

BOLAMS MILL, ALNWICK

PROPOSED RESTORATION AND CONVERSION OF MALTHOUSE KILN
TOGETHER WITH BOLAMS MILL AND BOLAMS WAREHOUSE.
PARTIAL DEMOLITION AND NEW BUILD TO PROVIDE A TOTAL OF 33
FLATS WITH OFFICE / RETAIL ACCOMMODATION AND 25 ASSOCIATED
CAR PARKING SPACES.

(NEW APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED JUNE 2004)

SUPPORTING STATEMENT APPENDIX 1

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ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT

Conclusion

P. 10 -
small scale archaeological
investigations.

BB 27

The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick

archaeological desk-top and buildings assessment

ASUD Report 1072

February 2004

Archaeological Services University of Durham

on behalf of

John Edwards, Architects

The Old Stables, High Buxton Hall, High Buxton, Alnmouth

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based and buildings assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development at the Maltings and Bolams Mill, Dispensary Lane, Alnwick. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, and a field visit.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by John Edwards, Architects, and conducted by Archaeological Services University of Durham in accordance with a specification provided by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team.
- 1.3 Site visits were carried out for examination and recording of the buildings. A number of areas could not be entered; in the case of Bolams Mill this was because the tenants were not available to allow access, and in the case of the Maltings, the dangerous state of the buildings made entry impossible.
- 1.4 In accordance with the requirements of the brief, records of archaeological sites within a radius of 0.3km of the site have been examined. A list of these references from the county Sites and Monuments Record is provided in Appendix 2.

Results

- 1.5 Both of the buildings are listed at Grade II. They represent the last vestiges of the local post-medieval brewing industry in Alnwick, and form an ensemble of some significance in this part of the townscape. They are more significant as a group than as isolated structures.
- 1.6 There are no indications that the proposed development area was occupied during the prehistoric or Romano-British periods. The site is outside the town walls and therefore medieval occupation of the area is unlikely. The site was developed during the post-medieval period, when it is probable that a succession of buildings associated with milling and brewing existed. Because of a lack of 20th century development, outside archaeological deposits have the potential to survive.
- 1.7 It is recommended that proposals for alteration or demolition work should be drawn up in consideration of the importance of the Maltings as an early example of its type, and a building that contains some evidence of an earlier structure; they should also consider the value of the group of buildings as a whole. If groundworks are to be undertaken, archaeological investigation of sub-surface deposits should be considered.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

2.1 The site is located off Dispensary Street, Alnwick, Northumberland, at grid reference NZ 184 133.

Development proposal

2.2 A planning application has been submitted for two developments at the Maltings and Bolams Mill, which are adjacent properties on Dispensary Street, Alnwick. The development consists of the demolition and partial demolition of some buildings and the construction of a number of new buildings.

Objective

2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological features within the proposed development area, to assess the value of the existing structures within their context in a post-medieval industrial area in the Alnwick Conservation Zone.

Specification

2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a brief provided by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

Dates

2.5 The field visits took place on 3rd and 4th February 2004; this report was prepared between 29th January and 5th February 2004.

Personnel

2.6 Research was conducted by Matt Claydon and buildings were examined by Richard Annis. This report was prepared by Matt Claydon and Richard Annis, with illustrations by Linda Bosveld. The Project Manager was Richard Annis.

Acknowledgements

2.7 We are grateful for the assistance of Liz Williams and Sara Rushton of Northumberland County Council Conservation Team, staff at Northumberland County Record Office. We should also like to thank Mr Raymond Connell of Reavell & Cahill, architects, Alnwick, and the staff of Border Cordage and Tagish Ltd for allowing access to their premises.

3. Topography and geology

Situation

3.1 Dispensary Street lies in the north-west of the historic town of Alnwick, to the south-west of the castle; the street runs north-south, joining Pottergate at the north end and Clayport Street at the south. The street is believed to follow the course of the medieval town walls. To the north, and running northwest-southeast, lies Narrowgate. This street, originally part of the Great North Road, leads south-eastwards towards the Market Square and the centre of the town. Northwards it crosses the site of the former northern gateway through

the town walls before leaving the town. Cartographic evidence suggests that the route of the Bow Burn runs immediately to the south of the site. The site lies within the Conservation Area of Alnwick and has a mean elevation c. 63.5m OD. The land slopes gently up from the east side of the site, and more steeply upwards to the west and south (Figures 8 & 9). Because the Maltings lies along this natural slope, the western part of the ground floor is partly below ground level.

Geology

3.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Scremerston Coal Group and Carboniferous Limestone Group sediments of Lower Carboniferous Age. These lie immediately to the west of Whin Sill outcrop. They are overlain by boulder clay and these in turn are overlain by a patch of glacial sand (Conzen 1969, 13). The historical centre of the town was developed on this well-drained sand.

4. Historical and archaeological development

4.1 Davison (1822) and Tate (1866/68) have comprehensively described the development of the town. A modern summary has been provided by Graham (1973). The town plan was subjected to detailed analysis by Conzen (1969) and has recently been examined by Northumberland County Council and Tyne and Wear Museums Service during the Alnwick Extensive Urban Survey.

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

4.2 Prehistoric activity in the area around Alnwick is demonstrated by the presence of settlement and funerary monuments. There is no indication of archaeological remains from these early periods within the proposed development area. There have been isolated finds from the Neolithic and Bronze Age in the area, including several Bronze Age burials. There is an Iron Age enclosure camp on Alnwick Moor 3.5km to the southwest of the site, and Camp Hill hillfort lies 1km to the south.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th Century AD)

4.3 The Roman road ('the Devil's Causeway') runs in a north-south line some 9km to the west of Alnwick. Although occasional Roman finds have been made, there is no evidence of settled activity in the area.

The medieval period (5th century AD to AD 1540)

4.4 The town is first recorded in 1135, but it is thought to have origins in the early medieval period. Conzen (1969) suggests that it originated as an Anglian *vill*, c.600AD. The *vill* was probably born out of the settlement of land at a fork in the route-ways between Lesbury to the east, and communities at Eglingham to the north-west and Edlington to the south-west. It is probable that Lesbury was the principal settlement in the area at this time, as it held ecclesiastic power over Alnwick until the twelfth century. The route-ways probably followed the course of Narrowgate and Bondgate to the north, and Clayport Street and Market Street to the south. This would locate the centre of the *vill* to around the Market Place and the triangular road junction of Bondgate, Market Street

and Fenkle Street. This places the site on Dispensary Street close to the western edge of the *vill*.

4.5 The Norman Conquest resulted in the restructuring of the region, the border of which was continually contested. The construction of the Great North Road, which took the route of Narrowgate before crossing the Bow Burn and heading north along The Peth, predestined the development of Alnwick. Initially the settlement was a logical place for soldiers to rest on route between Newcastle and Berwick. The position was ideal for a military stronghold, and Yvo de Vescy initiated construction of a castle in c.1096. By 1138 it was being described as very strongly fortified. It was bought by Henry de Percy in 1309 and extensively rebuilt on the original site. The castle is sited to the north of the Anglian *vill*. To accommodate the large staff, not all of whom could fit in the castle itself, tenements were built along a new road, Bailiffgate. This formed an unofficial 'Outer Bailey' to the castle and was administratively separate from the rest of the town until the 19th century.

4.6 A licence to wall the town was granted in 1433. Construction of the walls took around 50 years to complete due to funding difficulties. According to Tate (1866) there were towers at Bondgate, Clayport, Pottergate and Narrowgate. The first of these survives while the modern Pottergate is a reconstruction of 1768 on the site of an earlier structure. The first edition O.S. map of c.1860 (see below) shows part of the wall still survived to the north of Pottergate at that time. This part of the wall was described by Tate as being 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet (6.5m) high and 6 feet (2m) thick. The wall ran southwards from the tower at Pottergate down the east side of Dispensary Street.

The post-medieval period (1541 AD to 1899 AD)

4.7 There is however some doubt over the date of construction of this northern part to the wall. A map by Mayson in 1622 shows Pottergate Tower (named as such) at the opposite end of the street, actually within Narrowgate. The other Narrowgate Tower, as described by Tate, is not marked on this map. In fact there is no documentary evidence for this tower at all. Conzen (1969, 30) therefore claims that the wall originally ran along the south side of Bow Burn but was later extended towards the north. However, against this it should be pointed out that the tower is recorded in its current position from 1630 (Conzen 1969, 40), just eight years after the map had been produced. If the northern part of the wall had been built between 1622 and 1630, then it would have been constructed to an obsolete design and would have been militarily useless at the time it was being built. This is therefore considered as unlikely.

4.8 The town is shown on a map produced by Mayson in 1622 (held by the records office of Alnwick Castle). As noted above, the location of the town walls as depicted on this map suggests that it is not particularly accurate. In addition to the Mayson map, the Alnwick Extensive Urban Survey (2000) lists a map by Norton produced in 1624. It merely records that this is unreliable when compared to later maps. Since Norton was Mayson's surveyor (Conzen 1969, 30), these two maps appear to be copies of each other.

4.9 The town of Alnwick is shown as a detailed inset on Armstrong's 1792 map of Northumberland (Figure 2). The site appears to be located primarily within a field, possibly incorporating two of the adjacent buildings, which appear to be associated with a watermill over Bow Burn. The course of the stream, and the associated bridge may also be within the site. Dispensary Street is not shown, although a gap between field boundaries leading from Pottergate to the bridge over Bow Burn suggests some form of lane. A map by Thompson is a slightly modified copy of this map (Figure 3). The map is undated although the paper contains the watermark 'Green 1822'. It appears to be a copy of an earlier map prepared by Tate for his book on Alnwick. The map shows the field belongs to Elizabeth Gray and gives greater detail to the mill buildings, showing seven smaller structures within the yard.

4.10 Alnwick is shown on a map prepared by Wilkin in 1774. The map shows land ownership in the surrounding fields and gives no details of buildings in the town.

4.11 Alnwick is shown on maps of Northumberland prepared by Fryer (1820) and Greenwood (1828). Both are at too small a scale to give useful detail for this site. Wood produced a more detailed map of the town in 1827 (Figure 4). This shows the development area has undergone significant changes and now incorporates two distinct sites. These are a malting house, under the ownership of Thew and Turnbull, leading into Raffs Yard with a smaller building to the south; and at least one building associated with the tannery belonging to Mr Hindmarch. The study area may also include part of buildings associated with the brewery to the south, under the ownership of Smith Skelby and Co. The route of Dispensary Street is shown as Back Way. However, entries in *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the counties of Durham and Northumberland* for 1827 include brewers and malters; Skelby and Smith and Thew, Turnbull and Co. at addresses in Dispensary Lane. The eponymous dispensary was built in 1815. The Bow Burn has been diverted underground, although a trough is shown near the route of its course and is later shown as a well.

4.12 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1860, Figure 5) shows further changes to the buildings. The Maltings includes an extension to the east and the building associated with the tannery appears to have been replaced, or at least significantly altered, and is now marked as a corn mill. It is noted that the mill is powered by steam. The brewery is now shown as High Brewery. Back Way is now Dispensary Street and the site of the Town Wall is shown at the northern end. A back lane appears to run along the north side of the Maltings, linking Dispensary Street with the new school.

4.13 The Second Edition O.S. map (1897, Figure 6) shows little difference from the first edition. The Maltings has been redeveloped at the eastern end, as has the corn mill. The smaller building between has also been extended. Building plans (see section 11) show proposals were approved for alterations to Alnwick Brewery in 1870, 1881, 1886 and 1897. Significantly the proposal from 1886 was for the construction of a two storey building with an open shade below, a barrel steaming house and a cooperage for Mr J Bolam. This indicates that Bolams Mill was a part of the brewery. In 1891 Mr James

Phillips was given approval for the conversion of a warehouse in Dispensary Street into a malting house. The conversion plans show this to be The Maltings; however the building had previously been shown as a malthouse in Wood's 1827 map. A well is shown to the south of the site, above the diverted course of the Bow Burn.

The modern period (1900 AD to present)

4.14 The Maltings is also marked as a malthouse in the third edition OS Map (1923, Figure 7). There are additional buildings on the brewery site, but no apparent changes to the study area.

4.15 The malting was in operation until the 1960s, and the kiln was gutted in 1965. Alnwick Brewery ceased trading in 1986. The buildings associated with the brewery have been demolished to the south and west of Bolams Mill, making way for a car park. The Maltings is now empty and in a state of considerable disrepair; Bolams Mill houses several small businesses. The buildings are both listed at Grade II (references NU 1813 SW 4/236, SMR reference 4638 for the Maltings, and NU 1815 SW 4/235, SMR 4639 for the mill).

Previous archaeological works

4.16 Relatively little archaeological work has been undertaken in the area, particularly within the historic core of Alnwick. The investigations that have been undertaken have been mainly on a small scale, and they have provided very little evidence prior to the post-medieval period. The most significant local site is at Pottergate, which was excavated in 2003. The site lies within the old town; as well as revealing post-medieval structural remains, excavations uncovered medieval features. The medieval features were predominantly rubbish pits and ground-levelling deposits associated with burgage plots that fronted Narrowgate. Pottery dated these features to the 12th-13th centuries.

4.17 The excavations at Pottergate also uncovered water worn bedrock overlain with alluvial material containing medieval pottery. This bedrock was the bed of the Bow Burn, and demonstrated that the course of the stream had shifted east during the 12th-13th centuries. If this trend continued upstream then the course of the Bow Burn may have run through the study area.

5. The maltings

Malt production

5.1 This building is a floor malting, the traditional means for the treatment of barley to make malt, which is the sugar-rich feedstock for brewing beer and ale. The production of malt involves three processes; the grains are soaked, sprouted and dried in the malting, before being moved to a mill for grinding. First, the barley was soaked in water for up to 36 hours, to increase the moisture content of the grains and to trigger germination. After this, the grains were laid out on a growing floor and left for between five and seven days to sprout. During this time the grain was turned every four hours or so with rakes or shovels, to prevent the matting of the roots, to aerate the mass, and to regulate

the temperature. This process needs cool damp conditions, with limited light. At the end of sprouting, the grain was moved into the kiln for drying over a gentle heat. The traditional kiln had a number of hearths set under a perforated or slotted floor on which the grain could be laid for drying; above, there was a high, often pyramidal, roof with a chimney or a louvre that promoted a steady draught to draw the hot air through the grain. Wood, coal and coke were all used for firing malt kilns, but at the time that the Alnwick Brewery started to use this building, coke was preferred. The process was very energy-intensive; it took as much fuel to produce a ton of malt as to make a ton of iron, so there must have been some storage facilities for fuel nearby.

The building: exterior

5.2 The north, west and east faces of the main malthouse building are made of coursed sandstone rubble with big lintels and projecting cills (Figure 10). The south face is made from dressed sandstone blocks (Figures 14 & 15). There have been numerous alterations to the original fenestration; on the north side there were originally nine bays, with tall windows to the second floor, and a quite differently-spaced series of seven square windows on the first floor. A similar range of square windows lit the eastern part of the ground floor. Of these original openings all but seven have been blocked up, and of those, three have been altered in size. In the south wall, there is a very irregular series of windows, some of which match the shape of those in the second floor at the north. There has been much alteration here, and there is evidence of an external stair, shown on a plan of 1891 (Figure 22), but now vanished. The roof is slated, but all of the slates on the northern pitch have gone.

5.3 The eastern part of the building is built entirely of sandstone rubble, and is a later addition, as can be seen from straight joints in the north and south faces. Its slate roof springs from eaves a little higher than those of the main block, but its pitch is much steeper. There are two blocked windows in each face at second-floor level, and an altered door and window in the south face of the ground floor.

The building: interior

5.4 The buildings show most of the features required for the malting process described above. The original layout is shown in Figure 22, a plan drawn up in 1891 to show proposals for the creation of the malting 'in an existing warehouse'. There are two screeded growing floors, on which the grain was sprouted, at ground and first-floor levels (Figures 18 & 19). The soaking tank, or steep, was perhaps originally on the ground floor, but there is no sign of this today; instead, a gap at the western end of the first floor shows the position of a shallow iron tank, supported on a large cross-beam and some large stones that project as rough corbels from the face of gable wall. Perhaps as a result of inadequate support, the ends of the joists have been supported on additional timbers that run the length of the south wall and for the western part of the north. These are supported on wooden braces that are let into tapered slots in the walls, so their feet are kept above the floor. In the east wall on this floor there are four blocked windows with wooden lintels; these show that the whole of the end wall at this height was at one time open (Figure 20). The

second floor was used as a store for barley and malt; in the boarded floor here, there are four square wooden chutes to allow the grain to be tipped into the steep on the floor below.

- 5.5 There is a long attic between the queen posts of the roof; at one time there was a conveyor here, to move grain from a hoist towards the west end into storage bins on the second floor. The small square wooden chutes used to deliver the grain are still visible in the loft floor. The close-boarded walls of the attic are lined with sheet metal. Access to the drying floor of the kiln was by way of a central door in the eastern gable; this is shown in the 1891 drawing (Figure 22).
- 5.6 The kiln was gutted in 1965, and the drying floor has been removed; however, a close-boarded pyramidal roof is still visible below the existing gabled structure (Figure 21). The second-floor windows to the drying floor are all blocked up, and there is no visible trace of the hearths or their enclosing wall.

The historical development of the building

- 5.7 The earliest evidence is visible only in the west end of the maltings, where the gable of a much smaller building can still be made out (Figures 16 & 17). At either side of the gable window, triangular blocks show the roof line of a building both lower and narrower than the present structure. The presence of two coping stones on the southern slope indicates that this is a gable and not the scar of an adjoining building. Nothing more is known of this early predecessor of the present building. Map evidence shows that a linear building occupied this site from at least 1769. The building was incorporated into the present structure before 1827, when Wood's map was made; this unambiguously labels the building as a malting, whereas the 1891 proposal drawing suggests that it was used as a warehouse, and was only at that date to be converted to a malting. The present kiln was built between 1860 and 1897; its site was occupied by one, and later two, smaller buildings abutting the northern part of the east wall. Its gabled roof is similar to that shown in elevations of 1891, though it lacks the louvre that runs along the ridge in that drawing. The internal pyramidal structure might be what remains of an earlier kiln house, though this cannot have been more than about 30 years old when the alterations were proposed. The details of how the building was used in the 130-odd years between Wood's map of 1827 and the closure of the malting in the 1960s cannot be determined. It appears from the 1891 plans that the building might have ceased to be used as a malting for a time, before alterations were made to the kiln and its original use was taken up again.

6. Bolams Mill

- 6.1 The L-shaped mill building stands on the south side of the yard by the malting. It is built of sandstone rubble, with dressed quoins and dressings to the windows and doors (Figures 8, 9, 11). Most of the latter have arched heads, including those in the east face of the projecting part, where there are doors for goods raised by a pulley on a lifting beam. The mill dates from before 1851; it is largely unaltered, but for the addition of a large lean-to extension on the west side. The entrance stairs are in a small projection on the west face of the

south wing. The upper part of this has been rebuilt, possibly as a result of a fire that occurred over 30 years ago; the evidence of this can be seen in heavily-scorched beams at the head of the main stair and in the first floor.

- 6.2 It was only possible to visit the first and third floors of the building for this study (Figures 12 & 13). The interior is largely unaltered, but for the insertion of some light partitions and ceilings, and the creation of internal staircases between each floor. The whole of the original roof structure has been replaced with modern softwood trusses and a covering of corrugate asbestos sheets. No access was possible to the lean-to at the west side of the mill.
- 6.3 There are two separate buildings at the east end of the mill. The northern of these is a two-storeyed house, built against the mill's wall and running to the street frontage. This was originally the mill manager's house, and is now used as a second-hand goods shop. The interior was damaged in a fire in recent years and in the course of repair has been completely plastered, so no details remain here. The owner of the shop says that before this renovation there was a large fireplace in the east wall of the ground floor room. The function of the southern building, a three-storeyed detached structure at the south-east corner of the site, is unknown. It is now used as a recording studio and a martial arts school. Like the other buildings on the site, it is chiefly built of sandstone rubble; like the malting, it has one face in better-quality squared stone; this faces the road. The gabled roof is slated. There were three windows to each floor in the east face, but only those on the first floor are still open. There was a single window on the first and second floors in the north wall, and the upper storey had a door here as well. The east wall has been altered by the addition of a new one-storey extension; there are no features in the south face, which abuts the high precinct wall around the site. Of the small part of the building that was accessible when the site was visited, only a part of the north gable was visible, and this showed no features of interest.

7. The potential archaeological resource

- 7.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area. As the site is located beyond the medieval town walls, and some 200m from the presumed location of the Anglican village, it is unlikely that medieval deposits exist. The site was probably agricultural or marginal land until the post-medieval period. However, due to its close proximity to the watercourse of the Bow Burn, it is likely that early occupation outside the town walls would have started here. The earliest detailed map of 1827 indicates use of the stream for a water mill.
- 7.2 Archaeological deposits relating to the post-medieval period may survive over the site. This evidence is likely to relate to outbuildings, rubbish disposal, and industrial activities.
- 7.3 The excavations at Pottergate (Taylor-Wilson, 2003) showed the course of the Bow Burn had shifted east during the 12th-13th centuries. Should the same be true within the study area, alluvial deposits may exist from the medieval period. Such deposits could increase the potential for palaeo-environmental

samples. Post-medieval culverts built to divert the course of the Bow Burn may also run through the site.

8. The significance of the buildings

8.1 The mill and the maltings are the only surviving parts of a larger group of industrial structures that stood on this part of the town from the later 18th to the later 20th century. The only evidence of the other buildings of the former High Brewery are some parts of a wall, with a number of blocked window openings, that now forms the boundary of a car park to the west of the study area. The area around the site is now occupied by playing fields, houses and car parks; the surviving buildings are therefore almost completely divorced from their original context.

8.2 Notwithstanding the alterations that have taken place, and the uncertainty about its exact uses, the malting is important as an example of an early 19th-century example of its type; a number of recommendations have been made in the past about its preservation (Patrick 2000, 2001). It is also become clear that there is some small evidence of an earlier building here, in the western gable wall. The kiln is in a poorer state, but remains an integral part of the malting as a whole. There are few examples that are exactly comparable to this pair of buildings in the area; those parallels that have been identified are some distance away, such as the malthouse of the former Houghton Brewery at The Old Mill, Houghton-le-Spring. The mill, its associated smaller buildings and the maltings are vital for the context they provide for each other; the significance of the group is probably greater than that of any individual structure. These buildings are all that remain of Alnwick's brewing history.

9. Impact assessment and recommendations

Visual impact

9.1 The study area lies within the conservation area of Alnwick and holds Grade II listed building status. It is important that any building alterations appreciate this status and are in keeping with the consequent legislation. It is recommended that any modifications should retain the overall appearance of the group, and as much of the original fabric as is practicable.

Archaeological impact

9.2 Groundwork on the site might impact upon archaeological deposits. It is likely that structural remains of post-medieval buildings exist within the study area, and it is possible that medieval deposits survive within the undeveloped yard area. It is recommended that any groundwork that might affect archaeological resources should be preceded by small-scale archaeological investigation, aimed at the recovery of information about former buildings on the site, and any evidence of medieval activity beyond the Town Walls.

10. Sources

10.1 Cartographic sources

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Fryer, 1820 Map of the County of Northumberland
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apportionment for the township of Great Little Place, ???
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10.2 Building Plans (consulted at Morpeth Records Centre)

NRO 755/P 70 Additions at Brewery in Dispensary Street 1870
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NRO 755/P 293 Additions to Alnwick Brewery for Mr J. Bolam 1886
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NRO 755/P 625 Proposed additions for the Alnwick Brewery Co. 1897

10.3 Other sources

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Taylor-Wilson, R. 2003 *An Archaeological Excavation at Potergate, Alnwick, Northumberland* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

10.4 *Aerial photographs*

View from northwest c. 1960. Aerofilms, London. Ref. A.241321



Archaeological Services
University of Durham

on behalf of
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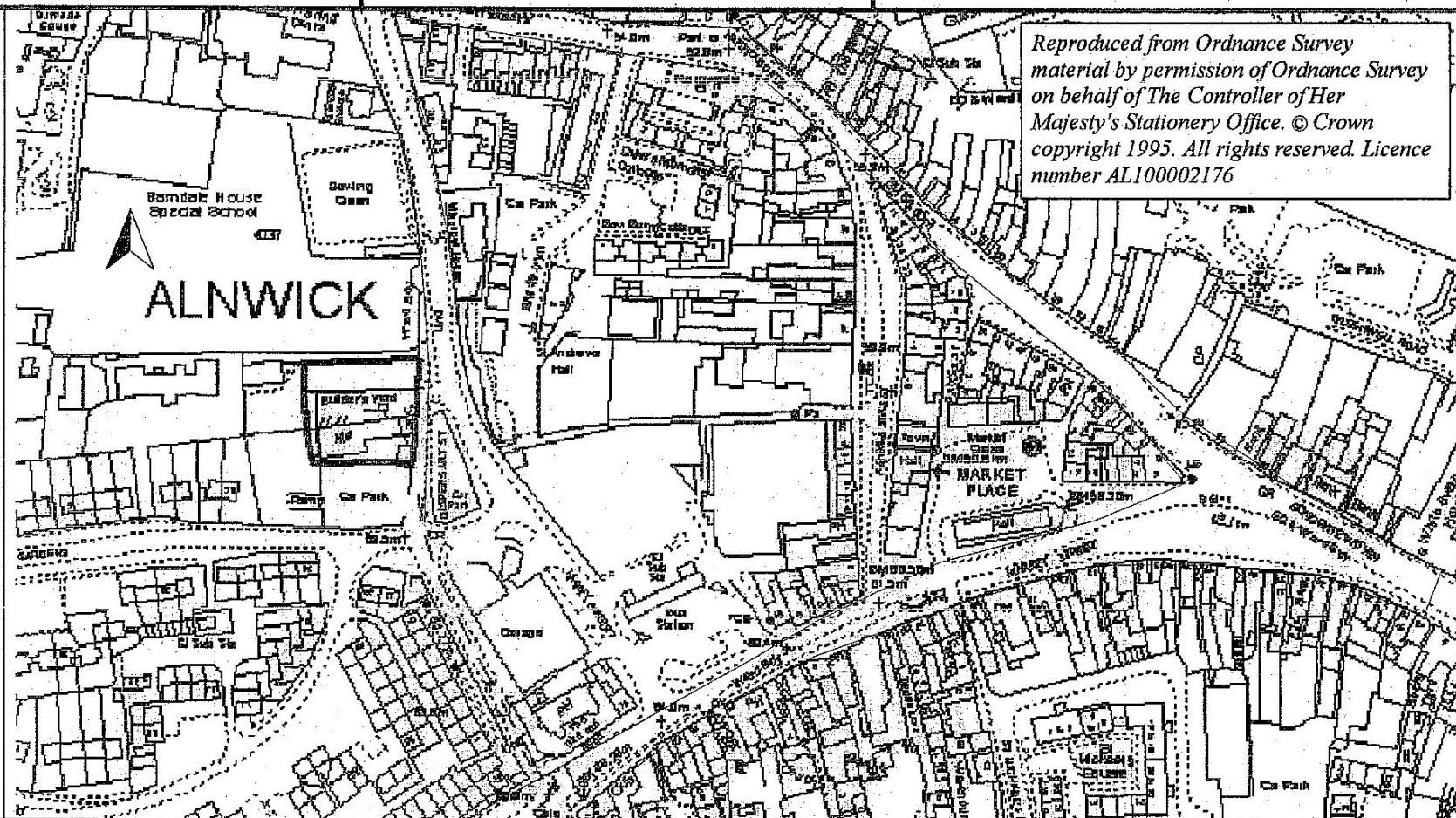
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The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick

Archaeological desk-top and building assessment

Figure 1

*Plan showing location of the proposed development area
(marked in red)*





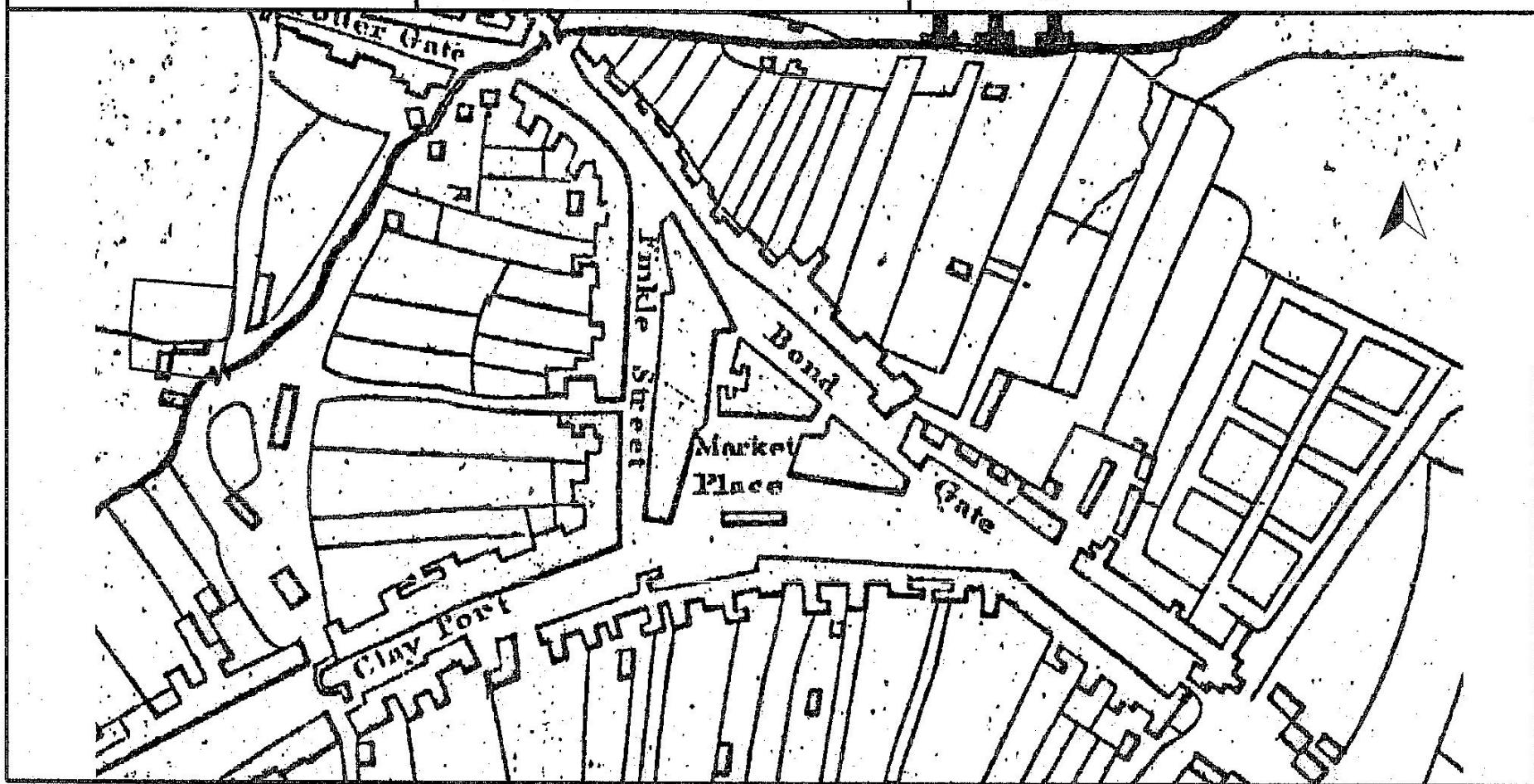
Archaeological Services
University of Durham

on behalf of
John Edwards, Architect

The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick
Archaeological desk-top and building assessment

Figure 2

Extract from Armstrong's plan of Alnwick (1792). The proposed development area is marked in red (approximate)





Archaeological Services
University of Durham

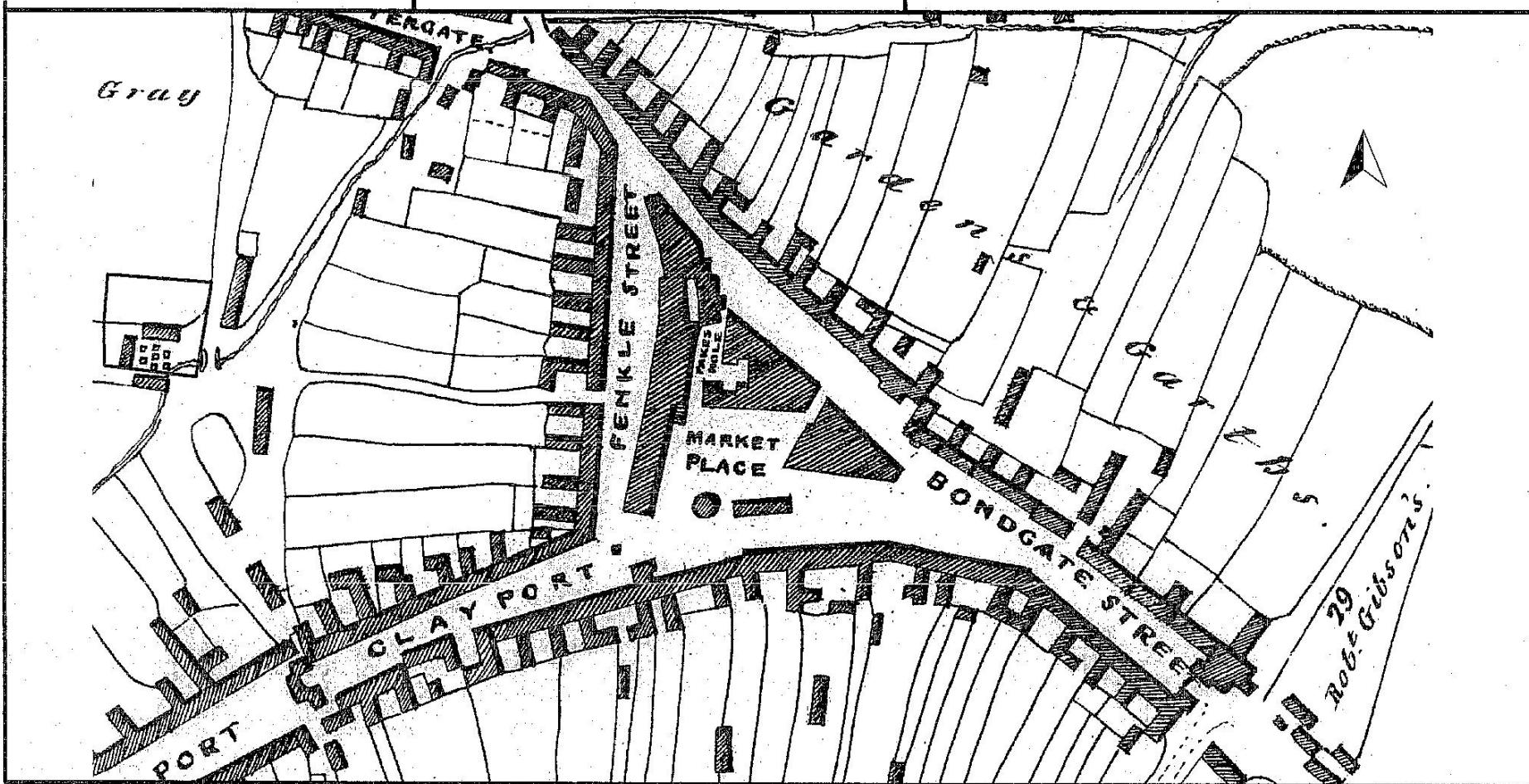
on behalf of
John Edwards, Architect

The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick

Archaeological desk-top and building assessment

Figure 3

Extract from Thompson's map (undated). The proposed development area is marked in red (approximate)





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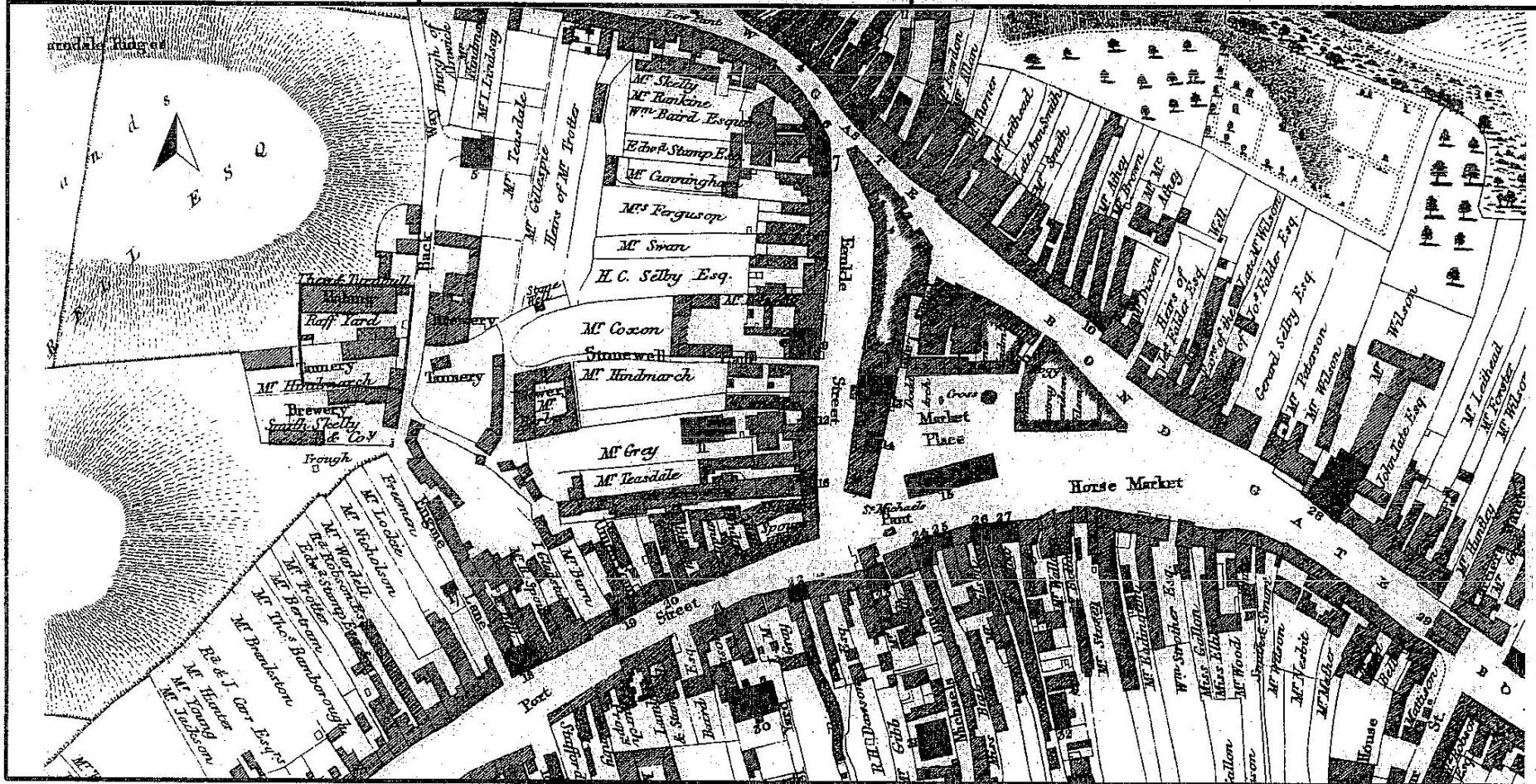
on behalf of
John Edwards, Architect

The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick

Archaeological desk-top and building assessment

Figure 4

Extract from Wood's map of 1827 (the proposed development area is marked in red)





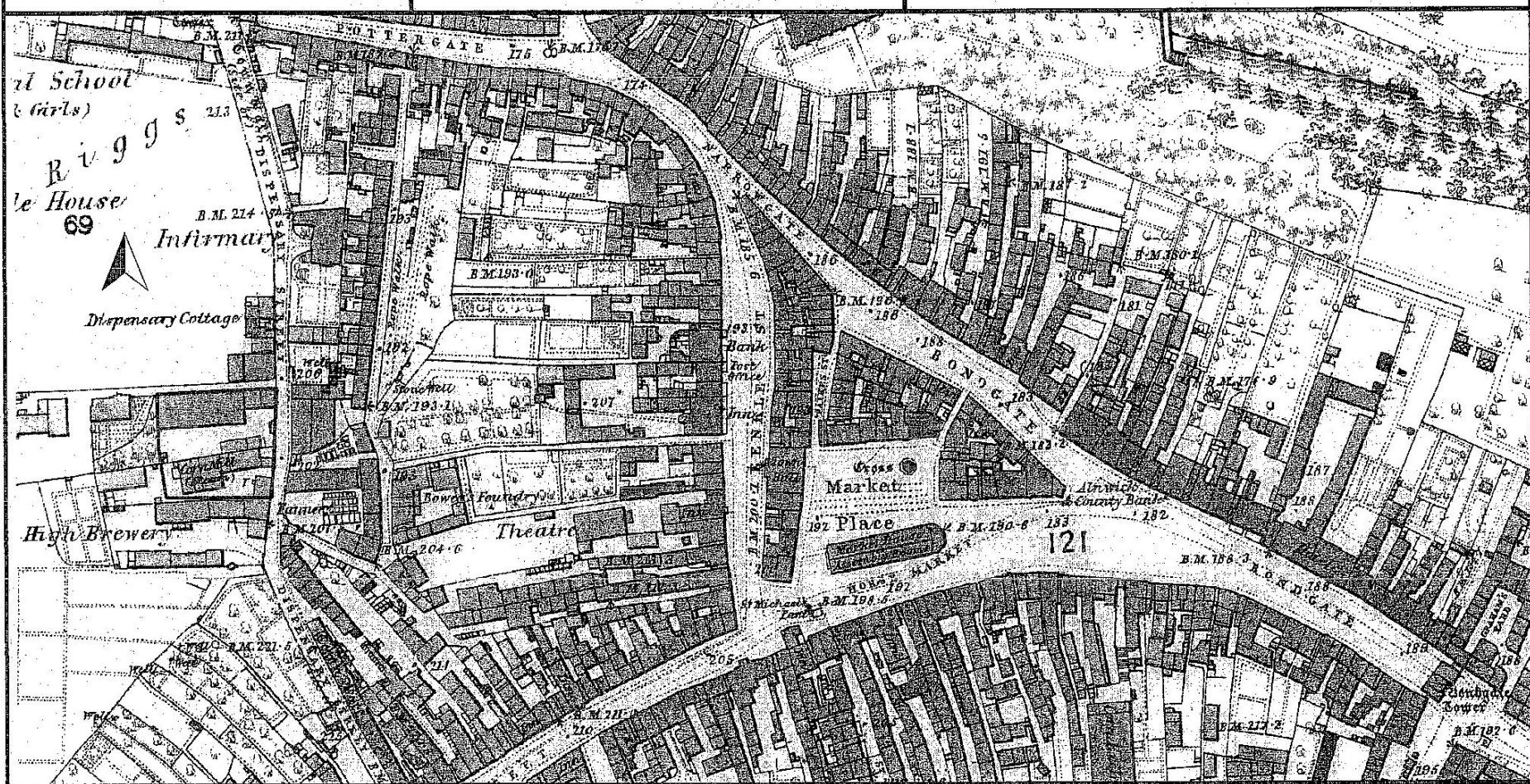
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The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick
Archaeological desk-top and building assessment

Figure 5

*Extract from the 1st Edition O.S. 25 inch map of
c.1860 (the proposed development area is marked in
red)*





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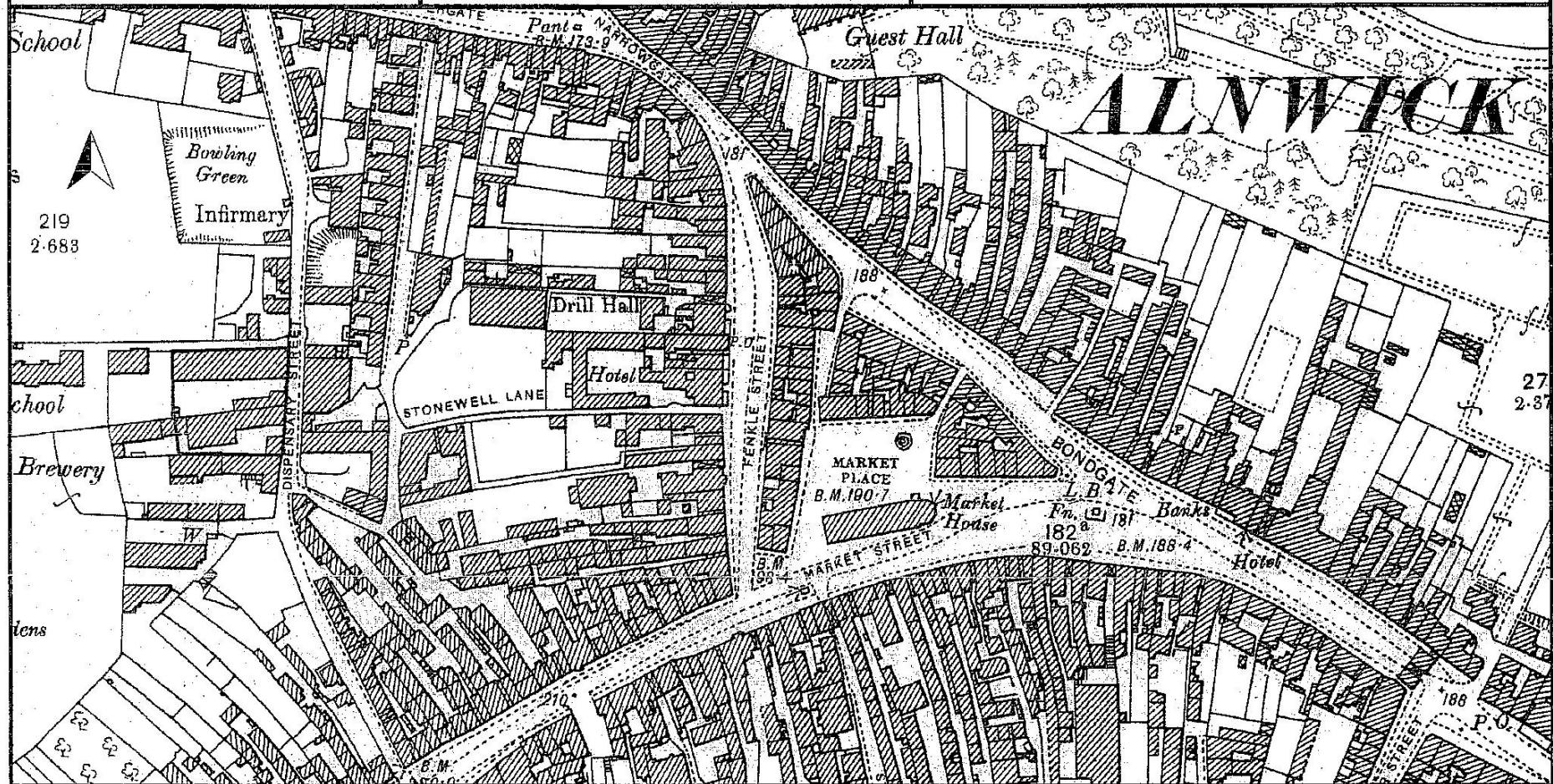
on behalf of
John Edwards, Architect

The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick

Archaeological desk-top and building assessment

Figure 6

*Extract from the 2nd Edition O.S. 25 inch map of 1897.
The proposed development area is marked in red*





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The Maltings and Bolams Mill, Alnwick

Archaeological desk-top and building assessment

Figure 7

*Extract from the 3rd Edition O.S. 25 inch map of 1923.
The proposed development area is marked in red*

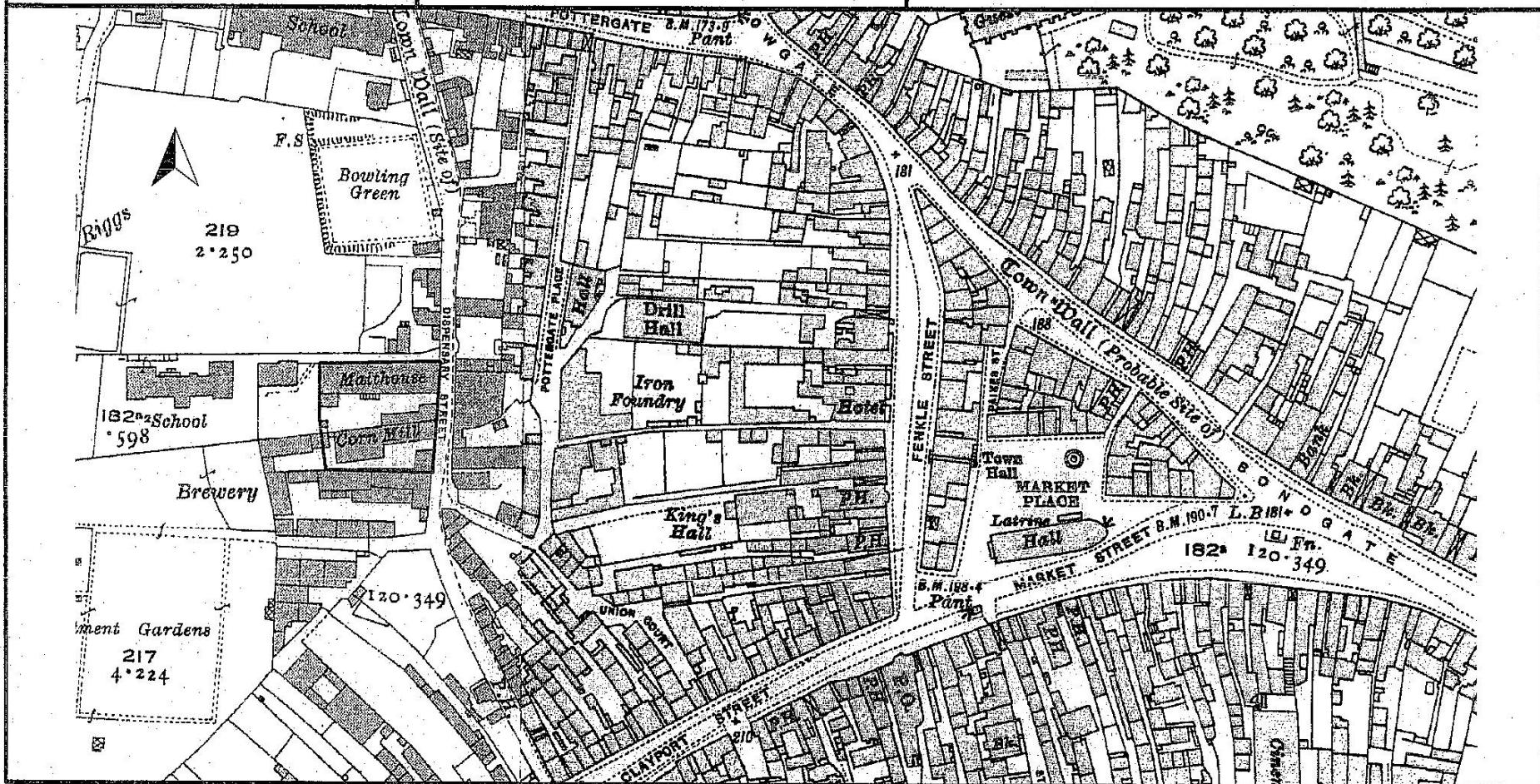




Figure 8 General view of the site from the south. Bolam's Mill is at the centre, hiding The Maltings: the malt kiln is under the large slated roof at the right.



Figure 9 General view from the east. A slight fall is visible from this point near the supermarket into the valley of the Bow Burn; the land rises again across the study area. The tall mill building at the centre lies behind the former manager's house and the south-eastern building; The Maltings lies to the right.



Figure 10 The Maltings, from the north-west. The irregularity of the fenestration can be seen in this view; the malt kiln to the left has no original openings left. The lower row of windows serves the upper growing floor, and the west end of the ground floor is below ground level.

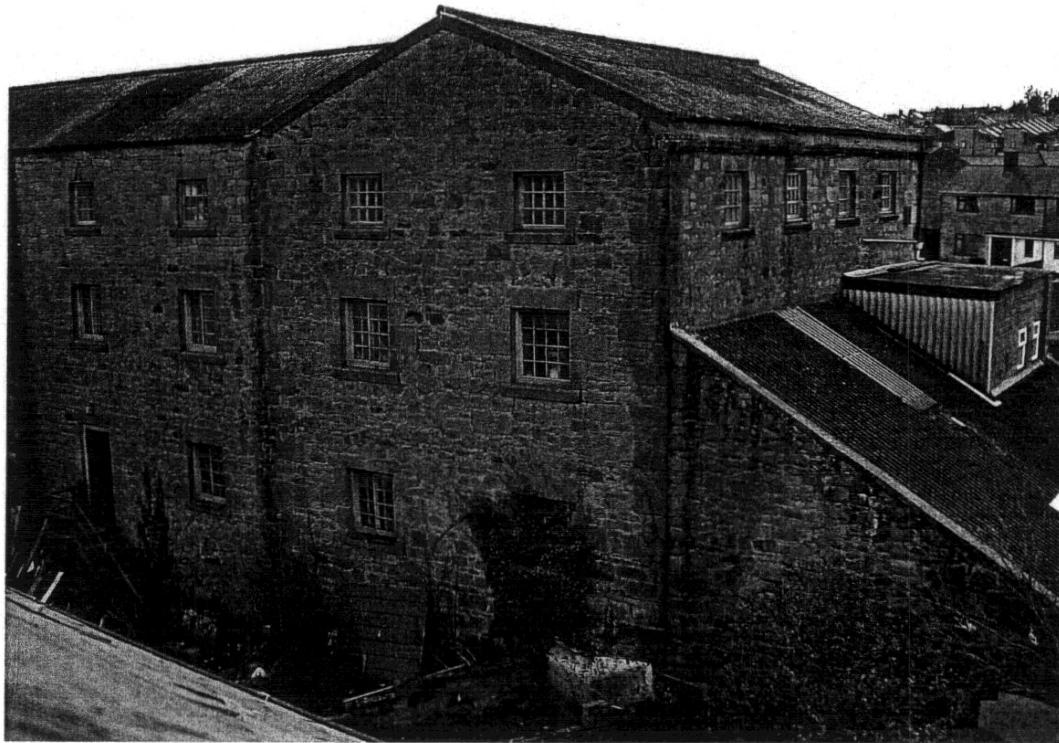


Figure 11 Bolams Mill. A view from the roof of The Maltings, looking south-eastwards. The fabric of the mill shows few alterations other than the addition of the lean-to at the left. The flat-roofed structure is the rebuilt top of the entry stairs.

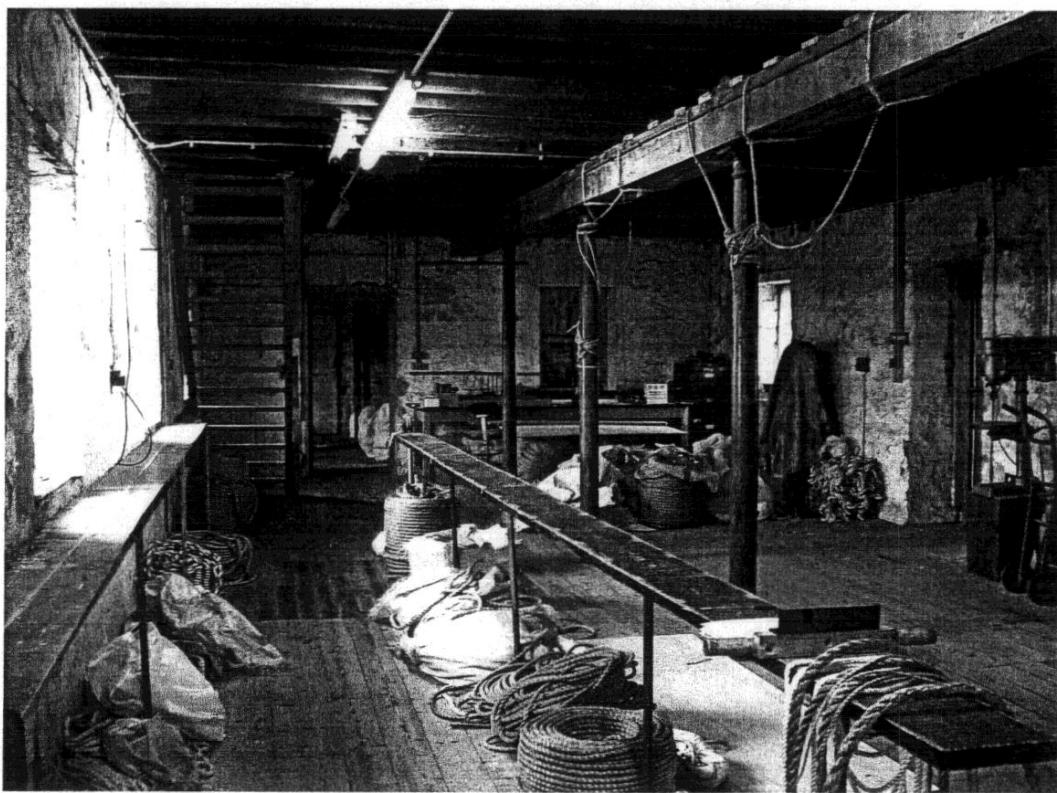


Figure 12 Bolams Mill. A view of the western workroom of the Border Cordage company, on the first floor. This interior is much as it would have been when the mill was first in use.

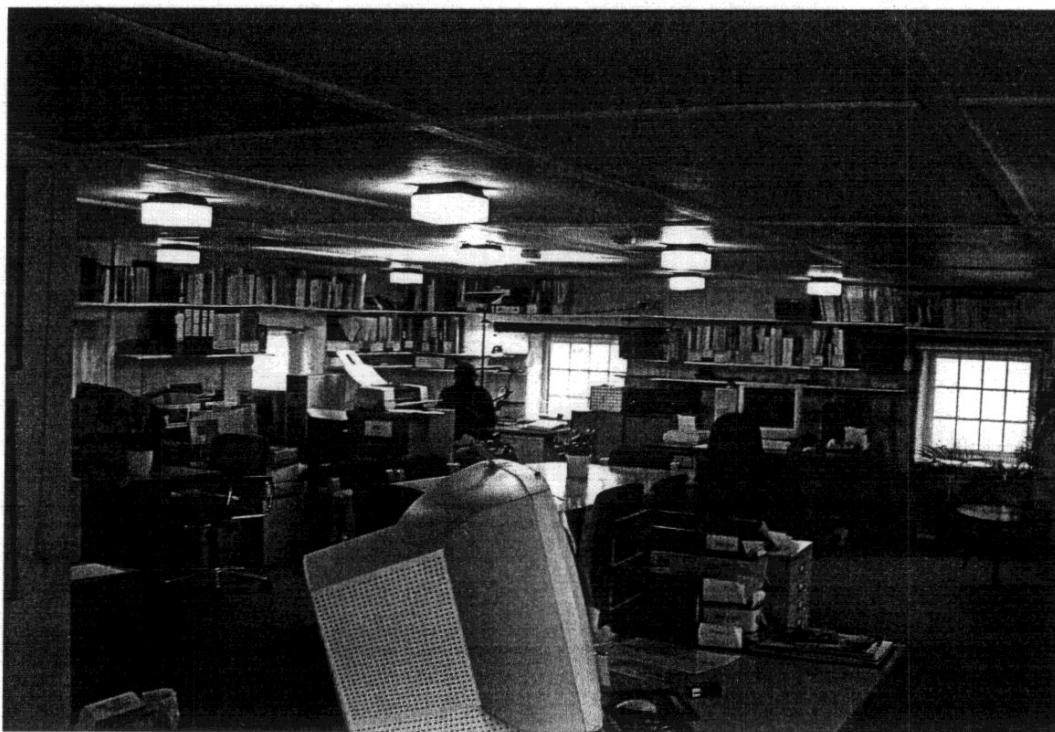


Figure 13 Bolams Mill. The western office of the Tagish suite on the top floor. The windows are all of the original pattern; the interior has been subdivided and new ceilings have been installed.



Figure 14 The Maltings: west end of the south front. Contrast the squared masonry with the rubble seen in Figure 10. A regular pattern of tall upper windows can be made out, despite later changes.

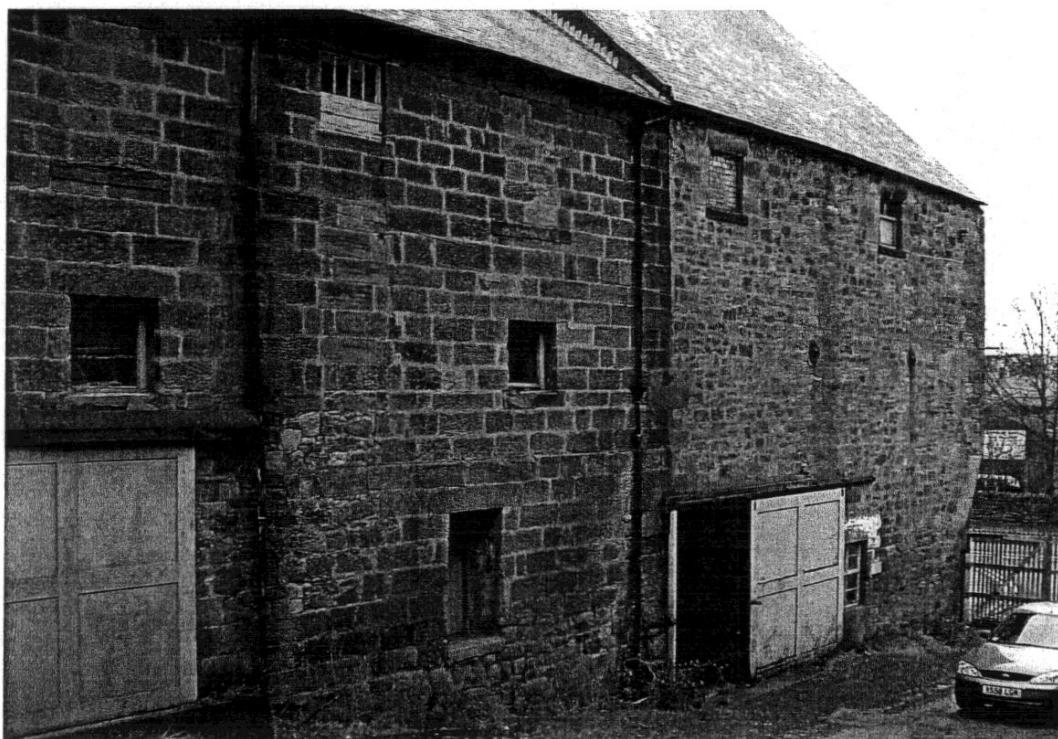


Figure 15 The Maltings: the east end of the south front. The straight joint between the between the fabric of the malting and the kiln is clear here. Altered windows, like those seen in Figure 14 are visible on the upper floor. Behind the left-hand downpipe the ends of a flight of stone steps rise towards a blocked door. This gave access to the upper growing floor.



Figure 16 The Maltings: the west gable, seen from the school house garden. An earlier gable end is visible here between the levels of the sill of the upper window and the lintel of the lower one.

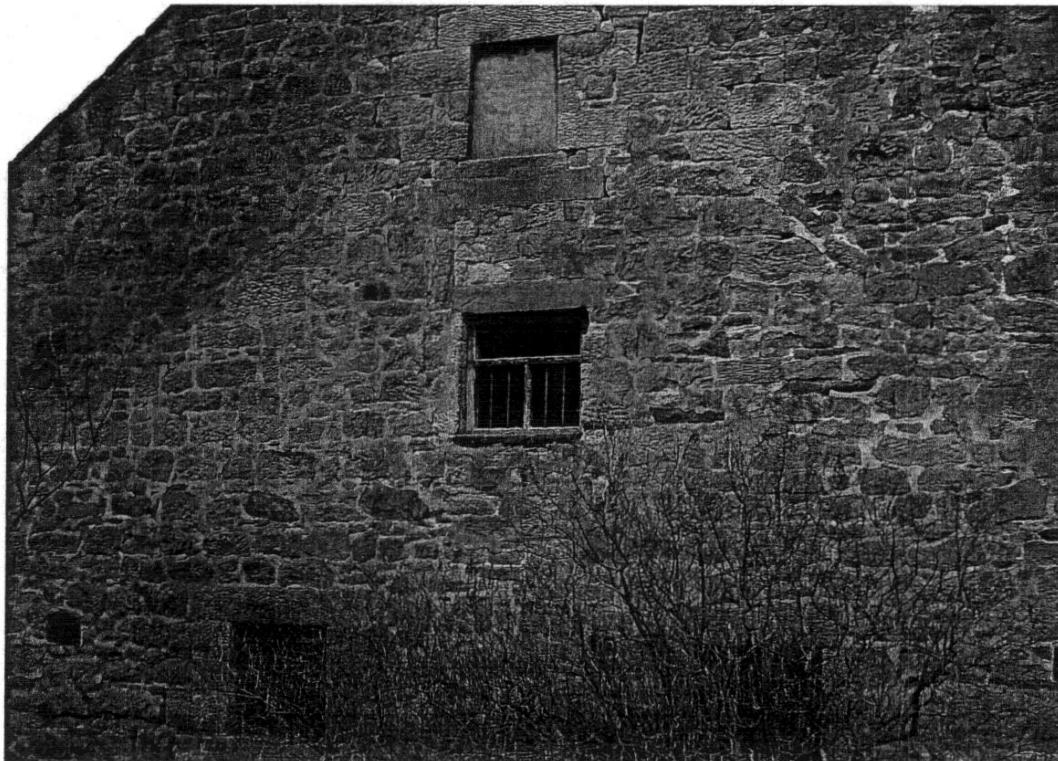


Figure 17 A detail of the gable end built into the present west end of The Maltings. Note the coping stones at the right hand side.



Figure 18 The upper growing floor of the malthouse, looking north-east. Cast iron and timber supports to the floor above are carried by iron and stone columns on the ground floor.



Figure 19 A view of the lower growing floor (the ground floor) in the malthouse. This view, from the same relative position as Figure 18, shows the dark state of this part-buried room. The floor, like that above, is a concrete screed. The square columns along the centre of the floor are made of sandstone.



Figure 20 The malt kiln. A view from the south-east corner, looking at the east end of the malthouse. The lower door led to the hearths, and the upper gave access to the drying floor, which lay at the level of the steel joists. Between the levels of the doors there was once a row of four windows across the width of the wall.

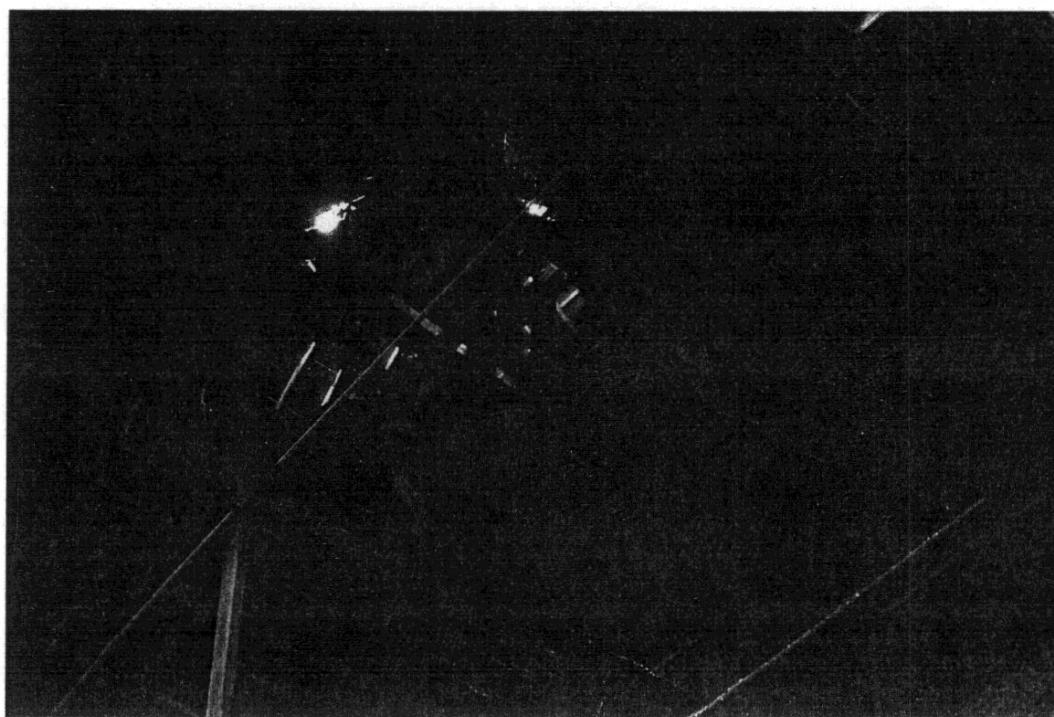
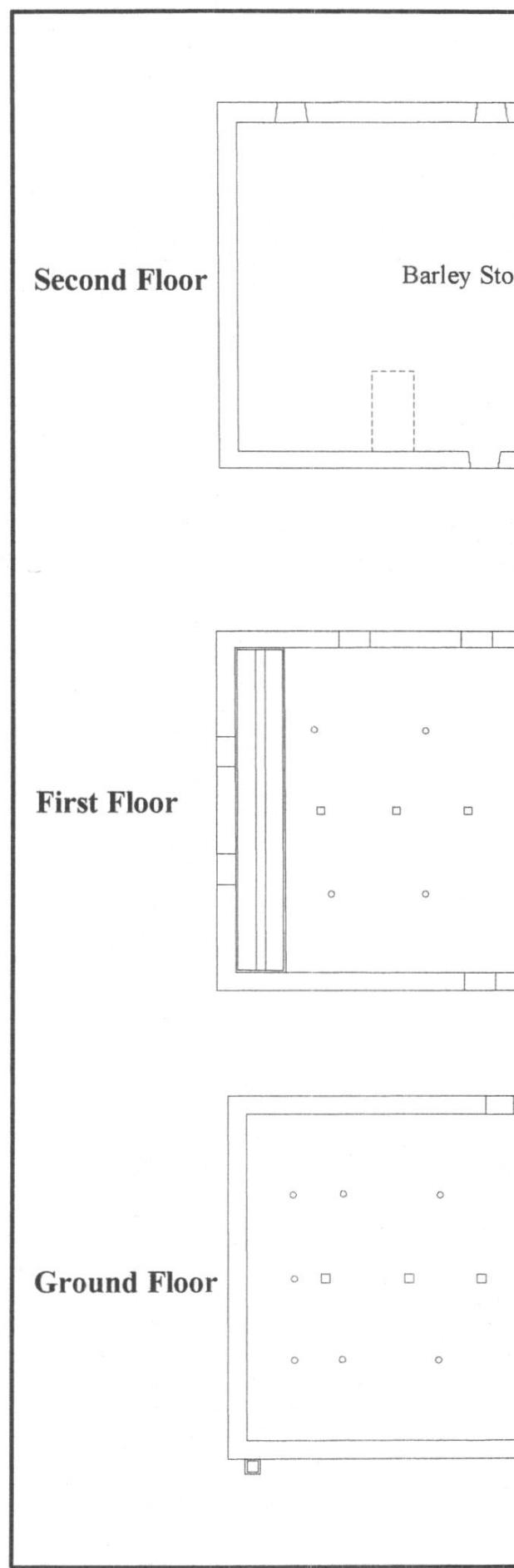


Figure 21 The roof of the malt kiln. This dim view, looking up from the south-east corner, shows the complex timberwork that supports a pyramidal roof inside the present pitched and slated structure.



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**The Maltings and Bolams Mill,
Alnwick**

**Archaeological desk-top and
building assessment**

Figure 22

Plans showing the proposed conversion of warehouses to a malting for Mr Jas. Philips, April 1891. Reproduced from plans held by Northumberland County Archives (Ref. NRO755/P465, by kind permission of Reavell and Cahill, Architects. No further reproduction permitted

on behalf of

John Edwards, Architect

0 10m
scale 1:200 - for A3 plot

Appendix 1: Project specification

TWO ADJACENT DEVELOPMENTS AT THE MALTINGS AND BOLAMS MILL, DISPENSARY STREET, ALNWICK

Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Standing Building Assessment

Introduction

A planning application has been submitted for two developments at the Maltings (A/2003/0722 & A/2003/0723) and Bolams Mill (A/2003/0720 & A/2003/0721), which are adjacent properties on Dispensary Street, Alnwick (Fig 1) and comprise the demolition and partial demolition of some buildings and the construction of a number of new buildings. The sites are located outside the presumed line of the medieval city wall in an area that appears to have been built on since at least the 17th century. A number of industrial buildings are located on the site, some of which have been proposed for demolition as part of both applications.

Northumberland County Council Conservation Team has advised Alnwick District Council that the archaeological and architectural potential of both sites should be further investigated prior to the determination of either planning application. As the applications are located on adjacent sites and share the same agent, it was deemed appropriate to combine the initial investigation of both application areas.

In the first instance, Northumberland County Council Conservation Team has advised that this should take the form of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and a Standing Buildings Assessment. These assessments are designed to establish the potential for buried archaeological remains of post-medieval and earlier date within the site and a Standing Buildings Assessment to assess the value of the existing structures within their context in a post-medieval industrial area within the Alnwick Conservation Zone.

This brief constitutes Northumberland County Council Conservation Team's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the desk-based and standing building assessments. This brief does not constitute the 'written scheme of investigation', which would be required of any archaeological consultant or contractor working on the site.

The brief is intended to establish the project parameters to enable an archaeological consultant or contractor to tender for the work and once commissioned to prepare and submit an appropriate Method Statement, Project Design or Specification to the Conservation Team for approval prior to work commencing.

The extent of the development (Fig 1) has been taken from plans attached to both planning applications. The archaeological consultant or contractor will need to confirm the extent of the development and the nature of the works with the agent as part of the specification.

The Study Area

The assessment will require a detailed assessment of the proposed development area as defined in Figure 1, and a less detailed study of the surrounding area including at least a 300m radius of the site.

Issues to be addressed by the assessment

- i) The importance of standing buildings on the site, individually and as a group.
- ii) The location of known archaeological sites and landscapes within the proposed development area
- iii) The potential for palaeo-environmental samples within the proposed development area
- iv) The density of archaeological sites in the surrounding area and the potential that comparable sites may continue into the site
- v) Previous disturbance on the site, which may have affected archaeological remains, including any significant change in levels from those indicated on old Ordnance Survey maps, and truncation by existing services on or adjacent to the site.
- vi) Where the information is available, the physical impact of the proposed development including:
 - i) Building foundations
 - ii) Services
 - iii) Access roads
 - iv) Ground reduction

- v) Increased vibration
- vi) Change in ground conditions on waterlogged or environmentally rich sites.
- vii) If possible, the impact of the proposed development on the visual setting of the following sites within the wider study area:
 - i) Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - ii) Listed Buildings
 - iii) Unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance

Specific issues to be addressed by the assessment

While the assessment should assess all of the impacts detailed in section 2.2, the report should make particular reference to:

- i) Levels of the ground surface and the archaeological deposits in the surrounding areas. Archaeological evaluations and excavations have been carried out immediately adjacent to three sides of the site (details available from the SMR) and these should help to model the deposits on the site itself.
- ii) The Maltings was the subject of a previous application. A number of reports were produced that are listed in Section 4. The contractor may reference these reports and where appropriate use them as sources. The current applications include further buildings that were not previously assessed and the condition of the Maltings may have deteriorated in the last few years. As a consequence, a new report is required that collates the existing evidence

Desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment should look at the following sources, where available.

Site visit

A site visit should be carried out to assess:

- i) The location of visible archaeological remains
- ii) The current ground conditions

Maps

- i) 1716 Warburton
- ii) 1753 Horsley and Cay
- iii) 1769 Armstrong
- iv) 1808 Smith
- v) 1820 Fryer
- vi) 1828 Greenwood
- vii) 1829 Pigot
- viii) Tithe, apportionment and parish maps
- ix) Estate maps of the area
- x) Ordnance Survey maps from the First Edition onwards
- xi) Service providers maps and databases (Water, Electricity, Telecoms and Gas as a minimum)
- xii) Other available maps, in particular any maps held in the archives in Alnwick Castle

Northumberland County Council Sites and Monuments Record

Northumberland SMR holds copies of the following sources

- i) A comprehensive record of all the known archaeological sites in the County
- ii) Copies of the Scheduled Ancient Monument designations
- iii) Copies of the Listed Building designations
- iv) Conservation Area Boundaries

Other Sources

- i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books

- ii) Historical documents held in local museums, libraries, record offices and archives, in particular the archives at Alnwick Castle
- iii) Unpublished material held by local archaeological organisations (amateur and professional)
- iv) All available borehole, trial pit and geotechnical data from the site and its immediate environs held by the developer
- v) Geomorphological information may be obtained from the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre or the Geography Department at Newcastle University

Standing Building Assessment

In order to establish the value of the buildings individual and as a group of buildings within the setting of Alnwick and its conservation area, a standing buildings assessment should be carried out to former RCHME (now English Heritage) standards, following the guidelines issued by that body in 1996. A copy of those guidelines is available from NCC Conservation Team on request.

This assessment should broadly adhere to Level 2 of the guidelines but some additional items will be required from other levels of the guidelines:

i) Written Account

1-2, 4 and 10 Also 12 and 13. A number of unpublished reports were produced for a previous planning application at the Maltings. This information is held at the Conservation Team offices and should be incorporated into this assessment

ii) Drawn Record

2 (from existing plans if available), Also 4 (from existing section if available), 7 and 8

iii) Photography

1, 2, 3 Also 4, 5 and 6 as appropriate to support the assessment.

4.3 *NB* The contractor should bear in mind this is a process of building assessment to establish the history, nature and importance (or otherwise) of the structures on the site. The aim of this exercise is NOT to prepare a complete record of the building.

Report

The desk-based assessment/building assessment is the first stage in a potential multi-staged programme of archaeological work. The assessment has been requested prior to the determination of planning permission. Further pre-determination evaluation may be required.

Due to the strict deadlines laid out in the planning system, the archaeological contractor or consultant should submit two copies of the report (one bound and one unbound) to Northumberland County Council Conservation Team and copies to their client within twenty-working days of being commissioned to carry out the work.

The report should have each page and paragraph numbered and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.

Text

The text should include:

- i) The location of the site
- ii) A description of the geology on the site
- iii) The nature and extent of the proposed development
- iv) Period based discussion of the known and potential archaeological sites within the proposed development area
- v) Description of the results of the Standing Building Assessment
- vi) A discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites, where information is available
- vii) An assessment of the importance of the standing buildings individually and as a group of buildings within the setting of Alnwick and the conservation area.
- viii) An assessment of the potential for conversion of specific buildings proposed for demolition

ix) Where possible an assessment of the impact on the visual setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings and unscheduled archaeological sites of national or regional importance

x) Appendices listing:

- i) All archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study area
- ii) All aerial photographs within the detailed study area and immediate environs
- iii) A copy of this brief

Illustrations

i) A location plan of the site

ii) A location plan of the extent of the proposed development area. This must be at a suitable scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Sites and Monuments Record

iii) Copies of all maps described in the text *with the extent of the proposed development area marked on each map*. Where copyright prevents the inclusion of a map in the report, a hand-drawn copy should be provided. NB Some maps can be included in unpublished reports with the copyright included at the base of the map. Where possible historic maps should be transcribed either by hand or digitally, as an overlay on to the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (or earliest OS Map) to allow details to be assessed in relation to recent features.

iv) A plan with the extent of the proposed development area and showing the location of all archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic battlefields in the proposed development area and the wider study area

v) Plans, Drawings and photographs appropriate to the building assessment required (See section 4)

6 Site Archive

i) A limited archive will need to be deposited in the appropriate local museum, once the report is produced. This should comprise:

 i) A copy of the report

 ii) Original illustrations and tracings that are not included in the report

 iii) A digital copy of the report and illustrations, where appropriate

ii) Before the commencement of the work, contact should be made with the local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of the appropriate museum can be provided by the Assistant County Archaeologist.

iii) The archive should be completed within three months of the report being completed

iv) Northumberland County Council will need confirmation that the archive had been submitted to the museum before approving the work.

7 Further Guidance

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

Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist, Northumberland County Council, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 2EF

Tel: 01670 534057 Fax: 01670 533086

e-mail: kderham@northumberland.gov.uk

9/1/04

FOR COPYRIGHT REASONS, ALL MAPS SUPPLIED BY NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL MUST BE RETURNED TO THEM ON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT

Appendix 2: SMR Summary

Site Name:	Date:	SMR ID:
Alnwick Castle landscaped park	18 th century	4537
Site of cross in Baliffgate	Medieval	4499
Stone well	Medieval	4505
No 2 Baliffgate	18 th century	4519
No 1 Baliffgate	18 th century	4520
No 35 Narrowgate	18 th century	4521
Nos 31 and 33 Narrowgate	19 th century	4522
Pottergate Tower	18 th century	4523
No 26 Dispensary Street	19 th century	4524
No 29 Fenkle Street	19 th century	4525
Town Hall, Market Place	18 th century	4526
Northumberland Hall	19 th century	4527
No 1 (The Old Post Office) Clayport Street	19 th century	4528
St Michael's Pant	18 th century	4529
Well, St Michael's Lane	Post-medieval	4541
Sion Meeting House, Alnwick	19 th century	4542
Methodist Church, Chapel Lane	18 th century	4543
St James United Reformed Church	19 th century	4544
Sheraton House, Clayport Street	19 th century	4546
Churchyard gates, Baliffgate	19 th century	4552
Nos 6 and 8 Baliffgate	18 th century	4554
West wing of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Baliffgate	18 th century	4555
Piers and railings in front of the Roman Catholic Church, Baliffgate	Post-medieval	4557
No 14 Baliffgate	18 th century	4558
Nos 16 to 20 (even) Baliffgate	19 th century	4559
Nos 22 to 26 (even) Baliffgate	19 th century	4560
Nos 28 and 30 Baliffgate	19 th century	4561
Nos 1a and 1b Baliffgate	18 th century	4562
No 1c Baliffgate	18 th century	4563
Nos 5 and 7 Baliffgate	19 th century	4564
Nos 9 and 11 Baliffgate	19 th century	4565
Nos 13 and 15 Baliffgate	18 th century	4566
Nos 17 and 19 Baliffgate	18 th century	4567
No 21 Baliffgate	Post-medieval	4568
No 46 Bondgate Within	18 th century	4579
No 48 Bondgate Within	19 th century	4580
Nos 50 and 52 Bondgate Within	18 th century	4581
No 54 Bondgate Within	19 th century	4582
No 56 Bondgate Within	17 th or 18 th century	4583
Nos 58 and 60 Bondgate Within	Post-Medieval	4584
Nos 49 and 51 Bondgate Within	19 th century	4592
No 63 (The George Public House) Bondgate Within	18 th or 19 th century	4594
Nos 67 and 67a Bondgate Within	18 th century	4595

Nos 69 and 70 (odd) Bondgate Within	18 th century	4596
Nos 12 and 14 Green Batt	19 th century	4616
Nos 2 to 6 (even) Chapel Lane	19 th century	4617
Gates railings and steps to Sheraton House	19 th century	4618
Nos 7 and 9 Clayport Street	19 th century	4619
No 19 Clayport Street	18 th century	4620
No 23 Clayport Street	18 th century	4621
Nos 25 and 25a Clayport Street	19 th century	4622
Pant outside Westgate House, Clayport St	18 th century	4623
Nos 2 and 4 Clayport Street	18 th century	4624
Grosvenor Terrace (Nos 1 and 2) Clayport St	19 th century	4625
Grosvenor Terrace (Nos 3, 4 and 5) Clayport Street	19 th century	4626
Clive Terrace (Nos 1 to 8 consec) Clayport St	Post-medieval	4627
Clive Cottage, Clayport Street	Post-medieval	4628
Clive House, Clayport Street	19 th century	4629
Former malthouse to north of No 20 Dispensary Street	19 th century	4638
Alnwick Brewery, Dispensary Street	19 th century	4640
Terrace on east side and at rear of No 39 Market Place, Dodd's Lane	19 th century	4641
No 5 (The Cross House) Dodd's Lane	19 th century	4642
Burgage Walls between No 5 and 'Cornmarket' Market Street and between No 5 and the terrace on the east side of Dodd's Lane	19 th century	4643
Terrace of four houses on west side of Dodd's Lane, to north of wall and rear of No 20/22 Green Batt	19 th century	4644
Rear elevation of No 6 Fenkle Street	Post-medieval	4645
No 14 Fenkle Street	18 th century	4646
Nos 16 and 18 Fenkle Street	19 th century	4647
No 20 Fenkle Street	18 th century	4648
No 22 Fenkle Street	18 th century	4649
No 3 Fenkle Street	18 th century	4650
No 7 (The Market Tavern) Fenkle Street	18 th century	4651
Nos 9 to 13 (odd) (The Nag's Head Public House) Fenkle Street	17 th century and earlier	4652
Nos 15 to 19 (odd) Fenkle Street	18 th century	4653
No 31 Fenkle Street	19 th century	4654
No 37 Fenkle street	19 th century	4655
No 39 Fenkle Street	19 th century	4656
Coates the Printers, New Row	19 th century	4657
Nos 19 to 23 (odd) green Batt	19 th century	4659
Nos 20 and 22 Green Batt	19 th century	4663
Wall at rear of No 22 Green Batt	Pre 19 th century	4664
Nos 4 and 6 (Grove House) Howick Street	19 th century	4676
Nos 8 to 16 (even) Howick Street	19 th century	4677
No 3 (Howick House) and Howick Street	19 th century	4679

Garage, Howick Street		
Barndale Cottage, Howling Lane	Pre 19 th century	4683
Barndale House, Howling Lane	19 th century	4684
Market Cross, Market Place	Post-medieval	4691
Corner Café, Market Place	18 th century	4692
No 6 Fenkle Street	18 th century	4693
The Co-op, Market Place	18 th century	4694
Easycare Centre, Market Place	18 th century	4695
Steele's Gift Shop, Market Place	17 th century	4696
N and B Pringles, Market Place	18 th century	4697
No 10 Market Place	18 th century	4698
Nos 7 and 9 Market Street	19 th century	4699
No 11 Market Place	19 th century	4700
Nos 13 and 15 Market Place	19 th century	4701
Nos 17 and 19 Market Place	19 th century	4702
Nos 21 and 23 Market Street (Crown Public House)	18 th century	4703
Nos 25 and 27 (Queen's Head Hotel) Market Street	18 th century	4704
No 29 (The White Hart Inn) and No 31 (Country House) Market Street	19 th century	4705
Nos 33 and 35 Market Street	19 th century	4706
No 37 Market Street	19 th century	4707
No 39 Market Street	19 th century	4708
Nos 4 and 6 Market Street	18 th century	4709
No 8 Market Street	18 th century	4710
No 10 Market Street	18 th century	4711
No 12 Market Street	18 th century	4712
Nos 1 to 5 (odd) Narrowgate	19 th century	4713
No 7 Narrowgate	19 th century	4714
No 9 Narrowgate	19 th century	4715
No 11 Narrowgate	19 th century	4716
Dorothy Forster Court, Narrowgate	Post-medieval	4717
Nos 8 to 14 (even) Narrowgate	18 th century	4718
No 16 Narrowgate	18 th century	4719
No 18 Narrowgate	18 th century	4720
Nos 20 and 22 Narrowgate	19 th century	4721
No 26 (Black Swan Public House) Narrowgate	18 th century	4722
No 28 Narrowgate	18 th century	4723
No 30 Narrowgate	19 th century	4724
No 23 (Ye Olde Cross Public House 'Dirty Bottles') Narrowgate	17 th century	4725
No 34 (The Kiln) Narrowgate	19 th century	4726
No 36 Narrowgate	19 th century	4727
Nos 1 to 3 Northumberland Street	19 th century	4728
Nos 9, 10 and 10a Paikes Street	19 th century	4729
No 1 Percy Street	19 th century	4730

Nos 2 and 3 Percy Street	19 th century	4731
Pant, Pottergate	19 th century	4750
Nos 1 and 2 Pottergate	19 th century	4751
Duke's Cottages, Pottergate	20 th century	4752
Nos 6 and 8 and the Savings Bank, St Michael's Lane	19 th century	4756
Nos 14 and 16 St Michael's Lane	19 th century	4757
Nos 22 and 24 St Michael's Lane	19 th century	4758
Inkster's Yard	18 th century	4777
Half Moon Inn	Post-medieval	4778
Star Inn	Post-medieval	4779
Theatre	Post-medieval	4780
Engin House	Post-medieval	4781
Anchor Inn	Post-medieval	4782
Gray's Inn	Post-medieval	4783
Blue Bell Inn	Post-medieval	4784
Three Tons Inn	Post-medieval	4785
School	Post-medieval	4790
Tannery	Post-medieval	4796
Tannery	Post-medieval	4797
Well	Post-medieval	4798
Well	Post-medieval	4799
Brewery	Post-medieval	4800
Well	Post-medieval	4801
Tannery	Post-medieval	4802
Brewery	Post-medieval	4803
Raff Yard	Post-medieval	4807
Well	Post-medieval	4809
Bethal Chapel	Post-medieval	4814
Well	Post-medieval	4816
Nonconformist Meeting House	18 th century	4818
Well	Post-medieval	4821
Methodist Church	18 th century	4823
Area of Anglican route way	Early medieval	4827
Area of Anglican route way	Early medieval	4828
Area of Anglican route way	Early medieval	4829
Clayport Tower	Medieval	4831
Narrowgate Tower	Medieval	4832
Balifffgate	Medieval	4833
Burgages	Medieval	4834
Burgages	Medieval	4835
Burgages	Medieval	4836
Burgages	Medieval	4837
Burgages	Medieval	4838
Cannongate	Medieval	4839
Market Place	Medieval	4841
Medieval development	Medieval	4844
Medieval development	Medieval	4845

Medieval development	Medieval	4847
Extramural medieval expansion	Medieval	4848
Extramural medieval expansion	Medieval	4849
Site of Market Cross	Medieval	4852
Development	Post-medieval	4858
Development	Post-medieval	4859
Development	Post-medieval	4860
Development	Post-medieval	4862
Development	Post-medieval	4867
Post-medieval market place encroachment	Post-medieval	4868
Post-medieval market place encroachment	Post-medieval	4869
Post-medieval market place encroachment	Post-medieval	4870
19 th century development	19 th century	4871
19 th century development	19 th century	4885
19 th century development	19 th century	4886
19 th century development	19 th century	4890
Foundry	Post-medieval	4893
Rope Walks	Post-medieval	4894
Pits and well at Potergate	Medieval	14001
Medieval building at Potergate	Medieval	14002
Post-medieval wall at Potergate	Post-medieval	14003
Remains of Post-medieval building at Potergate	Post-medieval	14004
Post-medieval floor at Potergate	Post-medieval	14005
Pits and building at Potergate	Post-medieval	14006
Building at Potergate	Post-medieval	14007