

 Northumbria

HERITAGE RUN

SUNDAY 5th SEPTEMBER 2010



Winters Gibbet
Elsdon

Welcome to the 21st 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 the various places of interest on the route and your voucher(s) for tea/coffee and bacon roll in the café at Belsay Hall.

The run is approximately 85 miles; you can either complete the full run or stop at the "Goats on the Roof" at approximately 55 miles and then complete the second section to Seaton Delaval Hall. This tearoom has just opened and as the name suggests does actually have goats on the roof! There are some really good views from the veranda over the reservoir and to the Simonside hills. There are also a couple of picnic tables and we have included a press cutting in your rally pack.

After approximately 17 miles you will pass through the small village of Elsdon and the recently opened tearoom, "The Coach House". This is a really good tearoom and it is well worth a visit. You do not need to leave the route or reset your mileage as you can park outside.

At approximately 20 miles you will go past Otterburn Mill, which has a café, toilet and a shop where you can get mead, Wellingtons, fleeces and shortbread!!!. You can also try the Hollybush Inn in Greenhaugh at 29.5 miles.

One other stop we can also recommend is the Milkhope Centre at Blagdon in the second section, good tearoom and shops, but you are almost at the end of the run but worth a return visit.

The route is quite remote and goes through some of the smaller villages and past various Northumberland Country Halls and Houses on a scenic route before heading to Seaton Delaval Hall so you may wish to take advantage of one of these stops. Some of the views on a nice day are very good, at least they were on the days we prepared the run, and we hope that you enjoy similar weather today. Some of the roads may be familiar to some of you but we hope not in the sequence in the rally book and maybe there will be a couple of new ones if not hopefully the narrative will show you something new.

Start the run when you are ready, but we suggest no later than 10.15am, drive at your own pace and stop wherever you wish. On your arrival at Seaton Delaval Hall please look for the MG Northumbria Banner and park where directed by the National Trust Stewards.

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

- Furthest distance travelled
- Best visiting car
- Best MG Northumbria Car
- Visiting Club award

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 4th September 2011.

Thanks, MG Northumbria

A brief history of Belsay Hall and Castle

Belsay Hall, Castle and Gardens are the creation of the Middleton family, over more than seven centuries. First came the castle, still dominated by its massive 14th-century defensive 'pele tower'. Built as a refuge at a time of Anglo-Scottish warfare, it was also designed to impress: it still displays rare traces of elaborate medieval wall paintings. In more peaceful times a Jacobean mansion wing was added: here the family lived until Christmas Day 1817, when they moved into Belsay Hall.

Belsay Hall is an austere Classical Greek Revival villa, now displayed without furnishings to reveal the fine craftsmanship of its construction. Begun in 1807, it was designed by Sir Charles Monck (formerly Middleton), a man inspired by Ancient Greece and the buildings he had seen on his honeymoon in Athens. Yet despite its austere façade, it had a comfortable interior, arranged round its amazing central two-storey 'Pillar Hall.'

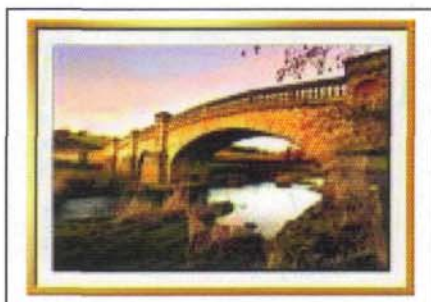


Belsay Hall and Castle

Route Instructions

Leave the car park and go down the drive to the main entrance, set clock to zero at exit onto the main road.

0	Turn left	At end of drive
3.6		View of Shaftoe Crags on right
5.6	Turn right	SP Scots Gap
6.9		You are passing over Paines Bridge



Paines Bridge, constructed in 1755 to a design by Architect James Paine, (1717-1789). At around the same time Paine designed the very grand stables at Chatsworth House. From 1770-1776 he built New Wardour Castle in Wiltshire (which featured as the Royal Ballet School in the film Billy Elliott).

7.3		Wallington Hall on left
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Wallington Hall

Wallington Hall house was rebuilt in 1688 around an ancient Pele Tower for Sir William Blackett and was later rebuilt by architect Daniel Garret, before passing to the Trevelyan family in 1777. Blackett was a local Jacobite and owner of a horse, White Sorrell, confiscated by William III (of Orange) and who when out riding stumbled into a molehill causing his death in 1702. (See later reference at Greenriggs.) Sir Walter and Lady Pauline Calverley Trevelyan carried out the next major development in the 1850's when they employed John Dobson, the Newcastle architect to roof in the open courtyard enclosed by the house. Charles Philips Trevelyan inherited the property from his father George Otto in 1928. The Wallington estate, a total of 5261 hectares, was donated by Charles Philips Trevelyan (1870-1958), Minister for Education in the first and second Labour governments, to the National Trust in 1942. It remains in their ownership.

10.7	Turn left	SP Otterburn
14.3		Winters Gibbet

Winters Gibbet



Winters Gibbet known also as Steng Cross" stands at the highest point on a drover's road, towards Scots Gap. At the base is the remains of a Saxon cross. And so the story goes that on Monday 29th August 1791 William Winter aided by two sisters Eleanor and Jane Clark, brutally and cruelly murdered a spinster, Margaret Crozier. The sisters, faws by trade (sellers of crockery and tinware) had previously sold Margaret some wares and suspecting that she had "money", they camped out in a sheep fold on Whisker-shield common-and waited for their moment to do the deed with a tinker, William Winter. Boldly knocking at the door of "The Raw", a fortified bastle house they attacked her in the upstairs room, they kicked, punched and fractured her head, then coldly cut her throat Thinking that her body would not be found for days they foolishly, stayed overnight in Elsdon village. However a young shepherd boy had spotted the three the day before, found the body and reported them. They were arrested. The boy had noticed the unusual knife with which Winter peeled an apple, the murder weapon, and at the scene of the crime the strange settings of the hob nails in Winters boots they were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. All three were hung at Westgate in Newcastle upon Tyne on 10th August 1792, the sister's bodies were donated to medical science and Winters body was hung in chains at the gibbet to remind people of the punishment dished for murder.

Elsdon Village is the historic capital of Redesdale and is centred around a large village green. It is the largest settlement in the National Park. There is a 14th century church where the dead from the Battle of Otterburn are reputed to have been buried, a fascinating churchyard, a medieval tower house and the earthworks of a Norman motte and bailey castle.

Elsdon Tower



16.7		Elsdon Village, please note do not take the first left SP for Newcastle continue on road past the Coach House Tearoom and take the next turn left SP Otterburn as a safer junction
16.8		The Coach House Tearoom
16.9	Turn left	SP Otterburn

At this point you are at the southern most point of the Otterburn Ranges. They have had a prominent role in the training of British Troops since the War Office first purchased them in 1911. They now cover 60,000 acres, three times as much as that initially purchased. Hutted camps accommodate around 1,600 visiting troops. There are two main live firing range areas, Otterburn and Redesdale, for artillery, demolitions, all infantry weapons and restricted armoured vehicle firing. Fighter aircraft and helicopters also practise ground attack firing, and there are parachute-dropping zones. A wide selection of live firing ranges provide facilities for weapons from 5.56mm calibre small arms to artillery and 30mm guns on armoured reconnaissance vehicles. The soft ground precludes the use of main battle tanks

19.3	Turn right	SP Jedburgh
20.1	Turn left	SP Bellingham B6320
20.2		Otterburn Mill on left

What is an Otterburn? In the late 19th and early 20th C, the heavy rugs that kept people warm when travelling in stagecoaches, open top cars and trains were called Otterburns. Mr Wallace, the local postmaster, sketched Otterburn Mill in 1908 to advertise the Otterburn rugs that were being given as accessories on the new Rolls Royce cars.

To be on Tenter Hooks, why? This famous expression came from the textile trade. Otterburn Mill boasts the last set of Tenter frames in Europe. After the cloth had been woven it needed to be washed and dried. The drying process was done on the Tenter frames by hooking the cloth onto the top and bottom bars of Tenter hooks and the bottom bar was released to stretch the cloth.

@21 Turn right A68 Jedburgh

22.5	Turn left	SP Highgreen
24.8		Padon Hill Monument on right
25.8	Turn left	SP Highgreen
		Highgreen Manor

Padon Hill Monument, the Pennine Way passes the 12-foot monument, erected by William Morrison-Bell's in about 1903, to commemorate his golden wedding anniversary. The hill's name said to commemorate Alexander Peden, the Scottish Covenanter who is supposed to have preached his prophetic sermons in the late 17th century to groups of hardy followers huddled on the windy summit. Visible from the road above Highgreen, Padon monument is conical but was originally a square construction.



Highgreen Manor built in 1894 in the Scottish baronial style, hosts' residential art, yoga and writing courses. It is also the office of Bloodaxe Books, the renowned poetry publishers.

28.1	Turn Left	SP Greenhaugh
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Black Middens Bastle House is a 16th century stone two storey fortified farmhouse, built as a defensive structure to protect against Border Reivers. There is a small car park and access across a field to the bastle. Visitors can walk around the outside and go up the steps to a first floor viewing platform on the inside of the building.

29.2	Turn Left	SP Greenhaugh
29.5		Greenhaugh and The Holly Bush Inn
29.8		Greenhaugh Hall
31.4	Turn left	SP Hesleyside
34.2		Mantle Hill on right
34.5		Hesleyside Hall on right

Mantle Hill, is the home of the world famous Tarset Marmalade!!



Hesleyside Hall

Hesleyside Hall is a privately owned 18th C country house and the ancestral home of the Border Reiver Charlton family. It is a Grade II* listed building. They have been at here since the 14th C and the present mansion, built on the site of a 14th C peel tower, was built in 1719. The grounds were laid out by Capability Brown in 1776 and the east front was remodelled by architect William Newton in 1796. The Charlton's were also major supporters of the Jacobite Rising of 1715. The house is open for pre arranged private visits and is well worth visiting.

35.9	Turn left	SP Otterburn and into Bellingham
36.6	Turn right	SP West Woodburn, note Public Toilets on left as you take this right turn
36.8	Turn right	SP Redesmouth

36.8		Bellingham Castle on right
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Bellingham Castle is a mutilated earthwork motte and bailey fortress, founded by the Bellingham family. It is now just a featureless mound and the layout of the bailey has been lost.

If you get time you could visit the **Heritage Centre, Bellingham**, which is a volunteer-run local history museum. It was established in 1994 and moved to its present location in 2000. The inspiration to found the museum came from the success of an exhibition of local photographs and postcards. The prime mover, Dorothy Bell, was awarded an MBE in the 2009 New Year's Honours List. It is full of local interesting artefacts and the current temporary exhibition is about the Wansbeck Railway Line (The Wannie Line).

41.6	Straight across	SP Kirkwelpington
41.7		Roman Milestone on right. Warning watch out for sheep
43.7		Sweethope Lough

The roman milestone on Waterfalls Hill on Greenriggs Moor on your right marks the location where on 6th October 1715 the Northumbrian Jacobites met under the leadership of the ill-fated James Radcliffe, Third Earl of Derwentwater and 'boldly resolved' that the time had come to ride out and declare openly for James III. The rightful heir to the throne. Local Jacobites meet annually to toast the rightful heir and the little gentleman in the black velvet waistcoat. See earlier reference at Wallington.

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

45.0	Turn right	No SP
47.4	Straight across	SP Morpeth
49.7	Turn left	SP Rothbury B6342
50.3	Turn right	SP Hartington
50.4		Hartington Hall
50.45		Herterton House Gardens

Roman Milestone at Waterfalls Hill →

Hartington Hall is mainly C17 but with an earlier core, noted as a 'stronge bastell house' in 1541 and thereafter used as a dower house. The roof and rear wing were altered in the mid19 C. Recorded as a bastle in a survey of 1541.

Herterton House Gardens were created in 1976 based in a 400-year old farmyard on a design of "A Country Housewife's Garden" by Lawson (1617) work is still proceeding. The gardens are again well worth a visit



51.4	Turn left	SP Rothbury
52.1		Rothley Castle on right
52.9		Codgers Fort on right
55.2		Goats on the roof Entrance

Daniel Garrett, Architect built both Rothley Castle and Codgers Fort in the 17C for the Blackett family as Folly's or eye catchers Wallington

If you decide to go to Goats on the Roof, please return to the same junction where you entered and reset your miles to 0. If you are not stopping, reset your mileage to 0 as you go past this entrance/instruction.

Second Section, please see previous note

0		Set mileage to 0, turn left if you are leaving Goats on the Roof
0.9	Turn right	SP Ritton
2.4	Turn right	SP Netherwiton
5.0		Netherwiton Hall on left



Netherwiton Hall

Netherwiton Hall is a privately owned mansion house, and a Grade I listed building. From the 14C the estate was owned by the Thornton family until Margaret Thornton, heiress married Walter Trevelyan, second son of Sir George Trevelyan Bt. in 1772 and the property has remained in the Trevelyan family ever since. The present house was built in about 1685, to a design by architect Robert Trollope. On a recent private visit it was interesting to note that the portraits and furniture were generally in the same room and location as described in 1880 edition of Tomlinson's Guide to Northumberland!

5.4	Turn right	SP Whalton, warning watch for a couple of bad potholes until the next instruction.
7.1	Turn left	SP Dyke Neuk
8.3	Turn left	Turn left at Dyke Neuk Pub
8.35	Turn right	Turn right SP Meldon
8.8		Meg o' Meldon Bridge
9.6		Meldon Church built early 13C built restored in 1849. The church yard is worth a visit

10.1	Turn left	No SP
11.5	Turn left	No SP
11.6	Turn right	SP Ponteland
13.2		Ogle
13.4	Turn right	SP Ponteland
15.0		Kirkley Hall and monument

Kirkley Hall is a 17C country mansion Grade II listed building, which is now an Agricultural training centre. The manor of Kirkley was granted to the de Eure family in 1267 and Sir William Eure was recorded as in occupation of a tower house there in 1415. In

the early 17C the manor came into the ownership of the Ogle family and in 1632 Cuthbert Ogle built a new manor house close to the site of the old house. A stone lintel preserved over a doorway in the present house bears this date. Substantial alterations were made to the structure in 1764 by Rev Newton Ogle Dean of Winchester Cathedral, who also in 1788 erected an obelisk in the grounds commemorating the accession of William and Mary in 1689. The

Ogles disposed of their Kirkley estates in 1922 to passed to Sir William Noble (later Lord Kirkley) and it was damaged by fire in 1929 and largely rebuilt by him on a somewhat reduced scale. In 1946 the Northumberland County Council acquired the estate and in 1951 Kirkley Hall Farm Institute was established. In 1999 the estate became the land studies campus of Northumberland College.



Kirkley Hall obelisk

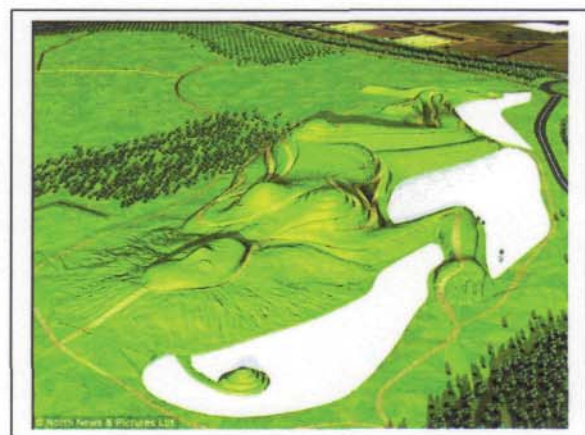
Northumbria Police also use Kirkley Hall as a base for their mounted Police Section

15.6	Turn left	SP Morpeth
15.7	Turn right	SP Berwick Hill
17.4	Turn left	SP Blagdon
20.4		Milkhope Centre
20.8	Turn left	SP Morpeth
20.85		Blagdon Hall on left



Blagdon Hall is a privately-owned country mansion which is Grade I listed. The estate has been in the ownership of the White Ridley family since 1698. The hall was built in two phases between about 1720 and 1752 by Matthew White and his son Sir Matthew White, whose sister Elizabeth married Matthew Ridley (1719-1778), four times Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was substantially enlarged in the 19C by architects John Dobson and Ignatius Bonomi. Some of these additions were removed following a fire in 1944.

21.1	Turn right	SP Cramlington
21.9		Northlandia



Northlandia is a massive earth sculpture of a naked, reclining woman by landscape architect Charles Jenks. Crews using bulldozers and excavators will create a 440-yard-long sculpture using 1.5m tonnes of soil and clay dug from an opencast on the Blagdon Estate.

22.0	Turn left	SP Blyth
22.4	Roundabout	Take 3 rd exit SP Newcastle
24.0	Turn left	SP Arcot Hall
24.7		Arcot Hall

Arcot Hall, now a Golf Course club house dates back to 1802, built by George Shum who acquired the land from Robert Storey, a Squire of Cramlington. Shum had been involved in the relief of *Arcot*, a fortified town in India near to present day Madras, which is the source of the name of the Hall. Shum married Storey's daughter, changed his name to Shum-Storey, and several generations of the family lived in the house until it was acquired by Hartley Main Colliery Co in the 1930s. Rented from British Coal in 1947, the house and land was purchased by the Golf Club in 1996, since when considerable improvements to both clubhouse and course have been carried out.



Arcot Hall

25.7	Straight across	At roundabout 2 nd exit
26.2	Turn left	SP East Cramlington
27.2	Turn right	SP Tyne Tunnel/Seaton Delaval, stay on B1326
28.4	Turn right	On roundabout, 3 rd exit SP Tynemouth
28.6	Straight across	On roundabout SP Seaton Delaval
29.2	Turn left	SP Seaton Delaval
30.5	Turn right	Into Seaton Delaval Hall



Seaton Delaval Hall is Grade I listed and was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1718 for Admiral George Delaval and is now owned by the National Trust. Since completion of the house in 1728, it has had an unfortunate history. Neither architect nor patron lived to see its completion; it then passed through a succession of heirs, being lived in only intermittently. The Delaval family had owned the estate since the time of the Norman conquest. Admiral Delaval, having made his fortune from bounty while in the navy, purchased the estate from an impoverished kinsman. Using the services of architect Vanbrugh the Admiral had originally wanted to modernise and enhance the existing mansion but upon viewing the site, Vanbrugh felt he could do nothing and advised complete demolition of all except the ancient chapel near to the mansion, which is now the parish church of Our Lady. The works were completed two years after the death of the Admiral, with the resulting new mansion the last country house Vanbrugh designed and it is regarded as his finest work.

On completion, the Admiral's nephew Francis had inherited the property, however, in 1822 the Centre Block was gutted by fire, said to have been caused by jackdaws nesting in the chimneys of the section of the east wing closest to the main house. This wing was subsequently demolished and various openings can still be identified to show where it joined the Centre Block. The house was partially restored in 1862–63, when the central block was re-roofed, although it remained a shell internally. The effects of the fire are clearly visible in the great hall, originally 30 feet high but still open to the roof, with blackened walls and muse statues.

Further restoration was completed in 1959 and the early 1960s however, the house was to remain unoccupied until the 1980s, when after a period of 160 years, Edward Delaval Henry Astley, 22nd Baron Hastings moved into the west wing. It became his permanent home until his death in 2007.

The new Baron Hastings, burdened with a large Inheritance Tax bill, decided to seek a buyer for the Hall, and on 1 September 2008 the National Trust launched an appeal for £6.3m to bring the hall, with its gardens and grounds, into the Trust's custody. In December 2009, the Trust announced that its appeal had been

We hope you enjoyed the run.

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