
**A1-A192 LINK ROAD,
SOUTH EAST NORTHUMBERLAND**

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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Prepared for *Northumberland County Council* by:
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Frontispiece:
Boundary between Benridge and Spital Hill Townships

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SUMMARY

This report represents the cultural heritage component of the Environmental Impact Assessment, which accompanies a planning application by NCC to construct a Link Road between the A1 and the A192 to the north east of Morpeth. The assessment identifies cultural heritage constraints within the proposed road's corridor of easement and makes recommendations regarding the work required to mitigate the scheme's impact.

The report collates evidence from a wide range of sources, including historic maps, aerial photographs, secondary historical works and the Northumberland County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It draws extensively on the previous archaeological assessment work covering the area, much of which was carried out during earlier preparatory planning for the proposed road. Also provided is a summary of the programme of geophysical survey and excavation, which was undertaken within the corridor of easement, in consultation with the County Archaeologist, with the specific aim of revealing hitherto unsuspected cultural heritage remains which might be impacted by the proposed scheme.

This has resulted in the identification of a total of 26 sites and monuments within the defined assessment area. Of these eight were previously recorded on the Northumberland County SMR, one of which is a scheduled ancient monument. No listed buildings records also relate to the area. Together these provide contextual information regarding the archaeological and historical development of the area to the north east of Morpeth, demonstrating that it has been the focus of intensive human activity since later prehistory.

The most prevalent archaeological features revealed within the corridor comprise extensive areas of ridge and furrow field systems, which survive either as upstanding earthworks or as infilled furrows in the subsoil, bearing witness to the intensive agricultural cultivation carried out by the surrounding township communities during the medieval and early modern eras. In the wider environs, traces of late prehistoric and Romano-British settlements are well-represented as cropmarks visible through aerial photography (Sites 18-19, 27-29), and in some cases clearly constitute sites of considerable complexity. Evidence of post-medieval, brick and tile production, including clay extraction (Sites 12 and 21) also exist immediately to the south of the corridor, whilst the well-preserved pillboxes of the Wansbeck defence line (Sites 22, 26) testify to the impact of 20th-century conflict. Of the present-day settlements immediately adjacent to the Link Road corridor, East Lane End (Site 8) represents a very long-lived farmstead, probably originating as one of the granges (Highley Grange) set up by Newminster Abbey to organise the exploitation of its lands. By contrast, West Lane End Farm (Site 9) was only established in the early 19th century.

The assessment concludes that two fields of significantly upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks (Sites 1, 4), both catalogued during the previous phases of assessment work, will be directly and substantially impacted by construction of the A1-A192 Link. Several possible features identified by the geophysical investigation will be impacted by the construction of the link road. These include areas of levelled ridge and furrow, possible ditched features or drains f1/14-15, f1/18, f2/9-10 and f2/14, headland feature f2/6-7, 'kiln' f1/19 and arcuate feature f2/15. The visual impact of the proposed link road on the pillboxes beside St Leonard's Lane (Site 1), which form a scheduled ancient monument, is minimal. The two farmsteads, West Lane End Farm (Site 9) and East Lane End (Site 8), will be visually impacted, however. An indirect cultural heritage benefit may be provided by the scheme in reducing the quantity of vehicular movements through Morpeth and the consequent environmental impact on the historic buildings of the town centre.

The assessment makes a number of recommendations for archaeological work to further evaluate and to mitigate the cultural heritage impact of the proposed road (Section 8). These comprise:

- 1) Trial trench excavation is to evaluate the character and significance of several of the magnetic anomalies revealed by geophysical survey of the road corridor (see 10. Appendix for a scheme of works for the proposed trial trenching).*
- 2) Topographic survey to provide a full record of the fields containing substantial surviving ridge and furrow earthworks liable to be impacted by the scheme (Sites 1 and 4).*
- 3) Excavation of a section through the headland bank separating the two systems of ridge and furrow (Site 4) in the field W of West Lane End Farm, to provide a record of the profile and composition of this feature.*
- 4) Archaeological monitoring during construction operations for the proposed roundabout on the A192 (the former Great North Road - Site 2) to determine whether significant deposits associated with the earlier, medieval highway survive.*

It is possible that the trial trench evaluation may identify a need for further evaluation or mitigation work.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of Assessment

This report, prepared by The Archaeological Practice, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, has been commissioned by Northumberland County Council. It forms one component of a full Environmental Impact Assessment to accompany a planning application by NCC to construct a link between the A1 trunk road and the A192 just north of West Lane End farm.

The A1-A192 link is intended to form the western section of a longer (approximately 6km) link road between the A1 and the A197 east of Pegswood, designed to improve communications within, and access to, South-east Northumberland. At present only the western (A1-A192) and eastern (Pegswood Bypass) sections of the full link road are being proceeded with, and both these sections may be considered as stand-alone schemes with specific road transport benefits. The cultural heritage implications of the Pegswood Bypass section are dealt with in a separate report (Archaeological Practice 2002). This assessment of the western section does however include general consideration of the impact of constructing the full scheme, particularly with respect to the known and suspected archaeological sites along the corridor of the link's central section. Along with the corresponding report on the Pegswood Bypass stretch, it therefore represents the culmination of a sustained programme of archaeological/cultural heritage assessment, review and evaluatory investigation associated with the link road proposal.

The principal aims of the assessment are to identify cultural heritage constraints within the corridor of land likely to be impacted directly by any of the proposed developments, to identify areas or locations where further investigative evaluation is necessary in order to clarify remaining areas of uncertainty regarding the nature and significance of the archaeological resource, and makes recommendations regarding the work required to mitigate the scheme's impact.

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).
- outline the previous stages of cultural heritage assessment and summarise the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation conducted in furtherance of the scheme.
- present a catalogue (section 5) and chronological synthesis (section 6) 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 7).
- outline the further work proposed to define more clearly the nature of the archaeological record and recommend measures to mitigate the impact of the scheme on the cultural heritage resource (section 8).

2. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Location and Extent of the Survey Area

The assessment focusses on a 700m long corridor of land between the A1 and the A192 to the north and west of West Lane End farm, plus smaller areas on the west and east sides of the A1 and A192, respectively, which will be absorbed by new roundabout junctions. As is customary with this kind of work, the scope of the report extends beyond the immediate footprint of the highway scheme to embrace a wider zone adopted from the previous stages of assessment, which stretches up to 1km from the proposed road alignment. This zone is bounded by Spital Hill farm and Lancaster Park housing estate to the south, the U6010 and Kater Dene Farm to the east, Northgate and District Hospital and Fair Moor to the north and the Benridge Burn to the west. Consideration of this broader zone provides contextual information regarding those individual sites or historic landscape components which might potentially be physically impacted by the proposed scheme. It also ensures that any site or landscape component which might be more indirectly (e.g. visually) affected is incorporated in the site catalogue (section 5).

2.2 Topography and Geology

The assessment area is situated within of the lowlands of south-east Northumberland. The area is essentially rural in character and sparsely populated.

The solid geology is formed by Millstone Grit of the Upper Carboniferous strata, overlain by a blanket of glacial drift up to 20m thick, comprising clays, silts and sands & gravels. There are no coal measures within the A1-A192 link corridor.

2.3 Present land-use

The course of the route is predominantly pasture land.

2.4 Nature of Proposed Developments

The scheme involves the construction of a new, all-purpose, dumbbell-type junction on the A1, approximately 500m south of Fair Moor. From the A1 the proposed road heads in a north-easterly direction to intersect the A192 at a new roundabout (Lane End Roundabout). The link road will be 520m in length, comprising a 7.3m wide single carriageway road and a separate 3m wide cycleway/footpath. This scheme will replace the existing substandard A1-A192 junction at Fair Moor, which does not provide any means of south-bound access onto the A1 or direct access to the north side of Morpeth for north-bound traffic on the trunk road.

2.5 Potential Impacts – General

The construction of a new road has the potential to cause physical damage to cultural heritage remains through excavation and general ground disturbance associated with construction operations and also through ancillary operations such as the diversion of services, site compounds, landscaping and

topsoil/subsoil storage areas. In addition important sites could be adversely affected by development which materially affects their setting.

Positive impacts might include a reduction of traffic on existing routes which pass in close proximity to historic buildings and townscapes or other sites, with attendant benefits in terms of lessening the threat to the structural integrity of specific buildings posed by traffic vibration and an overall improvement in the visual and environmental setting a site or landscape complex.

2.6 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 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 no listed structures within the defined assessment area, which might be potentially visually or otherwise affected by the proposed development.

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 eight entries relating to sites within the defined assessment area.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Assessment and Investigation

Cultural Heritage Assessment Stages 2 and 3 (1996, 1997)

As part of the preceding phases of work on the proposed A1-A197 link road, Stage 2 and 3 archaeological/cultural heritage assessments were carried out in, respectively, 1996 (Tyne and Wear Museums 1996) and 1997 (Northern Archaeological Associates 1997). These identified a total of 45 sites within the defined assessment area for the full link road and proposed a series of mitigation measures.

Desk Study Review, May 2001

The cultural heritage issues associated with the link road were subjected to a desk study review by The Archaeological Practice in April-May 2001 (in Scott Doherty Associates 2001). This involved the re-examination of the Stage 2 and 3 assessments, the consideration of new information which had been gathered in the intervening period - principally deriving from developer-funded assessments and mitigatory excavation in advance of opencast coal extraction - and consultations with members of the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team.

The desk study highlighted the relatively dense concentration of known late prehistoric/Romano-British settlements in the assessment corridor. In particular, in 2000 a further site of this period (centred at NZ 201882), extensive in area and complex in character, had been identified and excavated in the extension to the Pegswood Moor Farm opencast site, immediately to the west of Whorral Bank

(Proctor 2001). The discovery of this important Iron Age/Romano-British (IA/RB) site during soil stripping prior to coal extraction drew attention to the considerable potential for the presence of unrecorded remains along some stretches of the proposed corridor. Such remains do not usually survive as upstanding earthworks in this part of Northumberland and under some conditions may evade detection by aerial photography. Accordingly the review of cultural heritage issues concluded that the entire road corridor was an area of some archaeological interest with the potential to contain additional hitherto unsuspected remains.

Archaeological Evaluation Programme

In subsequent consultation, the Northumberland County Archaeologist recommended that, in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed scheme on any unsuspected cultural heritage remains, the corridor of the A1-A192 link should be subjected to a programme of archaeological evaluation, initially comprising geophysical investigation followed by targeted trial excavation. Geophysical survey was carried out in two stages by GeoQuest Associates, in March and July 2002 (GeoQuest Associates 2002a, 2002b and see below section 4), and a programme of evaluation trenching and mitigatory recording was then drawn up by The Archaeological Practice, based on the survey results (see below section 10: Appendix).

3. SOURCES FOR ASSESSMENT

3.1 Archival Material and Secondary Sources

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

- *Northumberland County Record Office, Melton Park, Gosforth (NRO)*
- *Northumberland SMR, Planning Department (Conservation Team), Northumberland County Council, Morpeth (SMR)*
- *Northumberland County Library, Morpeth (NorCL)*
- *City Library, Local Studies section, Newcastle upon Tyne (NCL)*
- *Museum of Antiquities Record Room, University of Newcastle upon Tyne (MA)*
- *National Monument Record, Swindon (NMR)*
- *Air Photograph Library, Unit for Landscape Modelling (formerly the Cambridge University Centre for Aerial Photography) (CAPL)*
- *Department of Geography Map Library, University of Newcastle upon Tyne (DG)*

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, Scheduled Monument and Listed Building Records

Eight sites and monuments recorded on the Northumberland County SMR, fall within the defined assessment area and provide contextual information on the archaeological and historical development of the assessment area. Two of these form part of a scheduled ancient monument. No listed buildings records are relevant to the area. Three additional sites listed in the SMR, in the wider vicinity, provide important contextual information.

3.2.2 Primary documentary sources

The majority of sources were consulted through published synthesis, but a number of original documents were also examined, in particular title awards.

3.2.3 Secondary and Published Information

Local and Regional Histories

Published works which shed general contextual light upon the assessment area or upon particular aspects of its archaeology or history are included in the bibliography (section 9), and cited where relevant in the synthesis (section 6). John Hodgson's *History of Northumberland* (1832) is still the only significant local historical work covering the various townships which include parts of the assessment area, namely Newminster Abbey (*op. cit.*, 449-50), High and Low Highlaws (--, 83-4), Benridge (--, 79-81), Spital Hill (--, 76-7) and Mitford and Molesden (--, 85-6).

Cultural Heritage Assessments

Most useful are the preceding Stage 2 and Stage 3 assessment reports for the A1-South East Northumberland Link Road and a separate developer-funded assessment relating to land north of Lancaster Park (Tyne & Wear Museums 2002). These provide the only detailed archaeological syntheses yet attempted for this part of Northumberland, to the north west of Morpeth.

3.2.4 Historic Map Evidence

The area north of Morpeth 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 assessment area:

NCL - Map of the County of Northumberland, Warburton, 1716.

NRO 324 G1 - Newminster Abbey Estate Map, Anon., early-mid 18th century (Figure 14)

NRO - Map of the County of Northumberland, Armstrong, 1769 (Figure 2)

NRO - Map of Northumberland, Smith, 1808.

NRO - Map of Northumberland, Fryer, 1820 (Figure 3)

NRO - Map of Northumberland, Greenwood, 1828 (Figure 4)

NRO DT 345 M - A Map of Newminster Abbey Township, 1842 (accompanying the Tithe Award) (Figure 5).

NRO DT 251 S - A Map of High and Low Highlaws Township, 1840 (accompanying the 1841 Tithe Award) (Figure 6).

NRO DT 35 S - A Map of Benridge Township, 1841 (accompanying the Tithe Award) (Figure 7).

NRO DT 435 S - A Map of the Township of Spittle Hill, 1840 (accompanying the 1841 Tithe Award) (Figure 8).

NRO DT 324 S - A Map of the Township of Mitford & Molesden, 1843 (accompanying the 1847 Tithe Award) (Figure 9).

NRO - First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1863, Northumberland, 25" Sheets LXIV.13 (Figure 15)

NRO - First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1866, Northumberland, 6" Sheets LXIII-LXIV (Figure 10)

NRO - Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1898, Northumberland, 6" Sheets LXIII-LXIV (Figure 11)

NRO - Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1924, Northumberland, 6" Sheet LXIX (Figure 12)

NRO - Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey, 1938, Northumberland, 6" Sheet LXIX

3.2.5 Aerial Photographs

An aerial photographic search was made of the following archive sources: **CAPL, DG, MA, NCL, SMR & NMR**. This revealed a sizeable number of aerial photographs covering the corridor of the proposed A1-A192 Link, the majority of which is held by the National Monument Record (**NMR**) and the Northumberland County SMR (**SMR**). This coverage comprises black and white vertical

photographs, taken at relatively high levels (scales ranging from 1:7700 to 1:10560) by the RAF, Ordnance Survey and BKS Air Survey Ltd between 1946 and 1977. There is considerable duplication in the material held by these two collections, particularly in the earlier series, with both archives holding copies of the photographs taken by the RAF in 1946-47.

Coverage of the assessment area held by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne Air Photograph Collection (*MA*), housed in the Museum of Antiquities, is restricted to low-altitude oblique photographs of the complex cropmark sites at Silver Hill and Kater Dene (Sites 27 and 28). Although these two sites are located between 0.7-1.1km NE of the planned terminal of the A1-A192 Link, they provide important contextual information (see section 6.2.2). They lie only 200-250m north of the central section of the overall A1-SE Northumberland Link, which is not being proceeded with at this stage. The Dept of Geography Map Library in the University of Newcastle upon Tyne (*DG*) holds one set of b/w vertical photographs (scale 1:10560) covering lowland Northumberland, taken for the National Coal Board in 1968. The sequence covering the area of the A1-A192 Link provides no additional information. Two of the repositories - *CAPL* and *NCL* - held no coverage of the area.

NMR:

<i>Sortie no.</i>	<i>Frames</i>	<i>Date</i>
106G/SCOT/UK/138	3136-8; 3166-9	03 July 1946
CPE/SCOT/UK/221	3176-9; 3210-3; 4127-9; 4218-9; 4257-60	27 June 1947
541/A/485	3113-3116	24 June 1949
58/RAF/2625	55-56; 104-105	8 November 1958
OS/67306	001-002	20 August 1967
OS/70180	104-106	5 June 1970
OS/71041	037; 093-095	9 April 1971
OS/77130	007-009	28 August 1977

SMR:

<i>Sortie no.</i>	<i>Frames</i>	<i>Date</i>
CPE/SCOT/UK/221	3177; 3209-11; 4217-9; 4257-60	27 June 1947
BKS	18608-9; 18724-5	1960
BKS	050502-4; 050581-3	1971

MA:

NZ 1987 A-J
NZ 1988 A-N

DG:

Run/film 20/6762, frames 6072-6074

The predominant feature revealed by this coverage are extensive systems of ridge and furrow, some evidently in the process of being destroyed by modern arable cultivation when the photographs were taken. This confirms and amplifies the evidence derived from the geophysical survey and evaluation

trenching. Detailed reference to the contribution of the aerial photographic coverage to the understanding of individual sites may be found in the relevant gazetteer entries (Section 5).

3.2.6 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, in particular the present occupants of West Lane End farm, Mr and Mrs Brown. 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 5).

3.2.7 Geophysical Investigation

Geophysical surveys were carried out over the corridor of the A1-A192 link by GeoQuest Associates, with the aim of revealing hitherto unsuspected cultural heritage remains which might be impacted by the proposed scheme. This work was undertaken in two stages, during March and July 2002, as a result of modifications to the initially proposed road layout, and represents the first significant programme of archaeological investigation to have taken place within the assessment area. The information provided in the two reports on this work (GeoQuest Associates 2002a, 2002b) is summarised below (section 4) and has been instrumental in enabling a programme of trial excavation and mitigation recording to be drawn up (10: Appendix).

4. RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

4.1 Geophysical Survey

An initial geophysical survey was undertaken by GeoQuest Associates during March 2002. An 80m wide corridor of easement of the proposed link road, encompassing a total area of 9 hectares, was mapped using a fluxgate gradiometer. Following realignment of the proposed junction of the link road with the A1 trunk road, a further programme of geophysical investigation was undertaken which extended the survey area southwards by a distance of about 300m on either side of the A1. The full results are set out in two reports by GeoQuest Associates (GeoQuest Associates 2002a; 2002b).

A total of 14 possible archaeological features were identified by the initial survey (see figure 16).

No.	Archaeological Features	Confidence limit
f1/8	Ridge and furrow	75%
f1/9	Ridge and furrow	85%
f1/10	Ridge and furrow	70%
f1/11	Old field boundary	60%
f1/12	Ridge and furrow	30%
f1/13	Ridge and furrow	80%
f1/14	Ditch/field boundary	65%
f1/15	Ditch/field boundary	65%
f1/16	Pit/pond	60%
f1/17	Ridge and furrow	80%
f1/18	Track/boundary ditch	80%
f1/19	Fired structure	40%
f1/20	Drainage ditches/disturbance	60%
f1/21	Headland/stony bank/ditch	60%

The majority of these represent ridge and furrow cultivation features (f1/8-13, f1/17, f1/21) and associated field boundaries, some of which correspond with sites CH 29-30, already identified, and which relate to the medieval and early modern cultivation of this area. The geophysical survey provides a useful record of this field system, by tracing the alternate rows of soil-filled furrows and truncated ridges left in the subsoil. Similarly, a group of lobate positive magnetic anomalies (f1/16), plotted in the field (1) immediately west of West Lane End Farm, corresponded in their location to a waterlogged hollow in that field, and can therefore confidently be interpreted as a filled-up pond.

In addition, four features were identified which could not immediately be conclusively related to the ridge and furrow cultivation patterns: f1/14-15, f1/18 and f1/19. Although these were interpreted by the geophysical investigator as earlier field boundaries or trackways with side ditches, information provided by the farmer at West Lane End, Mr Brown, suggested that f1/14-15 and f1/18 should probably be interpreted as pairs of stone-built drains. One of the drains corresponding to f1/18 can be seen to emerge at SE corner of the field (2) to the north of West Lane End. One remaining feature, a geomagnetic anomaly indicative of a fired structure (f1/19), such as a kiln or hearth, could not be related to any features recorded in that area, either through the farmer's personal recollection or the historic map evidence.

In consultation with the County Archaeologist, f1/19 was determined to be of sufficient potential significance to require further evaluation or recording. Excavation of a trial trench targeted at f19 will

also provide the opportunity to investigate f1/18, as a representative example of that group of probable drains discussed above.

In addition, in order to mitigate, by record, any possible damage to the system of upstanding ridge and furrow in field 1 (CH 29), a trench will be cut through f1/21, a well-preserved headland lynchett, to record its profile and makeup, and a topographic survey will be undertaken of all the surviving earthworks in the field.

A further 14 possible archaeological features were identified by a second survey. These were located in five survey blocks labelled Areas 1-5 (see figure 17).

No.	Archaeological Features	Confidence limit
<i>Area 1</i>		
f2/2	Ridge and furrow	95%
<i>Area 2</i>		
f2/4	Land drains, ridge and furrow	50%
f2/6	Headland feature	50%
f2/7	Headland feature	50%
<i>Area 3</i>		
f2/8	Ridge and furrow	50%
f2/9	Ditches or drains	65%
f2/10	Ditch or drain	70%
<i>Area 4</i>		
f2/11	Land drains, ridge and furrow	70%
f2/12	Ditch or drain	40%
<i>Area 5</i>		
f2/13	Ridge and furrow	90%
f2/14	Possible linear ditch	25%
f2/15	Possible circular ditch	20%
f2/16	Ditch or drain	40%
f2/17	Ditch or drain	40%

Again, the geophysical survey recorded extensive areas of levelled ridge and furrow (f2/2, f2/4, f2/8, f2/11, f2/13), with evidence in some cases (f2/4, f2/11) that much later systems of field drains had been laid in the furrows. A linked pair of positive and negative magnetic lineations (f2/6-7), identified in Area 2 about 5m south of and parallel to the present field boundary (formerly the boundary between Benridge and Spital Hill townships), almost certainly reflect rubble and soil headlands created by ploughing, but they might conceivably indicate minor ditches or wall footings along an earlier course of the field boundary.

In Area 3 a series of minor positive magnetic lineations following two slightly different orientations (f2/9-10) was identified. The more northerly set (f2/10) probably correspond to f1/7 (interpreted as 'evidence for a set of tile land drains') in the initial survey area. Both sets/f2/9 and f2/10 most likely represent a system of tile land drains, but could also be interpreted as soil-filled wheel ruts or minor silted ditches.

Several weak positive linear anomalies were detected within the dominant anomaly patterns arising from the land drains and ridge and furrow in Areas 4 (f2/12) and 5 (f2/14, f2/16-17). The linear anomalies were orientated roughly N-S and E-W and were tentatively interpreted as either minor soil-filled ditches or, alternatively, tile drains.

An extremely weak arcuate anomaly (f2/15) was recorded in the centre of the area. This was plotted as a circular feature but its exact form is uncertain. It is noteworthy that the pattern of ridge and furrow, so clear in the rest of the field, is much less distinct here (see GeoQuest Associates 2002b, figure 2), which may indicate that there has been significant post-medieval ground disturbance in this part of the field.

Two features located in Areas 3 and 4 were interpreted as possible spreads of brick, tile or iron debris (f2/1). However consultation of aerial photographs and discussion with Mr Brown, the tenant farmer at West Lane End has convincingly demonstrated that these two spreads relate to spoil dumping during construction of the adjacent A1 route in 1970. The small spread in Area 3 was a site of a temporary spoil dump whilst the extensive spread at the north end of Area 4 represents an area of infilling where the spoil was used to fill a depression in the field. This infilling can be seen to continue into the area of the first survey as feature (f1/1). A third similar spread (f2/1), at the south end of Area 5, relates to the diversion of St Leonard's Lane (C148) as part of the A1 construction works. There a sharp right-angled bend in the lane was realigned to become a somewhat gentler curve, the previous course being removed and turned to pasture.

In consultation with the County Archaeologist, f2/6-7, f2/9, f2/14-15 were determined to be of sufficient potential significance to require further evaluation or recording.

5. SITE CATALOGUE

The catalogue below provides a listing both of the sites within the corridor likely to be materially affected by the A1-A192 Link and of monuments in the wider vicinity which may be visually impacted or which may provide contextual information regarding the historical development of the area. Included in the latter category are three sites (27-29) which lie to the north east of the defined assessment area, outside its limits. The catalogue is derived from consultation of the sources noted in section 3 and the results of the geophysical survey investigation set out in the preceding section. Cross referencing is provided to the site numbering in the previous Stage 2 and 3 Environmental Assessments (CH. . .) plus other relevant archaeological assessments, along with the relevant SMR, NMR and Scheduled Ancient Monument identifiers.

5.1 Monuments and features within the Link Road corridor of easement

[1] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 1850 8725 (centre); CH42*

Well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks in a small triangular field S of Butley Ben and immediately E of the A192, identified by the Stage 3 EA. Will be impinged upon by the proposed roundabout on the A192. Ridge and furrow has slight curvature, perhaps because of restricted shape of field, but appears relatively narrow (see NMR 58/RAF/2625, 104-5). Field shown as an open area beside the highway in the early-mid 18th century Newminster Abbey estate map (NRO 324/G1), and therefore unlikely to be under plough at that date. Either already given over to pasture or perhaps enclosed and ploughed subsequently. May have originated as a small green for milking cattle at the end of *loaning* path. Construction of Butley Ben house has already destroyed the ridge and furrow in the NE corner of the field.

[2] *The Great North Road (A192); NGR: NZ 19108680-18308740*

The course of the present A192 represents the old Great North Road, the royal highway which passed through Morpeth en route from England to Scotland. The route may have originated as a Roman road north into Scotland (Dr M.C. Bishop pers. comm.). This remains to be proved by excavation and fieldwork, both as regards the hypothesis in general and this stretch in particular. Diversion, perhaps to reach an easier crossing point on the Wansbeck, is conceivable during the post-Roman era. Morpeth presumably derives its name - the 'moor-' or 'fen-path' - from this route, which must therefore already have been in existence by the 12th century. On the early-mid 18th century Newminster Abbey estate map it is simply labelled 'The way from Morpeth'.

[3] *Ridge and furrow and geomagnetic anomalies; NGR: NZ 1840 8715 (centre); CH 30*

a) Ridge & furrow in the field immediately N of West Lane End Farm. Oriented NNW-SSE. Levelled by modern ploughing, but visible on older aerial photographic coverage (541/A/485/3113-5; OS/67306/1-2) and clearly detected by geophysical survey as alternate rows of soil-filled furrows and truncated ridges (f1/17). Will be directly traversed by the proposed route.

b) Strong positive magnetic lineations (f1/18) bisect the field heading from its NW to SE corner. Probably represents a pair of stone-built drains (information supplied by Mr Brown, West Lane End Farm). One of these drains can be seen to emerge at the SE corner of the field near the A192. F1/18 does not respect and therefore appear to be contemporary with the NW-SE orientated ridge and furrow identified in this field, but does run parallel to a fainter pattern of E-W oriented magnetic lineations - perhaps a system of field drains (GeoQuest Associates 2002, figures 3 & 4).

c) NZ 1837 8713: A geomagnetic anomaly (f1/19) 'consistent with thermo-remanent magnetism residing in an *in situ* fired structure, such as a kiln' (GeoQuest Associates 2002), was also identified in the field, on the line of the southernmost of the two parallel lineations of f1/18.

[4] Ridge and furrow and circular cropmark; NGR: NZ 183 870 (centre); CH 29

a) Surviving ridge & furrow systems in the field immediately W of West Lane End Farm. WSW-ENE aligned in the southern third of the field separated from the NNW-SSE oriented pattern (f1/13) in the remainder of the field by a clear headland bank (f1/21). The NNW-SSE oriented ridging is part of the same system as that in the field to the east (Site 3 above). An infilled pond (f1/16) and associated drains (f1/14-15) were detected by geophysical survey. Will be directly traversed by the proposed route.

b) NZ 1825 8705: A circular feature c. 15m in diameter, with a much smaller circle in the centre, is visible on aerial photographs (GEONEX/11991/141), in the northern part of the field. May simply represent the site of an animal feeder rather than an archaeological feature (cf. Tyne & Wear Museums 2002, 17: feature 2). Will not be impacted by the proposed link road.

[5] Ridge and furrow and linear geomagnetic anomalies; NGR: NZ 1815 8700, 1805 8685, 1815 8685 (centres);

a) Three fields on the E side of the A1 containing ridge and furrow levelled by modern ploughing, but visible on older aerial photographic coverage (541/A/485/3113-5; OS/67306/1-2) and clearly detected by geophysical survey as alternate rows of soil-filled furrows and truncated ridges (f1/17). Will be directly traversed by the proposed route.

b) Geophysical survey revealed a linked pair of positive and negative magnetic lineations (f2/6-7), in southernmost of the three fields, about 5m south of, and parallel to, the hedgeline along its N edge (formerly the boundary between Benridge and Spital Hill townships). May represent rubble and soil headlands created by ploughing or perhaps minor ditches or wall footings along an earlier course of the field boundary.

c) A series of minor positive magnetic lineations following two slightly different orientations (f1/7, f2/9-10) was identified by geophysical survey in Area 3. Most probably represent a system of tile land drains. Soil-filled wheel ruts or minor silted ditches are alternative possibilities.

[6] Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 180 873, NZ 1795 8710, NZ 1785 8690 (centres);

Three fields on the W side of the A1, between the dual carriageway and St Leonards Lane, containing flattened ridge and furrow. Earthworks levelled by modern ploughing, but visible on older aerial photographic coverage (541/A/485/3113-5; OS/67306/1-2) and clearly detected by geophysical survey as alternate rows of soil-filled furrows and truncated ridges (f1/17). Will be impinged on by western sliproads and roundabout associated with the proposed new dumbbell junction.

[7] Ridge and furrow and linear/arcuate geomagnetic anomalies; NGR: NZ 1780 8670 (centre);

a) Ridge & furrow in what was originally a single field, now divided in two by the A1 carriageway. Extant but much reduced in height, presumably by ploughing to reseed the pasture. The furrows are very apparent as rows of linear magnetic anomalies (GeoQuest Associates 2002b: f2/2, f2/13). Wavelength: c. 5m.

b) Several weak positive linear anomalies, detected by geophysical investigation in the field on the W side of the A1, may represent traces of minor soil-filled ditches. One in particular (f2/14), differed from the other geo-magnetic lineations in the field (e.g. f2/12 and f2/16-17) in following a sinuous,

curving course, rather than a very straight alignment, and could not, therefore, easily be explained as a ceramic land drain.

c) NZ 1784 8766: An extremely weak arcuate anomaly (f2/15), c. 15m in diameter, was also tentatively identified by geophysical survey in the centre of the W field. Plotted as a circular feature with a short linear feature crossing it (see GeoQuest Associates 2002b, figures 3-4), although its exact form was admitted to be uncertain (GeoQuest Associates 2002b, 6).

5.2 Monuments and features within the defined assessment area

The following includes monuments and features lying outside the corridor of likely direct impact, but within the wider assessment area. Listing of these sites provides contextual information important for an understanding of the area's historical development. In certain cases these sites might potentially be visually impacted.

[8] *East Lane End; NGR: NZ 1865 8715*

Extensive farm complex. Possible site of medieval grange (monastic farm) belonging to Newminster Abbey. Hodgson (1832, 84) identifies it with the grange of Highlaws, which figures in medieval documents and was clearly distinct from Highlaws or 'Highley' proper. The grange was leased by the monks of Newminster Abbey from Roger Bertram I, baron of Morpeth, and eventually came fully into their possession. Following the dissolution in 1536 it became crown property. Still royal property in the reign of Elizabeth I, when it is attested as Loaning-head. 'Loaning-head' or 'Loaning-end' appears to have supplanted the Highlaws Grange as the name of the settlement after the abbey was dissolved. *Loaning* denotes a cattle path leading from common grazing to a township settlement (Adams 1976, 132; cf. Tyne & Wear Museums 2002, 12-13). Settlement depicted on the Newminster Abbey estate map (NRO 324/G1), as a row of buildings labelled 'Brownes house', at the end of a short lane (N side) called 'Loning end'. Features on all subsequent maps. Appears with West Lane End Farm under the name 'Lane End' on Fryer's map (1820). First labelled 'East Lane End' on Greenwood's map (1828). Buildings are shown on the Highlaws tithe map (NRO DT 251/S), and in detail on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1863) (see figure 15). They show a row of buildings on the S side as well as the N side of lane. These buildings largely survive today - cottage and farm buildings (N row); complex of farm buildings (S row).

[9] *West Lane End Farm and well; SMR: NZ 18 NE 170; NGR: NZ 1845 8704 & 1845 8697*

Early 19th century farm complex. Figures as 'Lane End' on Fryer's map of Northumberland (1820) and all subsequent maps, but not on Smith's map of 1808 or any earlier maps. Clearly differentiated as West Lane End on Greenwood's map (1828). Buildings are shown on the 1840 Newminster Abbey tithe map (NRO DT 345/M) and in detail on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1863), comprising two - later three - ranges of farm buildings and a detached farmhouse to S (see figure 15). A well (SMR: NZ 18 NE 170) is shown to S of complex. This does not appear on later OS editions.

[10] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 1850 8705 (centre);*

Ridge and furrow in the field E of West Lane End Farm, between the farm and A192. Aligned E-W. Probably part of the same system as Sites 4 (S part of field) and 16 (N part of field) identified in the fields W and SW of West Lane End (cf. aerial photograph 58/RAF/2625/104-5).

[11] *Ridge and furrow; NGR NZ 188 871 (centre); CH 34*

Well-preserved ridge and furrow in the field immediately SE of East Lane End, between the A192 and the Cotting Burn. Oriented roughly N-S. Displays pronounced curving, inverted-S profile

characteristic of medieval ridge and furrow (CPE/SCOT/UK/221/3211-2 (1947); 58/RAF/2625/104-5 (1958)).

[12] *'Great Tile Hill': ridge and furrow, possible clay pit; NGR: NZ 1890 8685 (centre), 1896 8680; CH 35*

Surviving N-S oriented ridge and furrow in the triangular field in the angle between the A192 and Peacock Lane/Lancaster Park (Antony Walker & Partners 1997, Site 35; Tyne & Wear Museums 2002, 9: Enclosure 7). Wavelength: 7.5m furrow to furrow; ridge height: 0.20m. Gently curving, inverted-S form apparent on aerial photographs (e.g. 58/RAF/2625/104-5), suggesting medieval origin. The field is labelled Great Tile Hill on the Newminster Abbey tithe map (NRO DT 345/M; cf figure 5), which may hint at the earlier presence of a tile works nearby. A pond in the SE corner of the field has been tentatively interpreted as a clay pit in origin (Tyne & Wear Museums 2002, 17, feature 3).

[13] *Circular cropmark feature; NGR: NZ 1884 8688*

Faint circular cropmark c. 10m in diameter in ridge and furrow field Site 12 (see above). Noted on aerial photographs (CPE/SCOT/UK/3212-3; GEONEX/11991/141; cf. Tyne & Wear Museums 2002, 17: feature 1).

[14] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 1870 8685 (centre);*

Levelled ridge and furrow in the field S of West Lane End, between the A192 and Lancaster Park. Straight N-S aligned ridges apparent on older aerial photography (e.g. CPE/SCOT/UK/221/3211-2, suggesting post-medieval date. Alternate rows of soil-filled furrows and truncated ridges may still be preserved in the subsoil.

[15] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 1860 8695 (centre); CH 32*

Surviving N-S aligned ridge and furrow in the small rectangular field immediately SE of West Lane End Farm. Straight and narrow, suggesting relatively late date (cf. aerial photograph OS/71041/095).

[16] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 1845 8685 (centre); CH 31*

Two alignments of ridge and furrow in the field S of West Lane End Farm, between the farm and Lancaster Park. E-W oriented ridging at the N end of the field forms part of same system as Sites 4 (S part of field W of West Lane End) and 10 (field E of West Lane End). N-S aligned ridge and furrow covering the remainder of the field has marked inverted-S profile characteristic of medieval ridge and furrow (cf. aerial photograph 58/RAF/2625/104-5).

[17] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 183 873 (centre); CH 28*

Extant ridge and furrow in the triangular field between the A1 and A192, immediately S of Fair Moor junction. Pattern clearly visible on aerial photographs. Mostly oriented E-W, but in the SE corner of the field the earthworks follow a NW-SE alignment.

[18] *Spital Hill enclosed settlement 1; SMR: NZ 18 NE 55; NGR: NZ 1790 8635; CH 11*

Enclosed settlement of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (TMG 16247/1-8), immediately E of the A1, and W of Lancaster Park.

[19] *Spital Hill enclosed settlement 2; SMR: NZ 18 NE 56; NGR: NZ 1778 8621; CH 12*

Enclosed settlement of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (TMG 16247/1-8), immediately E of the A1, and W of Lancaster Park.

[20] *St Leonard's Hospital (Spital Hill); SMR: NZ 18 NE 8; NGR: NZ 1751 8612*

Site of the medieval St Leonard's Hospital traditionally located at Spital Hill on the basis of the placename. No upstanding remains survive and the hospital's precise location is unknown. Founded by William Bertram during the reign of Henry I (1100-35). Dissolved c. 1537. Periodically fell under the control of Newminster Abbey.

[21] *Brick and tile works; SMR: NZ 18 NE 176; NGR: NZ 1760 8650*

Brick and tile works shown on the Ordnance Survey 6in 1st edition (1866), located on the west side of St Leonard's Lane, S of the proposed new junction on the A1. The works buildings are still marked on the succeeding 2nd, 3rd and 4th editions, but the complex is not labelled. A timber- and brick-built shed still remains in the centre of the field.

[22] *St Leonards Lane pillboxes; SMR: NZ 18 NE 23; County SAM no 568; NGR: NZ 1758 8631 & NZ 1751 8622; CH 1a-1b*

Two WWII pillboxes W of St Leonard's Lane (W side of A1). Belong to group of four at Mitford (with two S of village at NZ 16888545 and NZ 17248574) classified as of national importance and scheduled. Irregular hexagon in plan. Part of the Wansbeck Defence line. The northernmost example (22a) is situated only 200m from proposed works, but is masked by plantation and will not be significantly visually impacted.

See also pillboxes W of Kater Dene Farm (Site 26), on the N side of Cottingwood Racecourse (NZ 1970 8757; SMR NZ 18 NE 61; cf. Antony Walker & Partners 1997: site CH 20) and at Pegswood Moor Farm (NZ 208 876; cf. The Archaeological Practice 1996, 12: site 7).

[23] *Sub-circular cropmark; SMR: NZ 18 NE 169; NGR: NZ 1778 8730*

Sub-circular cropmark, possible enclosure near Benridge Bridge, 350m west of the A1. Visible on aerial photograph BKS/50581/1971.

[24] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 183 875, NZ 1865 8750, NZ 186 872 (centres); CH 27*

Ridge and furrow in the fields between Butley Ben, the Northgate & District Hospital and the Cotting Burn. Now mostly levelled. Apparent on aerial photographic coverage.

[25] *Ridge and furrow; NGR: NZ 189 874 (centre); CH 33*

Ridge and furrow in the three fields E of the Cotting Burn. Apparent on aerial photographic coverage.

[26] *Kater Dene pillbox; SMR: NZ 18 NE 60; NGR: NZ 1893 8766; CH 19*

A lozenge-style WWII pillbox in excellent condition. Has group value, as part of Wansbeck defence line, with the scheduled quartet at Mitford and St Leonard's Lane (Site 22 above), plus individual examples on the north side of Cottingwood Racecourse (NZ 1970 8757; SMR NZ 18 NE 61; cf. Antony Walker & Partners 1997: site CH 20) and at Pegswood Moor Farm (NZ 208 876; cf. The Archaeological Practice 1996, 12: site 7).

[27] *Kater Dene enclosure; SMR: NZ 18 NE 64; NGR: NZ 1900 8764; CH 14*

Rectilinear enclosure of probable IA/RB date immediately W of Kater Dene. Measures 65m x 50m. Visible as a cropmark only, but survived as an earthwork as late as 1947. Aerial photographs show two parallel linear ditches forming a trackway, plus related field system elements to the N and W of the enclosure, linking it with a complex group of enclosures and other cropmarks to the NE (CH 10 - NZ 18 NE 39). Probable Iron Age/Romano-British date.

[28] *Silver Hill enclosures; SMR: NZ 18 NE 64; NGR: NZ 192 880, NZ 193 880, NZ 193 881; CH 10*

Three groups of cropmarks including a series of contiguous rectilinear enclosures, sub-circular enclosures, ring ditches and ditched field systems evident on aerial photographs (MA: NZ 1987/A-J), covering an area of six hectares. Probable Iron Age/Romano-British date.

[29] Warreners House enclosures; SMR: NZ 18 NE 57; NGR: NZ 1852 8864; CH 13

Series of rectilinear enclosures visible on aerial photographs E of Warreners House, may represent similar settlement or field enclosures. Probable Iron Age/Romano-British date.

6. SYNTHESIS

6.1 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. However isolated finds of flints south east of Whitefield farm and south of Bothal (cf. *The Archaeological Practice 2002c*: sites 8 and 9) may reflect the presence of Mesolithic or Neolithic groups in the Wansbeck valley. This paucity of evidence is not unexpected given lack of extensive fieldwalking in the area. 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 south-east Northumberland providing a range of wildlife habitats for hunter-gatherer exploitation and good conditions for early farmers.

6.2 Late Prehistoric and Romano-British

Evidence for the nature and density of human activity in the area north of Morpeth during the later prehistoric and Roman periods consists mainly of cropmarks evident on aerial photographs, supported by recent geophysical survey and excavation. No monuments of this period survive as upstanding earthworks within the assessment area due to the intensity of subsequent, medieval and modern cultivation.

6.2.1 Prehistoric ritual monuments and other features

Circular or sub-circular cropmarks (Sites 4b, 13 and 23) which might conceivably represent the ring ditches of a prehistoric sepulchral barrows can be identified with varying degrees of confidence on aerial photographs (BKS/50581/1971; CPE/SCOT/UK/3212-3; GEONEX/11991/141) in the immediate vicinity of the A1-A192 Link. A further circular feature (f2/15), c. 15m in diameter, was tentatively identified by geophysical survey on the west side of the present A1 carriageway. Possible linear ditches (e.g. f2/14) also identified by geophysical investigation may represent fragments of prehistoric or Romano-British field systems. However alternative, more prosaic, explanations can be advanced for at least some of these sites (e.g. Site 4b, cf. *Tyne & Wear Museums 2002*, 17: feature 2). Firmer evidence for intensive prehistoric activity in the middle Wansbeck valley is provided by the complex group of cropmarks on the large promontary site centred at NZ 228864, between the River Wansbeck and Whitefield Dene (*The Archaeological Practice 2002c*: site 14). These include pit alignments and a circular, double-ditched enclosure, as well as a square, single-ditched enclosure which may represent an Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead.

6.2.2 Late prehistoric/Romano-British enclosed settlements

In the more immediate environs of the proposed A1-A192 Link, the cropmark evidence for late prehistoric enclosed settlements is especially noteworthy. Two examples, visible as parchmarks (aerial photographs TMG/16247/1-8), are located on the east side of the A1, immediately to the south of the proposed new junction (Sites 18-19). More complex groups of cropmarks are evident to the north east at Kater Dene North (Site 27; Stage 3 Assessment site A14), where a rectilinear enclosure plus related field system and connecting trackway are visible (aerial photographs NU: NZ/1987/A-J), and Silver Hill (Site 28; Stage 3 Assessment site A10), where three groups of cropmarks including a series of contiguous rectilinear enclosures, sub-circular enclosures, ring ditches and ditched field systems are evident, covering an area of six hectares (aerial photographs NU: NZ/1988/A-N). Another series of rectilinear enclosures visible at NZ 1852 8864 (Site 29), east of Warreners House, may represent similar settlement or field enclosures.

These sites, particularly the linked Silver Hill-Kater Dene complex, may be comparable to the extensive and complex example recently identified and excavated in the extension to the Pegwood Moor Farm open-cast scheme (centred at NZ 201882). The Pegwood Moor site had three major phases of occupation, probably stretching over a considerable period, and is evidently of high regional significance. As knowledge of this type of site increases it is likely that more variation and complexity in the form and hierarchy of settlement will emerge. Together, they are representative of a class of settlement, characterised by round houses and predominantly rectilinear enclosures, found throughout the coastal lowlands of north-east England and the Borders during late Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Jobey 1960; 1982, 1-23; Higham 1986, 186-97). The density of their distribution in the region of Morpeth is particularly striking, indicating that the assessment area formed part of a wider landscape which was intensively exploited by later prehistoric and Romano-British communities. The settlement distribution clusters along both north and south banks of the Wansbeck and along its major tributary streams, the Cotting Burn, Kater Dene and How Burn, suggesting that proximity to watercourses may be a significant determining factor in their location.

6.3 Medieval

6.3.1 Settlement Pattern

Relatively little is known of the early medieval settlement pattern along the Wansbeck. However, from the very end of the 11th and beginning of the 12th centuries, when the Norman baronies and their associated ecclesiastical institutions were implanted in Northumberland, a settlement pattern very different to that seen in the Iron Age and Romano-British period becomes apparent. The principal centres of power and authority, namely the baronial castles at Mitford, Morpeth and Bothal, the associated boroughs of Morpeth and Mitford, and the major ecclesiastical institutions such as the Cistercian Abbey of Newminster and the Hospital of St Leonards (at Spital Hill, Mitford just to the south of the assessment area), were all located in the valley beside the river. The density of such important sites in the short stretch of the river between Mitford and Bothal demonstrates the continued importance of this area within southern Northumberland.

The location of these baronial and other central places may partly be explained by a desire to avoid the fertile, relatively flat lands on either side of the valley, lands which provided the agricultural resources necessary to sustain the feudal and ecclesiastical hierarchies. The assessment area formed part of those agricultural lands. When the territories of each local community were first comprehensively mapped c.1840, in response to the Tithe Commutation Act, the area can be seen to have been divided between no fewer than five different townships - Newminster Abbey, High and Low Highlaws, Benridge, Mitford and Molesden, and Spital Hill (NRO DT 345/M, DT 251/S, DT 35/S, DT 324/S, DT 435/S). All five probably originated in the medieval period, but they differ markedly one from another in character.

Mitford, with its baronial castle, parish church and village, represents the archetypal medieval settlement. fields belonging to this township intrude into the southern end of the assessment area. Benridge represents a less certain case but may also once have formed a nucleated village. In Hodgson's time (1832, 79), the settlement core of the township simply comprised three farms, East, West and Middle Benridge, which formed a straggling hamlet on the south side of the Stanton to Morpeth highway, with four other farmsteads dispersed throughout the remainder of the district. Hodgson plausibly suggests that the first three farms occupied the site of the ancient *vill*, and it is conceivable they represent a shrunken medieval village (SMV). Two fields belonging to the township protrude east of St Leonard's lane into the assessment area.

By contrast, High and Low Highlaws appears to have had no principal centre, but consisted instead of a several distinct hamlets in the early 19th century (Hodgson 1832, 83-4), comprising, from south to north, Loaning-End, Warrener's Houses, Low Highlaws (now Low Heighley), High Highlaws, and High and Low Espley. This pattern of dispersed hamlets or farmsteads appears to resemble the settlement distribution of the Iron Age and Romano-British era, rather than the familiar, village-based medieval pattern. Of these farmsteads, Loaning-End (the present East Lane End - Site 8) is located closest to the A1-A192 Link corridor. Hodgson identifies it with the grange of Highlaws, which figures in medieval documents and was clearly distinct from Highlaws or 'Highley' proper. The grange (or monastic farm) was leased by the monks of Newminster Abbey from Roger Bertram I, baron of Morpeth, and eventually came fully into their possession. Following the monastery's dissolution in 1536 Loaning End came into the possession of the crown and was still royal property in the reign of Elizabeth I, but was in private hands by 1663. The township of Newminster Abbey probably represents the original land grant made by the monastery's founder, Ranulph de Merley, lord of Morpeth, in 1138 (cf. Fowler 1878, 1-2; Hodgson 1832, 408-9). It is likely that Spital Hill similarly originated as the holding assigned to the Hospital of St Leonard by its seigneurial sponsor, William Bertram, baron of Mitford, in the early 12th century. At some stage after 1464 the hospital and its lands fell under the control of Newminster Abbey (Hodgson 1832, 76-77).

6.3.2 Ridge and furrow cultivation

Between them these five medieval communities and institutions divided up the area of the proposed A1-A192, corridor, their respective lands interlocking like a jigsaw puzzle. The area was clearly given over to arable cultivation. The pattern of the open ploughfields with their ridge-and-furrow earthworks can be seen most clearly on the earlier series of vertical aerial photographs, taken between 1946-1958, before some of the earthworks were completely levelled by modern ploughing. Even where the latter has occurred the earlier cultivation pattern is revealed by the geophysical survey results. Throughout the corridor of the proposed link road, the geophysical surveys mapped the extensive patterns of alternate soil-filled furrows and truncated ridges resulting from the levelling of the earlier cultivation systems (GeoQuest Associates 2002a; cf. Sites 1, 3-7 etc.). By combining the aerial-photographic, geophysical-survey and historic-map evidence, a clear picture of the medieval and early modern field systems can be built up. It is apparent that these field systems were not static. The narrower and straighter ridge and furrow of the 18th-19th centuries is evident in many fields cutting across earlier patterns, but the latter do survive in places. The fields immediately south and west of East and West Lane End farms, in particular, display the gently curving, inverted-S profile characteristic of medieval ridge and furrow.

6.3.3 The Great North Road

One medieval landmark which must have exerted an important influence on the development of the assessment area was the Great North Road, the royal highway which passed through Morpeth en route from England to Scotland, and is here represented by the present A192. It has been suggested that this route originated as a Roman road north into Scotland (Dr M.C. Bishop pers. comm.), however this hypothesis remains to be proved by excavation and fieldwork. Moreover, even if the road is essentially Roman in origin not every stretch need be so old. This particularly applies to a stretch like that represented by the present A192, where the road approaches a river and may conceivably have diverted to reach an easier crossing point during the post-Roman era. Nevertheless, it was presumably the prior existence of this route which gave Morpeth its name - i.e. the moor or fen path. On the early-mid 18th century Newminster Abbey estate map it is simply labelled 'The way from Morpeth'. The 1842 title map for Newminster Abbey township (NRO DT 345/M) shows that an inn, The Ord's Arms, had been established by then at the junction of the highway and Peacock Lane, presumably, in part at least, to serve traffic along the road. However no buildings are shown at this point on the early-mid 18th century estate map.

6.3 Post Medieval and Modern

The pattern of predominantly agricultural exploitation of the assessment area continued into the modern era. The earliest map to show the area in detail is an early-mid 18th century map of the Newminster Abbey estate (NRO 324/G1). Of the two modern farms situated at West Lane End (Site 9) and East Lane End (Site 8), on either side of the former Great North Road (now the A192), only the latter figures on this map, where it is depicted as a row of buildings labelled 'Brownes house' at the end of a short lane, called 'Loning end', which leads off the main highway. The placename Loaning-end or Loaning-head is attested from at least the reign of Elizabeth I (cf. Hodgson 1832, 84) and appears to have supplanted the Highlaws Grange as the name of the settlement when the abbey was dissolved and the grange farm passed into royal possession. The term *loaning* denotes a cattle path leading from common grazing to a township settlement (Adams 1976, 132; cf. Tyne & Wear Museums 2002, 12-13). Such loaning paths often widen into a small green for milking and just such a widening of the highway is apparent on the Newminster Abbey estate map to the north of John Brown's house and the Loning-End lane. This open area corresponds to the small triangular field of pasture on the east side of the A192 at Butley Ben. The estate map indicates that the fields within the assessment area immediately to the north, south and west of the present West Lane End Farm were all farmed by a tenant named Woodriff. They are described as either 'meadow' or 'cowe pasture', suggesting that ridge and furrow cultivation had largely ceased by the time this map was compiled. However some of the ridge and furrow apparent on aerial photographic coverage appears relatively straight and narrow, implying a post-medieval date. Ridge and furrow of this type is visible in the triangular field at Butley Ben (see NMR 58/RAF/2625, 104-5). As noted above this field seems to have been an open area beside the highway in the early-mid 18th century, suggesting it was enclosed and ploughed subsequently, perhaps during the corn-growing boom which accompanied the Napoleonic Wars.

East Lane End similarly features alone on Armstrong's map of Northumberland (1769), where it is appears as 'Loaning' and the same is true of Smith's map in 1808. By the time Fryer's map of the county was compiled in 1820, however, both farmstead sites were depicted under the name 'Lane End', and they are clearly differentiated as West Lane End and East Lane End on Greenwood's map (1828) and on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1863), where their buildings are shown in detail (see figure 15). This strongly suggests that the farm at West Lane End was established during the early 19th century, and formed part of the widespread programme of agricultural improvement which characterised this period.

The present day field pattern is essentially the same as that depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, apart from some simplification immediately adjacent to the present A1, implemented when the dual carriageway was constructed. This was evidently superimposed over the pre-existing field pattern, represented by the ridge-and-furrow, when the fields were enclosed. The evidence provided by the geophysical investigation suggests that some of the boundaries between the ridge-and-furrow fields were retained at enclosure, notably f1/11 in field 3 (since removed) the boundary between fields 2 and 3, but many were abandoned (e.g. f1/21).

Activities other than farming are clearly represented in the assessment area from the 19th century. A brick and tile works (Site 21) is shown on the Ordnance Survey 6in 1st edition (1866), located on the west side of St Leonard's Lane just south of the proposed new junction on the A1. The works buildings are still marked on the succeeding 2nd, 3rd and 4th editions, but the complex is not labelled. Similar manufacturing may have been carried out further to the east at an earlier date. The field located in the angle between the A192 and Peacock Lane is labelled Great Tile Hill on the Newminster Abbey tithe map (NRO DT 345/M; cf figure 5), which may hint at the earlier presence of a tile works

there. It has been suggested that a pond situated in the south-east corner of this field may have originated as a clay pit (Tyne & Wear Museums 2002, 17, feature 3; cf. Site 12). Additional evidence for such ceramic production is provided by the building named Pottery Bank, which features on the OS 6in 1st edition, 300m further south east along the A192.

During World War II the assessment area formed part of the Wansbeck Defence line, intended to halt German invading forces. Components of this military barrier include the scheduled group of four lozenge-style pillboxes at Mitford and alongside St Leonard's Lane (Site 22), plus further single examples west of Kater Dene Farm (Site 26), on the north side of Cottingwood Racecourse (NZ 1970 8757; SMR NZ 18 NE 61; cf. Tyne & Wear Museums 1996: site 20) and at Pegswood Moor Farm (NZ 208 876; cf. *The Archaeological Practice* 1996, 12: site 7).

The second half of the 20th century has witnessed major constructions to the north, south and west of the assessment corridor, with the building of the Northgate and District Hospital on the east side of the A1 at Fair Moor, the construction of the A1 dual carriageway around the west side of Morpeth in 1970 and the creation of Lancaster Park housing estate, also in the 1970s . Together these have encroached on the previously essentially rural character of the assessment area.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary of Cultural Heritage Remains

The assessment of both discrete and more extensive historical landscape components reveals that the area of the A1-A192 corridor and its immediate environs, north west of Morpeth, has witnessed intensive human activity, including both settlement and agricultural cultivation, since later prehistory.

The most prevalent archaeological features revealed within the corridor comprise extensive areas of ridge and furrow field systems, which survive either as upstanding earthworks (e.g. Sites 1, 4,, 7, 10-12, 15-17) or as infilled furrows in the subsoil (e.g. Sites 3, 5-6, 14). These field systems bear witness to the intensive agricultural cultivation carried out by the surrounding township communities during the medieval and early modern eras.

In the wider environs, traces of late prehistoric and Romano-British settlements are well-represented as cropmarks visible through aerial photography (Sites 18-19, 27-29), and in some cases clearly constitute sites of some complexity.

Evidence of post-medieval, brick, tile and perhaps pottery production, including clay extraction (Sites 12 and 21) also exist immediately to the south of the corridor, whilst the well-preserved pillboxes of the Wansbeck defence line (Sites 22 and 26) testify to the impact of 20th-century conflict.

Of the present-day settlements immediately adjacent to the Link Road corridor, East Lane End (Site 8) represents a very long established farmstead, probably originating as one of the granges (Highley Grange) set up by Newminster Abbey to organise the exploitation of its lands. By contrast, West Lane End Farm (Site 9) is a much more recent creation, a farmstead of the early 19th century. The houses at Butley Ben are of 20th-century date.

7.2 Cultural Heritage Significance

7.2.1 National Significance

The group of four pillboxes between Mitford and Spital Hill (Site 22) is a scheduled ancient monument, and therefore is of national significance. The other pillboxes of the Wanbeck line (e.g. Site 26: Kater dene pillbox) were self-evidently also associated with national defence, but have not been accorded statutory protection and therefore have lesser significance.

The Great North Road, represented by the course of the present A192, was one of the principal highways of the medieval and early modern English state, and may conceivably be Roman in origin. It retained this significance up to the construction of the present A1 dual carriageway in 1970. It is, however, uncertain to what extent archaeological deposits associated with the earlier phases of the Great North Road still survive.

7.2.2 Regional and Local Significance

The Iron Age/Romano-British settlement sites (18-19, 27-29) are regionally significant.

The medieval hospital site at Spital Hill (20) may also be of regional significance, although no extant medieval remains have been identified so the precise location of the hospital is uncertain and the state of preservation of any buried medieval archaeological structures and deposits is unknown.

East Lane End (Site 8), which may have originated as a medieval grange, could have regional cultural heritage significance if buried structures and deposits associated with the grange survive. However, no extant medieval remains have yet been identified.

West Lane End (Site 9), a farm complex newly established in the early 19th century, is of local significance only. The well shown just to the south of the farm on the 6 in Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1866) need be no older than the farm itself.

The ridge and furrow field systems have only local significance. Their integrity has already impacted by combination of modern ploughing and reseeded operations, which have levelled the earthworks in several fields, and by the construction of the A1 dual carriageway, which has bisected the fields between West Lane End and St Leonard's Lane. The remaining sites, e.g. the brick and tile works are of local significance only.

The interpretation and date of the features revealed only as geomagnetic anomalies remain uncertain and consequently their significance cannot yet be precisely determined.

7.2.3 Preservation of Archaeological Features

Although the A1-A192 Link Road corridor is now under pasture, the long history of arable cultivation in the area north of Morpeth is evinced by the extensive ridge and furrow field systems and the more recent ploughing and reseeded. It is likely that this has had a significant impact on the archaeological remains of earlier periods, removing any shallow features or deposits, and resulting in the survival only of features cut more deeply into the subsoil.

7.3 Impacts

7.3.1 Direct Impacts

1. Two fields of significantly upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks (Sites 1, 4), both catalogued during the previous phases of assessment work, will be directly and substantially impacted by construction of the A1-A192 Link.
 - i. The ridge and furrow (Site 1) in the southern part of the field at Butley Ben will be truncated by the proposed roundabout on the A192 and by associated planting to screen Butley Ben house.
 - ii. The field to the west of West Lane End, containing two differently aligned patterns of ridge and furrow (Site 4), will be cut in two by the course of the Link Road.
 - iii. Two fields of less well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks (Site 7) at the south end of the proposed scheme will slightly impinged on by the southern slip roads. A sufficient record of Site 7 has been provided by the geophysical survey.
2. Several possible features identified by the geophysical investigation will be impacted by the construction of the link road. These include areas of levelled ridge and furrow, possible ditched features or drains f1/14-15, f1/18, f2/9-10 and f2/14, headland feature f2/6-7, 'kiln' f1/19 and arcuate feature f2/15.

7.3.2 Visual Impacts

1. The northernmost pillbox of the scheduled Mitford/Spital Hill group (Site 22a) lies within visual range of the proposed western slip roads and roundabout on the western side of the A1. However the monument is completely shrouded from view of the road by a dense plantation alongside (see plate 12). Moreover, construction of the A1 dual carriageway in 1970 has already blocked the view from the site looking towards the east and north east (see plate 3), with the result that the tactical merits of the pillbox's siting can no longer be fully appreciated. The visual impact of the proposed link road and its associated elements on scheduled ancient monument is therefore minimal.
2. West Lane End Farm (Site 9) will be significantly visually impacted by construction of the new road to the west and north, however its setting has already been visually compromised to some extent by the construction of the existing A1 dual carriageway. East Lane End (Site 8) will be visually impacted to a lesser degree owing to its setting in a slight valley formed by a tributary of the Coting Burn, but the proposed roundabout on the A192 will be visible from the north side of the farmstead (see plates 8-9).
3. Many of the sites in the immediate vicinity are sub-surface features, including the magnetic anomalies identified by geophysical survey, the cropmarkings of Iron-Age/Romano-British settlements and much of the ridge and furrow which survived as patterns of earthworks until relatively recently. Their presence within their landscape setting must therefore be imagined by the observer on the ground and, although that setting may be visually impacted, the significance of such visual impact in cultural heritage terms is correspondingly much reduced.

7.3.3 Indirect Impacts

1. By providing improved access to the A1 trunk road for traffic going to and coming from the north side of Morpeth, the A1-A192 Link should produce some cultural heritage benefit by reducing the quantity of vehicular movements through the town centre and the consequent environmental impact on its historic buildings.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following archaeological work is required in the A1-A192 Link corridor to further evaluate and mitigate the cultural heritage impact of the proposed road. All remain subject to consideration by the County Archaeologist.

8.1 Evaluation

8.1.1 Further evaluation is required to establish the character and significance of several of the magnetic anomalies revealed by geophysical survey of the road corridor. This evaluation should take the form of trial trench excavation. A full scheme of works for the proposed trial trenching is appended below (see 10. Appendix). It is possible that this evaluation phase may identify a need for further evaluation or mitigation work.

8.2 Mitigation

8.2.1 Topographic survey should be undertaken to provide a full record of the fields containing substantial surviving ridge and furrow earthworks liable to be impacted by the proposed link road (Sites 1 and 4).

8.2.2 A section should be excavated through the headland bank separating the two systems of ridge and furrow (Site 4) in the field immediately west of West Lane End Farm, to provide a record of the profile and composition of this feature.

8.2.3 Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during construction operations for the proposed roundabout on the A192 (the former Great North Road - Site 2) to determine whether significant deposits associated with the earlier, medieval highway survive.

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10. APPENDIX: PROPOSED SCHEME OF EVALUATION

A programme of evaluation fieldwork sufficient to establish the character and quality of the archaeological features identified within the road corridor, is described below and keyed to Figures 16 and 17.

10.1 Trench location - General comments

The proposed trenches are generally set out at 90 degrees to the likely course of the feature they are intended to investigate. Where feasible, they are positioned to investigate two possible features.

10.2 Initial Survey Area

The following section lists the trenching required to evaluate the features of potential archaeological significance within the initial survey area, between the A1 dual carriageway and the A192. These are located in the two fields immediately to north and west of West Lane End Farm.

The extent of evaluation trenching is shown on Figure 16 and is tabulated below.

No.	Feature - West Block	Field	Trenches/Survey
f1/21	Headland/stony bank/ditch	1	T1: 1 x 1.5m by 10m
f1/18	Drains/track & ditches?	2	T2: 1 x 2m by 20m (with f1/19)
f1/19	Fired structure	2	

Trench 1 (F1/21 - ridge and furrow headland/boundary bank)

Feature description: With the geomagnetic characteristics of a stony bank, feature **f1/21** represents a former field boundary and headland, still visible as a bank and lynchet, at the southern edge of the road corridor, in the field immediately to the west of West Lane End Farm (field 1). It forms part of the system of ridge and furrow earthworks visible in this field (Site 4).

Trench 1 description: Feature f1/21 may be impacted by construction of the Link Road. Although f1/21 is located at the southern edge of the corridor as currently planned, it is presently unclear whether mitigation by avoidance will be feasible. Accordingly, a single 1.5m x 10m trench (**T1**) will be cut across the lynchet to provide a record of its structure. The trench will be orientated NW-SE, at 90° to line of f1/21.

Topographic Survey - In addition, a topographic survey will be undertaken of all the surviving earthworks associated with the system of upstanding ridge and furrow in field 1 (Site 4; f1/13, f1/21).

Trench 2 (F1/18 - possible drains or trackway with ditches; F1/19 - fired structure (kiln?))

F1/18 description: Strong positive magnetic lineations (**f1/18**) bisect the field immediately to the north of West Lane End Farm (field 2), heading from the field's SE corner towards its NW corner. An old field system, defensive works for a prehistoric or later enclosure, or drainage gulleys flanking a trackway were suggested as possible interpretations of these anomalies by the geophysical investigator. However, information provided by the farmer at West Lane End, Mr Brown, suggests that f1/18, like f1/14/15 in field 1, should probably be interpreted as pairs of stone-built drains. One of the drains corresponding to f1/18 can be seen to emerge at the SE corner of the field (2) to the north of West Lane End. F1/18 does not respect and therefore appear to be contemporary with the pattern of NW-SE orientated ridge and furrow identified

in this field, but does run parallel to a fainter pattern of E-W oriented lineations which perhaps represent a system of field drains (GeoQuest Associates 2002a, figures 2-4).

F1/19 description: A geomagnetic anomaly (**f1/19**) 'consistent with thermoremanent magnetism residing in an *in situ* fired structure, such as a kiln' (GeoQuest Associates 2002a, 4.13), was identified in field 2, on the line of the southernmost of the two parallel ditches of f1/18.

Trench 2 description - The parallel lineations **f1/18** and 'kiln/hearth' **f1/19** will be investigated by means of a single 2m by 20m trench (**T2**). This will be laid out on a NNE-SSW orientation, at 90 degrees to the course of the f1/18, to include f1/19 and determine the relationship between these various features.

10.3 Secondary Survey Area

The following section lists the trenching required to evaluate the features of potential archaeological significance within the additional survey area, located on either side of the A1 carriageway at the south end of the proposed link road.

The extent of evaluation trenching is shown on Figure 17 and is tabulated below.

No.	Feature	Area	Trenches
f2/6-7	Headland feature	2	T3: 1 x 2m by 10m
f2/9	Ditches or drains	3	T4: 1 x 2m by 15m
f2/15	Possible arcuate ditch	5	T5: 1 x 2m by 15m
f2/14	Possible linear ditch	5	T6: 1 x 2m by 10m

Trench 3 (F2/6-7 - headland features)

Feature description: A linked pair of positive and negative magnetic lineations (**f2/6-7**), were identified in Area 2 about 5m south of, and parallel to, the present field boundary (formerly the boundary between Benridge and Spital Hill townships).

Trench 3 description: A 2m by 10m trench, laid out on a NNW-SSE orientation at 90 degrees to f2/6-7, will be excavated to establish whether these anomalies represent rubble and soil headlands created by ploughing or perhaps minor ditches or wall footings along an earlier course of the field boundary.

Trench 4 (F2/9 - ditches/land drains?)

Feature description: A series of minor positive magnetic lineations following two slightly different orientations (**f2/9-10**) was identified in Area 3.

Trench 4 description: To determine whether these anomalies represent a system of tile land drains, soil-filled wheel ruts or minor silted ditches, a single 2m by 15m trench will be excavated to intersect at 90° two of the positive magnetic lineations forming part of f2/9.

Trench 5 - Feature f2/15

Feature Description: An extremely weak arcuate anomaly (**f2/15**) was recorded in the centre of Area 5. This was plotted as a circular feature (see GeoQuest Associates 2002b, figs 3-4), although its exact form was admitted to be uncertain (GeoQuest Associates 2002b, 6).

Trench Description: The arcuate anomaly f2/15 will be investigated by means of a single 2m by 15m trench (T5) laid out on a N-S orientation. The trench will be positioned to cross the end of a further, E-W aligned positive linear anomaly (no feature number given). Like f2/12, f2/14 and f2/16-17, the weak linear anomaly may represent a minor soil-filled ditch or land drain.

Trench 6 - Feature f2/14

Feature Description: A weak positive linear anomaly was detected in Area 5 (**f2/14**) which differed from other such linear anomalies recognised in Areas 4 and 5 (e.g. f2/12 and f2/16-17) in following a sinuous, curving course rather than a very straight alignment. Unlike the other examples, therefore, it could not easily be explained as a ceramic land drain and might conceivably represent a soil-filled ditch of pre-modern origin instead.

Trench 6 Description: The linear anomaly f2/14 will be investigated by means of a single 2m by 10m trench (T6) laid out on a N-S orientation. The trench will be positioned to cross the anomaly at 90°.

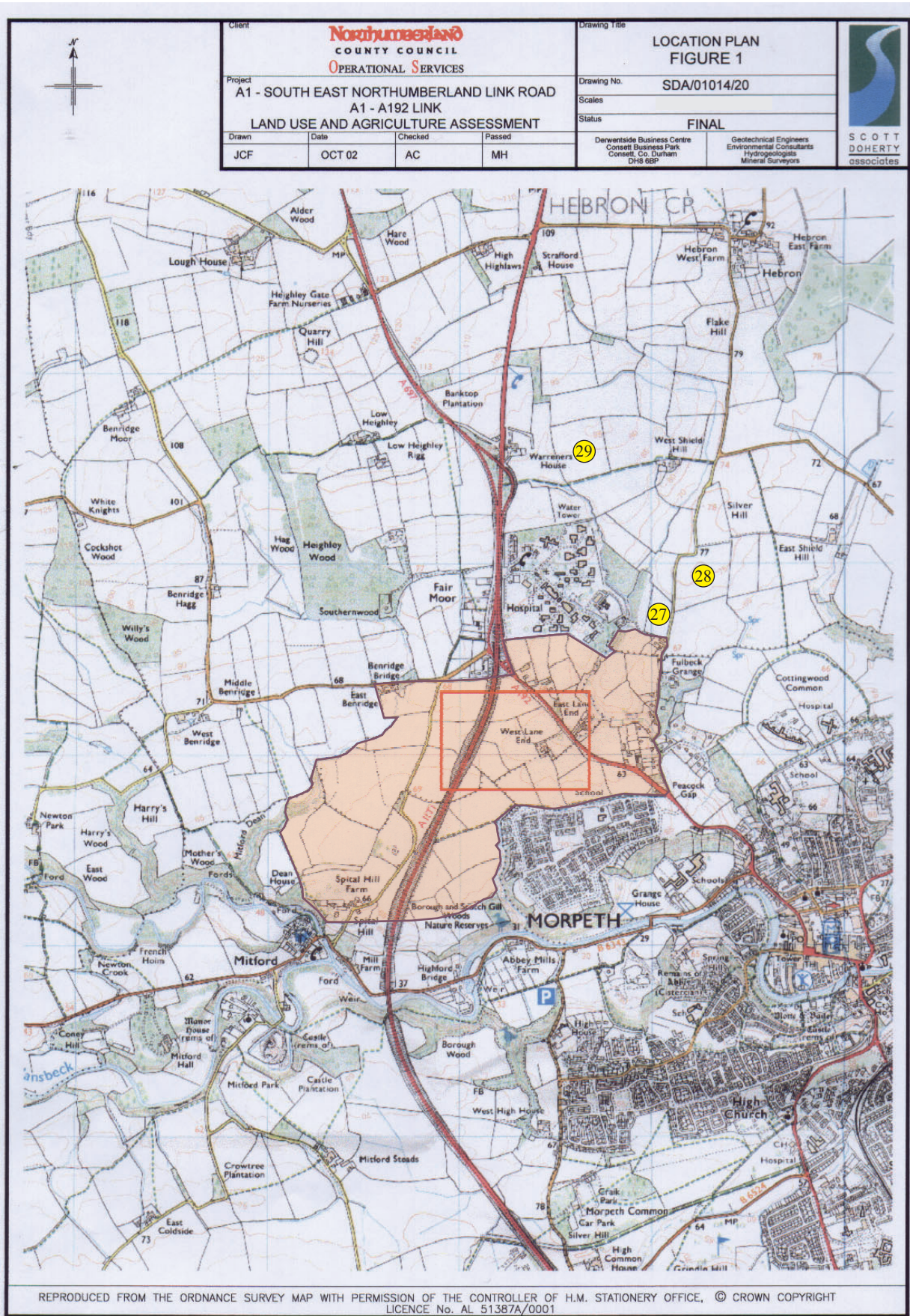


Figure 1: A1-A192 Link Road Location Map, showing cultural heritage assessment area (shaded) and additional sites outside the assessment area listed in the Catalogue (Section 5)

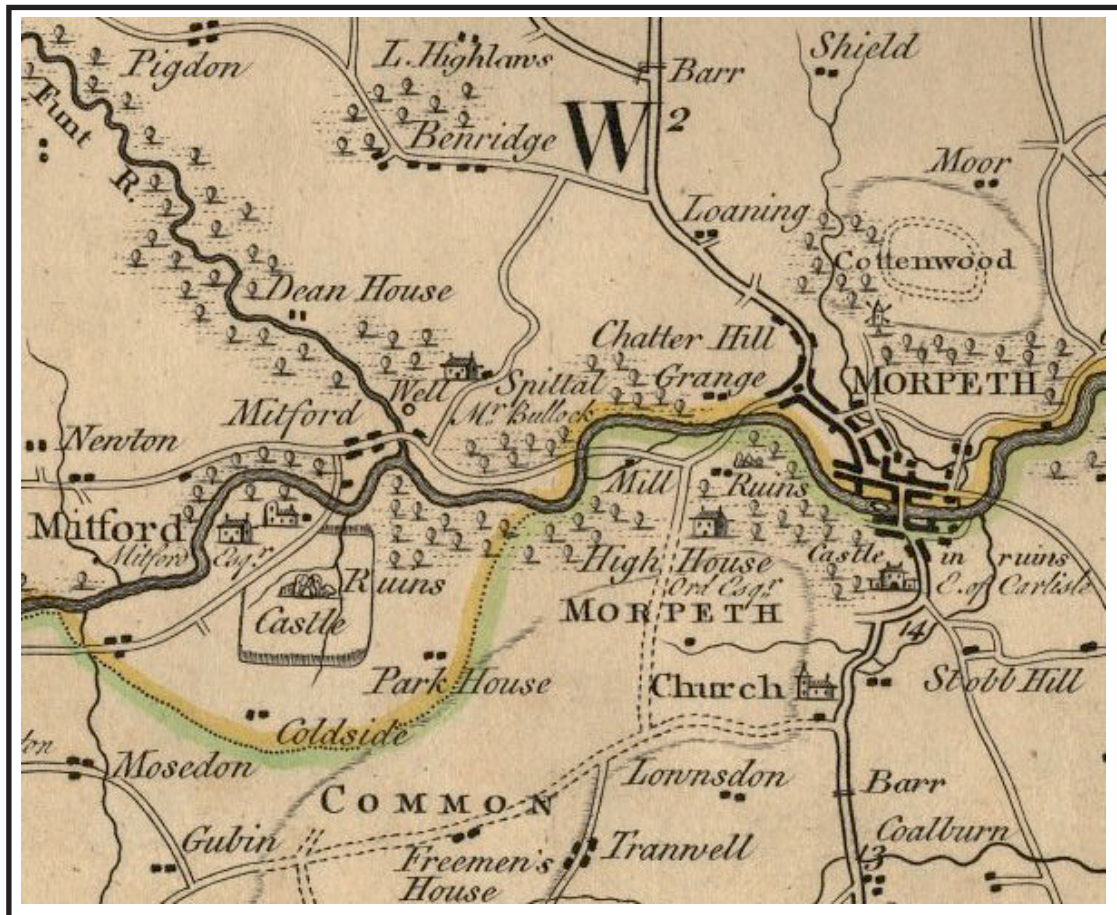


Figure 2: Extract from Armstrong's Map of the County of Northumberland 1769

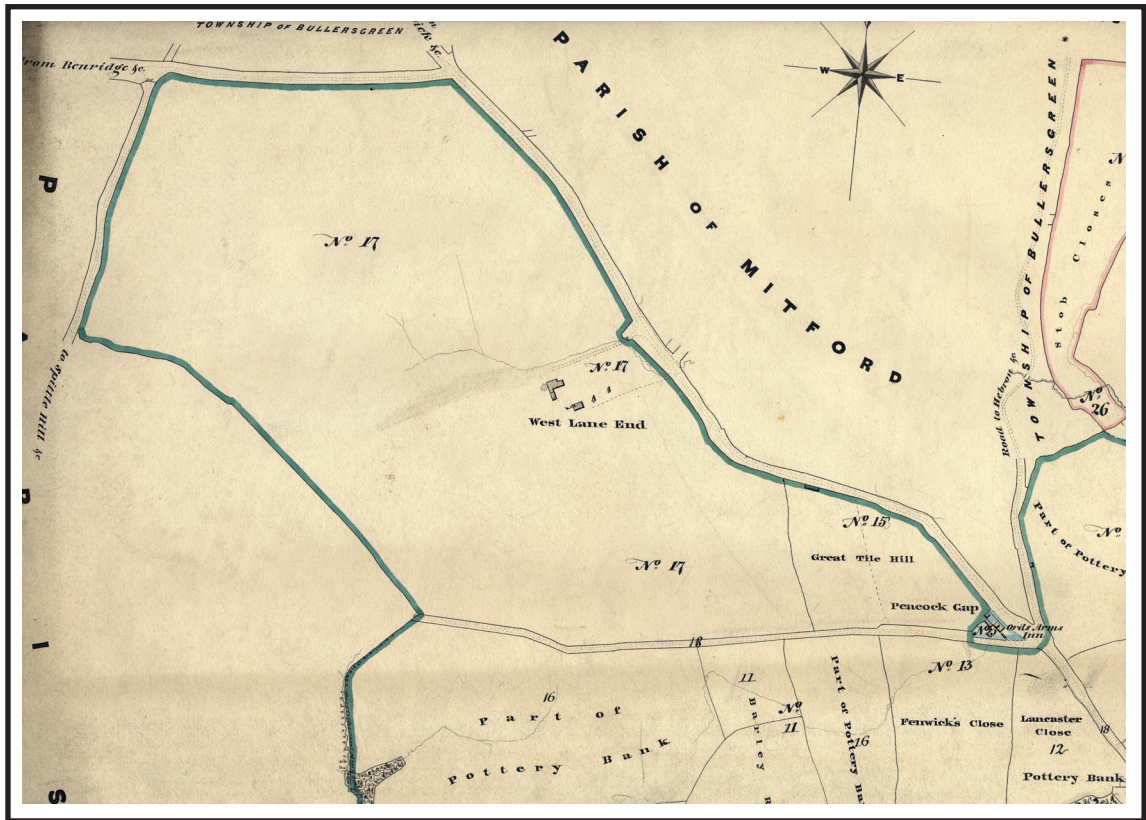


Figure 5: Tithe Map for Newminster Abbey Township, 1842

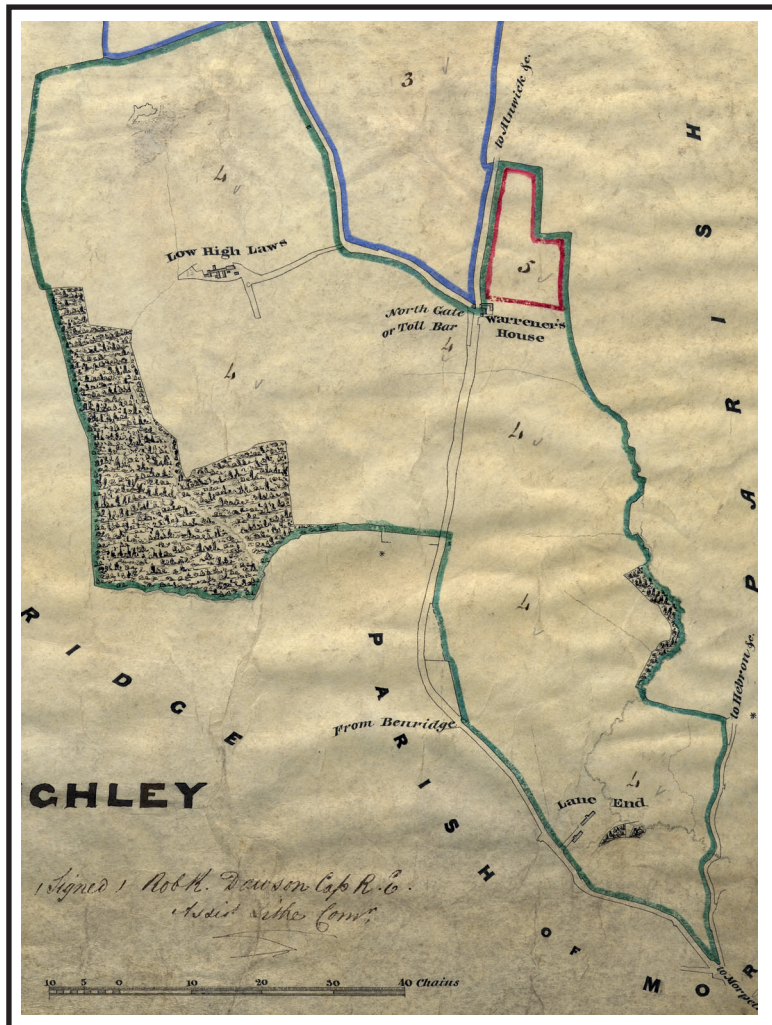


Figure 6: Tithe Map for High & Low Highlaws Township, 1840



Figure 7: Tithe Map of Benridge Township, 1841



Figure 8: Tithe Map of Spital Hill Township, 1840

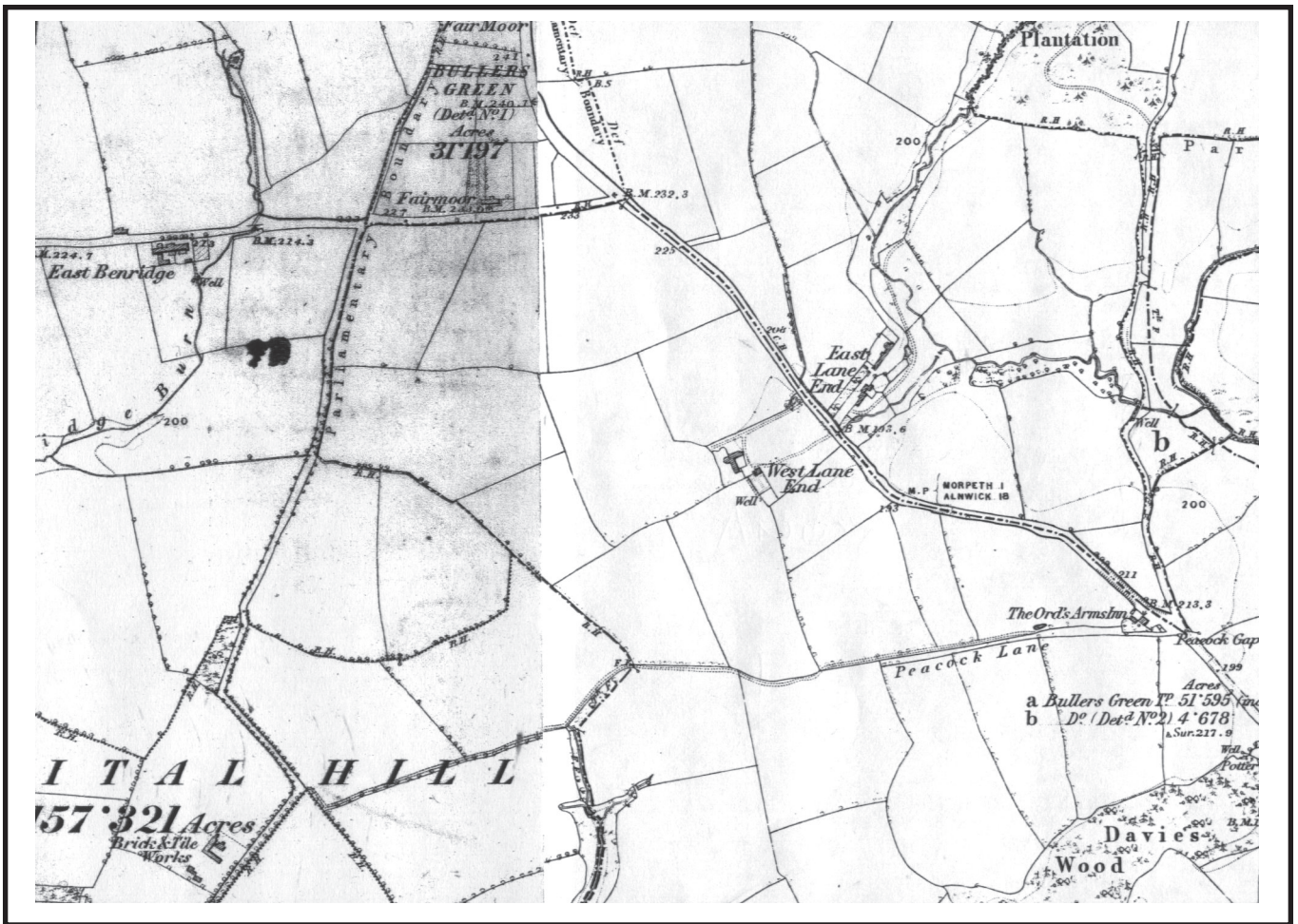


Figure 10: First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Sheets 63-64, (1866)

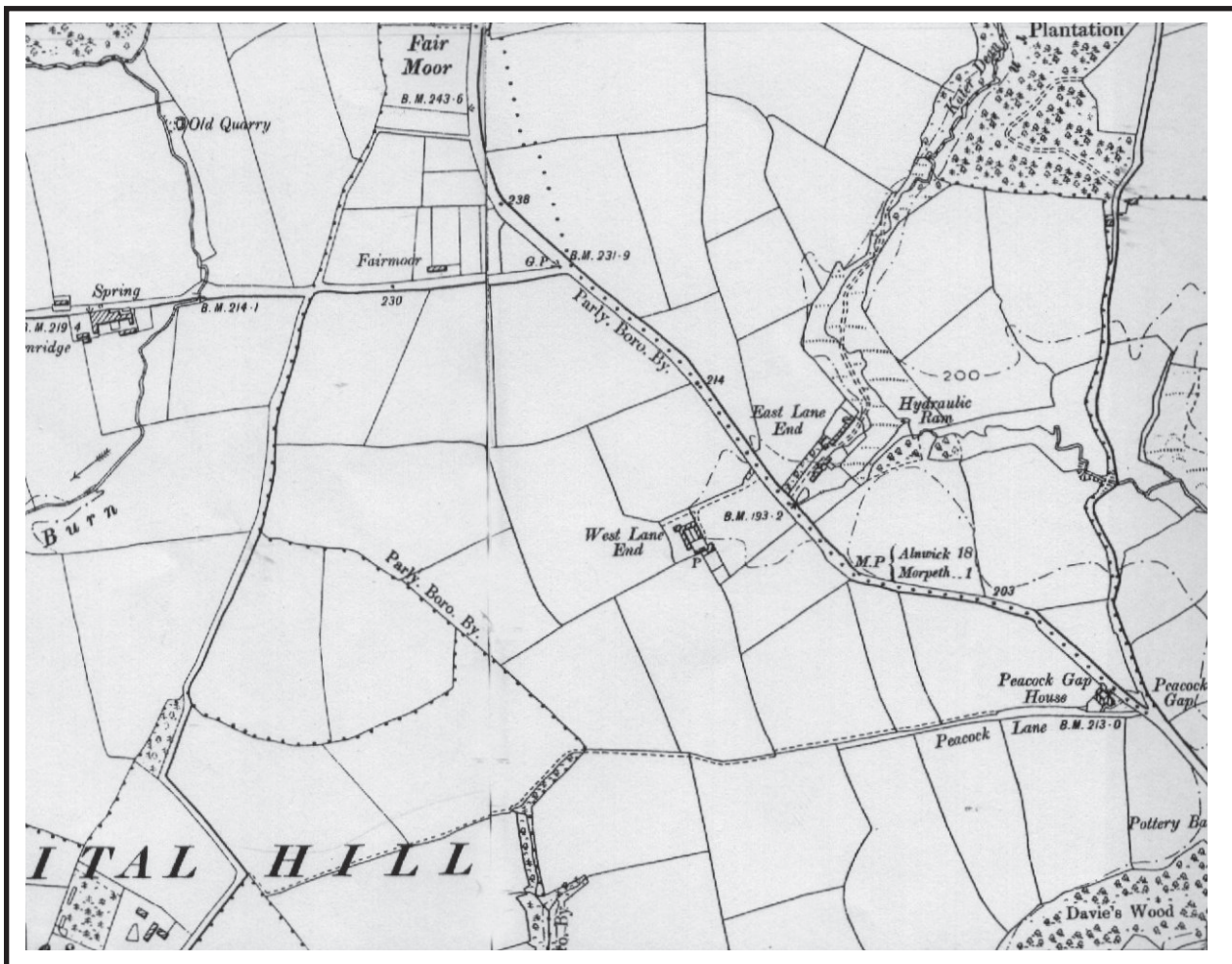


Figure 11: Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 6" Sheets 63-64 (1898)

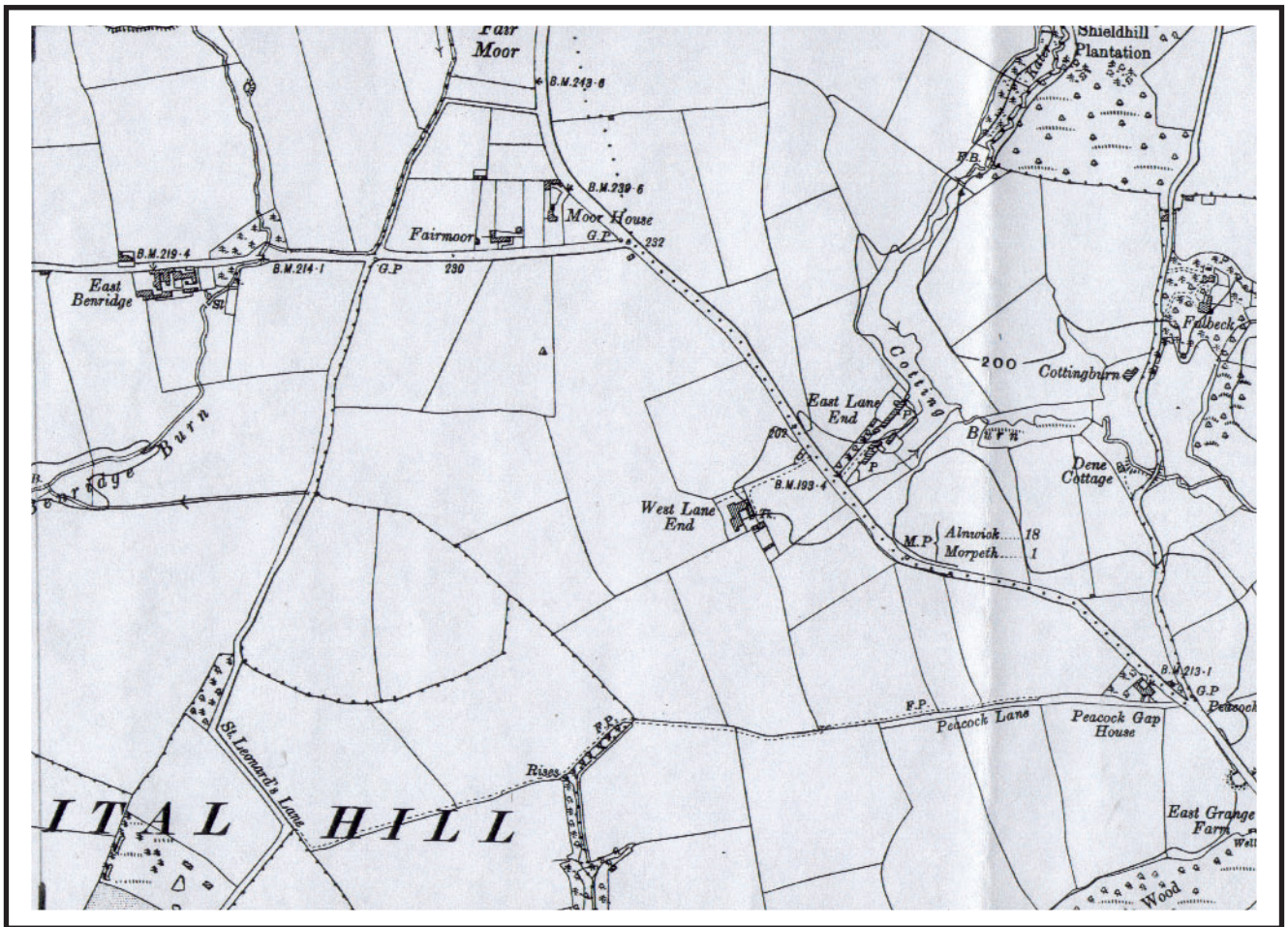


Figure 12: Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 6" Sheets 69 (1924)



Figure 14: Newminster Abbey estate map (early-mid eighteenth century)

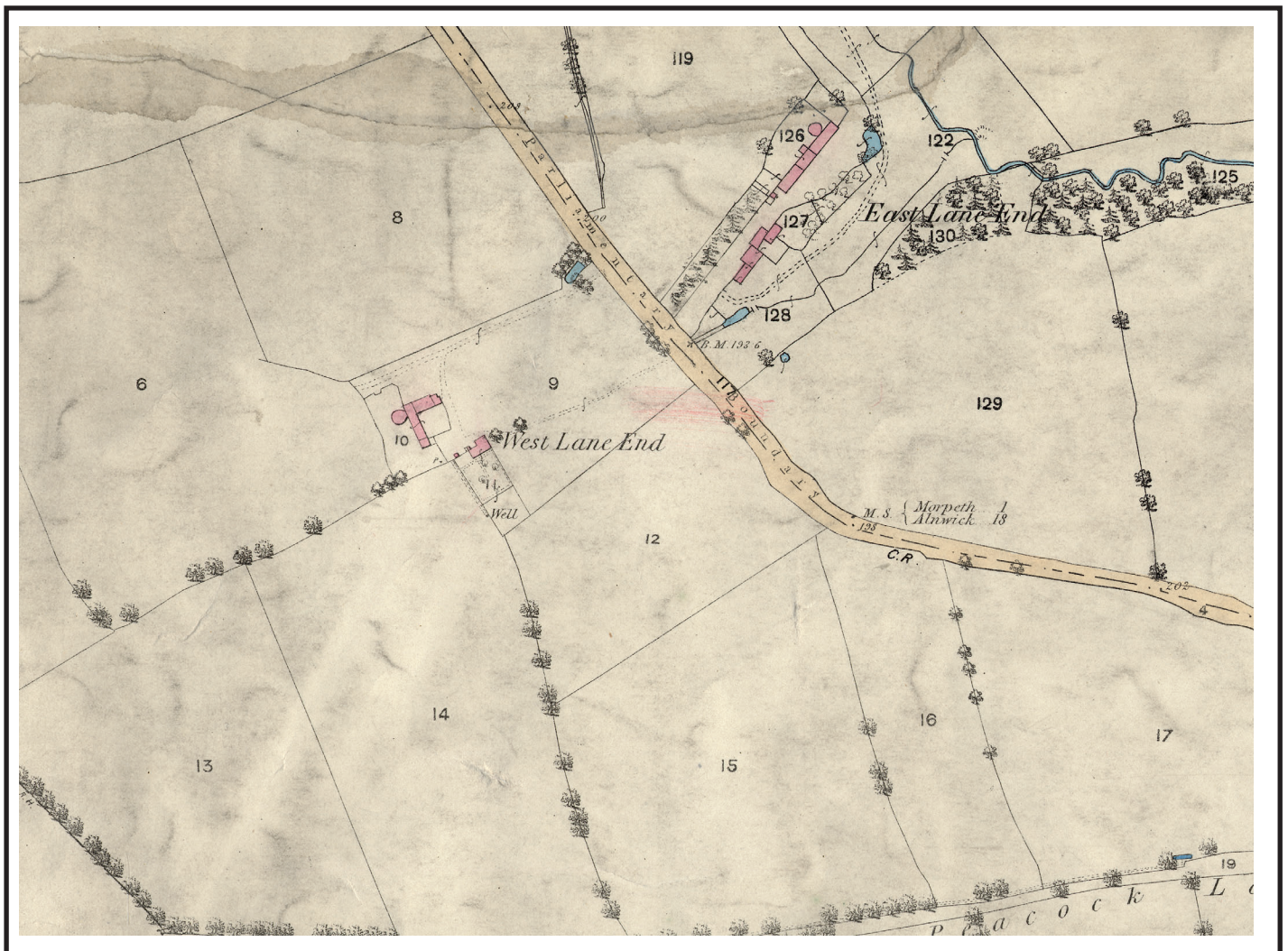
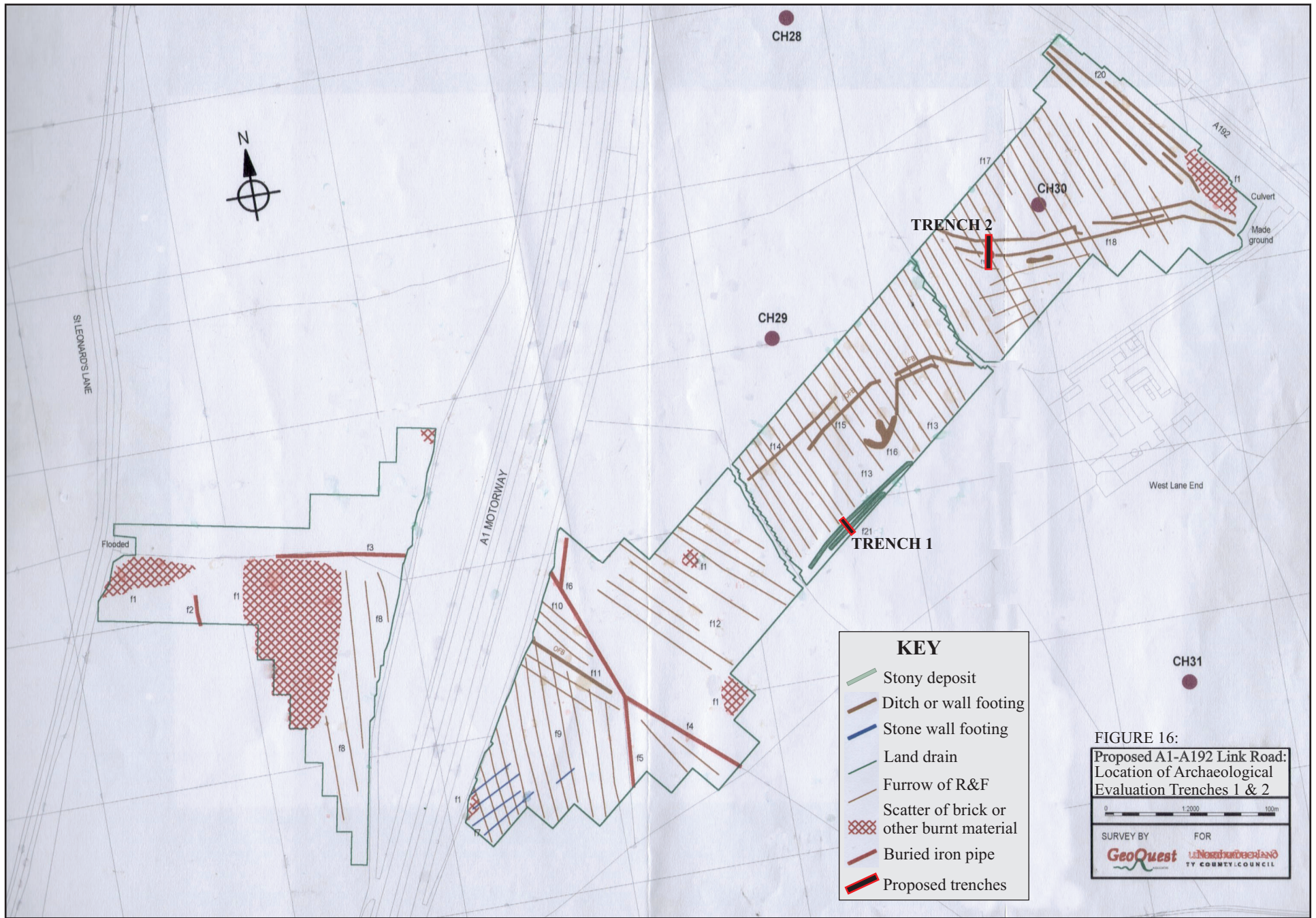


Figure 15: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 Sheet 64.13 (1863)



KEY

- Stony deposit
- Ditch or wall footing
- Stone wall footing
- Land drain
- Furrow of R&F
- Scatter of brick or other burnt material
- Buried iron pipe
- Proposed trenches

FIGURE 16:
Proposed A1-A192 Link Road:
Location of Archaeological
Evaluation Trenches 1 & 2

0 1,200 100m

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TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

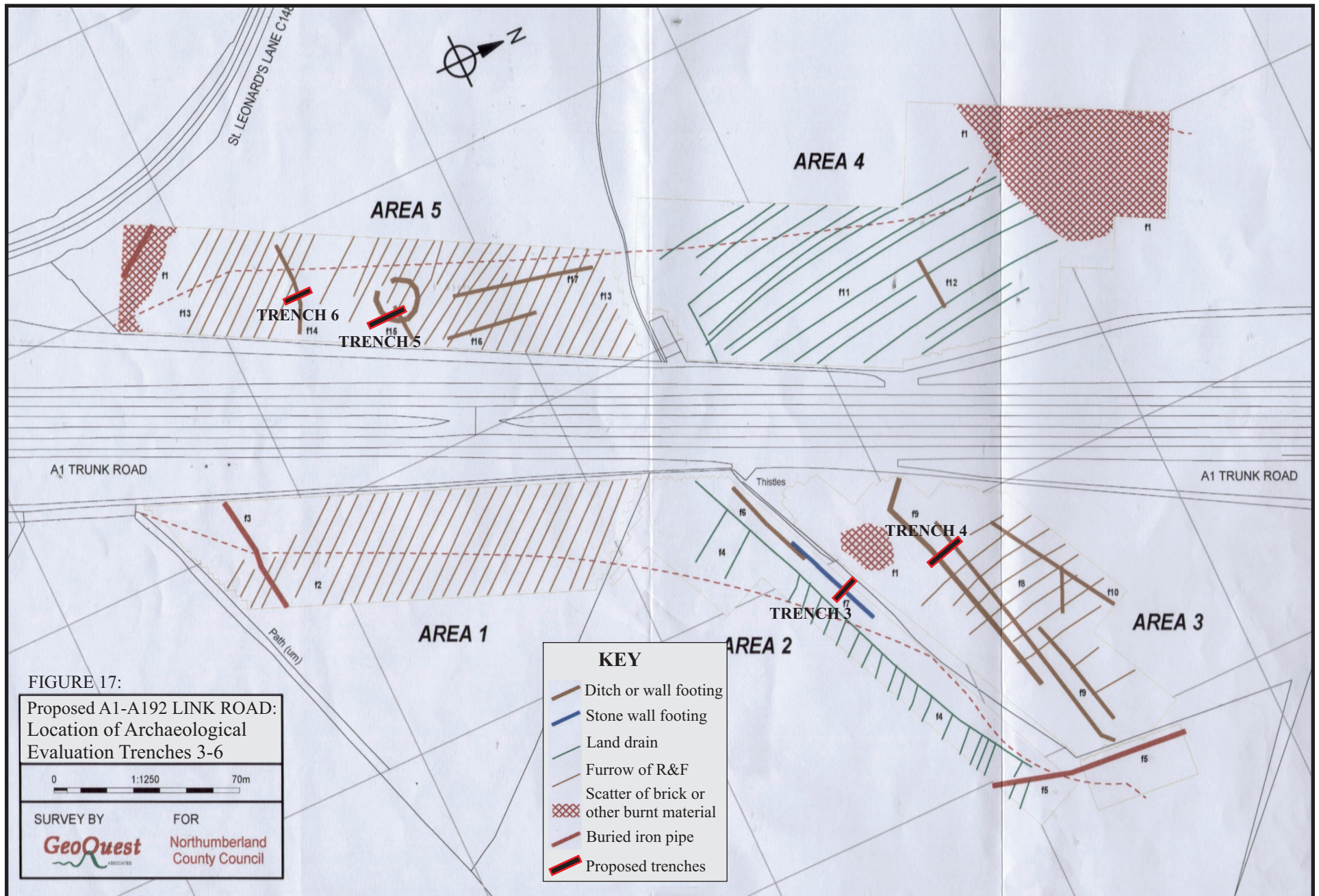




Plate 1: View from the A192, looking west along the course of the link road



Plate 2: Site of proposed slip road and roundabout on the east side of the A1, looking south west. The angled fence and hedge to the left and centre follow the boundary between Benridge and Spital Hill townships



Plate 3: Fields on west side of A1, looking north (site 6). Site of proposed slip roads and roundabout.



Plate 4: Boundary between Benridge and Spital Hill townships viewed from the south



Plate 5: Site 1: ridge and furrow at Butley Ben



Plate 6: Site 4: showing the headland bank separating two systems of ridge and furrow



Plate 7: Site 7: looking north west, showing eroded ridge and furrow in the field on the east side of the A1



Plate 8: East Lane End viewed from the site of the proposed roundabout on the A192



Plate 9: View towards the site of the proposed roundabout on the A192, viewed from East Lane End



Plate 10: East Lane End Farm (site 8), viewed from the east



Plate 11: Enclosure fence at East Lane End, showing stone wall of earlier phase of the boundary



Plate 12: Site 1a: northern pillbox beside St Leonard's Lane, looking east



Plate 13: Site 1b: southern pillbox beside St Leonard's Lane, viewed from the south