



Northumberland County Council

TYNEDALE LOCAL AREA COUNCIL
13 November 2018

REVIEW OF THE DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT OF PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY ALLEGED PUBLIC FOOTPATHS NOS 65 HEXHAM TOWN

Report of the Executive Director of Local Services
Cabinet Member: Councillor Glen Sanderson, Environment & Local Services

Purpose of report

In this report, the Committee is asked to give consideration to all the relevant evidence gathered in support and rebuttal of a proposal to add to the Definitive Map and Statement a public right of way from the U8291 road (Hallgate) in an easterly, northerly and north-westerly direction over Bank Head to join a spur of the U8291 road south-east of Prospect House.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Committee agree that:

- i) there is sufficient evidence to justify that a public right of way has been reasonably alleged to exist over the claimed route**
- ii) the route be included in a future Definitive Map Modification Order as a Public Footpath.**

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1** The relevant statutory provisions which apply to adding a public right of way to the Definitive Map and Statement based on 20 years user evidence are Sections 53(3)(b) and 53(3)(c)(i) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, which require the County Council (as Surveying Authority) to modify the Definitive Map and Statement following:

“The expiration, in relation to any way in the area to which the map relates, of any period such that the enjoyment by the public of the way during that period raises a presumption that the way has been dedicated as a public path or restricted byway” [s53(3)(b)]

or

“the discovery by the authority of evidence which (when considered with all other relevant evidence available to them) shows that a right of way which is not shown in the map and statement subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist over land in the area to which the map relates, being a right of way such that the land over which the right subsists is a public path, a restricted byway or, subject to section 54A, a byway open to all traffic;” [s53(3)(c)(i)]

1.2 It is an unresolved question whether it is permissible to invoke section 53(3)(c)(i) in a case to which section 53(3)(b) applies. There is a case (Bagshaw), which is indirect authority to the effect that in any case of deemed dedication reliance on paragraph (c)(i) is perfectly acceptable. Members are therefore invited to apply the lower test.

1.3 Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 (HA80) provides for the presumption of dedication of a public right of way following 20 years continuous use. Sub-section (1) states:

“Where a way over any land, other than a way of such a character that use of it by the public could not give rise at common law to any presumption of dedication, has been actually enjoyed by the public as of right and without interruption for a full period of 20 years, the way is deemed to have been dedicated as a highway unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during that period to dedicate it.”

1.4 It is necessary to show that there has been uninterrupted use, as of right, by the public over a period of 20 years or more. ‘As of right’ means openly, not secretly, not by force and not by permission. The public must have used the way without hindrance (e.g. objections, verbal / written warnings, etc) or permission from the landowner or his agents. The 20 year period may be shown at any time in the past and is generally taken to run backwards from the date when the use of the path was first “brought into question”, whether by a notice or otherwise.

1.5 The Committee must consider whether there is sufficient evidence to allege that the presumption is raised. The standard of proof is the civil one that is the balance of probabilities. Members must weigh up the evidence and if, on balance, it is reasonable to allege that there is a public right of way, then the presumption is raised. The onus is then on the landowner to show evidence that there was no intention on their part to dedicate.

1.6 Such evidence may consist of notices or barriers, or by the locking of the way on one day in the year, and drawing this to the attention of the public, or by the deposit of a Statutory Declaration under section 31(6) HA80 to the effect that no additional ways (other than any specifically indicated in the Declaration) have been dedicated as highways since the date of the deposit.

- 1.7 All the relevant statutory provisions and competing rights and interests have been considered in making this report. The recommendation is in accordance with the law and proportionate, having regard to individuals' rights and the public interest.

2.0 PUBLIC EVIDENCE

- 2.1 In June 2017, Richard Simons on behalf of the Hexham Civic Society, submitted an application to add to the Definitive Map and Statement a public footpath from a point marked C on the U8291 road (Hallgate) in an easterly, northerly and north-westerly direction over Bank Head for a distance of 75 metres to a point marked D on a spur of the U8291 road south-east of Prospect House. The application is supported by 'user evidence' forms completed by 25 local people, 19 of whom claim to have used the routes on foot for periods in excess of 20 years. The application is also supported by Woods 1826 Map of Hexham, the 1860 25" Ordnance Survey plan, the 1865, 1924 & 1952 6" Ordnance Survey Maps, 5 Hexham 'visitors walk guides' published in 1974, 1981, 1992, 2001 and 2003, photographs showing obstructions on the route, photographs of information panels and two statements titled 'Bank Head Footpath Claim' and 'Considerations and Conclusions'.

2.1.1 BANK HEAD FOOTPATH CLAIM

- i) "THE APPROACH TO THE EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THIS CLAIM WHICH IS PARTLY RELATED JUST TO THE BANK HEAD PATH AND PARTLY TO EVIDENCE IN COMMON WITH THE PROSPECT HOUSE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY CLAIM BEING ALSO PURSUED BY HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY.
- ii) "As the above heading indicates, Hexham Civic Society is simultaneously claiming as a public right of way two closely related footpaths, one at Bank Head and one at Prospect House, on the eastern edge of Hexham Town centre.
- iii) "The details in plan form of the Bank Head path being claimed and its context are in Document 2 of this claim and the details of the Prospect House path being claimed and its context are attached to this part (Document 1) of the Bank Head claim.
- iv) "Part of the evidence for this Bank Head path claim relates solely to Bank Head path data. This is what arises from the completed 'UEF' evidence forms forwarded by the individual witnesses who have used this path in the past. However, there is also a wide base of evidence for the claiming of this path, which is linked to common ground and recent usage and history shared by the Bank Head and Prospect House paths.
- v) "First of all, it appears material that both the Bank Head claim and the Prospect House claim literally have common ground. Hence, both paths share the same link of claimed path from the eastern end of the adopted highway between Prospect House and the Old Gaol (Manor

Office) to the point where the paths diverge. So the paths overlap and are physically linked.

- vi) “Secondly, and fundamentally since 1974, when Hexham Civic Society published what appears to be the first walking guide for Hexham town centre, the sequential linkage between these paths has been clearly established. All the subsequent written guides by all parties (which are detailed in the claim) have confirmed the same close and sequential relationship between the two paths, a relationship which was, from the 1980’s onwards, repeated by actual guided walks (which are also detailed in the claim). Hence, walkers are directed to the southern end of the Bank Head path where the iconic Old Grammar School (granted by a charter of Queen Elizabeth First of 1599) is located. From here the walkers are directed to walk northwards, through what was until late 2016 a delightful ‘backwater’ area, to Prospect House. The idiosyncratic house, which was enlarged in the late Victorian period, and the outstanding Prospect of the wider Tyne Valley, which can be viewed from here, are of real interest to most visitors. In addition, and last but not least, both paths have their own public notices explaining features of most interest, the Old Grammar School on Bank Head and the Prospect at Prospect House.
- vii) “In conclusion, it is considered that these two paths stand together physically and in their operation and significance. Thus, any considerations of these paths in the context of these rights of way claims should take account of this fact.
- viii) “There appears both individual and joint evidence that this is relevant in the consideration of the claims of these rights of way.”

2.1.2 **CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

- i) “Based on the evidence, there are the following notable points which support the need and case for the Hexham Civic Society to claim the public right of way status for these paths:
- ii) **“The Need to Act to Protect the Continued Existence of Both Paths Being Claimed.**
There is no evidence that current landowners / occupiers intend to dedicate the two paths being claimed at Bank Head and Prospect House. With regard to the Bank Head path, the evidence of the periodic padlocking/chaining shut of the southern gate as witnessed since the summer of 2016 gives no indication that the ownership involved wishes to support a right of way. Document 7, with recent photographs and comments on the southern access point to the Bank Head path, confirms this position. Similarly, the comprehensive fencing off of the Prospect House site in late 2016 (with notices stating ‘Private Property No Access’) demonstrates a similar ownership position of evidently being against public access across the site. This, document 7 also confirms with recent photographs and comments the fencing and notices deterring access to the Prospect House path. As a result,

Hexham Civic Society has resolved to claim both footpaths as rights of way to maintain their existence and amenity and wider social value.

iii) "Amenity and Historic, Social and Tourism Value of these Paths

It may be subjective, but the character and attractiveness of the Bank Head and Prospect House area was notable until the situation illustrated by Document 7 came to pass. It is also a location with a notable local historic importance which should not be shut off or deterred from being viewed by the general public. It has now been on show for centuries and should not now be lost to public view. Notably the Old Grammar School was instituted by a charter from Queen Elizabeth I in 1599, though not finally built till the 1680's, and is one of only four buildings in Hexham which exhibits interesting seventeenth century architectural features including 'bolection' moulding, as well as having a considerable level of social interest associated with it. Similarly, Prospect House is a building of architectural interest with its Flemish gables and an Elizabethan style chimney and other features. Also, notably, the viewing point over the wide Tyne Valley landscape to the north, the Prospect, is a rare and attractive view out of the town to extensive countryside. All these interests and attractions give this locality and these paths not only local value but real visitor and tourism value, a very important consideration for the economic viability of the town. This continued value depends on the long-term retention, not the current loss, of full public access to these areas.

iv) "Like the Bank Head Path, the Prospect House path was a through route.

It should be noted that the Prospect House path was a through route and carried on northwards from the prospect viewing point, down stone steps to Hallstile Bank. The Prospect House path evidence form of Rosemary Bowyer states, 'At some point between 1995 - 2003 used the footpath and steps to Hallstile Bank' and 'I think the steps were closed off towards the end of the above period - not certain.

v) "Significance of the Completed User Evidence Forms (Documents 3 and 4)

We will leave it to the Council's rights of way experts to judge the content of these forms. It is noted in this context however, that section 31 of the Highways Act 1980, states that if a route is enjoyed by the public for 20 years or more, as of right and without interruption, a path is 'to be deemed to have been dedicated as a highway' unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during that period to dedicate it. It is our opinion, on the evidence of Tynedale Council and Hexham Town Council's walk guide of April 1992, that there was no Council intention at that time other than that the paths should be used and retained. Also the completed User Evidence Forms appear to demonstrate evidence of public use for twenty years or more, (and continued use by others for lesser periods).

"We have submitted additional evidence which we consider material in demonstrating public use and the apparent right of way status of these paths is considered below.

vi) “Mapping continuity of two-ended Bank Head road / right of access since 1826. (Document 5)

To put the five historic plans in context, it is material that they appear to show that between 1826 and 1952 there were no gates or other obstructions affecting free movement around the full curve of the Bank Head route. Most notably, perhaps, is that there is no gate indicated on the southern end of the Bank Head where the current gate, which is being chained and padlocked is located. For the duration of these plans, 126 years, there appears to have been free movement down this access. Taking account of the events of 2016, it was only then that the southern gate, which appears to be a later addition, was used on a number of occasions to bar this route (and the northern gate was, we are told, also locked once). Thus, there has been a demonstrable period of some 190 years of no obstruction followed, from the summer of 2016, by evident obstruction.

“The span of time involved of unhindered free movement on the Bank Head route for nearly two centuries appears a material consideration for the Bank Head right of way claim (as well as for the small ‘common section’ of the Prospect House right of way claim).

vii) “The Five Hexham Visitors’ / Walk Guides Which Include Both the Bank Head and Prospect House Rights of Way Being Claimed. (Document 6)

These five visitors’ walk guides were freely available to be purchased and their routing directions followed. The confidently stated position in all of these guides is that the routes shown or described to be followed are considered accepted rights of way because of their long presence and usage. That is certainly the case with Bank Head. In addition, our understanding is that none of these publications have ever been formally legally challenged, including the Bank Head or Prospect House paths which Hexham Civic Society is now claiming as rights of way. The various guides have been available to purchase from different local sources since 1974, for some 42 years up to 2016. Notably, the availability of these guides to the public since 1974 must be an indication that at least hundreds if not thousands of people will have followed the directions of these guides down the Bank Head and Prospect House paths over the last 42 years.

viii) “Evidence from five Hexham walk guides supporting the public right of way status of footpaths at Bank Head and Prospect House, Hexham (Document 6)

The conclusion of this document is repeated here:- On the evidence of the above guided walk documents dating back to 1974 and notably including the Tynedale Council / Hexham Town Council walk guide of 1992, all the indications are that these documents provide material support to the claims that both the Bank Head and Prospect House footpaths (shown on the claim plans) are public rights of way. Notably and put simplistically, if a council with the authority to identify and to all

appearances, define rights of way on its own land, does so, those rights of way must continue to exist. This is despite a subsequent council (NCC), apparently ignorant of their existence, selling on land at the Old Grammar School and Prospect House, over twenty years after the 1992 council guide was published and made public.

“Northumberland County Council’s actions following Tynedale Council’s abolition appear material in the context of the established status of these paths. The County Council, as the new landowner as well as the highway authority, has allowed the use of the Bank Head footpath up until May 2012 (when the Old Grammar School was auctioned). And the sale of Prospect House land by NCC was not until 2016. Hence, for over 20 years, two landowning councils have supported, or not objected to, the existence of these footpaths.

- ix) “Public Information Signs on the Bank Head and the Prospect House path Provided by Tynedale Council and Retained by Northumberland County Council (when in their ownership). (Document 8)
These public information signs, still in place in 2017, raise a key question. Why are such public information signs located on these two paths? The only answer to that question is that the body which installed them, Tynedale District Council, (in conjunction with Hexham Town Council) did so because it believed that these were established public rights of way to which the public would come and benefit from such signage. The conclusions above, including that two landowning councils have supported, or not objected to, the existence of these public rights of way for over twenty years are reinforced by the retention by NCC of this public information signage when the land was in their ownership.
- x) “The significance of General Public Use of the Bank Head and Prospect House paths as a Result of Annual Guided Walks in Central Hexham Since the 1980’s (Document 9)
Since the 1980’s through to 1994, Hexham Civic Society members led guided walks for the public around Hexham including along Bank Head to view the old Grammar School and on to Prospect House to see the view from the northern viewing point and also to see the house itself. The Civic Society guided walk notes were written by Colin Dallison. Since 1994, the Mayor of Hexham’s Guild of Guides, established by the late Tom Corfe, has provided this service over the months of June to September on every Tuesday and Sunday at 2pm starting from outside the Hexham Abbey shop. A notice board is placed at the starting point on Tuesdays and Sundays advertising the walks. The Tourist Office also provides information about the walks. Tom Corfe produced a number of detailed guide notes for the Guild, the guide notes of 2005 being the definitive ones which are still in regular use. An extract from these 2005 notes which relates to the Old Grammar School (on Bank Head) and to the house and viewpoint at Prospect House are included in Document 9.

“There are no records available from the early years of people attending the guided walks around central Hexham. However, a recent sample of people attending walks on an annual basis is set out below. But first it is necessary to differentiate between ‘programmed walks’ (which are currently run from June to September and can be attended by anyone turning up outside the Abbey Gift Shop at 2pm on any Sunday or Tuesday) and ‘booked walks’ (which can be arranged at a time to meet the needs of the groups including school classes, student groups, specialist groups including local magistrates and tourists on commercial tours.

SAMPLE GUIDED WALK NUMBERS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PROGRAMMED WALK ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>BOOKED WALK ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2006	72		72
2007	90		90
2010	159	159	318
2011	126	189	315
2012	138	94	232
2013 - 2016 ARE COMBINED FIGURES			
2013 (June, July nos. only)			32
2014			270
2015			123
2016			151

“Hence, over time, the numbers add up for the usage of the Bank Head and Prospect House paths. However, it is as much the qualitative as well as the quantitative significance of these paths which should be noted. Anyone who had seen it would have been impressed by the imagination brought to life by a junior school teacher and her class, positioned behind the castellated parapet on top of the old town walling which supports the Prospect house viewpoint, acting out repelling the Scots’ invasion of Hexham in 1296. Bringing history to life is invaluable in learning. Losing these paths would reduce the quality and value of historic Hexham in many ways.”

- 2.2 Previously, in January 1991, the then Definitive Map Panel considered a report on an application submitted by Mr Frank Fox a member of the Hexham Civic Society and supported by 6 (5) evidence of use forms to add the the same path at Bank Head to the Definitive Map and Statement. Members considered the evidence and although the minutes reflect a decision to include the path in a Definitive Map Modification Order, no such Order appears to have been made. The report in 1991 also included correspondence from previous landowners, the former Tynedale District Council and the Hexham Civic Society. A copy of the 1991 report is appended to this report.

3. LANDOWNER EVIDENCE

3.1 By email dated 28th March 2018, Margaret Hall the owner of Hallbank Guest House and Manor Cottage responded with the following comments:

- i) "My property on your map is Manor Office and Hallbank Guest House, I will email to you with the outline of my property.
- ii) "I also owned Phatkatz Restaurant of which the rear entrance was used for over 20 years, and parked my vehicles there.
- iii) "The owner of the building next to us, Aeolian property Ltd, the Old Grammar School, has taken it upon themselves to lock the gate (C) on your map.
- iv) "The reason for this is not clear to me, however should there be an emergency, vehicles are unable to access this causing me concern.
- v) "Also this gate has been open for the 20 plus years I have had my property, and just can't understand why a padlock has been initiated.
- vi) "Signs have also been put up by this company stating there is no access on foot for the public.
- vii) "This to my 20 plus years has always been a public right of way, and therefore should not be restricted, I have witnessed walks during the period of ownership.
- viii) "The owner of the Old School house tried to stop me and guest from parking, he was sent a Solicitors letter stating he could not do this, never got a reply.
- ix) "The Right of Way should and needs to put in place, and the padlock taken off the gate."

3.2 By letter and email dated 28th June 2018, the General Manager for Aeolian Property Limited responded with the following comments:

- i) "Thank you for your letter and the opportunity for Aeolian Property to provide information about the land affected by the alleged public right of way. In addition, as requested, I have completed the map to indicate the extent of our ownership on the attached plan.
- ii) "Adding a public footpath from point C marked on the U8291 road (Hallgate) in an easterly, northerly and north-westerly direction over Bank Head for 75 metres to a point marked B on a spur off the U8291 road south-east of prospect house would create a public footpath directly through our property and our garden.

- iii) “The Old Grammar School and its grounds are subject to frequent fly-tipping, discarded litter and trespassing and criminal damage. This has been evident to council officials during several council visits, where trees were identified as damaged due to bonfires being lit on the grounds and ample amounts of litter (including sledges) discarded across the privately-owned land.
- iv) “The area through which any right of way may pass is currently used as a busy car park and there is a concern for public safety if this right of way is to be approved. It does not appear feasible to manage and safeguard access by erecting a fence. In addition, to access the right of way, pedestrians gain access through our current gates.
- v) “It is my understanding that these gates are part of the Grade II* listing that the Old Grammar School holds with Historic England. Assuming the right of way is granted the implications for these listed features to the boundary of the Old Grammar School is concerning. Work may need to be carried out to ensure a right of way is maintained for pedestrians. I suggest that you consult Historic England to determine the extent to which changes to safeguard access may be made.
- vi) “I am particularly concerned about vehicle access out of hours, not least because of the recurrent fly-tipping. The gates during office hours will remain unlocked. However, out of business hours the gates must remain closed and locked for insurance purposes to limit theft and vandalism on the property.”

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 In April 2018, the County Council carried out a consultation with the Parish Council, known owners and occupiers of the land and the local representatives of the “prescribed and local organisations” listed in the Council’s “Code of Practice on Consultation for Public Path Orders”.
- 4.2 By email dated 11th April 2018, the Clerk to Hexham Town Council responded to the consultation with the following comment:
 - i) “This has been considered by the Council’s Planning & Infrastructure Committee. The relevant minute states:
 - ii) “ALLEGED PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AT HALLSTILE BANK AND PROSPECT HOUSE: It was AGREED to support the creation of both these public rights of way but to note that the exit from behind Prospect House to Hallstile Bank has been blocked off for some time and that both routes are currently shut off.”

5. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

- 5.1 A search has been made, relating to historical evidence and the following copies of O.S. Maps are enclosed for consideration.

- 1826 Woods Map of Hexham (Applicants copy)
There is evidence that route is open without barriers or gates.
- 1865 O.S. Map: Scale 1:10,560
There is evidence that route is open without barriers or gates
- 1898 O.S. Map: Scale 1:10,560
There is evidence that route is open without barriers or gates.
- 1924 O.S. Map: Scale 1:10,560
There is evidence that route is open without barriers or gates.
- 1952 O.S. Map: Scale 1:10,560
There is evidence that route is open without barriers or gates.

6. SITE INVESTIGATION

- 6.1 From the U8291 road (Hallgate) the path is currently obstructed by two padlocked wrought iron gates and there is a notice to the side of the gates stating 'Private. No parking beyond this sign'. Beyond the gates the path follows a metalled road to the rear of the former Grammar School and an area of parking to join a spur of the U8291 road south-east of Prospect House. There are two further gates at this point which were open with sufficient width for two cars to pass.

7. COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE DRAFT REPORT

- 7.1 In September 2018 a draft copy of the report was circulated to the applicant and owners / occupiers of the land who responded to the consultation.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Section 53 (3)(c)(i) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, requires the County Council to modify the Definitive Map when evidence is discovered which, when considered with all other relevant evidence available to them shows:

that a right of way, which is not shown in the Map and Statement, subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist over land in the area to which the Map relates, being a right of way such that the land over which the right subsists is a public path, a restricted byway or, subject to section 54A, a byway open to all traffic.

- 8.2 The representation of a path or track on an Ordnance Survey Map is not conclusive evidence that it is a public right of way. It is only indicative of its physical existence at the time of the survey.
- 8.3 Under Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980, a particular way may be presumed to be a highway if it can be shown that there has been twenty years uninterrupted use by the public, as a right of way, and that the landowners have not taken steps to rebut this presumed dedication during that twenty year period.
- 8.4 The current application is supported by evidence of use from 25 local people, 18 of whom claim to have used the path for periods in excess of 20 years. That use varies from 2-4 times a year to daily. The majority of the use appears to be on foot although one of the evidence providers state they used the route with a car.
- 8.5 A number of the evidence providers acknowledge that the route was gated at either end but that prior to 2016 neither of the gates were ever locked and that the northernmost gate was rarely, if ever, closed. It is accepted that in August 2016 the southernmost gate was closed and padlocked with a notice erected stating 'Private No Access'. There is suggestion from two of the evidence providers that the gates may have been padlocked, on occasions, from 2012 or 2013 but none of the other evidence providers appear to recall having their use of the route interrupted prior to 2016. This action in 2016, which is acknowledged by the majority of evidence providers is considered to be sufficient to show that the landowner had no intention to dedicate public rights over the route of the alleged path, at that date.
- 8.6 If the date the public's right to use the path was called into question is taken to be August 2016, then 18 of the 25 user evidence providers can still claim to have walked the paths for periods in excess of 20 years, prior to this date. The frequency and purpose of this use is considered to be sufficient to raise a presumption of dedication during the relevant period between 1996 to 2016.
- 8.7 None of the evidence providers appear to have been given permission to use the path. One of the evidence providers was a Councillor on the former Tynedale District Council between 1995 and 2003 but they considered the path was a public highway and another evidence provider was employed briefly by Tynedale District Council from January to June 1990.
- 8.8 The statement from the current landowner Aeolian Property Limited regarding fly-tipping, discarded litter, trespassing and criminal damage although of concern is not considered relevant in determining whether public rights have been reasonably alleged to exist over the route.
- 8.9 As well as the 'user' evidence the path is supported by five 'Walk Guides' all of which include the route as part of a number of trails encouraging visitors to the town to walk the route. Although the trails appear to have been used as the basis for the Town Guides when undertaking organised and managed guided walks by the Hexham Civic Society, there is nothing in any of the guides to suggest that the routes were permissive or there were any restrictions on

access. It is clear that the guides were available to the general public, for a fee, and it is reasonable to assume that they would have been widely distributed through the town for both visitors and locals alike.

- 8.10 Although there is no indication that the Hexham Civic Society sought permission from the landowner to access the land while undertaking any of the trails it is clear that, in the letter dated September 1990 from Tynedale District Council, their intention was to grant permission for the walks and not to dedicate a public right of way. Nevertheless, at that date, which is prior to the relevant period, it would appear that use of the route, not associated with the guided walks, was also taking place by both locals and visitors to Hexham who would be unaware of the District Councils intention.
- 8.11 On perusal of all the correspondence attached to the Committee report in 1991 it is clear that there was much confusion and differing views from both the landowner, District Council and local people as to whether or not Hall Bank was a vehicular public highway.
- 8.12 The various notices erected on site saying 'Private Road' or 'No Parking' are not specific as to the type of user and could be interpreted as being directed to motorised vehicles rather than pedestrian access.
- 8.13 Advice from the Planning Inspectorate states that it is important to have the correct width, where known, recorded in the definitive statement. The route is wide and incorporates space for car parking over the full length. Although any future modification order, should reflect the statements by the evidence providers recording a minimum width of 3 metres it is considered appropriate, prior to the making of a modification order, to discuss the width of the alleged path with both the landowner and applicant to consider a minimum width that could satisfy both pedestrian access and car parking requirements.

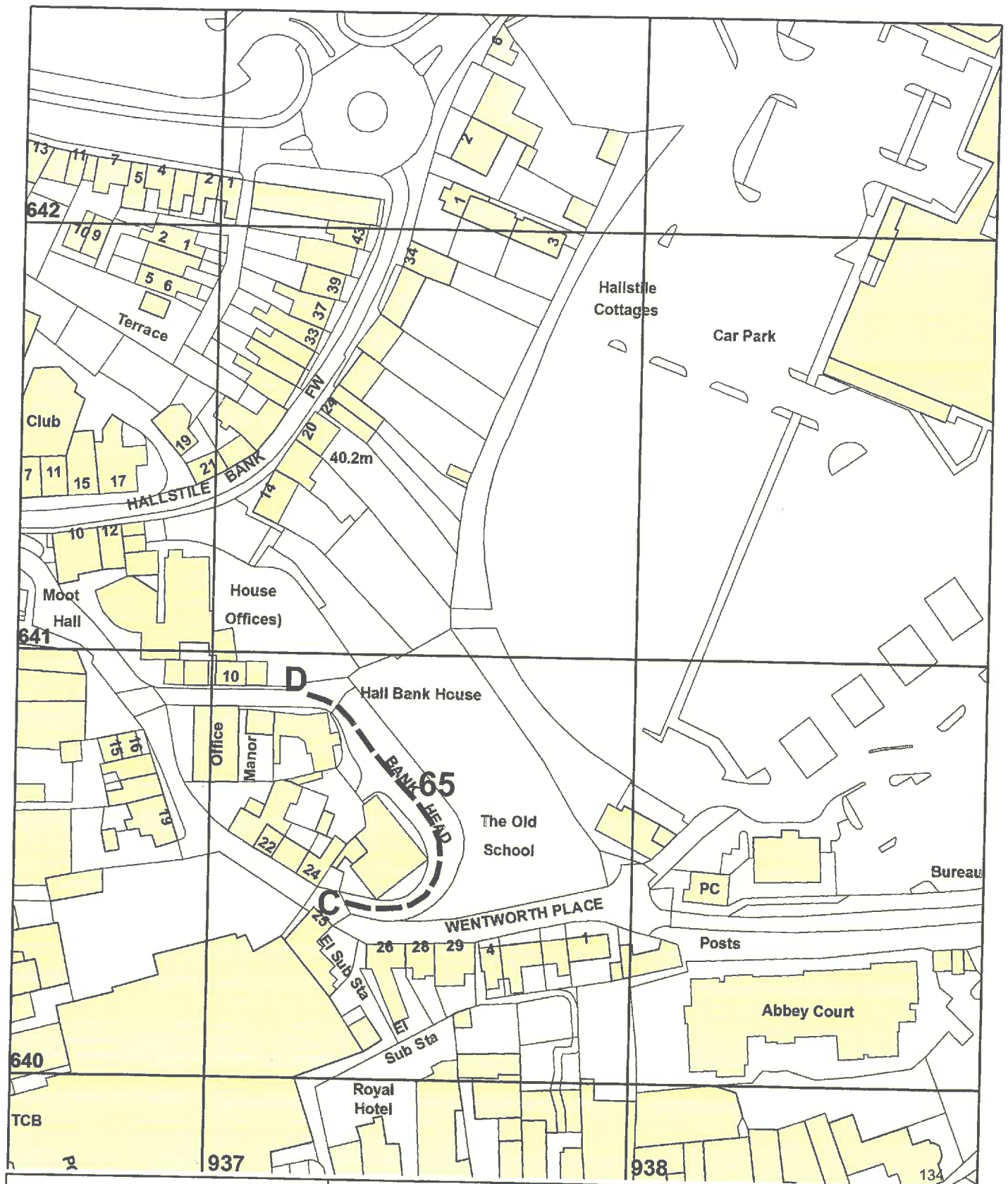
9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1 In the light of the evidence submitted, it appears that public footpath rights have been reasonably alleged to exist over the claimed route.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Local Services Group File E/24/65z

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Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Public Rights of Way

----- Alleged Public Footpath

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Former District(s) Tynedale	Parish(es) Hexham	Scale 1:1250
Def. Map No. 208	O.S. Map NY 96 SW	Date March 2018

HEXHAM TOWN FP 65 (BANK HEAD)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Frequency and Type of Use	For what purpose
A Atkinson							Once or twice a year on foot	Observing the Old Grammar School
C Atkinson							2-4 times a year on foot	Visiting Council Offices & Recreation
J Bowyer							3 times on foot	Looking for wild flowers
R Bowyer							10 times a year on foot and car	Visiting or cut through to car park
P Caris							2 - 10+ times a year on foot	To visit Old Grammar School
C N Dallison							20 times a year of foot	Guided Walks
D DeStefoano							3 or 4 times a year on foot	Historical tour
J M DeStefano							Several times a year on foot	Guided tours
E Elliott							8-12 times a year	Visiting & avoiding traffic
N Gray							10-20 times a year on foot	Social & sightseeing
M Moffitt							10 times a year on foot	Asa Town Guide
M Robinson							More than weekly on foot	Professional & shopping
L Robson							5 times a year on foot	Walking dog & social
G Simons							10 -20 times a year on foot	Social & historic
R Simons							5-10 times a year on foot	Social, visiting & leading Guided Walks
K Tatman							2 times a year on foot	To view historic buildings
T C Tatman							2 times a year on foot	Show historic hexham to visitors
A Venables							12 times a year on foot	Asa Town Guide
P Wharrier							6 times a year on foot	Leisure
I Duncan							Daily on foot	To & from car
J E Lloyd							Several times a week	Access to home
C Coxon							10 times a year on foot	On Guided Walks
G Hopkirk							6 times a year on foot	Avoiding conjection
W Breach							20 times a year on foot	Social & shopping
G Logan							5 times a year on foot	Guided Walks

DOCUMENT 1

BANK HEAD FOOTPATH CLAIM

1. THE APPROACH TO THE EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THIS CLAIM WHICH IS PARTLY RELATED JUST TO THE BANK HEAD PATH AND PARTLY TO EVIDENCE IN COMMON WITH THE PROSPECT HOUSE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY CLAIM BEING ALSO PURSUED BY HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY.

As the above heading indicates, Hexham Civic Society is simultaneously claiming as public rights of way two closely related footpaths, one at Bank Head and one at Prospect House, on the eastern edge of Hexham town centre.

The details in plan form of the Bank Head path being claimed and its context are in Document 2 of this claim and the details of the Prospect House path being claimed and its context are attached to this part (Document 1) of the Bank Head claim.

Part of the evidence for this Bank Head path claim relates solely to Bank Head path data. This is that which arises from the completed "UEF" evidence forms forwarded by individual witnesses who have used this path in the past. However, there is also a wide base of evidence for the claiming of this path, which is linked to common ground and recent usage and history shared by the Bank Head and Prospect House paths.

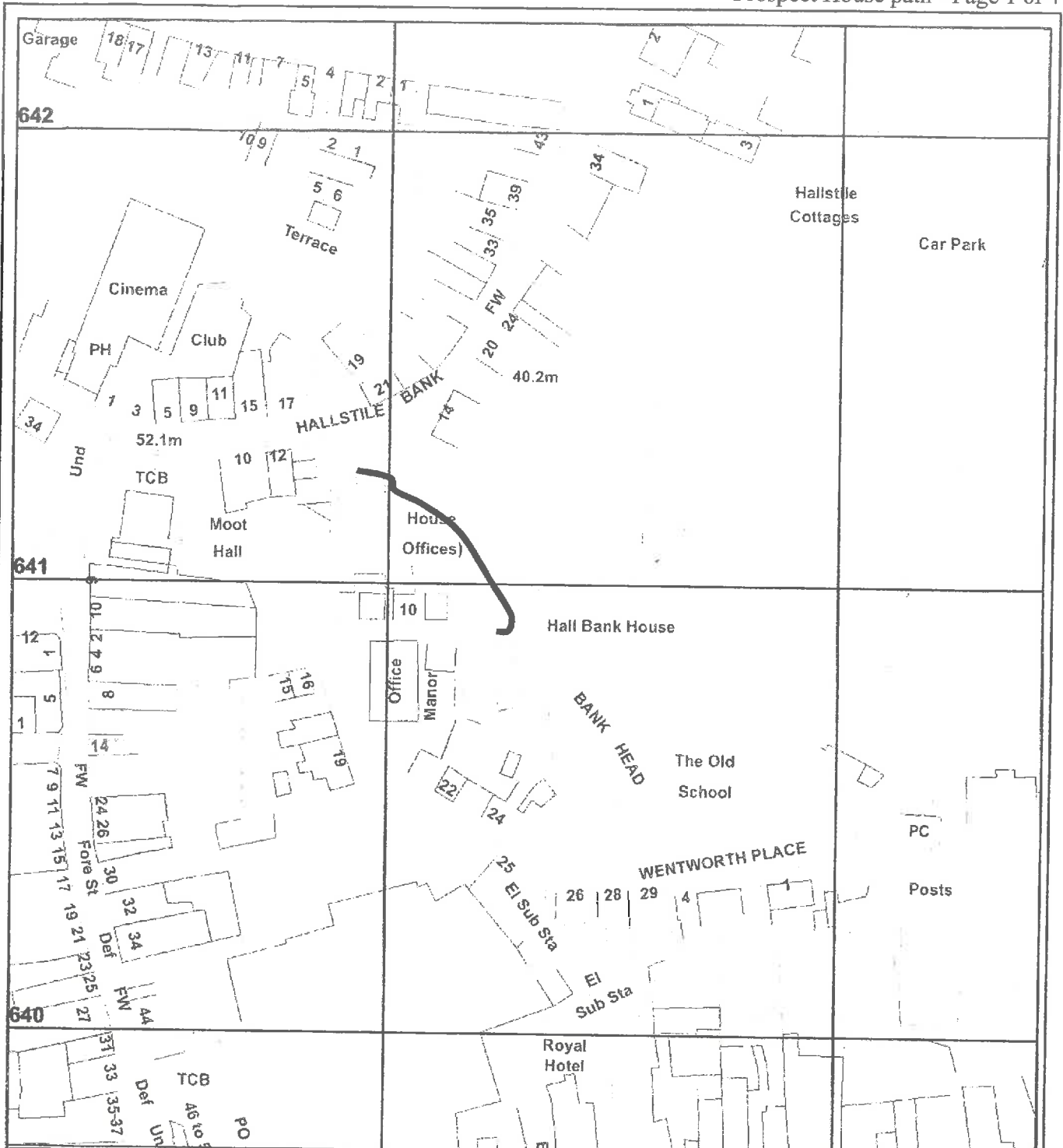
First of all, it appears material that both the Bank Head claim and the Prospect House claim literally have common ground. Hence, both paths share the same link of claimed path from the eastern end of the adopted highway between Prospect House and the Old Gaol (Manor Office) to the point where the paths diverge. So the paths overlap and are physically linked,

Secondly, and fundamentally since 1974, when Hexham Civic Society published what appears to be the first walking guide for Hexham town centre, the sequential linkage between these paths has been clearly established. All the subsequent written guides by all parties (which are detailed in this claim) have confirmed this same close and sequential relationship between the two paths, a relationship which was, from the 1980's onwards, repeated by actual guided walks (which are also detailed in the claim). Hence, walkers are directed to the southern end of the Bank Head path where the iconic Old Grammar School (granted by a charter of Queen Elizabeth First of 1599) is located. From here the walkers are directed to walk northwards, through what was until late 2016 a delightful "backwater" area, to Prospect House. The idiosyncratic house, which was enlarged in the late Victorian period, and the outstanding Prospect of the wider Tyne valley, which can be viewed from here, are of real interest to most visitors. In addition, and last but not least, both paths have their own public notices explaining features of most interest, the Old Grammar School on Bank Head and the Prospect at Prospect House.

In conclusion, it is considered that these two paths stand together physically and in their operation and significance. Thus, any consideration of these paths in the context of these rights of way claims should take account of this fact.

DOCUMENT 1

There appears both individual and joint evidence that is relevant in the consideration of the claims of these rights of way.



Prospect House path

8 Jan 2017

NORTHUMBERLAND

Northumberland County Council

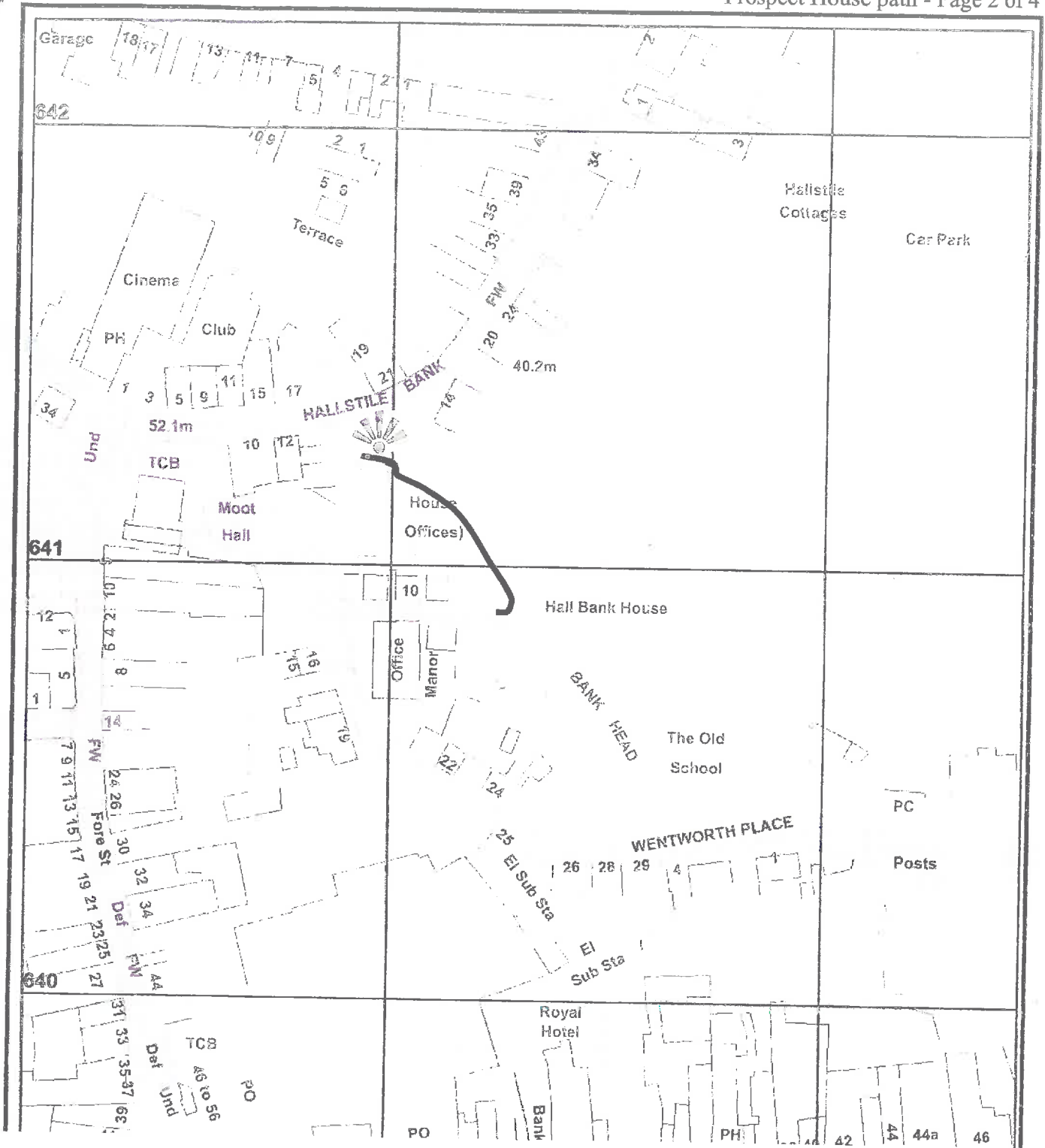
Infrastructure Local Services
County Hall Morpeth Northumberland
NE61 2EF Telephone 0345 600 6400

Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981

————— Claimed Public Right of Way

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Former District	Tynedale	Parish	Hexham	Scale	1:1250
Def. Map. No.	208	O.S. Map	NY 96 SW	Date	October 2016

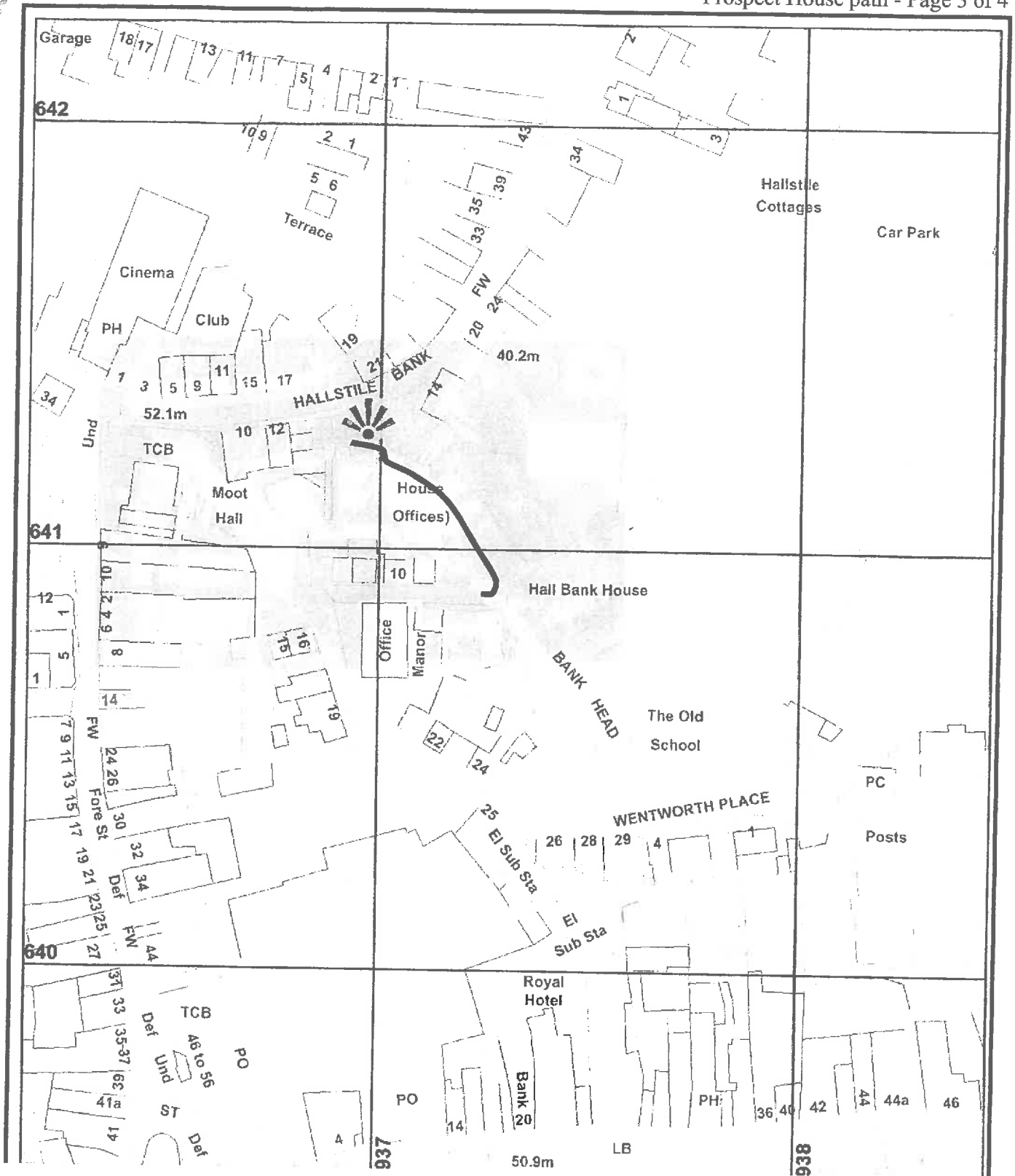


Overlay: NCC Adopted Highways - Recorded Extent

This shows the approximate (allowing for mapping variances) recorded extent of NCC Adopted Highways and Maintainable Highways using map copied from the NCC website

<http://map.northumberland.gov.uk/adoptedHighways/>

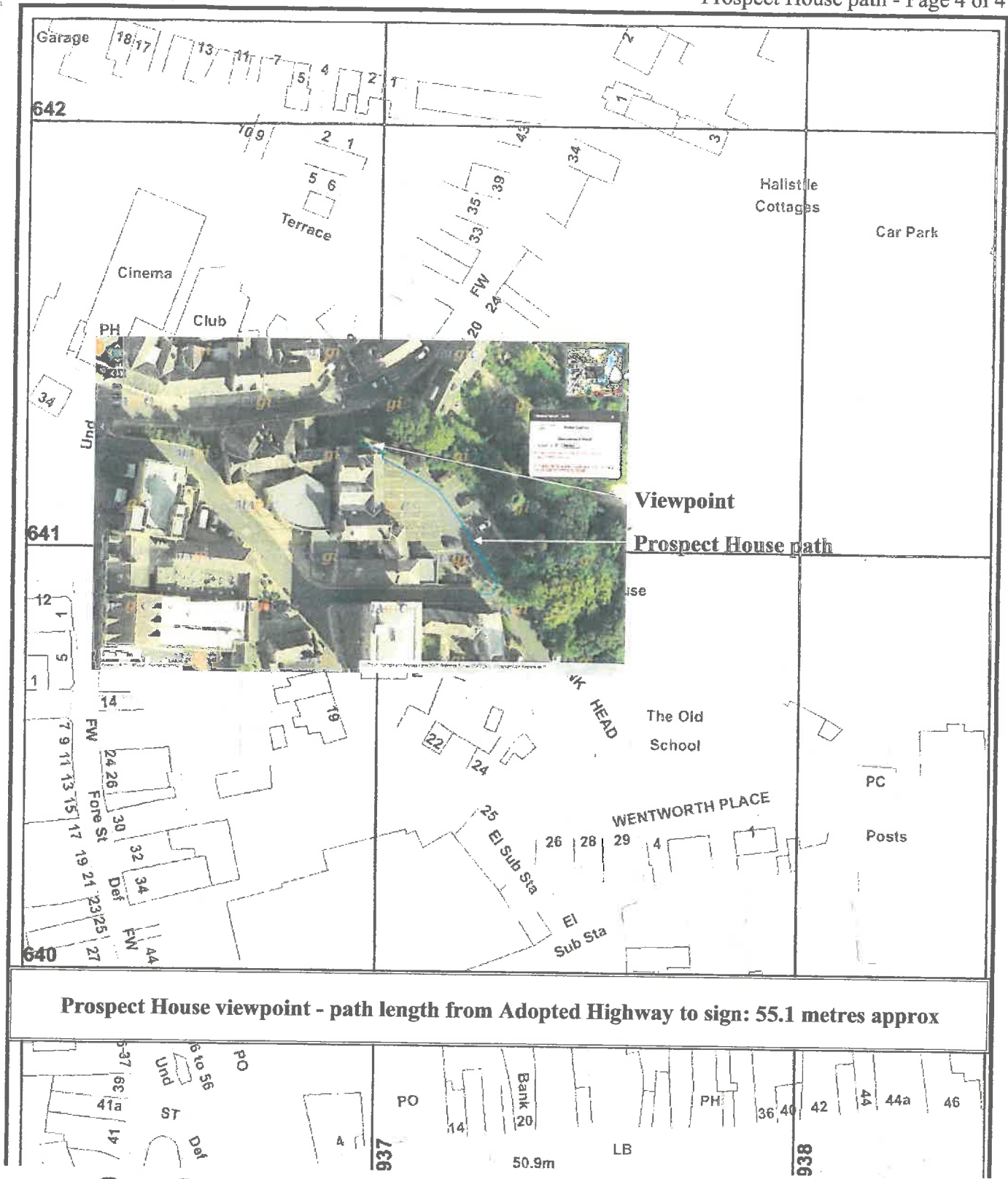
8 Jan 2017



Overlay: Magic Map - semi-transparent Aerial View

This shows the approximate (allowing for oblique tilt) aerial view of the car parking and access routes using map copied from the Defra website <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

8 Jan 2017



Prospect House viewpoint - path length from Adopted Highway to sign: 55.1 metres approx

Overlay: Magic Map - Aerial View photograph

This shows the detailed aerial view of the roads and car parking. The claimed public access route is shown as the blue line with green flags - this starts at the NCC Recorded Extent of Adopted Highway.

Using aerial view map copied from the Defra website
<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

8 Jan 2017

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BANK HEAD PATH
BEING CLAIMED AS A PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY**

1. THE APPROACH TO THE EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THIS CLAIM WHICH IS PARTLY RELATED JUST TO THE BANK HEAD PATH AND PARTLY TO EVIDENCE IN COMMON WITH THE PROSPECT HOUSE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY BEING ALSO PURSUED IN PARALLEL BY HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY.
2. PLAN OF THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED AND ITS ADOPTED HIGHWAY AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH CONTEXT
3. THE ORIGINAL COMPLETED USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED
4. SUMMARY OF USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED
5. MAPPING CONTINUITY OF TWO ENDED BANK HEAD ROAD / RIGHT OF ACCESS SINCE 1826" INCLUDING:-

1826 Woods Map of Hexham
1860 OS First Edition
1865 OS 6" England and Wales
1924 OS 6" England and Wales
1952 OS 6" England and Wales
6. THE FIVE HEXHAM VISITORS' WALK GUIDES WHICH INCLUDE BOTH THE BANK HEAD FOOTPATH (PAST THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL) AND PROSPECT HOUSE FOOTPATH AND COMMENTS:-
 - 1974, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, 30p.
 - 1981, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, unpriced.
 - April 1992 (Dated in pen when first issued) "A Walk Around Hexham", published by Tynedale Council in conjunction with Hexham Town Council, 30p.
 - 2001, "A Walk around Hexham", a copyright publication of Tom Corfe with a revised text, 50p.
 - Published from 2003, an extract from " A Walk Back in Time A Guide to Hexham by John Chapman", unpriced.
 - Commenting on the above there is:-
"Evidence from five Hexham walk guides, supporting the public right of way status of footpaths at Bank Head and Prospect House, Hexham."

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

APPLICATION FOR MODIFICATION ORDER

Former Borough/District TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish HEXHAM

To: Asset & Infrastructure Management
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

I/we RICHARD SIMONS (Name)

of HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY, 24 HACKWOOD PARK, (Address)
..... HEXHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE46 1AX

hereby apply for an order, under Section 53 (2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, modifying the Definitive Map and Statement for the County of Northumberland, by adding the footpath:

~~and~~ BANK HEAD PATH

and

* as shown on the plan attached.

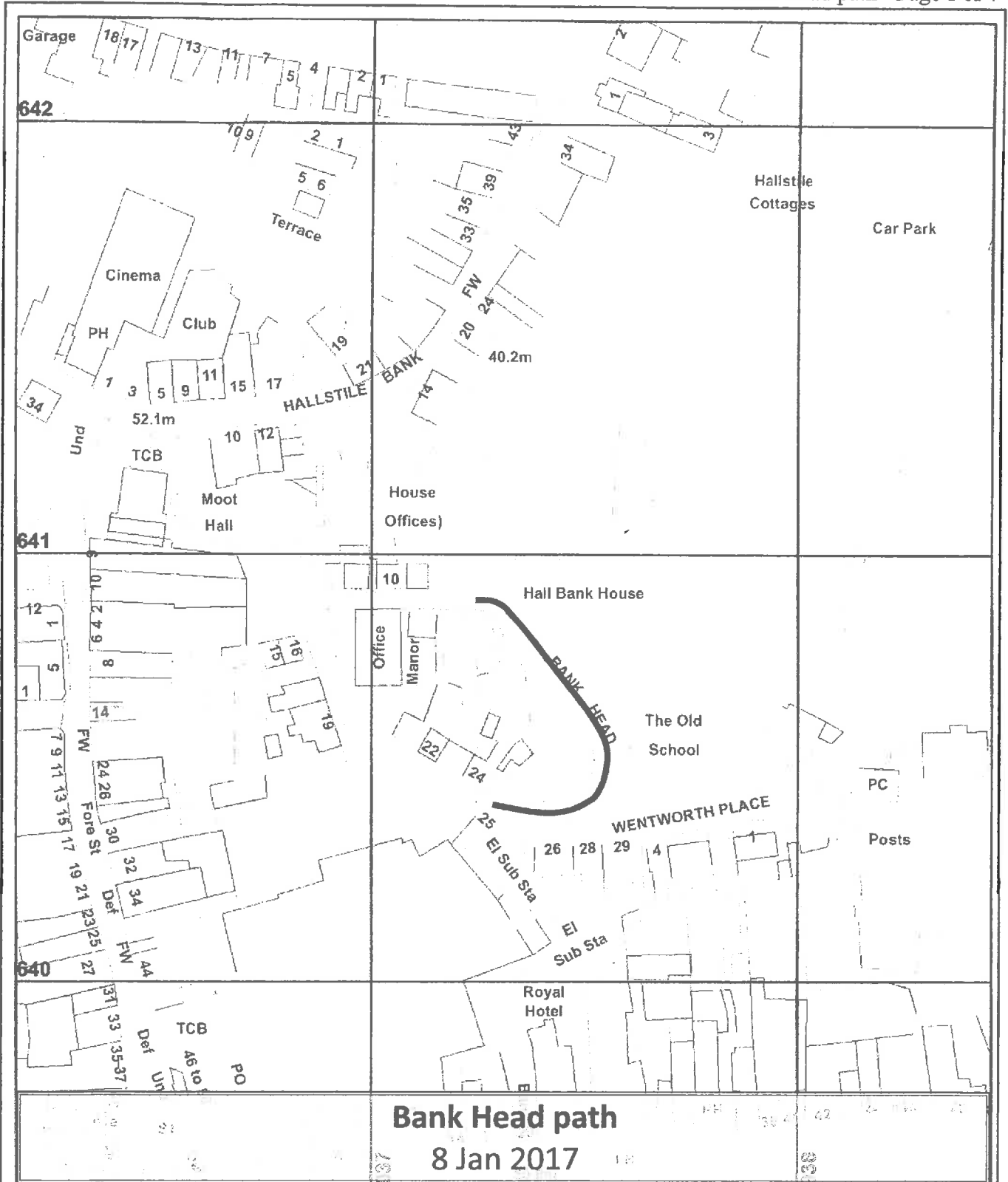
I/we attach copies of the following documentary evidence (including statements of witness) set out below in support of this application.

List of Documents

SEE ATTACHED LIST

Dated 4th June 2017 Signed R. Simons

NOTE: This application must be accompanied by a map showing the right(s) of way applied for. Legally such a map must be at a scale of not less than 2½" to 1 mile, but 1:10,000 scale (being the scale at which the Definitive Map is to be prepared and maintained) will normally be preferable.



Bank Head path
8 Jan 2017

NORTHUMBERLAND
Northumberland County Council

Infrastructure Local Services
County Hall Morpeth Northumberland
NE61 2EF Telephone 0345 600 6400

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Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981

————— Claimed Public Right of Way

Former District	Tynedale	Parish	Hexham	Scale	1:1250
Def. Map. No.	208	O.S. Map	NY 96 SW	Date	October 2016

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

**WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF
APPLICATION FOR MODIFICATION ORDER**

Former Borough/District TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCILParish HEXHAM

TO: Asset & Infrastructure Management
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
NE61 2EF

~~1/16~~ RICHARD SIMONS, HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY, (Name)
of 24, HACKWOOD PARK, HEXHAM, NE46 1AX. (Address)

hereby certify that the requirements of Paragraph 2 of Schedule 14 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 have been complied with, and each of the following landowners and occupiers affected by the claim have been notified.

Name	Address
• <u>Ms. H. M. EDWARDS,</u>	<u>THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL</u>
<u>DIRECTOR, AEOLIAN</u>	<u>KALLGATE</u>
<u>PROPERTY LIMITED</u>	<u>HEXHAM, NE46 1XD</u>
<small>COPY OF ABOVE TO:-</small>	
• <u>PROFESSOR M J</u>	<u>HARLEQUIN HOUSE CLAYTON ROAD,</u>
<u>WHITTAKER, AEOLIAN</u>	<u>NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, NE2 4RP.</u>
<u>PROPERTY LIMITED</u>	
• <u>MARGARET HALL</u>	<u>BURNSIDE COTTAGE, SIMONBURN,</u>
	<u>HEXHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE48 3AJ</u>
	<u>SEE NEXT SHEET</u>

Dated 5th June 2017 Signed N. Simons

• COCKERTON GREEN DEVELOPMENTS 14, HALEGROVE COURT, CYGNET DRIVE,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, CLEVELAND,
TS18 3DB

• HENRY RICHARD GEERS C/O BOND DICKINSON LLP, ONETRINITY
COTTERELL, WILLIAM GARDENS, BROAD CHAPE,
HENRY VAN CUTSEM, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, NE12HF
and MICHAEL THOMAS

WATERHOUSE (Ref:
SRK/ALL/1/466(HEXHAM))
Title Number ND174850

5th June 2017

R. Simons

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: Tynedale District Council

Parish: Hexham

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Footpath No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness Ann Atkinson

Address 9 Cocksshaw, Hexham, Northumberland

Postcode NE46 3QS

Date of birth 11/12/56 Occupation Development Officer

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From As shown on the plan for the Bank Head path with thick line

to _____

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes
2	How wide is the path?	Up to 3 metres
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1984 - 2014 approx
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	a) Shawing friends the b) old Grammar school c) once or twice a year d) on foot
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	Yes

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	There might have been a gate but it was always open
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NIA
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	Never
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	Never
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	Never
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	Never
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	Never
13	Can you give any further particulars?	
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not that I am aware of.
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	No

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 19/02/17 Signed Ann Attison

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: Tynedale District Council

Parish: Hexham

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Footpath

No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness C.M. Atkinson

Address 9 Cockshaw, Hexham, Northumberland,

Postcode NE46 3QS

Date of birth 27/12/1956

Occupation Self-employed

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From As shown on the plan ^{CMA} & photos for the Bank Head path with this claim

to

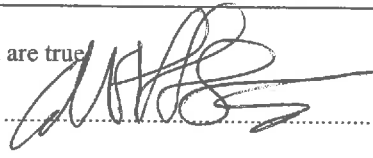
If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes
2	How wide is the path?	up to 3.00 metres
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1984-2014
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	a). I have walked this entire route b). to visit the Planning Dept, to show friends the old buildings, etc. c). varying over the years but approx 2-4 times d). by foot
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	Yes

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	There has been no gate across the route during the time that I have walked it
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	N/A
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	Never
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	Never, in fact use of the route was indirectly encouraged by Tynedale District Council as part of viewing old buildings and its use as the Planning Office
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	Never
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	Never that I was aware of
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	Never, it was to my mind a public highway, bridleway or path
13	Can you give any further particulars?	
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not to my knowledge
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Possibly

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true

Dated 10 FEB 2017

Signed 

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM THE BANKHEAD PATH

June 2002



Feb 2006



Feb 2006



PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALEParish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH

No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness JAMES BOUYERAddress "Moorfield", Causey Hill HexhamPostcode NE46 2DWDate of birth 18/9/47 Occupation Notary Public

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From "Bank Head" - along front of "old Wesleyan school", from rear of Prospect House to ~~the~~ Westworth Place

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	2 cars width, +
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	between 1976 & 2012
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	a) Bankhead Place area westworth Place to the bank b) looking for wild flowers c) about 3 times ever d) on foot
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES - it is also a road for cars/ vehicles

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	No stiles, ever. Yes - gates at both ends
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	N/A
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	gates often closed, not locked
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No
13	Can you give any further particulars?	No
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not known
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes

* often closed but not locked

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 14/3/17 Signed [Signature]

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH + / or restricted byway No. of path (if known) Bank Head

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness ROSEMARY BOWYER

Address Moorfield, Causey Hill, HEXHAM

Postcode NE46 2DW

Date of birth 27.3.1947 Occupation Retired teacher

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From The road that passes between Prospect House + The Old Gaol, ^{then} along front of the
to round front of school emerging on ~~Market~~ / Westworth Place ^{old Grammar School}
date

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes
2	How wide is the path?	full road width + more in part a little narrower at Westworth end
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	between 1976 and 2012
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	a) Market Place or former Council car park b) going to old grammar school to planning office or cutting through to Westworth car park c) average about 10 d) foot - and occasionally car.
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	yes (after sale of Grammar school not used by cars often)

6 Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	Gates at both ends often left open
7 (a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	Used when a consultant for Tynedale Council between 1995 and 2003 very frequently Not instructions but always understood it was a byway boundaries often parked in the area.
8 Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No
9 Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No
10 Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	No - closed at times but not locked
11 Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No
12 Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No - implied
13 Can you give any further particulars?	No
14 Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not to my knowledge
15 Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 16/3/17 Signed Rosemary Bange

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

BANK HEAD PATH

4
UEF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

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Name of witness PAT CARIS

Address 12 WHITBY AVENUE

HEXHAM Postcode NE46 3JJ

Date of birth 15.10.1947 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From As shown on the plan of the Bank Head Path
to with this claim.

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3 metres at least
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1984-2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	0 FROM THE MARKET PLACE 0 TO VISIT THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL 0 VARIES OVER THE YEARS FROM 2-4 TIMES TO OVER 10 0 BY FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	NORTH and SOUTH GATES I HAVE NEVER FOUND THEM LOCKED.
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO NO
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	NO
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	NO
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13	Can you give any further particulars?	During my use of the path I have never BEEN OBSTRUCTED.
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 9 MARCH 2017 Signed Pat Lewis

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: Synedale District CouncilParish: Hexham

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Footpath No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness COLIN N. DALLISONAddress 1 ST. ACCA'S COURTHEXHAM Postcode NE46 3SHDate of birth 2 May 1930 Occupation Retired

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From Hallgates to the east, north then west, passing in front of the Old Grammar School, as shown on the plan with this claim.

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes
2	How wide is the path?	At least 3 metres
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1980s - 1990s
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	Hallgates guided walks 20 Foot
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	Yes

6	<p>Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates</p> <p>(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No").</p> <p>(b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?</p>	<p>No, not in those days.</p> <p>No</p> <p>n/a</p>	
8	9	<p>Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.</p> <p>Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>
10	11	<p>Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.</p> <p>Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>
12	13	<p>Have you ever been given permission to use the path?</p> <p>Can you give any further particulars?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>a popular walk for locals and visitors.</p>
14	15	<p>Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.</p> <p>Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?</p>	<p>not to my knowledge.</p> <p>Yes</p>

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 15/2/2017 Signed [Signature]

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish: HEXLAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOT PATH

No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness DOROTHY DESTEFANO

Address BRIDGE BROOK, CATTON

NORTHUMBERLAND Postcode NE47 9DS

Date of birth 25-01-1934 Occupation HOUSEWIFE

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From PROSPECT HOUSE TO HALL BANK AS
to SHOWN ON THE PLAN AS BANK HEAD PATH
WITH THIS CLAIM

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3 m
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1990 TO PRESENT DAY
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	HISTORICAL TOUR 3 OR 4 FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	No
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	No
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	No
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No
13	Can you give any further particulars?	No
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	No
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	No

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 20/03/2017 Signed D. B. Westefano

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness J. M. DESTEFANO

Address BRIDGEBROOK, CATTON, HEXHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND Postcode NE 47 9QS

Date of birth 2ND MAY 1934 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN FOR THE BANK HEAD

to PATH WITH THIS CLAIM

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3 METRES
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1992 to present day
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	ABBAY TO HALLGATE TO VIEW OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL. SEVERAL. DEPENDANT OF VISITORS REQUIRING GUIDED TOUR. FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	YES. EACH END OF BANK HEAD.
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO -
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	NO - BUT OTHER MEMBER OF HEXHAM TOWN GUIDES HAS.
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	NO
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13	Can you give any further particulars?	BANK HEAD HAS BEEN ROUTE OF HEXHAM TOWN GUIDES FOR OVER 25 YEARS
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NO
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated ~~18/2/17~~ 18/2/17 Signed *GM Dellefano*

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM.

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH. No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness EILEEN ELLIOTT

Address 1 MILKWELL CORBRIDGE.

NORTHUMBERLAND Postcode NE45 5TG

Date of birth 21.8.46 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN OF THE BANK HEAD PATH.

to WITH THIS CLAIM.

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	APPROX 3 METRES AT LEAST
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1972 - 2017
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	VISITING COUNCIL OFFICES & PLANNING DEPT & APPROX 8-12 TIMES YEAR. SHORT CUT TO MKT SQ TO AVOID TRAFFIC AT BACK OF ROBES &
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	IN WINTER ICY CONDITIONS TO AVOID MOST OF WALKERS YES

6 Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	I HAVE NEVER ENCOUNTERED A CLOSED GATE!
7 (a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO NO
8 Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9 Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10 Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	NO
11 Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	NO
12 Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13 Can you give any further particulars?	I HAVE ALWAYS HAD ACCESS TO THESE PATHS.
14 Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE
15 Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 24.03.2017.

Signed

Eileen Elliott

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness NIGEL GRAY

Address 16 CRANESHAUGH CLOSE, HEXHAM

Postcode NE 46 2PG

Date of birth 09-06-1952 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN FOR THE BANK HEAD
to PATH WITH THIS CLAIM

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3-4 METRES (ROAD).
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1960'S - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	VISITING FRIENDS AT OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL SOCIAL - SIGHTSEEING 10-20 ON FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	NO
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	YES GATE ERECTED, LOCKED 2016
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	YES "PRIVATE - NO ACCESS"
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13	Can you give any further particulars?	
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 21-05-2017 Signed N. Gray

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH

No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness MARGARET MOFFITT

Address 7 MONKS MEADOWS

HEXHAM

Postcode NE46 1LF

Date of birth 23-05-1935

Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From REFER TO PLAN OF BANK HEAD PATH IN CLAIM

to

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3 METRES AT LEAST
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1995 - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	TO SHOW VISITORS THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL TOWN GUIDE 10 TIMES A YEAR ON FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	NORTH GATE NEVER SHUT SOUTH GATE OCCASIONALLY SHUT
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	No No
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	No
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No
13	Can you give any further particulars?	I have walked this path & have never been obstructed.
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NOT to my knowledge
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 16-02-2017

Signed M. Moffett

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNTOALLParish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH

No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness MARTIN ROBINSONAddress TOFTS BANK COTTAGE, HAYDON SKIDLEHEXHAMPostcode NE 47 6NS.Date of birth 26. 04. 1950 Occupation RETD. ENV. CONSULTANT.

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN OF THE BANKto HEAD PATH WITH THIS CLAIM

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES.
2	How wide is the path?	OVER 4M.
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1990 - 2014.
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	TO TYNEDALE PLANNING DEPT + ROBBS STAFF. PROFESSIONAL + SHOPPING. MORE THAN WEEKLY. FOOT.
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6 Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	GATES YES: BY BANK MEAD HOUSE & BY FILLGATE.
7 (a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	YES CYNEADLE OC. JAN - JUNE 1990. NO.
8 Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO.
9 Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10 Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	GATES USUALLY SHUT & CERTAINLY NOT LOCKED.
11 Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	KNEW "PRIVATE" NOTICE & GARDEN GATE TO BANK MEAD GARDEN. BUT NOT ON PATH.
12 Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	YES.
13 Can you give any further particulars?	KNEW EMPLOYEE OF CYNEADLE OC.
14 Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE.
15 Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	NO.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 30.04.2017

Signed Mark E. Phillips

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH

No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness MRS KESLEY ROBSON

Address 43 HALLSTILE BANK

HEXHAM

Postcode NE46 3PR

Date of birth 27-11

Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From As shown on the plan of the Bank
to Head path with this claim

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3 1/2 feet approx
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1992 - present
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	To & from Home, walking dog & with visitors to Hexham 5 (approx) times per year FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	Yes

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	North gate never shut south gate sometimes
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO NO
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	NO
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	NO
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13	Can you give any further particulars?	I have never been stopped from using this path
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not that I'm aware of.
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 20/4/17 Signed W. Tolson

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: Tynedale

Parish: Hexham

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Footpath No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness Gene Simons

Address 24 Hackwood Park

Hexham Postcode NE46 1AX

Date of birth 16.07.47 Occupation Retired

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From As in plan of Bank Head path in claim

to _____

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes
2	How wide is the path?	3-4 metres
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1984-2017
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? a-b. (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) c- (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	A popular detour with my young children between the town centre and Warkworth. Also to show visiting family and friends historic Hexham. 10-20 times a year 1984-1992 and occasionally 1992-2017 Foot
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	Yes

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	There are gates at both ends of the path.
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	No
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	Yes, in February 2017. I approached from the north end of the path to find the south gate locked and had to return.
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No
13	Can you give any further particulars?	No
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	No that I know of.
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 11 March 2017 Signed Gene Swions

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

BANK HEAD PATH



PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

**WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE COUNCIL

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness RICHARD SIMONS

Address 24, HACKWOOD PARK, HEXHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND

Postcode NE46 1AX

Date of birth 29/12/1946 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN OF THE BANK HEAD PATH WITH
to THIS CLAIM

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	AT LEAST 3 METRES
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1979 - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number). (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	EITHER TO HEXHAM CENTRE ONE WAY OR WENTWORTH CAR PARK ETC TO THE OTHER WAY OR TO GO TO THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL OR THE PROSPECT HOUSE VIEWING POINT. TO ENJOY BANK HEAD AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO HALLGATES OR WHEN LEADING GUIDED WALKS OR VISITING THE TYNEDALE PLANNING DEPT. GENERALLY FROM 5 TO 10 TIMES A YEAR FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	2 GATES, ONE AT THE SOUTH END OF BANK HEAD IN FROM HALLGATES AND ONE TOWARDS THE NORTHERN END OPPOSITE THE PROSPECT HOUSE CAR PARK. I HAVE NO DATE INFORMATION.
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO NO
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	IN THE EARLY 1980S, THE THEN OWNER OF THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MR LOCKHEART, WROTE TO HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY THAT THERE WERE NO PUBLIC RIGHTS TO WALK BANK HEAD. THE SOCIETY WROTE BACK THAT BANK HEAD HAD BEEN WALKED BY THE CURRENT MEMBERS FOR MANY YEARS AND THAT THIS WOULD CONTINUE. I AM NOT AWARE THAT MR. LOCKHEART TOOK ANY FURTHER ACTION.
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	I HAVE NEVER FOUND THE NORTHERN GATE CLOSED, LET ALONE LOCKED, FOR THIS REASON AND ITS STEEL ROD STRUCTURE WHICH YOU LOOK THROUGH, FOR SOME YEARS I DID NOT RECOGNISE IT AS A GATE. THE SOUTHERN GATE WAS PADLOCKED SHUT ON 30 th AUGUST 2016 BUT I HAVE ONLY FOUND IT PADLOCKED ONCE SINCE.
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	NO. TO THE CONTRARY, THERE IS A PUBLIC INFORMATION PLAQUE ON THE WALLING OPPOSITE THE MAIN ORNATE DOOR OF THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVING INFORMATION ON THE BUILDING'S HISTORY.
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13	Can you give any further particulars?	I HAVE WALKED THIS PATH AND NEVER BEEN OBSTRUCTED UNTIL THE SOUTHERN GATE WAS LOCKED TWICE IN 2016 (see 10).
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NO
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 19th February 2017 Signed N. Simons

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness KAREN TATMAN

Address 23 HENCOTES

HEXHAM Postcode NE46 2EQ

Date of birth 06/08/44 Occupation HOUSEWIFE

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN FOR THE BANK
to HEAD PATH WITH THIS CLAIM

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	ROAD, C.4M
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1986 - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	c) AROUND HISTORIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL d) TO VIEW HISTORIC BUILDINGS e) 2 d) FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	GATES AT HALLGATE END
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	GATES ALWAYS UNLOCKED UNTIL SALE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	YES. PUT ON GATES AFTER SALE OF PROPERTY BY LOCAL AUTHORITY. 2016
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13	Can you give any further particulars?	NONE REQUIRED
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NONE KNOWN
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 10/05/17 Signed [Signature]

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNSDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)
PUBLIC ROAD No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness TIMOTHY CHRISTOPHER TATMAN

Address 23 HENCOTES

HEXHAM Postcode NE46 2ER

Date of birth 01/04/1940 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN OF THE BANK HEAD
to PATH SUBMITTED WITH THIS CLAIM

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3m (!)
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1986-2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	AROUND OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL TO SHOW HEXHAM'S HISTORY TO VISITORS 2 FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	GATES, OPEN AND UNLOCKED AT JUNCTION WITH HALLGATE
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	ONLY AFTER SALE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY 2016
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	"PRIVATE - NO PARKING BEYOND THIS SIGN" AFTER SALE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY 2016.
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NONE REQUIRED
13	Can you give any further particulars?	
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NONE KNOWN
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 09/02/2017 Signed 

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)
FOOTPATH No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness ANNE VENABLES

Address 57 HACKWOOD PARK, HEXHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND Postcode NE46 1AZ

Date of birth 19.02.1938 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From REFER TO PLAN OF BANK TOPHEAD

to

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	<u>YES</u>
2	How wide is the path?	<u>About 3 metres.</u>
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	<u>1995 - 2016</u>
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	<u>To show visitors Old Grammar School. TOWN GUIDE 12 ON FOOT.</u>
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	<u>YES</u>

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	GATES - stables in from both ends. No dates known.
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO NO
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO.
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO.
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	NO
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No.
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No.
13	Can you give any further particulars?	I have walked this path with groups with no obstruction.
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not known.
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 26.1.2017 Signed Anna Verblut

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: Tynedale District Council.

Parish: Hexham

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Footpath. No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness Paul Wharrie

Address 27 Haddock Park

Hexham Postcode NE48 1AX

Date of birth 12.9.1945 Occupation retired

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From As shown on map for FR
to Bank Head path with its chain.

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes.
2	How wide is the path?	over 3ft.
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	1991 - date of closure - 2015?
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	Hallgate to Westwood Place. Leisure. 6. Foot.
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	Yes

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	No.
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	No.
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	Not between the dates shown on P. 1.
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No.
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	Not between the dates shown on P. 1.
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	Not between the dates shown on P. 1.
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No
13	Can you give any further particulars?	No.
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not to my knowledge
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 23/2/17 Signed P. Williams

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)
FOOTPATH No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

Name of witness IAN DUNCAN

Address 24A HALLGATE
HEXHAM

Postcode NE46 1XD

Date of birth 4th AUGUST 1957 Occupation PROFESSOR

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From REFER TO PLAN OF BANKHEAD PATH IN CLAIM.

to _____

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	NOT CLEAR TO ME
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	2000 - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	Our house on Hallgate, through car park to car parked car. Daily. Est. 500 times a year. On foot.
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

<p>6 Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates</p>	<p>2 gates, one at either end of car park.</p>
<p>7 (a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No").</p> <p>(b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>NO</p>
<p>8 Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.</p>	<p>NO</p>
<p>9 Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.</p>	<p>YES - LATE SPRING 2016 I was challenged by the owner. I contested politely but firmly. I have had no trouble in subsequent use.</p>
<p>10 Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.</p>	<p>NO</p>
<p>11 Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.</p>	<p>NO</p>
<p>12 Have you ever been given permission to use the path?</p>	<p>NO</p>
<p>13 Can you give any further particulars?</p>	<p>The notice about the Old School House put up by Tynedale Council on the wall bordering the path for the benefit of visitors indicates the path is for public use.</p>
<p>14 Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.</p>	<p>As far as I am aware: NO.</p>
<p>15 Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?</p>	<p>YES</p>

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 22/2/17

Signed 

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

**WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

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Name of witness JUDITH ELIZABETH LLOYD

Address 24A HALLGATE

HEXHAM Postcode NE 46 1XD

Date of birth 29-10-55 Occupation RETIRED (TEACHER/LAWYER)

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From REFER TO PLAN OF BANKHEAD PATH IN CLAIM

to _____

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3 METRES APPROX
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	2000 - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	FROM CAR PARK (NEAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND BEHIND PROSPECT HOUSE) TO HOME ON HALLGATE. ACCESS - TO GET HOME UNTIL 2003 OCCASIONALLY. THEREAFTER SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

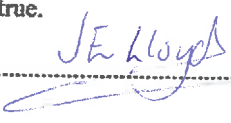
6	7	THROUGHOUT. I BROUGHT IRON GATES AT EITHER END NEXT TO HALLBANK HOUSE AND HALLGARTH HOUSE RESPECTIVELY.
Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	N/A
8	9	I REMEMBER BEING STOPPED ON ONE OCCASION BY RAY WINFIELD NOT LONG AFTER HE PURCHASED THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDINGS FROM NCC. I TOLD HIM THE PATH HAD ALWAYS BEEN ACCESSIBLE TO PEDESTRIANS, SUBSEQUENTLY THE WAY WAS NOT CONTESTED BY HIM.
Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	SEE ABOVE I THINK THIS MUST HAVE BEEN IN 2012.
10	11	NOT PERSONALLY, ALTHOUGH I BELIEVE THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A PROBLEM WITH LOCKED GATE AT THE HALLGARTH HOUSE END LAST SUMMER.
Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	12	I THINK THERE MAY HAVE BEEN, INITIALLY, WHEN RAY WINFIELD BOUGHT OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUT I THINK THIS WAS SOON REMOVED I CAN'T REMEMBER ANY WORDING.
11	13	NOT EXPLICITLY
Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	14	N/A
12	15	NOT AWARE OF ANY BETWEEN 1998 AND NOW
Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES
13		
14		
15		

WHILE I HAD LIVED HERE
C.2012

(AFFECTING TOWN VISITORS)

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 14.3.2017

Signed 

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

BANK HEAD PATH

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOT PATH No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

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Name of witness CHARLOTTE COXON

Address 5 BISHOPTON WAY

HEXHAM Postcode NE46 2LR

Date of birth 3/1/48 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From As shown on the plan of the Bank Head Path
with this claim

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	AT LEAST 3 METRES
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	2005-2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	A) FROM OLD GAOL TO THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL B) ON GUIDED WALKS C) ABOUT 10 TIMES PER YEAR D) FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	YES. GATES AT BOTH ENDS BOTH ARE OCCASIONALLY SHUT BUT NOT LOCKED
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	No No
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? If so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	No
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No. The only notice is the plaque telling the public about the Old Grammar School.
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No
13	Can you give any further particulars?	All visitors marvel at the style of the building Tourism is very important.
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	No. Not to my knowledge.
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 1/3/17 Signed Alloxon

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

BANK HEAD PATH



PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNE DALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)

FOOTPATH No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

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Name of witness GEOFFREY HOPKIRK

Address TYNE DALE HOUSE, ACOMB

HEXHAM Postcode NE46 4RU

Date of birth 9 JULY 1947 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From REFER TO PLAN OF BANK HEAD PATH IN CLAIM

to

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	YES
2	How wide is the path?	3 METRES MINIMUM
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	2003 - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	a) BETWEEN FONG STREET AND WENTWORTH CAR PARK b) AVOIDING CONGESTION AT TOP OF WENTWORTH PLACE - c) LORRIES AND CARS WAITING TO ENTER ROADS d) FOOT
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	YES

6 Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	SOUTH GATE SOMETIMES SHUT NOT LOCKED NORTH GATE OPEN
7 (a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	NO
8 Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	NO
9 Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	NO
10 Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	NO
11 Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	NO
12 Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	NO
13 Can you give any further particulars?	NO
14 Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE
15 Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	YES

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 6.3.17 Signed *Geoff Lyle*

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: Tynedale District Council

Parish: Hexham

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)
Bank Head path No. of path (if known) no number

- IMPORTANT NOTE

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Name of witness Wendy Breach

Address Bridge House, Hexham

Postcode NE46 3DE

Date of birth 1st Aug 1952 Occupation B & B owner

Description of path (with grid references if known):

From in front of Hall Bank Guest House
to Wentworth Place as shown on the plan of the Bank Head path with this claim.

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes
2	How wide is the path?	4 or 5 metres or wider
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	2008 - 2014 (2013?) I think I first found it padlocked in 2011
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	Prospect House to Wentworth Place, Tennist Info, Centre & Waitrose → 20 Foot
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	It has run the same route since I came here in 2008.

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	After The Old Grammar School was sold, the gates were closed and padlocked
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	No.
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No.
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No.
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	Yes, on and off since 2013, the gates have been closed & padlocked.
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	"Planning Permission Granted"
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	Shouldn't need to be give- permission.
13	Can you give any further particulars?	
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not that I know.
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 23 Feb. 2017 Signed Windy Breach

Infrastructure Records
Local Services Group
Northumberland County Council
County Hall, Morpeth
Northumberland NE61 2EF

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

EVIDENCE FORM

Former Borough/District: TYNEDALE

Parish: HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic)
FOOTPATH No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

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Name of witness Craeme Logan

Address 19 Pleasant View, Medonsley, Consett,
Co. Durham Postcode DH8 6RE

Date of birth 1/10/50 Occupation P/T TOURIST GUIDE

Description of path (with grid references if known):
From Refer to Plan of Bank Head Path in claim.
to

If necessary continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1	Have you used the above path?	Yes
2	How wide is the path?	3 Metres at least
3	During which years have you used it? (e.g. 1975-1995)	2011 - 2016
4	(a) Where were you going to and from? (b) For what purpose? (c) How many times a year? (Please give an approx. number) (d) By what means (foot, horseback, etc.)?	To show visitors the Old Grammar School Guided Walk 5 times a year On foot
5	Has the path always run over the same route? If not give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	Yes

6	Have there to your knowledge ever been any stiles or gates on the path? If so, please state location and dates	North Gate Never Shut South Gate Occasionally Shut
7	(a) If you were working for any owner or occupier of land crossed by the path at the time when you used it, or were then a tenant of any such owner, give the particulars and dates. (If not, write "No"). (b) If so, did you ever receive any instructions from him/her as to the use of the path by the public. If so what were they?	No No.
8	Have you ever been stopped or turned back when using this path, or do you know or have you heard of anyone else being turned back? Is so, state when this took place and give particulars.	No
9	Were you ever told by any owner or tenant of the land crossed by the path, or by anyone in their employment, that the path was not public? If so, state when and give particulars and dates.	No
10	Have you ever known any locked gates or other obstruction to the path? If so state when and give particulars.	No
11	Have you ever seen any notices such as "Private", "No Road", "No Thoroughfare" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted", on or near the path? If so, what did the notices say? Please give dates.	No
12	Have you ever been given permission to use the path?	No
13	Can you give any further particulars?	I have walked this path and never been obstructed
14	Have legal or other proceedings been taken about the path at any time? If so, full details should be given.	Not to my knowledge
15	Would you be willing to attend a hearing, public inquiry or court to give evidence in this matter, if this should prove to be necessary?	Yes

To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts that I have stated are true.

Dated 23/2/2017 Signed *C. L. L. L.*

DOCUMENT 4

Summary of Bank Head Path Evidence Forms Covering, in Alphabetical Surname Order, Evidence on the Number of Years since the Path was First Walked, Dates of Walking, Annual Walking Frequency and Path Width Estimates

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATES of WALKING</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE ANNUAL WALKING FREQUENCY</u> (unless otherwise stated)
<u>20 YEARS AGO or MORE</u>		
A. Atkinson	1984-2014 approx.	Once or twice
C. Atkinson	1984-2014	2 - 4 times
J. Bowyer	1976-2012	About 3 times
R. Bowyer	1976-2012	Average about 12
P. Caris	1984-2016	2 - 4 times to over 10
C. N. Dallison	1980's to 1990's	20 times
D. DeStefano	1990 to present day	3 or 4
J. M. DeStefano	1992 to present	Several
E. Elliott	1972-2017	Approx. 8 – 12 times
N. Gray	1960's-2016	10 to 20
M. Moffitt	1995-2016	10 times
M. Robinson	1990-2014	More than weekly
L. Robson	1992 to present	5 times
G. Simons	1984 to present	10 to 20 times in 1984-92 and occasionally in 1992-2017
R. Simons	1979-2016	Generally from 5 to 10 Times
K. Tatman	1986-2016	2
T. C. Tatman	1986-2016	2 times
A. Venables	1995-2016	12
P. Wharrier	1991 to date	6
<u>15 UP to 20 YEARS AGO</u>		
I. Duncan	2000-2016	500 times
J. E. Lloyd	2000-2016	Occasionally to 2003 and thereafter several times a <u>week.</u>
<u>10 UP to 15 YEARS AGO</u>		
C. Coxon	2005-2016	10 times
G. Hopkirk	2003-2016	6 times
<u>5 UP to 10 YEARS AGO</u>		
W. Breach	2008-2013/14	20 times
G. Logan	2011-2016	5 times

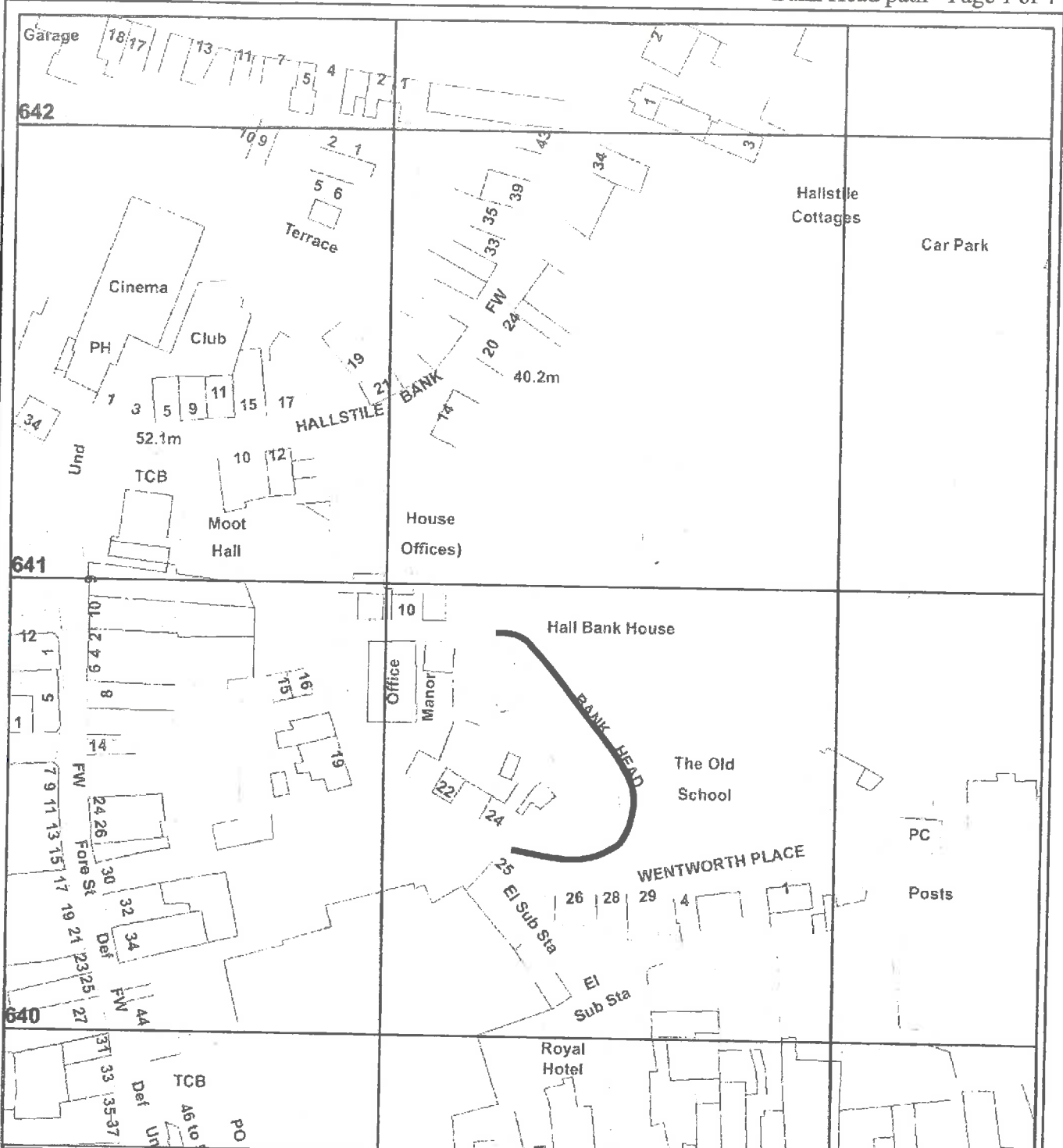
DOCUMENT 4

- PATH WIDTH ESTIMATES** - UP TO 3 METRES - 2
- 3 METRES OR MORE - 22
- UNSURE - 1

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BANK HEAD PATH
BEING CLAIMED AS A PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY**

1. THE APPROACH TO THE EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THIS CLAIM WHICH IS PARTLY RELATED JUST TO THE BANK HEAD PATH AND PARTLY TO EVIDENCE IN COMMON WITH THE PROSPECT HOUSE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY BEING ALSO PURSUED IN PARALLEL BY HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY.
2. PLAN OF THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED AND ITS ADOPTED HIGHWAY AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH CONTEXT
3. THE ORIGINAL COMPLETED USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED
4. SUMMARY OF USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED
5. MAPPING CONTINUITY OF TWO ENDED BANK HEAD ROAD / RIGHT OF ACCESS SINCE 1826" INCLUDING:-

1826 Woods Map of Hexham
1860 OS First Edition
1865 OS 6" England and Wales
1924 OS 6" England and Wales
1952 OS 6" England and Wales
6. THE FIVE HEXHAM VISITORS' WALK GUIDES WHICH INCLUDE BOTH THE BANK HEAD FOOTPATH (PAST THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL) AND PROSPECT HOUSE FOOTPATH AND COMMENTS:-
 - 1974, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, 30p.
 - 1981, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, unpriced.
 - April 1992 (Dated in pen when first issued) "A Walk Around Hexham", published by Tynedale Council in conjunction with Hexham Town Council, 30p.
 - 2001, "A Walk around Hexham", a copyright publication of Tom Corfe with a revised text, 50p.
 - Published from 2003, an extract from " A Walk Back in Time A Guide to Hexham by John Chapman", unpriced.
 - Commenting on the above there is:-
"Evidence from five Hexham walk guides, supporting the public right of way status of footpaths at Bank Head and Prospect House, Hexham."



Bank Head path
8 Jan 2017

NORTHUMBERLAND
Northumberland County Council

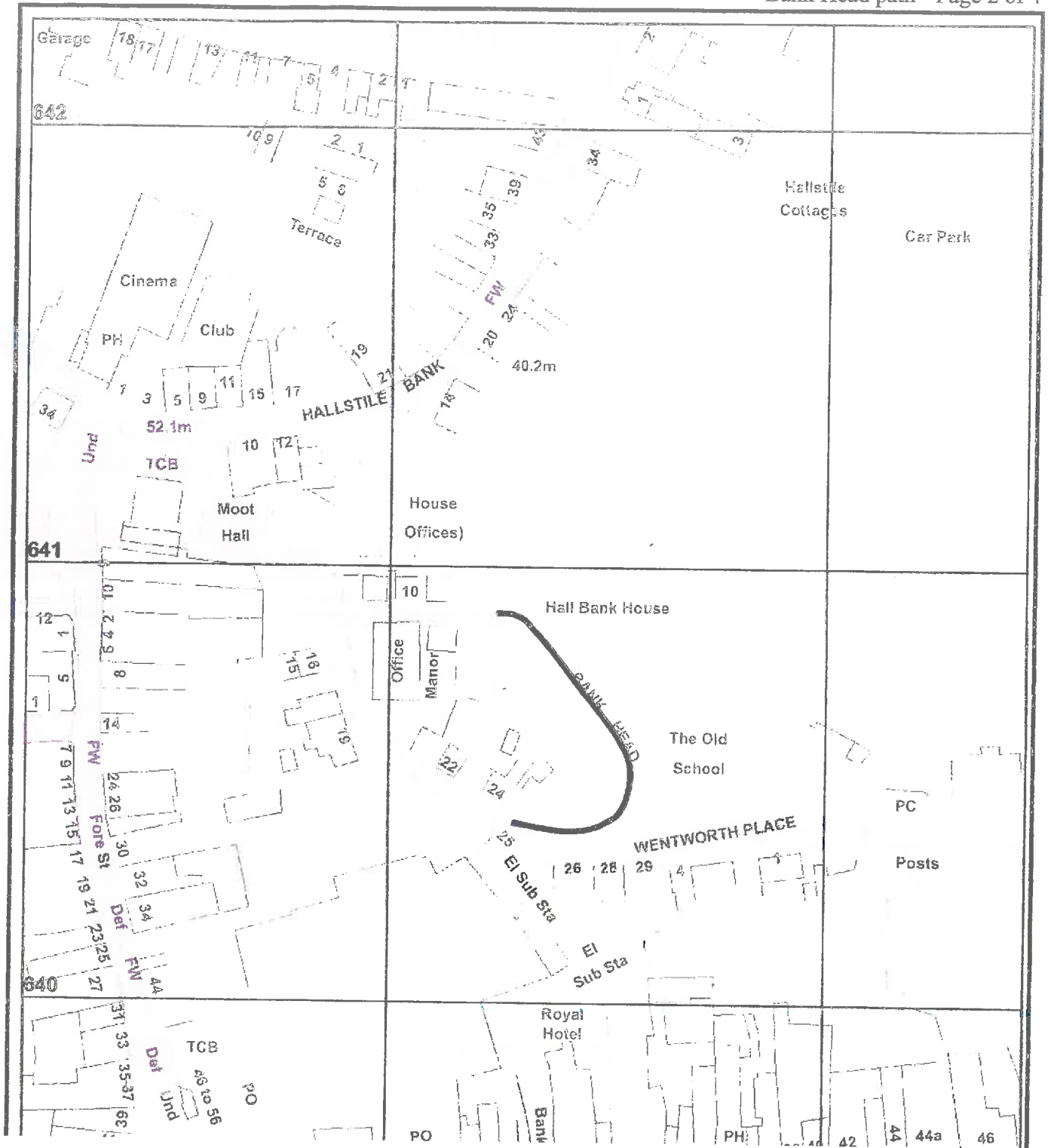
Infrastructure Local Services
County Hall Morpeth Northumberland
NE61 2EF Telephone 0345 600 6400

Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981

————— Claimed Public Right of Way

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Former District	Tynedale	Parish	Hexham	Scale	1:1250
Def. Map. No.	208	O.S. Map	NY 96 SW	Date	October 2016

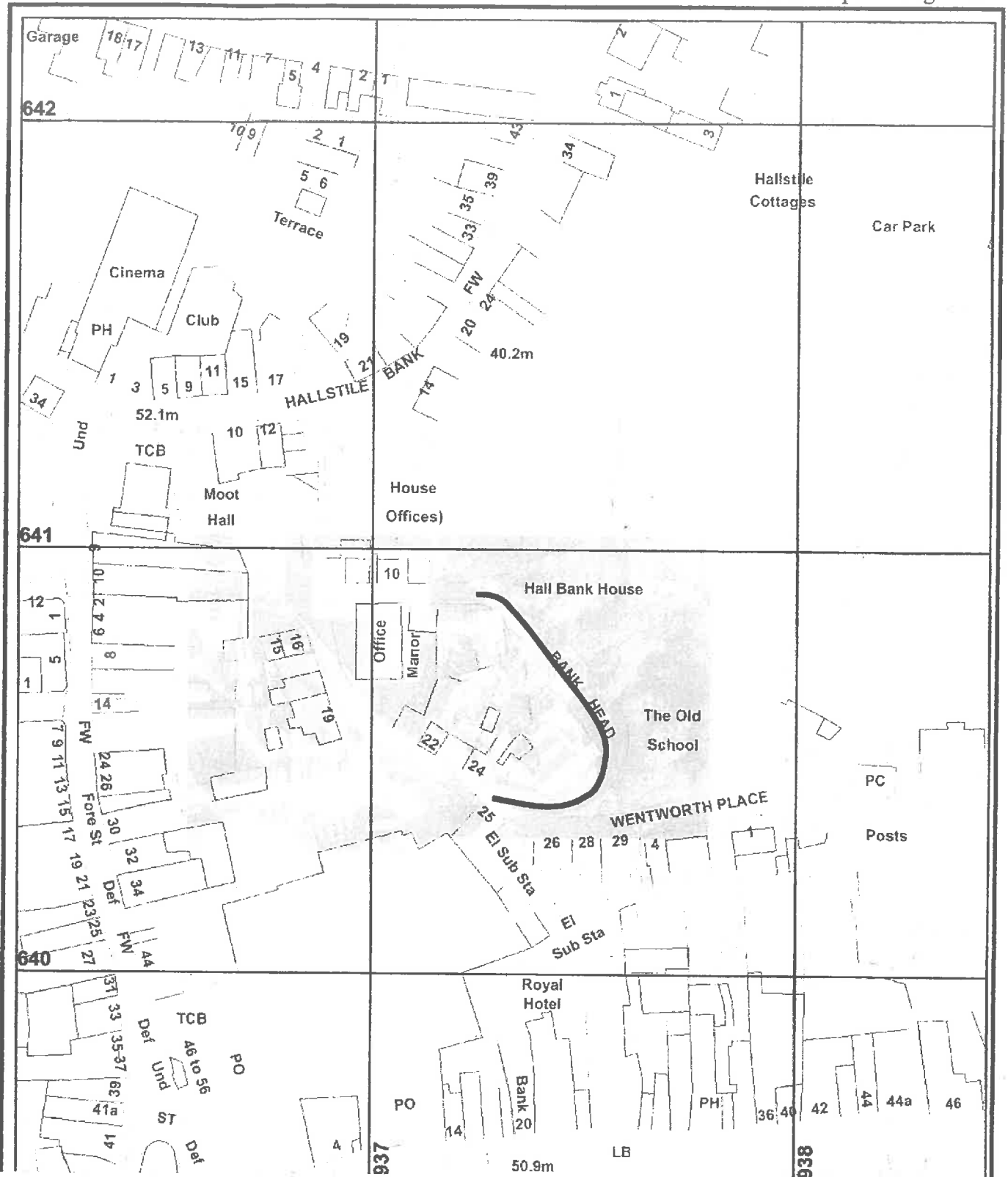


Overlay: NCC Adopted Highways - Recorded Extent

This shows the approximate (allowing for mapping variances) recorded extent of NCC Adopted Highways and Maintainable Highways using map copied from the NCC website

<http://map.northumberland.gov.uk/adoptedHighways/>

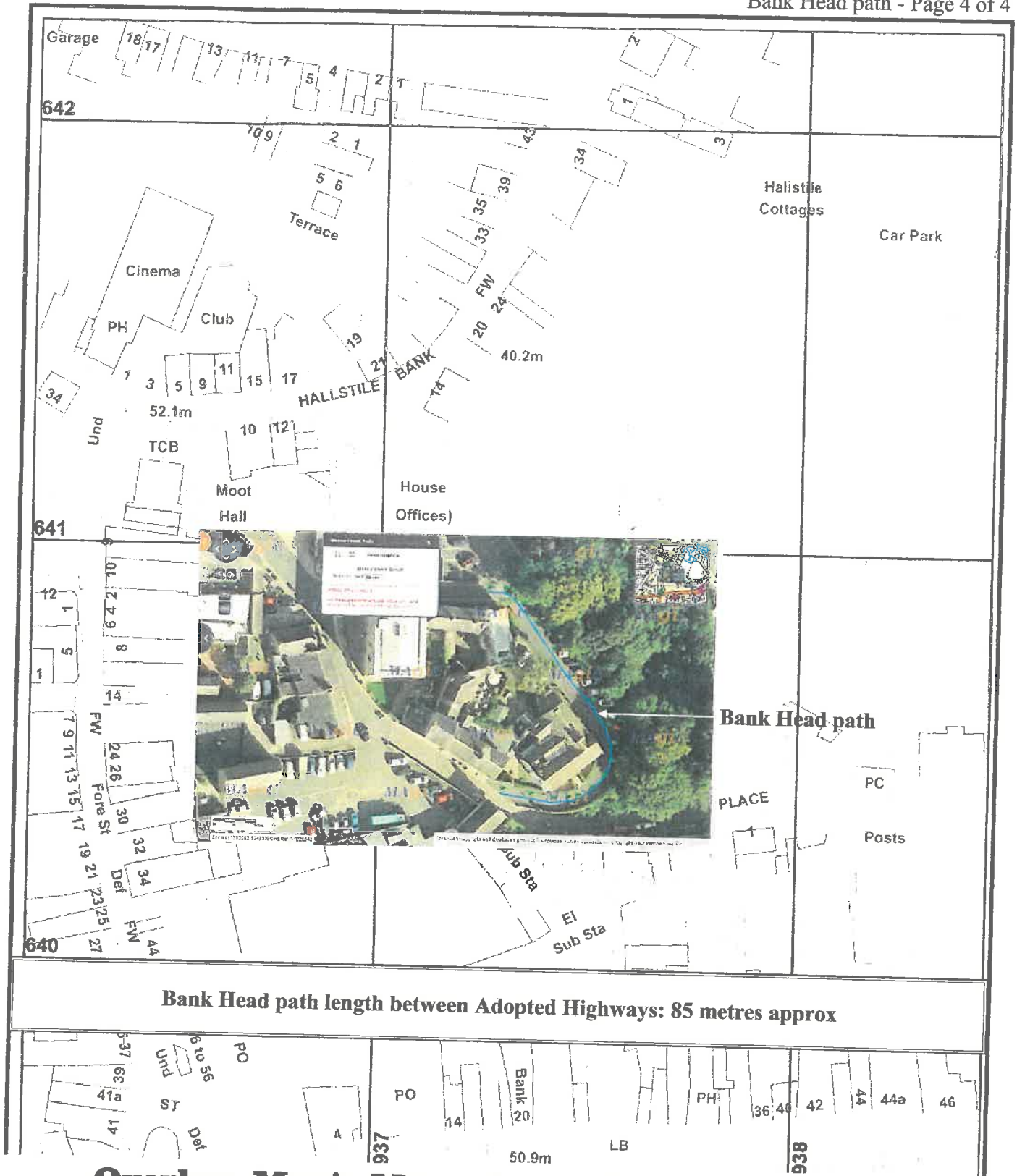
8 Jan 2017



Overlay: Magic Map - semi-transparent Aerial View

This shows the approximate (allowing for oblique tilt) aerial view of the car parking and access routes using map copied from the Defra website <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

8 Jan 2017



Bank Head path length between Adopted Highways: 85 metres approx

Overlay: Magic Map - Aerial View photograph

This shows the detailed aerial view of the roads and car parking. The claimed public access route is shown as the blue line with green flags - these start & finish at the NCC Recorded Extent of Adopted Highway.

Using aerial view map copied from the Defra website

<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

8 Jan 2017

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BANK HEAD PATH BEING CLAIMED AS A PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

1. THE APPROACH TO THE EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THIS CLAIM WHICH IS PARTLY RELATED JUST TO THE BANK HEAD PATH AND PARTLY TO EVIDENCE IN COMMON WITH THE PROSPECT HOUSE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY BEING ALSO PURSUED IN PARALLEL BY HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY.
2. PLAN OF THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED AND ITS ADOPTED HIGHWAY AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH CONTEXT
3. THE ORIGINAL COMPLETED USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED
4. SUMMARY OF USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED
5. MAPPING CONTINUITY OF TWO ENDED BANK HEAD ROAD / RIGHT OF ACCESS SINCE 1826" INCLUDING:-

1826 Woods Map of Hexham
1860 OS First Edition
1865 OS 6" England and Wales
1924 OS 6" England and Wales
1952 OS 6" England and Wales

6. THE FIVE HEXHAM VISITORS' WALK GUIDES WHICH INCLUDE BOTH THE BANK HEAD FOOTPATH (PAST THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL) AND PROSPECT HOUSE FOOTPATH AND COMMENTS:-
 - 1974, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, 30p.
 - 1981, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, unpriced.
 - April 1992 (Dated in pen when first issued) "A Walk Around Hexham", published by Tynedale Council in conjunction with Hexham Town Council, 30p.
 - 2001, "A Walk around Hexham", a copyright publication of Tom Corfe with a revised text, 50p.
 - Published from 2003, an extract from " A Walk Back in Time A Guide to Hexham by John Chapman", unpriced.
 - Commenting on the above there is:-
"Evidence from five Hexham walk guides, supporting the public right of way status of footpaths at Bank Head and Prospect House, Hexham."

Mapping continuity of

two ended Bank Head road / right of access since 1826

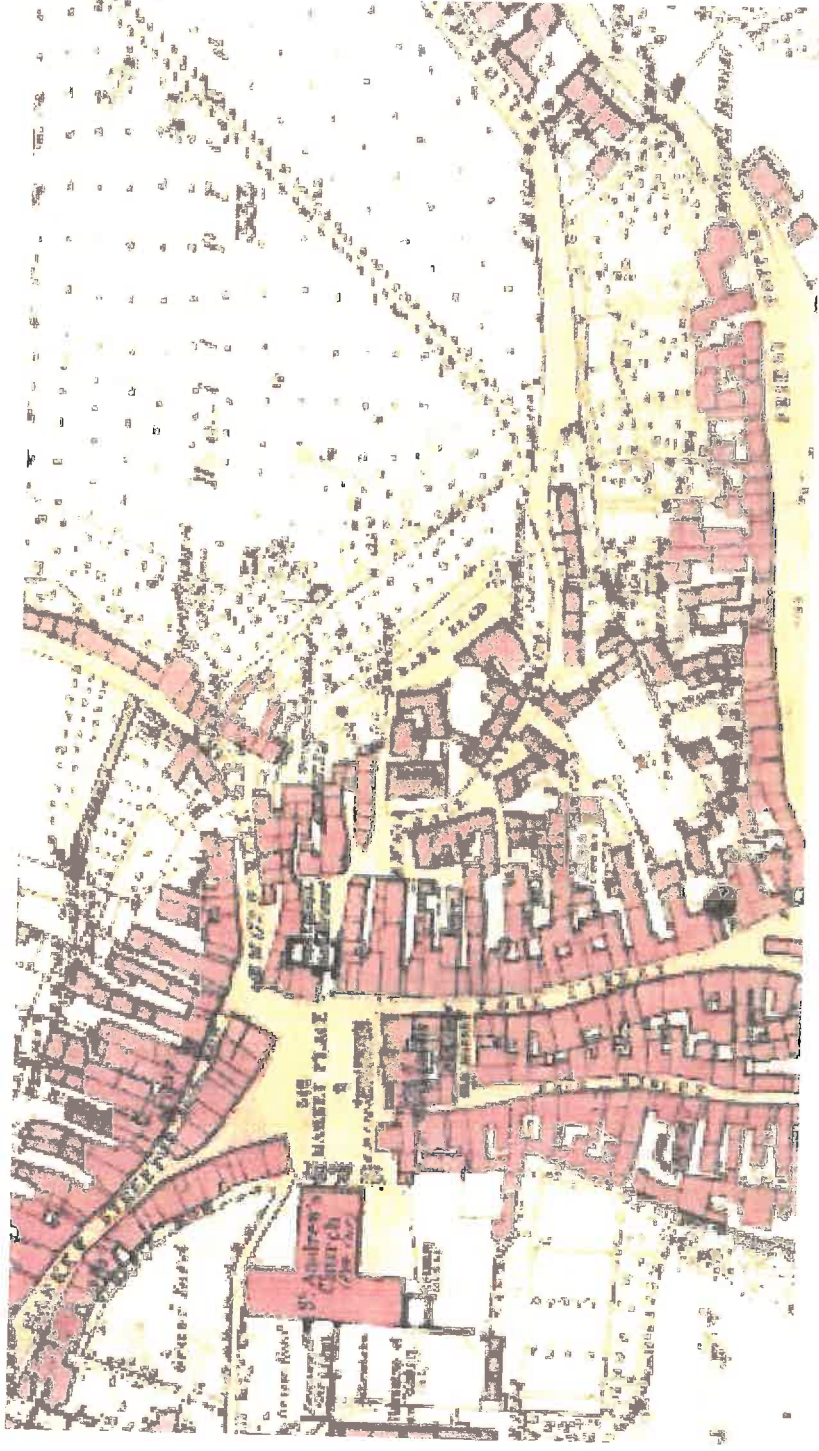


1826

Woods Map of Hexham

Credit: <https://communities.northumberland.gov.uk/007443FS.htm>

**Mapping continuity of
two ended Bank Head road / right of access since 1826**

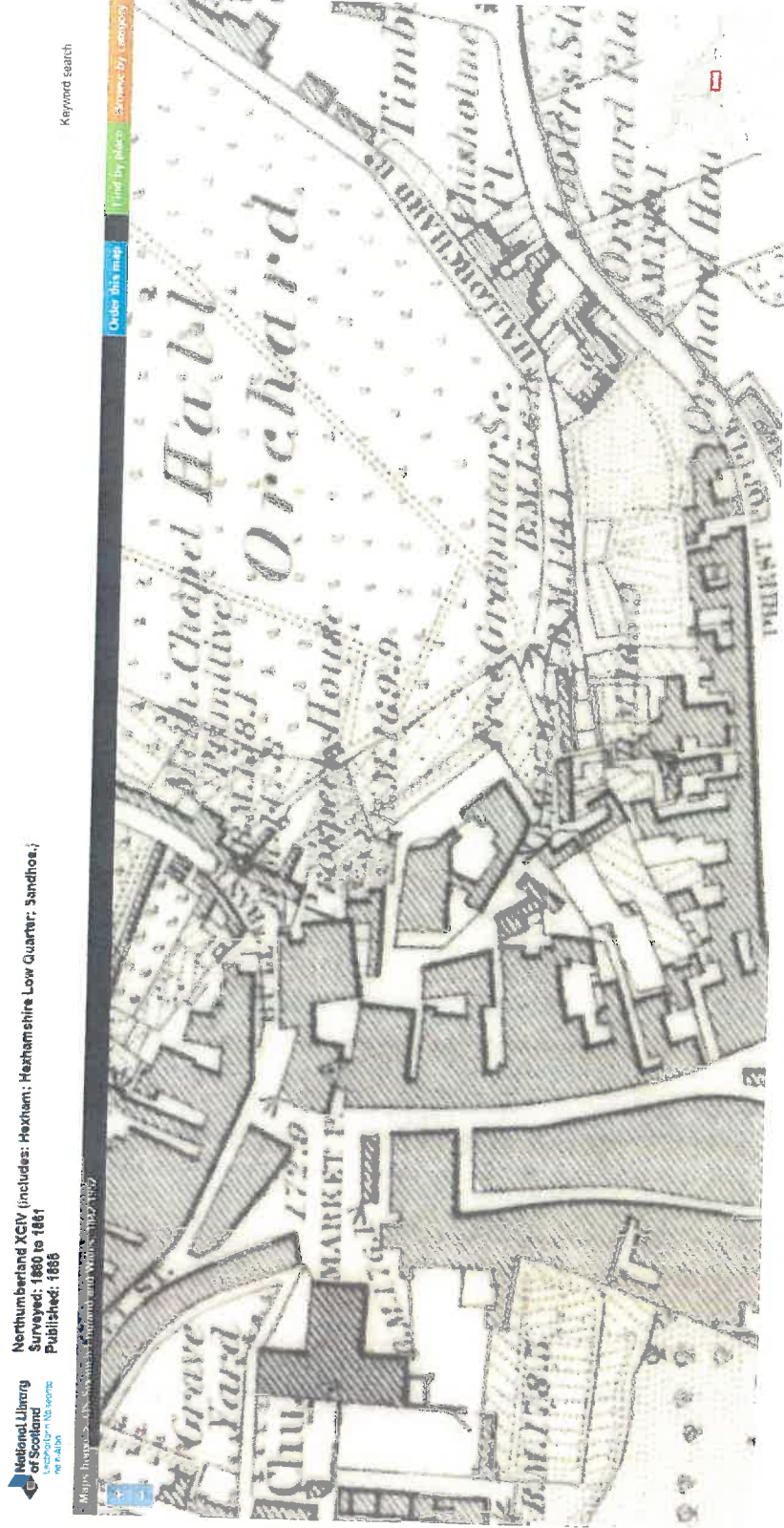


OS First edition

25 inch to 1 mile c.1860

Credit: <https://communities.northumberland.gov.uk/005070FS.htm>

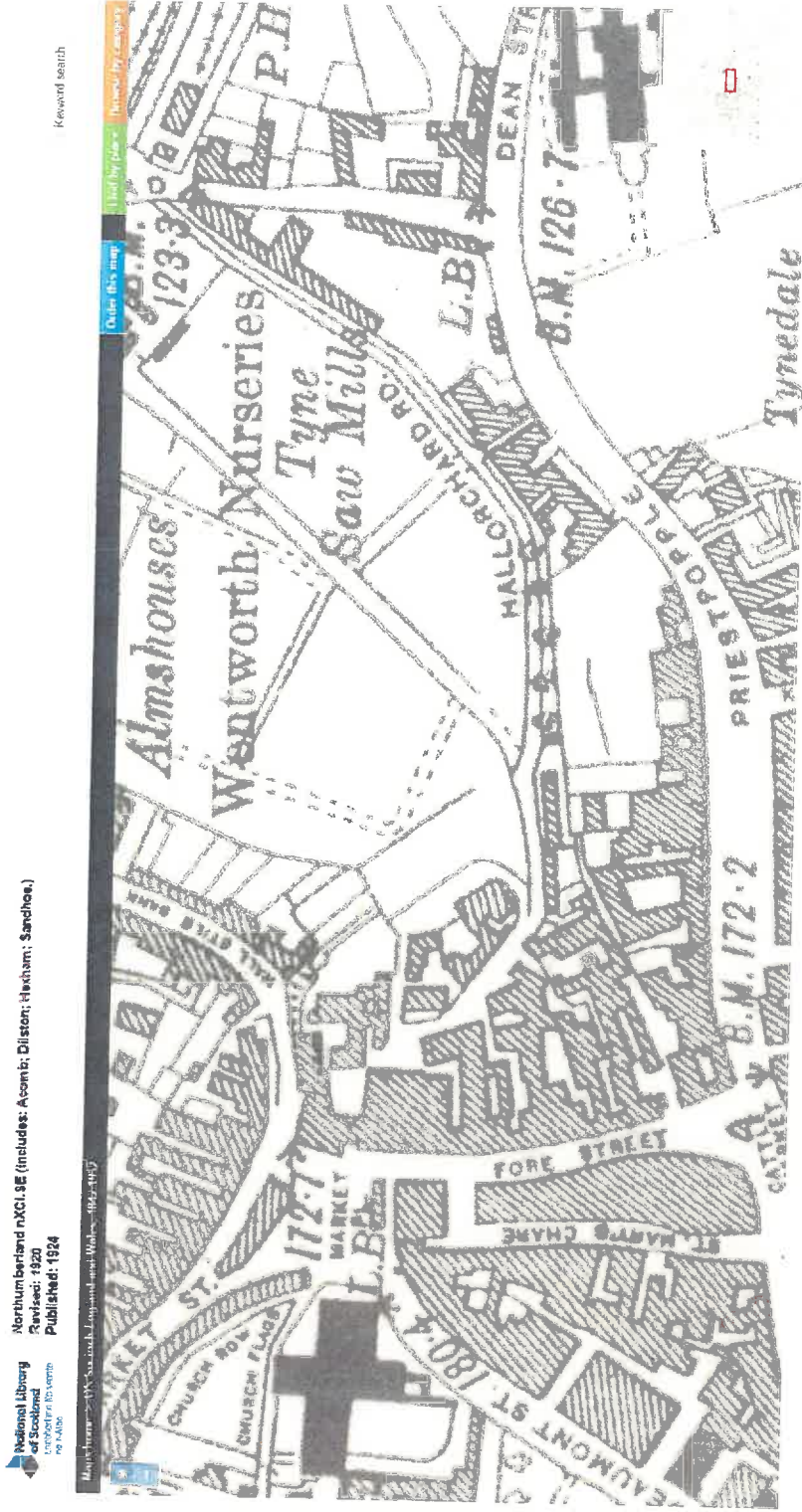
Mapping continuity of two ended Bank Head road / right of access since 1826



**OS Hexham
6" England and Wales 1865**

Credit: ©NLS

Mapping continuity of two ended Bank Head road / right of access since 1826



OS Hexham
6" England and Wales 1924

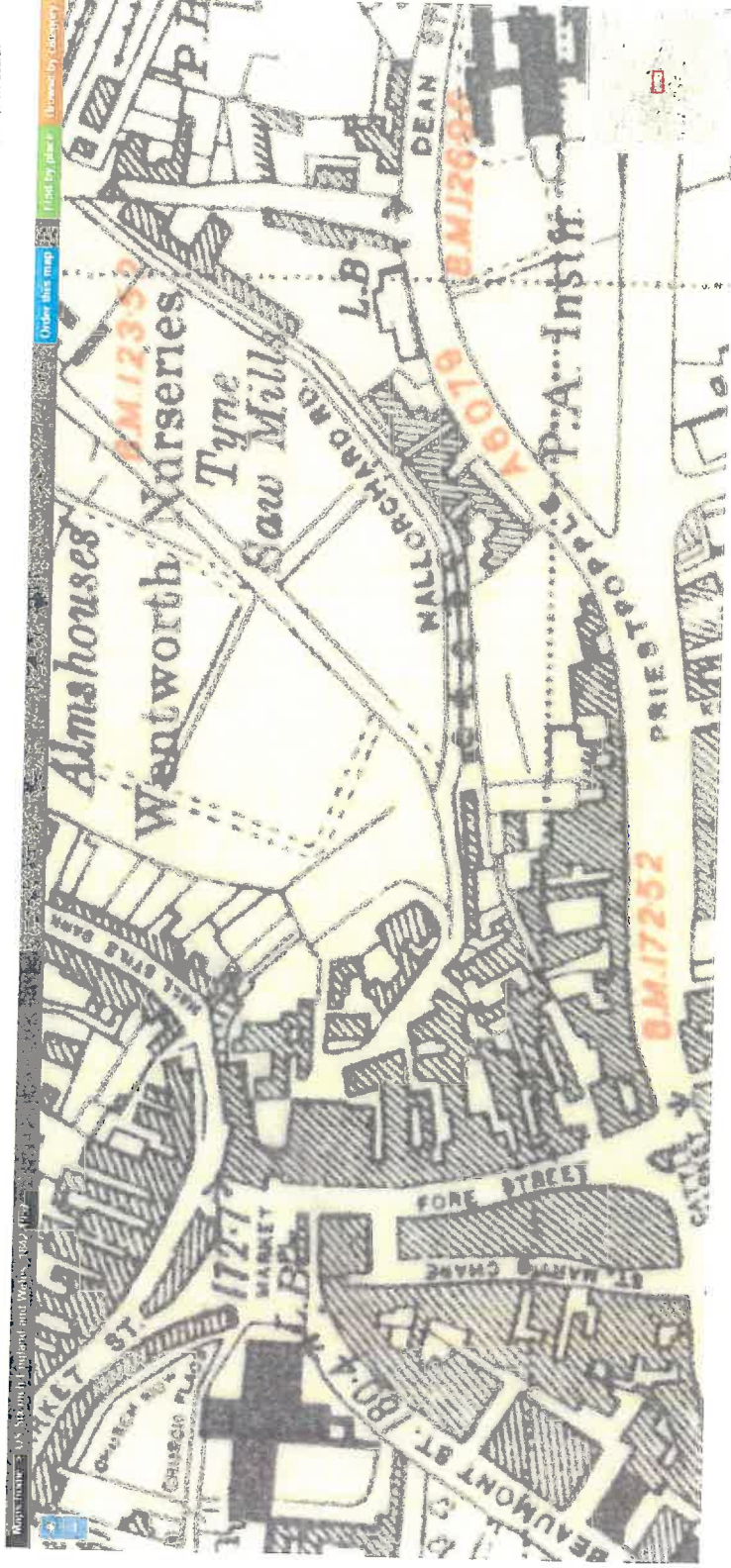
Credit: ©NLS

Mapping continuity of two ended Bank Head road / right of access since 1826



Norðumbria and nXCi SE (includes: Acomb; Dilston; Hexham; Sandhoe.)
Revised: 1946
Published: 1982

Keyword search



OS Hexham

6" England and Wales 1952

Credit: ©NLS

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BANK HEAD PATH
BEING CLAIMED AS A PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY**

- 1. THE APPROACH TO THE EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THIS CLAIM WHICH IS PARTLY RELATED JUST TO THE BANK HEAD PATH AND PARTLY TO EVIDENCE IN COMMON WITH THE PROSPECT HOUSE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY BEING ALSO PURSUED IN PARALLEL BY HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY.**
- 2. PLAN OF THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED AND ITS ADOPTED HIGHWAY AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH CONTEXT**
- 3. THE ORIGINAL COMPLETED USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED**
- 4. SUMMARY OF USER EVIDENCE FORMS FOR THE BANK HEAD RIGHT OF WAY BEING CLAIMED**

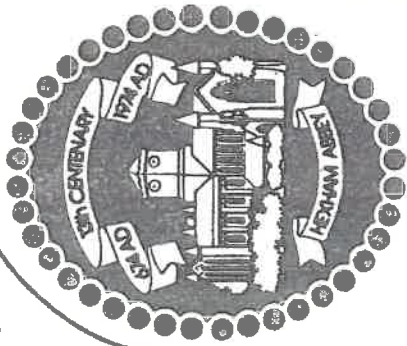
5. MAPPING CONTINUITY OF TWO ENDED BANK HEAD ROAD / RIGHT OF ACCESS SINCE 1826" INCLUDING:-

1826 Woods Map of Hexham
1860 OS First Edition
1865 OS 6" England and Wales
1924 OS 6" England and Wales
1952 OS 6" England and Wales

6. THE FIVE HEXHAM VISITORS' WALK GUIDES WHICH INCLUDE BOTH THE BANK HEAD FOOTPATH (PAST THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL) AND PROSPECT HOUSE FOOTPATH AND COMMENTS:-

- 1974, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, 30p.
- 1981, an extract from "Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of Hexham Civic Society, unpriced.
- April 1992 (Dated in pen when first issued) "A Walk Around Hexham", published by Tynedale Council in conjunction with Hexham Town Council, 30p.
- 2001, "A Walk around Hexham", a copyright publication of Tom Corfe with a revised text, 50p.
- Published from 2003, an extract from " A Walk Back in Time A Guide to Hexham by John Chapman", unpriced.
- Commenting on the above there is:-
"Evidence from five Hexham walk guides, supporting the public right of way status of footpaths at Bank Head and Prospect House, Hexham."

WELCOME to HEXHAM



1300 YEARS OF HISTORY.
OCCUPIED BY THE ROMANS,
IMMORTALISED BY THE
EARLY CHRISTIANS.
PILLAGED BY THE DANES.
HARASSED BY THE SCOTS.
SULLIED BY CIVIL STRIFE.

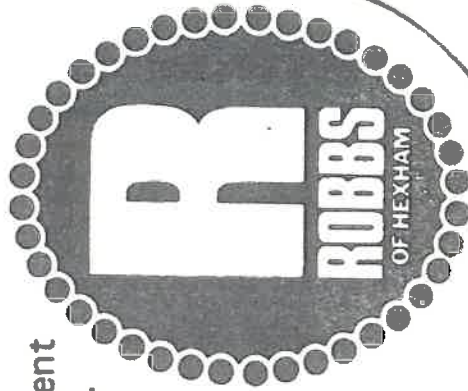
Hexham's turbulent past is in striking contrast to the thriving market town of today. Dominated by its magnificent Abbey — it still nestles in the heart of Tynedale — one of Northumbria's jewels.

WELCOME to ROBBS

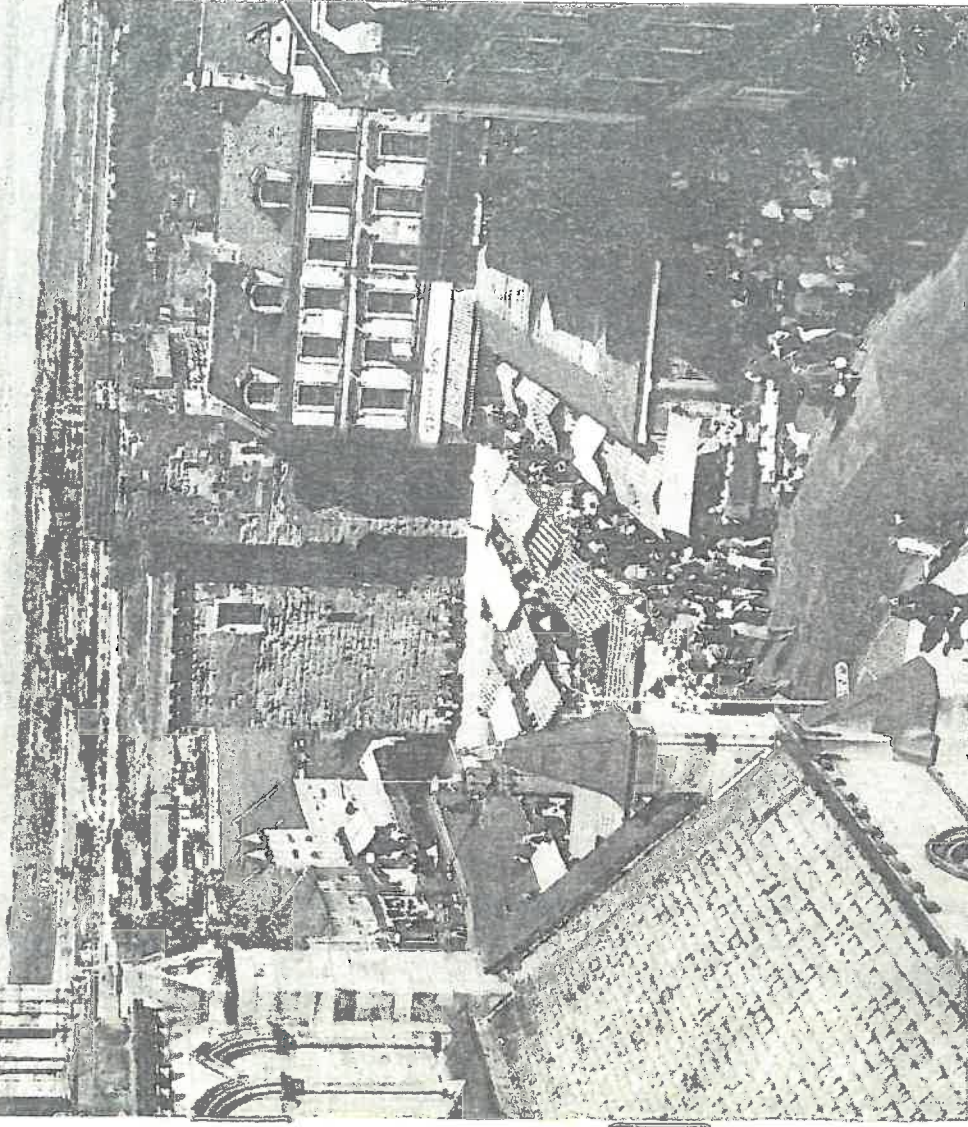
Hexham's modern Department Store in the country setting.
Five big floors for family shopping.

ROBBS OF HEXHAM
FORE STREET, HEXHAM
Telephone Hexham 2151.

Public Car Park for over 1,000 cars within 100 yards of the store.



HEXHAM A VISITORS' GUIDE



HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY

30p

TEXT IN ENGLISH - FRANCAIS - DEUTSCH

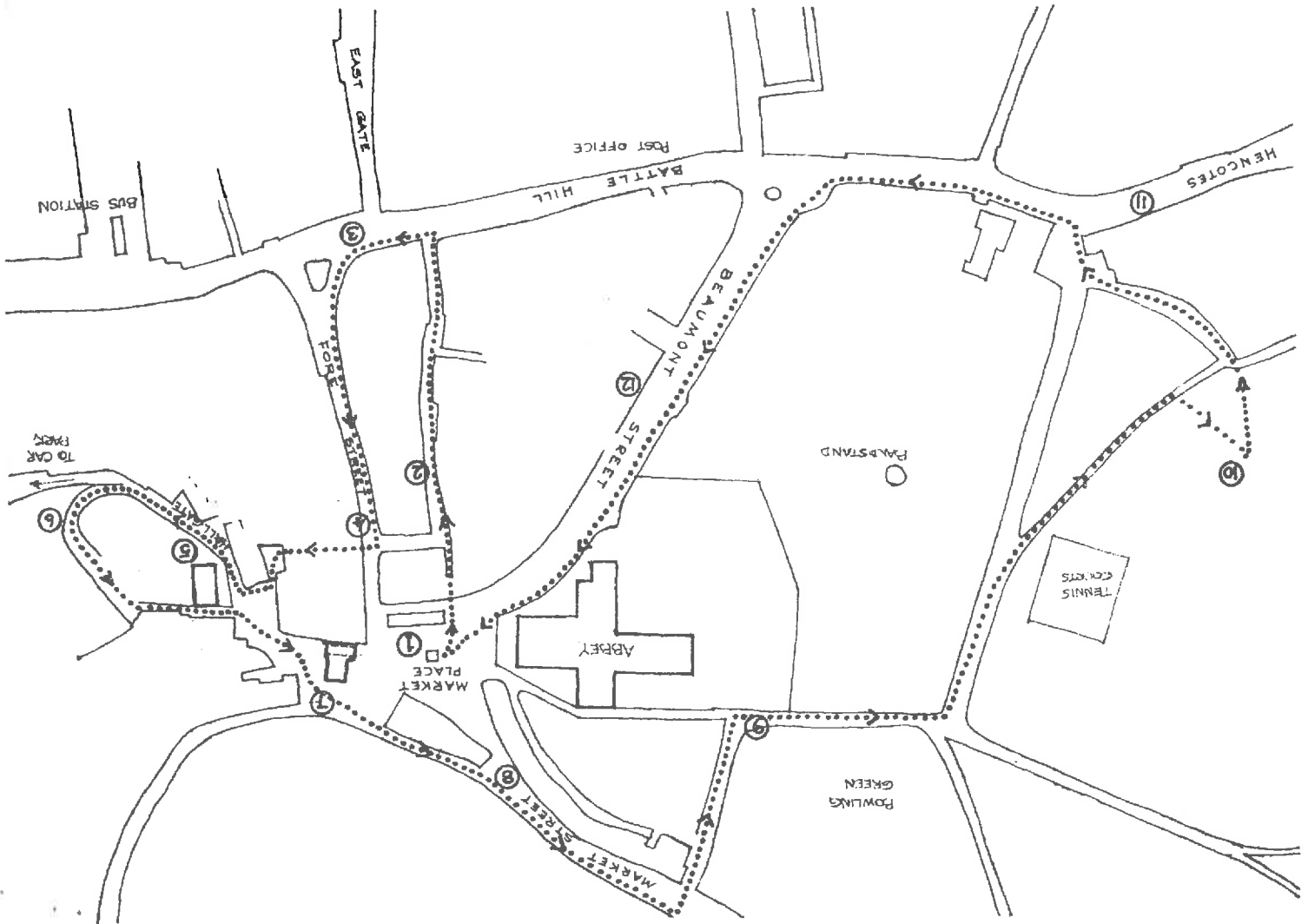
Welcome

The townspeople are proud of more than 1300 years as the administrative and market centre of a wide area of the north of England. The town which grew up around the Abbey has continually adapted itself to the changing times without losing a feeling of its historic past. We hope that this short guide will introduce you to some of the pleasures and hidden treasures of Hexham.

We wish you an enjoyable visit and hope you will want to return.

Texte française p. 14.
Deutsche Schrift z. 20.

Copyright 1974 Hexham Civic Society
English Text Angela and Alan Shepley and members of the Society
Drawings David Robson
Photographs Hyton Edgar (Courtesy of the Northumbria Tourist Board)
French Text Mlle E. H. Emmerson
German Text Joan Schurb

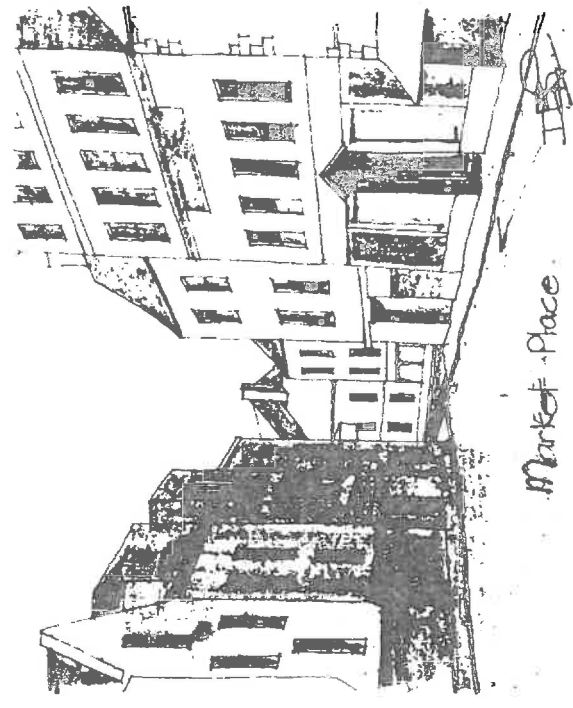


1. THE MARKET PLACE

Hexham's Tuesday market still flourishes and the Market Place continues to be the focal point of the town. Except for Beaumont Street the street pattern radiating from it is a mediaeval one.

A market cross stood here until 1766 when it was removed to Haydon Bridge and Sir Walter Blackett built the Shambles. The supporting columns on the north are stone whilst those on the south are wooden. In 1901 the Temperley Memorial Fountain replaced the Pant of 1703 and has acquired its name, though water no longer runs from it. The north face bears a poem by W. W. Gibson, who achieved more than local fame.

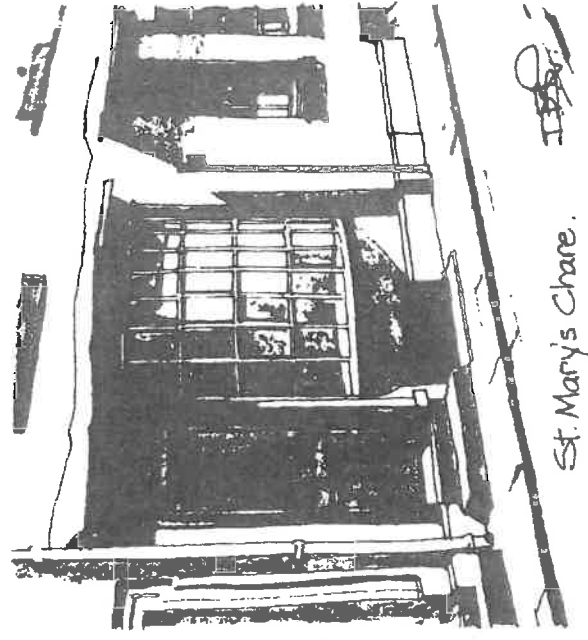
Walk to the next point through the archway in the multi-storey facade on the south side of the Market Place.



2. ST. MARY'S CHARE

Locally known as Back Street, in contrast to Fore Street, the whole length of St. Mary's Chare shows points of interest.

The southern side of the Market Place was once St. Mary's Church, reputedly founded by St. Wilfrid in the 7th century. It remained the main parish church until the early 17th century. Most of the shops show pillars or parts of walls and an arch remains in the wall opposite the Maid Marion. On the western side of the street the Grapes Hotel bears the arms of the Dacre family of Naworth, near Brampton, and there is a quatrefoil carved stone in the wall of what is now a night-club, formerly a coaching inn, The Dragon. Adjacent to this the former Methodist Chapel has been converted into a furniture sale-room. The eastern side of the street has two interesting sets of bow-windows, the first late Georgian, the second in a building recently renovated which is considerably older. The staff entrance to Woolworth's is the only remaining part of a much older building which stood here.

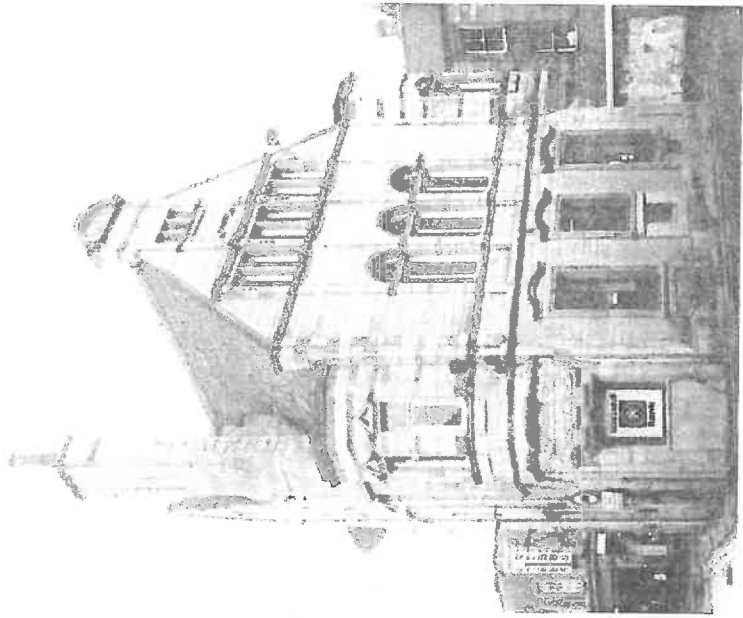


St. Mary's Chare opens out into the main A.69, which is here known as Battle Hill. To the east it becomes Cattle Market and then Priestpoppie. Turn down the hill to the Midland Bank Building.

3. CATTLE MARKET

Battle Hill was the site of the twice-yearly stock fairs and the Cattle Market end of Fore Street was the scene of hirings of agricultural labourers and servants until the late 1930's.

The triangular site of the Midland Bank was skillfully used by the Carlisle architect, G. C. Oliver, in 1896. The carved frieze in red sandstone bears sovereigns, shillings, and pennies — all now gone from our coinage.



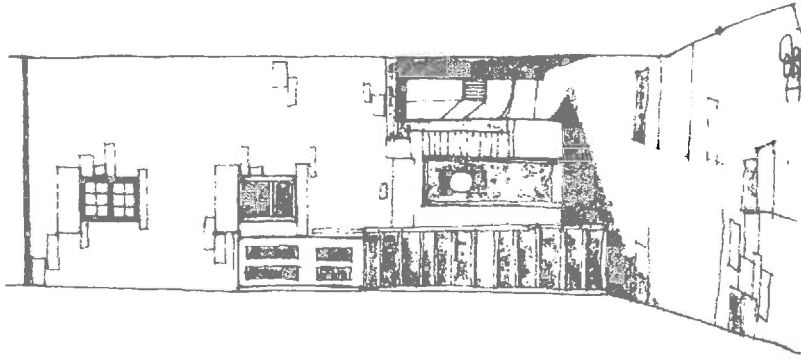
Now walk north again along Fore Street.

4. FORE STREET

This is the main shopping centre and was made a pedestrian precinct in March, 1972. All the way along the walls still bear the brackets for the old hanging signs.

Opposite Meal Market, joining back to St. Mary's Chare, Gibson's chemist shop, founded in 1839, has an elaborately carved front created by a Belgian ex-patriate, M. Cullmans, during the 1914-18 war. Some of his work is also to be found in the Abbey.

Crawfords Bakery is a conversion from a pub, originally known as the Red Lamp, which became the White Hart when the former coaching inn was demolished to make way for Robb's store at the southern end of the street.

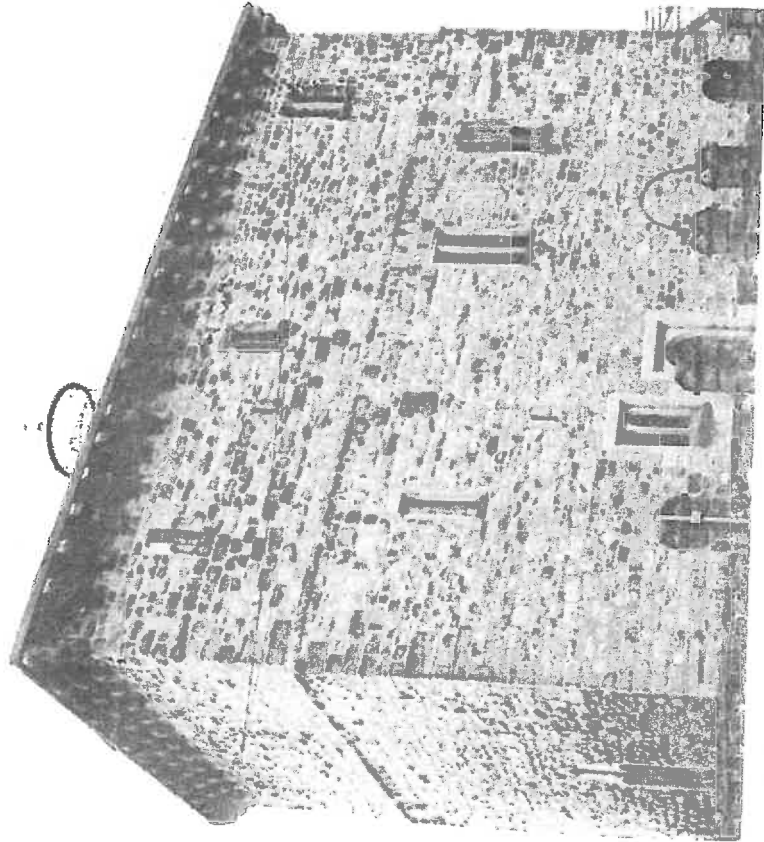


Follow the passageway through at the side of Crawford's to Hallgate.

Passageway thro' to Fore Street.

5. MANOR OFFICE

This imposing building was originally built as a prison in 1330-32. From the time of Elizabeth I until 1868 the business of the Manor of Hexham was conducted here. It is now in the care of the Council and plans are in hand to turn it into a Museum. Some of its stones bear feathering marks and may be Roman.

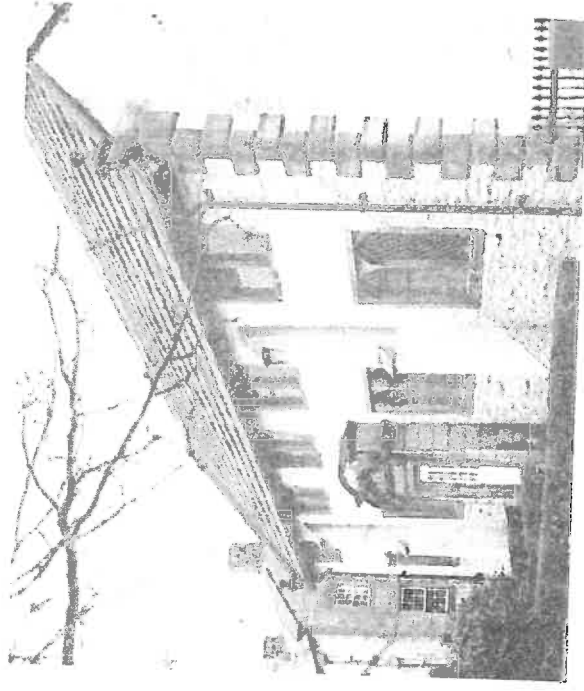


Walk east now, towards the car-park, and turn left along Bank Top.

6. OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The Grammar School was chartered in 1599 by Elizabeth I. (It still exists in modern buildings just off the Allendale Road). The old school is dated 1684 and the doorway is similar to the one seen earlier at the rear of Woolworth's. This was not by any means the first educational establishment in the town for it is recorded that the Men of Galloway burnt the boys of a School—probably novices at the Abbey—in 1296.

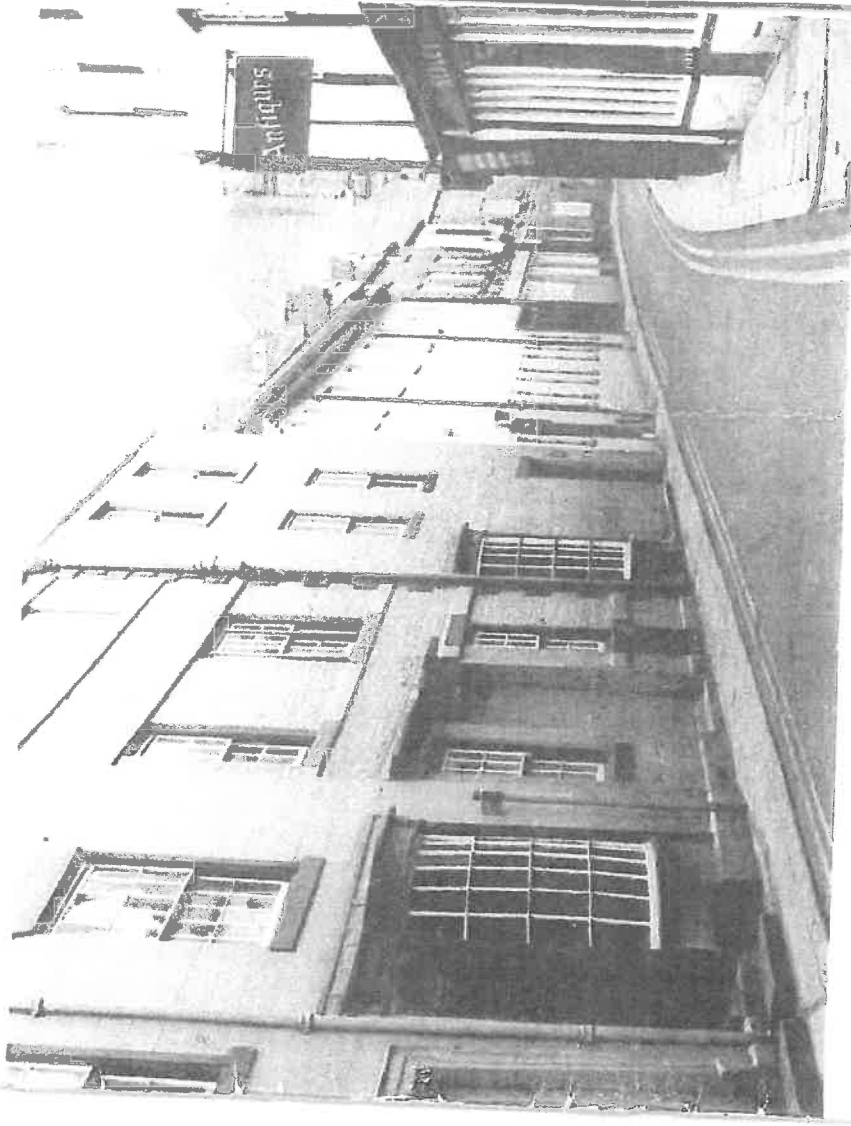
Continuing round the terrace towards the River Tyne will bring you to Prospect House (1888-90, now the Tynedale District Council Offices) and a view across the river to Anick, Oakwood, and the little church of St. John Lee. Immediately below is Halstile Bank—once known as Bull Bank—with some typical buildings and the 17th century gate, re-used for the Henry King Almshouses at the bottom.



The circuit of the Manor Office, and the Old Grammar School, can now be completed to bring you back on to Hallgate facing the Moot Hall.

HEXHAM

A VISITORS' GUIDE



Text in English — Texte Français — Deutsche Schrift —
Norsk Tekst

Welcome

Hexham is a small market town situated on a plateau overlooking the Tyne Valley. Despite its strategic position the town was subject to frequent raids from the north. It is from this direction that the form of the old town is best seen, dominated by the Priory church, the Moot Hall and the Manor Office. Hexham has been an administrative centre for hundreds of years. It still retains a feeling of its historic past and although containing few buildings of great architectural merit, the town has an individual character largely unspoilt by recent redevelopment. The historic core of the town, including the narrow streets leading from the Market Place, the Abbey Grounds and the Sele, has been declared a Conservation Area.

We wish you an enjoyable visit and hope that you will want to return.

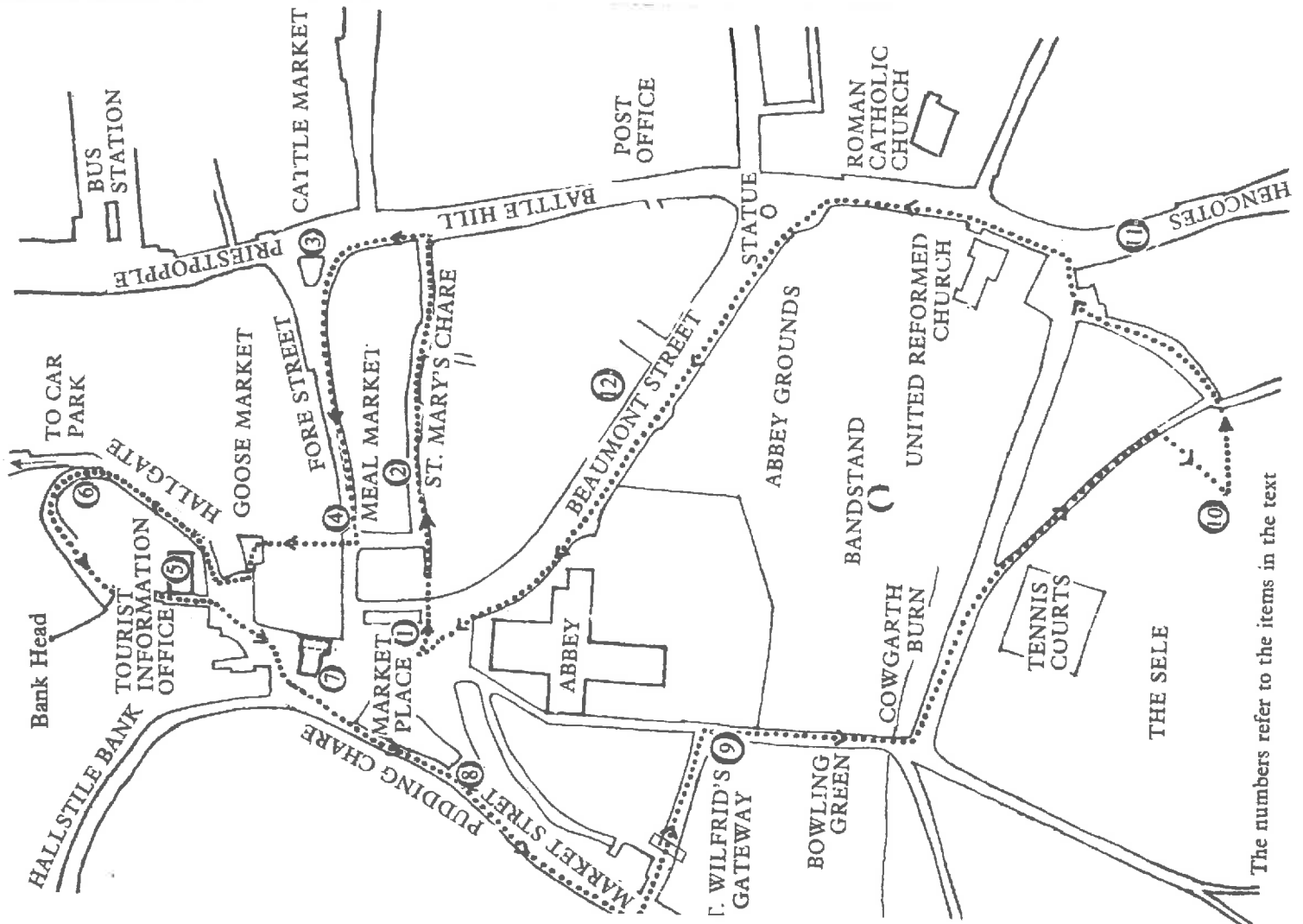
Texte français p.14

Deutsche Schrift s. 16

Norsk tekst p. 18

Copyright 1981 Hexham Civic Society.

Cover Photograph: St. Mary's Chare



The numbers refer to the items in the text

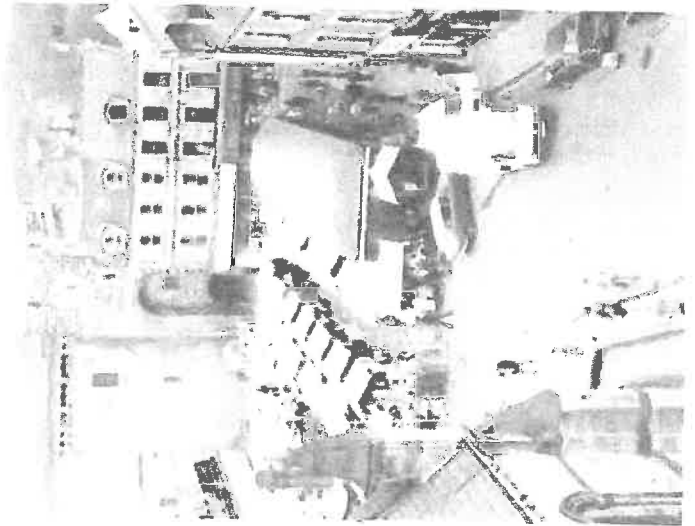
1. The Market Place

Hexham's Tuesday Market still flourishes and the Market Place continues to be the focal point of the town. Except for Beaumont Street, built in 1860, the street pattern radiating from it is a medieval one.

A market cross stood here until 1766 when it was removed to Haydon Bridge and Sir Walter Blackett built the Shambles. The supporting columns on the north are stone whilst those on the sheltered south side are wooden. In 1901 the Temperley Memorial Fountain replaced the Pant of 1703, although water no longer runs through it. The north face bears a poem by Wilfrid Gibson, a local poet whose work became widely known.

The Abbey was founded in 674 by St. Wilfrid as a Benedictine Monastery. It was re-established in 1113 by the Augustinian Canons as the church of a priory. The present building dates from 1180-1250, but the east end was rebuilt in 1860 by John Dobson and is modelled on Whitby Abbey. The nave was restored in 1908.

Walk to the next point through the archway on the south side of the Market Place beside the Shambles.



2. St. Mary's Chare

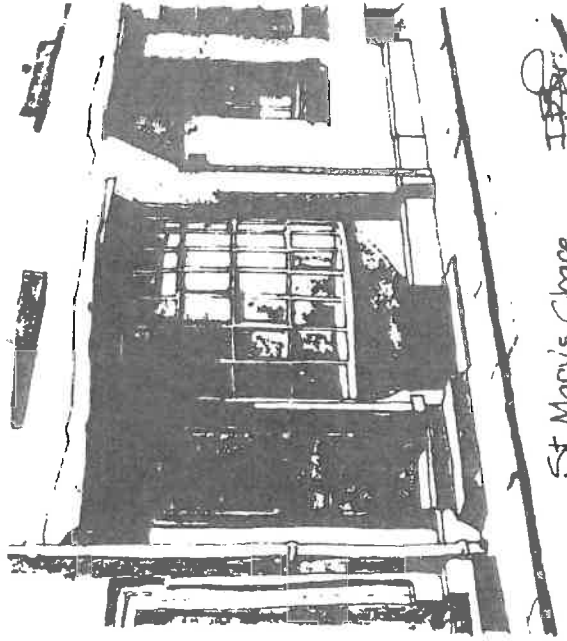
This street is known locally as Back Street, in contrast to Fore Street.

The southern side of the Market Place was once St. Mary's Church, reputedly founded by St. Wilfrid in the 7th century. Its 13th century successor remained the parish church until the early 17th century. Most of the shops incorporate pillars or parts of walls and an arch remains in the outside wall.

On the western side of the street The Grapes Inn bears the arms of the Dacre family of Naworth near Brampton. A member of this family was bailiff of Hexham in the early 16th century. Notice the former Primitive Methodist Chapel of 1862 which has been converted into a furniture saleroom. The building beyond this was The George and Dragon, a 17th century coaching inn.

The eastern side of the street has two interesting sets of late Georgian bow windows in recently renovated buildings. The rear doorway to Woolworth's is the only remaining part of a much older building which stood here.

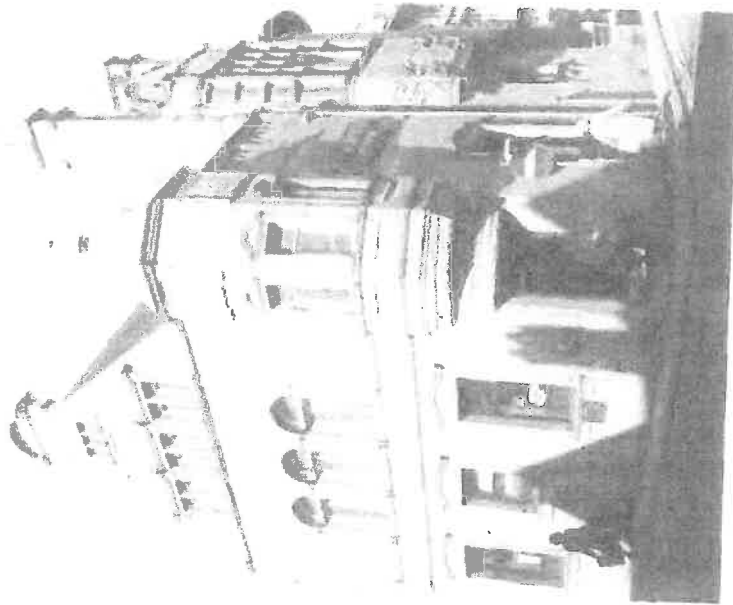
St. Mary's Chare opens out into the main road, which is here known as Battle Hill. To the east it becomes Cattle Market and then Priestpottle. Turn down the hill to the Midland Bank Building.



St. Mary's Chare.

3. Cattle Market

Battle Hill was the site of the twice-yearly stock fairs and the Cattle Market end of Fore Street was the scene of hirings of agricultural labourers and servants until the late 1930's. The triangular site of the Midland Bank was skilfully used by the Carlisle architect, G. C. Oliver, in 1896. The carved frieze in red sandstone bears sovereigns, shillings, and pennies — all now gone from our coinage.



Now walk north along Fore Street.

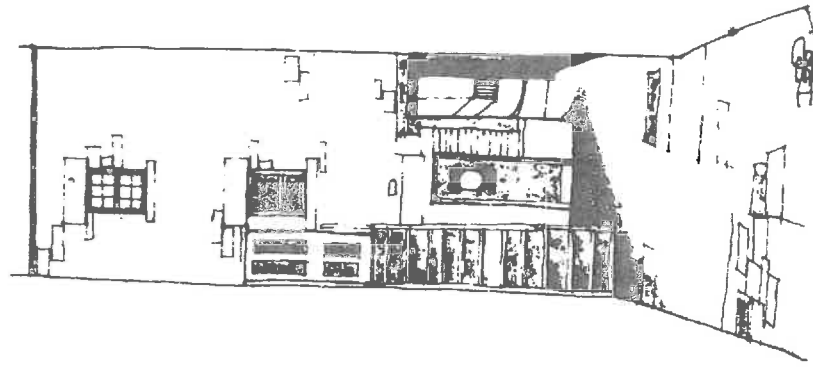
4. Fore Street

This is the main shopping centre and was made a pedestrian precinct in 1972. Throughout the length of the street, the walls still bear the brackets for the old hanging signs.

Robb's store stands on the site of the White Hart, one of Hexham's main coaching inns, the gateway of which now forms an entrance to the Abbey Grounds in Beaumont Street.

On the right look for an elaborately carved shop front, formerly Gibson's chemist shop, now Law's grocery store. The carving, dating from 1918, was the work of M. Cullmans, a Belgian craftsman.

Turn into the passageway opposite Meal Market.



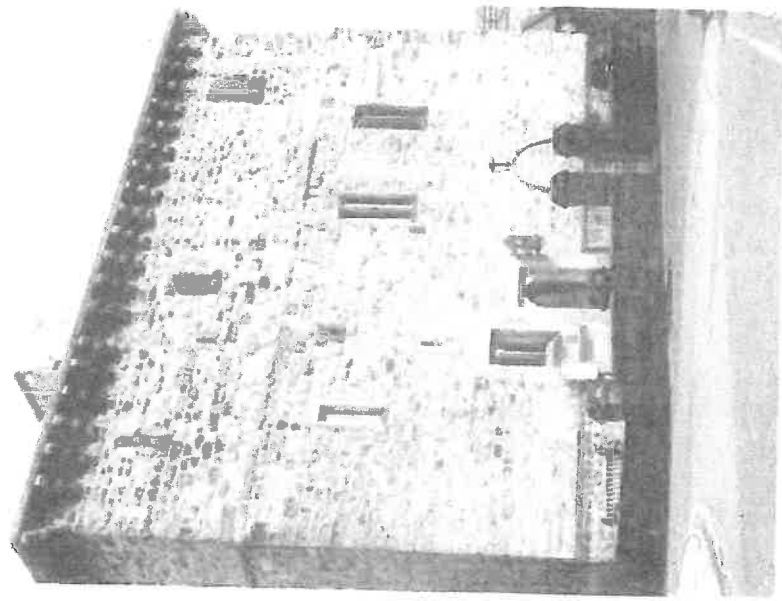
Passageway thro' to Fore Street

GOOSE MARKET

This small cobbled area was used as the Goose Market within living memory.

5. Manor Office

This imposing building was originally built as a prison in 1330, the first purpose-built prison in England. Some of its stones bear feathering marks and may be Roman. From the time of Elizabeth I in the 16th century until 1868 the business of the Manor of Hexham was conducted here. Now it houses the Tourist Information Office and other parts of the building are being developed as a museum.



Walk east now, towards the car-park, and turn left along Bank Head

6. Old Grammar School

The Grammar School was founded by Royal Charter in 1599 by Elizabeth I. The Charter still exists and is housed in the modern High School, off the Allendale Road.

The old school is dated 1684 and the doorway is similar to the one seen earlier at the rear of Woolworth's. This was not by any means the first educational establishment in the town for it is recorded that the Men of Galloway burnt the boys of a School — probably novices at the Abbey — in 1296.

Continuing round the terrace towards the River Tyne will bring you to Prospect House (1888-90, now the Tynedale District Council Offices) and a view across the River to Anick, Oakwood, and the little church of St. John Lee. The handsome bridge with 9 arches was built in 1793 to the design of Robert Mylne. Immediately below is Hallstile Bank — once known as Bull Bank — with some typical buildings and the 17th century gateway, re-used for the Henry King Almshouses at the bottom.



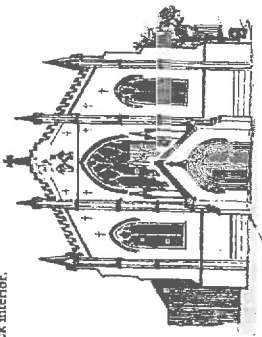
The circuit of the Manor Office, and the Old Grammar School, can now be completed to bring you back on to Hallgate facing the Moot Hall.



7 Fold over to read with the left-hand part of the map

EMERGE through the fine iron gates at the corner near

THE BENSON STATUE (33). Colonel Benson, from a local landowning family, fell in the Boer War. Here Beaumont Street meets HENSCOTES (right, 34) and Bards Hill (left). Hencotes was a suburb with Priory tenants in 1296. On its far side (set back a little) is (35) ST MARY'S CHURCH (RC) of 1830, with delightful Gothic interior.



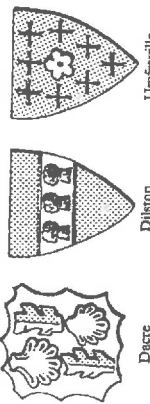
BATTLE HILL (36) probably has nothing to do with fighting. It is part of the main east-west road that carried, until 1976, most Newcastle-Carlisle traffic. The imposing building on its corner, erected in 1909, was the town's third Primitive Methodist Chapel. Opposite, W W Gibson (the poet) was born in 1878.

WALK down Bards Hill to the junction at its foot, where EASTGATE (37) (once Bondgate or Skinners Burn) leads off to the right, into the Shire. CATTLE MARKET (14) now has Victorian and later bank buildings; take a closer look at the ornate MIDLAND (15). The road goes on eastwards as PRIESTPOPPLE (38), another Priory property in 1296.

TO your left,

St. Mary's Chare or Fore Street will take you back to the town centre and conclude your walk.

Arms from church and street



Dacre (Thomas of Dwelstone) Umfraville

Beyond the historic centre of Hexham you may find much more of interest. TYNE GREEN is an attractive and interesting open space between the railway and the river. It can be reached either from the end of the Tyne Bridge or by way of Gilesgate (leading from the Market Place towards the medieval St Giles' Hospital) and Tyne Green Road, that route takes you past many traces of former industry, and the restored remains of the former HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Allendale Road goes past the former HYDROPATHIC MANSION of 1878; the one-time health hotel is now part of Queen Elizabeth High School. Near the town centre, behind the Bus Station and parallel with spacious PRIESTPOPPLE, is a long and narrow stone shed. It is an early Victorian ROPERY, and can be reached by way of Broadgates, passing the EBENEZER INDEPENDENT CHAPEL of 1789 (now a store) on the way. Finally, there are scores of attractive and intriguing houses, large and small, discreetly hidden away up the side streets and alleysways in and around the town centre.

PRICE 30p

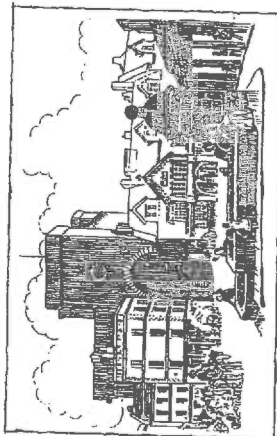
1



A WALK AROUND HEXHAM

Hexham stands on a terrace overlooking the Tyne. Here, about the year 671, St Wilfrid founded a Benedictine ABBEY. Beside it grew a town called Hagswaldes-ham. Wilfrid's great abbey was replaced after the Norman Conquest by a PRIORY CHURCH, built by Augustinian canons; their church still dominates Hexham Market Place.

The Lord of Hexham and HEXHAMSHIRE (stretching ten miles south and six north) was the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. His Bailiff governed from a cluster of buildings known as THE HALL. Of these, the OLD GAOL and the GATEHOUSE remain. After the Archbishop's rule came to an end in Tudor times, Manor officials, county magistrates and borough courts took over. Tynedale Council still has its headquarters in the area of the former Hall.

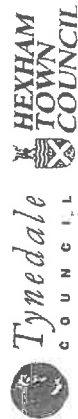


The Old Market Place

T. Allen 1892

Between the walls of the Augustinian Priory and the Hall enclosure passed all who travelled from coast to coast along the TYNE VALLEY. Here they met other travellers, some from the Scottish Borders by way of the North Tyne valley, others from the south by way of Roman 'Dere Street'. Here, merchants from near and far met farmers from all Tynedale and Hexhamshire. So Hexham flourished as MARKET TOWN, and the market continued after the canons were driven from the Priory and the Archbishops were replaced by secular Lords.

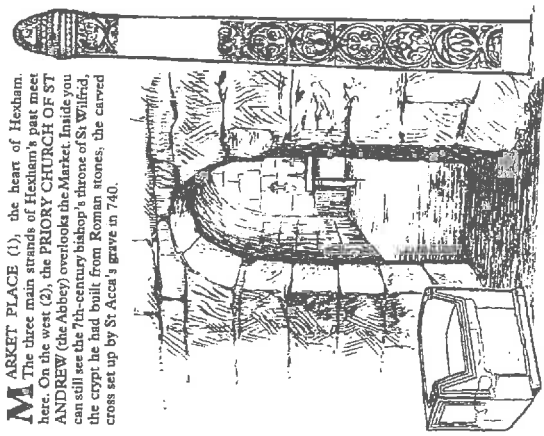
Local industry prospered, TANNING and GLOVE-MAKING especially after the coming of the new RAILWAYS from 1853. Hexham today is still a centre for CHURCH, COMMERCE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT. These industries have shaped Hexham's past, and they have left their mark on the heart of the town.



Tynedale COUNCIL
HEXHAM TOWN COUNCIL

2

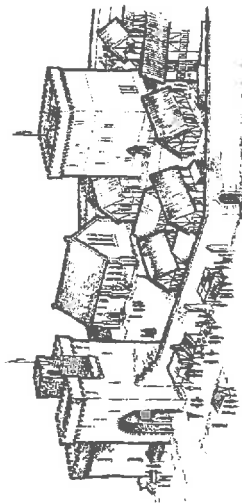
Open and fold, to follow the route on the right-hand part of the map. START in the



MARKET PLACE (1), the heart of Hexham. The three main strands of Hexham's past meet here. On the west (2), the PRIORY CHURCH OF ST ANDREW (the Abbey) overlooks the Market. Inside you can still see the 7th-century bishop's throne of St Wilfrid, the crypt he had built from Roman stones, the carved cross set up by St Acca's grave in 740.

The soaring church you see from the Market Place was built in the 13th century by Augustinian canons, though the end wall facing you was rebuilt by John Dobson of Newcastle in 1858-60.

Facing it is (3) the GATEHOUSE TOWER of the Hall enclosure. Here, the Archbishop of York's Bailiff held sway throughout the Middle Ages, administering Hexhamshire. The tower was built around 1400, strongly fortified against Scottish attack. Soon after, the Hall enclosure may have looked like this.



Later, as meeting place for borough courts and county magistrates, it was known as the MOOT HALL.

Look around the MARKET PLACE. Tall houses once surrounded it; note the 18th-19th century walls and windows remaining above modern shop fronts. Houses built against the Moot Hall have left marks upon it, and others once crowded against the Abbey.

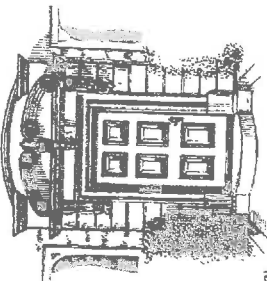
In this cramped space the HEXHAM RIOT took place in 1761, when troops fired on an angry crowd objecting to military service. About fifty people died. The SHAMBLES (4) was built as a covered market in 1766 by Sir Walter Blackett, Lord of the Manor. The TEMPERLEY MEMORIAL MOUNTAIN (5), set up in 1901, has verses by the Hexham poet W W Gibson (1878-1962).

Open again

WALK eastwards through the Gatehouse passages, into the HALL GARTH area.

PROSPERITY HOUSE (6) (straight ahead), now headquarters for Tynedale Council, has modern buildings added to an 18th/19th-century core. Maybe this was where the Archbishop's Great Hall once stood. To the right, THE OLD GAOL (7) was built by order of the Archbishop in 1330, supplied with chains, manacles and a gaoler two years later. Prisoners were held upstairs, or below ground in two dungeons. Later it was used as the MANOR OFFICE, and now it holds the TOURIST OFFICE and the BORDER HISTORY MUSEUM.

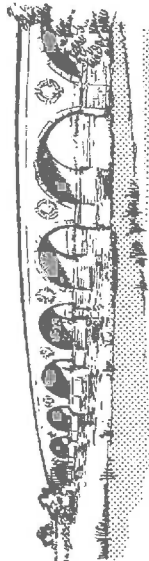
WALK past, and down HALLGATE (meaning 'Hallway'), bearing left through a wide gateway to



THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (8). Founded by Elizabeth I in 1599, the school moved here about 1684, occupying the large downstairs room, with dormitory above. The doorway is typical of its date, but the porch in which it is set was added only after the building became a private house in 1902. Now it is used by Tynedale Council.

PASSING the master's house, go on into PROSPECT HOUSE CAR-PARK. Cross to its far corner (9).

Here you have a PANORAMIC VIEW over the TYNE VALLEY. You can see the line of river, railway (Newcastle to Carlisle, 1838) and road (A69 by-pass, 1976), all following the valley. THE BRIDGE was built by Robert Mylne in 1793, after two short-lived earlier bridges had collapsed because of floods and shifting, sandy foundations.

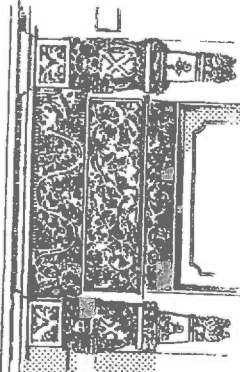


Below you, HALLSTILE BANK (10) led to the Abbey Mill and the East Ferry Boat, and later to the bridge. Its houses date from the 18th and 19th centuries, and include (gable end to the road) Hexham's first PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL of 1830.

WALK back between Prospect House and the Old Gaol. Cross and turn left into the cobbled area of the former GOOSEMARKET (11), then through a passage into

FORE STREET (12) (in medieval times COSTLEY ROW), linking the main road from Newcastle with the Market Place. Most traffic passed this way, going on to the west or north. On its eastern side, above shop windows, are many traces of the inns that once lined it.

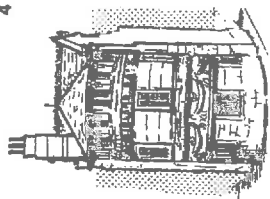
The former GIBSON'S SHOP (13) has decorative woodwork carved in 1919, with the arms and initials of a family of chemists. One of them, the photographer J.P. Gibson, vividly recorded Victorian Hexham.



At the far end of Fore Street is CATTLE MARKET (14). The MIDLAND BANK (15) of 1896, on an island site blocking the end of Fore Street, has a carved frieze of Victorian coin.

WALK ahead along MEAL MARKET, turning right into

OLD CHURCH (16). You are in what was once the nave of ST MARY'S CHURCH. A fragment of its northern arcade is visible, built into the wall beside the archway. The 13th-century church was in ruins by Tudor times, and town houses were built among its stones. But townsfolk had always crossed it from north door to south, and they kept that right. They went on southwards towards BATTLE HILL.



OLD CHURCH (16). You are in what was once the nave of ST MARY'S CHURCH. A fragment of its northern arcade is visible, built into the wall beside the archway. The 13th-century church was in ruins by Tudor times, and town houses were built among its stones. But townsfolk had always crossed it from north door to south, and they kept that right. They went on southwards towards BATTLE HILL.

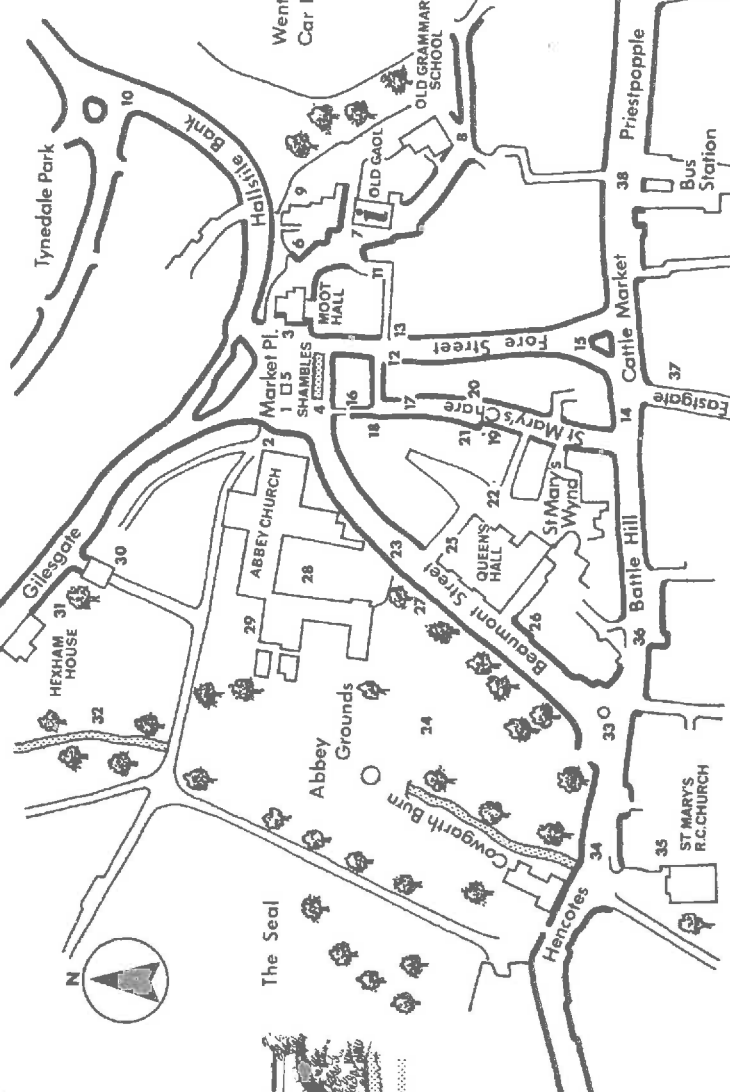
Chairs are 17th- or 18th-century, though often their fronts are later. In mid-Victorian times the Primitive Methodists built themselves a new CHAPEL (21).

TURN right beyond Swanson's shop. The passage opens into ST MARY'S WYND, with a stretch of the PRECINCT WALL (22) that once surrounded the Priory.

WALK on westwards to

BEAUMONT STREET (23). This broad street was built by Victorians in 1864 to open a new way into the Market Place and clear the cramped and unhealthy housing beside the Abbey.

It crossed the former Priory orchard or ABBEY GROUNDS (24), a public park since 1912. Beaumont Street was soon lined by public buildings like the QUEEN'S HALL (25), built in 1866 as the TOWN HALL, and CORN EXCHANGE and now an ARTS CENTRE and LIBRARY; and the TRINITY (WESLEYAN) METHODIST CHAPEL (26) of 1887. The GATEWAY (27) into the Abbey Grounds is a 17th-century arch that once stood in Fore Street, re-erected as a war memorial.

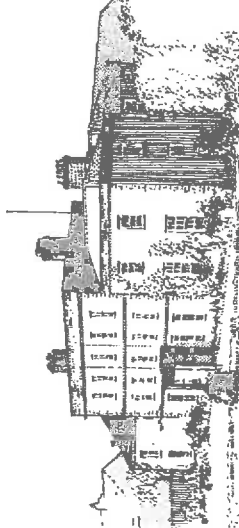


TURN back to the same, by way of

ST MARY'S CHAPEL (17), often called BACK STREET. Perhaps this was once part of an open market space, until the shops and houses on your left filled the open space between it and Fore Street. The Chare had many inns: THE GRAPES (18) was rebuilt in late Victorian tile and glass; the former GEORGE & DRAGON (19) further along has an imposing frontage from about 1690 and older remains around its courtyard. One early 17th-century DOORWAY (20) stands on the other side of the street, though not in its original place. Other houses in the

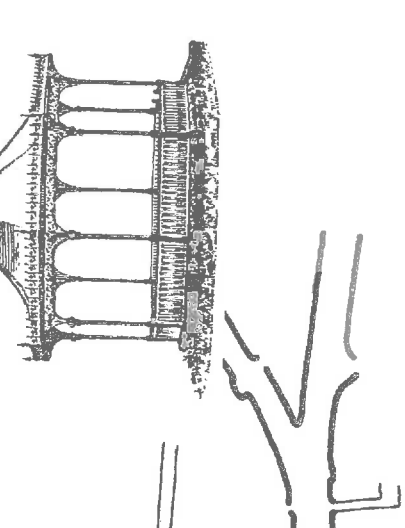
Over the window nearby, amid elaborate carving, is another badge, a Gothic 'r' and 'y' in the form of a St Andrew's cross - the monogram of Prior Rowland Leachman, who died in 1491.

Beyond the car-park and spanning the road ahead, is the roofless PRIORY GATEHOUSE (30) from Norman times. Here, in 1536, armed and armoured canons defied the commissioners sent to close down their Priory.



In front too, across the bowling green, is the fine HEXHAM HOUSE (31), built in 1723 for a Rector of Hexham. Along the left edge of its grounds flows the COWGARTH (or HALLGUT) BURN (32). This joins the COCKSHAW BURN a little further on. Both served the industrial corner of the town, COCKSHAW and HOLY ISLAND, where tanneries and mills used their waters. A short walk down the path overlooking the burn would take you to explore this early suburb.

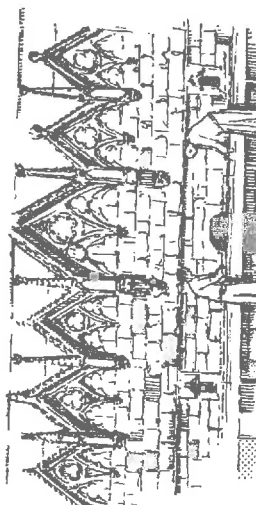
INSTEAD, TURN left into the Abbey Grounds, passing the BANDSTAND (1912). On your right is the gentle green hill of THE SEAL (or SELE), another public open space that was once monastic property.



FROM here, look at the south side of the Priory Church, walking into its

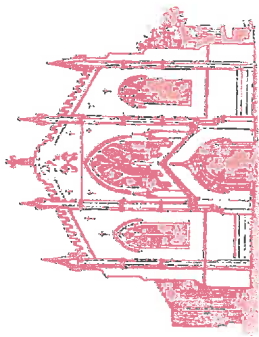
CLOISTER GARTH (28). Around this the canons once lived and worked. Most of their buildings have gone, but you can see remains of the ornate LAVATORY where they washed before meals. THE COVERED PASSAGE through the range on your left leads into a quiet courtyard; turn right under another archway to

THE CARNARY BUILDING (29), on or near the Priory's lodging of Augustinian days. It became the home of Sir Reynold Carnaby, Henry VIII's man who took over when the canons were expelled. On its wall is his coat of arms and the date in Roman numerals, MCCCCXXXIX (1539).



FOLD OVER to read with the left-hand part of the map

LEAVE the Abbey Grounds by wrought-iron Benson Gate. **THE BENSON MONUMENT (33)** was erected in 1904, after Colonel Benson fell in the Boer War. Here Beaumont St meets HENCOATES (34), an early settlement of Priory tenants. On its far side, set back, is (35) **ST MARY'S CHURCH (RC)** of 1830, with a delightful Gothic interior.



BATTLE HILL (36), to the LEFT, probably has nothing to do with fighting. Until 1976 it was part of an east-west road carrying Newcastle-Carlisle traffic. The imposing **COMMUNITY CHURCH** on the corner was built in 1909 as the town's third Primitive Methodist Chapel. Opposite, the poet Wilfred Gibson was born in 1878.

WALK down Battle Hill to the junction at its foot

EASTGATE (37) (once Bondgate or Skinners Burn) heads off to the right, into the Shire. **CATTLE MARKET (44)** has Victorian and later bank buildings, especially the ornate HSB: (15). Opposite is the **SAVINGS BANK** (now Lloyds/TSB), designed by John Dobson in 1837. Ahead is **PRIESTPOPLE (38)**, recorded in 1298 as having 24 Priory tenants. The broad street suggests a planned settlement around a green. Priestpoppel House, on the south side, is a fine mansion from the mid-18th century.

TO THE LEFT, St Mary's Chire or Fore Street will take you back to the town centre, or to Wentworth car park.

BEYOND THE HISTORIC CENTRE of Hexham there is much more of interest. **TYNE GREEN**, the public open space between railway and river, can be reached either from the end of the **TYNE BRIDGE**, or by **GILESGATE** (once the way towards the long-gone St Giles' Hospital) and Tyne Green Road, where it passes relics of former industry and a restored remaining fragment of the former **HOUSE OF CORRECTION**.

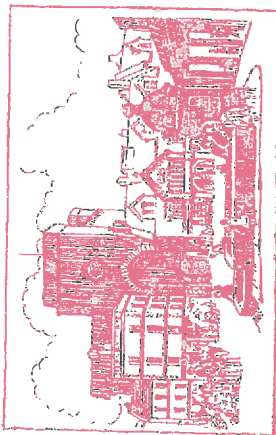
THE Allendale Road goes past the former **HYDROPATHIC MANSION** of 1878, a one-time health hotel now part of Queen Elizabeth High School. Nearer the centre, Broadgates goes south from Priestpoppel, joining a footpath past **EISENZER INDEPENDENT CHAPEL** (from a store) to the long narrow shiel of a 19th-century **ROPERY** beside the Co-op car-park. Finally, many attractive and intriguing houses, large and small, are discreetly hidden: up what have been called Hexham's 'sneaky-uppies'.

A walk around

Hexham

Hexham stands on a terrace overlooking the Tyne. Here, St WILFRID founded about 671 an **ABBEY** dedicated to St Andrew, in what was then 'The young warrior's land' or *hagustales-æa*. The settlement around it became Hagustales-ham, later Hexfildesham and eventually Hexham. Wilfrid's Benedictine abbey was replaced in the 12th century when Augustinian canons built the **PRIORY CHURCH** that still dominates Hexham Market Place.

The **Lord of Hexfildesham** and **HEXHAMSHIRE** (stretching ten miles south and seven north) was the **ARCHBISHOP OF YORK**. His **BALIFF** governed from **THE HALL**, guarding the main approaches to the town. Of the Hall buildings, the **OLD GAOL** and **GATEHOUSE** remain. After the Archbishops' rule ended in Tudor times, Manor, County and Borough officials took over. **TYNE DALE COUNCIL** still has its headquarters in the area of the former Hall.



The old Market Place, after Tilton 1832

Between the Priory Wall and the Hall enclosure passed all who travelled from coast to coast along the **TYNE VALLEY**. Here they met other travellers, some from the Scottish Borders by way of the North Tyne valley, others from the south using Roman Dere Street. Here merchants from near and far met farmers from Hexhamshire and all Tynesdale. So Hexham flourished as a **MARKET TOWN**, and continued to long after the canons were driven from their Priory and the Archbishop's lordship ended.

Local Industries grew, **TANNING**, **GLOVE-MAKING** and **MARKET GARDENING** in particular. More and more traffic used the Tyne valley, especially after the **RAILWAYS** came from 1835 on. Rural industries have since given place to factories, supermarkets and commuters, but Hexham remains a centre for **CHURCH**, **COMMERCE** and **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**. The influences which shaped our town are everywhere evident amid the centuries of later building.

Now OPEN

OPEN the fold opposite to follow the route on the right-hand part of the map. If starting from the Tourist Centre on Wentworth Car Park, walk up to the Hexham Terrace by HALLGATE west pass through the HALL GARTH into

The Market Place (1), the heart of Hexham, where the three strands of its past meet. On the west is (2) the **PRIORY CHURCH OF ST ANDREW (the ABBEY)**. Inside are St Wilfrid's 7th-century **THRONE**, the **CRYPT** he built from Roman stones, and the **CROSS**. **SHAFT** set up by St Acca's grave about 740.



The church overlooking the Market Place was built in the 12th/13th centuries by Augustinian canons, though the end facing you was rebuilt in 1838-60 by John Dobson. Facing it is (3) the **GATEHOUSE TOWER** of the Hall. Here, the Archbishop's **BALIFF** held sway. The tower was built around 1400, strongly fortified against Scottish attacks. Afterwards, the Hall enclosure may have looked like this.

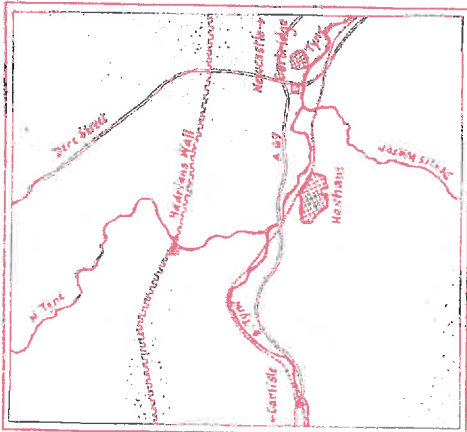


Later, as a meeting place for courts and magistrates, it became known as the **MOOT HALL**.

Look around the **MARKET PLACE**. Some of the tall houses still have 18th- or 19th-century walls and windows. Marks left by the joists and stairs of others are still on the Moot Hall, while those crowded around the Abbey were removed before Beaumont Street was laid out.

In this cramped space the **HEXHAM RIOT** took place in 1761, when the North York Militia fired on an angry crowd resisting a ballot for militia service; about fifty died. The **SHAMBLES (4)** was built as a covered market in 1766 by Sir Walter Blackett, Lord of the Manor. The **TEMPERLEY MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN (5)** of 1901 has on one side verses by the Hexham poet W W Gibson (1878-1962).

Open again



HEXHAM is at the centre of the Tyne Valley, a major cross-country route that was long a troubled frontier zone. Hexham has always been a welcome stopping place for peaceful travellers. Less friendly visitors came during the Anglo-Scottish Wars: Scots burned the Priory in 1296, and William Wallace set up the headquarters of his raiding army there in 1297. Now it is a major centre for tourists, and particularly for those exploring Heortan's Wall, the Roman forts of Chesters, Corbridge and Vinelandia, with their excellent museums, are within easy reach. But visitors should also explore the rich heritage of Hexham itself, notably from the days when it was at the forefront of European Christendom. A visit to the Abbey, with St Wilfrid's 7th-century crypt and throne, can be an awe-inspiring experience.

The **TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE** (Tel: 01434 505225) on Wentworth Car-park is ready to help visitors, and will advise on other places of interest in and around the town; these include the **BORDER HISTORY MUSEUM** in the Old Gaol, the **BORDER LIBRARY** in the Moot Hall, and the Hexham Branch of the **COUNTY LIBRARY** in the Queen's Hall, which has many books on local history. The **GUILD OF GUIDES** offers guided walks, and summer views from the Moot Hall tower. **HEXHAM LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY** publishes, through the *Hexham Historian*, information on the local past. **THE HISTORIC HEXHAM TRUST** plans a museum and visitor centre for the town.

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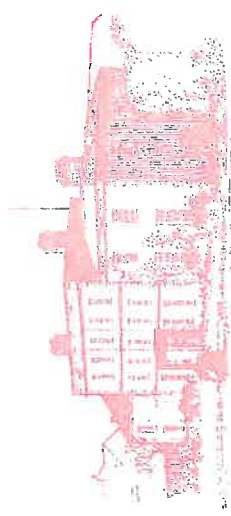
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lived and worked. Most of their buildings have gone, but part of the ornate LAVATORY remains, where they washed before meals.

THE covered passage through the range on the left takes you to a quiet courtyard: turn RIGHT under an archway to THE CARNABY BUILDING (29), on or near the site of the medieval Prior's House. It became the home of Sir Reynold Carnaby. Henry VIII's men who took over when the canons were expelled. On its wall is his coat of arms with the date, MCCCLXXXIX (1539).

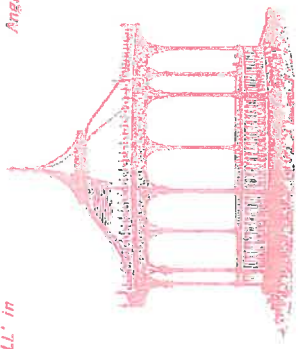
Over a window nearby, amid elaborate carvings, is another badge, a Gothic 7 and 1 as a St Andrew's cross, the monogram of Prior Rowland Laschman, who died in 1491.

Beyond the car-park and spanning the road ahead, the roofless PRIORY GATEHOUSE (30) dates from Norman times. Here in 1535 armed and armoured canons staffed Henry VIII's commissioners, sent to close the Priory



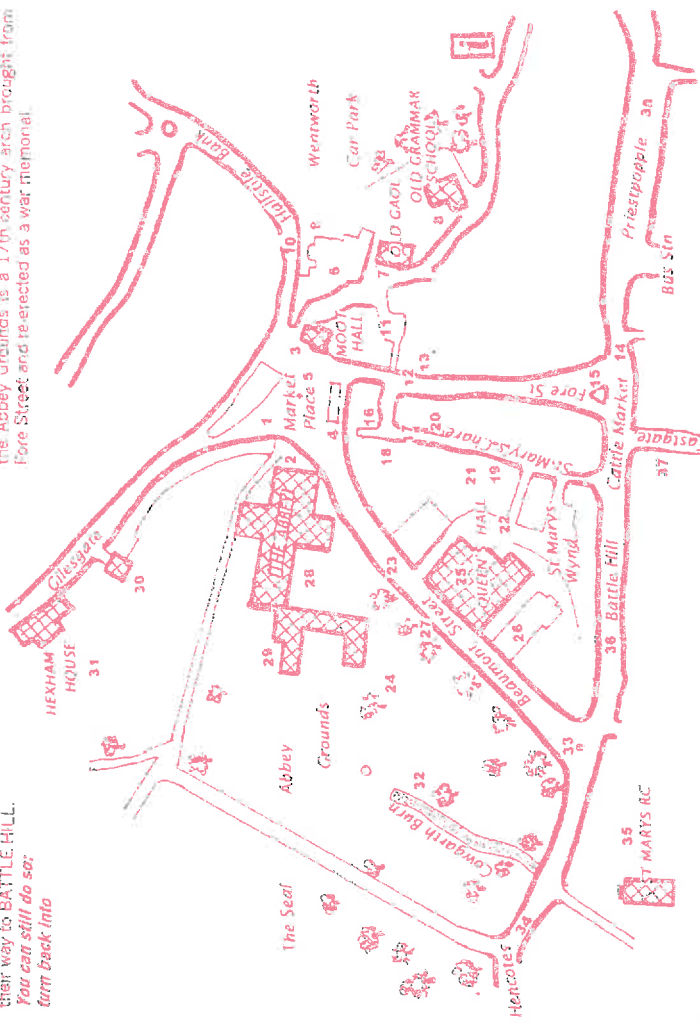
Beyond the bowling green is the fine HEXHAM HOUSE (31), built in 1723 for a lecturer at the Abbey. To its left, the COWBATH (or HALLGUT) BURN (32) flows to join the COCKSHAW BURN. Both served the tanneries and mill that clustered in COCKSHAW and HOLY ISLAND. A short walk down the path beyond the burn would take you to explore this former industrial suburb, where two 17th-century houses survive as well as industrial remains.

These are described in another leaflet. NOW turn left into the ABBEY GROUNDS, passing the BANDSTAND (2912). The green hill on the right is the SEAL, or SELE, another public park that was once monastic land. Its name means Angliþ-Sæcan

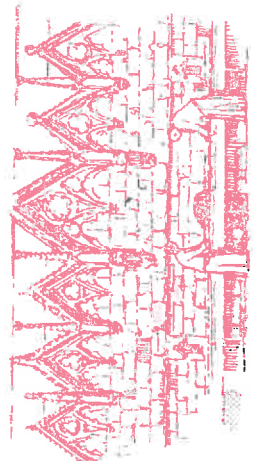


At the far end of Fore Street is CATTLE MARKET (14). On an island site, HSBC (15), was the attractive Midland Bank of 1835, with a carved frieze of Victorian coins.

WALK ahead along MEAL MARKET, turning RIGHT into OLD CHURCH (16). You are in what was once the nave of the 13th-century ST MARY'S CHURCH. A fragment of its northern arcade, is visible in the wall beside the archway. Though town houses were early built amid its ruins, townfolk kept their right to cross from the north door to south, on their way to BATTLE HILL. Your cat still do so.



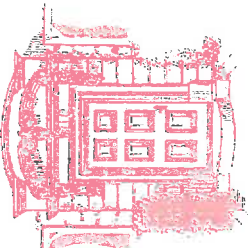
ST MARY'S CHARE (17), often called BACK STREET, part of the open market space until the shops and houses on the left filled the gap between it and Fore Street. Its gentle curve was shaped by the vanished Priory Wall on the right. Some of the Chare's inns remain: THE GRAPES (18) was rebuilt in late Victorian tiles and glass; the former GEORGE & DRAGON (19) has an imposing frontage from about 1690 and older remains round an inner courtyard. A mutilated DOORWAY (20) from the early 17th century survives on the left. Many of the 19th-century shops keep 18th-century upper floors, and still earlier roof timbers. In 1862 the Primitive Methodists built a new CHAPEL (21)



WALK towards the Abbey, bearing left into the CLOISTER GARTH (28), around which the canons once

WALK through the Gatehouse into the GOLL GARTY Prospect House (6) is straight ahead. Now, Tynesdale Council headquarters, its modern buildings surround an 18/19th-century core, maybe the Bellif's Great Hall once stood here. To the right, THE OLD GAOL (7) was ordered by the Archbishop in 1330, and equipped with chairs, manacles and a gaoler two years later. Underground dungeons held any difficult prisoners. Later, it became the MANOR OFFICE, and now houses the BORDER HISTORY MUSEUM.

WALK past it, down HALLGATE, the Way to the Hall, and bear LEFT through a gateway to The Old Grammar School (8). Founded under Elizabeth I in 1590, the school moved here about 1684, to the large room downstairs with dormitory above. The doorway is typical of that date, but set now in a porch added after the school became a private house in 1902. Now it is used by Tynesdale Council



ROUND the corner, pass the master's house and the Georgian Halfbankhead. Cross the Prospect House est-park to its far corner (9) for a

Panoramic View over the TYNE VALLEY, with RIVER RAILWAY (Newcastle to Carlisle, 1838) and ROAD (A66) by-pass, 1976) all following the valley. The TYNE BRIDGE by John Smeaton, was re-erected in 1793. Earlier efforts had been wrecked by floods and a shifting river bed.

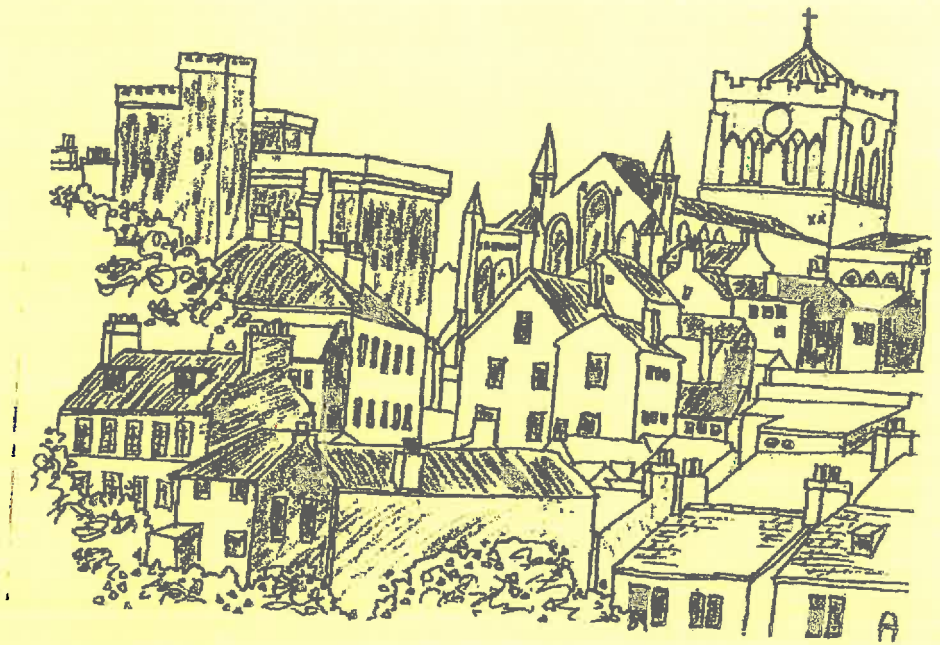


You overlook HALSTILE BANK (10), once the approach from the East Ferry Boat and the Abbey Mill. The houses lining it are mainly 18th or 19th century, and include both gable end to the road) Hexham's first PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, built in 1830

WALK back between Prospect House and the Old Gaol. Cross Hall Garty, bearing left into the cobbled former GOOSEMARKET (11) and through a narrow 'nick' into

FORE STREET (12) part of the medieval market area until the 14th century cottages called COSTLEY ROW were built. It linked the road from Newcastle with the Market Place. Above the shop windows are traces of the many inns for travellers who passed on their way west or north.

The former GIBSON'S PHARMACY (13) (Foundrymaster) has decorative carving of 1919, with the family initials. They include those of J. P. Gibson, whose photographs preserve a vivid record of Victorian Hexham.



A Walk Back In Time
A Guide
to
Hexham
by
John Chapman

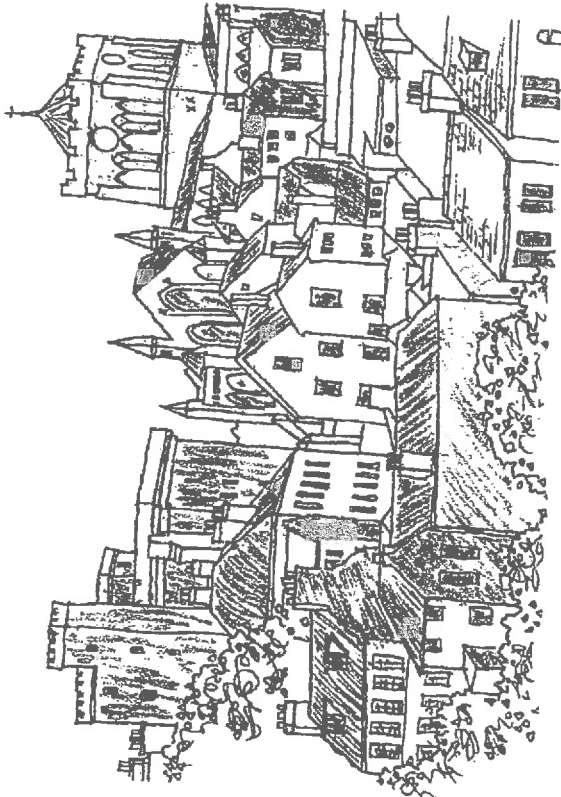


Fig 1

Hall Stile Bank

Let us start from the Wentworth car park, where we can see the Abbey and the Moot Hall massing on the hillside in a manner reminiscent of a Tuscan hill town (Fig. 1). Hexham is built on a level glacial platform, high above the river, in what must have been a defensible position centuries ago. Proceeding towards Hall Stile Bank, we pass Tudor style almshouses on our left, which were completed in 1893 as a memorial to Henry King. The fine old gateway (Fig. 2) was formerly part of a seventeenth century house in Fore Street which came from 2 to 6 Fore Street when they were demolished by William Robb in 1889. These houses can be seen on page 57 of Morton Charlton's book, *Old Hexham*, and they also appear in Fig. 39.

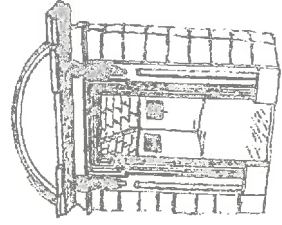
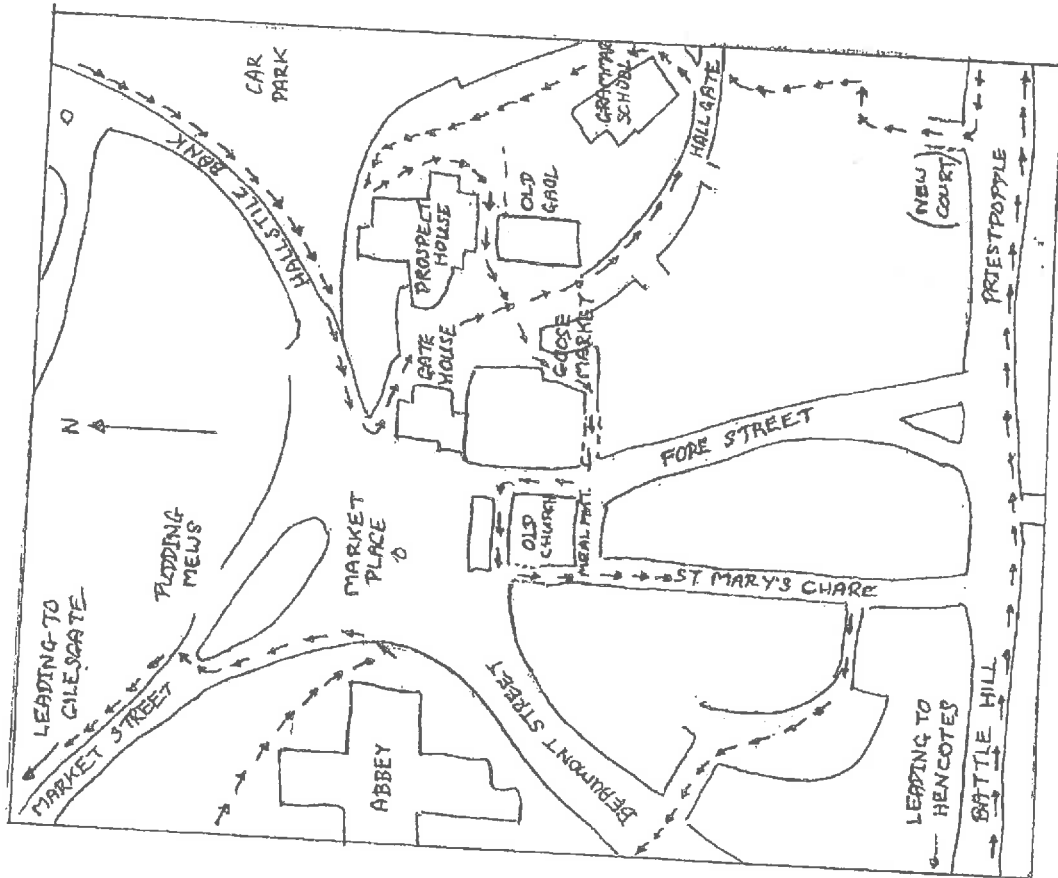


Fig 2

No. 34 Hall Stile Bank comes next on the left. Its brick gable end shows triangular patterns of brickwork called tumbling, which show that the house has been raised in height at least twice (Fig. 3). Bricks were made in Hexham from 1676, when Henry Roberts was licensed to pursue



his trade' (of brickmaking), and he probably introduced the tumbling technique. The blocks of stone projecting from the jambs of the doorway of No. 34, and the approach up a few steps, suggest that the earliest version of this house was built in the late

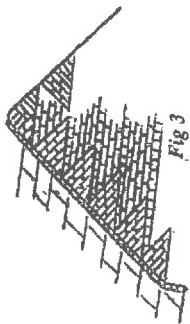


Fig 3

Tumbling

seventeenth century (Fig. 4). If you raise your eyes above street level, you can find tumbling decorating at least ten gable ends in Hexham.

No. 32 with its symmetrical, early eighteenth century facade conceals four floors, of which the lowest is below street level. At this level, there are three-light mullioned

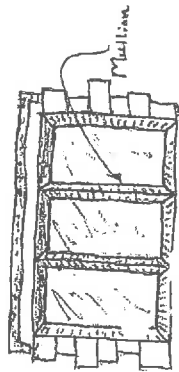


Fig 5a 3-Light Mullioned Window

windows at the rear, stone slabbed floors, a heavy rear door supported on an ancient hook hinge, and a brick-vaulted cellar roof made



Fig 5b Hook-Hinge

from old, hand-made, wood-fired bricks. These details suggest that this was the floor of the farmhouse said to have been there c. 1680 (Fig. 5). From the rear of the house, differences in the stonework show that, sometime in the eighteenth century, the farmhouse was raised to its present height. Internal details suggest that this took place c. 1730 to 1740. The classically-moulded pediment and the supporting consoles above the front door are typical of this period (Fig. 6).

The roof pitch suggests that it was once covered with pantiles, with stone slates for the lower courses where

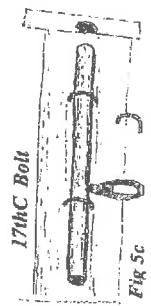


Fig 5c

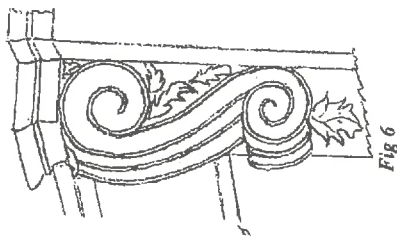


Fig 6

the rainwater flow is greatest (Fig. 7a). A few stone slates with fixing holes were found in the garden. The roof is now covered by Welsh slates, which came to Hexham in the late nineteenth century, when the railway reduced transport costs. A fashion when re-roofing in the late

Nineteenth century was to have rafters, in groups of three, projecting from underneath the eaves at regular intervals. This feature can be seen on No. 34 and No. 14, and

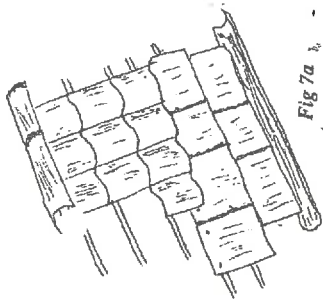


Fig 7a

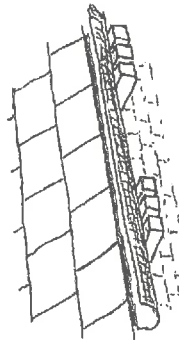


Fig 7b Projecting rafters, late 19c style

was for decorative interest rather than structural need (Fig. 7b).

Looking across the road, we see houses which are one-and-a-half centuries younger (1888). The Victorian lintels above the windows show detailing which is

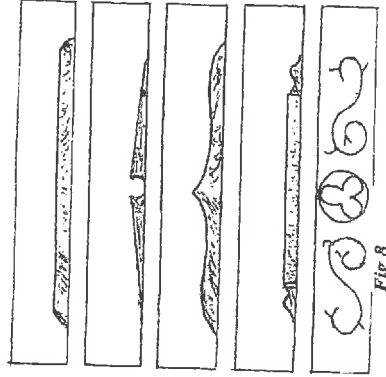
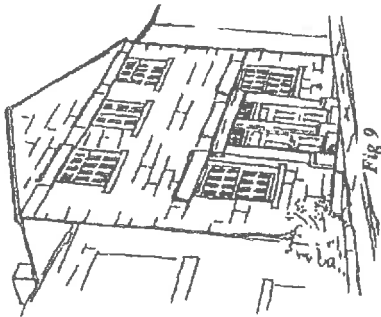


Fig 8

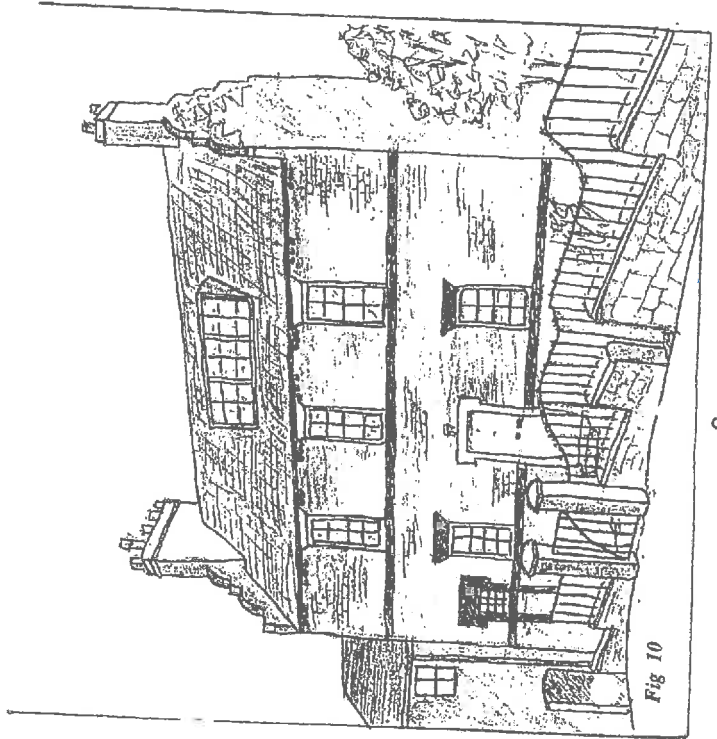
a sure method of placing such houses in the period c. 1880 to 1900 (Fig. 8). Similarly, the bay window at the bottom of the row is typical of the late nineteenth century. At the upper end of this row is a doorway with a fanlight (Fig. 32), which is of a simple early nineteenth century design.

As we proceed up the hill,

we pass two houses, which occupy the building which was formerly the first Primitive Methodist Church to be built in Hexham, in 1830 (Fig. 9). The two adjacent doorways, for male and female entrances, and the wide span of the roof, are obvious 'giveaways'. Further on we pass a house clad in Bradstone, which was a substitute for real stone in the 1980's. This was also used on the south side of Battle Hill at that time.



No. 14, at the top of the row of buildings, is a distinguished house when viewed from the Market Place (Fig. 10). The brick facade rests on a stone-walled basement floor, where a mullioned window illuminates a cellar which is spanned by a wide, shallow brick vault; this is probably from the last third of the seventeenth century. The first floor is entered



6

by steps which lead to a doorway with a 'shouldered' surround (Fig. 11). This is an uncommon feature in this locality; I have noticed it on the doorway of 'Corbridge Larder' in Hill Street in Corbridge; this dates from c. 1695. There is also a blocked shouldered doorway in St Mary's Chare in Hexham, to the rear of Boots the Chemist, and shouldered are particularly well shown in the doorway in Fig. 2, which dates from c. 1685.

Its vernacular use extended to c. 1735 in Hexham

The red brick facade is laid in an unusual bond which is met very occasionally elsewhere (Fig. 12). The well-made bricks suggest that

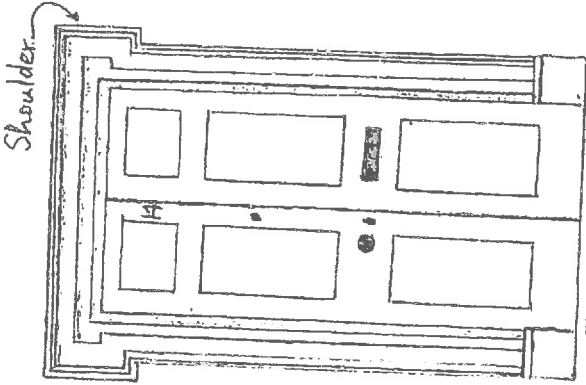


Fig. 11

the re-facing of the house may have been part of extensive renovations carried out by the Lockhart family who owned the property at the end of the nineteenth century. The rather narrow sash windows suggest that the sashes may have

replaced square, two-light mullioned windows at this time. Not all of the brickwork uses new bricks. The stone gables have tumbled edges which use quite old bricks, which could have been made at the time of the shouldered doorway. This feature can best be seen from the car park at the rear of Prospect House, when it will be seen that Flemish gables have been superimposed over the

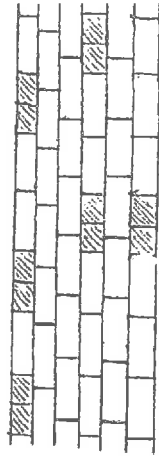


Fig. 12 "Hexham" Brick Bond
(Irregular use of paired headers)

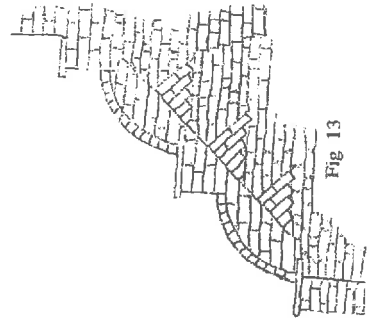


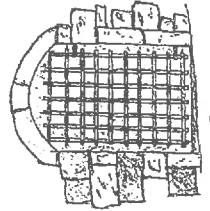
Fig. 13

tumbling (Fig. 13). This happened c. 1896 when Mr Lockhart also made extensive changes to Prospect House, including the addition of Flemish gables. These curly gables were suddenly and briefly popular in Hexham between 1885 and 1899, and there are at least twelve in Hexham, some of which we will meet later. The internal dating of the roof of No. 14 is complicated by the use of trusses from three different periods. They were presumably brought from houses elsewhere which had been demolished. On balance, No. 14 was probably first built in the late seventeenth century. It may then have had early eighteenth century improvements, before substantial changes at the end of the nineteenth century.

Just uphill from No. 14 can be seen the retaining wall which supports the platform on which stands Prospect House. This wall proceeds up the bank towards the Moot Hall, to which it was joined until a roadway was pierced through it.

Just past No. 14, on the same side of the road, there is a square foundation, constructed of large stone blocks, which seems to have been the basis of a thick-walled tower. This can best be seen from the Prospect House platform up above. It has been suggested that this tower would have been one of a pair forming a guarded gateway to the road which leads from a river crossing, up Hall Stile Bank, to the centre of mediaeval Hexham. Just uphill from the tower is an old, arched doorway suggestive of a guardroom, though this must be pure conjecture (Fig. 14). The gateway could have been part of a defensive wall, proceeding along the escarpment to the west. It is of relevance in this context that, to the east of Ashbourne House in Market Street, a massive stone platform projects north towards Haugh Lane. I have been told that local tradition called this bastion 'the watch tower'. To date, I have found no one who can give an explanation for the presence of this rock structure, but it could well have been for defensive purposes.

Fig 14

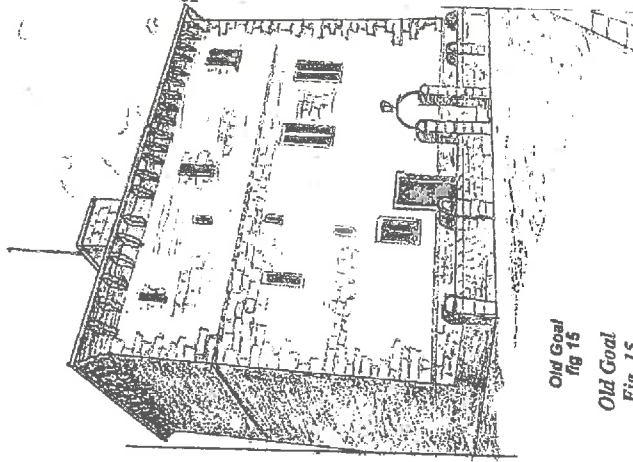


8

The Mediaeval Administrative Core of Hexham

Returning from these conjectures to the top of Hall Stile Bank, we proceed eastwards to the Old Gaol, which was long known as The Manor Office. It dates from 1332, and is the oldest purpose-built gaol in the land (Fig. 15). The bottle-

dungeons are typical of those cruel times. A recent tentative excavation in the dungeon floor revealed traces of flooring from an earlier date, possibly Saxon or Roman, and it seems likely that such a defensible location must have been in use for centuries before 1300. The Gaol is constructed of massive blocks of masonry, some of which look Roman. They could have been scavenged from the ruins of Wilfrid's church, which the Vikings are believed to have ravaged in 875 AD.



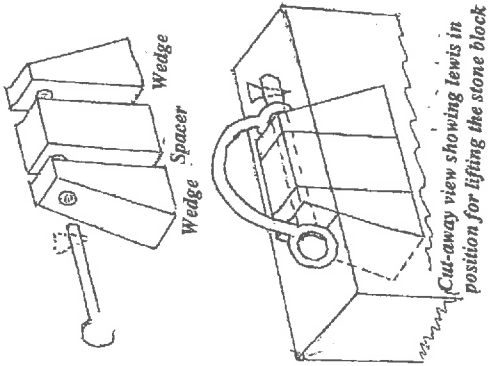
Old Gaol
fig 15

Old Gaol
Fig 15

A lewis hole, in a stone high in the side of the tower, which faces down Hallgate, is clearly Roman. The lewis is a device which was used by the Romans for lifting massive blocks of stone - Fig. 16 illustrates the principle. Visitors to the Pilgrim's Passage of the Abbey crypt often insert a finger into a lewis hole in the roof of the passage to explore this ancient engineering device which was, in fact, used by the Greeks long before its adoption by the Romans.

Somewhere just past the Gaol a discovery was reported by the antiquarian Fairless in 1853:

Fig 16



"In cutting a drain through the Hall Gate Hexham, the Workmen came upon some ancient water pipes of hard burnt clay of curious construction about 4 feet below the surface. The jointing lengths were about 16 inches, one end enlarged in funnel shape to receive the compressed end of the joining pipe, the diameter about 2 inches they seem to be hand formed in make with a deep screw threaded interior of novel description and as perfect in durability, as when they were taken from the Kiln. There are Roman clay pipes at the Chesters of the same construction. Query can these be Roman?" (Fig. 17)

The technique of thermoluminescence has been assessed for dating these pipes, but it is considered to be insufficiently accurate to merit taking a sample from the two pipes, which Fairless gave into the hands of Durham Cathedral. If more sensitive techniques can be developed, we could determine from which period the pipes date. Stylistically, they could be Roman, Wilfridian, or mediaeval.

Proceeding down the hill we come to the Old Grammar School on our left. It received its charter in 1599, but was not built until 1684. The triple-light mullioned windows with their rounded tops were fashionable from c. 1500, but the cusping harks back to an earlier period, suggesting that the builders were trying to enhance the appearance by appealing to antiquity (Fig. 18). However, close inspection of the stonework suggests that the

window was probably renewed in the renovations c. 1900 using the fashionable Gothic revival style. Projecting pieces of stone acting as

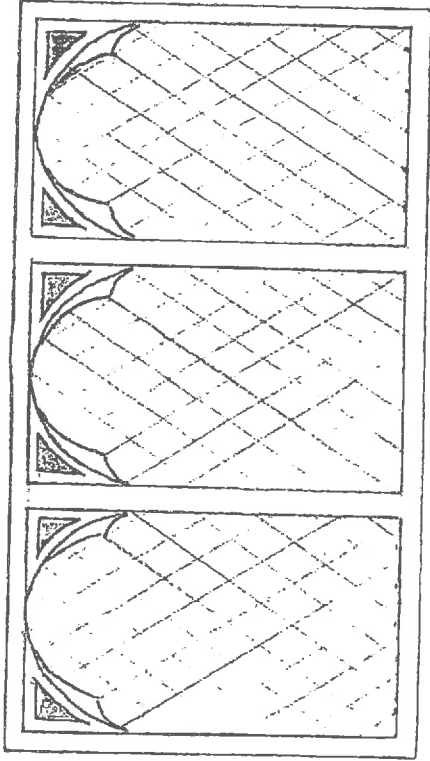


Fig 18

keys on each side of the window support this view. The kneelers which support the coping stones on the edge of the gable are of interest in that they are very small and functional, typical of 1684. I believe that their function was as a 'bottom-stop' to prevent the coping stones from sliding down the gable 'upstand' should they become loose. Kneelers later became a subject for ornamentation and many shapes were devised. An example of a kneeler from c. 1800 can be seen in Hallgarth House just across the road from the Grammar School. Fig. 19 illustrates a variety of dated kneelers.

Proceeding to the front of the school, we see the entrance, which was built in the very latest fashion in 1684 (Fig. 20). Above the doorway is the 'pediment', which is further referred to as a 'split, swan-necked

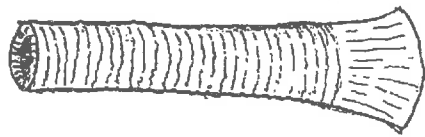


Fig 17
Water-pipe discovered by
Mr Fairless in Hall
Gate

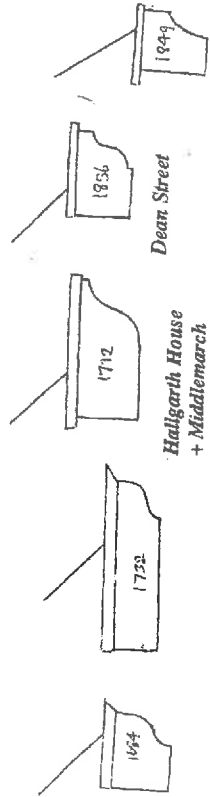
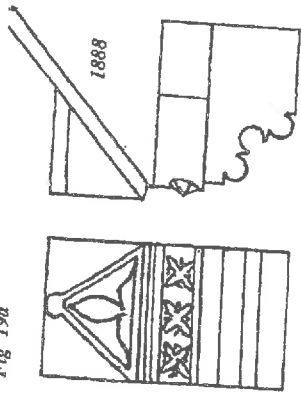


Fig 19

pediment', as it is split into two pieces, and has the curving shape. Split pediments were locally to c. 1730. The rosettes on each section of pediment are similar to others which we will see later on the George and Dragon. The pediment is supported by consoles which are more elaborate than those seen on No. 32 Hall Stile Bank, as befitted the status of the Grammar School.

Fig 19a



The nicely moulded surround to the doorframe includes a 'bolection' molding. This is the pronounced, rounded molding which projects all round the doorway. A cross-section of a bolection moulding is shown in Fig. 21. They were fashionable from c. 1680 to c. 1720 in this area, and at least four examples occur in Hexham.

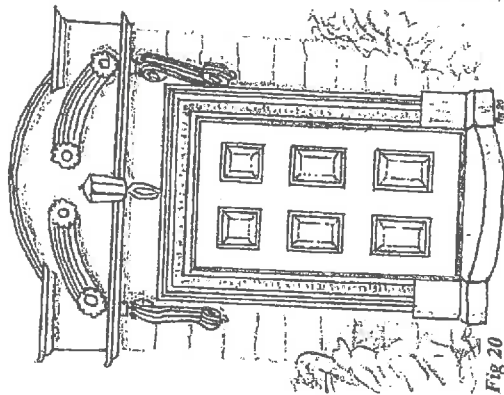


Fig 20

This doorway originally stood flush in the face of the building, but c. 1911 Mr Lockhart had a porch constructed, bringing the doorway out from the face of the building. This means that the pronounced stone blocks in the

surround are of this later date.

Facing north, to the west of the school building, is a less elaborate building which was the headmaster's house. The stonework is more roughly finished, and the simple doorway is reminiscent of that on No. 34 Hall Stile Bank (Fig. 22). The main differences are the more carefully moulded doorframe, and the top of the frame, which rises to a shallow point,

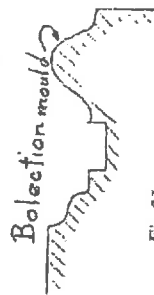


Fig 21

making what is called a 'flattened arch'. Fig. 23 shows this feature on a 1638 doorway, which stood in Gillesgate. The flattened arch style was near the end of its date range in 1684.

We now proceed to the platform at the far end of the car park to the rear of Prospect House. From this point we can view the complexity of the gable of No. 14 Hall Stile Bank, and we can see the square, thick-walled foundation of the putative gateway tower. Prospect House has Flemish gables, which were added during the 1888-90 alterations. A spikey chimney on the roof is in the style of Elizabethan chimneys c. 1540 to 1600, sometimes known as a 'Midland Star' (Fig. 24). The purpose of the spikes projecting from the top of the chimney may have been to break up turbulence, enhancing the flow up the chimney. If this were so it would

HEADMASTERS DOOR.

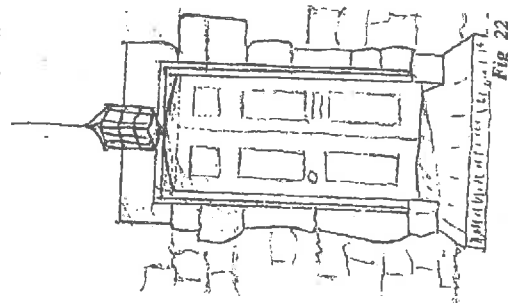


Fig 22

have been a remarkably early application of empirical science. Internally, various embellishments have been brought in from elsewhere to enhance the apparent antiquity. There is old masonry embedded in the building, including an ancient sundial; this is said to date back to the seventeenth century.

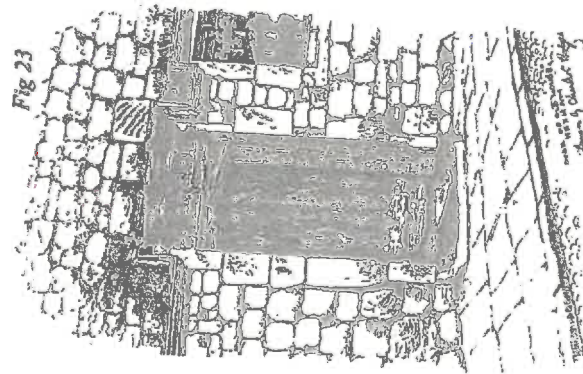


Fig 23

On such a site very much older buildings must have stood in past centuries.



Fig 24

DOCUMENT 6

Evidence from five Hexham walk guides, supporting the public right of way status of footpaths at Bank Head and Prospect House, Hexham.

The five walk guides are:

"Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of 1974 of Hexham Civic Society.

"Hexham A Visitors' Guide", a copyright publication of 1981 of Hexham Civic Society.

"A Walk Around Hexham", published by Tynedale Council in conjunction with Hexham Town Council (dated April 1992 in pen on the original document by Colin Dallison when it was first made available to the public. His details are on his 'UEF' forms relating to the two rights of way being claimed.)

"A Walk around Hexham", a copyright publication of Tom Corfe with a revised text of 2001.

"A Walk Back in Time. A Guide to Hexham by John Chapman", copyright John Chapman, (published after his return from travelling in 2003).

The Bank Head Footpath

These five individually produced historic walk "guides" around Hexham town centre all include the ability to walk around the "Bank Head" route, where the historic Old Grammar School is located, "as a right".

Bank Head is assessed as being from the eastern end of the adopted road which runs between the southern side of Prospect House and the northern side of the Old Gaol. It then runs southwards past the Old Grammar School's northern end, curving westwards around the school's southern end to finish at Hallgate. These guides are, as a result, irrefutable proof of, first, the belief of the various authors/organisations involved in producing them that the whole Bank Head route was and is a right of way. Second, they are also irrefutable proof of the intended or actual use by the general public of this Bank Head route, in whole or in part, as a result of purchasing the guides, back to the 1970's at least.

A right of way is, therefore, claimed along the whole of Bank Head as shown on the plan with this claim.

The Prospect House Footpath

Similarly, all the guides include crossing the Prospect House car park to the viewing point on its northern edge above Hallstile Bank "as a right".

Two of the guides, the Civic Society guides of 1974 and 1981 do not illustrate on their respective maps the route to the location of the viewing point to the rear of Prospect House or mark the viewing point with a number. However, both describe how to reach it from the Old Grammar School at Location 6 on both guide maps by following the arrowed route northwards to the rear of Prospect House. Both guides state:-

"Continuing round the terrace towards the River Tyne will bring you to Prospect House.....and a view across the river to Anick, Oakwood, and the little church of St John Lee."

DOCUMENT 6

The other three guides use numbers or route markings to illustrate the route from Bank Head to the viewing point behind Prospect House. The 1992 Tynedale Council / Hexham Town Council walk guide and the Tom Corfe guide of 2001 both use the number 9 to locate the viewpoint and both guides have specific instructions in their texts. The 1992 guide states, "go on into Prospect House car park, cross to its far corner (9)". The 2001 guide states, "pass the master's house and the Georgian Hallbankhead, cross the Prospect House car park to its far corner (9)". The John Chapman guide shows an arrowed route into the Prospect House car park, approximately along the car park's access route to the viewing point and then shows an exit route to the west relatively close to Prospect House itself.

Taking all five guides together, it is considered that a pedestrian right of way (a footpath) can be claimed which runs from the eastern end of the adopted road which runs between the southern side of Prospect House and the northern side of the Old Gaol. It then crosses northwards over the Prospect House car park area to the northern area viewing point and back again. This route is shown on the plan with this claim, a route which has had public use back to the 1970's, at least.

Conclusion

On the evidence of the above guided walk documents dating back to 1974 and notably including the Tynedale Council / Hexham Town Council walk guide of 1992, all the indications are that these documents provide material support to the claims that both the Bank Head and Prospect House footpaths (shown on the claim plans) are public rights of way. Notably and put simplistically, if a council with the authority to identify and, to all appearances, define rights of way on its own land, does so, those rights of way must continue to exist. This is despite a subsequent council (NCC), apparently ignorant of their existence, selling on land at the Old Grammar School and Prospect House, over twenty years after the 1992 council guide was published and made public.

Northumberland County Council's actions following Tynedale Council's abolition appear material in the context of the established status of these paths. The County Council, as the new landowner as well as the highway authority, has allowed the use of the Bank Head footpath up until May 2012 (when the Old Grammar School was auctioned). And the sale of the Prospect House land by NCC was not until 2016. Hence, for over twenty years, two landowning councils have supported, or not objected to, the existence of these footpaths.

- 7. BANK HEAD PATH: CLOSED GATES WITH CHAIN AND PADLOCK, AND PROSPECT HOUSE PATH: LATE 2016 FENCING OBSTRUCTING PATH ACCESS TO THE PROSPECT HOUSE VIEWPOINT**
- 8. "PUBLIC INFORMATION SIGNS ON THE BANKHEAD PATH AND THE PROSPECT HOUSE PATH PROVIDED BY TYNEDALE COUNCIL AND RETAINED BY NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL" (WHEN IN THEIR OWNERSHIP)**
- 9. HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY NOTES FOR GUIDES LEADING WALKS AROUND HEXHAM CENTRE AND EXTRACTS FROM THE MAYOR OF HEXHAM'S GUILD OF GUIDES NOTES FOR GUIDES LEADING WALKS AROUND HEXHAM CENTRE DATED 2005**
- 10. "CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS"**
- 11. OWNERSHIP AND PROCEDURAL ASPECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BANK HEAD CLAIM INCLUDING OWNERS / LAND INTERESTS TO BE NOTIFIED.**
 - Application for Modification Order A
 - Certificate of Service of Notice B
 - Notice of Application of Modification Order C
 - Background Ownership Information

Bank Head path: Closed gates with chain and padlock



With closed gates, chain and padlock in view from Hallgate, and a large vehicle behind, the clear impression is that there is **no right of access** to the Bank Head path.



Detail of the chain and padlock on the gates - this indicates an intention for them to be used to physically bar access to the Bank Head path. Why else would they be there?

Prospect House path: Late 2016 fencing obstructing path access to the Prospect House viewpoint



Fencing obstructing path, which should run from the shared use access road (in the foreground of this photograph) to the sign just visible in the centre of the photograph (right hand corner of Prospect House)



“PRIVATE PROPERTY NO ACCESS” signs on the fencing to further deter any access to the footpath. Heaps of rubble, left undisturbed on the site some months ago, also deter any access.

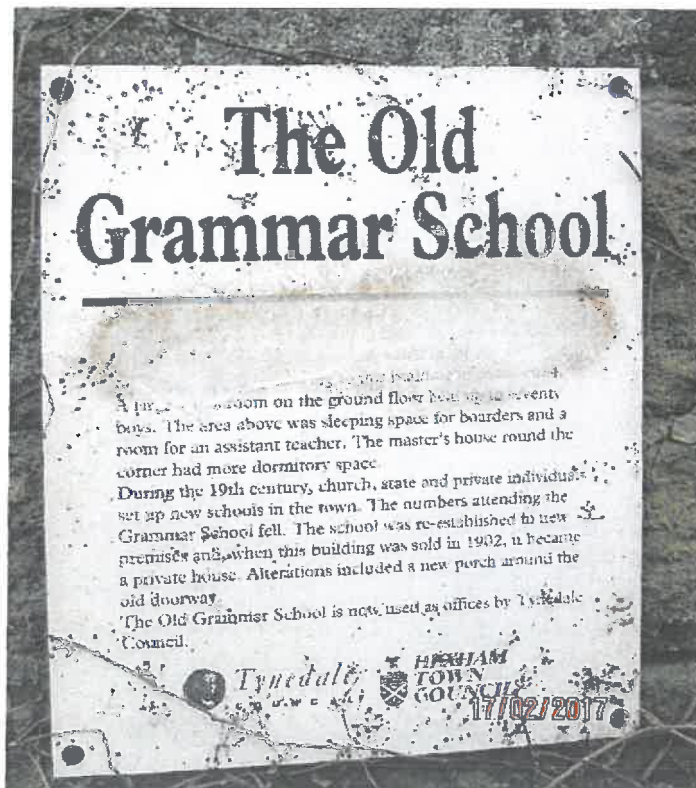
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Public information signs on the Bankhead path and the Prospect House path provided by Tynedale Council and retained by Northumberland County Council

The Bankhead path:



Photographs of 'The Old Grammar School' public information sign taken in Feb 2017. These photographs show clearly the location of the information sign roughly opposite the historic front door of the old school.



Photograph of 'The Old Grammar School' sign on the Bankhead path, taken in Feb 2017, showing a bit more detail of the public information sign about the Old Grammar School's history.

Public information signs on the Bankhead path and the Prospect House path provided by Tynedale Council and retained by Northumberland County Council

The Prospect House path:



Photographs of 'The Prospect' public information sign taken in Feb 2017. These photographs show clearly the location of the information sign at the viewpoint, at the end of the Prospect House path.

The Prospect

Aerial view of the Prospect House
 built in 1859, the first of the
 houses built in the area.

The Prospect House is a listed building and is one of the finest examples of Victorian architecture in the area. It was built in 1859 and is one of the first houses built in the area.

The North Tyneside Valley was a road
 built in 1859, through the hills to
 the sea.

St John's Anglican Church is
 situated on St John's Hill, the
 old vicarage, and is one of the
 oldest churches in the area.

The Newcastle and Carlisle
 Railway opened in 1825. It was the
 first railway to cross the country from
 east to west.

Warriors Field Stone

The Tyne Bridge built by Robert
 Stephenson and James Walker
 in 1826, is the first suspension
 bridge of steel and masonry
 built in the world.

The A69 Hexham bypass was
 opened in 1970. It is the first
 bypass to be built through the town
 centre.

The bridge and suspension were
 damaged in 1974, but the tower
 has since been repaired by a private
 contractor and is now a
 tourist attraction.

The Wall to the north of the town
 is of that antiquated the Hall of the
 Archbishop of York, built by the
 Abbot of Hexham.

Hexham Hall, once the home of the
 Abbot and later the seat of the
 Bishop, is now a public house.
 The house is at the top of
 the town, and is one of the best
 examples of 17th century
 architecture in the area.

Hexham Park was opened in 1859
 and is one of the best examples
 of Victorian architecture in the
 area. The house is at the top of
 the town, and is one of the best
 examples of 17th century
 architecture in the area.

A road once built of Hexham north the
 way to the north. A bridge built by the
 Bishop of York in 1174.



Copy of a photograph of 'The Prospect' sign taken by Colin Dallison in December 2003. This shows more clearly the details shown on the sign and the Tyneside Council logo

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HEXHAM CIVIC SOCIETY - GUIDED WALK

Hexham was Hagustaldes Ea in 681 (Old Eng); Hagustalt: Owner of enclosure (High German). By 1188 was Hextaldesham. ^{the young warriors' land} (12)

MARKET PLACE

Market - Grant since 1239 (Henry III) for weekly market on Mondays; since 1662 on Tues. Still mediaeval street plan except for Beaumont St (1866). Abbey was obscured by houses stretching from Robson's to Old Church.

4 gateways leading out: to Moot Hall, Abbey Flags, Seal (Long Back Side) & Old Church. 3 roads out, all narrow. 1464: Battle of Hexham Levels at The Linnolds; Duke of Somerset beheaded here, ended Wars of Roses in North.

1761 Hexham Riot: caused by refusal of local men to enlist in Militia; soldiers sent from York - 45 killed, 300 injured. Stocks were here; also Cross until 1770, removed to Haydon Br. (now destroyed), when

Shambles built by Sir Walter Blackett (see plaque) - was slaughter place meat stalls - Tuscan columns; stone on north, wood on south. Pant 1703 for horses & cattle, small one for sheepdogs, built by Robt Allgood, demolished 1865, replaced by Temperley Memorial Fountain, see poem by W.W. Gibson. Fines in 1781 of 13s4d for sharpening knives on Pant, also for slaughtering sheep, lambs, swine, etc.

Abbey dates from 674 - Wilfrid (Archb. of York); Bishops of Hexham 681 - 821. Burnt 875 by Danes; refounded 1113 by Augustinians as Priory Church large Rose window in E end. Nave burnt 1296. Dissolution 1536. Houses built up to Lady Chapel at E end, which fell out 1828; rebuilt 1858 by John Dobson - based on Whitby Abbey. Nave rebuilt 1908. St Andrew's

St Peter's Church, supposedly on N side of Market Pl, no trace remains. Black Bull was on site of Labour Club; White Horse on site of Bell & Riddle (1859); pub. was on site of Robson's.

Moot Hall 1355-1439 (plaque). Stronghold, fortified dower house of Archb. of York - Lords of Liberty & Regality of Hexham. Portcullis (?). Barrel vaulted roof to cellar. Wall at base 11ft. thick. Until 1838 Courts of the Manor, Regality Courts, Courts Leet, Court of Record held here.

Houses built up to N and W sides until 1948. ^{1390 error} ^{between the corbels (projections) holding the archivolations - spaces the narrow}

OLD CHURCH ^{No. It was always a chapel. Abbey served as parish church.}
St Mary's Church (St Mary the Virgin) founded by St Wilfrid 7th Century. Was main parish church until it fell into ruins early 17th cent. (plaque)

Built in form of a tower, circular, with four parts in form of porches. Parts of church are inside adjoining shops. ^{most - in Anglo Saxon - An assembly dealing with legal and administrative issues}

Opposite was Robin Hood pub, later Maid Marion. ^{this was used to be frequented but had to be cancelled with surviving}

(13) closed

ST. MARY'S CHARE

Grapes Hotel late example of Victorian pub, on site of earlier Tudor Inn, incorporates a stone from it with arms of Dacre family of Naworth Castle, Brampton - he was bailiff of Hexham (in time of Cardinal Wolsey) for Archb. of York, & collected rents etc until chased out to Hexarth.
Bow Windows - one late Georgian, other possibly considerably older.
Woolworth's incorporates at request of Town Council a 17th Cent doorway as a reminder of old houses that stood there.

Methodist Chapel (Primitive) 1862
George & Dragon (Fandango) was 18th Cent coaching inn. NB top of building on left (Swanson's) was "The Farriers"; at rear is part of Abbey Wall. Shop opposite (Junior's) is 17th Cent.

BATTLE HILL

Battle of Hexham 1346 conflict with Scots under David II. *David II was here briefly. Battle Hill has nothing to do with any battle - probably a house* was this the site? Leads to Cattle Market and Priestpople. Firemark above arch No. 20.
Cattle Market - Markets were held here until early 1900's; Hirings (of agricultural labourers & servants) until late 1930's. *It was a property of the Priory - occupied by 15 tenants*
Priestpople - supposed to have been the part allotted for residence to dependants of Priory. NB No 19 with Gibbs surrounds to windows & doors (now Solicitor's) "most ambitious facade of 18th Cent Hexham".
At end is old Workhouse (Poor Law Institution) 1839, now nurses' home; Orchard House with Ionic Porch; Royal Hotel was Low Grey Bull inn.

EASTGATE was Bondgate. "Gate" is from Old Norse "Gata" : Street.

FORE STREET

Was Costeley Row - main street leading to Market Place and the North; made pedestrian 1972. NB brackets over shops for shop and inn signs.
Midland Bank 1896 by G C Oliver of Carlisle on site of old houses. NB frieze (after 16th Cent Renaissance) depicting coins; & arms City-Londor *over coins, shillings and pennies*
Robb's on site of "White Hart" coaching inn; gateway removed to Abbey Grounds 1919. On right was "The Sun", "The Turf", "The Blue Bell Inn".
Boots on site of Post Office (1860)
Gibson's chemist's shop c.1880, founded 1839, run by same family to 1978
Carving done in old English oak 1914/8 by M Cullmans of Brussels *Cullmans?*
Passage opposite Meal Market leads alongside former pub "Red Lamp" to Goose Market used within living memory, NB narrow entrances, floorscape. At top of steps in passage was a Saddler's. Police Station & Lock-up filled south side of Goose Market (1860).
Cobbled yard near Hall Bank Head led to Dispensary - in early 19th Cent on Mon & Fri 11am-1pm poorer people of town could receive free medical treatment

HALLBANK HEAD

New Old Gate
 Manor Office 1330 (plaque), first purpose built prison in England, some stones come from Roman Wall (from Masons' marks); used for civil debtors to 1824 & for business of Manor of Hexham to 1868 - hence its name. *Probably most stones originally used in Roman structures but used later*
 Lambton's Bank was here 1860-98 - now Lloyds.
 Old Grammar School Royal Charter 1599 (in QEHs) as Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth I. Built 1684 for £185. Typical late 17th Century doorway; Tudor-style windows, upper north window older: re-used. Ceiling put in later. Behind is Headmaster's house (altered windows) & single storey caretaker's cottage. Original school burnt down 1296 by Men of Galloway and 200 boys burnt to death. *Play school - built by Robert's predecessors (B) for Robert*
 Prospect House 1890 on site of earlier house. By Oliver & Leeson for Mr. Lockhart (owned Manor Office). Neo-Jacobean. District Council Offices. View north over Hallstile Bank (Bull Bank) towards Tyne; Bridge 1792 by Robt Mylne, 9 arches. NB slabs over chimneys to stop smoke blowing onto Lockhart's house. *Swanton, Vinton, Thompson*
 North British Rly opened 1835. Henry King's almshouses below; re-used gateway c.1700. Hexham was well-known for extensive gardens & nurseries: 18 listed in 1827 and 1886. ✓
 Albert Edward Club - tiles with Freemasons' signs

Pudding Chare NB back of Boaden's shop; floorscape. "Black Bull" Assembly Rooms on site of Forum & Labour Club. In North Eastern Mews was Billiard & News Room in 1826, then Mechanics' Institute in 1860 with stables below

MARKET STREET

Gilsgate
 Was Gilligate leading to St Giles' Hospital for lepers - now Spital Ho. *No* (by John Dehson): Golf Club. NB Firemark on No 14A - 1820? Globe Ins Co. Nos 20 & 22 (hairdresser) late 17 Cent; some of oldest houses in Hexham
 Old Post Office c.1830 as Methodist Chapel, replaced 1798 chapel built after John Wesley's visit. NB arched windows. *Dates from c.1720 as present house*
 Swimming Pool converted 1974 from Henry Bell's 19th Cent wool warehouse, on site of mediaeval houses. Won Architectural Heritage Year Award 1975.
 Holy Island: Elizabethan style architecture, dated 1657.
 Cockshaw was industrial area with fellmongering, tanning, skinners, gloves, shoemaking, weaving, woollen manufacturing.
 St Wilfrid's Gate 1114 (plaque) Upper storey used as Prior's residence, later as almonry where canons provided for travellers and poor. Unusual in having wall at first bay and not at end; doorways for carriages and pedestrians. *arches*

COWGARTH

Olds of pin, much (B) (C) including
 Abbey Gateway on left. Carnaby House 1539. NB iron grilles (Originals?) to windows; bell-push at first floor; arms of Sir Richard Carnaby.
 Hexham House 1730, ¹⁷²³ Georgian & early 19th Cent wing to east. Built for Beaumont (lead mining) family - became Lord Allendale (of Bywell) *Key*
 Porch added over main entrance. Bought by Hexham UDC 1928.

Build for lecture tower Andersons in 1723.

THE SELE

Cottonshaw / Halgut / Skinner's

4.

Cowgarth or Halgut Burn is crossed by a single pointed arch bridge. Sele (Old English) meant hall; site of home, farm of Priory? Opened to public 1753, ^{incised} given to town by Beaumont family; ^{early 20} walks were laid & trees planted by Sir W Calverly Blackett. Proposed to carry Carlisle road across it c.1820. Bank is a river terrace of post-glacial origin. ^(was built 5 samples)

Fountain, wrought iron is late 19th Cent.

Abbey Grounds offered to Town Council 1910 - refused. Reconsidered & after 6 months purchased from Lord Allendale.

Bandstand early 20th Cent. Gift of Henry Bell, woolstaplers.

HENCOTES

Burnbrae House opposite: 1841 above window in E end - porch later; deeds go back to 1683 (James II). Nos 12-18 & 20 nice late Georgian town houses. Præbyterian Church on site of 1825 "Scotch Church", converted 1950 from church hall. Roman Catholic Church 1830 by John Green. Methodist Church 1909 by Cackett & Dick (now a shop). Memorial in road and Gates to Abbey Grounds in memory of Lt Col Benson of Allerwash killed in S African War

BEAUMONT STREET

Queen's Hall - erected 1865 as Town Hall & Coal Exchange, cost £8,000. ^{Com} Architect John Johnston; style "debased Frenchy". Later a dance hall, cafe, cinema, bingo hall, library.

Gateway opposite formerly main entrance to White Hart Inn, Fore St. Memorial arch to Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, 1914/19.

HEXHAM GUIDES NOTES 2005

Tom Corfe 12/07/05

INTRODUCTION.

This compendium of basic information is a reference tool for Hexham Guides, though they are certainly not expected to learn it all by heart! It deals only with the historic town centre; Guides may each have special interests, within this area or elsewhere in the town. See such publications as *Hexham Heritage* (Corfe, Hexham Civic Society, 1999, 2005), *The Heart of All England* (Hexham Local History Society, 2005), my town walk leaflet, John Chapman's *A Walk Back in Time: A Guide to Hexham* (author, nd [2005?]). A full booklist can be found in the Hexham LHS publication *Finding Out*, 2002.

Our aim is to EXPLAIN Hexham, its street plan and its buildings, to residents and visitors. HOW and WHY did it become the town it is? How does the visible heritage reflect its past? This is the framework into which we fit details. These notes are based on documentary or material EVIDENCE, though the selection represents personal preference. Guides may opt for different material and an alternative approach, BUT must be able to support every statement of fact, every opinion and emphasis, with sound evidence. Authorities consulted must be reliable and responsible. All material should help fill out a picture of the town and its surroundings, and fit with overall historical development.

Included are two simplified DIAGRAMS as chronological and topographical framework. A few KEY DATES are emphasised as another framework, and there is a TIME LINE. It helps if you have some idea of what was happening in the wider world. BUT dates are only worth bothering with if they MEAN something to you, and relate local events to a broader historical pattern.

BACKGROUND. Hexham in geographical and historical CONTEXT:

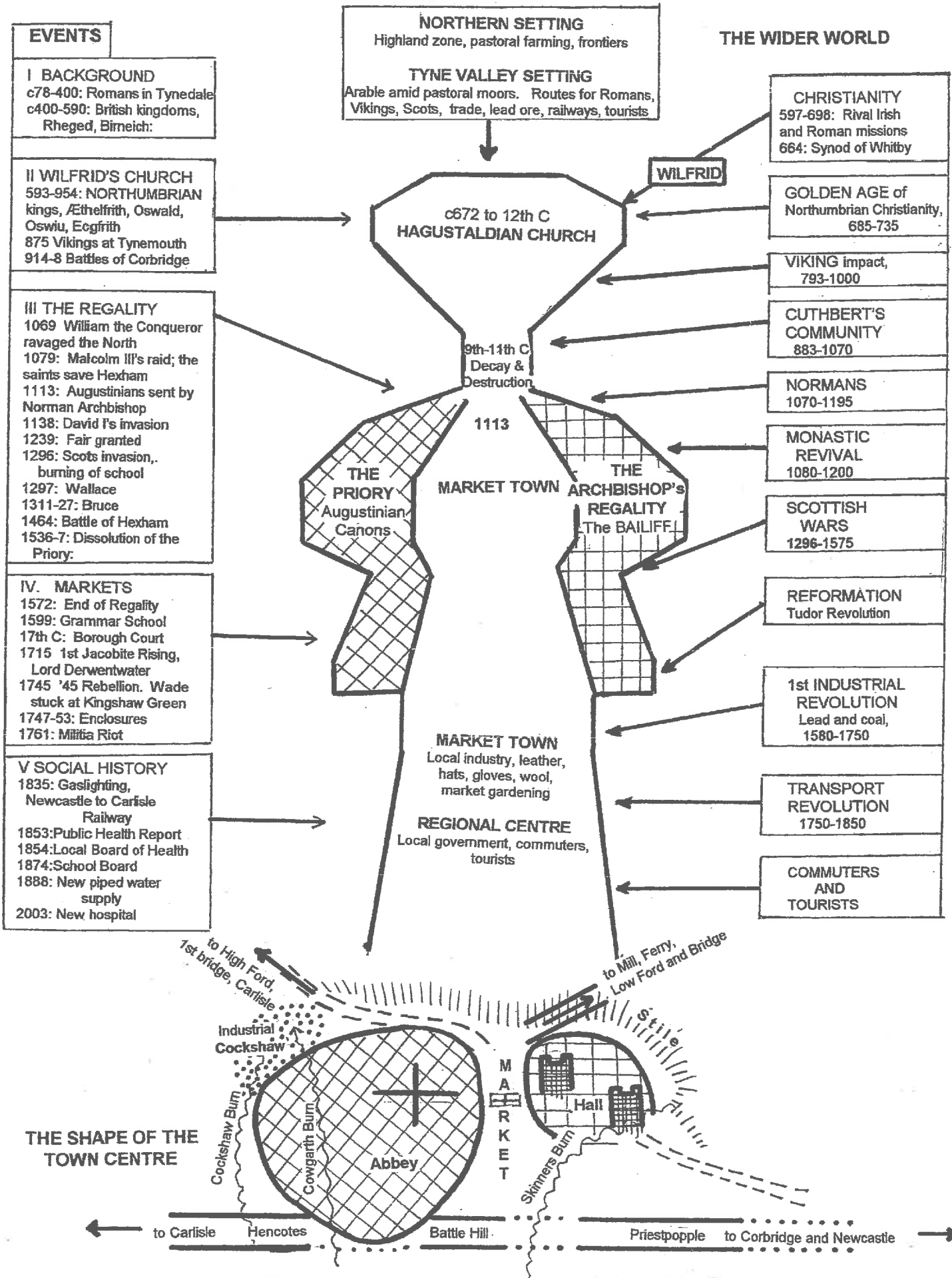
Hexham is (1) In the NORTH, more specifically in the NORTH-EAST. This is in 'HIGHLAND' Britain, tending towards pastoral rather than arable farming, and generally relatively backward or conservative. It is REMOTE from the more progressive south-east, eg Roman or Norman occupation, the Reformation. It was sparsely populated and IMPOVERISHED, later dominated by COAL-based industry and coastal CONURBATIONS. It faces the NORTH SEA, and is penetrated by RIVER VALLEYS heading to that sea. It is close to the political, social and cultural divide of the often violent SCOTTISH BORDER. It is (2), in the TYNE VALLEY, part of the principal CROSS-COUNTRY ROUTE used by road and rail. It is (3) on a TERRACE set back from the river and overlooking its flood plain 60 ft (16 metres) below. The terrace is dissected by burns: Cockshaw or Hextol; Cowgarth, Halgut or West; Skinners or East. To the south the ground rises to Yarridge (the racecourse road) with the HEXHAMSHIRE moors beyond. North of the river is the moorland of the WALL country. Westward the Tyne valleys penetrate into the Pennines.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Hexham's past in relation to regional and national history

	BRITAIN	NORTH-EAST	HEXHAM
I	PREHISTORY: c400,000BP first hunters; c4400BC first farmers (Neolithic). Megalithic monuments, Bronze Age farming peak.	c7500BC first Mesolithic hunters; c4000BC farming, field patterns, rock art, barrows and cists; c600BC Iron Age farms, villages, hill-forts	Prominent hill-fort over the river at Warden; probable enclosed settlement on Windmill Hill. Perhaps the 'Shire' already existed, with 'high place' on the Hall bluff.
II	ROMAN occupation, 43-410. Towns, roads, villa estates in the south	c72-c400 Military occupation. Dere Street and Stanegate; Vindolanda c85 on. 122-138 Wall, fort, vici, all on far side of Tyne. Coria (Corbridge) base and town	Possible Roman camp site (dowsed in Abbey Grounds). Roman altars etc found, but no evidence of settlement. Perhaps still high place of local chief.
III	5th-7th centuries: 'DARK AGE'. c550 on: ENGLISH (Anglo-Saxon) kingdoms. 597: Augustine's Canterbury MISSION, from Rome. c850 VIKING invasions	5th-6th centuries: Post-Roman kingdoms c592-c867: Kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA c650-735: 'GOLDEN AGE' of Northern Christianity: Lindisfarne, Wearmouth-Jarrow, Hexham; Bede, Gospel books. 793: VIKINGS at Lindisfarne; c875, take over Yorkshire, raid Tyne	c671 Q ÆTHELTHRYTH (Etheldreda) granted land to Bishop WILFRID. ECCLESIA HAGUSTALDENSIS, the Hexham church, minster, cathedral 821 End of bishopric. c852 Burial of Hexham bucket & hoard. 875: ? Viking raid?
IV	1066-1485: NORMAN & MEDIEVAL Feudalism, church-building, castles, wool trade, Black Death, barons, Hundred Years War, Black Death, Wars of Roses etc...	c1069 Harrying of the North (=Yorks). NORMAN lordships, Umfravilles, Percys, Bishops Palatine. Durham Cathedral, 1093 on. 1296: SCOTS Border Wars. Marches and Wardens	1113: Hagustaldian Church refounded as AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY by Abp of York, Lord of Manor. Present church, night stair Bailiffs. 1296, Scots burn Priory. 1297 Wm Wallace. 1311 & later: Bruce. 1464: Battle of Hexham, Yorkist victory
V	1485: TUDOR 'revolution' in Government: centralisation, REFORMATION (1533 on). Civil Wars. 1688, Glorious Rev brings govt by landowning Whigs - the Gentlemen.	FLODDEN, 1513 and UNION OF CROWNS, 1603, end BORDER WARS. NE remained backward, impoverished, rebellious, Jacobite, until rise of Tyne coal trade mid 17th C on	1536: Commissioners visit; 1537: Dissolution of Priory. Reynold Camaby. Fenwicks, Blacketts. Tanning, hat-making, weaving, gloves. C Fiennes visits
VI	c1760: INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. Textiles, iron, turnpikes, railways. Parliamentary democracy. British Empire	Coal exports, waggonways, and riverside manufacture: salt, glass, ships, chemicals 1825: Stockton & Darlington Rly opens Railway/Coal Age	Hexham a slow-growing country town. Jacobite troubles, 1715, 1745. BALLOT RIOT 1761. 1835-8: Rail links to Newcastle and Carlisle. Local Bd of Health.

PICTURING HEXHAM'S PAST: HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

There have been times of vigorous growth and times of stagnation. Arranged diagrammatically, the outline rather suggests an Edwardian lady



top. This was a major 18th-C inn, with Assembly Rooms. John COOK and his wife ANN COOK were landlords before 1745. As Catholics they were regarded by the authorities with suspicion, facing particular hostility from Lancelot ALLGOOD, High Sheriff and MP, whose town house was on the other side of the Market Place, over the OLD CHURCH arch. Allgood, fearful of Jacobite conspiracy, tried to close down horse races on Tyne Green and the Cooks' Assembly Rooms. By 1745 he had got rid of the Cooks, though for a time their daughter took over and had to cope with officers of Wade's army staying in Hexham on its way to intercept Bonnie Prince Charlie at Carlisle. Later, Ann Cook published a cookery book, *Professed Cookery....with a plan of House-Keeping*. In this she not only made use of her experience in large-scale catering but gave her embittered account of the dispute with Allgood, thinly disguised as 'Esquire Flash'.

6. THE HALL GARTH

The cluster of buildings occupying THE BLUFF, overlooking Hallstile Bank, was formerly the HALL of the BAILIFF, and from here Hexham has been administered almost continuously since Norman times. There may well have been a timber hall long before that, the high place of a Dark Age chieftain or an earlier ruler. The main building is likely to have been on the site of PROSPECT HOUSE, a jumble of buildings that includes 17thC cellars, 18thC houses, cottages and outbuildings, a 1720s sundial in an inner courtyard, 19thC gables, windows and roofs, 20thC council chamber and offices. No trace remains of any earlier building on this site, but orders were issued, local justice administered, and prisoners held here long before any existing buildings were erected.

7. THE OLD GAOL

The oldest documented prison in Britain, and the oldest still in use, albeit no longer for its original purpose. The only building with any claim to be an earlier prison is the ruined tower of Lydford Castle in Devon, c1195, which became the Stannary prison. In 1330 Archbishop Melton, to deal with wartime outlaws and deserters seeking refuge in the Regality as well as impoverished tenants unable to pay his dues, ordered Thomas Fox, his Receiver

to erect a good, strong gaol in which our prisoners and detainees shall be kept safely

and eighteen months later (in 1332) he ordered the steward

to see that fetters, manacles and such other irons and equipment needed for the same gaol to hold prisoners securely are provided, and to keep it in good repair. For this we have appointed John of Cawood, the barber, bearer of these letters and serjeant of our manor and vill of Hexham as keeper of this same gaol of ours; we wish you to see that this John receives as salary ... the usual daily twopence...

Subsequently the gaol had a troubled history. It was neglected and ill defended in 1538 when (despite *two strong wood doors and one iron door ... which two wood doors were open without lock or other fastening*) a band of Borderers broke in to release a captive priest and some of their fellows. The building visibly uses Roman stones, presumably from Corbridge and previously used in Wilfrid's church. Traces of lewis holes can be seen. The building is evidently of Scots Wars period, but the doorway was always at ground level, unlike that of the Moot Hall. It had battlements and machicolation, a newel stair lit by small windows, and two oubliettes (dungeons). By 1608 the gaol, still used for felons and debtors, was in a state of decay, the roof leaking and the floors rotten. Some rooms of the gaol always served as offices or living quarters, and the Lord of the Manor's steward was based there until 1867. It ceased to hold prisoners by 1824, and was thereafter the MANOR OFFICE. The main rooms were rebuilt with additional windows and fireplaces. A central stairway was inserted, and a modern doorway (left of the original). A new lift was inserted at the core of the building in 2005, when the external ramp was also added. It now serves as a museum of Border history, with models, tableaux, artefacts and information presenting a colourful view of 16th-century reiving activities on the Anglo-Scottish frontier.

8. THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Founded by CHARTER from ELIZABETH I in 1599; the present-day version is Queen Elizabeth High School. From at least the 13th century the Priory had provided education for boys, and in 1294 Archbishop Romeyne, on a visit to Hexham, appointed a new schoolmaster. Just two years later the Scots invaders wreaked fearful destruction; Edward I's emissaries complained to the Pope about their conduct at Hexham:

...small school-children of tender years learning their first letters and grammar they burned, to the number of about two hundred, by blocking the doors of the school and setting it on fire...

The school must have been revived. It was perhaps held in the eastern chapels (demolished 1858) traditionally called 'the old school', and the Queen Elizabeth school may also have been based there initially. Its new building seems to date from about 1684; work was in progress 1682-93. The large schoolroom occupied the whole ground floor, with dormitory accommodation for boarders and usher above; all has now been converted into offices. The same has happened to the headmaster's house around the corner. The windows are mainly renewed, and the doorway (with its distinctive broken scrolled pediment) was moved outwards when L C Lockhart built an entrance porch some time after the school passed into his hands c1902; cf date on rainwater head. From about 1813 other schools multiplied, some privately run, others depending on subscriptions, and from the 1870s under the School Board. They provided for girls, younger children, and those who could not afford the fees.

9. THE PROSPECT HOUSE VIEWPOINT

The object is to look at the VIEW, not immediate surroundings, though Prospect House itself should be noted: a complex group of buildings, 18th and 19th C houses (sundial in inner courtyard dated 1726 or '28) enlarged by L C Lockhart in the 1890s when he added FLEMISH GABLES, a Tudor chimney, and a steeply-pitched stone roof.

HISTORY AND FEATURES OF THE VIEW INCLUDING 10. HALLSTILE BANK.

1. **The Tyne Valley** was a cross-country ROUTE from earliest times: see the A 69 by-pass (1976), Newcastle to Carlisle Railway (1835-8), the Carelgate (11th-16th centuries; not now visible) and the Roman STANEGATE (1st-5th centuries; actual course unknown in the Hexham area). This last was later protected by HADRIAN'S WALL, east-west three miles to the north and just over the skyline. Hidden by buildings on the left is WARDEN HILL-FORT, Iron Age, overlooking the CONFLUENCE of North Tyne and South. The spire of ST JOHN LEE is in the angle of Tyne and North Tyne, whose valley is to its left. The N TYNE brought travellers from the Scottish Borders; the Border Counties Railway used it 1862-1956, to Hexham Junction. In Medieval times travellers east to west often chose not to cross the North Tyne, instead crossing the Tyne itself at CorBRIDGE, pausing overnight or to trade at Hexham, and crossing back at Haydon BRIDGE. Poor roads, as described by numerous 17th- and 18th-century travellers made access to Hexham difficult for all until the coming of turnpike roads: the 'MILITARY ROAD' 1751 on, the main 'GLENWHELT' Turnpike 1752 on.

2. **The River Crossings**, a tragi-comedy. The HIGH FORD, as far left as you can see, led to Acomb and the North Tyne valley. The LOW FORD was near the present bridge, and the EAST BOAT also crossed there. Crossing could be hazardous in flood conditions. HOB FOSTER'S ISLAND (now vanished) was a refuge. In 1767 Sir Walter Blackett sponsored a new bridge near the High Ford to link with the Alemouth Turnpike; completed 1770, it was swept away (with every other bridge except Corbridge) in the GREAT FLOOD of 1771. A second attempt nearby was abandoned after encountering quicksands. In 1778 Henry Errington of Sandhoe started a bridge on the present site, designed by John SMEATON; opened in 1780, it collapsed in 1782 when its foundations were undermined during a blizzard. The County Bridge Surveyors, Robert Thompson and William Johnson, rebuilt it on greatly strengthened foundations 1789-95, and it was opened for pedestrians September 1793. It was later widened. Afterword: the new A69 by-pass bridge, upstream, suffered from foundation trouble while building in 1975 and was in danger of complete collapse.

3. **Beyond the Tyne**, ground rising to the WALL and the site of HEAVENFIELD, where in 634 St OSWALD raised a wooden CROSS before defeating Welsh invaders at 'Denisesburn', in the Shire.

4. **This side of the Tyne**. The fertile flood plain is now TYNE GREEN and the HAUGH. Its market gardens, orchards, nurseries (Orchard Terrace, Garden Terrace, etc) are vividly described in the 1771 Flood Petitions in the NRO. TYNE GREEN was given to the town in 1887 as public open space. The present car-parks and supermarkets are typical 20th-century developments: Safeways/Morrisons, 1985; Tesco replacing Robbs' Tynedale Park in 2005. The CATTLE MART moved to Tyne Green from the east end of the town centre in 1996.

10. HALLSTILE BANK

is seen directly below the Prospect House wall, which (on its medieval base) emphasises the defensive role of the BLUFF. It may have been blocked by a gate, at the point where the road is now paved. Its houses are mainly 18th-19th-centuries. No 14, FIRST RIGHT, has 17thC cellars, a shouldered doorway of c1685-1730, narrow window openings that may pre-date their present sashes, and tumbled brickwork in the gables. These are surmounted by FLEMISH GABLES, added by L C Lockhart when he owned the property, c 1896. Lower down (gable end to the road) is Hexham's first PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL (1830), with twin doors.

11. GOOSEMARKET

This small enclosed area is traditionally the Goosemarket. From the 1850s the police station was a for a time here. The narrow NICK or alley to Fore Street is a survivor of many such passages accessing rear properties from the main street: local names vary widely: ginnel, vennel, snicket, snicketway, etc. It is now something of a social problem.

12. FORE STREET

Clearly part of a former market area, which was being built up by about 1350, when the lord of Coastley held burgage tenements there; by 1385 there were houses known as Coastley Row. Fore Street and Back Street ran along either side of the Row, and in the 18th century Fore Street became the main route from the Newcastle road to the Market Place. It was lined with inns, including the WHITE HORSE at the Market Place end, the WHITE HART at the southern end. Some windows and facades above shops, and some sign brackets, date back to 18th/19th-century inns; though all trace of 17th-century frontages disappeared early in the 20th century. The most spectacular shop-front is that of

13. POUNDSTRETCHER, once GIBSONS the CHEMIST.

It was liberally adorned with woodwork by the distinguished Belgian Ceulemanns about 1919, who repeated motifs from the Abbey (angels bearing monogrammed shields, unfortunately now replaced by inaccurate copies) and included the initials of W W Gibson, the founder, John Pattison Gibson his son, photographer and archaeologist, and John Gibson, his grandson. The shop frontage bears some resemblance to the 19th-century original, while the interior is now shown in the Wellcome collection at the Science Museum.

14. CATTLE MARKET

Has a number of banks. The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK (15), formerly the MIDLAND BANK of 1896 is a delightfully decorative exercise by Oliver of Carlisle, it has bands of pink and cream-coloured stone and pleasant carving that includes the coinage of Queen Victoria. LLOYDS (once LAMBTON'S, as evident from its stone plaque) and BARCLAYS are from about the same time, while the SAVINGS BANK opposite (now a bookmaker) was designed by John Dobson in 1837.

16. OLD CHURCH

St Wilfrid is known to have built a CHURCH of ST MARY, c706. 12th-century chroniclers described it as circular or octagonal, with porches or chapels in each compass direction. Some carved fragments now lost were identified in the 19th

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

This report contains exempt information of the description in paragraph 13 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 in that it contains information which if disclosed to the public would reveal that the Authority is considering making an order which imposes requirements on individuals.

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

APPLICATION FOR MODIFICATION ORDER
EVALUATION AND STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE

Borough/District: Tynedale Status of path: Footpath
Parish: Hexham Town No. of path: 43

1.0 HISTORY OF THE REVIEW

1.1 Northumberland County Council is the "surveying authority" for the definitive map of public rights of way for the County of Northumberland. By virtue of s.33 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (now repealed) the Council had a responsibility to review the definitive map every 5 years. Now, by virtue of sections 53 and 54 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 the Council is required to keep the map and statement under continuous review, making modification orders as necessary to take account of the occurrence of events requiring the map to be modified and reclassification orders to reclassify any ways shown as "roads used as public paths" (RUPPs). The Council may also make s.53 modification orders adding to the definitive map "byways open to all traffic" (BOATs).

2.0 ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL

2.1 In September 1984 Mr. F.I. Fox, a member of the Hexham Civic Society, submitted a valid application under s.53 of the 1981 Act, to register a public footpath around Hallbankhead in Hexham Town. The application was supported by evidence of use from 6 local inhabitants who have personally used the route for periods of between 22 and 75 years and a note on the recent history of the route, compiled by Mr. R. Stroughair, the former Public Works Officer for Tynedale District Council.

2.2 Mr. Fox certified that the statutory requirements of the 1981 Act had been complied with and the following owners/occupiers of the land affected by the claim had been notified:


Miss M. MacNabb, Hallbankhead, Hexham
Mr. H. Lockhart, The Old Grammar School, Hexham

Part II: To be prepared as follows:
Statement: A 3m wide metalled (tarred) path, 80m in length, from the U8291 County road at Hallgates, in a general easterly and north-westerly direction around Bank Head to the U8291 County road at the entrance to Prospect House car park.

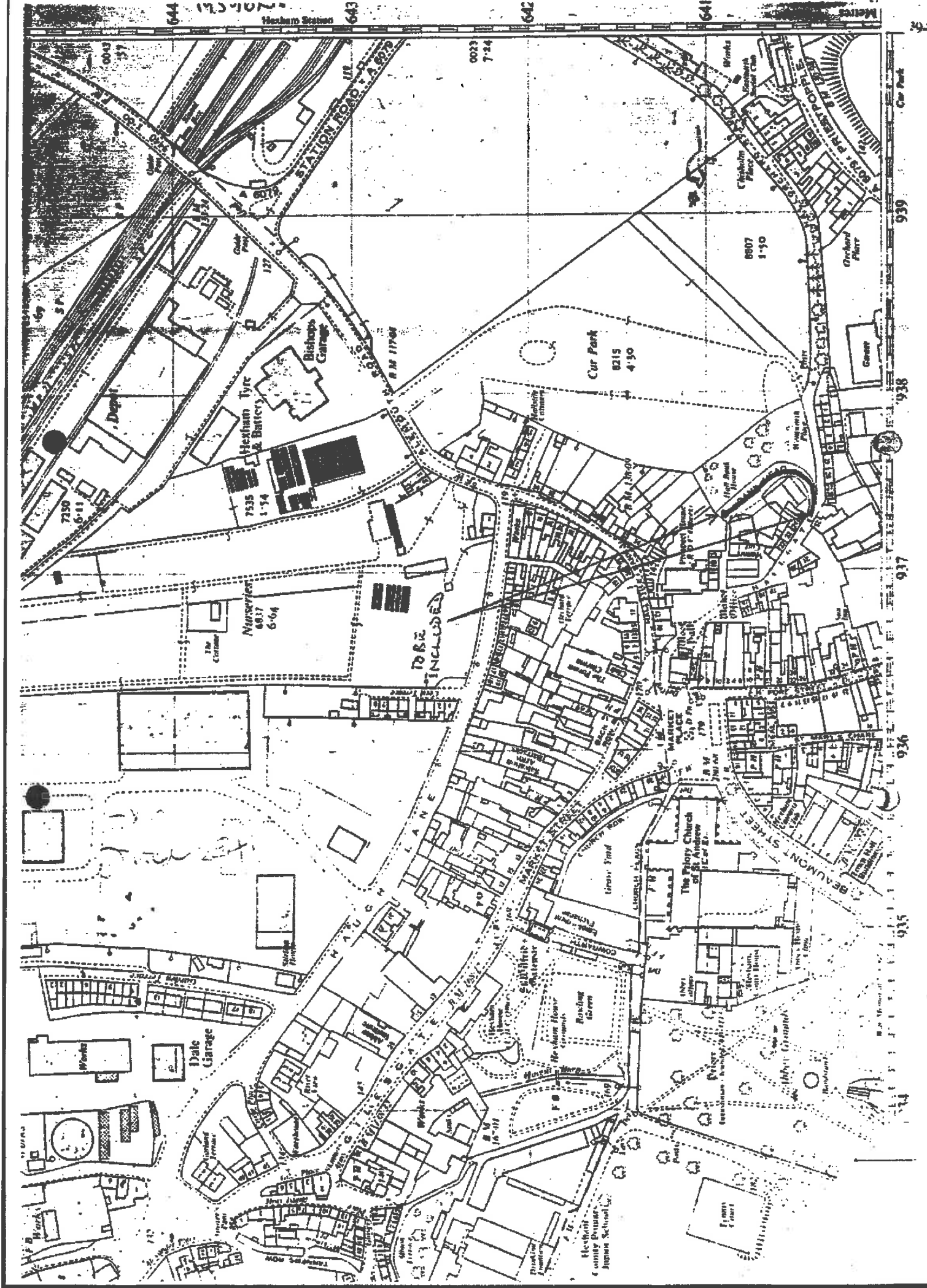
4.0 OBJECTIONS/REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED

- 4.1 In October 1984, Hart-Jackson, Halliday and Lewis (solicitors) submitted a holding objection on behalf of their clients Mr. Lockhart and Miss MacNabb to the application from Mr. Fox.
- 4.2 In August 1985, Mr. R. Simons, the Vice-Chairman of Hexham Civic Society provided a copy of a letter the Civic Society had received in August 1982, from Mr. Lockhart rebutting the assertion of public rights around Bank Head and offering the Civic Society permission to use the route.
- 4.3 In September 1990, Tynedale District Council confirmed that they had purchased the Old Grammar School and surrounding property, including Hallbankhead in August 1989 from Mr. Lockhart and requested the Panel to consider the following:
- (1) "The Council felt that since the Council only took possession of the property in August 1989 no comment can be made on the evidence adduced in support of the application. However, it was felt that copies of correspondence should be made available to you and your committee relating to the Council's involvement with Mr. Lockhart in the past (see enclosed). You will note that the correspondence includes one letter from the then Legal Adviser of the Council dated 29th January 1981 refuting the assertion that "repeated use by the public over a number of years had established public access by presumption".
 - (2) When the Council took possession of the property in August 1989, at the entrance to Hallbankhead from Hallgate there was a notice saying "Private. No Parking". The entrance to Hallbankhead by Prospect House Car Park had a notice saying "Private Road, No Parking".
 - (3) In the present circumstances therefore the Council are prepared to grant permission for the Civic Society to conduct guided walks via Hallbankhead, but in doing so are not supporting the application for Hallbankhead to be declared a public footpath".



Northumberland County Council	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 <u>Public Rights of Way</u> - - - - - Claimed public footpath	Scale 1:2500
District(s) Tynedale		O.S. Map (ref 1/10,000) NY96SW
Parish(es) Hexham		Def. Map No 208
 Graham Taylor National Park Officer		Date Jan. 1991

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright Reserved. O.S. LICENCE NO. LA/071982.



**WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

Evidence Form

Borough/District TYNEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic)

No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic).

Name of witness FRANK IVOR FOX

Address 1 ST WILFRIDS ROAD

HEXHAM

Date of birth 18-3-04 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path:

from HALLGATES PROSPECT HOUSE AND OLD

to GRAMMER SCHOOL

If necessary, continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1. (a) Have you known the above path as public? (b) If so, for how many years?	<u>YES</u> <u>50 YEARS</u>
2. How wide is the path?	<u>AS SHOWN ON MAP</u>
3. Have you used the above path? If so, (a) During which years? (b) Where were you going to and from? (c) For what purpose? (d) How many times a year? (e) By what means (e.g. on foot, on horseback etc)?	<u>YES</u> <u>AS REQUIRED DURING 50 YEARS</u> <u>ON BUSINESS TO HOUSES</u> <u>REPRESENTS + MEETING AT</u> <u>BUSH INN</u> <u>FOOT AND CAR</u>
4. Has the path always run over the same route? If not, give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	<u>YES</u>

**WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

Evidence Form

Borough/District HUNTERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish HEXINGTON

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic)

ROAD No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic).

Name of witness W. G. COSSONS

Address 117 WALKHAYES

8-2-1903
Date of birth 1903 Occupation RETIRED

Description of path:

from PROSPECT HOUSE to
to OLD GRAMMER SCHOOL

If necessary, continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1. (a) Have you known the above path as public? (b) If so, for how many years?	<u>YES</u> <u>40 YEARS</u>
2. How wide is the path?	<u>CARRIAGEWAY</u>
3. Have you used the above path? If so, (a) During which years? (b) Where were you going to and from? (c) For what purpose? (d) How many times a year? (e) By what means (e.g. on foot, on horseback etc)?	<u>YES</u> <u>1936 1980</u> <u>WALK ROAD</u> <u>EXERCISE DOG</u> <u>NEARLY EVERY DAY</u> <u>FOOT</u>
4. Has the path always run over the same route? If not, give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	<u>YES</u>

WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

Evidence Form

Borough/District HEXHAM TYNE DALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Parish

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic)

..... No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic).

Name of witness LEAH FOX

Address 1 ST WILFRIDS RD

HEXHAM

Date of birth 1902 Occupation HOUSEWIFE

Description of path:

from ARKL GATE > VIA OLD GRAMMER SCHOOL

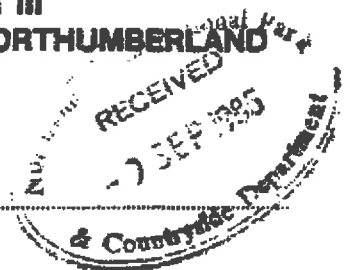
to PROSPECT HOUSE

If necessary, continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1. (a) Have you known the above path as public? (b) If so, for how many years?	<u>YES</u> <u>45</u>
2. How wide is the path?	<u>AS MAP</u>
3. Have you used the above path? If so, (a) During which years? (b) Where were you going to and from? (c) For what purpose? (d) How many times a year? (e) By what means (e.g. on foot, on horseback etc)?	<u>YES</u> <u>FROM CHILDHOOD</u> <u>PLAYING WITH OTHER CHILDREN</u> <u>OFTEN</u> <u>FOOT</u>
4. Has the path always run over the same route? If not, give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	<u>YES</u>

**WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

Evidence Form



Borough/District Tynedale

Parish Hexham

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic) Bankhead

Byways open to all traffic No. of path (if known) —
A private road used as a public highway.

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic).

Name of witness Margaret Beatrice CLARK

Address Wydon Burn,
Hexham. NE46 2JG.

Date of birth 6.6.1924 Occupation Town Councillor

Description of path: Bankhead:
from Hallgates between Prospect House and Manor office
to Hallgates above Wentworth carpark

If necessary, continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

<p>1. (a) Have you known the above path as public? (b) If so, for how many years?</p>	<p><u>Yes</u> <u>Since coming to Hexham in 1972, but before that long reputation before 1962*</u></p>
<p>2. How wide is the path?</p>	<p><u>Road width</u></p>
<p>3. Have you used the above path? If so, (a) During which years? (b) Where were you going to and from? (c) For what purpose? (d) How many times a year? (e) By what means (e.g. on foot, on horseback etc)?</p>	<p><u>Yes</u> <u>From 1972, decreasingly in recent years.</u> <u>Market Place to Station or Wentworth Car park.</u> <u>It is a pleasant and safer route than the alternative narrow + congested Hallgates between the Manor office + Ribbles service entry, which has no footway.</u> <u>On foot.</u></p>
<p>4. Has the path always run over the same route? If not, give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.</p>	<p><u>Yes.</u></p>

* I discovered the road through a guidebook published (before publication of 1961 Census figures) by the old Urban District Council, which by its reference to the Old Grammar School directed to the tourist, and a map, clearly assumed a public right of way.

**WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

Evidence Form

Borough/District TYNE DALEParish HEXHAM

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic)

No. of path (if known)

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic).

Name of witness SAMUEL WRIGHTAddress 6, PRIESTLANDS CLOSE, HEXHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND, CODE NE16-2AW.Date of birth 16.12.1904 Occupation RETIRED ENGINE DRIVER (RAILWAYS)

Description of path:

from HALLGATES
to HALLGATES VIA OLD-GRAMER SCHOOL.

If necessary, continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1. (a) Have you known the above path as public? (b) If so, for how many years?	<u>YES.</u> <u>FROM 1922 UNTILL 1975</u>
2. How wide is the path?	<u>A APPROXIMATELY 14 FT.</u>
3. Have you used the above path? If so, (a) During which years? (b) Where were you going to and from? (c) For what purpose? (d) How many times a year? (e) By what means (e.g. on foot, on horseback etc)?	<u>YES</u> <u>INTERMITTENTLY 1922 TO 1975.</u> <u>CASUAL WALKING.</u> <u>PLEASURE</u> <u>ON FOOT.</u>
4. Has the path always run over the same route? If not, give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	<u>YES.</u>

**WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981, PART III
DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

Evidence Form

Borough/District Tynedale District Council

Parish Hoe Lane

Believed status of path (i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic)

Carnage way No. of path (if known) _____

IMPORTANT NOTE

The object of this form is simply to provide a factual statement about the matter. Witnesses are therefore asked to answer the questions as fully as possible and not to keep back any information, whether for or against the public claim. This is of particular importance if the information is to be of real value in establishing the status of the path. (The term "path" is used throughout this evidence form, whatever the status, i.e. footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic).

Name of witness SAMUEL WRIGHT

Address 6, PRIESTLANDS CLOSE

HEXHAM, NORTHUMBRIA, NE46 2AW.

Date of birth 16.4.1904 Occupation RETIRED.

Description of path:

from HALLGATES
to PROSPECT HOUSE, VIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

If necessary, continue your answers on an additional sheet of paper.

1. (a) Have you known the above path as public? (b) If so, for how many years?	<u>YES.</u> <u>61 YEARS.</u>
2. How wide is the path?	<u>APP: 14 FEET.</u>
3. Have you used the above path? If so, (a) During which years? (b) Where were you going to and from? (c) For what purpose? (d) How many times a year? (e) By what means (e.g. on foot, on horseback etc)?	<u>YES</u> <u>F 8.8.1921 TO PRESENT</u> <u>WALK VERY SENIC.</u> <u>PLEASURE.</u> <u>MANY TIMES</u> <u>ON FOOT.</u>
4. Has the path always run over the same route? If not, give particulars and dates of any changes which have occurred.	<u>YES.</u>

Tel. 21294

Springy, South,
Sulfield Hill

Haltswill

NE 49 9NW

6. August 1984

Dear Frank,

Herewith my notes, as promised, based upon information I have been able to obtain from T.O.C. - sorry it's a bit late but have had to sort some "wheat from the chaff". However I hope they will be of some use to you.

It has crossed my mind that Jack Pichering might be happy to sign your petition.

Yours sincerely

J. Thompson

1. In 1974 following local Government reorganisation there was an increased use of the car park at the rear of Prospect House and the roadway between it and the Manor Office. At the same time there was an increase in parking of cars by the public in Hall Bank Head. This caused complaints from the residents of Hall Bank Head to the T.O.C.
2. To overcome ~~the problem~~ the problem the T.O.C. proposed an "8.00am - 6.00pm" No Waiting Order (yellow lines)
3. In a letter dated 3 May 1974 Messrs. J.M. Clark objected to this proposal on grounds that the highway known as Hall Bank Head was a "private street"
4. On 26 June 1974 Mr. H. Halliday of the County Surveyors Dept. wrote to T.O.C. saying that as it was accepted that Hall Bank Head was a "highway within the meaning of the act" the problem could be overcome by the making of a "prohibition of driving order - accept for access". This would have the effect of banning all traffic except for residents and bona-fide delivery vehicles.
5. On the 8 August 1974 the P.W. Officer of T.O.C.

HART-JACKSON HALLIDAY & LEWIS
SOLICITORS

J. A. HALLIDAY
R. A. LEWIS

LLOYDS BANK CHAMBERS
HEXHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND
NE46 1PD
0434 - 602126
DX 63200 - Hexham

Your Ref.

Our Ref. RAL/M84/155

Date 5th October 1984

Northumberland County Council
National Park & Countryside Dept.,
Eastburn
South Park
HEXHAM
Northumberland

Dear Sirs,

Re: Wildlife & Countryside Act 1961 Part III -
Notice of Application for Modification Order -
Hallgates, Hexham.

We are instructed on behalf of Mr.H.S.Lockhart of The Old Grammar School, Hall Bank, Hexham, and on behalf of Miss C.M.McNabb of Hall Bank Head, Hexham, who have handed to us copies of applications made by Mr.F.I.Fox of 1 St. Wilfrids Road, Hexham, in respect of the road leading from Hallgates to Prospect House to be included on the Definitive Map as a public right-of-way.

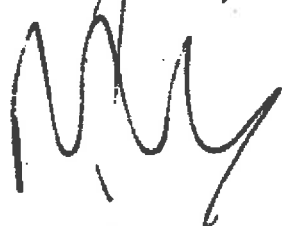
Please note that our above named clients will make the strongest possible objections to the including of such road to be included on the Definitive Map.

As we understand the situation the position is that the County Council must, upon receipt of the application, consult with every Local Authority as to whether or not to make an Order. If you do make an Order then our clients would have the right to lodge definitive objections.

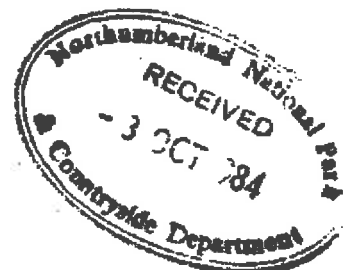
We would be grateful if you could please give us some indication as to whether or not the County Council will support the Application and as to the reaction of the other Local Authorities. We would also be grateful if you could please let us have a copy of any evidence lodged by the Applicant in respect of the application.

We would be grateful to hear from you with regard to the above as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
HART-JACKSON, HALLIDAY & LEWIS



R.A. LEWIS



~~033~~ ~~7/11/82~~

11th August 1982.

Mrs J. Norderhaug,
Hon Secretary,
Hexham Civic Society,
Bjerkebo, Causey Way,
Hexham.

Dear Mrs Norderhaug,

My Land Agent, Mr John Clark,
has forwarded your letter, written to his partner
Mr Massey, for my attention.

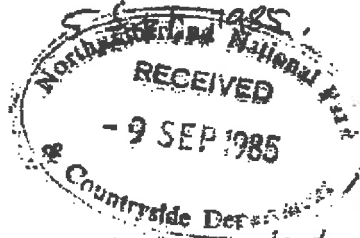
It would appear that you are
labouring under a misapprehension, in that you
refer in your letter to a "roadway" and a "terrace".
In fact, historically, this ground is neither.
In 1903, my great-Uncle, who lived in the family home
now known as "Prospect House", purchased the "Old
Grammar School" site, grounds, yard and hereditaments
from the Trustees. One of his objects was to construct
a new entrance drive to "Hallgarth" (Prospect House)
and to use the school yard as his stable yard.
To achieve this, the line of the school wall was
altered and a drive was laid with gates at the
Hallgate end and at the bottom of the flagged passage
that ran between the Manor Office (the property of my
Grandfather) and the back door of "Hallgarth".
During the last War, the gates were melted down for the
war effort. Prospect House was sold in 1940 to the
Hexham Rural Council with a right of way up the
drive for certain Council vehicles and a right of
way on foot through the passage.

Subsequently, the Hexham District
Council was formed and took over the building.
This body, without bothering to check their legal
rights, saw fit to turn my passage into a vehicle
carrying road.

1/2 ydon Burn, Hexham. NE46 2JG.

Tel. 607404 .

The National Parks Officer,
Dear Mr. MacDonald,



The Hexham Town Council were asked at their August meeting if they had any evidence to offer regarding the status of the road known as Bankhead. The matter was deferred for the Appraisal to investigate.

I shall not be able to attend the next Council meeting, so I am submitting a report in writing of the Appraisal's investigations. I am enclosing a copy of the report for your information. Although the necessary evidence appears to be contained in Tyndale District Council's Minutes, it may take some time to locate as no-one can remember dates. I shall be

4th. 9.85 @



APPRAISAL 1984 - 1985

RECEIVED

-4 OCT 1985

SPONSORED BY

HEXHAM TOWN COUNCIL

From Cllr. M. B. Clark, Wydon Burn, Hexham. Tel. 607404. 2 October 85

National Park Officer,
Northumberland County Council.

Dear Mr. Weatherall,

Your ref. FF/E/15 Public Rights of Way: Bankhead, Hexham.

Thank you for your acknowledgement of my letter and enclosures of 5.9.85.

The minute to which Mr. Stroughair referred in his letter was not available at that time, nor for the last Town Council meeting. The Minute Secretary of Eynedale District Council has now shown me a volume of minutes of the Public Works Committee 1977, and allowed me to copy the relevant passages which I enclose. No doubt he would send you a photocopy if required. As you know, the definition of a highway in common law as defined in case law, is a way or route where the public can pass and repass at will in any mode of transport, pedestrian, horse or vehicular.

The Legal Officer, Mr. Little, has shown me the conveyance of Prospect House to the Eynedale District Council. It contains as is usual in the case of a private road shared between parties, references to the rights of the owners to pass and repass etc. Wydon Burn has a similar deed of mutual covenant which safeguards neighbouring owners from being debarred with horses and wheeled carriages from each others sections of the private road, but has no reference to the existence of public rights from common usage.

Yours sincerely,

M. B. Clark

Tel. No.
0498 21294

"Spring Garth",
Saield Hill,
Haltwhistle,
NE49 9NW.

23th August, 1985.

Dear Mrs. Clark,

Thank you for your letter of 20th August last and my apologies for delay in replying, but I received it just after arriving home after an 8 week visit to Canada.

There has never been any doubt in my mind but that the placing of gates at each end of the highway known as (Hall) Bank Head constitutes an obstruction and is illegal from all the facts currently available.

All the evidence etc. to support this however, is on the files and in the Minutes of Tynedale District Council.

About a year ago I was approached by Mr. Frank Fox of 1, St. Wilfreds Road, about this matter. I think he was acting on behalf of the Hexham Civic Society and at the time I obtained from Mr. I. W. Darling (now deputy Housing Officer but formerly my Chief Assistant Engineer when I was P.W.O. to the Council), dates of relevant letters and minutes which showed that T.D.C. and the N.C.C. both accepted that the roadway in question was a highway over which pedestrians ^{and vehicles} had right of access. In fact, the Council's Legal Officer, Mr. G. Noon was instructed to take proceedings against a resident of Hall Bank Head who had placed chains and posts across same to stop vehicular traffic. No doubt, Mr. Noon could let you have some information about this.

I understand Mr. Fox took up this matter with the Footpaths Officer of the N.C.C. but have not heard of any further developments.

Very Briefly, looking at old maps of Hexham back to 1826 there is nothing to show any restriction, although there were gates to the area at the rear of Prospect House, but this does not effect the issue. However, the key factor is that so far as can be ascertained, the public either as pedestrians or in vehicles has not been prevented from using this street by the owners for at least 20 years and hence there is in my opinion a "prescriptive right" for them, the public, to continue doing so.

Whilst the street is classed as a "private street" the only significance this has now is that the responsibility for maintenance rests with the owners, e.g. the Police could prosecute for speeding, no lights, etc. It is in the same category as say Vine Terrace or North Terrace where for instance yellow lines restricting parking are in force.

18 Alexandra Terrace,
Hexham. NE46 3JH.

7th March 1987.

Mr Weatherall,
National Park & Countryside Department,
Eastburn,
South Park,
Hexham.

Dear Sir,

Disputed Right of Way - Old Grammar School, Hexham.

With reference to the disputed right of way shown above, I enclose the following documents regarding same:-

1826 Plan of Hexham.

Plan of Hexham showing Ancient Buildings - date unknown.

1860, 1896, 1922 Photo Copies of O.S. Maps.

1969 Tracing of O.S. Map seen in Prospect House.

As you will note on all these documents, a clear right of way is shown round Bank Head past the Old Grammar School.

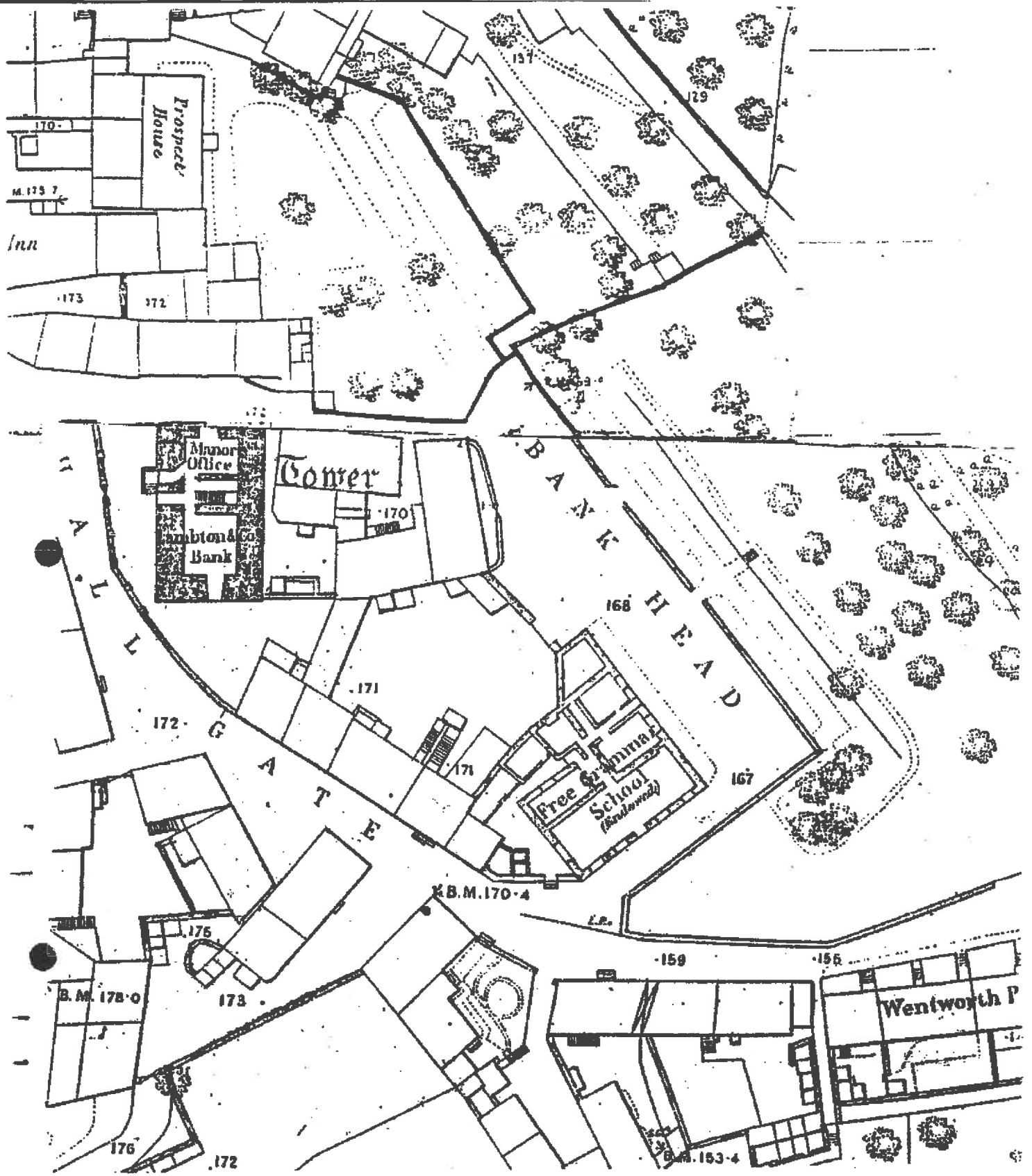
For the past forty six (46) years, I have walked round here without hindrance, until two years ago, and therefore feel a right of way ON FOOT has been established.


This matter has been in dispute for two years now, and I trust that a solution will soon be implemented.

Yours faithfully,




George Johnson.



NORTHUMBERLAND County Council	Extract from 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1860.	Scale
District(s)		O.S. Map (ref 1/10,000)
Parish(es)		Def. Map No
 Graham Taylor National Park Officer		Date



NORTHUMBERLAND County Council	Extract from 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1922	Scale
District(s)		O.S. Map (ref 1/10,000)
Parish(es)		Def. Map No
 Graham Taylor National Park Officer		Date

in the past (see enclosed). You will note that the correspondence includes one letter from the then Legal Adviser of the Council dated 29 January 1981 refuting the assertion that 'repeated use by the public over a number of years had established public access by presumption'.

- (2) When the Council took possession of the property in August 1989, at the entrance to Hallbankhead from Hallgate there was a notice saying 'Private. No Parking'. The entrance to Hallbankhead by Prospect House Car Park had a notice saying 'Private Road, No Parking'.
- (3) In the present circumstances therefore the Council are prepared to grant permission for the Civic Society to conduct guided walks via Hallbankhead, but in doing so are not supporting the application for Hallbankhead to be declared a public footpath.

I wrote to the Civic Society on 16 August explaining the above but to date have had no response.

Yours faithfully



G C Pointer
Solicitor

NEW FILE

L/GTN/CJH/CAB
JMC/JL

29th January 1981

Dear Mr. Clark,

Hall Bank Gates Hexham.

I confirm I have spoken to Mr. H. Lockhart regarding the above property.

I am firmly of the opinion that Hall Bank Head is a private right of way which is shared solely by the Council. It was, after all, the carriage drive to Prospect House. There is no restriction upon its use by the Council only in an emergency.

I am aware of the problem with cars and in fact it was my suggestion to your client that chains or gates with locks at either end would prove the only effective solution.

I do not envisage any problems provided the various emergency services as well as the Council are able to gain access when necessary.

I must make it clear that the Legal Adviser has always opposed the placing of yellow lines upon private highways and such a suggestion with regard to Hall Bank Head definitely came from another quarter.

Planning permission will be needed to erect a small wall here as it would be "development on, or over or under land" within the meaning of the planning legislation. Also enjoyment of the access could be restricted since certain vehicles which may have to use the highway might be considerably larger and wider than a private motor car.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary I do not accede to the view that repeated use by the public over a number of years has established public access by prescription. Hall Bank Head is clearly signposted "Private".

I suggest that this matter be raised at the next meeting of the Public Works Committee. Will you initiate it or shall I?

Yours sincerely,



LEGAL ADVISER.

J.M. Clark & Partners,
Market Place,
HALTWHISTLE.
Northumberland.
NE49 0BP.