



HERITAGE RUN

SUNDAY 2nd SEPTEMBER 2007



Wallington Hall

Welcome to the 18th MG Northumbria Heritage Run

As well as this Route Book, your entry pack should include a rally board with two pieces of string, some leaflets on various places of interest on the route and your voucher(s) for tea/coffee and scones at the Slaley Hall Hotel.

The route this year is different to the 2006 Heritage Run and the morning run from Slaley Hall to the designated lunch stop at Wallington Hall is just over 46 miles long and goes through some of the smaller villages and past various Northumberland Country Halls and Houses on a scenic route through Tynedale and Castle Morpeth. The afternoon return run is 56 miles long and includes more points of interest and part of the World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall.

If you have time and wish to do a longer route on the afternoon run there is an alternate route to Slaley Hall commencing at 32.2 miles which goes through various villages bypassed over the years by the A69 and which also goes through Plenneller Common and Hexhamshire. The route is shown separately at the end of the route book.

Start the run when you are ready, but we suggest no later than 11am, drive at your own pace and stop wherever you wish. You may wish to have lunch within the grounds at Wallington Hall, free if you are a National Trust Member, but non-members may still use the picnic area. Alternatively we can recommend the Kirkharle Courtyard Coffee House and shops, which is on the route just before Wallington Hall. Leaflets on both are in your pack.

On your return to Slaley Hall please enter the hotel at the main entrance, at Reception turn right and make your way to the Bar/Lounge area where you can present your vouchers to the staff. Please note there is no parking immediately in front of the hotel entrance although there is a designated drop off place.

The presentation of awards will take place at 4.00pm and trophies will awarded as follows:

Furthest distance travelled
Best visiting car
Best MG Northumbria Car

A list of people taking part in the run, up to the date of printing, can be found at the back of this booklet.

If you require any further information during the day or whilst on the run please telephone George or Lorraine Hunter on 07850 489088 or 07971 720638

We hope you enjoy the run. If you do please keep the date free for next year- Sunday 7th September 2008

Thanks

MG Northumbria

A brief history of Slaley Hall

Slaley Hall was once an Edwardian sporting estate of 3,000 acres built by the Hunting family in the Victorian baronial style typical of sporting estates throughout the borders. Originally the house was much larger, built on three floors with high pointed towers and a massive pitched roof. Shortly after WW2 Major Priestman bought Slaley Hall. No longer needing to live near Ashington Collieries, which he had owned prior to nationalisation in 1948, he developed the excellent shooting, hunting and fishing on the estate. Over the next forty years and particularly until the death of Jack Priestman, Slaley Hall was a venue for many great sportsmen of the day. Regular visitors included the 'hanging judge' Lord Goddard. In the late 1980's the estate was sold to developers who built the housing, golf course and gutted the house to create a modern hotel.



Slaley Hall

Route Instructions

Set clock to zero at exit to car park onto road

36.7

0	Turn left	
0.5 ✓	Turn right	SP Stocksfield
3.6 ✓	Straight across	SP New Ridley
5.3 ✓	Straight across	SP New Ridley
6.1 ✓	Turn left	Immediately before 30mph sign
6.6 ✓	Turn right	Immediately after exiting the ford
6.9 ✓	Turn left	No SP into Well Road

Stocksfield is a hamlet in west Northumberland situated on the south bank of the River Tyne just east of Hexham and it is part of the ecclesiastical parish of Bywell. The mother parish of Bywell has been an active community for many centuries. In Tudor times it was of great importance to ironworkers due the large number of oak trees. Bywell was also a busy centre of the harness trades. Stocksfield also has connections with modern day celebrities including Rowan Atkinson, Tim Healy & Denise Welsh. The railway came to Stocksfield in the 1830s with the building of the Newcastle to Carlisle railway. This replaced a scheme to build a canal between the two towns. In 1801 the population was 24 and by 1851 this had hardly altered with only 27 inhabitants.

7.1 ✓	Straight across	Into Painshawfield Road
7.3 ✓	Turn left	Into Apperley Road
7.4 ✓	Turn right	Into Cadehill Road
7.7 ✓	Turn left	No SP
8.5 ✓	Turn right	SP Stamfordham
8.9		Stocksfield Hall on right

Stocksfield Hall is a Georgian farmhouse; grade II listed building, which has recently been converted into offices. Sold in 1720 by John Newton, a "Northumberland gent" to William Blakiston Bowes of Gibside including the fishing rights on the Tyne for £2800. Currently home to the National Stencil Museum

9.1		Bywell Castle and Bywell Hall
9.2	Turn left	SP Newton

Bywell Castle



Bywell Castle consists of a tower built in 1430 by the Neville family. The tower was to have been the castle gatehouse, but the building was never completed. After the battle of Hexham Levels, in 1464, Henry VI took shelter at Bywell Castle whilst in flight. Such was his haste that he abandoned his sword, helmet and crown, which were found by the victorious Lord Montagu who captured the castle soon afterwards. Many Roman stones were incorporated into the medieval fabric.

Bywell Hall

The impressive **Bywell Hall** was built in the Palladian style in 1766 by James Paine for the Fenwick Family. The Architect John Dobson made later additions and alterations in 1817. Purchased in the early 19th Century by the William Blackett Beaumont family, later to become Viscount Allendale.



12.0	Turn right ✓	SP Newcastle
12.7	3 rd Exit ✓	On roundabout straight after Brocksbushes SP single track road
13.7	Bear right ✓	No SP

Newton Hall: After Grace Darling's heroic rescue of sailors from the SS Forfarshire in 1838, her father William continued to use the coble at the Longstone Lighthouse until around 1857, when he gave it to his son George, a Seahouses carpenter. George sold the coble in 1873 to Colonel John Joicey MP of Newton Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, for about £40, minus the mast and tiller, which he kept. The coble was subsequently given to the RNLI in 1913 and placed on display at Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats, before eventually being moved to the Grace Darling Museum.

13.9 ✓	Turn left	SP Stelling
14.6		Mowden Hall School

Mowden Hall School; The Architect John Dobson built the original mansion for the Joicey family in 1835 that later became a school in 1945 and taking its name from the original Mowden Hall School in Staindrop, County Durham.



Stelling Hall

14.9 ✓		Stelling Hall
15.1 ✓	Straight across	SP Welton
16.4 ✓	Bear right	SP Stamfordham
16.9		Welton Hall on right



Welton Hall: The remains of a medieval manor house and tower house can be seen from the road within the farm, but were originally on the street line at the eastern end of the medieval village of Welton. The house is dated 1614, but was originally a 13thC or 14thC hall house. It was altered in the 16thC, 17thC and 19thC. The house is constructed from Roman stone and rubble with a Welsh slate roof. The tower house is of late 14thC or early 15thC and was converted from the west wing of the earlier manor house. The tower, which is square in shape and measures 7m externally, stands three storeys high and is roofless.

17.2	Turn left ✓	SP Chollerford
21.0 - 3	Turn right	SP Gt Whittington
22.7 - 3	Turn right ✓	SP Matfen
24.2 - 3	Turn left	SP Stamfordham
26.1 25.8	Turn left	SP Ingoe
27.7 27.4	Turn right	SP Ingoe
32.9 32.6	Turn right ✓	No SP onto B6342
35.7		The Dovecot Folly on right
37.2		Bavington Hall on right



The remains of a freestanding Gothic-style dovecote folly/eye-catcher at the top of the hill, bearing a remarkable similarity to the nearby Rothley Castle was built, it is believed, by George Delaval for his landscaped park at Bavington Hall. It stands two storeys high, and measures 6m x 6m, with a square central tower.

Bavington Hall: A country house built in the late 17th C, probably by Admiral George Delaval. It is thought an earlier building, belonging to the Shafto family, may be incorporated into the house, but no firm evidence has been found to support this.



37.4 37.4	Turn right	SP Belsay
40.5 40.5	Turn left	SP Kirkwhelpington
		Capheaton Hall on left
41.6 41.6	Turn left	SP Mirlaw House
42.5 42.5	Turn left	SP Hexham
43.1 43.1	Turn right	SP Hexham
43.4 43.4	Turn right	SP Rothbury
43.7		Kirkharle Courtyard on left

Kirkharle Hall was the ancestral home of the Loraine family from the early 15th century; in 1834, following the collapse of the family Bank; it was sold to Thomas Anderson, a neighbour. He, having no need for a second big house, demolished the mansion, leaving only the Wing to act as a farmhouse. Kirkharle was also the birthplace of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown arguably Britain's most famous landscape architect. Most of the current building of St Wilfrids Church dates back to 1336, when Sir William de Herle founded a chantry. Loraine's Monument is where the Scots murdered Robert Lorraine in 1483



44.1	Turn right	SP Newcastle
44.15	Turn left	Sp Scots Gap
46.1	Turn left	Into Wallington Hall



Wallington Hall has been owned by the National Trust since 1942. The hall house was rebuilt in 1688 around the ancient Pele Tower house for Sir William Blackett and was later substantially rebuilt again, in Palladian style, for Sir Walter Blackett by architect Daniel Garret, before passing to the Trevelyan family in 1777. Charles Philips Trevelyan inherited the property from his father George Otto Trevelyan in 1928. Set in 100 acres of rolling parkland, the estate includes a wooded dene, ornamental lakes, lawns, and a recently refurbished walled garden. Alongside the beautifully furnished interior, attractions inside the house include the desk where Thomas Babington Macaulay, brother-in-law of Charles Edward Trevelyan, wrote his History of England, a large collection of antique dolls houses and eight murals in the central hall depicting the history of Northumberland, painted by William Bell Scott.

Route Instructions

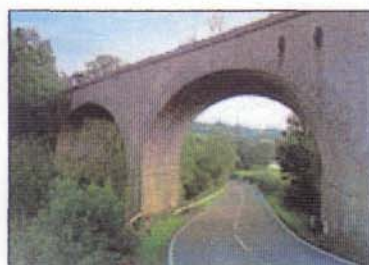
0.0	Turn left	At the exit
0.1	Turn left	SP Kirkwhelpington
1.7	Straight across	Not through the ford, please close gate
2.7 <i>2.9</i>	Turn right	No SP
3.5 <i>3.7</i>	Turn left	SP Bellingham
5.9 <i>6</i>	Turn left	SP Bellingham

Sweethope Lough is a renowned Stillwater famous for its large stock of rainbow trout and is the headwater of the Wansbeck River. The moorland and forest we are now travelling through is the 10,000-acre Ray Demesne estate, owned by the Viscount Devonport.

9.3 <i>9.3</i>	Turn left	No SP
11.2 <i>11.2</i>	Turn right	SP Wark
12.1 <i>12.1</i>	Bear left	SP Birtley
12.9 <i>13</i>	Bear left	SP Wark
13.9 <i>13.9</i>	Turn left	SP Barrasford
14.7 <i>14.7</i>	Turn left	No SP, opposite Chipchase Castle



Chipchase Castle



Chollerton Bridge opened 1859, closed 1958, part of the 42 mile Border Counties single track railway from Hexham to Riccarton north of Keilder

Chipchase Castle is 17th C Jacobean mansion incorporating a 14th century Pele tower. The Heron family acquired Chipchase manor by marriage to a Chipchase heiress and built a massive four-storey battlemented tower on the site of an earlier house in the mid 13th C. A survey in 1541 described a 'fare tower' with a 'manor of stone joined thereto'. In 1621 Cuthbert Heron soon to become the High Sheriff of Northumberland demolished the house and built a fine Jacobean mansion. His first son George was killed at the Battle of Marston Moor in 1644 in the service of Charles I. His second son Cuthbert was created a Baronet by Charles II, but he experienced financial problems which eventually led to the sale of the estate by the Herons early in the 18th C. John Reed a Newcastle upon Tyne banker bought the estate in 1734 and carried out major alterations to the castle including a classical facade to the old tower. The failure of Reed's bank caused him to sell the estate to the Greys of Backworth Hall in 1821. The castle is privately owned and is only open to the public only in June.

18.8 <i>18.8</i>	Turn right	SP Hexham
20.1 <i>20.1</i>	Turn right	SP Chollerford
20.5 <i>20.5</i>	Turn left	SP Carlisle
20.8		Chesters Roman Fort on left
24.3		Brocolita

Chesters Roman Fort, built just after the wall was completed in AD 123 is the best preserved Roman Cavalry Fort in Britain. At the turn of the 1800's Nathaniel Clayton, owner of Chesters House and Estate, moved hundreds of tons of earth to cover over the last remains of the fort as part of his parkland landscaping, thereby creating a smooth uninterrupted grassland slope down to the River Tyne. Admittedly, he did take the trouble to find and collect a number of Roman artifacts, which he preserved in the family. However his son John was so fascinated by the vestiges of the Roman presence in the neighbourhood he went to the trouble of removing all his father's work, exposing the fort, excavating, and establishing a small museum for his finds.

Housesteads Roman Fort was built in around AD 124, soon after the construction of the Wall began in AD 122, but during Elizabethan and Stuart times it was more well known as the home of the Armstrong's, a notorious family of border reivers. They were a band of horse thieves and cattle rustlers who used the old Roman fort as a corral for their ill-gotten gains. They traded as far as Aberdeen and the south of England. At one time every male member of the family was said to have been a 'broken man', formally outlawed by English or Scottish authorities. The last of the family was hung at the end of the 17th C. The Armstrong's lived in a typical 16th C defensive bastle house of two storeys: the ground floor for livestock and the upper level for living quarters. Its ruins remain built up against the south gate of the Roman fort and clearly show its defensive nature, with external stone steps and narrow loop windows. In 1698, the farm was sold to Thomas Gibson who turned the land around the fort to agriculture and thus ploughed up numerous Roman artefacts. Interest in the fort increased in the 19th C, particularly after the farm was purchased by the historian, John Clayton in 1838. His descendant, John Maurice Clayton presented the fort to the National Trust in 1930. The farm was later owned by the Trevelvans who gave the land for the site museum

29.8 29.9	Turn left	SP Bardon Mill
30.4		Crindledyke Lime Kiln



Crindledyke Lime Kiln was built in the 19th C to convert limestone into quicklime for use in local farm buildings. Restored in 1989.

30.5 30.3	Turn right	SP Bardon Mill
		The Long Stone on the left at the top of the hill

Although it is a prominent landmark for miles around the origin of the **Long Stone** is uncertain. Part of the base, now removed has the date 1783. The shaft is believed to be earlier and the base may have originally held a cross.

31.0		Vindolanda
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Before World War II, the house at Chesterholm where the Vindolanda museum is now located was purchased by archaeologist Eric Birley, who was interested in the excavation the site. The excavations have been carried on by his son, Robin Birley, and other family members, into the present day. It was Robin Birley, who, in the 1970s, made the discovery for which Vindolanda is now best known.

Vindolanda

**ALTERNATE
ROUTE FROM
32.2 MILES IF
REQUIRED**

32.2 ✓	Turn left	SP Hexham A69
33.6 ✓	Turn right	SP Ridley Hall over the Ridley Bridge built in 1792
33.9 ✓		Ridley Hall
33.9 37.8	Turn left	SP Plankey Mill

Ridley Hall: After a fire in the Hall in the middle 18th C the original Hall was rebuilt and it passed into the possession of the Lowes family. In 1812 three members of the family died within a few weeks, leaving Ridley Hall in the possession of a daughter, Miss Mary Ann Lowes. In 1818 she sold the estate to Thomas Bates of Halton Castle for £12,000. He greatly improved it and in 1826 sold it to the Revd. Hollingsworth, Rector of Haltwhistle for £16,300. Bates, however, continued to live at Ridley till 1830. Soon after 1830 Mr John Davidson of Otterburn bought the estate for his wife, Susan Hussey Elizabeth Jessup, granddaughter of the 9th Earl of Strathmore, and the connection with the Bowes-Lyon family began. The Hall in 1891, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt on a lavish scale for the newly married Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon and his bride Lady Anne Lindsay. Only one generation of the family lived in this rebuilt Hall, On the death of the Hon. Francis in 1947 the property was sold, the farmland to the Catholic Trust, and the main house, some cottages, the parkland and gardens to the Revd. Evans. He subsequently transferred to it his boys' prep. School, St. Nicholas, Hexham. It is now a residential education centre. The Bowes-Lyons still live in Beltingham House.



Ridley Hall

34.2 ✓		Allen Banks and Staward Gorge National Trust
36.0 ✓	Turn left	SP damaged
37.2 ✓	Turn left	Temporary SP

Built in 1350 the castle has retained its architectural integrity and is regarded as one of the few medieval fortified Castle Hotels in England. Over the past 600 years, the Castle has frequently been associated with the turbulent history of the Kingdom. During the 17th C the Langley estates became the property of the Earls of Derwentwater, Viscounts Langley. James, the third Earl and Charles his brother, took part in the Jacobite risings of 1715. They were subsequently executed at the Tower of London. In 1882 a local historian, Cadwallader Bates, purchased the property. The restoration of the Castle to its original structure became his life's work not only for him, but also for his wife Josephine, who continued his work after his death in 1902. She rebuilt the original chapel on the castle roof in memory of her husband and worked tirelessly until her own death in 1933. She was buried alongside her husband in the castle grounds.



Langley Castle

37.9 ✓		Langley Cross
38.8 ✓	Turn right	SP Hexham
39.1	Turn right	SP Ellerington



A cross stands by the road from the Castle to Haydon Bridge erected by Cadwallader Bates, to commemorate the Earls of Derwentwater, which reads: *"In memory of James and Charles Viscounts Langley Beheaded on Tower Hill 24th Feb 1716 and 8th Dec 1746 For Loyalty to their Lawful Sovereign"*

39.3 ✓	Turn right	SP Ellerington
41.7 ✓	Turn right	No SP
42.8 ✓	Turn left	SP Hexham
44.4 ✓	Turn right	No SP
44.7 ✓	Turn left	SP Hexham Abbey
45.1 ✓	Turn right	No SP
45.4 ✓	Turn left	SP Carlisle
45.8 ✓	Turn right	SP Anick
47.9 ✓		Beaufront Castle on left
48.6 ✓		Corstopitum on right

Soon after the Roman victories in Scotland, around AD 84, a new fort was built on the present site with turf ramparts and timber gates. Barrack blocks surrounded a HQ building, a commander's residence, administrative staff accommodation, workshops and granaries. It was occupied by a 500-strong cavalry unit called the Ala Petriana, but was destroyed by fire in AD 105. A second timber fort was built guarding a major crossing of the River Tyne at a time when the Solway-Tyne divide was the Roman frontier. Around AD 120, when Hadrian's Wall was built, the fort was again rebuilt, to house infantry away from the Wall. About 20 years later, when the frontier was pushed further north and the Antonine Wall built, the first stone fort was erected under the Governor Quintus Lollius Urbicus.

49.0 ✓	Turn right	No SP
49.2 ✓	Turn left	SP Gateshead
49.3 ✓	Bear right	SP Gateshead
49.35 ✓	Straight across	SP Hexham
49.6 ✓	Turn right	On roundabout SP Hexham
50.2 ✓	Turn left	SP Prudhoe
50.4 ✓	Turn right	SP Blanchland
50.6 ✓		Dilston Castle on right



Dilston Castle is a ruin and is all that remains of the family seat of the Radcliffes, Earls of Derwentwater. This ruined, early 15C tower house was once incorporated in the western wing of Dilston Hall. Dilston Chapel, which stands nearby, was built c.1616 and is a rare example of a post-Reformation recusant chapel.

52.1	Turn left	No SP
53.1	Turn right	Outside of Dipton Hall no SP
56.4	Turn left	SP Stocksfield and follow the signs to Slaley Hall

Longer Alternate route from 32.2 miles

32.2	Turn left	SP Hexham
32.8	Turn right	SP Bardon Mill
34.7	Turn left	No SP immediately before you would return to the A69
35.8		Melkridge
37.5	Turn left	SP Haltwhistle
38.1	Straight across	At junction
38.7	Turn left	SP Hexham
39.2	Turn right	SP Coanwood
42.2	Turn left	SP Whitfield
43.0	Turn left	SP Whitfield
48.1	Turn right	SP Whitfield
49.7	Turn right	SP Alston
49.9	Turn right	SP Allendale
53.5	Turn left	SP Catton
54.3	Turn left	SP Catton
60.2	Turn right	No SP Caravan sign only
63.0	Straight across	No SP
63.5	Straight across	No SP
64.0	Turn right	No SP
64.7		Linnels Bridge

Linnels Bridge has a single segmental arch, spanning 14.47m, and splayed abutments. The northern parapet bears a tablet inscribed: 'GOD PRESERVE WMFOIRA ERENGTON. BELLDETE THIS BREGE OF LYME AND STONE 1581', which is believed to have come from an earlier bridge on the site. This bridge was built in 1684.

67.8	Turn left	Into Slaley Village and follow signs to Slaley Hall
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