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ADDERSTONE-MOUSEN A1 ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Northumberland

(NU 1231)

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

October 1999



Prepared for Scott Doherty Associates by:

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ADDERSTONE-MOUSEN A1 ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Archaeological Assessment

Prepared by

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Frontispiece: The Limekiln near Adderstone Mains Lodge (Site 10)

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This report provides an archaeological assessment of a stretch of the A1 and its immediate environs between Adderstone and Mousen in the borough of Berwick, north Northumberland, currently subject to proposals for road improvements. The report incorporates an audit of both discrete and more extensive historical landscape components and presents a synthesis of the overall chronology of the defined area. Based on this assessment, recommendations are provided to explore areas of specific interest or uncertainty within the record, thereby informing management strategies and mitigation prior to development, as well as enhancing the historical interpretation of the area.

The archaeological remains noted are typical of those expected in the rolling lowlands of north Northumberland and range in date from the Bronze Age to modern periods, with the late prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods particularly well-represented.

Specific recommendations provided here include the careful recording and removal of the grade II listed, decorated red sandstone pillars and screens from their current position at the junction of the Adderstone-Wooler road and A1, to be followed after appropriate storage by their reconstruction at or close to the end of the same road following its remodelling as part of the proposed road improvement programme. The nearby grade II listed milepost, carrying the relief lettering 'A12 B2', should also be repositioned close to its original position following completion of the improvements along that stretch. These movements should be documented in the County SMR and on the monuments themselves. Finally, any removal of top-soil and excavation into sub-soil, necessitated by the scheme, should be monitored archaeologically.

1.1. Purpose of Assessment

This report, prepared by the Archaeological Practice, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, has been commissioned by the Northumberland County Council and is based on a specification document for cultural heritage assessment prepared by the Assistant County Archaeologist. It represents the first stage in a programme of work, also including ecological and other environmental impact studies, linked to a proposal by the Highways Agency for improvements to a stretch of the A1 in north Northumberland between Adderstone and Mousen, south of Belford.

The principal aim of the assessment is to identify archaeological constraints within the corridor of land likely to be impacted directly by any of the proposed developments, to identify areas or locations where further study is appropriate in order to achieve clearly defined goals, and to recommend the nature of such work.

1.2. Methodology of Assessment

The assessment will:

- define the area concerned (section 2) and list the principal sources of information available for archaeological assessment (section 3).
- present a catalogue (section 4) and chronological synthesis (section 5) of archaeological data derived from various sources. Accompanying base maps will locate established structures and features within, or in close proximity to, the assessment area.
- provide conclusions with respect to the known and potential archaeological significance of the assessment area (section 6).
- recommend further work to define more clearly the nature of the archaeological record and facilitate management or mitigation of this resource (section 7).

2.1 Location and Extent of the Survey Area

The assessment focusses on a linear corridor between the A1 junctions with the B1341 at Adderstone Garage and the U2004 north of New Mousen. The alternative routes, labelled Options 1, 2 and 3, proposed for the improved A1 between these points occur within a corridor of land up to 0.08km wide at its widest point, and it is within this corridor that the principal impact of the scheme will be felt. However, the full area disturbed by the proposed works will be wider than this. Taking into account the area likely to be impacted by direct works, including site access, and indirectly impacted by visual or drainage concerns, a zone two kilometres wide, centred upon the present route of the A1, has been defined and examined in the present assessment. Examination of such a wider area also enables the contextualisation of those sites most critically affected by scheme. Although closest attention is paid in the assessment to those monuments or features within the narrow corridor most likely to be directly affected by the proposed works, it should also be noted that the indirect visual impact of the works may be felt even beyond the wider two kilometre zone, since parts of the site are visible from coastal locations such as Bamburgh and Holy Island over ten kilometres away.

2.2 Topography and Geology

The assessment area lies on the edge of the coastal lowlands of Northumberland, upon land rising gently towards the Cheviot highland massif some fifteen kilometres to the west. Its topography may generally be described as rolling rather than flat or hilly, but views to the west are curtailed by land rising markedly in that direction, while to the east and north-east, wide vistas are available towards, and beyond, coastal landmarks such as Bamburgh and Holy Island. The course of the A1 maintains an altitude of 70-80 metres between Adderstone and Mousen, but rises to 150 metres within one kilometre to the west and drops to 40 metres within the same distance north-east of the road.

In contrast to the igneous strata of the Cheviots, solid geology in the assessment area consists of sedimentary rocks of Lower Carboniferous age, consisting of limestone, sandstones and coal measures in the Scremerston Coal Group. These are overlain by glacial drift deposits, including boulder clay and sandy gravels, altered in some places by stream action.

2.3 Present land-use

The A1 is the main east coast road connecting northern England and southern Scotland. The importance of this western edge of the coastal lowland zone as a major route of communication is enhanced by the presence of the main east coast rail line, lying to the east of this particular stretch of the A1. Present land-use within the wider, two kilometre corridor centred upon the A1 is restricted almost entirely to farming, although services associated with the road, such as fuel supply and hotel accommodation, are increasing in importance, and discrete residential developments are encroaching upon farmland.

2.4 Nature of Proposed Developments

The proposal for road upgrading sets out three alternative schemes, labelled Options 1, 2 and 3, for improving the stretch of the A1 between Adderstone and Mousen, primarily to improve the safety record of this notorious section.

Option 1 involves realigning a stretch of the present carriageway up to c. 55m to the west of the present A1. The new alignment will diverge from the present one at a point roughly midway between the A1-

B6348 junction and the A1-U2056 junction (Adderstone Mains Lodge), rejoining the present course at 7 New Mousen.

Option 2 includes the same route realignment as Option 1, but also involves widening and upgrading the existing course of the road for c. 700m immediately to the south of the realigned stretch.

Option 3 entails a longer deviation on the east side of the current route, leaving the present course south of the A1-B6348 junction and looping round to the east of Adderstone Mains Lodge, Mousen Hall and New Mousen, rejoining the present course just north of the A1-U2004 junction. Short stretches of the existing route at either end of the new road will be upgraded to conform.

2.5 Established and Potential Significance of the Assessment Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The Scheduling of a site by the Secretary of State denotes it is of at least national significance and provides statutory protection over the defined area of the monument. There is one scheduled ancient monument within the narrower corridor of principal impact and a further example in the overall defined assessment area.

Listed Buildings

Listing of built structures by the Secretary of State denotes historical or architectural interest but does not necessarily include all buildings of significance or local importance. There are two listed structures upon the present course of the A1 and several others are included within the overall, two kilometre wide zone, amongst the various monuments and features overlooking and potentially visually affected by the proposed developments.

Sites Appearing on Northumberland County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

Northumberland County Council SMR has been accessed for entries within and in close proximity to the overall assessment area which may be impacted upon by proposed developments. Consideration of sites outside the defined zone enables better evaluation of its archaeological and historical context, highlighting the nature of potential remains within the assessment area. There are several entries within the corridor of principal impact, along the present course of the A1, and a large number within the wider two kilometre zone.

Undetermined archaeological remains

The location of the area concerned and the nature of land-use on the site over at least the past half millenium makes it likely that artifacts or features of archaeological importance lie beneath the modern agricultural surface. On the basis of the relatively high frequency of prehistoric monuments and stray finds in this part of Northumberland, it is also likely that prehistoric artifacts as well as early and later medieval plot boundaries, settlement remains and field systems may be present.

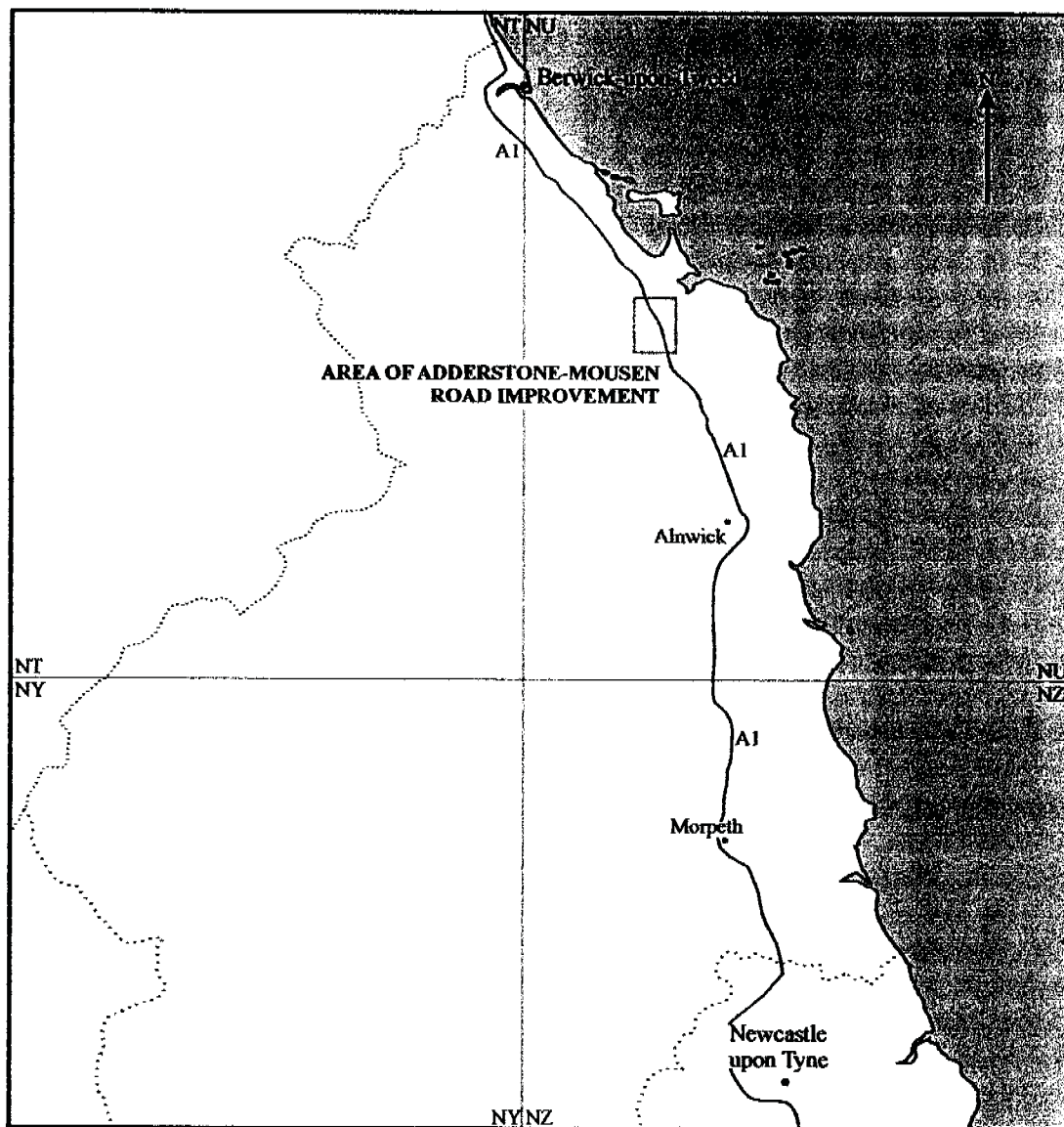


Figure 1: Location of the assessment area in the County of Northumberland.

3.1 Archival Material and Secondary Sources

The following sources of documentary, cartographic and photographic evidence were consulted:

- *Northumberland County Records Office, Melton Park, Gosforth (NRO)*
- *Berwick Archive, Planning Division, Berwick upon Tweed Borough Council (BA)*
- *Northumberland SMR, Planning Department (Conservation Team), Northumberland County Council, Morpeth (SMR)*
- *Department of Archaeology Records Room, University of Newcastle upon Tyne (DA)*
- *The Archaeological Practice archive (AP)*

3.2 Types of Information

Included amongst the various kinds of information used from each of the above sources are the following:

3.2.1 SMR and Listed Buildings Records

Three sites and monuments recorded on the county SMR, two of them listed buildings, are on the line of proposed road improvements and many others providing archaeological and historical context lie in close proximity to, and are visually impacted by, potential developments upon the site.

3.2.3 Primary documentary sources

The majority of sources were consulted through published synthesis, but a number of original documents were also examined, notably including deeds, title awards and the Wooler-Adderstone turnpike papers.

3.2.4 Secondary and Published Information

Despite the wealth of historical data available, little is known about the archaeological resource surviving because no archaeological syntheses have been attempted for this part of Northumberland, nor have archaeological evaluations using excavation or geophysical survey taken place at any of the known site locations. Published works that shed light broadly upon the assessment area or upon particular aspects of its archaeology or history are included in the bibliography, below (section 8).

3.2.5 Map Evidence

The area north of Alnwick is comparatively rich in both the quantity and quality of map evidence surviving from as early as the early 17th century. The following have been found useful in compiling a catalogue of monuments and history of the area:

Alnwick Castle Archive - Platt of the Manors of Lucker, Warrenford and Newstead, c.1620 (Figure 00).

Shows Atherstone Hall and village, but no other details of the assessment zone. The village is depicted as situated on either side of the road between Atherstone Hall and Atherstone Hall Farm.

NRO - ZHE 42/1 A Mapp of Plann of all that Ground Belonging to Bell's Hill Farm, by William and Henry Steel, 1741 (Figure 00) 10

NRO - Armstrong's Map of the County of Northumberland, 1769 (Figure 00)

The map shows a square enclosure immediately to the east of the Great North Road. Armstrong normally used this symbol to denote Roman camps. It probably designates the Roundabouts enclosure, however, rather than an as yet unidentified Roman military site.

NRO - Fryer's Map of Northumberland, 1820

A map of Bellshill Estate belonging to John Pratt esquire, 1827 (Figure 00)

Included in a conveyance of 'Bells Hill' dated 21 April 1831 (copy in the possession of Mr & Mrs Brown, South Bellshill Farm). Detailed map of the Bellshill estate, covering the assessment zone on the west side of the A1 as far north as Bellshill quarry, plus Chapel Tree field on the east side of the road. The map includes field names, the layout of the estate buildings at Bellshill, the Wooler turnpike road, the quarry and lime kiln along the north edge of the estate. The depicted form of the junction between the present B6348 and A1 suggests the pillars (Site 3) were already in existence by this stage, and should probably be associated with the creation of this estate, forming its principal entrance.

NRO - Greenwood's Map of Northumberland, 1828 (Figure 00)

The Roundabouts camp (Site 7) probably figures on this map, being shown as an double circle, labelled 'camp', on the east side of the Great North Road.

NRO - DT 330 5 Plan of Mousen Township in the Parish of Bambrough in the County of Northumberland, 1843 (accompanying the Tithe Award).

NRO - DT 5 M A Plan of the Township of Adderstone in the Parish of Bamburgh in the County of Northumberland, 1846 (accompanying the Tithe Award) (Figure 00).

MacLauchlan 1864, 'The Eastern Branch of Watling Street'

Shows the very northern end of the assessment zone, with the earliest detailed plans of ancient monuments in the vicinity.

NRO - First Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet XVI.14 (Figure 00)

Includes Bellshill Quarry, Chapel Tree, Chapeltree Well, the Pillars, Mousen and Mousen Barns.

NRO - First Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet XVI.15 (Figure 00)

East of the above - includes Adderstone Mains, Adderstone Lowmill, Old Walls south-east of Lowmill and the railway station at Lucker.

NRO - Second Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet XVI.14 (Figure 00)

Substantially similar to the first edition, but New Mousen farm is named for the first time and industrial decline is attested by the closure of limeworking and disappearance of brickworks.

NRO - Second Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet XVI.14 (Figure 00)

Largely the same as the first edition, with some expansion at both Adderstone Mains and Lowmill, but the disappearance of Old Walls.

NRO - Second Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet XXI.2 (Figure 00)

South of XVI.14 - a smithy on the north-east corner of the present B1341, on the site of the present garage, is the only feature of significance. 11

NRO - Second Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet XXI.3 (Figure 00)

East of the above - includes the main settlement cluster of Adderstone, including the early nineteenth century Hall.

NRO - Third Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet NXVII.3

Covers the northern edge of the assessment area, including Newlands and Newlands East Lodge. New Mousen and Mousen Barns show little change from previous editions.

NRO - Third Edition Ordnance Series, Northumberland Sheet NXVII.7 (Figure 00)

Includes the disused Bellshill Quarry and old limekilns east and west of the present A1. Chapel Tree is absent, but a fenced enclosure placed around it by the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey remains, extended to include a bell pit or quarry feature that also appeared for the first time on the second edition.

3.2.6 Aerial Photographs

Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (*SMR*) houses two series of aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1947 and Geonex in 1991, of which only the former gives coverage for all, or most of the area under investigation. The University of Newcastle upon Tyne Air Photograph Collection (*NU*), housed at the Department of Archaeology, contains several low altitude photographs of specific monuments of features identified by Norman McCord and Tim Gates. The site numbers included in the descriptions below correspond to the site catalogue entries in section 4 below unless otherwise stated.

***(SMR) CPE/UK 2074; 17/5/47; 1:9840; B&W -
Frames 3059 & 3060***

Includes the A1 road and NER line. Faint traces of an enclosure (SMR no. NU 13 SW 32) are apparent.

Frame 3086

Includes the A1 and B 1341 roads. The circular enclosure (Site 7) is visible top left.

Frame 3087

Includes the A1 from the vicinity of Bellshill farm to below its junction with the B 1341 and includes the circular enclosure (Site 7) which appears to consist of a double ring of ditches.

Frame 3088

Shows Bellshill farm and the A1. Traces of a circular enclosure (probably Site 7) are apparent adjacent to Bellshill farm entrance road on the west side of the A1, with the faint remains of other earthworks immediately to the north-west.

Frame 3089

Includes Bellshill farm with its reservoirs. Shows disturbed ground in various places, but nothing of distinct importance.

Frame 3091

Shows the A1 through the centre of the frame with the B 1341, above which is a patch of ridge and furrow.

Frame 4085

Includes the NER line along with Adderstone Mains and Adderstone Lowmill, but no significant archaeological features.

Frame 4086

Includes the NER line and a fragment of the A1 road, along with Adderstone Mains and Adderstone Lowmill. Shows a circular enclosure (Site 7) and a sub-rectangular enclosure immediately north-west of it with dark patches on its north-east side.

Frame 4087

Similar to the above, but with the A1 in a more central location, therefore excludes Adderstone Lowmill to the east and includes features associated with quarrying and possible lime kilns north and north-east of Bellshill farm.

Frame 4088

Shows the A1 in the centre of the frame from its junction with the B 1341 southwards.

Frame 4089

Shows part of the A1, including New Mousen, Newlands and Old Mousen farms, with much disturbed ground and a single, small circular feature, in the vicinity of known quarries.

Frame 4119

Includes the A1 and B3031 including Adderstone Garage, Adderstone Villa, Adderstone Grange, Lucker Cottage and a lime kiln (SMR no. NU 13 SW 44). Disturbed areas are apparent with circular crop marks above the B road, probably the remains of quarrying or mining activities.

(SMR) GEONEX 115 91; 7/9/91; 1:10,000; colour**Frame 015**

Includes both sides of the A1 within the assessment area as far south as Old Mousen, but reveals nothing of archaeological significance.

Frame 018

Shows the B 1341 from Adderstone garage on the A1 to the grounds of Adderstone Hall. Nothing of significance is visible here, or in the short tract of arable land visible to the north, but an enclosure is clearly visible as a cropmark (Site 23) west of the A1-B1341 junction.

Frame 040

Includes a segment of the A1 with Newlands, Bellshill and Old Mousen and reveals ridge and furrow around Bellshill quarry, particularly east of Old Mousen.

Frame 041

Shows Newlands and Bellshill quarry, with some areas of disturbed ground but little of obvious archaeological significance.

Frame 042

Shows Belford, Newlands and New Mousen, with no suggestion of the enclosure (SMR no. NU 13 SW 32) visible on older APs.

(NU) University of Newcastle upon Tyne Air Photograph Collection:

(index no.) NU/1232/A; NGR NU/125/328; 31/7/79

A cropmark of a partially double-ditched circular enclosure (Site 20) with linear extension to the south and various associated linear cropmarks.

NU/1232/I; NGR NU/125/328; 2/8/79

A cropmark of a circular enclosure (Site 20), double-ditched on the north-east side with linear extension (gateway?) on the south side and associated linear cropmarks.

NU/1232/K; NGR NU/125/328; 2/8/79

As above from slightly higher altitude - a cropmark of a double-ditched circular enclosure (Site 20) with prominent linear extension and associated linear cropmarks.

NU/1330/A; NGR NU/130/309; 13/8/70

Oblique view of circular enclosure (Site 7), but faint and with little trace of associated features.

NU/1330/C; NGR NU/130/305; 2/8/79

Linear cropmark features in a field to the west side of the A1, possibly part of an enclosure (Site 1); also shows linear earthwork or cropmark features, possibly a track or cultivation features, in the adjacent field on the east side of the road.

NU/1330/D; NGR NU/130/305; 2/8/79

Linear cropmark features in a field to the west side of the A1, possibly part of an enclosure (Site 1).

NU/1330/E; NGR NU/135/301; 19/1/83

Ridge and furrow and associated features (Site 18) in farmland on the south side of the B1341.

NU/1331/G; NGR NU/132/311; 18/8/78

Very distinct double ditched circular enclosure (Site 7) on the east side of the A1 with a possible track or boundary around its western hemisphere faint; associated linear features, possibly forming a partial enclosure associated with the Chapeltree Well (Sites 8 and 9), lie to the north.

NU/1331/AT; NGR NU/138/313; 11/2/81

Shows a roughly circular enclosure and linear features within an area of ridge and furrow adjoining and south-east of Adderstone Mains.

NU/1331/I; NGR NU/132/311; 18/8/78

Oblique view of double-ditched circular enclosure (Site 7) on the east side of the A1 with a possible track or boundary at some distance around its north and west sides; associated linear features, possibly forming an enclosure of amorphous shape, lies between the circular enclosure and the proposed site of a chapel (Site 8) in the former Chapeltree field (see Figure 00).

NU/1331/S; NGR NU/132/311; 31/7/79 (Figure 00)

A photograph taken in optimum conditions showing a range of features. Prominent is the cropmark of a circular enclosure (Site 7) with gateway to the south-east and an apparent sub-rectangular (platform?) feature internally. The enclosure appears to consist of a concentric double ring of banks and ditches, but only the main, inner bank is visible on the north-west side. Various linear features, possibly the result of

deep plough action, abut the west side of the enclosure. A number of features, apparently mainly ditches, but incorporating a double ditch and bank with causeway or gate, together possibly constituting an amorphous enclosure, lies to the north of the circular enclosure. Elsewhere, various indistinct features are visible in adjacent fields, including ridge and furrow cultivation features to the south-east and a possible trackway associated with faint ridge and furrow to the south. Adjacent to the latter on the west side of the A1 are angular cropmark features which together may constitute the remains of an enclosure (Site 1). Visible above these are the listed nineteenth century pillars (Site 3) flanking the entrance to the former Bellshill estate and Adderstone-Wooler turnpike, now the junction between the A1 and B6348. 14

3.2.7 Site Inspection and Local Information

An extended visit was made to assess the current condition of archaeology within and around the defined assessment area. During these visits a range of features were observed and photographically recorded, and local informants interviewed. The principal observations derived from the inspection of monuments potentially threatened by the proposed road improvements and within the broader assessment area have been included in the catalogue, below (section 4).

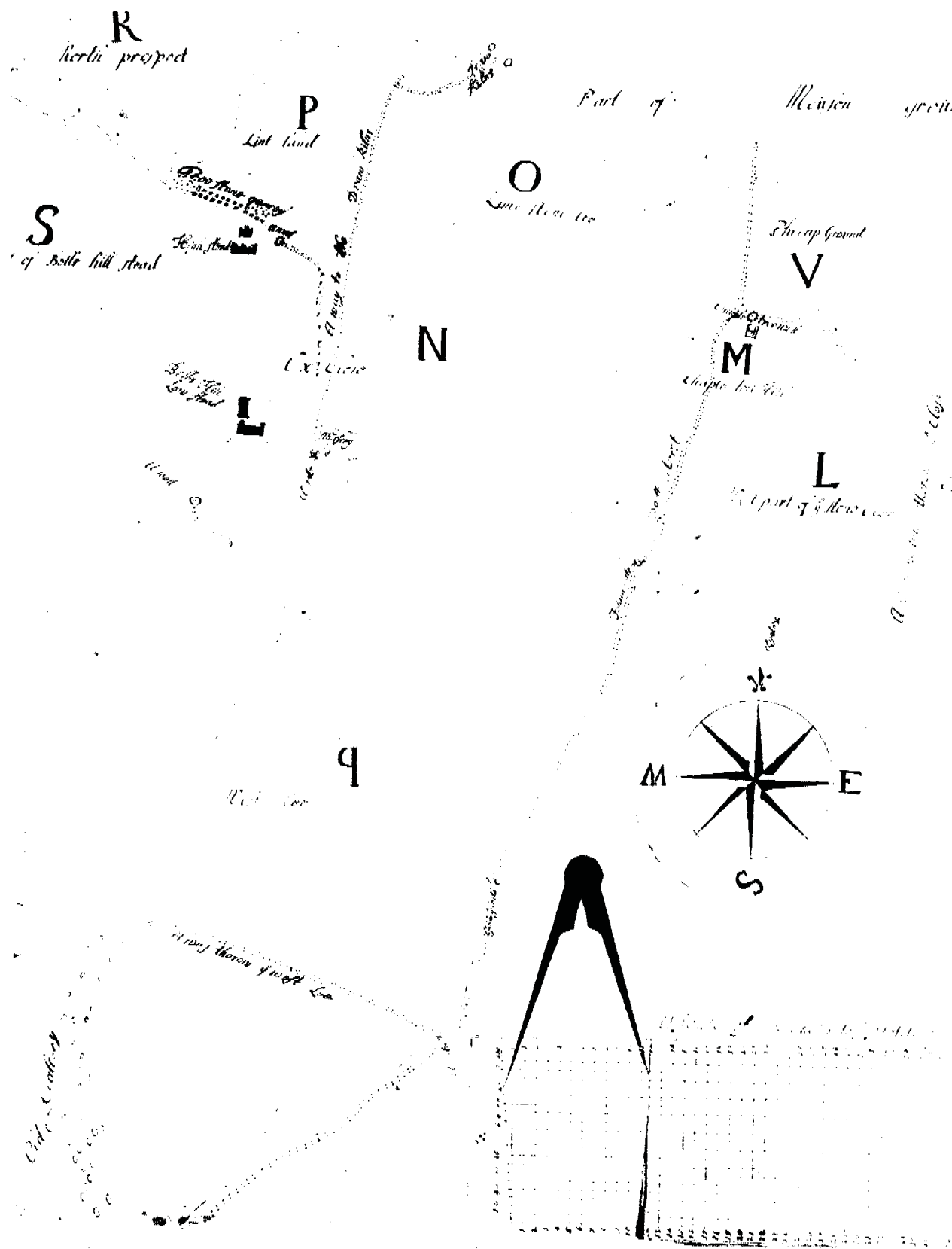


Figure 2: Plan of 'that Ground Belonging to Bell's Hill Farm, by William and Henry Steel, 1741'



Figure 3: Extract from Andrew Armstrong's Map of the County of Northumberland, 1769

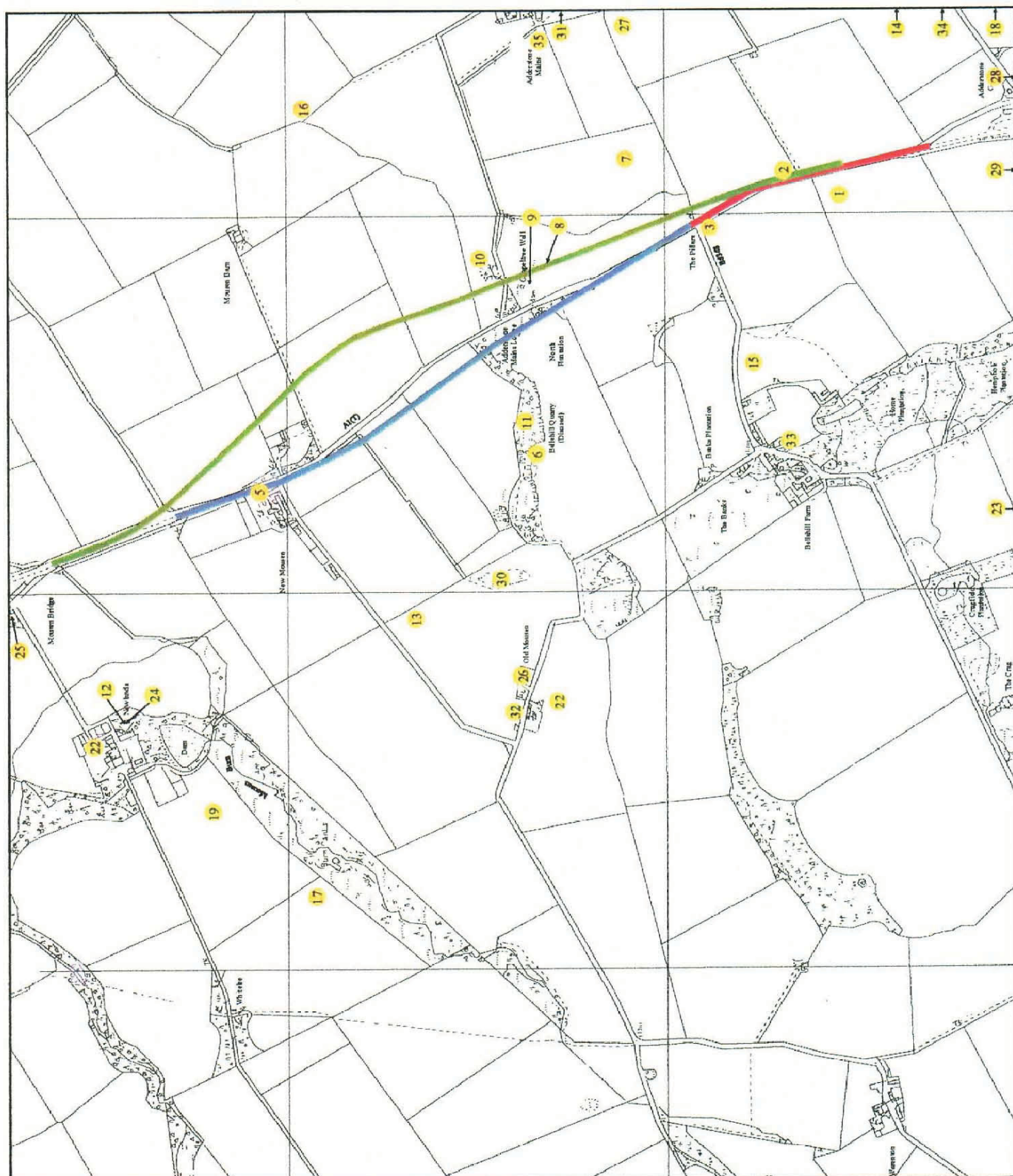
Key

Option 1

Option 2

Option 3

**ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR**



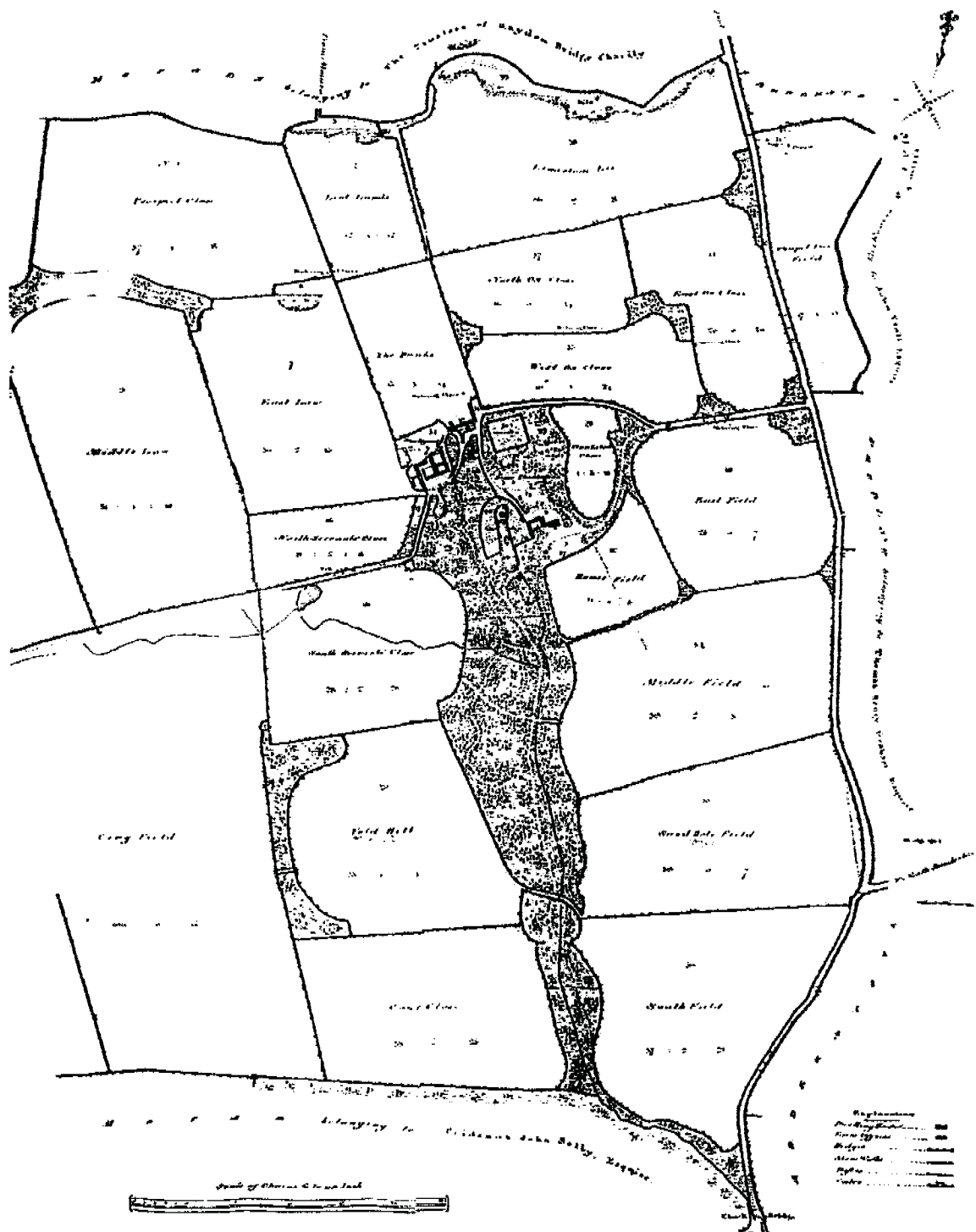


Figure 4: A map of Bellshill Estate belonging to John Pratt Esquire, 1827



Figure 5: Extract from Greenwood's Map of the County of Northumberland, 1828

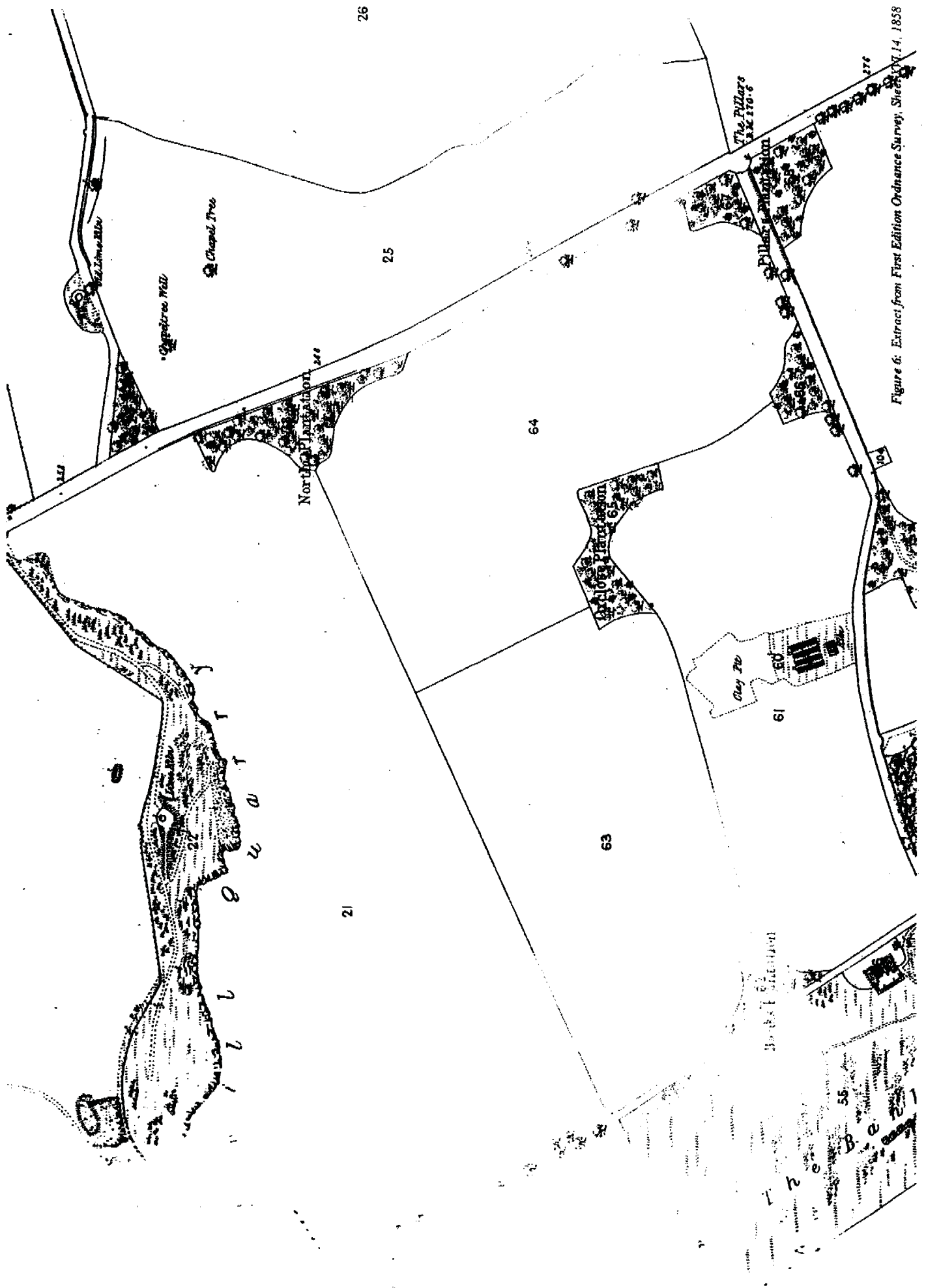


Figure 6: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey, Sheet IV.14, 1858

2020-2021

[illegible]

The specification for archaeological assessment provided by the Assistant County Archaeologist for this site requires consideration both of the area likely to be materially affected by developments and monuments in the wider vicinity which may be visually or otherwise affected.

4.1 Monuments and features within the corridor of Option 2

The following details monuments likely to be directly impacted during road improvements if the Option 2 route is adopted.

[1] Oval Enclosure; SMR no. NU 13 SW 26; NGR NU 130 305

Cropmarks apparently comprising short lengths of straight ditch features joined with others at angles, part of which has been interpreted to form an oval enclosure; inspection of aerial photographs suggests, however, that the proposed enclosure, rather than being oval, is of hexagonal or other multi-faceted form. An enigmatic feature, structurally reminiscent of a kiln, but possibly anomalous, appears on a number of aerial photographs (e.g. NU/1330/C & D) in close association with these cropmarks.

[2] Milepost; SMR no. NU 13 SW 59; Listed Building Grade II; NGR NU 1309 3068

Located some 100 metres south of the junction with the B6348, the cast iron, black and white painted post stands some 0.6 metres in height and carries the relief lettering, 'A12' and 'B2' (indicating distances in miles to Alnwick and Belford, respectively). A visit to the site on 23/7/99 confirmed its location and good state of preservation.

[3] Ornamental stone pillars; SMR no. NU 13 SW 60; Listed Building Grade II; NGR NU 1295 3092

Early nineteenth century decorated, stone-capped gate piers and screen walls at the junction of the B6348 (formerly the Adderstone to Wooler turnpike) with the A1. It is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1858 and probably on the 1828 Bellshill estate map. A site visit on 23/7/99 confirmed that the monument, carved in red sandstone, though showing signs of weathering is generally well-preserved. The pillars probably formed the entrance to Bellshill estate, and constitute a significant group of monuments, supported by documentary evidence, in conjunction with the estate's other surviving features (cf. [15] below).

[4] Road (the present A1); NGR NU 1320 3010 – 1203 3270

The present A1 follows the same course as the Great North Road turnpike and can be traced on mid-eighteenth- and early seventeenth-century maps in what appears to be its present position. On a map of 1741 (see above, Section 3.2.5) it is named as the *post street* and displays gates, probably for the collection of tolls, at frequent intervals. Recent research suggests there is a strong likelihood that much of the historic course of the A1 follows the line of an earlier, Roman Road (*pers. com.* Dr M C Bishop).

[5] New Mousen Farm and cottages; NGR NU 1225 3210

New Mousen appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey Series of 1858, but its construction post-dates Greenwood's map of 1828. Two rows of cottages, one lining the Mousen road (U1057) and the other facing, but set back from, the A1 are contemporary with the earliest phases of the farm development, as are adjacent, surviving pig sties. However, only the south wing of the stone-built barns/stables presently bordering the A1 belongs to this phase. The east wing appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey (1898), whilst the north wing does not feature until the third edition (1924).

The temporary cabin or shed and associated metal and timber pens and animal crates, situated discretely to the north of the farm complex alongside the A1, and which are scheduled for demolition under Option 2, similarly do not appear until the third edition Ordnance Survey.

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[6] Bellshill Quarry; NGR NU 1260 3145

The remains of an extensive limestone quarry, shown in its active state on the first edition Ordnance Survey in 1858 and partly abandoned at the time of the second in 1898, extend westwards from the west side of the A1 north of Bellshill, opposite Adderstone Mains Lodge, and include outliers in the form of pits and quarries to the east and north of the main quarry face, which remains visible. The outcrop upon which this quarry is based may have formed an early boundary since it appears on a map of 1741 following its present course west of the A1 towards Mousen. Closely associated with this quarry was the Bellshill Quarry limekiln (site [11] below) which must have derived its raw material from the limestone outcrop, as may the kiln east of Adderstone Mains Lodge ([10] below). The monument has been partially infilled with construction waste.

Of the above sites 4, 5 and 6 would also be impacted by Option 1.

4.2 Monuments and features within the corridor of Option 3

The following details additional monuments likely to be directly impacted if the Option 3 scheme of improvements is adopted. Sites [1], [2] and [4] would be similarly impacted under both schemes.

[7] Roundabouts Camp; SMR no. NU 13 SW 18; Scheduled Ancient Monument; NGR NU 1315 3108

Cropmark of a sub-circular enclosure approximately 80 metres in diameter, listed in the County SMR as an iron age enclosure, though monuments of similar form and size are also known from the subsequent, Romano-British period. The visible morphological traits would also be consistent with a neolithic henge monument. The monument occupies an elevated location on a low hillock in a field called the Roundabouts and was visible as an upstanding earthwork until at least the later nineteenth century (Armstrong's map 1769?; Greenwood's map 1828; MacLauchlan 1867, 10-11), probably later. A site visit on 23/7/99 found the monument under a cereal crop with no surface visibility; examination of a ploughed field bordering the eastern side of the monument revealed no finds of significance.

[8] Chapel; SMR no. NU 13 SW 20; NGR NU 1288 3133

A chapel at Adderstone is mentioned in 1538 and the place named Chapeltree has been suggested as its likely location, although no traces of it are known.

[9] Chapeltree Well; SMR no. NU 13 SW 25; NGR NU 1281 3137

A covered spring possibly associated with the probably pre-sixteenth century chapel, now used as a feeder for a modern pond in the grounds of Adderstone Mains Lodge.

[10] Adderstone Mains Lodge limekiln; SMR no. NU 13 SW 48; Listed Building Grade II; NGR NU 128 314

A limekiln standing up to five metres in height with two draw arches and an artificial mound behind, generally in the character of [11]. This kiln, or another on the same site, was recorded on the first Ordnance Survey of the area in 1858, though by this time had gone out of use. The kiln was sited to exploit the eastern end of the Bellshill Quarry limestone outcrop. A visit to the site on 23/7/99 confirmed that the kiln is well-preserved but presently overgrown with nettles, shrubs and trees. Together with a surviving kiln to the west of the A1 ([11] below), the kiln forms a cluster with two

kilns 200m to the west - recorded on a map of 1741 and surviving as a mound on the first edition Ordnance Survey Series, but since destroyed by quarrying - along with two others recorded in 1741 around Bellshill, two surviving kilns west of Old Mousen and another south-west of Newlands on Burn Banks. Accordingly, these monuments possess considerable group value. 17

4.3 Monuments and features within one kilometre of the proposed works

The following includes monuments and features lying outside the corridor likely to be directly impacted by works under either Options 1, 2 or 3, but inside the overall, two kilometre wide, zone of assessment, within which the potential for visual and other indirect impacts is likely to be significant, and where issues of site access may arise.

[11] Bellshill Quarry limekiln; SMR no. NU 13 SW 45; NGR NU 1244 3138

A fine, five-sided kiln with three arches, corbelled inside to three drawing arches, with an artificial mound behind. This kiln was in use at the time of the first Ordnance Survey in 1858, but was abandoned by the time of the second Ordnance Survey in 1898. A visit to the site on 23/7/99 confirmed that the kiln is reasonably well preserved, though lacking some facing stones and overgrown, particularly so upon the mound. As note above [10], this kiln forms part of a cluster with up to eight others in the vicinity, several of which survive in good condition.

[12] Newlands Tower ; SMR no. NU 13 SW 21; NGR NU 1164 3242

References to a mansion or tower at Newlands are known from fourteenth and fifteenth documentary sources, but nothing else is known and its precise location remains obscure, though it is assumed to have occupied the site of the present farmstead.

[13] Deserted village of Mousen; SMR no. NU 13 SW 24; Scheduled Ancient Monument; NGR NU 119 315(at centre)

Documentary references exist for medieval settlement at Mousen from the thirteenth century. Two complexes of earthworks are suggested, but their chronological relationship remains obscure and surviving remains viewed on APs and during a site inspection on 23/7/99 are insufficient for clear interpretation. Ridge and furrow survives in association with the presumed settlement remains.

[14] Deserted medieval village at Adderstone; SMR no. NU 13 SW 27; NGR NU 136 304

Adderstone was mentioned as a member of the barony of Alnwick in 1242 and occupation of the site appears to have been continuous thereafter. The precise location of medieval settlement is unknown but may have been in the vicinity of the present Hall at NGR 1416 3038 (SMR no. NU 13 SW 61).

[15] Deserted medieval village at Bellshill; SMR no. NU 13 SW 35; NGR NU 1250 3060

A medieval settlement here is suggested by the SMR, but lacks provenance. What do survive, however, are traces of parkland, gardens, woodland and an ornamental pond associated with a country house pulled down soon after WW2, traces of which, including a doorway and substantial walls, survive (contra SMR report) as part of a silage dump south-east of the present Bellshill farm.

[16] Circular enclosure; SMR no. NU 13 SW 36; NGR NU 134 319

Cropmark traces of a circular, multi-ditched enclosure or probable iron age or Romano-British date.

[17] Burn Bank enclosed settlement; SMR no. NU 13 SW 37; NGR NU 112 318

Earthwork remains and cropmark traces of a triple-banked defensive settlement of unknown date.

[18] Field system; SMR no. NU 13 SW 38; NGR NU 135 301

Earthen banks forming enclosures, probably associated with a medieval or early post-medieval field system.

[19] Mousen Burn enclosures; SMR no. NU 13 SW 42; NGR NU 113 320

A double-ditched circular enclosure appears to be overlain by a single-ditched enclosure of rectilinear form. Their date is unknown, but is likely to fall within the iron age and Romano-British periods.

[20] Mousen Bridge circular enclosure; SMR no. NU 13 SW 43; NGR NU 125 328

A circular enclosure with two entrances, double-ditched on the north-east side, visible as a cropmark.

[21] Inhumation; SMR no. NU 13 SW 52; NGR NU 117 313

A bronze age, decorated 'beaker' vessel was found with a skeleton at Old Mousen Farm c.1900.

[22] Farm buildings and cottages north of Newlands House; SMR no. NU 13 SW 54;

Listed Building Grade II; NGR NU 1163 3247

Late eighteenth and early nineteenth cottages, threshing barn, dovecote, byres, stables, etc.

[23] Fadhill cropmark enclosure; SMR no. NU 13 SW 56; NGR NU 1222 3005

Possible sub-rectangular banked and ditched enclosure.

[24] Newlands House; SMR no. NU 13 SW 102; Listed Building Grade II;

NGR NU 1165 3242

A late eighteenth or early nineteenth century house with later nineteenth century addition to the rear.

[25] Newlands East Lodge; SMR no. NU 13 SW 103; Listed Building Grade II;

NGR NU 11955 32730

Early nineteenth century lodge.

[26] High Mousen Farmhouse; SMR no. NU 13 SW 107; Listed Building Grade II;

NGR NU 1177 3138

Early nineteenth century farmhouse.

[27] Field system; NGR NU 137 313

Field system of medieval or early post-medieval date comprising ridge and furrow cultivation features on various alignments south-west of Adderstone Mains farm.

[28] Roman hoard; SMR no. NU 12 NW 21; NGR NU 133 299

During drainage works in 1856 a wooden box was found containing 28 Roman coins, a brass scale beam and weights, as well as other metal items. Aerial photographs suggest possible traces of a sub-rectangular earthwork of typical iron age or Romano-British form around the find spot.

[29] Hemphole Plantation defended enclosure; SMR no. NU 13 NW 29; NGR NU 1305 298

Cropmark of a near circular enclosure of approximately 100 metres diameter at the south end of a north-south ridge. This has been interpreted as the remains of an iron age hillfort.

[30] Ridge and Furrow cultivation features; NGR NU 1200 3135

Various patches of ridge and furrow, probably medieval or early post-medieval in origin, are apparent on aerial photographs such as NU/1330/E and NU/1331/AT (see above), in association with known or suspected medieval settlements. Those surviving as upstanding earthworks closest to the A1 are in fields associated with Old Mousen and Mousen deserted medieval village (site [12]), west of Bellshill Quarry limekiln ([20] above), although possible traces appear as cropmarks south and south-east of the Roundabouts field, adjacent to site [7].

[31] Field system; NGR NU 138 313

Shows a roughly circular enclosure and linear features within an area of ridge and furrow adjoining and south-east of Adderstone Mains; probably associated with a medieval or early post-medieval field system.

[32] Mousen hamlet; NGR NU 117 314

In addition to High Mousen Farmhouse (site [26], above), a listed building, the settlement comprises a 19th century farm of some local interest and associated brick-built cottages.

[33] Bellshill hamlet; NGR NU 124 307

The settlement comprises two farms, one of which, Bellshill farm, is of some architectural merit and local interest. In addition there are associated cottages and a lodge at the entrance to the former Bellshill House, part of which survives in a ruinous state, along with an ornamental pond and woodland.

[34] Adderstone hamlet; NGR NU 140 305

Adderstone (earlier spellings Etherstone or Edderstone) is a linear settlement of considerable antiquity sprawling along the B1341 from its junction with the A1 for over a kilometre eastwards towards Luckier. Presently, it principally it comprises Adderstone garage, Adderstone Hall Farm, Adderstone Villa and Adderstone Grange, some of which include associated dwellings and other buildings.

[35] Adderstone Mains Farm; NGR NU 136 315

A farm in existence by 1741, comprising a range of buildings and two former reservoirs.

5.1 Early Prehistoric

The earliest periods of human activity in northern Britain, including those of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic hunter-gatherers and Neolithic early farmers (up to c.2500BC) are poorly attested within the assessment area. Indeed, there is no known artifactual evidence for human activity within the bounds of the assessment area until the Bronze Age. This lack of evidence is not unexpected given the lack of archaeological fieldwork in the area and the high intensity of land-use there in recent centuries. Limited evidence from the wider environs suggests that this relatively resource-rich area would have been exploited from the earliest times, the undulating coastal lowlands of north-east Northumberland providing a range of wildlife habitats for hunter-gatherer exploitation, particularly where the lowland belt meets the uplands, and good conditions for early farmers. Evidence for a Neolithic presence in Northumberland is available through scattered chance finds - Tate (1864, 13-17), for example, records a great many stray finds dateable to the Neolithic and early bronze age periods in a similar topographic context 15 kilometres to the south. There is also good evidence in the form of structural remains, such as the Coupland henge some 20km to the west.

5.2 Late Prehistoric and Romano-British

Evidence for the nature and density of landholding within this lowland area during the later prehistoric and Roman periods comes mainly from aerial photographs of discrete late prehistoric or Romano-British farmsteads, representative of a class of settlement found in the coastal lowlands of north-east England and the Borders (Jobey 1960 and Jobey 1982, 1-23). Within the two kilometre corridor selected for study around the site of the proposed works, upstanding earthwork remains of monuments in this general class survive at only one location, and without the benefit of excavation it is impossible to determine a date range for these monuments which vary considerably in form and layout. The paucity of upstanding remains further suggests that land-use during the medieval and later periods was intensive, thereby suggesting the possibility that other monuments in this class have been entirely destroyed or remain to be discovered. Certainly it may be assumed that the wider assessment area and its immediate environs, as an agriculturally resource-rich environment, was farmed continuously during the later prehistoric and Roman periods. Tate records a large number of similar settlements, as well as burials of probable bronze age date, in the vicinity of Alnwick (Tate 1864, 7-10) some 15 kilometres to the south.

Within the wider assessment area the only evidence attesting bronze age occupation is a decorated 'beaker' vessel associated with an inhumation at Old Mousen Farm (Figure 00, site no. 21). Bronze age pottery vessels and a cist have also been recorded in the wider locality (*SMR nos. NU 13 NW 14 & 26*).

The remains of eight enclosures have been recognised, mostly as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (Figure 00, sites 1, 7, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23 and 29). These monuments potentially range in date from the neolithic onwards, but they are most likely to fall within the later bronze age, iron age and Romano-British periods. Several others are known in the vicinity (e.g. *SMR nos. NU 13 SW 19 & 32*), but only one site (site 1) falls upon the line of proposed works. The majority of these sites are circular or sub-circular (sites 1, 7, 16, 19, 20 and 29), a form which is generally considered earlier than the rectangular or sub-rectangular forms which also occur in the wider assessment area. Perhaps significantly, in the single case where both forms occur together at Mousen Burn (Figure 00, site 19) a double-ditched circular enclosure appears to be overlain by a single-ditched rectilinear enclosure.

The only certain evidence for a Roman presence in the area is that provided by a hoard of coins and 21 metal implements found in 1856 at Adderstone (**Figure 00**, site 28). There are no known Roman military monuments in this part of north Northumberland, but it is regarded as highly likely that the course of the present A1, the former Great North Road, lies upon that of a Roman road (*pers. com.* Dr M. C. Bishop). Should that be shown to be the case, the road may then be regarded as lying in association with several likely Romano-British enclosures and a hoard of metalwork noted in Section 4.2. In addition, the Devil's Causeway Roman Road passes within 10 kilometres to the west of the A1 at Mousen on its way northwards towards Tweedmouth. It is noteworthy that the square enclosure depicted immediately to the east of the Great North Road on Armstrong's map of 1769 is the symbol he normally used to denote Roman camps. It probably designates the Roundabouts enclosure, a prehistoric or Romano-British settlement, rather than an as yet unidentified Roman military site, the latter possibility cannot be excluded.

There are no features suggestive of pre-enclosure, potentially prehistoric or Romano-British, field boundaries visible on early maps or as crop or soil marks on aerial photographs.

5.3 Medieval

Substantial documentation exists for the later medieval history of the area,¹ but almost nothing for the pre-conquest settlement suggested by place name evidence in that part of Northumberland. There are, for example, no known Saxon finds in the district, although contemporary settlement is well-attested at nearby Bamburgh and Holy Island. Bede's descriptions of contemporary Northumbrian house structures, backed up by evidence from Yeavering and elsewhere, suggests continuity in native peasant settlement from the previous Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Elite settlements took the form of rectangular timber-built halls, but no such structures are visible on air photographs of the Addertone-Mousen zone.

In the later medieval period, the wider assessment area with which we are concerned can to a large degree be examined in two parts, the townships of Mousen and Adderstone. Mousen formed part of the demesne land attached to Bamburgh castle. The family which held Mousen derived its name from the place but apparently attained little status, serving the Crown at Bamburgh by drengage (Bateson 1893, 209). There is no record of defensive monuments at Mousen, but a tower is recorded at Newlands, originally part of Mousen township but by the late thirteenth century already rented to Warenton (*op. cit.* 215). A license to crenellate this tower was granted in 1310 and various references are made to it subsequently. A possible early boundar, perhaps that of a townshi, is suggested by the irregular course of the northern edge of the outcrop upon which Bellshill quarry is based, which appears on a map of 1741 following its present course west of the A1, south and west of Mousen and Old Mousen deserted medieval village.

Adderstone formed part of the barony of Alnwick in the thirteenth century and a tower is mentioned there in 1415 - its position may lie in the vicinity of the later Elizabethan house and Georgian Hall, or may be indicated by the depiction of 'old walls' in rough ground south-east of Adderstone Lowmill on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1858. Also in 1415 the Forster family, ancestors of Sir Thomas Forster, leader of a group of 60 horsemen at Adderstone in 1509 and marshal of Berwick upon Tweed, and Sir John Forster, warden of the Middle Marches in the late sixteenth century, are first mentioned at Adderstone, their connection with the place subsequently lasting until 1849. Adderstone is also the likely site of a chapel (*op. cit.* 220), with its most likely location suggested by Chapel-tree and Chapel-tree well on the east side of the present A1, but there is no documentary, structural or artifactual evidence to

¹ For Mousen see Bateson, 1893, 209-212; for Adderstone see Bateson, 1893, 219-233.

corroborate its existence or supposed location, although a possible square structure is included next²² to the well on the Steels' map of 1741 (see above, Section 3.1.5). In addition to the chapel and mansion of the Forsters', it is likely that a mill mentioned in 1663 (*op. cit.* 225) is also of medieval origin.

Moreover, throughout the period, the Great North Road (Site 4) formed the major highway north towards Scotland, perhaps following the route of an earlier Roman road. The Great North Road may well have followed the present course of the A1 from an early date. This is certainly the course which is depicted on the earliest (post-medieval) maps of the area.

5.4 Post Medieval and Modern

The nature and development of the zone under consideration is to a large degree unknown, except in the most general terms, until the early seventeenth century, and not until the mid-eighteenth century are maps and plans produced in sufficient detail to show significant monuments or features. The seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw the transformation of the rural district within which the assessment area sits from a vulnerable marchland whose economy was based entirely on agriculture, to one partially dependent on rural industries at the fringe of the industrial revolution. Thus, while the earliest map of the area shows a landscape of farmland and moor, a map of Bellshill farm from 1741 (see above, Section 3.1.5) shows disused coal workings, an *Old Coallory*, to the west of the present A1 in the vicinity of Adderstone and quarrying, probably associated with lime burning, around Mousen. Evidence that coal working continued locally after this date is suggested by the boreholes indicated on the Steels' map of 1741 and by the following observation in a late eighteenth century history of Berwick:

"Some people, however, occasionally purchase coals from Lucker,² eight miles from Berwick. These are fine splint ones and burn with a vivid light" (Fuller 1799, 478).

Greenwood's map of 1828 shows a kiln, probably a lime kiln, east of Adderstone and brick kilns north of Newlands, just outside the present assessment area. It is also of interest that on some of these early maps, specifically those of Armstrong in 1769 and Greenwood in 1828, circular and square camps are shown in the vicinity of Bellshill and Chapeltree Well, presumably based on upstanding earthwork remains (the fact that they are no longer upstanding indicates the intensity of ploughing in the area since the early nineteenth century).

During the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the rise of industrial practices such as mining, quarrying, limeburning and brick-making was accompanied by the construction of grand dwellings such as the halls at Adderstone, built in 1819 on the site of, or nearby, the Forsters' Elizabethan mansion (Pevsner & Richmond 1992, 125) and Belford, visible from most of the assessment area, where a small town developed around a Norman and medieval core. New, planned farms, such as Adderstone Mains and New Mousen, were developed, complete with ranges of cottages for the agricultural labourers as at New Mousen Farm.

By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1858 a lime kiln east of Bellshill Quarry on the east side of the present A1 road had been abandoned, but another on the west side of the road continued to operate, supplied by a nearby quarry. Immediately south of the abandoned kiln are Chapel Tree and Chapeltree Well, both unenclosed and without associated structural features. The industrial element of the landscape is further supplemented by a brickworks on the north side of the Adderstone-Wooler

² The small village of Lucker lies one kilometre east of Adderstone.

turnpike (the present B6348), east of Bellshill, while the increasing affluence of some parts of the community is attested by the extensive gardens and parkland associated with Bellshill estate adjoining the same road. The estate was already established by 1828, when it is shown in detail on an estate map. Standing at the junction of the Adderstone-Wooler turnpike (now the B6348) and the Great North Road, are the Pillars (Site 3), which formed the principal entrance to Bellshill estate. Just south of the Pillars, on the Great North Road (which itself seems to have been turnpiked by this stage), a mile post (Site 2) is marked on the Ordnance Survey map at, or close to, its present position. 23

Transport systems developed with improvements to both the *post street*, or Great North Road (the present A1) and Adderstone-Wooler turnpikes (the latter sometime after 1741), although the abandonment of tolls in 1871 probably exacerbated maintenance problems for a period. Tollgate cottage at the northern edge of the assessment area is a surviving nineteenth century tollhouse, formerly on the Great North Road, now bypassed (Pevsner & Richmond 1992, 164). An early road pre-dating the Adderstone-Wooler turnpike led from Bellshill to Mousen and forms part of a modern road to Mousen from the B6348. The arrival of rail transport in 1847, including stations and Lucker and Belford (*op. cit.* 163), dramatically reduced journey times from both Newcastle and Edinburgh. Rather than acting as a spur to continued industrial development, however, these improved communications were associated with a return to a predominantly agricultural economy as the extractive, ceramic and lime industries successively waned.

Increasingly intensive agricultural methods and generally declining fortunes in the agricultural economy have in recent years led to the demise of farming at Mousen, where the farm now lies deserted, the abandonment of farmworkers' cottages (and associated pig sties and gardens) at New Mousen and an increase in new residential developments, albeit on a small scale, as at Adderstone Mains Lodge and opposite Bellshill Quarry lime kiln (east). Meanwhile, the increased volume of traffic on the A1 has led to the development of new service facilities, including a garage and hotel along the Adderstone stretch of the road, as well as proposals for improvements to the road in response to safety considerations.

The assessment of both discrete and more extensive historical landscape components reveals that the cultural heritage remains in the Adderstone-Mousen area are typical of those expected in the rolling lowlands of north Northumberland and range in date from the Bronze Age to modern periods. Particularly well-represented are enclosed settlements of the late Bronze Age to Romano-British eras and monuments associated with the landscape of eighteenth and nineteenth century agricultural improvement, notably limekilns, planned farms and estates.

A total of six sites and monuments, three of which are sites recorded on the county SMR, two of them with protected status, would be liable to be directly impacted by road improvements under the Option 2 proposal. Three of these sites would also be liable to be directly impacted by the road improvement under Option 3, as would a further four sites, two of them with protected status. A further 25 sites or monuments, most recorded on the county SMR, five of which are protected, fall within one kilometre of the A1 and may be visually or otherwise indirectly impacted.

6.1 Options 1 and 2

Option 1 will cut through the very eastern end of the Bellshill Quarry site. In the case of Site 5 (New Mousen farm complex), the impact is more difficult to quantify. The carriageway will be taken closer to the standing buildings and is likely to require the demolition of the westernmost element, comprising the three-range stable-like building. In consequence the row of cottages parallel to the A1 will be exposed to greater noise, vibration and pollution. Already empty and suffering noticeable stone decay, this will render any future use highly problematic, increasing the threat of dereliction and eventual demolition. Conversely, this option will help to preserve a stretch of the historic course of the A1 (Site 4) as a minor lane, relatively free from the threat of future widening.

Option 2 will impact upon sites 4, 5 and 6 in the same way as Option 1, save that it will also widen and alter the profile of a longer length of the present course of the A1 (Site 4) at the south end of the proposed road improvement. In addition, this option will require the removal, at least temporarily, of two grade II listed structures, Sites 2 and 3. However, this option will only have significant impact on Site 1, a cropmark, if the site is more extensive than the currently available air photographs reveal.

The impact of Option 2 upon Sites 1-4 can be mitigated. Demolition of parts of Site 5 will detract from the unity of this planned farm and remove secondary structural elements relating to its development in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although such farms are common in the district, this must be considered an adverse impact on the cultural heritage of the Adderstone-Mousen corridor. As regards the loss of the western end of Site 6 the value of this monument has already been reduced by partial infilling with construction waste. The continuity of the bulk of the surviving quarry scarp will remain unimpaired by the new road.

6.2 Option 3

Option 3 will impact upon Sites 1, 2 and 4 in essentially the same manner as will Option 2. In addition, it will lead the road carriageway into the field adjacent to that containing Roundabouts Camp, a scheduled ancient monument (Site 7), with possible resultant disturbance to features associated with that monument. Chapeltree Well (Site 9) and the suggested location of a medieval chapel (Site 8) lie in or very close to the path of Option 3. Moreover, the carriageway will pass less than 50m from the

Adderstone Mains Lodge limekiln (Site 10), exposing the kiln to greater threat from vibration and pollution and having a significant visual impact upon its setting. 24

The impact of Option 3 on sites 7, 8 and 9 could be mitigated by appropriate archaeological intervention to ensure threatened features were recorded before destruction, but the normal presumption is in favour of preservation of archaeological deposits *in situ*, wherever possible. Moreover the impact upon Site 10, a grade II listed building, will undeniably be detrimental.

6.3 Wider Assessment Zone

Outside the narrow corridors of direct site impact, defined for both the three options, no site in the broader two-kilometre wide assessment zone will be impacted sufficiently to warrant specific measures in mitigation, whichever option is adopted.

6.4 Conclusion

Of the three alternative routes for the upgraded road proposed, Option 1 will have the least impact on the cultural heritage. Of the two longer routes, Options 2 and 3, the former is considered to have the lesser impact upon the cultural heritage. Accordingly detailed recommendations to substantially mitigate the adverse impact of Option 2 are set out below in part 7. *Recommendations*.

Option 3 would have a greater impact on the local cultural heritage. Sites 8 and 9 could be irretrievably lost as a result of road construction, in which case further evaluation would be required to determine their present state of survival, if any, and to recommend further mitigation strategies.

The following recommendations are made with respect to archaeological mitigation work consequent upon the implementation of the proposed Option 2 improvements to the A1. All remain subject to consideration by the County Archaeologist.

- The decorated red sandstone pillars and screens (Site 3) should be recorded, using appropriate, recognised techniques, prior to dismantling and removal from their current position at the junction of the Adderstone-Wooler road and A1. Following accurate labelling and storage in an appropriate location their reconstruction should be carried out as close as possible to their original location. All masonry work, including both the dismantling, transportation and re-erection of the monument should be undertaken by masons experienced in historic buildings conservation.
- The grade II listed milepost (Site 2), carrying the relief lettering 'A12 B2', should be removed intact and repositioned close to its original position on the east side of the A1 following road improvements. The movement of both the above grade II listed structures should be documented in the SMR and recorded and dated by plaques on the monuments.
- Any removal of top-soil and excavation into sub-soil required as part of the improvement scheme's earthworks should be monitored archaeologically. A methodology for soil stripping should be agreed in advance and written into the specification for this phase of works.
- The Northumberland County Council, Historic Buildings Officer should be consulted regarding the fate of individual buildings in the New Mousen farm complex and the form of any mitigation required.

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9.1 Documentary sources in the Northumberland Records Office Catalogue

Mousen (parish of Lucker, formerly Bamburgh)

(E) DT 330 5 *Tithe award*, 1843

(A) ZHE 7/2 & 10 *Valuation papers for Adderstone and Mousen*, 1840-60.

(A) ZNI 13 *Deeds, mainly purchases of land by Newcastle and Berwick Railway*, 1839-60.

(G) NRO 2000/6 *Land valuation book*, 1910

(A) ZCL/B 724 *Draft lease of Mousen farm*, 1889.

Adderstone (parish of Lucker, formerly Bamburgh)

(A11) ZLO X *Deeds*, 1714-1856

(A14) ZHE 42/1-5 *Plans of Bell's Hill farm*, 1741 (ZHE 42/1), *Twizell House*, *Washpool and Adderstone Hall estates*, etc.

(A14) ZHE 42/20-22, a, b *Sale catalogues of Adderstone Mains*, 1882 and *Twizell House*, 1898.

(H2) CLAS III *Sale catalogue for Bellshill farm*, 1921 (M)

(E) DT 5 M *Tithe award*, 1846.

(C2) EP 38/135 *Plan of Adderstone Mains*, 19th century (M)

(G) NRO 2794 *Agricultural survey of Adderstone with Lucker*, 1966.

(G) NRO 2000/6 *Domesday book*, 1910.

(A13) NRO 530/20/20 *Deeds, inventory, etc. of Bellshill*, c.1780-1850 - includes a valuation book of 1829 valuing the entire contents of the house and outbuildings at £3563-7-6.

(A) NRO 4329/10 *Sale catalogue for Adderstone Hall estate*, 4th August 1961.

(G) NRO 461/2 *Deeds for Bellshill estate*, 1795-1827.

(A13) NRO 530 15/18-24 *Wooler-Adderstone turnpike papers*, 1825-77 -

NRO 530 15/22 notes the existence of Bellshill toll bar in the general statement of accounts by the Trust for the road in 1855.

NRO 530 15/24 gives information on the of the successful bid and identity of the bidder for yearly rental of the toll bar: in 1855 the gate was let to Peter Renton for £7-5-0, in 1856 for £5-10-0, in 1858 for £5-15-0, in 1859 for £4-10-0, in 1860 for £5-0-0, in 1861 for £4-5-0, in 1862 for £5-15-0 and in 1863 for £5-5-0. In 1864 it was let to William Forest for £18-0-0, and in 1865 once more to Peter Renton for £5-15-0. Thereafter it was let to Gideon Wood, in 1866 for £14-0-0, in 1867 for £16-5-0, in 1868 for £12-15-0, in 1869 for £11-15-0, in 1870 for £5-10-0 and in 1871 for £4-10-0, but in the November of that year the Turnpike Act led to the disbanding of the Trust and abandonment of the toll gate system.

NRO 530 15/21 Contains an agreement with Gideon Wood for the rental of Bellshill gate, dated 22nd March 1870.

(A13) NRO 530 20/276 *Correspondence etc., regarding rent charge apportionment*, 1848-51.

(A) M47 *Report of the state of the Duke's cottages*.



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Plate 1: Air photograph showing the Roundabouts Camp (Site 7) and Site 1 enclosure cropmarks, plus ridge and furrow and a trackway. The pillars and the Adderstone Lodge limekiln are also visible. North is to the right of the picture.



Plate 2: The Pillars.



Plate 3: The Milepost (Site 2) from the west.

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Plate 4. Bellshill Quarry limestone (Site 11) from the north.

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Plate 5: New Mousen Farm. The row of cottages parallel to the A1, with the three ranges of stables/sheds in the background, from the south.



Plate 6: New Mousen Farm. The row of pigsties north of the cottages.