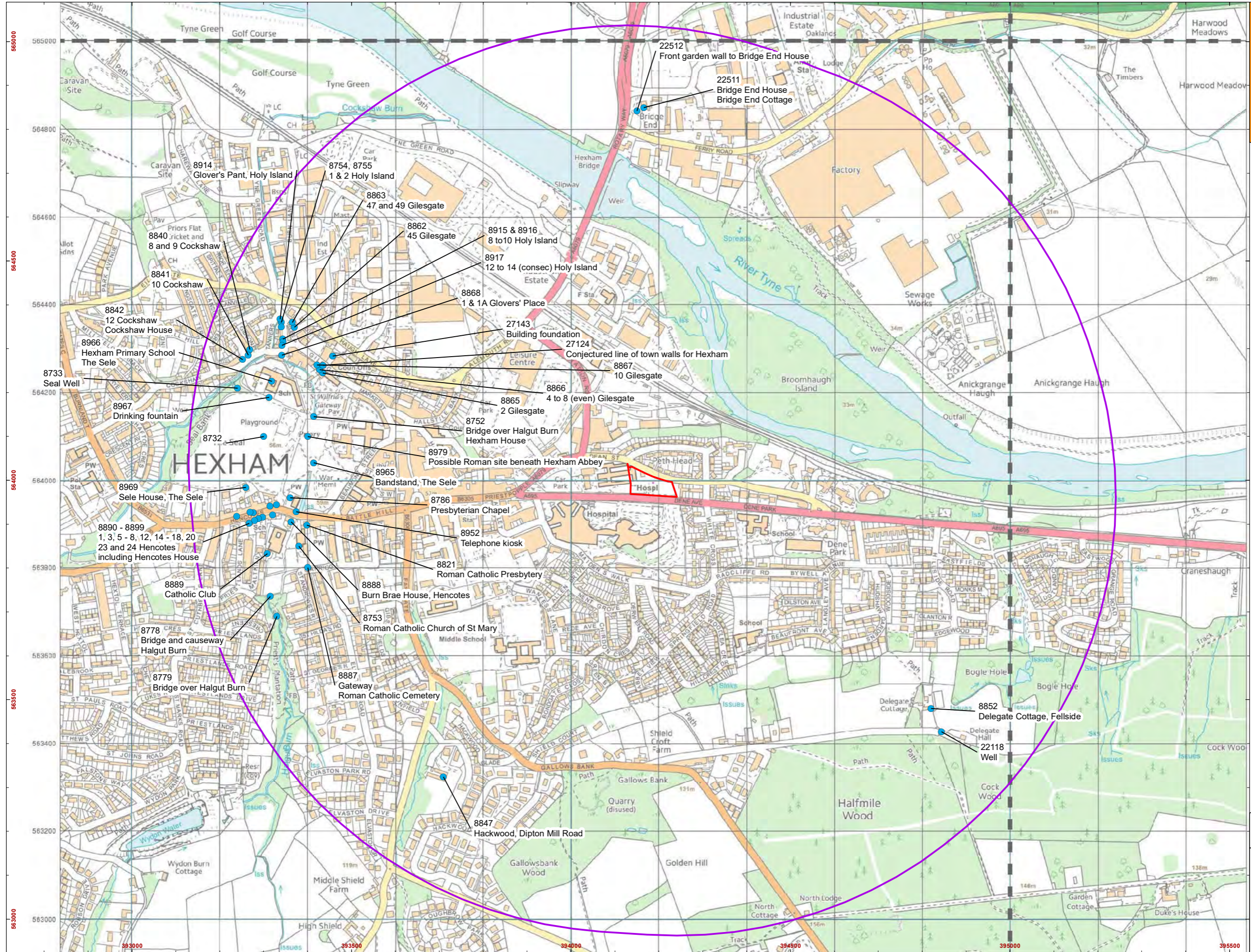
- ▭ Site Boundary
- 700m Radius
- HER Monument Points 600-700m



Hexham Hospital
 Appendix 1:
 HER Monument Data
 600 - 700m



- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ 1km Radius
- HER Monument
- Points 700-1000m

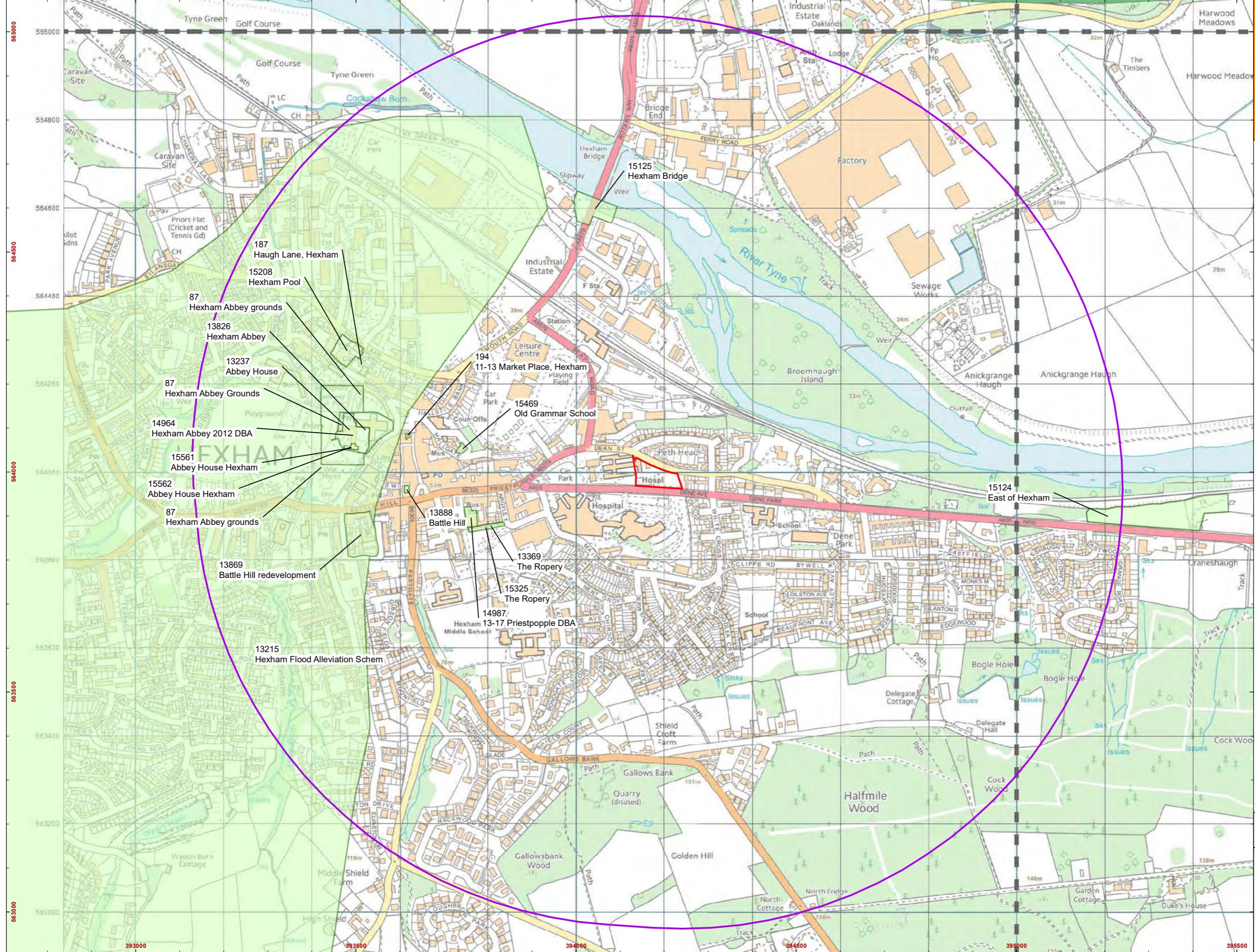


Scale at A3: 1:8,000
0 250 m

Hexham Hospital
Appendix 1:
HER Monument Data
700 - 1000m



- ▭ Site Boundary
- 1km Radius
- ▭ HER Events - Desk Based Assessments



- 187 Haugh Lane, Hexham
- 15208 Hexham Pool
- 87 Hexham Abbey grounds
- 13826 Hexham Abbey
- 13237 Abbey House
- 87 Hexham Abbey Grounds
- 14964 Hexham Abbey 2012 DBA
- 15561 Abbey House Hexham
- 15562 Abbey House Hexham
- 87 Hexham Abbey grounds
- 13869 Battle Hill redevelopment
- 13215 Hexham Flood Alleviation Schem
- 194 11-13 Market Place, Hexham
- 15469 Old Grammar School
- 13888 Battle Hill
- 13369 The Ropery
- 15325 The Ropery
- 14987 Hexham 13-17 Priestpeople DBA



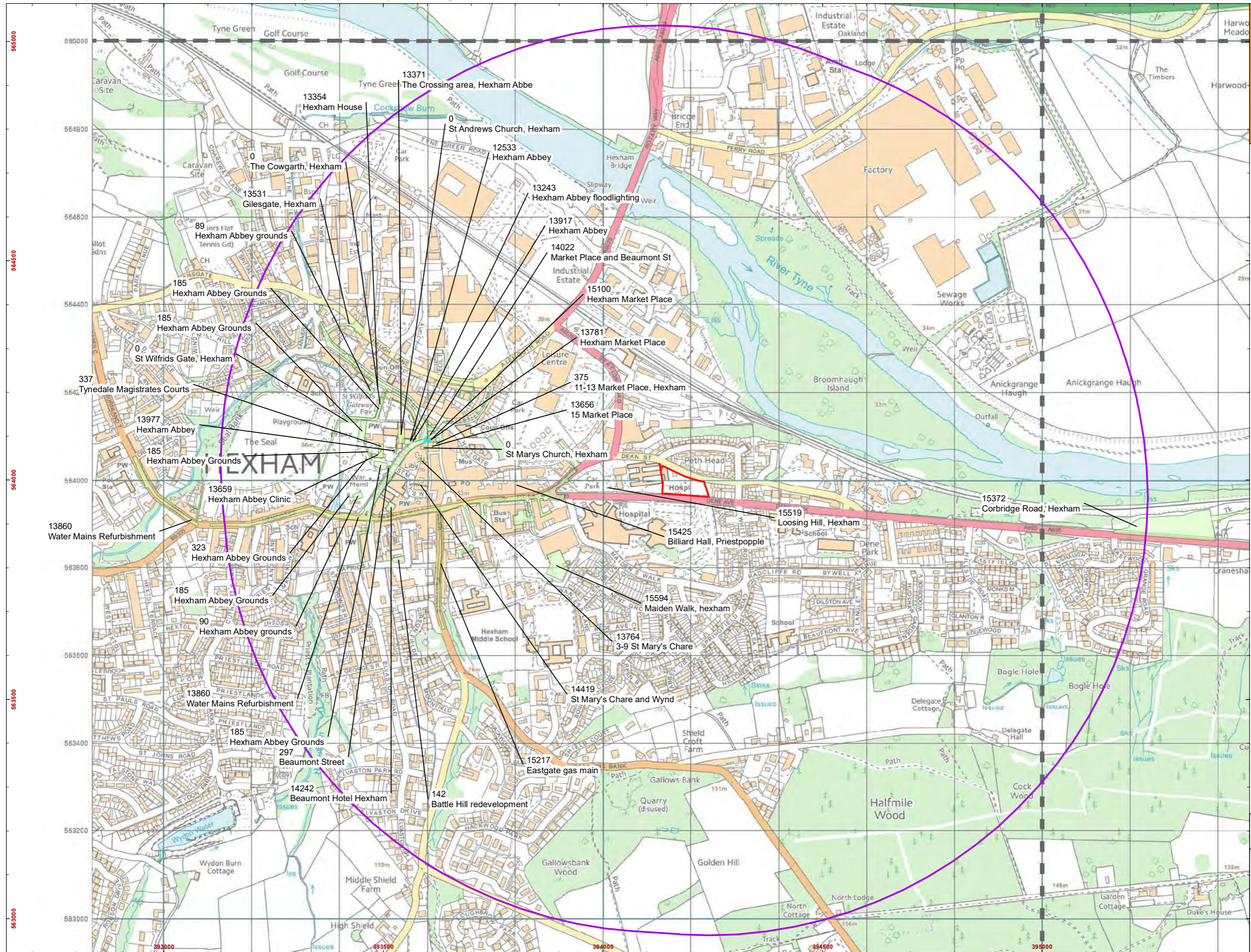
Scale at A3: 1:8,000
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Hexham Hospital
 Appendix 1:
 HER Event Data
 - Desk Based
 Assessments



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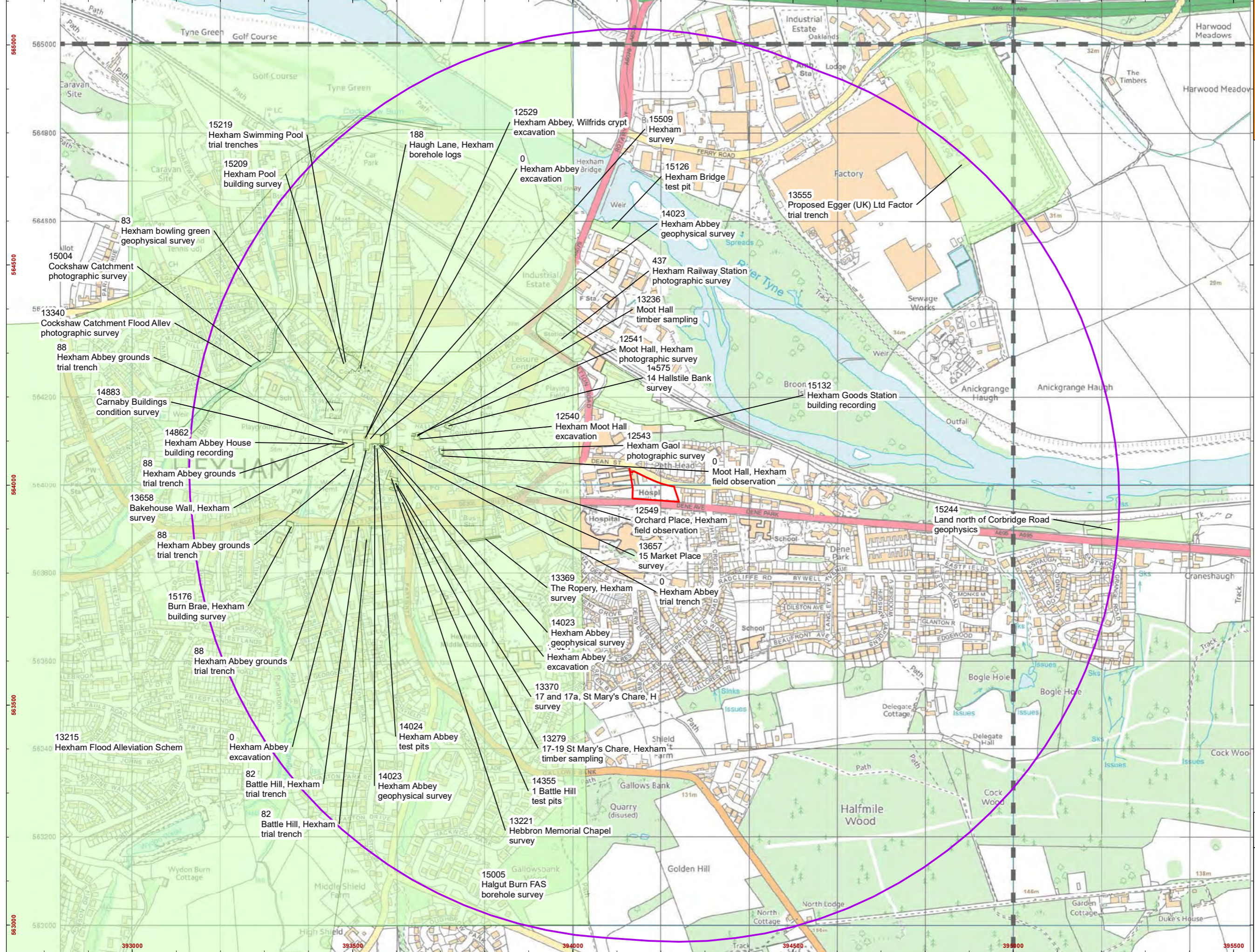
- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ 1km Radius
- ▭ HER Events - Watching Briefs



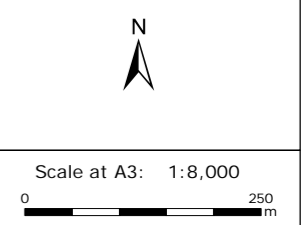
Scale at A3: 1:8,000
0 250 m

Hexham Hospital

Appendix 1:
HER Event Data
- Watching Briefs



- ▭ Site Boundary
- 1km Radius
- HER Event - other event types



Hexham Hospital

Appendix 1:
HER Event Data
- other event types

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

HER/HEA Number	Name & Description	Location	Date
	Monuments		
	Newcastle-Carlisle railway		Post Medieval
8722	Remains of Medieval priory and Anglo-Saxon monastery: Hexham abbey The church at Hexham was built AD674-8, by St Wilfrid, bishop of York. It was dedicated to St Andrew and, in 681, became a cathedral. After 821, it was placed under Lindisfarne and became a monastery. In 875, it was burnt by the Danes. Subsequently it was appropriated by Durham and, after the conquest, it passed to York and was constituted as a priory of canons regular of St Augustine, in 1113. A strong gatehouse was built, pre-mid-12 th century and new church begun c. 1189. It was suppressed in 1536, but only after resistance, which led to the pilgrimage of grace. There are three Roman stones here.	NY 9351 6409	Early Medieval
8724	Site of cross base The base of the eastern sanctuary cross [of Hexham priory] has long been preserved at the Union Workhouse.	NY 9417 6394	Early Medieval
8728	Church of St Peter The church was probably built at the same time as the priory, between the years 674 and 678. It can hardly have escaped destruction by the Danes in 875 and in all probability was never restored. Some remains may have existed in the 12 th century since Prior Richard speaks of the church, but as he says nothing of its architecture, though he describes that of St Mary it may be inferred that the building was in ruins. By 1310 it had completely disappeared.	NY 9364 6409	Early Medieval
8806	Church of St Mary The church was probably built about the years 705 to 709. It was erected by Wilfrid on the east side of the church of St Andrew with only a graveyard and a narrow lane intervening. It was round in plan with four apses facing north, south, west and east. In 875 it was destroyed by the Danes but was restored on the original plan.	NY 9361 6407	Early Medieval -Medieval
8730	Moot Hall The date of the Moot Hall, which stands in the market place, is uncertain. A document of 1355 refers to the chamber of the bailiff and the hall of pleas as being in a ruinous condition and from this it would seem that a building for the transaction of manorial business had been in existence long before 1355. The building may have been a fortified structure similar to that now existing. The same document ordered that the building be repaired but it is not known if the old structure was patched up or the present building erected.	NY 9364 6411	Medieval
8731	Manor office (or gaol) The building now known as the manor office was formerly the gaol, the date of which may be almost exactly ascertained by two entries in the registers at York. The first of these, dated June 8 th 1330, orders that a gaol should be built. The building had evidently been completed by Jan 19 th 1332, the date of an order to furnish the gaol with chains, manacles etc. Only one tower at Hexham is mentioned in a list dated 1415 and there is nothing to indicate whether this refers to the gaol or the moot hall.	NY 9370 6408	Medieval
8732	Roman inscription A fragment of Roman inscription, found on the east side of The Sele, in Hexham, is now in the library of Durham Cathedral.	NY 933 641	Roman
8733	Seal well Hexham overlooks the course of the brooks, Hextol, now called Cock-Shaw-Burn, and Halgut now called Cow-Garth-Burn, and their junction with the Tyne. The name 'Seal Burn' is common to both brooks, from the seal or priory ground which spreads between them. A well on the west side of the seal helps to supply Hexham with water.	NY 9324 6421	Post-Medieval
8734	No 14a (storehouse adjacent to east of no 12) hall stile bank (south side) A fragment of a Roman inscribed stone, moulded top and bottom, 16-1/2ins high, reading - p avcvt	NY 93682 64130	Roman - Medieval Post-Medieval

	<p>s coh 1.. Orvm oo preest.. Nivs vic</p> <p>It was exhibited in 1921, having been previously used as part of the interior decoration of a grotto, now pulled down, which stood about 20 yards from the adjacent Medieval tower, and the stone may have been part of the building material of this tower.</p>		
8735	<p>Anglian cross</p> <p>The central portion of the head of an Anglian cross was found c.1890. It is a mid-9th century example and was formerly at the church together with two fragments of shaft and base.</p>	NY 9369 6409	Early Medieval
8736	<p>Site of the Southern Sanctuary Cross of Hexham</p> <p>The site of the Southern Sanctuary Cross of Hexham, was on the top of Gallows' Bank. Hexham was a chartered sanctuary from the 7th century until after the dissolution.</p>	NY 942 633	Early Medieval-Medieval
8738	<p>Hexham Bridge</p> <p>A bridge at Hexham is mentioned in a plea, made in June 1263, in which Abbot of Holme Coltram claimed free passage for his carts. In 1324, in John de Romeyn's register is recorded, in a grant, an item concerning 'the building of the bridge at Hextildsham'. During the 15th and 16th century, the only method of crossing appears to have been by ferry. A bridge of seven arches was completed in 1770; it was swept away by a flood in 1771, rebuilt in 1780 and destroyed again within two years. The present structure was completed in 1793.</p>	NY 9407 6468	Post-Medieval
8739	<p>Roman inscribed stone</p> <p>Roman inscribed stone was found in the gable of a house, now removed, near the chapter house, Hexham. It is in the library of the Dean and Chapter, Durham. Inscribed: instante fl. Hygin leg.vi.v</p>	NY 9374 6405	Post-Medieval
8740	<p>The Old Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Bankhead</p> <p>A charter for a free grammar school was issued on the 18th July 1599. The school was probably carried on from about 1608, when the regular accounts begin. In 1684, the present schoolhouse was erected on hall stile bank, Hexham, and was the only place of education of any importance in Hexham, until 1813, when a subscription school was built.</p>	NY 9374 6405	Post-Medieval
8741	<p>Roman altars</p> <p>In 1864 two Roman altars were found when Beaumont street from Market Place to Battle Hill was being formed. One is plain but the other is inscribed:- appollini mapono terentivs f ovr firmvs saen praef castr leg vi v.p.f. D.d.</p>	NY 935 640	Roman
8744	<p>Anglo-Saxon stycas</p> <p>October 15th 1832, a hoard of about 8000 Anglo-Saxon stycas was found on the west side of the north transept of Hexham church [priory]. The coins were contained in a bronze vessel and range from c. AD 794 to c. AD 834. Three hundred of the coins were presented to the British museum. Another large hoard of stycas was found near the same spot during grave digging on December 23rd 1841. The coins were all in good condition.</p>	NY 9352 6412	Early Medieval
8745	<p>Acca cross and other carved stones in Hexham Abbey</p> <p>In the nave of Hexham Abbey church are fragments of three pre-conquest crosses:- (a) the 'acca' cross c. AD 740 [associated with bishop acca 709-732] reconstructed from three sections, (b) fragment from the base of a similar cross, (c) middle section of a cross-shaft bearing a representation of the crucifixion. Two hog-backs, dated c. 11th century, and two pillow-stones, are also in the church.</p>	NY 9351 6409	Roman to Medieval
8746	<p>A Roman coin</p> <p>Roman coin of Antoninus (slightly broken) was found in July 1841 when two houses in front of the abbey church were demolished.</p>	NY 9357 6410	Roman
8764	<p>Orchard Place, well</p> <p>Well discovered in September 1991 during building work to underpin no 4 Orchard Place. Massive double capstone in two halves 1.56m wide, hole 0.28m x 0.24m in the centre for a lead pipe.</p>	NY 9389 6399	Post-Medieval

8766	The Shambles, Hexham Erected in 1766 by Sir Walter Blackett. Comprise a colonnade of nine bays lengthwise and three bays broad. The columns are of simplified doric style with pronounced entasis, except for the eight columns on the south side, which are square and made of wood. There is a semi-pyramidal roof.	NY 93615 64095	Post-Medieval
8767	Shield Croft Farm, cup marked stone Stones came with hardcore, origin unknown.	NY 9415 6335	Neolithic
8768	Carved stone heads Two small heads found in 1971 at no 3 Rede Avenue. Heads have different hairstyles, and the necks appear to have acted as tenons. Examined petrologically by professor Frank Hodson in University of Southampton. One head revealed it had a surface coating of fine material; it may have been covered in plaster.	NY 9400 6365	Uncertain
8785	Former primitive Methodist chapel, Beaumont Street 1909 by Cackett and Dick. Now in commercial use.	NY 9349 6393	Post-Medieval
8786	Presbyterian chapel, Hencotes Built 1825. Demolished c. 1960. Inscribed tablets are reset in carpark wall on the site, 'Scotch Church 1825'.	NY 9336 6396	Post-Medieval
8979	Possible Roman site beneath Hexham Abbey Hexham Abbey lies on the line of the suspected roman frontier - the 255 degree line. A dowsing survey in the land west and south of the abbey indicated quadruple ditches, possibly of an early Roman fort.	NY 934 641	Roman
8981	Possible ditches north-west of Hexham Abbey Series of research surveys were undertaken on the bowling green north west of Hexham Abbey at the request of Dr. Grace Simpson to investigate the possibility of Roman material remaining in the vicinity of the abbey. An alternative interpretation could be subsurface voids or tunnels, such as those found at fountains abbey over a series of Medieval river tunnels. The features seem to turn towards the east at the northern end of the green.	NY 9345 6417	Uncertain
8982	Possible Abbey Buildings Watching brief south-east of Hexham House located five sections of stone structures which may be the remains of features representing early abbey buildings.	NY 9349 6420	Medieval
12437	Pre-19th century brick wall Thin brick wall, made of bricks measuring 120mm by 250mm by 250mm, was revealed during watching brief west of Hexham Court House. A pre-19 th century date is suggested by the character of the bricks. It was on the same alignment as adjacent buildings.	NY 9346 6405	Post-Medieval
13209	The Hexham Parks Landscaped park. Possibly formerly associated with Hexham Abbey. A group of three adjoining public parks comprising The Sele, the abbey grounds and Hexham House grounds. Also a Scheduled Monument.	NY 935 641	Post-Medieval
13713	Hexham war memorial Well-proportioned Portland stone cross with applied sword on a pedestal inscribed with the names of the fallen.	NY 93474 64001	Modern
14187	Guthrie's hut, Hexham Railway Station Small wooden hut on the north side of the coal drops in the west sidings was originally used for the sale of coal in the yard. It measures about 3.5m by 3m with an entrance and large window on the south side. It has a slate roof and brick chimney stack. Inside is an ornate cast-iron fireplace, wardrobe, wooden letter/invoice rack and an access door to an enclosed space beneath one of the drops. The sign on the south front is for the coal merchants PJ Guthrie & Son. The hut was dismantled in 2003 and removed for re-erection to the South Tynedale Railway at Alston, Cumbria.	NY 93997 64303	Post-Medieval
14188	Rail drops at Hexham railway station Series of coal and lime drops lay in the west sidings at Hexham railway station. They ran in an east-west line across the south-east part of the yard. The yard probably closed in the late 1980s or early 1990s, after which most of the structure was demolished or dismantled. The drops existed by the 1840s and consisted of 14 cells with a turntable over the middle cell. The whole west sidings site was cleared in 2003 when a car park was created.	NY 93972 64323	Post-Medieval
14751	Campy Hill graveyard Situated immediately north of the nave of Hexham abbey and	N Y9355 6413	Medieval

	south of the Abbey Flags. It became the parish graveyard after the dissolution. When it was in use, the ground level of the graveyard was comparable with the raised area of Campy Hill, beyond Abbey Flags. The presence of important archaeological remains was established as early as 1832 when the digging of the grave three yards from the west wall of the north transept of the abbey unearthed a bronze bucket containing several thousand Anglo-Saxon coins.		
14752	Canons' graveyard at Hexham abbey An open area within the priory precinct, to the south of the chancel and east of the southern transept and the east claustral range of the church, was utilised as the graveyard of the Augustinian canons. This block was cut through obliquely by Beaumont Street in 1861, to east access to the market place. A witness of the process, Hewitt, noted that the occupants of the graveyard within the newly-stripped road line were seen 'peering from almost every square foot of earth'. This disturbance was not the first to have occurred. A chapel had been built into the area as early as the 14 th century, which attracted adjacent lay burials. Post-dissolution, this was followed by secular buildings, including piggeries, slaughterhouses and dwellings. The area was cleared in the second half of the 19 th century and formal gardens were created, remaining in place until the early 1990s.	NY 93559 64085	Medieval
22114	Dogacres Small farm/house known as Dogacres is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.	NY 93975 63630	Post-Medieval
22118	Well A well is marked on the 1st edition OS map.	NY 94844 63427	Post-Medieval
22877	Pre-Medieval Stone Wall, Eastgate, Hexham During a programme of archaeological monitoring of test pits, excavated for water mains refurbishment in Hexham between May 2005 and October 2006, a very substantial wall was seen. The alignment of the wall suggests it may pre-date Eastgate, which itself is likely to be a Medieval street. Though Hexham is not believed to have been walled at any time, the existence of a substantial early or pre-Medieval stone wall in this location means that the possibility that this feature represents an early town wall should be considered.	NY 93627 63859	Early Medieval
22878	Possible wall footings, Eastgate, Hexham Remains of a possible wall footing were observed during monitoring of a series of test pits on Eastgate in Hexham. The test pits were excavated as part of a water mains refurbishment scheme between May 2005 and October 2006. Footings were also seen in four test pits further south along Eastgate and were mostly aligned north-south. They probably relate to building footings along an earlier, narrower street beneath the modern Eastgate.	NY 93628 63918	Medieval
24001	Hexham Priory Precinct Wall Watching brief and test pitting carried out in the passage-way between no 3 and nos 5-7, as well as in the back of no 3. The watching brief noted that the building overlies an earlier wall – thought to be the precinct wall of the priory of St Andrew's. Archaeological stratigraphy was only briefly seen in these small investigations, but is likely to survive well beneath the standing building.	NY 93586 64043	Medieval
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.	NY 93519 63967	Medieval
24369	No 16-16a Market Place, incorporating remains of St Mary's Church Town house, mid-19 th century, with rear wall incorporating base two and three of St Mary's 13 th century parish church.	NY 93600 64083	Medieval – Post-Medieval
24512	St Wilfrid's Memorial Hospital (demolished) Site of St Wilfrid's memorial hospital, a cottage hospital opened on 29th September 1921 by the Duke of Gloucester. There were two memorial boards, inscribed: * WW1 board, on lintel: <i>and love lives on, and hath a power to bless/ when they who loved are hidden in the grave</i> * on board: Roll of honour/ 1914/ 1918/ (names)/ <i>is it nothing to all ye who pass by</i> * WW2 board: roll of honour/ 1939 - 1945/ (names). A survey in 1995 suggests the hospital was due to close and the	NY 9359 6371	Modern

	boards to be transferred.		
24518	Northumberland Fusiliers Memorial Garden Memorial garden with plaque and memorial gates, inscribed: <i>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.</i>	NY 93534 64065	Modern
25712	Millstone finds from Shield Croft, Hexham Parts of a series of millstone have been recovered from shield croft farm, south of Hexham. It is possible that this may be a millstone working site, but as yet this is unproven.	NY 944 634	Uncertain
26945	Cold War Regional Site of Government, Hexham World War II concrete cold store is recorded as being set up as the regional seat of government, for the north-east, from the 1970s to the end of the Cold War. This building has now been demolished.	NY 937644	Modern
26988	Hexham Bus Station Interwar bus station at Hexham has been assessed by English Heritage for listing, but it fails to meet the criteria for listing in a national context. It is, however, a building of local interest set prominently within the town's conservation area.	NY 93556 63959	Modern
27007	Rubbish Deposits south-east of Hexham Bridge Series of rubbish deposits were identified in groundworks of test pits and boreholes to the south-east of Hexham bridge during October 2012. These deposits overlay the natural alluvial deposits and suggestive of dumping. Glass bottles, bone, brick, pottery and clinker were all recovered.	NY 9404 6458	Post Medieval
27012	'Cattle dock', Hexham goods station Curved platform, known as the 'cattle dock', is located at Hexham goods station. The platform is a small plinth and a level area, both of concrete, about 3m wide carrying a concrete fence and the stubs of metal railings for the penning of cattle.	NY 94120 64171	Modern
27013	Site of former stable block, Hexham goods station Constructed in 1902 and later used as pet and antiques shops. The small building bears a series of stamped 1902 bricks and of a standard design of the railway company (comparable to Scarborough, Monkwearmouth and York examples) of the architect William Bell. The stables are noted as particularly prominent in the later 19 th century operation of the railway station and include an attached house for a single stockman or horse-keeper on the western side.	NY 94070 64182	Modern
27014	No 9 Station Road, Hexham Small house, facing west, and linked by its rear wall to the stable block. The house is constructed of brick in stretcher bond with a Welsh slate roof. The street front of two storeys and two bays has renewed windows under segmental arches. This was likely constructed for a single stockman or horse-keeper.	NY 94054 64187	Modern
27110	Later goods shed at Hexham Station Constructed in 1873, with an engine shed to the west and an array of sidings, linking this to the Newcastle to Carlisle railway.	NY 94097 64245	Post-Medieval
27121	Hexham Pool Building, Gilesgate, Hexham Hexham swimming pool is located within a converted late 19 th century warehouse. The street frontage exhibits some architectural elaboration, as well as incorporating a replica of the '1638' house that previously occupied the site. The warehouse/pool building is a functional structure of 1885 which has been altered and extended in 1975. A section of older walling, on the south end part of the west wall, is of old rubble and this seems to have originated as a party wall between the preceding houses on Gilesgate.	NY 93473 64260	Post-Medieval - Modern
27122	House on Gilesgate, Hexham Dated 1638 was formerly present at the site of Hexham swimming pool before its demolition in 1885 for the Bell's Warehouse.	NY 93473 64260	Post-Medieval
27123	Retaining walls between Gilesgate and Haugh lane, Hexham Series of retaining walls have been recorded to the north and north-west of Hexham swimming pool between Haugh lane and Gilesgate. These walls bound the car park to the north linking the various buildings at lower levels for the steep slopes down to the lower Haugh Lane.	NY 93483 64286	Post-Medieval
27124	Conjectured line of town walls for Hexham Medieval town wall line has been conjectured for Hexham from	NY 93685 64135	Medieval

	the evidence of a standing wall, now incorporated into Bell's Wool Warehouse of 1885.	NY 93435 64262	
27125	Water channel (supply for Craneshaugh?) A water channel was partly exposed, identified and recorded running south to north by the Archaeological Practice Ltd south of Craneshaugh during May 2014. The channel crossed the width of the trench as a channel constructed of, and topped by, sandstone boulders. Water was noted as flowing through the channel when excavated, suggesting that this may have been constructed as a water supply for Craneshaugh, as opposed to a field drain.	NY 95419 63724	Post-Medieval
27133	Remains of cellar, Eastgate, Hexham Cellar, extending beyond the street frontage, was briefly recorded during a watching brief along Eastgate in Hexham carried out in 2014 by Gerry Martin Associates.	NY 93628 63772	Post-Medieval
27134	Wall base in Eastgate, Hexham A coursed sandstone wall was partly exposed, identified and recorded during a watching brief within the road of Eastgate, Hexham, in 2014 by Gerry Martin Associates. The wall set on a small plinth and was only partly exposed on a north-west to south-east alignment as a foundation for a wall or base for a drain. This was not in any alignment with the nearby cellar.	NY 93627 63781	Post-Medieval
27135	Wall base in Eastgate, Hexham A sandstone wall was partly exposed, identified and recorded during a watching brief within the road of Eastgate, Hexham, in 2014 by Gerry Martin Associates. This wall was aligned north to south and formed from roughly-hewn sandstone blocks on a stone flag plinth.	NY 93628 63788	Post-Medieval
27136	Wall base in Eastgate Sandstone wall was partly exposed, identified and recorded during a watching brief within the road of Eastgate, Hexham, in 2014 by Gerry Martin Associates. This wall was aligned north to south and formed from roughly-hewn sandstone blocks. This possessed no plinth and it is not entirely consistent with the alignment of another north to south wall encountered in the trench. The narrow confines of the groundwork prevented full observation of this wall.	NY 93627 63787	Post-Medieval
27137	Culverts in Eastgate, Hexham Pair of culverts were recorded within a pipe trench excavated along the lower length of Eastgate, in Hexham town, monitored during 2014 by Gerry Martin Associates. Neither of the culverts were totally exposed and examined. One was constructed of stones and ran north to south, with the second closely located to the north of brick. It is possible that the stone culvert may be related, if not the same, to the stone wall previously recorded on the other side of the street.	NY 93630 63854 to NY 93630 63849	Post-Medieval
27143	Building foundation in car park, Hexham swimming pool, Gilesgate Sandstone foundation, aligned north-west to south-east, partly revealed in a trench located within the car park of the former Hexham swimming pool, on Gilesgate, within Hexham by Headland Archaeology during October 2013. The trench was revealed in the north-eastern end of the trench crossing the full width of the trench. To the north-east of the foundation a series of mixed mid-brown gravels, including modern pottery sherds, were present - this is interpreted as relating to the backfilling or levelling of a potential cellar bounded by the wall. The site of this wall is shown by buildings from the mid-19th century onwards and it is presumed that this is a building (cellar) wall as its position and orientation is consistent with those shown by the 1862 wood map of the town.	NY 93457 64283	Post-Medieval
Registered Park or Garden			
1001627	The Hexham parks Grade II. A group of three adjoining public parks comprising The Sele, the Abbey Grounds, and Hexham House Grounds. The Sele was first opened to the public in 1753 and was given into public ownership in 1908. The Abbey Grounds, remodelled in the late 18 th /early 19 th centuries as the grounds to Abbey House, were purchased and laid out as a public park in 1911. The grounds of the early 18 th century Hexham House were purchased and laid out as a public park in 1928.	NY 93293 64084	Post-Medieval
Scheduled Monuments			
1002905	Hexham Bridge	NY 94069	Post-Medieval

	Hexham bridge is an important landmark and an element of the long history of attempts to span the river Tyne at Hexham. Its construction is closely linked to development of the turnpike road and is indicative of the effects the roads had on local economy, infrastructure and communication.	64673	
1006512	Hexham Manor Office (or gaol)	NY 93701 64079	Post-Medieval
1006593	Remains of Medieval priory and Anglo-Saxon monastery under and around Hexham abbey and its precincts	NY 93505 64101	Medieval
	Event Record		
82	Battle Hill, Hexham	NY 9353 6387	Trial trench
83	Hexham bowling green	NY 9345 6417	Geophysical survey
87	Hexham abbey grounds, archaeological assessment	NY 9351 6409	DbA
88	Hexham abbey grounds	NY 9351 6409	Trial trench
89	Hexham abbey grounds	NY 9349 6420	Watching brief
90	Hexham abbey grounds	NY 9343 6396	Watching brief
142	Battle hill redevelopment	NY 9353 6381	Watching brief
185	Hexham abbey grounds	NY 9351 6409	Watching brief
187	Tynedale young person's centre, Haugh Lane	NY 935 644	DbA
188	Northumberland. Archaeological assessment		Borehole log
194	Nos 11-13 market place (Stafford's fruiterers)	NY 93616 64082	DbA
297	Provisional archaeological assessment	NY 9351 6403	Watching brief
323	Hexham abbey grounds	NY 9351 6409	Watching brief
337	Tynedale magistrates courts	NY 9348 6306	Watching brief
375	11-13 Market Place, Hexham	NY 936 640	Watching brief
437	Hexham railway station	NY 940 644	Photographic survey
12529	Hexham abbey, Wilfrid's crypt	NY 9351 6409	Excavation
12533	Hexham abbey		Watching brief
12540	Moot Hall garden	NY 9364 6411	Excavation
12541	Moot Hall	NY 9364 6411	Photographic survey
12543	Hexham gaol	NY 9370 6408	Photographic survey
12549	Orchard Place, Hexham	NY 9389 6399	Field observation
13215	Hexham flood alleviation scheme	NY 932 640	
13221	Hexham Memorial Chapel	NY 9359 6401	Survey
13236	Moot Hall	NY 936 641	Timber sampling
13243	Hexham abbey floodlighting	NY 9354 6410	Watching brief
13279	17-19 St Mary's chare	NY 936 640	Timber sampling
13340	Cockshaw catchment flood alley	NY 93327 64356	Photographic survey
13354	Hexham house	NY 9348 6420	Watching brief
13369	The Ropery	NY 9378 6387	Survey
13370	17 and 17a, St Mary's chare	NY 936 640	Survey
13371	The crossing area, Hexham abbey	NY 9353 6408	Watching brief
13531	Gilesgate, Hexham	NY 9375 6433	Watching brief
13555	Proposed egger (UK) Ltd	NY 9475 6475	Trial trench
13656	15 Market Place		Watching brief
13657	15 Market Place		Survey
13658	Bakehouse Wall		Survey
13659	Hexham abbey clinic		Watching brief
13764	3-9 St Mary's chare	NY 9359 6404	Watching brief
13781	Hexham Market Place	NY 93604 64089	Watching brief
13860	Water mains refurbishment	NY 935 641	Watching brief
13869	Battle Hill redevelopment	NY 9351 6385	DbA
13888	Land at Battle Hill	NY 9361 6395	DbA
13917	Hexham	NY 935 641	Watching brief
13977	Hexham abbey	NY 93510 64090	Watching brief
14021	Hexham abbey	NY 93575 64092	Excavation
14022	Market Place and Beaumont Street		Watching brief
14023	Hexham abbey		Geophysical

			survey
14024	Hexham abbey		Test pit
14242	Beaumont Hotel	NY 935 639	Watching brief
14355	1 Battle Hill	NY 9361 6395	Test pit
14419	St Mary's Chare and Wynd	NY 9360 6400	Watching brief
14575	14 Hallstile bank	NY 937 641	Survey
14862	Hexham abbey house	NY 93476 64094	Building recording
14883	Carnaby buildings	NY 9343 6407	Condition survey
14964	Hexham priory	NY 934 640	DbA
14987	Land at Priestpopple,	NY 93754 63911	DbA
15004	Hexham	NY 934 647	Photographic survey
15005	Halgut burn fas		Borehole survey
15100	Hexham market place	NY 93600 64090	Watching brief
15124	Land to the east of Hexham, Northumberland: archaeological	NY 9530 6390	DbA
15125	Hexham bridge, Hexham, Northumberland: archaeological desk	NY 9408 6457	DbA
15126	Hexham bridge, Hexham, Northumberland: archaeological desk based assessment	NY 9408 6457	Test pit
15132	Hexham goods station	NY 941 642	Building recording
15176	Burn brae, Hexham	NY 93362 63905	Building survey
15208	Archaeological desk-based assessment and building	NY 93470 64270	DbA
15209	Assessment: Hexham swimming pool, Gilesgate, Hexham,	NY 93470 64270	Building survey
15217	Northumberland	NY 93632 63863	Watching brief
15219	Hexham swimming pool	NY 93459 64287	Trial trench
15244	Land north of Corbridge road	NY 95306 63902	Geophysics
15372	Corbridge Road	NY 95302 63899	Watching brief
15425	Billiard hall, Priestpopple	NY 93799 63877	Watching brief
15509	Hexham	NY 9350 6410	Survey
15519	Loosing Hill, Hexham	NY 93976 63988	Watching brief
15594	Maiden Walk, Hexham		Watching brief

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Appendix B

Northumberland County Council Site Specific Requirements



Northumberland
County Council

CONSERVATION TEAM

SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Planning ref: 19/01296/FUL

Site name: Erection of 53no. Retirement Living Housing (category II type accommodation), communal facilities, landscaping and car parking, following demolition of existing building. Car Park East Of Fairnington Centre Corbridge Road Hexham NE46 1QJ

Type of development: Minor

Archaeological background:

The proposed development area is located in the Hexham Conservation Area, outside the medieval settlement focus. Records refer to the base of the eastern sanctuary cross of Hexham Priory being originally located in the northern part of the site, adjacent to Dean Street. However other sources have questioned the authenticity of the stone, identifying the form of the stone as more likely to represent a coping stone for a gate pillar. Irrespective of the origin of the stone, it had been moved off the site to the opposite side of Dene Avenue by the 1960s. It is unlikely that significant archaeological remains predating the workhouse extend across the majority of the site.

The site is located to the east of the Union Workhouse which dates back to 1839 and was constructed with its frontage on the south side of Dean Street comprising three parallel two storey blocks linked by an administration block. The proposed development area includes a building which was built as a Fever Hospital for the Workhouse in c.1840s and therefore predates the phase of alteration of the workhouse undertaken in 1883 when the workhouse was altered and extended with the addition of an administration block, Master's House, two sick wards and a dining room at the western end of the buildings. Various buildings and extensions adjacent to the Fever Hospital are noted on Ordnance Survey maps from c.1860 onwards and there is the potential for associated below ground remains.

Type of archaeological work required:

Archaeological mitigation tied into a planning condition

- Historic Building Recording
- Watching brief

Percentage of application area requiring archaeological work:

Area defined in blue on Figure 1

Site specific requirements:

Historic building recording

- in line with Level 3 of Historic England's 2016 Guidance document 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (see below). The building requires recording using photogrammetry or laser scanning prior to demolition

Watching brief in area defined in blue on figure 1

- All groundworks including soil stripping, landscaping, foundations, servicing and drainage
- It may be more effective to strip the whole area prior to development work commencing to enable sufficient time to investigate and record surviving structural remains to the depth of required groundworks

Contingency requirements: up to 50 days

Number of site visits required: up to 3

The work will be carried out in accordance with:

The current North East Regional Research Framework (NERRF)

<http://www.nerrf.net/>

**Northumberland County Council (NCC) Conservation Team]
Standards for Archaeological Mitigation Work 2018**

- Watching brief

Historic England, 2015. *Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage*

<http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/metric-survey-specifications-cultural-heritage/>

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice.*
(available as pdf):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>

Date: 4/6/19

Figure 1 attached below



Fig 1: Site location (outlined in purple) showing the archaeological mitigation area outlined in blue

1:1,250 Date: 04/06/2019 © Crown copyright and database rights [2013] Ordnance Survey [100049048] © Local Government Information House Limited copyright and database rights [2013] [100049048]

CONSERVATION TEAM

STANDARDS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION WORK

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the heritage resource within the planning system. The NPPF identifies that the planning system should pursue 'an environmental objective', contributing to protecting and enhancing the built and historic environment¹ and that planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding developments towards sustainable solutions.²
- 1.2. Paragraph 199 of the NPPF advises that, Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance the understanding of the asset to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and archive generated) publicly accessible.³
- 1.3. This document is to be used on sites where Northumberland County Council (NCC) Conservation Team considers that the proposed development has the potential to impact on known and/or potential heritage assets of archaeological interest. As a result, NCC Conservation Team has advised NCC Development Management Team, that, a condition should be attached to the planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation consistent with the objectives of paragraphs 199, 54 and 55 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.4. This document covers the standards required for:
 - Open area excavation
 - Strip, Map and Record
 - Watching brief
 - Earthwork survey
 - Metal detecting survey
 - Fieldwalking survey
- 1.5. **A separate Site Specific Requirements document has been produced which summarises the site specific mitigation requirements to be carried out in line with this standard guidance document**
- 1.6. **NCC Conservation Team Charging policy**
- 1.7. NCC Conservation Team (NCCCT) operates a charging policy for the approval of WSIs/project designs. Charges are calculated to recover the costs of staff time and travel associated with the preparation and monitoring of archaeological assessment and mitigation work in the planning context. A copy of the current charging policy can be viewed via the NCC website.⁴ **The Site Specific Requirements document will indicate the type of application and the relevant fees are set out in Table 2 of the charging document.**

¹ NPPF Paragraph 8

² NPPF Paragraph 9

³ NPPF Paragraph 199

⁴

- 1.8. **Purpose of the Standards Document**
- 1.9. This Standards Document constitutes NCCCT's requirements for post-determination mitigation work. **It does not constitute the required 'written scheme of investigation' (WSI).**
- 1.10. The Standards Document is intended to establish the project requirements to enable an archaeological consultant or contractor to tender for the work and, once commissioned, to prepare and submit an appropriate Written Scheme of Investigation(WSI)/Project Design/Method Statement to NCCCT for approval prior to work commencing. **The prior approval of the WSI for archaeological work is a chargeable service if submitted outside the formal planning consultation process.**
- 1.11. **The requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)**
- 1.12. All archaeological mitigation work requires a WSI produced in line with the detailed requirements laid out in **this NCC Conservation Team Standards Document** and the site specific requirements laid out in the **Site Specific Requirements** document.
- 1.13. The WSI needs to state that it will comply with the relevant sections of this document rather than reiterating this detail in the Site Specific Requirements Document.
- 1.14. The WSI should be based on a thorough study of all relevant background information, in particular any assessment or evaluation reports or, in their absence, data held or referenced in Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER). *Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision to consult the HER as part of any required tender submissions or project costings.* **The submitted WSI should include a summary archaeological background informed by the results of the HER search. The WSI also needs to identify and list the relevant research agenda in the North-East Regional Research Framework⁵ **WSIs which do not include this information will not be approved.****
- 1.15. The developer should discuss the extent of the development, the nature of the works and their intended scope of works with their archaeological contractor **prior to the production of a WSI**, in order that an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation can be **agreed and confirmed within the WSI.**
- 1.16. The archaeological contractor will need to confirm if they intend to use digital or slide and print photography. Contact should be made with the relevant Archives (see sections 2.16 and 4.34) to discuss their requirements **prior to the production of the WSI.** **Details of these requirements should be included in the WSI for approval.** *Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision for any associated fees as part of any required tender submissions or project costings.*
- 1.17. In line with part (a) of the planning condition, work cannot commence on site until the WSI has been submitted to NCC Development Management Team and approved in writing on the advice of NCC Conservation Team. When the WSI is submitted outside the planning process, the NCC Conservation Team will charge to approve the WSI in line with Table 2 of the NCC Conservation Team charging Policy and the scale of the development.⁶

2. **Method of Work**

- 2.1. The purpose of this mitigation work is to ensure that regionally and/or locally important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being adequately recorded.
- 2.2. Based on the information submitted with the planning application, any archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site and an understanding of the archaeological potential of the site, a mitigation strategy has been formulated by the NCC Conservation Team and detailed in the **Site**

⁵ Petts, D & Gerrard, C. 2006. Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment

⁶ <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1627> Charging Policy document

Specific Requirements document. **Multiple stages of archaeological work will need to be combined at the reporting stage and may require one or more of the following:**

2.3. Full open area excavation

Full excavation will be required **prior to** development work commencing where there is potential for significant archaeological remains. The extent of the excavation is generally informed by previous evaluation results and is shown in a plan attached to **Site Specific Requirements** document. Post-excavation analysis, assessment and reporting will be required. Publication is likely to be required.

2.4. Strip, Map and Record

A programme of Strip, Map and Record will be required **prior to** development work commencing where there is the potential for a low to moderate level of archaeological remains of local/regional significance, in line with the recommendations outlined in the **Site Specific Requirements** document. The extent of the Strip, Map and Record area is shown in a plan attached to **Site Specific Requirements** document. Post-excavation analysis, assessment and reporting will be required. Publication may be required, dependent on the nature and significance of the archaeological remains revealed.

2.5. Watching brief

A watching brief will be required where there is the potential for a low level of locally important remains. The watching brief will be carried out during the groundworks required for the proposed development, in line with the recommendations outlined in the **Site Specific Requirements** document. On complex sites requiring multiple stages of archaeological mitigation work, the extent of the watching brief area may be shown in a plan attached to **Site Specific Requirements** document, otherwise the extent of the work will be detailed in writing in that document.

2.6. Earthwork/Topographic survey

2.7. The earthwork/topographic survey is required to accurately identify, locate and interpret upstanding earthworks over an area defined in the **Site Specific Requirements** document. It will be required **prior to** development work commencing.

2.8. Metal detecting survey

2.9. The metal detecting survey is intended to record the presence or absence of metal finds across the site, identifying any concentration of finds based on date and type. It will be required **prior to** development work commencing.

2.10. Fieldwalking

2.11. The fieldwalking survey is intended to record the presence or absence of metal finds across the site, identifying any concentration of finds based on date and type. It will be required **prior to** development work commencing.

2.12. General Standards

2.13. All work will be carried out in compliance with the Codes of Conduct⁷ and Policy Statements⁸ of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) in line with the Regional Statement of Good Practice⁹ and will follow the CifA Standard and Guidance for:

- archaeological excavation¹⁰
- Archaeological watching brief¹¹

and

- Historic England Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage¹²

2.14. The archaeological contractor must be able to prove that they have appropriate and current insurance to undertake the fieldwork.

2.15. All staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles, with practical experience of excavating sites of the known or likely period anticipated on the site. Curricula vitae will be supplied to NCCCT for approval.

2.16. Pre-site work preparation

- i) A specification must be submitted in line with this Standard Guidance document and the **Site Specific Requirements** document and approved by the NCC Conservation Team **prior** to work commencing.
- ii) The archaeological contractor should note that the formulation of an appropriate environmental sampling strategy is a mandatory part of intrusive fieldwork. Advice on such a strategy must be obtained from Don O'Meara, the Historic England Scientific Adviser for North East England, Historic England Offices, Bessie Surtees' House, 41-44 Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3JF (Tel. 0191 269 1250 or Mobile: 07824 529245). **The sampling strategy should be included in the specification and submitted to NCCCT for approval.**
- iii) **The Great North Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and ADS (if digital photography is being used) should be contacted to discuss archiving prior to work commencing. Digital archiving details will need to be included in the WSI.**
- iv) All staff must familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff must be aware of the work required under the specification, and must understand the projects aims and methodologies.
- v) Access arrangements, should be confirmed with the person or body commissioning the work, and where appropriate also with the land owner.
- vi) The archaeological contractor should note that the formulation of a **metal detecting survey** should be carried out in consultation with the Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Northumberland (Andrew Agate 0191 208 5031)

⁷ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

⁸ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2016. Policy Statements

⁹ Yorkshire, The Humber and the North-East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process (25 November 2009)

¹⁰ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*

¹¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

¹² Andrews, D., Bedford, J. & Bryan, P. 2015. Historic England. Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage
<http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/metric-survey-specifications-cultural-heritage/>

2.17. Site briefing/'Toolbox talk

2.18. Provision should be made for the archaeological contractor to host a short project briefing or 'toolbox talk' prior to any development work commencing on site. The briefing should include a summary of the requirements of the Standard Guidance document and the **Site Specific Requirements** document and the objectives of the mitigation exercise. Where appropriate reference should be made to the types of archaeological feature / deposits / finds potentially present.

2.19. The objective of the briefing is to ensure that all site operatives understand the scope of the archaeological mitigation work and the obligations it conveys on the developer and sub-contractors. Provision should be made to brief new sub-contractors before they commence work on site (or as soon as reasonably possible after they start) and to provide summary updates on the progress of the archaeological work to all site staff at appropriate intervals or following significant discoveries on site.

2.20. Excavation and/or Strip, Map and Record: soil stripping

- i) Topsoil and unstratified modern material may be removed mechanically by a machine using a **wide toothless ditching bucket**, under continuous archaeological supervision.
- ii) **Should archaeological remains continue outside the area shown in the figure attached to the Site Specific requirement document, further machining will be required so that the full extent of archaeological remains are exposed as per the excavation and Strip, Map and Record contingencies (detailed in the Site Specific Requirements document)**
- iii) The topsoil or recent overburden should be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits
- iv) No machinery should track over areas that have previously been stripped.
- v) The whole area should be cleaned using appropriate hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits
- vi) Areas containing archaeological features and deposits should be recorded on a pre-excavation plan.

2.21. Excavation: recording and excavation

- i) All features exposed should be sample excavated. This should comprise:
 - i) 50-100% of every feature and features of particular interest
 - ii) 25% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill
 - iii) 10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill
- ii) All archaeological features and deposits must be excavated by hand
- iii) Deposits should be assessed for their potential for providing environmental or dating evidence. Sampling should be in line with the strategy agreed with Don O'Meara and NCCCT **and included in the specification**. Any variation from this scheme must be approved by Don O'Meara, NCCCT and representatives of the developer
- iv) In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens (of whatever period, date or function) are identified during the excavation, provision should be made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwelling sites a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes. In the event that such deposits or structures are identified, NCC Conservation Team should be contacted to discuss the appropriate response. This specific aspect of the sampling strategy should also be discussed in advance with Historic England
- v) Charcoal should be appropriately sampled and stored for radiocarbon dating
- vi) In the event of human burials being discovered, they should be left *in situ*, and covered. If removal is essential, a license will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and work will be carried out under appropriate environmental health regulations.
- vii) Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation must be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996

- viii) During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts and environmental samples must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material)
- ix) The site should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area
- x) A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate
- xi) All archaeological deposits and features must be recorded with an **above Ordnance Datum (aOD)** level
- xii) A photographic record of all contexts should be taken in colour transparency and black and white print or digital photography and should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs should be kept.
- xiii) Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix should be compiled

2.22. **Strip, Map and Record: recording and excavation**

- i) All features exposed should be sample excavated. This should comprise:
 - i) 50-100% of every discrete feature and features of particular interest
 - ii) 10% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a non-uniform fill
 - iii) 5% of the area of linear/curvilinear features with a uniform fill
- ii) Additional targeted excavation may also be required in certain locations in the event that stratigraphic relationships or artefactual dating evidence cannot be recovered from archaeological features via the initial sampling process. A contingency allowance should be made for any additional work required under these circumstances which is detailed in the **Site Specific Requirements** document.
- iii) Points ii-xiii of section 2.21 apply.

2.23. **Watching Brief: recording and excavation**

- i) The watching brief involves archaeological monitoring of the groundworks required for the proposed development and/or intrusive works to the historic fabric of a standing structure as detailed in the Site Specific Requirement Document
- ii) This observation shall involve the systematic examination and accurate recording of all archaeological features, deposits, fabric, and artefacts identified
- ii) **If archaeological remains or historic features are uncovered, the archaeologist should be given the opportunity of investigating/ excavating and recording the remains before they are destroyed or removed.**
- iii) Points ii-xiii of section 2.21 apply

2.24. **Earthwork/topographic survey**

- i) The survey area is defined in the **Site Specific requirement** document.
- ii) The earthworks and/or topography should be accurately related to the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- iii) Earthworks will be located with an accuracy of 0.5m or less using GPS, total station or measured survey
- iv) Earthworks should be recorded to an appropriate level to quantify dimensions and potential date and function
- v) A photographic record of all earthwork features should be taken in colour transparency and black and white print or digital photography and should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs should be kept.
- vi) Features should be assessed for their potential for providing environmental or dating evidence.

2.25. **Metal detecting survey**

- i) Details must be provided of the metal detecting equipment being used and the experience

- of the operator.
- ii) Larger projects may need involvement from local Metal Detecting groups. In these instances, Andrew Agate, the local Finds Liaison Officer should be able to provide contact details.
 - iii) Metal detecting should be carried out across the site in 5m spaced transects. If another survey technique is recommended by the experienced operator, the detail and justification of the approach will need to be included in the WSI.
 - iv) The machine should be set to not discriminate against ferrous objects.
 - v) All finds should be individually located with a grid-reference and accuracy to 0.5m
 - vi) During and after fieldwork, all recovered artefacts must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material)

2.26. Fieldwalking

- i) Fieldwalking should be carried out across the site in 5m spaced transects, unless otherwise agreed with NCC Conservation Team. If another survey technique is recommended by the experienced operator, the detail and justification of the approach will need to be included in the WSI.
- ii) All finds should be individually located with a grid-reference and accuracy to 0.5m
- iii) During and after fieldwalking, all recovered artefacts must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material)

2.27. Contingency

2.28. The site specific contingency is detailed in the **Site Specific Requirements** document.

3. Monitoring

- 3.1. The Assistant County Archaeologist must be informed on the start date and timetable for **each** stage of archaeological work **in advance** of work commencing.
- 3.2. Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the Assistant County Archaeologist or his/her nominee at all times for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological scheme.
- 3.3. Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the Assistant County Archaeologist and other interested parties must be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.
- 3.4. The number of required site visits is detailed in the **Site Specific Requirements** document.
- 3.5. There will be no charge for the first site visit but any additional visits will be charged at the standard hourly rate plus mileage. Any additional visits requested by the developer will be charged for at the rate stated in the charging document. Visits estimated that do not occur, will not be charged for. Site visits will be charged on the basis of return mileage from County Hall to the site.

4. Post excavation work, report production and archive

An allowance **up to 60%** of the total cost of the fieldwork phase (including any contingency expenditure) of the work must be allowed for Post-excavation costs. This must include **up to 15%** of the costs for the Post-excavation assessment (see section 4.9) and updated project design (see section 4.21) and **up to 45%** of the total cost for reporting and publication of the report (see section 4.24 below).

4.1. Finds

4.2. All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds must be carried out in compliance with the CiFA Guidelines for Finds Work¹³ and those set by UKIC.

4.3. The deposition and disposal of artefacts must be agreed with the legal owner and the Great North Museum **prior** to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts adequate provision must be made for recording them. Details of land ownership should be provided by the developer.

4.4. All retained artefacts must be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Great North Museum.

4.5. Finds and environmental analysis

4.6. All finds and environmental samples should be processed and subsequently analysed by appropriate specialists as part of the post-excavation assessment (see section 4.9).

4.7. The Specialist identification and analysis should include as a minimum and where appropriate.

- Pottery and ceramic building material
- Bone
- Flint
- Metal work
- Industrial debris
- Environmental micro and macro fossils
- Residue analysis
- Radiocarbon dating
- Any other analysis identified as necessary during the fieldwork or post-excavation work

4.8. In order to avoid unnecessary sample processing, NCC Conservation Team and the Historic England Regional Science Adviser should be contacted to agree the sample processing strategy. In the majority of cases, the whole environmental sample should be processed. Sub-sampling should only be carried out following discussions with and the agreement of the Historic England Science Adviser.

¹³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

4.9. Post-Fieldwork Assessment Report

4.10. A post-excavation assessment report must include all the information necessary to make decisions about whether further assessment and publication is required in line with Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment¹⁴. The report should be submitted to the NCC Conservation Team for comment and approval, prior to any further analysis or publication work commencing, if appropriate.

4.11. This document should be submitted within six months of the end of fieldwork unless previously agreed with all relevant parties

4.12. The NCC Conservation Team require a digital copy (in Word or PDF format) of the report. Any variation to the requirements in this Standards document should be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted

4.13. Certain reporting requirements are the same for all archaeological reports. These are:

- i) Each page and paragraph should be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.
- ii) Planning application number, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- iii) The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information
- iv) A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- v) A description of the topography and geology on the site and the impact this may have had on the location and nature of archaeological remains recorded on the site
- vi) Above Ordnance Datum levels on the plans and sections and, if appropriate, levels below current ground level in the text and drawings
- vii) An Ordnance Survey based location plan showing the extent of the archaeological investigation area within the site. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record
- viii) Plans and sections of archaeological features, deposits and earthworks located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate)
- ix) Period-based discussion of the archaeological features recorded within the proposed development area and their significance
- x) A summary statement of the results
- xi) A copy of the WSI

4.14. In addition, the different stages of mitigation work have specific requirements which include:

4.15. Excavation

- i) A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of all finds pre-dating the post-medieval period and significant post-medieval finds
- ii) A summary of the environmental sampling of significant deposits
- iii) Assessment of the relevant research agendas in North East Regional Research Framework
- iv) Assessment of the nature and extent of the required publication

4.16. Strip, Map and Record

- i) A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of all finds pre-dating the post-medieval period and significant post-medieval finds
- ii) A summary of the environmental sampling of significant deposits
- iii) Assessment of whether publication is required, based on the nature and significance of the excavated archaeological remains.

¹⁴ Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>

4.17. Watching brief

- i) A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of all finds pre-dating the post-medieval period and significant post-medieval finds
- ii) A summary of the environmental sampling of significant deposits
- iii) No additional recording requirements other than those detailed in paragraph 4.13 above are needed as standard, unless detailed in the Site Specific Requirement document.

4.18. Earthwork survey

- i) Larger scale plans and profiles (if appropriate) of earthworks located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100)
- ii) A table summarising the nature, location, dimensions and potential date of the earthworks with a 12 figure grid reference
- iii) Discussion of the known and potential archaeological earthworks within the proposed development area, their potential date, function and significance and an interpretation of the findings

4.19. Metal detecting survey

- i) A table summarising the finds that have been recovered, their date and location with a 12 figure grid reference
- ii) A summary of the date, nature and significance of the finds, whether there are any concentration of artefacts that may indicate a focus of activity and an interpretation of the findings.

4.20. Fieldwalking survey

- i) A table summarising the finds that have been recovered, their date and location with a 12 figure grid reference
- ii) A summary of the date, nature and significance of the finds, whether there are any concentration of artefacts that may indicate a focus of activity and an interpretation of the findings

4.21. Updated project specification for full analysis and publication

4.22. *The need for an updated project specification will be identified either in the Specific requirements document or the Post-Fieldwork Assessment Report*

4.23. The archaeological contractor must submit an updated specification for full analysis and publication in line with Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment¹⁵. This document should be submitted to the NCC Conservation Team for approval, prior to further work commencing and should detail the level and location of publication.

4.24. This document should be submitted within six months of the approval of the Post-excavation Assessment report, unless previously agreed with all relevant parties.

¹⁵ Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

- 4.25. Publication**
- 4.26. *The need for publication will be identified either in the Specific requirements document or the Post-Fieldwork Assessment Report***
- 4.27.** An appropriate level of publication will be agreed with the NCC Conservation Team and should be prepared in line with the approved project design and Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment ¹⁶.
- 4.28. The publication article should be submitted within one year of the approval of the updated project design for full analysis and publication, unless previously agreed with all relevant parties.**
- 4.29. The NCC Conservation Team will require confirmation that the publication report has been submitted in a satisfactory form to an appropriate journal before recommending to the local planning authority that the condition should be fully discharged.**
- 4.30.** A summary should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland HER Officer, by December of the year in which the publication work is completed.
- 4.31.** Greater levels of publication and publicity, where appropriate, will be subject to the agreement of the NCC Conservation Team, the archaeological contractor and the developer.
- 4.32. Site and Research Archive**
- 4.33.** Paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* clarifies that Local Planning Authorities should make evidence gathered as part of archaeological mitigation exercises, including any archive, publically accessible. Copies of the primary report should be deposited with the Historic Environment Record and the archive deposited with the Great North Museum.
- 4.34.** Archiving work must be carried out in compliance with the CiFA Guidelines for Archiving¹⁷ and must be submitted in line with Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment¹⁸.
- 4.35.** The site archive and the finds and the research archive must be deposited in the Great North museum or archive, within **6 months** of completion of the post-excavation work.
- 4.36.** Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact should be made with the landowners and with the Great North Museum and *ADS (if a digital archive has been produced)* to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership should be provided by the developer.
- 4.37. The NCC Conservation Team will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum or archive before recommending to the local planning authority that the condition should be fully discharged.**

¹⁶ Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

¹⁷ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

¹⁸ Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

5. OASIS

- 5.1. NCCCT and the Northumberland HER support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.
- 5.2. The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion. If the contractors are unfamiliar with OASIS, they are advised to contact Northumberland HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. **The archaeological consultant or contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the specification/project design/written scheme of investigation submitted to NCCCT for approval.**

6. Further Guidance

- 6.1. Any further guidance or queries regarding the provision of a specification should be directed to:

Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Tel: 01670 622655/622621

Fax: 01670 533409

E-mail: karen.derham@northumberland.gov.uk
sarah.winlow01@northumberland.gov.uk

February 2019





APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE AECOM HERITAGE STATEMENT

The following external photographs are reproduced with permission from the 2019 AECOM report:
The former Union Workhouse, Hexham, Heritage Statement.



Appendix 3a: North and west elevations of the Fever Ward Building



Appendix 3b: East elevation of the Fever Ward Building



Appendix 3c: West elevation of the Fever Ward Building



Appendix 3d: Detail of fire escape staircase on west elevation



Appendix 3e: North and west elevations of the Fever Ward Building

APPENDIX 4: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS FROM TOTAL ECOLOGY BAT REPORT

The following exterior photographs are reproduced with permission from the 2019 Total Ecology Ltd report: *Bat Risk Assessment & Nocturnal Survey Report. Dene Park, Hexham, NE46 1QJ*



Appendix 4a: North and west elevations of the Fever Ward Building



Appendix 4b: East elevation of the Fever Ward Building



Appendix 4c: West elevation of the Fever Ward Building



Appendix 4d: South end of west elevation of the Fever Ward Building



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